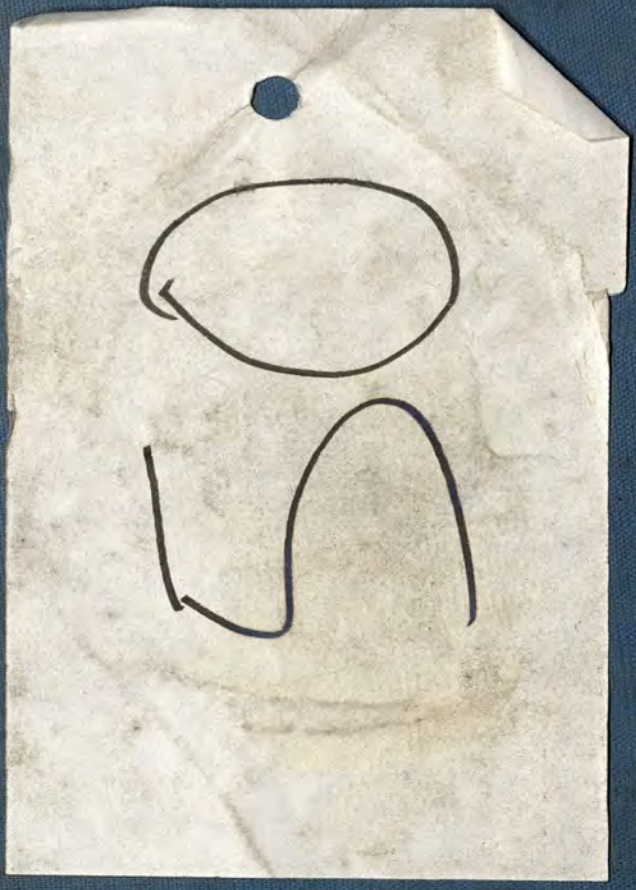

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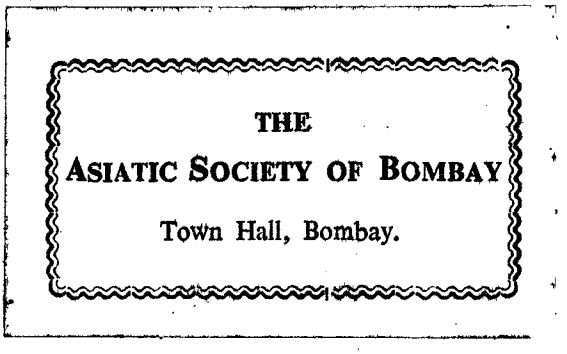

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DICTIONARY

OF

GEOGRAPHY,

DESCRIPTIVE, PHYSICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

FORMING A COMPLETE

GENERAL GAZETTEER

OF THE WORLD.

XA-C-1 88398

BY

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XA-C-4

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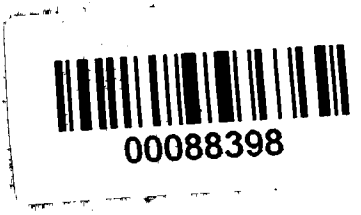

MURRAY AND GIBB, PRINTERS, EDINBURGH.

PREFACE.

This work is intended to supply what was generally felt to be a desideratum—a Geographical Dictionary, embracing within a convenient space, and of easy reference, a much greater number of names than is usually found in similar books, even when extending to several volumes; arranged according to a uniform and methodical plan, and combining, with the utmost attainable accuracy, the most authentic information up to the present time. The Author was induced to engage in this arduous undertaking from a persuasion that his previous studies would afford him facilities for its execution, such as few have enjoyed, and from his being possessed of an extensive and valuable collection of books, maps, and notes, relating to every portion of the globe, collected during a period of more than fifteen years unremittingly devoted to geographical pursuits. He has endeavoured to render these materials available for the production of a Standard Book of General Geographical Reference, by compressing every article into the smallest space consistent with distinctness, by the adoption of a simple method of abbreviation, and by classing under one entry many places of the same name. A comparison of the following table of abbreviations and explanatory notes, with the persual of one or two of the articles, will, it is hoped, render the plan of the Work plain and intelligible. Books of this kind are often chargeable with great inaccuracy in their statements of the positions and bearings of places. This may, in part, be accounted for by the difficulty of ascertaining the proper value of foreign measurements; but it is owing chiefly to such works being mere copies of previously existing and erroneous compilations. Even in the best foreign special dictionaries, little attention is paid to this essential particular. The only remedy for this serious defect was found to be a constant reference to the best maps. Accordingly, in this Work, for the first time it is believed, the plan has been systematically followed of determining by measurement, the position, extent and bearing of every place described, comparing it, at the same time, with the most accredited printed statement. No previously existing dictionary has been followed either in method or matter; every article has been written expressly for this work from original materials, and it will be found to contain many valuable notices from recent geographical and statistical works, regarding Italy, Spain, Denmark, Russia, the Netherlands, East and West India Islands, Brazil, and other countries, which are not otherwise accessible to the English reader; as well as many changes of nomenclature introduced by the late revolution in France and other Continental states, furnished by valued foreign correspondents. A list of the most important new geographical and statistical works was prepared for

the purpose of being appended to the volume, in order at once to show the value of the statements adduced, and to indicate the best authorities for further information; but the work has so far exceeded its intended limits, that this has been reluctantly abandoned.

It formed part of the plan of the work to enter every place under its proper name, and to spell it according to the best writers in the country to which it refers; thus French, Italian, Spanish, and German names are uniformly so written and accentuated, but the proper name is immediately followed by its corrupt English name, as Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*), Wien (*Vienna*), and places are generally described under the name by which they are best known in this country. For eastern names the system of spelling adopted by the Royal Geographical Society has been strictly followed. The more important places only in ancient geography, such as towns of which ruins remain, have been inserted in alphabetical order, but the ancient names of modern places are uniformly given where they are ascertained. The old provinces of France, Spain, and the Netherlands, the circles of the German Empire, and the countries forming the French Empire under Napoleon, which, though now superseded by other divisions, are still often referred to, are described in the order of the alphabet. In so far as the limited space would permit, accurate notices have been given of the geology and physical geography, the meteorological and mineralogical conditions of countries and districts. Great care has been taken to ascertain the true elevation of mountains above the level of the sea, and wherever foreign authorities have been relied on, their measurements have been uniformly rendered into English equivalents. In a book comprising such a great multiplicity of facts, derived from works written in many different languages, in each of which a different standard of measurement is used; and in which the statements are often vague and sometimes contradictory, it is impossible altogether to avoid errors and omissions. For these allowance will be most readily made by those who are best able to detect and remedy them. But from the plan on which this work has been conducted, and the scrupulous care bestowed on every portion of its progress, it is hoped that these will be found to be unimportant.

A "General Gazetteer," the materials for which were contributed chiefly by Mr Brent, was commenced for the Messrs Longman several years before the present Dictionary was undertaken. Part of these materials have been incorporated into this work, but the author thinks it proper to state that he alone is responsible for the contents of the whole.

EDINBURGH, *May* 1850.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Abp.	Archbishop.
Abpc.	Archbishopric.
Abt.	About.
Ac.	Acres.
Acr.	Across.
Affl. and Affits.	Affluent, or affluents.
Aggreg.	Aggregate.
Amer.	America.
Anc.	Ancient, or anciently.
Ann.	Annum, or annually.
Antiqs.	Antiquities.
Archip.	Archipelago.
Arr. and arrond.	Arrondissement (French district).
Asiat.	Asiatic.
Aust. and Austr.	Austria, and Austrian.
B.	Bay.
B., r. b., and l. b.	Right and left banks.
B.	Basses (lower).
Bav.	Bavaria.
Belg.	Belgium, or Belgian.
Betw.	Between.
Bor.	Borough.
Bp.	Bishop.
Bpc.	Bishopric.
Br.	Branch.
Brit.	Britain, or British.
Calv.	Calvinistic.
Cant.	Canton.
Cap.	Capital.
Cathed.	Cathedral.
Cath.	Catholic.
Celeb.	Celebrated.
Centr.	Central.
Cent.	Century.
Ch. or chf.	Chief.
Chplry.	Chapelry.
Circ.	Circle.
Circumf.	Circumference.
Co.	County.
Col.	Colony, or colonial.
Coll.	College.
Com.	Comarca (Portuguese).
Comm.	Commune, or Communal.
Confed.	Confederacy, or Confederation.
Consid.	Considerable.
Corp.	Corporation.
Cr.	Crossed.
Descr.	Described.
Deleg.	Delegation.
Dep.	Department.
Dioc.	Diocese.
Dist., dists.	District, districts.
Discovd.	Discovered.
Div.	Division.
Dom.	Dominion.
E.	East.
Elev.	Elevation.
Engl.	England.
Emp.	Empire.
Empld.	Employed.
Encld.	Enclosed.
Episcop.	Episcopal.
Europ.	European.
Expts.	Exports.
Fahr.	Fahrenheit.
Fl.	Florins.
Fortfd. or fortif.	Fortified.
Ft.	Feet.
G.	Gulf.
Germ.	Germany.
Gov.	Government (Russia, Greece).
Gt.	Great.
H.	Haut, Haute (upper).
H.	Hessen, as H.-Darmstadt.
Harb.	Harbour.
Ho.	House.
H. of C.	House of Commons.
Ht.	Height.
Hund.	Hundred.
Immed.	Immediately.
Impts.	Imports.
Indep.	Independent.
Inf.	Inferior (lower).
Inhabs.	Inhabitants.
Insuff.	Insufficient.
Intend.	Intendency.
Intermed.	Intermediate.
Irel.	Ireland.
Isl., isls.	Island, islands.
Isth.	Isthmus.
Ital.	Italy, Italian.
Kgdm.	Kingdom.
L.	Lake
Landr.	Landroostie, a division of Hanover, &c.
Læn	A district of Sweden, Lapland.
Lat.	Latitude.
Leg.	Legation.
L. b.	Left bank (of a river).
Litt.	Little.
Lon.	Longitude.
Lr.	Lower.
Luth.	Lutheran.
M.	Miles.
Magnif.	Magnificent.
Manufs.	Manufactures.
Manufy.	Manufactories.
Marit.	Maritime.
Mediterr.	Mediterranean.
Middx.	Middlesex.
Milit.	Military.
Min.	Mineral.
Mkt. or Mkts.	Market, or Markets.
Mntn.	Mountain.
Mntns. or Mtns.	Mountains.
Mntnous.	Mountainous.
Mod.	Modern.
Munic.	Municipal.
N.	North.
Nat. Hist.	Natural history.

Navig. or Navgble.	Navigable.
Neighbg.	Neighbouring.
Nethl'ds.	Netherlands.
Nr.	Near.
Num.	Numerous.
O.	Ocean.
Occupd.	Occupied.
Occupg.	Occupying.
Opp.	Opposite.
P. or Pop.	Population.
Pa.	Parish.
Parl.	Parliamentary.
Pash.	Pashalic (Turkish province).
Pont. or Pontif.	Pontifical.
Portug.	Portugal, or Portuguese.
Presid.	Presidency (India).
Princip.	Principal.
Principty.	Principality.
Prod.	Products.
Prom.	Promontory.
Pron.	Pronounced.
Propr.	Proprietor.
Prov.	Province.
Pruss.	Prussia, or Prussian.
Pts.	Parts.
Pub.	Public.
R., rt. b.	Right bank.
Railw.	Railway.
Reg. elects.	Registered electors.
Reg. (circ., or dist.)	Regierungsbezirke (Prussia).
Reprs.	Representatives.
Resid. or residce.	Residence.
Rev.	Revenue.
Riv.	River.
Rom.	Roman.
Russ.	Russia, or Russian.
S.	South.
Sanj.	Sanjak (Turkish district).
Sard.	Sardinia.
Scotl.	Scotland.
Sess.	Session.
Sevl.	Several.
Soc.	Society.
St, San, Santa, Santo, Sao	Saint.
Sta.	Station.
Str.	Strait.
Sum.	Summer.
Suppl'd.	Supplied.
Surr'd. or Surrnd.	Surrounded.
Switzld.	Switzerland.
T.	Town.
T. di Lav.	Terra di Lavoro.
T. di Otr.	Terra d' Otranto.
Temp.	Temperature.
Territ.	Territory, or territorial.
Tnshp.	Township.
Tribut. or tributs.	Tributary or tributaries.
Upp.	Upper.
U. S.	United States.
Vill.	Village.
Vic.	Vicarage or vicar.
Vol.	Volcano.
W.	West.
Win.	Winter.

SIGNS.

°	Degree.
′	Minute.
″	Second.

(?). This mark is affixed to populations, &c., which cannot be correctly ascertained.

DISTANCES ARE UNIFORMLY STATED DIRECT.

ALL MEASUREMENTS are reduced to English feet and English miles.

TEMPERATURE is given according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The name in *italics* after the leading word, generally expresses the ancient name, or a variety of the national.

In compound names the leading word is given under the specific letter with the prefix following, as, ANDREWS (ST); but, in a few instances, the prefix forms the leading word, as in SAN, SANTO, SAO, &c.; and in the United States of North America, EAST, WEST, &c.

The POPULATIONS, AREAS, DISTANCES, ELEVATIONS ABOVE THE SEA, TEMPERATURE, and CAPITALS OF COUNTRIES, will be found at the beginning of each article.

All the Parishes of Great Britain are entered, however small.

POPULATIONS are given from the latest national census, government returns, and other authorities. Thus, for—

Great Britain and Ireland the census of	1841	Is adopted throughout, except when otherwise stated, when the year is named.
America (United States),	1840	Do.
France,	1846	
Italy, from,	1837 to 1849	
Prussia,	1846	
Austria and other German states, from,	1840 to 1849	
Belgium, from,	1837 to 1845	
Netherlands, from,	1840 to 1849	
Sweden,	1840	
Norway,	1845	
Denmark,	1847	
Spain, no census, pop. estimated from gov. returns of	1845	

GENERAL GAZETTEER.

AA, a riv. of Europ. Russia, gov. Livonia, flowing W. into the gulf of Riga.—II. a riv. of France, dep. Nord, flowing into the North Sea near Gravelines.—III. a riv. of Switzerl. cant. Aargau, forms the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyll, and joins the Aar below Aarau.—IV. a riv. of Switzerl. cant. Unterwald, traverses the lakes of Lungern and Sarnen, and falls into the l. of 4 Cantons nr. Alpnach.—V. a riv. of Holland, in Brabant, passes Helmond, and joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc.

AACH, a small town of Baden, circ. Lake, 15 m. N.E. Schaffhausen, on riv. of same name, which falls into L. Constance. Pop. 800.

AACHEN, [AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.]

AAGARD, a vill. of Denmark, N. Jütland, 25 m. W.N.W. Aalborg, celeb. for the battle of S. Jürgens Berg, A.D. 1441.

AAKIRKEBY, a town of Denmark, is. Bornholm, near the S. coast, with a church built of black marble, quarried in its vicinity. Pop. 600.

AALBORG, *Alburgum*, a city & seaport of Denmark, prov. Jütland, cap. dioc. on the S. shore of the Liimfiord, near its mouth in the Kattegat. Lat. 57° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 55′ 38″ E. Pop. 7,500. It has a school of navigation, with manufs. of soap, leather, & tobacco, & a large herring fishery. From 400 to 500 vessels annually enter its harbour. Aalborg is in direct comm. by steam and packet-boats with Copenhagen; 74 vessels incl. 2 steamers belong to its port.

AALEN, a fortfd. town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on rt. b. of the Kocher, 40 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,800. It has iron-works, woollen & cotton factories, and a brewery.

AALSMEER, a vill. N. Holland, 8 m. S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,700.

AALST, a vill. Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. S. Eyndhoven. Pop. 565. For AALST, Belgium, see ALOST.

AALTEN, a vill. Netherl. prov. Guelderland, on rt. b. of the Aa, 29 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 3,524.

AAMODT, a town of Norway, dist. Hedemark, on rt. b. of the Glommen, 86 m. N.N.E. Christiania. Pop. 2,729, who manuf. hats, &c.

AAR, a riv. of Switzerland, rises in the glaciers of the Grimsel and Schreckhorn, cant. Bern, forms the remark. fall of Handeck, traverses the lakes of Brienz and Thun, passes Thun, Bern, Soleure and Aarau, & falls into the l. b. of the Rhine opp. Waidshut. Principal affluents on l. the Kander, the Saane & Thiele; on rt. the Emmen, Wigger, Suren, Aa, Reuss, and Limmat. It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun.—Aar is the name of several small German rivers in the territs. of Nassau & Waldeck.

AARAU, a town of Switzerl., cap. cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, 41 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 4,200. It has a cantonal academy & library, manufs. of silks, cotton cloth, mathemat. instruments, leather, & vitriol, & a cannon foundry.

AARBERG, a town of Switzerl., cant. Bern, on rt. b. of the Aar, 9½ m. N.W. Bern. Pop. 850, with a bridge on the Aar, def. by fortifications, constructed since 1830.

AARBURG, a town of Switzerl., cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, 6 m. S.W. Aarau. Pop. 1,650, with an extensive, but decayed, citadel picturesquely situated above the town.

AARDENBURG, a town of the Netherl., prov. Zeeland, 4 m. S.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,474.

AARGAU or ARGOVIA, a cant. of Switzerl. cap. Aarau, bounded by the cants. Zurich, Zug, Lucern, Bern, Soleure, Basel, & the Rhine. Area, 502 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 182,755, about 3-5ths, being R. Caths. & 2-5ths Protests. Surface undulating, & traversed by the Aar, Reuss, & Limmat. Soil well cultivated, yielding a surplus of corn over consumption. Vineyards extensive. Princip. manufs. cottons, silks, & linens woven by hand; these, with straw hats, cattle, cheese, & corn, form the chf. exports. Princip. imports, wheat, wine, salt, iron, leather, colonial produce, and materials for manufs. Chf. towns, Aarau, Zoffingen, Laufenburg, & Baden.

AARHUUS, a sea-port town of Denmark, N. Jütland, cap. dioc. same name, on the Kattegat at the mth. of the Molle-Aue, 37 m. S.E. Wiborg. Lat. 56° 9′ 27″ N.; lon. 10° 12′ 46″ E. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, a lyceum, museum & library, with manufs. of cottons, woollens, gloves, leather, & tobacco, & a regular steam-communication with Kallundborg and Copenhagen. 49 vessels belong to its port.

AARLANDERVEEN, a town of the Netherl., prov. S. Holland, 17 m. S.S.E. Haarlem. Pop. 2,688.

AARÖE, a small isl. Denmark, Schleswig, in the little Belt, 10 m. E. Hadersleben. Opposite the isl. on the E. coast of Schleswig, is Aaröesund, a post and ferry station with steam communication between Schleswig and Fühnen.

AARON, an isl. of France. [MALO ST.]

AARONSBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N Amer., Pennsylv., 89 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 450.

AARWANGEN, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Bern, on the Aar, 24 m. N.N.E. Bern. Pop. 2,100. Large cattle fairs are held here.

AAS, a comm. & vill. France, Lr. Pyrenees, S.E. Oleron. Frequented for its baths & min. waters.

AASY, a riv. of Syria. [ORONTES].

AATYL, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, with extensive ruins. Pop. chiefly Druses.

ABACH, a town of Bavaria, on l. b. of the Danube, 5 m. S. Regensburg. Pop. 570. It has mineral springs, and is the anc. *Abudiacum*.

ABACO or LUCAYA, the largest of the Bahama isls., N. point in lat. 26° 30′ N., 76° 57′ W., 80 m. in length by about 20 in breadth. Pop. scanty. A natural perforation of the rock at its S.E. point, forms a landmark well known to seamen as the *Hole in the Wall*. Lat. of lighthouse, 25° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W., elev. 160 feet.

ABADEH, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 110 m. N. Shiraz, to which city it sends fruit. Pop. 5,000. (?)

ABADES, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. W. Segovia. Pop. 805. Situated in a beautiful plain, well built, and healthy.

ABAI, a town & harb. on the N.W. coast of Borneo, about lat. 6° 21′ N.—II. a riv. of Abyssinia, tributary of the Nile which rises abt. lat. 11° N., lon. 37° E., at an elevation of 8700 ft., passes through the S. part of L. Dembea, & joins the Nile in lat. 15° 32′ N.

ABAKANSK, a fortfd. town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Abakan, near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 91° 30′ E. Pop. 1000. This is regarded as the mildest and most salubrious spot in Siberia. Near it are some curious antiquities.

ABALAK, a town of Siberia, S.E. Tobolsk, on the Irtish, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

ABANCAY, a town of Peru, cap. prov., dep., & 65 m. W.S.W. Cuzco, on riv. of same name. Has important sugar refineries.

ABANILLA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Murcia. Pop. 3,794.

ABANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 5 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,600. It has celeb. mud baths.

ABANY, a town of Hungary, co., & 50 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 7,784, comprising many Jews.

ABARAN, a city of Asiat. Russia, Georgia, 30 m. N.N.W. Erivan. The seat of a mission of Dominicans since the 15th century.

ABASA or ABASIA, Caucasus. [ABKASIA].

ABB, a town of Arabia, Yemen, in a mountainous tract, 80 m. E. Mocha. Pop. 5,000 (?).

ABBADIA, a town of Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 2 m. W. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,350.

ABBADIA, a town & port of Brazil, prov. Sergipe del Rey, on the Areguitiba, near the Atlantic, & 25 m. S.W. Sergipe.

ABBA-JARET, a mnt. of Abys., elev. 14,918 ft.

ABBA-SANTA, *Acqua-Santa*, a town in the isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi. Pop. 1,030.

ABBASABAD, a fortified town of Asiat. Russia, prov. Georgia, on the Aras (Araxes), 8. m. S. Nakchivan.—II. an insignificant town of Persia, in the prov. Khorassan.

ABBENBROEK, a vill. with a port on the Bornisse, S. Holland, 6 m. S.E. Brielle. Pop. 632.

ABBERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 559.

ABBERTON, two pas. of Engl., I. co. Essex, 4 m. Colchester. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 248.—II. co. Worcest., on a branch of the Avon, 6 m. N.E. Pershore. Area, 1,050 ac. Pop. 81.

ABBEVILLE, *Abatis Villa*, a fortfd. town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond., on the Somme, 12 m. from Eng. Channel, 25 m. N.W. Amiens, on the Railw. du Nord, & the Can. de la Somme. Pop. (1846) 17,035. It is well built, but dirty, with houses mostly of brick, some fine public edifices, especially the cathedral, a large cloth factory founded under Colbert in 1669, & manufs. of velvets, serges, cottons, linens, sacking, hosiery, jewellery, soap, glass-wares, &c. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Somme to Abbeville. In 1255, Louis IX. of France concluded with Hen. III. of Engl. a treaty, by which he ceded to England, Limousin, Le Quercy, and Perigord.

ABBEVILLE, a dist. U. S., N. America, in W. part of S. Carolina, between the Savannah and Saluda rivers. Pop. 29,351. Surfa. e agreeably diversified, well watered and fertile. The chf. town of same name is situated on Little river in centre of dist., 97 m. W. of Columbia.

ABBEYFEALE, a pa. and vill. of Ireld., Munster, co. Limerick, on the Feale, 12 m. S.W. Rathkeale. Area 18,150 ac. Pop. 5,492, do. of vill. 699.

ABBEYLEIX, a town and pa. of Ireld., Queen's co., 9 m. S.S.W. Maryborough. Area 13,547 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,719; of town 1,021.

ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S. [BATHAN'S ABBEY].

ABBIATEGRASSO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg Pavia, cap. cant., on the canal di Bereguardo, 14 m. W.S.W Milan. Pop. 4000. It has 2 large and well-conducted hospitals, a silk-factory, good markets, and an active transit trade.

ABBITIBBE, the name of a distr., riv., & trading-station in Brit. N. America, near Hudson Bay. Lat. of sta. 49° N.; lon. 78° 10′ W.

ABBONDANZA or ABONDANCE, a town of Savoy, 12 m. S.S.E. Thonon. Pop. 1,500.

ABBOTS-ANNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. S.W. Andover. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 619.

ABBOTS-BICKINGTON.—A pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. S.W. Torrington. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 75.

ABBOTSBURY, a town and pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,005. The town near the sea, is ill-built; its inhabs. are mostly fishermen. Some vestiges remain of a large abbey founded here in the time of Canute; & a swannery originally belonging to the abbey is still preserved. Mkt. Thursday; sheep fair, July 10.

ABBOTSFORD, the celebrated seat of Sir W. Scott, in Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the S. bank of the Tweed, near Melrose Abbey, 28 m. S.E. Edinburgh. It was built and adorned by its illustrious owner.

ABBOTSHALL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 1½ m. S.W. Kirkcaldy. Acres 3,166. Pop. 4,811, mostly employed in spinning flax.

ABBOTSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, near Barnstaple Bay, 2 m. W. Bideford. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 414.

ABBOTSIDE, two tnshps., Engl. in AYSGARTH pa.

ABBOTS-KERSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1½ m. S. Newton-Abbots. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 433.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, liberty of St Albans, 1½ m. E.S.E. King's Langley. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 2,115. Here are extensive paper mills. This is the birth place of Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Adrien IV., the only Englishman who ever became pope.

ABBOTS-LEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Bristol. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 366. Leigh house is an elegant mansion.

ABBOTSLEY or ABBOTS-LEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. S.E. St Neots. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 443.

ABBOTS-MORTON, a pa. of Engl., co., & 11 m. E. Worcester. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 234.

ABBOTSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Alresford. [ITCHIN-STOKE].

ABB'S HEAD, ST., a promontory, coast of Berwickshire, Scotl., 4 m. N.W. Eyemouth.

ABDATZK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. 2,000.

ABDIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 6 m. W. by N. Cupar. Area 7,624 ac. Pop. 723. The battle of Blackearnside, between the Scots under Wallace, & the English, was fought in this parish.

ABDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 8½ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 710 ac. Pop. 155.

ABDULPOOR, a town of British India, Nizam's dom., 45 m. N.E. Bejappor.

ABENBERG, a small town of Bavaria, prov. Midd. Franconia, 16 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,000, with manuf. of needles and lace.

ABENHEIM, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 4 m. N.W. Worms.

ABENSBERG, *Abusina*, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, on the Abens, 18 m. S.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,200. It has manufs. of woollens, a castle, & mineral baths. Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 20th April 1809.

ABER, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, near the sea, 4½ m. E. Bangor. Pop. 556. It has a ferry to Anglesea.

ABERAERON OR ABERAYRON, a seaport town of Wales, co. & on the bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 m. S.W. Aberystwith. Pop. 534. Exports, oats, butter, & lead ore; imports, limestone & coal. Fair Nov. 13th. Near it are the ruins of Castle Cadwgan.

ABERAVON OR ABERAFON, a parl. & munic. bor., & pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Afon, near its mouth in Swansea bay, 6 m. S.S.E. Neath. Pop. of pa. 1,290; of bor. 3,665. It imports ore from Cornwall, & exports copper, tin, & coal. It returns, along with Swansea, Neath, Llonghor, and Kenfig, one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1846) 127.

ABERBROTHWICK, [ARBROATH].

ABERCORN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the shore of the firth of Forth, 5 m. E.N.E. Linlithgow. Pop. 2,146. The seat of the E. of Hopetoun, sole proprietor of the pa. stands in a commanding situation near the coast.

ABERCROMBIE OR ST MONANCE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the firth of Forth, 13 m. S.E. Cupar. Area 800 ac. Pop. 1,157, mostly engaged in fishing or in raising coal.

ABERDALGIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Earn, 3½ m. S.W. Perth. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 360.

ABERDARE, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydfil. Pop. 6,471. It has extensive iron-works, & 5 annual fairs.

ABERDARON, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, at the mouth of the Daron, 13 m. W.S.W. from Pwllheli. Pop. 1,350.

ABERDEEN, a parl. & munic. bor. & sea-port, cap. co. of same name, on the Gt. N. of Scotl. Rail., between the Don & Dee, at their entrance into the North Sea, 90 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Lat. of observatory, 57° 8′ 9″ N.; lon. 2° 5′ 7″ W. Pop. of parl. bor. (1841) 63,262. The parl. bor. consists of the following towns, about 1 m. apart, viz.—I. OLD ABERDEEN, on the Don, here crossed by two stone bridges. Its old pa., now subdivided into 5 pas., had an area of 16 sq. m., with a pop. of 28,020; but the pop. of this city, as distinct from the pa., is only about 2,000. Chf. buildgs., the cathedral erected about 1357, King's Coll. founded in 1505, a neat town ho., the trades hospl., &c. The haven at the mouth of the Don admits only small vessels, & Old Aberdeen having little trade, depends mostly for support on its university. Corp. rev. (1832) 43*l.* 5*s.*—II. NEW ABERDEEN, on rising ground upon the N. bank of the Dee, near its mth., 1 m. S. Old Aberdeen, pop. 36,688, including Parliament. bound. 64,778. It is a handsome city, with spacious streets & houses built of granite. Here are a town ho., court ho., & prison, a cross erected in 1686, a spacious new market, two bridges across the Dee, & one over a ravine within the city, several churches, schools, & hospitals, the county-rooms, & Marischal College—all elegant edifices, besides numerous other public buildgs. The construction of a granite pier 1500 ft. in length, & a breakwater, has made the harbour one of the best in this part of Scotl. At its entrance is Girdleness lightho., with two lights. New Aberdeen has flourishing manufs. of cotton, linen, & woollen goods, carpets, machinery, rope, leather, paper, soap, & sail cloth, with extensive iron-foundries, breweries, & distilleries; & a considerable foreign and coasting trade, the latter, especially with London, to which it sends salmon, provisions, & granite.—It has regular steam communication with London, Leith, & Orkney. Exports estim. at from 1½ mill. to 2 mill. pounds sterling yearly. Customs rev. (1846) 81,433*l.* Reg. shipping (1846) 335; aggreg. burden, 53,117 tons. Aberdeen sends one mem. to the H. of C. Reg. elects. (1846) 3,364. Corporation rev. (1843) 15,712*l.* Inhab. houses 6137; valued rental 101,613*l.* King's College, Old Aberdeen, was chartered by papal bull in 1494, has spacious buildgs., a library of 30,000 vols., a museum, 9 professors, and 128 bursaries of from 5*l.* to 50*l.* each. It is governed by a chancellor & senate. Average no. of students 365. Marischal College in New Town, was founded by George Keith, 5th E. Marischal, in 1593, & also governed by a chancellor & senate, has elegant new buildings, numerous professors & lecturers, & 106 bursaries of from 5*l.* to 26*l.* Average number of students 250.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotl., having N. & E. the North Sea, & on other sides the cos. Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, & Inverness. Area 1,260,800 acres. Inhab. houses in 1841, 32,063. Pop. in do. 192,387. In the S.W. are some of the highest mnts. in Scotland, incldg. Ben Macdhui 4,305 ft. Nearly 2-3ds of surface waste; arable land mostly in E. Chf. rivs. Dee & Don. Large quantities of granite are shipped for London; & more cattle are bred in this than in any other Scotch co. Extensive salmon fisheries on the coast, & in the Dee. Princip. manufs. woollen, cotton, & linen goods. Valued rent 235,665*l.* Scots. Annual value of real property in 1843 605,802*l.* Chf. towns, Aberdeen, Peterhead, & Fraserburgh. This co. returns one mem. to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 3,694.

ABERDOUR, two pas. of Scotl., I. co. Aberdeen on the N. Sea, 36 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,645. Here are mill-stone quarries, several remarkable caves, & the ruins of Dundargue Castle.—II. co. Fife, on the firth of Forth, 6 m. S W. Kirkcaldy. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,916. It has a tidal harbour, whence are exported freestone, lime & coals; an hospital & some remarkable antiquities. The vill. commands a fine view of Edinburgh, & is, in summer, resorted to for bathing.

ABEREDW OR ABEREDWY, a pa. of Wales, co. Radnor, 3½ m. S.E. Builth. Pop. 345.

ABERERCH, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1½ m. E.N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,613.

ABERFELDIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Perth, pa. of Dull, on the Tay, which here presents some fine cascades, 23 m. N.W. Perth. Pop. 820.

ABERFFRAW, a sea-port & pa. of Wales, co. Anglesea, 5 m. W.N.W. Newborough. Pop. 1,336, mostly employed in fishing. It has 6 annual cattle fairs.

ABERFORD, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 5 m. S.W. Tadcaster, and 3 m. N. of the Leeds and Selby railway. Area of pa. 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,071. Market Wednesday. It has 5 annual fairs.

ABERFOYLE, a vill., pa., & defile of the Grampians in Scotl., co. Perth, 8 m. S.W. Callander. Pop. 543. The pa. skirted by Lochs Katrine, & Achray, is noted for picturesque beauty,

and as the scene of much of Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*.

ABERGAVENNY, *Gobanium*; a mkt. town, and pa. of Wales, co. Monmouth, on the Usk, joined here by the Gavenny, and crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, 13 m. W. Monmouth. Area of pa. 4,290 ac. Pop. 4,953. It was anciently corporate, & has a free school, some interesting remains of antiquity, manufs. of flannel, and an increasing trade, chiefly in wool. The Hereford. and Tredegar railw. passes near the town. Polling place for co. Mkts. Tu. and Sat. Fairs, May 14, Sept 25, and Nov. 19.

ABERGELEY, a town and pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. W.N.W. of St Asaph. Pop. 2,661. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, & has 4 annual cattle fairs.

ABERGWILLY, a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. E. Carmarthen. Pop. 2,366. The vill. has a free school, & fairs Oct 2 and 27.

ABERHAVESP, a pa. of Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. W. by N. Newton. Pop. 535.

ABERLADY, a vill. & pa. of Scotl., on the firth of Forth, co. & 5 m. N.W. Haddington. Pop. 1,050. At spring tides, vessels of 70 tons reach its sm. bay, which forms the port of Haddington.

ABERLEMNO, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 5½ m. N.E. Forfar. Pop. 1,023.

ABERLOUR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, on the Spey, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dufftown. Pop. 1,352.

ABERNANT, a pa. of Wales, co. & 4½ m. W. by N. Carmarthen. Pop. 890.

ABERNETHY, a town & pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth & Fife, at the estuary of the Tay, 6½ m. S.E. Perth. Pop. 1,920. It is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. metropolis of the Picts; a curious round tower of remote date stands in the churchyard.—II. a pa. in cos. Elgin and Inverness, united to Kincardine pa. United pop. 1,832. Chf. propr. E. of Seafield. The mnth. Cairngorm is in this parish.

ABERNYTE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 10 m. E.N.E. Perth. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 280.

ABERPORTH, a pa. of Wales, co. & 6 m. N.E. Cardigan, on Cardigan-bay. Pop. 496. The small craft owned here are empld. in trading to Liverpool, Milford, &c.

ABERTARFF and BOLESKIN, united pas. of Scotl., co. Inverness, extending along S. side of Lochness. Pop. 1,829.

ABERYSCIR, a pa. of Wales, co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Brecon. Pop. 117.

ABERYSTWITH, a parl. & municip. bor., mkt. town, and sea-port of Wales, co. and 33 m. N.E. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadarn-Fawr, on the Ystwith at its mouth in Cardigan-bay. Lat. of light-ho. 52° 25′ N.; lon. 4° 5′ W. Pop. of munic. bor. 4,916; of parl. bor. 4,975. It has steep but well-paved streets, a theatre, and remains of an anc. castle; is now a fashionable watering-place. Harbour improved of late. Reg. shipping, 8,025 tons. Imports timber (from America), coal, and lime; exports lead, oak, bark, flannel, corn, and butter to Liverpool, &c. Corp. rev. (1842-3) 345*l.*; customs rev. 1,637*l.* It unites with Cardigan, &c., in sending one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1846) 331. Polling-place for co. Fairs 4 times a-year.—*Aberystruth* is a chapelry, co. Monmouth, 9 m. S.W. Abergavenny. Pop. 11,272. It is prosperous, owing to numerous collieries, iron-mines, and forges.

ABHA, a vill. Abyssinia, Tigré, 23 m. N.E. Axum.

ABHER or EBHER, a walled town of Persia, prov. Irak-ajemi, 110 m. N.E. Hamadan. It is said to comprise 1,000 well-built houses. Near it is the ruined fort of *Dara* or *Darius*.

ABILIN, a vill. of Syria, pash. and 10 m. S.E. Acre. It is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Zebulun*.

ABIMES (LES), a town of the French colony Guadeloupe, on the S.W. coast of Grande Terre. Pop. 4,597, of whom 3,463 are slaves.

ABINGDON, a parl. and munic. bor., and mkt. town of Engl., co. Berks, on the Ock, where it joins the Isis, 4 m. N. of the Gt. W. railw., and 51 m. W.N.W. London. Area of bor. 340 ac. Pop. 5,585. It is well built, and has a grammar school, founded 1563, many antique edifices & charitable foundations. Princip. trades, malting, sacking & carpet making. Assize town, alternately with Reading. Corp. rev. (1843) 831*l.* It sends one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 339. Polling-place for co. Mkts. Mond. & Frid. for corn. Fairs 7 times a-year for cattle.

ABINGDON, a town, U. S., N. America, cap. Wash., co. Virginia on Holstoun. Pop. 1,000.

ABINGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.W. Dorking. Area 9,780 ac. Pop. 920.

ABINGHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.W. Newnham. Area 860 ac. Pop. 239.

ABINGTON, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Massach, co. Plymouth, 19 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,214, who manufacture cutlery, hardware, & leather.—II. a tnshp., co. Montgomery, 109 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,704.

ABINGTON, the name of several pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 143.—II. (*Great*) co. & 7 m. S.E. Cambridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 358.—III. (*Little*), co. Cambr., adjacent to last. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 277.—IV. (*A Pigotts*), co. Cambr. 4 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 232.—Also, a vill. in Scotl., co. Lanark, near which some gold mines were wrought in the reign of James VI.

AB-ISTADA (LAKE), in Afghanistan, 65 m. S. by W. Ghuznee, in lat. 32° 35′ N., and lon. 68° E. It is about 18 m. in length, 8 in breadth, 44 in circ., & supposed to be 7,076 ft. above the sea. It is shallow & salt; it receives the Ghuznee riv. and several smaller streams.

ABKASIA or ABASIA, an Asiatic territ. subordinate to Russia, between lat. 42° 40′ & 43° 30′ N., and lon. 40° 30′ & 42° E., having S.E. Mingrelia, S. & W. the Black Sea, & N. the Caucasus. Area estim. at nearly 3,000 sq. m. Pop. about 52,300, principally breeders of cattle and horses. Slave-dealing, brigandage, & piracy, are greatly suppressed, since it came under the Russian dom. Chf. town, Sukumkaleh.

AB-KETTLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicest., 3 m. N.W. by W. Melton Mowbray. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 380.

ABLA, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. Almeria, 33 m. N.W. Almeria. Pop. 2,117.

ABO, a city and sea-port of Russia in Europ., until 1819 cap. of Finland, now cap. prov., on the Aurajoki, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 60° 26′ 58″ N.; lon. 22° 19′ E. Pop. 14,000, mostly of Swedish descent. It is an archbp's see; & has schools for superior & primary education. It was formerly the seat of a university, removed to Helsingfors, after a destructive fire at Abo in 1827. The Aura intersects the city, & its mouth, 3 m. distant, forms a good port, protected by a fortress. Abo has docks for ship-building, saw-mills, a few manufactures, & some trade with Sweden and S. Europe.

ABO (ARCHIP. of), an extensive group of low rocky islands in the Baltic sea, spread along

the S. and W. coasts of Finland, opp. the city of Abo, rendering the navig. difficult and dangerous.

ABOH, IBO or EBOE, a town of Africa, cap. of state, on rt. b. of the Niger (Quorra), 80 m. from the ocean, and 60 m. S.E. Benin. Lat. 5° 40′ N.; lon. 6° 25′ E.

ABOMEY, a town of Africa, cap. Dahomey. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 1° 40′ E. Pop. 24,000. (?)

ABOO, a town, Western India, prov. Ajmeer, 50 m. W. by S. Odeypoor. Estim. elev. 5,000 ft.

ABOUKIR, *Canopus*, a vill. of Egypt, with a citadel, on a promont. at the W. extremity of bay of same name, 15 m. N.E Alexandria. Lat. of tower 31° 19′ 44″ N.; lon. 29° 4′ 28″ E.

ABOUKIR-BAY, N. coast of Egypt, between the promont. of Aboukir on the W., & the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E., celeb. for Nelson's victory over the French fleet 1st Aug. 1798. There is generally from 6 to 8 faths. water in the bay, but it encloses a dangerous bank, a reef of rocks called the Culloden's Reef, and the small isl. of Aboukir, or Nelson island.

ABOULLONIA or ABULLIONTE, *Apollonia ad Rhyndacum*, a vill. Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a small isl. in the Lake of Aboullonia, to the N. shore of which it is united by a wooden bridge, 20 m. W. by S. Brusa. It has about 300 houses, a Greek church, and several remains of antiquity. —The lake, 18 m. in length, by 12 in breadth, studded with numerous small islands, is traversed by the Rhyndacus, and supplies Brusa with fish.

ABOYNE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 27 m. W. by S. Aberdeen. Area, with Glentanner, about 29,000 acres. Pop. 1,138.

ABRANTES, a fortfd. town of Portugal, Estremadura, with a citadel on rt. b. of the Tagus, 80 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 5,000. Its inhabs. send a great deal of grain, oil, & fruit down the Tagus to the Lisbon mkt.—II. A town of Brazil, prov., & 20 m. N.E. Bahia, near the Atlantic.

ABRESCHWILLER, a village of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. S.S.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 2,082.

ABRIÈS, a vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, 24 m. S.E. Briançon. Pop. of comm. 1,618.

ABRIOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 10 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 3000.

ABROLHOS, a group of low rocky isls. off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17° 58′ S.; lon. 38° 42′ W.

ABRUND-BANYA, a town of Transylvania, comm. Unter-Weissenburg, 27 miles N.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 4,100.

ABRUZZO, a country, & former divis. of the kgdm. of Naples, forming the present provinces of Abruzzo Citra, & Abr. Ultra I. & II., betw. lat. 41° 40′ & 42° 55′ N., on the Adriatic. Area about 5,000 sq. m.; & pop. (1837) 788,028. Surface mostly mntns. & rugged, or covered with forests. M. Corno, 10,154 ft. high, the loftiest of the Apennines, is in Abruzzo Ultra. Along the coast are some well-watered lands, producing corn, wine, oil, silk, liquorice, & fruits; but cattle rearing employs most of the rural pop. It has no good ports, nor any manufs. of consequence. Chf. towns, Chieti, Aquila, Teramo, Sulmona, Lanciano, & Civita Ducale.

ABTHROPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northamp., 3 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 449.

ABU-ARISCH, a town of Arabia, cap. of the petty state of same name, 24 miles from the Red Sea. Lat. 16° 40′ N.; lon. 42° 20′ E. Pop. 5,000 (?)

ABURY, a pa. of England. [AVEBURY].

ABUSABEL, a town of Middle Egypt, 14 m. N. Cairo. It has a milit. hospital, a school of medicine, & a preparatory school with nums. pupils.

ABU-SHEHR. [BUSHIRE].

ABUTIGE, *Abutis*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 13 m. S.E. Siout. The best Levant opium is raised in its vicinity.

ABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, united in 1732 to Bellcau. Area, 1560 ac. Pop. 312.

ABYDOS, an anc. city of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Hellespont, its place now occupied by the modern fort Nagara. Here Xerxes & his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge of boats; the story of Hero & Leander has also given an enduring celebrity to Abydos.

ABYSSINIA, ABESSINIA or HABESH, a country of E. Africa, extending betw. lat. 7° 40′ & 16° 40′ N.; & lon. 34° 20′ & 43° 20′ E., bounded E. by Adel, N.E. by the Red Sea, N.W. by Nubia, & S. & S.E. by the country of the Gallas. It forms an elevated table-land, and contains many fertile valleys watered by numerous river courses, the chief of which are the Abai (Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile), the Tacazze, & the Hawash. Many of its rivers are lost in the sands, or only reach the sea during the rainy season. Lake Dembea or Tzana, abt. 50 m. in length, is the largest in the country. The highest mtn. range is in the S.W. table-land, where the peak of Abba Yaret attains a height of 15,000 ft., & the Mt. Buahat 14,364 ft.; the upper part of these mtns. is covered with snow, and their sides are clothed with trees and fine grass. The temp. of Abyss. is much lower than that of Nubia or Egypt, owing to the elevation of the soil, the numerous rivers, and the abundant summer rains. The mineral products of the country are iron-ore, rock-salt, and a small quantity of gold. The cultivated grains are wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice, & millet;—fruits, cotton, & coffee are also produced. All the wild animals indigenous to Africa, as lions, elephants, buffaloes, leopards, &c., are found in Abyss.; & domestic animals, horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, & goats, are reared in great abundance. In industry & commerce the Abyssinians have made some progress, they manuf. tanned skins for tents, shields of hide, agricultural implements, coarse cotton, & woollen-cloths, & pottery ware. The imports include raw cotton, pepper, blue & red cotton-cloth, glass, & tobacco. Abyssinia, comprised in the anc. Ethiopia, appears to have been the cradle of African civilization, but the early history of the people is merely traditional: they were converted to Christianity in the time of Constantine, and their first rulers seem to have possessed great influence: in the 6th cent. they conquered part of Yemen in Arabia. The present inhabs. have preserved nothing of their former power; the Turks on the one side, & the ferocious Gallas on the other, have almost entirely separated them from other nations. For more than a century the princes of the anc. dynasty have been deprived of their authority, and the empire has been divided into several petty states, the chf. of which are Shoa, Tigré and Amhara. Ankobar, cap. of the kingdom of Shoa, is the only place deserving the name of a town, in Abyssinia. [MASSOUAH.]

ACADIA, the original name of NOVA SCOTIA.

ACAPONETA, a town, Mexic. confed., dep. & 175 m. N. W. Guadalaxara,

ACAPULCO, a sea-port town, Mexic. confed., cap. intend., on the Pacific, 185 m. S.S.W. Mexico. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 99° 48′ W. Pop. 4,000. Celeb. during the Span. dominion in Mexico for the annual departure of the galleon, a large vessel, richly laden with goods & specie for Manila. The harbour is nearly land locked, & is one of the best & most extensive in the world. Town ill

built & very unhealthy. It formerly engrossed the whole trade between the Spanish dominions in America and those in the East.

ACARI, a town of Peru, dep. Arequipa, built on a plain. Pop. 6,000. Lat. 15° 15′ S., lon. 74° 45′ W., 20 m. from the Pacific.

ACARNANIA, a dep. of kgdm. of Greece, chiefly between lat. 38° 20′ & 39° N.; lon. 20° 45′ & 21° 30′ E., having N. the gulf of Arta & a part of Albania, E. the deps. of Eurytania & Trichonia, S. Ætolia, & W. the Ionian Sea. Pop. (1840) 25,083. Surface uneven, richly wooded, with several small lakes. Chf. riv. the Aspro-Potamo. Chief towns, Vonitza and Ambrakia.

ACASABASTLAN, a town of Central America, State, and 78 m. N.E. Guatemala.

ACASTER-MALBIS, a pa. & tnship. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding & Ainsty, 3 m. S. York, & 1½ m. W. of the N. & E. railway. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 322.

ACATLAN, a vill. of Mexic. confed., dep. & 80 m. S. La Puebla on the Nasca.

ACCADIA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Bovino. Pop. 3,615.

ACCETTURA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,140.

ACCOMAC, co. U.S., N. Amer., on eastern shore of Chesapeak Bay, Virginia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 17,066, of whom 4,630 are slaves. Soil light. Several isls. in Bay. Town & cap. of same name. 193 m. E. by N. of Richmond.

ACCONBURY or ACORNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co., & 4 m. S. Hereford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 158. Here are the remains of a nunnery, & some Roman antiquities.

ACCRA or ACRA, a country of Africa on the Guinea coast, abt. lat. 5° 35′ N., lon. 0° 12′ W., belonging to England, Holland, and Denmark. British Accra consists of Fort St. James, in lat. 5° 32′ N.; lon. 0° 12′ W., with a small territ., & is among the healthiest of the stations on this coast. Pop. 3,000 (?) mostly blacks. The garrison consists of about 30 men. 1 m. E. of James Ft. is the Dutch Ft. of Crevecœur, which was destroyed by the Engl. in 1782, & partially restored in 1839, with a garrison of a corporal & a few soldiers. 2 m. E. of Crevecœur is the Danish Fort of Christiansborg, residence of the Governor General.

ACCRINGTON (NEW), a tnship. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 5 m. E. Blackburn. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 6,908. It has several cotton factories. The Leeds & Liverpool canal passes 1 m. N. the town. Old Accrington is an adjacent chapelry, also with cotton manufs. Pop. 1,811.

ACERENZA, *Acherontia*, a city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Brandano, 16 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,000. It is an archbishopric, and has a castle, hospital, and grammar school.

ACERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 14 m. E.N.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,500. It has paper & iron factories, & is built on the ruins of the anc. *Picentia*.

ACERRA, *Acerræ*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Agno, 7 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 6,300. It has a fine cathedral.

ACESINES. [CHENAB.]

ACHAGUAS, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. Apure, 50 m. S.W. San Fernando. Pop. 2,000.

ACHAIA, a dep. of the kgdm. of Greece, Morea, extending abt. 65 m. from E. to W., with an average width of from 12 to 20 m. along the S. side of the Corinthian gulf. The interior is mountainous, & the coast low, with few good ports. Chf. town, Patras.

ACHELOUS, a riv. of Greece. [ASPROPOTAMO].

ACHEN (Dutch ATCHIN, properly ATJIH), a town of Sumatra, near its N.W. extremity, cap. of an indep. kgdm. of same name, on a riv. near the sea. Lat. 5° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 34′ E. It is built on piles of wood, & is said to comprise 8,000 houses. It has a limited trade with Singapore, Pulo-Penang, and Malacca. The entrance by the 3 mths. of the riv. is dangerous, and the port insecure. The kgdm. of Atchin extends from the riv. Sinkel, lon. 98° E., to the W. extrem. of the isl., and was formerly a powerful state, now nearly extinct. ACHEN HEAD is the name of the N.W. point of Sumatra.

ACHERN, a town Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine on the Acher, 30 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,713.

ACHERON, a riv. of anc. Greece.—[MAVROPOTAMOS.]

ACHILL or EAGLE-ISLAND, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireld., co Mayo. Circumf. about 30 m. Area 35,283 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,392, mostly occup. in fishing. At its N.E. end is a Protest. Missionary establishment. Its W. point forms Achill head, 2,222 feet in elev., lat. 53° 59′ N.; lon. 10° 12′ W.—*Achil Beg* is an isl. immediately S. the foregoing.

ACHONRY, a pa. of Ireld., co. Sligo, 15 m. S.S.W. Sligo. Area 60,896 ac. Pop. 17,986.

ACHRAY (LOCH), a small picturesque lake of Scotl., co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Stirling.

ACHSAI or AKSAI, a town of Circassia, near the Terek, 150 m. S.E. Georgievsk, & formerly noted for its trade in slaves.

ACHTYRKA, a town of Europ. Russia, gov., & 60 m. N.W. Kharkov, on small riv. of same name. Pop. 14,205. It has woollen manufs., a considerable trade, & an image of the virgin, which is visited by numerous pilgrims.

ACI or ACI REALE, a town & sea-port of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., well built on a height at the mouth of the Aci, 7 m. N.E. Catania. Pop. 19,800. It is built mostly of lava, has many fine edifices, a castle, a small harbour, manufs. of linens, silks, cutlery, & filigree work, & an active trade. It is celebrated for its mineral waters, & for the cave of Polyphemus & grotto of Galatea in its vicinity.

ACKLAM, two pas. of Engl., co. York,—I. (*East*), E. & N. ridings, 7 m. S.W. New Malton. Area 2,970 ac. Pop 845.—II. (*West*), N. riding, 5 m. N.E. Yarm. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 97.

ACKLIN ISLAND, a small isl. in the Bahama group, 120 m. N.E. Cuba.

ACKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 2½ m. S.S.W. Pontefract. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 1,828, incldg. 314 in the large school estab. here by the Friends in 1777. Ackworth has several endowed schools and charities.

ACLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 m. E. Norwich. Area 4,360 ac. Pop. 864.

ACOBAMBA, a small town, S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 42 m. S.W. Huamanga, and formerly cap. of a prov., but now insignificant.

ACOMB or AKEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. W. York, in the Ainsty. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 880. Near it is Siver's Hill, where, according to tradition, the body of the Emperor Severus was burned.

ACONCAGUA, a volcanic mntn. and river of S. Amer., Chile; the mntn. is one of the loftiest of the Andes, & the highest volcano in the world, being 23,200 ft. above the level of the sea. The riv. rises on its S. side, and flows S.W., watering many cultivated valleys, & joins the Pacific 12 m. N. Valparaiso. Quillota & Aconcagua are on its banks.

ACONCAGUA, a prov. of Chile, S. Amer., containing several wide and fertile valls., and the

towns of San Felipe, & Santa Rosa de Aconcagua, each containing a pop. of 5,000, and Quillota, about 20 m. from the sea, with a pop. of 8,000.

ACOONO-COONO, a town and dist. Africa, on the E. b. of the Old Calabar or Cross riv., lat. 6° 29′ N.; lon. 8° 27′ E. Pop. 4,000 (?)

AÇORES, isls., Atlantic Ocean. [AZORES].

ACQS, a town of France. [DAX].

ACQUAKANONCK, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., N. Jersey, co. & on the Passaic, 13 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 2,483, engaged in cotton weaving.

ACQUAL AGNA, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. Urbino, on a hill, 8 m. S. Urbino. Pop. 1,000.

ACQUA-NEGRA, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 16 m. W. Mantua. Pop. 1,100.

ACQUAPENDENTE, *Acula*, a town of Italy, Pontif. Stat., deleg., Viterbo, 12 m. N.W. Orvieto. Pop. 2,400. It is dull & dirty, but stands picturesquely on the slope of a wooded hill, down which descends a fine cascade,—whence its name. It is a bishop's see. Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born here in 1537.

ACQUA-SPARTA, a town of Italy, Pont. States, deleg., and 10 m. S.W. Spoleto.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 16 m. S.S.W. Bari. Pop 5,400.—II. a town, prov. Molise, 22 m. N.N.E. Campobasso.

ACQUI, *Aquæ*, a walled town of the Sard. States, Piedmont, div. Allessandria, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Bormida, 18 m. S.S.W. Allessandria. Pop. 7,800. Celebrated for its great antiquity, and for the remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is much frequented for its sulphur-baths.

ACRE (PASHALIC OF). [SYRIA].

ACRE, AKKA, or ST JEAN D'ACRE, *Acco* or *Ptolemais*, a fortif. city & sea-port of Syria, cap. pash. on a prom. at the foot of Mt. Carmel. Lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 35° 5′ E. Pop. 10,000 (?). Acre is celeb. for the memorable sieges which it has sustained. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1191, and by the Saracens in 1291. Bonaparte attempted to storm this place in 1799, but retreated after a siege of 61 days. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832, and again by the comb. Engl. & Austr. squadrons in 1840. The bay of Acre is much frequented by French, Italian, & Austrian vessels.

ACRI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 7,861.

ACRISE, a pa. Engl., co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 5 m. N.N.W. Folkstone. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 207.

ACROTIRION, a small town of the Grec. archip., on the S.W. of the island Thera or Santorini.

ACS, a town of Hungary, co. & 6 m. S.W. Komorn. Pop. 3,237, employed in rearing sheep.

ACTÆON ISLANDS, a group of 3 low wooded islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1837; centre isl. lat. 21° 23′ S.; lon. 136° 32′ W.

ACTIUM, town & gulf of. [ARTA, & AZIO].

ACTON, numerous pas., Engl., I. co. Chester, 2 m. W.N.W. Nantwich. Area 19,800 ac. Pop. 4,134. It has numerous charities. Dorfold Hall, a fine building of the 17th cent., is in this pa.—II. co. Middlesex, 8½ m. W. St Pauls, & 1 m. S. the Gt. West. Railw. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 2,665.—III. co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.N.E. It is the name of several townships in the cos. Chester, Gloucest., Northumb., Salop, Stafford, & York.

ACTON, town, U. S., N. America.—I. in Maine, co. York. Pop. 1,401.—II. Massach., co. Middlesex. Pop. 1,121.

ACTON BEAUCHAMP, a pa. Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 217.

ACTON-BURNELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 7½m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 394. Here are the remains of an anc. castle where Edw. I., in 1283, held a parliament, in which a memorable statute was passed relating to the recovery of debts, the imprisonment of debtors, &c.

ACTON-ROUND, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 2 m. S.S.E. Wenlock. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 180.

ACTON-SCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 3 m. S. Church-Stretton. Area 930 ac. Pop. 204.

ACTOPAN, a town of Mexico, cap. dist., in a valley of same name, 80 m. N.N.E. Mexico. Pop. 2,800. Com. in tallow, sheep, & goat skins.

ACUL, a town and sea-port of Hayti, N. coast, 10 m. W. Cape Français. Lat. 19° 47′ N.; lon. 72° 27′ W.

ACWORTH, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, New Hamp., 70 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,450, mostly woollen weavers.

ADAHUESCA, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Huesca.

ADAIR, co. U. S., N. Amer., State of Kentucky, inters. by Green riv. & its branches. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 8,466, of whom 6,769 are slaves.—Also co. in N. part of Missouri. Area 567 sq. m.

ADAMS, five cos. in U.S., N. Amer., I. in S. part of Pennsylv. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. 23,044.—II. S.W. Mississippi. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 19,434, of whom 14,241 are slaves.—III. in S. of Ohio, on Ohio riv. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. 13,183.—IV. in E. of Indiana. Area 336 sq. m. Pop. 2,264.—V. in W. of Illinois. Area 768 sq. m. Pop. 14,476. Also two tnshps., I. Massach., co. Berks, on the Hoosack, 18 m. N.E. Pittsfield. Pop. 3,703. Chf. trade, cotton-spinning, & dyeing. In the town there is a curious natural bridge over Hudson Brook, & branch of the Hoosack.—II. New York, co. Jefferson, on Sandy creek, 162 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,966. Many smaller tnshps. and villages of the U. S. have the same name.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a chain of shoals extending across the gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindostan. [MANAAR].

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain of Ceylon, in the centre of the island. Lat. 6° 52′ N.; lon. 80° 32′ E. Height 7,420 ft.

ADAMSTOWN, a vill. & pa. of Ireld., co. & 17½ m. W. N. W. Wexford. Area of pa. 8,134 ac. Pop. 2,037. Here the barn of Scullabogue was burned during the rebel. of 1798, with a number of prisoners inside.

ADANA OR ITSHIL, a pash. of Asiat. Turkey, chiefly betw. lat. 36° & 37° 30′ N., & lon. 32° & 36° 10′ E., having N. Karamania, & the range of M. Taurus, E. the pas. Marash, W. Anatolia, & S. the B. of Scanderoon, & the Mediterranean. Chf. rivs. the Sihoon, & Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*). Chf. towns, Adana, and Tarsoos (anc. *Tarsus*).

ADANA, *Bathnæ*, a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash. on r. b. of the Sihoon, 30 m. from the sea. Lat. 37° 10′ N., lon. 35° 12′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It is well built, & has a castle, several remains of antiquity, a bridge over the Sihoon, said to have been built by Justinian, with a trade in wool, cotton, corn, wine, & fruit.

ADARE, a decayed town & pa. of Ireld., co. Limerick, on the Maig, 10 m. S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 12,093 ac. Pop of do. 4,902; of town, 1,095. It has a long stone bridge, an old castle, & some monastic remains.

ADBASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. W. by S. Eccleshall. Area 5,330 ac. Pop. 610.

ADDA, *Addua*, a riv., Northern Italy, which rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, flows generally S., traversing lakes *Como* & *Lecco*, & after a course of 80 m. joins the Po, 7 m. W. Cremona.

ADDA, a Danish prov. & negro vill. of Africa, near the coast, on W. bank of the river Volta.

ADDERBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2½ m. N. by E. Deddington. Area 6,380 ac. Pop. 2,525. It has two tnshps. termed E. & W. Adderbury.

ADDERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop on the Birm. and Liv. canal, 4 m. N.N.W. Mkt.-Drayton. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 404.

ADDINGHAM, two pas. of Engl., I. co. Cumberl., 6½ m. N.E. Penrith. Area 9,520 ac. Pop. 735. —II. a pa., co. York, W. riding, 6 m. E. by S. Skipton. Area 4,310 ac. Pop. 1,812.

ADDINGTON, the name of several pas. of Engl., I. co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Winslow. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 84.—II. co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 920 ac. Pop. 208.—III. co. Surrey, 3 m. E.S.E. Croydon, and 2 m. E. of Croydon Railway. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 580.—IV. (*Great*) co. Northamp., 3½ m. S.W. Thrapston. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 266.—V. (*Little*) co. Northamp. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 299.

ADDISON, co. U. S., N. Amer., on W. side of Vermont State, along Champlain lake. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 23,583. Surface level towards lake, hilly on E. Contains town of same name on lake Champlain. Pop. 1,232.—Also name of town, co. Steuben, New York.—Town, Washington, co. Maine.—Town, Somerset, co. Pennsylvania, &c.

ADDLE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 5 m. N. by W. Leeds. Area 6,350 ac. Pop. 1,219. The church is a fine specimen of Norman architecture.

ADDLETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, near the coast, 7 m. S.E. Alford. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 238.

ADEGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. W.N.W. Eecloo. Pop. 3,534.

ADEL, or SOMAULI, a country of Africa, extending along its N.E. coast from Abyssinia to Cape Guardafui, betw. lat. 8° and 12° N., & lon. 43° and 51° E. Pop. Mohammedan, & subordinate to an imam. It is marshy and unhealthy, but exports wax, myrrh, ivory, gold dust, and cattle. Chf. ports, Zeila, and Berbera.

ADELAIDE, a munic. city, the cap. of South Australia, on the Torrens riv., near its mouth in Gulf St Vincent. Lat. 34° 57′ S.; lon. 138° 38′ E. Pop. of municip. (1849) 8,000. It stands on rising ground, backed by woods, & divided by the Torrens into S. & N. Adelaide; was founded in 1836, & in 1843 already covered 1,000 ac. It has regular streets, good shops and hotels, numerous places of worship, a governm. house, jail, public offices, barracks, a club house, theatre, with schools & factories. A chamb. of commerce, insurance co., and different banks have been established. All the trade of the colony centres here. The harbour is safe, accommodating ships of 600 tons; and commodious wharfs & stores have been built on its shore. In 1844 copper ore of great richness was discovered in several localities, at from 5 to 60 m. dist. from Adelaide, and several mines are now in active operation. In 1845, 1,157 tons copp. ore were exported, value 19,000*l.* In 1847, from the Burra-Burra mine, nearly 10,000 tons were obtained. Lead is also found in the vicinity.

ADELAIDE ISLAND, the W.most of a chain of isls. off the S.W. coast of Patagonia. Lat 52° S.; lon. 75° W.

ADELFORS, a vill. of Sweden, læn Jönköping, on the Amman, 20 m. S.E. Ekesjö, with a gold mine nearly abandoned.

ADÉLIE, a tract of barren land in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 30′ S.; lon. 136° to 142° E., discovered by D'Urville in 1840.

ADELSBERG, a town of Illyria, Carniola, cap. circ., 22 m. N.E. Triest. Pop. 1,500. Celeb. for its stalactite caves. At a little distance is a magnif. grotto, composed of 3 caverns, one above the other.

ADEMUZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,083.

ADEN (CAPE), a rocky peninsula on the S. coast of Arabia. Summit of cape, lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 45° 7′ E., about 130 m. E. the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, midway between Suez and Bombay. It rises to 1,776 ft. in ht., stretches into the ocean about 5 m., varying in breadth from 2 to 3¼ m., is connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus ¾ m. broad, & has a harbour on either side, both of which are good, especially that on the N.W.

ADEN, a town & sea-port of Arabia, which since 1839 has belonged to the British, on the E. side of Cape Aden, lat. 12° 46′ 15″ N.; lon. 45° 10′ 20″ E. The pop., which in 1839 was said to be under 1,000, amounted, in 1842, to 19,938. Its fortifications, which had fallen into decay, are now being greatly extended & improved; & with the natural advantages of its situation, it will most probably become the Gibraltar of this part of the east. Numerous mosques & other builds. attest its former magnificence. Opposite the shore is the rocky island Seerah, at low water joined to the mainland. Aden is well supplied with water, and before the rise of Mocha, was the chief trading port of Arabia. It was fortified by the Turks during the reign of Solyman the Magnificent; but before its occupation by the British, it had shrunk into comparative insignificance. It is now a station of the steam-boat passage to India, and has a magnetic observatory.

ADENAU, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ. gov., and 29 m. W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,330.

ADERNO, a town of Sicily, at the S.E. foot of M. Etna near the Simeto, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Catania. Pop. 14,000. It has remains of old walls and the ruins of the anc. *Adranum*.

ADERSBACH, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, 9 m. W.N.W. Braunau, celeb. for a collection of detached rocks covering a surface of several sq. m., and rising to a great height.

ADIGE, *Athesis*, a river of Northern Italy, formed by nums. streamlets from the Helvetian Alps, which unite at Glurns, where it takes the name of the Etsch. Near Bolsano it is called the Adige, and receiving the Eisach, it becomes navig. It enters Lomb. 13 m. S. Roveredo, & flowing S. & E., enters the G. of Venice at Porto-Fossone, 13 m. N.E. Adria, after a course of 220 m. Affits. on l. the Passer, Eisach, Avisio, & Alpone, & rt. the Nos. The cities of Glurns, Trent, Roveredo, and Verona, are on its banks. It is navig. from Trent to the sea; but its velocity renders the navig. difficult.—The *Adigetto* is a canal which commences near Badia, passes Rovigo, and by means of the canals of Scortico & Bianco connects the Adige with the Po.

ADINKERKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 18 m. S.W. Ostend. The canal between Dunkirk & Furnes passes near it. Pop. 969.

ADISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5½ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 372.

ADJYGHUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, with a hill fortress taken by the British in 1809.

ADLINGFLEET, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, near the junctn. of the Ouse & Trent, 8 m. S.E. Howden. Area 4,580 ac. Pop. 448.

ADLINGTON, two tnshps. of Engl., I. co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. N.W. Macclesfield. Pop. 1,159, partially occupied with silk-weaving.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancas., pa. Standish, 4 m. N. Wigan, & 1 m. E. the Wigan & Prest. railw. Pop. 1,130.

ADMIRALTY (ISLAND), an isl. of Russian Ame-

rica, lat. 58° N., lon. 134° W. It is about 90 m. in length N. to S. by 25 in breadth. (*Islands*) a cluster of isls. in the Pacific, N.E. of Papua, the largest nearly 60 m. in length, and in lat. 2° S.; lon. 147° 19′ 52″ E. (*Inlet*) T. del Fuego, lat. 54° S.; lon. 70° W.

ADMISTON or ATHELHAMPSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 290 ac. Pop. 74. It is said to have been a chf. residence of the kings of Wessex.

ADMONT, a town of Austria, Upp. Styria, on the Enns, 56 m. N.W. Grätz, with a pop. of 800, and an extensive Abbey.

ADONI, a town of British India, presid. Madras, distr. & 42 m. N.E. Bellary, taken & ruined by Tippoo Saib in 1787.

ADONY, a town of Hungary, Stuhlweissenburg, on rt. b. of the Danube, 28 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 3,000.

ADORF, the southermost town of Saxony, circ. Voigtland, on rt. b. of the Elster, 29 m. S.S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of cotton & woollen cloths, and musical instruments.

ADORP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov., and 4 m. N.N.W. Groningen. Pop. 1,008.

ADOUR, *Aturus*, a riv. of France, rises in the Tourmalet (Pyrenees) near Barèges, passes Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, S. Sever and Dax, where it becomes navigable; & after a course of 95 m. falls into the Bay of Biscay N. Bayonne. Affits., Midouze, Gabas, Luy, and Gave-de-Pau.

ADOWA, a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Tigré, at the foot of a hill, 145 m. N.E. Gondar. Lat. 14° 12′ N.; lon. 39° 5′ E. Pop. 8,000.(?) It is regularly laid out; houses conical, & interspersed with trees. It has manufs. of cotton & woollen cloths, and is the chief entrepôt of trade between the interior of Tigré and the coast.

ADPAR, a town and parl. bor. of Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Landyfriog, on the Teifi, a bridge across which joins it to Newcastle-Emlyn, 8½ m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1619. It has 11 annual cattle-fairs, with a retail trade for the supply of an extensive distr. Petty Sessions. Adpar-Emlyn unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, &c., in sending one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 33.

ADRA, *Abdera*, a town and sea-port of Spain, Andalucia, prov., & 60 m. S.E. Granada, on the Mediterr. Pop. 7,400. Chiefly employed in the extensive lead mines in its vicinity, the greater part of the ore from which is exptd. to Marseille.

ADRAMYTI, a town & sea-port of Asia Minor, 4 m. from the head of the gulf of Adramyti, & 83 m. N. Smyrna. Pop. 5,000. (?) It is ill built & dirty. Exports large quantities of olives and wool to Constantinople, & galls to other ports of Europe.

ADRARA, a vill., Lombardy, prov., & 14 m. E. Bergamo, with an anc. castle, celeb. in the wars of the Guelphs and Guibelines. Pop. 200.

ADRIA, *Hatria*, a town of Lombardy, gov. Venice, betw. the Po & Adige, deleg. & 13 m. E. Rovigo. Pop. 10,000. It has remains of fine edifices, and was anc. a sea-port of such consequence as to give its name to the Adriatic, from which it is now 14 m. distant; its port is quite obliterated.

ADRIAMPATAM, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. 34 m. S.E. Tanjore.

ADRIAN, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Michig., 60 m. S.W. Detroit. Pop. 2,496. It has some good buildings, and a railw. to Toledo.

ADRIANOPLE, ANDRINOPLE, EDRENEH (*Hadrianopolis*), a city of Europ. Turkey, prov. Rumelia, built partly on a hill, and partly on the banks of the Tundja nr. its confl. with the Maritza, 137 m. N.W. Constantinople. Lat. 41° 41′ 26″ N.; lon. 26° 35′ 41″ E. Pop. 100,000. It is consid. as the 2d. cap. of the Emp. Formerly the suburbs were surrround. by a strong wall commanded by 12 towers and a citadel; but these are now in ruins. It has an arsenal, a cannon foundry and numerous caravanseries and bazaars. On the r. b. of the Tundja, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is situated the *Eski-Serai*, the old palace of the sultans, now much decayed. Adrianople possesses important manufs. of silks, woollens & linens, has celeb. dye works and tanneries, & an active commerce in manufr. goods, and the products of a fertile district. The chf. outlet for this commerce is the port of Enos, which was taken by the Russians 20th August 1829. Adrianople was the cap. of the Ottoman Emp. from 1366 to 1453. *Hadrianopolis* was founded by the Emp. Hadrian on the site of the anc. Orestia.

ADRIATIC SEA (Ital. Mare Adriatico) or GULF OF VENICE, is that part of the Medit. which extends from the S.E. at lat. 40° to the N.W. at lat. 45° 46′ N. between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, and Albania. It takes its name from the city of Adria, & forms on the W. the gulf of Manfredonia, on the coast of the kingdom of Naples. The N.W. part bears the name of the Gulf of Venice. On the E. side are the gulfs of Triest, Fiume, & Cattaro, on the coast of Austria, and of Drino in Albania. The water of this sea contains more salt than that of the ocean, and the influence of the tides is little felt. Its shores are generally low on the Venetian side; it has many shoals, and its muddy shores are covered with unwholesome marshes. Its greatest depth is only 22 fathoms, and a great part of it is less than 12 fathoms. On the Dalmatian side the waves dash against enormous rocks, or ripple among beautiful strands formed by the numerous islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer the navigation of the gulf is safe and simple, because the prevailing wind is very favourable for leaving it, but in winter, the S.E. winds cause much destruction. The Adriatic receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige and the Po. Its greatest length, from C. Leuca to Trieste is 450 m., and its mean breadth is 90 m.

ADRO, a vill. of N. Italy, 27 m. N.W. Brescia.

ADSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.W. Winslow. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 419.

ADUR, a river of Engl., co. Sussex, rising a little S.W. Horsham, flowing S. & entering the English channel at Shoreham after a course of 25 m. Its mouth is supposed by some to have formed the anc. *Portus Adurni*.

ADVENTURE BAY is near the S. extremity of Tasmania, lat. 43° 20′ S., & lon. 147° 30′ E.

ADWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. S. by W. Thame. Area 500 ac. Pop. 46.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 4 m. N.W. Doncaster. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 554.

ADWICK-UPON-DEARNE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Dearne, 6 m. N.N.E. Rotherham, and about 1 m. from the N. Midland railway. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 180.

ÆGADES, a group of isls. off the W. coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 m. W. Trapani; the principal being Favignana, Levanso, and Maritimo.

ÆGEAN SEA. [ARCHIPELAGO GRECIAN.]

ÆGINA, a small island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the gulf of Ægina or the Saronic gulf, an inlet of the Ægean between Attica & the Morea, 9 m. long, and 5 m. broad. Pop. about 5,000. It is rocky in the N., but fertile in the S.; it contains the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, one of the finest remains in Greece. On its W. side is

the town & port of Ægina, 24 m. S.W. Athens, with a pop. of about 1,000, & an active trade.

Aeltere, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the railw. from Ghent to Bruges, 12 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. with comm. 5,439.

Aeng, a frontier town in further India, presid. Bengal, prov. & 80 m. S.E. Aracan, near the best pass into the Burmese dom.

Æolian, anc. name of the [Lipari] Islands.

Aernen, a considerable vill. Switzerl., cant. Vallais, on the Rhone, 7 m. N.E. Brieg.

Aeröe or Arröe, an isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the Baltic, 10 m. S. Fühnen. 14 m. in length by 5 m. mean breadth. Pop. 10,200. It is fertile & well cultivated. Chf. towns, Aeroeskiöbing & Marstal.

Aeroeskiöbing, a town & sea-port, cap. the above isl. on N.E. side. Pop. 1,600, with ship building docks, & an active navigation.

Aerschot, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Demer, 23 m. N.E. Brussels, with distilleries & comm. in grain. Pop. 3,700.

Aertrycke, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,687.

Aerzeele, a vill. of Belgium, W. Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. 3,192.

Aerzen, a town of Hanover, Calenberg, 5 m. S.W. Hameln, with powder works. Pop. 1,000.

Ætolia, a gov. of the kgdm. of Greece, on the continent, cap. Missolonghi, between lat 38° 17′ & 38° 50′ N., & lon. 21° 10′ & 22° 5′ E., having E. the govs. Phocis and Phthiotis, W. Acarnania, N. Eurytania, & S. the gulf of Patras. Pop. (1840) 25,144. It is mostly mntnous, but along the Corinthian gulf, barley, rye, & olives are raised. Highest point M. Oxea, on its N. frontier, 4,636 feet high. Chief river the Phidaris.

Affoltern, a vill. of Switzerl., cant., and 8 m. S.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,794. It has saw mills & dye-works. There are other vills. of same name in the cants. Zurich & Bern.

Aff-puddle or Affpondell, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 507.

Affrique (St.), a comm. and town France, dep. Aveyron on the Sorgue, 29 m. S.S.E. Rhodez. Pop. (1846) 4,811. With manuf. of cloth, & trade in Roquefort cheese.

Afghanistan (*Afghan-land*), an extensive inland country of Asia, lying betw. lat. 28° 50′ and 36° 30′ N., and lon. 62° & 72° 30′ E., having E. the Punjab, S. Bwhalpoor, Sinde, & Beloochistan, W. the Persian dom., & N. Indep. Turkestan (Balkh, Koondooz, Kafirstan), from which it is separated by the Hindoo Koosh & its prolongations. Area estim. at 225,000 sq. m., and the pop. at about 5,000,000. Four-fifths of the country consist of rocks and mntns. From the table-land in the N. varying from 15,000 to 16,000 ft. in ht., summ. of Hindoo Koosh, 20,493 ft., many mountain ranges proceed to the S., E., & W., with summits occasionally rising above the limit of perpetual snow, & enclosing numerous valleys & small plains, some of which are fertile & well watered. The S.W. part of the country is a desert, with an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Chf. rivs. the Cabool, Helmund, Gomul, Lora, &c.; but none is of great size. The morass Hamoon in the S.W. scarcely belongs to Afghanistan: the only lake of consequence is that of Ab-istada. The vegetation in the low lands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar cane, millet, maize, & turmeric, are raised. In the uplands the timber-trees, herbs, & fruits of Europe, grow wild; & wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, & artificial grasses, are cultivated. Cabool is supposed to excel all other cities in the variety & excellence of its fruits. Tobacco is extensively produced; & India is mostly supplied with madder from hence. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, & naphtha are met with. Arts & husbandry are in a very low condition; carpets are made at Herat, but other manufs. are few, & mostly confined to cotton, woollen, & silk stuffs for home use, with saddlery, harness, & cattle trappings. Sheep & goats are abundant, producing a fine wool used in manufact. of shawls. Imports, coarse cottons, indigo, muslins, silks, & brocade, ivory, wax, sandal-wood, sugar, & spices from India; horses, gold & silver, cochineal, & broad cloth from Turkestan; with some cutlery, hardware, & other European goods from Russia, through Bokhara; silks, cottons, embroidery, & chintz from Persia; slaves from Arabia & Abyssina; silks, tea, porcelain, dyes, & precious metals overland from China; & dates & cocoa nuts from Beloochistan. Altogether the imports may amount to 500,000*l.* a year. The exports consist of madder, assafœtida, tobacco, fruits & horses, with furs, shawls & chintz to India; shawls, turbans, indigo, & other Indian produce to Turkestan; & the same articles, with Herat carpets, to Persia. The demand for British manufs. has lately increased so as nearly to supersede the importation of manufactured goods overland from Russia. Transit trade considble., & wholly conducted by means of camels & horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles being impracticable. The pop. comprises Beloochees, Usbeks, Huzarehs, Eimauks, Persians, and Hindoos, but the great mass are of the Afghan race, & Mohammedans of the Soonite sect. The Afghans are divided into numerous tribes or clans, the most noted of which are the Dooraunees, Eusfozyees, Ghiljies, & Lahonees; the last named being the princip. traders, & the first the tribe in which the monarchy has long been hereditary. The country is subdiv. into the three separate principalities of Cabool, Candahar, & Herat. Chf. cities Cabool, Candahar, Herat, Peshawer, Jelalabad, and Ghuznee.

Afium-Kara-Hissar (*Black Castle of Opium*), a city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, cap. of sanjiack, on a mtn. side, 50 m. S.S.E. Kutaiah. Pop. estim. at 60,000 (?). It is pretty well built: has a citadel crowning a lofty rock, numerous mosques, chapels, baths, khans, manuf. of black felts, carpets, arms, saddlery, stirrups, & a large trade in opium, grown near it, whence its name.

Afragola, a town of Naples, cap. cant. prov., and 6 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 13,000. With extensive manufs. of hats.

Africa, *Libya*, one of the great divisions of the Globe, bounded N. by the Strait of Gibraltar, & the Mediterranean, which separates it from Europe. E. by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, by which it is sep. from Asia. S. by the Southern Ocean, & W. by the Atlantic, which extends betw. Africa & America. Africa forms an immense peninsula joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, and extending from Ras-el-Krun, lat. 37° 20′ N., to Cape Agulhas, lat. 34° 50′ S., about 5,000 m.; & from Cape Guardafui, lon. 51° 22′ E., to Cape Verde, lon. 17° 32′ W., nearly an equal distance. Area estim. at 12,000,000 sq. m. Pop. 60,000,000 (?). The principal indentations of coast of Africa, are the gulfs of Sidra and Cabes on the N. in the Mediterranean, the gulf of Guinea on the W. in the Atlantic, & the Arabian gulf or Red Sea on the N.E. in the Indian Ocean. The isls. of Africa consist of 14 principal groups, of which there are

in the Atlantic Ocean, the Azores, the Madeira, & Canary isls., the Cape Verds, the isls. of the gulf of Guinea, St Mathew, Ascension, & St Helena. In the Indian ocean, the isls. of Socotra, the Seychelles, Zanguibar, the Comoro isls., Madagascar and the Mascarene isls. The most prominent capes, are Bon, Blanco, Ceuta, and Serrat on the N.; Blanco, Verde, Rouge, Palmas, 3 Points, Lopez, & Negro on the W. The C. of Good Hope & C. Agulhas on the S.; & Capes Delgado & Guardafui on the E. Africa appears to consist of a series of terraces gradually rising from the coast to the interior, forming extensive plains & elevated table-lands. The best known of its mnt. systems are the range of Mt. Atlas in the N.W., extending, with its branches, from lat. 27° to 32° N.; & attaining, in some of its peaks, an elevation of more than 12,000 feet. The Mts. of Kong betw. Nigritia & N. Guinea, to the E. of which extend the Komri or Mts. of the Moon, the existence & extreme elevation of which, are inferred from the great rivs. to which they give rise, although they have not been visited by Europeans; the Mts. of Lupata in the S.E. of Africa, those of Madagascar in the isl. of the same name, & the Mts. of Abyssinia in the N.E. The princip. rivs. of Africa, are the Nile, an affl. of the Mediterranean; the Senegal, Gambia, Niger or Joliba-Quorra, the Zaire, & the Orange which flow to the Atlantic, & the Zambeze & the Jubb, affls. of the Indian Ocean. The only known lakes of importance, are L. Tchad in the interior of Nigritia, L. Dembea or Tzana in Abyssinia, and L. Loudieh in Tunis, which appears to be connected with L. Melgig in Algeria. Of L. Nyassi, in lat. 8° S.; lon. 30° E., little is known except its great size. Owing to the position of Africa, the greater part of it being within the torrid zone, and the great extent of its arid plains, its climate is excessive, & its temp. higher than that of any other Continent. The great characteristic feature of Africa, is the Sahara, an immense desert region stretching across the N. portion of the continent, betw. the Atlantic & the Red Sea, composed of burning plains covered with shifting sands, or arid rocks, interspersed occasionally with fertile oases. The mineral riches of Africa are little known, but supposed to be very important. Gold dust is found in most of the rivers; diamonds have recently been gathered in Maghreb (Algeria); salt occurs in many parts of the continent and in the islands. Iron, copper, silver, lead, and tin are also among its products, and indications of coal have recently been observed. Africa presents the most striking contrasts in its vegetable productions; in the vicinity of arid deserts, there are countries covered with the richest verdure; wherever the land is sufficiently watered, as on the banks of rivers, & on the declivities of mntns., vegetation is characterised by the utmost vigour and magnificence. Among its vegetable products, are the baobab, one of the giants of the vegetable world; a species of teak or oak valuable for building; the cocoa-nut tree, the date, the palm, orange, citron, olive, the papyrus, & nums. dye-woods, the coffee-tree, sugar-cane, cotton & indigo. The fauna of Africa is still very imperfectly known; it comprises the chimpanzee, a species of monkey, which most resembles man; the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, zebra, giraffe, buffalo; the lion, leopard, panther, the wolf, fox, jackall, hyena, antelopes, & bears. The chf. domestic animals, are the camel, horse, buffaloe, ox, sheep, goats, & dogs Among the birds of Africa may be noticed the ostrich, eagles, vultures, hawks, owls, cuckoos, & sun-birds. The commerce of the interior of Africa is conducted by means of caravans, & consists chiefly in gold-dust, copper, ivory, coral, gums, dye-wood, dates, and indigo, which are exchanged for European goods by traders who visit the coasts. Africa has long been the principal market for the supply of slaves to the European colonies. It is calculated that 200,000 Africans are annually sold as slaves. From 1831 to 1841 inclusive, 150 vessels, with crews amounting to 12,501, were employed on the W. coast of Africa, in the suppression of this infamous trade; 327 slavers were taken with 52,188 slaves, at a cost of 1,628,812*l.*, or 31*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for each slave. The inhabitants of Africa comprise many varieties of the human species; the most remarkable & best known of these, are the Hottentots, & Caffres in the S.; the Negro races on the S.W., & in the interior; the Moors on the N.; the Caucasian races in Abyssinia, & the Copts of Egypt. Fêticism, a degraded superstition, is the religion of the greater number of the inhabs., being professed by nearly all the negroes, & the natives of Madagascar. A corrupt form of the Christian religion is professed in Abyssinia and part of Egypt, and Mohammedanism prevails in all the other regions. Africa is usually divided into the following countries,—N. Egypt and Barbary, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Marocco, S. of Barbary, the desert of Sahara, with the oases of Fezzan, Dar-fur, & Kordofan; on the W. Senegambia and Guinea; on the S. the Cape Colony, Caffraria, & the Hottentot country; on the E. Nubia, Abyssinia, Adel, Zanguebar, Mozambique, and Sofala; & in the centre, Soudan. A notice of each of these will be found under their proper heads. The English, French, Portuguese, Spaniards, Danes, Dutch, & Americans, have colonial establishments in Africa.

AFRICAN ISLANDS, a group of low islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Amirante isls. Lat. of N.most isl., 4° 55′ 30″ S.; lon. 53° 33′ E. H. M. S. Spitfire was wrecked on the southernmost of these islands, 21st August, 1801.

AFRIKEAH or MAHADIAH, a town and sea-port of Tunis, near Cape Afrikeah, on the Mediterranean, 115 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Pop. about 3,000. It was formerly a strong and important fortress, but is now decayed and insignificant.

AGABLY, a town of Africa, oasis Tuat, on the route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. Lat. 26° 40′ N.; lon. 0° 58′ E. It is built of stone, said to be well provided with water, & is a station where the merchants of Marocco meet with those of Tripoli, Tunis, and Fezzan.

AGADES, a large city of central Africa, cap. kgdm. Asben, in an oasis of the Sahara. Lat. 18° 10′ N.; lon. 13° E. It has a fortified palace. Here the merchants of Soudan meet at stated periods those of the N. African states.

AGADIR or SANTA CRUZ, a fortfd. town, & the most S. sea-port of Marocco, prov. Sus, on the Atlantic, 23 m. S.E. Cape Ghir. Lat. 30° 26′ 35″ N.; lon. 9° 35′ 56″ E. Pop. 600(?). It stands on a declivity overlooking a large & safe harbour, & has some trade with Marseille.

AGANA, a fortfd. town and the cap. of Guam, one of the Ladrones, on its W. coast. Pop. 3,000. It is the resid. of a Spanish governor, & has barracks, schools, & a good church.

AGATA (ST.), several towns of Italy.—I. a small town, Tuscany, 2 m. N.N.W. Scarperia.—II. or *Santhia*, do., Piedmont, prov. Vercelli. Pop. 4,170. —III. a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, distr. Gaëte, with rems. of mag. amphitheatre & ruins

of anc. *Minturno*. Pop. 6,800.—IV. de Goti, *Agathapolis*, a town of Naples, distr. Caserta, 15 m. E. Capua.—V. Nuova, a town of Naples, prov. Calab Ult. I., 4 m. S.E. Reggio, with cotton mills. Pop. 2,170.

AGDE, *Agatha*, a town of France, dep. Hérault, port on l. b. of the Hérault, & Canal du Midi, 2 m. from the Mediterr., and 30 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. (1846) 8,321. It is pleasantly sit., but being built of black basalt, has a grim appearance, & is popularly called the *Black-town*. It is surounded by strong walls, & has a college, a school of navig., and an active coasting trade. Its port is defended by Fort Brescau.

AGDEH or AUGDEH, a town of Persia, prov., and 70 m. W.N.W. Yezd, to which city the inhabs. send goats' hair for the manufacture of shawls.

AGEN, *Aginnum*, a town of France, cap. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the rt. b. of Garonne, here crossed by 2 bridges, 73 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. (1846) 13,003. It is most agreeably situated, and has some good public edifices, incldg. the prefecture, seminary, public library with 12,000 vols., & several churches. It has a royal court, large sail-cloth factory, and manufs. of serge, cotton prints, starch, leather, &c., and is an entrepôt for the trade betw. Bordeaux and Toulouse.

AGEROLA, a town of Naples, Princip. Citra, on a mntn. 10 m. W.S.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

AGGER, canal, a natural communication betw. the Liimfiord and the N. Sea in Denmark, N. Jütland; formed during a storm 1825.

AGGERSOE, a small isl. Denmark, in the G. Belt, 5 m. from the S.W. point of Seeland. Pop. 370.

AGGERSHUUS, a stift or prov. of Norway, cap. Christiania, sit. betw. lat. 58° 56′ & 62° 58′ N., & lon. 8° & 12° E. Pop. (1835) 512,515. It is the most important prov. in the kgdm. for its agriculture, its mines, and its commerce.—II. an old fort which served as a citadel to Christiania, and which gives its name to the prov.

AGGIUS, a vill. of the Isl. Sardinia, div. and 35 m. N.E. Sassari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,026.

AGHABOE, a pa. of Ireld., Leinster, Queen's co., 11 m. S.W. Maryboro'. Area 18,702 ac. Pop. 6,310. Formerly a Culdee establishment, and in early times the ecclesiastical metropolis of the Ossory territory.

AGHADOE, a pa. of Ireld., co. Kerry, 27 m. S.W. Castlemaine. Area 19,888 ac. (incl. 1,200 of water). Pop. 4,897. The ruins of an anc. castle, and the cathedral, still remain.

AGHMAT, a fortfd. town of Marocco, cap. prov., on the riv. of same name, & on the N. declivity of Mt. Atlas, 24 m. S. Marocco. Pop. 6,000, including about 1,000 Jews.

AGHOR or HINGOL, a riv. of Beloochistan, falling into the Arabian Sea, and dividing the provinces Lus and Kelat.

AGHRIM or AUGHRIM, a pa. of Ireld., co. Galway, 13 m. N.E. Loughrea. It is famous in British history for the great victory obtained here in 1691 by the troops of William III. over those of James II. Area 7,252 ac. Pop. 2,127.

AGINCOURT or AZINCOURT, a vill., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 13 m. N.W. St Pol., near which, on the 25th Oct. 1415, the Engl. under Henry V., totally defeated a vastly superior French force.

AGLASOUN, *Lysinoe*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on a mountain, 55 m. N. Sataliah.

AGLIÈ, a town of Piedmont, prov., and 9 m. S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 4,300. It has a splendid royal palace, with extensive parks and gardens.

AGNANO, LAKE, in the kgdm., & 3 m. W. Naples; occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, and is about ½ m. in diam. Near it are the Grotta del Cane, and the sulphur baths of San Germano.—II. a vill. of Tuscany, prov., and 3½ N.E. Pisa, which also has mineral springs and a cavern of mephitic vapour in its vicinity.

AGNES (ST.), a pa. & town of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.W. Truro. Area 8,660. Pop. 7,757. The harbour can only be entered at high water. Inhabs. chfl. miners. Opie the painter was born here in 1761. St Agnes' Beacon in the vicinity, rises to the height of 664 ft.

AGNO, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, in a fertile valley of same name at the mth. of the Bedagio in L. Lugano, 3 m. W. Lugano. Pop. 726.

AGNONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on a hill, 20 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 7,000; said to produce the best copper wares in the kgdm.

AGOAFRIA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 100 m. N. by W. Bahia.

AGOA DE PAO, a mountain peak of the isl. St Michael; Açores, near its centre, 3,066 ft. in elev.—II. a vill. on S. shore of same isl., 15 m. E. Ponte Delgada,

AGOAQUENTE, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, near the mouth of the river das Almas, 190 m. N.E. Goyaz.

AGOASDOCES, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a tributary of the San Francesco.

AGOGNA, a riv. of Piedmont, rising in L. Orta, and flowing S. to the Po, 16 m. N.E. Alessandria.—II., castle, near l. b. of the Agogna, 4 m. S. W. Mortara.

AGON, a small sea-port of France, dep. Manche, at the mth. of the Sienne, on the coast opposite Jersey, and 5 m. W. Coutances. Pop. 1,561.

AGORDO, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., in a fruitful plain, 12 m. N.W. Belluno. It possesses, in the valley of Imperina, the richest copper mines in Italy. Pop. 2,600.

AGOSTA or AUGUSTA, a strongly fortfd. city of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Mediterr., 14 m. N. Syracuse. Pop. 14,000. Its port is defended by a tower, & by Forts Garcia & Vittoria. In 1693 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, on which occasion more than ⅓ of the inhabs. were buried under its ruins. The mod. town is well laid out, and its harb. is safe. Exports salt, oil, wines, and honey. In 1841, 46 vessels entered and left its port; value of import cargoes, 1,510*l.*; of export do., 4,797*l.*

AGRA, a prov. and district of British India. The prov. lies N. of the Nerbuddah riv. between 25° & 28° N. lat. Area about 45,000 sq. m. Pop. from 6 to 7 millions. It is in general a level plain watered by the rivs. Jumna & Ganges, & Chumbul. Wheat and barley are the common grains, of which there are commonly two harvests in the year. Millet and pulses form the principal food of the people, the soil being too dry to grow rice. *Agra* (*Acberabad*—abode of Acber), cap. of the distr. of Agra, is one of the principal cities of Brit. India, situated on the S. bank of the Jumna, 115 m. S.S.E. Delhi. Pop. in 1839, 65,250. It is fortified and of great extent; has some tolerable streets and good promenades, with handsome houses for Europ. officers, subscription-rooms, a church, fort, arsenal, and is a place of bustle and activity. It boasts of the splendid mausoleum of Shah Jehan, the finest existing specimen of Mohammedan architecture, a marble palace of Shah Jehan, & around it for miles are the rems. of palaces & tombs, with the mausoleum of Akbar at Secundra, 6 m. distant. It has a Brit. garrison, and an additional military station, 2 miles distant. The Engl. & Oriental coll., a large quadrangular structure, is the finest of the modern buildings, which also comprise the Metcalfe Tes-

timonial, the govt. house, &c. A considerable trade is carried on with the W. provs. & Persia, the imports thence being shawls, horses, camels, rock salt, fruits & drugs; and by the Jumna and Chumbul with the lower provs.; whence come cotton, and wool; chf. exports, raw silks, indigo, and coarse sugar. Customs duties in 1839-40, 93,200*l*. From 1504 to 1647, Agra was the seat of the Mohammedan emp. in India. It was taken by the British in the Mahratta war, 17th Oct. 1803.

AGRAKHAN, a cape in the Caspian Sea, Russian territ., lat. 43° 40′ N.; lon. 48° 10′ E., with a bay of same name on its N. side.

AGRAM or ZAGRAB, a city of the Austr. Emp., cap. Croatia, on a hill near the Save, 160 m. S.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 12,300. It is handsome; has many good buildgs., incl. a cathedral, and the palace of the states; it is the resid. of the Ban, and seat of the sup. courts of Croatia, Slavonia, & the Banat; and has a royal academy, a gymnasium, soc. of music, manufs. of silks and porcelain, and a large trade in corn and tobacco.

AGRAMUNT, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov., & 30 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Sio. Pop. 2,680. It has a cathed. and school of prim. instruc. An Artesian well was commenced in the Place del Mercado in March 1845.

AGRAPHO. [PINDUS (MOUNT).]

AGREDA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, at the foot of Moncaldo, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Soria. Pop. 3,847. It is divided by the Queiles, which is crossed by a mag. stone br, of one arch. Commerce in grain & fruit.—II. a town of America, New Granada, prov. Popayan, with gold mines.

AGRÈVE (ST), a town of France, dep. Ardèche, 22 m. W.S.W. Tournon. Pop. 2,485.

AGRYJANSKAIA, a town of Russia, gov. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga.

AGTELEK, a vill of Hungary, comm. Gomor, celebrated for the stalactite grotto of Baradla.

AGUA, VOLCAN DE, a mntn. of Centr. America, state & 25 m. S.W. Guatemala, its crater is 15,000 ft. above the sea.

AGUADILLA, a town and sea-port of the Antilles, isl. of Porto Rico, on its N.W. coast, 65 m. W. San Juan. Pop. 2,500. (?) The anchorage is good.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a town, Mexic. confed., dep. and 80 m. N.E. Guadalaxara. Pop. 7,000. It is a handsome town, with a cloth manufactory, & a considerable trade. It has hot springs in its vicinity, whence its name.

AGUEDA, a riv. of Spain, affl. of the Douro, forming part of the front. of Portugal, on N.E. of Beira.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. ayunt., in valley of same name. Pop. 516.

AGUILAR DE CAMPO, a town of Spain, prov. & 59 m. N.N.E. Palencia, on the Pisuerga, surrounded by ruined walls; with a school of prim. instruc. and a public hospital. Pop. 618.

AGUILAR DE CAMPOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. N.W. Valladolid, with anc. castle. P. 775.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S.S.E. Cordova, cap. of the jud. dist. on the Cabra, remarkable for the salubrity of its atmosphere. It has a school of prim. instruction, & trades in corn & wine. Pop. 11,836.

AGUILAS, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Mediterr., 37 m. S.W. Cartagena, with a small but very secure port; resid. of vice-consuls of Engld., France, and Portugal. It is regular and well built, with a castle and a fortress garrisoned by 100 men. Chf. com. export of grain. Pop. 4,832, including garrison.

AGULENITZA, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Triphylia, near the mouth of the Rouphia, 20 m. S.E. Gastouni. It has some trade in wine, &c.

AGULHAS CAPE, Africa. [CAPE COLONY.]

AHADKOI, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 6 m. from Ellshak, and having ruins supposed to be those of anc. *Trajanopolis*.

AHAR, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on an affl. of the Kur, 60 m. N.E. Tabriz, and having 700 houses enclosed by a ruined wall.

AHASCRAGH, a town and pa. of Ireld, co. Galway, on the Ahascragh, 17 m. N.N.E. Loughrea. Area 17,305 ac. Pop. of pa. 5,380; of town, 775. The town is neat & clean—a rare occurrence in this part of Ireland.

AHAUS, a town, Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, prov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,672, with a castle, the residence of the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg. Manufs. of linen and tobacco.

AHIOLO or AKHIOLI, *Anchialus*, a town and sea-port *of* European-Turkey, Rumelia, on the Black Sea, 48 m. S.S.W Varna. It has some trade in salt, procured from springs in the neighbourhood.

AHLEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. S.E. Munster, on the Werse. Pop. 2,350, with distilleries, oil mills, and linen weaving.

AHLFELD or ALFELD, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, on the Leine & Warne, 27 m. S. Hanover. Pop. 2,370.

AHLTEN, a town of Hanover, Luneburg, on the Aller, 7 m. E. Hanover, with a castle. Pop. 800.

AHMEDABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, at the head of Cambay-Gulf, having E. the distr. Kaira, and on the other sides the Guicowar's territ. Area 4,072 sq. m. Pop. 528,073. *Ahmedabad* (*abode of Ahmed*), cap. above distr., prov. Gujerat, on the Sabermatty, 120 m. N.N.W. Surat. Lat. 23° 1′ N.; lon. 72° 48′ E. Pop. estim. at 100,000. The city is 6 m. in circumf., strongly walled, and was formerly noted for its magnif., but is now much decayed, having been nearly destr. by an earthq. in 1822. The mosque & tomb of Ahmed, deserve notice. Here are the head-quarters of the N. div. of the Bombay army.

AHMEDNUGGUR, a distr. of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, having N. Candeish, S. Poonah, W. the Concan, & E. the Nizam's dom. Area 9,910 sq. m. Pop. 667,376.—*Ahmednuggur*, a city and fort, cap. above dist., on the Seena, 64 m. N E. Poonah. Pop. 20,000. (?) The city, encl. by a wall, is ½ m. from the fort, which is stone built, 1 m. in circuit, and occup. by a British garrison. It was taken by the British under Gen. Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803. Near it is a fine palace of the former native princes.

AHMEDPOOR, the name of several towns in Hindostan.—I. (*A. Barra*, or "the great,") in Bhawlpoor, in a well irrigated & fertilized tract, 30 m. S.W. Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. (?) Is meanly built, but has a large mosque, a fort, & manufs. of matchlocks, gunpowder, cottons, silks, and scarfs.—II. (A. *Chuta*, or "the little,") in Bhawlpoor, near the Indus. It is large, & enclosed by mud walls mounting a few cannon.—III. a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, 11 m. S.W. Juggernaut.

AHMOOD, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 12 m. N. by W. Baroach.

AHOGILL, a pa. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. S.W. Ballymena. Area 32,987 ac. Pop. 23,622.

AHRENSBÖK, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 10 m. N.E. Lübeck. Pop. 1,200.

AHRENSBURG, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 13 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. with adjacent village of Woldenhorn, 1,000.

AHRWEILER, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Ahr. Pop. 2,600. Manuf. woollens and leather.

AHUN, *Agedunum*, a town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on a hill near l. b. of the Creuse, 11 m. S.E. Gueret. Pop. 2,112. In its vicinity are extensive coal-mines. It was formerly important, & has several interesting ruins.

AHUS or AHUIS, a marit. vill. of Sweden, læn Christianstadt, on the Baltic, 9 m. S.E. Christianstadt, of which it is the port, having a good harbour at the mouth of the Helgeo.

AHWAZ, *Aginis*, a town, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 41 m. S.S.W. Shuster, with vestiges of canals & other remains of antiquity, and a dam across the river.

AÏAS, *Ægæ*, a town and sea-port of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the N.W. shore of the Gulf of Iskenderoon, 35 m. S.E. Adana.

AIASALUK, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a mntn. 35 m. S.S.E. Smyrna, & 1 m. E. the ruins of Ephesus, out of which it has been built. It has a fine mosque, a castle, aqueduct, and numerous traces of former importance.

AICHA, a vill. of Bohemia, 19 m. N. J. Bunzlau.

AICHACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Bav. on the Paar, 11 m. N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 1,570.

AIDINJIK, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, near the penins. of Cyzicus & sea of Marmora, 60 m. W. by N. Brusa. It has 400 or 500 houses, six mosques, and remains brought from the anc. Cyzicus, a few m. N.ward.

AIDONE, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., 35 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 3,800.

AIDOS. a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumelia, on riv. of same name at the foot of the Balkan, 75 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has extensive ruins.

AIGLE, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,650. Black marble is quarried in its vicinity.

AIGLE (L'), a cape of France, dep. B. du Rhone, betw. Marseille and Toulon. [See LAIGLE].

AIGNAN (ST.), a town of France, cap. cant. dep. Loire & Cher, 22 m. S. Blois, on the Cher, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 2,542.—II. *Sur-Roe* (*St*), cap. cant., dep., and 38 m. S.S.W. Mayenne. Pop. 574.

AIGUEBELLE, a small but prosperous town of Savoy, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Arc, 15 m. E. Chambery. Pop. 1,150. Celeb. for the victory gained by the Fr. and Span. over the troops of the K. of Savoy 1742. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon over Mt. Cenis.

AIGUEBLANCHE, a vill. of Piedmont, Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, birth-place of Peter of Aigueblanche, who was Bishop of Hereford.

AIGRE, a sm. town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Angoulême, with 1,662 inhabs., who trade in wines, brandy, &c.

AIGREFEUILLE, a sm. town of France, dep. Charente Inf., 13 m. N. Rochefort. Pop. 1,688.—II. a sm. town, Loire Inf., 13 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,369.

AIGUEPERSE, *Aqua Sparsa*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. N.N.E. Riom. Pop. (1846) 2,671. Has manufs. of linen, & mineral springs.

AIGUES-MORTES, *Aquæ Mortuæ*, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, 3 m. from the Mediterr., and 21 m. S.W. Nimes. Pop. 3,365. It was founded by St. Louis in 1248, and still retains its anc. fortifications, which present a perfect specimen of a feudal fortress. Town poor & mean, but has a considerable trade in fish, fresh and salted, exported by the canal of Beaucaire, and the Grand Roubine canal.

AIGUES-VIVES, *Aquæ Vivæ*, a vill. of France, dep. Gard, S.S.W. Nimes. Pop. 1,687, with considerable distilleries of eau de-vie.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, at the confl. of the Lot with the Garonne, 15 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,994. It has a comm. college, and was formerly a place of great strength; its fortress was successfully held by the English in 1345 against a numerous French army.

AIGURANDE, a town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,300.

AÏHA, a walled town of Mantchouria, prov. Leaotong, 100 m. E. Nieu-tchuang.

AIJERBANGIS, a town of the Netherl., E. Indies, cap. dist. same name on W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 30 m. S.E. Natal.

AIKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberl., 8 m. W. by S. Carlisle. Area 5,270. Pop. 802.

AILOCHE, a town of Piedmont, prov. Vercelli, in a rich territory. Pop. 727.

AILSA CRAIG, a remarkable insulated rock of columnar basalt, at the entrance of the firth of Clyde, in Scotl., rising to an elevation of 1,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 55 15′ N.; lon. 5° 7′ W. It is frequented by vast numbers of sea fowl and rabbits, & gives the title of marq. to its owner, the head of the Kennedy family.

AIMARGUES, a town of France, dep. Gard, 12 m. S.W. Nimes. Pop. 2,408.

AIME, *Axima*, a vill. of the Sard. sta., Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, cap. mand., 9 m. N.E. Moutiers. Pop. 1,050. It has remains of ancient edifices, and is the *Forum Claudii* of the Romans.

AIN, *Danus*, a riv. of France, rises in the Jura mntns. near Nozeroy, passes Poncin and Pont-d'Ain, and joins the Rhone on the rt. 18 m. above Lyon. Chief affit. the Bienne on the left.

AIN, a frontier dep. in the E. of France, having E. Savoy, S. the dep. of Isere, W. Rhone, & Saone-et-Loire, N. Jura. Area 584,822 hect. Pop. (1846) 367,362. On the E. it is mountainous, & in the S. and W. marshy. The Rhone bounds it on the S., and the Saone on the W.; the Ain traverses its centre. Climate temp. Princip. minerals, iron, asphaltum, and lithog. stones. Corn is grown suffic. for the pop., and cattle are abundantly reared. Woods extensive, and it produces excellent wine. Manufs. inconsid. Chf. towns, Bourg, Nantua, Trévoux, Belley, and Gex.

AINDERBY-STEEPLE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. E. Northallerton, and 2 m. from the Gr. N. of Engl. railw. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 760.

AIN-SALAH, a town of Africa, in the Sahara, dist. Tuat; in this region are forests of date palms, grain, cattle, and sheep.

AINSTABLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberl., 11 m. N.E. Penrith. Area 4,119 ac. Pop. 501.

AINSTY, a distr. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, extending S.W. of York, to the jurisdiction of which city it was annexed under Hen. VI. Area 49,720 ac. Pop. 9,479. It consists of 20 pas.; is bounded by the rivs. Ure, Ouse & Wharfe, & is intersected by the Gt. N. Railway.

AIN-TAB, *Antiochia-ad-Taurum*, a town of Asiat. Turkey on the S. slope of M. Taurus, 60 m. N.N.E. Aleppo. Pop. 20,000.? It is well built, & abundantly supplied with water. It has large bazaars, a fortress, & a large cemetery, with manufs. of goat-skins, leather, cotton and woollen cloths, and trade in hides, tobacco, and honey.

AIRAINES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 16 m. N.W. Amiens, with import. manufs. of vegetable oils. Pop. (1846) 2,080.

AIRASCA, a town of Piedmont, prov., and 5 m. E.N.E. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,700.

AIRDRIE, a parl. & munic. bor. & mkt. town of Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. New Monkland, 11 m. E. by N. Glasgow, with which it is connected by canal and railw. Town divided in 2 par. Pop.

7,552. It is well built, paved, and lighted with gas; has a neat town-ho., branch banks, and several schools, and charities. Rental 6,700*l.* Corp. rev. (1843) 981*l.* It owes its rapid growth to the iron and coal of its vicinity, now very extensively wrought; and to its proximity to Glasgow, in the manufs. of which city its weavers are engaged. It unites with Lanark, Hamilton, &c., in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1842-3) 310. Mkt. Sat.; fairs last Tu. in May, and 3d Tu. in Nov.

AIRDS (THE), a distr. of Scotl., co. Argyle, between Lochs Linnhe & Creran, remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

AIRD'S Moss, a tract of moorland in Scotl., co. Ayr, between the Ayr and Lugar. At its E. extremity is a monument to Cameron the disting. covenanter, who fell here in a skirmish in 1680.

AIRE, a forftd. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Lys (which commun. with the Deule by the canal of Aire & la Bassée), 10 m. S.E. St Omer. Pop. (1846) 5,088. It is well built, has a Gothic church & belfry, barracks for 6,000 men, manufs. of woollen stuffs and yarn, hats, soap, &c.

AIRE, *Vicus Julius*, a town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Adour, 20 m. S.E. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1,791. It is a bishop's see, and was at one time important as the cap. of the Visigoths.

AIRE, a riv. Engl., co. York, rises near Malham, and after a course generally E.S.E., joins the Ouse, 5 m. N.W. Goole. Ch. affl. the Calder.

AIRLIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Forfar. Area, 6,000. ac., of which 5-6ths are in high cultivation. Pop. 868. The "Bonnie House of Airlie," seat of the Ogilvies, destroyed in 1640, is replaced by a handsome modern mansion.

AIROLA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 4,260.

AIROLE, a town of Piedmont, prov. S. Remo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1,400.

AIROLO, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, on the S. side of Mt. S. Gothard, 26 m. N.W. Bellinzona. Pop. 850. This was the scene of a sanguinary battle betw. the Russians & French, the former victorious, 13th Sept. 1799.

AIRTH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, on the Firth of Forth, 4 m. N. Falkirk. Pop. 1,498. It has 3 small harbours, 3 anc. castles, & some coal-works. The vill. near the coast has a handsome new church; but it has greatly declined since 1765.

AIRVAULT, a town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Thouet, 23 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,957. It is well built, & has manuf. of woollen stuffs.

AISNE, *Axona*, a riv. of France, rises at Somme-Aisne, dep. Meuse, passes St. Ménéhould, Vouziers, Attigny, Rethel, & Ch. Porcien, where it becomes navig., flows by Soissons, Vic, Attichy, & is joined by the Oise, on l. near Compeigne. Chf. Affits. on r. the Aire; l. Suippe & Vele. Length 120 m. The canal of Ardennes connects it with the Meuse.

AISNE, a dep. in the N. of France, having N. the dep. du Nord, W. Somme & Oise, S. Seine & Marne, E. Marne & Ardennes. Area 7,285, kil. Pop. (1846) 557,422. Temp. cold & humid. Surface flat, soil fertile, agriculture good, & a surplus of corn & live stock is produced. Chf. rivs. Marne in the S., Oise in the N., & Aisne in centre, all navigable. Manufs. considble., incldg. cotton & linen goods, shawls, mirrors, bottles, iron wares, beet-root sugar, & chemical products. It is divided into 5 comm. arronds. Princip. towns, Laon, St. Quentin, Soissons, Château-Thierry, and Vervins.

AISONE, a town of Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, in a wooded district. Pop. 1,200.

AISTHORPE or EAST THORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 6½ m. N.W. Lincoln. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 82.

AITHSTING, a marit. pa. of Shetland mainland, united with Sandsting. Pop. 2,478. The bay of Aith affords good anchorage.

AITON, a town of Piedmont, prov. Moriana. Pop. 1,000.

AIX, *Aquæ Sextiæ*, a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, cap. arrond., in a plain, 17 m. N. Marseille. Pop. (1846) 17,715. It still retains its feudal walls & gates. The mod. town is well built and handsome, with squares, fountains, and boulevards. It has a fine cathedral, palace, town hall, royal court, royal acad., a consid. library, museum, royal college, barracks, public granaries, & numerous public buildgs. The hot saline spring used by the Romans exists in a suburb, where are several remains of antiquity. Aix has cotton thread & silk factories, cloth-printing works, & an active trade in fine olive oil & fruits.

AIX, *Aquæ Gratianæ*, a very anc. town of the Sard. sta., div. & prov. Savoy, cap. mand., 8 m. N. Chamberry, in a fertile & delightful valley, near the lake of Bourget. Pop. 3,500. It is celeb. & much resorted to for its thermal waters, & has numerous remains of antiquity.

AIX, ILE D', a small isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente Inf., 14 m. N.W. Rochefort. Pop. 260. It has a small milit. post and works for milit. culprits.—There are vills. of this name in the deps. Nord, Corrèze, Cher, & Pas-de-Calais.

AIXE, a town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 6 m. S.W. Limoges, on l. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,439.

AIX-EN-OTHE, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. Troyes. Pop. of comm. 1,997. It has a manuf. of fine cotton thread.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *Aquis Granum*, (German AACHEN), a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. gov., 40 m. W.S.W. Cologne, on the railw. from Liege to Cologne. Pop. 45,600. It is surround. by a wall with ramparts & fosses, & is well built & handsome, with a cathedral founded in 796, a large town-hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace, several fine churches, celebrated mineral baths (temperature from 111 to 114 Fahr.), many hospitals, a public library, gymnasium, chamber of commerce, & an elegant new theatre. It has numerous & important factories for cloth, needles, copper & brass wares, & carriage building. In the market-place is a bronze statue of Charlemagne, whose favourite residence was here, & whose successors in the empire were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle until the 16th centy. 2 celeb. treaties of peace were concluded here, (1) between France & Spain, by which France secured possession of Flanders, in 1688; & (2) in 1748, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A congress was held here in 1818.

AIZENAY, a town of France, dep. Vendée, 5 m. N.W. Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. of comm. 3,519.

AJACCIO, the cap. town & a sea-port of Corsica, on its W. coast, at the N. of the gulf of same name, in lat. 41° 54′ N.; lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. (1846) 9,985. It is built in an agreeable situation, with a good port defended by a citadel; has a cathedral, & a royal court, a library of 18,000 vols., & an active trade in wine, oil, & coral. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here, 15 Aug. 1769.

AJAN, a country of Africa, extending along its

E. coast from cape Guardafui to Zanguebar, between lat. 4° & 11° N., bounded N. by Adel, E. by the Indian Ocean. Chf. towns, Brava, Magadoxo, and Melinde.

AJELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 4,000. It has a fortress, & is supposed to replace the anc. *Tilesio*.—II. a small town in the prov. Principato, cit. dist., and 4 m. N.N.E. Salerno. —III. a small town in Abruzzo Ult. II., dist., and S.S.E. Aquila.—IV. a town of Illyria, 12 m. S.W. Gorizia.

AJETA, a town of Naples. prov. Calabria Citra, 8 m. N. Scalea. Pop. 3,490.

AJISTAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 80 m. E.S.E. Kashan. It is large & straggling, is surrounded by gardens, & has a royal palace.

AJMERE (RAJPOOTANA), a prov. of Hindostan, presid. Bengal, situated between 24° & 28° N. lat. The city of same name, formerly the cap. of Agra, now the cap. of distr., is situated on a hill-slope crowned by a fortress, 220 m. S.W. Delhi. Pop. estim. at 25,000. It is regularly built & handsome; has numerous temples, a large bazaar, & important fairs; & is one of the most flourishing towns of the Brit. dom. in the East.

AJOFRIN, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. & 9 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 2,833.

AJUNTAH (*the Strong Pass*), a large fortfd. town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, distr. Candeish, 53 m. N. by E. Aurungabad. Near it are some remarkable cave-temples.

AKABAH GULF OF (*Sinus Ælaniticus*), an inlet forming the E. horn of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., extends N.N.E. to lat. 29° 36′ N., bounding the peninsula of Sinai on the E. Average breadth 12 m. It has lofty and precipitous shores, and is unfit for navigation in consequence of violent N. winds, and numerous reefs. The isl. Tiran lies at it entrance.

AKABAH, a fortfd. vill. of Arabia, on the E. side of above gulf, near its N. extremity. Lat. 29° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 6′ E. It has an Egyptian garrison, but no port.

AKALIGURH, a town of the Punjab, betw. the Chenab & Ravee. Lat. 32° 17′ N.; lon. 73° 37′ E.

AKASI & AKOTO, two towns, Japan, isl. Niphon.

AKASCHANSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Onon.

AK-BASHI-LIMAN, the anc. *Sestos*. [SESTOS.]

AK-DEYAVIN, a vill. of Asia minor, pash. & 40 m. S.E. Aleppo, with some remarkable ruins.

AKEHAM, a pa. of England. [ACOMB.]

AKELEY, a pa. of England, co. & 2 m. N.N.E. Buckingham. Area, 1,080 ac. Pop. 362.

AKEN or ACKEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on l. b. of the Elbe, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 4,290. Chf. trade, in cloth, leather, & tobacco.

AKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 117.

AKEREH, a town or large vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, on the S. side of the Zebari range, 35 m. N.E. Mosul. It has about 500 houses, surr. by gardens, at the foot of a castle-crowned rock.

AKERSLOOT, a vill., Netherl., N. Holland. P. 964.

AKERMAN, *Tyras*, a fortfd. town, Russian dom., prov. Bessarabia, on r. b. of the Dniester, near its mouth in the Black Sea, opposite Ovidiopol, 20 m. S.W. Odessa. Lat. 46° 11′ 51″ N.; lon. 30° 21′ 52″ E. Pop. with 2 suburbs, 26,000. It is situated at the foot of a rock which is crowned by a citadel, & has a port, & an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes. The famous treaty concluded at Akerman in 1826, exempted the Danubian provs. from all but a nominal dependence on Turkey.

AKERSUND, a town of Sweden, læ Orebro, on the N. shore of lake Wetter, 112 m. W.S.W. Stockholm.

AKHAH-SHEHR, a small sea-port town, Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 15 m. S.W. Eregri. Some shipbuilding is here carried on.

AKHALKALAKI, a town & fort of Russ. Armenia, on a tributary of the Kur, 30 m. S.E. Akhalzikh.

AKHALZIKH, a city of Asiatic Russia, prov. Georgia, & formerly cap. of a Turkish pash. on an affit. of the Kur, 103 m. W. Tiflis. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 43° 1′ E. Pop. in 1838, 10,000, of whom ⅔ were Armenians. It has a castle & mosque, with a college & library, many churches & a synagogue. Its slave-market has been suppressed; and it has an active trade in silk and honey.

AK-HISSAR or EK-HISSAR, *Thyatira*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 58 m. N.E. Smyrna. Pop. 6,000 (?). It stands on a slight eminence, has about 1,000 Turkish, 300 Greek, & 30 Armenian dwellings, several khans and bazaars, a Greek school, & many remains of antiquity. It exports cotton goods.

AKHLAT, or ARDISH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 m. N.W. Van. Pop. 6,000.

AKHMIN, a town of Egypt. [ECHMIN.]

AKHTIAR, a town of Russia. [SEVASTOPOL.]

AKINDA and AKINDATORI, two towns of Japan, in the isl. Niphon.

AKKA, a town or vill. of Sahara, on the borders of Marocco, in lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 10′ W. It is a sta. for the caravans betw. Marocco & Timbuctoo.

AKKA, a city of Syria. [ACRE.]

AKLANSK, a garrison town of Siberia, gov. Okhotsk, 40 m. N. the gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 62° 50′ N.; lon. 167° E.

AKNUR, a town of the Punjab, Hindostan, on the Chenab, 100 m. N.N.E. Lahore. It is mostly in ruins, but has a new fort.

AKOLAH, a city of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 55 m. S.W. Ellichpoor. It is inclosed by walls, and surrounded by extensive ruins.

AKORA, a town of Afghanistan, cap. distr., on the Cabool river, 10 m. N.W. Attock.

AKRAUNAY, a fortfd. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish.

AKRI, a small Moslem vill. of Palestine, 15 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem, probably the anc. *Ekron*.

AK-SERAI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., on the Kizil-Irmak, 80 m. N.E. Konieh. Pop. 5,000 (?). It has a castle & many Saracenic remains.—II. a vill. of Afghanistan, 22 m. N. Cabool.

AKREYRI, a town of Denmark, Iceland, on the Eyiafiord, lat. 65° 40′ N. It has a good harbour, & is, next to Reykiavik, the most important trading place in Iceland.

AK-SHEHER ("White city"), a city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., 10 m. S. the salt lake of same name, 65 m. N.W. Konieh. It contains about 1,500 houses. Ak-sheher is the anc. Philomelion of Strabo. *Antioch in Pisidia* is now ascertained to have occupied the site of the present town of Yalobatch, 12 m. W. Ak-sheher.

AK-SU, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on a river, S. the Thian-Shan mountains, 250 m. N.E. Yarkand. Lat. 41° 7′ N.; lon. 79° E. Pop. 6,000, besides a Chinese garrison of 3,000 men (it being the military head-quarters of this part of the empire), it has manufs. of woollen stuffs & jasper, & is resorted to by trading caravans from all parts of Central Asia.

AK-SU ("white river"), the name of several Asiatic rivers, the princip. of which traverses

Chinese Turkestan; but it is doubtful whether it is an affit. of the Irtish or of the Hoang-ho.

AKYAB, a town and sea-port of Further India, presid. Bengal, prov. Aracan, cap. distr., on the E. side of the isl. Akyab. It is built of wood, but is well laid out, & its bazaar is supplied with both Indian & European goods. It has a tolerable harbour; and is the residence of a British commissioner, with a garrison of sepoys.

ALA, a town of Piedmont, isl. Sardinia, prov. Ozieri. Pop. 950.

ALA, a town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Roveredo, on l. b. of the Adige, 10 m. S.S.W. Roveredo. Pop. 3,600, employed in manufs. of silks and velvets.

ALABAMA, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Alabama, formed by the junction of the Coosa & Talapoosa; it flows S.S.W. to the Gulf of Mexico, & after receiving the Tombigbee is called the MOBILE riv. Length, including the Mobile, about 600 m.

ALABAMA, one of the U. S. of North America, between lat. 30° & 35° N., & long. 85° & 88° W., having N. Tennessee, E. Georgia, W. Mississippi, S. Florida, & the Gulf of Mexico. Area 46,000 sq. m. Pop. (1830) 308,997; (1840) 590,756, including 253,532 slaves. Surface low in S., but rises in N. to nearly 1,500 ft. Chf. rivs. Alabama, Mobile, Tombigbee, and Chattahoochee. Soil mostly very fertile; staple crops, cotton, sugar in the S., and maize. Value of exports in 1840 (chiefly cotton), 12,854,694 doll.: imports in do. 574,651 do. Publ. rev. (1847) 433,896 doll: expend. 287,051 doll. Chf. towns, Tuscaloosa the cap., Mobile the principal port, and Cahawba.—II. a township of New York, co. Genessee, near the Erie Canal. Pop. 1,798.

ALABASTER ISLAND, Bahamas. [ELEUTHERA.]

ALABLI, *Eloum*, a sm. vill. of Asiat. Turkey, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.W. Ereghli.

ALACRANE ISLANDS, a group in the G. of Mexico, about 70 m. N. Yucatan, on a reef 15 m. in length N. & S., by 12 m. in breadth. On Perez island, lat. 22° 23′ 1″ N., lon. 89° 42′ W., the Tweed steamer was wrecked, March 12, 1847.

ALADJAN, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, near the Black Sea, 37 m. S.E. Sinope.

ALAGOA, a town and district on the S. shore of the isl. S. Michael, Açores. Pop. of dist. 7,800.

ALAGOAS, a prov. of Brazil, mostly between lat. 9° & 10° S., & lon. 35° & 37° W., having N. & W. the prov. Pernambuco, S. the riv. San Francisco, dividing it from Sergipe, and E. the Atlantic. Area 19,300 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. Exports sugar, cotton, hides, Brazil-wood, and rose-wood. Chief towns, Maçayo, Alagoas, Unna, and Penedo.

ALAGOAS (VILLA DO FORTE DOS), a city of Brazil, in above prov., on the N. extremity of Manguaba, 140 m. N.E. Sergipe del Rey. A place of some trade, connected with the adjoining shipping ports. Pop. 4,000.

ALAGON, a town of Spain, near the confl. of the Ebro & the Jalon, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,932. Large annual fair in Sept.

ALAIS (*Alesia*), a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Gardon, at the foot of the Cevennes, 25 m. N.W. Nimes, with which it is united by railway. Pop. (1846) 13,697. It is situated in a productive coal field, and has considerable manufs. of ribands, silk stockings, gloves, vitriol, and earthen-wares, with iron furnaces, silk mills, and glass works.

ALAJUELA, a city, Centr. America, state Costa Rica, S. of Cartago. Pop. 8,000, incl. suburbs.

ALAKANANDA, a small river issuing from the Himalaya mountains, Kumaon prov., which, uniting with the Bhagirathr at Devaprayaga, forms the main source of the Ganges.

ALAKTOU-KUL, a lake in Chinese Turkestan, lat. 45° 17′ N., lon. 82° 27′ E., has in its centre an extinct volcano, and unites by several channels with Lake Alakul immed. on the S.E.

ALAMOS (REAL DE LOS), a well-built town of the Mexican confed., dep. Sonora, 135 m. N.W. Sinaloa. Pop. 7,900. (?)

ALAN or CAMEL, a riv. of Engl., co. Cornwall, rises a few m. N. Camelford, through which town it flows to join the Bristol channel, 12 m. N.E. Bodmin, its estuary forming Padstow harbour.

ALAND ISLANDS, an archip. of about 80 inhab. isls., & a vast number of rocks & islets, Russia, Abo, in the gulf of Bothnia at its entrance, betw. lat. 59° 55′ and 60° 32′ N., and lon. 19° and 21′ E. Pop. 15,000, of Swedish descent. Rye, barley, potatoes, hops, and flax, are raised sufficient for the pop. Manufs. wool and sail cloth for home use. Exports, salt beef, butter, cheese, hides, cured fish, and firewood; imports, salt, colonial produce, and manuf. goods. These isls., taken from Sweden in 1809, are of great political and military importance to Russia, and contain several fortified ports, generally the station of a part of the Baltic fleet. Near this Peter the Great gained his first naval battle over the Swedes, in 1714. The chief isl. Aland, has an area of 28 sq. m., a pop. of 9,000, and a good harbour on its W. side.

ALANNO, a town of Naples, 11 m. S. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,200.

ALAPAEVSK, a town Russia in Asia, gov. Perm, on the Alapaika, 48 m. N.W. Irbit. Pop. 1,720.

ALARO, a town, Spain, isl. Majorca, 12 m. N.N.E. Palma. Pop. 4,081, with marble quarries.

ALA-SHEHR "The exalted city," *Philadelphia*, founded 200 years B. C., by Attalus Philadelphus, a walled city of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, at the N.E. foot of M. Tmolus, 83 m. E. Smyrna. Pop. 15,000 (?) It has numerous remains of antiquity; is a Greek archbp.'s see, has 5 Christian churches, & an active trade.

ALASHGERD, Armenia. [TOPRAK-KULAAH.]

ALASSIO, a sea-port town of the Sard. sta., div. Genoa, prov. Albenga, cap. mand., on the Mediterranean, 4 m. S.W. Albenga. Pop. 6,500.

ALASSONA, a town of Europ. Turkey, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Tricala. Pop. 3,000.

ALA-TAGH, a mntn. chain of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 39° & 40° N., & lon. 39° & 44° E. It extends W. from M. Ararat, separating the two heads of the Euphrates.

ALATAMAHA, a riv., U. S., N. Amer., Georgia, formed by the Ockmulgee & Oconee, & flowing S.E. to Alatamaha Sound Atlantic, which it enters 60 m. S.S.W. Savannah, after a course of 500 m., for 300 of which it is navig. for boats of 30 tons, & for steam-boats to Milledgeville. The towns of Riceboro' and Darien are on its banks.

ALATRI (*Altrium*), a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 6 m. N. Frosinone, on a mntn. Pop. 9,000. It has a manuf. of woollen goods, & is of high antiquity, its walls exhibiting some perfect remains of Cyclopean architecture.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. N.W. Simbirsk, at the junction of the Alatyr and Sura rivs. Pop. 4,407. It is built of wood, and has manufs. of leather and glass.

ALAUSI, a valley of the Andes, and town of the repub. of Ecuador, prov. Chimborazo, on the Alausi. It has woollen and cotton factories.

ALAVA, a prov. of N. Spain, between lat. 42° 20′ & 43° N., one of the 3 Basque provs. included in the new prov. of Vascongadas. Pop. (1845) 71,237. The surface is mntns., and rich in iron mines.

ALAYA (*Coracesium*), a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Itshil, cap. sanj., on a prómont.

in the Mediterr., 100 m. S S.W. Konieh. Pop. 2,000. It has a good anchorage, but no harbour.

ALAZON, a riv. Georgia, joins the Kur, 125 m. S.E. Tiflis, after a S.E. course of 140 m.

ALBA, *Alba Pompeia*, a town of Piedmont, cap. prov. on the Tanaro, 30 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 8,286.—II. a town, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II. at the foot of M. Velino, 4 m. N. Avezzano; it is the *Alba Fucentia* of the Romans.

ALBACETE, a town, Spain, cap. prov. of same name, Murcia, 138 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 13,143. It manufs. steel-goods; & has large cattle fairs in September. Pop. of prov. (1845) 180,763.

ALBA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, prov., & 14 m. S.E. Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 2,166. It gives the ducal title to the family of Toledo. The castle of the duke of Alva overlooks the town. On 26 Nov. 1809, the French, under Kellermann, gained a victory here over the Spaniards comm. by the D. del Parque.

ALBAN ST, a town of France, cap. cant. dep. Tarn, E.S.E. Albi. Pop. 696.—II. dep. Côtes-du-Nord. Pop. 1,378.—III. dep. Isere. Pop. 1,050.—IV. dep. Lozere. Pop. 2,130.

ALBAN DES URTIERES, a vill., Italy, Sardinian States, with consid. iron mines, 6 m. S. Aiguebelle.

ALBANELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N.N.E. Capaccio.

ALBANIA, an extensive prov. of Europ. Turkey, sit. (incl. Montenegro), between lat. 39° & 43° N., & lon. 19° & 21° 30′ E.; has N. Herzegovina and Bosnia, E. Rumili, S. Greece, & W. the Adriatic. Area estimated at 13,800 sq. m., & pop. at about 500,000. It is mostly mountainous, & in the N. some summits rise upwards of 9,000 ft.; but it has also, in the N., the fertile plains of Scutari & others along the coast, in its central & S. parts. Chf. rivers, Drin, Scumbi, Maroshti, & Vojutza; chf. lakes, Scutari & Ochrida. The safest port on the Adriatic is that of Avlona. In the N., & on the table lands, maize & potatoes are grown; & smoked mutton, sheep skins, wool, cheese, tallow, bacon, wax, & live stock, are sent to Cattaro, in return for wine, spirits, salt, oil, iron & manuf. goods. The plains yield nearly all the products of S. Europe (including cotton at Ochrida). The Albanians, or Arnauts, mostly profess to be Christians of the Roman or Greek churches; but many are Mohammedans; & all are in a very rude condition. Albania was, in 1838, divided into 6 sanjaks & numerous kadiliks, but much of it is only nominally dependent on the Porte. Chf. cities, Janina, Scutari, Prisrend, Dulcigno, Kroya, Petsh, Avlona, Berat, Durazzo, Jacova, and Kavaya.

ALBANIA (AUSTRIAN). [CATTARO.]

ALBANO, a lake and mountain of Italy, 13 m. S.E. Rome. The lake, 6 m. in circ., & the crater of an extinct volcano, is enclosed by high banks, around which are many elegant villas, and several grottoes, with the vill. of Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Pope. There are many historical monuments in its vicinity, among others an anc. aqueduct cut in the flank of the mountain by the Romans during their contest with the Veientes in the year 394 B.C., to drain off the waters of the lake, and prevent it from overflowing its banks.—*Alba Longa* stood on its N.E. margin.—*Mount Albano*, or *Mount Cavo*, on the E., and 2,046 feet above the lake, has on its summit the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Latialis, commanding a magnificent prospect over the scene of the last six books of the Æneid, and of the early history of the Roman state.

ALBANO, *Albanum*, an episcop. cit. of Italy, Pont. sta., Comarca di Roma, on the via Appia, 14 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 5,600. It is built on the site of Pompey's villa, & being celebrated for beauty of scenery & purity of air, is a favourite summer-resort of the Roman nobility. It comprises the ruins of Domitian's palace, & of a prætorian camp, with the modern villas of the princes Barberini, Altieri, &c. It has a museum of antiques from *Alba Longa*.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 11 m. E.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,700.

ALBAN'S, ST, a borough & town of England, co. Hertford, 19 m. N.W. London; 6½ m. N.E. Watford Sta., Lond. & Birmingham railway. It comprises 3 parishes. Area 320 ac. Pop. 6,497, number of houses 1,257. The borough comprises the site of the anc. town of Verulamium (*Ourolanion, Ptolemy*), supposed to have been founded by the Britons before London. In the vicinity was an ancient abbey of Benedictines. St Michael's church is the burial-place of Lord Bacon. With the exception of straw plait, the only manuf. is one silk mill. Regist. electors (1846) 532. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, March 25 and 26, October 10 and 11.

ALBAN'S HEAD, ST, a conspicuous promontory, England, coast of Dorsetshire, par. Worth-Matravers. Summit 441 ft. above sea level, with ruins of a chapel of 12th cent., on the top. Sometimes called St Adhelm's Head. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 2° 10′ W.

ALBANY, ALBINN, or ALBION, the anc. Celtic name of Scotland, & the name by which Britain was first known to the Greeks & Romans. It is said to be derived from the Celtic *alp* or *alb*, meaning high, & *inn* an island. The sovereign's 2d son is usually styled Duke of Albany.

ALBANY, a riv., fort & dist. of British N. America: the riv., connected by a series of lakes with L. Winnipeg, flows E.N.E. through 8 degs. of lon., & enters James' Bay, near Fort Albany.

ALBANY, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., cap. state N. York, & co. Albany, on r. b. of the Hudson, 130 m. N. by E. New York. Pop. (1840) 33,271. The ground on the riv. is low, but rises rapidly, and the capital is at a considerable elevation facing a fine street. It has a city & state halls, an exchange, an institute & acad., a female acad., & medical college, museum, public library, theatre, & orphan asylums; with iron, copper, and tin works, type-foundries, rope-walks, a carriage factory, & many other manufs. The Mohawk & Hudson railway ends here, as does the Erie & Champlain canal, the latter in a large basin within the city. In 1840, 20 steam-boats & 20 tow-boats plied regularly between Albany and New York. *Albany* was founded by the Dutch in 1623, capitulated in 1664 to the English, & got its present name from the Duke of York & Albany. Also a town, Berks, co. Pennslyv. Pop. 1,057.

ALBANY, a town & seaport of W. Australia, cap. co. Plantagenet, on K. George sound; lat. 35° 3′ S.; lon. 117° 52′ 40″ E.

ALBAREDO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 15 m. S.E. Verona, near l. b. of the Adige.

ALBARRACIN, a town of Spain, Arragon, prov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Teruel, on the Guadalaviar, at the S. declivity of a mountain. Pop. 1,530. It is a bishop's see; and has manufs. of coarse woollens.

ALBAY, a town of Luzon (Philippine Islands), cap. prov., and residence of a governor; the province fertile, but subject to frequent volcanic eruptions. Pop. 13,115.

ALBAYDA, a town of Spain, Valencia, 12 m. S.W. San Felipe. Pop. 3,130, who manuf. linens.

ALBEGNA, *Albinia*, a river, Tuscany, prov. Siena, rises in M. Labro, flows S.W. and enters

the Mediterr., 5 m. N. Orbitello, after a course of 30 m.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France. [AUMALE].

ALBEMARLE, U. S. N. America, the central co. Virginia. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 10,512 whites, 13,809 slaves.

ALBEMARLE ISLAND, the largest of the Galapagos, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 0° 56′ S.; lon. 91° 38′ W. Summit 4,700 *ft.* in elevation.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet of the Atlantic, U. S., N. Carolina, in the N.E. of that state, is 60 m. in length E. to W., & connected by channels with Chesapeake Bay, and Pamlico Sound.

ALBENDORF, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. and 8 m. W.N.W. Glatz. Pop. 1,260. Near it is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be visited annually by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *Albium Inguanum*, a sea-port city of the Sard. sta., div. Genoa, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Centa, in an unhealthy spot of the Riviera, 44 m. S.W. Genoa. Pop. 4,735. It has Roman antiquities, and feudal edifices. Albenga was the head-quarters of Napoleon in 1796. Exports oil & hemp, & has 3 large annual fairs.

ALBENS, a town of Sard. sta., Savoy. P. 1,615.

ALBERBURY, a pa. of Engl. & Wales, cos. Salop. and Montgomery, 8 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. 1861. Old Parr was born in this pa. in 1483.

ALBERONA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, in a valley, 22 m. W. Foggia. Pop. 2,900.

ALBEROBELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari. Pop. 3,800.

ALBERSDORF, a vill., Denmark, Holstein, 19 m. S.W. Rendsburg, near which is a remarkable heathen altar.

ALBERT, a town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Railw. du Nord, 18 m. N.E. Amiens, with woollen and cotton factories, tanneries, and paper mills. It was form. called Ancre. Pop. 2,828.

ALBERT LAKE, S. Australia, Russel co., joins L. Victoria by a strait at its N. extremity.

ALBERT TOWN, a vill., S. Australia, abt. 1 m. distant from Adelaide, and connected with it by a good road constructed at an expense of 14,000*l.*

ALBERT-VILLE, a city of the Sard. sta., Upper Savoy, near the confl. of the Isero & Arly, founded 1835. It has royal foundries of lead & silver, & a royal college. Pop. 3,406.

ALBI or ALBY, *Albiga*, a town of France, cap. dep. Tarn, on the Tarn, 41 m. N.E. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 9,492. It has a cathedral, a publ. library, college, museum, theatre and public walks, manufs. of woollens, table linen, canvass, foundries, and a large trade in corn. In its vicinity is the most important steel manuf. in France. The sect of *Albigeois* originated here in the 12th cent.

ALBINO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 8 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2,200. It is well built, and has silk mills, forges, & foundries.

ALBION (NEW), a large tract of the N.W. coast of America. The name given by Sir F. Drake to California, and part of adjoining coast. Humboldt limits the name to that part of the coast extending from lat. 43° to 48°. Country mountainous on one side, and level plains on the other, but arid and ill watered. The natives resemble those of Nootka Sound.

ALBIS, *mntns.* Switzerland. [See ZURICH].

ALBISOLA MARINA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Savona, with extens. manufs. of porcelain vases. Pop. 1,569.—II. *Superiore*, same prov., with fine church and many objects of antiq. Pop. 2,317.

ALBLASSERDAM, a vill. Nethl'ds., S. Holland, 9 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,046.

ALBONA, a town, Istria, near its E. coast, 42 m. S.E. Triest, with a college, and 1,100 inhabs.

ALBON, a comm. & town, France, dep. Drôme, cant. and 5 m. N.N.E. St. Vallier, near the Rhône, with ruins of anc. castle of the Comtes d' Albon. Pop. of comm. 2,633.

ALBORAN, a small isl. in the Mediterr. belonging to Spain, ½ m. long, ¼ m broad. Lat. 35° 56′ N.; lon. 3° 0′ 40″ W. Inhabited by fishermen.

ALBOSTAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 64 m. N.N.W. Merash. Pop. estim. at 9,000.

ALBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 2½ m. N. Hurst-Pierpoint. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 395. Number of houses 52.

ALBREDA, a town of Africa, Senegambia, on the Gambia, below the British fort James. The French have a trading station here.

ALBRIGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5 m. S.E. Shiffnal. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 1058.—II. a tnshp. same co., 3½ m. N. Shrewsbury.

ALBUERA (LA), a town of Spain, Estremad., prov., and 13 m. S.E. Badajoz, on l. b. of riv. of same name. On 16th May 1811, the British and allies under Gen. Beresford, here gained a victory over the French commanded by Marshal Soult.

ALBUFEIRA, a sea-port town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on the Atlantic, 46 m. E. C. St. Vincent. Pop. 2,800. Its harb., which admits the largest vessels, is defen. by a citadel & batteries.

ALBUFERA, a lake of Spain, on the coast, prov., and 7 m. S. Valencia, 11 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth; it communicates by a narrow channel with the Mediterranean, and abounds in fish and wild fowl. Rice is cultiv. on its banks.

ALBULA, a mountain pass of Switzerland, Grisons, leads across Mt. Albula from the valley of Bergün to the Upper Engadine, and from the basin of the Rhine to that of the Inn. Its culminating point is 7,713 ft. above the level of the sea.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, Estremad., near the Portug. frontier, prov. and 26 m. N. Badajoz. Pop. 5,470. It has a castle, & manufs. of cotton and woollen cloths.—II. a town of the Mexic. confed., dep., and 90 m. S.S.W. Santa Fé, near l. b. of the Rio del Norte. Pop. 6,000.—III. a vill. of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, on the Paraguay, 88 m. N. Fort Nova Coimbra.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS (or S. W. KEYS), a group of isls. in the Carib. Sea, 110 m. E. the Mosquito Coast. Lat. 12° 4′ N.; lon. 81° 50′.

ALBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. E. by N. Harleston. Area 1,430 *ac.* Pop. 589.

ALBURY, the name of 3 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 641.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N.W. Tetsworth. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 244.—III. co. Surrey, 4 m. S.E. Guildford, and noted for picturesque beauty. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 1,079.

ALBY, a town of the Sard. sta., Savoy, on the Cheran, 9 m. S.E. Annecy. Pop. 1,092.

ALBY or ALDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area 840 *ac.* Pop. 299.

ALCACER DO SAL, *Salacia*, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Sadao, 46 m. S.E. Lisbon. It has manufs. of mats & trade in salt.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Castellon. Pop. 4,954.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Cadiz. Pop. with ayunt. 6,116, chiefly employed in agriculture.

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, a small town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. E. Sevilla. Pop. 6,702. With a Moorish castle and an extensive trade in grain.

ALCALÁ DE HENARES, a walled city of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Madrid, on rt. b. of the Henares. Pop. in 1835, 6,108, in 1842, 3,968, and in 1845, 5,153. Since the removal of its university to Madrid, it is in a state of rapid

decay. The printing establis. founded by Ximenes, and which produced his polyglot bible, no longer exists. Alcala has a milit. acad., 2 public libraries, and 3 schools of prim. instruction. Cervantes was born here in 1547.

ALCALA LA REAL, a city of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 6,848. It has an abbey, several churches, and an hospital, with some trade in wine and wool. The French defeated the Spaniards here, January 28, 1810.

ALCALA DEL RIO, a town and ayunt. of Spain, on rt. b. of the Guadalquivir, prov. & 10 m. N.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 1822. Alcala is the name of many small Spanish towns, mostly in the S. provs.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, prov. & 22 m. E. Trapani, cap. distr., picturesquely situated on a hill, with towers and edifices of Moorish origin. Pop. 15,500. Near it are the ruins of a theatre, and other interesting remains of the anc. *Segesta*.

ALCANEDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. N. Santarem. Pop. 2,500.

ALCAÑIZ, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, on rt. b. of the Guadalope, 60 m. S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 5,100.

ALCANTARA (Arab. "the bridge"), *Norba Cæsarea*, a fortifd. town of Spain, Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, near the Portug. frontier, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Caceres. Pop. 4,273. The magnificent bridge over the Tagus, from which the city derives its name, was partially destroyed by the Portuguese in 1807, and again by the English in 1809. It was repaired with timber in 1818, and burned by the national troops in 1836, & remains in a ruined state.—II. a sea port town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, on W. side of the estuary of the Maranhão, near its mouth.—III. a riv. of Sicily, which separates the dists. of Messina & Catania, and falls into the Mediterranean S. Taormina.

ALCANTARILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S. Murcia. Pop. 3,481.—II. an inn and a Roman bridge, 18 m. S. Sevilla.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, New Castile, in the new prov., and 34 m. W.S.W. Albacete, at the foot of the Sierra de Alcarāz. Pop. with ayunt. 7,325. It has ruins of an anc. castle, & manufs. of woollens, and mines of copper and zinc.

ALCAUDETE, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 6,242.

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 7,540. Manufs. of soap, gunpowder, and nitre.

ALCAZAR KEBIR, "the Great Palace," a city of Marocco, on the Luccos, 80 miles N.W. Fez. Pop. 5,000. Near it is a bridge (*Alcantara*), where Sebastian, king of Portugal, was defeated and killed 4th Aug. 1578.

ALCESTE, a small isl. in the Pacific Oc., Gulf of Pe-tche-lee, 3 m. N.W. the N.E. point of Shan-tung.

ALCESTER, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, at the junction of the Alne and Arrow, and on the Icknild Street, 13 m. W.S.W. Warwick. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 2,399. It has a fine church, and is the principal seat of the needle manuf. Alcester is supposed to have been a Roman station, & was a place of note before the conquest; traces of its ancient abbey are still visible. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs 4 times a-year.

ALCIRA, *Sætabicula*, an anc. walled town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Valencia, on an isl. in the Xucar. Pop. 13,000, mostly agricultural. It has 2 fine bridges, and near it is a remarkable stalactitic cavern.

ALCISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 4 m. N.E. Seaford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 275.

ALCOBAÇA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on small river Alcoa, 20 m. S.W. Leiria, Pop. 2,000, with an anc. abbey, in which are the tombs of many kings of Portugal.

ALCOBENDAS, a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Madrid. Pop. 1,052

ALCOCER, a town and ayunt. of Spain, prov., and 29 m. S.E. Guadalajara. Pop. 1,352.

ALCOLEA DEL RIO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Sevilla, near rt. b. of the Guadalquivir, with ruins of an anc. castle. Pop. 1,747. —Many small Span. towns named Alcolea.

ALCONBURY, two pas. of Engl., I. co. and 4 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 823.—II. (*with-Weston*), a pa. adjoining the above, 5 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 491.

ALCORA, a town of Spain, prov. & 45 m. N.N.E. Valencia. Pop. 5,609. Exports fruit.

ALCOVER, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. & 10 m. N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,812.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portug., prov. Algarve, on rt. b. of the Guadiana, 25 m. N.E. Tavira. Pop. 1800. It is walled, and has a ruined castle.

ALCOY, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.N.W. Alicante. Pop. 27,000. It has many new buildings, numerous paper and woollen factories, and considerable commercial activity.

ALCUDIA, a fortfd. town of Spain, Majorca, on a peninsula at its N. extrem., between the bays of Puerto Mayor and P. Menor, 31 m. N.E. Palma, with a pop. of 1,116, and a consid. trade. —II. (*de Carlet*), a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 1,759.—Alcudia is the name of several other Spanish towns.

ALCUESCAR, a town of Spain, Estrem., prov., & 28 m. S. Cáceres. Pop. 3,560. It was founded by the Moors of Granada in 830, and was the rendezvous of the allied troops under Genl. Hill on 27th Oct. 1812, previous to the battle of Arroyomolinos.

ALDABRA, an isl. in the Indian Ocean, composed of 3 separate parts connected by coral rocks, and inhab. by many land turtles, N. of Madagascar, lat. 9° 26′ S., lon. 46° 35′ E.

ALDAN, a riv. of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, the princip. tributary of the Lena, rises in the Aldan mnts. near the Chinese frontier, flows first N., then W., and joins the Lena in lat. 63° 12′ N., lon. 129° 40′ E, after a course of about 300 m. Affls., the Utchur, Maia, & Amga. The towns Maïsakai, Aldanska, and Badineska, are on its banks.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mntns. in E. Siberia, branching off northward from the Yablonoi Krebet, part of the Altai mntns. N. of Mantchouria, lat. 60° 55′ N., and lon. 135° E., rounding the sea of Ochotsk under different names, & terminating at Behring Strait. Their average height is 4,000 ft. In that branch of the chain which traverses Kamtchatka; the Schiwelutch reaches an elevation of 10,548 ft., and Kliutshewskaja 15,763 ft. These, and many other summits, are active volcanoes. The lower limit of perpetual snow is at an elevation of 4,475 ft.

ALDAYA, a town, Spain, prov. & 7 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 1,975.

ALDBOROUGH or ALDEBURGH, a sea-port town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, between the sea and the estuary of the Alde, 9½ m. S. Dunwich. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 1,557. It has lately become a place of resort for sea-bathing. Aldboro' has only a small coasting trade; port attached to that of Woodbridge. Town revenue exceeds 300*l.* yearly. Crabbe the poet was born here in 1754.

ALDBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, wapent. Claro, on the Ure, 16 m. W.N.W. York. Area 8,750 ac. Pop. 2,424. It is irregularly built on the N. Watling Street,

and is supposed to replace the anc. *Isurium Brigantium*. Market Wed.; fair Sept. 4th.—II. a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylsham. Area 590 ac. Pop. 293.

ALDBOURNE or AUBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. N.E. Marlboro'. Area 8,060 ac. Pop. 1,556. The pa. has several antiquities.

ALDBROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, E. riding, on the coast, 11 m. N.E. Hull. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 1,119. Contains a flourishing vill. Towrie's charity here, yields an income of 200*l.* a-year.—II. a tnshp., co. York, N. riding, pa. Stanwick, 8 m. E. Richmond. Pop. 544.

ALDBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1 m. N.E. the Tring station, L. & B. railway. Area 2,028 ac. Pop. 790.

ALDBY, a, pa. of Engl. [ALBY.]

ALDE, a river of Engl., co Suffolk, rises near Framlingham, runs generally S.E.ward, & near Aldboro' dilates into a long & winding estuary which joins the N. sea at Orford.

ALDEA DEL REY, a town of Spain, New Castile, 12 m. S.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,650.

ALDEA GALEGA, a town of Portugal, Estremad., on the estuary of the Tagus, 10 m. E. Lisbon. Pop. 4,000. It is a ferry station on the way from Lisbon to Badajoz.

ALDEA VELHA, a sea-port town & harbour of Brazil, on the bay of, & 8 m. S.E. Espiritu Santo.

ALDEA DAVILA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. W. Salamanca, on l. b. of the Duero. Pop. 1,490. With a considerable export trade.

ALDEA DEL CANO, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. S. Cáceres. Pop. 1,205.

ALDEA DEL OBISPO, a town of Spain, on the W. confines of the prov. Salamanca. Pop. 506.

ALDEBY or ALDEBURGH, a pa of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Beccles. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 496.

ALDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2½ m. N.E. the Watford station L. & B. railway. Area (with Theobald's Street) 5,830 ac. Pop. 1,662. Platt's charity here has a yearly income of 1,032*l.*

ALDENHOVEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Aachen, circ. & 3½ m. S.W. Jülich. Pop. 1,206.

ALDERBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,440; many employed in a manuf. of fustians.

ALDERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Reepham. Area 320 ac. Pop. 44.

ALDERLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2 m. S.S.E. Wotton-under-Edge. Area 730 ac. Pop. 174. In the church is the tomb of Sir Matthew Hale, born in this pa. 1 Nov. 1609.—II. co. Chester, 5 m. W.N.W. Macclesfield. Area 6,240 ac. Pop. 1,538. (Station of Manchester & Birmingham railway).

ALDERMASTON, a market town & pa. of Engl. co. Berks, on the Kennet, 8 m. E. Newbury. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 662. Market Fri.; fairs May 6, July 7, Oct. 11. Aldermaston house is a fine mansion of the 17th century.

ALDERMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester (of which it is an isolated portion incl. in Warwicksh.), on the Stratf. & Moreton rail., 6 m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 508.

ALDERNEY or AURIGNY, *Riduna*, an isl. in the English Channel, off the coast of Normandy, belonging to Great Britain, dioc. Winchester, 10 m. W. Cape la Hogue. Lat. of telegraph 49° 41′ 5″ N.; lon. 2° 13′ 7″ W. Circumf. about 8 m. Pop. 1,030. It is well cultiv., & noted for its breed of small cows, but has no good harb., & little trade. In its centre is a town of same name.

ALDERNEY (RACE OF), a strait between the above isl. & Cape la Hogue, dangerous from the strength and rapidity of its tides. [CASKETS].

ALDERSHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.E. Farnham. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 685.

ALDERTON, the name of 4 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 7 m. E. Tewkesbury. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 411.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Towcester. Area 910 ac. Pop. 166.—III. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 7 m. S.E. by S. Woodbridge. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 620.—IV. co. Wilts, 8 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Area 1,700. Pop. 183.

ALDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Dee, 5 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 835, with remains of an old castle.

ALDHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. W. Colch. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 382.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Hadleigh. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 293.

ALDINGBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 4 m. E. Chichester. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 772.

ALDINGHAM, two united pas. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. S. Ulverstone. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 907. The area of these parishes has been much diminished within the last three or four centuries by encroachments of the sea.

ALDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co Kent, 7 m. S.E. Ashford, & 1 m. S. of S.eastern railway. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 733. Rect. once held by Erasmus.

ALDRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3 m. E.N.E Walsall. Area 7,980 ac. Pop. 2,094. It has a distillery & a large free school.

ALDRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suff., on the coast, 2½ m. N.N.W. Aldboro'. Ac. 610. Pop. 401.

ALDSTONE or ALSTON-MOOR, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co Cumberl., 19 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 35,060 ac. Pop. 6,062; of town 1,650. The pa., comprising mntnous. & magnif. scenery, is sterile, but has productive lead mines. The town, near the confl. of the Nent & S. Tyne, has a gram. school, library, bank, & manufs. of shot, thread, flannel, &c. Market Sat., 3 fairs yearly.

ALDSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Northleach. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 365.

ALDWINCKLE, two united pas. of Engl., co. Northampton. United area 2,450 ac.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N.E. Thrapston. Pop. 272. The church is a fine specimen of decor. English. Dryden was born here in 1631.—II. (*St Peter's*), on the Nene, 3½ m. N. by E. Thrapston. Pop. 183.

ALDWORTH or ALLDER, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 1,960. Pop. 314.

ALEDO, a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. S.S.W. Murcia. Pop. 1,029, with anc. Roman walls.

ALEGRIA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, in a plain on the Oria at the foot of Mt. Aldaba, 2 m. S. W. Tolosa. Pop. 857, chief. indust. agricultural produce, and iron forges on the Oria.

AL-LEIS, a town of upp. Nubia, on rt. b. of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, 76 m. W. Sennaar. It occupies a large space, but is mostly in ruins.

ALEISKOI-LOKTEVSKOI, a town of Asiat. Russia, gov. Tomsk, 137 m. S.W. Biisk, and near one of the richest copper mines in Siberia.

ALEMOUTH, AILMOUTH, or ALNEMOUTH, a sea-port town of Engl., co. Northumb., pa. Lesbury, at the mth. of the Alne in the N. Sea, 4 m. S.E. Alnwick. Pop. 480. It has some shipp. & trade with Holland; and sea-bathing quarters.

ALEMQUER, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on a tribu. of the Amazon, 60 m. W.S.W. Montalegre.

ALEMTEJO, a prov. of Portugal, between lat. 37° 26′, & 39° 40′ N., having N. Beira, S. Algarve, E. Spain, and W. the Atlantic, & part of Estrem. Area 10,255 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 276,590. Clim. extrem. hot and dry. Surface undulating. Chief rivs. the Tagus (Tejo) in the N., Guadiana in E., and Sado in S. Lisbon is mostly supplied with corn from hence, and rice is grown in the low grounds. Manufs. of woollen cloth and earthen-

ware. Principal towns, Evora, the cap. Beja, Villa-Vicosa, Portalegre, Elvas, and Estremoz.

ALENÇON, a city of France, cap. dep. Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 105 m. W.S.W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 12,755. It is well built, with promen. on the site of its anc. walls, a cathed., court-house, publ. library, corn and cloth halls, a church built in the 8th cent., theatre, & race course. The industry of this town has greatly changed within 20 years; it now consists of tanneries, cyder distilleries, bleaching, spinning, & printing. The manuf. of the celeb. lace called point d'Alençon still occupies 5 or 6 princip. houses, the produce is disting. in the exhibs. of national indus. The crystals called Alençon diamonds are found in its vicinity.

ALENQUER, a fortfd. town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on riv. of same name, 25 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,200, with extensive paper-mills.

ALEPPO (Haleb-es-Shabba), *Chalybon & Berœa*, a city of Asiat. Turkey, cap. pash., in the N. of Syria, and one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Emp., on the Koeik (anc. *Chalus*), 70 m. E. the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11′ N., lon. 37° 10′ E. Pop. estim. at from 60,000 to 85,000; but previously to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upwards of 200,000. In ancient times the city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe & the east. It is encircled by Saracenic walls, outside of which are large suburbs, the whole being about 7 m. in circumference. Houses of freestone, uniformly flat-roofed. The celebrated gardens are situated S.E. of the city. Aleppo has a castle, a Mohammedan college, with numerous pupils, many Christian schools and churches, an ancient aqueduct, several large inns, and many extensive warehouses and bazaars. Silks, cottons, & gold and silver thread stuffs are prepared here for the supply of the Turkish provs.; and here are also extensive soap-factories, dye-works, and rope-walks, the last in some vast caverns outside the city. Aleppo has numerous mercantile houses, & its position for trade is very advantageous. Princip. imports, galls, silk, wool, goats' hair, India piece goods from Engl.; cotton yarn and fabrics, cochineal, sugar, indigo, silks, woollens, and colonial goods, from France; woollens, cups, glass, coral, paper, velvets, steel, &c., from Germany and Italy. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bosra, Diarbekir, Mosul, Kurdistan, and Armenia. Consuls of most Europ. nations reside at Aleppo. About 30 m. N.W. is Angoli Tagh, a mntn. with ruins of a convent, and a number of deserted villages, which indicate its former populousness.

ALES, an episcopal town of Piedmont, isl. Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1,135. It has a sm. but eleg. cathed., & mineral springs.

ALESHKI, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on l. b. of est. of the Dnieper, opp. Kherson. Pop. 1,500.

ALESSANDRIA, (called "Della Paglia" from its first houses having been roofed with straw), a fortfd. city of Piedmont, cap. div., in a sterile plain, on the Tanaro, 46 m. E.S.E. Turin. Pop. of town, 18,955, with suburbs, 39,853, excl. of a garrison of 4,039 men. It is well built, and has a cathed., large barracks, and many good public edifices. The formidable fortifs. constructed during the domination of the French, rendered it one of the strongest places in Europe; but these are demolished, and only its citadel is left. It has fabrics of silk, linen, and woollen goods, stockings and hats, with a large trade, and two great annual fairs. In the extens. plain of S. Giuliano, 2 m. S.E. Alessandria, is the little vill. of Marengo, celeb. for the great victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, 14th June 1800. —II. a. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 14 m. N.E. Castrovillari. Pop. 1,500.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,745.

ALESSIO, a town of Europ. Turkey, Albania, cap. kadilik, on l. b. & near the mth. of the Drin, 17 m. S.E. Scutari. Pop. 3,000. It has a large suburb, & bazaar. Scanderbeg was buried in its fortress.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a group of isls. belong. to Russia, in the N. Pacific, extending betw. Kamtchatka & the peninsula Aliaska, Russ.-America, from lat. 52° to 53° N., and lon. 172° to 178° E. They include several subord. groups, viz. the true Aleutian, Andreanov, and Fox isls., & are rocky & volcanic, having some voles. in constant activ. The inhab. estim. at 8,700, subsist mostly by hunting & fishing, vegetation being scanty, & agric. almost unknown. Chief exports, otter, fox, and other skins, the trade in which is monopolized by the Russo-American Company.

ALEXANDER, a tnship. of the U. S., N. America, York, co. Genessee, 8 m. S. W. Batavia. Pop. 2,242. Also sev. smaller American townships.

ALEXANDRAPOL FORT, Russia. [GUMRI].

ALEXANDRETTA, Aleppo. [SCANDEROON].

ALEXANDRIA (so called from its founder Alexander the Great), a celeb. city and sea-port of Egypt, near the westmost branch of the Nile, on the Mediterr., 112 m. N.W. Cairo, with which it communicates by the Mahmudiyeh Canal & the Nile. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12′ 9″ N.; lon. 29° 53′ E. Pop. about 60,000, including 8,000 troops & the artisans employed in the arsenal. The modern city is built on a penins. (anc. the isl. of Pharos), and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the anc. city was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast extent of surface. Alexandria has a new palace of the pasha, a large naval arsenal, naval and milit. hospitals, a custom house, tribunal of commerce, prim. school of instruction, medical, naval, & other schools. In the new streets & squares it has more the aspect of a Europ. than of an African or Asiatic city. The Turkish quarter is irreg. & dirty, but the Frank quarter has many good streets, and a fine square outside the city. Country houses line a part of the anc. canal leading to the W. arm of the Nile, which was restored by Mohammed Ali. There are two ports, in the W. and best of which ships anchor in from 22 to 40 ft. water. A castle called Farillon, and serving as a landmark to sailors, replaces the famous *Pharos* of antiquity. Alexandria is the great emporium of Egypt. Principal exports, corn, cotton, wool, gums, soda, rice, dates, senna, feathers, & other African products, hides, and a few manuf. goods. In 1840, 66,342 bales of cotton were exported, mostly to England, France, and Austria. Principal imports, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hardware and machinery, with timber, coal, drugs, and colonial products. In 1840 the value of the imports amounted to 1,327,396*l.*, and that of the exports to 1,072,033*l.* In 1842, 1,352 merchant vessels arrived, & 1,477 left Alexandria, mostly British, Turkish, Austrian, Tuscan, French, and Greek. Alexandria is an important station in the overland route to India. Consuls of the chief Europ. countries reside here. Of the anc. city, the cisterns, catacombs, Pompey's pillar, & the obelisk called Cleopatra's needle, are the principal remains. On Mar. 21, 1801, the French under Menou were conquered by the British under Sir R. Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Piedmont. [ALESSANDRIA.]

ALEXANDRIA, Co. U. S., N. America, com-

prises all that part of Columbia dist. W. of the Potomac riv., & which formerly belonged to Virginia. Area 36 sq. m. Pop. 9,967, of whom 1,374 are slaves.—II. *Alexandria*, a city & port of entry, cap. co. on the Potomac, and the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, 6 m. S. Washington. Pop. 8,459. It is well built; has a good harbour, and exports wheat, maize, and tobacco. Burden of vessels belonging to port in 1840, 14,470 tons. Also several tnshps. of the U. S.—I. New York, co. Jefferson, on the St. Lawrence (Lake of thousand Isls.), 32 m. E. by N. Kingston (Canada). Pop. 3,475. —II. New Jersey, co. Hunterdon, 12 m. N.E. Flemington. Pop. 3,420. It has numerous mills, with tanneries and distilleries.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Russia, cap. of a circ., gov. and 145 m. N.N.E. Kherson. Pop. 2,100.

ALEXANDRIA, ST. PAUL, a vill., Russian America, in the isl. Kadiak, with an excellent port.

ALEXANDRIA, a vill. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton, pa. Bonhill, on the Leven, 3½ m. N. Dumbarton. Pop. 3,039, mostly employed in cotton printing.

ALEXANDRIA TROAS, *Eski-Stamboul*, a small town on the coast of Asia Min., 4 m. S.E. Tenedos.

ALEXANDRINA (LAKE), S. Austral. [VICTORIA].

ALEXANDROV, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. distr., on an affl. of the Kliasma. It has an imperial stud, and a convent founded by Ivan IV., who established here the first printing-press known in Russia.—II. a new town of Russian Poland, gov. and about 60 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,200.—III. a Russian fortress, gov. Caucasus, 42 m. N.W. Georgievsk.

ALEXANDROVSK, a fortfd. town of Russia, cap. circ. on l. b. of the Dnieper below its cataracts, gov. and 40 m. S. Iekaterinoslav. Pop. 4,000. It is the place of embarkation for all the products exported by this riv. to the Black Sea. There are towns and stations of same name in the govs. Orenburg, the Caucasus, and Russian America.

ALEXANDROVSKY, a manuf. depôt of Russia, gov. and 5 m. S.E. St Petersburg, on l. b. of the Neva, with cotton, flax, and yarn factories, sail cloth, machinery, and a governm. porcelain factory. It was destroyed by fire Jan. 1, 1840; but has since been restored.

ALEXINE & ALEXOPOL, two towns of Russia; the former on rt. b. of the Oka, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Tula; the latter gov. and 40 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel, having a large annual fair.

ALEVOR, a town of the isl. Minorca, 8 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 3,000. It has large barracks.

ALFACAR, a town of Spain, prov. Granada, at the foot of the mntn. of same name. Pop. 1,049. Chief indust., flour grinding and baking. The houses of this town retain all the peculiarities of Moorish architecture.

ALFAQUES, a sea-port of Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, on the bay of Alfaques in the Mediterr. at the mouth of a br. of the Ebro, & joined to it by a canal, 14 m. S.S.E. Tortosa, of which it is the entrepôt. It has extens. salt works.

ALFARO, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on rt. b. of the Ebro, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Logrono. Pop. 4,084.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, kgdm. and 27 m. S. Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. 2,600.

ALFIDENA, *Anfidena*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 23 m. S.S.E. Sulmona, on the Sangro. Pop. 2,500.

ALFOLD or AWFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8½ m S.S.E. Godalming. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 519.

ALFORD, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 24 m. N.N.E. Boston. Area of pa. 1,410 ac. Pop. 1,945. Its grammar school has two fellowships in Magd. Coll., Camb. Mkts. Tues.; fairs Whit. Tu. and Nov. 8th. Two miles distant are the ruins of Aby Abbey.

ALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Castle Carey. Area 710 ac. Pop. 90.—II. a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 25 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Area nearly 8,000 ac. Pop. 1,037. It has small fairs monthly.

ALFORT, a hamlet, France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.E. Paris, with a royal veterinary coll., estab. of rural economy, and a botanical garden.

ALFRED, town U. S., N. America, York, co. Maine, 24 m. N.N.W. York. Pop. 1,408.—II. town, Alleghany, co. N. York, 249 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,630.

ALFRETON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 6 m. N.N.E. Belper, and 1½ m. E. the Derby and Leeds railw. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 7,577. Town straggling; the church and many houses very old; streets intersect in a market place. It has manufs. of stockings and pottery. Near it are extensive collieries and iron works.

ALFRISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 2 m. N. Seaford. Ac. 2,120. Pop. 668.

ALGAJOLA, a small fortified town and sea-port of Corsica, 6 m. N.E. Calvi.

ALGARINEJO, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Granada. Pop. 4,383, mostly agricultural.

ALGARKIRK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 8 m. N.N.E. Spalding. Area 6,050 ac. Pop. 754. In the churchyard is a statue said to represent Algar, Earl of Mercia, defeated and killed by the Danes in 870.

ALGARROBO, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 2,914.

ALGARVE, the S.most prov. of Portugal, with the title of a kingdom, having N. the prov. Alemtejo, E. Spain, S. & W. the Atlantic. Area 2,100 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 130,329. On its N. frontier is the Sierra de Monchique, ramifications of which cover most of its surface. In the S. are plains yielding aloes, dates, and other tropical products. Some wine is grown, but little corn or forage. Chief exports, dried fruits, kermes, wine, salt, and tunny-fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, & Lagos.

ALGAYDA, a town of the island of Majorca; 6 m. S.E. Palma. Pop. 2,859.

ALGECIRAS, a sea-port town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. Cadiz, on the W. side of the bay of Gibraltar, opposite to & 6 m. W. Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 8′ N.; lon. 5° 26′ 5″ W. Resid. pop. (1845) 11,077. It is well built, & has a well-frequented harbour. The fort is guarded by a battery called *Fuerte de Santiago*, & it has a milit. hosp. of first class. Chf. trade, export of charcoal & tanned leather. It was the scene of a sanguinary naval engagement between the English & French squadrons, 4th July 1801.

ALGEMESI, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, near the Xucar, 21 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 4,492. Chf. products rice & silk. It has a celebrated annual fair in Sept.

ALGERIA (French, *Algérie*), a country of N. Africa, Barbary, forming at present a French possession: cap. Algiers. This territory is sit. between lat. 35° & 37° N.; extending from lon. 2° 11′ W. to 8° 53′ E.; length about 550 m., greatest breadth about 200 m. Pop. 1st Jan. 1847, estimated at 2,808,881, composed of French troops 97,760, auxilliary do. 7,048, European civilians 109,400, Natives 2,594,673. Algeria is bounded N. by the Mediterr., S. by the Sahara, E. by Tunis, & W. by Marocco; it is traversed throughout by the Atlas mountains, which rise in successive stages parallel with the coast, the highest points exceeding 7,000 ft. The coast is in general steep, and

deficient in good ports. The chf. plains are those of Oran, Metidjah, & Shelif; the principal rivs. are the Wad-el-Gedy, which rises S. of the Atlas range, & flows to the Melgig lake; the Shelif, which rises on the borders of Sahara, & flows to the Mediterr.; the others are the Sebus, Isser, Harna, & Jafna. There are several lakes called sebkhas, which are filled with water in the rainy season, and are generally dry in summer; the chf. of these are in the prov. Algiers, the Zagries in Constantine, the Shott & the Sebkha in the S.E. the Melgig. The climate is in general temperate & healthy on the N. slopes of the mountains, but pestilential in the marshy plains. The heat is often excessive under the influence of the *simoom*, or hot wind of the desert. From April to Oct. the sky is constantly serene; the winter is mild, & marked by abundant rains; in 1846 there were 57 rainy days & 56 storms. The mean temp. of winter is from 54° to 65°, and of summer 74° to 104° Fahr.; but this elev. temp. is moderated by constant sea breezes. The mountains contain mines of iron, copper, & lead, but their extent is imperfectly known. In the mountains of Bou Hamra there are rich iron mines, which appear to have been worked by the Romans. The country is divided by the natives into the Tel, or country of grain crops, in the N., & the date country in the S. Vegetation is developed with great activity. The level part of the Tel, occupied by Arabs, is very fertile in cereals; & the mountainous country, occupied by the Kabyles, has extensive forests, & rich & varied vegetation. The Algerian Sahara is not, as was long supposed, a sterile desert, but a vast archipelago of oases, each of which presents an animated group of towns & vills., surrounded by olives, figs, vines, & palms. The nomade tribes of the desert rear many sheep & cattle; for their part of the desert is covered with vegetation during the rainy season. Throughout the Tel, wheat, barley, & legumes are extensively cultivated, & in some places maize, millet, & rice are raised. Cotton, indigo, & the sugar-cane also succeed well. The natives rear cattle, sheep, & goats. The horses, which are of an excellent breed, are employed only for the saddle; the camel, dromedary, ass, & mule are used for draught. Among wild animals may be noticed, the lion, panther, jackall, & antelope. The harvests are sometimes ravaged by locusts. Excellent coral and sponge is fished on the coasts. The industry of the natives, which formerly consisted chfly. of weaving & the preparation of marocco leather, is, since the French domination, nearly confined to mining; the Jews alone engage in the manuf. of jewellery. Public instruction is making rapid progress in the state; on the 1st Jan. 1845, the number of pupils in the government schools was 3,327. During the first 9 months of 1846, 5,606 vessels entered the different ports of Algeria; the total imports in 1846 amount. to 111,457,395 *fr.*, & the exports to 9,043,066 *fr.*; & the public revenue, which in 1840 was only 5,610,707 *fr.*, amounted in 1846 to 24,773, 625 *fr.*

This country, originally inhabited by the Moors & Numidians, was afterwards under the power of the Romans & Vandals. In the 16th cent. it was invaded by Spain, but Barbarossa expelled the Spanish, & founded, under the sovereignty of Turkey, the state of Algiers, which became redoubtable to christians on account of its corsairs, and compelled many of the European states to pay tribute for the protection of their merchant vessels. Repeated attempts were made by the different European powers to subdue this nest of pirates, without effect, till 1816, when the city of Algiers was bombarded by the British under Lord Exmouth, after which they continued comparatively quiet until 1827, when the French government, to revenge an insult to their consul, resolved to send an expedition on a great scale to take possession of the country. This was accomplished in 1830; but although the French have nominal possession of the whole territory, only a small portion of the inhabitants acknowledge their authority. *Algérie* is divided into the provs. of Algiers, Constantine, & Oran, & governed, according to a royal ordinance of 1st Sept. 1847, by a governor-general, whose authority is chiefly military. Chf. towns Algiers, Constantine, Philippeville, Bona, Setif, Blidah, Oran, & Tlemsen.

ALGERIA DE ALAVA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 9 m. E. Vitoria. Pop. 857.

ALGETE, a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, near the river Jarama. Pop. 1,500.

ALGEZARES, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia. Pop. 2,117. Exports grain & fruit to Gibraltar.

ALGEZIRAH, the Arab name of [MESOPOTAMIA.]

ALGHERO, a fortfd. town and small port of the isl. Sardinia, cap. prov., on W. coast, 14 m. S.W. Sassari. Pop. 8,000. It is well defended, especially next the sea, but is commanded by the surrounding mountains. It has a cathedral, convents, & public schools. The port for large vessels is at Pto. Corte, 9 m. N.W. Alghero. In 1837, 395 vessels, of the aggreg. burden of 10,863 tons, entered & left the port. Exp. wine, grain, wool, skins, tobacco, rags, anchovies, coral, and bones.

ALGIERS (*Al-jezair* "the islands," French *Alger*), a famous city & sea-port of Africa, cap. of the French terr. of Algérie, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the W. side of a bay of same name in the Mediterr. Lat. of light-ho. 36° 47′ 20″ N.; lon. 3° 4′ 32″ E. Pop. 1847, including suburbs & comm., 97,389, of whom 72,393 were Europ., & 24,996 natives. The city, sit. on a slope facing the sea, & crowned by a citadel, is 2 m. in circ., & strongly walled; since 1830, the French have been actively engaged in extending its defences & improving its port. Its streets have been widened, & it in part resembles a European town. It has palaces, synagogues, & mosques, several good shops, bazaars, & markets, hotels, fountains, baths, club-houses, a public library, barracks, an arsenal, & an opera-house. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a royal court, tribunals of prim. jurisd. & commerce, & of a royal college & other French schools. Several forts and outworks protect it on the land side; by sea it has in front two rocky isls. (whence its name), connected with the mainland by a mole; this & another mole, both furnished with batteries, enclose the harbour. Algiers has 2 suburbs, and numerous villas in its environs, which are of great beauty. It is the seat of the governor-general of Algérie & of many foreign consuls, & has regular steam communication with Toulon, and Cette in France, and Oran and Bona in Africa.

ALGOA BAY, an extens. bay on the S.E. coast of Africa, Cape colony, between Capes Recife & Padron, 425 m. E. the Cape of Good Hope. It is open to S. winds, but has good anchorage. The Sunday & Baasher rivs. flow into the bay, & at the mouth of the latter is Fort Elizabeth. Fort Frederick is on a hill adjacent. Lat. of Croix isl. in the bay, 33° 47′ 6″ S.; lon. 25° 46′ 7″ W.

ALGODONALES, a town of Spain, Andalucia, at the foot of the Sierra de Lijar, prov. & 49 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 3,338. Chiefly agricultural.

AL HADHR (*Hatra*), a ruined city of Asiat. Turkey, Mesopotamia, 60 m. S.S.W. Mosul, hav-

ing a circular space 1 m. in diam. encld. by a bastioned wall, & many perfect remains & traces of buildings & tombs.

ALHAMA (*the Bath*), the name of several towns of Spain.—I. Andalucia, prov. & 24 m. S.W. Granada, on the Sa. de Alhama. Pop. 6,284. It has ruins of Moorish walls, & near it are the celebrated warm baths, whence its Arabic name.—II. prov., & 13 m. S.W. Murcia, with 6,935 inhabs., an hospital, a ruined castle, and warm baths.

ALHAMBRA, the Moorish palace. [GRANADA.]—II. a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. & 48 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 760.—III. prov. and 62 m. S.W. Zaragoza, on l. b. of the Jalon. Pop. 553, with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the *Aquæ Bilbilitanæ* of the Romans.

ALHANDRA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 18 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 1800. It has a safe port, a fishery, and extensive tile and brick works.—II. a town of South America, Brazil, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Paranahyba.

ALHAURIN DE LA TORRE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,717.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. & 22 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 5,514.

ALHENDIN, a town of Spain, Andalucia, on the Dilar, prov. & 6 m. S.W. Granada. Pop. 2,275.

ALHUCEMAS, a small isl. and fortress belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Marocco, 5 m. S.E. Cape Morro. Lat. 35° 15′ N.; lon. 4° 12′ E. The town consists of 28 houses, and the hospital is its principal building. Pop. a garrison of 85 men, and the attendants on the hospital. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1673.

ALI, an anc. town of Sicily, intend., and 15 m. S.S.W. Messina, with sulphur baths. Pop. 1,300.

ALI-ABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 85 m. N.E. Kashan, with 500 houses. Near it is a royal resid., built by Shah-Abbas.—II. a sea-port town, prov. Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 30 m. N.W. Amol.—III. a vill., prov. Azerbijan, 65 m. N.E. Tabriz.—Also several other vills. in Asia.

ALIAGA, a town of Spain, cap. of the judicial distr. of same name, on the Guadalope, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 1,122. It was greatly injured by the troops of Don Carlos in 1840.

ALIASHKA, a penins. of Russ. America, in the Pacific, between lat. 50° and 55° N.; lon. 155° W., 350 m. in length N. to S., by 25 m. in average breadth; having several active volcanoes.

ALI-BEGLI, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Gader, a tribut. of Lake Urumiyah.

ALI-BOGHAN, a town of Afghanistan, in the valley, & 10 m. E. Jelalabad, at an elev. of 1900 ft.

ALI-BUNDER, a town of Scinde, on the Gonnee, a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 76 m. S.S.E. Hyderabad. A dam erected here in 1799, has rendered the Gonnee innavigable even for boats.

ALICANTE, *Lucentum*, a fortified city and sea-port of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on a bay in the Mediterranean. Lat. of castle, 38° 20′ N.; lon. 0° 27′ W. Pop. (1844) 19,021. The lower town is clean and well built; it has a society of friends of the country, a college & public library, & a good collection of paintings; but it is chiefly important as a commercial city, having an extensive trade in wine, fruits, potash, and soap. In 1841 an English company estab. mines at the foot of the Cerro del Molinet, which promise to be the most productive in Spain. The outworks were rebuilt in 1810, but neither these nor the castle are in good repair. The mole has a fixed light 95 ft. high, visible for 15 m. Alicante is the residence of the consuls of Engl., and all the principal Europ. states; its foreign trade is on the decline, the number of vessels entering its port from Asia and America, being, in 1844, only about half the number which entered in 1843.

The new province of Alicante was formed in 1834 of the S. part of the anc. kgdm. of Valencia, and a small part of Murcia. The soil is fertile in wine, sugar, rice, oranges, citron, figs, and other fruits. Pop. (1844) 294,906.

ALICATA or LICATA, *Leocate*, a sea-port town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 13,465. It exports corn, macaroni, fruit, sulphur, soda, and excellent wines; in 1841, 29 vessels, aggregate burden 6,083 tons, left the port with cargoes valued altogether at 16,334*l*. Near it are the ruins of the anc. *Gela*.

ALICE-HOLT FOREST, Engl., co. Hants, on the border of Surrey. Area, with Woolmer Forest, 15,000 acres, of which 8,700 are crown-lands.

ALICUDI, *Ericusa*, the most W. of the Lipari isls., Mediter., 6 m. in circ., precipitous, and produces sulphur, fruits, and palms. Pop. 1,000.

ALIFE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 2 m. S.W. Piedimonte, nearly deserted on account of the insalubrity of its atmosphere. Pop. 1,836.

ALIGAUM, a town of British India, Nizam's dom., 68 m. S.W. Ellichpoor.

ALIGHUR or ALLYGHUR, a distr. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal (Agra), enclosed by the distrs. Agra, Boolundshahur, Moradabad, Ferokhabad, and Etawah. Area 2,300 sq. m. It is watered by the Ganges and Jumna, desolate towards the N. but fertile and well-cul. in the S. Land rev. (1830) 147,936*l*.—*Alighur*, a fort in above distr., 50 m. N. Agra, was taken by the British, 4th September 1803. The chief civil officers of the distr., reside at Coel, 2 m. southward.

ALIMENA, a town in the island of Sicily, intend. and 52 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 3,400.

ALI-MUSJEED, a ruined fort of Afghanistan, in the Khyber pass, on a peaked rock, 2,433 ft. high, and 25 m. W. Peshawer. In the late war, it was held alternately by the British and Afghans, and was destroyed by Sir W. Nott, Nov. 1842.

ALINGSAES, a town, Sweden, læn and 32 m. S.S.E. Wenersborg, with mineral springs, and manufs. of hosiery, woollen cloths, & tobacco pipes.

ALISE-SAINTE-REINE, a vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 8 m. N.E. Semur, with iron mines and mineral waters in its vicinity. This is the anc. *Alesium*, described by Cæsar (*Bell.-Gallic.*, lib. vii. sect. 69), and taken by him from Vercingetorix.

ALIWAL, a vill. and "grassy plain," N.W. India, near the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, N.W. Loodiana. Here, on the 28th Jan. 1846, Gen. Sir H. Smith, with about 12,000 troops, totally defeated a Sikh army of double that number.

ALIXAN, *Alexianum*, a com. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. N.E. Valence. Pop. 2,434.

ALKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Herk, 4 m. S. Hasselt. Pop. 2,711.

ALKERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 6 m. W.N.W. Banbury. Area 650 ac. Pop. 190.

ALKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. W. by N. Dover. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 595.

ALKINGTON, a pa. of Engl. [WHITCHURCH.]

ALKMAAR, a fortd. town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., on the great N. Holland canal, 19 m. N.N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 9,835. It is well built and clean; has a fine church, town-house, arsenal, & public promenade, a Latin school, society of natural hist., manufs. of parchment & sail cloth, & a large trade in corn, cattle, butter, and cheese.

AL-KOSH, a town of Asiat. Turkey, Kurdistan, 15 m. N. Mosul. Near it is a Chaldean convent, the monks of which live in caverns.

ALLAHABAD, one of the old Mohammedan provinces or soubahs of Hindostan, between lat. 24° and 26° N., and lon. 79° and 83° E., bounded on N. by Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, W. by Malwah. It is about 270 m. in length, by 120 in breadth, and is divided into 8 zillahs or dists., 1 Allahabad, 2 Benares, 3 Mirzapoor, 4 Juanpoor, 5 Kewah terr., 6 Bundelcund, 7 Cawnpoor, 8 Manikpoor. It is watered by the Ganges, Jumna, and other rivs. The flat country is very fertile. The elevated table-land of Bundelcund contains the diamond mines of Poonah. Principal articles of export, sugar, cotton, indigo, opium, saltpetre, cotton cloths, diamonds. It also produces all kinds of grain, and great variety of fruits. The whole prov. is under British government. Pop. 775,000. Seven-eighths are supposed to be Hindoos, the rest Mohammedans.—*Allahabad* ("Abode of Allah," probably the anc. *Palibothra*), cap. of prov. and distr., at the union of the Ganges and Jumna, 77 m. W. Benares. Lat. 25° 27′ N.; lon. 81° 50′ E. Pop. estim. at 45,000, excl. of troops. Houses built of earth upon the ruins of anc. brick edifices. There is a large fort built by the Emperor Akbar, with a government house, a state prison, a remarkable pillar, &c. The milit. cantonments are about 4 m. distant. Allahabad is held so sacred by the Hindoos, that at some periods 200,000 pilgrims have met there from all parts of India.—II. a town of Bhawlpoor, N.W. Hindostan, 25 m. S.W. Ahmedpoor.

ALLAIRE, a vill. of France. dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 26 m. E. Vannes. Pop. 2,018.

ALLAN, a riv. of Scotland, co. Perth, joining the Forth 2 m. above Stirling, after a course of 18 m., and noted for the fine scenery on its banks. —II. another small Scotch riv., co. Roxburgh.

ALLAN (BRIDGE OF), a beautiful vill. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Allan, 3 m. N. Stirling. Near it is a mineral spring, which of late years has been much resorted to. It has several good inns.

ALLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, arrond. Montmeliart, celeb. for its excellent wine (*rouges d'ordinaire*). Pop. 966. The first mulberry trees brought to France were planted in this commune.

ALLANCHE, a town and comm. of France, dep. Cantal, cant., 8 mi. N.E. Murat. Pop. 1,215.

ALLARIZ, a walled town of Spain, Galicia, prov., and 13 m. S.E. Orense. Pop. 1,752.

ALLARMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 13 m. N.N.E. St. Dié, with paper mills. Pop. 754.

ALLASSAC, a town and comm. of France, dep. Corrèze, 15 m. W. Tulle. Pop. 1,151.

ALLAUCH, a town and comm. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a hill, arrond. and 6 m. N.E. Marseille. Pop. 1,666.

ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA, a town of Scinde, 20 m. E. Hyderabad. Pop. 5,000. It has cotton manufs. and dye-works.

ALLCANNINGS, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. E. by N. Devizes. Area 7,630 ac. Pop. 1,148.

ALLEGAN, co. U. S., N. America, on W. border of Michigan, and L. Michigan. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 1,783.—II. Chf. town of same name, sit. on Kalamazoo river. Pop. 634.

ALLEGHANY and APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, U. S., N. America, extend from Georgia to Maine, through 11 degs. of lat., nearly parallel to and from 50 to 130 m. W. of the Atlantic (bearing the former of the above names N., and the latter S. of the Potomac riv.). The chain is from 50 to 200 m. in breadth, and consists of several ranges called the Blue ridge, North Jackson's, Laurel, and Cumberland, seldom exceeding 2,500 ft. in height (though in New Hampshire rising to 6,000 or 7,000 ft.), and enclosing many fertile valleys. The Alleghanies consist of granite, gneiss, mica, clay slate, and primary limestone, and are usually wooded to their summits; they divide the waters flowing to the Atlantic on the E. from those which flow into the Mississippi on the W. and the lakes on the N. They are crossed by several great roads, connecting the cities of the E. with those of the western states. Also the name of 4 cos. in U. S.—I. co. N. York, bounded on S. by Pennsylvania, taken from Genessee co. in 1806. Watered by Genessee riv. Area 1185 sq. m. Pop. 40,975. Soil generally ferile, but better adapted for pasture than grain.—II. co. Pennsylvania, on west border, where the Monongahela and Alleghany rivs. unite to form the Ohio riv. Pop. 81,235.—III. co. Maryland, in extreme W. of State. Surface very rough, though much fertile soil. Pop. 15,690, of whom 812 slaves.—IV. Co. Virginia, intersected by James riv. Area 521 sq. m. Pop. 2,749, of whom 547 are slaves. Surface elevated, and rich soil in the valleys. Also the name of a riv. which flows through Pennsylvania; and 4 tnshps. in same state.—I. tnshp. Armstrong co. Pop. 1839.—II. tnshp. Huntingdon co. Pop. 2,225.—III. tnshp. Venago co.—IV. tnshp. Somerset co.

ALLEGRANZA, the most N. of the Canary isls., 10 m. N. Lanzerote. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 31′ W. It is inhab., and has considerable forests.

ALLÈGRE, a town and comm. of France at the foot of a volcanic mountain, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 2,033.

ALLEN (BOG OF), in Ireld., is a collective term applied to the bogs E. of the Shannon, in King's County & Kildare, comprising in all about 238,500 Engl. ac. It consists of a series of contiguous morasses, about 250 ft. above the sea, and separated by ridges of dry ground; its E. end (Clane bog) being 17 m. W. Dublin. Average depth of peat 25 ft., resting on clay and marl. It is traversed by the Grand canal, and in it the Barrow, Boyne, and Brosna rivers, have their sources.

ALLEN (LOUGH), a lake of Ireld., prov. Connaught, co. Leitrim, 9 m. N. Carrick, 7 m. in length N. to S., by 1 to 3 m. in breadth, 144 ft. above the sea. It is generally regarded as the source of the Shannon. The town Drumshambo is on its S. shore.

ALLEN, 3 cos. U. S., N. America,—I. in N.W. Ohio. Pop. 9,079.—II. in N.E. Indiana. Pop. 5,942.—III. in S. Kentucky. Pop. 7,329. Also a township, Pennsylvania, Northampton co. Pop. 2,547.

ALLEN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N. by W. Truro. Area 3,610 ac. Pop. 652.—II. a river of same name in Cornwall.

ALLENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, on the Alle, 30 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,370.

ALLENDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberl., on the Allen, 8 m. S.W. Hexham. Area 45,810 ac. Pop. 5,729, chiefly employed in lead mines.

ALLENDORF, two towns of W. Germany.—I. H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Werra, 21 m. E. Cassel. Pop., with the salt-work of Sooden in its suburbs, 3,935.—II. Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Upp. Hessen, 8 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,100, who weave carpets and linen fabrics.—Several vills. of Hessen have this name.

ALLENSMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 668.

ALLENSTEIN, a town of E. Prussia, cap. of circ., on the Alle, 65 m. S. Königsberg. Pop. 3,360, employed in manufs. of linen, thread, and glass.

ALLENTON or ALLWINTON, a pa. of England,

co. Northumberland, ward Coquetdale, 9 m. N.W. Rothbury. Area 31,940. Pop. 812.

ALLENTOWN or NORTHAMPTON, a bor. U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 78 m. E.N.E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 2,493.

ALLER, a riv. of Germany, rises in the reg. of Magdeburg, Prussia, flows N.W., passing the towns of Gifhorn, Cell, and Verden, and joins the Weser on the left; length 100 m. Principal affluents the Ocker and Leine on the left.

ALLER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W. Somerton. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 559. Allermoor was the scene of an action during the civil war, in 1645, between the royalist and parliamentary forces.

ALLERSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. E. by S. Pickering. Area 9,110 ac. Pop. 414.

ALLERTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.W. Pocklington. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 199.—II. a tnshp., W. Riding, pa. & 1 m. N.E. Wakefield. Pop. (with Thornes) 5,930. [SWAINBY.]

ALLERTON, two tnshps. of Engl.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4½ m. S.W. Prescot. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 443. The Allerton oak, and the supposed Druidic Calder-stones, are in this township.—II. co. York, pa., and 4 m. N.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 1,914.

ALLERTON (CHAPEL), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. by S. Axbridge. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 331.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. N. Leeds, with which the living is united.

ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E. by N. Knaresboro'. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 277. It has a R. Catholic school. Thornville-Royal, a noble seat, the former residence of the Mauleverers, is in this pa.

ALLESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. N. Coventry. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 963.

ALLESTAR, a town in the peninsula of Malacca.

ALLESTREE, or ALLESTREY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. N.W. Derby. Area 990 ac. Pop. 507. Its charities amount in all to 32*l.* yearly

ALLEVARD, a town and comm. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Grenoble, on l. b. of the Ozeins. Pop. 1,666. Celebrated for its important iron mines, & interesting from its picturesque situation. Near it are the ruins of the chateau Bayard, where was born, in 1476, the Chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche."

ALLEXTON or ALLIXTON, a pa. of Engl., co., & 14 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 81.

ALLHALLOWS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6 m. S.W. Wigton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 1,582, empld. in quarrying.—II. a pa., co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, at the mouth of the Thames, 7½ m. N.E. Rochester. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 268.

ALLIER, *Elaver*, a riv. of France, traversing its centre, rises in the mntns. of Lozère, N.E. Mende; flows generally N., through the deps. Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, and Allier, passes betw. those of Cher and Nièvre, and joins the Loire on the left below Nevers, after a course of about 200 m. Chf. affls. Dore, Alagnon, and la Sioule. It passes near Brioude (where it begins to be navig.), Issoire, Vichy, and Moulins.

ALLIER, a dep. in the centre of France, enclosed by the deps. Nievre, Cher, Indre, Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme, Loire and Saone-et-Loire. Chf. town Moulins. Area 723,981 hect. Pop. (1846) 329,540. Surface undulating, with many marshes which cause epidemics. Chf. rivs. Loire, Allier, & Cher; climate temperate. Soil generally fertile, yielding timber, and a surplus of corn & wine over consumption. Many sheep & cattle are reared. There are *mines of coal, iron, sulphur, and antimony*, & quarries of marble and granite. Manufs. of cutlery, earthenw., cloth, yarn, and paper. Princip. towns of its 4 arronds., Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon.

ALLIGATOR SWAMP, an extensive marshy tract, U. S., N. Amer., N. Carolina, occupying a great part of the peninsula between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.

ALLINGTON, the name of many pas. of Engld. —I. co. Dorset, div. and ½ m. N.N.W. Bridport. Area 960 ac. Pop. 1,545. It has a flax mill, and a fair first Wed. in Aug.—II. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 1½ m. N.N.W. Maidstone. Area 530 ac. Pop. 49. Allington Castle on the Medway, is one of the most perfect feudal remains in Kent. —III. co. Wilts, div. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Amesbury. Area 460 ac. Pop. 94.—IV. (*East*) co. Devon, 3½ m. N.E. by N. Kingsbridge. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 729. The Fortescue family have many monuments in the church.—V. (*West* or ALVINGTON), adjoins the preceding. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 998. The gardens of Garston in this pa. produce oranges and lemons in the open air.—VI. (*West*) co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 4 m. N.W. Grantham. Area (with E. Allington chapelry) 2,070 ac. Pop. 396.—VII. co. Suffolk. [ATHELINGTON.]

ALLOA, a sea-port, mkt. town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Clackmannan, on the Forth, at the head of its firth, 25 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. (1831) of pa. 6,377; of town 4,417; (1841) of pa. 7,921, of town 5,434. Town irregular, but lately improved. Its older portion is built around the remains of an old castle of the Mar family. In the harbour ships lie beside a stone quay in 24 ft. water at spring-tides. Here are ship-building yards, a dry dock, tile-works, a glass-work, and extensive collieries, distilleries, and breweries, the last producing excellent ale. Cotton & linen goods are woven in the pa.; large quantities of coal are exported, chiefly to other Scotch ports; chf. imports, flax, linseed, grain, timber, iron, from Holland & the Baltic coasts, with which countries it has a considerable trade. Steam communication daily with Edinburgh & Stirling. Tonnage of vessels belonging to the port, about 8,000 tons. Sheriff courts and justice of peace courts for the co. are held here. It is supposed to be on the site of the *Alauna* of Ptolemy.

ALLONBY or ALANBY, a chplry. of Engl., co. Cumberl., pa. Broomfield, on a bay of Solway Firth, 9 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 811, partly employed in cod and herring fisheries. Allonby is resorted to for sea-bathing.

ALLOS, a town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 10 m. S. Barcelonette. Pop. 1,513.

ALLOWAY-KIRK, (ruins of) the scene of Burns' poem of Tam o' Shanter, near the cottage in which the poet was born, 2¾ m. S. Ayr. On the banks of the Doon, about ¼ m. from the ruin, is an elegant monument in honour of Burns.

ALL-SAINTS, a pa. Engl. [ELMHAM, SOUTH.]

ALLSTÄDT, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 25 m. W.S.W. Halle. Pop. 2,476. It has potash & saltpetre factories.

ALLUM BAY, a harbour of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England. Lat. of Needles lighthouse, 50° 39′ 54″ N.; lon. 1° 33′ 55″ W.

ALMADA, a town of Portug., Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, opp. Lisbon, 18 m. N.W. Setubal. Pop. 4,000. In its vicinity is the gold mine of Adissa, which has been worked for some years.

ALMADEN, a town of Spain, N. Castile, cap. judic. dist. in the Sierra Morena, prov. and 55 m. S.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 8,645. It has an extensive practical school of mines, estab. 1835, with 47 pupils (*in March 1844*), and an hosp. for the cure of those employed in the works. The quick-

silver mines of Almaden are considered the most productive in existence; they are "the most instructive, the most curious for their natural history, and the most anc. in the known world." (See for a full and recent account, *Madoz. Dict. Geog. de Espana*, vol. ii., p. 21, Madrid, 1845).

ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, *Sisapo*, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 485, employed in agriculture; the mines in its vicinity are now abandoned.

ALMAGELL (PASS OF), Switzer., Valais, betw. the valleys of Zermatt and Visp, 11,663 ft. in elev., being the highest pass in Europe. It is seldom practicable on account of the depth of snow.

ALMAGRO, a town of Spain, N. Castile, cap. judic. dist. of same name, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 12,605. It has extens. and celeb. manuf. of lace, which employ a great part of the neighbouring population.

ALMAGUER, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Popayan, on a table-land 7,440 ft. in elevation.

ALMALI, a town of Asiat. Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 52 m. E.N.E. Makri. Pop. 8,000. It is well supplied with water and surrounded by gardens.

ALMANSA, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 63 m. N. Murcia. Pop. 8,731. It is well built; has a linen manuf., and an annual 15 days' fair. Near this is a monument on the spot where the French, under the Duke de Berwick, gained a victory over the Archduke Charles, 25th April 1707.

ALMANZA, a town of Spain, prov. Leon, on the Cea, 33 m. E.N.E. Leon. Pop. 500.

ALMARAZ, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 48 m. N.E. Caceres. Pop. 493. The river Tagus passes 2 m. S. of the town, & is crossed by the celeb. bridge of Almaraz, built 1552. On 18th May 1812, Lord Hill gained a victory over the French, from which he took the title of Almaraz.

ALMAZAN, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on l. b. of the Douro, here crossed by a fine bridge, prov. and 15 m. S. Soria. Pop. 2,400.

ALMAZARRON, a town of Spain. [MAZARRON.]

ALMAZORA, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 3 m. S. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 3,636.

ALMEIDA, a fortfied town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Coa, 95 m. N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 6,200. Almeida is one of the most important strongholds in the kgdm. It was taken by the Spaniards 1762, again by the French 1810. On 5th Aug. 1811, the allies under Wellington here defeated the French under Massena. This is the name of several small towns in Brazil.

ALMELEY OR ALMERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½m. W. by S. Weobley. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 642, with 3 daily schools.

ALMELO, a town of the Netherl., prov. Overijssel, cap. arrond., on the Almelo Aa, 25 m. E.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 3,238. It has a Latin school, and manufs. of cotton and calico.

ALMENDRALEJO, a town and ayunt. of Spain, prov., and 22 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,502.

ALMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 189.

ALMERIA, *Murgis*, a town and sea-port of Spain, Andalucia, cap. prov. of same name, on a bay of the Mediterr., near the mouth of the riv., and on the gulf of Almeria, 72 m. E.S.E. Granada. Lat. 36° 52′ 30″ N.; lon. 2° 39′ 51″ W. Pop. 17,800. It has the remains of a Moorish castle, and anc. walls. Chief trade in wine, soda, nitre, pitch, and lead, and a contraband traffic with Gibraltar. Near it are the baths of Alhamilla.

ALMERODE, a town of Germany, 13 m. E.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,900. It has manufs. of tiles and earthenware, trade in alum, vitriol, and coal.

ALMEYDA BAY, on the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique, is in lat. about 13° 30′ S.; lon. 40° 30′ E. It has safe and sheltered anchorage.

ALMISSA, a town of Dalmatia, circ. & 15 m. S.E. Spalatro, at the mouth of the Cettina in the sea. It was formerly a nest of pirates, and is renowned for the wines produced in its vicinity.

ALMKERK, a village of the Netherlands, N. Brabant, on the Alm. Population, with Uitwijk, 1,389.

ALMODOVAR, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 73 m. S S.W. Evora. Pop. 2,600.—II. (*A del Campo*), a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. & 16 m. S.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 5,620.—III. (*A del Pinar*), prov. Cuenca. Pop. 934.—IV. (*A del Rio*), prov. Cordova. Pop. 1,292.

ALMOGIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,068.

ALMONACID DE ZORITA, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Guadalajara, near l. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 1,265. Near this the French gained a victory over the Spaniards, 11th Aug. 1809.

ALMONASTER LA REAL, a town of Spain, Sevilla, prov. Huelva, 43 m. N.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,007.

ALMOND, the name of two small rivs. in Scotl. —I. co. Edinburgh, falling into the Firth of Forth at Cramond. The Edinb. and Glasgow railway crosses it near Kirkliston.—II. co. Perth, flowing E. to join the Tay, near Perth.

ALMONDBURY, a pa. and tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, the tnshp. 1½ m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area of pa. 30,140 ac. Pop. (1831) 30,606, (1841) 37,315; of tnslip. 8,828. Its free grammar school & other charities have a revenue of above 400*l.* a-year. The pa. has numerous woollen, cotton, and silk mills, employing above 4,000 hands, and to the extension of these the rapid increase of pop. since 1831 is attributable.

ALMONDSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 6 m. N.E. Bristol, to the see of which the vicarage is attached. Area 6,950 ac. Pop. 1,584. It has a fine Norman church, and several schools and almshouses.

ALMONTE, a town of Spain, Sevilla, in a fertile district, prov. & 21 m. E. Huelva. Pop. 3,779.

ALMORA, a town of N. Hindostan, presid. Bengal, cap. prov. Kumaon, on a ridge 5,337 ft. above the sea, 85 m. N. Bareily. It is compact, paved, built of stone, and has an old native citadel and a modern British fort.

ALMSFORD OR ANSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.E. Wells. Area 920 ac. Pop. 293.

ALMUNDEVAR, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Huesca. Pop. 1,998.

ALMUÑECAR, *Sexi*, a sea-port town of Spain, Andalucia, on the Mediterr., prov. and 33 m. S. Granada. Pop. 5,000. Its fortifs., erected by Charles V., were demolished by the English in 1812. Chief trade in cotton, sugar, & expt. fruit.

ALMUNIA DE DOÑA GODINA, a town of Spain, on rt. b. of the Grio, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,563. It is built in the form of a circle, and divided in two parts by a regular wall.

ALMWYCH, a town of Wales. [AMLWCH].

ALNE, the name of 3 small rivs. of Engl., in the cos. Cumberland, Northumb., and Warwick.—*Alne*, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, on the N. of England railw., 22 m. N.W. York. Area 10,250 ac. Pop. 1,703.

ALNESS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 10 m. N.E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,269. Navar, the seat of Sir H. Munro, is in this parish.

ALNEY, an island in the riv. Severn, England, co. and ½ m. from Glo'ster.

ALNHAM, a pa. and tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, at the head of the Aln, the tnshp.

22 m. W. Alnwick. Area of pa. 16,360 ac. Pop. 156. Near the vill. are traces of an anc. fortress.

ALNWICK, a municipal borough, mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. Northumb., wards Coquetdale and Bamboro', on the Aln, 5½ m. from its mouth, 34 m. N. Newcastle. Area 16,250 acres. Pop. 6,626. Town well built, mostly of freestone. It has a large mkt. place, a town-hall where the county courts are held, a handsome church and bridge, an anc. gate-tower, now a prison, several banks, some manufs., and a trade in provisions. Corp. rev. (1835) 589*l*. Mkt. Sat.; 7 fairs yearly.

ALNWICK CASTLE, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, adjoining the above town on the N.: is supposed to have been founded by the Romans. It covers 5 acres, is one of the noblest mansions in Engl., and has belonged to the Percy family since the reign of Edward II.

ALORA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, cap. judicial distr. of same name, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 6,794, with ruins of an anc. castle.

ALORE, a large vill. of British India, presid. Madras, distr. and 17 m. N.W. Nellore.

ALOSNO, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 2,884.

ALOST or AALST, a walled town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 16 m. S.E. Gand. Pop. 14,850. It has a college, linen, lace, and oil factories, and a large corn mkt. It was the cap. of imperial Flanders.

ALOUCHTA, a town of Russia in Eur., in the Crimea on the B. Sea, 21 m. S.S.E. Simferopol.

ALOZAYNA, a town of Spain, Granada, bishop. Malaga, N.E. Coin. Pop. 2,432.

ALPEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Geldern. Pop. 779.

ALPERA, *Apiarum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. E. Albacete. Pop. 2,432.

ALPES (BASSES or LOWER), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, having E. the Sard. sta., N. the deps. of Drome and Hautes Alpes, S. Var, and W. Vaucluse. Area 682,643 hect. Pop. (1846) 156,675. Cap. Digne. It is chiefly mountainous. The level portion is in the S., but only 1-4th of the land is cultivated. Principal rivers the Durance and Var. Climate variable; soil generally sterile. The corn produced is insuff. for home consumption; many potatoes are raised, and in the S. the fig, olive, and mulberry. Numerous sheep from neighbg. deps. are fed on the mntns. Woods extensive; mines and manufs. inconsiderable. Chief towns of its 4 arronds., Digne, Sisteron, Barcelonnette, Forcalquier.

ALPES (HAUTES or UPPER), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, adjoining the foregoing; having E. and N.E. the Sard. sta., W. Isere and Drome, and S. Basses-Alpes. Chf. town Gap. Area 553,264 hect. Pop. (1846) 133,100. It is wholly mountainous; mean elev. of the mntns. 9,000 ft. above the sea. The mntns. render cultivation impossible on 4-5ths of the soil, the remaining 5th part is fertile. Many of the inhabs. emigrate annually as pedlars, &c. The manuf. industry is limited to the produce of articles for consumption, as woollen and linen fabrics, wood and hardwares. The dep. is divided into 3 arronds. Chf. towns, Gap, Briançon, & Embrun.

ALPHAMSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. N.E. Halsted. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 314.

ALPHEN, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, cap. cant., on the old Rhine, 7 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 2,794, with manufs. of linens and tobacco pipes.—II. *Alphen-en-Riel*, a vill. of Netherl., N. Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 1,725.

ALPHETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. Sudbury. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 321.

ALPHEUS, a riv. of Greece. See ROUPHIA.

ALPHINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Exe, 2 m. S. Exeter. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 1,286. Fairs, first Th. in June, and Oct. 2d for cattle.

ALPHONSE ISLANDS, two small isls., surrounded by extensive reefs, situated in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Amirante isls., N. point in lat. 6° 59′ 30″ S.; lon. 52° 41′ E.

ALPIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, with a castle, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,600.

ALPINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 630 ac. Pop. 197.

ALPIRSBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1,600.

ALPNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the S.W. arm of the Lake of Four Cantons, 8 m. S.S.W. Lucerne. Pop. 1,300. The *Slide of Alpnach* was a remarkable wooden railway by which timber from Mt. Pilate was formerly conveyed down to the lake.

ALPS MOUNTAINS. The Alps are the most remarkable mntns. in Europe, whether in regard to extent or elevation; they form a crescent-shaped chain, which extends from the Mediterr. between the gulfs of Lions and Genoa on the W., to the plains of Hungary on the E., nearly 600 m. in length. They may be divided into the following groups:—the W. Alps, which have a general direction from S. to N., and extend, under the names of the *Maritime Alps*, from the sea to Mt. Viso, near the sources of the Po; the *Cottian Alps*, which prolong the chain to Mt. Cenis, and include Mt. Genèvre; & the *Grecian Alps* (*Alpes Graiæ*), which include Little S. Bernard, & terminate at Mt. Blanc. The E. Alps, or those chains which extend from W. to E., having much greater breadth, are separated into a N. and S. series; the former comprise the *Bernese Alps*, on the N. of the valley of the Rhone, the *Alps of St. Gall*, on N.W. of the valley of the Rhine, the *Noric Alps*, which may be considered as extending from L. Constance to the Kahlenberg, near Vienna, and the *Styrian Alps*, a small chain between the Noric and Carnic Alps. The S. series is composed of the *Pennine Alps*, between Mt. Blanc and Monte Rosa; the *Lepontine Alps*, thence to Mt. Bernardin, near the sources of the Upper Rhine; the *Rhetian Alps*, which terminate at Monte Croce, near the sources of the Piave; and the *Carnic Alps*, extending to the lowest part of the riv. Mur, which separates them from the mntns. of *Bahony*. *Mont Blanc*, which attains an elevation of 15,810 ft., is the culminating point of the Alps and of all Europe; the other princip. summits are *Mt. Rosa*, 15,208 ft., *Finsteraarhorn*, in the Bernese Alps, 14,106 ft., *Mt. Viso*, 12,585 ft., the *Ortler Spitz* in the Rhetian Alps, 12,852 ft., the *Gross Glockner* in the Noric Alps, 13,100 ft., the *Terglou* in the Carnic Alps, 9,380 ft., & the *Eisenhut* in the Styrian Alps. The most frequented passes are the *Col de Tende* in the Maritime Alps, 5,890 ft.; the pass of *Mt. Genèvre* in the Cottian Alps, 6,560 ft.; that of *Mt. Cenis*, 6,775 ft.; the pass of the great *St Bernard*, 8,150 ft., and the *Simplon*, 6,592 ft., both in the Pennine Alps; the pass of *Mt. St Gothard*, in the Lepontine Alps, 6,976 ft., the *Splügen*, 6,939 ft., in the Rhetian Alps, the *Loiblberg* in the Carnic Alps, and the *Semmering* in the Noric Alps; the *Stelvio*, in the emp. of Austria, 9,100 feet, is the highest carriage pass in the Alps, and that of St. Gothard is the only one which is carried over the crest of the mntns., the others generally cross by the beds of torrents. The higher Alps are covered with perpetual snow, and present in their magnificent glaciers, the innumerable cascades which

are precipitated from their summits, & the forests and meadows which cover their flanks, the most imposing and picturesque scenery in Europe. It is calculated that in the range of the Alps there are fields of ice covering an area of 1,500 sq. m., of 100 ft. in thickness; the glaciers which depend from these move more or less rapidly according to the mildness or severity of the season; their mean rate of motion, is from 12 to 25 ft. in a year, the greatest velocity, as in rivers, being at the centre. The largest rivs. of Europe, includ. the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, Inn, Drave, Save, & Po, rise in the Alps or their subordinate ranges. The central and higher ridges of the Alps consist of granite, gneiss, and other prim. rocks, flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, & slate. The higher summits ascend considerably above the lower level of perpetual snow (which in this lat. averages 8,900 ft. above the sea): the *glaciers* descend as low as 3,400 ft. above the sea. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 3,600 ft.; oats at 4,900 ft.; barley, at 5,100 ft.: the oak is found to the height of 4,500 ft.; pines and larches as high as 6,500 feet above the sea; and the Alpine rose reaches the limit of perpetual snow. Mineral products are chiefly iron, copper, and lead; but quicksilver, rock-salt, and some gold and silver, are met with. In the French Alps, near Grenoble, small veins containing native gold have been worked; after being neglected for half a century, the works were resumed in 1837. Notices of the principal summits and passes in the Alps will be found under their respective names.

ALPUENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,356. It was a Roman station, and has many ancient remains.

ALPUJARRAS, a mntnous. region of Spain, Granada, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada, divided in 1834 between the provinces of Granada and Almeira.

ALRESFORD (NEW), a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Hants, div. and hund. Alton, on the Itchin, near its source, & 7 m. N.E. Winchester. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 1,578. It has several schools, one with an income of 148*l.* a-year; & a manuf. of linseys. Petty sessions. Mkt. Th.; fairs, Holy Thurs., last Th. in July, and Oct. 17, mostly for sheep. Here is a large pond, with an embankmt. supposed to be of Roman origin.—II. (*Old*), a pa. adjoining the above, hund. Fawley. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 502.—III. a pa. co. Essex, 5½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area, 1,640 ac. Pop. 289.

ALREWAS or ALDERWAS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.E. Lichfield, Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 1,658. The Grand Trunk canal runs thro' the vill., & the station of the Birmingham & Derby railway is distant 1 m. E.—*Alrewas-Hayes* is an extra-parochial liberty. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 92.

ALSACE (Germ. *Elsass*), one of the old German provs., having E. the Rhine, & W. the Vosges mntns. It was ceded to France in 1648, & now forms the deps. Haut and Bas-Rhin (Upper and Lower Rhine).

ALSACE, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill river. P. 2,498.

AL-SALIH, a small town of Arabia, about 2 m. from its S. coast, and 10 N.E. Cape Ras Seilan, It has 200 houses. Trade conducted by Hindoos.

ALSDORF, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Aachen. Pop. 1,095.

ALSEN, an isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic, duchy of, and separated from Schleswig by a narrow channel, betw. lat. 54° 51′ and 55° 5′ N.; & lon. 9° 37° and 10° 7′ E. Area 130 sq. m. Pop. 22,500. Principal exported product, fruit. Chf. towns, Nordborg and Sonderborg.

ALSFELD, a town of Hessen Darmstadt, on the Schwalm, 26 m. E.N.E. Giessen. Pop. 3,700. It has manufs. of linen, woollen, & cotton goods.

ALSH (LOCH), an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotl., co. Ross, opp. the S. end of the isl. Skye. Around it are several ruined castles.

ALSLEBEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, Mersburg, on the Saale, 29 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,945.—II. *Altdorf-Alsleben*, an adj. vill., with a castle & fief of the D. of Anhalt Dessau. P. 1,434.

ALSO-KUBIN, a town of Hungary, cap. distr. of Arva, on riv. Arva, 32 m. N.N.E. Neusohl.

ALSTAHOUG, a marit. vill. of Norway, prov. Nordland, the most N. bishopric in Europe, on the S. shore of the isl. Alsten. Lat. 64° 55′ N.

ALSTER, a riv. of Denmark, Holstein, rises about 20 m. N. Hamburg, through which it passes (forming the basin of Binnen Alster) to the Elbe.

ALSTONFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Dove, 7 m. E.S.E. Longnor. Area 21,860 ac. Pop. 4,701. It has a silk mill, button factories in its tnshps. Alstonfield Upp. and Lower, Fairfield Head and Healthy Lee, and mines of copper, lead, and coal.

ALSTON-MOOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberl., near Penrith. Pop. 6,062. At the junct. of the cos. Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, are the most exten. lead mines in the N. of Eng.

ALTAFULLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. E. Taragona, near the mouth of the Gaya. P. 1,119.

ALTA GRACIA, two towns of Colombia.—I. New Granada, on the Orinoco, 40 m. S. Bogota.—II. Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracaybo strait.—III. also a town, repub. of Cordova, La Plata, prov. 25 m. S.W. Cordova. Pop. 4,000.

ALTAÏ, an extensive mntn. system of Upper Asia, stretching from the 80th deg. of E. lon. to the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, and forming the entire line of separation betw. the emps. of Russia and China. Length from E. to. W., including the Aldan range, nearly 5,000 m. This chain, however, has various names in its different sections, and the term *Altai* is usually confined to the W. portion of the system, betw. the rivers Irtish and Selenga, or from lon. 83° to 107° E. E. of the latter point (L. Baikal) it abuts on the ranges of the Khing-khan or Yablonoi mntns., which reach E.ward to the Pacific at the N. end of Saghalien isl. The Altai consists of several collateral ranges, the loftiest, Tangun Oola, lying within the Chinese boundary. The mean elev. of the chains may be from 3,000 to 5,000 ft., but M. Bialukha, near the head of the Obe, is estim. at 10,300 ft. The summits are not peaked, but are nearly level plains of considerable extent, interspersed with isolated masses of granite. The points above the line of perpetual snow are all betw. lats. 49° 30′ and 50°. There are many large lakes on the mountain terraces and valleys. The Altai covers, with its offsets, a large part of the Russian govs. Irkutsk, Yeniseisk, & Tomsk, and of W. Mongolia; on the S.W. it is connected with the great table-land of Chinese Turkestan; and the Irtish, Obi, Yenisei, and Selenga rivers all rise within its limits. The princip. roads over the Altai are—1. That from Irkutsk by Lake Baikal to Kiakhta, which is the chief route for the trade betw. Russia and China.—2. From Udinsk, on the Selenga, to the mining distr. of Nertchinsk, on the Shilka, a tribut. of the Amoor. The mntns. in the western range consist chiefly of granite and prim. rocks, with newer formations of porphyry intruded. The range of the Altai is remarkable as the source of auriferous sands, of which it appears to afford an unfailing supply. Mines of gold, silver, and lead, appear to have been worked

by the ancient inhabitants, and have been reopened and recently extensively wrought by the Russians. Sandstones, conglomerates, and chalk, rest on granite in the mountains surrounding Lake Baikal, and many parts of this range indicate volcanic agency. These mntns. are rich in carnelian, onyx, topaz, amethyst, & other gems. The most productive mining distr. is immediately E. of Barnaul, many of its most important mines being near Krasnoyarsk. The mining dist. of Nertchinsk is less productive, yielding only 1-4th as much metal as that of Barnaul, a disproportion chiefly attributable to the scarcity of smelting materials. These mountain regions are fitted chiefly for pasturage, though many of the valleys contain ground suitable for agriculture. Its ancient inhabitants named *Tshudes*, are now extinct, and have been succeeded by the present nomadic population.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, at the foot of the Appenines, 28 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 16,000. It is handsome, and has a fine cathedral, an hospital, and an university founded by Charles of Anjou. It is defended by a good castle, and is built on the ruins of the anc. *Lupazia*.

ALTAVILLA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Princip. Ultra, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Avellino. Pop. 2,600.—II. prov. Princip. Citra, 9 m. S. Campagna. Pop. 2,400.

ALTCAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancast., on the Alt, 6½ m. W.S.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 3,580. Pop. 490.

ALTDORF, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, 5 m. S.S.W. Lahr. Pop. 1,400. It has a fine baronial seat, and a botanic garden.

ALTEA, a seaport town of Spain, in a bay of same name, prov. & 27 m. N.E. Alicante, on rt. b. of the Algar, & on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,502.

ALTENA, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Lenne. Pop. 4,100. Manufs. of iron and steel.

ALTENAU, a mining town of Hanover, in the Harz mountains, E. Klausthal. Pop. 1,620.

ALTENBERG, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. S. Dresden. Pop. 2,036, employed in tin mines, and in manufactures of lace.

ALTENBRUCH, a town of Hanover, 4 m. S.E. Cuxhaven. Pop. 2,500. It has a tolerable harbour, and trade in grain, fruit, and cattle.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, cap. duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 24 m. S. Leipzig, near the Pleisse, and on the railw. from Berlin to Bavaria. Pop. 14,080. It is irregularly built; has a castle, numerous churches, academies, and other public edifices, manufs. of brushes, ribands, & woollen cloths, and an active general trade.—II. *Altenburg* or *Magyar Ovar*, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Wieselburg, on the Leitha, an affl. of the Danube, 20 m. S.S.E. Presburg. Pop. 3,500, who trade in corn, brandy, and beer.—Some small towns in Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Switzerland, and Transylvania, have the same name.

ALTENGAARD, a sea-port town of Norway, cap. prov. Finmark, on r. b. of the Alten, at the head of a fiord, 53 m. S.S.W. Hammerfest. Lat. 69° 55′ N.; lon. 23° 6′ 20″ E., near the N. limit of the cultivation of barley. In 1842, 195 vessels, mostly Russian and Norwegian, entered its port with cargoes valued at 68,729*l*., and 185 cleared out with cargoes of an aggreg. value of 72,400*l*.

ALTEN-GOTTERN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 24 m. N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,436.

ALTENHOF, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with an extensive trade in timber, 3 m. S.E. Eckernförde. Pop. 500.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wied, 22 m. N. Coblenz. Pop. 1,200. Near it General Marceau was killed, September 1796.

ALTENSTEIG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black-forest, on the Nagold, 28 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle, and manufs. of leather, woollen stuffs, and wood-sorrel salt.

ALTENPLATHOW, a village of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. Jerichow. Pop. 1,565.

ALTER-DO-CHAM, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tapajoz, at its junction with the Amazon, 10 m. S. Santarem.

ALTER-DO-CHAO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Ariz, 14 m. S.W. Portalegre.

ALTERNON or ALTARNUN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 8 m. W.S.W. Launceston. Area 13,840 ac. Pop. 1,334. It has numerous schools.

ALT-GRADISKA, a fortress of Austria, Slavonia, on l. b. of the Save, opposite Berbir, or Turkish Gradiska, & 24 m. S.W. Poschega. Pop. 2,300.

ALTHALDENSLEBEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. Neuhaldensleben, on the Bever, 13 m. N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,740.

ALTHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S.E. Maldon. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 418.

ALTHORP MANOR, in the pa. of Gr. Brington, co. Northampton, Engl., about 6 m. N.W. Northampton. It has been possessed by the Spencer family for upwards of three centuries, and is famous for its noble library.—Also, a pa. of Engl., co Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Trent, where joined by the Stamford and Keadby canal, 5 m. S.W. Burton. Area 5,460 ac. Pop. 1,184.

ALTIN or TELETSKOI, a lake of Siberia, gov. & 320 m. S.S.E. Tomsk. It is of irregular shape, 75 m. in length N. to S., by 20 m. in average breadth, and traversed by a head stream of the Obe.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. arrond., on the Ill, 32 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. (1846) 3,316. It has a castle and manufs. of pottery and leather, and a monthly cattle-fair.

ALTMÜHL, a riv. of Bavaria, rises 7 m. N.E. Rothenburg, circ. midd. Franconia, passes Leuterhausen, Gunzenhausen and Eichstädt, and joins the Danube at Keilheim. The project of Charlemagne to join the Altmühl with the Regnitz, and so unite the Rhine with the Danube, has been recently executed by the Bavarian government; and the *Ludwigs Canal*, or canal of the Maine & Danube, betw. Bamberg on the Regnitz, and Dietfurt on the Altmühl, thus connects the Black Sea with the German Ocean. The iron boat *Amsterdam en Weenen* performed the first voyage direct from Amsterdam to Vienna in Aug. 1846.

ALT-OETTING, a mkt. town of Bavaria, 41 m. S.W. Passau. Pop. 1,500. In one of its numerous religious edifices, is the tomb of the famous Austrian general, Tilly.

ALT-OFEN, a town of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Danube, adjoining Buda on the N. Supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Sicambria*. P. 11,730.

ALTOMONTE, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria, Citra, cant. and 9 m. S.S.W. Castrovillari.

ALTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and, cap. div. of Hants, on the Wey, 16 m. E.N.E. Winchester. Area of pa. 3,910 ac. Pop. 3,139. The town is pretty well built, and has several schools, and large breweries. Polling-place for co. Market Sat. Fairs, April 29 and Sept. 29.

ALTON, the name of several pas. of Engl.—I. (*A. Barnes*), co. Wilts, on the Avon canal, 4½ m. N.W. Pewsey. Area 250 ac. Pop. 157.—II. (*A. Pancras*), co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Cerne-Abbas. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 248. (*A. Priors*), a chplry. co. Wilts, pa. Overton, 1 m. S. Alton Barnes. Pop. 194. [ALVETON].

ALTON, several tnships. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. New Hamp., co. Belknap, on L. Winnepisiogee, 28 m. N.E. Concord. Pop. 2,002.—II. Illinois, co. Madison, on the Mississippi, 2½ m. above its junc. with the Missouri. Pop. 2,340.—III. N. York, 13 m. N.W. Lyons.

ALTONA, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on rt. b. of the Elbe, adjoining Hamburg on the W., at the head of the railway from Altona to Kiel. Lat. (of observatory) 53° 32′ 45″ N.; lon. 9° 56′ 40″ E. Pop. (1847) 32,200. It is well built, and has a celeb. royal observatory, & a free port, with manufs. of cotton, woollen, silk, oil, and soap, sugar-houses, breweries, and distilleries, and several docks for ship-building. It is the most important commercial city of Denmark, next to Copenhagen. In 1844, 238 vessels belonged to its port. A royal frigate is stationed opp. the harbour.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerl., cap. cant. Uri, near the S. extrem. of the Lake of Luzern, and 9½ m. S. Schwyz. Pop. 1,650. It has a decorated tower, said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head. Burglen, the reputed birthplace of Tell, is a vill. in the immediate vicinity.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Rezat, on the Schwarzach.—III. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Donau, on the Schussen.

ALTORFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Château-Salins. Pop. 1,168.

ALTRINCHAM or ALTRINGHAM, a mkt. town & chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bowdon, on Bowdon Downs, 8 m. S.W. Manchester. Pop. of chplry. 3,399. It has manuf. of cotton yarns, cloths, and bobbins; and raises fruit and vegetables for the supply of Manchester market.

ALTSOHL, a town of Hungary, co. Zolyom, on the Gran, 74 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 2,000. Near it is a hill fortress, formerly a royal residence.

ALSTADT, a town of Austria, Bohemia, S.E. Neuhaus. Pop. 1,100.—II. a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, opp. Waldenburg. Pop. 1,000.

ALTSTÄTTEN, a town of Switzerl., cant. and 8 m. S.E. St Gall, near rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of muslin, & sulph. springs.

ALTUN-KUPRI, a town of Asiat. Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Altun-su (gold-river), 60 m. E.S.E. Mosul. It is said to have had 8,000 inhabs., but in 1836 its pop. had been much reduced by plague and famine.

ALTUN-TUKHT, a border town of Persia, on the Aras, 130 m. N.E. Tabriz. Now in ruins.

ALTURA, a town of Spain, Valencia, on r. b. of the Palencia, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1,905.

ALTWARP, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stettin, on the Gt. Haff. E. Uckermunde. P. 1,200.

ALVA, a pa. and barony of Scotl., co. Stirling, of which it is a detached portion, enclosed by cos. Clackmannan and Perth, with a vill. 6 m. N.E. Stirling. Pop. 2,216. The works of the Devon iron company employ many workmen.

ALVAH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Banff. Pop. 1,407. The Earl of Fife, chief propr., has thrown a bridge over the Deveron here. The hill of Alvah is a conspicuous landmark.

ALVAR, a state of Hindostan. [MACHERRY].

ALVAR or ALWUR, a large town of Hindostan, cap. the Macherry dom., 80 m. S.S.W. Delhi. It stands at the base of a strongly fortified hill, crowned by a citadel, which used to be the chief residence of the Macherry rajah.

ALVARADO, a town & river Mexic. confed., dep. Vera Cruz, the town at the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico, 40 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. Pop. 1,600. Its harbour is inaccessible to large vessels. The river has a tortuous course from the centre of state Oaxaca, and, before entering the sea, expands into a lake. II. a small river of same name, in Centr. America, falls into the gulf of Nicoya (Pacific).

ALVECHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcest., 4½ m. E.N.E. Bromsgrove, & 2 m. W. the Birm. & Glo'ster railway. Area 6,820 ac. Pop. 1,633.

ALVELEY, a pa. & tnshp. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 6 m. S.E. Bridgenorth. Area 7,640 ac. Pop. 1,063.

ALVERCA, two towns of Portugal. I. prov. Estremad., on rt. b. of the Tagus, with a small port, 16 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. It has a large ann. fair. II. prov. Beira, 17 m. N.N.E. Guarda.

ALVERDISCOTT or ALSCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S.E. Bideford. Area 1,390 ac. P. 332.

ALVERINGHAM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W. Dixmuiden. Pop. 2,750. It has manufs. of starch, dye-works, & breweries.

ALVERSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the Solent & Portsmo. harb., comprises the town of Gosport, and new watering-place Anglesey, with Haslar hospital, and forts Monkton and Blockhouse. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. (1831) 12,637; in 1841, 13,510.

ALVES, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 4 m. W. Elgin. Pop. 913. The soil is a fertile loam.

ALVESCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.E. Burford. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 357.

ALVESTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 9 m. N. by E. Bristol. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 841. In this pa. are vestiges of two Roman camps.—II. a pa. co. Warwick, with a vill. pleasantly sit. near the Avon, 2 m. N.E. Stratford. In its old church are some monuments of the Lucy family. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 793.

ALVETON or ALTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. E. by S. Cheadle. Area 7,470 ac. Pop. 2,390. The Earl of Shrewsbury is proprietor of a noble castle and park here.

ALVIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, on the Spey, 8 m. W.N.W. Cairngorum. Area about 90 sq. m., including part of the Grampians, with Kinrara house & Belleville, the seat of the Macphersons. Pop. 972.

ALVIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 5 m. N. Cajazzo. Pop. 2,000.

ALVINCZ, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on rt. b. of the Maros, 6 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 3,300, mostly Magyars & Bulgarians. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Greek churches.

ALVINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Louth navig. canal, 3½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 313. There was formerly a Gilbertine priory in this vicinity.

ALVITO, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 7 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 3,200.

ALWALTON or ALLERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingd., on the Nene, 4½ m. S.W. Peterboro'. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 329.

ALWINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Bideford. Area 5,330 ac. Pop. 392. The Coffin family have held the manor since the Conquest.

ALYTH, a mkt. town & pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth & Forfar, in Strathmore, 12 m. W. Forfar. Pop. 2,910, who manuf. linens. Mkts. Tu., & several yearly for cattle.

ALZANO-MAGGIORE, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg., & 4 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,100.

ALZEY, a walled town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Rhen. Hessen, cap. cant. on the Selze, 19 m. S.S.W. Mainz. Pop. 4,583. It has some trade in leather, & 3 large fairs yearly.

ALZONNE, a town and comm. of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Carcassonne, on the

l. of the Canal du Midi. Pop. 1,600. Manufs. of fine woollens, lace, and iron wares.

Am, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, on the N.W. bank of the Indus, between that river and the Mabeen hills, 50 m. N.E. Attock.

Amacura, a riv. of S. America, falling into the great S. mouth of the Orinoco, in lat. 8° 34′ N., & lon. 60° 7′ W.; & in the lower part of its course, forming the boundary between British & Colombian Guiana. It is seldom more than 500 yards in width, but is navig. for small vessels to the influx of the Yarakita, lat. 8° N.

Amadiah or Amadieh, a fortfd. town of Asiat. Turkey, Kurdistan, on a tribut. of the Tigris, 65 m. N.N.W. Mosul. It is said to have 600 houses, with an old mosque, castle, and convent, & a tomb greatly frequented by Mohammedan devotees.

Amak or Amager, an isl. of Denmark, immed. S. Copenhagen, & on which its suburb Christianshavn is built. Pop. 6,500 (excl. of Christianshavn). It is div. into the pas. of Magleby & Tarnby, & laid out in grazing lands and gardens.

Amakosa, a reg. of Africa. [Kaffraria].

Amakutan, an isl. of the Pacific. [Kurile isls].

Amal, a town of Sweden, læn & 50 m. N.N.E. Wenersborg, with 1,457 inhabs., a harbour on L. Wener, and a trade in iron, steel, and deals.

Amalfi, a sea-port city of Naples, prov. Princ. Citra, on the N. shore of the G. of Salerno, 8 m. W. Salerno. Pop. 3,100 (in the 12th cent. it was upwards of 50,000). It is an archbp's. see. Amalfi was at one period an independent & prosperous commercial republic; in 1020 its inhabs. took an active part in the crusades, & founded the order of the knights of Malta. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Flavio Gioja, the improver of the mariner's compass, & of Masaniello, the fisherman, and brief ruler of Naples.

Amand (St.), a comm., Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S S.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3,000, engaged in breweries, tanneries, and manufs. of oil-cloth, woven fabrics, and chiccory.

Amand (St.), a town & comm. of France, dep. Cher, cap. arrond., 26 m. S.S.E. Bourges, on the Cher, at the mouth of the Marmande. Pop. (1846) 6,943. It has a comm. college, tanneries, and extensive commerce in wood, iron, and wool. —II. a comm. and vill. Manche, arr. St. Lô. Pop. 1,357.—III. a comm. and vill. Marne, arr. Vitry-le-Français. Pop. 1,209.—IV. a comm. and vill. H. Vienne, arr. Bellac. Pop. 1,288.—V. a comm. and vill. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Agen. Pop. 1,404. —VI. a comm. and town, Nièvre, arr. Cosne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,132.—VII. a comm. and town, Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, cap. cant. Pop. 2,204.— VIII. a comm. and town, Deux Sèvres, arr. Bressuire. Pop. 1,470.—IX. a comm. and town, Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont. Pop. 1,489.

Amandin (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arrond. Murat. Pop. 1,308.

Amand-les Eaux (St.), *Amandopolis*, a town & comm. of France, dep. Nord., cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Valenciennes, on l. b. of the Scarpe. Pop. (1846) 6,312. It has a comm. college, and is much frequented for its thermal baths. It is the centre of cultiv. of flax for the manuf. of cambrics, with an active industry, manufs. of woollens, cottons, linseed oil, soap, leather, and porcelain, and fine ruins of an ancient Benedictine abbey.

Amanlis, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, arrond. Rennes. Pop. 2,801.

Amans (St.), sev. comms. and vills. of France. —I. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion. Pop. 1,000.— II. Lozère, arrond. Mende. Pop. 300.—III. Tarn, arrond. Castres, cap. cant., on the Thoré. Pop. 2,331.—IV. Charente, arrond. Augoulême, cap. cant. Pop. 1,545.—V. Charente, arrond. Montmoreau. Pop. 1,151.

Amantea, a fortfd. sea-port town of Naples, Calab. Citra, 15 m. S. W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,000.

Amarante, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Tamega, a tributary of the Douro, 38 m. N.E. Oporto. Pop. 4,000. It is a very anc. town, and has a fine bridge, which was frequently contested during the war in 1809.

Amarapura, *Ummerapoora*, a fortified city, and formerly the cap. of the Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 6 m. N.E. Ava. In 1800 the pop. was estimated at 175,000, but the seat of government having been transferred to Ava, in 1819, it has since rapidly declined. Most of its houses are of bamboo, and near it is the temple with the great bronze statue of Gaudama, brought from Aracan on its conquest by the Burmese in 1784.

Amarin (St.), (Germ. *St. Amary*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., arrond. & 18 m. N.E. Belfort, on the Thuren. Pop. 1,995. It is centre of extensive cotton factories.

Amaro (Santo), a town of Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N.W. Bahia, on the Sergipe-do-Conde, with a port & an active export trade; also small towns in the provs. Bahia & Rio Grande do Sul.

Amasia or Amasiyah, a city of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, cap. sanj., on the Yeshil-Irmak (an. *Iris*), 95 m. N.W. Sivas, and 63 m. S. by W. Samsoun. It has nearly 4,000 houses, of which 3,500 are Turkish, 350 Armenian, & 120 Greek; whence its pop. may be estim. at from 20,000 to 25,000. It stands on both banks of the river, betw. almost perpendicular rocks; a handsome stone bridge connects its two divisions. Many of the houses are built of stone; it has a strong citadel, a fine mosque, well suppl. bazaars, and a considerable trade in silk, of which 48,000 okes or 132,000 lb (an unusual crop) were produced in its vicinity in 1840. It exports silk & salt. Outside of the city are the excavated "tombs of the kings" described by Strabo, a native of Amasia.

Amastra, Amaserah, or Amasreh, a fortfd. sea-port town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a rocky penins. in the Black Sea, 60 m. N.E. Erekli. Pop. about 800. It has a bay on its E. side, where vessels anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms water; some trade in timber, and the remains of a temple of Neptune, with ruins of a later date.

Amathonte, a vill. of the isl. of Cyprus, near its S. coast, with numerous remains of the celeb. Greek town of same name.

Amatitlan, a dist. of Central America, 20 m. N.N.W. Guatemala, a fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by abrupt mountains of volcanic origin. Soil rich, watered by two rivs. & a lake of same name in centre. Cochineal is produced here to a considerable extent.

Amatrice, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 22 m. N. Aquila. Pop. 5,000. It has a manuf. of woollen stuffs, and a school of belles-lettres.

Amaxichi, a sea-port town, & the cap. of the Ionian isl. Santa Maura or Leucadia, on its E. coast, and sep. from the castle of Santa Maura, at the N. extremity of the isl., by a lagoon about 1 m. across. Pop. of town and citadel 6,000. It is meanly built; houses mostly of wood, & only of one story. The harbour, improved by a mole, is adapted only for small craft. Amaxichi is the residence of a Greek archbp. and of a Brit. governor. Opposite the town is an aqueduct, remarkable for its length, nearly destroyed by the late earthquake, and near it are remains of Cyclopean walls, probably those of the ancient *Leucas*.

AMAY, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Maese, 12 m. S.W. Liege. Pop. 2,470, many of whom emigrate yearly as brick-makers.

AMAZON, MARANON, ORELLANA, or SOLIMOES, the chief riv. of S. America, and the largest in the world, whether regarded as to its volume, its length, or the extent of its basin. It is formed by the union of the Tunguragua & Ucayale; the former rising in Lake Lauricocha (Peru), in lat. 10° 30′ S., lon. 76° 10′ W.; and the head stream of the latter, the Apurimac, originating about lat. 16° S., lon. 72° W. Both rivs. have a general course at first northward; the Tunguragua, near lat. 6° S., bends eastward, and after receiving the Huallaga from the S., joins the Ucayale, about lat. 4° 25′ S., lon. 72° 30′ W. Here the stream has depth suffic. for almost any class of ships. Thenceforth the Amazon flows generally east through the Brazilian territory, to the Atlantic, which it enters nearly under the equator, and between lon. 48° and 50° W., its estuary widening until it is 180 m. across. Taking the Apurimac as its source, its direct length is estim. at 1,769 m., and including its windings, nearly 4,000 m.; for great part of which (viz. from the ocean to Pongo de Manseriche, lon. 76° 50′ W.), it is navig. & uninterrupted by any rapid or cataract. At least 20 noble rivers, navigable to near their sources, pour their waters into it, besides numerous other less important streams. Chief tributs. the Napo, Putumayo, Yapura, and Rio Negro, from the N.; the Yavari, Jutay, Jurua, Coary, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, and Xingu, from the S. By the Casiquiare, a branch of the Rio Negro, the Amazon has a direct and remarkable connexion with the Orinoco. The Amazon and its tributaries afford an immense inland navigation, estimated at 50,000 m.; and the extent of its basin has been computed at about two millions of sq. m., or about 2-5ths of the whole continent of S. America. The depth of the riv. is great; in mid current no bottom is found with 20 faths. The velocity of the current is pretty uniform, at the rate of 3½ ms. an hour. Tides ascend this riv. for 400 m. from the Atlantic—as far as Obidos, where the Amazon is still more than a mile in width—and near the full moon the rise of the tide occasions a formidable rush of water into the channel, sometimes bringing in several waves from 10 to 15 ft. in height; this phenomenon, called the *bore*, is witnessed on a smaller scale in the Ganges, and in some Europ. rivs. The upper part of the riv., as far as the mouth of the Yavari, which forms the boundary line between Brazil and Peru, is called Maranon, thence to the mouth of the Rio Negro it is called Solimoes or Solimas, and from the Negro to its mouth, Amazon. The tropical rains swell the riv. annually to 40 & 50 ft. above its ordinary level. The Maranon attains its greatest height in Jany., the Solimoes in Feby., the Amazon in middle of March. In the lower part of its course, the Amazon abounds with islands, and in its estuary are Marajo and Caviana, of considerable extent. Santiago (Ecuador), S. Borja, S. Joaquim, Tabatinga, Olivenza, Matura, Serpa, Santarem, Montalegre, Para, Arayates, and Gurupa, are towns on its banks; but, with trifling exceptions, the whole country which it traverses is still in a state of nature. In 1848, a steam boat made a passage from Para, up the river as far as the Negro. The estuary of the Amazon was discovered by Pinçon in 1500; in 1539, Francis d'Orellana sailed down it from the Napo, and it obtained its name of Amazon from his having reported that he had seen armed women on its shores. Authorities, *M. de la Condamine*, 1745, *Mawe*, *Pöping*, *Smythe*.

AMBARÈS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,299.

AMBATO or HAMBATO, a nevado or snowy summit of the Andes, W. Cordillera, immediately N. Arequipa.—Also a town, situated near the foot of Chimborazo, 8,859 ft. above the sea. Pop. 12,000. The country produces wheat abundantly.

AMBAZAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,825. It has manufs. of iron-wire.

AMBELAKIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, Thessaly, in the vale of the Salympria (anc. *Peneus*), 14 m. N.E. Larissa. Pop. about 4,000, occupied chiefly in spinning and dyeing cotton yarn.

AMBER or AMBHEER, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 5 m. N.E. Jeypoor, and formerly cap. of the Jeypoor dom. It is beautifully sit., and has a fine palace and fortress.—*Cape Amber* is the N. extrem. of Madagascar. Lat. 11° 57′ 30″ N.; lon. 49° 8′ 48″ E.

AMBERG, a walled city of Bavaria, circ. upp. Palatinate, on the Vils, 31 m. N.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 10,800. It is well built; has a royal castle, arsenal, mint, a lyceum & other schools, & manufs. of woollens & linen cloth, iron-works, and breweries. It was formerly the cap. Upp. Palat., and is still the seat of its court of appeal. Near this, the French were defeated by the Austrians in 1796.

AMBER-GATE, a station on the N. Midl. railw., Engl., co., and 10½ m. N. Derby; a road diverges from it to Matlock.

AMBERGRIS KEY, an uninhabited isl. of Centr. America, Yucatan, in the Atlantic, off the N.E. shore of British Honduras. Length 20 m. N.E. to S.W.; average breadth 3 m. Its E. coast is firm & well wooded; its W. is swampy. Its name is derived from the ambergris found on its shores.

AMBERIEUX, a town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Bourg. Pop. 2,677. It has manufactures of cloth for the army.

AMBERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, and 5 m. N.E. Arundel. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 534. Near the Arun are extensive ruins of a palace built by Rede, Bp. of Chichester in the 14th cent.

AMBERT, a town (& comm.) of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Dore, 35 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. (1846) 3,658, with extensive paper-works, & manufs. of ribands, lace, linens, & pins; its cheese is much esteemed.

AMBIALET, a vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cant. Villefranche, 10 m. E.N.E. Alby. Pop. 3,271.

AMBIL, one of the smaller Philippine isls., 70 m. S.W. Manila, 12 m. in circ., and containing a lofty volcanic mountain.

AMBIJ, a vill., Netherl., prov. Limburg. P. 685.

AMBLAUW, an isl. of the E. Archip., 12 m. S.E. Booro. Lat. 3° 52′ S.; lon. 127° 16′ E. It is 10 m. long, & dependent on the Dutch government of Amboyna. Pop. 733.

AMBLECOAT, or AMBLECOTE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Old Swinford, ½ m. N. Stourbridge. Pop. 1,623, engaged in potteries, iron-works, and in raising coal.

AMBLESIDE, a market town and chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, near the N. extremity of Lake Windermere, 12½ m. N.W. Kendal. Pop. of chapelry 1,281. It has a free grammar school and woollen manufactures. Mkt. Wednesday. Fairs, Whit-Wed. and October 29th, for cattle & sheep. Polling-place for co. Near it are a large clay-slate quarry, and lead and copper mines; Rydal Mount, the residence of the poet Wordsworth is in its vicinity.

AMBLESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.E. Haverford-west. Pop. 605. A mile N.E. the church, are remains supposed to be those of the anc. *Advicesimum*.

AMBLETEUSE, a decayed seaport of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English channel, 6 m. N. Boulogne. Pop. 581. Here James II. landed after his abdication in 1689; and near it is the celebrated granite column, which Napoleon erected to the grand army in 1805.

AMBOISE, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, and on the railway from Orleans to Tours, 14 m. E. Tours. Pop. (1846) 4,859. It is finely situated, but meanly built, and dull. Its ancient castle, memorable in history, and the residence of many French kings, has been lately modernized and improved. Amboise is celebrated for the "*conjuration d'Amboise*" formed against the Guises, in 1560; it has extensive manufs. of files and other steel goods, fire-arms, and woollens.

AMBOISE, a cape, isl., and anchorage of Africa, coast of Benin. Lat. 3° 58′ N.; lon. 9° 15′ E.

AMBON, a town (and comm.) of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes. Pop. 2,175, with a small port on the Penerf, and export. of salt.

AMBOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, distr. Arcot, 108 m. W.S.W. Madras. It is neatly built; its inhabs. make & export castor-oil.

AMBOY PERTH, a city and port of the U.S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Middlesex, at the head of Raritan Bay, 46 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 1,303. Its harbour is of tolerable depth, and Amboy has regular intercourse with N. York, and, by means of a railway, to Philadelphia.—II. a town, Oswego, co. N. York. Pop. 1,070.

AMBOYNA, an isl. belonging to the Dutch, in the E. Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Ceram, between lat. 3° 26′ and 3° 48′ S., and lon. 127° 57′ and 128° 27′ E. Length 35 m., average breadth 10 m. Pop. (1841) 29,592, mostly Malays, with some Chinese, besides the Dutch residents. It is divided into two unequal limbs by a deep bay. Surface mountainous, but fertile, well watered, and wooded. Chief product, cloves, of which from 250,000 to 300,000 lbs. are an average crop, and, with indigo and sago, form the chief exports; chief imports, opium, and European goods. Government, subordinate to that at Batavia (Java), is established at Fort Victoria, which, with the town of Amboyna, is on the S.E. side of the bay of Binnen. Pop. 8,966. It is regularly laid out, and has several public buildings; but its houses are merely of wood roofed with palm leaves.

AMBRACIAN GULF. [ARTA, GULF OF].

AMBRIÈRES, a town of France, dep., & 6 m. N. Mayenne, cap. cant., on the Varenne. Pop. 1,221.

AMBRIM, an isl. in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. 16° 9′ 30″ S.; lon. 167° 50′ E. It is 50 m. in circumference, fertile, and cultivated.

AMBRIZ, a small indep. Negro kgdm. of Africa, S. Guinea, cap. Quibanza, with a port at the mouth of the river Ambriz, on the Atlantic Ocean, about 70 m. N. Loanda. Slavery is unknown in this little territory, and among its singular customs is the prohibition of horses and beasts of burden. At the port there are Portuguese and American stores, and it has an extensive trade in gum and ivory.

AMBRIZETTE, a kingdom of Africa, S. Guinea, between the Congo and Ambrizette rivers, with a town on the coast about 30 m. N. Ambriz.

AMBROGIO (SAN), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. Verona, with therm. baths.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Susa. Pop. 1,350.

AMBROIX (ST.), a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Cèze, 11 m. N.E. Alais. Pop. (1846) 3,210, with silk mills (partly steam).

AMBRONAY, a town of France, dep. Ain, 15 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,737. Ancient Bened. abbey.

AMBROSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, with a hamlet, 2 m. S.S.E. Bicester. Area 5,210 ac. Pop. 892. Bp. Kennet, who held the vicarage, supposes the Brit. chief Ambrosius to have once encamped here, whence the name of the parish.

AMBROSE (ST), an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21° 17′ 50″ S., lon. 79° 35′ W.

AMEENANA, a town of Scinde, on an isl. formed by the Narra and Indus, 12 m. N. Sehwan. It is a considerable place, well supplied with water.

AMEIDE, a vill., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Lek, with a brewery. Pop. 1,070.

AMELAND, an isl of the Netherlands, in the N. Sea, prov. and 4 m. N. the coast of Friesland. Lat. 53° 30′ N.; lon. 6° 15′ E. Pop. 1,936, mostly seafaring people. The isl. is 13 m. in length, E. to W., by 2 m. in width, and has three villages.

AMELIA, *Ameria*, a city of Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. and 21 m. S.W. Spoleto. Pop. 4,000.

AMELIA, an isl. in the Atlantic, off the N.E. extremity of Florida, 10 m. N. the mouth of St John's river. It is nearly 20 m. in length N. to S. by 2 m. in breadth. Fernandina, its chf. town, has a good harbour at its N. extremity.

AMEND, a vill. Rhen. Prussia, Dusseldorf. P. 840.

AMENIA, a tnshp. U. S., New York, Duchess co., 20 m. E.N.E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,179.

AMER, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Gerona, on l. b. of the Ter. Pop. 1,215.

AMERICA, or the "New World," is one of the great divisions of the globe, surpassing in magnitude all the others except Asia. Including Greenland, it extends through 135° of lat., & 145° of lon.—viz., from about lat. 80° N. to 55° S., and lon. 20° to 165° W.; separated by the Atlantic Ocean from Europe and Africa, and by the Pacific from Asia and Australia. Area, with its isls., has been variously estimated at from 14 to 15 millions of sq. m.; but its extreme N. limits are yet imperfectly known. It is divided N. of the equator, by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, into two continents nearly equal in extent; connected by a comparatively narrow region, extending through about 15° of lat., termed Central America, and the S. extrem. of which (Isthmus of Darien or Panama) is only 28 m. across. N. America resembles the other N. continents of Europe & Asia in being deeply indented by bays and gulfs, in having extensive inland seas, and in most of its N. portion being a level region abounding in lakes; while S. America resembles Africa and Australia in general outline; like them its coasts are little broken by extensive inlets, and its lakes are comparatively small. The physical features of both the grand divisions of this continent are on the most stupendous scale. America boasts of the two largest rivers in the world, the Amazon in the S., and the Mississippi in the N.; & in the latter division its lakes form the largest collection of fresh water on the surface of the globe. The great mntn. system of this hemisphere is also the most extensive known, extending, under the various designations of Andes, Sierra Madre, Anahuac, & Rocky Mnts., from the S. to the N. extremities of the continent; and, except some peaks of the Himalaya in Asia, the Andes rise higher than any other known mntns. on the earth.

N. AMERICA, incl. Central America, extends N.wards of lat. 8° N., and betw. lon. 55° and 165° W. On its E. side are Hudson and James' Bays,

the G. of St Lawrence, the Bays of Fundy, Chesapeake, and Delaware; on its S. the G. of Mexico; on its W. the Gulfs of California and Georgia, Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay, and Norton and Kotzebue Sounds. On the N. the Arctic Ocean separates it from Melville & Bathurst isls., Victoria Land, Boothia, &c. Baffin Bay and Davis' Strait divide Cockburn Land from Greenland. Chf. peninsulas of N. America, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida, and Old California. The mnts. of N. America are divided into several chains, of which the Alleghanies or Appalachian on the E., & the Rocky mnts. on the W., bound the great central region of N. America, drained by the Mississippi & Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, Arkansas, Rio Brava, &c. The E. part of this region is fertile, and its centre is a vast prairie; but much of its W. part appears to be rocky and barren. N. of this region the five great lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, discharge their waters E.ward by the river St Lawrence into the Gulf of same name. Still farther N. is the Boreal region, occupying all the surface from Canada northwards to the shores of the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay; here are the Winnipeg, Manitoba, Wollaston, Great Slave, Great Bear, and Athabasca lakes, and the Mackenzie, Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Fish rivs., mostly flowing N.ward. The Colorado, Columbia, and Great Snake rivs., with the unexplored territ. of Russian America, are W. of the Rocky Mnts., which rise much further inland from the Pacific than the Andes in S. America. Around this continent are numerous isls., incl. Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and the W. Indian archipelago on the E., and several archipelagos lining the Russian and British coasts in the N W.; the aggregate area of the N. American isls. being estimated at 150,000 sq. m.

S. America extends S.ward from about lat. 13° N., and from lon. 35° to 81° 30′ W. It consists mainly of three immense plains respectively watered by the Amazon, Plata, and Orinoco rivs. The basins of the two former are inclosed by the Andes W.ward, and the mnts. of Brazil on the E.; that of the last is bounded N.ward by a cordillera of the Andes, and S. by the sierras dividing Colombia from Brazil. All the great rivs. of this continent discharge their waters into the Atlantic, except the Rio Magdalena, which, with its affls., flows between the Cordilleras of the Andes N.ward to the Caribbean Sea. Next to these large rivs. and their tributaries, are the Tocantins, Paranahyba, San Francisco, Belmonte, Rio Grande do Sul, and Rio Negro of Patagonia, all of which enter the Atlantic. Chf. inlets, the gulfs of St George and St Matthias in Patagonia; and in Colombia the Gulf of Guayaquil and the Lake of Maracaybo, united by a strait to the Caribbean Sea. L. Titicaca is the only inland lake of consequence; it is much inferior in size to L. Nicaragua in Central America. Tierra del Fuego, the largest isl. belonging to S. America, is at the S. extrem. of Patagonia, the W. coast of which country, with a part of that of Chile, is lined by numerous isls., interspersed with some of the best harbours in the Pacific.

The climate of America is almost as remarkable for its extreme vicissitudes as that of Africa for its continual heat; this is partly due to its high N. and S. latitudes, and to the great elevation of its surface. The products of every climate abound in its different regions, and in some its vegetation is most exuberant. It furnishes vast quantities of sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, dye-woods, mahogany, medicinal barks; and in the precious metals it has hitherto proved richer than any other division of the globe. Early in the present century, Humboldt estimated the annual produce of S. Amer. gold and silver at 8,700,000*l.*; and at present (1848) it may be estimated at 3,500,000*l.* a-year. Though the most gigantic fossil animals have been discovered in this continent, America has now few large quadrupeds, except the bison, the musk ox, the reindeer, and some bears in the remote north. The largest beasts of prey, besides the last named, are the jaguar and puma, chiefly in S. America. But in useful animals this continent is more prolific; the llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicunna, are substitutes for the camel, sheep, & goats of the Old World; & immense troops of wild horses originally imported from Europe, and cattle, wander over the Pampas. The inferior animal tribes are in great variety, and many of them are peculiar to this hemisphere. The native inhabitants, or red Indians, are also peculiar to this continent, having the physical characters of a distinct race. The tribes of the N. and S., though differing in civilisation, & using varied dialects of one primary language, seem to have had a common origin. They are, however, much mixed by intercourse with Europeans and Negroes, and are rapidly becoming extinct. Since Columbus discovered this country, 11th October 1492, a tide of emigration has flowed from Europe to America, and by far the greater proportion of the pop. is now of European descent. Virginia was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, & the colonies of Virginia and New England were planted in 1607 & 1620. North America is principally peopled by Britons and their descendants, a considerable number of French in Canada, some Germans in Pennsylvania & N. York, & Dutch, Swedes, and Spaniards, in other localities. At one period nearly the whole continent was nominally, if not actually, possessed by European sovereigns; at present, except the wide regions claimed by Gt. Britain and Russia, in the extreme N., very few portions of territ. on the American main belong to European powers. —*Russian America* compreh. the N.W. coasts from Lat. 55° to 70° N., and lon. 141° to 168° W. —*British America* is bounded on the N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the S. by the United States, comprising the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Labrador, Anticosti Isl., and part of Oregon.—*United States* extends from the British possessions in the N., to the Gulf of Mexico S., and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The Republic of Mexico extends from Lat. 16° to 42° N.—*Central America* includes the Republic of Guatemala, adjoining Mexico on the S., Yucatan, and Belize.—*South America* comprehends on the N. the Republics of Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; on the W. coast the republic of Peru, and S. of this Bolivia and Chile. Between these States and the Atlantic lie the United Provinces of La Plata. The empire of Brazil lies to the E., watered by the Atlantic, adjoining which is the small state of Paraguay. Uruguay, or Banda Oriental, lies immediately to the S. of Brazil, and Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego form the southern limits of the continent.—*Guiana*, on the N.E. coast N. of the Amazon r., contains the British possessions of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, the French possess. of Cayenne, & Dutch col. of Surinam.—The *West India Islands* in the Columbian Archipelago, consist of the Ba-

hama islands, Great Antilles, including Cuba, Jamaica, St Domingo, Porto Rico. Smaller Antilles includ. Barbúda, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Lucie, Barbadoes, Granada, Tobago, St Christopher, St Vincent, Trinidad, &c.

TABLE of the different States and Colonies in America and the W. Indies, with their estim. Area and Population.

States, Territories, and Colonies.	Area in sq. m.	Estim. Pop. (latest census.)
British North America.	954,430	2,121,152
Russian America,	371,000	61,000
Danish America (Greenland),	3,940	7,552
United States, & W. Territ.	2,300,000	17,062,566
Texas,	300,000	350,000
Mexican Confederation,	595,820	6,650,096
Independent Indian Territory,	3,000,000	. . .
Total North America,	7,525,190	26,252,366
Central American Confed.,	203,630	1,900,000
Yucatan,	50,000	472,876
British Honduras,	16,400	10,000
Mosquitia,	48,500	. . .
Total Central America,	318,530	2,382,876
Hayti,	29,500	1,000,000
Spanish W. Indies (Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.)	52,840	1,410,224
British W. India Isls.,	178,043	902,073
French Do.,	1,345	249,044
Dutch Do.,	1,060	24,400
Danish Do.,	177	43,178
Swedish Do. (St Bartholomew,)	25	7,000
Total W. India Isls.,	262,390	3,635,219
Columbia, Venezuela,	416,620	945,247
Columbia, New Granada,	369,630	1,686,000
Columbia, Ecuador,	325,000	600,000
Guiana, British,	12,000	98,133
Guiana, French,	10,980	20,365
Guiana, Dutch,	10,400	57,000
Brazil,	2,743,380	4,170,229
Peru (North and South),	580,000	1,500,000
Bolivia,	374,480	1,030,000
Plata Confederation,	726,000	675,000
Paraguay,	74,000	330,000 ?
Uruguay (Banda Oriental),	103,880	250,000 ?
Chile and Araucania),	101,080	1,000,000
Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Isls.,	300,000 ?	. . . .
Total South America,	6,147,450	12,331,974
Grand Total,	14,254,160	44,603,135

{BRAZIL, CANADA, CENT. AMER., RUSS. AMER., UNITED STATES, WEST INDIES.]

AMERKOTE, a town of Seinde. [OMERKOTE.]

AMERONGEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, arr. Amersfoort. Pop. 1,728.

AMERSFOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, with a port on the Eem, 12½ m. N.E. Utrecht. Pop. (1840) 12,889. It has a court of prim. jurisd., a Latin school, and school of indust., manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and glass wares, and an active trade in dried herrings, tobacco, and in corn from Germany, here embarked in barges for Amsterdam.

AMERSHAM or AGMONDESHAM, a mkt. town and pa. (and until the Reform Act a parl. bor.) of England, co. Bucks, 27 m. S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 5,420 ac. Pop. 3,645. The town consists of a long street, crossed by a shorter one, with a Gothic church near their intersection. Chaloner's school, founded in 1620, has three exhibns. to Corp. Christ. Coll. Oxford. Manufs. of black lace, straw-plait, and wooden chairs. Mkt., Tuesd., well attended. Fairs, Whit.-Mon. for sheep, and Sept. 19th. The poet Waller, who twice sat for the bor. in parl., was born at Coleshill in this pa. in 1605.

AMESBURY (formerly AMBROSEBURY or AMBRESBURY), a town and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 7½ m. N. Salisbury. Area 6,060 ac. Pop. 1,171. No. mkt.; but fairs for live stock, May 17th, June 22d, Oct. 6th, and Dec. 8th. It is of high antiquity, has the remains of a celebrated abbey; near it are Stonehenge, and Amesbury House. Addison was born at Milston, near Amesbury, on the 1st of May 1672.

AMESBURY, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, 44 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 2,471, occupied partly in shipbuilding.

AMFREVILLE, a vill. and comm. of France, dep. Seine Inf., arrond. Rouen. Pop. 811.

AMHARA, a kgdm. of Abyssinia, cap. Gondar. It comprises all the country W. of the Taccaze, and was formerly one of the most powerful states of Abyss., but is now in the power of the Gallas.

AMHERST, a seaport town of the British territ. in Further India, cap. of the most N. of the Tenasserim provs., and their ch. milit. station, on Amherst penins., 30 m. S. W. Moulmein. Lat. 16° 4′ 48″ N.; lon. 97° 45′ 24″ E. Pop. in 1838 5,000. (?) It was founded in 1826, and has a fort, governm. house, court of justice, church, around which are grouped the European, Chinese, and native quarters. Harb. spacious and secure, and ships may lie within 100 yds. of the shore, in 3 fathoms water at low tide. The military cantonments, occupied by a detachment of sepoys are 1½ miles distant.

AMHERST, several tnships. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. in Massach., 82 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,450. It has a college, attended in 1841 by 613 students.—II. N. York, 10 m. N.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,451.—III. Ohio, 120 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,184.—IV. Virginia, N. side James riv. Pop. 12,576, of whom 5,577 are slaves.—Some isls. in L. Ontario, and in the St Lawrence, bear this name.

AMHERSTBURG, a town of Upp. Canada, distr. London, co. Essex, on the Detroit riv., 3 m. above its entrance into Lake Erie, and 14 m. S. Detroit.

AMIENS, *Ambianum*, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Somme (and formerly of all Picardy), on the Somme, and on the railway from Paris to Brussels, at the head of the branch to Boulogne, 71 m. N. Paris. Pop. (1846), 41,332. It has regular and clean streets, squares, and planted boulevards. Its gothic cathed., founded in 1220, is one of the finest in Europe. In the Hotel de Ville the treaty of "the Peace of Amiens" was signed, March 27, 1802. The citadel, built by Henry IV., publ. library with 50,000 vols., theatre, corn hall, museum, cavalry barracks, chateau d'eau, St Michael's bridge, and the seminary of St Acheul, are the other most conspicuous publ. edifices. Amiens is a bishop's see, and has a royal court, assize, and commercial tribunals, a royal coll., univ., academy, acad. of sciences, free school of design, and botanic garden. The Somme divides here into 11 branches, which are used to turn numerous mills for the manuf. of cotton velvets, cotton, linen, and woollen yarns, kerseymeres, and other woollen fabrics. It was the cradle of the cotton manuf. in France, which was established in 1773. There are also dyeing, bleaching, and chemical works, manufs. of beetroot sugar, and soap, tanneries, and paper mills. Amiens is celeb. for its pâtés de canards. Barges of 40 or 50 tons come up the Somme to this city, which is the centre of an extensive general trade. Fairs three times yearly; one lasting 8 days, from June 24th. The Spanish troops, took the city by stratagem, a small body being disguised as peasants, March 10th, 1597. Amiens is the birth-

place of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrées Ducange, and the astronomer Delambre.

Amirante Islands (Portuguese *Ilhas do Almirante*), an archipelago of isls. in the Indian Ocean, S.W. the Seychelles. Lat. of the S.most island 6° 53′ 15″ S.; lon. 53° 8′ 24″ E. They consist of two groups composed of eleven small low isls., united by banks of sand and coral, & are visited by the inhabs. of Mauritius and the Seychelles for the land turtles, with which they abound.

Amite, a co. U. S., N. America, Mississippi state, watered by Amite riv. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 9,511, of whom 5,741 are slaves. Soil fertile along the riv. Also name of tnshp. Alleghany, co. N. York; and tnshp. Berks, co. Pennsylvania.

Amititan, a vill. and lake of Central America, state and 20 m. S. Guatemala. Lake about 9 m. in length, and bounded by lofty hills, wooded to their summits. Vill. at W. end of lake contains about 100 houses.

Amla, one of the Andreanov isls., N. Pacific Ocean, immediately E. Atcha. Length E. to W. 40 m.; breadth 10 m.

Amlwch, a sea-port town, parl. bor., and pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, on its N. coast, 15 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Lat. 53° 25′ N.; lon. 4 19′ W. Pop. of pa. 6,217; of bor. 3,373. The rise of Amlwch since 1768 has been wholly due to the Parys and Mona copper mines; but these being at present much less productive than formerly, the pop. is rather declining. Amlwch returns, along with Beaumaris, &c., one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 85.

Ammalapoor, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 65 m. N.E. Masulipatam.

Amman or Ammon (anc. *Rabbah*, the cap. of the Ammonites, rebuilt and called *Philadelphia* by the Greeks), a ruined city of Syria, pash. Damascus, on the Zerka, an affl. of the Jordan, 55 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem. Its numerous remains of Greek edifices are now only used as places of shelter for halting caravans.

Ammer, two small rivs. of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, tribut. of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.—II. (or *Amper*) Bavaria, rises in the Tirol, and joins the Isar, 2 m. N. Mosburg, after a N.E. course of 75 m.—The *Lake Ammer*, which it traverses in its progress, is 10 m. in length N. to S. by 4 m. in greatest breadth.

Ammerpoor, a town of Hindostan, Nepaul, 110 m. S.E. Khatmandoo.

Ammerschwihr, a town & comm. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. (1846) 2,169.

Ammerstol, a vill., Netherlands, 14 m. E. Rotterdam, on r. b. of the Lek. Pop. 502.

Ammon, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 8 m. W. N.W. Wallenstatt. Pop. 1,500.

Amol, a city of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Heraz, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 12 m. above its entrance into the Caspian, and 20 m. W. by S. Balfrush. Pop. in winter, when greatest, is estimated from 35,000 to 40,000 (?) It has a magnif. mausoleum erected by Shah Abbas to a former sov., and some native Persian antiqs. Little industry or trade exists among its inhabs.

Amöneburg, a town, Hessen Cassel, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Marburg, on the Ohm. Pop. 1,143.

Amonoosuck, a riv. U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, rises in the White Mountains, and after a course of 50 m., enters the Connecticut at Bath. The valley of this river suffered great damage from a flood on 28th August 1826.

Amoo, a name of the Oxus riv. [Oxus.]

Amoor, Amour, or Saghalin, a large river of E. Asia, formed near lat. 53° N.; lon. 125° E., by the union of the Shilka & Argun; the first rising in the Russ. gov. Irkutsk,—and the latter near Ourga in Mongolia, and forming for about 400 m. the boundary line betw. the Russian and Chinese emps. Both streams flow mostly N.E. to their junction; from which point the Amour has a general E. course, making, however, an extensive bend to the S., to traverse the centre of Mantchouria. It enters the G. of Saghalin opp. the isl. of same name, lat. 52° 27′ N.; lon. 140° E. Entire course, from the head of either the Argun or Shilka, estimated at 2,200 m. Ch. tributs. the Tshikiri from the N.; Songari and Ousouri from the S. The region round its course is arid and barren; but in its lower part it waters a fertile country. The towns Yalka & Saghalin-Oola (cap. of Mantchouria) are on its banks.

Amorbach, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on the Mudau, 23 m. S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2,712. Its old Benedict. abbey, is the residence of the princes of Leiningen. Its inhabs. manuf. woollen cloth, paper, &c.

Amorgos, an isl. of the Grec. Archip., gov. Thera (kgdm. of Greece), 18 m. S.E. Naxos. Lat. of cap. 36° 52′ N.; lon. 25° 56′ E.; length 13 m., breadth 6 m. Pop. 2,800. It is mountainous, & produces good oil, but not sufficient corn for its inhabs. Chf. town, Amorgos, with the port of S. Anna on the N.E. shore; besides which it has 4 villages, and a remkble. monastery. Simonides was born here, B.C. 660.—*Amorgo Paulos* is a small uninhabited isl. 12 m. S.W. Amorgo.

Amou, a town and comm. of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Luy, 13 m. S.W. St. Sever. Pop. 2,176. It has a fine publ. hall, fountain, chateau, and Gothic church.

Amour (St), a town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.W. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. (1846) 1,939. It has extensive iron foundries and tanneries, and is celebrated for the number of sieges it has sustained.

Amoy, a commercial city and sea-port of China, prov. Fo-kien, on an isl. of same name in a bay of the China sea opp. Formosa, and 320 m. E.N.E. Canton. Lat. 24° 10′ N.; lon. 118° 13′ E. Pop. (1847) 250,000. The city is separated from the suburbs or outer town by a line of rocky hills, commanded by a citadel on a height, and fortified with numerous works constructed during the late war. The town is not handsome nor clean, but has many roomy public buildings, well-supplied shops, and good private houses. Harbour excellent; ships can lie close to the quays, or in a deep and sheltered creek. There is a considerable trade, espec. with Formosa; manufactures of porcelain, grass cloths, umbrellas, paper, &c., which, with sugar candy and congou tea, compose its principal expts. Imports comprise rice, sugar, camphor, and European produce, which in 1844, amounted in value to 80,659*l.*, the exports by sea amounting to 12,612*l.* In the first half of 1846, the imports here from British ships were estimated at 195,473 doll., & the expts. in the same period at 11,086*l.* Amoy, then the great military depôt of the prov., was taken on the 26th Aug. 1841, by the English, who held the fortified isl. Kolungsoo, commanding the entrance to the harbour, until the final payment of the sum of six million dollars exacted from the Chinese gov. by the treaty of Nankin.

Ampanam, a town of the E. Archip., on the W. coast of the isl. Lombok. Lat. 8° 25′ S., lon. 116° E. It has an indiff. harb., but considerable trade in rice, poultry, and other products of the E. seas, which it exports to Singapore, Borneo, Celebes, and the isls. further E.ward.

Ampaza, a sea-port town of E. Africa, Zanguc-

bar, cap. of a state of same name, at the mouth of the Pate, in lat. 20° S.; lon. 40° 50′ E.

AMPEZZO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. Udine, cap. dist., 11 m. W. Tolmezzo. Pop. 2,000.

AMPFING, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Bav., 5 m. W. Mühldorf. Here the Empr. Louis of Bavaria vanqu. Fred. of Austria in 1322; & here Moreau commenced his famous retreat in 1800.

AMPHILA, a bay and isl., Red Sea, Abyssinia, the bay in lat. 14° 42′ N.; lon. 40° 22′ E.

AMPHISSA, a town of Greece. [SALONA.]

AMPLEFORD or AMPLEFORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, and liberty of St Peter, 4 m. S.W. Helensby. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 446. Here is a Rom. Cath. college, with a prior, two prefects, and two professors.

AMPLEPUIS, a town and comm. of France, dep. Rhône, 19 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. (1846) 1,961. Its chief manufacture is cotton thread.

AMPNEY, the name of several contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Glo'ster.—I. (*A Crucis*), 4 m. E.N.E. Cirencester. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 591.—II. (*Down*), a pa. near the Thames and Sev. canal, 5 m. S.E. Cirenc. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 425.—III. (*St Mary or Ashbrooke*), a pa. 4 m. S.E. Cirencester. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 121.—IV. (*St Peter or Easington*), a pa. S. the last. Area 860 ac. P. 196.

AMPORT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, hund. and 4 m. S.W. Andover. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 771. Its national school and almshouse have a joint income of about 150*l.* a-year.

AMPOSTA, a town of Spain, on r. b. of the Ebro, prov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Taragona. Pop. 1674.

AMPTHILL, a market town and pa. of England, with station on London and N. W. railway, co. and 8 m. S. by W. Bedford. Area of pa. 1,928 ac. Pop. 2,001. It is neatly built; has a hospital for 16 poor persons, an endowed school for 10 boys and 14 girls, a large British school, extensive brewery. Mkt. Th., mostly for corn. Cattle fairs May 4th, and November 30th. Ampthill Park, W. the town, is a noble domain, with a mansion of historic celebrity.

AMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Bury. Area 870 ac. Pop. 147. Ld. Calthorpe owns Ampton Hall, and his family has estab. many charities in the pa.

AMPUDIA, a town and ayunt. Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Palencia. Pop. 1,836. It was the head-qrs. of Wellington's army, 6th June 1813.

AMPUIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, on r. b. of the Rhône, arrond. Lyons.

AMPURDAN, a district of Spain, prov. Catalonia, between the riv. Ter and the town of Rosas. It is the most fertile district in the province.

AMPURIAS, CASTLE DE S. MARTIN DE, a poor hamlet & castle of Spain, Catalonia, on the site of a flourishing city of antiquity (the anc. *Emporiæ*), with a small harb. on the gulf of Rosas (Mediterr.), prov. and 24 m. N.E. Gerona.

AMRAN, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 25 m. N.N.W. Sana.—II. A town and fort, Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., Gujerat, 22 m. S.W. Mallia.

AMRAWUTTI or AMARAVATI, a consid. town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 28 m. S.E. Ellichpoor. It has an active trade, and much excellent cotton, grown in the neighb., was formerly sent hence to Bengal by land.—II. A town of British India, presid. Madras, distr. and 10 m. N.N.W. Guntoor, with some Hindoo antiquities, on the S. bank of the Kistnah.

AMRITSIR, vulg. UMRITSIR (*Amrita Sarar*, "pool of immortality"), a city and the sacred cap. of the Punjab, betw. the Ravee and Beas rivs. (anc. *Hydraotes* and *Hyphasis*), 36 m. E. Lahore, with which it communicates by Runjeet Singh's canal. Pop. estim. at 120,000. Von Hügel states that Amritsir is larger than Lahore, and the most wealthy and commerc. place in N. India. It is an open town, about 8 m. in circ., with a large and massive citadel, built by Runjeet Singh in 1809. Streets narrow; houses lofty, and mostly of burnt brick. Bazaars spacious, & tolerably well furnished, Amritsir having manufs. of cotton and silk stuffs, and fine shawls, and extensive transit and banking trade with Hindostan and Central Asia. The celeb. "pool," whence its name, is a reservoir, on an isl. in which is a rich temple, the chief seat of the Sikh religion. Here in 1846 a treaty was signed, by which the territory, comprised between the rivs. Beas and Sutleje, was ceded to the English.

AMROOAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Agra, 72 m. E. by N. Delhi, and surrounded by large cotton and sugar fields.

AMROTH or AMBROTH, a marit. pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, hund. and 7 m. S.E. Narberth. Pop. 779.

AMRUM, an isl. of Denmark, N. Jütland, near the W. coast; lat. of Trigonom. Station, 54° 38′ 31″ N. The isl. is crescent-shaped, about 6 m. long and 2 m. broad. Pop. 600; the E. part only is inhab., the remainder being covered with sand.

AMSTEG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on the Reuss, and on the route of the S. Gothard.

AMSTEL, a small riv. of the Nethlds., N. Holland, formed by the union of the Drecht and Mydrecht, traverses the city Amsterdam, and enters the Y after a N.ward course of about 10 m.

AMSTEL (NIEUWER), a town Nethlds., prov. N. Holland, cap. cant. of same name. Pop. 5,084.

AMSTEL (OUDER), a town Nethlds., prov. N. Holland on the Amstel, 4 m. S. Amsterdam. P. 2,016.

AMSTELVEEN, a vill. of N. Holland, near the Amstel, 5 m. S.S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 5,050.

AMSTERDAM, one of the most important cities of Europe, cap. of the prov. of N. Holland and of the kingdom of the Netherlands, is built in the form of a crescent, on the Amstel at its entrance into the Y or Ye, lat. of W. Steeple 52° 22′ 5″ N.; lon. 4° 53′ 2″ E. Pop. (1841) 211,349, of whom 23,000 were Jews. The city is connected by railws. with the Hague, Rotterdam, and Arnhem. It is built on piles of wood driven into the alluv. soil; and is divided into 2 parts by the Amstel, and intersected by numerous canals, which form 90 isls. communicating by 290 bridges. The streets, almost all ranged on the sides of canals, are well paved and lighted; the houses are built of brick & painted of different colours, & the numerous magazines filled with the most valuable produce of the Old and New Worlds, attest the riches of a city which has long possessed the commerce of the globe. Amsterdam is the seat of the administration of the marine, of which the magazines and building-yards are most extensive. Among its many scient. and literary estabs. may be noted the royal athenæum with 11 professors, a valuable library, a botanic garden, and theatre of anatomy; the royal academy of the fine arts with 6 professors; the school of navigation; the royal institute of science, literature, and the fine arts; the Netherlands soc. of arts and sciences, and the soc. of Felix Meritis. Amsterdam has an observatory, a cabinet of natural history, a royal museum with a splendid and unique collection of paintings. The most remarkable buildings are the Palais-royal, formerly the Hôtel de Ville, a magnif. monument of modern architecture, and the residence of King Louis Bonaparte from 1808 to 1813. The present hôtel de ville, formerly the admiralty, the mansions of the E. &

W. India Cos.; the buildings of the Felix Meritis soc.; the exchange, the arsenal, & the barracks, capable of lodging several thousand men. Among its many ecclesiastical edifices are the *Oude Kerke* (old ch.), and the *Nieuwe Kerke* (new ch.), one of the finest in the kingdom. It has also a Scotch presbyterian and an episcopal church. It has besides, many extensive charitable institutions. The port of Harlem, the handsome bridge over the Amstel, the fine quays along the Y, and the vast basins, are also worthy of notice. Amsterdam, still justly considered one of the most commercial places in Europe, attained its greatest prosperity after the closing of the Scheldt in 1648, when it monopolized nearly all the commerce of the Indies. Its commerce decreased with the decline of the republic of Holland, by the opening of the Scheldt, and the rivalry of Antwerp and Rotterdam; but the magnificent canal of N. Holland, and the railways which now afford such facilities of communication with other parts of the kingdom & the adjoining countries, will probably soon restore it to its former prosperity. There is regular steam communic. between this city & Kampen, Enkhuizen, Harlingen, & Hamburg. The bank of the Nethlds. was establ. here in 1814. Its industry comprises manufs. of woollen, cotton, linen, & silk fabrics, jewellery and gold lace; it has sugar, borax, sulphur and other refineries, soap, oil, glass, iron, dye, and chemical works, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, tabacco factories, and ship-building docks. Chf. imports, the products of the colonies & N. Europe, hides, linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, hardwares, rock salt, tin plates, coal, &c. Chf. exports, the produce of the Neth'ds., E. and W. India possessions, cheese, butter, &c.; and the produce of the country, with corn and linens from Germany, Span., Germ., and Engl. wools, French, Rhenish, and Hungar. wines, brandy, &c. Amsterdam has a large transit, as well as insurance and bill-broking trade. Imports in 1840, amounted in value to 7,944,958*l*., and the exports to 6,225,083*l*.; in the same year 2,198 ships entered the port. About 250 or 260 large ships, belonging to Amsterdam, trade to the E. and W. Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic.

Amsterdam, a town of U. S., N. America, New York, co. Montgomery, on the Utica railway, 32 m. W. Albany. Pop. 5,333, who manuf. carpets, scythes, saws, &c.

Amsterdam Island, an isl. in the S. of the Indian Ocean, about 60 m. N. the isl. St Paul, lat. 38° 53′ S.; lon. 77° 37′ E. It is 4¼ m. in length, 2½ m. in breadth, 2,760 ft. in elev., and evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, having a burning soil and numerous hot springs. It is destitute of vegetation; but sea-birds, shell-fish, and seals, abound on it.

Amsterdam (New), a sea-port town of South America, British Guiana, on rt. b. and near the mth. of the Berbice where joined by the Cange riv., lat. 6° 14′ 51″ N., lon. 57° 31′ 8″ W., originally founded by the Dutch. Houses built of wood, and town intersected by canals. Three strong batteries in the vicinity protect the entrance of the river. [Guiana.]

Amstetten, a vill. of Austria, near the Ips, 28 m. E.S.E. Linz. The French here defeated the Austrians and Russians, 5th November 1805.

Amtzell, a vill. and castle of Würtemb., circ. Danube, 4½ m. W.N.W. Wangen. Pop. 2,130.

Amucu, a lake or marsh of S. America, in lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 59° 20′ W., on the watershed between the Essequibo and the Amazon: in the dry season it nearly disappears. This is the site of the celebrated "El-Dorado" of the Spaniards, and of Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks."

Amusco, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N. Valencia. Pop. 1,743. It was nearly depopulated by pestilence in 1804.

Amwell (Great), a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1½ m. S.E. Ware. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 1,545. Here is one of the feeders of the New River, begun in 1606, and formed artificially, 36 m. long. —II. (Little), a liberty in the adjacent pa. of All-Saints, 1½ m S.S.E. Ware.

Amwell, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, N. Jersey, co. Hunterdon. Pop. 3,071.

Anabon, or Anno-Bom., an island belonging to Spain, in the Gulf of Guinea, 180 m. W. Cape Lopez. Lat. of N. point 1° 24′ S.; lon. 5° 37′ E; 4 m. long, 2 m. broad. Pop. 3,000 negroes, who profess the Roman Catholic relig. The princip. vill. at the N. point of the isl. contains 500 inhabitants. It was taken possession of as an English colony in 1827, but restored to Spain in 1843. It is entirely mountainous, & affords safe anchorage all the year, except during equinoctial storms.

Anacapri, a town of Naples, isl. Capri, at its N.W. extrem. on Mount Solaro, ascended by more than 500 steps cut in the rock. Pop. 1,600. It has a castle, and some remains of antiquity.

Anadyr, a riv. of N.E. Asia, Siberia, traversing the centre of the Tchuktchi country, N. of Kamtchatka. It rises in L. Ivachno, about lat. 66° 30′ N.; lon. 173° E.; flows first W., then E., and falls into an inlet of the Sea of Anadyr (N. Pacific), about lon. 178° E. Course estim. at 450 m. Anadyrsk, the only station on its banks, is in lat. 65° 10′ N., lon. 167° 10′ E.

Anagni, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, on a hill, 37 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 5,450. It is the seat of a bishopr. erected in 487, and the birthplace of Popes Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII.

Anah or Anna, a town of Asiat. Turkey, pash. Bagdad, cap. sanj., on the Euphrates, 155 m. N.W. Hillah. Pop. about 3000. It is picturesquely enclosed by rocks & date groves. On an isl. in the river are remains of a castle, built after that destroyed by the Emperor Julian.

Anahuac, the great central table-land of Mexico, betw. lat. 15° and 30° N., and lon. 95° and 110° W.; comprising 3-5ths of the territ. of the Mexican confed., and elevated from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. above the sea. It is bounded E. and W. by the two great mntn. chains into which the cordillera of Central America subdivides in its progress N.ward. Many lofty mntns., including Jorullo, Popocatepetl (17,720 ft. high), and other volcanoes, rise out of this plateau, but much of its surface is tolerably level. N. of Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, are the silver mines of Zimipan, the richest in the world. The rivs. Tula, Zacatula, Rio Grande de Santiago, Rastla, and Nasas, originate in this region, in which also are the cities of Mexico, La Puebla, Guanaxuato, and Zacatecas. The name Anahuac is also applied to the Rocky mntns. S. of lat. 40° N., which extend into Mexico and join this plateau.

Anaklia, a fortress and sea-port of Abkasia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Inguri, 60 m. W.N.W. Kutais. A chain of forts and a ruined wall extend hence inland towards the Caucasus.

Anam or An-nam, an emp. of S.E. Asia, occupying the E. part of Further India, betw. lat. 10° and 23° N., and lon. 102° and 109° E.; comprising Cochin-China, Tonquin, and a part of Camboja; and having N. the Chinese provs. Quang-si and Yun-nan, W. the indep. Laos and Siamese

territs., and S. and E. the China sea and G. of Tonquin. Area estim. about 98,000 sq. m.? ; and population at 5,000,000 ? of whom 380,000 are supposed to be Christians. Surface generally fertile, rising progressively from the sea to the great mntn. chain separating Cochin-China from Camboja. Tonquin and Camboja are alluvial plains of great fertility. The whole empire is well watered, and the country in many parts covered with dense forests, or carefully cultivated. Chief rivs. the Menam-kong, forming the boundary on the side of Siam, and the rivs. of Tonquin, Saigon, and Hué. Climate healthy, the heat being tempered by sea breezes. Inhab. similar in race to the Chinese, with an intermixture of Siamese, Malays and *Moi*, or dark negro race. Coasts generally bold, and abound with some of the best harbours in the world. Products, rice, sugar, cinnamon, cardamoms, pepper, and other spices, indigo, dye-woods, iron-wood, teak, and other timber, varnish, gums, an inferior tea, bamboos, ivory, silk, copper, iron, and the precious metals. These articles, with edible birds' nests and pearls, form the princip. exports. Impts., manuf. silks, porcelain, drugs, fine teas, and household utensils from China (but the Chinese trade with Anam is much less than with Siam); spices, sandal wood, and tin from the Malay penins.; opium from India; cottons from Canton and Singapore, and a few Brit. coarse woollens, with serges, camlets, iron, and arms from Europe. The king is said to monopolise the legal trade, in which five square rigged ships are employed, on voyages to Canton, Batavia, and British India. In 1844 the imports from Anam, at Singapore, amounted in value to 177,606 dollars, and the exports thither to 229,413 dollars. Ch. cities and seats of trade, Hué, the cap., Ke-cho (Tonquin), Sai-gon, & Faifo. The governm. is an hered. milit. despotism; the central administration is under six mandarins, heads of bureaux; and the provinces are each under a mandarin of the first or military class. Standing army was, some years since, between 40,000 & 50,000 men, besides the royal guards & 800 elephants. Navy includes abt. 200 gun-boats, 100 galleys, & 500 smaller vessels,—a large force; but the people have a maritime taste, & excel most Asiatics in ship-building. The popular religion is Buddhism. Before the French revol., the gov. of Louis XVI. made great endeavours to establish French ascendancy in Anam; and by the efforts of the French residents, several of the cities were fortified in the European fashion, & European policy was introduced into the govnmnt.; but these incipient reforms have since become obsolete; a more recent attempt, on the part of the French, to gain an ascendancy, having also failed. The emperor sends presents, at stated periods, to the court of Pekin, which affects to consider Anam tributary to China, & invests its successive rulers with their sovereignty.

ANAMABOE, a Brit. fort of Africa, on the Guinea coast, 11 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 1° 5′ W. Pop. 4,500. It is the residence of a governor, has a small native garrison, and exports palm oil, gold-dust, ivory, and grains. It imports Manchester goods, silks, metals, cutlery, arms, gunpowder, spirits, and wines, which are mostly forwarded to Ashantee and the interior of Africa. Value of expts. (1840) about 60,000*l.*; of impts. 50,000*l.*

ANAMBAS ISLANDS, a group of islds. in the China sea, consisting of about 50 granitic and wooded isls., between lat. 2° and 3° N.; lon. 106° and 108° 30′ E., 150 m. E. the Malay peninsula. Pop. 2,000, of Malay descent.

ANAMOUR (CAPE), a headland of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the south coast, lat. 36° 1′ N., lon. 32° 50′ E. Around it are said to be many remains of antiquity.

ANANA, a town of Spain, cap. jud. distr., prov. Alava, 17 m. W.S.W. Vitoria. Pop. 695.

ANANAPOOR and ANANTAPOOR, 2 towns of British India; the former presid. Bengal, dist. and 52 m. N.N.E. Cuttack; the latter presid. Madras, dist. and 58 m. S.E. Bellary.

ANANUR, a town of Georgia, on an affl. of the Kur, and on the great road from Teflis across the Caucasus, 32 m. N. Teflis.

ANAPA, a sea-port town and fortress of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 47 m. S.E. Yenikale. Lat. 44° 54′ 52″ N.; lon. 37° 16′ 21″ E. Pop. exclusive of Russian garrison, about 3,000. It is meanly built, and has a bad harbour, whence it exports grain, tallow, hides, and wax.

ANASTASIA, an island off the N.E. coast of Florida, 18 m. in length by about 1½ m. in breadth; with a signal tower at its N. end, in lat. 29° 50′ N.; lon. 81° 23′ W.

ANATA, *Anathoth*, a vill. of Palestine, 3½ m. N.E. Jerusalem, the reputed birth-place of the prophet Jeremiah. It appears to have been once a place of strength, having remains of anc. walls and columns. From its vicinity building-stone is conveyed to Jerusalem.

ANATOLIA, or ANADOLI, *Bithynia*, a region of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the W. part of Asia Minor, between lat. 36° and 42° N., and lon. 26° and 35° E., having E. the pashs. Karamania and Sivas; N. the Black Sea; and W. and S. the Mediterr. Under the name Anatolia is generally understood the whole of Asia Minor. [ASIA MINOR.]

ANATOLICO, an isl. of Greece, gov. Etolia, 6 m. N.W. Missolonghi, in the G. of Patras, & wholly covered by a town of 400 houses.

ANBAR, a fortifd. town of indep. Tartary, state & 20 m. N.E. Khiva.—II. A town of As. Turkey, on the Euphrates, pash. and 35 m. W. Bagdad.

ANCASTER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Ermine Street, 6 m. N.E. Grantham. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 530.—II. a town of Upper Canada, dist. Gore, 3 m. S. Dundas.

ANCENIS, a town and comm. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Loire, 21 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. (1846) 3,296. It is well built and clean, and has trade in wine, vinegar, brandy, beet-root sugar, and timber.

ANCERVILLE, a town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Bar-le-duc. Pop. 2,208.

ANCHOLME, a riv. of Engl, co. Lincoln, rises near Market Rasen, flows at first W. past that town, and then northward to join the Humber, 9 m. N. Glanford Brigg, to which town it has been made navigable.

ANCIAES, a walled town of Portug., prov. Trasos-Montes, near the Douro, 70 m. E.N.E. Oporto. Pop. 2,000, with thermal springs.

ANCLIFF, a hamlet of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. from Wigan, with a remarkable well, which emits inflammable gas.

ANCO, a town of S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Apurimac, 50 m. E.S.E. Huamanga.

ANCOBER, a riv. of Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4° 54′ N., lon. 2° 16′ 15″ W., forming the W. limit of the Dutch possessions on this coast.

ANCOMARCA, a, post station, Bolivia, S. America, 15,724 feet above the level of the sea, inhabited during summer months, and highest human residence in the world.

ANCONA, a marit. city of Italy, Pontif. sta., cap.

of the March of Ancona, on the Adriatic, 134 m. N.E. Rome. Lat. 43° 37′ 42″ N.; lon. 13° 30′ 35″ E. Pop. 36,000, exclu. of about 5,000 Jews, who inhabit a separate quarter. It is finely situated, sloping to the sea between two hills, one crowned with a cathed., and the other with a citadel. Chief edifices, the exchange, lazaretto, palace of the deleg., town-ho., college, hospitals, and churches, & a fine modern terrace facing the harbour. The port, one of the best and most frequented in Italy, is defended by several forts, and enclosed by two moles, on one of which is an arch erected to the Emp. Trajan A. D. 112. On the new mole is the arch of Benedict XIV., and a lighthouse at its extremity. In 1798, Ancona was taken & occupied by the French; and in 1799, General Meunier here sustained a memorable siege. It was again taken by the French in 1801, and restored to the Pope in 1802. After this it was incorporated with the kgdm. of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Papal doms. A detachment of French troops held its citadel from 1832 to 1838. Steamers leave Ancona for Corfu, Patras, Athens, Smyrna, & Constantinople. Manufs. of silk stockings, leather, paper, wax candles, and verdigris. Princip. exports, corn, hemp, bacon, sulphur, tallow, &c.; chief imports, colonial goods, drugs, & metals. In 1842, 1,522 vessels, aggreg. burden 109,813 tons, entered the port with cargoes valued at 1,024,000*l.*, of which 209,500*l.* in value were Brit. commodities, chiefly manuf. goods and dried fish.

Ancona (Marca, or March of), an old division of territ. in Central Italy, which in the middle ages included the country betw. the Duchy of Urbino and the March of Fermo, cap. Ancona.

Ancram, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 45 m. S.S.E. Albany, on Ancrum creek, a rivulet on which are some iron works, gun factories, and lead mines. Pop. 1,770.

Ancroft, a pa. of Engl., in a detached portion of the co. Durham, 6 m. S. Berwick. Area 9,570 ac. Pop. 1,670. There are four daily schools.

Ancrum, a pa. and vill. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, where joined by the Ale, 9 m. S.W. Kelso. Area about 8,400 ac. Pop. 1,407 (in the vill. 499). Here are traces of a Roman camp, and other antiquities. Ancrum-moor was the scene of a sanguinary battle betw. the Scots and English in 1544.

Ancy, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche. P. 949. It has manufs. of silk stuffs. —II. a vill. in dep. Moselle, arr. Metz. Pop. 1,164.

Ancy-le-Franc, a town and comm. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the canal of Bourgogne, and rt. b. of the Armançon, 10 m. S.E. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,423. It has the ruins of a noble château.

Andad-Khan, or Andejan, a town of indep. Tartary, Khokan, on the Jaxartes, 55 m. E.S.E. Khokan. The town is large, surrounded with gardens, and has a moated fort.

Andahuylas, a town of S. America, S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Apurimac, 50 m. S.E. Huamanga.

Andalucia, an anc. division of the S. of Spain, bounded N. by Estremadura and New Castile, E. by Murcia & the Mediterr., S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal. It is now div. into the following provs., which are named from their chief towns, Almeira, Granada, Jaen, Malaga, Cadiz, Cordova, Huelva, Sevilla. Andalucia is traversed by the Sierras Morena and Nevada; the climate on the coasts is extremely warm; its chief minerals are lead, copper, iron, and mercury. It is very fertile in grain, wines, olives, figs, sugar, and cotton, and furnishes a considerable quantity of silk and cochineal. On its pasture is raised a celebrated breed of horses, & sheep which yield fine wool. The manufs., formerly important, have greatly declined. The Vandals were estab. in this country during several years in the 5th cent. After the dismemberment of the empire of the Caliphs in 1030, Andalucia formed the kgdms. of Cordova, Sevilla, Jaen, Almeira, Malaga, and Granada, which were all successively conquered by the kings of Castile. The kings of Granada existed till 1492.

Andaman Islands, a group of densely wooded isls. in the bay of Bengal, betw. lat. 10° and 13° N., and nearly under the 93° of E. lon., 180 m. S.W. Cape Negrais, and as much N. the Nicobar isls. The Great and Little Andaman isls. are separated by Duncan's Passage. Total area estim. at about 3,000 sq. m. Pop. apparently very scanty, and in the lowest state of barbarism. In 1793, a British settlement was estabd. at Port Cornwallis, in the N.E. of Great Andaman, but the station was abandoned in 1796.

Andelfingen, a town of Switzerl., cant., and 17 m. N.E. Zurich, on the Thur, here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 2,400.

Andelle, a riv. of France, rises W. of Forges-les-Eaux, dep. Seine Inf., passes Charleval and Romilly, and falls into the Seine on rt. above Pont-de-l'Arche. Length 24 m.

Andelot, a town and comm., France, dep. H. Marne, 12 m. N.E. Chaumont, on rt. b. of the Rognon. Pop. 992. Manufs. of cutlery. This is a very anc. borough, having existed in 6th cent.

Andelys (les), a town and comm. of France, formed by the union of Great and Little Andely, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., 20 m. N.E. Evreux, and near rt. b. of the Seine, 4 m. from the Paris and Rouen railway. Pop. 3,456. Near Petit Andely are the ruins of the Château Gaillard, an anc. fortress built on a rock by Richard Cœur de Lion. Manufs. of fine cloths, bonnets, cotton and artificial pearls. The adjac. hamlet, Villiers, is the birthplace of the painter N. Poussin, born 1594.

Andennes, a town of Belg., prov. Namur, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Maese, 10 m. E. Namur. Pop. 4,990. Manuf. porcelain, & tobacco pipes.

Andeol-de-Bourleng (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche. Pop. 1,594.—II. (*De Fourchades, St*), a comm. & vill. Ardèche. P. 1,099.

Anderby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, with a small harb. on the coast, and a vill. 5 m. E. Alford. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 243. A canal, cut in 1828, connects its harb. with Alford.

Anderlecht, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arrond. Brussels, of which city it forms a suburb on the S.W. Pop. 2,500.

Andermatt, a vill. of Switzerland, in the val. of Ursern, cant. Uri, 18 m. S. Altorf, with 600 inhabs., and a remarkable anc. church. Near it is the celebrated Devil's bridge, crossing the Reuss, and forming part of the route across Mount St. Gothard into Italy.

Andernach, *Antumnacum*, a town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. N.W. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,182, with important manufs. of hydraulic cement made from volcanic tufa, & empl. in the construction of the dykes in Holland.

Anderson or Anderstone-Winterbourne, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. S. Blandford. Area 750 ac. Pop. 43.

Anderson, co. U. S., N. America, centre of E. Tennessee state. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 5,658. —Also a town, Hamilton, co. Ohio. Pop. 2,311.

Andes (Span. *Cordillera de los Andes*), the great mountain system of S. America, extend. through 65° of lat., along its W. coast from Cape Horn to

the Isthmus of Panama, with a breadth of from 40 to 400 m., forming along the highest part, a length of 4,360 m., & covering with its chains, plateaus, and declivities, nearly a sixth part of that continent. From its S. extrem. the main chain runs along the W. shore of Tierra del Fuego, & consists of rocky summits, rising in many places to 2,000 or 3,000 ft., the culminating point of this portion (Mt. Sarmiento), being 6,910 ft. above the sea. The *Patagonian* Andes which succeed those of the S. insular dist., run directly northward as far as lat. 42° S., flanked by rocky and mountainous isls. in the Pacific, that seem to have been disunited from the mainland by volcanic agency. The extreme height of the Andes in this division is 8,030 ft. The *Andes of Chile*, which follow, extend from lat. 42° to lat. 21° S., and some of their summits reach the height of 23,000 ft.; the chain is here about 80 m. across, & toward the ocean is flanked by extens. plains from 1,200 to 2,000 ft. above the sea level, from which the mountains rise with a very steep acclivity. There are several passes across this ridge, the most important is that of the great line of road between the city of Buenos Ayres & Valparaiso on the Pacific Ocean. The *Bolivian* Andes, which form the central and most elevated portion of the system, extend northward from lat. 21° to 14° S., presenting one immense mass of rocks, extending in length over 7 degs. of lat., and in breadth from 200 to 250 m., the more elevated summits of which, rise on the E. and W. edges of the plateau, from 13,000 to 23,000 ft. In this section, also, the chain (hitherto forming a single, undivided ridge), separates, about lat. 19° S., into 2 great longit. ridges, the E. called the Cordillera Real, & the W. the C. of the coast. These run parallel to each other, and bound the table-land of Desaguadero, elevated 13,000 ft. above the sea, extending 500 m. in length, and from 30 to 60 in breadth along the top of the Andes, and enclosing the lake of Titicaca. N. of this, the Cordilleras re-unite in the mntn. knot of Cuzco. The *Peruvian* Andes, separated from the Pacific by a sandy desert, 1,200 m. broad, extend from lat. 14° to 5° S., & detach two eastern offsets, one of which runs N.W. between the Maranon and the Huallaga rivs., and the other between the Huallaga & the Ucayali. The main range, termed the Cordillera of the Coast, runs W.N.W. in a direction parallel to, & about 50 m. distant from the Pacific. The *Andes of Quito* commence at lat. 5° S., and run nearly due N. to the table-land of Quito, which is 200 m. long, 30 m. broad, elevated 9,600 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by the most magnif. series of volcanoes in the world. About lat. 1° N. is the mntn. knot of *los Pastos*, containing several active volcanoes. On the E. side, lat. 2° N. is the mntn. knot of *Paramo*, from which extend 3 separate chains.—I. that of *Suma Paz*, going N.E. from lat. 2° to lat. 9° N., and rising to an elev. of 9,000 ft.—II. the chain of *Quindiu*, N.N.E. between the Knots of Paramo & Antioquia —and III. the chain of *Choco* between the rivs. Cauca & Atrato. A low ridge extends on the W. of the Atrato, and gradually sinks as it approaches the Isthmus of Panama.

The Andes are composed partly of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, but chiefly of greenstone, porphyry, and basalt, with limestone, red sandstone, and conglomerate. Salt and gypsum are also found, and seams of coal at a great elevation. The topaz, amethyst, and other gems are abundant. Volcanoes are numerous in the Chilean Andes, where there are no less than nineteen in a state of activity; and the mntns. of Ecuador consist almost altogether of volcanic summits, either now or formerly in active ignition. Of these, the most dreaded is *Cotopaxi*. In some of its eruptions flames rise 3000 ft. above the edge of its crater, and the sound of its explosions is heard at a distance of 550 m. Its form is most regular and beautiful; the summit forming a perfect cone, covered with an enormous bed of snow. Earthquakes generally accompany the volcanic eruptions, and are felt over all the adjacent continent. No portion of the globe is subject to such frequent and destructive earthquakes as the countries embosomed within the range of the Andes, and those lying between them and the Pacific ocean. The cities and towns of Bogota, Quito, Riobamba, Callao, Copiapo, Valparaiso, and Concepcion, have all at different times been more or less devastated by their agency. The Andes are celebrated for their mineral riches,—producing gold and silver in large quantities, with platina, mercury, copper, lead, tin, and iron. Humboldt estimated the annual product of the mines of the New world, at the commencement of the present century, at 43,500,000 dollars, about 8,700,000*l.* Mr Jacob calculates the total product of the Amer. mines, including those of Brazil, during the 20 years terminating in 1829, at 379,937,731 dollars, or 18,996,845 dol. yearly (3,599,369*l.* sterling). By the government returns for 1834, the amount of gold & silver coinage, & of silver bars, was as follows:—

Peru	L.368,293.
Bolivia	420,921.
Mexico	2,408,000.
Total value,	L.3,517,314.

These returns, however, do not express the accurate produce of the mines, as much smuggling takes place. The limit of perpetual snow in the Andes reaches the height of 18,300 ft. in the W. Cordillera of Chile; near the equator it is 15,000 ft., and in the Bolivian Andes (lat. 21° S.) 17,000 ft. above the sea. The potato is cultivated in the Andes at an elev. of 9,800 to 13,000 ft. Wheat grows luxuriantly at a height of 10,000 ft., & oats ripen in the vicinity of L. Titicaca, at an elev. of 12,795 ft. Glaciers are numerous in Tierra del Fuego, and on the W. coast of Patagonia. The following are the principal summits & passes of the Andes, arranged from S. to N., with elevations in English feet:—

Patagonian Andes.		Pass of las Guallitas	14,830?
Yanteles (volc.)	8,030	Analache Mt.	18,600
Corcobado (do.)	7,510	*Peruvian Andes.*	
Minchinadom (do.)	8,000	Arequipa (volc.)	18,400
Chilean Andes		Pass between Lima and Tarma, extreme hgt.	15,760?
Antuco (volc.)	13,000?	Pass of Alto de Jacalbamba	15,135?
Portillo pass	14,365	,, Lachugual	15,480
Aconcagua	23,200	*Andes of Quito.*	
La Cumbre pass, between Mendoza & Santiago	12,454	(Mean elevation)	18,280
Descabezado	12,102	Mountains of Assuay	15,500
Nevado de Chorolque	16,546	Pass of do. highest point	12,385
Bolivian Andes.		Chimbornzo	21,420
Cerro de Potosi	16,040	Cotopaxi (volc.)	18,887
Pass of Potosi	14,320	Antisana (volc.)	19,137
Gualtieri (volc.)	22,000	Pichincha (volc.)	15,922
Nevado de Chuquibamba	21,000	Cayambe	19,643
,, Illimani	24,200		
,, Sorata	23,250		

ANDES, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., N. York, co. Delaware, 87 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,176.

ANDLAU, a small town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Andlau, affl. of the Ill, 9 m. N.N.W Schelestadt. Pop. 1,486, empl. in cott. spinning.

ANDÖEN, one of the Loffoden isls. off W. coast of Norway, 20 m. in length, 10 m. broad. Lat. 69° 20′ N.; lon. 15° 15′ E.

ANDOLSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 3½ m. S.E. Colmar; with a consistorial protestant church. Pop. 1,692.

ANDORRA (VALLEY OF), a neutral country with the name of a republic, sit. on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, betw. the French dep. Ariège, & the Spanish prov. of Lerida, extend. from lat. 42° 22′ to 42° 43′ N., and from lon. 1° 25′ to 1° 55′ E., surrounded by high mntns., on which the snow lies for 6 months in the year. Its climate is cold, but healthy. Soil unproductive in grain, but contains many rich mines of iron and l of lead. The valley is divided into 6 par. or comm., & contains, besides the cap., thirty-four hamlets. The govt., a mixture of monarchy and democracy, is vested in twenty-four consuls, elect. by the whole pop. Its constitution was, till 1848, subject to the mutual sov. of the King of the French and the bishop of Urgel, and under the prot. of the Queen of Spain. The inhabs., mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. They are all Rom. Catholics, and public instruction is in the lowest state. Industry confined to three iron forges, and a small quant. of coarse cloth, chf. comm. export of iron to Spain, and skins and wool to France. The princip. necessaries of life are imp. from Spain, & the repub. carries on an extensive contraband trade betw. the two states. The pop. of the valley, which has been annually increasing, was in 1845, estim. from 5,000 to 6,000. The indep. of this little state dates from Charlemagne, in 790.

ANDORRA (French *Andorre*), a small anc. town, cap. of the above repub., at the foot of Mt. Montelar, 12 m. N. Urgel. Pop. 400.

ANDOVER, a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co Hants, cap. div. and hund., 12 m. N.W. Winchester, and 63 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. and munic. bor. 7670 ac. Pop. 4,941, of whom about 4,000 reside in the town. Knights-Enham and Foxcott pas. are included in the parl. bor., which has an area of 10,780 ac., and a pop. of 4,997. The town, compactly built and thriving, has a Gothic church built before the Conquest, a mod. town-hall, a free-school, and hospital, alms-houses, and other charits., having an aggregate income of 101*l.* 15*s.* a-year. Here is a silk factory, but the principal resource of the pop. is in the supply of goods to the country adjacent. A canal connects Andover with Southampton-water. It returns 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1846) 243. Corp. rev. (1842-3) 1,125*l.* 19*s.* Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Fri. and Sat. after Mid-lent, for cheese, horses, & leather; May 13th, Nov. 17th and 18th; and the great cattle fair of Weyhill is held in its vicinity. Assessed taxes of borough (1846) 5,119*l.* 7*s.*

ANDOVER, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massach., co. Essex, on the Merrimac, 21 m. N. Boston. Pop. 5,207. It has numerous woollen manufs., and a well endowed theological seminary.—Also a town, Merrimack, co. N. Hamp. Pop. 1,168.

ANDRAIX, a sea-port town on S.W. coast of the isl. Majorca, 8 m. S.SW. Palma. Pop. 4,609.

ANDRAUM, a town of S. Sweden, læn and 24 m. S. by W. Christianstadt, with extens. alum works.

ANDRE (ST.), a market town of Hungary, co. and 10 m. N. Pesth, on the W. bank of the Danube, the hills along which, are here covered with vineyards. Pop. 2,980. It has a Roman Catholic and numerous Greek churches. Opposite it, is the isl. St. André, formed by two arms of the Danube at its great S.ward bend, 15 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and of high fertility.—II. a town, Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 27 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant.—III. a town of Savoy, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the rt. bank of the Are. Pop. (with comm.) 1,299.

ANDREA (ST.), a town of Naples, prov. princip. Ultra, 3 m. S.E. Conza.—II. a vill. prov. Calab. Ult., S.S.E. Squillace.—III. a small isl. in the Adriatic, near N.W. point of isl. of Lissa.—*Cape St Andrea* is a promontory on N. of island Cpyrus.

ANDREANOV ISLANDS, a group of volc. isls., N. Pacific, belong. to Russia, and forming the W. div. of the Aleutian isls., lat. 52° 57′ N.; lon. 170° E. and 175° W. They are but scantily inhabited.

ANDREAS, a pa., Isle of Man, 3 m. N.N.W. Ramsay. Pop. 2,256.

ANDREASBERG, a town, kgdm. of Hanover, in the Harz, 10 m. S.E. Clausthal. Pop. 4,400, employed in mining and manufg. lace and thread.

ANDRÉ-DE-CUBZAC (ST.), a town & comm. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Bordeaux, near the Dordogne. Pop. (1846) 1,554.

ANDRÉ-DE-SANGONIS (ST.), a town of France, dep. Hérault, cant. Arboras. Pop. 2,079.—*André* (*St.*), is the name of many vills. in France.

ANDRES, SAN, a town on the E. side of the isl. of Palma, Canaries, in a fertile vall. Pop. 2,635.

ANDRETTA, a town of Naples, prov. principato Ult., cap. cant., in the Apennines, 7 m. E. St Angelo. Pop. 4,450.

ANDREW (ST.), many pas. of England & Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.W. Cardiff, with the vill. and ruined castle of Dinas-Powis. Pop. 497.—II. (*Ilketshall*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 548.—III. (*Minor*), co. Glamorgan, hundred Ogmore. Pop. 18.—Others are in the isl. Guernsey, the cities London, Canterbury, Chichester, Norwich, Wells, and York; the towns Cambridge, Droitwich, Hertford, Plymouth, &c.

ANDREWS (ST.), a pa. and seaport city of Scotland, on the east coast of Fifeshire. Area of pa. 11,000 ac. Pop. 6,017. Assessed property 21,723*l.* The population consists chiefly of families attracted by its educa. institns. The city is situated on the rocky edge of a bay of same name. Lat. 56° 19′ 33″; lon. 2° 50′ W., 39 m. N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Created a royal borough in 1140, and a city and Archbishop's see in 1471. A once splendid cathedral, the ruins of which still remain, is supposed to have been founded in 1159, and was destroyed at the Reformation, vigorously carried on here by John Knox. Near the Cathedral stood a priory and other religious houses. The university is the oldest in Scotland, founded 1411. St. Leonard's college was founded in 1512, St. Mary's in 1537, St. Salvator's in 1455. St. Leonard and St. Salvator, now united, has 8 professors, & 55 bursaries. St. Mary's is the divinity college. This city was the scene of many of the most remark. political & religious events in the history of Scotland. It was also a place of considerable trade, but fell into decay. The Rev. Andrew Bell, a native of this city, founded the Madras college, which was built after his death in 1832. It is a school of general instruction, including classes on the Madras system of education, and has about 800 pupils. The castle of St Andrew's was built in the 12th cent., and stood upon a point of land projecting into the sea. Here James III. was born. The sea is making considerable encroachments on the shores along the bay. St Andrew's unites with Cupar, Crail, the Anstruthers, Kilrenny, & Pittenweem in sending a member to parliament. Total constituency of dist. of boroughs in 1846 was 768, of St Andrew's 260.

ANDREWS (ST.), a town of N. America, New Brunswick, 180 m. N.E. Portland.—*St. Andrew's Bay and Sound*, U. S., N. Amer., on the S. coast of Florida, extending 30 m. inland.—II. an inlet on the coast of Guinea.—*St. Andrew's Islands*, Pa-

cific Ocean, between Papua and the Pellew isls., are in lat. 5° 32′ N.; lon. 128° W.—*St. Andrew's Channel and Sound*, Conception, Strait W. Patagonia.

ANDRIA, an episcop. city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Barletta. Pop. 14, 600. It has a fine cathedral and a royal college. In its vicinity are num. caverns (*antra*), whence its name.

ANDRINOPLE, a corrupt. of [ADRIANOPLE].

ANDRITZENA, a town of Greece, Morea, dep. Triphylia, 20 m. N.E. Kyparissia, said to afford better accommodation for travellers than most places in the Morea.

ANDROS, an island of the Grec. Archip., the most N. of the Cyclades, S.E. Eubœa, 25 m. long, 6 m. broad, and forming with Tenos a gov. of Greece. Pop. 15,200. (?) The island is mountainous, soil fertile, and yields corn sufficient for the inhabs., with wine, silk, oil, and fruit.—*Andros* the cap. on its E. coast, has 5,000 inhabs., and a harbour for small vessels; but the best port in the isl. is that of Gaurio, on the W. coast.

ANDROS, one of the Bahama isls., lat. of S. point 24° 4′ N.; lon. of do. 78° 45′ W.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a riv., U. S., N. America, New Hampshire and Maine, enters the Atlantic Ocean, 20 m. N.E. of Portland, after a tortuous course estimated at 100 m.

ANDRUSA, a town of Greece, dep. Messenia, 7 m. N.W. Kalamata, Morea, formerly import., but destroyed during the late war of independence.

ANDRYCHOV or ANDRICHAU, a town, Austria, Galicia, W. Wadowice on the Wieprzowka. Pop. 3,000, with manufs. of linen and cloth; and in its vicinity the extens. sulphur mines of Swoszowice.

ANDUJAR, *Forum Julium*, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and near rt. b. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 9,353. Chf. manufs. delf ware, espec. water coolers. Princip. comm. import. of colonial prod. and export. fruit. Here in 1808 was signed the convention of Baylen, and on the 8th Aug. 1823, the decree of the D. d'Angoulême, assuming authority for the French over Spain.

ANDUZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gardon d'Anduze, 5½ m. S.W. Alais. Pop. (1846) 4,412, mostly Protestants. It is ill-built, but its environs are fine, and it has a commercial tribunal, and manufs. of hats, silk, twist, and leather.

ANEGADA, the most N. of the Antilles, British W. Indies, 18 m. N. Virgin Gorda. Area about 13 sq. m. Pop. 211. It is low, and of coral formation; at its S.E. extremity is a dangerous reef extending for 10 m. outwards, and has together with the isl., an unhappy celebrity for shipwrecks.

ANERLEY, a station on the London & Brighton railway, England, co. Surrey, 9 m. S. London. Its vicinity is noted for picturesque beauty.

ANET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Dreux, between the Eure and Vesgre. Pop. 1,421, with the ruins of a castle built by Henri II. for Diana of Poitiers; and near it is the plain of Ivry, where Henri IV., in 1590, gained a decisive victory over the armies of the League under Mayenne.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. W.N.W. Bern.

ANFE, a small port of Marocco, S.W. Salle.

ANGARAES, a town of S. America, Peru, prov. Huancavelica, with mines of mercury.

ANGAZIYA, an island of the Indian Ocean, the largest of the Comoro islands. [COMORO].

ANGECOURT, a comm. and town of France, prov. Ardennes, cant. Raucourt, S.W. Sedan. Pop. 481.

ANGEJA, a town of Portugal, Beira. Pop. 1,600.

ANGEL (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, prov. Corrèze, 4 m. S.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,499.

ANGELO (ST.), a town Turk. in Eur., W. Lepanto.

ANGELO (ST.), num's. towns and vills. of Italy. —I. cap. dist. prov. Lodi & Crema. Pop. 3,000. —II. deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Padua. Pop. 1,800. —III. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., 7 m. N.W. Pescara.—IV. Sicily, 12 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 1,300.—V. a vill., Pontif. Sta., 26 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near the Tiber, on site of anc. *Corniculum*.—VI. (*Fasanella*), Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 31 m. W.N.W. Diano. Pop. 2,500.—VII. (*Capola*), Pontif. Sta., 3 m. S.S.E. Benevento.—VIII. (*Delle Fratte*), Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 19 m. S.S.E. Campagna.—*Castle of St. Angelo*. [ROME].

ANGELO (ST.), (DE LOMBARDI), city of Naples, Princip. Ult., 20 m. E.N.E. Avellino. *Pop. 6,100.*

ANGERA, a town of North. Italy, on E. shore of Lago Maggiore, 38 m. N.W. Milan, with ruins of an anc. castle, and numerous Roman antiqs. The vicinity furnishes the delicious wine called *rôcca*.

ANGERAP, a river of E. Prussia, rises in the Mauersee, passes Angerburg, and at Insterburg joins the Inster to form the Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a town of E. Prussia, cap. circ., reg. & 30 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, on the Mauersee & the Angerap. Pop. 3,620, manufs. of woollens.

ANGERLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 9 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 1,593.

ANGERMANN, a navig. riv. of Sweden, rises in the mntns. of Nordland, traverses the govs. of W. Botten and W. Nordland, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia N. of Hernosand. Length 120 miles.

ANGERMANNLAND, or ANGERMANIA, an old prov. of Sweden, now part of prov. of W. Nordland.

ANGERMÜNDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., 42 m. N.E. Berlin, on lake Münde, and on the Berlin and Stettin railway. Pop. 4,300. Manuf. of cloth and hosiery.

ANGERN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 17 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,150.

ANGERS, *Juliomagus*, a fortfd. city of France, cap. dep. Maine-et-Loire, formerly cap., prov. Anjou, on the Mayenne, 4 m. N. of its junction with the Loire, and on the railway from Tours to Nantes, 161 m. S.W. Paris. Lat. of cathed. 47° 28′ 17″ N., lon. 0° 33′ 10″ W. Pop. (1846) 36,392. It is generally ill-built, but has recently been much improved. Among its anc. structures are the ruins of a castle, once the stronghold of the Dukes of Anjou, now a prison and powder magazine, the cathedral in which Margaret of Anjou was buried, vestiges of a Roman aqueduct, the Hospice S. Jean, founded by Henry II. of Engl., and the tower of St Austin. The Mayenne divides Angers into an upper and lower town, and its old walls are converted into extensive boulevards, planted with trees, and lined with handsome houses. It has a museum, library of 35,000 vols., school of arts and trades, riding school, & academy of belles-lettres. The military college, where Lord Chatham and the D. of Wellington studied, is now removed to Saumur. Angers is the seat of a royal college, university, and academy, has a sail-cloth factory, manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and silk twist, and hosiery; sugar and wax refineries, tanneries, and a consid. trade in wine, corn, and slates quarried in the neighbourhood. Bernier the traveller, and David the sculptor, were natives of Angers.

ANGERSLEIGH, a pa., England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Taunton. Area 340 ac. Pop. 42.

ANGERVILLE, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 11 m. S.W. Etampes. Pop. 1,534, who manuf. wool-

len cloths and hosiery.—II. a town, dep. Seine Inf., arrond Havre. Pop. 1,028.—III. a vill. dep. Seine Inf., arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 1,385.

ANGHIARI, an important dist. of Tuscany, in the Valle Tiberina, fertile in grain, vines, and olives. Pop. of commune 6,417.

ANGHIARI, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Arezzo. Pop. 3,000. In 1,440, a victory was gained here by the Florentines over the Milanese. II. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, N.N.W. Legnago.

ANGLE, a mntn. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, at the foot of which rise the celebrated mineral springs of Mont-d'Or.

ANGLE, or NANGLE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pemb., on the S. side of Milford Haven, at its entrance, 3 m. S.W. Milford. Pop. 388.

ANGLÈS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. 2,785, with manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths. Many French communes have this name.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, an isl. & co. N. Wales, in the Irish sea, connected with co. Carnarvon across Menai Strait, by the Menai bridge. Area 173,440 ac. Inhab. houses, 11,487. Pop. 50,891. Surface little diversified, most of the land unenclosed, and timber scarce. Soil mostly fertile, & tolerably well cultivated for wheat, barley, and oats, which, with cattle, fish, copper, and lead, are exported to *Liverpool*, &c. Manufs. insignificant. Its copper mines, discovered in 1768, were, until 1800, the most productive in the kingdom; but they have since greatly declined. Anglesey is divided into 6 hundreds and 73 pas., all in the dioc. of Bangor and circuit of N. Wales. Chief towns Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electrs. (1845), 2,465. Real ann.-val. of land (1843), 129,063*l.*; of houses, 15,231*l.*; of mines, 5,838*l.*; of other prop., 15,194*l.* Poor-rates (1837) 18,270*l.*; co. rates (1834) 1,986*l.* Anglesea is the *Mona* of Tacitus, who represents it as the chief seat of the Druids in Britain; and it has numerous Druidic remains. It gives the title of marquis to the Paget family.

ANGLESEYVILLE, a chapelry, Engl., co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, 2 m. W.S.W. Gosport, consisting chiefly of an elegant terrace on the coast facing the I. of Wight, and the usual conveniences of a place of summer resort. Its first stone was laid in 1826 by the Marq. of Anglesey, whence its name.

ANGLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, arr. & cant. Bayonne. Pop. 3,016.

ANGMERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. E.N.E. Little Hampton, with a station on the S. coast railway. Area 3,640 acres. Pop. 1,002.

ANGOISSE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. and 24 m. S.E. Nontron. Pop. 1,308. It has several iron foundries.

ANGOLA, a state of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, S. Benguela, and E. the African states of the interior, between lat 8° and 10° S., having W. the S. Atlantic, N. Congo. Surface mostly mntnous., well watered, and fertile. Chief riv. the Coanza. Climate healthy. Nearly all tropical plants grow in great luxuriance. Products comprise sugar-cane, manioc, cotton, grain, gold, silver, lead, sulphur, &c.; but its chief exports are gums, ivory, & slaves to Brazil. Feticism is the popular religion; though many of the Angolese profess the Rom. Catholic faith, and circumcision is general among the negroes. The coast of Angola was discovered by Diego Cam, a native of Portugal, in 1486, and his government soon after formed settlements on the riv. Zaire. The town of Loanda San Paulo was founded in 1578, and has ever since been the residence of the Portuguese governor. The colonists live in a state of the grossest immorality, & devote all their energies to the trade in slaves.—(*See Dr Tams' visit to the Portuguese settlements of S. W. Africa* 1845). See also LOANDA and BENGUELA.

ANGOLALLA, a town, Abyssinia, Shoa, in which it holds the second rank as the favourite resid. of the sov.; on a hill 17 m. W.S.W. Ankobar; comprising 400 or 500 stone and thatched houses, a palace enclosed by palisades, & several churches.

ANGORA, or ENGURI, *Ancyra*, a city of Asia Minor, on a hill, 140 m. N. Konieh. Lat 39° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 32 50′ E. Pop. estimated at 10,000 *Mohamms.*, 5,000 Armenians and Greeks, and 200 Jews. Its *citadel is formed* mostly of the materials of anc. edifices, of which there are very extens. remains, includg. the famous *Monumentum Ancyranum*, a temple of white marble, erected in honour of Augustus. Stuffs and yarn are here manufd. from the fine wool of the Angora goat, of which wool 500,000 okes (11,200 cwt.) are estimated to be ann. exported: with yellow berries, red dye, gums, wax, honey, goats' hides, and Angora cat-skins.

ANGORNOW, a town of Bornou, centr. Africa, 15 m. S.E. Kouka, near the W. bank of L. Tchad. Stationary pop. said to be at least 30,000; but at its weekly mkt. three times that num. of persons are collected. *Though only* a straggling collection of mud cabins, it is the centre of a large trade in slaves, cotton, amber, coral, metals, &c.

ANGOSTURA, a city of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. & on the Orinoco, 165 m. S. by E. Cumana, and about 240 m. from the sea; river here navig. for vessels of 300 tons. Pop. 6,000. It has a large city hall, a fort, hospital, and college, and is in a good position for trade. In the year 1839-40, the total value of its impts. and expts. is stated to have been 161,590*l.*—II. a town, New Granada, on the Magdalena, 116 m. N. Bogota.

ANGOULÊME, *Inculisma*, a city of France, cap. dep. Charente, & formerly of the prov. Angoumoise, on l. b. of the Charente, and on the railway from Paris to Bourdeaux, 66 m. N.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. (1846) 17,237. It is placed on an isol. hill, 200 ft. above the river, and, being built of white stone, has a clean cheerful appearance; with an old castle, a cathedral, court-ho., theatre, public libry., hospls., a royal coll., paper mills and distilleries, a cannon foundry, manufs. of serges and earthenware, and an extensive trade, facilitated by a small port on the Charente. The naval school formerly here, has, since 1830, been transferred to Brest. Angoulême is the birthpl. of Margaret de Valois, Balzac, and Montalembert.

ANGOULÊME (CANAL D'), a canal, N. France, extending from the canal of St Quentin (Aisne), to the Engl. Channel at St Valery. Course mostly parallel to, or identical with, the Somme; length 76 m. It passes Ham, Amiens, and Abbeville.

ANGOUMOIS, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Angoulême, now forming the dep. Charente and part of Dordogne.

ANGOXA, a petty state, riv., harb., and small isls. off the Mozambique coast, E. Africa; the isls. near lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 40° E.

ANGOY, a territ. Lr. Guinea, about lat. 6° S., bounded S. by the Zaire or Congo riv., & W. the Atlantic. Surface fertile and well wooded; expts. maize, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and slaves, in exchange principally for salt. Ch. town Kabenda.

ANGRA, a fortifd. seaport, and cap. city of the archip. of the Açores, on the S. coast of the isl. of Tereceira. Pop. 13,000. It has a military college and other educational establishments. Its

fortifications have been considerably extended, especially at the entrance to the port, and Mont Brazil, in the vicinity, is capable of being made a place of great strength.—II. (*Dos Reyes*), a seaport town, Brazil, prov. and 67 m. W.S.W. Rio Janeiro.

ANGRA PEQUENA, a bay on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 38′ 18″ S., lon. 15° 0′ 32″ E., discovered by Diaz, 1481. Extensive deposits of nitrates of potash and soda have lately been discovered in its vicinity.

ANGRI, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 11½ m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 6,400.

ANGROGNA, a town of Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Torino. Pop. 2,600.

ANGUILLA OR SNAKE ISLAND, one of the Brit. W. India isl., Leeward group, 8 m. N. St Martin. Area 35 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 2,934. It is low and wooded; cotton, tobacco, and sugar are its chief products. Off its N.E. coast is the little island Anguilletta.

ANGUILLARA, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 19 m. S. Padua, on l. b. of the Adige. Pop. 2,300.—II. a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca, and N.W. Rome.

ANGUS, the old name of Forfarshire co. (Scotland), which see. Its titular earldom now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton.

ANHALT, three contig. duchies, centr. Germany, mostly betw. lat. 51° and 52° N., and lon. 11° and 13° E., surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The S.W. portion, approaching the Harz, is hilly; the centre is a fertile plain, watered by the Saale and Elbe; E. of which the soil is sandy & poor. Pop. chiefly Protestants, and employed in agriculture; the fertile districts, which are well cultiv., produce a surplus of corn over consump., with wine, tobacco, flax, hops, and fruits. The forests in Bernburg occupy 50 sq. m., and there are iron, lead, and copper mines. Manufs. of woollen goods, metallic and earthen wares, are carried on; but the ch. exports are the raw products. The duchies are distinguished by the names of their ch. towns.—I. ANHALT-BERNBURG, in the W. Area 339 sq. m. Pop. 48,844. Public rev. 250,000 thalers yearly. Public debt, 345,000 thalers.—II. ANHALT-DESSAU, in the E. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 62,691. Publ. rev. nearly 330,000 thal.—III. ANHALT-KÖTHEN, in the centre. Area 318 sq. m. Pop. 42,106. Publ. rev. (1846) 390,000 thal. These three states unite to furnish 1,224 men to the Germ. Confed. army.

ANHOLT, an isl. of Denmark, N. Jütland, in the Kattegat. Lat. of light-ho. at its N.E. extrem. 56° 44′ 17″ N.; lon. 11° 39′ 8″ E. It is 6 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, and is surrd. by dangerous shoals. Pop. 200, who mostly live by fishing. Since 1842 a floating light vessel is stationed S.E. of the isl., from March to December.

ANHOLT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Münster, on the Alt Issel, near the Netherl. frontier, 13 m. N. E. Cleve. Pop. 1,950. It is the residence of the princes of Salm-Salm.

ANIANE, a town of France, dep. Hérault, on the Corbières, near l. b. of the Hérault, cap. cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 2,615. Chief industry, cotton-spinning, and manufs. of leather, cream of tartar, essences, and soap. Ruins of an anc. monastery, founded by S. Benoit.

ANICHE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, E.S.E. Douai. Pop. 1,818, with extens. coal mines.

ANIMALLY OR ANIMALAYA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbetoor, 23 m. S.E. Palighautcherry. In 1800 it had 400 houses.

ANIO, or AGNO, a riv. of Naples, which traverses T. di Lavoro, and falls into the G. of Gaeta.

ANIZEH, or HANIFAH, a city of Arabia, Nedjed, at the junction of many principal routes, 280 m. E N.E. Medina. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Waheb, founder of the sect of the Wahabees.

ANJAR, a dist. & fortifd. town, W. Hindostan, prov. of Cutch, the town and fort situated on the side of a hill, 10 m. from the Gulf of Cutch.—II. an uninhabited isl. of the Persian Gulf, S.W. Kishm. Lat. 26° 41′ N.; lon. 55° 66′ E.

ANJENGO, a seaport town S. India, Travancore dom., 60 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. It expts. good coir cables, spices, and piece goods.

ANJER, a town & seaport of the Dutch E. Indies, on the W. coast of Java, in the Str. of Sunda, def. by a fort. Lat. 6° 3′ 10″ S.; lon. 105° 56′ 43″ E.

ANJOU, an old prov. of France, intersected by the Loire, and now forming the dep. Maine-et-Loire, and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire. Its cap. was Angers.

ANKAPILLY, a considerable town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, 24 m. W. Vizagapam.

ANJOUAN, one of the Comoro isls. [JOHANNA.]

ANKLAM, or ANCLAM, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 47 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Peene, 7 m. from its mouth, in the Kleine Haff. Pop. 8,410, who manuf. linens & woollens.

ANKOBAR, or ANKOBER, a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Shoa, on a mntn. near lat. 9° 34′ N., and lon. 39° 53′ E., at an elev. of 8,198 ft. Pop. estim. at from 12,000 to 15,000 (*Harris*). It consists of clusters of thatched houses, enclosed by stockades, and interspersed with trees. Chf. buildings, a royal residence, & several churches.

ANLOO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cant. and 7 m. N.E. Assen. Pop. 2,216.

ANMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.E. by E. Castle Rising. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 175.

ANN (ST.), a small lake, N. America, in the basin of the St Laurence, N.W. Lake Superior.

ANN (ST.), a port of America, on the E. coast of C. Breton. Also a lake, Upper Canada.

ANN (ST.), the former name of Fredericton, New Brunswick [FREDERICTON].—II. a marit. vill. & pa. Jamaica, co. Middlesex, the vill. on the N. coast, 20 m. W. Port Maria.

ANNA, or ANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 41 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 884. Exports fruit & wine.

ANNA, or CHAIN, an isl. of the Pacific Ocean, Low. Archip., E. Tahiti. Lat. 17° 20′ S., lon. 145° 40′ E.

ANNA, a town and caravan station of Syria, N.W. Bagdad. Pop. 3,000.

ANNA (SANTA), several places in S. America, &c. [See SAN and SANTA].

ANNA (ST.), a lake of N. America, Guatemala, prov. Tabasco, 154 m. S.E. Vera Cruz.

ANNA (ST.), a town of the French Antilles, on the E. coast of the isl. Marie Galante.

ANNABERG, a mining town of the kgdm. of Saxony, Erzgebirge, 18 m. S. Chemnitz. Pop. 6,780. It has mines of silver, tin, & cobalt, manufs. of fine lace & silk ribands, a lyceum, and a good library.—II. a vill. of Lower Austria, S.W. Pölten.

ANNABONA, an isl. of Africa, in the G. of Guinea, belonging to Spain, lat. 1° 24′ S.; lon. 5° 38′ E. Length 4 m. Surface mountainous. Pop. 3,000.

ANNABURG, a mkt. town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, circ. and 12 m. N. Torgau, with 1,600 inhabs., and an asylum for soldiers' children.

ANNAGH, two isls. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo; one between the isl. of Achil and the mainland; and the other in Loch Conn.

ANNAGOONDY, a small dist. of British India, in Bejapoor, prov. Deccan, extending along the N. bank of the Toombudra riv. Surface wild and hilly, & covered with wood. Chf. town Bijanagur.

ANNALAND (ST.), a town, Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cant. and 7 m. N.W. Tholen. Pop. 1694.

ANNAMOOKO, one of the FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

ANNAN, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotl., co. & 15 m. E.S.E. Dumfries, on river of same name, 1½ m. from the Solway firth. Area of pa. 11,000 ac. Pop. of do. 5,471; of parl. bor. 3,321. The town clean, well-built, and thriving, has a good natural harbour, a cotton factory, & rope-works, some ship-building, & a considerable export of provisions for England. Inhab. houses of parl. bor. 765; estim. value of real prop. (1843) 5,164*l.*; corp. rev. (1843-4) 585*l.* 15*s.* Annan unites with Dumfries, &c., to send 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1842-3) 176. Mkt. Thursd. The *Annan* riv. rises in Hartfell, near Moffat, flows S., traversing the co. of Dumfries, and enters the Solway firth 1½ m. S. Annan, after a course of at least 30 m.; but it is navble. only for 1½ m. from Annan to the firth. Affls. the Moffat, Evan, Kinnel, Wamphray, and Milke. At its mouth is a salmon-fishery.

ANNANDALE, the valley of the Annan, Scotl., co. Dumfries, a tract of country betw. Nithsdale and Eskdale, about 30 m. in length, and from 15 to 18 in breadth, comprising 20 pas., and containing many Roman antiquities.

ANNAPOLIS, a town and port of the U. S., N. Amer., cap. state Maryland, on the W. bank of the Severn, 28 m. S.S.E. Baltimore. Pop. 2,792. It has a handsome state-ho. and a branch college of the Maryland University. Shipping of the port in 1840, 4,519 tons.

ANNAPOLIS (formerly FORT ROYAL), a fortified seaport town of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Annapolis, in a fine inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 95 m. W. Halifax. Though the first European settlemt. in this part of N. America, having been founded in 1604, it is neither populous nor flourishing. The harbour is excellent, but the entrance is through a difficult strait.

ANN-ARBOR, a town of the U. S., N. America, Michigan, cap.; co. Washtenaw, containing a university and various factories. Pop. 2,500.

ANNATOM, an isl. in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. 21° S., lon. 170° E.

ANNAWUTTY, a small town of India, Mysore territory, 51 m. N. Bednore.

ANNE ARUNDEL, co. U. S., N. Amer., in Maryland on the Severn, near Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 29,532; surface undulating, soil moderately fertile.

ANNECY, a lake of Savoy, prov. Genevese, 22 m. S. Geneva, 9 m. in length N.W. to S.E., from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and 1,426 feet above the sea. At its N.W. extremity it discharges its surplus waters into the Fieran, affl. of the Rhone.

ANNECY, a town of the Sardinian dom., div. Savoy, cap. prov. Genevese, at the N.W. extrem. of lake of same name, 22 m. S. Geneva. Pop. 9,000. Chf. edifices, a cathed., bp.'s palace, and old castle. It has glass-works, and manufs. of cotton-yarn, printed linens, and steel wares, with four annual fairs, each lasting three days.

ANNECY LE VIEUX, a vill., 2½ m. N.E. Annecy. Pop. 1,320. It was an important place under the Romans, and has many remains of antiquity.

ANNEMASSE, a town of Piedmont, Savoy, on rt. b. of the Arve, prov. and 6 m. E. Carouge, with many Roman remains. Pop. 1,040.

ANNESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the borders of Sherwood forest, 6½ m. S.S.W. Mansfield. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 274. Its manor-hall, the anc. seat of the Chaworths, and its park adjoining Newstead, are objects of much interest.

ANNE (ST.), a riv., Lower Canada, after a S.W. ward course, estim. at 120 m., joins the St. Lawrence on its north bank, about 50 m. W.S.W. Quebec. At its mouth it is 1200 ft. across; shallows and numerous rapids impede its navigation. —II. a lake, British N. America, 50 m. N. Lake Superior, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length and breadth, about 20 m.

ANNE (ST.), a mntn. of France, dep. Orne, 8 m. from Alençon, with a chapel frequented by a vast number of pilgrims.

ANNE STE, a marit. *vill.* Guadeloupe, on the S. coast of Grande Terre, 12 m. E.S.E. Point-a-Pitre. Pop. of pa. (1845) 6,727, of whom 5,886 were slaves.—II. a vill. Martinique, near the S. extremity of the isl. Pop. of pa. 2,807, of whom 2,567 slaves.—Some other pas., W. Indies, and one in the *isl.* Alderney, have the same name.

ANNESTOWN, a marit. vill. of Ireland, co. & 10½ m. S.W. Waterford, on a small bay. Pop. 149.

ANNEVOYE, a *comm.* and vill., Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Meuse, N. Dinant, with important furnaces, producing annually iron to the value of 800,000 francs.

ANNEYRON, a town of France, dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 2,891; with ruins of anc. castle, where, in 879, the council was held in which Boson was crowned king of Burgundy.

ANNI, or ANI, *Abnicum*, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 28 m. E. by S. Kars, on the Arpa-Chai. Its walls, about 6 m. in circumf., and some fine Armenian churches, are still nearly perfect; remains of its anc. palace, a citadel, and numerous stone buildings, exist. Until taken by Alp Arslan, in 1064, it was the capital of the Pakradian (Bagratian) kings of Armenia.

ANNŒULIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 3,040.

ANNONAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., at the junction of the Cance and the Déaume, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 37 m. S. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 9,893. It is very irregularly built, and without striking edifices; but has thriving manufs. of glove leather (350,000 dozen skins being prepared here annually), silk and cotton twist, woollen cloths, & worsted stockings, and is celebrated for its paper made at the mills erected by the brothers Montgolfier, inventors of the air-balloon. M. M. Montgolfier and Boissy d'Anglas were born here.

ANNONE, a walled town of Piedmont, on r. b. of the Tanaro, prov., and 16 m. W.S.W. Alessandria. Pop. 1,990. Its fortress, formerly important, was reduced by the Spaniards in 1644.

ANNOT, a small town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 1,178.

ANN's HEAD (ST.), a promontory of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, at the W. side of the entrance of Millford Haven. [DALE.]

ANNVILLE, a tnship. of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 19 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,949.

ANNWEILER, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 7 m. W. Landau. Pop. 2,696. It was formerly a free imp. city, & has ruins of the Castle of Triefels, in which Richard *Cœur de Lion* was confined in 1139.

ANOPSHEHR, a populous town of British India, Agra, on the Ganges, 65 m. E.S.E. Delhi.

ANOR, a town of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Avesnes. Pop. 2866, with important iron-works.

ANOST, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Autun. Pop. 3,486.

ANOTTA, a bay and town on the N. coast of Jamaica, lat. 18° 19′ N.; lon. 76° 33′ W.

ANOVER DE TAJO, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Toledo. Pop. 1,554.

ANRATH, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circ. Crefeld. Pop. 1,772.

ANRÖCHTE, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, 16 m. N.E. Arnsburg. Pop. 1,000.

ANS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 1½ m. N.W. Liege. Pop. 3,852. Station on Waremme railw.

ANSE, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., near the Saône, 13 m. N. Lyon, in a district remarkable for its fertility. Pop. 1,750.

ANSE, LA GRANDE, comm. of the French colony of Martinique, Antilles, on N. coast of the isl. Pop. 3,278, of whom 2,622 are slaves.—II. ANSE-D'-ARLET, a comm. of the same isl., arrond. Fort Royal. It produces the best coffee in the island. Pop. 1,968, of whom 1,170 are slaves.

ANSE-BERTRAND, comm. of the French col. of Guadeloupe, Antilles, arrond. Pointe-à-Pitre, on the coast, N.W. Grande Terre. Pop. 4,730, of whom 4,329 are slaves.

ANSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. W. by N. Nuneaton. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 701.

ANSLEY BAY, or GOOB DUCNOO, an inlet of the Red Sea, Abyssinia, extending S. from Dissee, or Valentia island (lat. 15° 6′), for about 25 m. S.

ANSO, a town of Spain, prov. Huesca, 21 m. N.W. Jaca. Pop. 1,416. Exports excellent wool.

ANSON, co. U. S., N. Amer. S. border N. Carolina, watered by Rocky r. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 15,077, of whom 5,304 are slaves. Also a tnshp. Somerset co., Maine, 44 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,941.

ANSON BAY, in the Canton river, China, on the rt. b. of the Boca Tigris, at its entrance, between the promonts. of Chuenpee and Anunghoy. Here a Chinese fleet was defeated and destroyed by the British, Jan. 7th, 1841.—II. a bay, N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 13° 30′ S., lon. 130° E.

ANSPACH (Germ. Ansbach), a fortified city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Midd. Franc., on the Rezat, 25 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 16,000; with a royal castle, anc. residence of the margraves of Anspach-Bayreuth, and manufs. of cotton and half-silken stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, playing cards, cutlery, and white lead.

ANSTEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. S. Barkway. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 497.—II. co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.E. Coventry. Area 990 ac. Pop. 224.—III. co. Wilts, 5 m. S.E. Hindon. Area 840 ac. Pop. 329.—IV. (*East*), co. Devon, 3 m. W. Dulverton. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 240.—V. (*West*), adjoins the above on the N. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 279.

ANSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 12 m. S.E. Sheffield. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 1,102.

ANSTRUTHER (EASTER & WESTER), two contig. parl. bors. and pas. of Scotl., co. Fife, forming with Kilrenny a continuous narrow town along the Firth of Forth, 13½ m. S.E. Cupar. United pop. 1,446. Inhab. houses, 248; estim. value of real prop. (1843) 3,113*l.* Corp. revenues (1843-4), 713*l.* 7s. There is a good harbour. Mkt. Sat. in A. Easter. These bors. unite with Cupar, Crail, &c., in returning one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 70. Anstruther-Easter is the birth-place of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, who died at Edinburgh, May 31, 1847.

ANTAKIA, the modern name of [ANTIOCH.]

ANTALO, W., a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Tigre, on a declivity, 160 m. E.N.E. Gondar, said to comprise about 1,000 houses.

ANTARCTIC SEA is that part of the great ocean extending from the Antarctic circle, lat. 60° 30′ S. to the S. Pole. It was long considered impenetrable for ships, on account of the ice which extends much further from the pole than in the Arctic Ocean; but of late years many important discoveries have been made by English, French, and American navigators, a description of which will be found under the heads Adélie, Balleny, Enderby, Kemp, Sabrina, and Victoria.

ANTEQUERA, *Antiquaria*, a city of Spain, Andalucia, cap. jud. dist. same name, prov. & 28 m. N.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 17,031, mostly agricultural. It has a college of prim. instruc., 6 churches, several charitable institutions, 19 convents, and remains of antiquity. Chf. manufs. woollens and baize of excellent quality, paper, silk, & cotton.

ANTERY, *Antari*, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 15 m. S.S.E. Gwalior.

ANTERRIEUX, a vill. of France, dep. Cantal, it replaces the anc. *Anderitum*, cap. of the Gabals.

ANTES, a tnshp. of the U. States, Pennsylvania, 116 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,154.

ANTHEME (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant. on the Ance, 9 m. E. Ambert. Pop. (1846) 1,003.

ANTHONY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, comprising Torpoint, immediately opposite Devonport. Pop. 2,896.

ANTHONY'S HILL (Span. M. San Antonio), a mntn. and port N. Spain, 17 m. W. Bilbao.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, three mntn. peaks, U. S., N. America, N. York, two in the highlands E. of the Hudson, and one on the Mohawk river.

ANTHONY (ST.), two pas. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S. by W. Falmouth. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 313. Two anc. entrenchments called the great and little Dinas, are in this pa.—II. *In-Roseland*, 8 m. S.W. Tregony. Area 710 ac. Pop. 144.

ANTHONY, (ST.) [FALLS of ST ANTHONY.]

ANTIBES, *Antipolis*, a strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., at the term. of a penins. in the Mediterr., 10 m. S.E. Grasse. Lat. 43° 35′ 2″ N.; lon. 6° 67′ 55″ E. Pop. (1846) 4,515, mostly empl. in fishing, curing fish, & trading in dried fruits and oil. It has some structures of high antiquity. Its port, small but deep, is enclosed by a mole, and defended at its entrance by Fort Carré on a rocky islet, on which a lighthouse was erected in 1834. On every side the town is environed by olive, orange, and vine plantations. Antibes was found. by a Greek colony from Marseille, B.C. 340.

ANTICOSTI, a large desert isl., Lower Canada, in the estuary of the St Lawrence, betw. lat. 49° and 50° N., and lon. 62° and 65° W. Area estim. at 2,600 sq. m. Interior mntnous. and wooded; climate severe. N. coast high, and without harbours, S. shore low, and very dangerous. The lighthouse on its S.W. point is in lat. 49° 23′ 53″ N.; lon. 63° 38′ 47″ W.; 100 ft. high, & lighted from March to December.

ANTIGNANO, a town of Istria, 32 m. N.W. Fiume. Pop. 1,200, who trade in wine and oil.—II. a town of Piedmont, prov. Asti. Pop. 1,750.—III. a town of Tuscany with a fort on the coast.

ANTIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 2 m. S.W. St Savin. Pop. 1,126.

ANTIGUA, a Brit. W. India isl., Leeward group. Lat. of St John's 17° 8′ N.; lon. 61° 52′ W.; 22 m. S. Barbuda, and 50 m. N. Guadeloupe. Area about 108 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 36,405. First settlement of British took place in 1632. Coasts deeply indented and rugged, interior rich, and highly diversified. Climate remarkable for dryness. In favourable years sufficient grain is produced for home consumption. Total value of exports in 1844, 267,032*l.*, of which sugar amounted to 206,216*l.*, and molasses to 53,165*l.*; value of imports in do., 160,012*l.*, of which British & Irish produce amounted to 87,338*l.* Legislature entrusted to a governor, a council of 12, and an assembly of 25 mems. Publ. rev. (1842), 17,084*l.*; expend., 15,880*l.* Chf. towns, St John's the cap., Falmouth, and Parham.—II. a station, Philippine

isls., with a fort and the only good anchorage on the isl. Panay.

ANTIGUA (LA), a town of the isl. Fuerteventura, Canaries, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,780.

ANTIGUEDAD, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Palencia. Pop. 988. Chf. commerce in grain.

ANTI-LIBANUS, a mntn. range of Palestine, running parallel to, & E. of Lebanon, the two ranges enclosing the valley of Cœlo-Syria. It becomes detached from Mt. Lebanon, about lat. 34° N., extends S.ward to nearly opposite where Lebanon terminates, and there subdivides into two chains, which bound the valley of the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and El Ghor, to the head of the Gulf of Akabah.

ANTILLES, great & small. [WEST INDIA ISLS].

ANTI-MELOS, a petty isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. N.W. MELOS or MILO.

ANTINGHAM, a pa. of Eng., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. North Walsham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 271.

ANTIOCH (vulg. *Antakia*), a city, and the anc. cap. of Syria, in its N. part, pash. and 57 m. W. Aleppo, on the l. b. of the Orontes, about 20 m. above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 36° 9′ 30″ E. Pop. estim. at 10,000. Its anc. walls, varying from 20 to 70 ft. in height, enclose an area of uneven ground several m. in circ., much of which is now taken up by gardens. Houses mostly mean, and of slight materials; they differ from those of eastern towns in general, in having sloping roofs. It has about a dozen mosques; but in this town, where the designation of *Christians* was first given to the followers of Jesus Christ, there is not at present a single Christian church. Baths and bazaars are numerous, and there are manufs. of coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and leather; but the culture of silk is the ch. branch of industry. Abt. 9,000,000 drachms of silk were the average yearly produce of the neighb. in the 3 years ending with 1837, of which 6,750,000 were annually exported, chiefly to France. Other exports are goat's wool, yellow berries, & salted eels. The city walls, a ruined aqueduct, 2 bridges, and a portion of pavement, are almost all the remaining vestiges of anc. magnificence. Antioch was embellished & named by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 301; and though it suffered severely by successive earthquakes, it maintained its importance till taken by the Saracens in 638. Its ancient pop. has been estimated at 400,000, in its most flourishing state. Chrysostom computes the pop. in his time at 200,000, more than one-half of whom were Christians. It was the cap. of a Christian principality from 1098 to 1269, since which time it has progressively declined. Some ruins, about 8 m. S.W.ward, on the S. bank of the Orontes, mark the site of the anc. celeb. grove of Daphne, and Temple of Apollo.

ANTIOCH (BAY OF), a bay of the Mediterr., betw. lat. 35° 50′ and 36° 20′ N., and in lon. about 36° E., overlooked N. and S. by mntns. upwards of 5,000 ft. in height. It is free from rocks, is generally well sheltered, & has deep water almost to the beach. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On its N. side are some ruins descr. as those of Seleucia Pieria, the anc. port of Antioch. The S. side of the bay is formed by C. Possidi.

ANTIOCHETTA, a port of Asia Minor, Karamania, on the Mediterranean, 88 m. S. Konieh.

ANTIOCO, an isl. in the Mediterr., near the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 8 m. long, 3 m. broad. Pop. 2,219. Its soil is fertile, and its cap. of same name, on E. side of the isl., has a small milit. port.

ANTIOQUIA (SANTA FE DE), a town of S. Amer., New Grenada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Cauca, 190 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 4,000. (?) It is the chf. commerc. town in the dep., having an active trade in maize and sugar. There are some gold mines in the vicinity.

ANTIPAROS, or OLIAROS, an isl. of the Grecian Archip., gov. NAXOS, 1½ m. W. Paros, lat. of summit, 36° 59′ 40″ N.; lon. 25° 3′ 27″ E., 10 m. long and 2 m. broad. Pop. 500, mostly occupied in fishing. It is celeb. for a stalactitic cavern near its S. extremity.

ANTI-PAXO, a small uncultivated isl., Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, 1½ m. S.E. Paxo.

ANTIPODES, a small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Gt. Britain in the S. hemisphere. Lat. 49° 32′ S.; lon. 178° 42′ E.

ANTISANA, a volcano of the Andes, Ecuador, 20 m. N.E. Cotopaxi, and 35 m. S.E. Quito, 19,140 ft. in elevation. There is a farm of same name on the mntn. 13,455 ft. above the sea.

ANTI-TAURUS, a mntn.-chain or series of chains, Asiatic Turkey, pashs. Karamania, Sivas, and Erzeroum, extending for some distance parallel to the Taurus chain, whence its name. It commences at Mt. Arjish (anc. *Argæus*), and proceeds N.E.ward into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with offsets from the Caucasus, and separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S. from the region watered by the Kizil-Irmak, and other rivers flowing N. into the Black Sea.

ANTIOCHE PERTUIS, a channel on the W. coast of France, between the isls. Oleron & Ré. Lighthouse, in lat. 46° 2′ 52″ N., lon. 32° 15′ E.

ANTIVARI, a town and the most N. seaport of Albania, sanj. and 14 m. N.W. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Adriatic. Its citadel contains 400 houses, and there are 700 more in the town and suburbs. The harb. is shallow, and admits only small vessels. It exports oil, &c., and its bazaar has 100 retail shops.

ANTOINE (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 5½ m. N.W. St. Marcellin. Pop. 2,007. It takes its name from a celeb. abbey, the church of which is still preserved. There are several vills. in France of same name.

ANTOINE (ST.), on Tilly, a vill. of L. Canada, on rt. b. of the St. Lawrence, 20 m. S.W. Quebec.

ANTOING, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Scheldt, 3 m. S.S.E. Tournay. Pop. 2,152.

ANTON, a riv. of Engl., co. Hants, rises near Overton, flows S.ward, and enters the head of Southampton water, 4 m. W. Southampton. Total course above 30 m. On it are the towns Andover, Whitchurch, and Romsey; from the former of which to the sea it is accompanied by the Andover canal.

ANTONGILL, a bay, E. coast Madagascar, 30 m. long, 20 m. broad, lat. 16° S., lon. 50° E.

ANTONI IN DER HEIDE (ST.), a small town, Rhen. Prussia, Cleves, 17 m. W.N.W. Dusseldorf.

ANTONIA (ST.), a town of Texas, U. S., N. America, on riv. of same name near its source.

ANTONIEN (ST.), a vill. of Switzerl., Grisons, 15 m. N.E. Coire. This vill. gives its name to the adjacent valley, St. Antonienthal.

ANTONIN (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Montauban, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, with tanneries, linen manufacs. and dye-works. Pop. 2,691.

ANTONINA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, on the bay, and 18 m. N.W. Paranagua. It has some trade in manioc, cordage, and timber.

ANTONIO, a fort and harb. of Jamaica, lat. 18° 14′ 40″ N., lon. 76° 31′ W., 23 m. S.E. Anottabay.

ANTONIO (CAPE ST.), forms the W. end of the isl. of Cuba, in the Antilles, lat. 21° 51′ 40″ N.,

long. 84° 58′ N.—II. A headland, Plata confed., S. the Plata estuar. Lat. 36° 20′ S.; lon. 56° 46′ W.

ANTONIO (SAN), or PUERTO MAGNO, a seaport town of Spain, on the W. coast of the isl. Iviza, with a small fort which commands the harbour. Exports fruit, charcoal, and wool. Pop. 3,539.

ANTONIVALD, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Kamenitzbach, 30 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau, with manufs. of fine glass.

ANTOURAH, a town of Syria, on the W. slope of Mt. Lebanon, 14 m. N.N.E. Beyrout.

ANTRAIGUES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 11½ m. W. Privas. Pop. 1,443. Near this is the singular causeway called the *Chaussée-des-Géants*, formed by colonnades of basalt, 700 yards in length.

ANTRAIN, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Rennes. Pop. 567. Manuf. of woollen stuffs, and tanneries.

ANTRIM, the N.E.most co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic, E. the N. Channel dividing it from Scotland, S. and W. the cos. Down and Londonderry; and S.W. Lough Neagh, separating it from cos. Tyrone and Armagh. Area 1,164 sq. m., or 745,177 ac., of which 503,288 are arable, 176,335 uncultivated, 10,358 in plantations, 1,908 in towns, and 53,288 in water (including part of L. Neagh). Inhab. houses in 1841, 47,880. Pop. in ditto, 360,875, exclusive of the towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus. A third part of the surface near the coast is mountainous, and rises in some places to 1,600 ft. in height. In the S.W. much of the soil is boggy. Chief rivers, the Bann, forming the W., and the Lagan, the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N. coast of this co. Property is in large estates, but farms are small. In 1841 the total number of farms was 23,526, and of these 6,855 measured from one acre to five acres each, 4,220 from 15 to 30 acres each, and 1,188 upwards of 30 acres. Most of the inhabs., especially about Belfast, are engaged in spinning linen and cotton yarn, and in weaving. Salmon and other fisheries on the coast are important. Amount of property valued for poor rate, 1,344,775*l.*; of landed property, 474,361*l.* The co. is subdivided into 14 baronies, and 94 pas. Carrickfergus is the cap., but the largest towns are Belfast, Lisburn, and Ballymena. This co. returns 2 members to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1841) 6,410.

ANTRIM, an inland town and pa. of Ireland, in the above co., on Six Mile Water, near its mouth, in L. Neagh, on railway, & 14 m. N.W. Belfast. Area of pa. 8,884 ac. Pop. 5,182; of the town, including Massarene, 2,645. It has two good streets, with a church, several dissenting chapels, an union workhouse, a court-house in which general and petty-sessions are held, and numerous schools. Manufs. of linen, calico, hosiery, and paper; bleaching and malting are carried on here; meal and malt are sent to Belfast by L. Neagh and the Lagan. Mkts. Tu. & Th.; fairs Jan. 1, May 12, Aug. 1, Nov. 12. Near it are Antrim Castle, the seat of Lord Massarene; Shane's Castle, the resid. of the O'Neills, & one of the most perfect of the round towers of Ireland.

ANTRIM, a tnship. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on the Conecheague Creek. Pop. 4,061.

ANTRODOCO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 7½ m. E. Civita Ducale. Pop. 2,600.

ANTWERP, a frontier prov. of Belgium; boundaries N. Holland, S. Brabant, E. Limbourg, W. Flanders. Area 1,094 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 391,113. Surface mostly level; principal rivs. the Scheldt and its affls. the Nethe, and Dyle. In the N. are extensive heaths; elsewhere the soil is fertile. Products comprise corn, hemp, hops, madder, pine timber, and turf. Manufs. comprise lace, cotton, silk, and tobacco. It is divided into the three arronds. of Antwerp, Mechlin, and Turnhout, its chief cities; besides which, the town Lierre is in this province.

ANTWERP (Flem. ANTWERPEN, Fr. ANVERS), a famous fortifd.. city of Belgium, and the centre of its foreign trade, cap. prov. of same name, on r. b. of the Scheldt, and at the termination of railw. from Mechlin, 27 m. N. Brussels. Lat. of cathed. 51° 13′ 2″ N.; lon. 4° 24′ 2″ E. Pop. (1847) 86,000. It has some noble streets, a strong citadel and numerous outworks, a cathedral and town-hall, in both of which are exquisite paintings, an exchange among the finest of Europe, a theatre and athenæum, academies of the fine arts, painting, sciences, & zoology, schools of medicine and navigation, a gallery of sculpture, and a museum of pictures, rich in productions of the Flemish school, & containing many masterpieces of Reubens, botanic garden, public library, with 15,000 vols., numerous hospitals and asylums, and tribunals of assize and commerce. The cathed. is one of the finest specimens of Gothic archit. in the Netherlands, and its noble spire is 403 feet in elev. Its port was greatly improved by Napoleon, who erected two large basins: and ships anchor in the river opposite the city in from 32 to 40 feet water at ebb tide. Chief manufs. silk & cotton hosiery, thread, tape, and linen cloths, calico-printing, embroidery, bleaching, & sugar-refining. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, and the diamond-cutters of this city are celebrated. In 1839, the goods exported from Antwerp were valued at 35,630,000 fr. (1,425,440*l.*); and the imports at 97,960,200 fr. (3,918,408*l.*), of which, goods from England were estimated at 29,939,900 fr., from Russia 14,366,900 fr., from the U. States 8,217,800 fr., and from France 7,630,200 fr. in value. The principal articles imported were coffee to 14,745,500 fr. in value, grain and seeds to 13,936,800 fr., raw sugar to 11,430,800 fr., and woven fabrics to 11,339,100 fr. The leading exports were flax of the value of 9,717,600 fr., woven goods to 6,981,100 fr., refined sugar to 5,550,000 fr., with metals, glass, &c. In the 16th century Antwerp was the richest and most commercial city in Europe, and contained 200,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1576 and in 1585, and by the French in 1792 and 1794. It was the cap. dep. Deux Nethes under the domin. of the French, to whom it again surrendered Dec. 24, 1832. It is the birthpl. of the painters Teniers, Jordaens, and Vandyck, the geographer Ortelius, and the engraver Edelinck. There is regular steam communication between Antwerp, and London and Hull.

ANTWERP, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 20 m. N.E. Watertown. Pop. 3,109.

ANUNGHOY, an isl. of China, in the Canton riv., opposite Tycocktow isl., bounds with Chucupee isl., the entrance of the Boca Tigris, on the E. It was strongly defended by the Chinese during the late war, but, with the rest of the Bogue Forts, its strongholds were taken by the British, Feb. 25, 1841; and its works were subsequently destroyed.

ANWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area, 1820 ac. Pop. 314.

ANWOTH, a pa., Scotl., stewartry & 7 m. W.N.W. Kirkcudbright. Area, 9,000 ac. P. 883. The Rev. Samuel Rutherford was minister of this parish.

ANZA, a riv. of Piedmont, in Ossola, rises on E. side of Monte Rosa, and falls into the Tosa.

ANZARBA, *Cæsarea Augusta*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Adana, on the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*), 35 m. N.E. Adana, and formerly a residence of the Christian princes of Antioch.

ANZASCA (VAL D'), a valley of Piedmont, prov. Domo d'Ossola. It is picturesque in all its extent, and remarkable for its vegetation, its magnif. cascades, & its views of Monte Rosa. The beauty of the women of this valley has been remarked by all travellers. Gold mines have been worked in it since the time of the Romans.

ANZERMA, or ANCERMA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, prov. and 170 m. N.N.E. Popayan, near the river Cauca.

ANZI, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a mountain, 11 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,297.

ANZIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on the railway from Douai to Valenc., 1 m. N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. (1846) 3,132. It is the centre of the greatest coal-works in France, and has iron foundries and glass works.

ANZO (PORTO D'), a small sea-port on the Mediterr., comm. & 34 m. S.S.E. Rome. On a prom. overlooking the port are the ruins of the Roman *Antium*, birthplace of Nero & Caligula.

AOIZ, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. jud. dist. same name on rt. b. of the Irati, 16 m. E.S.E. Pamplona. Pop. 884, chiefly agricultural.

AOSTA, *Augusta Prætoria*, a town of Piedmont, cap. div. on rt. b. of the Dora, 49 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 7,120. It is well built, & its houses are interspersed with gardens, among which are a Gothic cathedral, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and a fine triumphal arch. Trade in cheese, leather, hemp, and wine. A meteorological observatory has recently been established at Aosta, in lat. 45° 44′ 10″ N.; lon. 7° 20′ 12″ 9‴ E. The rich valley of Aosta is celeb. for its mineral and vegetable products; it has immense forests of pines, and extensive mines of iron, copper, lead, and silver, and marble quarries.

AOUSTE, *Augusta*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Drôme, 17 m. S.W. Dié. Pop. 1,255. With oil and paper mills. This was a Roman colony in the time of Augustus.

APALACHICOLA, a bay of Florida, N. America, betw. St. George island and the mainland; the entrance is indicated by a fixed light at the N.W. point of George island.

APAM, a prov. of Africa, Gold Coast, belonging to Holland, with the fort of Lijdzaamheit, in lat. 5° 12′ 30″ N.; lon. 0° 41′ 30″ W. Pop. of dist. estimated at 350 able to bear arms.

APARI, a town in the isl. of Luzon, Philippines, at its N. extremity on the coast.

APATIN, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on lt. b. of the Danube, S. Baja. Pop. 5,390, who trade in hemp, madder, woad, and silk.

APEE, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, about 70 m. S.E. Mallicolo.

APELDOORN, a vill. of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. Guelderland, on the Grift, an affl. of the Yssel, 17 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 750. The cant. has 8,414 inhabs., & extensive paper mills.

APENNINES (Ital. APPENNINO), *Apeninus Mons*, a long chain of mntns. which detaches itself from the Maritime Alps, in about long. 9° E., having a general direction first from W. to E., nearly parallel with the Pennine and Leopontine Alps, from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In about long. 12° E. the chain turns toward the S., & traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length to the Strait of Messina, separating near the S. extremity so as to embrace the gulf of Tarentum. The princip. branch traverses the kgdm. of Naples, separating the waters which flow to the Mediterranean from those which fall into the Adriatic & the Ionian seas. The entire length of the chain is about 800 m. The Apennines often present rounded tops and a uniform crest, whence branches descend to the coasts, between which, valleys, such as that at the mouth of the Tiber, open into extensive plains. But the S. slope of that part of the chain which bounds the gulf of Genoa, is composed of escarpments which rise abruptly from the sea. Among the detached portions of the Apennines are the mntns. of *Piombino* in Tuscany, *Mt. Albano* near Rome, & *Mt. Vesurius* near Naples. M. Bruguière proposes to distinguish the mntns. in Sicily by the name of the Insular Apennines. None of the summits attain the limit of perpetual snow, although snow lies on Monte Corno during 9 months in the year. The culminating point of the Apennines is the *Monte Cavallo* or *Monte Corno*, in the Gran Sasso d' Italia, between Abruzzo Ult. I. and II., 10,154 ft. The other principal summits are *Mt. Cimone*, in the N. Apennines, 6,976 ft., and *Mt. Amaro*, summit of the Monte Majella in the S. Apennines, 9,131 ft., but the chain in general is of much lower elev. The S.W. part of the chain is a vast volcanic region comprising Vesuvius, the only active volcanoe on the continent of Europe, and many thermal springs. On the N. is the volcanic mass of Voltore near Melfi. The constitution of the chain is chiefly calcareous, primary rocks are found only at the two extremities, in Piedmont & Calabria. It is poor in metals; iron occurs in small quantities, & extens. saliferous depôts occur near Cosenza; but the celeb. marble of Carrara, Serravezza & Sienna constitutes the chief riches of the Apennines. Below 3,200 ft. in elev., the flanks of the princip. chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone; but forests are rare in the Apennines. Above 3,200 ft. the mntns. are generally arid & devoid of vegetation.

APENRADE, a sea-port town and bay of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt, on a fiord of same name in the Little Belt, 35 m. N. Schleswig. Lat 55° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 25′ 12″ E. Pop. 4,100. Chief industry in agric. produce, ship-building, and the transport of goods. 76 vessels belong to the port. In 1846, 30 ships from Apenrade entered the ports of Rio de Janeiro & M. Video.

APESTHORPE, or APPLESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Notts., adjoining N. Leverton. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 109.

APICE, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 16 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3,000.

APLERBECK, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, circle and 5 m. E.S.E. Dortmund. Pop. 1,118.

APLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Wragby. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 162.

APOLDA, a town of central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Weimar, on the railw. from Weimar to Berlin. Pop. 4,000. It has mineral springs, and manufs. of hosiery.

APOLLONIA, several ruined cities of antiquity. The remains of one exist a little S. of Laregovi in Macedonia, 35 m. E.S.E. Salonica; & another in Asiatic Turkey is represented by Ulu-Burlu, 44 m. S. by E. Afium Karahissar. [ABOULLONIA.]

APOLOBAMBA, a town of Bolivia, dep. & 165 m. N. La Paz, cap. prov., on a tributary of the Beni.

APPALACHEE, a large open bay, U.S., N. Amer., on the Florida coast, Gulf of Mexico, betw. the rivs. Appalachicola and Suwanee, and having a winding channel with from 8 to 10 ft. water.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, U.S., N. America. That portion of the Alleghanies, extending from

Alabama to Maine. Highest summit, N. Hampshire, 6,000 to 7,000 ft. [ALLEGHANIES.]

APPALACHICOLA, a riv. of the U. S., N. Amer., Florida, formed by the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivs., 40 m. N.W. Tallahassee, whence it flows for 70 m. S.ward into St. George's Sound, G. of Mexico. It is navigable for small vessels throughout its whole course. The Chattahoochee, the largest branch, is navigable for boats nearly 400 m. from the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a town and port on this riv., and which is a considerable cotton mart, frequented by large steam and other vessels.

APPELDORN, a vill. of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circle Cleve. Pop. 1,145.

APPELTERN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 4½ m. S.S.W. Druten. Pop. 2,326.

APPENWEIER, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the railway between Kehl and Carlsruhe, 8 m. E. Kehl. Pop. 1,364.

APPENZELL, a cant. in the N.E. of Switzerl., wholly surrounded by the cant. St. Gall. Area 152 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 54,000. It is subdivided into the Outer and Inner Rhodes, the former having 43,600 inhabs., nearly all Protestants, and the latter 10,400 do., R. Caths. Surface mntnous., especially in the S., where Mt. Sentis has an elev. of 8,232 ft., and the lowest part of the surface is 1,300 ft. in elev. Chief riv. the Sittern which runs through its centre. The inhabs. of Inner Rhodes are mostly agriculturists; in Outer Rhodes, cotton and linen weaving, embroidering, and dyeing, are the princip. branches of industry. Cap. of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell. Pop. 3,200. Cap. of Outer Rhodes, Trogen. Pop. 2,500. Gov. in both subdivisions is vested in a grand council, which meets the assembled pop. once a-year for legislative business. Appenzell holds the 13th place in the Swiss Confed., and contributes 972 men to its army. Chf. towns Trogen, Gais, and Herisau in Outer, and Appenzell in Inner Rhodes.

APPENZELL, a town of Switzer., cap. of Inner Rhodes, in the above cant., on l. b. of the Sittern, 6 m. S. St Gall. Pop. 3,200, mostly R. Catholics. It is dirty and ill-built; has many relig. edifices, a council ho., an arsenal, baths, bleaching grounds, and a trade in linen fabrics.

APPIN, a wild distr. of the Scottish Highlands, Argylesh., on Loch Linnhe, formerly the country of the Stewarts, 26 m. N.W. Inverary.

APPINGEDAM, a town, Netherld's., cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Groningen, on a canal which joins it to the estuary of the Ems, 3 m. distant. Pop. 1,900.

APPLEBY (prob. the anc. *Aballaba*), a municipal bor. & mkt. town of Engl., cap., co. Westmoreld., on the Eden, and in parts of 2 pas., 13 m. S.E. Penrith. Area 19,900 ac. Pop. 2,509. The town is on a hill slope, crowned by a castle, and almost encircl. by the riv., over which an old stone bridge leads to the suburb Bondgate. It is irregularly built, but has many good houses. Chief edifices, the castle (which, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, long held out against the Parl. army, and now belongs to her descendant, the E. of Thanet); the church of St Lawrence, the town & shire halls; a gram. school, founded in 1574, having a rev. of 216*l.* per ann. with 5 scholarships at Queen's Coll., Oxf., and a right to send candidates for Lady Hastings' 5 exhibs. in same coll.; and St. Anne's Hosp. for 13 widows, founded in 1654 by Lady Pembroke; rev. in 1823, 511*l.* 12s. 6d. Previous to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised, it sent 2 mem. to the H. of C. It is the seat of the assizes for the co., and of quarter and petty sessions. The corp. rev., arising mostly from toll on corn, averages 360*l.* Mkt., Sat.; fairs, Whitsun-eve, Jun. 10, & Aug. 10.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, on the Ermine sta., 5½ m. N.N.W. Glandford Bridge. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 505.—III. a pa., cos. Derby & Leicester, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashby. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 1,075. It has a grammar school, founded in 1697.

APPLECROSS, a very extens. marit. pa., Scotl., co. Ross, comprising most part of the penins. betw. Lochs Torriden and Carron. Pop. of pa. 2,861. It is intersected by many arms of the sea. Only about 2,000 ac. of its area are under cultivation, and 300 sq. m. are estim. to be unfit for culture. The bay has a tolerable anchorage.

APPLEDORE, a small seaport, Engl., co. Devon, pa. Northam., on the Torridge, at its mouth in Barnstaple bay, 2½ m. N. Bideford. It is resorted to in summer as a bathing-place, and has a harb. subordinate to the port of Barnstaple.—II. a mkt. town and pa., co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Tenterden. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 561. Mkt., Tues.; fairs, 4th of Jan. and 4th Monday in June.

APPLEDRAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.W. Chichester. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 156.

APPLEDURWELL, a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Godshill, 7 m. S.S.E. Newport. A noble mansion here, built by Sir R. Worsley, contains a fine collection of paintings and antiquities.

APPLEGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.E. Dumfries, on l. b. of the Annan. Estimated area 11,500 ac. Pop. 857.

APPLESHAW, a pa., Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. E.S.E. Ludgershall. Area 850 ac. Pop. 362. It has large sheep fairs on May 23 and Nov. 4.

APPLETON, sev. pas., Engl.—I. co. Berks, on the r. b. of the Thames, 4 m. N.W. Abingdon. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 496.—II. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Castle Rising.—III. (*le Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. W.N.W., New Malton. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 944.—IV. (*on Wisk*), same co. and riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Yarm. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 559.

APPLING, co. U. S., N. Amer., in S. of Georgia sta. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 2,052, of whom 1,755 are slaves. Surface level. Soil light.

APPOLONIA, a petty kingd. of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about lat 5° N., and betw. lon. 2° 20′ & 3° 20′ W. Pop. estim. at 30,000. In recent evidence before parl., it was represented as a "little Ashantee on the beach;" and the re-occupation by the British of their dismantled fort of Appolonia, in lat. 4° 59′, lon. 2° 37′ W., was strongly recommended for checking the atrocious barbarities of its chief.—*Cape Appolonia* is in lat. 4° 58′ 45″ N., lon. 2° 35′ 5″ W.

APPOMATTOX, a riv., U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, which after an E.ward course of 120 m. joins James riv. at City Point. It is navigable by vessels of 100 tons up to its falls at Petersburg.

APRICENA & APRIGLIANO, two towns of Naples; the former, prov. Capit., 23 m. N.N.W. Foggia, with 4,560 inhabs.; the latter, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. cant., on a mntn., 6½ m. S.E. Cosenza. Pop. 1,000.

APS, *Alba Augusta*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S. Privas. Formerly important, and has many Roman antiquities.

APSLEY (RIVER), East Australia, N. of the colony of New South Wales, rises near lat. 31° S., and lon. 151° 40′ E., flows generally E.ward, and enters the ocean under the name of M'Leay riv., 40 m. N. by E. Port Macquarrie.—(*Strait*), Timor Sea, is between Melville and Bathurst isls., off the N. coast of Australia. Length 46 m., breadth varies from 1½ to 4 m.; and depth of channel from 8 to 24 fathoms. Shore on both sides low, and bordered by a thick belt of mangroves. A

British settlement, afterwards abandoned, was formed at Fort Douglas, on this strait, in 1824.

APSHERON, a penins., Russian dom., Georgia, extends for 40 m. into the Caspian Sea, and terminates in C. Apsheron, lat. 40° 12′ N., lon. 50° 20′ E. It forms the E. extremity of the Caucasian chain, and is of calcareous formation. Its soil is impreg. with sulph. and inflam. gas, and it is famous as the place of the sacred flame, so highly venerated by the fire-worshippers of Asia. [ATESHGA.] About 237,000 poods of black naphtha, and 864 do. of white naphtha, are obtained annually in this peninsula, besides 1,000 poods of saffron, 300 do. of madder, and 150,000 do of salt. On its S. coast is the port of Baku.

APT, *Apta Julia*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Calavon, 29 m. E.S.E. Avignon. Pop. (1846) 4,377. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a curious cathedral, & many Roman antiquities, with manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, and confectionary. It was embellished by Cæsar, whence its surname *Julia*.

APULIA, or PUGLIA, an anc. prov. of S. Italy, one of the princip. divis. of Great Greece, now forming the three Neapolitan provs. Capitanata, Bari, Otranto, and part of Basilicata. A portion of the territ. is still called La Puglia.

APURE, a riv. Columbia, and one of the chief tributaries of the Orinoco, rises in the Andes of New Granada, near lat. 7° N., and lon. 72° W., flows generally E.ward, and joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40′ N., and lon. 66° 45′ W. Affls., including the Portuguesa & Guarico, are mostly from the N. On it are the towns Nutrias and San Fernando. —*The Apurimac* river, Peru, is a head stream of the Ucayale.

AQUAMBO, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of the river Volta, with a town of same name.

AQUAPIM, a marit. state of Africa, Upp. Guinea, in about lat. 6° N., and lon. 0°, having S. the Gulf of Guinea. Soil rather barren near the coast, but fertile inland. It is, however, very little cultivated, and the inhabs. live mostly on yams and dried fish. They have some domestic manufs., but most of the woven fabrics in use are of English manufacture, and are paid for in palm oil and gold dust.

AQUARA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 16½ m. S.S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,030.

AQUILA, a fortfd. and episcop. city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Ult., on the Aterno, 58 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. 8,000. This is one of the best built and most commercial cities in the kgdm. It was much injured by earthquakes in 1688, 1703, and 1706, on its re-construction only 1 bastion of the anc. fortif. was preserved; it has manufs. of linens and 6 yearly fairs. Aquila was built by the emperor Frederick II., from the ruins of the ancient *Amiternum*, the birthplace of Sallust, some vestiges of which city are still traceable.

AQUILEJA, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Triest, circ. Goriza, at the head of the Adriatic, 22 m. W.N.W. Triest. Pop. 1,600. In the time of the Romans, this was the centre of commerce betw. the N. and S. of Europe, its pop. was reckoned at 10,000 before it was taken and burned by Attila. It was then called the *second Rome*, and the Emperor Augustus often resided in it. Many remains of antiquity are found in its vicinity.

AQUINO, *Aquinum*, a town and bishop's see of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 5 m. N.E. Pontecorvo. Pop. 1,100. Birth-pl. of Juvenal & of T. Aquinas.

ARABAT, a fortress of the Crimea, on the sea of Azov, 70 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. It was originally fortified by the Turks.

ARABGIR, a thriving town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, cap. dist. near the Euphrates, and on the route betw. Trebizond and Aleppo, 135 m. S.S.W. Trebizond. It is enclosed by a forest of fruit-trees, and is reputed to have 6,000 houses, 4,800 being occupied by Mohammedans, & 1,200 by Armenians. The latter are mostly engaged in the manufs. of cotton goods from British yarn. In 1835, they had nearly 1,000 looms at work.

ARABIA (*Arabistan* of the Turks), the most westerly of the three great peninsulas of S. Asia, between lat. 12° 40′ & 34° N., & lon. 32° 30′ & 60° E. Bounded N. by Turkey in Asia, E. by the Persian gulf and the Gulf of Oman, S. by the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean, and W. by the Red Sea. On the N.E. it is connected with Egypt by the isthmus of Suez, & is divided in two parts by the Tropic of Cancer. Length from N. to S. about 1,500 m.; average breadth, 800 m.; its area would therefore be 1,200,000 square m. Pop. estimated at from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000. Ptolemy subdivided the country into *A. Petræa*, "the stony;" *A. Felix*, "Araby the blest;" and *Arabia Deserta*; the first comprising its N.W. portion, with the peninsula of Sinai between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah; the second, the territory along the W. and S. coasts; and the last, all the rest of its extent; but this partition is unknown to the inhabs. and to Arab geographers. Its native subdivisions are the *Bahr-el-Tour-Sinai* (Desert of Mount Sinai), in the N.W.; the *Hedjaz* (Land of Pilgrimage), *Tehama* and *Yemen*, along the Red Sea; *Hadramaut*, skirting the Indian Ocean; *Oman* (comprising the Muscat dominions), at its E. extremity; *El-Hassa-Lachsa*, or Bahrein, on the Persian Gulf; and lastly, *Nedjed*, comprising all the centre of the peninsula. The great desert zone, which stretches through Africa and Asia, consisting of the Sahara, a large part of Egypt and of Persia, Beloochistan, W. Afghanistan, N.W. India, most part of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, comprises also the greater part of Arabia, on which account much of the country is unknown. Its centre, in so far as explored by Europeans, is found to be a table-land, attaining in some places an elev. of 8,000 feet, sloping N.E., from a mountain chain prolonged from the Syrian Lebanon down to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, whence another chain extends N.E. parallel with the ocean as far as Oman. Granite, flanked by limestone, forms the basis of these mountains, which are in general from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, but the peak of Jebelokkdar in Oman, is 6,000 feet in elevation. All N., from Hedjaz to the Euphrates, is a continuous plain of moving sands, and a similar region occupies most of the S. half of the peninsula; mountain ranges in various directions traverse the central plateau, and the S.E. coast is lined by mountains of 5,000 feet in elevation; the shores are generally bare and uninviting, and a deficiency of water is almost universal; but wherever a small river irrigates the soil, there is a most luxuriant vegetation. The climate is the driest in the world; the dry season is prolonged during the entire year in the level parts; and the rainy season, which in general lasts from the middle of June to the end of September, and in Oman from November to the middle of February, occurs only in December and January in the N. deserts. The heat is excessive in the plains, but temperate in the mountainous regions of Yemen and Hadramaut, and the winters are rigorous in the elevated regions of Nedjed. The *Simoom* or *Samiel*, the hot wind of the desert, blows from the interior towards the coast in all

directions. Vegetable products comprise maize, wheat, barley, millet, indigo, tobacco, the finest coffee, cotton, sugar, spices, tamarinds, dates, and numerous other fruits, balm, acacia, and various gums, resins, and drugs. Some valuable woods are produced, but Arabia has no forest, properly so called. The horse, which has been carefully bred here for several thousand years, forms an important branch of traffic. The wild ass of the desert is renowned for size & strength. The camel is the principal beast of burden, and the breed of Oman is celebrated for its beauty and fleetness; oxen, sheep, goats, and buffaloes are the other domestic animals. Mineral products are little known, but understood to comprise the onyx, emerald, basalt, blue alabaster, iron, and silver. The inhabitants settled around the coast appear to have a distinct origin from the Bedwins or true Arabs, who are the traditionally reputed descendants of Ishmael, and wander with their flocks and herds, dwelling in tents, and subsisting partly by plunder. The Wahhabees, who form a distinct sect of Mohammedans, occupy the interior of the country, having subjected a great portion of it to their dominion at the commencement of the present century. Their capital is at Der'ayyah. Agricultural processes are very rude, and manufs. perhaps at a lower ebb than in any other semi-civilized country. The Bedwin women weave hair tent-covers, and bags; and coarse linen and woollen fabrics, rude matchlocks, lance heads, and other arms, copper and tinned vessels, are made on the W. and S. coasts, mostly by foreigners. In Oman, silk and cotton turbans, sashes, woollen and hair cloaks, canvass, arms, earthen jars, and gunpowder, are made; but most other manufactured goods are obtained from abroad, in return for the native produce. In spite of the backward condition of the pop., the trade of Arabia is considerable, and large quantities of merchandise are brought by caravans and by sea from all the surrounding countries, partly for internal consumption, & partly for distribution among the numerous pilgrims and merchants who resort to the holy cities Mecca & Medina. Mocha and Loheia are centres of a large coffee trade. Muscat has lately risen to eminence as an entrepôt for the trade with India & the Persian Gulf, and dows or ships of a superior kind are built there, which occasionally perform voyages to India. Jiddah or Djidda, the port of Mecca, is the other principal commercial town. A part of Arabia is under Egyptian rule; other parts compose the imamats of Muscat and Yemen, the first-named of which is a dominion of some consequence. The rest of the country is shared among an uncertain number of petty states. The gov. of the Bedwins is strictly patriarchal in each of the numerous tribes. The religion of the country is Islamism, which had its origin here towards the end of the 6th century, replacing the Sabaism and Judaism which had previously been the prevailing forms of worship. The Arabic language, called vulgar, to distinguish it from that of the Koran, is used over all the N. of Africa, and extends even to the S.E. of Asia, being among the most widely spread on the globe. The literary Arabic is still used in the liturgy of all Mussulmans. It was long the language of the sciences, arts, and civilisation, and its literature is the richest of all the anc. nations of the East. Literature & the arts are now almost unknown to the present semi-barbarous race of inhabitants. For further details see *Jomard, Histoire de l'Egypte, sous Moh. Aly, Paris*, 1847, & *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*

ARACAN, or ARRACAN, a British prov. of Further-India, presid. Bengal, extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, betw. lat. 16° & 22° 30′ N., & lon. 92° & 94° E., having E. the Burmese dom., from which it is separated by a high mntn. range, and N. the British dist., Chittagong. Area estim. at 16,500 sq. m. Pop. (1839) 247,765. Coast swampy and very unhealthy, but there are many good harbours, and large isls. Chief rivs. the Aracan, Myoo, Aeng, & Sandoway, all in some degree navigable. Forests very extensive. Chief products, rice, indigo, cotton, timber, salt, oil, buffalo hides and horns, ivory, tobacco, silk, and fruits exported to Bengal and Chittagong, in return for betel, and British and Indian manufs. Iron, coal, & naphtha are found along the coast. Aracan is subdivided into the dists. of Akyab, Ramree, Aeng, and Sandoway; chief town, Aracan; chief military station, Kyouk Phyoo. This prov. was conquered by the Burmese in 1784, and taken from them by the British in 1824.—*Aracan*, the cap. town of this prov., is situated on a branch of the Kuladyne riv., 50 m. from the bay of Bengal. Lat. 20° 35′ N.; lon. 93° 15′ E. It stands enclosed by low hills and marshes, and has fortifications, an anc. palace, and numerous pagodas. Next to Akyab, it is the chief mart in the prov. for British manufs. and Pegu silks. In 1839-40, its dist. had a pop. of 136,019 persons, and yielded a public revenue of 32,956*l*.—*Aracan or Kuladyne River*, rises in the Burmese dom. lat. 23° N., and lon. 94° E., and after a generally southward course of 200 m., enters the bay of Bengal in Aracan, 15 m. N.E. Akyab. It is navigable in its latter part for vessels of 250 tons burden.

ARACATI, a small town of Brazil, prov. and 75 m. S.E. Ceara, on the Jaguaribe, near its mouth in the Atlantic, with a consid. trade. Pop. 1,600.

ARACENA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. Huelva, 33 m. N.W. Sevilla. Pop. 4,370.

ARAD (OLD), (Germ. Alt-Arad), a town of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Maros, 59 m. E.S.E. Szegedin, cap. co., with a citadel, and 14,000 inhabs., including many opulent Jews; it is a Greek bishop's see, and has a gymnasium & a seminary for teachers, manuf. of tobacco, a large trade in corn, & the greatest cattle market in Hungary. It was formerly strongly fortified.

ARAD (NEW), (Germ. Neu Arad), a town of Hungary, on l. b. of the Maros, opp. Alt Arad. Pop. 4,000. It was fortfd. by Prince Eugène of Savoy.

ARAFAT (MOUNT), a hill in Arabia, 16 m. E. Mecca, and a principal object of Mohammedan pilgrimage to that city.

ARAFURA (Sea of). N. of Australia. [PAPUA].

ARAGON (KGDM. OF), one of the provs. into which, previous to 1833, the Spanish monarchy was divided, is situated at the N.E. of the peninsula, betw. lat. 40° 2′ and 42° 54′ N., and lon. 2° 10′ W.,* & 1° 45′ E., bound. N. by the Pyrenees, E. by Catalonia and part of Valencia, S. Valencia and part of Castilla Nueva, W. Navarra, and Castilla. Pop. (1845) 596,066, cap. Zaragoza. It is divided into the provs. of Huesca, Teruel, & Zaragoza. This territory is covered with elev. mntns., the highest of which is Mt. Perdido, 11,274 ft. Its climate cold in the mntns., is mild & even warm in the valleys. The soil is very fertile, but agriculture is defective. Chief products, wheat, barley, maize, wine, and olives; the mntns. furnish excellent pasture, the wool is of first quality, and minerals are abundant. The kgdm. of Aragon was founded in 1034, and was united to the crown of Castile by Ferdinand the Catholic, who married Isabella in 1474.

ARAGON (RIV. OF), a riv. of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing through Navarre, joins the Ebro opposite Alfaro, after a S.W. course of 80 m. Chief affluent the Arga. On it are the towns Verdun and Sanguesa.

ARAGON (IMP. CANAL OF), Spain, Aragon, extends in the direction of the Ebro, from Tudela, to near Sastago and Tauste. Length opened 80 m., average width, 69 ft., depth, 9 ft. It is mostly lined by massive high walls, is navigable for boats of from 60 to 80 tons, and crosses the Jalon river by an aqueduct 4,800 ft. in length. Begun by Charles V. in 1528; it remained in an unfinished state for nearly 200 years. It is now in active operation, but the rev. in 1841-1844 was considerably under the expenditure.

ARAGONA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 7½ m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 6,530. It has an old castle, with fine paintings, and antiquities. Near it is the curious mud volcano of Maccaluba.

ARAGUAYA, a large riv. of Brazil, rises in the Serra Sciada, with many branches. Lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 51° 30′ W.; flows northward between the provs. Goyaz and Matto Grosso, and joins the Tocantins at San Joao, after a total course of at least 1,000 m., about the middle of which it separates into 2 arms, inclosing the isl. Santa Anna, 200 m. in length. The E. branch is called the Furo.

ARAKHOVA, a vill. of Greece. gov. Bœotia, on the S. decliv. of Mt. Parnassus, 15 m. W.N.W. Lebadea.

ARAL, an inland sea of Asia, Kirghiz territ., between lat. 43° & 47° N., & lon. 58° & 61° 30′ E., & the most extens. lake in the E. hemisphere next to the Caspian, from which it is distant 200 m. E. Area estim. at 23,300 sq. m. Estim. height above the Caspian, 117 feet. It is shallow, contains numerous isls., and receives the Oxus and Jaxartes on the S. and E.; but as it has no outlet, it is kept at its level solely by the evaporation from its surface. Its water is salt; coasts flat and sandy, & destitute of towns.

ARAMENGO, an anc. town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. Asti. Pop. 1,080.

ARAMON, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, 15 m. E.N.E. Nimes. Pop. (1846) 2,640, with manufs. of saltpetre, &c.

ARAN, a valley of Spain, prov. Lerida, surrounded by the elevated summits of the Pyrenees, and liable to dangerous avalanches.

ARANDA-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, cap. jud. dist. same name, Old Castile, prov., and 48 m. S. Burgos, on rt. b. of the Duero. Pop. 4,122. It was in anc. times a fortification of some importance, & still retains part of its walls, which were made available in the late civil wars.

ARANJUEZ, *Ara-Jovis*, a town and royal residence of Spain, on l. b. of the Tagus, N. Castile, prov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Madrid. Elev. 1,640 ft. Ordinary pop. 3,639. As a place of recreation for the court, this town combines all that is useful and agreeable; palaces, hotels, cafés, and numerous public gardens, spacious streets, & elegant squares, theatres, and bull-rings. It has also an hospital, and institution for public instruction.

ARANSAS, a sea-port town of Texas, U. S., N. Amer., co. Refugio, on a headland projecting into the bay of Aransas, about 75 m. S.W. Matagorda.

ARANYOS, a riv. of Austria, Transylv., which passes Thorneburg, & joins the Maros on left. —II. a town of Hungary, N.W. Buda. Pop. 1,800.

ARAPILES, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Salamanca. Pop. 336. This was the scene of the sanguinary engagement called the battle of Salamanca, in which the allies under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont, 22d July 1812.

ARARAT, MOUNT (Turkish *Agri Dagh*, Armen. *Masis*), a famous mntn. of Armenia, and the culminating point of W. Asia, at the junction of the Russian, Turkish, & Persian empires, on the N.W. border of the prov. Azerbijan, 85 m. N.N.W. Khoi. Lat. of princip. summit 39° 42′ N.; lon. 44° 35′ E. The 2 peaks Agri dagh and Allah dagh, attain and surpass the limit of perpetual snow. The N.W. peak is the highest, and, acc. to Prof. Parrot of Dorpat, 17,210 ft. above the sea. There are abundant traces of volcanic action on and around this cone. Ararat is commonly held to be the place where the ark rested after the flood; but local tradition assigns the place of this occurrence also to Mt. Joody, about 170 m. S.W., and immed. above the plain of Mesopotamia, and the same distinction is claimed for several other heights in Asia.

ARAS, *Araxes*, a riv. of Armenia, rises in the Turkish pash. Erzeroum, near lat. 41° 30′ N., & lon. 41° 10′ E.: flows eastward, dividing the territories of Russia and Persia, and joins the Kur, within the Russ. dom., 60 m. W. of its mouth in the Caspian. Total course upwards of 500 m., very rapid, but often fordable. Chief affls. Arpa-Chai & Kara-Su. On it are the towns of Abbasabad and Terri-Kala.

ARATICA, one of the Society isls., Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 26′ S.; lon. 145° 39′ 46″ W., and 8 m. in length by 5 m. across.

ARAUCANIA, an indep. territ. of S. Amer., betw. lat. 37° and 39° S., and lon. 70° and 75° W., having E. the Andes, W. the Pacific O., and N. and S. the territ. of Chile. Estim. area 28,000 sq. m. Surface mntnous. Chief rivs. the Biobio on the N., and the Valdivia on the S. frontier. No aboriginal race in America has so boldly & successfully resisted Europeans as the Araucanians, who are still indep. of the Chileans, though the latter claim the nominal sovereignty of their country. They are chiefly employed in rearing live stock, but have some manufs., & possessed various useful arts before their intercourse with the Spaniards. The country is divided into 4 tetrarchies or districts, each having a governor. Their form of government is a mixture of democracy and aristocracy.

ARAUCO, a marit. fortress of Chile, on the bay of Arauco, 35 m. S.S.W. Concepcion, built to restrain the incursions of the Araucanians.—II. a dist. of the dep. La Rioja, Plata Confederation.

ARAVARCOURCHY, a town of Brit. India, presid Madras, dist. Coimbra, 54 m. S.W. Trichinopoly.

ARBE, the most N. of the Dalmatian isls., Adriatic, on the coast of Croatia. Lat. 44° 47′ N.; lon. 14° 51′ E. Pop. 3,500. The town Arbe, on its S. coast, has 1,100 inhabs., & is a bishop's see.

ARBIL, or ERBIL, *Arbela*, a town, of Asiat. Turkey, pash. & 40 m. E. by S. Mosul. Pop. 6,000. The mod. town, enclosed by a bastioned brick wall, mounting some cannon, is on a mound 60 or 70 ft. in ht., at the foot of which is a ruined suburb. It has some large mosques, baths, and bazaars. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final and decisive victory over Darius, B.C. 331.—II. *Arbela of Galilee*, Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid (Arab. *Irbil*), is on the W. side of the L. of Tiberias, 3½ m. N.W. Tiberias; adjoining are some remarkable caverns. —A vill. E. of the Jordan, 28 m. S.E. Tiberias, is also called Arbela.

ARBIRLOT, a marit. pa., Scotl., co. Forfar, 2 m. W. Arbroath. Estim. area, 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,045. On the riv. Elliot is Kelly Castle, the property of Ld. Panmure, sole propr. of the pa.

ARBOGA, a town of Sweden, len and 30 m. S.W. Westerås. Pop. 1,747. It is famous for

its beer, and has an active general and transit trade with Stockholm, by the Arboga riv. and Mælar lake.—The *Arboga Canal* unites the lakes Mælar and Hielmar.

ARBOIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., on the Cuisance, 6 m. N.E. Poligny, elev. 940 ft. Pop. (1846) 6,370. It has flatting mills, manufs. of earthenware and paper, and several Roman and middle age remains.

ARBON, *Arbor Felix*, a town of Switzerl., cant. Thurgau, 15 m. S.E. Constance, on its lake, with 1,000 inhabs., employed in cotton manufactures.

ARBORFIELD, a pa. Engl., co. Berks, on the Loddon, 4 m. W.S.W. Oakingham. Pop. 300. Cattle fair, Oct. 5.

ARBORIO, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. dist., prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. 1,200.

ARBOS, a town of Spain, on rt. b. of the Foix, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Tarragóna. Pop. 1,200. It was burned by the French in 1808, in revenge for its brave resistance.

ARBROATH or ABERBROTHWICK, a parl. bor., seaport, & pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, at the mouth of the Brothwick, in the North Sea, 16 m. N.E. Dundee, and 15 m. E.S.E. Forfar, with both of which it is connected by railway. Estim. area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. of do., 8,707: of parl. bor., 14,568. The town, a good deal enlarged of late, has a handsome town-house, a prison, academy, public library, & a signal tower, communicating with the Bell Rock light-house, 12 m. distant. Harbour protected by a pier, admits in general only vessels of 100 tons, but the construction of a new harb. was begun in 1841. Reg. shipping of port (1847), 7,810 tons. Customs rev. (1846), 6,572*l.* Arbroath has manufs. of Osnaburghs, brown linens, canvas, &c., with spinning mills & bleaching works. Inhab. houses, 3,380; estim. value of real property (1843), 17,314*l.*; corp. rev. (1843-4), 1,769*l.* Mkt., Sat.; fairs, Jan. 31, third Wed. in June, and July 18. It unites with Inverbervie, Forfar, &c., in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 332. The celeb. "Abbey of Aberbrothock," founded about 1178, is now a picturesque ruin.

ARBUS, a vill., isl. of Sardinia, prov. Iglesias, 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. Pop. with comm. 2,860, employed in adjacent lead mines, and manufactures of cloth.

ARBUTHNOT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Bervie, 8 m. S.W. Stonehaven. Estim. area 9,890 ac., two-thirds cultivated. Pop. 1,015.

ARC, a riv. of the Sard. States, rises in Mt. Iseran, and joins the Isere near Aiguebelle, after a N.W. course of 40 m. It passes the towns Lanslebourg, St. Jean de Maurienne, & Aiguebelle.—II. a riv. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Etang de Berre, after a W. course of about 30 m.—III. vills. of France, deps. Doubs, Haute Saône, and Côte-d'-or.

ARCACHON (BASSIN D'), a bay of France formed by the ocean, on the coast of the dep. Gironde. It is much frequented by foreigners, who there load cargoes of resin and pitch. The riv. Legre falls into this bay. On its S. side is the Port de la Teste, which communicates by railway with Bordeaux.

ARC-EN-BARROIS, an anc. town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Chaumont on the Anjou. Pop. 1,536, who manuf. woollens.

ARCADIA, an anc. prov. of Greece, in the centre of the Morea, now divided into the deps. of Mantinea and Gortynos. The country is mountainous, and affords excellent pasturage.

ARCE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 10½ m. S.S.W. Sora. Pop. 4,356.

ARCENE, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1,250.

ARCHAIG (LOCH), a beautiful lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, 1 m. W. Loch Lochy. Length about 17 m.; breadth from 1 to 1½ m. It is highly picturesque, though little visited by tourists.

ARCHANGEL, a gov. in the N.E. of European Russia, betw. lat. 61° and 71° N., and lon. 29° & 68° E.; comprising most part of Russ. Lapland, and all the country W. of the Ural mntns., and N. of the govs. Vologda and Olonetz, with the isls. Waigatz, Dolgoi, & Novaia-Zémlia; & having W. Olonetz, Uleaborg, and Lapland, and N. the White Sea and Arctic Ocean. Estim. area 322,500 sq. m., and pop. (1846) 253,000. It nearly surrounds the White Sea, and is watered by the rivs. Petchora, Mezen, Dwina, Onega, Pinega, Outcha, &c. In the N. the rivs. are ice-bound from Oct. to May. Surface mntnous. in the N., flat and marshy in the S., and abounding in excellent pasturage. Very little corn is raised, but a good deal of hemp and flax, which, with timber, cordage, matting, leather, tallow, pitch, turpentine, and potash, form the principal exports. Forests very extensive; and the inhabitants are mostly occupied in hunting and fishing. Near Kholmagory excellent cattle are reared; and around Archangel they manuf. coarse linens, & engage in ship-building. The pop., originally Finnish, is now mostly Russian: the Samoyedes in the N.E. number only from 6,000 to 7,000 persons. Chief towns, Archangel the cap., Chenkoursk, Onega, Mezen, Cola, Pinega, and Kholmogory, each of which gives name to a district.

ARCHANGEL, or ARKHANGEL, an archiepiscopal and commercial city of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on rt. b. of the Dwina, near its mouth, in the White Sea, & in lat. 64° 32′ 8″ N.; lon. 40° 33′ E. Pop. 25,000, or according to Balbi (1844) only 10,500. It is built of wood; the great market, built of stone, and the offices of the military marine, are its princip. constructions. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, with 9 professors, a gymnasium, a school of navig., & a magnetic observatory. Archangel is the seat of a dep. of the Russian military marine, & has an extens. company established for commerce and herring fishing. It was the only place of marit. commerce in the empire previous to the founding of St. Petersburg, after which it began to decline; yet it has always retained the trade of Siberia, and a great part of Eur. Russia, and its merchants extend their negotiations to the frontiers of China. Owing to the rigour of the climate, its port is open only from July to Sept. Chief imports, colonial goods, salt, woollens, and hardwares. Total value of exports in 1841, 575,780*l.*—of which those to Gt. Britain amounted to 431,172*l.*, and those to Holland to 76,804*l.* In 1842, 212 vessels entered the port with cargoes to amount of 18,384*l.*, and left with other cargoes to value of 427,789*l.*

ARCHANGEL (NEW), Russ. America. [SITKA.]

ARCHANGELSK (MALO), a town of Russia in Europe, gov. & 85 m. S.E. Orel. Pop. 1,500.—II. gov. Olonetz, and 55 m. N.E. Kargopol.

ARCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N. W. Murcia, with extensive warm baths (temp. 126° Fahr.), and Roman antiquities.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 33 m. N. Malaga. Pop. 7,611.—II. a town of S. America, Ecuador, 90 m. E.S.E. Quito.

ARCHIPELAGO, a term formerly applied exclusively to the islands of the Egean sea, but now to any collection of contiguous isls. The Grecian

archip. consists of all the isls. between continental Greece and Asia Minor, belonging partly to the kgdm. of Greece, and partly to Turkey, the principal being Naxos, Paros, Milo, Tinos, Lemnos, Thasos, Mytilene, Scio, Cos, and Rhodes. For the other archips., see their several prefixes, as the Asiatic or Eastern Archip., the Mergui Archip., &c.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. arrond. on the Aube, 16 m. N. by E. Troyes. Pop. (1846) 2,665. It is pretty well built, has manufs. of cotton stockings and yarn, and is an entrepôt for iron, and for the wooden wares made in the Vosges. On 20th March, 1814, Napoleon defeated a division of the Allied army near this place.

ARCO, a town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. and 8 m. W. Roveredo, on the Sarca, with 2,100 inhabs., an old castle, and manufactures of silk.

ARCOLA, an anc. town of Piedmont, prov. Levante, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 2,350.

ARCOLE, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. & 15 m. E.S.E. Verona, on the Alpone, an affl. of the Adige. Pop. 1,600. Arcole is celebrated for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, 17th November 1796.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, cap. jud. dist. same name, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Cadiz, on an elevated rock near the rt. b. of the Guadelete. Pop. 11,272. It was formerly strongly fortified, but now only part of its walls remain. Chief manufs., tanned leather, which is celeb. in the country, and the first established in Andalucia; thread, and ropes. There are several vills. in Spain and Portugal named ARCOS.

ARCOT (NORTH and SOUTH), two contig. marit. dists. of British India, presid. Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon river on the S. to the frontier of the Nellore dist., on the N. and E. of Cuddapah, Mysore, and Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. United area, 12,700 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 1,057,000. Surface low near the sea, inland hilly, with extens. jungles. Chief rivers the Coleroon and Palaur; and on the N.E. coast is the Pulicat lake. A good deal of rice and other grains is raised, and many piece goods were formerly made here, but these are now superseded by European fabrics. Land rev. (1837) 385,108*l.*; total rev. 468,625*l.* Chief city and towns, Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore.—*Arcot*, a city, cap. dist. N. Arcot, and formerly the cap. of the Carnatic prov., on the Palaur, 64 m. W. by S. Madras. It is enclosed by walls; has some fine mosques, tombs, and a ruined palace of its former nabobs. The ramparts of a former fort still remain, and protect the city from the inundations of the river.

ARCS (LES), *Castrum de Arcubus*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 5 m. S. Draguignan, near the Argens. Pop. 1,910.

ARCTIAS, a small isl. of the Black Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, 2 m. W.N.W. Kerahsun.

ARCTIC OCEAN, or NORTHERN ICY SEA, is that part of the Ocean which extends from the Arctic circle, lat. 66° 30′ N., to the N. pole; it bathes the whole of the N. coasts of Europe, Asia, and America, and commun. on the N.W. of Europe with the Atlantic; on the N.E. of Asia with the Pacific by Behring Strait. It forms the White Sea in Europe, and the gulfs of Kara, Obi, and Yenisei, in Siberia; in N. Amer., where it takes the name of the Polar Sea, it forms Baffin Bay. The principal rivs. which flow into the Arctic Ocean are the Obi, Yenisei, Anbara, Lena, and Kolima, in Asia, and the Mackenzie, in Amer. Its chief isls. are Spitzbergen, the Loffoden isls., Kalgouef, Waigatz, and Novaia-Zemlia, in Europe; the isls. of New Siberia in Asia; and the polar Archipelago, in Amer. During winter ice extends in every direction round the pole, covering a space of from 3,000 to 4,000 m. in diam.; & even during the 4 months of summer, the surface of this sea is at the freezing-point. Icebergs and fields of ice are continually drifting southwards into the Atlantic,—the former sometimes extending to 100 m. in length, and from 25 to 30 m. in diam. The coast-line of the Arctic Ocean in Asia & Europe, has been pretty well ascertained by English and Russian navigators. Scoresby in 1822, traced the E. coast of Greenland as far as lat. 79° N.; and Cook, Hearne, Parry, Franklin, Back, Ross, Lyon, Richardson, Dease, Simpson, and Beechey, have made known most part of the coast-line in N. Amer., although no practicable N.W. passage has yet been discovered. Sir E. Parry, in 1827, penetrated as far N. as lat. 82° 45′ 15″, which is, doubtless, the highest lat. yet attained in this ocean. (*Geog. Journ.*, vols. ii., v., viii., ix., x., &c.)

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, a region of N. America, between Hudson Sea and the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The E. portion rises steep from the shore, the interior is unknown, and the W. portion is called the "*Barren Grounds.*" The whole region is nearly destitute of wood, but its surface is covered by low hills.

ARCUEIL, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 3 m. S. Paris, on the railw. from Paris to Sceaux. Pop. (1846) 2,174. A fine aqueduct, constructed by Mary de Medicis, conveys water from Rungis to Paris. There is also the remns. of a Rom. aq.

ARCY-SUR-CURE, a vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 14 m. S.E. Auxerre, with 1,495 inhabs., and near some stalactitic caverns of great beauty.

ARD (LOCH), a small and fine lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. and 2 m. W. Aberfoyle, and one of the sources of the river Forth.

ARDABIL, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Kara-su, 90 m. E. by N. Tabriz. Houses mean and small, built of mud or bricks, and surrounded by a mud wall; the fortress is built in the European style.

ARDAGH, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. & 5½ m. S.E. Longford. Area of pa. 11,417 ac. Pop. 4,524; of vill. 165. It has an old church, & was, until 1685, the seat of a bishopric, now united to Tuam. There are other 4 pas. of same name.—I. 4½ m. W. Youghal, co. Cork.—II. 5 m. W. Raithkeale, co. Limerick.—III. 2½ m. W.S.W. Ballina, co. Mayo.—IV. 4½ m. N.E. Nobber, co. Meath.

ARDALES, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,890, employed entirely in agriculture. This vicinity was devastated by destructive storms in 1836 and 1840.

ARDARA, a town of Ireland, Ulster co., & 15 m. N.W. Donegal, head of Lochrus Bay. Pop. 603.

ARDATOV, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Alatyr, 14 m. W. Alatyr. Pop. 3,872. It has two cathedrals.—II. gov. and 85 m. S.W. Nijnii Novgorod.

ARDBRACCAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 2½ m. W.N.W. Navan. Area 6,491 sq. m. Pop. 4,596. Ardb. house, the seat of the bp. of Meath, is one of the finest episc. residences in Ireland.

ARDCLACH, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 6½ m. S.E. Nairn, on the Findhorn. Pop. 1,177. It is mountainous, well wooded, and affords excel. granite.

ARDEA, a vill. of Italy, Pont. sta., comarca & 20 m. S. Rome, 3 m. from the Mediterr. This ruined cap. of the anc. *Rutili*, having only 100 inhabs., occupies the rock on which stood its anc. citadel, and where some Cyclopean remains are still traceable.

ARDEBYL, a town of Persia. [ARDABIL.]

ARDÈCHE, a riv. of France, rises in the Cevennes mntns., flows generally S.E.ward through the dep. Ardèche, and joins the Rhone on the rt., above Pont St Esprit, after a course of about 40 m., for the last 8 of which it is navigable. Princip. affl., the Chassezac, on the rt. South of Vallon, the Ardèche passes under a natural bridge called Pont-de-l'Arc, formed by an immense rock rising 100 ft. above the river.

ARDÈCHE, a dep. in the S.E. of France, between the deps. Loire, Isère, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Lozere, and H. Lozère, cap. Privas. Area 538,988 hectares. Pop. (1846) 379,614. Chief rivers the Rhône forming its E. boundary; the Loire, Cance, Doux, Erieux, & Ardèche, all affls. of the Rhône. Surface mntnous. The soil, generally sandy, is rich in mineralogical products, iron, antimony, coal, &c. Corn deficient, but wine abundant, as well as chestnuts and olives. There are numerous plantns. of mulberry-trees, for the rearing of silk worms, an important source of local wealth; and many cattle are reared. It has manufs. of cloth, cotton, silk, and paper. That part of the dep. which corresponds with the anc. Gévaudan contains a number of extinct volcanoes, the eruptions of which have left traces in the soil. The chief natural curiosities are the Pont-de-l'Arc, on the Ardèche, the Chaussée-des-Géants near Vals, and the balmes de Mt. Brul, an enormous shaft more than 500 ft. deep, near Rochemaur. The dep. is divided into the arrond. of Privas, Largentière, and Tournon. Previous to 1790 this territory formed a portion of Vivarais, a dependence of Languedoc.

ARDEE (ATHERDEE, "town on the Dee"), a munic. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, co. Louth, cap. barony, on the Dee, 12 m. N.W. Drogheda. Area of pa., 4,885 ac.; pop. of do., 6,392; of town, 3,679. It consists mostly of wretched cabins, but has some good houses, with 2 old castles, one now a court-house, a church of the 13th century, a spacious Rom. Cath. chapel, union workhouse, dispensary, several schools; and at one end of the town is a remarkable mound called the castle-guard. Corp. rev. about 135*l.* a-year. Gen. sessions in Jan. and June; petty sessions weekly. It has trade in malt & corn. Mkt. Tu. Fairs, mostly for live stock, 7 times a-year.

ARDELAN, a dist. of Persia, Kurdistan, forming a part of the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Chief towns, Senna and Kermanshah.

ARDEN, a tnshp., England, N. Riding, York, pa. Hawnby, 10 m. N.E. Thrisk. Ac. 9,090. Pop. 161.

ARDENNES (FOREST OF), *Sylva Arduenna.* This region, familiar to the readers of Shakspeare, is a vast system of heights and forests, embracing part of Belgium, the Gd. Duchy of low. Rhine, and the N. of France; extending W. to the sources of the Somme, the Oise, the Scheldt, and the Sambre, and E. to the Moselle. The Ardennes of Cæsar's time extended to the Rhine, & consisted of an immense forest. At present the name is confined to the chain of wooded heights, which, extending N.W. to S.E. on each side of the Meuse, in the N. of the dep. Ardennes, descend between S. Menehould and Luxembourg, and are finally lost in the plains of the anc. Champagne.

ARDENNES, a frontier dep., N.E. of France, formed of the N. part of the old prov. Champagne, and a small part of the provs. Picardie & Flandre, named from the mntns. and wooded country of which it forms a part, having N. the Gd. Duchy of Luxemb., W. the dep. Aisne, S. Marne, and E. Meuse, cap. Mézières. Area 517,385 hectares. Pop. (1846) 326,823. Rivs. the Meuse and its affls., the Bar, the Vence, and Sermone; the Aisne and its affls., the Aire, the Vaux, and the Retourne. Climate generally cold and humid: soil mntnous. and much wooded in the N. The dep. contains numer. iron mines, slate & marble quarries, potter's clay, and sand. Abundance of corn is raised in the rich valleys of the Aisne; cider and beer are made, but little wine. Commerce in grain, horses, sheep, and wool. Industry very active in iron ware. It has royal manufs. of fire-arms & metallic wares generally; earthenware, glass, marble goods, woollen cloths, shawls, clock-works, & chemical products. Ardennes is divided into the arronds. of Mézières, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, its chief towns. The *Canal* of *Ardennes* connects the Aisne with the Meuse; it leaves the latter river above Donchery, and joins the Aisne at Semuy.

ARDENTES S. MARTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, on l. b. of the Indre, 6 m. S.E. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,054. Imp. manufs. of scythes & tools.—II. *S. Vincent*, cap. cant., on rt b. of the Indre, 5½ m. S.E. Châteauroux. Pop. 2,162.

ARDERSEIR, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.E. Inverness, on Moray firth. Pop. 1475. Roman antiquities have been discovered here. The whole pa. belongs to Earl of Cawdor.

ARDES, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, cap. cant., on the Couza, 10 m. S.W. Issoire. Pop. 1,793. It has an active commerce.

ARDESIO, an anc. vill. of Lombardy, prov. Bergamo. Pop. 1,800, with extensive marble quarries.

ARDESTAN, or ARDISTAN, a town of Persia, province, and 86 m. N.E. Ispahan.

ARDFERT, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, near Ballyheigue bay, 4 m. N.W. Tralee. Area of pa. 6,797 ac.; pop. of ditto, 4,074; of vill. 655. It was formerly a bishop's see, and a part of its anc. cathedral is now the pa. church.

ARDFINNAN, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 6½ m. S.W. Clonmel. Area of pa. 1,813 ac. Pop. 1,214. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Prince John in 1184.

ARDGLASS, a sea-port town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. S.E. Downpatrick. Area of pa. 1,137 ac.; pop. of ditto, 1,433; of town, 1,066. It stands on elevated ground between two hills, and has many new residences frequented by visitors in the bathing season. A castellated mansion of the chief proprietor, is erected on a range of what were formerly spacious warehouses, this town having enjoyed a flourishing commerce during the Lancastrian dynasty. Trade now chiefly in the herring and other fisheries, and the export of corn. It belongs to the port of Killough, 1 m. S.E.ward, and has an inner cove for vessels of 100 tons, besides a large outer harbour for ships of 500 tons, protected by a pier with a lighthouse at its extremity. Value of exports of Ardglass and Killough, in 1835, 3,677*l.*; of *impts.*, 6,763*l.* Market on Thursday, and fairs 8 times annually.

ARDILLATS (LES), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Villefranche. Pop. 1,112.

ARDINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the London and Brighton railway, 4 m. N.E. Cuckfield. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 742.

ARDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2 m. E. Wantage. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 405.

ARDISH, or ARJISH, a dilapidated town of Asiatic Turkey pash. and on the N. shore of the Lake of Van, 45 m. W.N.W. Van, & inhabited by about 100 Mohammedan and some Armenian families, mostly cattle-breeders.

ARDLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, with

a station on the E. Counties railway, 4½ m. N.E. Colchester. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 1,605.

ARDLEY (or AUDLEY) STRETTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.W. Bicester. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 168.

ARDMORE, a maritime town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on Ardmore Head, 4 m. N.E. Youghal. Area of pa. 24,215 ac.; pop. of do., 8,737; of town, 716, mostly employed in fishing. In its churchyard is a well preserved round tower; and its ruined church, a dormitory, a well, and a greatly venerated stone, all bear the name of St Declan, reputed in early Christian times to have founded a monastery here.

ARDNAGEEHY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Rathcormack. Area 16,335 ac. Pop. 4,798.

ARDNAGLASS BAY, an inlet, W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo. It extends inland for 6 m., with an average breadth of 2 m. It receives the Owenbeg river, and at its head is the town of Ballysadore.

ARDNAMURCHAN, a very extensive pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Argyle, comprising several mntnous. peninsulas on the W. coast, between Lochs Sunart and Moidart, and a vill. 18 m. W. Sunart. Estimated area, exclusive of water, about 200,000 ac. Pop. 5,581. Some of its mountains rise to 3,000 feet in elevation; and Ardnamurchan Point, lat. 56° 45′ N., lon. 6° 8′ 30″ W., is the westermost point of the mainland of Great Britain.

ARDNAREE, Ireland, co. Mayo, is that part of the town Ballina, E. of the riv. Moy. [BALLINA.]

ARDNURCHER, or HORSELEAP, a pa. of Ireland. Leinster, cos. Westmeath and King's co., 4 m. W.N.W. Kilbeggan. Area 12,012 ac. Pop. 3,687. Here are curious remains of an old baronial castle.

ARDOCH, or BRACO, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Muthill, near which are traces of a Roman camp, supposed to be the most perfect existing in Britain.

ARDORE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 7 m. S.S.W. Gerace. Pop. 2,400.

ARDOYE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. (with comm.) 7,400, engaged in linen bleaching, brewing, and manufs. of wax and tallow candles.

ARDRAH, a town of Africa, Guinea, state of Dahomey, 40 m. N.W. Badagry.

ARDRAHAN, a pa. of Ireld., Connaught, co. Galway, 7 m. N. by W. Gort. Ac. 17,984. Pop. 4,191.

ARDREA, or ARDREE, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick (which see). Area 7,726 ac. Pop. 5,185.—II. co. Kildare, 1 m. S. Athy. Area 323 ac. Pop. 205.

ARDRES, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Calais. Pop. 1,129. Near this was held, in 1520, the celeb. interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," betw. Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France.

ARDROSSAN, a sea-port town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran. Estimated area of pa. 9,000 Scotch ac.; pop. of do. 4,947; of town, 2,141. It is now a fashionable bathing-place, with good hotels and handsome villas; and it communicates by a branch railway with the Glasgow and Ayr lines at Kilwinning, and by steam-packets with Arran, Belfast, & Liverpool. The harbour, formed at an immense expense by the late Earl of Eglintoun, is sheltered by a pier and Horse island, and has a lighthouse on N.E. Breakwater, Fixed light. Lat. 55° 38′ 27″ N.; lon. 4° 49′ 28″ W. The export of coal from this port has been rapidly increasing, & some ship-building is carried on here. Fairs Tu. before Ayr July fair, and 4th Th. in Nov.

ARDSLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. E. Barnsley. Pop. 1,226.

ARDSLEY, two pas. of England, co. York, West Riding. I. (*East*) 3¼ m. N.W. Wakefield. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 900. II. (*West*, or *Woodkirk*), contig. to the foregoing. Ac. 2,250. Pop. 1,450.

ARDSTRAW, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart [N. STEWART], and villages Ardstraw and Douglas Bridge. Area 44,974 ac. Pop. 17,384. Danish forts and other antiqs. are very numerous in this pa.

ARDTREA, or ARTREA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, partly in co. Tyrone, chiefly in co. Londonderry, and comprising a part of the town of Moneymore. Area 41,895 ac., of which 2,526 ac. are water. Pop. 25,546.

ARDWICK, a chplry. of England, co. Lancaster, 1 m. S.E. Manchester, and within the bounds of its bor. Pop. 9,906. The Sheffield railw. joins that from Birmingham in this suburb.

AREBO, or ARORO, a town of Africa, Guinea, state and 30 m. S.W. Benin, on the riv. Formosa, 40 m. from its mouth.

ARECIFE, a seaport town of the Canaries, cap. isl. Lanzarote on its S.E. coast, immediately S. of the small but secure port of Naos. Pop. 2,500, mostly fishermen. In winter its harbour is resorted to by nearly all the island boats.

ARELEY (KING'S), a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 3½ m. S. by E. Bewdley. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 423.

ARELEY, or ARLEY (UPPER), a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Severn, 3 m. N.N.W. Bewdley. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 667.

ARENA, a town of Abyssinia, on Howakel bay, W. shore of the Red Sea, 50 m. S.E. Arkiko.

ARENA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Voghera, 18½ m. N.E. Voghera, with anc. castle. Pop. 3,090.

ARENA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 9 m. S.S.W. Monteleone. Pop. 2,000.

ARENDAL, a seaport town of Norway, dist. Nedenæs, near mouth of the Arendal riv. in the Skager-rack, 35 m. N.E. Christiansand. Pop. 3,229. It is intersected by canals, and has a fine church, sev. schools, distilleries, tobacco factories, and ship-building docks; and near it are extens. iron mines. In 1835, 145 vessels, aggregate burden 6,541 lasts, belonged to the port, which was entered in the same year by 373 foreign vessels, aggregate burden 39,674 tons.

ARENDONCK, a town of Belgium, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 3,230, employed in stocking and linen weaving, and in distilling.

ARENDSEE, a town of Prussia, Saxony, 53 m. N. Madgeburg. Pop. 2,016.

ARENSBURG, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. isl. Oesel, on its S. coast, in the Gulf of Riga. It has an active commerce. Its harb. being shallow, vessels anchor at the "Kettle," 5 m. W. the town, where from 20 to 30 arrive annually, mostly from Lubeck, Sweden, and Holland.

ARENTHON, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny. Pop. 999.

ARENYS DE MAR, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterr., Catalonia, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 4,784. With a few manufs. of silk, cotton, hosiery, and lace. Chf. exports, wine, timber, and charcoal.—II. (*de Munt*) a little N. the foregoing. Pop. 1,233.

ARENZANO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, divis. and 15 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 3,250.

AREQUIPA (VOLCANO of), this, the most celeb.

volcano of the Andes next to Cotopaxi, is in Peru, dep. and about 14 m. E. Arequipa. Height estimated at 18,300 ft., for the upper 500 of which it is commonly covered with snow. It forms a regular cone truncated at the summit, and has a deep crater from which ashes and vapour continually issue.

AREQUIPA, the most S. dep. of Peru, extending along the Pacific, betw. lat. 15° and 21° S., and lon. 69° and 75° W., having N. the deps. Lima, Ayacucho, and Puno, and E. and S. Bolivia, and subdivided into 7 provs. Chief products, silver, copper, cotton, wool, sugar, and nitre. Chief towns, Arequipa, Arica, and Camana. *Arequipa*, the cap. of this depart., & chf. city of S. Peru, is sit. in an extensive vale in the Andes, 200 m. S.S.W. Cuzco, founded by order of Pizarro in 1536. Pop. estim. at from 30,000 to 40,000. Having suffered often and severely from earthquakes, its houses are low, and strongly built of stone. It has a cathedral, numerous convents, a college, workho., a bridge over the Chila, and a bronze fountain in its great square; with manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, and stuffs of gold and silver.

ARES, a seaport town of Spain, prov., & 9 m. N.E. Coruna, with ruins of extens. fortifications. Pop. 1,850, chiefly occupied in fishing.

ARETTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lr. Pyrenees, cant. Aramitz. Pop. 1,172.

AREVALO, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Avila, at the junct. of the Adaja and Arevalillo, with rems. of anc. fortifications. Pop. 2,201.

AREZZO, *Arretium*, a city of Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov., on the Chiana, an affl. of the Arno, 38 m. S.E. Florence. Pop. 10,402. Its walls are evidently Etruscan, and it abounds in archit. rems. of the middle ages; but except the ruins of an amphitheatre, its Roman antiquities are scanty. Chief edifices, a cathedral, and several other churches rich in works of art; the famous *loggie* of Vasari in the principal square, comprising a theatre, and custom-house, town-hall, hospital, a museum, and library; and the house in which Petrarch was born, 20th July 1304. Anc. *Arretium* was famous for its manuf. of terra-cotta vases; the princip. manufs. of modern Arezzo are woollen stuffs and pins. This city is celeb. for the great number of eminent men who were born in it: among whom may be mentioned, Mecænas, Petrarch, Vasari, Guido the inventor of musical notation, and the physiologist Redi; Michael Angelo was born in its immediate vicinity, in 1474.

ARGÆUS, MOUNT (Turk. *Arjish* or *Erjish Dagh*), the loftiest mntn. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, about 12 m. S. Kaisariyeh. Circumference estim. at 60 m., area at 300 sq. m., and height at 13,100 ft. It is isolated, except on the S.E. side, where it is connected with a branch of the Taurus chain. Its flanks are studded all round with volcanic cones. The lower line of perpetual snow is elev. 10,700 feet.

ARGAM, or ERGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5¼ m. N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 510. P. 30.

ARGANDA DEL REY, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,772. An elegant iron bridge over the Jarama, W. of the town, was opened in October 1843.

ARGANIL, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 28 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 3,000.

ARGAUM, a vill. of Central-India, Berar dom., 38 m. W.S.W. Ellichpoor. Here the troops under the Duke of Wellington (then Gen. Wellesley) totally defeated the Nagpoor forces, Nov. 28, 1803.

ARGELÈS, a town of France, dep. Pyrenees Orient., cap. arrond., on the Gave d'Azun, 17 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,718. The town is dirty and unimportant, but finely situated in the valley of Lavedan. Its inhabs. suffer from goitre.—II. a vill., dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 2,136; formerly a fortified town.

ARGENTA, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 18 m. S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,600.

ARGENTAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arrond., 22 m. N.N.W. Alençon. Pop. (1846) 4,760. It is well built and clean, and has manufs. of linens and lace called *point d' Argentan*, with bleaching grounds & tanneries.

ARGENTARIA, *Cimolos*, a small rocky isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 1 m. N.E. of Melos.

ARGENTARO (MOUNT), a mntn. promontory, W. Italy, projecting into the Mediterr. at the S. extremity of Tuscany, immediately W. Orbitello. Lat. 42° 24′ N.; lon. 11° 10′ E.; culminating point *la Cima delle tre Croci*, 1,700 feet in elevation.

ARGENTARO, or EGRISU-TAGH, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, one of the highest of the Balkan range between Servia and Macedonia.

ARGENTAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 14 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 2,076. Comm. in coal & timber.

ARGENTEUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 11 m. N.E. Versailles. Pop. (1846) 4,569. It was to a monastery in this town that Heloise retired in 1120, after the misfortunes of Abelard.

ARGENTIERE (L'), a comm. and vill of France, dep. Haute Alps, 9 m. S.E. Briançon, cap. cant. on rt. b. of the Durance. Pop. 1,233.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, S. Amer. [La PLATA].

ARGENTON-SUR-CREUSE, *Argentomagus*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. (1846) 3,995. Ruins of an ancient castle, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

ARGENTRÉ, two comms. and vills. of France,—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.E. Vitré. Pop. 1,970.—II. (*sous Laval*), dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. Laval. Pop. 1,591.

ARGHANA-MA'DEN, a town, Asiat. Turkey, pash. and 33 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Tigris, near its source. Pop. about 600 families. It has some copper mines, but charcoal has to be brought from a distance for smelting the ore, the coal of its vicinity being of very inferior quality.

ARGIRO-KASTRO, a town, Europ. Turkey, 50 m. S.E. Avlona, with a fortified castle. Pop. 4,000.

ARGO, *Gaugodes* or *Gora*, an island in the Nile, Nubia, between lat. 19° 10′ and 19° 32′ N. Length, N. to S. 25 m.; breadth 5 m. Soil rich, but only about 1-10th part is cultivated. On it are several vills., the inhabitants of which manuf. cotton cloths and yarn.

ARGOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finisterre, 11 m. N.W. Chateaulin.—II. a hamlet, dep. Finisterre, arrond. Brest, with a small harbour on the German Ocean.—III. comm. and town, dep. Deux-Sèvres, with ruins of anc. castle.

ARGOLIS, a depart. of the kingdom of Greece, Morea, cap. Nauplia, forming a small part of the anc. *Argolis*, and extending along the N. shore of the gulf of same name.

ARGONNE (FOREST OF), the former name of a country of France, deps. Meuse and Ardennes. It forms a small plateau still partly covered with wood, extending from Toul to Mezières, and separating the basins of the Aisne and Meuse.

ARGOS, a town of Greece, dep. Argolis, 7 m. N.N.W. Nauplia, near the head of its gulf, and 20 m. S.S.W. Corinth. Pop. about 8,000. It is considered the most anc. city of Greece,

and was long the cap. of Argolis. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was killed in its streets 272 B.C. The remains of *Argos Amphilochicum*, Acarnania, exist at the S.E. corner of the gulf of Arta, 15 m. E.S.E. Vonizza.

ARGOSTOLI, a seaport town, Ionian Isls., cap., island of Cephalonia on its S.W. side, with an excellent port in the gulf of Argostoli, lat. 38° 10′ N.; lon. 19° 59′ 3″ E. Pop. 5,000. "The improvements of Col. Napier have given to this town the air of an English watering-place."—It has a quay 1 m. in length, and a fine bridge.

ARGOUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Arranches. Pop. 1,576.

ARGOVIA, a cant. of Switzerland. [AARGAU].

ARGUENON, a river of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, passes Jugon and falls into English channel at the port of Guildo, 10 m. W.S. Malo, navig. with the tide to Plancoët, 4 m. from its mouth.

ARGUIN, a small isl. about 8 m. from the W. coast of Africa, 25 m. S.E. Cape Blanco. Lat. 20° 27′ N.; lon. 16° 37′ W. It is from 30 to 40 m. long and 1 m. broad. Pop. (1844) 60. The isl. is formed of a white rock covered with shifting sand; it produces no wood, but has abundance of excellent water. The inhabitants (*Arabs*) live on fish, which is very plenty. The dangerous bank of Arguin extends N. to S. through 1½ deg. of lat. from near C. Blanco to C. Mirik.—II. a town, W. Africa, on the coast, S.E. Cape Blanco, with large markets in June and December.

ARGUN, two rivers, Russian dom.—I. Circassia, dist. Tchetchentzi, rises in the Caucasus, flows N.N.E., and joins the Terek, in lon. 46° 10′ E.—II. gov. Irkutsk, rises in a lake in Chinese Tartary, and flowing from S. to N. separates the Russian and Chinese empires, and joins the Shilka to form the Amour. *Argunsk* is a palisaded fort of Russia, gov. Irkutsk, on l. b. of the Argun, in lat. 51° 51′ N.; long. 119° 50′ E.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, a marit. co. of Scotl., on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, and having N. Inverness-shire, E. the cos. Perth and Dumbarton, & on W. and S. sides the Atlantic and Irish channel. It includes the isls. of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, &c. Area about 3,800 sq. m., or 2,432,000 ac., of which 2,735 sq. m. belong to the mainland, and 1,063 sq. m. to the islands. Inhabited houses, 18,552. Pop. 97,371. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, and 1,524,000 ac. are unprofitable; of the remainder, 308,000 ac. are under culture, and 600,000 uncultivd. Loch Awe is in this co., and the total area of fresh water is estimated at 52,000 ac. Great numbers of cattle are reared here for export to S. mkts. Manufs. unimportant; but steam navig. has lately given impulse to all branches of industry. Valued rent, 12,466*l.*; ann. value of real property in 1846, 265,890*l.* Ch. towns Inverary, Campbelton, and Oban. It returns one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,889. Argyle gives the title of duke to the head of the Campbell family.

ARGYLE, a co. of N. S. Wales, mostly betw. lat. 34° & 35° S., & lon. 149° & 150° E., enclosed by the cos. Camden, Georgiana, S. Vincent, King, and Murray. Its rivs. are affls. of the Warragamba.

ARGYLE, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 44 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,111.

ARGYRO-KASTRO, a town of Albania, sanj. Delvino, on the Deropuli, a tribut. of the Voyussa, 47 m. N.W. Janina. Pop. estim. at from 4,000 to 9,000, comprising 2,000 Albanians and 200 Greek families. It is picturesquely situated, and has many mosques, a castle (the resid. of its governor), and a good bazaar.

ARIANO, two towns of Italy.—I. kgdm. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. dist., in the Apennines, 17 m. E. Benevento. Pop. 12,500. It has a mountain fortress, a cathedral, a diocesan school, manufs. of earthenware, and an export trade in wine, and in butter, preserved in hollow cheese rinds.—II. a town of Italy, Pontif. States, on rt. b. of the Podi Goro, deleg. and 25 m. E.N.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,000.

ARICA, a seaport town, S. America, Peru, 200 m. S.E. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the Pacific. It is the outlet of an important mining dist.; and though destitute of a harbour, it is a more convenient port than any other in its neighbourhood. Of late years it has had a considerable export trade in guano.

ARIÉGE a riv. of France, rises in the E. Pyrenees, traverses the dep. Ariége, and H. Garonne, passes Ax, Tarascon, Foix, Varilles, Pamiers, Saverdun, and Cintegabelle, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Garonne on the right.

ARIÉGE, a dep., S. France, having S. the Pyrenees and Spain; W. H. Garonne; N.E. Aude; & S.E. Pyrénées Orientales. Area 455,000 hect. Pop. (1846) 270,535. Surface mountainous and wooded. Climate mild, except in mntns. on the S. The dep. is rich in iron mines. It has marble quarries & min. waters; there is abund. of corn, but a deficiency of wine. Many cattle are reared. Chf. commerce in iron, wood for building, grain, and cheese; and manufs. of steel wares, paper, cotton, and woollen cloth. Chf. rivs. the Ariége, and the Salat. It is divided into the three arronds. of Foix, Pamiers, and St-Girons.

ARIELLI, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 9 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.

ARIENZO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 18 m. N.E. the capital, on Mt. Tifati. Pop. 3,000.

ARIGAL, a mntn. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7½ m. E. Guidore bay. Height, 2,462 feet.

ARIGNA, a distr. in Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Roscommon, on the W. side of Lough Allen, 9 m. N. Carrick, where coal and iron mines have been often wrought, but never to advantage.

ARINTHOD, a comm. & anc. town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Lons-le-Saulnier, near l. b. of the Valouze. Pop. 1,578.

ARIPPO, a marit. vill., Ceylon, on its W. coast, 35 m. N.N.E. Calpentyn. It is the residence of government authorities during the pearl-fishing season.

ARISPE, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. Sonora, on the Sonora riv., in the Sierra Madre. Pop. variously computed from 3,000 to 7,600. There are extensive ruins N.W. of the town, and numerous mines in its vicinity.

ARITH, a town of Piedmont, in Savoy Proper, near the river Chéran. Pop. 1,220.

ARIZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 70 m. S.W. Zaragoza, in a healthy situation. Pop. 840.

ARIZU, or ARITZO, a vill., isl. of Sardinia, gov. & 40 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a mntn. Pop. 2,200. Chf. trade in cattle, cheese, and snow.

ARJA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 92 m. N.W. Bassorah.

ARJEPLOG, a town, Swed. Lapland, Pitea Lappmark, on the Horn lake, 175 m. N.N.E. Umea.

ARJISH, a riv. of European Turkey, Wallachia, rises in the E. Carpathian mntns., and joins the Danube 42 m. S.S.E. Bucharest, after a S.E.ward course of 150 m.—II. a town on above riv., 90 m. N.W. Bucharest, with a rich convent, many churches, and a fortress.

ARJONA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Jaen. Pop. 3,598.—*Arjonilla* is a market town, 5 m. N.W. Arjona. Pop. 2,398.

ARJUSANK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 630.

ARKADIA, or ARCADIA. [KYPARISSIA.]

ARKANSAS a river of the U. S., N. America, Arkansas, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 42° N., lon. 109° W., and forms for some distance the boundary between the United States and Mexico; after which, flowing generally E.S.E., it waters the central part of Arkansas state, and joins the Mississippi in lat. 33° 40′ N., after a course of 2,170 m., for most part of which it is, at certain seasons, navigable for boats. Its valley is generally fertile, and it is estimated to drain 178,000 sq. m. of country. Chief tributs. the Washita and Canadian rivs. Little Rock and Arkansas towns are on its banks.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States of North America, between lat. 33° & 36° 30′ N., & lon. 89° 30′ & 94° 30′ W., having N. the state of Missouri, E. the Mississippi riv., & S. & W. Texas. Length 240 m., breadth 228 do. Estimated area 54,500 sq. m. Pop. 97,574, of whom 19,935 are slaves. Surface swampy and extensively wooded in the E.; undulating and drier in the centre; *mntnous.* in the W. Chief rivs. the Arkansas, Washita, St Francis, and Red and White rivs. Soil rich in the valleys; and it has wide prairies, well adapted for cattle rearing. Chief products, cotton, maize, wheat, potatoes, sugar, rice, and tobacco. Mineral products comprise iron ore, coal, and salt. In 1840, capital to 2,130,064 dolls. was employed in manufs. Publ. rev. (1844) 288,415 dolls., expenditure 163,005 do. State debt 3,500,000 do. State divided into 50 cos. Chf. towns, Little Rock, the cap., Arkansas, Columbia, Batesville, and Fulton. It was made a state in 1836, and sends 1 member to the House of Representatives. Arkansas co., lies on both sides of Arkansas river, near its mouth. Pop. 1,346.

ARKANSAS POST, a vill. of the United States, N. America, on the Arkansas, cap. co. Arkansas, 117 m. S.E. Little Rock.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. riding, 10 m. N. by W. Richmond. Area 14,180 ac. Pop. 1,243. A free school for all the children of the dale is endowed with 60*l.* per ann. Some lead mines in the pa. have been wrought from a very remote period, and are still among the most productive in the country.

ARKESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 498.

ARKHANGELSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 150 m. S. E. Menzelinsk.—II. market towns in the govs. Jekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Simbirsk.

ARKIKO or ARGEEGO, a seaport town of Abyssinia, state Tigré, on a bay of the Red Sea, opp. the isl. Massowah, lat. 15° 35′ N., lon. 39° 25′ E. It is ill-built, and Dr Beke advises travellers to avoid it, "with all its annoyances & extortions."

ARKLOW, a barony, Ireland, in S.E. of co. Wicklow, Leinster, including 9 pas. Area 67,357 ac. Pop. 25,263. Gives title of Baron to House of Ormonde.—ARKLOW, a pa. & sea-port town within this barony, and the largest in the co. Wicklow, on the Ovoca near its mouth in the Irish sea, 13 m. S. by E. Wicklow. Area of pa., 8,127 ac. Pop. of do. in 1841, 6,237; of town, 3,254. It consists of an upper town, with a tolerable main street, and a lower town, composed mostly of fishers' huts. Ch. pub. buildings, the church, R. Cath. and Methodist chapels, fever hospital, barrack on the site of the anc. castle, and a bridge of 19 arches over the Ovoca. It has numerous schools. About 200 boats are employed in the herring and oyster fisheries; and though its harb. is shallow and impeded by a bar, it has some trade in exporting corn, copper ore, and fish, & in importing coals & provisions. Floating light, S. end of Arklow Bank, lat. 52° 42′ N.; lon. 5° 57′ W.

ARKSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 2 m. N. Doncaster. Area, 5,220 ac. Pop. 1,056.

ARLA, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, 6 m. N. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,638.

ARLANC, or ARLANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,532. Manufs. of lace & ribands.

ARLES, *Arelas* or *Arelate*, a city and river-port of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. arrond., on the l. b. of the princip. branch of the Rhône, where it subdivides to form its delta, and at the head of the canal from Arles to Bouc., 15 m. from the Mediterr., and 44 m. N.W. Marseille. (A railway is being constructed to unite this town with Marseille & Avignon.) Pop. (1846) 14,239. It is encld. with old walls; streets narrow and intricate, and houses mostly old and mean, but it has some spacious quays, and sevl. good squares. Around the *Place Royale* are a handsome town-hall, a cathed. of the 7th cent., a museum, and prisons; and in its centre is a plain obelisk, 47 ft. in height. Its numerous Roman antiqs. comprise also the rems. of an amphith. 459 ft. in length, & 338 in width, a theatre, 2 temples, an aqueduct, a triumphal arch, & an anc. cemetery. The celebrated statue, the "Venus of Arles," was discov. in the theatre. Arles has a college, publ. libry., and school of navign., shipbuilding docks, manufs. of silk twist, soap, glass bottles, and sausages in high repute, and a growing trade in agric. produce, cattle, wool, & salt. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Marseille, Lyon, and other towns, with which it is connec. by the Rhône, and the canals of Craponne, Port Bouc, and Beaucaire. It is the birthplace of the Emp. Constantine the younger, & was the seat of many celeb. councils, the first & most imp. was held in 314, at which the Donatists were condemned.—II. (*Sur Tech*), a town, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Tech, at the foot of Mount Canigou, 21 m. S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,939. It is much frequented for its mineral waters, and hot sulphur baths. There is an iron foundry, and a lead mine in its vicinity.

ARLES (CANAL D'), a canal of France, dep. B. du Rhône, commences on the Rhone at Arles, and extends to P. du Bouc, on the Mediterr., 25 m.; it was constructed to evade the dangerous passage of the Delta of the Rhône.

ARLESDON, or ARLECDON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area 5,700 ac. Pop. 558. Some coal is worked.

ARLEUF, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, arrond. Château Chinon. Pop. 3,036.

ARLEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Douai. Pop. 1,721.

ARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5½ m. W. by S. Nuneaton. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 265.

ARLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. S.E. Newnham, on the opposite bank of the Severn. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 793.

ARLINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 206.—II. co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Hailsham. Area 4,790 ac. Pop. 686.

ARLON, *Orolaunum vicus*, a frontier town of Belgium, cap. prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Luxembourg. Pop. 4,193. It has an extens. trade in grain.

ARLSEY, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 4 m. N.W. Baldock. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 820.

ARMA (SANTIAGO DE), a town of S. America, New

Granada, prov. and 220 m. N.N.E. Popayan, on the Arma, an affl. of the Cauca.

ARMAÇAO, a town of Brazil, prov. & isl. Santa Catherina. Lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 48° 40′ W.

ARMAGH, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. Lough Neagh, E. the co. Down, W. the cos. Tyrone and Monaghan, and S. Louth. Area 512½ sq. m., or 328,076 ac., of which 265,343 are arable, 35,117 uncultivated, 8,996 in plantations, 778 in towns, &c., and 17,942 under water. Inhabited houses in 1841, 41,297; pop. in do. 232,393, or 211,893 in the rural, and 20,500 in the civic district. Surface mntnous. in the S.W., where Slieve-Gallion rises to 1,893 ft. in height; elsewhere flat or undulating. Chief rivs. the Callan, Blackwater, Bann, and Newry-water. Soil pretty fertile. Some large estates belong to the church, nobility, &c., but both properties and farms are mostly small. Average rent of land 17s. an acre. Weaving is often combined with agriculture, linen being the staple manuf. Amount of property valued for poor-rate, 263,579*l.*; of landed property, 242,005*l.* The co. is subdiv. into 8 baronies and 28 pas. and parts of pas. Ch. towns, Armagh city, Lurgan, Portadown, and a part of Newry. It returns 2 mems. to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 2,500.

ARMAGH (*Ard-magha*, "the lofty field"), a city, and parl. and munic. bor. and pa. of Ireland, cap. of the above co., and the archiepisc. seat of the Primate of "all Ireland," near the Callan and the Ulster Canal, 70 m. N. by W. Dublin. Area of parish 4,607 ac. Pop. 12,654. Area of municipal bor. 269 ac. Pop. 10,245. It is connected by railw. with Belfast, is well-built, chiefly of hard red marble; the streets diverge from the cathedral down the sides of a hill, & are clean, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has a Protestant chapel of ease, 2 R. Catholic, 2 Methodist, an Indep., & 3 Presbyterian chapels, a county court-house, prison, co. infirmary, lunat. asylum, gramm. and various other schools, 5 banks, tontine, news and assembly rooms, a publ. libry. with 14,000 vols., observatory, with fine apparatus, barrack for 800 men, union work-ho., and a public promenade, termed the Mall. The abp.'s palace, near the city, is plain, but elegant. The city has a large inld. trade in corn, linen, and yarn; a few years ago, about 12,000*l.* worth of brown linens were sold weekly on an average at its linen hall, and the weekly sales of yarn, at the yarn market, averaged 3,500*l.* Assizes and quarter sessions are held here, besides a manorial court by the abp. for pleas of 10*l.* and under. Value of the property rated for the poor in 1845, 15,589*l.*; amount of rate, 662*l.* Armagh returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 729. Mkt. Tu. for general purposes, Wed. and Sat. for grain. Fairs Tu. before Michaelmas and week after Christmas. The diocese comprises 118 pas., chiefly in cos. Armagh and Louth. Episcop. rev. (1833) 14,494*l.*

ARMAGNAC, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Gascogne, now forming part of the deps. Gers, H. Pyrénées, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

ARMEL (ST), a vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, with a small port on the coast. Exports salt.

ARMANÇON, a riv. of France, rises in the Côte-d'Or, passes Semur, Ancy-le-Franc, and St. Florentin, & falls into the Yonne, 5 m. above Joigny, the canal of Burgundy accompanies it for some distance; length 67 m. Affls., Brenne & Armance.

ARMENIA (the *Minni* of the Scriptures), a country of W. Asia, extending from the Caucasus on the N. to the mntns. of Kurdistan on the S., & from the Euphrates (which separates it from Asia Minor) on the W., to near the Caspian on the E., being thus between lat. 37° and 42° N., & lon. 39° and 50° E. It is subdivided among the Turkish pashalics of Erzeroum, Kars, and Van, and parts of the Persian prov. Azerbijan, and the Russian gov. of Transcaucasia. Area may be roughly estimated at 90,000 sq. m., and its pop. from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including a great variety of tribes and races. The greater part of the surface constitutes an elevated tableland. Mt. Ararat, near the centre, rises to an elev. of 17,260 ft. It is watered by the rivs. Kur, Aras, Joruk (anc. *Akampsis*), and the two heads of the Euphrates, and contains the sources of the Tigris, and the three large lakes of Van, Urumiyah, & Sevan. The climate in the higher regions is very cold, while the valleys in summer are scorched with heat. Soil very various: it has many fertile corn-lands & pastures, & its valleys produce excellent cotton, rice, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits. Copper, lead, alum, and some silver mines are wrought. Manufs. unimportant. The native Armenians, estimated at 1-7th of the whole pop., are distingd. for enterprise in commercial & banking transactions. The Armenian Christians mostly belong to an ecclesiast. estab. of their own, similar in many respects to the Greek Church; but many have adhered to the Roman Catholic Church ever since the 15th century. Until the present century, Armenia was shared between Turkey and Persia. Russia acquired Georgia, Karabagh, Erivan, and Nakhchevan, from Persia, between 1800 and 1828, and parts of the pash. Akhalzikh between 1829 and 1833. The chief towns are the caps. of the several pashs. and provs., and mostly of same names.—*Armenia-Minor* is the anc. name of the country forming the mod. Turkish pashs. of Kaisariyeh, Sivas, and Marash, included in Asia-Minor, but which were respectively termed First, Second, & Third Armenia—Fourth Armenia having been the mod. pash. Diarbekir in Mesopotamia.

ARMENIERSTADT, or SZAMOS UJVAR, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on the Szamos, 23 m. N.E, Klausenburg. Pop. 3,400, including 400 Armenian families. It has a castle and cloth manufs.

ARMENO, a town of the Sard. States, prov. and 29 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 1,420.

ARMENTIÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Lys, 9 m. N.W. Lille. Pop. (1846) 6,675, employed in manufs. of cotton, linen, lace, thread, & sail cloth. It has an active trade in cotton goods and agricultural produce.

ARMINGHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. Norwich. Area 900 ac. Pop. 79.

ARMENTO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a mntn., 27 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,800.

ARMITAGE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. E.S.E. Rudgeley. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 987. The grand trunk canal passes through a large tunnel and joins the Trent in this pa. The church, on a rocky eminence, forms a picturesque object.

ARMLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. riding, on the Aire, 2 m. W. Leeds. Pop. 5,676, mostly employed in woollen manufs.

ARMTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Ac. 2,810. Pop. 449.

ARMUIJEN, a town, Netherl. [ARNEMUYDEN.]

ARMYROS, a town of European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, 3 m. N.W. of the gulf of Volo.—II. a mountain & vill. of Albania, 17 m. S.W. Arta, on the E. side of the gulf.

ARNA, a vill. of the Grecian Archipelago, on N.W. shore of the island Andros.

ARNAC-POMPADOUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 18 m. N.W. Brives. Pop. 1,386,

with a château, built 1026, and given by Louis XV. to Madame d'Etioles, who thence took the name of Marquise de Pompadour.

ARNAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 17 m. N.E. Gitschin. Pop. 1,500, actively employed in linen and cotton weaving, and in dyeing and bleaching works.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 29 m. S.W. Dijon. Pop. 2,331, partly employed in a woollen factory.

ARNCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. riding, 9 m. N.E. Settle. Area 5,790 ac. Pop. 834.

ARNE, a maritime pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. E. Wareham. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 168.

ARNEBURG, a town, Prussian Saxony, reg. & 45 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,590.

ARNEDO, a town, Spain, Old Castile, cap. jud. dist. same name, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Logrono. Pop. 3,335. It has a school of prim. instruction, and a considerable trade in fruit and wine.

ARNEE, a town of British India, presid. dist. and 22 m. N.W. Madras.—Also a town, 74 m. S.W. Madras, and 20 m. S. of Vellore.

ARNEMUYDEN or ARMUIJEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, isl. Walcheren, 2½ m. E. Middleburg. Pop. 1,340. In the 15th century this was an important trading town.

ARNESBY, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.E. Leicester. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 505.

ARNGASK, a parish of Scotland, cos. Perth, Kinross, and Fife, 9 m. E.S.E. Perth. Pop. 750.

ARNHEM, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Guelderland, on rt. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 50 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 58′ 46″ N.; lon. 5° 54′ 54″ E. Pop. 16,758, including 468 military. It is a very anc. town, and is well-built, surrounded by country houses and gardens, and has a governor's palace, an extens. new barrack, a church in which the Dukes of Guelderland are buried, a grammar school, learned societies, courts of assize and commerce, manufs. of woollen & cotton, paper, and tobacco, a good port on the river, and an active general trade.

ARNHEM LAND, on the N. coast of Australia, comprises all the region betw. the gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay, and is so named from having been discovered by the crews of the Arnhem and Pera in 1618.—*Arnhem Bay* is a deep inlet near lat. 12° S., and lon. 136° E.—*Cape Arnhem* is the E.most point of Arnhem Land, in the gulf of Carpentaria, lat. 12° 19′ S; lon. 137° 1′ E.

ARNIS, an island and fishing vill. of Denmark, on the Schlei, 2 m. S. Kappeln. Pop. 800.

ARNO, *Arnus*, a river of Tuscany, rises in Mt. Falterona (Apennines), at an elev. of 4,444 ft. above the sea, 25 m. N. Arezzo, flows at first S.E. & then N.W., almost describing a circle, until it receives the Sieve, 10 m. E. Florence; after which its course is W. to the Mediterr., which it enters by an artificial mouth 7 m. below Pisa. Distance from source to mouth, 75 m. Chf. affls. the Sieve, Ombrone, Pesa, Elsa, and Era. Its valley is one of the richest and most beautiful tracts in Italy. The Arno communicates with the Tiber, by means of the Chiana-canal, and the Argento. Florence, Figline, Empoli, & Pisa, are situated on its banks. It is navigable naturally from the sea to Florence, and has been made so from Florence to near its source by means of 27 locks.

ARNOLD, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N. by E. Nottingham. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 4,509, chiefly employed in manufs. of hosiery.

ARNOLDSDORF, a town of Prussia, Silesia, prov. S.E. Neisse, with paper mills. Pop. 1,410.

ARNOULT-EN-IVELINE (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Rambouillet. Pop. 1,420.

ARNSBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. reg., on the Ruhr, 44 m. S.E. Münster. Pop. 4,300. Chief trade, linen and woollen weaving, and brewing. It has a castle, a college, and an agricultural school.

ARNSDORF, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, circle Hirschberg, with a castle & paper mills. P. 1,300.

ARNSTADT, a town of central Germany, principality of Schwartzburg Sondershausen, on the Gera, 10 m. W. Erfurt. Pop. 5,000, with manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, dye-works, paper mills, and an extensive corn-mkt. It has a castle of the prince of Schwartzburg, and ruins of the ancient fort of Käsernburg.

ARNSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franc., on the Werra, 11 m. N. Würzburg. Pop. 1,396.

ARNSWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, cap. circ., 20 m. S.E. Stargard. Pop. 4,622, engaged in woollen-weaving.

AROCHE, *Aracci Vetus*, a town of Spain, on a hill, prov. and 44 m. N. Huelva. Pop. 2,705.

AROKSZALLAS, a vill. of Hungary, Jazygia, 44 m. E.N.E. Pesth, and an entrepôt for the trade betw. that city and Upper Hungary. Pop. 7,700.

AROLSEN, a town of W. Germany, cap. principality of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,050. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather; & a beautiful castle, residence of the prince, with valuable paintings, &c.

ARON, a river of France, dep. Nièvre, joins the Loire near Decize, after a course of 25 m., the latter 10 of which are navigable.—II. A vill., dep. and 2 m. E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,722.

ARONA, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div., prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the S.W. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,200. It is well-built, and has a high school, several churches, a port and dockyard on the lake, with an active trade. On a hill in its vicinity is a colossal statue of San Carlo Borromeo, born in the vicinity of the town, in 1538.

ARONA, a town in the isl. of Teneriffe, Canaries, situated at the foot of Mt. Escalona. Pop. 1,516.

AROO ISLANDS, E. Archip. [ARRU ISLANDS.]

AROOSTOOK, co. U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Maine, extending to the Canada boundary, watered by river of same name. Pop. 9,413.

ARPA-CHAI, a river of Armenia, tributary to the Aras, which it joins about 50 miles N. Mount Ararat, after a course from N. to S. of 70 to 80 m.

ARPAIA, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 2½ m. E.N.E. Arienzo, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Caudium*, near which their army suff. the humiliating defeat of the "Caudine forks."

ARPAJON (formerly Châtres), a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 1 m. from the Paris and Orleans railway, and 15 m. S.S.E. Versailles. Pop. 2,017.—II. A vill., dep. Cantal, 2 m. S.S.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,300.

ARPINO, *Arpinum*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., in the Apennines, 6 m. S.S.E. Sora. Pop. 9,600. It has an active trade, and manufs. of woollen cloth, parchment, and leather. In its vicinity are extensive *machine* paper mills, at which 200 people are employed. It is the birth-place of Cicero, Marius, & Agrippa, and has remains of anc. city & of cyclop. walls.

ARQUA, *Arquata*, a village of Northern Italy, deleg. and 12½ m. S.W. Padua, among the Euganean hills, worthy of notice as the place where Petrarch died (July 19th, 1374) and is buried. His house and tomb are well described by Byron (*Childe Harold*, cant. iv. § 31, and note 9).—II. A vill., deleg. and 5 m. S.S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,800.

ARQUA, a well-built town, Mexican Confed., state Xalisco, N. of Lagos. Pop. 4,000.

ARQUATA, a town of Italy, Pontifical states, deleg. and 17 m. W.S.W. Ascoli. Pop. 1,550.

ARQUATO, a town of N. Italy, duchy Parma, on l. b. of the Arda, 17 m. S.E. Piacenza. Pop. 2,000.

ARQUENNES, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Senne, and the Charleroi canal, 17 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. with comm. 1,667.

ARQUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inf., on the Arques, 3 m. S.E. Dieppe, with ruins of anc. castle, an important stronghold in the middle ages. In 1589, Henri IV. here conquered the leaguers under the D. of Mayenne.—The *Arques riv.*, same dep., is navig. from Arques to the Engl. channel.—II. a vill., dep. Pas de Calais, arrond. and 2 m. S.E. St. Omer. Pop. 1,854.

ARRACHES, a vill. of Savoy, Faucigny. Pop. 900.

ARRAH, a populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Shahabad, 36 m. W. Patna.

ARRAN, an isl. of Scotland, in the firth of Clyde, and forming the larger part of the co. Bute, about 6 m. S.W. Bute isl., and E. Kintyre. Estimated area, including islet of Pladda and Holy Island, 100,000 ac. Pop. (1841) 6,421. Its N. part is mountainous and wooded, its S. undulating, and destitute of timber. It has several bays, that of Lamlash being the best harbour in the firth of Clyde. Exports cattle, sheep, oats, and fish, to the value of about 22,000*l.* annually. The isl. is divided into the parishes of Brodick & Kilbride, and mostly belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. It is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, & its interesting geological features. Height of Goatfell mountain, 2,865 feet.

ARRAN ISLES, a sea-girt barony in Ireland, co. Galway, Connaught, consist of a group of small isls. Lat of lighthouse on Inishmore, the largest and most northerly, 53° 7′ 38″ N.; lon. 9° 42′ 22″ W. United area 11,287 ac. Pop. 3,000. Soil fertile, but dry in summer. Chief products, potatoes, rye, oats, with fresh and cured fish, puffins' feathers, and yearling calves. The isls. yield a rental of above 2,000*l.* a year, the tenants paying from 2*l.* to 6*l.* each. Inishmore has many antiquities; and on its E. coast is the vill. of Killeany. These isls. give the title of Earl to the head of the Gore family. *North Arran* or *Arranmore* Island, barony Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster, lies 1½ m. west of Artean point, in the Rosses, 8 m. N.E. Daurus head. Area 4,335 ac. Pop. 1,000, employed in agriculture and fishing. A lighthouse on the Island exhibits a fixed light.

ARRAN-FOWDY, and ARRENIG, two mntns. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth; the former 9 m. S. W. Bala, and 2,955 ft. in height; the latter 5½ m. W. Bala, and 2,809 ft. in elevation.

ARRAS, *Nemetacum*, a comm. & fortified city of France, cap., dep. Pas-de-Calais, and formerly cap. prov. Artois, on the Scarpe, and on the Railway du Nord, 35 m. N.E. Amiens, and 100 m. N.N.E. Paris. Lat. 50° 17′ 31″ N.; lon. 2° 46′ 50″ E. Pop. (1846) 24,321. It is well-built, & has the appearance of a Flemish city; chief edifices, a citadel, a cathedral, town hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, a curious belfry tower, &c. It is the seat of a court of assize, a royal society, diocesan seminary, schools of design, belles-lettres, and for deaf-mutes. It has a botanic garden, museums, and public library of 36,000 vols. Chf. manufs., cotton thread, calico, hosiery, lace, coarse woollens, beet-root sugar, earthenware, and soap; it has an extens. general trade. Arras is the birthplace of Lebon, Robespierre, and Damiens.

ARRAYOLLOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. N.N.W. Evora. Pop. 2,200.

ARRAYOLLOS and ARRAYAS, small towns of S. America, Brazil; provs. Goyaz and Para.

ARREAU, a comm. and anc. town of France, cap. cant. H. Pyrénées, 15 m. S. E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Pop. 1,480. Manufs. of cloth & bonnets.

ARRESEE, a lake of Denmark, Seeland. Lat. 55° 57′ N.; formerly a bay of the Cattegat, communicating with Roeskilde-fiord by a small canal.

ARRESKOV SEE, a lake of Denmark, Fühnen, the largest in the isl., with an outlet to the Odensee-aue; it contains a great quantity of fish.

ARRETON, a pa. of the Isl. of Wight, 3 m. S.E. Newport. Area 8,270 ac. Pop. 1,964.

ARRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Area 1,388 ac. Pop. 317. It is the seat of co. petty sessions.

ARRONCHES, a town of Portug., prov. Alemtejo, on the Cayan, 18 m. N.N.W. Elvas. Pop. 1,100.

ARROQUHAR, or ARROCHAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, and occupying all its N. portion, with a vill. on Loch Long, 4 m. W. Ben Lomond. Par. mountainous, elevation of Ben Voirlich 3,180 ft. Pop. of pa. 580. The village is increasing by the construction of bathing villas, and in summer it communicates with Glasgow by steam boats daily.

ARROW, a riv. of Wales and England, rises in co. Radnor, and flows past Kingston, into the Lugg, near Leominster. Total course 30 m.—II. A stream rising in the Lickey Hills, co. Worcester, and joining the Alne at Alcester.—III. A lake and riv. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo. The lake, 4 m. in length, by from 1 to 2 m. across, and 181 ft. above the sea, is studded with isls. and highly picturesque. The riv. flows from its N. extremity, and after a N.W. course of about 20 m. enters Ballysadare bay.

ARROW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Alcester. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 543. Ragley, seat of Marquis of Hertford, is in this pa.

ARROWSMITH (MT.), Tasmania. Lat. 42° 7′ S., lon. 146° 3′ E., and 4,075 ft. in elevation.

ARROYO DEL PUERCO, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 11 m. W. Caceres, with a church containing many of the finest paintings of Morales.—*Arroyo de Molinos*, is a vill. 27 m. S.S.E. Caceres, where the French were routed by Lord Hill, 28th Oct. 1811.—Arroyo is the name of many other Spanish villages.

ARRU, or ARoo, a group of Islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, betw. lat. 5° 20′ and 6° 55′ S., & lon. 134° 10′ & 134° 45′ E., 80 m. S.W. Papua, the largest being 70 m. long, and 20 m. broad. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef, where pearls and trepang abound. The inhabs. are a mixture of the Malay and Australasian negro races, and many have adopted Christianity. Products comprise pearl, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise and trepang, which with various other articles are brought hither by Bughis traders, to be exchanged for British calicoes, iron, hardwares, arms, and gunpowder, from Singapore. Dobbo, a town on the isl. Warud, inhabited by some Dutch and Chinese merchants, is at present the greatest mart in the N. of Australasia, and it is estimated that British goods to the amount of at least 150,000 dollars are imported yearly into this entrepôt of the Arru isls.

ARSACIDES, a group of small islands in the Pacific. [SOLOMON ISLES.]

ARSAGO, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Milan, with ruins of a very anc. temple.

ARS-EN-RÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente Inf., cap. cant., on the W. coast of the isl. of Ré, 17 m. W. la Rochelle. Pop. 2,311.

Exports, salt, wine, & vinegar.—II. *Sur-Moselle*, comm. and vill., dep. Moselle, cant. Gorze. Pop. 1,453. Manufs. of cloth for the army, & paper.

ARSIERO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 20 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,400.

ART, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. W.N.W. Schwyz, at the S. extremity of the lake of Zug, and where guides are obtained for the ascent of the adjacent Mt. Righi. Pop. 2,200.

ARTA, GULF OF, *Sinus Ambracius*, a gulf of the Ionian sea (Mediterranean), forming part of the N. frontier of the kgdm. of Greece, about lat. 39° N., & lon. 21° E. It is nearly land-locked, having Acarnania on the S. and E., and Albania on the N. Length, N.W. to S.E., 25 m., breadth from 4 to 10 m. It is pretty deep in general, especially towards its E. extremity, and contains several isls. Shores alternately swampy, precipitous, or bordered by undulating hills. Its several inlets are termed the bays of Nicopolis, Karavasara, Ruga, Vonizza, &c; at its entrance it is named the bay of Prevesa, from the town of Prevesa on its N. shore. The town of Vonitza stands on its S. shore, and the river Arta enters it on the N. The famous naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf, B.C. 29.

ARTA, *Aracthus*, a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises in Mt. Mezzovo, and flows to the gulf of Arta, which it enters on its N. side by a mouth 2 m. E. of its anc. outlet. Total course about 60 m. At its entrance it is impeded by a bar, but within this it is navigable to Arta, the only town on its banks.

ARTA, *Ambracia*, a town of Albania, sanj. and 42 m. S. Janina, in a finely wooded tract, on l. b. of the Arta, here crossed by a remarkable bridge 200 yards in length, 7 m. from its mouth. Pop. estimated from 5,000 to 9,000, mostly Greeks. It has a large cathedral, a ruined convent of the 9th century, now a caravanserai, a citadel, and traces of its Hellenic walls, with manufs. of coarse cottons and woollens, leather, capotes, and embroidery, and an active general trade.

ARTA, a town of Majorca, near the N.W. part of the island, on a range of hills which extend E. to C. Pera, the point of which is defend. by a castle. Pop. 4,001. Chf. industry, manufs. of coarse linen, dyeing, & fishing. Commerce in fruit.

ARTAJONA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 18 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 1,911. It consists of a walled town and an open suburb.

ARTAKI, *Artace*, a maritime town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the W. shore of the peninsula of Cyzicus, in the Sea of Marmora, 70 m. S.W. Constantinople. It has the remains of an anc. mole. Its vicinity produces wine greatly esteemed in the Turkish capital.

ARTANA, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,077.

ARTEIJO, a vill. of Spain, with mineral springs, on l. b. of the Bolano, at its mouth near Coruña.

ARTENARA, a town of the Canaries, near the centre of the island Gran Canaria. Pop. 1,074.

ARTENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris and Orleans railway, 13 m. N. Orleans. Pop. 1,182.

ARTERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Unstrut, 30 m. W.S.W. Halle. Pop. 3,052, employed in refining salt and nitre.

ARTHEZ, a comm. and town, France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Orthes. Pop. 1,731.—II. (*d'Asson*) a vill., B. Pyr., arrond. Pau. Pop. 1,400, engaged in mining and iron-forging.

ARTHINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S. by E. Market Harborough. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 242.

ARTHUR isls., a small group, Mulgrave Archip.

ARTHURET, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Esk, forming a part of the tract called, before the union of England and Scotland, the "Batable Land." Area 17,390 ac. Pop. 2,859.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a famous hill in Scotland, immediately S.E. Edinburgh, 822 ft. above the sea, and on all sides commanding noble views.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a hill on the S. coast of Australia, between Port Philip and the ocean.

ARTHUR'S STONE, a cromlech on the top of Cefn Bryn, a hill of Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 m. W. Swansea. It consists of a block of millstone, 14 ft. in length and 7 ft. 2 in. in thickness, resting on 8 supporters, and it is referred to in the Welsh triads as one of the 3 most stupendous works in Britain,—Stonehenge, and probably Avebury, being the others.

ARTHURSTOWN, a hamlet and seaport of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the E. shore of Waterford harbour, 7 m. E. by S. Waterford. Pop. 285. It has a small quay attainable by vessels of 100 tons, and it is an outport to Waterford, having a little trade in the export of fish, and the import of coal and culm.

ARTLENBURG, a town of Hanover, on l. b. of the Elbe, prov. & 9 m. N.N.E. Lüneburg. Pop. 800.

ARTOIS, an old prov. of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present dep. of Pas-de-Calais; Arras was its capital. It belonged to the Dukes of Burgundy, to Austria, and latterly to Spain, from which it was taken by Louis XIII. in 1640. Louis XIV. settled it definitively to France, by the treaty of the Pyrénées in 1659. Artesian Wells derive their name from this prov., where, since the beginning of the 12th cent., it has been customary to obtain artificial springs of water by piercing the soil.

ARTVIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, cap. dist., in a ravine near the Joruk riv., here crossed by a bridge, 34 m. S. E. Batum. Estimated pop. 5,500. It is mostly built of wood, but has some good stone residences belonging to the Turks, interspersed with olive and mulberry plantations, & a new and large Roman Catholic church. The bazaar is mean, and ill supplied with European goods, the principal of these being English cotton twist for some native manufs. Chief exports, butter, wax, honey, olives, and oil, the products of its neighbourhood.

ARUBA, isl., one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zoutman) 12° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 11′ W. Pop. (1846) 2,621, of whom 550 were slaves.

ARUDY, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Pau. Pop. 1,971.

ARUN, a riv. of England, co. Sussex, which rising near its N.W. border, flows mostly southward, past Horsham & Arundel, and enters the English Channel at Little Hampton, after a course of nearly 40 m. It is connected by a canal with Chichester harbour, & with the Wey & Thames.

ARUNDEL, a municipal and parl. bor., mkt-town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Arundel, on the Arun, 10 m. E. Chichester, and 50 m. S.S.W. London, with station on South Coast Railway. Area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. 2,624. It is well-built & thriving. Its castle, the splendid resid. of the Dukes of Norfolk, confers the title of earl on its possessor. The chief trade here is the export of corn and timber, the Arun being navigable hither from the sea for vessels of 200 tons. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Cattle fairs, second Tuesday of every month, the 14th May, 21st August, 25th Sept., and 17th Dec. Cust. rev. (1846) 2,453*l.* Corp. rev. (1842-3) 312*l.* Reg. ship-

ping (1848) 4,236 tons. Arundel returns 1 member to H. of Commons. Reg. electors (1846) 221.

ARVA, a district of N. Hungary, cap. Also-Kubin. The climate is cold; surface mountns., wooded, but not fertile; a riv. of same name flows through the district, and joins the Waag, N. Neusohl.—II. a vill. of Hungary, N.E. of Also-Kubin on the Arva.—Three rivers of same name in Spain are tributary to the Ebro.

ARVA, ARVAGH, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Ireland, co. Cavan, Ulster. Area 6,988 acres. Pop. 4,590. Vill. of same name, 12 m. S.W. Cavan. Pop. 615.

ARVANS (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.W. Chepstow. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 354. In it are the ruins of 2 ancient chapels.

ARVE, a riv. of Sardinia, rises in the Col-de-Balme, and waters the valley of Chamouni, passing Sallanches, Cluse, and Bonneville, and joins the Rhone immediately after it has emerged from the Lake of Geneva. Length 45 m. It is very rapid, & often inundates the surround. country.

ARVERT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., in the middle of a peninsula, betw. the Seudre and the sea, 18 m. S.W. Rochefort. Pop. 2,360, who trade in salt, cured fish, and wine.

ARVILLARD, a vill. of Savoy, near the French territory, with iron foundries. Pop. 1,430.

ARYS, a town of East Prussia, on lake of Arys, 55 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,120.

ARZAMASS, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Nijnii Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Tescha, an affl. of the Oka. Pop. 4,700. It is ill-built, and mostly of wood; but has 20 churches, & 2 convents, manufs. of leather and soap, dye-works, and a trade in linen fabrics, and sail-cloth.

ARZANA, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Lanusei, N. Cagliari, with iron mines. Pop. 1,380.

ARZANO, a vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Quimperlé. Pop. 1,801.

ARZERE, a vill. of Nor. Italy, 12 m. S.E. Padua.

ARZEW, *Arsenaria*, a seaport town of Algeria, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Oran, on the Mediterranean, with fine Roman remains, and vast cisterns. It is a milit. station of the French troops.

ARZIGNANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,000, who manufacture woollen cloths, leather, and silk twist. Near it are brick fields and coal mines.

ARZILLA, a small fortified seaport town of Marocco, prov. Fez, on the Atlantic, 23 m. S.S.W. C. Spartel. Pop. 600 to 1,000. It stands on an open beach, and has a battery with about 20 cannons.

ARZOBISPO ISL., Pacific Oc. [BONIN ISLANDS.]

ARZO, a vill. of Switzerland Ticino, near the frontier of Lombardy, with quarries of excellent marble.

ASAL, a remarkable salt lake of E. Africa, Adel, 28 m. W.S.W. Tajura. It occupies a volcanic basin. Length of lake about 7 m.; breadth 3 m.; surface 570 feet below the Red Sea. Its margin is thickly encrusted with salt, in which the Danakil tribes trade with Abyssinia.

ASANGARO, a town of South Peru, dep. and 60 m. N. Puno, cap. a prov. N. of Lake Titicaca.

ASAPH (ST.), a pa. and episcopal city, N. Wales, co. Flint, 208 m. distant from London, & 20 m. from Chester. Pop. of pa. 3,338. The town is situated on an eminence between the rivs. Clwyd & Elwy, and consists of little more than a single street. The cathed. is a plain building; the episcop. palace spacious and commodious. Two national schools were erected by subscription in 1831, attended by 200 children. Mkt. day Sat., and 6 annual fairs. St Asaph unites with Flint, Caergwyle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold Overton, and Rhuddlaw, in sending one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 97.

ASARO, a town of Sicily, Catania, 9 m. N.E. Castro-Giovanni. Pop. 2,968.

ASBACH, (GROSS and KLEIN), two contiguous vills., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 17 m. N.E. Stuttgart.—II. a vill. Rhen. Prussia, reg. Coblenz.

ASBY, or ASHBY, a pa. of England, county Westmoreland, 4 m. S.W. Appleby. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 407. A copper mine has recently been opened in this parish.

ASCENSION, an isl. in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, 280 m. N.W. St Helena. It is of a triangular shape, 8 m. long, and 6 m. broad at W. end. Lat. of the fort 7° 55′ 55″ S.; lon. 14° 25′ 5″ W. Area about 35 square m. Pop. (nearly all military) about 400, including women and children. It is of volcanic origin, and generally mntnous., especially in the S.E., where one peak is 2,870 feet in elev. Surface nearly destitute of verdure. Climate healthy, but so dry, that until wells were sunk a few years since, water was very scarce. The tomata, castor-oil plant, pepper, & Cape-gooseberry, are indigenous; and with attention, various European vegetables are successfully raised. Turtle, and birds' eggs form at present its chief exports, of the latter 10,000 dozens have been collected in one week. On its N.W. side is an open roadstead, opposite George-town,—a station consisting of a fort, military quarters, and a few detached residences. The island is named from having been discovered on Ascension-day, 1501. It was taken possession of by the English in 1815.

ASCENSION BAY, E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, N. of Espiritu Santa B.

ASCH, the most W. town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, 13 m. N.W. Eger. Pop. 5,000. Manufs. of cotton hosiery, woollen fabrics, and wire.

ASCHACH, a town of Upper Austria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 13 m. N.W. Linz. It is a mart for laths, timber, fruit, and linens.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a flourishing town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franconia, in which it holds the 2nd rank, on rt. b. of the Maine, 23 m. E.S.E. Frankfort. Pop. 8,400. It has a royal residence, collections of art, and a library of 22,000 volumes; a Gothic church with the tombs of its princes; a gymnasium, and public schools; manufactures of soap, woollens, straw goods, paper, and tobacco, ship-building yards; and a considerable transit-trade.

ASCHENDORF, a vill. of Hanover, landrost & 26 m. N. Meppen, near the Ems. Pop. 1,400.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. W.S.W. Madgeburg, cap. circ., on the Eine, near its junction with the Wipper. Pop. 11,270. It has a gymnasium and manufs. of frieze, flannel, linen fabrics, and earthenwares. Near it is the ruined castle of *Ascania*.

ASCIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Sienna, in the Val d' Ombrone. Pop. 2,460.

ASCOLI, *Asculum Picenum*, an anc. episcopal city of Italy, Pontif. States, cap. deleg., on a hill, on rt. b. of the Tronto, 53 m. S. Ancona, 16 m. W. the Adriatic. Pop. 13,000. It is well-built, handsome, and has old walls, and a citadel. Chief edifices, a cathedral and numerous other churches; a modern *palazzo*, containing a museum, library, and theatre; a Jesuits' college, governor's residence, and many private palaces. Fairs are held here in May, Aug., and Nov. Its harbour (*Porto d'Ascoli*), at the mouth of the Tronto, is frequented by coasting vessels, and defended by two forts.—II. DI SATRIANO (*Asculum*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 5,560. It has a castle, a fine cathedral, and a diocesan school.

Ascona, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Ticino, on L. Maggiore, 2 m. S.S.W. Locarno. Pop. 1,000.

Ascot-Heath, England, co. Berks, pa. Winkfield, is about 3½ m. N. of the South-Western railway, and 6 m. S.W. Windsor. It is known for its races, held in the second week after those of Epsom, and which, from the vicinity of the course to Windsor, are usually attended by the sovereign, & numbers of the aristocracy; though the facilities now afforded by the railway render the company much less select than formerly.

Ascott, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 6 m. N.E. Burford. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 463.

Asdoud (anc. *Ashdod* and *Azotus*), a vill. and seaport of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the Mediterranean, 21 m. S. Jaffa, and 10 m. N.E. Askalon. Pop. 300. It has no remains of antiquity, and would be unworthy of notice but for the figure it makes in Sacred History, as one of the 5 principal cities of the Philistines. The sea is gradually receding from its now shallow harbour.

Aseerghur, or Hasser, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bombay, at its nearest point of approach to the Bengal presid., district Candeish, 12 m. N. Boorhanpoor. The fort, strong, and well supplied with water, was taken in 1803 and again in 1819 by the British, who have held it ever since the latter period.

Asele, a par. and village of Swedish Lapland, læn and 110 m. N.W. Umea, cap. Asele Lappmark, on the Angerman river.

Asgarby, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2½ m. S.E. Sleaford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 77.—II. same co., pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N. by W. Spilsby. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 131.

Ash, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, on the Stour, 5 m. E. by N. Wingham. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 2,077. Fairs, April 6, and Oct. 11. The ruins of Richborough castle (anc. *Rhutupium*), on the brow of a hill, near Sandwich, in this parish, consist of a wall from 10 to 30 feet high and 12 thick, enclosing an area of about 5 acres, where various antiquities have recently been discovered. —II. same co. 3½ m. N. by W. Wrotham. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 663.—III. co. Surrey, 4½ m. N.E. Farnham. Area 12,650 ac. Pop. 2,236.—IV. co. Hants., 5 m. E.N.E. Whitchurch. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 166.—V. a hamlet, co. Devon, pa. of Trowley, 7 m. E.S.E. Oakhampton. In its mansion-house the great Duke of Marlborough was born, A.D. 1650.

Ashantee, a country of Africa, and the most powerful native state of Upper Guinea, betw. lat. 6° and 8° N., lon. 0° & 3° W. The sovereignty of its chief over the petty states on the coast, ceased in 1831, and its S. limit is now 60 m. from the Gulf of Guinea. Pop. probably 1,000,000. (?) It is mntnous., well-watered, and healthy in the more elev. districts. Chief rivs. Volta & Assinie. Products comprise maize, millet, dhourra, rice, yams, tobacco, the sugar-cane, cocoa, the pine-apple, and other fine fruits, with dye-woods, gums, and timber: the chief exports are gold dust and palm oil. The inhabs. are courageous, intelligent, and excel in several kinds of manufs.; but they appear to have been long subjected to a most bloody despotism, whole multitudes having been customarily slaughtered at festivals and at the deaths of royal personages. From the late *Parliamentary Reports* on W. Africa, however, it appears that, owing to British influence, human sacrifices have in a great measure declined. In 1824, the Ashantees attacked the English settlement on the coast, and defeated a force of 1,000 men under Sir C. Macarthy; but in 1826, they sustained a total rout from our troops, since which time the Ashantee power has progressively decreased. *Chf.* town & seat of trade, Coomassie.

Ash-Bocking, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.E. Needham Market. Area 750 ac. Pop. 321. There is a national school in the parish.

Ashbourne, or Ashburn, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 12½ m. N.W. Derby. Area of pa. 12,800 ac. Pop. 4,936. Town neatly built, has a large church erected in 1240, and in which are some monuments of the Boothby family; a grammar school, income 240*l.* a-year, several other charities, manufs. of cotton fabrics, and lace, and an active trade in malt and cheese. Mkt. Saturday: fairs 10 times yearly.—II. a vill. of Ireland, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin, and near which occasional races are held.

Ashbrittle, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. Wellington. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 540.

Ashburnham, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. W. Battle. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 790. The vill. gives name and title to Earl of Ashburnham, whose ancestors were lords of the manor before the Conquest. In the church is preserved the shirt which Charles I. wore at his execution, with other relics given by him to Mr Ashburnham.

Ashburton, a parliamentary bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 16 m. S.W. Exeter, and 192 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 8,320 ac. Pop. 3,841. Do. of town, 3,014. The town is surrounded by hills, and consists mostly of one long street; it has woollen mills, a venerable church, a grammar school endowed with 2 scholarships, and numerous charities. It was, in 1838, constituted one of the 4 stannary towns of Devon. Bor. returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 262. Mkt. Saturday; fairs, 1st Thurs. in March & June, Aug. 10, & Nov. 11. This is the birth-pl. of the celeb. lawyer Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, & of the critic & poet Gifford.

Ashbury, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 5½ m. N.W. Lambourne. Area 5,520 ac. Pop. 819. —II. co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 65.

Ashby, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 640 ac. Pop. 263.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 800 ac. Pop. 53.—III. (*by Partney*), Lincoln, 2 m. E. Spilsby. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 160.—IV. (*Canons*), co. Northampton, 7 m. W. by N. Towcester. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 252.—V. (*Castle*), same co., 7 m. E. by S. Northampton. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 172. Yardley Chase, Marquis of Northampton, is in this pa. VI. (*Cold*), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 443.—VII. (*de la Launde*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 5 m. N. Sleaford. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 157.—VIII. (*Foville*), co. Leicester, 5 m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 437.—IX. (*Magna*), same co., 3½ m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 337.—X. adjoins the above, 2½ m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 179. —XI. (*Puerorum*), Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 102.—XII. (*St Leger's*), Northampton, 3 m. N. Daventry. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 257. The church has a richly ornamented screen and roodloft, & contains the tombs of the Catesby family.—XIII. (*West*), Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Horncastle. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 534.—XIV. (*with Fenby*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 211.—XIV. (*with Obey*), co. Norfolk, near Acle. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 85.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 15½ m. N.W. Leicester. Area of pa. 8,300 ac. Pop. 5,652. It has a ruined castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was once confined,

an anc. church in the decorated style, a grammar school, with 10 exhibitions of 10*l.* per ann. each, in Emanuel College, Cambridge, a theatre, salt water baths resorted to by visitors, manufs. of hosiery, hats, bricks, and iron-smelting works. Mkt. Sat.; fairs, Shrove Mon., Easter & Whit. Tuesdays, last Monday in Sept., and Nov. 10.

ASHCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury, with station on the Great W. railway. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 743.

ASHCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon., 3 m. E. Chudleigh. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 297.

ASHCOTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. Shapwick, 4 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 843.

ASHDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. N.E. Saffron-Walden. Area 4,840 ac. Pop. 1,164. Four mounds in this pa., reputed to be sepulchres of the Danes, mark the supposed site of Canute's victory over Edmund Ironside, in 1016.

ASHE, co. U. S., N. America, N.W. part of N. Carolina. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 7,467. Elevated table-land, and surface rough but productive.

ASHELDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Bradwell. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 219.

ASHELWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. N. Glo'ster, on the Severn. Ac. 1,810. Pop. 594.

ASHEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. S.W. Clare. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 321.

ASHENDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N. Thame. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 463. It is the seat of petty sessions.

ASHFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Debenham. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 343. —II. (*Great*), same co., 6½ m. N.N.W. Stowmarket. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 396. Lord Thurlow was born in this parish in 1732.

ASHFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, 12½ m. S.W. Canterbury, and 53 from London. S.E. railway has a station here. Area of pa. 2,950 ac. Pop. 3,082. The principal street, nearly half a mile in length, is paved and lighted. The church, once collegiate, is large, and has some superb monuments. The grammar school was founded in 1638 by one of the Knatchbull family. Market, Tuesday; fairs, Aug. 2, Sept. 9, Oct. 12 and 24, for wool, horses, and cattle.

ASHFORD, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 2 m. E. of Staines. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 524.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw, 2 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 174.—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Bakewell. Pop. 950. The vill. is beautifully situated on the Wey, here crossed by three stone bridges, and on the banks of which are mills for cutting black marble, obtained in the vicinity.—IV. (*Bowdler*), a pa., co. Salop, 3½ m. S. Ludlow. Area 630 ac. Pop. 96.—V. (*Carbonell*), adjoining the above. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 266.

ASHFORD, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 30 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,651.

ASHFORDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2½ m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 482.

ASHILL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Watton. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 637. The poor here have a right of pasture on a common of 43 acres.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 438.

ASHINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N. Rochford. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 119.

ASHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Area 550 ac. Pop. 71. —II. a pa., co. Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Steyning. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 282.

ASHKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk, 3½ m. S. Selkirk. Pop. 563.

ASHLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4½ m. W. Rockingham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 323.—II. co. Hamps., 3 m. S.E. Stockbridge. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 102.—III. co. Stafford, 6 m. N.W. Eccleshall. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 583.—IV. co. Wilts, 4½ m. N. Malmsbury. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 96.—V. (*cum-Sylverley*), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area 2,143 ac. Pop. 417.

ASHMANHAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. North Walsham. Area 700 ac. Pop. 180.

ASHMORE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 242.

ASHMUNEIN, a town of Egypt. [ESHMUNEIN.]

ASHOLT, or AISHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. W. by S. Bridgewater. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 201.

ASHOVER, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Derby, 5½ m. S.W. Chesterfield. Area 11,290 ac. Pop. 3,482, employed in cotton, worsted, and stocking manufs. The vill. is of great antiquity; and its church has a curious leaden font, apparently Saxon. Fairs 25th April, and 15th Oct.

ASHOW, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Warwick, on the Avon. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 172.

ASHPRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Totness. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 588.

ASH-PRIORS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.W. Taunton. Area 750 ac. Pop. 226.

ASHRAF, a town of Persia. See USHRUFF.

ASHREIGNEY, or RING'S ASH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W. by S. Chumleigh. Area 6,220 ac. Pop. 1,088.

ASHRIDGE, a hamlet, Engl., par. Pitstone, 2 m. N.W. Chesham. A parliamt. was held here by Edward I., and Princess Elizabeth lived here in 1554.

ASHTA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 63 m. E. by S. Oojein.

ASHTABULA, co. U. S., N. Amer., N.W. part of Ohio state, on Erie lake. Pop. 23,724. Intersected by a river of same name. Soil generally good.

ASHTAROTH, an anc. city of Syria, named in Scripture as the cap. of "Og, king of Bashan," identified with the *Telel Ashtereh*, pash. Damascus, in the plain of Hauran, 5 m. W. Mezarib.

ASHTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 1½ m. S.W. Epsom. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 618.

ASHTOLA (the *Carine* of Nearchus), an uninhabited isl. of the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 8′ N.; lon. 63° 48′ E., 12 m. from the Mekran coast, Beloochistan. It abounds with turtle; and was formerly the haunt of the Jowasimee pirates.

ASHTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Devon, 4 m. N. Chudleigh. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 319. The church has a finely carved screen and roodloft. Manganese mines are wrought in this parish.—II. co. and 6 m. S. Northampton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 417.—III. (*Cold*), co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N. Bath. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 414.—IV. (*in Macherfield*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 2½ m. N.W. Newton. Pop. 5,510, employed in cotton manufs., iron-works, and collieries.—V. (*Keynes*), a pa., co. Wilts, on a branch of the Thames, 4 m. W. Cricklade. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,332.—VI. (*Long*), a pa., co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Bristol. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,926. —VII. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E. Altringham. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 2,414.—VIII. (*Steeple*), co. Wilts, 3 m. E. Towbridge. Area 7,450 ac. Pop. 2,425. It has petty sessions.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, a parliamentary bor., manufacturing town, and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Tame, 6½ m. by railway E.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 9,300 ac. Pop. of do. 46,304; do. of bor. 22,514. Town mostly ill-built, but it has a large church of the time of

Henry V., a good market-house, lately erected at a cost of 10,000*l.*, various schools and charities, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and mechanics' instit., with a new and large Independent chapel, and places of worship for Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Moravians, and Jews. It is well placed for manufacturing industry, coal being plentiful, and canals from Manchester, Huddersfield, and Derbyshire meeting in the pa. It had, in 1838, 82 cotton mills, employing 12,143 hands; also woollen mills and a silk factory. Stout ginghams and printed calicoes are the principal goods woven. Cotton yarns of the finer kinds are spun both in the town and in Staleybridge, which seat of manufacturing industry is partly in the pa., and comprised in the parl. bor. Several years ago, there were in Ashton pa. 20 collieries, employing, together, 1,000 hands. Mkt. Sat.; fairs, March 23, April 29, July 25, and Nov. 21. Ashton was formerly a municipality; at present, *its gov.* is exercised by the co. magistrates, who hold weekly sessions here. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1846) 871. Assessed taxes of bor. (1846-7) 1,193*l.* The residence of the Assheton family, who formerly possessed capital jurisd. here, is now occup. by the steward of Lord Stamford.

ASHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W. Tunbridge Wells. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 224.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Steyning. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 427.

ASHWATER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.S.E. Holsworthy. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 1,046. Fairs, 1st Tues. in May, and 1st Mon. after Aug. 1.

ASHWELL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Baldock. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,235. Within ½ m. of the village, which was formerly a mkt. town, are the traces of a Roman camp.—II. a pa. co. Rutland, 3½ m. N.N.E. Oakham, Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 223.

ASHWELTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1,030. Pop. 469. This manor is the property of Lord Berners, whose ancestors owned it in the reign of Hen. VII.

ASHWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Shepton Mallett. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 945.

ASHWICKEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Lynn Regis. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 78.

ASHWORTH, a chplry. Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 3½ m. W. Rochdale. Ac. 730. Pop. 325.

ASIA, the largest of the great divisions of the globe, comprehends all the countries to the east of Europe and Northern Africa, and extends, with its islands, between lat. 10° S., and 78° N., and lon. 26° E. to 190° E. (170° W.) A great central mass of continent forms about four-fifths of the whole area, and from this several extensive peninsulas and headlands project on the E., S., & W., with many clusters of contiguous islands. Asia is closely connected with the other continents, being separated by no great sea distance from America on the N.E., and Australia on the S.E., connected with Africa by the isthmus of Suez on the S.W., and conterminous with Europe on the W. by an extensive boundary line, formed by the Uralian and Caucasian mountains. Its whole area is supposed to amount to upwards of 16 millions of square miles, and its population to 626 millions. *Central Asia* is composed of two great elevated table lands, a higher and a lower, each descending by gradual slopes and terraces to the level lowlands, while those table lands themselves are traversed by numerous mountain chains and elevated ranges of country. The eastern system of these table lands comprehends the elevated district of Tibet, and the great desert of Gobi, from 4,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level, the western, the plateau of Iran (Persia), with a general elevation of 4,000 ft. Both these districts combined may occupy about two-fifths of the whole of Asia, the remainder is occupied partly by the terraces, by the intervention of which the elevated table lands gradually sink towards the lowland, and partly by the lowlands themselves. The length of the elevated regions, from the Black Sea and Persian Gulf on the W., to the Corean Coast on the E., is upwards of 5,500 m. The greatest breadth, from 1,800 to 2,000 m. on the N.E. of China, while in the W., in Beloochistan and Bucharia, it contracts to 700 miles. The *mtns.* of Taurus and Caucasus form the boundary of the plateau on the N.W.; Mt. Elbruz near the Caspian Sea, the Altai range in Siberia, and the Alpine region of Da-uria, on the N.E. The Himalaya mtns. form the S. boundary, and the Persian mtns. and Mt. Taurus the W. The most elevated portion of the *Eastern Plateau* is in Tibet, where it rises to the height of 10,000 to 14,000 ft. It then sinks gradually to the N. and N.W., forming a series of terraces, which terminate in the low steppes around L. Aral. It is through these sloping terraces, by which the eastern Plateau is every where intersected, that the great riv. systems descend to the lowlands bordering on the ocean. On the mountain ranges N. of the table land, four great rivs. take their rise—the Irtish, the Yenesei, the Lena, & the Amur, draining a surface of country more extensive than that of Europe. Two great rivers take their rise in the Eastern range, the Hoang-Ho and the Yangtse-Kiang, which, flowing through China, discharge their waters into the Pacific Ocean. The principal rivers of S. Asia are the Cambodia, Irawaddy, and Menam; the Brahmaputra, Ganges, and Indus, taking their rise in the Himalaya mntns., and traversing by diverging routes the country known as India within the Ganges. The *Western Plateau* is much smaller in extent than the eastern, but being more contiguous to Europe, assimilates more in its character to that continent. The high table land of Iran extends from the Upper Indus through W. Asia to the shores of the Grecian Archipelago. Persia forms its centre; to the W. are the Turkish dominions, and E. Afghanistan. The centre is intersected by several extensive mountain ridges, through which are some important passes from the Highlands of Persia to the coast. Westward of Persia, the table land becomes more mountainous in the countries of Kurdistan, Azerbijan, and Armenia; here the rivers Euphrates and Tigris have their source, which, flowing through Mesopotamia and anc. Babylonia, enter the Persian Gulf by one channel. The peninsula of Arabia forms a continuation of the Highlands of W. Asia. The *Lowlands of Asia* may be divided into, 1. Chinese Lowlands on the E., commencing at Pekin, and extending nearly to the tropic, enjoying a temperate climate and fertile soil; 2. the Indo-Chinese, comprehending Cambodia and Siam, a well-watered and good rice country; 3. Hindostan, bounded by the Ganges and Indus, forming a great triangle; 4. Syria & Arabia, the southern part dry and desert, the northern watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; 5. the Northern Siberian, in extent more than half all the others, stretching along the Polar Sea from the Ural Mntns. to the Pacific Ocean, a cold and generally sterile region; 6. Bucharia, on the Caspian Sea and L. Aral, with a gravelly soil, ill-watered, covered with grass, without trees, & with only occasional patches of fertile land. The *Mineral* products of Asia are numerous, & have

been known from remote antiquity. Precious stones are abundant. Amethysts, topazes, and rock-crystals are found in the Altai, Himalaya, and Ural mntns.; carnelians and agates in W. India; beryl and lapis lazuli near L. Baikal; sapphires and rubies, Ceylon isl.; diamonds in Deccan, Borneo, and Ural mntns. Volcanic products are found near Mt. Taurus, in Armenia, W. Anatolia, and in Japan and Sunda isl.; steatite, asbestos, and kaolin or fine porcelain clay, in China and Japan; talc in Siberia; coals in Hindostan & China; rock salt in the Ural mntns., N. China, & Turkey; gold or gold-dust in various localities. In 1843 the mines of Siberia produced 58,867 lbs. troy of gold, estimated value 2,750,000*l*. Mercury in China and Japan. Copper and iron in Ural mntns., & lead in Da-Uria, China, Armenia. Fossil shells are found in great quantities at an elevation of 16,000 to 18,000 ft. in Tibet, mammalian remains in the lower Himalaya, & the alluvial soil of Siberia, is full of bones of extinct quadrupeds.

The vegetation of Asia varies with its different regions. N. of lat. 60° scarcely any vegetable products are seen except birches, mosses, and lichens. In S. Siberia, and indeed as far S. as the chain of the Himalaya & Hindoo-Koosh, the vegetation in a great measure resembles that of N. and Central Europe, though all the great table land of E. Asia is remarkably bare of timber. Ginseng and rhubarb are products peculiar to this region. In the cultivated plains of Bokhara and Cabool, grapes, melons, pears, figs, and other fruits common in Europe, grow to such perfection that they are exported in considerable quantities to Persia and Hindostan. N. of the Caucasus, the country is thinly covered with vegetable products, and those are of inferior quality; but immediately S. of that chain, the cedar, cypress, juniper, oak, and the fruits common to S. Europe, begin to flourish luxuriantly; and rice, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, dates, are among the products of the fruitful provs. of Turkey and Persia. The region of Asia S. and E. of the Himalaya, comprising the Indian peninsulas, with China-proper and the Asiatic Archipelago, is unrivalled for the number and richness of its vegetable products. These include the plantain, banyan, ebony, iron, rose and sandal-wood trees; bamboos, gums, varnishes, and dye-woods in immense variety; with the betel, bread-fruit & banana, guava, mango, mangosteen, & a multitude of other fruits; sugar, opium, cotton, indigo, and numerous valuable articles of culture. The teak-tree, tea, sago, camphor, cloves, mace, and nutmegs, are peculiar to this part of the globe. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 10,000 feet in the Himalaya mountains. *The zoology* of the N. of Asia partakes of the character of that of N. Europe. In the central and southern countries are found the elephant, rhinoceros, Bengal tiger, and many other formidable animals, with the camel, auroch, yaik, musk-deer, argal, Tibet goat; and it is believed that all the domestic animals of Europe (the sheep perhaps excepted) have been originally derived from Asia. There seems to be this marked distinction between the ox, horse, ass, goat, hog, and other mammal tribes which are natives of Asia, and those which are indigenous in Africa or America,—that the former alone are capable of propagation and domestication in every climate. Asia has comparatively a less variety of birds and reptiles than of quadrupeds, but the cassowary, bustard, pheasant, domestic fowl, and a variety of other gallinaceous birds are abundant; & among reptiles, the Indian python, the cobra-de-capello or spectacle snake, with the gavial, or crocodile of the Ganges, are formidable in the highest degree.

Asia is considered the cradle of the human race, from whence the various nations and tribes have issued to people the other parts of the world. The number of foreigners, who have migrated to & settled in Asia, is small compared to those who have left it. The number of Europeans in India may be estimated at 100,000, the descendants of the Cossacks settled in Siberia, 2 millions, European Greeks inhabiting Anatolia, 1½ million. The races inhabiting Asia may be divided into 1. The *Semitic*, including Syrians, Jews, Arabs, and the descendants of the ancient Chaldeans or Aramœans;—2. The Persian Kurds, Ossetes, Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians;—3. The Turks, forming a numerous race of central Asia;—4. The Samoiedes, N. Asia;—5. The Mongols, Buriats, Kalmucks, Tungooses, and other tribes in N.E. Asia;—5. The Japanese, Chinese;—6. The Malays, inhabiting Malaysia & the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The political divisions of Asia include six empires, China, Russia, Britain, Persia, Turkey, Arabia. The British possessions are chiefly in India, or the peninsula within the Ganges. The Portuguese, whose settlements were formerly numerous, have preserved only Goa, Damaun, Macao, and a few others. The French possess Pondicherry, a settlement on the coast of Malabar, and two or three more. The Dutch occupy Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, &c.

The following Table affords a general estimate, as nearly as the data will permit, of its extent and population:—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Estimated Pop.
Chinese Empire, includ. isls.,	5,260,000	375,980,000
Russian Empire	4,810,000	5,885,000
Further India: Anam	127,000	5,000,000
Further India: Siam	190,000	3,000,000
Further India: Burmah	200,000	2,000,000
Further India: Laos	.....	1,000,000
Further India: Malay Peninsula	45,000	375,000
Further India: Cassay	6,500	70,000
Hither India: British Dom.,	659,270	95,300,000
Hither India: Protected States,	433,500	45,000,000
Hither India: Independent Do.	117,500	2,500,000
Hither India: Portuguese, French, and Danish Dom.,	3,330	550,000
Independent Tartary, or Turkestan: Bokhara,	720,800	1,000,000
Independent Tartary, or Turkestan: Koondooz,		200,000
Independent Tartary, or Turkestan: Khokan,		500,000
Independent Tartary, or Turkestan: Khiva,		200,000
Independent Tartary, or Turkestan: Kirghiz Dom.		2,360,000
Kafiristan,	7,000	5,000
Afghanistan,	225,000	5,000,000
Beloochistan	160,000	480,000
Persia,	450,000	8,000,000
Turkey,	437,000	10,000,000
Arabia,	1,200,000	7,000,000
Total of Continental Asia,	15,051,900	571,000,000
Japanese Empire,	266,500	25,000,000
Asiatic Archipelago,	843,500	30,000,000
Total of Islands,	1,110,000	55,000,000
Grand Total of Asia and its Isls.,	16,161,900	626,000,000

Asia Isles, a cluster of low & thickly wooded isls. in the Asiatic Archipelago, E. of Gilolo. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 131° 17′ E.

Asiago, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. Vicenza, cap. of the distr. termed the "Seven Communes," inhabited by a race of German descent, 22 m. N. Vicenza. Pop. of the dist., 25,500; of the town, 4,670. It is celebrated for the manuf. of straw hats and all sorts of carpenter's work.

Asia Minor, or Anatolia, forms the western

peninsula of Asia, extending between lat. 36° & 42° N., & lon. 26° & 40° E., having E. Armenia and Mesopotamia, S. Syria and the Mediterr., W. the Ægean Sea, and N. the Sea of Marmora and Black Sea. Area estimated at 269,000 sq. m.; & pop. at 4,000,000. Two mountain chains run nearly E. and W., the district between, forming an elevated table land studded with mntns., while the country interior to this plateau is watered on each side by short rivs. The Taurus mntn. chain trends E. to W. near its S. coast, rising frequently to 8,000 or 10,000 ft. in ht.; and near the N. coast runs the other chain, less continuous and lofty, but comprising Mts. Olympus, Ida, and Gargarus, famous in classic literature. On the N.E. are the mntn. ranges of Anti-Taurus; elev. of the highest, Arjish Tag, 13,000 ft. N. of these is the Euxine or Lazian range. Shores greatly indented; principal inlets, the gulf of Adalia and Makri on the S.; those of Symi, Kos, Scala-Nova, Smyrna, and Adramyti, on the W., and those of Ismid and Sinope, on the N. coast. Chief rivs. the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halys*), Yeshil-Irmak, and Sakaria (anc. *Iris* & *Sangarius*), flowing into the Black Sea; the Kodus, Grimalki, and Mendere (anc. *Hermus*, *Caicus*, and *Meander*), into the Ægæan; the Sihún and Jyhoon (anc. *Sarus* & *Pyramus*), into the Mediterranean; and the Euphrates forming the E. frontier. There are numerous fresh and salt water lakes; Tuz-gol is the largest salt water l., and yields a great quantity of salt. The climate varies with the locality, the elevated regions being cold and humid, the plains warm and fertile. The eastern part of the country is composed of volcanic rocks, the W. of calcareous strata with tertiary fossils. The mines produce copper, silver, lead, iron; alum, nitre, and rock salt are also abundant. Rice, barley, maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, opium, and most of the products of S. Europe flourish; and the mntns. in the N. abound with good timber. Other products are wool, silk, gall-nuts, skins, furs, cochineal, madder, sponge, meerschaum clay. Manufs., leather, carpets, cotton & woollen stuffs, & a few other articles. The pop. consists mostly of Turks and Greeks, with some Armenians and Jews, and wandering tribes of Kurds, &c. Asia-Minor is divided into the pashalics of Anatolia, Itshil, Karamania, Sivas, Marash, and a part of Trebizond. Principal cities, Smyrna, Brusa, Trebizond, Kutayah, Angora, Konieh (anc. *Iconium*), and Kaisariyeh (anc. *Cæsarea*), with Scutari, opposite Constantinople. Smyrna, Trebizond, and Brusa, are the principal seats of commerce; but all around the coasts are numerous small ports, where fairs and markets for the produce of the inland districts are frequently held. This region was anciently the seat of the famous kingdoms of Troy and Lydia, and afterwards formed a proconsulship under the Romans. It produced Homer, Thales, Pythagoras, Herodotus, and many other of the most distinguished poets, philosophers, historians, and artists of antiquity; and ruins scattered over almost every portion of its surface, attest its former wealth & prosperity.

ASIATIC OR EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, the largest collection of isls. on the globe, extending along the equator, from the S.E. coast of Asia to the W. of Australia, comprehending a space betw. lat. 11° S. and 19° N.; and lon. 95° to 135° E.; having the China Sea on the N., the Pacific on the E., and S. and W. the Indian Ocean. The numerous isls. may be arranged under 5 groups.

1. Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Madura, Banka, Billiton, & the W. and larger portion of Borneo. This includes the western and larger isls., where the soil is good; to which may be added the adjoining Malay peninsula. Rice is cultivated, as well as some of the aromatic spices, as pepper, and the inhabitants are the most civilized of the Archipelago.
2. Celebes, Sumbawa, Flores, Timor, Sandalwood Isl., and E. part of Borneo. This includes the central isls. where the soil is inferior. Rice not largely produced, and sago partly forms a substitute.
3. Ceram, Booro, Gillolo (Molucca I.), Timorlaut, Arrooe I., and Papua, the latter coming within the range of Australasia; this forms the eastern division, the climate & products of the soil of which differ from the two preceding. Aromatic plants, as the spices, characterize the Moluccca isls. Sago is the chief article of food, and the inhabs. are inferior in civilisation.
4. Mindanao, Sooloo I., Palawan, and N.E. part of Borneo. This forms a central group N.E. of No. 2. Rice is produced, but sago forms the chief food. Spices of inferior quality. The natives are superior in civilisation to those in division 2.
5. Luzon, & all that portion of the Philippine isls. stretching from lat. 10° to 19° N. Soil and climate adapted for rice, tobacco, and sugar-cane, but not for spices. A different race of inhabs. from those of the other groups. These isls. lie within the range of the hurricanes.

The isls. of the Eastern Archipelago are all more or less of volcanic origin, & exhibit at the present time, active volcanoes in numerous localities. The older formations, however, are also found forming the basis of many of the islands. Mntn. ranges of considerable height, as well as isolated mntns. are very prevalent; the elev. extending from 5,000 to 15,000 ft. Extensive valleys intervene, and dense forests of stupendous trees, and a most luxuriant and varied vegetation cover the whole surface of the soil; no arid or barren deserts existing. In the older primary & secondary rocks, metalliferous ores are abundant. Gold is found in various places, especially in Borneo and Sumatra; tin mines in the isl. of Banca; silver, copper, & iron in other localities; diamonds are found in Borneo; sulphur is abundant, as also lignite, naphtha, asphaltum; coal is found in Luzon and other localities, and native salt is procured from springs in Java. The climate is tropical, the solar heat tempered, however, by the insular condition of the land, and by copious moisture. In the Western Isls. the thermometer ranges from 76° to 93° F. These isls. experience the atmospheric changes incident to the monsoons, and the N.E. isls. are within the range of the tropical hurricanes. A good soil, elevated temp., and genial moisture, produce a profuse and splendid vegetation. Palms, bamboos, and rattans grow universally; teak, ebony, sandal-wood, sassafras, areca, and resinous and gum-bearing trees in abundance. The clove, nutmeg, and various aromatic trees, abound in the Moluccas. Pepper, ginger, cubebs, and various spices, in Java and Sumatra. Cotton, tobacco, sugar, sweet potato, in the Philippines, and other islands. Flowers of the most splendid hues, mostly yellow and red, spring up in spontaneous abund.; & fruits, as the orange, lemon, shaddock, pomegran., pine-apple, guava, mango, durian, are very plentiful. The grains cultivated in the larger and more civilized isls., are maize,

millet, pulses, and chiefly rice. Throughout the other isls., the amylaceous pith of the sago palm (*Metroxylon sago*) is the chief food of the inhabs., forming, in this locality, a peculiarity in the mode of human subsistence not found in any other part of the world. Animals are no less abundant in this region than vegetation. The elephant is found in Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula adjoining. The tiger, panther, and other predacious animals, are not uncommon. The ox & buffalo, both large & of excellent breeds, are used in agriculture; deer and wild hogs abound, and the rhinoceros is not uncommon. Many species of the monkey tribe are found in various localities, and the oran-outang in Borneo. Birds of the most varied kinds and beautiful plumage fill the woods, as the argus pheasant, peacock, bird of paradise, & sevl. useful species of domestic fowls, & a species of swallow builds the edible nest so eagerly prized by the Chinese. Tortoises are numerous on the eastern shores, & fish, includg. the pomfret, calcap, sole, abound in the seas. The *Holothuria*, or sea slug, another Chinese luxury, and oysters, and numerous shell-fish, are also common. The lac insect exists in most of the forests, and honey bees are numerous, but have not been domesticated. Two distinct races of men inhabit this region. The Malay, forming the great bulk of the pop., especially of the W. isls., is of a light brown or olive complexion, with long straight hair, short stature, & robust body, round face, and small features. Strong & active in habits, in many communities considerably advanced in civilisation; in other situations, roving and restless pirates,—and differing also in physical form in many of the isls. The Papuan or black race have negro features and curly hair, small stature, and spare and puny form. These are in a ruder state, are less susceptible of civilisation, and in many of the islands inhabit the interior of the country in a savage state. Many Chinese emigrants have settled in Borneo and other isls., and a small proportion of Hindoos. The Hindoo faith is professed by a portion of the native races, but Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion. Christianity has been partially introduced into the Europ. settlements. The Dutch possess Java, Madura, Amboyna, Banda, Timor, and part of Sumatra, and have some settlements in Borneo, Celebes, &c. The Philippines belong to Spain. Singapore is a British station for trade and shipping; & Labuan, on the N.W of Borneo, has recently been estab. for the same purposes. The exports to China are spices, scented wood, ebony, ivory, horns, tortoise shell, sharks' fins, edible bird nests, trepang, gold dust, drugs, & European woollens & cottons: India, spices, gold, silver & tin, amounting in 1838 to 542,760*l*. The exports to Europe, America, and Cape of Good Hope, are greatly on the increase. The chief imports, are black tea, coarse porcelain, wrought iron, cottons, silks, shoes, umbrellas from China; cotton cloths, and chintzes from India; cottons, woollens, saddlery, and other manufactured goods from England. Particular details will be found under JAVA, SUMATRA, BANDA, MOLUCCAS, PHILIPPINES.

ASINALUNGA, or SINA LONGA, a town of Tuscany, on E. slope of the hill which separates the Val-di-Chiana and Val Ombrone. Pop. 2,068.

ASINARA, a small isl. of the Mediterr., N.W. Sardinia, and separated from it by the Passo d'Asinara, a channel 1 m. in breadth. It is fertile, and was once populous; but is now inhab. only by a few fishermen. It has the best coral banks in the Sardinian Sea.

ASKALON, a seaport town of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Sorek, 37 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem. From 300 to 400 persons inhabit a suburban vill. here, which has a port frequented by small vessels. The anc. city is quite deserted, and presents only a mixture of Syrian, Greek, and Gothic ruins, with remains of a Roman amphitheatre. In remote Antiquity Askalon was a principal city of the Philistines (Phœnicians): its defences were finally destroyed by Saladin, in the 12th century.

ASK, or ASEK, a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, at the S.E. foot of Mount Demavend, in a nook shut in by its spurs, 5,900 feet above the sea, and 60 m. S.W. Sari. It is said to comprise from 1,000 to 1,500 houses, and is the principal of 72 villages within the district Larijan.

ASKEATON, a town and pa. of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick, on the Deel, 2 m. from its confluence with the Shannon, and 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 6,521 ac. Pop. 4,438; of town, 1,862. Its parish church was that of a commandery of knights-templars founded in 1298. It has a royal chapel, several schools, the ruins of a castle and of a Franciscan monastery. The Deel is navigable up to the town for vessels of 60 tons.

ASKERN, or ASKERNE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Campsall, 7 m. N. by W. Doncaster, and resorted to by visiters for the sake of its sulphur baths. Area 800 ac. Pop. 468. In the vicinity is Conisborough castle.

ASKERSUND, a town of Sweden, læn and 27 m. S.W. Orebro, at the N. extremity of Lake Wetter. Pop. 871. It has a port, and an active transit trade in grain, fish, and tobacco.

ASKERSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Bridport. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 233.

ASKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, on the Lowther, 5 m. S. Penrith. Ac. 3,000. P. 685.

ASKHAM, two pas. of England, co. and ainsty York.—I. (*Bryan*), 4 m. W.S.W. York. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 342.—II. (*Richard*), a pa. adjoining the above, 2¼ m. S.W. York. Area 960 ac. Pop 232.

ASKÖE, a small isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 m. off the N. coast of Laaland. Lat. 54° 54′ 17″ N.; lon. 11° 29′ 40″ E.

ASKRIGG, a market-town of England, co. York, N. riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 15 m. S.W. Richmond. Area 4,790 ac. Pop. 726. Market Thursday. Fairs, May 11th, 12th, and 17th, 1st Thursday in June, and October 28th and 29th. It has a grammar school, and some small lead mines in the vicinity.

ASLACKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 1½ m. S. Folkingham. Area 4,810 ac. Pop. 507. It has the remains of a preceptory of the Templars, and of an ancient castle.

ASLACTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. St Mary Stratton. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 404.—II. a chplry. co. Notts, pa. Watton, 2½ m. N.E. Bingham. Pop. 424. Archbishop Cranmer was born here in 1489.

ASMANSHAUSEN, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 2 m. N.W. Rudesheim.

ASMILDKLOSTER, a vill. of Denmark, N. Jütland, on E. side of Wiborg lake.

ASNIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. S. Denis, cant. Nanterre, on the railway from Paris to Versailles. Pop. 600.—II. a comm. and vill., Charente Inf. Pop. 1,294.—III. (*Sur Oise*), a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Pontoise. Pop. 1,051.

ASOLA, a fortfd. town of Northern-Italy, deleg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Mantua, cap. distr. on the

Chiese. Pop. 4,000, with manufactories of silk twist.

Asolo, a fortfd. town of Northern-Italy, deleg. and 19 m. N.W. Treviso. Pop. 3,400. It is a very anc. place, and has several Roman antiqs.

Asone, *Asona*, a riv. of Central Italy, Pont. Sta., delegs. Ascoli and Fermo, enters the Adriatic 7 m. S.E. Fermo, after a N.E. course of 30 miles.

Asopus, a riv. of Greece, dep. Thebes: rises S. Thebes, flows E.ward, and enters the channel of Egripos, 23 m. E. Thebes, length about 24 m.

Aspall, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. Eye. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 132.

Aspatria, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Maryport. Area 8,610 ac. Pop. 1,921. It has a station on the Maryport & Carlisle railw.

Aspe, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 20 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 6,744.—II. a valley of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, traversed by the Gave d'Aspe, down which timber is floated to Oleron.

Aspeden, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. S.W. Buntingford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 529. It has a national school, and several charities.

Asperen, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Linge, 20 m. E. by N. Dort. Pop. 1,127.

Asperg, or Asberg, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N. Stuttgart, on the railway from Stuttgart to Heilbron. Pop. 1,500. Near it is the castle of Hohen-Asperg, on a steep rock.

Aspern, or Gross Aspärn, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. E.N.E. Vienna, celebrated for the defeat of Napoleon by the Austrians under Archduke Charles, 21st-23d May 1809.

Aspet, a town of France, dep. H. Garrone, cap. cant, 50 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,573.

Asphaltites (Lake), Syria. [Dead Sea.]

Aspley-Guise, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. N. by W. Woburn. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 1,139.

Aspières, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,443.

Aspromonte, a town of the Sardinian States, div., prov. and 6 m. N. Nice. Pop. 1,590.

Aspropotamo, "White-river," *Achelous*, the largest river of the kgdm. of Greece, rises near Metzovo in Albania, 20 m. E.N.E. Janina, flows S.S.W., separating Acarnania on the W. from Eurytania, Trichonia, and Etolia on the E., and enters the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean) 15 m. W. Missolonghi, length 100 m. In its lower part, during the rainy season, it is 1½ m. across. On the Greek frontier it receives the Platanies, immediately after which it is crossed by the bridge of Korakos, 180 feet in length.

Aspull, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Wigan. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 2,772, partly employed in adjacent collieries.

Aspuzi, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 5 m. S. Malatiah. It is surrounded by gardens and orchards, and is resorted to as a summer residence by the inhabitants of Malatiah.

Assaca, a prov. of Africa, Gold coast, with a town of same name, dependent on and 5 m. W. Fort Orange. Pop. estimated at 2,000 men.

Assam, a British prov. of Further-India, presid. Bengal, comprising that portion of the valley of the Brahmaputra between lat. 26° and 28° N., and lon. 90° and 97° E., having N. the Himalaya, separating it from Bootan and E. Tibet, S. the Naga and Garras mountains which divide it from the Birman and Munneepoor territory, and W. Bengal. Area estimated at 18,200 sq. m. and Pop. at 603,000. Surface, very fertile, densely wooded, and well watered, having, besides the Brahmaputra, 34 other rivers flowing through it. The tea plant grows wild in parts of this prov., and a company has been formed in England for its cultivation. The latter has so far succeeded that sundry parcels of very fair teas have been imported from Assam, but it may be doubted whether the speculation will turn out to be profitable, & whether the Assam tea can be supplied of the same quality and price as that of China. Other products are rice, mustard, gold-dust, ivory, amber, musk, silver, iron, lead, and petroleum. Coal is met with; and silk of very superior quality, with sugar, might be produced. Principal imports, broad-cloths, India-fabrics, salt, opium, glass, earthenware, tobacco, betel, from Bengal; there is a limited trade with Bootan and Tibet. Assam was ceded to the British by the Burmese in 1826, and is subdivided into three districts; chief towns, Ghergong, Joorhath, and Gowhati. Brahminism has superseded Buddhism in this province.

Assarlo, a town of Turkey in Europe, Rumili, on l. b. of the Maritza, N.W. Adrianople.

Assaye, or Assye, a small town of Hindostan, prov. Berar, in Nizam's doms., 28 m. N. Jaulna, memorable as the place where the Duke of Wellington (then Gen. Wellesley) commenced his career of victory, 23d. Sept. 1803, by defeating, with 4,500 men, the combined forces of Scindia and the Nagpoor Raja, amounting to 30,000 men.

Assche, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Brussels. Pop., with comm., 5,238. Manufs. of linen and turned wares. Some villages of Belgium have same name.

Assen, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Drenthe, on the Hoorn-diep, 15½ m. S. Groningen. Pop. 1,316. It has a gymnasium, and trade in stone and peat, and communicates with the Zuyder Zee, by the Smilder canal.

Assendelft, a vill. of the Netherlands, N. Holland, 9½ m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,711.

Assenede, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 12½ m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop., with comm., 3,984, with woollen and cotton manufactures, dye and soap works, and breweries.

Assenheim, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Ober Hessen, on the Nidda, 14 m. N.N.E. Frankfort. Pop. 704, with a castle of the count of Solms-Rödelheim.

Assens, a maritime town of Denmark, isl. Fühnen, dist. and 20 m. S.W. Odense, with a small harbour on the Little Belt, which is the ordinary port for the traffic between Fühnen and Schleswig. Pop. 2,700.

Asseria, or Podgraje, a town of Dalmatia, with ruins which show that it has once been a splendid city. It is the *Asisia* of Ptolemy.

Assington, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. Neyland. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 778.

Assiniboine, a river of British N. America, N.W. territory, flowing into the S. extremity of lake Winnipeg. Chief affl. the Red River, near the influx of which is the station Assiniboia.—II. a fort on the Athabasca river, lat. 54° 20′ N.; lon. 114° 3′ W.

Assinie, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, at the W. extremity of the Gold coast. The French took possess. of a part of this coast, & founded a factory on the r. Gabon or Assinie in 1843.

Assisi, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. & 13 m. S.E. Perugia. Pop. 5,000. It is picturesquely situated on a steep hill, surrounded by battlemented walls, and a long line of aqueducts. Its churches are adorned with early specimens of Italian painting. The cathedral is a structure of the 11th century. Assisi has been a bishop's see ever since A.D. 240. It has manufs. of needles and files; and large fairs, July 21st to August 1st, and on October 4th.

Asso, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 8 m. N.E. Como. Pop. 1,500.—II. a town and fort, N.W. coast of the isl. Cephalonia, 15 m. N. Argostoli.

Assouan, Assowan, or Es-Souan, *Syene*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile near the borders of Nubia, 110 m. S. Thebes, lat. 24° 5′ 30″ N.; lon. 32° 55′ E. It has remains of a wall, a mosque, and other ruins of Syene, and a trade in dates, senna, charcoal, henna, wicker baskets, and slaves from Abyssinia. Near it are extensive granite quarries.

Assuay, the most S. dep. of Ecuador, S. Amer., mostly betw. lat. 3° and 6° S., and lon. 70° and 80° W., having N. & W. the deps. Guayaquil, S. Peru, and E. Brazil. Area estim. at 254,000 sq. m. It comprises a part of the Andean Cordillera, & the upper basin of the Amazon riv. Chief towns, Cuença, Loxa, Jaca, and Borja. The principal article of produce is the cinchona bark. There are silver mines at Los Azoques, but they are not wrought to advantage.

Assumption, one of the Marianne isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 41′ N.; lon. 145° 27′ E.; and 10 m. in circuit; alt. of summit 2,026 ft.—II. one of the Seychelles isls., Indian Ocean, lat. 9°46′ S.; lon. 46° 34′ E.—III. town, S. Amer. [Asuncion.]

Assumption, a vill. and riv. Lower Canada, N. America, the river joins the St Lawrence, 14 m. N.N.E. Montreal, having passed the vill. Assumption, 8 m. above their confluence.—Also a pa. Louisiana, U. S., N. America, on the Mississippi. Pop. 7,141. Chief town Napoleonville.

Assynt, a very extensive marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, bordering W. on the Minch, and landward on the cos. Ross and Cromarty. Estimated area 100,000 ac. Pop. 3,178, mostly resident on the sea coast. It contains several mntns. 3,000 ft. in ht.; and on its N. side is Loch Assynt, with the pa. church on its shore, 35 m. W.N.W. Dornoch. In this district the Marquis of Montrose was defeated and taken prisoner.

Assyria, the name of the first great empire of antiquity celebrated in Holy writ. Assyria-Proper was a region E. of the Tigris, the cap. Nineveh, and derived its name from *Asshur*, the second son of Shem. It appears to have comprised the mod. pashs. of Van and Diarbekir, with Persarmenia, including at least part of Azerbijan; correspdg. pretty exactly to modern Kurdistan.

Astaffort, a town of France, Lot-et-Gar., cap. cant. on the Gers, 9 m. S.E. Agen. Pop. 1,318.

Astara, a riv. of Georgia, Talish, enters the Caspian on its W. side, and has a Russian fort of the same name on its bank 3 m. from the sea, lat. 38° 32′ N., lon. 48° 57′ E.

Astbury, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 1 m. S.W. Congleton. Area 18,070 ac. Pop. 14,355, mostly employed in silk factories, of which there were 35 in the pa. in 1838. The church is a Gothic structure, with internal decorations.

Asten, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 27 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,882.

Asterabad, a town of Persia. [Astrabad.]

Asterby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. N. Horncastle. Ac. 620. Pop. 256.

Asthall, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. E. by S. Burford. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 389.

Asti, *Asta Pompeia*, an episcop. city of Piedmont, cap. prov. of same name, near the confl. of the Belbo with the Tanaro, 26½ m. E.S.E. Turin. Pop. 24,280. It was celebrated in the middle ages for its industry and commerce, and was formerly cap. of a duchy of same name. It has a cathedral, a college, manufs. of silk stuffs, an active trade, and two large annual fairs. The country around Asti produces the best wines in Piedmont; it contains many mineral springs, and curious fossils are found in the soil. Alfieri was born here, January 17, 1749.

Astier (St.), a town and comm. of France, cap. cant. Dordogne, 9½ m. S.W. Perigeux. Pop. 2,546.

Astley, several pas., &c., of England,—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Leigh. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 2,011.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. W.S.W. Nuneaton. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 371. The church is very ancient; and the castle, once the abode of the Marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, is still habitable.—III. co. Worcester, 5 m. S. Bewdley. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 834. A hermitage in this pa., once a great resort of devotees, has been converted into an alehouse.—IV. (*Abbots*), co. Salop, 2 m. N. Bridgenorth, and within the bounds of its bor. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 657.

Aston, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.W. Ludlow. Area 1,098 ac. Pop. 52.—II. co. Herts, 2½ m. S.E. Stevenage. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 556.—III. co. Warwick, 2 m. N.E. by E. Birmingham, and partly in its bor. Area 13,330 ac. Pop. 45,718, mostly employed in the Birmingham manufs.—IV. co. York, West Riding, 6 m. S. Rotherham. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 763. The poet Mason was rector of this pa.—V. (*Abbots*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Alesbury. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 356.—VI. (*Blank*), co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.E. Northleach. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 302.—VII. (*Botterell*), co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 173.—VIII. (*Cantlow*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.E. Alcester. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,089.—IX. (*Clinton*), co. Bucks, 3 m. W. Tring. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,025.—X. (*Flamville*), co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.S.E. Hinckley. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 1,909.—XI. (*Ingham*), co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Mitcheldean. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 621.—XII. (*Le-Walls*), co. Northampton, 7 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 252.—XIII. (*North*), co. Oxford, 2 m. S.E. Deddington. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 289.—XIV. (*Rowant*), in same co., 3 m. S.E. Tetsworth. — XV. (*Sandford*), co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Thame. Area 650 ac. Pop. 86. Scott, author of the Comment. on the Bible, was rector of this pa.—XVI. (*Somerville*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. S. by E. Evesham. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 89. The manor has belonged to the Somerville family for upwards of 6 centuries.—XVII. (*Steeple*), co. Oxford, 3½ m. S. by E. Deddington. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 582.—XVIII. (*Sub-Edge*), co. Glo'ster, 6 m. S.E. Evesham. Area 850 ac. Pop. 134.—XIX. (*Tirrold*), co. Berks, 4 m. S.W. Wallingford. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 343.—XX. (*Upon-Trent*), co. and 6½ m. S.E. by S. Derby. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 1,952.

Astor, or Hasara, a riv. & fort of Central Asia, the riv. a tribut. of the Indus N. of the Himalaya, joining it after a N.W.ward course; the fort is situated on it, in lat. 35° 16′ N., lon. 74° 44′ E.

Astorga, *Asturica Augusta*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. W.S.W. Leon, on the Tuerto. Pop. 3,000. It has an old castle, and fortifs. in ruins, a Gothic cathed., convents, manufs. of linen cloth and yarn, and some Roman antiqs. Near it is the lake of Sanabria, with the insular castle of the Counts of Benavente.

Astoria (Fort-George), a station of the Oregon territory, dom. of the U. States, on the S. side of the Columbia river, near its mouth in the Pacific. Previously to its destruction by fire in 1821, it was a bastioned stockade, mounting several cannon, and enclosing various workshops; but it lately consisted only of a few log dwellings, occupied by Hudson Bay traders.

ASTRABAD, a city of N. Persia, cap. prov. of same name, situated near the S.E. corner of the Caspian Sea & Astrabad Bay. Lat. 36° 55′ N., lon. 54° 31′ E. Pop. uncertain; in 1831 it had been visited by the plague or cholera, and had not more than 4,000 inhabs. It is enclosed by a dry ditch and mud wall, 2 or 3 m. in circ., and is built mostly of wood. The town is pretty well drained and paved; but its few caravanseras & bazaars are ill supplied with goods, and its trade is confined to exchanges of horses, sheep, felt, & woollen stuffs brought hither by the Turkomans, for cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, copper & iron wares, tobacco, &c., received by way of the Caspian.

ASTRAKHAN, or ASTRACAN, a gov. and administrative prov. of Russia, betw. lat. 45° and 49° 50′ N., and lon. 43° 30′ and 51° E., lying along the N.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, having E., N. and W. the govs. Orenburg, Saratov, & the country of the Don-Cossacks, S. and S.W. the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. Area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 284,400. The climate is excessive; the mean annual temp. 48° Fahr., that of summer 70°, and winter 13°. The Volga divides the prov. into two nearly equal parts, which are mostly mere sandy deserts; the delta & banks of the rivers being the only productive dists., and there the fruits of S. climates are raised. The cultivation of the vine was introduced at the commencement of the 17th cent., & magnificent grapes are raised in the vicinity of Astrakhan. Very little corn is sown, and the produce is much below the wants of the pop. The rearing of horses, cattle, and sheep, sturgeon fishing, and procuring salt in the marshes of the Steppes, are the chief branches of industry. The ann. value of the sturgeon taken in the Volga is estimated at from 2 to 3 mill. rubles; and above 30,000 barrels of caviar have been exported from Astrakhan in a single year. The pop. comprises besides Russians, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Kirghis, Bokharese, Persians, & Hindoos. The gov. is divided into 4 circles; its cap., Astrakhan, is the only place of importance.

ASTRAKHAN, a city of S. Russia, cap. gov. of same name, formerly cap. of a Tartar kgdm., built on one of the isls. formed by the Volga, at its embouch. in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 46° 27′ N.; lon. 48° 6′ E. Pop. (1842) 45,703. It consists of a citadel called the *Kremlin*, the city-proper, and the suburbs. It has numerous churches, includ. the cathed. built by Peter the Great. The houses are almost entirely built of wood, and the streets are irregular, muddy, and unpaved. Its chief educational establishments are an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium, and a botanic garden. Astrakhan is the seat of a Russ. archbhp., an Armenian bishop, and an admiralty for the woodyards at the mouth of the Volga, as well as a station for the fisheries of the riv. From its favourable position, communicating with the richest parts of the emp., and with the principal ports in the Caspian Sea, this city has become the entrepôt between Russia, Persia, and India. It is also disting. for its industry; the chief branches of manuf., are cotton, silk, leather, and shagreen. Value of imports at Astrakhan in 1831, 96,713*l.*; of exports, 96,973*l.* In 1839 the value of the goods imported from the interior of Russia amounted to 6,238,877 paper rubles.

ASTROS, a town of Greece, Morea, dep. Cynuria, 15 m. S. Argos, on the W. shore of the gulf of Argolis. Here the second national congress of the Greeks was held in April 1823.

ASTURA, a marit. vill. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean (*Insula Asturæ*), at the mouth of the riv. Astura, 39 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 250. It has a small harbour, and a lofty tower, supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, & near which he was put to death by order of Antony, B.C. 43. Here Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was betrayed after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268.

ASTURIAS, a divis. of Spain, of which was formed in 1833 the prov. of Oviedo, having N. the Bay of Biscay, E. Santander, W. Galicia, & S. the Cantabrian mntns., separating it from Leon. Area 3,460 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 434,635. Surface mntnous. and wooded; climate damp, and often foggy. Chief rivs. the Nalon and Navia, at the mouths of which, are good harbours. Products comprise maize, chesnuts, timber, cider, cattle, horses and sheep. It has rich mines of coal, iron, antimony, copper and lead. Chief towns, Oviedo, Aviles, and Gijon. Asturias having been the nucleus of the Spanish monarchy, as the refuge of the Christian princes when the Moors had estab. themselves in nearly all the rest of Spain, its inhabs. still enjoy peculiar privileges; and the heir presumptive to the Spanish throne has the title of Prince of Asturias.

ASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Beds., 4½ m. S.S.E. Biggleswade. Area 570 ac. Pop. 84.

ASTWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5 m. N.N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 243.

ASUNCION, a town of the Rep. of Venezuela, cap. and on N. side of the isl. of Marguerite.

ASUNCION, or ASSUMPCION, the cap. city of Paraguay, on the Paraguay riv., about 170 m. N.N.E. Corrientes. Estim. pop. 10,000. It is badly built, and unpaved; and its chief edifices, the cathed. and govern.-house, are very mean structures; but it is the centre of a considerable trade in hides, tobacco, timber, Paraguay tea, and wax.

ASWARBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 3 m. N. by W. Folkingham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 119. Its church is a fine edifice.

ASWARDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3½ m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 650 ac. Pop. 92.

ASWATADA, an isl. of a group, Indian Ocean. [QUERIMBA ISLANDS.]

ASYR or ACYR, an extens. prov. of Arabia, in the N. of Yemen. It is very populous, and its warlike inhabs. have long resisted the troops of Mohammed Ali. *M. Jomard*, to whom we are indebted for our only knowledge of this interesting country, says that the coffee plant is cultiv. very extensively, and, as indicating the number of inhabs., that one of its chiefs levied 10,000 men to serve in the recent war with Egypt.

ASZOD, a town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.E. Pesth, on a tribut. of the Theiss. Pop. 2,220, with a consid. trade in preparing sheep-skins.

ATACAMA, the marit. prov. of Bolivia, dep. Potosi, between lat. 21° and 25° S., and lon. 68° and 71° W., comprising all the coast line of Bolivia on the Pacific, with the port of Cobija. Its S. part is a sandy waste, and served as a vast sepulchre to the anc. Peruvians, whose bodies are still dug up from the soil—*Atacama Alta* and *Baja* are inl. towns of this prov., the latter on the Rio de Loa; and *Porto Atacames* is a seaport of Ecuador, on the Pacific, 120 m. N.W. Quito.

ATALAYA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Alagoas, at the mouth of the Alagoas riv. Pop. 2,000.—II. a fort, prov. and 80 m. N.E. Para, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Para riv. —III. a singular town of the isl. Canary, near Las Palmas; the habitations of which are excavated on the sides of Mount St Antoine, and disposed in regular terraces. Pop. 2,000.

ATARAIPU ("Devil's Rock"), a mntn. and one of the greatest natural wonders of British Guiana, between the Rupununi riv. and its tributary the Guidaru. It is a pyramidal granite rock, rising abruptly to 900 ft. above the savannah, or 1,300 ft. above the sea, and wooded to the height of about 350 ft., but bare in the rest of its extent.

ATAUN, a decayed town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, on the Argaunza, 8 m. S.S.W. Tolosa. Pop. 1,800, formerly an important fortress.

ATBARA, a riv. N.E. of Africa. [TACAZZE.]

ATCHAFALAYA (the "Lost Water"), a riv. of the U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, one of the W. arms of the Mississippi at its delta. It leaves that river just below the influx of the Red-river, and after a S. course of about 130 m., enters Atchafalaya bay (G. of Mexico) 120 m. W.S.W. New Orleans. The immense quantity of timber floated into this branch of the Mississippi, during 30 years, had formed a continuous raft 10 m. long, 220 yards broad, and 18 feet deep. In 1835 the state of Louisiana resolved on removing this obstruction to the navigation, which was accomplished after four years labour.

ATCHAM, ATTINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 513. Atcham Hall, the seat of Lord Berwick, contains a fine collection of paintings and classic antiquities.

ATCHERA, a town of British India, Bombay, on the Malabar coast, dist. S. Concan, 56 m. N. Goa.

ATECA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, cap. jud. distr. on l. b. of the Jalon, 8 m. W. Calatayud.

ATEGERAT, a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, on a mountain 8,180 feet in elevation, 65 miles N.N.W. Antalo, with a royal residence, and 2,200 inhabitants.

ATERNO, *Aternus*, a river of Naples, Abruzzi, rises in the Apennines, 8 m. S.W. Aquila, flows successively N.W., S.E., and N.E., and enters the Adriatic at Pescara. Length 50 m. In its latter half it is called the Pescara river, and separates Abr. Citra from Abr. Ultra. II. On it are the cities Aquila and Acciano, and near its right bank, Tocco and Chieti.

ATESHGA, the source of the sacred fire, which has burned and been worshipped from the most remote antiquity by the Ghebers of Asia, Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Shirvan, on the penins. of Apsheron in the Caspian, near the vill. of Bakahany, 7 m. N. Baku. In a court here, surrounded by the cells of anchorites, is a small temple, from the four corners of which the inflammable gas issues out of tubes placed in the earth, the vapour being a mixture of proto-carburet of hydrogen with a little naphtha.

ATESSA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., cap. cant., 23 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 8,000.

ATFEH, a vill. of Lower Egypt, on l. b. of W. branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mahmoudieh canal, where passengers from Alexandria embark in steamers for Cairo, distant 88 m. S.S.E.

ATFIEH, a town of Middle Egypt, cap. dist. on r. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Cairo, supp. to be near the site of the anc. *Aphroditopolis*. Pop. 4,000.

ATH, a fortfd. town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Dender, 13½ m. N.N.W. Mons. Pop. 8,789. It is well-built, and has a remarkable church and town-hall, a college, school of design, orphan asylum, and barracks; with manufs. of lace and gloves, cotton-printing, bleaching and dyeing works.

ATHABASCA, or ATHAPESCOW, a lake and river of British N. America, N.W. territ. The lake, lat. 59° N., lon. from 106° to 112° W., is 230 m. in length E. to W., with a breadth varying to 40, but averaging 20 m. Near its S.W. extremity it receives the Athabasca river, which rises in the Rocky mntns., and flows N.E.ward to join it after a long and tortuous course. Lake Athabasca discharges its waters N.ward by Slave riv., and W. by Peace riv.: and it communicates both through the Slave Lake and Mackenzie river with the Polar Sea, and through Wollaston and Deer lakes, and Churchill riv. with Hudson Bay. A shoal of several miles in extent is formed on its S. shore by the drift timber and veget. debris brought down by the different rivers. On Athabasca river is Fort Assiniboine, in lat. 54° 20′ N., lon. 114° 3′ E.

ATHAN (ST.), a pa. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cowbridge. Pop. 379. Here are the ruins of two Norman castles.

ATHASSEL, or RELICKMURRY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 3½ m. W. Cashel. Area 12,770 ac. Pop. 5,431. Here are extens. ruins of a monastery, founded A.D. 1200.

ATHBOY ("the yellow-ford"), a town and pa. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Meath, on the Athboy river, an affluent of the Boyne, 6 m. N.W. Trim. Area of pa. 11,884 ac. Pop. 5,365; of town, 1,826. It consists mostly of one long street, with a church, chapel, and sessions-house, a large school, and a widows' alms-house, supported by the Earl of Darnley, chief proprietor. Petty sessions alternate Thursdays. Mkts. Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs 10 times annually.

ATHELINGTON, or ALLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. Eye. Area 980 ac. Pop. 111.

ATHELNEY (ISLE OF), a small tract of about 100 ac. in England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.E. Bridgewater, and formerly an isl. at the junction of the Tone and Parrot rivers. Here Alfred the Great found a refuge during a Danish invasion, and founded an abbey, about the year 888.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. N.E. Haddington. Area about 4,000 ac., nearly all arable. Pop. 991. The tragedy of Douglas was written by Home while incumbent of this parish.

ATHENRY, a town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. barony, co. and 13 m. E. Galway. Area of pa. 24,952 ac. Pop. 5,988; of town, 1,236. It is poor and dull, but is one of the oldest towns in the co., and parts of its anc. walls, gates, and castles, and of a Dominican monastery, founded in the reign of king John, are still traceable.

ATHENS, *Athenæ*, the cap. of the kingdom of Greece, or Hellas, and of the gov. of Attica, is situated in a small plain on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Egina, betw. the rivers Ilissus E., & Cephissus W., 5 m. from its harbour, the Piræus. Lat. of the Parthenon 37° 58′ 8″ N., lon. 23° 43′ 54″ E. Pop. (1845), 27,800, incl. garrison of 1,500 men. It is the resid. of the sovereign, the seat of a university, and supreme courts of the Archbishop of Attica. The Acropolis, or anc. centre of Athens, on which most of its noblest monuments are placed, is an isol. rocky height, rising 150 feet above the adjacent plain, and 1,138 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is enclosed by walls 2,330 yards in circuit. The mod. city is built mostly on its W. and N. sides, in which directions many new thoroughfares have been laid out, the principal being Minerva, Æolus, Hermes, and Market Streets. Since the establishment of the seat of gov. here in 1835, the old walls, which during the Turkish rule surrounded Athens, have been taken down, and well-built houses are springing up on every side. The new palace, built between 1836 and 1843, at the foot of Mount Lycabettus, and about a ¼ m. from the centre of the city, is a quadrangular

building, 300 feet in length by 280 in breadth, with two internal courts, a portico of Pentelic marble, and richly decorated apartments. In front is a square, in which the bloodless revolution of Sept. 15th, 1844, was enacted. The university (founded 1836), is the finest mod. building, and contains an anatomical theatre, & a library of 28,000 volumes, with 34 professors and teachers, and (in 1845) 195 students. There is besides, a gymnasium, with upwards of 500 pupils, a military and an ecclesiastical academy, polytechnic, American-missionary, infant, and Lancastrian, schools, a seminary for teachers, a botanic garden, and society of natural history. The cathedral is a handsome Byzantine structure, with a mod. steeple. Other chief mod. edifices are the barracks, civil and military hospitals, a new cathedral in progress of construction, an English chapel, Protestant & Greek cemeteries, royal mint, chamb. of representatives, theatre & observatory. Athens has modern shops, hotels, lodging-houses, reading-rooms, and baths; but house-rent is exorbitant, and most necessaries are dear. Its manufs. are insignificant, the chief being walking-sticks and smoking-tubes made from the blackthorn of Parnassus and other classic spots. A good road now connects Athens with the Piræus (which see, for a notice of its foreign trade). Athens is reputed to have been founded by Cecrops, B.C. 1336; it fell to Rome, B.C. 86, since then it has belonged successively to Goths, Byzantines, Burgundians, Franks, Catalans, Florentines, Venetians, and Turks. Principal antiquities the Acropolis or anc. citadel surmounted by the *Parthenon*, an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth, and still tolerably perfect; the *Erechtheium*, a building 90 feet in length; remains of the *Temple of the Wingless Victory*, recently restored in a judicious manner by the gov.; the *Propylæa*, or grand entrance in front of the foregoing temples; and the theatre of Herodes Atticus at the S.W. angle of the Acropolis. N. of the Areopagus is the *Temple of Theseus*, one of the most perfect monuments of anc. Athens, having 34 remaining Doric columns outside, and containing a rich museum of antiquities. *Areopagus* or Mars' Hill, where St Paul addressed the Athenians, the *Pnyx*, where popular meetings were held, the *Eleusinium*, the prison of Socrates, and Tower of the Winds, vestiges of the Temple and Theatre of Bacchus, the Grotto of Apollo and Pan. Outside of the city, 16 Corinthian columns, 60 feet in height, on a raised platform, remain of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, and near the Ilissus, the *Stadium* or ancient race-course is still traceable. Athens became the seat of the Greek gov. (removed hither from Nauplia), in 1835. For details as to the present condition of Athens, see *Strong's Greece as a Kingdom*, 1842; *Murray's Handbook for Malta, Greece, &c.*, Ed. 1845; and *M'Culloch's Geogr. Dict.*

ATHENS, co. U. States, N. Amer., in S.E. part of Ohio. Area 740 sq. m. Pop 19,109. Intersected by the Hockhocking riv., & other streams. Surface broken and hilly, but soil fertile, containing bituminous coal, salt, and corn. Chief town beautifully situated, 72 m. S.E. Columbus, containing Ohio university and academy. Pop. 1,593. —II. Town, N. York, on W. side Hudson river opposite Hudson co. Pop. 2,387.—III. Town, Clark co., Georgia on Oconee river, containing Georgia University. Pop. 3,000.—IV. Town, Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,532.

ATHERINGTON, two pas. of England,—I. co. Devon, 7 m. W. South Molton. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 629.—II. a pa. co. Sussex, rape Lewes, 3 m. W. by N. Brighton. Pop. 111. It is supposed to have been the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans.

ATHERSTONE, a mkt. town and chapelry of England, co. Warwick, pa. Mancetter, on the Rom. Watling-street, 12 m. N.N.W. the Coventry station of the London & Birm. railway. Pop. 3,743. It consists chiefly of one well-built street nearly a mile in length, and has a parochial chapel once part of a convent, a grammar school, founded in 1573 (rev. 288*l.* per annum), and manufs. of hats, and ribands. Mkt. Tu. Fairs, April 7, July 18, Sept. 19, and Dec. 4, which last is a great cattle show.—II. (*On Stour*), a pa., same co., on the Stour, 3 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 93.

ATHERTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh, 7 m. N.E. Newton. Pop. 4,475, mostly employed in collieries, cotton factories, and iron works. It has a station on the Bolton and Kenyon railway.

ATHIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant. 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 4,449. Manufs. woollen stuffs and ribands.

ATHLEAGUE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Roscommon and Galway, with a miserable vill. of 631 inhabs., on the Suck, here crossed by a series of bridges, 4½ m. S.W. Roscommon. Area of pa. 13,012 ac. Pop. 5,087.

ATHLONE (*Ath-luan*, "ford of the moon"), a fortified town and parl. bor. and pa. of Ireland, nearly in its centre, cap. barony, on the Shannon, here crossed by a fine bridge, opened Nov. 1844, and which divides it into two portions, one in Leinster, co. Westmeath, and the other in prov. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1½ m. S. of Lough Ree, and 70 m. W. Dublin. Lat. 53° 25′ 24″ N.; lon. 7° 56′ 29″ W. It contains two pas. St Mary's or Athlone has an area of 11,456 ac. Pop. 7,264. St Peters on rt. b. of Shannon. Area 7,617 ac. Pop. 3,460. During the late war with France, it was defended W.ward by works covering 15 acres, and had barracks for 1,500 men in its old and strong castle. The town, ill-built and inconvenient, has 2 pa. churches, various chapels, a court-ho., bridewell, union workhouse, and many public schools, one endowed with 470 acres of land. The manuf. of coarse hats has declined; but in and near the town are various distilleries, breweries, tanneries, soap works, and flour mills, and a brisk trade is carried on with Shannon harb. and Limerick by steamers, and with Dublin by the Grand and Royal canals. Athlone, however, is mostly supported by the expenditure of the garrison, it being the head military quarters for the W. of Ireland. Quarter sessions for Roscommon co. are held here, and petty sessions three times weekly. Town rev. (1845) 195*l.* Total houses rated for poor (1842) 492, total annual rate 121*l.* Athlone returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1847) 423. Mkts. Tu. and Sat. Fairs for horses and cattle, Jan. 23d, Mar. 21st, May 24th, Sept. 4, 5, and 6th.

ATHOL, ATHOLE, or ATHOLL, a dist. of Scotland, comprising the N. part of Perthshire. Area about 450 sq. m. Country elevated and very picturesque. Cairn Gower mntn. 3,690 ft., and the Scarscock, 3,400 feet in elevation. Blair-Athol, a fertile vale on the Garry, and the forest of Athol, 100,000 ac., stocked with red deer and game. It gives the title of Duke to the head of the Murray family, its chief proprietor.

ATHOS, MOUNT, called *Agion Oros*, Monte Santo, or the holy mntn. by the modern Greeks, a celeb. mntn. of Greece, at the extremity of the penins. of Chalcis, 80 m. S.E. Salonica, culm. point 6,778 ft. in elevation. Lat. 40° 16′ N.; lon. 24° 10′ E.

Previous to the late Greek insurrection the flanks of this mntn. were occupied by several villages, and 22 convents, besides 500 chapels, cells and grottoes, which served as the habitation of more than 4,000 monks; those called hermits lived in caves. In the intervals of their religious duties, these monks were employed in preparing the soil, cultivating vines and olives, and rearing many bees, which enabled them to export annually a great quantity of wax. They also made numerous images and other objects in wood, which were shipped at the port of *Alvara*, a fortified vill. on the E. side of the mntn., inhab. by 500 monks. This was the seat of the first ecclesiastical seminary of the Greek church, & its most celebrated theological school; here also was preserved the remains of the famous libraries which furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of so many master-pieces of anc. Greek literature. The ancient geographers assigned an extraordinary elev. to Mt. Athos, and asserted that the sun was visible from its summit 3 hours earlier than on the shores of the Ægean Sea. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes, to avoid the dangers of navigating the promontory, have recently been discovered.

ATHY (*Athlegar*, "the western ford"), a mkt. town of Ireland, and the largest in the co. Kildare, Leinster, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge, and on an arm of the Grand Canal, 33½ m. S.W. Dublin. It has a church, pa. and other schools, cavalry barracks, a court-house, union workhouse, fever hospital, a police barrack in the remains of its ancient castle; and near the town is the co. jail. It is the seat of co. summer assizes; and has trade in corn, butter, & malt, with Dublin, New Ross, and Waterford. Mkts. Tu. and Sat. Fairs, Mar. 17, April 25, June 9, July 25, Oct. 10, & Dec. 11.—The town stands partly in the two pas. St. John & St. Michael, which have a united area of 422 ac. Pop. 9,396.

ATIENZA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. & 48 m. S.W. Soria, in the S. d'Atienza. P. 2,000.

ATINA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant. near the Melfa, 12 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 6,000. It has a cathedral, convent, and hospital, & is remarkable for cyclopean ruins.

ATITLAN, a lake, town, and volcano, Central America, state and 80 m. N.W. Guatemala; the lake is 24 m. in length E. to W., by 10 m. in breadth, very deep, and surrounded by lofty mntns. The town, Santiago de Atitlan, is on its S. side, between two volcanoes. Elevation of the volcano of Atitlan 12,500 feet.

ATKARSK, a town of Russia, gov., 50 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Atkara. Pop. 1,300.

ATKHA, one of the Andreanov (Aleutian) isls., N. Pacific. Lat. 52° 10′ N., lon. 173° 40′ E.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, *Atlanticus Oceanus*, one of the five great hydrographical divisions of the globe, occupies an immense longitudinal valley, and extends from the Arctic circle on the N. to the Antarctic circle on the S., bounded W. by the coast of America to Cape Horn, and thence by a line continued on the same meridian to the Antarctic circle, and E. by the shores of Europe & Africa to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence prolonged on the meridian of Cape Agulhas till it meets the Antarctic circle. Its extreme breadth is about 5,000 m., and its area is computed at 25,000,000 sq. m. It is naturally divided into three portions; 1st, the N.; 2d, the S.; and 3d, the intertropical Atlantic. The North Sea, or German Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and the Irish Sea, form portions of the Atlantic, but the Baltic and the Mediterranean, which communicate with the N. Sea by narrow channels, are properly considered separate seas. The principal gulfs of the Atlantic are, in Europe, the Bay of Biscay, or Golfe de Gascogne, in Africa the Gulf of Guinea, in America, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of St Lawrence. The chief islands are, in Europe, the British Isles and Iceland, in Africa, the Açores, Madeira, and Canary islands, and the Archipelago of the Gulf of Guinea, in America, the Antilles, Newfoundland, and the islands of the Gulf of St Lawrence. The Atlantic, with its branches, drains nearly the whole of Europe W. of the basin of the Volga; all N. America E. of the Rocky Mountains and the mountains of Mexico; and the whole of S. America E. of the Andes. Its chief affluents are in Europe, the Rhine, Loire, and Tagus; in Africa, the Senegal, Niger, and Congo; and in America, the St Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata. The bed of the Atlantic is very unequal in elevation, in some places rising in immense sand banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and in others sinking to unfathomable depths. The most extensive banks are those of Newfoundland, the Dogger bank in the German Ocean, and the Agulhas bank off the S. point of Africa. The minimum depth on the bank of Newfoundland, is 60 feet. The German Ocean varies in depth from 66 to 500 feet. In many places the Atlantic is upwards of 15,000 feet deep, and in lat. 15° 3′ S., lon. 23° 14′ W. (15° E. the coast of Brazil), Sir James Ross had no soundings with a line of 4,600 fathoms (27,600 feet, or nearly 5¼ miles).

The trade winds blow regularly in the intertropical portion of the Atlantic; beyond these limits the winds are variable. From the prevalence of S.W. winds in the N. Atlantic, the voyage from Europe to America, on an average of six years sailing between Liverpool and New York, requires 40 days, while the return voyage is performed in 23 days. The principal currents of the Atlantic are, the Equatorial current, which flows from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea, with a velocity of from 30 to 70 miles a day, and the Gulf Stream which, leaving the Gulf of Mexico, flows through the strait of Florida, with a velocity of 80 m. a-day, and a temperature of 86° Fahr., and extends with a gradually decreasing velocity and diminished temperature to the Açores. Immense numbers of fish are found in the Atlantic, and herring and cod-fishing are important branches of industry in northern Europe. A great part of the surface of the Atlantic between lat. 16° and 45° N., and lon. 35° & 75° W., is covered with a species of weed (Fucus natans) of a beautiful green colour, from which circumstance it is called the Sargaço Sea—the sea of duck-weed, or the grassy sea.

In the higher latitudes of the N. & S. Atlantic, navig. is impeded by immense icebergs, which are floated from the polar regions, and although these are generally melted before reaching the frequented parts of the ocean, they have occasionally been met with as far S. as lat. 40° 45′ in the N. Atlantic, and in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope in the S. Atlantic Ocean. For extensive information on the navigation & currents of the Atlantic Ocean, see *Johnston's Physical Atlas*, Hydrog. Divis., No. 1.

ATLANTIC, co. U. S., N. America, in S. of New Jersey State. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. 8,726. Soil generally light and sandy.

ATLAS, a celebrated but little known mountain system of N. Africa, including all the heights in the Barbary states, as well as those which are

dispersed through the region of Sahara. The principal chain appears to extend from near Cape Nun, on the Atlantic, to the E. of the great Syrtis in Tripoli, traversing the Empire of Marocco, the colony of Algeria, and the regency of Tunis. The highest known points of the system are situated in Marocco, E. of the capital, and S. of the town of Fez, and the chain appears to diminish in elevation as it extends towards the E. Several secondary chains detach themselves from the main system, and extend in different directions, one of which terminates at the strait of Gibraltar; these secondary chains appear to be connected by intermediary mntns. which traverse Algiers and Tunis. The name *Little Atlas* is applied to the secondary range of the country of Sous, to distinguish it from the *Great Atlas* which is confined to the elev. mntns. of Marocco. To the S. of Tripoli several low ranges extend from the principal chain into the Sahara & the desert of Libya. The highest points, proceeding from W. to E., are estimated thus, Marocco, 12,789 ft.; Algeria, 7,673 ft.; Tunis, 4,476 ft.; Tripoli, 3,200 ft. The lion & panther inhabit the wooded regions of Mt. Atlas, but do not visit the desert. Snow lies for several weeks in winter on many of the higher ranges of Atlas, & it is seldom absent from the summit of Miltsin, lat. 31° 12′ N., 27 m. S.E. Marocco, which is ascertained to be 11,400 feet in elevation. The Atlas and its ramifications inclose many valleys of luxuriant fertility, & its flanks are clothed with dense forests of pine (*Æneid*, IV. 250), oak, cork, white poplar, wild olive, &c. In so far as has yet been ascertained, its composition is chiefly calcareous; copper, iron, lead, antimony, and rock salt, are abundant in it, but few mines are wrought to advantage. This mntn. chain figures prominently in the mythology of the ancts. as being supp. to sustain the heavens! (See *Pomponius Mela*, III., sect. 10; see also *Ovid Metamorph.* lib. IV., sect. 8.)

ATOLL, or ATOLLON, the name applied to the sev. groups of coral isls., composing the Maldive isls. in the Indian Ocean. An *atoll or lagoon island* is a circular reef of coral formation rising out of the sea and enclosing a lagoon.

ATORKOU, one of the Kurile isls. [ITURUP.]

ATOUAI, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific, lat. 21° 57′ N., lon. 159° 39′ W. Estim. area 500 sq. m.

ATOUQUIA, a marit. town of Portugal, with a castle, Estremadura, 42 m. N. by W. Lisbon.

ATRANI, a marit. vill. of Naples, prov. Princ. Citra, on the G. of Salerno, 1 m. N.E. Amalfi. Pop. 2,000. Manuf. woollens, and maccaroni.

ATRATO, a riv. of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Chocó, which, after a N.ward course of about 200 m., enters the G. of Darien, W. of the Bay of Chocó. It is navig. for small vessels to Citará, 140 m. from its source. It has been proposed to connect this riv. with the San Juan which flows S., & thus by means of a canal to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

ATRI, *Hadria*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., on a steep mntn., 5 m. from the Adriatic, and 18 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 6,600. It has a cathed., sev. hospitals, & 6 annual fairs. Near it are remarkable ancient excavations.

ATRIPALDA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., near the Sabato, 2 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 4,000. Manuf. woollen stuffs.

ATTAH, a considerable town of Africa, Guinea, on a high bank near the Quorra, in lat. 7° 6′ N., 100 m. N.E. Eboe, surrounded by plantations, & having an appearance of cleanliness & prosperity.

ATTAIR, a town of Hindostan, S. of the Chumbul province, and 46 m. S.E. Agra.

ATTALA, co. U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Mississippi State. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 4,303, of whom 2,955 are slaves.

ATTAM, a considerable town of Africa, on the Old Calabar riv., near lat. 6° 37′ N., lon. 9° 5′ E.

ATTAWAL (*Al-tawal*, "the long island"), an isl. of the Red Sea, with a large fishing vill., near the Arabian coast, about 120 m. N.W. Yembo.

ATTENBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. S.W. Nottingham, on the Trent. Ac. 1,930. P. 1,768.

ATTENDORN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 1,537.

ATTERCLIFFE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.E. Sheffield, in which bor. it is comprised. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 4,156, chiefly colliers and artizans.

ATTERT, a vill. of Belgium, on sm. riv. of same name, Luxembourg, 4½ m. N. Arlon. Pop. 2,216.

ATTICA, a gov. of the kgdm. of Greece, in anc. times its most celebrated region, betw. lat. 37° 39′ and 38° 20′ N.; and lon. 23° 5′ and 24° 5′ E., having W. the isthmus and gulf of Corinth, N. Thebes and the channel of Egripos, E. the Ægean Sea, and S. and S.W. the gulf of Ægina. Surface hilly. Princip. mnts. Oxea, 4,636 ft., & Elatea, 4,629 ft. on the N. frontier, & Pentelicus and Hymettus, N.E. and S.E. Athens. Chief rivs. the Cephissus and Ilissus. Soil calcareous and dry, producing little corn or pasturage, but abounding with odoriferous plants; honey, oil, and marble are its chief products. It comprises the Greek capital Athens, its port Piræus, and the towns Megara, and Marathon.

ATTICA, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., N. York, co. Wyoming, 257 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,710.

ATTIGNY, *Attiniacum*, a town (and comm.) of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7½ m. N.W. Vouziers, on l. b. of the Aisne. Pop. 1,365. It was the summer resid. of many early kings of France, & the seat of sev. ecclesiastical councils.

ATTINGHAUSEN, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Uri, on l. b. of the Reuss, 2 m. S.W. Altorf, birth-pl. of Walter Fürst, one of the liberators of Switzerl.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 14½ m. S.W. Norwich, with a station on the Eastern Counties railway. Area of pa. 5,800 ac. Pop. 1,959. The town, stated to have been formerly a city, and the cap. of Norfolk, is now inconsiderable; it has a large church in form of a cross, various dissent. chapels, schools, & charities, a good mkt. every 2nd week, other mkts. on Thursday, and 3 annual fairs.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 7 m. N. Providence. Pop. 3,585, employed in cotton manufs.

ATTOCK, a fort and small town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Indus, immediately after the influx of the Cabool riv., and where it becomes navig., and is crossed by a bridge of boats 537 ft. in length, 40 m. E.S.E. Peshawer. Elev. above the sea, 799 ft. Pop. 2,000. The fort, erected by the Emperor Akbar in 1581, is strongly built of stone, but commanded by neighbouring heights; the town within it has gone greatly to decay. The three conquerors of India, Alexander, Timur, and Nadir Shah, appear to have crossed the Indus by means of a bridge at this place, which is supposed to have been the anc. *Taxila*.

ATTOOR, a fortfd. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. E. Salem.

ATTOU, the largest of the Aleutian isls., Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52° 57′ N., lon. 172° 15′ W.

ATTRUCK, a riv. of Persia, Khorassan, near the frontier of Khiva, has a W. course, & enters the Caspian Sea on E. side, 45 m. N. Astrabad.

ATTYMASS, or ALTIMASS, a pa. of Ireland, Con-

naught, co. Mayo, 3½ m. N. Foxford. Area 11,154 ac. Pop. 3,435. Soil barren and marshy.

ATURES, a town of S. America, Venez., dep. & on the Orinoco, 105 m. N.N.E. San Fernando.

ATWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. riding, 2 m. N. Hornsea. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 300. Fenwick's bequest for educating and apprenticing boys of this pa. produces an ann. income of 76*l*.

ATWOOD'S KEY, a small isl., Bahama group, W. Indies, 33 m. N. by E. Acklin's isl., its centre hill being in lat. 23° 5′ N., lon. 73° 43′ W.

ATZENDORF, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 15 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,235.

ATZGERSDORF, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the railway from Vienna to Baden. Pop. 1,900, with manufs. of chemical products.

AU, many vills. in Bavaria, Baden, Upper Austria, Switzerl., &c., and one in Hungary, co. Honth, 4 m. S.E. Schemnitz, with a seat belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

AUBAGNE, *Albania*, a comm. and town, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Marseille. Pop. (1846) 3,887, with manufs. of pottery ware and paper, tile works, tanneries, &c. Birth-place of the Abbé Barthélemy.

AUBE, a riv. of France, rises in the plateau of Langres, H. Marne, passes Clairvaux, Bar-sur-Aube, and Arcis in the dep. Aube, and joins the Seine 23 m. N.N.W. Troyes, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable from Arcis, 28 m.

AUBE, a dep. of France, betw. the deps. Marne, H. Marne, Côte-d'Or, Yonne, & Seine-et-Marne, between lat. 47° 55′ & 48° 45′ N., formed of the S. part of the prov. of Champagne, and a small part of Bourgogne. Area 609,000 hect. Pop. (1846) 261,881. Climate mild and humid. Surface mostly level. Soil in N.W., poor & sterile, in S.E. it is much more productive, especially in cereals & fruit. Rivs., the Seine & the Aube, affl. of the Seine; the Armance, and the Vannes, affl. of the Yonne. Many work horses, cattle, sheep, and merinos are reared. Manuf. industry active in pottery, cotton stuffs and yarn, hosiery, woollen fabrics, glass, & tiles. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, & Nogent-sur-Seine.

AUBEL, a town of Belg., prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Liege. Pop. 3,156, with a large weekly market, which has been held from time immemorial.

AUBENAS, a comm. and town, France, dep. Ardèche, cap cant., near the Ardèche, 14 m. S.W. Privas. Pop. (1846) 4,262. Situated in a magnificent basin, surrounded by the volcanoes of the Vivarais. It has an old castle; with silk mills and manufs. of woollen cloths, handkfs. & paper.

AUBENTON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 32 m. N.E. Laon, with 1,593 inhabs., a cotton yarn factory, and 3 annual fairs.

AUBERT (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambray. Pop. 2,437.

AUBERVILLIERS, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N. Paris, with sugar refineries. Pop. 2,444.

AUBETERRE, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 25 m. S. Angoulême, remarkable for its picturesque position, and for its church hewn out of the mountain, on the slope of which part of the town is built. It has manuf. of linens and paper.

AUBIÈRE, and LES AUBIERS, two mkt. towns of France; the former, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,183. The latter, dep. Deux Sèvres, 9 m. N.W. Bressuire. Pop. 1,800. Manuf. linens, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn.

AUBIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant. on the Nère, 27 m. N. Bourges. Pop. (1846) 2,381, engaged in woollen weaving, tanning, and an active trade in wool and hardwares. It confers a ducal title on the English Duke of Richmond. There are several villages of this name in France.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, with fine views of the Alps and lake of Geneva, 12 m. W.S.W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,600.

AUBIN, or ALBIN, a town and comm. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,537, with coal mines.

AUBIN (ST.), is the name of many vills. in France.

AUBIN (ST.), a small marit. town and fortress, isl. of Jersey, on W. side of St. Helen's Bay, 3 m. W. St. Helier. Pop. with cant. 2,131.—II. a vill. Switzerl., cant. and 10 m. S.W. Neufchatel. Pop. 1000.—III. (*d'Aubigné*), a vill. of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Rennes. Pop. 1,300.

AUBIN-DU-CORMIER (ST.), a town of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 m. S.W. Fougères. P. 1,896.

AUBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S.W. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven. Ac. 3,090. Pop. 374.

AUBURN, a town, U. S., N. Amer., cap. Cayuga co., 145 m. W. Albany. Pop. 5,626. It has various manufs., and an extensive state prison, which has attracted much attention; a theological seminary, and two academies.—II. town, Susquehanna co., N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,113.—III. town, Geauga, co. Ohio. Pop. 1,198.

AUBURN, immortalized by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," is supposed to have been the vill. Lishoy in Ireland, co. Westmeath, near Lough Ree, 6 m. N. Athlone, and which, since the poet's time, has generally received the name by which he rendered it famous.

AUBUSSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arrond., 20 m. S.E. Gueret on the Creuse. Pop. (1846) 4,828, with an active trade and a celebrated carpet factory, manufs. of woollen stuffs and yarn, velvet, and cotton thread:

AUCH (*Augusta* afterwards *Ausci*), a comm. and city, France, cap. dep. Gers, on r. b. of the Gers, 42 m. W. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 7,572. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a gothic cathedral; the upper and the lower town are connected by a curious bridge of stairs across the river. Streets narrow, but clean and well-paved, and it has some good new buildings and squares. The abp.'s palace, prefecture, town-hall, seminary, public library, and barracks, are fine edifices. Auch is the seat of courts of assize and commerce, a royal college, &c.; it has manufs. of cottons, linens, coarse woollens, and leather, and a trade in wool, wine, and Armagnac brandy. In the times of Cæsar, Auch was cap. of the *Ausci*.

AUCHINBLAE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Fordoun, 1 m. N. Fordoun, with 643 inhabs., mostly employed in flax-spinning. It has cattle markets and 5 annual fairs.

AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. N.W. Alford. P. 1,188. Buck of Cabrach mntn. in this pa. 2,377 feet in elev.

AUCHINLECK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E. Ayr. Estimated area 18,000 ac., mostly uncultivated. Pop. 1,659, occupied in coal-works, quarries, and in embroidering muslin. Fair for lambs, last Tuesday in Aug. Here are the mansion and old castle of the Boswell family, visited and described by Dr Johnson in 1773.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing village of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. St Vigeans, on the N. Sea, 3½ m. N.E. Arbroath. Pop. 307.

AUCHTERARDER, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. S.W. Perth. Pop. 3,434. The town, once a parl. bor., on the Ruthven, an affluent of the Earn, and on the road between Glasgow and Perth, consists mainly of one long street.

It has an endowed school, many hand-looms employed for Glasgow houses in the weaving of cotton goods, and 6 annual fairs. In this parish, originated the dispute regarding the Veto Act, which terminated in the secession of the Free Church of Scotland.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 14 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop 1,913, chiefly colliers.

AUCHTERGAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8 m. N.N.W. Perth. Pop. 3,366, chfly. cotton-spinners.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.W. Dundee. Pop. 769. The Dundee and Newtyle railw. crosses the bog of Auchterhouse.

AUCHTERLESS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 12 m. N.N.W. Meldrum. Pop. 1,685. Here are various Celtic and other antiquities.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a royal burgh and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 8 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the road to Kinross. Pop. 3,356. The town is irregularly built on a rapid streamlet, which is used to turn flax and other mills; it has many good residences, manufs. of fine linen and cotton cloths and woollen shawls, for Dundee and Dunfermline houses, a large bleach-field, &c. Immediately on its S. side is the fine old castle of Myers.

AUCHTERTOOL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W. by S. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 530.

AUCKLAND, the cap. town of New Zealand, in the northern part of N. island, at the head of Waitimata bay. Pop. (1844) 2,754. It stands on a hill slope facing a safe and good harbour, and has many good houses and shops, with a substantial gov.-house, church, custom-house, and barracks. Customs rev. (1844) 3,069*l.*

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group of one large and several small islands in the S. Pacific ocean, S. New Zealand, lat. 50° 48′ S.; lon. 166° 42′ E. The largest island is about 30 m. long and 15 m. broad, has two good harbours, and is covered with the richest vegetation. These islands have been granted by the English government to the Messrs Enderby (by one of whose ships they were discovered in 1806), as a central whaling station.

AUCKLAND (OAKLAND) ST. ANDREW, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Darlington. Area 45,420 ac. Pop. 19,100, greatly employed in collieries. Its church was once collegiate. The charities of this pa. have an aggregate rev. of about 300*l.* per ann.—II. (*Bishop*), a market town in this pa., 10½ m. S.W. Durham, name derived from vicinity of the Bishop's palace, originally built in 13th century; but since, almost entirely rebuilt. Market day Thursday, and three other fairs for cattle. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 3,776.—III. (*West*) a township in above pa., 4 m. S.W. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 2,310, employed in various manufs. It gives the title of Earl to the Eden family. Within a short distance is Raby Castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

AUÇOIS, a vill. of Savoy, 7,693 feet above the level of the sea, celeb. as the most elevated village in Europe, a distinct. formerly conferred on the vill. of St Veran, dep. of H. Alps (6,688 feet).

AUDE, *Atax*, a river of France, rises in the E. Pyrénées, near the vill. of Anglés, flows at first N. to Carcassonne, then E. to the Mediterranean, which it enters 6 m. E.N.E. Narbonne, after a course of 90 m., almost wholly within the dep. to which it gives name. It is floatable for rafts from Quillan, 65 m. from its mouth. On it are the towns Carcassonne, Quillan, and Limoux, and it is connected with Narbonne and Cette by the canal of Narbonne.

AUDE, a marit. dep., S. of France, formed of part of anc. Languedoc, cap. Carcassonne, having N. the deps. of Heralt & Tarn; E. the Mediterr.; S. Pyrénées-Orient., W. Ariege, and H. Garonne. Area 606,397 hect. Pop. (1846) 289,661. Climate variable, subject to violent winds during several months of the year. Soil generally fertile; surface broken up by mntns. and hills, contains iron mines, marble quarries, and min. waters. Rivs. and canals, the Aude, the Lers, and the Berre; the Orbiel, Orbieu, Cesse, affls. of the Aude; the canal of Languedoc or Canal du Midi intersects this dep. from W. to E., & the canal of Robine or Narbonne traverses the E. portion from N. to S. Corn & wine raised beyond the demand for home consumption, and form important objects of commerce. Manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, and iron-ware. Brandy distilleries, salt-works, & potteries. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds. of Carcassonne, Castelnaudary, Limoux, and Narbonne.

AUDENARDE, or OUDENARDE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 6,262. It is generally well-built, & has a fine Gothic town-hall. Chief industry, tanning and brewing. It is celeb. for the victory gained by Prince Eugène of Savoy over the Duke of Burgundy, 11th July 1708.

AUDENGE, a comm. and vill. of France, with a fishing port, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.W. Bordeaux, on the basin of Archachon. Pop. 1,078.

AUDENHAIN, a vill. of Pruss. Saxony, Reg. Merseburg, circ. Torgau. Pop. 1,070.

AUDENSHAW, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ashton-under-Lyne, on the Ashton canal, 4½ m. E. by S. Manchester. Pop. 5,374, employed in hat-making, cotton-printing, and silk-weaving. High Ash, an old hall of the Stopfords, is in this tnship.

AUDIERNE, a town of France, dep. Finistère, port on the Bay of Aude, at the mouth of the Goyen, 20 m. W. Quimper. Pop. 1,446.

AUDINCOURT, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. canton, 3 m. S.S.E. Montbéliard, on rt. b. of the Doubs. It has a consist. protest. church, iron foundries, & cotton-spinning. Pop. 2,024.

AUDLEM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5½ m. S.S.E. Nantwich. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 2,827. It has a grammar school, ann. rev. 40*l.*, an Engl. school also endowed, and 4 others.

AUDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 8,140 ac. Pop. 4,474. Its grammar school, founded in 1622, is endowed with 120*l.* yearly.

AUDRUICQ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. cant., 11 m S.E. Calais. Pop. 1,165.

AUERBACH, towns & vills., Germany.—I. kgdm. of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 3,117. Manuf. muslin, calico, lace, needles, and potash.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, on a hill abounding with caverns, 18 m. S. Baireuth. Pop. 1,750.—III. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 12 m. S. Darmstadt, on the railway from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, with 1,600 inhabs., a summer residence of the Grand-Duke, & mineral springs resorted to by numerous visitors.

AUERSBERG, *Arupium*, a vill. and castle of Austria, Illyria, circ. and 12 m. S.S.E. Laibach.

AUERSTÄDT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 10 m. W. Naumburg. Here the French under Davoust vanquished the Prussians under the King of Prussia, 14th October 1806, on which day the battle of Jena also occurred.

AUGE (VALLÉE D'), a country of France, in the dep. Calvados. Fertile in grain, fruit, and flax, and has excellent pasturage, on which the finest horses and cattle of Normandy are reared.

AUGEROLLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Courpière. Pop. 2,730.

AUGGUR, a fortfd. and populous town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 36 m. N.E. Oojein.

AUGHALOO, or AUGHLOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, contains the town of Caledon (which see). Area 19,583 ac. Pop. of town 9,867, of rural districts 8,821. Caledon-hill, the seat of the Earl of Caledon, is in this parish.

AUGHAVAL, or OUGHEVAL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the towns of Westport and Westport-quay (which see). Area 33,695 ac., mostly mountainous or boggy. Pop. 13,441, of rural districts 8,529.

AUGHAVEA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 12 m. N.W. Clones. Area 17,142 ac. Pop. 6,730.

AUGHER, a town & castle of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Clogher. Pop. 753.

AUGHMACART, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 4½ m. S.W. Castle-Durrow. Area 9,601 ac. Pop. 3,667.

AUGHNACLOY, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. Carreteel, 11 m. N. Monaghan. Pop. 1,841. Mkt. on Wed., weekly.

AUGHNAMULLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 2½ m. S. Ballybay. Area 30,710 ac., including numerous loughs. Pop. 18,219.

AUGHNISH, or AGHNISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton. Area 9,195 ac. Pop. 4,974, who manufacture considerable quantities of linen.—II. a vill., Connaught, co. Galway, on the S. side of Galway Bay. Pop. 312.

AUGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 2½ m. S.W. Ormskirk. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 1560. It has annual races.—II. co. York, E. riding, 8 m. N.N.W. Howden. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 634.

AUGILA, an oasis and town of Africa, Sahara, on a route betw. Fezzan and Lr. Egypt, 150 m. S.E. the great Syrtis (Mediterranean). Lat. about 29° 20′ N., lon. 22° E.

AUGSBURG, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Swabia (or Ober-Donau) at the confl. of the rivers Lech and Wertach, 35 m. W.N.W. Munich, with which it is connected by a railway. Lat. (of St Ulric's church) 48° 21′ 44″ N., lon. 10° 54′ 29″ E. Pop. 37,000, of whom 22,000 are Catholics. Its fortfns. are now useless as means of defence: it has one noble street, but the rest are mostly narrow and irregular; squares small, houses antiquated, and often adorned externally with faded frescoes. Principal buildings, the town-hall, one of the finest in Germany; the palace of the former prince-bps., in which the memorable "Confession of Augsburg" was presented by the Protestants to Charles V. in 1530; the cathedral, 5 Roman Catholic, and 4 Protestant parish churches, and the exchange. The chief educational estabs. are Roman Catholic and Protestant colleges, an academy of arts, polytechnic and other schools, an extensive library, and a picture gallery. It publishes the celebrated Allegemeine Zeitung or Augsburg Gazette, the circulation of which is upwards of 10,000 copies. This city is the principal arsenal of the kgdm., the seat of the commerce of S. Germany, and of the banking and exchange operations betw. it and S. Europe. It has manufs. of merino and other woollen goods, cotton, silk, and linen fabrics, carpets, oil-cloth, stained paper, watches, mathematical instruments, gold and silver articles, and machinery. A Roman colony was settled here about 15 years B.C. Augsburg was a free and imperial city until annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

AUGST, two contiguous vills. of Switzerl., cants. Basle & Aargau, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 6 m. E. Basel, supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Augusta Rauracorum*. Pop. 553.

AUGUSTA, co. U. S., N. America, west part of Virginia State. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 19,628, of whom 15,072 are slaves. Soil fertile. Wheat principally raised.—II. a city, Georgia, cap. co. Richmond, on the Savannah river, and the Charleston and Milledgeville railway, in a rich cotton dist., 80 m. E.N.E. Milledgeville. Pop. 6,403. It is regularly built, chiefly of brick; and has a city-hall, court-house, jail, theatre, arsenal, hospital, and numerous churches.—III. a town of the United States, cap. state Maine and co. Kennebec, on the Kennebec river, at the head of its sloop navign., and here crossed by a bridge 520 feet in length, 148 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 5,314. The state-house of white granite, a large park, the arsenal, lunatic hospl., and high-school, are its chief noticeable objects.—IV. a tnshp. New York, co. Oneida, 95 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,175.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Northumberland, 65 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,409.

AUGUSTA, a settlement, W. Australia, cap. dist. Sussex, on the W. side of Flinders' bay, in a fertile locality; founded by Gov. Stirling in 1830.

AUGUSTENBORG, a Danish factory of Africa, Accra, Guinea coast, 9 m. from Christiansborg.

AUGUSTENBURG, a ducal castle, and vill. of Denmark, island of Alsen. Pop. of village, 800.

AUGUSTIN (ST.), a river and bay, Labrador, British N. America, near the S. entrance of the Strait of Belleisle. Lat. 51° 15′ N.; lon. 59° W.—II. a cape, Brazil, prov. and 25 m. S. Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 21′ S., lon. 34° 56′ W. This was the first discovered land in S. America, seen by Penzon, A.D. 1500.

AUGUSTINE (ST.), a bay on the S.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35′ 4″ S., lon. 43° 45′ 5″ E.

AUGUSTINE, a city and port, U. S., N. Amer., St John's, co. Florida, 200 m. S.S.E. Tallahassee. Pop. 2,459. Pleasantly situated on a peninsula, 2 m. from the shore of Atlantic. Fort Marion, at N. end of the town, commands the harbour.

AUGUSTOWO, the N.most prov. of Poland, betw. lat. 52° 40′ and 55° 5′ N. Surface partly mountainous, marshy, and densely wooded. Chief rivs., the Niemen and Bug. Chief towns, Suwalki the cap., Wysztinie, Wladislawow, and Augustowo.

AUGUSTOWO, a town of Poland, in the prov. of same name, cap. dist., on the Netta, 140 m. N.E. Warsaw. Pop. 7,321, with manufs. of woollen & cotton goods, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. It was founded by Sigismund in 1557.

AUGUSTOWO (CANAL OF), a canal of Poland, which unites the Vistula with the Niemen river, and connects it with the Baltic at Memel, through the rivers Narew, Biebrz, and Netta, extending from Wizna on the Narew to the Niemen 14 m. N. Grodno, a distance of 150 m.; it is from 5 to 6 feet deep, furnished with 17 locks, and was completed between 1821 and 1831.

AUKBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, at the mouth of the Trent, 9½ m. W. Barton. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 528. Traces of a Roman camp and many curious fossils have been discovered here.

AULA, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Aula, 10 m. N.W. Massa. Pop. 1,800.—Also several villages in Germany and Spain.

AULAY (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant, on the Dronne, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Riberac. Pop. 1,397.

AULDEARN, a marit. pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Nairn, on Moray firth. Pop. of pa. 1,466. The vill., a burgh of barony, on a height, 3 m.

E.S.E. Nairn, was the anc. residence of the deans of Moray, & its church-yard is a popular burying place for the inhabs. of Nairn. E. of vill., in May 1645, Montrose gained the battle of Auldearn.

AULETTA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the Calore, 24 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

AULNAY-SUR-ODON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. Vire, on the Odon. Pop. 1,984, who manuf. cotton goods. Several vills. of France are named Aulnay.

AULNE, a river of France, dep. Finistère, passes Châteauneuf (whence it is navig.), and Châteaulin, and enters Brest road at Landevenec. It forms part of the canal from Nantes to Brest.

AULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the English Channel, 17 m. W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,371, who manuf. hardwares, and supply fish to the Paris markets.

AULT HUCKNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4½ m. N.W. Mansfield. Ac. 3,730. Pop. 678.

AUMA, a town of Germany, Duchy of Saxe Weimar, on the Orla, 7 m. S.E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,600.

AUMALE (formerly ALBEMARLE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Bresle, 13 m. E.N.E. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,695. Manufs. of woollen cloths, yarn, and earthenwares. In 1592, it was the scene of a combat with the Spaniards, in which Henri IV. was wounded.

AUMNIER, a populous town of India, dom. and 50 m. W.N.W. Nagpoor, on the Wurda.

AUNAY, a comm. and town, France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. S. Jean-d'-Angely. Pop. 1,780.—II. a vill., dep. Nievre. Pop. 1,144.—III. vill., dep. Eure-et-Loire. Pop. 1,021.

AUNEAU, comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. Chartres. Pop. 1,616.

AUNEUIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., arrond. Beauvais. Pop. 1,285.

AUNIS, an old prov. W. of France, betw. Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern dep. Charente-Inferieure.

AUNSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, ¼ m. N.W. by N. Folkingham. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 117.

AUPS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,568.

AURARIA, a vill. of U. S., N. America, Georgia, 135 m. N.N.W. Milledgeville, in the richest part of its gold producing region (whence its name).

AURAS, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 m. N.N.W. Breslau, with a castle. Pop. 1,020.

AURAY, a river-port of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the Auray, 10 m. W. Vannes. Pop. (1846) 3,755. It is neatly built, and has an excellent port, with fisheries, and cotton spinning. In 1364, du Guesclin was made prisoner here.

AURELIUS, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 5 m. W. Auburn. Pop. 2,645.

AURIAC, and AURIGNAC, two small towns of France, dep. H. Garonne; the former, 19 m. S.E., and the latter, 38 m. S.W., Toulouse.

AURICH, a town of the kgdm. of Hanover, cap. landrost, and of the principality of E. Friesland, 13 m. N.E. Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 3,600. It is well-built, and has a castle in which the provincial council meets, Luth. and Calv. churches, a gymnasium, and public library, with distilleries, manufs. of ropes, and tobacco, and an active trade in horses.

AURIGNY, one of the Channel isls. [ALDERNEY.]

AURILLAC, a town of France, cap. dep. Cantal, on rt. b. of the Jourdanne, 40 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. (1846) 8,484. It is agreeably situated and well built. Chief antiqs., the ruins of the anc. castle of St Etienne, and an abbey of the Benedictines. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and manufs. of leather and paper.

AURIOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 m. N.E. Marseille. Pop. 2,971, with coal and copper works.

AURONZO, a town of N. Italy, deleg. & 30 m. N.E. Belluno, with rich zinc mines. Pop. 3,100.

AURORA, the name of several isls.—I. in the Red Sea, in lat. 25° 15′, and inhab. by Bedwin Arabs.—II. Pacific, Espiritu Santo Archipelago, in lat. 15° 2′ 35″ S., lon. 168° 25′ 15″ E.—III. *Aurora*, town, U. S., N. America, New York, co. Erie, 15 m. S.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,908. Also a vill. delightfully situated on Cayuga lake, 170 m. W. Albany, N. York.

AURUNGABAD, an old Mohammedan prov. of S. India, mostly betw. lat. 18° and 21° N., and lon. 73° and 77° E., and now divided among the Nizam's territory, and the British dists. Poonah, N. Concan, and Ahmednuggur, in the Bombay presid. Surface irregular. Ghauts mntns. & table-land in the W. Climate favourable to the cultiv. of European fruits. Thinly peopled; inhabitants chiefly Maharattas. In it are the cities Bombay, Poonah, Aurungabad, with most of the remarkable cave-temples of India, viz., those of Elephanta, Salsette, Carlee, and Elora.—*Aurungabad*, a city and cap. of prov., on a tribut. of the Godavery, 176 m. E.N.E. Bombay. Lat. 19° 53′ N.; lon. 75° 29′ E. Pop. estim. at 60,000. It is enclosed by a low wall about 7 m. in circ., and has many good houses, broad streets, and fine public structures, among which are the palace & favourite residence of Aurungzebe (whence its name), a mausoleum on the model of that of Shah Jehan at Agra, and two stone bridges connecting the city with a suburb across the river. About 1 m. S.W. ward are cantonments, where a battalion of the Nizam's army, under British officers, is quartered. The city became the seat of the provincial government, after the Mogul conquest, 1634, and before that was called *Gurka*. Travelling distance from Bombay by Poonah, 284 miles.

AU SABLE, a township of the U. S., N. America, N. York, co. Clinton, 140 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,222.—II. a riv. New York, rises near the head of Hudson riv., and flows W. ward into lake Champlain.

AUSCHE, a town, Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,500, with woollen factories.

AUSCHWITZ, or OSWIECIN, a town of Austrian-Galicia, cap. duchy, on the Sola, near its influx into the Vistula, 33 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 2,000, with an extensive trade in salt.

AUSPITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Brünn, near the railway from Vienna to Brünn, with large cattle mkts. Pop. 2,330.

AUSSA, or HOUSSA, a decayed but formerly important town, E. Africa, Adel, about 85 m. S.W. Zeila, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, still the seat of some traffic, and the residence of the "learned doctors" of the Mudaito tribes. (*Harris.*)

AUSSEE, a town of Austria, Styria, 8 m. N.E. Hallstadt. Pop. 1,200. Its rich mines of rock salt have been worked for more than 1,000 years.

AUSSEGG, or AUSSIG, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of cotton and linen fabrics, & an active trade in corn, timber, and a wine similar to Champagne. The painter Raphael Mengs was born here in 1728.—II. a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, the head quarters of the Emperor Charles V., before the battle of Mühlberg.

AUSSEN, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. Saarlouis, with iron works. Pop. 1,164.

AUST, a vill. and chplry. England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m W.S.W. Thornbury, on the Severn, across which is the "Old Passage" to Chepstow.

AUSTELL (ST.), a town & pa. of Wales, co. Cornwall, 13 m. N.N.E. Truro. Area 11,540 ac. Pop. 10,320. Town situated on eastern side of a hill. Streets narrow and unpaved. There are some manufactories of woollens, but the chief trade is the exportation of tin and copper from the mines in the vicinity. The pilchard fishery is also extensively carried on in the B. of Austell. Weekly market on Friday.

AUSTERLITZ (Morav. *Slawkow*), a small seignorial town of Moravia, circ. & 12 m. E.S.E. Brünn, on the Littawa, with 2,400 inhabs., & the splendid castle of Prince Kaunitz Rittberg. Celeb. for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Emperors of Austria and Russia, 2d Dec. 1805.

AUSTERLITZ, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Colom., 31 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,091.

AUSTIN, a tn., cap. of Texas, U. S., N. America, on the Colorado river, 100 m. W. Washington (on the Brazos). Pop. 2,000. It is finely situated, and pretty well laid out. Chief edifices, the hall of legislature, and the president's house. Austin was the cap. of Texas previous to the annexation of that territory in 1846 to the U. S.

AUSTIN, a bay and town on S.E. point of the isl. Barbadoes, W. Indies.

AUSTONLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. riding, pa. Almondbury, 7½ m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 1,940.

AUSTRALASIA (SOUTH ASIA), a division of the globe forming a part of Oceania, extending between the equator and lat. 47° S., consisting of the continent of Australia, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), New Zealand, and those parts of the Eastern Archipelago and Polynesia, between lon. 130° and 170° E., viz., Papua, the Arru isls., Timor-Laut, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and the Admiralty, Salomon, New Hebrides, and Q. Charlotte's isls. Australasia is called *Mélanésie* by the French geographers on account of its inhabitants being chiefly blacks. [POLYNESIA, ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.]

AUSTRALIA, *New Holland*, a vast extent of land composing the main portion of Australasia, and lying S. of the Asiatic Archipelago, betw. lat. 10° and 39° S., and lon. 113° and 154° E.; having W. the Indian O.; E. the Pacific O.; N. the Sea of Timor, and Torres Strait, separating it from Timor, Papua, &c.; and S. Bass' Strait dividing it from Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land). Length E. to W. 2,500 m.; greatest breadth about 1,800 m. Area estimated at 3 million sq. m. Pop. of British colonies including Tasmania and Norfolk isl., about 250,000. The aboriginal pop. in the vicinity of the British settlements are rapidly on the decrease. Their numbers are estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. There are no data for the total aboriginal pop. of the country, which has been vaguely estimated at 300,000. Australia, like the continents of Africa and S. America, is but little indented with arms of the ocean, and presents no wide estuaries of rivs. The principal indentations are the Gulf of Carpentaria,—a considerable sea,—& Cambridge gulf on the N.; Halifax & Moreton bays on the E.; Port Philip, the Gulf of St Vincent, & Spencer gulf on the S.; & Shark bay, with a few others on the W. coast. Botany-bay, & Jervis' bay are inlets of small size, many of which are met with; and some of these, with the estuaries of the larger rivers, afford tolerable shelter; though, upon the whole, the coasts of Australia are deficient in good harbours. Only the S.E. part, with comparatively small sections in the W. and S., and an inconsiderable tract in the N., near Port Essington, have been yet thoroughly explored. Some useful expeditions have been conducted by Mr Eyre, along the coast of the Gt. Australian Bight, and by Gov. Grey in the S.; and more recently Dr Leichard and party have traversed the country betw. Moreton bay and Port Essington: while Sir T. Mitchell, in addition to his former explorations, has also penetrated through a part of the interior of Tropical Australia; but much of the interior is still a *terra incognita*, & we can only specify some features of its best known regions. In the S.E. a succession of mntn. ranges stretches from Gipps'-land to lat. 26° S., at a distance from the coast varying generally from 50 to 100 m. The Australian Alps, or Wanragong mntns., belong to this chain, and are constantly covered with snow; Mt. York (Blue mntns.) rises to 3,292 feet; and the Liverpool range, within the colony of N. S. Wales, reaches elevations of betw. 6,000 and 7,000 feet. Immense ravines in the latter range are said to have a perpend. height of 3,000 feet. In W. Australia, the Darling and other parallel ranges extend from King George Sound and Point d'Entrecasteaux N.ward to an uncertain distance, rising frequently to 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the sea. The N. coast seems to be mostly low and level, no hill higher than the mast of a sloop having been seen on it, by Flinders, in a run of 175 leagues along this coast. The only river system of the interior hitherto explored is that of the Murray, which is swelled by the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarrie, Bogan, Lachlan, and Murrumbigee rivers, its basin being known to extend through at least 10° of lat., and 13° of lon., and probably comprising a much greater extent. Other principal rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, debouching on the E.; Blackwood and Glenelg on the S.; Swan and Canning on the W.; and Victoria, Adelaide, Liverpool, and Alligator, on the N. coast; but few serve to facilitate internal navigation. Princip. lakes are those of Victoria and Torrens in S. Australia; the latter, which appears to be merely a salt marsh in the dry season, has a remarkable serpentine form; but its entire extent has not yet been determined. It was conjectured that an inland sea occupied a considerable part of the unexplored interior, but hitherto no facts have transpired to confirm this opinion. Soil very various; a large part of the surface is occucupied by extensive sandy deserts; elsewhere fine pasture and woodlands are met with; but it is remarkable that the best soil is on the hill slopes, the lowlands and valleys being commonly sterile, except in the N., where there is a fine alluvial plain country. A third part of the continent lies within the torrid, and the rest in the S. temp. zone. The climate is peculiar, and subject to great vicissitudes of temperature. The N. half of the country being mostly within the tropics and the range of the monsoons, is subject in summer (between November and April), to heavy rains, which, however, are very irregular in their occurrence, and last only for a few hours daily. In other parts of Australia, years of complete drought occasionally occur, followed by years of flood; but here the hot is also in general the dry season,—a circumstance favourable to health. The N.E. winds blowing over the sandy deserts of the interior are dry and hot, raising the therm. to 80° and 110° Fahr. On the other hand, the S.E. winds are often very cold, & frost sometimes happens in the lowlands even in June. Granite, sandstone, limestone, coal, & slates, are the chief mi-

neral products, and rich ores of copper and lead have been recently discovered. Of 5,710 plants discovered in Australia, 5,440 are peculiar to this continent. Ferns, nettles, and grasses, some of gigantic size, hard timber, gum and resin trees, with palms, myrtles, cedars, pines, prickly shrubs, and a multitude of odoriferous plants & grasses, are the chief vegetable products; but it is remarkable that there are, with one or two exceptions, no indigenous fruits. Timber in general is of inferior quality. Maize, wheat, flax, tobacco, indigo, vines, olives, and in some parts sugar and cotton are successfully raised; but sheep-farming is the most flourishing branch of pastoral economy, & it is principally as a wool-growing country that Australia is rising into commercial importance. The indigenous quadrupeds hitherto discovered comprise 58 species, of which 46, including the kangaroo, wombat, and other *pouched* animals, are peculiar to Australia and its adjacent islands. The singular *ornithorhyncus paradoxus* is an animal found here only; and it may be remarked that in many particulars nature here assumes a form unparalleled in other parts of the globe. The native Australians are viewed by many as a distinct variety of the human race; and, certainly, their numerous dialects have no discovered affinity with any other language. Their skin is of an earthy black, hair straight, forehead low and full, nose broad, lips thick, stature short, frame slight, and more adapted to feats of agility than of strength. They live in roving tribes; and, though not deficient in intellect, are in their habits among the lowest in the scale of humanity—many tribes going completely naked, practising cannibalism, and having scarcely any notions of a Deity, or of social arts and order. They are not, however, intractable, devoid of generosity, or ignorant of the rights of marriage and of property. The frequent violation of these rights is, in fact, the occasion of constant wars among them, which, together with polygamy, incest, infanticide, scarcity of food, and the usual results of the contact of savages with whites, appear to be producing the gradual extinction of the race. Their numbers in and near the European settlements are not supposed to exceed many thousands; and the comparative scarcity of water, which has hitherto mainly prevented Europeans penetrating far into the interior of this continent, suggests a doubt as to its capability of supporting any large uncivilized population. The Dutch or the Spaniards, about the beginning of the 17th century, were the earliest European discoverers of Australia, though little was known of it until Dampier, Wallis, and afterwards Cook, explored its various coasts. The favourable report of it by the latter was followed by the first British settlement at Port Jackson in 1788. The name of New Holland given by the Dutch to the N. western coasts, first discovered by them, and subsequently extended to the whole of the mainland, is now supplanted by the more appropriate name of Australia. The British settlement of *New S. Wales*, or *Sydney*, was made in 1788. The settlement of *Western Australia*, or Swan River, was established in 1829. *South Australia*, established in 1834, extends along the coast from Fowler's Bay in the W., to beyond Cape Northumberland, or from lon. 132° to 141° E., of which Adelaide is the capital. *Australia Felix*, or Port Philip, chief town Melbourne, established in 1837, is a dependency of New S. Wales. *North Australia* was colonised in 1838. *Australind* on the western coast, about 80 m. S. of Swan river, was established in 1841. [ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, PERTH, SYDNEY, TASMANIA, VICTORIA.]

AUSTREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 6 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 479. Monk's charity in this pa. produces 29*l.* per ann.

AUSTRIA (ARCHDUCHY OF), the central prov. and nucleus of the Austrian empire, and seat of its cap., comprised (including Salzburg) betw. lat. 47° and 49° N., and lon. 12° 10′ and 17° E., having N. Bohemia and Moravia, E. Hungary, S. Styria, Carinthia, & the Tyrol, and W. the Tyrol and Bavaria. Area 15,052 square m. Pop. (1842) 2,227,524; viz. 1,417,783, in Lower Austria (including Vienna), and 859,741 in Upper Austria. The Noric Alps, which form its S. boundary, next to Styria, extend their contreforts to the banks of the Danube, which traverses the province from W. to E.; the river Inn forms its N.W., and the March part of its E. frontier. It has numerous mountain lakes, and highly picturesque scenery. Forests and vineyards extensive. It is fertile, and admirably cultivated. Wheat, oats, and barley are raised, and it has been estimated that 25 mill. gallons of wine are made here annually. Its mineral products are highly important, and comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, arsenic, alum, coal, and graphite. The weaving and spinning of flax, cotton, and wool are the main branches of manufg. industry. This prov. is divided by the river Enns into the govs. of Upper and Lower Austria (*Land Ober and Unter der Enns*). Lower Austria is subdivided into 4 circles, I. Lower Wiener-wald, cap. Vienna; II. Upper Wiener-wald, cap. St Pölten; III. Lower Manhartsberg, cap. Korneuburg; IV. Upp. Manhartsberg, cap. Krems; and the municipal dist. of Vienna. The regency of Lower Austria has its seat at Vienna, and is charged with the civil administ. of the prov. Upper Austria is subdivided into 5 circles, I. Mühl, cap. Linz; II. Traun, cap. Steyer; III. Hausrük, cap, Wels; IV. Inn, cap. Ried; V. Salzburg, cap. Salzburg; and the regency is established at Linz. The military affairs of the archd. are directed by the military commandant of Vienna, who has under him the milit. comm. of Linz. After Vienna, the chief cities are Linz, Wiener-Neustadt, and Salzburg.

AUSTRIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdiv. of Germany, which comprised Austria-Proper, or Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Tyrol, bounded N. by Moravia, Bohemia, and the circles of Bavaria and Swabia; W. Switzerland; S. Lombardy and Istria; and E. Croatia, and Hungary,—most of which territories are now included in the Austrian empire.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF (Germ. Oesterreichische Kaiserthum, Fr. Empire d' Autriche), a state of Central Europe, cap. Wien (Vienna), situated chiefly between lat. 45° and 51° 2′ N. (but extending in Dalmatia to lat. 42° 9′ N.), and lon. 8° 35′ & 26° 35′ E., bounded N. by Russia, Prussia, Saxony, & Bavaria; S. by Parma, Modena, the Pontif. States, the Adriatic, and the Ottoman Emp.; W. by Lichtenstein, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States; and E. by the Russian Empire. Area 257,830 sq. miles. Pop. in 1846, 38,000,000. The princip. part of the territory presents the form of an oblong square, parallel with the equator lengthwise, and its centre is indicated, nearly, by the position of Pesth, on the Danube. 3 great mntn. systems cover the Emp. with their ramifications, the Alps in the S.W., the Bohemian and Moravian mntns. in the N.W., and the Carpathians, forming a great curve, the one extremity of which abuts on the Danube at Presburg in the N.W., and the other at Or-

sova in the S.E. The most elev. summits are in the Alps of Tyrol, where the Ortlerspitz attains the height of 12,821 ft., next the Lomnitzerspitz in the Carpathians, 8,861 ft., and 3d the Schneekoppe in the Riesen Gebirge, the culminating point of the mntns. of Bohemia and Moravia, 5,275 ft. The most mntnous countries are the Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper Styria, the W. part of Upper Carinthia, & the E. part of Transylvania. Austria contains many extensive plains, remarkable for their uniform level, the principal of these are the plains of Lower Austria, on both sides of the Danube, the plains of Hungary, the plain of Slavonia, and that of the Po, the greater part of which belongs to the Emp. Austria is most abundantly supplied with water, nearly all of which is collected into 6 great rivers, viz., the Danube & the Dniester, flowing to the Black Sea; the Po and the Adige, to the Adriatic; the Vistula to the Baltic, and the Elbe to the German Ocean; it contains also a great many lakes, the most important of which are, in the mntn. regions, the lakes Maggiore, Como, Lugano, Iseo, & Garda, on the S. slopes of the Alps; and in the plains, the Platten-See, and L. Nieusiedel, the two most extensive sheets of water in the Empire, in Hungary, which country, from its flatness, contains also the greatest number of marshes. The principal gulfs are those of Venice, Triest, Quarnero, and Cattaro. The Austrian Emp. is comprised between the isotherm lines of 60° and 50°. The Alpine region is the most rainy country in Europe, the greatest amount of rain falls in the N. of the Lombardo-Venetian kgdm., & the least in Hungary and Dalmatia. Storms are rare in Lower Austria, and become more frequent in the S. The annual proportion is 8 in Vienna, 28 in Hungary, and 42 in the plains of Venice. Volcanic phenomena are only met with in Dalmatia. Earthquakes occur in Dalmatia, Illyria, Hungary, and Transylvania. Glaciers and snow-fields are confined to the Alps at an elev. of 8,000 ft. The soil in such an extensive territory is very varied; the plains of Italy and Hungary are the most fertile, next, the countries of Galicia, Bohemia, Moravia, Austria-Proper, and Styria. The flora of the Austrian States comprises the different grains, and wild and cultivated plants common to the countries of Central Europe, as vines, hops, tobacco, safron, and a great variety of fruit-trees; a third part of the productive soil is covered by forests. The Alps and the mntns. of Bohemia and Moravia produce the pine, the beech, and the larch; while the forests of Hungary, Galicia, Transylvania, and the military frontier furnish the oak, beech, and elm. The Empire may be divided into the 3 following zones of vegetation: —S., the zone of olives and rice, betw. lat. 42° & 46°; central, that of the vine and maize, between lat. 46° and 49°, and N. that of grain, hops, and hemp, between lat. 49° and 51°. The vegetation of these zones is modified by the elevation of the soil; thus the vine ceases at a height of 1,750 ft., the oak at 3,000 ft., cereals generally at 4,500 ft., pines at 6,000 ft., and pasture at the limits of snow in the Alps. Among the fauna of Austria may be noticed the bear (in the Alps and Carpathians), the wolf and the fox, the lynx, and the chamois in the high Alps, the jackall in Dalmatia, the marten, otter, marmot, and beaver, the wild boar, and wild cat, the stag, deer, hare and rabbit. Eagles and other birds of prey inhabit the mntns., and herons are plenty in the plains. Fish is abundant in most of the streams, and leeches are exported in immense quantities from the marshes.

Austria is among the richest mineral countries in Europe; there is gold in Transylvania and Hungary, silver in Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania, and Styria, mercury in Carinthia, tin in Bohemia, copper in nearly all the prov., lead in Carinthia, iron in all the countries except on the low shores of the Adriatic; antimony in Hungary, salt in Galicia, Transylvania, & the Tyrol, and coal in all the provs. The Empire contains also all kinds of building materials, and precious stones, and is especially rich in mineral springs, the most celebrated of which are at Karlsbad, Töplitz, and Marienbad.

The extent and pop. of the different states, is thus stated in the official reports:—

Provinces			Area in sq.m.	Pop (1842)
German.	Austria,	archduchy.	15,052	2,277,524
,,	Tyrol,	princip).	10,981	842,768
,,	Styria,	duchy.	8,670	983,744
Slavonian.	Illyria,	kgdm.	10,960	1,252,831
,,	Bohemia,	kgdm.	20,203	4,279,189
,,	Moravia and Silesia,	marq.	10,239	2,223,729
,,	Dalmatia,	kgdm.	5,067	401,541
Magyar, &c.	Hungary, with Slavonia and Croatia,	kgdm.	89,040	10,500,000
,,	Transylvania,	gd. princ.	21,300	2,108,406
,,	Military frontier,		15,179	1,220,503
Polish.	Galicia & Bukovina,	kgdm.	33,538	4,910,629
Italian.	Lombardo-Venetian,	kgdm.	17,511	4,363,259
	Total,		257,830	35,804,152

The rate of increase of pop. is calculated at 377,576 annually, and it is computed that the total pop. in 1846 amounted to 38,000,000. According to race and language the entire pop. is divided thus:—

Germans,	6,700,000	Armenians,	23,100
Slavonians,	16,500,000	Jews,	611,000
Italians, &c.,	6,700,000	Gipsies,	77,000
Illyrians,	3,300	Magyars,	5,900,000
Greeks,	6,600	Tartars,	170,000

In 1840, the number of towns was 795, of which 1. (Vienna) had upwards of 350,000 inhabs.; 3 (Milan, Prague, and Venice) more than 100,000; 5 above 40,000; 7 above 30,000; 11 above 20,000; and 35 above 10,000. Boroughs 2,315, and vills. 69,002. The pop. belongs to 4 principal families, —the Deutsch or German, Slavonian, Italian, & Hungarian or Magyars. German is the language of the countries inhab. by the 1st named family, and the idiom employed by the superior administration; the different Slavonian dialects by the 2d; Italian, and a mixed dialect by the 3d; and the Magyar by the 4th. French is the diplomatic language of Austria. Agriculture is in many parts of the empire in a very backward state, and it is computed that the country could support at least double the present amount of its pop. In Styria, Illyria, and the Tyrol, the rearing of cattle forms the chf. branch of agric. industry, and the produce of wine is abundant. Lombardy and Venice raise a great amount of wheat, maize, and rice, the extent of the latter being only restricted by sanatory considerations. The rearing of silk worms is also one of the chf. sources of wealth in the prov. Galicia and Bohemia produce grain in great abundance. Moravia and Silesia are in general well cultivated, and the produce exceeds the wants of the pop. Hungary also yields abundance of grain. Cattle forms one of the chf. sources of wealth; they are reared in great numbers in all the Alpine countries. Horses are numerous and of a good breed; and there are 15 varieties of sheep. Mining is one of the chief branches of industry in the empire. Since the

peace manuf. industry has made great progress in Austria. In 1834 the number of manufs. was 11,064, employing about 2,330,000 workmen. The most important articles produced are woollens, linens, cotton, silks, steel, and wood and glass wares. The principal goods imported are colonial products, oils, corn, cattle, cotton, and cotton yarn, hides, skins, and metals; principal exports, silk, wool, woollen goods, glass, steel, linen, and hemp manufs., timber, and seeds. The means of communication in Austria are extensive, & many of the great routes, as that of the Simplon, are remarkable as works of art. The 1st railway opened in Austria, extends from Linz on the Danube, N. to Budweis on the Moldau, and S. to Wells and Gmunden, it is worked by horse-power. In 1848, the principal lines of railway in operation and progress were as follows:—1. from Vienna S. to Grätz; 2. Grätz to Cilly; 3. Cilly to Triest (in progress); 4. Vienna N.W. to Stockerau, and E. to Brück; 5. Vienna N. to Brünn, and N. and N.W. to Olmütz and Prague. In Nor. Italy, the great trunk line from Milan E. to Venice, opened for traffic nearly half its extent, and that from Milan N. to Monza. In Hungary the principal lines are, 1. from Pesth E. to Szolnock (or from the Danube to the Theiss); 2. from Pesth N. to Waitzen, and from Presburg N.E. to Tyrnau. Steam packets are established on the Danube, and on the lakes of the Lomb.-Venetian Kingdom, in which provs. canals are numerous. The Austrian monarchy is composed of states which recognise the same sovereign, but are governed by different laws; it takes the first rank in the states of the German confederation. The crown is hereditary by order of primogeniture in the male, and failing it in the female line. The government was a monarchy, nearly absolute; but since the revolution of 1848, a representative assembly of the different states has been formed; and Transylvania has been wholly incorporated with Hungary. Nearly each prov. has distinct usages and peculiarities of government. The anc. Hungarian provinces.—viz., Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, & Slavonia, have their own diets, & are, to a certain extent, independent of the court of Vienna; but in most of the W. provs. (the Tyrol excepted), the rule of the emperor is more direct. The imperial cabinet consisted (in 1848) of 5 members, under whom a council undertook the 7 departments; viz. justice, the army, police, exchequer, finance, health, and education. By this council, and 11 administrative boards for the different provs., all sitting in Vienna, the business of the state is managed. In Galicia, Dalmatia, and all the W. provs., the civil and criminal courts for the ennobled ranks, and for the rest of the pop., are separate; appeal lies from their primary jurisdiction to the superior courts in Vienna, Klagenfurth, Innsbruck, Prague, Brünn, Lemberg, Zara, and Verona; and from these a second appeal to the Board of justice,—except in Transylvania, where the *gubernium*, or court of appeal, is the highest under the emperor. The subordinate civil divisions of the provs. are into *counties* in Hungary and Transylvania, *viertels* (quarters) in Lower Austria, *delegations* in Austrian Italy, and *circles* elsewhere. The empire is ecclesiastically divided into 15 archbishoprics, 76 bishoprics, 19 Protest. superintendencies, and 28,903 parishes, of which 19,503 are R. Catholic, and 9,400 are acatholic. The secular clergy amounted in 1842 to 56,988 persons, of whom 46,555 were R. Catholic priests, and 10,433 ministers of other denominations. In the same year the census gave the number of R. Catholics as 24,874,139; of Greek communicants 6,469,406; Protestants 3,244,788; Unitarians 45,769; & Jews 668,906. The Greek Catholics & the Protestants mostly inhabit the E. provs.; the Unitarians are nearly confined to Transylvania. The administration of public instruction is under the direction of a separate commission, and extends to all parts of education, and the public schools are subject to uniform laws, they are classed into high schools, gymnasiums and classical schools, and elementary schools. The number of national schools (exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania, and the military frontier) is 28,380, & pupils 2,605,801, being nearly 1 to every 10 of the pop. There were, in 1848, 9 universities, having their seats at Vienna, Prague, Padua, Pavia, Pesth, Lemberg, Grätz, Innsbruck, and Olmütz, with 419 professors, and 15,794 students. The military force of the empire is composed of a standing army, and an army of reserve (Landwehr). The permanent force in time of peace is 414,000 men, and during war 639,659. Austria possesses a great many fortifications, of which Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Olmütz, Mantua, Peschiera, and Comorn, belong to the 1st class; Peterwardein, Brod, Altgradisca, Arad, Eszeg, Karlstadt, Karlsburg, Munkatsch, Temeswar, Ragusa, Cattaro, Zara, Legnago, Venice, Kufstein, Salzburg, Prague, and Königgrätz to the 2d class. Austria also maintains garrisons in Mentz, Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio. The naval armament, under a naval commander at Venice, consists of 8 vessels in ordinary, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, 3 brigs, 3 schooners, & 46 smaller vessels, mounting in all 510 guns. There is besides, an armed flotilla on the Danube. The public revenues arise from direct taxes on property, industry, & incomes, with personal and Jews' taxes, indirect imposts on tobacco and provisions, a salt monopoly, legacy and stamp duties, post-office and custom dues, and the revenues from the crown domains and mines; the whole estim. (in 1847) to amount to 15,000,800*l.* sterl. yearly. The greater proportion was contributed by Bohemia, Galicia, Illyria, & the German & Italian provs.; Hungary contributes a certain sum voted by the Diet, and supports a fixed number of troops; & in Dalmatia a tithe of the land produce is taken in lieu of taxes. The expenditure is not readily ascertained; the army, and internal administration, are the principal sources of expense. The publ. debt in 1847 was about 99,000,000*l.* sterling. (For recent changes in the government, see GERMANY and VIENNA).

AUSTRIAN ITALY comprised, in 1848, the Lombardo-Venetian kgdm, the Italian Tyrol, and a great part of the govt. of Triest, in Illyria.

AUSTRIAN-POLAND. [GALICIA & LODOMERIA.]

AUSTWICK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, pa. Clapham, 4 m. N.W. Settle. Ac. 5,400. Pop. 599. Cattle fair Thurs. before Whitsuntide.

AUTAUGA, co. U. S., N. Amer., nearly in centre of Alabama, and intersected by Alabama river & its branches. Pop. 14,320, of whom 8,109 are slaves. The surface varied & broken, soil light, except on the rivers, where it is rich and fertile.

AUTERIVE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ariege, 16 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 2,230,

AUTEUIL, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Seine, 3 m. W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 3,313. It is enclosed within the new walls of Paris, and agreeably situated between the Bois de Boulogne and the rt. b. of the Seine. Boileau, La Fontaine, Franklin, & other illustrious men had country houses here.

In the square, there is a pyramid erected to the memory of d'Aguesseau.

AUTHIE, & AUTHION, two small rivs. of France; the former flows N.W. betw. the deps. Somme and Pas-de-Calais, and enters the English channel 25 m. S. Boulogne, after a course of 35 m.; the latter, dep. Maine-et-Loire, joins the Loire, 4 m. S.E. Angers, after a W. course of about 35 m.

AUTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 4½ m. N.W. Aldford. Ac. 1,390. Pop. 117.

AUTUN (*Bibracte*, afterwards *Augustodunum*), a city of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Arroux, 50 m. N.W. Mâcon, and 165 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 9,098. It is picturesquely seated at the foot of finely wooded mountains, and has a lofty gothic cathedral, a college, library, museum, large seminary, and tribunal of commerce, with manufs. of carpets and paper, and a considerable trade in timber, hemp, and cattle. Large masses of its anc. walls remain, with two very beautiful and perfect gates, the ruins of an amphitheatre and of several temples, a pyramid and numerous fragments of other Roman edifices; it has also a choice collection of anc. medals. The see of Autun was once held by Talleyrand.

AUTUNCARAY, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 11 m. E. Ramnad. It has a coasting trade in rice and tobacco.

AUVERGNE (MOUNTAINS OF), a branch of the Cevennes, extending chiefly in the deps. Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, and separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, and Creuse, from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains form extensive and very confused groups, which throw out considerable contreforts to the N. and S., and contain the culminating points of the interior of France; viz., the Mont d' Or 6,188 feet, Cantal 6,093 feet, and Puy-de-Dôme 4,806 feet. They contain a great number of extinct volcanoes, and present sites of the wildest and most picturesque grandeur. The cone of Mont d'Or rises abruptly to a height of several thousand feet, and is composed of layers of scoriæ, pumice-stone, and fine detritus mixed with beds of basalt. The numerous minor volcanoes form an irregular ridge, extending along the platform 18 m. in length & 2 m. in breadth. They are generally truncated at the top, and the crater is often entire.

AUVERGNE, an old prov. of France, forming the present deps. of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, and a small part of H.-Loire. It was divided into upper and lower Auvergne, and had for caps. respectively St Flour and Clermont.

AUVERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 3 m. E.N.E. Pontoise, on the railway from Paris to Amiens. Pop. 1,530.

AUVILLAR, or AUVILLARS, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Montauban. Pop. (1846) 1,742.

AUXERRE, *Autissiodorum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Yonne, 93 m. S.W. Paris, on left bank of the Yonne. Pop. (1846) 11,890. It is surrounded by vineyards and by planted boulevards occupying the site of its anc. walls, and has some good streets, a quay along the Yonne, a fine cathedral and other Gothic churches, a curious clock tower, a public library of 25,000 vols., museum, college, tribunal of commerce, theatre, hospital, &c., with a trade in wines, timber, and charcoal, and in hosiery, counterpanes, barrels, and musical strings manuf. in the city.

AUXON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 15 m. S.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 2,507, who manuf. cotton yarn, and hosiery.

AUXONNE, a fortified town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, on l. b. of the Saône, here crossed by a long bridge, 17 m. S.E. Dijon. Pop. (1846) 2,944. It is generally well built; its ramparts, planned by Vauban, now form public walks; and it has an arsenal, barracks, and magazines, with manufs. of woollen cloth, and nails.

AUXY-LE-CHATEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Authie, 15 m. S.W. St Pol. Pop. (1846) 2,342.

AUZANCES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, 32 m. S.E. Gueret. Pop. 1,251.

AUZON, a comm. and vill., France, dep. H. Loire, on rt. b. of the Allier, 34 m. N.W. Puy.

AVA (*Aeng-wa*, "a fish pond"), a city formerly cap. of the Burmese domin., on the Irrawadi, 350 m. N. Rangoon. Lat. 21° 51′ N.; lon. 95° 58′ 10″ E. It consists of an outer and inner city, both fortified; & had numerous temples; but its houses generally are mere huts, and on March 23d, 1839, every substantial edifice was destroyed by an earthquake; since which period the seat of government has been transferred to Monchobo.

AVA, two princips. of Japan.—I. isl. Niphon, with a cap. town, 50 m. E.S.E. Yeddo.—II. isl. Sikoke, with a town on its N. coast, lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 134° 12′ E., with the best harb. in the island.

AVAILLES LIMOUSINE, a comm. and town France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant. on l. b. of the Vienne, 17 m. E. Civray. Pop. 1,855. Its trade is mostly in wine, and mill-stones.

AVAL ISLANDS, Persian Gulf. [BAHREIN.]

AVALLON, *Aballo*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., on the Voisin, 26 m. S.E. Auxerre. Pop. (1846) 4,896. The town is situated in a country renowned for fertility and picturesque sites, and has an active trade, and manufs. of woollen cloths and paper.

AVASI, or AVADSI, a town of Japan, cap. isl. Sikoke, S. Niphon. Lat. 34° 21′ N.; lon. 134° 47′ E.

AVATCHA (MOUNT), a volcano of Kamtchatka, near its E. coast, in lat. 53° 15′ N., lon. 158° 50′ E., rising to 9,055 feet elevation. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circ., and on its E. side, 5,000 feet elevation, is another crater, similar in origin and appearance to M. Somma (Vesuvius). In 1827, Avatcha was in violent eruption, and discharged, with lava and stones, a vast quantity of water. About 20 m. S.ward is the Bay of Avatcha, the best on the coast of Kamtchatka, and on which are the towns Avatcha and Petropaulovsk.

AVEBURY, or ABURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. W. Marlborough. Area 5,450 ac. Pop. 751. Its church is of high antiquity; and the vill. occupies the site of a structure, ascribed to the Druids, similar to that of Stonehenge, but which must have been on a scale still more stupendous. Few traces of it now remain, the stones having been used for repairing roads. In the pa. is Silbury-hill, 170 feet in height, and reputed to be the largest barrow in Britain.

AVEIRAS DE CIMA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S.W. Santarem. Pop. 1,073.

AVEIRO, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, 31 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 5,000, with extensive fisheries of anchovies, herrings, and oysters, and commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, and oranges.—AVEIRO, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tapajos, 70 m. S.E. Santarem. Lat. 3° 28′ S., lon. 55° 25′ W.

AVELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.E. Purfleet. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 849. Fair, Easter Mond.

AVELGEHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on l. b. of the Scheldt, 8 m. S.E. Courtrai. Pop. 4,711. Chief industry, brewing, and manufacture of tobacco and candles.

AVELLA, a town of Italy, kgdm. & 20 m. E.N.E. Naples, of which city it commands a fine view. Pop. 5,600. Near it are the remains of *Abella*, celebrated by Virgil (*Æneid*, vii. 740).

AVELLINO, *Abellinum*, a fortified episc. city, kgdm. and 28 m. E. Naples, cap. prov. Princip. Ult. Pop. 13,500. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, a public granary, manufs. of woollen fabrics, paper, maccaroni, and sausages, and an extensive trade in hazel nuts (termed *nuces Avellanæ*), chesnuts, & corn. This city has hardly recovered from the devastations of the earthquake of 1694. Betw. Avellino, and Benevento, is the Val di Gargano, the position of the *Caudine Forks*, famous for the victory of the Samnites over the Romans, who were there made to pass under the yoke, in the year of Rome 433.

AVEN (LOCH), a small lake of Scotland, co. Banff, and at its S.E. extremity, enclosed by the lofty mntns. Cairngorm and Ben Macdhui. Aven or Avon is the name of several Scotch rivers.

AVENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 382.

AVENCHES, or WIFLISBURG, *Aventicum*, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist. same name, enclosed by Fribourg, 1½ m. S. Lake Morat. Pop. 1,800. This was the capital of the Helvetii, & afterwards a flourishing Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447. Its anc. walls may be traced for a circuit of more than 5 m., and it has many Roman remains.

AVENING, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N. by W. Tetbury. Area 4,660 ac. Pop. 2,227, employed in woollen cloth weaving.

AVENWEDDE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 32 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,380.

AVENZA, or LAVENZA, a town of Italy, duchy Massa-Carrara, on the torrent Avenza, near the sea, 3 m. S.W. Carrara. Pop. 1,910.

AVEREEST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 21 m. E.N.E. Kampen. Pop. 3,781.

AVERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Nottingh., on the Trent, 2 m. W.N.W. Newark. Ac. 2,000. Pop. 264.

AVERNAKÖE, a small island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Fuhnen. Pop. 350.

AVERNO (LAKE OF), *Avernus*, (Gr. Ἄορνος, "without a bird"), a famous lake, 10 m. W. Naples, near the Bay of Baiæ. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, about ½ m. in diam., is very deep and has no outlet. It was anciently surrounded by dense forests, and so unhealthy, that it was believed no bird could fly over it without being destroyed (whence its name). Its banks are now occupied by gardens and vineyards. On its shores are the remains of an octagon temple. Agrippa formed a canal between Lake Averno & the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of Monte Novo in 1538.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 9½ m. S. Capua. Pop. 16,000. Remarkable for its large foundling hospital, stated by Balbi to be a nursery of artists and artizans for the kgdm.; and justly celebrated for its lunatic asylum, the construction and internal arrangements of which, as well as its system of management, render it a model for similar institutions. Its bp's. see is said to be the richest in the kgdm.

AVES (or BIRD), is a small group of islands in the Dutch W. Indies, S.E. the island of Buen Ayre, so named from the vast number of birds which frequent them. The only inhabitants are a few Dutch fishers.—II. An uninhabited island, 147 m. W. Dominica. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 63° 38′ W.

AVESNES, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Helpe, 51 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. (1846) 2,827. It is well-built, and has a cathedral, with a spire upwards of 300 feet in height. Manufs. of soap and leather, oil-mills, and a trade in flax, iron, timber, & stone.—II. (*les Aubert*), a town and comm., dep. Nord, 6 m. E.N.E. Cambray. Pop. (1846) 2,871.—III. (*le Comte*), a mkt. town, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 11 m. W. by S. Arras. Pop. with comm. 1,270.

AVESTAD, a small town of Sweden, læn and 35 m. S.E. Falun, on the Dal-elf. Here the ore from the copper mines of Falun is smelted; and the town has some iron-works; the copper coin of the country was formerly struck here.

AVETON-GIFFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.E. Modbury, Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 1,057.

AVEYRON, a riv. of France, rises in the fountain of Veyron, near Séverac-le-Château, dep. Aveyron, passes Rodez, Villefranche, & Negrepelisse, in dep. Tarne-et-Garonne, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Tarn 7 m. N.W. Montauban, after a course of 90 miles.

AVEYRON, a dep., S. France, cap. Rodez, surrounded by the deps. Cantal, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 887,873 hect. Pop. (1846) 389,121. Surface mostly mountainous; princip rivs. the Lot, the Truyère, affl. of the Lot, and the Viaur, affl. of the Aveyron, Tarn, and Aveyron. Soil not very fertile, and climate often severe, but sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the celebrated Roquefort cheese forms an important article of export. The coal and iron mines here are among the most important in France. Manufs. principally of metallic wares, with leather, woollen stuffs, hosiery, & gloves, cotton yarn, & paper. The dep. is subdivided into the 5 arronds. of Rodez, Espalion, Milhau, Villefranche, and Saint-Affrique.

AVEZZANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. dist., 22 m. S. Aquila. Pop. 2,850. It has a palace of the Colonna family.

AVIANO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 30 m. W. Udine, near Mount Cavallo. Pop. 4,800.

AVIGLIANA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Susa, div. and 14 m. W. Turin, with 2,840 inhabitants, who manufacture woollen cloth, and silk twist.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., near the bifurcation of the Apennines, 11 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 9,670. It has a fine collegiate church, and a royal college. It was partly destroyed by a landslip in 1824.

AVIGNON, *Avenio*, a comm. and city, S. France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, on l. b. of the Rhone, 365 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 26,185. It is the seat of an archbishop, tribunal of commerce, with a royal college and a normal school. Chief edifices, the cathedral, church of the Cordeliers, the ancient palace of the Popes, the hôtel des Invalides, the theatre recently built, and the hôtel Crillon. There are many Roman ruins, and the remains of a magnificent bridge built by the Popes. Avignon has many important scientific and literary establishments, a botanic garden, & museum of antiquities. Foundries, forges, numerous printing establishments, manufactures of taffeta, silk and velvet, and commerce in grain, oil, fruits, brandy, &c. In the 14th century this city had a population of nearly 10,000. It was the residence of the Popes from 1329 to 1377, and remained under the jurisdiction of the holy see till 1791, when it was reunited to France.

AVIGNONET, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Garonne, near the Canal du Midi, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,031. Here in 1242, five inquisitors were massacred by the Albigenses.

AVILA, *Abula*, an anc. episc. city of Spain, Old Castile, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Adaja, 53 m.

N.W. Madrid. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, Dominican conv., & manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, & it had formerly a flourishing university.

AVILES (Lat. *Flavignavia*), a seaport town of Spain, Asturias, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Oviedo, at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. Pop. 6,000. It has good private residences; but is gloomy. Harbour shallow. Trade principally in copper wares, and in coal raised in its vicinity.

AVINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, on the Kennet, 2½ m. E. Hungerford. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 93. The church is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture.—II. co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Winchester. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 204.

AVIO, a town of the Tyrol, circ. & 12 m. S.S.W. Roveredo, on rt. b. of the Adige. Pop. 3,200. Manufs. of silk and velvet, and flint-quarries.

AVIZ, *Avisium*, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, cap. comarca, on the riv. Aviz, 27 m. S.W. Portalegre. Pop. 1,500. Its defences are in ruins, but it is still the cap. of the order of knights of Aviz, founded by Alphonso I. in 1146.

AVIZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.E. Epernay. Pop. 1,725. Entrepôt for the commerce in champagne wines, which are stored in vast caves cut in the rock.

AVLONA, or VALONA, *Aulon*, a town and seaport of Albania, cap. sanj., on the G. of Avlona, Adriatic, 33 m. S.W. Berat. Lat. of fort, 40° 27′ 5″ N.; lon. 19° 26′ 5″ E. Pop., with suburbs, from 8,000 to 10,000, comprising Christians, Turks, and Jews. It stands on a hill, encircled by a wall, and on its S. side is the rock-fortress of Canina. Its harbour, which is the best on the Albanian coast, is defended by Cape Linguetta on the S.W., and the small isl. Sasseno, on N.W. The Turks manuf. woollen stuffs and arms; the Christian pop. is mostly engaged in commerce.

AVLONA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 m. inland, by 5 m. in width, and separated W.ward from the Strait of Otranto, by Cape Linguetta.

AVOCH, AVACH, or AUACH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, containing the vill. of Seatown on Beauly firth, 9 m. S.W. Cromarty. Pop. 1,931, mostly engaged in fishing, and manufs. of fishing-tackle.

AVOLA, a seaport town of Sicily, intend. and 13 m. S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,780. The town, on supp. site of anc. *Ibla*, communicates with a vill. and battery on a small bay of the Mediterranean. It has a tunny-fishery, a refinery of home-grown sugar, and an active trade in corn, cattle, oil, and fruits. It was built after the earthquake of 1693, which destroyed the anc. *Avola*. The exquisite honey which rendered *Ibla* (or *Hybla*) famous is still furnished in great abundance in its vicinity.

AVOLD (ST.), a town and comm. of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., on the Rossel, 18 m. W. Sarreguemines. Pop. (1846) 2,990, with manufs. of Prussian blue, tanneries and dye works.

AVON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the railway from Paris to Lyon, 2 m. N.E. Fontainbleau. Pop. 1,216.

AVON, the Celtic and distinctive name of several rivers in Britain, the princip. being—I. (*Upper Avon*), which rises at Avon-well, near Naseby, co. Northampton, flows mostly S.W. through cos. Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester, past Stratford and Evesham, and after a course of nearly 100 m., joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. It is navigable from the Severn to Stratford for barges of 40 tons. Affls. the Alne, Leame, Stour, and Swift.—II. (*Lower Avon*), rises near Tetbury, flows W. through the cos. Glo'ster, Wilts, and Somerset, and after a course of 80 m. enters the Bristol Channel 7 m. N.W. Bristol; which city, with Bath, Bradford, Chippenham, and Malmsbury, are on its banks. It is navigable from the sea to Bath, and is connected with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon canal. Its valley is highly picturesque.—III. (*Hampshire Avon*), rises near Devizes, flows generally S.ward through Wilts and Hants, and enters the English Channel after a total course of about 65 m., 1 m. below Christchurch. It receives its chief affls., the Bourne, Willybourne, and Nadder, at Salisbury; besides which city, the towns Amesbury, Ringwood, and Christchurch are on its banks.—Several Scotch rivs. of the same name are affls. of the Clyde, Spey, and Annan, and one joins the Forth 2 m. W. Borrowstounness.—IV. two rivs. in Wales, one in Monmouth co.; the other in Glamorgan co., falls into Swansea Bay.

AVON, a riv., W. Australia, Swan riv. colony, has a N.W. course through the cos. Grantham and York, and joins the Swan river at Northam. On it are the townships York and Beverly, S.E. of which last, it runs through a good grazing country. Near this river a cavern with some curious carving has been discovered.

AVON, a vill. U. S., N. Amer., New York, 145 m. E. St. Albans, with 3,000 inhabs., and some mineral springs,—II. Ohio, Lorain co., a town, 135 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,220.

AVONDALE, or AVENDALE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, its church 4 m. S.W. Strathaven, which town is in this pa. Estim. area 40,000 ac. Pop. 6,180. Soil fertile; chf. propr. the D. of Hamilton. The battle of Drumclog, in which Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, was fought here June 1st, 1679. Sir W. Scott has, in "Old Mortality," described this action, which is commemorated by a Gothic monument, 23 ft. in height, recently erected at Drumclog.

AVRANCHES, *Abrancæ*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., near l. b. of the Sée, 32 m. S.W. St Lo. Pop. (1846) 7,247, remarkable for its beautiful situation on the summit and slope of a hill, with the ruins of its cathedral, in which is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of Engl. knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. The town is mean, but the beauty of its position, the contiguity of the Channel Islands, & the cheapness of living, have made Avranches the residence of numerous English families. It has manufs. of lace, a salmon fishery, & a public library. This city was taken and razed by the Bretons in 1203. In the 14th cent. it fell into the power of the English, who kept it till 1450. In 1562 the Protestants were here defeated by the Catholic party.

AWE (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, 8 m. N.W. Inverary. Length S.W. to N.E., 23 m.; average breadth 1 m., but near its N. end it is 3 m. across. It contains an isl. with a ruined monastery, and its whole scenery is most picturesque. It receives the waters of the Urchan riv. and Loch Avich; and it discharges its own by the river Awe into Loch Etive. Ben Cruachan mntn., 3,670 feet in elevation, rises on the N.W.

AWLISCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. N. by W. Honiton. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 590. In its church is a fine stone screen.

AWRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, on the estuary of the Severn, 2½ m. E.N.E. Blakeney. Area 4,120 ac. Pop. 1,277, with three daily schools.

AX, a comm. and town, France, dep. Ariége, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Foix, on r. b. of the Ariége. Pop. 1,991. Much frequented for its thermal springs, of which it has more than 30; temp. from 75° to 170° Fahrenheit.

AXBRIDGE, a munic. town and pa. of Engl., co.

Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, and 9 m. N.W. Wells. Area of pa. 540 ac. Pop. 1,045. The town, which is neat and improving, has a new guild-hall and an anc. church, and is the seat of quarter and petty-sessions. Average corp. rev. 85*l.* per ann. Mkt. Sat. Fairs 3d Feb. and 25th March. The Axe drainage, effected about 40 years ago, improved so much the value of property in this pa., that land previously worth only 2s. 6d. per acre, is now rented at 5*l.*

AXE, two small rivs. of Engl., one flowing through the above pa. into the Severn, the other co. Devon, entering the English Channel at Axmouth, which, with Axminster, is on its banks.

AXEL, a small fortfd. town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on an isl. in the Scheldt, 22 m. W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,250.

AXHOLME (ISLE OF), Engl., co. Lincoln, in its N.W. part, formed by the rivs. Trent, Don, and Idle. It comprises about 47,000 ac., with the pas. Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston, and is crossed by the Stamforth and Keadby canal. Pop. including W. Stockwith, 12,150.

AXIM, a town of Africa, on the Guinea coast, belonging to Holland, adjacent to Fort St Antoine, 73 m. W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 44° 52′ N., lon. 2° 14′ W. Contains 500 armed men. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1642, and confirmed to Holland by the treaty of Westphalia. There is a garrison with a Dutch commander.

AXMINSTER, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Axe, 24 m. E. by N. Exeter. Area of pa. 6,590 ac. Pop. 2,860. Pop. of town, 2,139. It is irregularly built, but has open streets. Its church or minster was founded by King Athelstan, in memory of a battle fought with the Danes, in the vicinity. Axminster has a noted carpet factory, and produces also small quantities of woollen cloths, and gloves. Mkt. Saturday; fairs, April 29. On the Axe, 1½ m. distant, are the ruins of Newnham Abbey.

AXMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Engl. Channel, 2 m. S. Colyton. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 645. The mouth of the river Axe in this pa. has, by means of piers, been made a harbour for vessels of 100 tons. A landslip, which occurred between Axe and Lyme Regis in 1839, has formed a chasm 1½ m. in length, from 400 to 600 ft. across, and from 200 to 300 ft. in depth.

AXUM, an anc. and decayed town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 85 m. N.W. Antalo. It has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of AXUM are kept. Among its antiquities are a monolith obelisk, 60 ft. in height and finely sculptured, numerous prostrate obelisks, and an inscription of the 4th century. *Adulis*, its anc. port, is on Ansley Bay, Red Sea, 100 m. N.E.ward.

AY or AÏ, a town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., near the Marne, 14 m. S. Reims, produces much esteemed wines. Pop. (1846) 3,382.—*St. Ay* is a vill. dep. Loiret, 14 m. S.W. Orleans, with a station on the railway thence to Tours.

AYACUCHO, a dep., S. Peru, mostly betw. lat. 12° and 16° S., and lon. 72° and 76° W., having N. the dep. Junin, E. Cuzco, and S. and W. the Andes, shutting it off from that of Lima. Area estim. at 33,280 sq. m. Ch. river the Apurimac, and its tributaries the Urubamba, Pampas, and Mantaro. Princip. towns Huamanga the cap., containing 26,000 inhabs. Huancabelica, and Ayacucho. At this latter, on the 9th Dec. 1824, the combined forces of Colombia and Peru totally defeated those of Spain, and put an end to the Span. dominion on the Amer. continent.

AYAMONTE, a fortfd. town of Spain, Andalucia, on l. b. of the Guadiana, near the Atlantic, prov. and 23 m. W. Huelva. Pop. 6,500, with a small fishing port, and manufactures of soap, &c.

AYBAR, a town of Spain, Navarra, 25 m. S.E. Pamplona, on r. b. of the Aragon. Pop. 1,024.

AYCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, ward & 5 m. N. Darlington. Ac. 10,490. Pop. 1,372. It has a station at crossing of the Great North of England and Clarence railways.

AYERBE Y ALDEAS, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 2 m. N.W. Huesca. Pop. 2,500.

AYLESBEARE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Ottery St Mary. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 982.

AYLESBURY (Saxon *Aeglesberg*), a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, cap. co. Bucks, 15 m. S.E. by S. Buckingham, and 38 m. from London, by the Lond. and Birming. railw. and branch. Area of pa. 3,200 ac. Pop. 5,429. The town, situated in the rich tract called the Vale of Aylesbury, has an old church, a grammar school founded by Sir H. Lee of Ditchley (rev. 539*l.* a year), a handsome co.-hall, in which the Lent assizes are held, the co. gaol, a general infirmary, and a rental of 535*l.* for the poor and for repair of roads, with other charits., amounting together to 490*l.* per annum. A great number of ducks, reared in the town & its vicinity, are annually sent to the metropolis. Mkt. Sat.; fairs for cattle and wool, &c., Jan. 18, Sat. before Palm Sund., May 8, June 14, Sept. 25, and Oct. 12. It returns 2 mems. to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,513. It is also the place of nomination in elections for the co.; and the seat of quarter and petty-sessions. Assessed taxes (1846-7) 3,718*l.* 10s. Aylesbury gives the title of Marq. to the Brudenell-Bruce family.

AYLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4½ m. W. Gt. Grimsby. Ac. 2,110. Pop. 201.

AYLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Maidstone. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 1,344. Fair 29th June. A hospital for 6 *poor* persons founded here by the Sedleys, rev. 135*l.* per annum. A priory, built 1240, is still a habitable mansion, belonging to the E. of Aylesford. The remarkable cromlech, called Kitscoty-house, in this pa., is supposed to mark the burial-place of Catigern, who, with his opponent Horsa, was killed here in the third recorded battle between the Britons and Saxons, A.D. 455.

AYLESHAM, a pa. of England. [HAILSHAM.]

AYLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, & 2½ m. S. by W. Leicester. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 757.

AYLMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 289.

AYLSHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. N. by W. Norwich. Area of pa. 4,250 ac. Pop. 2,448. The church is a fine building of the 14th century. Mkt. Tues. Fairs Mar. 23, last Tues. in Sept., and Oct. 6. Petty-sessions are held here. The linen manufs. of Aylsham, formerly in high repute, no longer exist; but the town is the resid. of many weavers employed by Norwich woollen manufacturers.

AYLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3½ m. W. Ledbury. Area 810 ac. Pop. 69.

AYMAVILLE, a town of the Sardin. States, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Aosta. Pop. 1,520. Over a torrent S. of the town, is a remarkable bridge built in the year 750 of Rome, and composed of a single arch of great height thrown over a deep chasm.

AYMESTREY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. N.W. Leominster. Area 7,070 ac. Pop. 958. The banks of the riv. Lugg in this pa. are highly picturesque. Near the vill. are traces of Roman and British encampments.

AYNHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½

m. W.S.W. Brackley. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 662. Its alms-houses have an ann. rev. of 161*l.*

AYORA, a town and riv. of Spain, prov. Valencia; the town 52 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 5,412.

AYOTH, or AYOTT, two contig. pas. of England, co. Herts.—I. (*St Lawrence*), 2½ m. W. Welwyn. Area 890 ac. Pop. 134.—II. (*St Peter*), 2 m. S.W. Welwyn. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 240.

AYOTLA, a town, N. Amer., dep. and 20 m. E. Mexico, on the route to Vera Cruz.—*Ayotitan* is a vill., dep. Xalisco, 120 m. S.S.W. Guadalaxara.

AYR, *Vidogara*, a riv. of Scotland, rises on the border of Lanarksh., flows generally W., traversing the co. Ayr near its centre, and enters the sea at Ayr, the harb. of which town it forms, after a course of about 33 m., but above which it is innavigable. Ch. affl. the Lugar.

AYR, a parl. bor., sea-port town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. on the Ayr, 30 m. S.S.W. Glasgow. Lat. of lighthouse 55° 28′ 17″ N., lon. 4° 38′ 26″ W., a fixed light, north pier. Pop. 8,264, or with its suburbs, Newton and Wallace-town, included in the parl. bor., 15,749. The town, of late years, is much improved. Chief edifices, a good county-hall, a town-house, with a spire 135 ft. high; assembly-rooms, &c.; the new tower, a gothic building, 113 ft. high, ornamented with a statue of Wallace; an arcade, an old & new church, the mechanics' inst., theatre, and two bridges communicating with the suburbs across the Ayr river, and celebrated by Burns. The harbour, formed by the mouth of the Ayr, and two piers, is shallow and exposed; but the town has a pretty extensive general trade, rope-works, saw-mills, manufs. of Glasgow woven goods, carpets, blankets, leather, & sevl. banks. Its exports of coal amount to between 60,000 and 70,000 tons annually; imports consist of Irish, Baltic, and American produce, with general cargoes from the English and Scotch ports. Reg. shipping in 1848, 46 vessels; aggreg. burden, 5,443 tons; customs rev. (1846), 614*l.* Inhab. houses (1841), 3,137; estim. value of real property (1843), 24,664*l.* Corp. rev. (1843-4), 2,223*l.* Mkts. Tu. and Fri.; fairs 4 times yearly. Ayr is a place of fashionable resort, and S. of the town is a race-course of 90 ac. Alloway-kirk and Burns' monument are within 2½ m. of Ayr on the S. It unites with Campbelton, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, to send 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 432.

AYRSHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotland, having W. the firth of Clyde, and landward the cos. Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. Area estim. at 1,024,000 ac., of which 290,000 are under culture. Inhabited houses in 1841, 30,125; pop. in do., 164,356. Surface in the E. and S.E. mountainous; elsewhere hilly; and along the coast, espec. in the N., is a good deal of fertile land. Oats and wheat are the princip. crops. Agriculture has been vastly improved of late years; and drainage, particularly on the estates of the D. of Portland, has been carried to a greater extent in this than any other co. of Scotland. There are extensive iron-works at Muirkirk, and large quantities of coal are raised and exported from Ayr, Troon, and other ports. The woollen, cotton, and flax-mills are of considerable extent, and employ upwards of 2,100 hands. Valued rent, 191,605*l.* Scots; annual value of houses and land in 1843, 520,828*l.* Ayrshire consists of 3 dists., Carrick in the S., Cunningham in the N., and Kyle in the centre; it comprises 46 pas. Chief towns, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Maybole, and Irvine. It returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 4,305.

AYR (POINT OF), the N. extremity of the Isle of Man, lat. 54° 24′ 59″ N., lon. 4° 21′ 59″ W. Light-house with a revolving light, 106 feet high.

AYRAO, a mkt. town of S. America, Brazil, prov. Pará, on the riv., & 110 m. N.W. Rio Negro.

AYSGARTH, a pa. of England, co. York, N. riding, 8 m. W. Middleham. Area 79,980 ac. Pop. 5,725. The vill. is situated on the river Ure, near a celebrated water-fall called Aysgarth Force.

AYSTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1 m. N. Uppingham. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 86.

AYTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Eye, 2 m. S.W. Eyemouth, with a sta. on the N. Brit. Railw., 7½ m. N.N.W. Berwick. Pop., incl. Laverock, 1,784, partly empl. in a paper mill. In this pa. are some traces of anc. camps.—II. (*Gt.*), a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, 2½ m. N.E. Stokesley. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 1,216. An agric. school and model farm were established here a few years ago by T. Richardson, Esq., of Aytonhouse.—III. (*East*), a tnshp., same co. and riding, 4 m. S.W. Scarboro'. Pop. incl. in pa. Seamer.—IV. (*West*), a tnshp., same co. & riding, 4½ m. S.W. Scarboro'. Pop. 305. Here are the remains of an anc. castle. 3-4ths of the manor were left by Lady Hewley for the support of dissenting ministers.—*Little Ayton* is a tnshp. in the same co. and riding.

AYUTHIA, the old cap. of Siam. [YUTHIA.]

AZAMBUXEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 11 m. W. Santarem. Pop. 1,636.

AZAMOR, a fortified sea-port town, dom., prov. and 122 m. N.N.W. Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the riv. Morbeya (Um-er-biegh), which forms its harbour, 8 m. N.E. Mazagan, lat. 33° 17′ 37″ N., long. 8° 15′ W. Pop. variously estimated from 600 to 3,000. It is dirty, and partly in ruins; but is pretty well supplied with provisions, and has an export trade in wool brought from Mazagan.

AZANI, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Rhyndacus, across which are two anc. bridges, 73 m. S.S.W. Brusa. Its remains are extensive, and comprise a fine Ionic temple of Jupiter, a theatre 232 ft. in diameter, a quay along the riv., and numerous inscriptions. A vill. of about 60 houses is formed of a portion of its ruins.

AZAY, several comms. & towns in France.—I. (*le Ferron*), dep. Indre, 29 m. W. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*le Rideau*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours, with 1,219 inhabs., and one of the finest castellated manor houses in France.—III. (*sur-Cher*), in same dep., 8 m. E.S.E. Tours. Pop. (with comm.) 1,296.

AZCOYTIA, a town of Spain, on the Urola, prov. Guipuscoa, 16 m. S.W. San Sebastian, with mineral springs, and marble and stone quarries.

AZEGLIO, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Ivrea. Pop. 206. Exquisite wines are produced in its vicinity.

AZEITAO (NOGUEIRA DE), a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. W. Setubal. Pop. 1,600.

AZERBIJAN or ADERBAIJAN, *Media Atropatene*, the most northerly prov. of Persia, between lat. 36° and 40° N., and lon. 44° and 48° 40′ E., having S. Persian Kurdistan and Irak, E. Ghilan, N.E. and N. the Russian dom., and W. Turkish Kurdistan. Area estimated at 30,300 sq. m., and pop. at 2 millions. Surface mostly mntnous., many ranges varying from 7,000 to 9,000 ft. in height; and it contains the mntns. Savalany and Ararat; its valleys are very fertile, yielding wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, madder, tobacco, and saffron, so that it is reckoned one of the most productive portions of the Persian dom. Princip. rivs. the Aras (*Araxes*) forming all its N. frontier, and the Kara Su; the L. Urumiyah is

wholly comprised in this province. Chf. cities, Tabriz, Urumiyah (Oormiah), Ardebil, & Khoi.

AZILLE, a small town of France, dep. Aude, 15 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,580.

AZIMGHUR, a distr. of British India, presid. Bengal, mostly enclosed by the dists. Goruckpoor, Ghazipoor, and Juanpoor. Area 2,121 sq. m. Pop. 779,555. Surface generally fertile: it is watered by the Goggra, Goomty, and Ganges. Ch. products, sugar, and about 1,500 manuds of indigo, and 1,700 do. of opium annually. Manufs. of cotton and silk goods are supposed to amount in annual value to 230,000*l*. Land rev. (1830) 79,000*l*. —*Azimghur*, cap. above dist., prov Allahabad, on a tribut. of the Ganges, 56 m. N. by E. Benares.

AZINCOURT, a vill. of France. [AGINCOURT.]

AZIO, a distr. and promon. of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on S. side of the gulf of Arta, W. Vonizza, supposed to indicate the site of the anc. *Actium*, but of which city no remains exist.

AZMERIGUNGE, a town of Further India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, on the Soormah, a tribut. of the Brahmaputra, 76 m. N.E. Dacca. It has a considerable inland trade, with yards for building native boats.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS (Portug. *Açores*), a group of 9 isls. in the N. Atlantic Ocean, betw. lat. 36° 57′ and 39° 45′ N., and lon. 24° 55′ and 31° 15′ W., belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant about 800 m. W. They consist of the following isls. ranging from W. to E.—St Mary, St Michael, Terceira, Graciosa, St George, Pico, Fayal, Flores, and Corvo, with some rocky islets, and have an united area of about 700 sq. m., and a pop. of 214,300 (in 1841). They are of volcanic origin, with steep and rugged coasts, and abounding with deep ravines and elev. mntns., the lowest of which, Pico Alto in St Mary's, is 1,869 feet, and the most elev., the peak of Pico, 7,613 feet in height. The climate of the isls. is very temperate and healthy, the therm. ranging from 45° to 86° Fahr. They are subject to violent earthquakes, but are well watered and extremely fertile, producing excellent wines, all kinds of grain and pulse more than adequate for home consumption, with bananas, oranges, and other fruits of the finest quality, the sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, roccella, &c. The few birds or animals on the isls. resemble those of Britain, and two-thirds of its plants are British. Breeds of live stock, especially hogs, originally imported from Europe, are reared in considerable numbers. Princip. expts. oranges, wines, brandy, grain, and pulse, salt-pork and beef, cheese, &c., to Portugal, and coarse linens to Portugal and Brazil. Princip. imports are woollen and cotton stuffs, hardwares and slops from England; pitch, iron, glass, and cordage from Hamburg and N. Europe; fish, staves, timber, tar, oil, &c., from the U. States; rum, coffee, sugar, &c. from Brazil; salt, lime, tea, and relig. appurtenances from Portugal. The inhabs. are a mixture of Portuguese & Negroes. The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese of the 15th century, at which time they were uninhab. and covered with forests. They form a colonial government, of which the cap. is Angra, in the isl. of Terceira; but Ponta Delgada, and Ribeira Grande, in St Miguel, are larger towns. A notice of each of the principal isls. will be found under its proper name.

AZOV (SEA OR GULF OF), *Palus Mœotis*, an immense lagoon of S. Europe, between lat. 45° 20′ and 47° 18′ N., and lon. 35° and 39° E., nearly enclosed by the Russian doms. N.E. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Yenikale (anc *Cimmerian Bosporus*). Length S.W. to N.E. about 235 m.; greatest breadth 110 m. The Don enters it at its N.E. extremity; and on its shores are the towns Taganrog, Mariupol, Yenikale, and Azov. This gulf is supposed to have been at one time connected with the Caspian Sea, by means of a strait, which is still indicated by a low tract of land. The E. shore is low, the N. rises to about 100 feet. The W. is formed by the sandy peninsula of Arabat, which separates it from the Sirache or Putrid Sea. The greatest depth is 7½ fath. on the N. side, and in some places there is only 4 or 5 feet water. It appears to be gradually filling up, and its muddy shores are very unhealthy. The expts. from Taganrog and other ports of the Sea of Azov in 1842 amounted in value to 492,731*l*.; and in the same year 342 vessels, of which 14 were British, arrived in that sea, and returned with cargoes. (See also *Taganrog*.) The fisheries of this sea are important. It is usually frozen from November to March, when navigation ceases.

AZOV or AZOF, *Tanais*, a town and fort of Russia, in a detached part of the gov. Iekaterinoslav, near the mouth of the Don, Gulf of Azov, 25 m. E. Taganrog. Pop. now reduced to about 1,200, in consequence of the shallowing of its port.

AZPEYTIA, a walled town of Spain, on the Urola, prov. Guipuscoa, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,200. Iron foundries, & manuf. of cutlery.

AZUA, a town of the island of Hayti, on the Bia, near its S. coast, 55 m. W. St Domingo.

AZUN (VALLÉE D'), a valley of France, dep. H. Pyrénées. It is watered by the Gave d' Azun, and has excellent pasturages, flax and millet.

AZURARA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on r. b. of the Ave, at its mouth, opposite Villa do Conde, and 23 m. S.W. Braga. Pop. 2,500.

AZZANO (CASTEL D'), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 5 m. S.S.W. Verona. Here the French defeated the Austrians in May 1799.

AZZARA, OF ATZARA, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi. Pop. of comm. (1838) 1,228.

B

BAADEN, a town of Austria. [BADEN.]

BAADSTED, a seapt. town of Sweden. [BATSTAD.]

BAAGÖE, two small isls. of Denmark.—I. betw. Falster and Zeeland.—II. in the Little Belt, betw. Fühnen and Schleswig, with vill. of same name.

BAALBEC or BALBEC the *Baalath* of scripture, and *Heliopolis* of the Greeks, a ruined town of Syria, formerly a city of great size and magnificence, sit. on the lowest declivity of Anti-Libanus in a valley opening into the plain of El-Bekaa, 43 m. N.W. Damascus, lat. 34° 1′ 30″ N., lon. 36° 11′ E. Its remains, more extensive than those seen any where else in Syria, except at Palmyra, comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls 3 to 4 m. in circuit. The date of its origin is lost in remote antiquity. A great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. It continued a place of great importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion, was sacked A. D. 748, and finally pillaged by Timur Bey in 1400. The present village, to the east of the ruins, has fallen greatly into decay, and contains about

2,000 inhabs. Some of its ruined buildings were probably erected as late as the age of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius; but others are evidently of a much earlier date, and answer to the account given of the "House of the Forest of Lebanon," built by Solomon. (1 Kings vii. 2-5, 8-12.)

BAAR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2½ m. N. Zug, on the road to Zurich. Pop. 2,200.

BAARLE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 1,853.

BABA, *Lectum*, a seaport town and cape of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near its W. extrem.—Cape Baba, in lat. 39° 29′ N., lon. 26° 4′ E. Pop. of town 4,000, partly employed in manufactures of cutlery.—II. a town of Europ. Turkey, Thessaly, on the Salembria (*Peneus*), 14 m. N.E. Larissa. Pop. 2,000.—III. a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, prov. and 42 m. N. Guayaquil. Pop. 4,000 (?)

BABA-DAGH, a town of Europ. Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on the E. shore of lake Rassein, 93 m. N.E. Silistria. Pop. 10,000. It has sev. mosques, salt works, and a fishery, and is supplied with water by an aqueduct from 2 to 3 m. in length. —Baba-dagh (*Mons Cadmus*), a celeb. mntn. in S.W. of Asia Minor; also the name of several mntns. in European and Asiatic Turkey.

BABAHOYO, a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, prov. and 20 m. N. Guayaquil, on the Caracol.

BABBA, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, about 80 m. W. Timor-Laut.; lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 129° 40′ E. Length, 18 m.; average breadth, 6 m.

BABCARY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. E. Somerton. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 465.

BABEK, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the frontier of Kirman, 100 m. E.N.E. Shiraz.

BAB-EL-MANDEB ("the gate of tears"), a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and deriving its name from the danger of its navigation. Distance across from the cape on Arabian shore, to coast of Africa, 20 m. Perim and other smaller isls. lie off the N. shore. Perim peak is a conspic. object.—*Cape* Bab-el-Mandeb (*Jeb-el-Manhali*), on its N. side, is a conical basaltic rock 865 ft. in height. Lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 43° 32′ E. Soundings in N. Strait, 8, 12, & 16 faths. Centre Strait, 178 and 185 faths. Passage of N. Strait in ordinary weather generally preferred.—The *Sea* or *Gulf of Bab-el-Mandeb* is that part of the Arabian Sea betw. lat. 10° and 15° N., and lon. 43° and 51° E., having N. Arabia, and W. and S. Abyssinia, and Adel (E. Africa). Length, E. to W., 550 m.; breadth, from 100 to 200 m.

BABELTHUAP, the lar. of the Pelew isls., Pacific O., 50 m. in circ., lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 134° 40′ E.

BABENHAUSEN, two small towns of Germany.—I. H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 15 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,650.—II. Bavaria, prov. Swabia, 34 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,700. Residence of the princes Fugger von Babenhausen.

BABINGLEY or BABURGHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1 m. N. Castle-Rising. Ac. 870. Pop. 54.

BABINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Frome. Area 600 ac. Pop. 163.

BABINOVITCHI, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on an affl. of the Düna.

BABRAHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. Linton. Ac. 2,350. Pop. 217. A school & an alms-house here have a joint ann. rev. of 134*l.*

BABUYAN ISL., Pacific Ocean. [MADJICOSIMA.]

BABWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1 m. W. East Retford. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 577.

BABYÉ, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Saugur, S.W. dist., 15 m. E. Hussingabad.

BABYLON, the earliest post-diluvial city, & the oldest in the world of which there are any traces remaining. Anciently the capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean empire, in an extensive plain on the Euphrates riv., push. and 60 m. S. Bagdad. The modern town Hillah occupies a portion of its site. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 44° 9′ 45″ E. According to Herodotus, the walls of Babylon were 60 m. in circumference, 87 ft. thick, and 350 ft. high, built of brick, and containing 25 gates of solid brass, and 250 towers. The ruins of Birs-Nimrod on an elev. mount, are supposed to be the Tower of Babel of the sacred scriptures, and the Temple of Belus minutely described by Herodotus. The base of this tower measures 2,082 ft. in circumf.; its remains, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, are 28 ft. in breadth. Babylon was in its glory in the time of Nebuchadnezzar. It was besieged and taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, & afterwards by Alexander the Great. Out of its ruins four great capitals, besides other cities, were built. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are Birs Nimrod, the Kasr on supposed site of palace of Nebuchadnezzar, and the Mujahlibah, on the riv. bank, 5 m. from Hillah.

BABYLONIA, the ancient name of a province in middle Asia, now called Bagdad, bounded on N. by Mesopotamia, E. by Tigris r., S. by Persian Glf., and W. by Arabian desert. The alluvial plains of Babylonia, Chaldea, and Susiana, at the head of Persian Gulf, occupy an extent of 32,400 sq. m. The country in ancient times was famed for its fertility, now it is a desolate waste. [BAGDAD.]

BACALAR, a seaport vill. of Central America, Yucatan, at the mth of the riv. San Josef, 80 m. N.N.W. Balize. Pop. 4,000, chiefly Indians and Engl. smugglers. The San Josef is innavigable for any but the smallest vessels, & imported produce is conveyed hence into the interior by canoes.

BACCARAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Lunéville, on the Meurthe. Pop. 2,794; its crystal works, the most extens. in France, employ upwards of 1,000 men.

BACCHIGLIONE, a riv. of N. Italy, rises near Vicenza, passes Padua, and enters the Adriatic 3 m. S. Chioggia, after a S.E. course of 55 miles.

BACHARACH, *Bacchi Ara*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 22½ m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,900. The vicinity produces wine of superior quality. Blücher crossed the Rhine here on the 1st January 1814.

BACHELLERIE (LA) a town of France, dep. Dordogne, 18 m. N.N.W. Sarlat; on the Cerne, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 1,446.

BACH-YNYS, or MACHUNIS, a small isl. of S. Wales, in the Burry estuary, 1¼ m. S. Llanelly.

BACKERGUNGE, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, comprising a part of the Sunderbund, and mouths of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and surrounded by the districts Jessore, Dacca, and Tiperah, and the Bay of Bengal. Area 4,000 sq. m. Pop. (1822) 686,640. It is mostly a dense jungle, interspersed with some fertile rice grounds, and infested by robbers. Land revenue (1839-40) 94,722*l.*; total rev., 108,796*l.*; expend., 15,998*l.* Principal town, Burrisaul.—II. a town in above district, 120 m. E. Calcutta.

BACKFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Chester. Area 3,320 acres. Pop. 556.

BACKNANG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,600. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

BACK'S LAND, British N. America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic circle, between lon. 95° and 108° W., explored by Capt. Back in 1831.—*Back's river*, which waters it, rises in Sussex lake, N. of Lake Aylmer; flows N. and N.E., through a granitic and sandy region; traverses lakes Pelly and Garry; and enters a bay

supposed to be the S.W. part of Boothia Gulf, in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N.; lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

BACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.W. Bristol. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,161, partly employed in collieries. Cattle fair 1st Sept.

BACONSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Holt. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. 326.

BACQUEVILLE, or BASQUEVILLE, a t. of France, dep. Seine Inf.; 10 m. S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 1,494.

BACS (*Batsch*), a town of Hungary, cap. co., on a tribut. of the Danube, 148 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 2,770.

BACTON, several pas. of England—I. co. Hereford, 2 m. N.W. Abbey-Dore. Acres 950. Pop. 140.—II. co. Norfolk, 44 m. N.E. North Walsham. Acres 1,730. Pop. 513.—III. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N. Stowmarket. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 800.

BADAGRY, a town and port of Upp. Guinea, on the Gold Coast, 50 m. E.N.E. Whydah.—*Mt. Badagry*, near it, is in lat. 6° 26′ N., lon. 3° 14′ E.

BADAJOS or BADAJOZ (pron. "Badahos"), *Pax Augusta*, a strongly fortfd. frontier city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name (formed of part of Estremadura), on l. b. of the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivillas, 132 m. E. Lisbon, and 5 m. from the frontier of Portugal. Pop. (1844) 12,000. The highest part is crowned by a ruined Moorish castle, whence long lines of walls descend to the riv., here crossed by a noble granite bridge of 28 arches. It is strengthened by various outworks, and by the fortifd. height of San Cristobal. Streets narrow and crooked, but well-paved & clean, and the houses are good. Princip. buildings, a cathed., several hospitals, an arsenal, and within the citadel a lofty tower, and the remains of a mosque. It has manufs. of soap, coarse woollens, and leather; and its inhabs. carry on a brisk trade with Portugal. Badajoz was taken by the French, under Soult, on the 10th Mar. 1811, and by the English troops under Wellington, 6th April 1812. It is the birth-place of the painter Morales.

BADAKHSHAN, a territory of central Asia, forming a part of the Koondooz dom., between lat. 36° and 38° N., and lon. 69° and 73° E., and consisting of the W. declivity of the Bolor-Tagh, & the valleys of some of the head-streams of the Oxus, of which the Badakhshan riv. is the princip. Its scenery and natural products are highly interesting. It contains ruby mines and massive cliffs of lapis lazuli, which last mineral is peculiar to this region. Its inhabitants are Tadjihs and Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, speaking the Persian language. Its cap., Badakhshan or Fyzabad, near the Koocha or Badakhshan river, is in lat. 36° 28′ N., and lon. 71° 23′ E.

BADALONA, a town of Spain, province, and 6 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. (1846) 3,775.

BADAUMY, a strong hill-fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 58 m. N.E. Dharwar. It was taken by assault by the British in 1818.

BADBY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 624. An intrenchment on Arbury hill, in this pa., is supposed to mark the place of a Roman camp.

BADDESLEY, several pas. of England.—I. (*Clinton*), co. Warwick, 12 m. S.E. Birmingham. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 115.—II. (*Ensor*), same co., 3 m. W.N.W. Atherstone. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 579.—III. (*North*), co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. Romsey. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 302.—*South Baddesley* is a hamlet in the parish Boldre, same county.

BADDILEY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4 m. W.S.W. Nantwich. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 275.

BADDOW, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 2,022. A free school in this pa. has an annual rev. of 168*l*.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N. Danbury. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. 592, including Middle Meadham.

BADEN (GRAND DUCHY OF), (Germ. *Grossherzogthum Baden*), a state of the German Confederation; cap. Carlsruhe, sit. betw. lat. 47° 32′ & 49° 52′ N., & lon. 7° 27′ & 9° 50′ E., occupying the angle formed by the Rhine, on turning N.ward at Basle. Bounded N. by Bavaria and H. Darmstadt; E. by Bavaria, Würtemberg, and the principalities of Hohenzollern; S. by Switzerland, and W. by France and Rhenish Bavaria. Area, population, and subdivisions, as follow:—

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1843.	Chief Towns.
Lake (Constanz),	1,303	191,900	Constanz.
Upper Rhine,	1,654	351,200	Freiburg.
Middle Rhine,	1,633	449,200	Carlsruhe.
Lower Rhine,	1,314	342,900	Mannheim.
Total,	5,904	1,335,200	...

In 1846 the entire population was estimated at 1,379,474.

Surface mountainous, covered for four-fifths of its extent by the mass of the Schwarzwald (*Black Forest*) with the contreforts which extend from it; the Alp, the Heiligenberg, and the Randen, are on the E., and on the S. the Schwarzwald and Odenwald, which bound the E. valley of the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly, and form a chain of plateaus gradually descending towards the N., and varying from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. in elev. The culm. points are the Feldberg, 4,675 ft; the Kandel, 4,160 ft.; the Blauen, 3,822 ft. The Katzenbuckel, summ. of the Odenwald, 2,300 feet; the Randen, 2,600 feet; and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated volc. mass near Briesach, 1,900 ft. The whole W. part of the territory is a continuous plain, formed by the val. of the Rhine, and extending between it and the mtns. from Basle to Mannheim. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the S. and W. boundary of the state, the Murg, Kinzig, & Weisen-Mayn, Neckar, and Danube, which last rises in the grand duchy. The Lake of Constance forms part of the S.E. frontier, and there are several small lakes in the interior. The climate is very mild in all the valley of the Rhine; rigorous in the mountain districts, the summits of which are only free from snow during the height of summer. The vine is cultivated at an elev. of 1,400 ft. The soil is in general very fertile, especially in the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar. Agriculture constitutes the chief wealth of the state, and is conducted with more skill than in any other part of Germany. Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax, and tobacco, are raised. The cultivation of fruit-trees is extensively carried on, and fruit is grown in great abundance. The produce of wine in ten recent years averaged upwds. of 13,400,000 gallons annually. The meadows are irrigated in the Italian style. Great attention has been bestowed on improving the breeds of sheep, and cattle are extensively reared. Produce of timber estimated at nearly 1 million cubic fathoms annually; masts of 150 ft. in length, and fine oak timber, are floated in rafts to the mouth of the Rhine. Mineral products comprise salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur, and coal, iron, copper, lead, and a little silver: gold-washing, formerly pretty general along the Rhine, is now insignificant. The duchy is extremely rich in mineral springs. Manufactures have of late materially increased; the principal are cotton-spinning and weaving, riband-making, and the production of beet-root sugar. Important branches of industry in the Schwarzwald are the manufs. of straw-

plait, wooden ornaments, watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, & organs. Principal expts., timber, wine, corn, and *kirchwasser*, salt, linen & cotton goods, wooden clocks, straw hats & paper. Principal imports, colonial produce, drugs, wool, horses, fruits, iron and steel, silk fabrics, and articles of luxury. The accession of the duchy to the Prussian Customs' Union in 1835, has greatly increased the transit trade, which is favoured by the creation of free ports at Constance, &c., and by steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, Neckar, and Main. The lines of road are in general excellent, and a railway extends along the whole length of the territory from Basel to Mannheim, with branches to Kehl and Baden. Gov. exercised by the grand duke, a chamber of peers, and a chamber consisting of 22 deputies from towns, and 41 from rural districts; and was known as the most tolerant and liberal in Germany. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but the reigning family is Protestant. The grand duchy possesses an excellent system of public instruction, and the schools are numerous. Attendance at school is obligatory on all children; and each village has at least one primary school. Baden has two universities, among the most ancient and celebrated in Germany; that of Heidelberg has a faculty for Lutheran, and that of Freiburg for Catholic theology. The former had, in 1847, 65 professors and 955 students, and the latter 219 students. There are 4 public libraries in the grand duchy. Circle judicial courts, subordinate to the supreme court at Mannheim, sit at Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim, and Rastadt. Standing army amounts during a part of the year to about 10,400 men. Public revenue (1845), 15,308,732 florins; expend. 14,489,715 do.; public debt (1839), 30,696,737 do. Baden lately held the 7th place in the German confed., and had 3 votes in the full council, and one in committee. Contribution to confederate army, 10,000 men.

BADEN (commonly Baden-Baden), *Civitas Aurelia aquensis*, a town and celeb. watering-place, grand duchy of Baden, circle Midd. Rhine, in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Oos, 18 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 6,000. In summer it is frequented by visiters from all parts of Europe; in 1845 these amounted to 32,000, of whom 5,000 were English, & 4,000 French. The town is situated 6 m. from the Rhine, & is connected by a branch with the railway from Mannheim to Basel. It is crowned by an old castle, a vast ruined edifice of the 10th or 11th century. Principal buildings a church, with the tombs of its former margraves, a new castle with subterr. vaults, a hall of antiqs., a pump-room over the chief spring, the *conversations-haus*, and other edifices, for the convenience of visiters. The water is conveyed by pipes to numerous hotels, in which baths are fitted up. There are 13 springs, of a saline nature, varying in temp. from 117° to 154° Fahr., containing also iron and free carb. acid. This is generally allowed to be the most beautifully situated of all the German watering-places. July and August are the months in which it is most frequented, but visiters arrive from May to October.

BADEN, a town and watering-place of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Limmat, 13 m. N.E. Aarau, and 14 m. N.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,800. Its sulphur-baths (anc. *Thermæ Helveticæ*), (temp. 117° Fahr.), are frequented chiefly by the Swiss.

BADEN, or BAADEN, a town & bathing-place of Lower Austria, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the Schwechat, and on the railway from Vienna to Triest. Pop. 4,000. It has an Imp. castle, many rich private mansions, & military baths for 200 men. It has several hospitals and publ. charities, and has been frequented annually by 10,000 visiters. The springs (anc. *Thermæ Cetiæ*) are sulphureous, and vary in temp. from 92° to 97° Fahr. In the baths here persons of both sexes, "attired in loose flowing robes, promenade arm-in-arm, as if at a *soiree*." In the vicinity is the castle of *Weilburg*, built by the archduke Charles in 1823.—*Badenhausen* is a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the Harz, 8½ m. S. Seesen. Pop. 627.

BADENOCH, an extensive highland district of Scotland, forming all the S.E. part of Inverness-shire, between Athol and the Monadhlead mountains, and traversed by the river Spey.

BADENWEILER, a village of Baden, circle Upp. Rhine, 2 m. E. Müllheim. Pop. 2,050. It has alkaline thermal springs (temp. 81° Fahr.), & baths frequented annually by 200 to 300 visiters, and very perfect remains of Roman baths.

BADGER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Area 980 acres. Pop. 137.

BADGEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 903.

BADGINGTON or BADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 990. P. 172.

BADGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 321.

BADIA, two towns of N. Italy.—I. deleg. and 11 m. W.N.W. Rovigo, on r. b. of the Adige. Pop. 3,700, who manuf. earthenwares, and trade in corn, flax, cheese, leather, and silk.—II. (*B. Calavena*), deleg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Verona. Pop. 2,000.—*B. San Salvadore* is a town of Tuscany, province Siena, 6 m. W.S W. Radicofani. Pop. 2,843.

BADINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Framlingham. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 864.

BADLESMERE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 4 m. S.E. Feversham. Area 820 ac. Pop. 122. Fairs 9th September and 24th October.

BADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.W. Needham. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 83.

BADMINTON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, on the borders of Wilts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 552. Duke of Beaufort's residence, erected in 1682, stands in an extensive park within the pa. The church is elegant, and richly decorated with memorials of the Beaufort family, by one of whom an alms-house was here endowed, in 1705, with a rev. of 94*l.* a-year.—*Little Badminton* is a tything in same county, pa. Hawkesbury.

BADOLATO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 15 m. S. Squillace. Pop. 3,000.

BADONG, the chf. commercial state on S. side of the isl. Bali, Asiatic Archipelago. Area about 100 sq. m. It has a seaport town of same name, with a Dutch settlement, and exports rice, coffee, tobacco, maize, cattle, and pigs to Singapore, the Mauritius, and Australia; and receives in return Europ. manufs., opium, and Chinese coin.

BADONVILLER, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, on the Blette, 19 m. S.E. Lunéville. Pop. (1846) 2,090, who manuf. nails, awls, and other tools, earthenwares, cotton, and woollen hosiery.

BADONY, or BODONY, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone.—I. (*Lower*), 4½ m. E. Newtown-Stewart. Area 47,921 ac. Pop. 7,784. It comprises the vill. Gortin.—II. (*Upper*), 10 m. N.E. Newtown-Stewart. Area 38,208 ac. Pop. 5,822.

BADOOR, or BHUGWAR, the principal riv. of Beloochistan, has a S.W. course, and, under the name of the Dustee, enters the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 61° 50′ E. The towns Kedje and Punjgoor are on its banks.

BADRACHELLUM (*Bhadrachalam*, 'the sacred

mntn.'), a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 160 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad.

Badsey, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Evesham. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 497.

Badsworth, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 4 m. S. Pontefract. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 750. Its subscription hunt has a wide celebrity.

Badulla, a military post in Ceylon, district Ouva, 40 m. S.E. Kandy, and 2,100 feet above the sea. It has a fort, some good barracks, & an hospital, but it is so unhealthy that no European troops are now stationed there.

Badwell-Ash, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N. Great Ashfield. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 458.

Baelegem, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S. Ghent. Pop. 2,882.

Baelen, a town of Belgium, Antwerp, 14 m. S.E. Turnhout, on the Great Neethe, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 3,039.—II. a vill., prov. Liege, 5 m. N.E. Verviers, with iron works. Pop. 1,916.

Baena, *Castra Viniana*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 12,944. It is sit. on a slope crowned by a castle, in a fertile and delicious region, and has a good square & several churches, with extensive salt mines in its vicinity. The site of the anc. Roman town is still traceable; &, in 1833, a sepulchre was discov.

Baerum, a vill. of Norway, amt. and 7 m. W. Christiania, on small stream of same name, with the oldest iron forges in Norway.

Baesrode, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 m. E. Termonde. Pop. 2,910.

Baeza, *Beatia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. (1845) 10,851. It is handsomely built; is the seat of a university, and has a cathedral, diocesan school, Jesuits' college, a literary society, manufs. of leather, and a celeb. annual fair on 30th November, but its trade has decayed. Baeza was a residence of several Moorish kings, and formerly the seat of a bishopric, now united to that of Jaen.

Baeza, a town of South America, Ecuador, 90 m. E.S.E. Quito, on the Coca river.

Baffa, *Paphos*, a seaport town of Turkey in Asia, on S.W. coast of the isl. Cyprus, 56 m. W.S.W. Nicosia. Lat. 34° 47′ 20″ N., lon. 32° 26′ 20″ E. Defended by a small citadel, its port is accessible only for small boats. It is now in ruins and almost deserted. The territ. is fertile in grain, cotton, and silk. Baffa was an important place under the Venetian rule, and occup. the site of the *Nova Paphus* of the ancients, a famous shrine of Venus. The ruins of the anc. city occupy a considerable space.

Baffin Sea (erroneously styled a Bay), a sea of N. Amer., betw. Greenland & the lands or isls. N. of Hudson Bay, extend. from lat. 68° to 78° N., & lon. 55° to 80° E. It communic. with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait on the S., & with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound & Barrow Strait on the W. Its greatest ascertained depth is 6,890 ft., & the tides do not rise more than 10 ft. The surface of the sea is covered with ice during the greater part of the year, & it can be navigated only during a short period in summer. The chief isls. are those of Disco & Waigatz on the coast of Greenland. The coasts, which are mntnous. and barren, are deeply indented with gulfs, & its only riches consist in the whales & seals, which form the object of an extensive fishery. This sea was discovered by the English navigator Baffin, in 1616, while in search of a passage to the Pacific.

Bafra, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak (*Halys*), 13 m. S. of its mouth in the Black Sea, and 49 m. S.E. Sinope. It contains 1,160 houses, and has a fine bridge, two mosques, well supplied bazaars, and a trade in tobacco.

Baganga, a sea-port town and bay, Asiatic Archipelago, on the E. coast of the isl. Mindanao (Philippines). Lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 126° 20′ E.

Bagaria, or Bagheria, a vill. of Sicily, intend. and 7 m. E. Palermo. Pop. 4,000. It has many fine residences of the Sicilian nobility.

Bagborough, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Taunton. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 449.

Bagdad, Pashalic of (*Chaldæa, Mesopotamia*), an extensive region of Asiatic Turkey, of which it forms the S.E. portion, mostly between lat. 30° and 38° N., and lon. 40° and 48° E., having N. the pashalics Diarbekir and Van, W. & S. Syria and Arabia, E. Persia, and at its S.E. extremity the Persian Gulf. Length from N.W. to S.E. 550 m. Breadth 350 m. The Euphrates & Tigris flow through the district for about 950 m., when both these rivers unite at Korna, in lat. 31° N., and lon. 47° E. The united river now called Shat-al-Arab flows into the Persian Gulf. The country E. of the Tigris includes Koordistan & Khuzistan; the plains of the former are fertile, producing grain and fruit; the latter, though possessing a good soil, is almost a desert waste; it is, however, famed for its dates. The country to the W. of the Euphrates is a flat sandy desert, without water, and destitute of herbage; with the exception of the banks of the river, which are very fertile. The lower part is healthy, producing abundant rice crops. That part of the district comprehended between the Tigris and Euphrates, consists of Al-jezirah towards the N., a barren desert, and Irák Arabi, beginning where the two rivers approach near each other, to the N. of Bagdad, and extending to the Persian Gulf. This, which was one of the most fertile countries in the time of Herodotus, is now almost a complete desert. The pop. of the pashalic is very mixed, consisting of Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, Armenians, Turks, Jews; some of whom, as the Arabs and Kurds, are but imperfectly subject to the Porte, and live under different chiefs often at war with each other. Principal cities, Bagdad, Bassorah, and Mosul. In this region may be traced the sites of the anc. Babylon, Nineveh, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia: the memorable field of Arbela, where Alexander finally broke the power of Darius, and many other localities famous in sacred and profane history, are within its limits.

Bagdad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of above pashalic, and formerly of the Saracen caliphate, on the Tigris, 220 m. above where the united rivers enter the Persian Gulf. Lat. 33° 19′ 40″ N., lon. 44° 24′ 45″ E. Pop. 65,000 (?), mostly Arabs and Turks. It stands on both sides of the river, its two portions being connected by a bridge of boats; it is enclosed by a brick and earthen wall, flanked with large towers, & is about 5 m. in circumference, including gardens and plantations of date-trees. Streets narrow, irregular, and houses in general meanly built; but some fine old structures remain, comprising the "gate of the Talisman," a lofty minaret built in 785, the tomb of Zobeide wife of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, the tomb of a Turkish saint of the 12th century. The edifice of its famous college, founded in 1233, now serves for a caravanserai and the custom-house. A citadel, though of no great strength, here commands the passage of the Tigris. There are about 100 mosques, many of them with lofty domes and minarets. The bazaars are large, and abound with most of the goods sold in European markets. Red and yellow leather, silks, and cotton

stuffs are manufactured, and this city was long the great emporium of all the surrounding countries; but its commerce has declined since Persia has received European goods from the N. by way of Trebizond, and on the S. direct from India and the Persian Gulf. Bagdad has still, however, a large trade with Aleppo and Damascus, whence it imports cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, dyes, and to which it exports tombac, galls, buffalo hides, E. India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, coffee. Its climate is generally healthy, but great heats during a part of the year oblige the inhabs. then to live underground. This city, built out of the ruins of Ctesiphon, was founded by Almanzor in 763, and continued to flourish under succeeding caliphs, until sacked by Hoolagoo in 1259. It has been held by the Turks since 1638.—*Bagdat* is a small fortifd. town, Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeretia, 15 m. S.S.E. Kutais.

Bagé, two vills. of France, dep. Ain.—I. *B. le Chatel*, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Bourg. Pop. 740.—II. *B. la Ville*, in same canton. Pop. 2,069.

Bagenbun Head, a cape of Ireland, co. Wexford, at the entr. of Bannow B. At this point Earl Strongbow made his descent on Irel. in 1170.

Bagh, or Baugh, a town, Afghanistan. [Bhag.]

Baghtsche-serai, a town of South Russia, Crimea, 18 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop. estim. at 14,000, mostly Tatars. This interesting town is the only one in the Crimea which preserves the characteristics of its Tatar origin. Its inhabitants manufacture pottery and cutlery in primitive simplicity. It has 32 mosques, a synagogue and Greek church, a palace and numerous fountains, many primary schools, and 3 *medresses* or scientific schools, with 300 boarders.

Baghul, a Sikh state, N.W. Hindostan, under British protection, pop. 40,000, (?), ann. rev. 5,000*l.*, of which 360*l.* a-year are paid to the British as tribute. Armed force 3,000 men.

Bagillt (Fawr, and Fechan), two tnshps. of Wales, co. Flint, pa. and 2½ m. E. Holywell. United pop. 2,300, employed in coal & lead works.

Baginton, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. S.S.E. Coventry. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 245. Its free school has an annual revenue of 200*l.*

Baglan, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Neath. Pop. 548.

Baglen, a Dutch residency on the island of Java, near the centre, on the S. side: surface elevated, volcanic, and very fertile. Chief prod. rice & sugar. Pop. 300,000. Cap. Poerworedjo.

Bagna, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Rumili, 40 m. W. of Philippopoli, on the Maritza, with 200 houses and thermal springs.

Bagnacavallo, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., 11 m. W. Ravenna. Pop. 3,491.—*Bagnaja* is a village, deleg. & 3 m. N.E. Viterbo. Pop. 1,400.

Bagnalstown, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 10 m. S. Carlow, on the Barrow. Pop. 2,225. It has a handsome sessions-house, and trade in granite and flag-stones. Adjoining it are the mansions of Dunleckney and Bagnalstown.

Bagnara, a sea-port town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., on the gulf of Gioja, 16 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,800; excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.—II. a town of the Pontif. sta., leg. and 20 m. W.S.W. Ravenna.

Bagnarea, *Balneum Regis*, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., 25 m. S.S.W. Orvieto. Pop. 3,000.

Bagnasco, a town of Piedmont, prov. Mondovi, 25 m. E.S.E. Coni, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 1,500, who trade in corn, wine, and silk.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, a town of France, dep. Garonne, cap. cant., in the valley of same name in the Pyrenees, 5 m. from the Spanish frontier, and 22 m. S.S.W. St Gaudens. Pop. (1846) 2,415. It has celebrated sulphureous thermal springs (temperature 88° to 152° Fahr.), and a handsome bath establishment, usually frequented from May to October by 1,400 to 1,500 visiters annually.

Bagnères-en-Bigorre, *Aquensis Vicus*, a town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Adour, at the entrance of the valley of Campan, 13 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. (1846) 6,401. This is the best frequented watering pl. in France, and is a cheerful clean town, with white-washed houses, shaded promenades, and channels of clear water running through its streets. It has excellent hotels, a public library, theatre, and concert room, college, hospital, and Protestant church: manufs. of woollens, linens, and crape called "barèges." There are 20 bathing establishments, the springs varying in temp. from 72° to 124° Fahr. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, and are annually visited from May to October by from 5,000 to 6,000 strangers.

Bagnes-le-Chable, a par. and vill. of Switzerland, Valais, on l. b. of the Dranse, 7 m. S.E. Martigny, in the valley of Bagne, elevation 2,716 feet. Pop. of par., which comprises the whole valley, 9,000. The Val-de-Bagnes was twice inundated during the 16th century, and again by the debâcle of 1818; when the Dranse having been blocked up by ice, a lake ½ a league in length was formed, on the bursting of which the torrent carried off 400 cottages; 34 lives were lost.

Bagni, several vills. of Italy, all so named from their mineral baths.—I. (*B. della Porretta*), Pontif. sta., deleg. and 2 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia, with mineral springs, called by Pliny the *Aquæ Tauri*, and a remarkable aqueduct constructed by Trajan.—II. (*Morba*), Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Siena, with mineral springs and baths established in the 12th cent.—III. (*di Pisa*), prov. and 4 m. N.E. Pisa.—IV. (*di Lucca*), duchy and 11 m. N. Lucca, in a beautiful situation, and visited by nums. bathers.—V. a decaying town, Sicily, intend., & 12 m. W.S.W. Syracuse. P. 2,300.

Bagnoles, a vill. of France, dep. Orne, in a valley 13 m. S.E. Domfront. It has hot saline springs (temperature 82° Fahr.), and cold ferruginous springs and baths much frequented. The military baths of Bagnoles contain 200 beds.

Bagnolet, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, N.E. Paris, with 1,099 inhabs., and gypsum quarries.

Bagnoli, two towns of Naples—I. prov. Molise, 12½ m. N.W. Campobasso. P. 4,200.—II. Princip. Ult., 9 m. S.W. St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. P. 4,700.

Bagnolo, two towns of N. Italy,—I. cap. dist. deleg., 7 m. S.S.W. Brescia. Pop. 2,700.—II. a town of Piedmont, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Saluzzo. Pop. 5,000. Many vills. of Italy have this name.

Bagnols, *Balena*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on a rock near the Ceze, 13 m N.E. Uzès. Pop. (1846) 3,803. It has one good square adorned with a fountain; a communal college and hospital, and manufs. of serge.

Bagnols-les-Bains, a vill. of France, with warm baths, dep. Lozere, 8 m. E.S.E. Mende.

Bagolino, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 23 m. N.E. Brescia. Pop. 3,650. With iron forges.

Bagshot, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Windlesham, 10 m. S.S.W. Windsor. Pop. 1,071.—*Bagshot-heath*, formerly a royal enclosure, was broken up during the civil war. Adjoining are many handsome villas.

Bagthorpe, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Burnham. Area 710 ac. Pop. 78.

Baguer-Morvan, a comm. and vill. of France,

dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. St. Malo. Pop. 1,979. —II. *B. Pican*, a vill. same arrond. Pop. 1,654.

Bagulcot, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. 80 m. N.E. Dharwar. Pop. 7,500 (?)

Bahadurpoor, two towns of India.—I. dom. and 22 m. S.E. Baroda.—II. dom. and 133 m. S. Gwalior.—*Bahadra* is a town, N.W. India, cap. chiefship, 120 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

Bahama Bank (Great and Little), are shoals among the West India isls. The former is mostly betw. lat. 22° and 26° N., and lon. 75° and 79° W., having S. and W. the Bahama old and new channels. On it are the isls. Providence, Andros, Exuma, &c. The Little Bank N.W. of the foregoing is mostly betw. lat. 26° and 27° N., and lon. 77° and 79° W., and has on it the Great Bahama & Abaco isls.—*Bahama-Channel*. (Old & New). The former separates the Gt. Bahama Bank & Cuba; the latter is betw. the Gt. & Little Bahama Banks and Florida, and it forms a part of the channel of the Great Gulf-stream, which flows here at the rate of from 2 to 5 m. an hour.

Bahama, or Lucayo Islands, a group of nearly 500 isls. and islets (called *Cayos* or Keys), in the Atlantic, comprised in the W. Indies, & belonging to Great Britain, mostly betw. lat. 21° & 27° N., and lon. 71° and 79° W., separated from Cuba and Florida on the S. and W. by the Great and Little Bahama Channels. United area estimated from 4,400 to 5,450 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 25,292. Discov. by Columbus in 1492. First settlement of English in 1629. Possessed by Spain in 1781, & restored to Engl. in 1783. Most of the isls. are mere coral rocks, but some are of tolerable size, as Abaco, the Gt. Bahama isl., Eleuthera, Andros, New Providence, Guanhami, Exuma, Long and Crooked isls., Mariguana, Gt. Key and Great Inagua. Principal products, cotton, maize, Guinea corn, salt, some sugar, turtle, pine apples and vegetables. Value of exports (1844) 88,567*l.*, those to Gt. Britain amount. to 37,127*l.*; the imports thence in ditto, amounted to 25,901*l.*, and the total imports, to 112,758*l.* In the same year, 25 vessels, aggregate burden 3,577 tons, entered; and 53 vessels, burden 6,760 tons, cleared out of the ports to & from the United Kingdom. Reg. shipping (1846) 3,480 tons. Government vested in a governor, a council of 9 members & a House of Assembly of 31 mems. Total public rev. (1845) 25,800*l.*, expenditure in ditto, 23,779*l.* 10s. Nassau or New Providence is the cap., and seat of gov.—The *Great Bahama* isl., lat. 26° 41′ N., lon. 79° 3′ W., is near the N. extremity of the group, 70 m. E. Florida, and 80 m. in length, W. to E., by 10 m. in average breadth. S. Salvador, one of the group, was the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492.

Bahar, or Behar, one of the old Mohammedan provs. of India, occupying part of the valley of the Ganges, and traversed by this riv., which divides it in two nearly equal portions, betw. lat. 22° and 27° N., and lon. 83° and 87° E., included (since 1765) in the British presid. Bengal, and subdivided among the dists. Bahar, Bhaugulpoor, Dhurrumpoor, Ramghur, Shahabad, Sarun, Tirhoot, & Patna. Area 52,000 sq. m. Pop. 12,000,000. The climate is temperate, & more healthy than that of Bengal. The soil is rich, and it produces the best opium in India; indigo, sugar, & tobacco are also cultivated. The dist. Bahar, in its centre, has an area of 5,901 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,012,300; and in 1829-30 yielded a land revenue of 167,970*l.*

Bahar (*Vihar*, "a monastery of Budhists"), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist., in a fertile plain, 35 m. S.E. Patna. Pop. 30,000. It is large, straggling, and in a state of decay.

Bahawalpoor, Hindostan. [Bhawlpoor.]

Bahia, a marit. prov. of Brazil, betw. lat. 10° and 16° S., and lon. 37° and 44′ W., having E. the Atlantic, N.E. the prov. Sergipe, S. those of Porto Seguro and Minas-Geraes, and W. Pernambuco, from which prov. it is separated by the riv. San Francisco. Length 480 m.; breadth 150 to 200 m. Pop. (1845) 650,000. The surface rises inland to lofty sierras, between which and the coast is a fertile region, with regular seasons, traversed by the Itapicuru, Contas, and other rivs. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, of which *Bahia de Todos os Santos* is the principal. Tobacco, sugar, and cotton, all of the best quality, are raised, with rice, coffee, & Brazil wood. Salt is also abundant. Customs rev. (1841-2) 2,077,302 doll. Principal towns, Bahia, Jacobina, and Villa de Contas.

Bahia (San Salvador de), a city and sea-port of Brazil, formerly its cap., now cap. prov., on the Bahia de Todos os Santos, 170 m. S.W. Sergipe del Rey, and about 880 m. N.N.E. Rio Janeiro. Lat. of light-house 13° 0′ 7″ S., lon. 38° 31′ 7″ W. Pop. (1840) 100,000, one third of whom are whites, one third mulattoes, and the rest blacks. The city stands partly on a height, & partly along the shore of the bay. The lower town is dirty & badly laid out; but in the upper town and suburbs are several good streets, a rich cathedral, palaces of the abp. and governor, town-hall, court of appeal, theatre, hospitals, and many religious houses. In the lower town are an exchange, arsenal, & imperial dockyard; & about 3 m. N.E. ward are yards for the construction of merchant shipping. Houses of the city mostly of stone, and often lofty; it is defended by several forts, none of great strength. Bahia, founded in 1549 by Thomas de Souza, first Capt. Gen. of Brazil, is one of the most important commercial cities in America. In 1841, its expts., comprising sugar (about 52,080 chests), cotton (15,581 bales), coffee (12,587 bags), tobacco, cigars, rice, rum, dye and fancy woods, cocoa nuts, horns, hides, and bullion, amounted in value to 1,030,460*l.*; and the imports, consisting of manufactured goods (more than half of the whole), salted provisions, flour, salt, iron, wines, glass, wares, paid duty for 1,157,900*l.* In 1846, the value of total exports was 5,872,834 dollars. In addition to other property, slaves are still extensively imported. Customs revenue (1841) 244,785*l.* Bahia has a large diocesan school, and a public library, said to contain from 60,000 to 70,000 volumes. The viceroyalty of Brazil was transferred hence to Rio in 1763.

Bahia Blanca, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the E. coast of S. Amer., state & 360 m. S.W. Buenos Ayres. Many fossil remns. have been discov. here.

Bahia de Todos-os-Santos (All Saint's Bay), a bay of Brazil, prov. Bahia, to which it gives its name. It forms one of the best and most extensive harbours in the world, and contains several islands, the largest of which, Itaparica, divides the entrance into two parts. Whale fishing is carried on in the bay.

Bahia Honda, a harb. of Cuba, on its N. coast, 60 m. W.S.W. Havana. It is protected by a fort, & is resorted to by privateers, & for landing slaves.

Bahlingen, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Eisach, 38 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,250. It has linen and woollen manufs., tanneries, & trade in corn & cattle.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhein, N.W. Freiburg. P. 1,750.

Bahn, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Tuhe, reg. and 23 m. S. Stettin. Pop. 2,150.

Bahnasa or Behneseh, *Oxyrhinchus*, a town of Middle Egypt, on the Bahr Yousef (Joseph's Canal), 42 m. S.S.W. Benisouef.

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BAHR, Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD (White River), BAHR-EL-AZREK (Blue River), rivers of Africa. [NILE.]

BAHREIN or AVAL ISL., *Tylos*, an isl. in the Persian Gulf, surrounded by sev. small isls. and numerous shoals, in a bay in dist. Bahrein near the coast of Arabia, 200 m. S. Bushire. The cap. Manama is in lat. 26° 14′ N., lon. 50° 36′ 30″ E. Pop. 68,000 (?) (Mohammedans). Bahrein isl., 27 m. long, & 10 m. broad, is hilly in the centre, and only half of it is cultivated; but it produces abundance of dates and other fruits, and a small quantity of wheat, barley, & clover. The other chief isls. are Arad, Maharay, & Tamahoy. The pearl fishery here employs during the season 1,500 boats, and yields pearls to the value of 200,000*l.* annually (the total value of the pearl fishings in the gulf being reckoned, in 1838, at 300,000*l.*). Princip. exports, pearls, dry dates, tortoise-shell, shark's fins, mats, canvass, and coloured cloths, sent to Bassorah, Persia, Arabia, & India, in return for rice, pepper, timber, iron, spices, from India; and coffee, dried fruits, and corn from other countries. About 20 Bahrein ships, of from 140 to 350 tons each, are empl. in the India trade.

BAHRENBURGH, a town of Hanover, co. & 20 m. S.W. Hoya, on the Aue. Pop. 612.

BAI, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on l. b. of the Mousser. dist & 115 m. E.N.E. Aksu.

BAIÆ (Ital. *Baja*), an anc. city of Italy (now in ruins). Pop. 800, prov. and 10 m. W. Naples, on famous bay of same name, with a fort built by the Emp. Charles V., in lat. 40° 51′ N., lon. 14° 3′ E., under which large ships can anchor. Baiæ was a princip. port & favourite watering-place of the anc. Romans, & the sites of sev. temples, villas, & baths are still distinctly traceable on its shore.

BAIAS, BYASS, or PAYAS, a small town N. Syria, pash. and 65 m. N.W. Aleppo, on the Gulf of Iscanderoon, at the mouth of a small riv., probably the anc. Issus. It has a castle, and a harbour adapted for small craft. N. of it are ruins of the anc. town *Issus*; and betw. it & Iscanderoon, 14 m. S.ward, was fought the second famous battle, in which Darius was defeated by Alexander the Gt.

BAIBOUT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 65 m. W.N.W. Erzroum, on the road from Trebizond. Pop. 3,000. It was formerly a stronghold of the Genoese, and has the remains of fortifications erected by that people. The quantity of snow which falls in its vicinity generally interrupts the comm. during sev. months of the year.

BAIERSBRONN, a vill. & pa. of Würtemb., Black Forest, 40 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,400.

BAIERSDORF, a town Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, on the Regnitz, 4 m. N. Erlangen. P. 1,546.

BAIKAL (LAKE), or HOLY SEA, the largest lake of Asia (excl. of the Caspian & Aral Seas), in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, betw. lat. 51° 20′ & 55° 30′ N., & lon. 103° & 110° E. It is crescent-shaped, & is a sinus or expansion of the bed of the Angara. Length N.E. to S.W., nearly 400 m.; average breadth 45 m.; estimated area 14,000 sq. m.; height above the sea 1,419 ft.; depth very great in centre, but not ascertained. Its basin is enclosed by the Baikal mntns., a spur of the Altai system. It receives numerous affls., the principal of which are the Upp. Angara, Bargusin, and Selenga rivs., & gives origin to the Lower Angara, a chief tribut. of the Yenisei. It contains several isls., that of Olkon, near the N. coast, being 30 m. in length. L. Baikal forms a part of the great commercial line of commun. between China and Russia, & trade is much facilitated by the establishment of steam boats in 1844. Its 2 ports are Posolskaja and Listwinischnaja, the latter an excellent harbour. The surface is frozen from Nov. to April. Its seal & sturgeon fisheries are valuable, and about 100,000 poods of small herrings are taken in it yearly, besides large quantities of the golomynka (*Callionymus Baicalensis*), which yields a great amount of oil.

BAIKUNTAPOOR, a large town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. S.E. Patna, on the S. bank of the Ganges. It is a famous place of Hindoo worship.

BAILDON, a vill. and chplry. of England, co. York, W. riding, pa. Otley, 7 m. N. Bradford. Pop. 3,280. Fairs 1st Sat. in Mar. and Nov.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 17 m. S.E. Cavan, on a head of the Blackwater river. Area of pa. 12,416 ac. Pop. of do. 6,984; of town, 1,203. Bailieboro' Castle is on the site of the anc. castle of Tonregie.

BAILLEUL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., near the Belgian frontier, 9 m. E. Hazebrouck. Pop. (1846) 5,988. It is well built, & has the general aspect of an old Flemish town. It has manufs. of woollens, cottons, lace, hats, beet-root, sugar, and oil, and the cheese of its environs is held in repute.—II. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 6 miles N.W. La Flèche. Pop. 1,067.

BAILY ISLANDS, the most S. isls. of the Bonin group, N. Pacific, in lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 142° E.

BAIMOCZ, a town of Hungary, co. and 40 m. N.E. Neutra. Pop. 890. It has well-frequented warm baths, & a castle of the Palffy family.

BAIN, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Rennes. Pop. 1,249.

BAINBRIDGE, a tnshp. of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 1½ m. S.W. Askrigg. Pop. 786. It has a grammar school; rev. 68*l.* a year. In the neighbhd. are 2 fine waterfalls, lake, & a Roman camp, where a statue of the Emperor Commodus was discovered.

BAINBRIDGE, a tnshp. of U. States, N. Amer., New York, co. Chenango, on the Susquehanna, 104 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,324.

BAINCTHUN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne. Pop. 1,687.

BAINDT, a vill. of Würtemberg, cir. Donau, 5 m. N.N.E. Ravensburg, with a castle of the Pr. of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyk, formerly an imperial abbey of the Cistercians, founded 1238.

BAINS, several vills. of France, frequented for their baths, whence their name.—I. dep. Vosges, 13 m. S.W. Epinal. Pop. (1846) 1,505. The waters vary in temp. from 92° to 122° Fahr. There are eleg. baths, saloons, and promenades; the season for resorting hither begins 15th May & continues to 15th Sept.—II. dep. E. Pyrenees, 4 m. S.W. Céret. Pop. 1,800.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Redon. Pop. (with comm.) 3,915.—IV. (*de Rennes*) dep. Aude, 10 m. S.E. Limoux.

BAINS-DU-MONT-DORE, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 20 m. W. Issoire. Pop. 1,010. Situated in a picturesque valley surrounded by mntns., abounding with minerals and medicinal plants; & celeb. for mineral waters. The baths were erected in 1819 on a vast scale at the public expense, and are built entirely of lava. The season extends from 20th June to 20th September.

BAINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 452.

BAIRDSTOWN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Kentucky, cap. co. Nelson, 55 m. W.S.W. Lexington, on the Beech Fork. Pop. 1,492. It has a stone court-house and jail, and a R. Cath. college with a library of 7,000 vols.

BAIREUTH, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Upp. Franconia, on the Red-Mayn, 126 m. N. Munich.

Lat. of castle 49° 56′ 42″ N.; lon. 11° 38′ E. Pop. 17,000, mostly Protestants. It is well built, & has public fountains and promenades, a new palace, opera-house, riding-school, theatre, and a Protestant consistory, a college, grammar and diocesan schools, manufs. of cotton and woollen cloths, tobacco and pipes, parchment, leather, & porcelain. Baireuth was formerly the cap. of a margraviate, and the seat of a court. About 2 m. E.ward is the Hermitage, a residence with grounds laid out early in the 17th century, and where the Margravine, sister to Frederick the Great, wrote her Memoirs. In 1842, a monument was erected here to the poet Jean Paul Richter.

Bais, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. and 12 m. E.S.E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,354.—II. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. S.S.W. Vitré. Pop. 3,728.

Baise, or Bayze, a river, S.W. France, rises near Lannemezan, flows N. through the deps. Haute-Pyrenees, Gers, and H. Garonne, & joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Total course about 145 m. The towns Mirande, Valence, Condom, & Nérac are on its banks, from which last it is navig. to the Garonne, a distance of 15 miles.

Baisieux, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Lannoy. Pop. 1,808.

Baisy-Thy, a vill. of Belgium, Brabant, arr. Nivelles. Pop. 1,200. With ruins of a castle in which Godefroy de Bouillon was born.

Baitmah, a town of India, Indore dom., 54 m. S.S.W. Oojein.

Baitool, a fortfd. town of British India, presid. Bengal, Saugor, S.W. dist., 50 m. N.E. Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 55′ N.; lon. 78° E.

Baix, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. & 7 m. E. Privas, cant. Chomerac. Pop. 1,314.

Baixas, a town (& comm.) of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, 6 m. N. Perpignan. Pop. (1846), 1,960.

Baja, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Danube, 90 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 14,537. It has R. Cath. and Greek churches, a synagogue, diocesan school, castle, co. court, and large market for hogs.—II. a town of Moldavia, on the Moldava, 65 m. W.N.W. Jassy.—III. (*B. deRama*), a town of Wallachia, dist. & 68 m. N.W. Krajova.

Bajada-de-Santa-Fe, a town of the Plata Confed., cap. dep. Entre Rios, on the E. bank of the Paraná, opposite Santa Fé, and now often called Paraná. Pop. about 6,000.

Bajour, a territ. of N. Afghanistan, lat. 35° N., and between lon. 71° and 72° E., separated from the Hindoo Koosh range on the N. by the territs. Kafiristan and Chitral. Estim. area 370 sq. m. Pop. about 120,000. It is a fertile plain, encld. by mntns. covered with oak and cedar forests, & yielding iron-ore of good quality. Its chief has a revenue of about 10,000*l.* a-year. Ch. towns Bajour, pop. about 5,000—supposed to be the *Bazira* of Alexander's historians—and Nawagye.

Bakabanya, a royal mining town of Hungary, co. Honth, 10 m. S.W. Schemnitz. The mining operatives are greatly reduced, and the population is now mostly employed in agriculture.

Baker, co. U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of Georgia, watered by Flint riv., cap. Newton. Pop. 4,226, of whom 1,773 are slaves. Chf. prod. sugar.

Bakewell, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Derby, the town on the Wye, near its confl. with the Derwent, 8 m. N.W. Matlock. Area of pa. 43,020 ac. Pop. 10,363, many of whom are empl'd. in stone quarries, coal and lead mines, and cotton mills. Its old church contains monuments of the Vernons and Foljambes. It has several small charities, and chalyb. springs, with handsome bath-rooms, and museum. Polling-place for N. div. of co. Mkts. Fri., and alternate Mondays for cattle. Fairs, East. Mon., Whit. Mon., Aug. 26, Mon. after Oct. 10, and after Nov. 11. Chatsworth, the princely seat of the D. of Devonshire, is in this pa; and about 2 m. S.ward is Haddonhall, a mansion of the Duke of Rutland, lord of Bakewell manor.

Bakhmut, a town of Russia, gov. and 120 m. E. Jekaterinoslav. Pop. 4,000. It has coal mines, and an extensive trade in horses & cattle, & was formerly very important and fortified.

Bakhteghan (Lake), Persia, prov. Fars, 50 m. E. Shiraz, is 60 m. in length, E. to W., with an average breadth of 8 m. It receives at its W. extremity the Bundemir riv. (*Araxes*). The lake yields for traffic a large quantity of salt.

Bakir-kureh-si, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in a dist. formerly containing productive copper mines, near the Black Sea, and 70 m. W.S.W. Sinope, with a handsome mosque. It is supposed to be the *Sandracurgium* of Strabo.

Bakony-wald (*Forest of Bakony*), a mntn. range of Hungary, S. of the Danube, betw. the Raab riv. & L. Balaton, & separating the great & little Hungarian plains, the former of which is on its S.E., and the latter on its N.W. side. Average elevation 2,000 ft. It is densely wooded, & contains quarries of excellent marble, which is exported by way of the Danube from Komorn, &c.

Baktchissarai, Russia. [Baghtsche-Serai.]

Baku, a fortified seaport town of the Russian dom. S. of the Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, on the S. coast of the peninsula of Apsheron, in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 22′ N., lon. 50′ E. Pop. 9,000. It consists of a citadel and a suburb; has stone houses, Armenian and Russian churches, 23 mosques, a palace, & a bazaar. Its harbour is one of the best on the W. of the Caspian. In 1831, 145 Russian and Persian ships entered, and 129 left its port. Imports in the same year, comprising silk & cotton, raw & manufactured shawls, and other woollen goods, drugs, indigo, tobacco, fruits, fish, &c., amounted in value to 74,447*l.*; & expts, mostly naphtha, salt, & saffron, to 23,240*l.* The circle of Baku has a pop. of 31,000. The district is very unhealthy. [Apsheron.]

Baku, or Bakova, a town of Moldavia, on the Bistritz, 60 m. S.W. Jassy. It was formerly important, but is now nearly in ruins.

Bala, a township and mkt. town of Wales, co. Merioneth, near the N. end of the lake of same name, pa. Llan-y-kil, 17 m. N.E. Dolgelly. Pop. 1,257. It has a town-hall, co. bridewell, grammar school, & manufs. of knitted stockings & gloves. Mkt. Sat.: fairs, Sat. before Shrovetide, May 14, July 10, Sept. 11, & 22, Oct. 24, & Nov. 8. Polling-place for co. Assizes and quarter sessions held here and at Dolgelly alternately.

Balabac, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, 30 m. S. Palawan. Lat. 7° 59′ N., lon. 117° 3′ E.—The *Balabac passage*, between it and Banguey isl., is 35 m. across.

Bala-bagh, a fortified town of Afghanistan, and the most important mart in the valley of Jelalabad, from which town it is 13 m. W. It is famous for its fruits. Near it are numerous topes or mounds, supposed to be of Buddhic origin.

Balabalagan. [Paternosters Little.]

Balachef, a town of Russia, gov. and 125 m. W. Saratof, on l. b. on the Khoper. Pop. 2,000.

Balachna, or Balakhna, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It has 15 churches, a convent, & a considerable commerce in grain.

Balaklava, a seaport town of Russia, on the Black Sea, near the S. extremity of the Crimea, 30 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop. 1,000, mostly

Greeks. It has an excellent harb., land-locked, and deep enough to float the largest ships; but no commerce, being only admissable in case of distress. This was formerly one of the most important places of the Crimea, the *Symbolon* of the ancient Greeks.

BALA-LAKE, or PEMBLEMERE, the largest lake in N. Wales, co. Merioneth. Length about 4 m.; breadth 1 m. It belongs to Sir W. W. Wynn, who has a fishing-seat on its banks. The riv. Dee issues from this lake; at the head of which are remains of a Roman station.

BALAGANSK, a town of Siberia, on l. b. of the Angara, gov. & 110 m. N.W. Irkutsk. Pop. 372.

BALAGHAUT, ceded districts of British India. [BELLARY.] [CUDDAPAH.]

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. (1845) 4,642.

BALAGUERES, a town (and comm.) of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. St Girons. Pop. 1,289.

BALAKHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Nijègorod, on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 3,500.

BALAMBANGAN, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat 7° 19′ N., lon. 116° 59′ E. A settlement formed here by the E. I. Co. in 1774 was destroyed by the Sooloos, and another planted in 1803 was afterwards abandoned.

BALAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 1½ m. S.E. Sedan, with cloth manufs., & extensive iron works. Pop. 1,068.

BALARUC-LES-BAINS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Hèrault, with hot sulphur springs (temp. 126° Fahr.), and baths. Resident pop. 621.

BALASFALVA, a town of Transylvania, at the union of the Great and Little Kukel rivs., 18 m. N.E. Karlsburg. It is the resid. of a Greek bp., and has sev. Wallachian & one Lutheran church.

BALASORE, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having E. the Bay of Bengal, & landward the dists. Midnapoor and Cuttack. Area 1,890 sq. m. Estim. pop. 500,000. Rice and salt are the chief articles of produce. Principal towns, Balasore, Bustar, Buddruck, and Sorah. This dist. suffered severely from inundations in 1831-2. Total rev. (1839-40) 89,541*l.*; expend. 82,980*l.*—*Balasore* (*Valeswara*), a large town, cap. above dist., on the Boorabullung, 8 m. from its mouth, and 123 m. S.W. Calcutta. Pop. 11,500. It was formerly of some consequence, & has dry and repairing docks; but is now only frequented by Maldive and coasting vessels.

BALASSA-GYARMATH, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Neograd, near the Eipel, a tributary of the Danube, 40 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,580.

BALATON LAKE (Germ. *Platten-See*), the largest lake in Hungary, situated 55 m. S.W. Pesth. Length, S.W. to N.E., about 48 m.; breadth varies to 10 m. Estim. area 420 sq. m. Greatest depth 39 ft., but at its N. and broadest end it is shallow. Its waters are slightly salt. This great lake or submerged marsh, receives upwards of 30 streams, the largest of which is the Szala; and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sio and Sarvitz. It is rich in fish, & its borders are marshy.

BALAZÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, canton Vitré. Pop. 1,230.

BALBIRNIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Markinch, 7½ m. N. Kirkcaldy, on the Leven.

BALBRIGGAN, a marit. town and chapelry of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, pa. Balrothery, on the Irish Sea, 18½ m. N.N.E. Dublin. Pop. 2,959. It is a thriving commercial town and a favourite watering-place, and has a handsome new church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, public baths, a dispensary, saving's bank, coast-guard station, and two cotton-mills, which last, with calico and stocking-weaving, & embroidering muslins, employ many hands. The small harbour is protected by a quay, on which there is a lighthouse with fixed light. Lat. 53° 36′ 45″ N., lon. 6° 11′ W. Its salt trade & fishery have declined, but its corn trade remains thriving. Its export of corn and flour for one year amounted to 5,418*l.*, and general imports to 11,392*l.*

BALBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1½ m. S.W. Doncaster. Pop. 379. Here the first meetings of the Society of Friends took place.

BALCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Lewes, 4½ m. N.N.W. Cuckfield. Area 6,050 ac. Pop. 1,542. The London and Brighton railway here passes through a tunnel 1,139½ yds. in length.

BALDEGG, a vill. of Switzerl., on lake of same name, cant. and 9 m. N. Luzern. The lake is 3½ m. long, 1 m. broad, and 1,529 ft. in elevation.

BALDENBURG, a small town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 33 m. N.W. Konitz. Pop. 1,200.

BALDERAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Leon. Pop. 4,320. Manufs. leather & hats.

BALDERN, a small town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Elwangen. Pop. 594.

BALDERNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 19 m. S.W. Stirling. Pop. 972, empl. in alum & coal works. Here are some cairns, and a curious druidic monument termed the "Auld wife's lift."

BALDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. S.E. Newark. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 899.

BALDISSERO, 3 vills. of Piedmont.—I. prov. Ivrea, with anc. castle on a hill. Pop. 600.—II. prov. Torino. Pop. 1,720.—III. prov. Alba. Pop. 2,000. *Baldissero di Roletto* is an ancient borough on a hill, near Pinerolo. Pop. 1,720.

BALDO (MONTE), a mntn. of Lombardy on the E. of Lago di Garda. It is composed chiefly of horizontal strata of marble and calcareous tufa, & contains the green sand called that of Verona, and beautiful petrifactions. Elevation 7,100 ft.

BALDOCK, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Herts, on the Great N. Road, 34 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 200 ac. Pop. of do. 1,807. The church has 3 chancels, a curious font, and monuments of its founders the Knights Templars; several charities, good inns, a trade in malt, and manufs. of straw-plait. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs, Mar. 7, last Thurs. in May, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, & Dec. 11.

BALDON, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*B. Marsh*), co. & 5½ m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 570. P. 369.—II. (*Toot*), adj. above, 5 m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 2,010. P. 269.

BALDONE, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, 25 m. E. Mittau, celeb. & frequented for its hot baths.

BALDRASHANE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Antrim and Londonderry, on the Bann, 7 m. E. Coleraine. Area 6,361 ac. Pop. 2,658.

BALDWIN, co. U.S., N. Amer., centre of Georgia. Area 216 sq. m. Pop. 7,250, of whom 4,167 are slaves. Cap. Milledgeville.—II. co. S. part of Alabama. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,951, of whom 1,709 are slaves. Soil sandy and flat near Gulf of Mexico; rises into pine ridges in interior.

BALE, a town of Switzerland. [BASEL.]

BALE, or BATHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Holt. Area 710 ac. Pop. 229.

BALEARIC ISLES, a group of 5 isls. in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N., and lon. 1° & 5° E., consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and Cabrera, and forming an adminis. prov. of Spain, cap. Palma. United area 1,753 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 229,197. Climate temperate and healthy, soil fertile. In 1840, the total imports into these isls., principally from France, Algeria, and the Spanish W. Indies, amounted to

91,440*l.*; the total exports, mostly to the same countries, are stated to have amount. to 106,840*l.*

BALERNA, a vill. of Switzerl., Tessin, 5 m. N.W. Como. Pop. 762 (Cath.). It has a palace of the bishops of Como, and celebrated tile works.

BALFRON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill. 16 m. W.S.W. Stirling. Estim. area 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,970, mostly hand-loom weavers & spinners in the Ballindalloch cotton-mills in this pa.

BALFRUSH, or BALFURUSH (*Barfurush*, "the mart of burdens"), a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Bahbul, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 12 m. from its mouth in the Caspian, and 20 m. W. Sari. Pop. estim. by Frazer in 1822 at 200,000 (?); but it has since been devastated by the plague and cholera. It is built in the midst of a forest, is large, straggling, and interspersed with gardens. Streets broad & straight, but unpaved; houses mostly of brick: bazaars and caravanserais numerous, and from 20 to 30 Mohammedan colleges. S. of the town are the remains of a palace on an artific. isl., formed by Shah Abbas. Balfrush has a large general trade, and communicates with its port on the Caspian by a good road for wheeled vehicles.

BALGA, a vill. of E. Prussia, reg. & 24 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-haff. Pop. 678.—*Balgach* is a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E. St. Gall, with sulphur springs and baths.

BALGONIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Markinch, with castle adjoining.

BALGOUNIE (BRIG OF), Scotl., on DON RIVER.

BALI, BALLY, or LITTLE JAVA, an isl. of the Asiatic archip., immed. E. of Java. Lat. of town 8° 42′ 5″ N., lon. 116° 33′ E. Isl. 70 m. long by 35 m. in breadth. Pop. (1846) 700,000. Two mntn. chains traverse it from E. to W. Culminating point, the volcano of *Agoeng*, which was in a state of activity in 1843. Estim. height 11,326 ft. Isl. abundantly supplied with water from numerous large rivers and lakes. Principal exports, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, oil, edible birds-nests, catechu, with cotton cloths & yarn; impts., opium, betel, gold, silver, and ivory. A good deal of coffee is carried to Singapore from the N. coast, most of which, however, is smuggled from the E. of Java. The revenues of the ports are commonly farmed by Chinese settlers. Bali is subdiv. among 8 petty states; of these, Badong in the S., is the chief. The vill. system prevails here as in Java & India, and Bali is the only isl. of the archip., where the Hindoo is the predominant religion. Princip. towns, Badong in the S., Bliling in the N., and Karang-Assam on the E. coast. The *Strait of Bali*, between this isl. and Java, is, where narrowest, only 3 m. across. A Dutch settl. was founded at Port Badong in 1845.

BALIGROD, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Sanok, in the Carpathians. In its vicinity are numerous salt lakes, & iron mines.

BALIKESR, BALU-KISSAR, or BALIK-SHEHR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., in a fertile plain, 75 m. S.W. Brusa. It is meanly built of unburned bricks, and is said to be peopled by 2,000 Turks, and 200 Armenian families. It is governed by an aga, with authority over 40 Turkish vills.; has trade in silk at a large annual fair, a recently estab. manuf. of felt for military clothing, & the tomb of a celeb. Mohamm. saint.

BALIQUATRO, the N.W. point of the isl. Samar (Philippines); and a small isl. in St. Bernardino passage between that point and the isl. Luzon. Lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 124° 10′ E.

BALIZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Bazas. Pop. 1,038.

BALIZE, or BELIZE, a British colony, E. of Yucatan, Central Amer., between lat. 15° 54′, & 18° 30′ N., & lon. 88° & 90° W. Eastern coast washed by Gulf of Honduras; on N.E., borders on State of Yucatan; on W. and S., on that of Guatemala. Length about 170 m., breadth 100 m. Shores studded with numer. small isls; along the coast, land swampy, interior wooded, and soil of valleys fertile. Climate moist, but favourable to vegetation, and not unhealthy; watered by Balize riv., Rio Hondo, and Siboon. Country adapted for raising sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo. Mahogany, cedar, sarsaparilla, logwood, fustic, brasileto, and other dye woods are articles of export; wild animals, birds, fish, & turtle abundant. Pop. chfly. composed of negroes, may amount to 10,000. The possession of colony was long disputed by the Spaniards, but finally yielded up to Britain in 1783. Governed by superintendant appointed by the crown, and seven magistrates elected by the people.—*Balize*, a seaport town, is the cap. of this colony, sit. on the bay of Honduras, at the mouth of the riv. Balize. Pop. in 1836 2,543. A range of white houses extends for a m. along the shore, terminated at one end by the governm.-house, & at the other by the barracks, and intersected by the riv. Balize; with a fort on a small isl., a Gothic church, several chapels, schools, & a court-ho. The town is surrounded by cocoa-nut plantations. The riv. Balize, which has generally a N.E. course, is said to be navig. for 200 m. inland, and off its mouth is a good anchorage for small vessels. Balize is now the depôt of Brit. manufactured goods & foreign merchandise designed for Cent. America. Amount of imports from 400,000*l.* to 500,000*l.*; exports about the same. 9,000 tons British shipping empld. in the trade.—II. a vill. of the U. States, Louisiana, on the S. side of "the N.E. Pass," the mouth of the riv. Mississippi most frequented by European vessels. The bar. in the riv. here has abt. 17 ft. water; and off it steam-tugs are generally in waiting. The vill. is mostly inhabited by pilots.

BALK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Hindelopen. Pop. 1,227.

BALKAN, *Hæmus*, an important mntn. chain of Europ. Turkey, which extends from the plain of Sophia, lon. 23° E., to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea, forming a series of peaks of little elev., the highest of which are covered with grass and fruit trees. Few of the peaks are disting. by local names, and these are generally derived from the nearest towns. The name Kodja Balkan is limited to the portion of the anc. Hæmus, W. of the Balkan of Shipka. The W. part of the *Gt. Balkan* runs S.S.E. to N.N.W., and separates Bulgaria from Upp. Mœsia, on the N., whilst on the S. it serves to connect the Hæmus with Mt. Rhodope. The chain in general is 4,900 ft. in elev., N.W. of Kalofer it rises to 5,325 ft. It slopes abruptly S. to the alluvial plain of Tartarbazardjik & Philippopolis, but terminates more gently on the N. by means of the crests of the Balkan of Etropol. Its waters flow chiefly in transverse valleys. Snow lies on the higher summits till the month of June, but entirely disappears in July. The E. part of the Balkan consists of a series of minor chains decreasing in elev. as they approach the plains of the Danube on the N., and the Black Sea on the E. The Emineh Dagh is 2,660 ft. in elevation. The Balkan is connected with the mountains of Middle Europe by the ranges of Monte Negro, Herzegovina, and the Dinaric Alps on the W., and the mntns. of Greece on the S. The deep and narrow gorges permit of paths difficult for beasts of burden; and the range is traversed by only one great route, that of the gate of Trajan,

by which the communication is kept up between Vienna and Constantinople.

Balkash, or Tengiz, an extens. lake of Centr. Asia, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan, and the Russian gov. Tomsk, betw. lat. 44° and 47° N., and lon. 77° and 81° E. It is sit. near the N. edge of the great central basin of the continental streams, and receives the waters of the Ili, and sev. smaller streams, but has no outlet. Length N.E. to S.W. 150 m.; greatest breadth 75 m. At its N. extremity is a wide reedy marsh.

Balkee, a vill., once a town of importance, India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 22 m. N.W. Beeder.

Balkh, a prov. of Centr. Asia, the anc. kgdm. of Bactria, now subordinate to the Khanat of Bokhara, extending betw. lat. 35° and 37° N., and lon. 64° & 69° E., having N. the Oxus, E. Budukshun, S. the Hindoo Koosh mntns., and W. the desert. Length about 250 m.; breadth 120.—*Balkh*, the cap. city, & the *Zariasha* & *Bactria* of the Greeks, is sit. on the rt. b. of the Adirsiah or Balkh riv., 105 m. W. Koondooz. Pop. 2,000 (?). The mod. town, enclosed by a mud wall, & having a citadel, occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the anc. city; the remains of which cover a space 20 m. in circumf., and comprise 18 aqueducts, besides buildings of various ages, all in utter ruin. Numerous canals irrigate the vicinity, which is famous for its fruit and corn.

Balkhan Bay, an inlet of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 39° and 40° N., and lon. 53° and 54° E.

Balla, a vill. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, 8 m. S.E. Castlebar, frequently alluded to by anc. chroniclers, but now having only 600 inhabs., with a round tower and ruins of a church.

Ballaghaderin, a town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, near the Lung, a tributary of the Shannon, 30 m. E.N.E. Castlebar. Pop. 1,342. It has a small infantry barrack.

Ballaghmore, a vill. of Ireland, Queen's co., near Roscrea, with ruined abbey of Monaincha.

Ballahulish, or Ballachulish, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness & Argyle, in each of which it has a church, on Lochs Leven and Linnhe, 11½ m. S.S.W. Fort-William. Pop. 1,255. A large slate quarry has been wrought here since 1760. The annual produce, some years since, was from 5 to 7 millions of roofing slates, weighing about 10,000 tons.

Ballan, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. & 4 m. S.W. Tours. Pop. 1,192.

Ballantrae, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. and 28 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Estimated area 25,000 ac. Pop. 1,651, of whom 256 were in the vill. It communicates with Glasgow by steam, thrice a week.

Ballater, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuick, on the Dee, 37 m. S.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 371. Its chalybeate springs are resorted to by numerous visiters.

Ballaugh, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 7 m. S.W. Ramsay. Area 309 acres. Pop. 1,516.

Ballenstedt, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 15 m. S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 3,800. It is the residence of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg, & the original seat of the house of Prussia.

Balleny Islands, a group of 5 small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 44′ S., lon. 163° 11′ E. Discovered 1839.

Balleroy, a town and comm. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Bayeux. P. 1,267.

Ballina (formerly *Belleek*, "the ford of flags"), a t. of Irel., prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, in which it ranks third for extent, pop. & trade, on the l. b. of the Moy, 18 m. N.N.E. Castlebar. Pop. 5,813, exclusive of Ardnaree, which has a pop. of 1,699. It has sev. good streets, a parish church, a Rom. Catholic church, Baptist & Methodist chapels, a large union workho., sessions-house, fever hosp., dispensary, many public schools, barracks, & two bridges across the Moy; with breweries, flour mills, manufs. of snuff & coarse linens, a trade in cured provisions, fish, &c., & sev. branch banks. Its salmon-fishery ranks next in importance to that of the Bann. Impts. in 1836 amounted to 13,532*l.*, and exports to 70,568*l.* in value. General sessions in July; petty-sessions on Tues. Market Monday; fairs, May 12, and August 12.

Ballinaboy, a pa. of Irel., co. Cork, between that city & Kinsale, comprising the vills. Ballinahassig & Ballytrooleen. Ac. 7,973. Pop. 2,749.

Ballinacarrig, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 1½ m. S.S.E. Carlow. Area 2,605 ac. Pop. 692.—II. a hamlet, co. Cork, on the riv., & 8 m. W. Bandon, with ruins of a castle of the 16th cent.

Ballinacourty, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, at the head of Galway Bay, sev. isls. in which it comprises, with a vill., 3½ m. S. Oranmore. Area 6,293 ac. Pop. 3,407.—II. Munster, co Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 10 m. N.E. Dingle. Area 5,318 ac. Pop. 1,472.

Ballinahaglish, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Mayo, 2½ m. S.S.E. Ballina, on the Moy. Ac. 12,659. Pop. 5,397.—II. Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. W. Tralee. Ac. 3,006. Pop. 2,147. Comprising the vills. Chapeltown & Kilfinura.

Ballinahinch, barony, pa., demesne, lake, riv., seat, & ruined castle of Irel., prov. Connaught, dist. Connemara. The seat of proprietor of dist. (Martin), is 37 m. W.N.W. Galway. The barony, with an area of 191,433 ac., comprises the mntn. group of the "Twelve Pins," and the sea-port of Clifden. Pop. 33,465.—II. a small town, Ulster, co. Down, 10 m. E. Dromore. Pop. 911. It comprises most of the chapels and schools of the pa. Magheradroll. In June 1798, a battle was fought here between the Irish insurgents and royal troops.

Ballinakill, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 11 m. S. Maryboro'. Pop. 1,540, partly employed in woollen weaving. It has a handsome church, a Roman Cath. chapel, and remns. of an old castle.—Also the name of 3 pas. in Galway, co. Connaught, 1 in Sligo co., 1 in King's co., and 1 in co. Waterford.

Ballinamore, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 13 m. N.E. Carrick. Pop. 946. It has a church, Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels, a session-house and a bridewell.

Ballinamuck, a vill. Ireland, Leinster, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Longford. Here the French troops under General Humbert surrendered to the English forces, September 8th, 1798.

Ballinascreen, a pa. Ireland, co. Londonderry, 8 m. W.S.W. Tobermore. Ac. 32,492. P. 8,384.

Ballinaskelligs (or Ballinskelligs) Bay, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, entrance betw. Hog head on E., and Bolus head on W., breadth 5 m.

Ballinasloe, a t. of Irel., Connaught, cos. Galway & Roscommon, on the Suck, an affit. of the Shannon, 22 m. S. Roscommon. Pop. 4,934. The Suck divides it into two portions, connected, across an isl., by a causeway & two bridges. Town neatly built, has a curious church, Roman Cath. & Meth. chapels, several public schools, the district lunatic asylum for the prov., a court-house & bridewell, mkt.-ho., union work-ho., & savings' bank; with flour mills, tan-yards, breweries, coach-building, and hat manuf. Here the largest fair in Ireland for the sale of cattle and sheep is held, from the 5th to the 9th of Oct. annually. About 50,000 to 60,000 cattle, and from 6,000 to 7,000 sheep, are the average numbers sold at each fair. Ballinasloe is the station for the Galway-militia-staff. Quarter

sessions; petty sessions, Wednesday and Saturday; market, Saturday for corn, &c.

BALLINCALLA, or BALLINCHOLA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Galway and Mayo, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballinrobe. Area 15,195 ac. Pop. 2,165.

BALLINCOLLIG, a town of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on the Lee, 5 m. W. Cork. Pop. 1,287. It has a large artillery barrack, and extensive gunpowder mills, and near it is a dismantled castle built in the regin of Edward III.

BALLINCUSLANE, or BALLYCUSLANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 10 m. N.W. Mill Street. Ac. 39,740, mostly mntnous. Pop. 5,701.

BALLINDERRY, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Antrim, 4½ m. N. Moira. Area 10,891 ac. Pop. 5,615.—*Ballingaddy* is a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 2½ m. E. by S. Kilmallock. Pop. 1,761.

BALLINGARRY, a town & pa. of Ireland, co. & 17 m. S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 17,737 ac. Pop. of ditto, 8,679; of town, 1,690. Here are ruins of anc. religious houses.—II. a vill. and pa., co. Tipperary, 20 m. N.E. Clonmel. Area of pa. 13,714 ac. Pop. of ditto, 7,062; of town, 648, employed in the Slievedargy coal mines.—Two other pas. of this name are in cos. Limerick and Tipperary.

BALLINGDON, or BRUNDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, ½ m. S.W. Sudbury. Area 730 ac. Pop. 843.

BALLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Hereford. Area 950 ac. Pop. 149.

BALLINGRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 15 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 436, employed in coal mines.

BALLINLANDERS and BALLINOE, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Limerick, 10 m. E.S.E. Kilmallock.—II. co. Cork, 5 m. W. by S. Tallow.

BALLINROBE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 3 m. from its entrance into L. Mask, and 16 m. S.S.E. Castlebar. Area of pa. 26,903 ac. Pop. of ditto, 11,150; of town, 2,678. It is well-built; has a small pa. church, large Rom. Cath. chapel, Baptist meeting-house, several schools, a union workhouse, and bridewell, formerly a military station. General sessions in June and December; petty sessions and mkt., Mon. Fairs, Whit. Tu. and Dec. 5.

BALLINTEMPLE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Cavan, comprising 10,658 ac., with a part of the vill. Ballinagh, and a pop. of 5,341.—Also the name of 5 other parishes.

BALLINTOBBER, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 12 m. N.W. Roscommon, with the ruins of a fine castle. Area of pa. 6,352 ac. Pop. 2,616. This is also the name of two baronies in the same co., and of a parish in county Mayo.

BALLINTOGHER, a tnship. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. and 7 m. S.E. Sligo. Pop. 234. It has a church, chapel, and police barrack.

BALLINTOY, a marit. vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 4 m. N. Ballycastle. Ac. 12,654. P. 4,816.

BALLON D'ALSACE, one of the loftiest mntns. of the Vosges chain in France, at the junction of the deps. H. Saône, Vosges, and H. Rhin, 4,688 feet in elev.—*Ballon de Guebwiller*, is another mountain of the Vosges chain, dep. H. Rhin, cant. Guebwiller, and 4,300 feet in height.

BALLON, a town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant. near l. b. of the Orne, 12 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,184. Manufs. of linens. In anc. times, Ballon was one of the chief fortresses of prov. Maine. It was taken by the English in 1417.

BALLOTS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,895.

BALLSTON, a town of U. S., N. Amer., N. York, cap., co. Saratoga, 26 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,024.—*Ballston Spa*, is a vill. in same co.

BALLY, a town, Asiatic Arch., on the E. coast of the isl. Lombok, in lat. 8° 40′ S., lon. 116½° E.

BALLYBAY, a town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 8 m. S.S.E. Monaghan, on the road from Dublin. Area of pa. 3,641 ac. Pop. of do. 6,606; of town, 1,768. It is thriving, and has a public library of about 1,000 volumes, an active linen trade, and monthly fairs for live stock.

BALLYBOFEY, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, pa. Stranorlar, on the Finn, 14 m. W.S.W. Lifford. Pop. 782. It has a union workhouse, and is the principal depôt for the retail supply of the neighbouring mntn. district.

BALLYBOY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 10 m. N.E. Birr. Area, incldg. part of Lough Barra, 14,274 ac. Pop. 4,753; vill. 348. It has a market on Saturday, and 7 annual fairs.

BALLYBUNNION, a tnship. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the estuary of the Shannon, 17 m. N. Tralee. Pop. 271. It is resorted to for sea-bathing; and near it are some maritime caves, one with a vault from 70 to 80 feet in height.

BALLYBURLEY, and BALLYCALLEN, two pas. of Ireland; the former, Leinster, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 12 m. E.N.E. Philipstown; the latter, Leinster, co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Kilkenny.

BALLYCASTLE, a seaport town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Antrim, at its N. extremity, in a bay opposite Rathlin isl., and 5 m. S.W. Fairhead. Pop. 1,697. It is picturesque, well-built, and has a handsome church, various chapels, a court-house, union workhouse, fever hospital, and almshouse; but its harbour, after 150,000*l.* have been expended in the erection of a pier, is now filled with sand; its coal mines are unwrought; and its general trade has greatly declined. It has a small linen manuf., a salmon fishery, and some traffic in Rathlin ponies. Manor court, Monday. Mkt. Tu. Fairs six times annually.—II. a maritime vill. Connaught, co. Mayo, 31 m. N. Castlebar. Pop. 798. It is a coast-guard station, & is resorted to for sea-bathing.—*Ballyclare* is a mkt. town, Ulster, co. Antrim, 11 m. N. Belfast. P. 847. It has linen mkts. monthly, and four annual fairs.

BALLYCONNELL, a town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 9 m. N.W. Sligo. Pop. 553.—II. a town, Ulster, co. and 13 m. N.W. Cavan. Pop. 387.

BALLYCOTTON, a bay and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. & 20 m. S.E. Cork, the bay having Ballycotton isl. off its S. side. Pop. of vill. 449.

BALLYEASTON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, with a vill. 1½ m. N. Ballyclare. Area of pa. 13,799 ac. Pop. 265.—*Ballyfin* is a chapelry, & a seat of the Pole family, 4 m. N. Maryborough.

BALLYHAISE, a town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. Pop. 704.

BALLYHEIGH, or BALLYHEIGUE, a pa. and tnship. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on Ballyheigh Bay, an inlet of Tralee Bay, 9 m. N.E. Tralee. Area of pa. 11,261 ac. Pop. 4,795.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, a town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. and 11 m. S.E. Cavan. Pop. 1,071.

BALLYKEAN, a pa. of Ireland, King's co., 3½ m. N.N.W. Portarlington. Ac. 12,201. Pop. 2,445.

BALLYLONGFORD, a town, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. W.S.W. Tarbert, on the estuary of the Shannon. Pop. 1,143. In the vicinity are the ruins of Lislaghtin Abbey.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6 m. E. Athlone. Ac. 13,577. P. 4,793.

BALLYMACELLIGOTT, and BALLYMYAECK, two

pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Kerry, 5 m. S.S.E. Tralee. Ac. 14,018. Pop. 4,058.—II. co. Tipperary, 4½ m. E. Nenagh. Ac. 9,713. Pop. 3,178.

BALLYMAHON, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, pa. Shruel, on the Inny, 11 m. S. by E. Longford. Pop. 1,229. It consists mostly of a single street; with a church, large R. Cath. chapel, sessions and mkt. houses, and a handsome bridge of 5 arches. Quarter and petty-sessions, and a weekly mkt. for corn. Large cattle fair, May 11, and other fairs Ash-Wed., Aug. 11, and Nov. 21.

BALLYMASCANLON, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 3 m. N.E. Dundalk. Area 15,997 ac. Pop. 6,674. Surface agreeably diversified.

BALLYMENA, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Braid, here crossed by a stone bridge, 21 m. N.W. Carrickfergus. Pop., with Harryville, 5,549. It is well-built, and thriving; and has a good mkt.-ho., pa. church, various chapels, the diocesan-school of Connor, other large public schools, a bridewell, and a union-workho. It exports linens and potatoes, and has numerous bleaching-grounds, a cotton-spinning-mill, a distillery, and several branch banks. Gen. sessions in Jan. and June, alternately with Ballymoney. Petty-sess. on alternate Tuesdays. Mkt. Sat. for linens; and two other mkts. weekly for grain and provisions. Fairs, July 26th, and October 21st.

BALLYMONEY, a town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 17 m. N.W. Ballymena. Area of pa. 22,676 ac; pop. of do. 11,727; of town, 2,490. It is irregularly built on an eminence, & has a town-hall, various places of worship, and schools, a bridewell, union-workho., dispensary, and mendicity society. It has an extensive malting trade, and tallow, and other factories. Mkt. Th. Fairs, May 6, July 10, & Oct. 10.—II. a pa. & tnship., co. & 23 m. S.W. Cork. Pop. of pa. 3,733.

BALLYMORE, several pas. and vills. of Ireland.—I. co. Westmeath, 13½ m. W.S.W. Mullingar. Pop. 3,487.—II. co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Wexford. P. 568.—III. co. & 20 m. S.S.W. Armagh, with mkt.-town. P. 11,520.—IV. (*Eustace*), co. Kildare, on the Liffey, 19 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 2,129; of vill. 936.

BALLYMOTE, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 13 m. S. W. Sligo. Pop. 839. It has a handsome church, large R. Cath. chapel, Methodist meeting-ho., session-ho., & the ruins of a large castle built in 1300, and of a Francisc. monastery.

BALLYOVEY, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6½ m. N.N.W. Ballinarobe. Ac. 27,622. P. 4,605.

BALLYRAGGET, a town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, pa. Donaghmore, on the Nore, 10 m. N.N.W. Kilkenny. Pop. 1,577.

BALLYSADARE, a thriving town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Sligo, finely situated on the Owenbeg, at its mouth in Ballysadare bay, a branch of Sligo bay. Area of pa. 16,025 ac. Pop. of do. 7,822; of town, 869. The riv. here rolls over shelving rocks, turning several corn mills, and at the foot of its lowest fall is a harbour with safe anchorage. Near the town are the remains of an abbey of the 7th century.

BALLYSAX, and BALLYSCULLION, two pas. of Ireland; the former, Leinster, co. Kildare, 3 m. S.W. Kilcullen Bridge; the latter, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N.E. Magherafelt. Ac. 12,750. P. 6,979.

BALLYSHANNON, a seaport town Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, in which it is the principal town, though not the cap., on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyshannon bay, 25 m. N.W. Enniskillen. Pop. (1841) 3,513. It consists of 3 steep and irregular streets on one side of the riv., across which it communicates by a bridge of 14 arches with the wretched suburb of Purt. It has a church, 2 R. Cath., a Presb., and 2 Methodist chapels, a mkt.-ho., with an assembly room, an artillery barrack, and union workho., and ruins of the anc. castle of the Earls of Tyrconnell. The harb. is unfit for any but small vessels; in 1836, imports of corn, coal, slate, stone, amounted in value to 9,524*l*. Here is a small salmon fishery. Manor court every 3 weeks; petty session fortnightly. Mkts. Tu. and Sat. Fairs, Sept. 18, April 4, Tu. before June 11, & Tu. after 11. Nov. Ballyshannon is the head-quarters of the co. militia, and place where the only newsp. of the co. is published.—II. a pa., co. and 6½ m. S.E. Kildare. Pop. 494.

BALLYTORE, a town of Irel., Leinster, co. & 11 m. S.S.E. Kildare. Pop. 441. Here Edmund Burke received the rudiments of his education.

BALLYVOURNEY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, with a vill. 7½ m. W. Macroom. Ac. 26,603. Pop. 4,466.

BALLYWALTER, and BALLYWILLIN, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster,—I. co. Down, with a marit. vill., 7 m. S.E. Donaghadee, and valuable slate quarries.—II. co. Londonderry, 3½ m. N.N.E. Coleraine.

BALMACLELLAN, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, 2 m. N.E. New Galloway. Pop. 1,134.

BALMAGHIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,252.

BALME (COL DE), a peak of the Alps, which forms the limit between Savoy and the Vallais, 7,218 feet above the level of the sea: the pass at the foot of the mntn. is much frequented. The vill. of *Balme* in Piedmont, div. Turin, on l. b. of the Stura, is 1,620 feet high. Pop. 400.

BALMERINO, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the rt. b. of the Tay, 6 m. N. Cupar. Area estimated at 3,346 ac., of which 2,700 are cultivated. Pop. 993, many employed in weaving.

BALMORAL, a castle of Scotland, on rt. b. of river Dee, Crathy pa., and 44 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Now a royal residence.

BALQUHIDDER, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 34 m. W. Perth. Pop. 871. The pa. is about 20 m. in length by 10 in breadth; and the famous Rob Roy, who performed many of his exploits within its limits, lies buried in its churchyard.

BALSALL, or TEMPLE-BALSALL, a chapelry of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Warwick, pa. Hampton-in-Arden. Pop. 1,160. Its hospital for maintenance of 30 poor women, has a revenue of about 1,745*l*. per ann. Here are the remains of the chapel of Balsall, built in the 12th century.

BALSHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Area 4,402 ac. Pop. 1,271. The Gogmagog hills are partly in this parish.

BALSTHAL, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. N.E. Soleure, in valley of same name, on the Dünnern. Pop. 1,000 (Cath.) Near it is the celebrated defile of *Klus*, with a village of same name, and extensive iron foundries and forges.

BALTA, one of the Shetland isls., in lat. 60° 45′ N., lon. 0° 45′ W., immed. E. of Unst, between which isl. and Balta is a harb. termed Balta Sound.

BALTA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ. on the Kodema, an affluent of the Bug, 132 m. E.S.E. Kamenietz. Pop. 9,440. It is well built, and thriving; contrasted with it is a miserable suburb beyond the river, in the gov. Kherson.—*Baltar* is a large village of Portugal, prov. Minho, 14 m. E.N.E Oporto.

BALTANAS Y DEHESA DE VALVERDE, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Palencia. Pop. 2,350.

BALTEE, or BALTI, Asia. [BULTI.]

BALTIC PROVINCES, is the name applied to the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg, with the principality of Finland, situated on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC, or EAST SEA, *Mare Balticum* (Germ. Ostsee), an extensive Mediterranean Sea of N.

Europe, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Meeklenburg, and Denmark, and communicating with the Kattegat and the North Sea by the Sound and the Great and Little Belts. It extends from Swinemünde in the S. to Tornea in the N. about 900 m., and from Carlscrona in the W. to Memel in the E. about 180 m., and its area, including the Gulf of Bothnia, occupies a space of about 125,000 square geographical miles, or little less than the North Sea. Notwithstanding its great extent the Baltic has all the characteristics of an inland sea or great lake. No sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water, hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North sea this is found to be as 194 to 373. The N. part of the Baltic is generally called the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. are the Gulfs of Finland and Riga, on the S.E. the Gulf of Danzig, & on the S.W. the Gulf of Lübeck. The depth of the Baltic on the W. is not more than 15 fathoms, and in general it is only from 8 to 10 fathoms deep; on the S. it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the N. it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Motala-Elv, the lakes of Mæler, Onega, and Ladoga, the Düna, Niemen, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers, must now be anchored at a considerable distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands and sandbanks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea (at the rate of several feet in a century), renders navigation on the Danish shores of the Baltic troublesome and dangerous. The chief islands of this sea are those of the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jütland and Sweden; the islands of Rügen, Bornholm, Œland, Gottland, Dago, and Oesel, the group of Aland, and that of Holmön. The Baltic has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable; but it is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts. Thus, during a N. E. wind the S.W. portion of the sea is often raised as much as 4 feet above the usual level of the North Sea. This has led to the erroneous opinion that the Baltic is always higher than the German Ocean; on the contrary, after N.W. gales and during spring tides, the Atlantic rises, and pouring a flood into the Baltic, commits great havoc among the islands of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the Baltic, especially during the melting of the snow in spring, occasions a general current in the direction of the ocean; and it it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows into the Kattegat, is in proportion to those in which it follows in an opposite direction, as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; and in severe winters, not only the sound and the belts, but a great part of its surface, is covered with ice. In the reign of King Christopher (1324) the Baltic was frozen so hard, that for 6 weeks the people travelled between Denmark and Germany on the ice. The Baltic contains abundance of fish, and a great quantity of amber is gathered on its S. shores. The most important ports are St. Petersburg, Riga, Königsberg, Danzig, Stralsund, Lübeck, Copenhagen, Carlscrona, Stockholm, and Christiania.

Baltimore, a seaport town of Ireland, at its S. extremity, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on a small bay of the Atlantic, 47 m. S.W. Cork. Lat. 51° 29′ N., lon. 9° 20′ W. Pop. 168. It has a considerable coast trade. Registered shipping belonging to the port (1847), 120 vessels, 3,926 tons.

Baltimore, co. U. S., N. America, Maryland. Area 900 square m. Pop., whites 105,379, slaves 7,505, free colour 21,453. Surface hilly but not mountainous.—Cap. *Baltimore*, on the l. b. of the Patapsco river, 14 m. from its entrance into Chesapeak Bay, 34 m. N.E. Washington, and 92 S.W. Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 17′ N., lon. 76° 36′ W. Pop. 102,313. It has spacious streets regularly laid out around a basin, forming its inner harbour. Chief structures, the city hall, courthouse, state penitentiary, jail, 2 hospitals, a Roman Catholic cathedral, university, Roman Catholic college, athenæum, exchange, union bank, theatres, museum, picture gallery, several handsome bridges and fountains, an elegant obelisk, commemorating the defence of the city against the British in 1814, and a Doric column of white marble 160 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of Washington. The outer harbour, defended by a fort, has 22 feet water; the 2d, about 1 m. in length, has 15 feet; and the 3d, or inner basin, is 10 feet in depth. Reg. shipping belonging to the port (1841), 83,638 tons. Imports into Maryland, almost entirely through Baltimore, amounted in the year ending Sept. 1841, to 6,101,313 dolls. in value; exports ditto, chiefly flour and tobacco, amounted to 4,947,166 dolls. Its inland trade has been greatly facilitated by canals and railways connecting it N. ward with Philadelphia, S.ward with Washington and Charlestown, and W.ward with Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. In the vicinity are numerous cotton and flour mills. Total estimated capital employed in manufs. (1840), 2,729,983 dollars. Baltimore, first laid out as a town in 1729, has become one of the handsomest cities in the United States: and its citizens are eminent for their union of social refinement with commercial enterprise.—II. *New Baltimore*, a tnshp. Greene co., New York, 15 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,306.

Baltinglass, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Wicklow and Carlow, on the Slaney, 12 m. N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 5,273 ac. Pop. of ditto, 4,436; of town, 1,928. Town mean, has a bridewell and infirmary, with some bleach-fields, remains of an abbey of 12th century, and a castle of the Earl of Aldborough, chief proprietor.

Baltonsborough, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E. Glastonbury. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 718.

Baltrum, a small low island of Hanover, E. Friesland, in the German ocean, 3½ m. from the coast, 3 m. long & ¾ m. broad. Pop. 103 fishermen.

Baltschik, or Baldjik, a town of Europ. Turkey, 18 m. N.E. Varna, on Black Sea, near ruins of *Tomi*, the place to which Ovid was exiled.

Balvano, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, distr. and 15 m. W. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

Balwierziski, a town of Poland, Augustow, 23 m. E. Maryampol, on the Niemen. Pop, 1,300.

Balzac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, 3 m. N. Angouleme. Pop. 1,000.

Balzola, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. N.N.W. Casale, with a hospital. Pop. 2,440.

Bamba, a considerable town of S.W. Africa, Congo, cap. prov. about 100 m. N.N.E. Ambriz.

Bambarra, an independent state of Western Africa, Soudan, mostly between lat. 12° and 14° N., and lon. 5° and 9° W., having S. the Mandingo country, and elsewhere Kaarta, Beroo, and other barbarous states. Surface mostly a

level table-land, traversed in its centre S.W. to N.E. by the Niger (Joliba), on which are all its principal towns, Sego, Sansanding, Yamina, and Bammakoo. The heat of the climate is intense, but more supportable than in surrounding countries; rainy season from June to November. The shea or butter tree, bombax or cotton tree, baobab, oil palm, date, tamarind, &c., are indigenous; maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The Bambarras are negroes of the Mandingo race, and tolerably advanced in agriculture: they spin and dye various fabrics, work in iron and gold, manuf. leather, and carry on a pretty extensive trade with most of the countries from Timbuctoo to Guinea, exporting iron, cloths, ivory, slaves, and grain; and importing salt, hardwares, arms, and Manchester goods. Gov. oligarchical, and 3-4ths of the pop. are slaves. The greater number are pagans; but the upper classes profess Mohammedanism, & the barbarities which are enacted in Ashantee, do not prevail in this part of Africa.

BAMBECQUE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,139.

BAMBERG, a city of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, 31 m. W. Baireuth. Pop. (1843) 21,000. It has several handsome squares, a palace formerly the residence of its prince-bishops, a gymnasium, medical, & other schools, a public library, and numerous collections in the fine arts. Its cathedral, in the Byzantine style, was founded in 1004, and contains the tombs of the Emperor Henry II. and his Empress. Bamberg is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a general vicariate, and of the court of appeal for the circle. Manufactures include woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, sealing wax, starch, gunpowder, musical instruments, and especially beer of high repute, in which, and in garden seeds, its inhabitants enjoy a large trade. It is connected by railw. with Nürnberg.—*New Bamberg*, is a vill. of H. Darmstadt, with abandoned quick-silver mines.

BAMBOORA, a ruined city of Scinde, W. of Tattah, lat. 24° 40′ N., lon. 67° 41′ E., bearing traces of former importance, and supposed to have been identical with Brahminabad, the cap. of a flourishing Hindoo kingdom in the 10th century.

BAMBOROUGH, or BAMBROUGH, a ward and pa. of England, co. Northumberland; the pa. on the coast, 16 m. S.E. Berwick, with an area of 25,100 ac. Pop. 4,227. Bamboro' castle, founded about A.D. 554, stands on a high rock, projecting into the North Sea, and contains a granary for supplying corn to the poor at a cheap rate, apartments for shipwrecked seamen, schools, a public library, dispensary, infirmary, supported out of estates bequeathed for charitable purposes by Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, in 1715. Income of the Bamboro' estates (1830), 8,126*l*.

BAMBOUK, a country of W. Africa, Senegambia, mostly between lat. 12° 30′ and 14° N., and lon. 10° and 12° 30′ W., enclosed by the upper courses of the Senegal & Faléme rivs. Pop. and extent unknown. Climate excessive, hot and unhealthy, especially in the rainy season, which lasts from July to November. Surface elevated and mntnous., but well watered & productive. Maize, millet, manioc, rice, and melons are abundant, and the vine flourishes wild. Forests extensive, and the pasturages of Guinea grass feed vast herds of cattle. Gold-washings are numerous, and veins of iron are worked. The inhabitants, of the Mandingo race, have few arts or manufs.; they import cotton cloths, ornaments, other manufactured goods, and salt, mostly in exchange for gold dust. Gov. oligarchical. Principal towns, Bambouk, Salaba, and Konkuda. The Portuguese were masters of this country in the 15th century, and many of their ruined forts are scattered over its territory.

BAMBUCH (properly *Manbej*), a ruined town of Syria, pash. & 45 m. N.E. Aleppo, with extensive remains, not identified with any ancient city.

BAMIAN, or BAUMEEAN, a famous valley and pass of Afghanistan, leading into Independent Turkestan (Koondooz), betw. the Hindoo Koosh range and Paropamisan mntns., and important as the only known pass across the Himalaya chain practicable for artillery. Lat. 34° 50′ N., lon. 67° 48′ E. Greatest elevation of pass, 8,496 ft. Here are numerous caves, and some remarkable gigantic statues cut in the rock. The whole valley is strewed with the ruins of the city Ghulghuleh, destroyed by the Mongols under Zinghis Khan about the year 1221.

BAMMAKOO, a town of W. Africa, state Bambarra, on the Niger (Joliba) 145 m. W.S.W. Sego.

BAMPOORA, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. and 47 m. S.W. Kotah. In 1820, it had 4,000 houses, & a statue of Jeswunt Row Holkar.

BAMPTON, or BATHAMPTON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N. Tiverton. Area of pa. 8,130 ac. Pop. of do. 2,049. Mkt. Sat.; fairs (especially for sheep), Whit.-Tuesday, last Thurs. in October, and last Wed. in Nov.

BAMPTON, several parishes of England.—I. co. Westmoreland, West-ward, on the Lowther, 3½ m. N.W. Shap. Area 10,390 ac. Pop. 579. It has two pa. libraries, and two endowed schools, besides a grammar school, with an annual rev. of 70*l*.—II. (*Kirk*), co. Cumberland, 6½ m. W. Carlisle. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 536. Little Bampton is a tnshp. in this pa.—III. (*with Weald*), co. Oxford, with a mkt. town 4½ m. S. Witney. Area of pa. 10,250 ac. Pop. 2,734. It has a fine old church, a grammar school, with an income of 50*l*. a year, another endowed school, and various charities, having together 160*l*. annually. Mkt. Wed., once one of the largest in England, for gloves, breeches, & hosiery, has now almost fallen into disuse. Fairs, 26th May and 26th August.

BAN, or BANOVITZ, a town of N. Hungary, co. and 16 m. S.E. Trentschin. Pop. 2,300 Slowaks, & 360 Jews. Chf. trade in cattle, wood, & iron.

BANAGANPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 70 m. N.N.W. Cuddapah. In a low range of hills near it diamonds are found.

BANAGHER, a town of Ireland, near its centre, Leinster, King's co., pa. Reynagh, on the Shannon, here crossed by an old bridge 400 ft. in length, and guarded by batteries: 21 m. W.S.W. Tullamore. Pop. 2,827. It consists mostly of one long street, with a modern church, Roman Catholic chapel, a royal endowed school, national school, and infantry barracks. Mkt. Friday for corn. Fairs, Sept. 15, and three successive days, Oct. 28, and Nov. 8.—II. a pa. of Ulster, co. & 16 m. S.E. Londonderry. Area 32,475 ac. Pop. 5,810.

BAÑALBUFAR, a town of the isl. Majorca, 14 m. N.W. Palmas, with marble quarries. Pop. 5,000.

BANAM, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 26 m. S.E. Angora, betw. mnts. Elma & Ura Tagh.

BANARA, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Laristan, 48 m. N.N.W. Lar.

BANAS-CHAI, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, flows S.W. to the Mendere (*Mœander*), which it joins 45 m. E.S.E. Allah-Shehr. Length 70 m.

BANASSAC, a commune and village of France, department Lozere, arr. Marvejols. Pop. 1,818.

BANAT (Germ. *Banater Grenze*), that portion of S. Hungary between the Maros and the Danube, having W. the Theiss, and E. Transylva-

nia and Wallachia. Surface mntnous. in the E., and marshy in the W., traversed by the Temes, Alt-Bega, and Karasch rivs., and highly productive of wheat, spelt, and other grains. The mntns. yield iron and copper, and gold has lately been discovered. Ch. town Temesvar. It is divided into 2 circles or regiments, under 2 generalats and 1 general commander. (1.) the Germ. Banat regiment from the Theiss to the Karasch, occupied by 93,317 Sclavonians, Wallachians, Croatians, Germans, and Hungarians. (2.) the Wallachian Illyrian regiment, from the Karasch to the borders of Transylvania on the N.W. Pop. 81,727, Wallachians and Sclavonians.

BANAUL, a vill. Cashmere, 40 m. S.E. Serinagur.

BANAWARAM, a town of S. India, Mysore dominion, 77 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam.

BANBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, Ulster, county Down, pa. Seapatrick, on the Upp. Bann, 7 m. S.W. Dromore. Pop. 3,324. Town neat and thriving, has a handsome new church, several dissenting chapels, two market houses, & a brown linen hall. It is a principal seat of the linen trade of the county, and has extensive cloth and thread factories, bleaching grounds, & chemical works. Market, Monday. Fairs 17 times annually, that on November 16th being a large horse fair.

BANBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Oxford, on the Cherwell, 12 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton, 17 m. W. the Wolverton station of the N.W. railway. Area of pa. 3,150 ac. Pop. of do. 7,366. It is remarkably neat and clean; has a large church, built in imitation of St Paul's cathedral, a blue coat school (rev. 75*l.* per annum), a brisk carrying trade by the Oxford and Birmingham canal, and busy markets for agricultural produce. Banbury has long been noted for cheese of superior quality, and for cakes which bear its name. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1846-7) 300. Corporation revenue (1846-7) 965*l.* 12s. Assessed taxes (1846-7) 1,928*l.* Market, Thursday; fairs almost monthly.

BANCA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 20′ S., and lon. 106° E. Estimated area 3,200 sq. m., and pop. 160,000. It is remarkable for its abundant produce of tin from an alluvial soil over a granite formation, and of which 3,500 tons, obtained entirely by "stream works," are annually exported, mostly to China & Java.—The *Strait of Banca*, between it and Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 m. in breadth.—Banca is also the name of a small island 12 m. N.E. Celebes.

BANCALLAN, a large and populous seaport town of the island Madura, Malay Archipelago, at its W. end, 20 m. N. Surabaya.

BANCAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, district and 38 m. S.E. Dharwar, and formerly an important fortress.

BANCE ISLAND, a small fortified island in the estuary of the Sierra Leone river (W. Africa).

BANCHORY-DEVENICK, a marit. pa. of Scotland, counties Aberdeen & Kincardine, intersected by the Dee, 5 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 2,736. In this pa. are 3 fishing harbours, some large cairns, the remains of a Druidic temple, and a foot suspension bridge, 305 ft. in length, across the Dee.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, a parish of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Dee, 17 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Estimated area 15,040 Scotch acres. Pop. 2,241.

BANCOORAH, or WEST BURDWAN, a district of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, formerly named the Jungle Mehals. Area 3,000 sq. m. Pop. 500,000. (?) Surface undulating; the valleys cultivated; the hills covered with forests & jungles. Bancoorah, its principal town, is 55 m. W. Burdwan.

BANCOOT, or FORT VICTORIA, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 70 m. S.S.E. Bombay, at the mouth of Bancoot river. It has a small harbour, and some trade in salt.

BANDA, or BANDAH, a flourishing town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap., a rajahship tributary to the British, 95 m. W. Allahabad.—II. a small town, presid. Bombay, dist. Surat.

BANDA ISLES, a group of 12 small, but important isls., Molucca Archip., belonging to the Dutch, lat. 4° 30′ S., lon. 129° 50′ E., 50 m. S. Ceram. Pop. (1840) 4,065. They are all lofty and volcanic, and the four larger are exclusively appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, from 90,000 to 100,000 lbs. of which, and 25,000 to 30,000 lbs. mace, are produced here annually, and form the chief exports. Imports consist of provisions, piece-goods, cutlery, and iron, from Batavia; pearls, birds' nests, sago, tortoiseshell from Ceram, and the Arru isls. Six of the isls., *Great Banda, Banda Neira, Ay, Gunong-Api, Rhun*, and *Rosingyn* are inhabited. Gt. Banda is the largest; Gunong-Api is the highest, and has an active volcano of same name; Banda Neira is the most important island of the group, and is the residence of the governor.

BANDA ORIENTAL, S. America. [URUGUAY].

BANDER (SHEIKH), a small port of S. Arabia, Akrabi territ., about 12 m. W. Aden.—II. (*Vikhar*, a seaport and vill. of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 55 m. S.E. Kurachee. Pop. about 1,200. Although a mere collection of huts, it has a brisk trade in rice, ghee, provisions, &c., its exports amounting annually to from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*—*Bander* (meaning a port or anchorage) is the name of many small bays on the coasts of Arabia, and elsewhere in S.W. Asia.

BANDITTI ISLE, Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Lombok, between Lombok and Bali, 20 m. in circumf. Lat. 8° 46′ N., lon. 115° 15′ E.

BANDOL, a vill. of France, dep. Var, in the isl. Pomègue, on the Mediterranean, arrond. and 9 m. W.N.W. Toulon. Pop. 1,814. It exports wines, & has 60 fishing boats belonging to its port.

BANDON, a river in the S. of Ireland, co. Cork, rises in the Carberry mntns., near Dunmanway, flows generally E. to Innishannon, and thence S.E. to the Atlantic, forming the harbour of Kinsale. Length 40 m., for 15 of which it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

BANDON, or BANDONBRIDGE, a town and parl. bor. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Cork, on the Bandon riv., 15 m. S.W. Cork. Pop. with the suburb of Roundhill, 9,303; of whom 8,275 inhabited 1,180 houses within the parl. bor. It occupies declivities on both sides of the river; has 2 pa. churches, a Scots church, a convent, 2 endowed schools, public libraries and reading-rooms, an infirmary, an hospital, court-ho., barracks, bridewell, & union workhouse. Its manufs. of woollen and cotton goods have declined, but a manuf. of fine stuffs has grown up. Bandon returns 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 463. Market, Saturday; fairs 15 times annually, and both markets and fairs are toll free.

BANDONG, a town of the Dutch E. Indies, on the W. coast of Java. Near it is the volcano of Gunong Guntour, by an eruption of which, in 1822, 80 villages were destroyed.

BANDOOGUR, and BANDORA, two towns of India; the former, Bundelcund, 58 m. S.W. Rewah; the latter on Salsette island, 6 m. N. Bombay.

BAÑERAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Alicante, with anc. castle. Pop. 2,300.

BAÑEZA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Leon. Pop. 2,270. Celeb. weekly fairs.

BANFF, or BAMPF, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Doveron, at its mouth in Moray Firth, 38 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen. Lat. of pier 57° 40′ 8″ N., lon. 2° 31′ 5″ W. Inhabited houses 966. Pop. 3,958. The "sea town" stands on an abrupt ht. on the coast, the "inland town" on the river, & the "castle" between the two. Banff is well built, and has a town-house, with a high spire, jail, market-house, grammar school, several other public schools, and public baths. A bridge over the Doveron unites the town with Macduff, and its harb. has a low water pier. Herrings, salmon, cattle, and grain are shipped hence to London, and in 1846, 697 vessels, aggregate burden 38,120 tons, entered, and 573 do., burden 31,080 tons, cleared out of the port, which includes the creeks of Fraserburgh, Gardenstown, Macduff, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, and Garmouth. Reg. shipping (1847) 114 vessels, aggregate burden, 9,396 tons. Customs rev. in 1846, 1,848*l.* Banff unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead to send 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1843) 218. Mkt. Friday; fairs 4 times a-year. Archbishop Sharpe was a native of Banff.

BANFFSHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotland, having N. Moray Firth, E. and S. the co. Aberdeen, and W. the counties Inverness and Moray. Area variously estimated at from 500 to 647 sq. m.; of 320,000 acres, about 120,000 are cultivated, 130,000 uncultivated, and 70,000 unprofitable. Inhab. houses in 1841, 11,149. Pop. in do. 49,679. Surface mntnous. or hilly, except on the coast, where it is level and pretty fertile. Cairngorm mntn., 4,095 ft. in height, is mostly in this co. Chf. rivers the Spey, Avon, & Doveron. Cattle-breeding is the principal branch of rural industry; tillage farms are small, though property is in few hands. The fisheries are important; in 1826 the herrings caught on the coast sold for about 100,000*l.*, and the Gordon salmon fishery lets for 8,000*l.* a year. Manufs. of linen cloths and yarn have declined. Valued rent 79,200*l.* Scots; annual value of real property in 1842-3, 124,347*l.* Chief towns, Banff, Cullen, & Portsoy. This co. returns 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 833. Gordon Castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Richmond, is in this co.

BANGALORE, a large and strongly fortfd. town, S. India, Mysore dom., on a table land nearly 8,000 feet in elevation, 70 m. N.E. Seringapatam. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a citadel, containing the palace of Tippoo Saib. Being the headquarters of the British resident and Madras officers in Mysore, and a good deal frequented by Europeans owing to its salubrity, it is furnished with many European shops, assembly and reading rooms, and good barracks. Temperature rarely exceeds 82°, or sinks below 56° Fahr. Air refreshed by genial showers. Principal manufs. are of silk and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the British, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1791.

BANGANAPILLY, a small town of British India, presid. Madras, district Bellary, 69 m. S.S.E. Adoni, on the Sourou. In its environs diamonds and precious stones are found.

BANGASSI, a large fortfd. t. of W. Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, on the riv. Voulima.

BANG-KOK, or BANKOK, the cap. city of Siam, and one of the most commercial places in Asia, on the Menam, about 20 m. above its mouth. Lat. 13° 58′ N., lon. 100° 34′ E. Pop. from 50,000 to 60,000 (?), half of whom are Chinese. It stretches along both banks of the riv., & consists of three portions,—viz. the palace or citadel, on an isl. enclosed by walls, and comprising the residences of the sovereign and court, with many temples and gardens; the city proper; and the floating town, composed of moveable bamboo rafts, each bearing rows of 8 or 10 houses. It has numerous Buddhic temples; and in the palace is a spacious audience-hall. The more solid buildings are of brick; but the majority of the dwellings are of wood, mounted on posts. Most of the intercourse is carried on by water, and the Menam is navigable to the city for vessels of 250 tons. Bang-kok has manufs. of tin & iron wares, and leather. Exports comprise sugar (from 10,000 to 12,000 tons yearly), black pepper (4,000 to 5,000 tons), tin, cardamoms, fine woods, ivory, cotton, rice, hides, horns, skins, & feathers. Imports, tea, quicksilver, raw & manufactured silks, porcelain, and numerous manufactured articles from China; camphor, and edible birds' nests, from the Asiatic archip.; and European & Indian piece goods, opium, and glass wares, from the British and Dutch settlements in the East. The country around is flat, but contains rich mines of iron, and extensive forests of teak.

BANGOR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, in the isl. of Belle-Isle. Pop. 1,638.

BANGOR ("*white choir*"), a city, parl. bor., seaport, and pa. of N. Wales, at the head of Beaumaris Bay, co. and 9 m. N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. of pa. 7,232; of city, 5,058. It lies in a romantic valley, and consists chiefly of one narrow street, nearly a mile in length. The cathed., date 525 (?), is an embattled cruciform structure, with a low massive tower: its choir is appropriated to the cathedral service; its nave, 141 ft. in length, is used as the pa. church, and in one of the transepts, service is celebrated in the Welsh tongue. Bangor has an episcopal palace and deanery; a free school, founded in reign of Elizabeth, rev. (1832) 580*l.*; alms-houses (rev. 215*l.*); a town-hall, assembly-rooms, & excellent accommodation for visiters, many of whom, since the construction of the Menai bridge, and the establishment of steamers from Liverpool, have resorted hither for sea-bathing. The bay admits vessels of 300 tons, but the trade is small, consisting chiefly in the export of slates. Mkt. Fri. Fairs, April 5, June 25, Sept. 16, and Oct. 28; besides which, fairs are held at Menai bridge, in its pa., on Aug. 26, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, and Nov. 14, and are the largest cattle fairs in N. Wales. The bor. unites with Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, Pwllheli, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1843) 192. In the vicinity is the superb residence of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., a castle built in the Saxon style, at a cost exceeding 100,000*l.* Also two pas. of Wales.—I. co. Cardigan, 4 m. E. Newcastle. Pop. 210.—II. (*Monachorum*), cos. Flint and Denbigh, on the Dee, 7 m. N. Ellesmere. Pop. 1,257. This is the supposed seat of one of the largest monasteries in Britain, which, according to Lambard, was inhab. in the 6th century by 2,100 monks, 1,200 of whom were massacred early in the 7th by the Northumbrian Saxons. Gildas, the earliest British historian, is said to have been a monk of this community.

BANGOR, a seaport town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Belfast Lough, 12 m. E.N.E. Belfast. Area of pa., 17,027. Pop. of do., 10,060; of town, 3,116. It has various places of worship, a mkt.-house, savings' bank, public library, &c., with cotton factories, a trade in linens, and a fishery. The town is frequented as a bathing place. Mkt. Tues. Fairs, Jan. 12, May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 22. Here was once a famous mo-

nastery, said to have been destroyed by the Danes in 820: and near the town is Bangor Castle, the seat of the Earl of Bangor, chief proprietor.

BANGOR, a city and riv.-port, U. S., N. America, Maine, cap. co. Penobscot, on the Penobscot riv., 60 m. from its mouth, and 68 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 8,627. It is neatly built, and has various churches, a theological seminary with a library of 7,000 vols., numerous other schools, & a trade in timber, stated to employ 1,200 vessels of upwards of 100 tons. Close to the city a bridge of 1,300 feet in length, crosses the Penobscot, on which there are many mills. Steamers ply regularly between Bangor and Boston.—II. a township, New York, 6 m. W. Malone. Pop. 1,289.

BANG-PA-SOE, a fortified seaport town of Siam, on a considerable river, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 50 m. E.S.E. Bangkok.

BANGUEY, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 9′ N., lon. 117° 6′ E. Turtle are plentiful on this island.

BANHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.E. Kenninghale. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 1,165. The town-lands in this pa. yield a rent of 68*l.* per annum; fuel allotment, 62*l.* Fair, 22d June.

BANHO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. N.E. Viseu. Pop. 2,000.

BANIAK ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20′ N., & lon. 96° 40′ E. A conical shaped hill on Pulo Baniak island, is a conspicuous sea-mark.

BANIALUKA, a fortified town of Europ. Turkey, prov. Bosnia, cap. sanj., on l. b. of the Verbas, 94 m. N.W. Bosna Serai. Pop. 7,800. It is said to have a citadel, 40 mosques, several colleges, public baths, and bazaars, and a manuf. of gunpowder; but it is rarely visited by travellers.

BANIAS, two vills. of Syria.—I. (*Balanea*), pash. and 52 m. N.N.E. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean.—II. (*Paneas*, and *Cæsarea Philippi*), pash. Damascus, on the Banias, a head stream of the Jordan, 43 m. S.W. Damascus. Near it are some remains of the ancient city.

BANJERMASSIN (*Banger* water, *massin* salt), an extensive country of Borneo, occupying the S.E. part of the isl., bounded W. by the Riv. Banjer, and E. by the Strait of Macassar; it is intersected from N. to S. by a range of mntns., some of which are upwards of 3,000 ft. in elevation, and watered on the W. by the Banjer, and its tributary the Nagara, and E. by several large streams. Pop. (1846) estimated at 120,000, nearly all Mohammedans. It is governed by a sultan, whose power is absolute, except in so far as limited by treaties with the Netherlands government; all the diamonds, above 5 carats, found in the mines of Banjermassin, are considered the property of the sultan; but the Netherlands government receives a tribute equal to 1-10th of the value. The inhabs. of Banjermassin are celebrated for the manuf. of all kinds of arms, guns, pistols, swords, &c., which are finished in the most elaborate style. The chf. seat of this manuf. is Nagara, a district of 10,000 inhabs., extending on both sides of the river of same name, N.E. the Dutch fort of Marabahan. The iron of Doussen (so called from the riv. of same name), is employed in the manuf., & serves in place of money with the Aborigines; the gold, copper, and silver, used in decoration, is imported. The sultan imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on all the arms exported. Excellent coal was discovered in this territory in 1846, and is extensively worked by the Netherl'ds government.—*Banjermassin*, the fortified cap. of the Dutch residence, is situated on the l. b. of the river Banjer, about 15 m. from its mouth, in the Java Sea, lat. 3° 23′ S., lon. 114° 37′ E.; as the mouth of the river is obstructed by a bar, large vessels anchor at Tabenlow, a port on the coast, about 50 m. S. of the town. Banjermassin has an extensive trade with China; its chief exports consist of pepper and other spices, gold dust, diamonds, wax, camphor, rattans, edible birds'-nests, and small arms. Imports piece goods, opium, cutlery, and gunpowder. The Dutch have had a factory here since 1748, and the territory was ceded to them in 1787; a German mission to the Dyaks, was established here in 1837.

BANJOEMAS, a town of the Dutch East Indies, cap. dist., on the S. coast of the island of Java.

BANKALAN, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the isl. Madura, 15 m. N. Sourbaya (Java). It is the cap. of a small state of same name, and seat of a Dutch vice-residency.

BANKS' (ISLAND), British N. America, is in the Pacific, lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 130° W.—(*Islands*), a group of 17 isls., Pacific O., in lat. 14° S., lon. 169° W.—Also a group, S. Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, lat. 34° 30′ S., & lon. 136° 20′ E., & named in honour of Sir Joseph Banks.—(*Land*), British N. America, Arctic Ocean, lat. 74° N., lon. 116° W., 70 m. S.W. Melville Island.—(*Cape*), E. Australia, on the N. side of Botany Bay, at its entrance.—(*Peninsula*), New Zealand, Middle Isl., near the centre of its E. coast. Lat. 43° 40′ S., lon. 173° W. Length about 50 m., greatest breadth 25 m., forming a high table-land.—(*Strait*), between Van Dieman's Land and Fourneaux Islands. Breadth 15 m.—(*Town*), New South Wales, co. Cumberland, W. of Sydney.

BANKYBAZAR, a small town of British India, prov. Bengal, on the Hooghly, 13 m. N. Calcutta.

BANN, two rivs. of the N. of Ireland, one flowing into, and the other out of Lough Neagh.—I. The *Upper Bann* rises in the Mourne mntns., flows through the cos. Down and Armagh in a N.W. direction, and joins Lough Neagh on its S. side. It communicates with the Newry canal. Banbridge, Gilford, and Portadown are on its banks; and at the last-named town it becomes navig. for vessels of 60 tons.—II. The *Lower Bann* issues from Lough Beg, on the N. side of Lough Neagh, flows N.N.W. betw. cos. Londonderry and Antrim, and enters the ocean 4 m. S.W. Portrush, after a course of 40 m. Portglenone, Kilroa, and Coleraine, are on its banks; and, though impeded by sand-banks, it is navig. for vessels of 200 tons from the sea to near the latter town. Its salmon and eel fisheries are important. Bann is also the name of a small affit. of the Slaney, co. Wexford.

BANNALEC, a town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Quimperlé. Pop. 4,183.

BANNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Largentière. Pop. 1,755.

BANNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Aylesham. Area 770 ac. Pop. 329.

BANNOCKBURN, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S. Stirling, on the Bannock, an affit. of the Forth, famous for the great victory gained here, 24th June 1314, by the Scots under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II. and his generals. The latter are stated to have lost 50,000 men, and the Scots only 4,000. Near it, at *Sauchie Burn*, in 1488, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son. Bannockburn, with a pop. of 3,176, is now noted for peaceful industry, having manufs. of tartan shawls, carpets, and hearth-rugs for the English markets, with some tweeds & leather; and all the tartan worn by the Highland regiments in the British army has for the last half century been made here. Fair, for horses and cattle, 2d Tuesday in June, O.S.

BANNOW, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 18 m. S.W. Wexford, on Ballyteigue Bay. Here was formerly a town of same name; but since the 17th century it has become totally covered by sand.

BAÑOLAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N. Gerona, with mineral springs & baths. Pop. 2,377.

. BANROU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. Domfront. Pop. 1,054.

BANSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2¾ m. S.E. Epsom. Area 5,840 ac. Pop. 1,168. In the vicinity are numerous country seats, the most noted of which, "The Oaks," gives name to one of the great stakes at Epsom races, the subscription to which in 1847 amounted to 4,425*l*.

BANSWARA, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a small state, prov. Gujerat, dist. Bagur, tributary to the British, 110 m. N.E. Baroda. It is handsome, and has a large fortress, & several temples.

BANTAM, a residency of the Dutch E. Indies, forming the W. extremity of the isl. of Java, bounded on E. by Batavia prov. Pop. (in 1838) 362,242. It is divided into 3 regencies, N. Ceram, or Serang, S. Lebak, W. Tjiringin. Chief products, rice, pepper, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo; cap. Serang. The town of *Bantam*, on bay of same name, 40 m. W. Batavia, was the first establishment founded by the Dutch in the isl. of Java in 1602. It was abandoned in 1817.

BANTJAR, a town of the Dutch E. Indies, on the N. coast of the isl. of Java, resid. Rembang. It has a fine port, with extens. shipbuilding docks.

BANTRY, a seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, pa. Kilmocoge, near the head of Bantry Bay, 44 m. W.S W. Cork. Lat. 51° 41′ N., lon. 9° 27′ W. Pop. 4,082. It has little trade, and no manufs. Value of imports in 1836, 17,293*l*.; of exports 6,212*l*. Mkt. Saturday. Fairs, June 9, Aug. 21, Oct. 15, and Dec. 1. Close to it is Seacourt, the seat of the Earl of Bantry.

BANTRY BAY, a large bay, S. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Cork, and one of the finest harbours in Europe, extending for 25 m. inland. Within it are Bear and Whiddy's isls., between which and the mainland, the water is from 20 to 40 feet deep, and the anchorage is every where good.

BANTZENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. Altkirch. Pop. 1,133.

BANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, near the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 1,819. Fair 18th Jan., and 18th July. A fine park here belongs to the Bishops of Bath and Wells, who have held the manor since the time of Edward the Confessor. Banwell has a station on the Great W. railway, 3 m. N.E. Weston-Super-Mare.

BANYA (FELSÖ), a town of Hungary, 4 m. E. Nagy-Banya. Pop. 4,536. It has a tribunal of mines, & mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, with foundries, forges, and pottery works.

BANYA (NAGY), or NEUSTADT, a town of Hungary, co. & 32 m. E.S.E. Szathmar. Pop. 4,928. It has a superior administration of mines, a royal mint, & mines of gold, silver, & lead, which have been long worked, and are very productive.

BANYULIS-SUR-MER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orient., arrond. Céret, with a fishing port in the Mediterr. Pop. 1,357. Near it are 4 anc. towers, one of which, the Ban de Caroch, marks the limit betw. France & Spain. The dist. produces the celeb. wines of Grenache and Rancio.—II. (*Des Aspres*), a comm. of the same dep. Pop. 472. Celeb. for the defence which its inhab. made in 1793, when attacked by 7,000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

BANYUWANGY, a seaport town and milit. post on the E. coast of the island Java, belonging to Holland, in lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 114° 28′ E., with a port for ships of 1,000 tons, and an extens. trade.

BANZ, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 3 m. S.W. Lichtenfels, on the Main, with a palace of Duke William of Bavaria.

BAN-ZARDAH, or KALAHI-YEZDIJIRD, a strong mntn. fortress of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in Mt. Zagros, immed. E. Zohab, and identical with the stronghold of Holwan, to which the last Sasanian king, Yezdijird, retired after the capture of Ctesiphon by the Arabs, in the 7th century.

BAONEE, a rajahship, Hindostan, Bundelcund, tribut. to the British. Area 127 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. Ann. rev. 10,000*l*. Chief town, Kalpee.

BAPAUME, *Bapalma*, a fortfd. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.E. Arras. Pop. (1846) 2,973. It has a comm. college, and a handsome fountain supplied by an Artesian well; it is the seat of extens. manufactures of lace, woollens, cottons, & fine thread.—II. a vill. Seine-Inf., 2 m. N.W. Rouen, with manufs. of linens.

BAPCHILD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 1 m. S.E. Sittingbourne. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 338. Fair 21st Aug. Its church is of high antiquity, and has remains of a building erected as a resting-place for the Canterbury pilgrims.

BAPTON, pa. Engl. [FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE.]

BAR, a town, British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 22 m. N.E. Bahar, on the rt. b. of the Ganges. Including Masargung, it is estim. to comprise 5,000 houses, & is a place of consid. trade.

BAR, a riv. of France, dep. Ardennes. It rises near Buzancy, and falls into the Meuse below Douchery, forming part of the canal of Ardennes.

BAR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, arrond. & 4½ m. N. Tulle, on the Corrèze. P. 1,228.

BAR, a town of Russia, Podolia, 50 m. N.E. Kamenietz. Pop. 3,000. In 1768 the Poles here formed a confederacy against Russia.

BARA, a riv. of Afghanistan, joins the Cabool riv. 8 m. N.N.E. Peshawar, after a N.E. course of 60 m.

BARABA (Russ. BARABINSKAÏA), a vast steppe of Siberia, extending betw. the Oby and the Irtish, covered with numerous salt lakes & marshes. It was colonised by Russia in 1767, and since then a considerable portion of it has been cultiv.

BARACOA, a seaport town of the Spanish W. Indies, on the N.E. coast of the isl. of Cuba. Lat. of princip. fort, 20° 21′ 36″ N., lon. 74° 29′ 31″ W. Pop. about 2,000. In its vicin. is a remark. table-mntn. termed the *Anvil of Baracoa*. In 1841, its exports amounted in value to 85,918 dollars, comprising tobacco to the amount of 76,811 do.; and its imports in do. to 81,832 dollars. Total value of exports in 1842, 85,233 dollars; in which year 21 vessels, aggreg. burden 2,224 tons, cleared out of the port, and the custom duties amounted to 21,673 dollars.

BARAHAT, a town, N. Hindostan, cap. of the British dist. Gurhwal, on the Bhagirathi, 50 m. N.W. Serinagur. It is a sta. of the Hindoo pilgrims on the route to Gangoutri.

BARAITCHE, a town of Hindostan, Oude, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Goggra, 62 m. N.E. Lucknow.

BARAK, the principal river of Cachar (Further India), the S. div. of which territ. it traverses with a very tortuous course. After a S.W. course through Sylhet, it joins the Brahmaputra, 43 m. N.E. Dacca. Total length about 350 m; width variable, but in some places in Cachar it is 200 yards across, and it has during the rains a depth of 30 or 40 ft. Principal affl. the Soormah.

BARANELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 5 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,500.

BARANOW, a town of Austrian-Galicia, Lemberg, 42 m. N.N.E. Tarnow, on the Vistula. Pop.

1,000. The Poles were defeated here by Charles Gustavus, in 1656.—II. a town of Poland, N.W. Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1,300.—III. a vill. of Prussian Poland, S.E. Kempen. Pop. 845.

Baranquilla, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, 68 m. N.E. Cartagena, with a port on l. b. of the Magdalena, at its mouth.

Barantchinsk, a vill. Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, dist. and 58 m. S.S.W. Verkhoturije, with some extens. government iron and steel works.

Baranya, a co. (gespannschaft) of Hungary, on the Danube, cap. Fünfkirchen. Area 1960 sq. m. Pop. 213,573. It is partly mountainous, and partly marshy, but very fertile. Chief products, wheat, tobacco, wine, and fruit.—*Baranya var*, a vill. in the above prov., has some traces of the anc. fortification of same name.

Barataria, an isl., U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance of the bay of same name. It is a strong military position, with a spacious port for small vessels.

Barau, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 14 m. S.S.W. Piesk. Pop. 1315.

Barbacena, a town, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in the Sierra Mantiqueira, 125 m. N.N.W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. of town & dist. 12,000.—II. a vill., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 13 m. N.W. Elvas. P. 800.

Barbacoas, a seaport town, S. America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, on the Pacific, 150 m. N.N.E. Quito.—II. a town Venezuela, dep. and 68 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

Barbados, or Barbadoes, the most E. of the W. India isls. belonging to Great Britain, Windward group, in the Atlantic, 105 m. E. St. Vincent. Lat. 13° 4′ N., lon. 59° 37′ W. First colonized by British in 1625. Circumf. 55 m. Area 166 sq. m., or 106,470 ac., of which about 80,000 are under culture. Pop. (1844) 122,198, being at the rate of 734 individuals to the sq. m. Shore low, except on the E. side: surface mostly level, but in the N. Mt. Hillaby rises to 1,147 ft. The isl. has a good natural drainage, is free from swampy ground, and has a more healthy climate than these isls. generally; but most destructive hurricanes sometimes occur, the last and most memorable in Aug. 1831. Mean ann. temp. 81° Fahr.; max. 87°. Products, sugar, cotton, arrow-root, ginger, & aloes. Value of exports in 1845 691,309*l.*, those to Great Britain amounting in value to 548,527*l.*; value of imports in same year 682,368*l.* In 1845, 888 vessels, aggreg. tonnage 94,542, entered the port, incldg. some American vessels that called, but did not discharge cargoes, & 881 vessels, tonnage 93,773, cleared out. Value of sugar exptd. 1845, 502,386*l.*, of molasses, 35,259*l.* Reg. shipping of colony (1845) 1,640 tons. Gov. vested in a governor, a council of 8 members, and assembly of 24 members, 2 elected in each of its 11 pas., & 2 in chf. town. Princip. towns, Bridgetown, the cap., Speights Town, Oistins, & St. James. Barbados is the resid. of the gov.-general of all the British windward isls., and the see of a bishop with authority over the same. In each of its pas. is a rector. There are many well endowed public schools, among which Codrington college has a rev. of 3,000*l.* a year. Public rev. (1845) 57,469*l.*; expendit. 53,289*l.* Expendit. of civil & milit. estab. paid by Gt. Brit. (1845), 74,311*l.*

Barbadoes (New), a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Borgen co., New Jersey. Pop. 2,104.

Barbania, a town of Piedmont, on the torrent Fandaglia, prov. & 17 m. N. Turin. Pop. 1,760.

Barbant (St.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. W.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 1,273.

Barbara (Sta.), a town of Mexico, New California, 190 m. S.E. Monterey, with a port on the Pacific Ocean.—II. a town of Chile, E.S.E. Conception, in the isl. Laxa, formed by the Biobio.—*Santa Barbara* is also the name of sev. vills. in Brazil, and of a marit. estab. on the coast of Upper California. Lat. 34° 24′ N., lon. 119° 20′ W.; opp. which is *Santa Barbara Channel* separating Santa Cruz & other isls. from the mainl.

Barbary, *Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria, Cyrenaica*, an extensive region, comprising all the N. portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the Mediterr. to the Greater Atlas, and extending between lat. 25° & 37° N., and lon. 16° W. and 25° E. It is divided by the Atlas mtns. into 2 regions, that on the N. comprising the 4 Barbary states, viz., the empire of Marocco, the prov. of Algeria, and the beylics of Tunis and Tripoli, and the S. region called the Beled-ul-Jerid, or country of dates. Barbary and Egypt formed nearly all of Africa known to the ancients. It was peopled chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phœnician colonists; it attained great celebrity under the dom. of the Carthaginians; was afterw. subject to the Romans, & occup. for nearly a cent. by the Vandals. The Arabs took it finally from the Romans about B. C. 697.

Barbaste, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. Nerac. Pop. 1,530.

Barbastro, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, on the Cinca, 50 m. N.E. Zaragoza. Pop. (1845) 6,043. It has a cathedral, with some paintings of the 16th century, & 3 convents.

Barbentanne, a town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 4 m. S.W. Avignon. Pop. (1846) 1,831. Its neighbd. produces excellent wine and fruit.

Barberino-di-Mugello, a town of Tuscany, 15 m. N. Florence, on the Siere. Pop. (1845) 2,016. It has extens. manufs. of straw hats. In its environs is the royal villa of *Caffegiolo*, anc. residence of the Medicis.—II. (*Di-val-d'Elsa*), a vill. in the same dist., in which is the palace of the *Barberini*, birth-place of Pope Urban VIII. P. 855.

Barbezieux, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 2,335. It is famous for truffled capons.

Barbona, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 22 m. S.S.W. Padua, on l. b. of the Adige. Pop. 2,500.

Barbonne, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 5 m. S. Sézanne. Pop. 1,276.

Barbour, co. U. S., N. America, E. border Alabama, intersec. by Chattahoochee riv. Riv. margins fertile. P. 12,024, of whom 5,548 are slaves.

Barbuda, one of the British West India isls., leeward group, in the Atlantic, 22 m. N. Antigua, N. point, in lat. 17° 47′ N., lon. 62′ 2′ W. Area about 75 sq. m. Pop. 1,600. The greater part of the isl. is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco; but no sugar. There is no port, but a roadstead with sev. forts on W. side.

Barby, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3,400, employed in linen and woollen manufs.

Barby, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Daventry. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 640.

Barca, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 10 m. N. Braga, on the Lima. Pop. 1,900.

Barca, *Cyrenaica*, a marit. region of N. Africa, between lat. 30° and 33° N., and lon. 20° and 25° E., forming the E. division of Tripoli, & having W. the rest of that dom., with the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Great Syrtis*), N. the Mediterr., E. Egypt, and S. the Libyan waste. On the S. & in the interior it is desert, but along the coast the soil is fertile, though neglected. In many parts it yields crops of corn, and presents wide tracts of fine pasturage; on the mntn. sides are forests of pines, date, and olive trees, and flowering shrubs. It

has no permanent rivs. but numerous mntn. torrents, which flow to the arid plains of the Libyan deserts. The pop. consists of Bedwin Arabs, with a few Jews in the towns. This region was anciently the seat of the *Pentapolis*, or five Greek cities of Berenice, Arsinoe, Barca, Apollonia, & Cyrene; of which the first, now called Bengazi, is the only one retaining the least importance.

BARCARROTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Badajos, with a castle, & 4,285 inhabitants.

BARCELLOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Cavado, 9 m. W. Braga. Pop. 3,892. It is enclosed by old walls.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on right bank of the Rio Negro.

BARCELONA, a seaport town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. & 40 m. W.S.W. Cumana, cap. prov. of New Barcelona, on l. b. of the Neveri. Lat. 10° 6′ N., lon. 64° 47′ W. Founded in 1634. Houses mostly of mud; and its situation is unhealthy. In the year ending June 1841, 29 vessels, aggregate burden 1,348 tons, had entered, & 20 ditto, burden 1,283 tons, cleared from its port. Expts. horses, cattle, hides, and smoked beef.

BARCELONA, *Barcino*, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 186 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. (Montjouy), 41° 21′ 7″ N., lon. 2° 10′ E. Pop. (1845) 112,046. It is commanded by a citadel on the N.E., & the fortress of Montjouy on the S.W. Its buildings within the walls are crowded, but mostly good; and it has excellent public promenades. Princip. edifices, cathed., Dominican convent, old palace of the kings of Aragon, opera-house, new prison, an extens. arsenal, & barracks. The harb. has 18 to 20 ft. water, but owing to a bar at its mth., large ships are obliged to anchor outside; an immense sea wall has been commenced, which, if completed, would render the port one of the most extensive and commod. on the Mediterranean. Barcelona is a bishop's see, & the seat of a court of appeal. It has numerous estabs. for public instruction, a theological seminary, 8 colleges, a school of artillery, a school of medicine, an institution for deaf and dumb, courses of lectures on navigation, agriculture, and the fine arts, a botanic garden, 4 public libraries, one of which is very rich in MSS. and archives of the kingdom of Aragon. Manufs. of silks, leather, lace, woollens, cotton goods, & jewellery, formerly important. Princip. imports, raw cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, & other colonial goods, mostly from Cuba and Porto-Rico, salt-fish, hides, horns, iron, and hardwares. Princip. exports, wrought silks, soap, fire-arms, paper, hats, laces, ribbons, steel, &c. In 1842, 3,667 vessels entered the port, but they were mostly coasters, their aggregate burden being only 189,117 tons. Barcelona is supposed to have derived its ancient name from its Carthaginian founder, Hamilcar Barcino, B. C. about 200. The city was taken by the French in 1714, and again in 1808. It was desolated by the yellow fever in 1821, and bombarded by order of the Regent Espartero in 1843.—*Barceloneta* is a suburb of Barcelona, often regarded as a distinct town. Pop. 5,000. It was founded in 1754 on a uniform plan, and its houses are all of red brick.

BARCELONETA, a town of S. America, Venezuela, on the Paragua, 100 m. S.S.E. Angostura.

BARCELONNETTE, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. arrond., 29 m. N.E. Digne. Pop. (1846) 1,905. It is beautifully situated on rt. b. of the Ubaye, at the foot of the Alps, 3,930 ft. in elev.; has a college, normal school, and agricultural society, with silk-looms, woollen manufs., and large weekly mkts. It gives its name to a rich valley in which many cattle and sheep are reared.

BARCELORE, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, N.N.W. Mangalore; *Barace* of ancients.

BARCHESTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. E.S.E. Shipston. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 193.

BARCHFELD, a mkt. town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Fulda, on rt. b. of the Werra. Pop. 1,400, with a mansion of the landgraves of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

BARCOMB, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape and 3 m. N.N.E. Lewes. Area 5,280 ac. Pop. 1,028.

BARCUS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. Mauléon. Pop. 2,497.

BARD, a fortress and vill. of Piedmont, on l. b. of the Doire, 23 m. S.S.E. Aosta. It was razed by the French in 1800, but has been restored.

BARDEN, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. & 14 m. N.E. Skipton. Pop. 212. Here are remains of an anc. tower, locally famous as the favourite resid. of Henry Clifford, "the shepherd lord," restored to the former possessions of his family by Henry VII.

BARDENBERG, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, circ. & 5 m. N.N.E. Aachen, with coal mines Pop. 1,290.

BARDFIELD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. E. Thaxsted. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 1,120. Fair 22d June.—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining the above, 3½ m. E. Thaxted. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 375.—III. (*Saling*), in same co., 5 m. N.E. Great Dunmow. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 331.

BARDI, a town of N. Italy, duchy Parma, 10½ m. N.N.W. Borgotaro. Pop. 700.

BARDIS, or BARDEES, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 3 m. S.S.E. Girgeh. The French gave battle here, 6th April 1799.

BARDNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wragby. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 1,192. It has a free school, with rev. of 160*l.* per annum. On a large barrow, in this pa., there is a cross to the memory of Ethelred, king of Mercia, said to be buried there.

BARDOLINO, a town of Venice, prov. and 14 m. W. Verona, with port on L. Garda. Pop. 2,200.

BARDONNÈCHE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 19 m. W. Susa, with a trade in cattle. Pop. 1,060.

BARDOS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne. Pop. 2,468.

BARDOWIECK, a town of Hanover, 4 m. N. Luneburg, on the Ilmenau. Pop. 1,400.

BARDSEY ("*Bard's Island*," so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards), an isl. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the Irish Sea, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Aberdaron. Lat. of light-house, 52° 45′ N., lon. 4° 48′ W. Pop. 90. It is accessible only at a small harbour on the S.E. side. It has no church, but the inhabs. meet to read prayers in its ruined abbey. The isl. is the property of Lord Newborough.—II. a pa. of England, co. *York*, W. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Wetherby. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 469. It is considered the birth-place of Congreve the poet, baptised here in 1670.

BARDWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.E. Bury. Ac. 3,320. P. 826. Rev. of town estate, 87*l.*

BAREILY, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., having N., W., and S., the dists. Kumaon, Moradabad, and Ferokhabad, and E. the states Oude and Nepaul. Area 6,900 sq. m. Land rev. (1829-30) 132,927*l.* Chief towns Bareily, Pilibheet, and Shahjehanpoor.—*Bareily*, a city & cap. of dist., & of a division of Upp. provs., on a tribut. of the Ganges, 118 m. N.E. Agra. Pop. estim. at 66,000. It has several mosques, a citadel, Engl. college, Persian & Hindoo schools,

a large manuf. of brazen waterpots, war accoutrements, carpets, embroidery; and it is the seat of one of the 6 circuit courts of the presidency.

BARENTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inf., 10 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 2,278.

BARENTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S.E. Mortain. Pop. 3,106.

BARETE, a town of Naples, with celebrated baths, 8 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 1,000.

BARETOUN (AL), a town of Egypt, near the frontier of Barca, on the Mediterranean, with a port, and ruins of the Roman *Parætonium*.

BARETSCHWEIL, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 15 m. E.S.E. Zurich, with extensive manufs. of cotton and silk. Pop. 3,462, Protestants.

BARFLEUR, a comm. and anc. seaport town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, 15 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. of comm. 1,158. It was formerly one of the best ports in Normandy, but now its harbour is partly filled up with sand. It is asserted that William the Conq. set out from this port for the conquest of England. About 1 m. N. is a granite lighthouse, 271 ft. above the sea, on Cape Barfleur, in lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 1° 16′ W.

BARFORD, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Wymondham. Ac. 940. Pop. 417.—II. co. Warwick, on the Avon, 2½ m. S. by W. Warwick. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 849.—III. (*Great*), co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 814.—IV. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 370. The church presents curious vestiges of Saxon architecture.—V. (*Little*), co. Bedford, 2 m. S.W. St. Neots. Ac. 1,190. Pop. 190.—VI. (*St. Martin*), co. Wilts, 2½ m. W. Wilton. Ac. 2,290. Pop. 569.

BARFREYSTONE, or BARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 5 m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area 360 ac. Pop. 125. Its church is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture.

BARGA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Serchio, 16 m. N. Lucca. Pop. 2,540. The comunita of Barga, with a pop. of 6,790, extends into the duchies of Parma and Modena.

BARGARRAN, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. Erskine, 4½ m. N.N.W. Paisley. Here the manuf. of fine thread was first established in Scotland.

BARGAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. N.N.W. Toledo. Pop. 3,457. Comm. in grain & cattle.

BARGE, an anc. town of Piedmont, prov. Saluzzo, 30 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. 8,602. It has an active trade, manufs. of arms, and slate quarries.

BARGEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. N.N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,750.

BARGOUZIN, a riv. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, flowing into Lake Baikal on its E. side, after a course of 200 m.—*Bargouzinsk* is a modern town & cap. circ. on the above riv., 220 m. E.N.E. Irkutsk. In its environs are thermal springs and baths.

BARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Huntd., 5½ m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 700 ac. Pop. 107.—II. a pa. co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 6 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 1,151. The Canterbury races are held annually in Aug., on Barham downs, over which numerous tumuli are scattered.—III. co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 576. The house of industry contains 429 inmates.

BARHOLM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.N.W. Market Deeping. Ac. 1,230. Pop. 165.

BARI (*Terra di*), a prov. of Naples, bounded E. by the Adriatic, N. Capitanata, W. Basilicata, & S. Otranto. It is mostly flat, and very fertile in grain, wine, and fruit. Climate dry, and very warm in summer. Pop. (1844) 476,638. [APULIA.]

BARI, *Barium*, a fortfd. city and seaport of Naples, cap. prov. Terra-di-Bari, on a penins. in the Adriatic, 140 m. N.N.E. Naples, lat. 41° 7′ 52″ N., lon. 16° 53′ 4″ E. Pop. (1844) 21,500. It is defended by walls towards the sea; the Corso is a fine new street, but in general the town is mean & dirty. Principal buildings, a citadel, cathedral, a college of nobles, lyceum, large diocesan seminary, new theatre, large arsenal, corn magazines, hospitals. It has civil and criminal courts; manufs. of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, soap, glass, and liqueurs; and it exports corn, oil, and fruits. Its quay and roadstead are good, but its harbour admits only of small vessels. Bari, conquered by the Normans in the 11th century, was for some time cap. of their duchy of Apulia. The prov. of Bari is well cultiv.; chf. products, wine, fruit, and olives. Pop. 426,000.—II. a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, 12 m. S.S.E. Athens, & near which is a stalactitic cave in Mt. Hymettus, with anc. inscriptions.—III. a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Lanusei, 55 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. 1,500.

BARIGAZZO, a vill. of Italy, duchy of Modena, prov. Lunigiana. Near this is observed a phenomenon similar to that at Pietramala. Natural fire issues from the soil, ascends several feet, and continues for some days without intermission.

BARIGIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1,800.

BARILE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a hill, 3 m. S.S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,200.

BARIMA, a riv. and headland of British Guiana. Point Barima, lat. 8° 46′ N., lon. 60° W., forms the N. extremity of that colony, and immediately W. of it the riv. enters the estuary of the Orinoco.

BARJAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Alais. Pop. (1846) 1,748.

BARJOLS, a town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Brignolles. Pop. (1846) 3,181.

BARKBY, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.E. Leicester. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. 849.

BARKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Wokingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 248.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a tnship. of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 24 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,570.

BARKING, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. London. Area of pa. 10,170 ac. Pop. of do., 8,718; many of whom are employed in raising vegetables for the London mkt., & in fishing. The town, on the Roding, about 2 m. above its junction with the Thames, has an embattled gateway, remns. of a convent, the abbess of which held baronial rank, a church, with curious monuments, an anc. mkt.-house, a school on Bell's system; and a considerable transit trade in coal and timber. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Sept. 14, and Oct. 22, besides one held the 1st Frid. in July, around the famous Fairlop oak, in the forest of Hainaut. In a house standing near the town, the Gunpowder-plot is said to have been concerted.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 1 m. S.W. Needham. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 1,879.

BARKISLAND, a tnship. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 2,391, employed in woollen and cotton factories.

BARKOL, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 40 m. N.W. Khamil. Resid. of a military governor.

BARKSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 10 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2,870. Pop. 403.

BARKSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 2,080. P. 413.

BARKWAY, a town & pa. of Engl., co. & 15 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area of pa. 5,060 ac. Pop. 1,291. Fair 20th July.

BARKWITH, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. N.E. Wragby. Area 990 ac. Pop. 255.—II. (*West*), 2 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area 500 ac. Pop. 130.

BARLASSINA, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. N. Milan, with a magnificent Dominican convent, which now serves as a theological seminary.

BARLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. N. by W. Stone. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 591.

BARLAVINGTON, or BARLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. S. Petworth. Area 1,710 ac. Pop 132.

BARLBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7 m. N.E. Chesterfield. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 804. Hospital with revenue of 67*l.* a year.

BAR-LE-DUC, or BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a town of France, dep. Meuse, 125 m. E. Paris, on the Ornain, on the new canal from the Marne to the Rhine, and on railway (in progress) from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 12,673. Tribunal of comm., cap. of arrond. Forestiers, comprising the dep. of the Meuse. It has a comm. college, a normal school, and public library; an active industry, with manufs. of cotton and calicos; a commodious port, and an extensive commerce in timber from the Vosges for the supply of Paris, and in wine, iron, and wool. It was founded in the 10th century, and was formerly the fortified cap. of duchy of same name. Birthplace of the Duke of Guise, and of Gen. Excelmans.

BARLETTA, *Barolum*, a fortified seaport city of Naples, prov. and 33 m. W.N.W. Bari, on a rocky isl. in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland. Lat. 41° 19′ 26″ N., lon. 16° 18′ 10″ E. Pop. 17,690. It is "hemmed in with regular built walls and angular towers :" streets wide and well paved, houses lofty and of fine stone. It has a citadel, cathedral, college, and a colossal statue of the Emp. Heraclius. Its harb., formed by a mole on which is a light-house, admits only small vessels, but it has a considerable trade with other ports of the Adriatic and the Ionian isls., exporting corn, wine, oil, fruit, wool, and skins; and salt from lakes and springs in the vicinity.

BARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.E. Barkway. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 792.

BARLING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Prittlewell. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 326.

BARLINGS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 2,630. P. 352.

BARLOVENTO, a town of the Canary isls., on the N.E. of the isl. Palma. P. 2,148. Linen weaving.

BARLOW (GREAT and LITTLE), two contiguous tnshps. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.W. Chesterfield. United area 3,760 ac. Pop. 686.

BARMBECK, a vill., N. Germany, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 1,539, engaged in cotton manufs.

BARMBY-ON-MOOR, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. W. Pocklington. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 475. Fair, Thursday before St Peter's day.

BARMEN, an extensive manuf. dist. of Rhenish Prussia, recently erected into a township, gov. Dusseldorf, circ. Elberfeld, to which town it is contiguous on the N., stretching along the Wupper valley for 5 m., and including the town of Gemarke, the vill. of Wupperfeld, and other vills. and hamlets. Pop. (1846) 33,000. It has several churches, a high school, a deaf and dumb asylum, exchange, police court, commercial tribunal, and numerous clubs. It shares with Elberfeld in extensive manufs. of cotton and silk fabrics, of which it has been the seat since the middle of last century; and has bleaching and dye-works, and factories for steel and plated goods, hardwares, chemical products, & earthenware. [See also ELBERFELD.]

BARMING (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 3½ m. W. Maidstone. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 540. This parish is noted for its hop-grounds and orchards. West Barming is annexed to NETTLESTED.

BARMOUTH, or ABERMAW, a market town and seaport of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llanaber, on the estuary of the Maw, 7½ m. S.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 930. It stands on abruptly rising ground, and its houses, laid out in terraces, are reached by steps cut in the rock. It is frequented for sea-bathing, and has an export trade in timber, bark, slates, copper, lead, and yards for shipbuilding. Market, Friday. Fairs, 7th Oct. and 21st Nov. The road from Barmouth to Dolgelly is noted for its fine scenery.

BARMSTEDT, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 14 m. E. Gluckstadt. Near it the anc. castle of *Rantzau*.

BARMSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2,180. Pop. 254.

BARNABE (ST.), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Londéac. Pop. 1,047.—II. a vill. dep. B. du Rhône, arr. Marseille. Pop. 1,026.

BARNACK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N. Wansford. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 860.

BARNAGORE, a town of British India, presid. and 5. m. N. Calcutta, on l. b. of the Hoogly. Formerly a Portuguese settlement.

BARNARD CASTLE, a mkt. town and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Gainford, on the Tees, 21½ m. S.W. Durham. Pop. 4,452. It has a hospital for poor persons, founded in 1229 by John Baliol, King of Scotland (a native of this place), and the ruins of the stately castle, whence the town derives its name, built by Barnard, the grandfather of Baliol. Manufs. of hats, carpets, and thread; and one of the largest corn mkts. in the N. of England is held here on Wed. Fairs, Easter Mon., Whitsun. Wed., St James's day, and 25th July. Near it are the ruins of a church, the only remains of the town of *Marwood*, formerly an important place; & extensive stone quarries.

BARNARDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 207.

BARNAUL, the principal mining town of W. Siberia, gov. Tomsk, on the Barnaul Oby, at its junction with the Oby, 230 m. S.S.W. Tomsk. Pop. 9,927. It is under the immediate authority of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, and is the seat of a mining board, and the cap. of a mining dist. "as extensive as the whole kgdm. of Hungary," (*Ritter*). Town regularly built, has upwards of 30 public edifices, including 4 Russian churches, magazines, and hospitals, geological and other museums, besides about 120 furnaces, at which large quantities of auriferous silver, lead, and copper ores are smelted, and a vast amount of cast iron is produced. A magnetic and meteorological observatory was erected here in 1841.

BARNBROUGH, or BARNBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 9 m. W. Doncaster. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 508. The church is a building of the 14th century. In Barnbrough-hall are some pictures of Sir T. Moore's family.

BARNBY, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. E. by S. Beccles. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 296.—II. (*in the Willows*) co. Notts, 4 m. E. by S. Newark. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 266.—III. (*on Don*) co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Doncaster. Pop. 629.

BARNES, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 5 m. S.W. London. Area 820 ac. Pop, 1,461. Rose's bequest of 20*l.* per annum, made 1623, to the poor of Barnes, is conditional upon rose bushes being kept trained round his monument. At Barn-elms, in this pa., Walsingham entertained Q. Elizabeth, Cowley the poet resided, and the Kit-Cat club held its meetings.

BARNET (CHIPPING), a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Hertf., on the Great N. Road, 11 m. N.N.W. London. Area of pa. 1,440 ac. Pop. 2,485. The town stands on a height, and has a

church built in 1400, a grammar school founded by Q. Elizabeth, in 1573, and some well endowed alms-houses. Mkts. for cattle, &c., Mond. Fairs, 8th April, and 4th and 5th Sept., and at these, in 1839, 45,000 head of cattle, and 1,000 horses were sold. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471, between the York and Lancaster armies, when the latter were totally defeated, and their leader, the great E. of Warwick, was killed.—II. (*East*), a pa. adjoining the above. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 598.—III. (*Fryern*), co. Middlesex, 8 m. N.W. London. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 849.—IV. (*By the Wold*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 4 m. E.N.E. Glandford-Brig. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 679.

Barnet, a tnshp. United States, N. America, Vermont, co. Caledonia, on the Connecticut, 26 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,030.

Barneveld, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. N.W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,390.

Barneveld Island, S. Ocean, off Tierra del Fuego. Lat. of N.E. extremity 55° 48′ S., lon. 66° 45′ W.

Barneville-sur-Mer, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arrond. and 15 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 1,083.

Barney, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Fakenham. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 276.

Barnham, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S. Thetford. Area 5,420 ac. Pop. 412.—II. co. Sussex, rape, and 4½ m. W.S.W. Arundel. Area 730 ac. Pop. 125.—III. (*Broom*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 494.

Barningham, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.W. East Harling. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 508.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Richmond. Area 1,093 ac. Pop. 600. A national school here has a land endowment, and a small library.—III. (*Little*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aylesham. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 229.—IV. (*Norwood*), in same co., 3 m. E. by S. Holt. Area 810 ac. Pop. 54.—V. (*Winter*, or *Town*) same co., 5 m. S.E. Holt. Area 860 ac. Pop. 86.

Barnoldby-le-Beck, or Barnetby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. S.W. Grimsby. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 292.

Barnoldwick, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. N.W. Colne. Area 6,040 ac. Pop. 2,844.

Barnsley, or Barnesley (St. Mary), a mkt.-town and chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Silkstone, 10 m. S. Wakefield, and 8 m. N. Sheffield, with a station on the N. Midland railway. Pop. 12,310. Houses mostly of stone. It has a spacious mkt.-place, a free grammar school, national school, subscription library, scientific institution; and extens. manufs. of linen yarn, damasks, and drills; a glass factory, iron foundries, needle & wire works, bleaching, dyeing, and coal-works. Markets Wed. and Sat.; fairs, Feb. 28, May 12, and Oct. 10. The *Barnsley Canal* connects the Calder and Don, and places Barnsley in communication with Wakefield and Leeds. About 1 m. distant are the remains of Monk Briton Priory.—II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.N.E. Cirencester. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 305.

Barnstable, co. U. S., N. America, in E. part of Massachusetts, includes the whole of Cape Cod. Greater part sandy & dry. Pop. 32,548. Chiefly engaged in fishing. Contains 13 towns. Chief town and pa. *Barnstable*, on Barnstable Bay, 60 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 4,301. In 1840, it had from 50 to 60 vessels; total burden, 56,556 tons.

Barnstaple, a parl. & municip. bor., seaport, mkt.-town, & pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Taw, 6 m. from its mouth in Barnstaple Bay, here crossed by a stone bridge of 16 arches, 34 m. N.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 3,970 ac. Pop. of do. 7,902. The town is said to have been founded by Athelstan, & was incorporated by Henry I. It is well built, has a large anc. church, and a gramm. school, endowed in 1649, occupying part of an old monastery, in which Bishop Jewel and the poet Gay were educated; a charity school, rev. (1821) 130*l.*; an alms-house, with chapel, rev. (1822) 223*l.*; and numerous other charities; a mechanics' institute; tanneries; potteries; an iron-foundry, paper mill, and manufs. of serge, low broad-cloths, patent lace, and fishing-nets. Chief imports, timber; but the shipping trade has declined, owing to an obstruction caused by the accumulation of sand in the riv. and harbour. In 1846, 492 ships, aggregate burden 37,305 tons, entered, and 473 do. burden 25,343 tons, cleared out of the port; reg. shipping (1847), 5,010 tons. Customs rev. (1846) 6,420*l.* 18s. Mkt. Frid., for corn and provisions; cattle mkts. monthly; fairs, 21st April, 19th Sept., & 2d Frid. in Dec. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 1,382*l.* 6s. Barnstaple sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1842-3) 481. In the vicinity is the North Devon infirmary.

Barnstead, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, N. Hampshire, 18 m. N.E. Concord. Pop. 1,945.

Barnston, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Dunmow. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 197.

Barnstorf and Bassum, 2 vills. of Hanover, co. Hoya, respectively 9 & 22 m. N.E. Diepholz.

Barnwell, a pa. and vill. of England, co. and adjoining the town of Cambridge, on the N.E., with a chapel built in the 11th cent. Pop. 6,909. A great annual mart for leather, timber, wool, cheese, and cattle, called Sturbridge fair, is held in this suburb for 14 days, beginning Sept. 18, & is proclaimed by the vice-chanc. of the university.—II. (*King's*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 140.—III. (*Barnwell-St. Andrews*), 2 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1,740. Pop. 282. It has a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London & N. W. railway.

Barnwood, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 383.

Baroach, or Broach, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, having S. Surat, E. a part of the Guicowar's dom., N. and W. the riv. Mhye and gulf of Cambay. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 229,527. Total rev. (1829-30) 157,060*l.*—*Baroach* (probably the anc. *Barygaza*), cap. of the above dist., is on the Nerbudda, 36 m. N. Surat. Estim. pop. in 1812, 32,716, but it has since greatly declined, and is poor, mean, and dirty. Trade in cotton, grain, and seeds, exported to Bombay and Surat. Here is a Brahminical endowed hospital for sick animals, into which even insects are received.

Baroda, a city of Hindostan, cap. the Guicowar's dom., 78 m. N.N.E. Surat. Pop. estim. at 100,000 (?). It is enclosed by a double wall with round towers, and has four spacious and well built streets, meeting in a central mkt.-place. A British resident, with a body of troops, is stationed at Baroda, which has a considerable trade. Near it are numerous gardens, mosques, & wells.

Baros, a town of the Dutch E. Indies, on W. coast of the isl. Sumatra, 250 m. N.W. Padang.

Barquesimeto, a city of Venezuela, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Portuguesa, 165 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000 (?). It was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1802, previously to which it had 15,000 inhabitants.

Barr, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges, 18 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop (1846) 3,585. It has a Protest. consist. church, & was formerly fortified.

Barr, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. S. Ayr,

dist. Carrick. Area estimated at 100 sq. m., of which not more than 1-50th is cultivated, & not as much more cultivable. Pop. 959. Some of its mntns. are 2,700 ft. in height; and it has several lochs and large morasses. Fair, last Sat. in May. —II. (*Great*), a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Aldridge, 2½ m. S.E. Walsall. Pop. 1,087.

BARRA, an isl. of Scotland, Hebrides, near the S. extremity of the group, 5 m. S.W. of S. Uist, and forming, with Vatersay and other petty isls. a pa. of the co. Inverness. Lat. of Barra-head, 56° 48′ N., lon. 7° 38′ 1″ W. Length 8 m., by 2 to 4 m. in breadth. Inhabited houses in isl. in 1841, 360; pop. in do. 1,977; of pa. do. 2,363. The pa. is the prop. of Col. Gordon of Cluny, & is estimated to contain 4,000 ac. of arable, & 18,000 ac. of meadow and hill-pasture land; rental in 1840, 2,458*l*. The cod, ling, & herring fisheries are extensive, and vast numbers of shell-fish are taken here. In Castle-bay is an old residence of the feudal lords of Barra. The lighthouse on Barra Head, the highest in Britain, is 680 ft. above the sea, it was first lighted in 1833.

BARRA, a town of Naples, 3 m. E. the cap., with 5,900 inhabs., and numerous country residences. —II. a town, 2½ m. S.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,600.

BARRA, sev. towns of Brazil.—I. (*B.-do-Rio-Negro*), cap. prov. on the Rio Negro, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. of dist. 6,000, who subsist by raising tobacco, coffee, & cocoa, making turtle oil, and salting fish. In 1842, all that part of the prov. Pará to the left of the Amazons, was detached to form the new prov. of *Barra-do-Riodos-Negros*.—II. (*B.-do-Rio-Grande*), prov. and 350 m. W. Bahia, on the l. b. of the San Francisco. Pop. 4,000.—III. (*B.-do-Rio-de-Contas*), prov. and 230 m. S.W. Bahia. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*B.-do-Rio-de-St Joao*), prov. & 150 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

BARRAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 3 m. N.W. Clonegall. Area 12,296 ac. Pop. 3,742. Surface mountainous; Mt. Leinster 2,610 ft. elevation.

BARRACONDA, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on rt. of the Gambia, 190 m. from its mouth.

BARRACKPOOR, a seat of the gov.-general of Brit. India, presid. & prov. Bengal, on the Hoogly, 10 m. N. Calcutta. Here is a fine park 4 m. in circ., and laid out in European style, near which is a large military village, with cantonments.

BARRAFRANCA, a town of Sicily, district Piazza, intend. and 10 m. S.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 6,600.

BARRAMAHL, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, consisting of a rich and extensive tableland, in prov. of Salem. [SALEM.]

BARRA MANSA, a t. of Brazil, prov. & 70 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on rt. b. of the Parahiba. P. 6,000.

BARRAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 7 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. 1,821.

BARRANCA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, on the Magdalena riv., 50 m. S. E. Cartagena. —*Barranquilla* is a seaport town at the mouth of same riv., 64 m. E. Cartagena.

BARRATARIA (BAY OF), an inlet of the gulf of Mexico, 50 m. W.N.W. the mouth of the Mississippi. It is wide, shallow, and entered by an intricate channel. Previously to 1814, it was the retreat of Lafitte, the pirate of the gulf.

BARRAX, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,576. Commerce in fruit.

BARRAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and near the rt. b. of the Isère, 22 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1452. Near it is a fort built 1596.

BARRE, several townships of the U. S., North America,—I. Vermont, 10 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,126. It affords large quantities of fine granite.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Huntingdon. Pop. 2,225.—III. Massachusetts, 49 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,751, partly employed in woollen and cotton manufs.—IV. New York, co. Orleans, 252 m. W. Albany. Pop. 5,539.

BARREAH, a neatly built town of Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 50 m. N.E. Baroda.

BARRÈGES, a vill. and celeb. watering-place of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Bastan, in the valley of same name, 3,240 ft. above the sea, and 12 m. S.S.W. Bagnères-en-Bigorre. It consists of about 60 houses, most of them temporary sheds, abandoned during winter on account of the cold and the danger to which it is exposed from avalanches. It is frequented annually by about 1,500 invalids, for the sake of its sulphurous springs, which have a temp. varying from 104° to 122° Fahrenheit. The baths, which for a century have enjoyed the highest reputation, were founded by Louis XV. There are govt. military baths for 500 men. In the vicinity is the beautiful cascade of Gavarnie.

BARREN ISLAND, one of the Hunter islands, off the N.E. extremity of Tasmania. Length N. to S. 15 m.; greatest breadth 4 m.—II. a volcanic isl., Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman isles, with a cone 1,848 feet in height, frequently in eruption.

BARREN, co. U. S., North America, S. part of Kentucky. Area 340 square m. Pop. 17,288, of whom 4,065 are slaves. Surface undulating, soil moderately fertile, watered by the Big and Little Barren rivers, tributaries of Green river.

BARRHEAD, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 3 m. S. Paisley. P. 3,492, mostly weavers.

BARRIGA NEGRA, a town or vill. Uruguay, S America, 85 m. N.E. Monte Video. in its dist. are large breeding estates, each stocked with from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle.

BARRINGTON, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 7 m. S.W. Cambridge. Area 2,129 ac. Pop. 533.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Ilminster. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 531. Hemp and flax are cultivated extensively in this pa.—III. (*Great*), a pa. of England, in cos. Berks and Glo'ster, 4 m. N.W. Burford. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 553. It has a fine church, built in the reign of Henry VII., and quarries producing excellent freestone, which was used in the erection of Blenheim House.—IV. (*Little*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.W. Burford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 208.

BARRINGTON, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 20 m. N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,844.—II. New York, 201 m. W. Albany. P. 1,868, engaged in fulling, tanning, &c. Others are in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

BARRIOS (LOS), a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,722. Linen weaving.

BARROIS, an old divis. of France, in Lorraine, now forming the greater part of the dep. Meuse.

BARROW, or BORRAGH, a river of Ireland, next in importance to the Shannon, rises in the Slievebloom mountains, Leinster, flows generally southward, and, after a course of about 90 m., joins the Suir to form the estuary, Waterford harbour. It divides the cos. Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, on the E., from Kilkenny and Queen's co. on the W. Affluents the Nore, Blackwood, and Greese rivers. The towns Portarlington, Monastereven, Athy, Carlow, Craig, New Ross, are on its banks. It is navig. for large ships from the sea to Ross, & for barges to Athy, 60 m. above its mouth, and where it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal.

BARROW, several pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 2½ m. E. Much-Wenlock. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 383.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 995. Fair 1st May.—III.

(*Great*), co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 668.—IV. (*Gurney*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.W. Bristol. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 303.—V. (*North*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area 970 ac. Pop. 140.—VI. (*on Trent*), a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S. Derby. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 641.—VII. (*South*), 4 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area 580 ac. Pop. 140.—VIII. (*upon Humber*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 9½ m. N. Glandford-Brigg. Area 4,620 ac. Pop. 1,662. A large intrenchment near the vill. is supposed to have been the site of a British camp. —IX. (*upon Soar*), co. Leicester, 3. m. S.E. Loughboro'. Area 7,950 ac. Pop. 5,782. It has a grammar school, with a revenue of about 100*l.*; an alms-house, and a new work-house, with accommodation for 300 persons.

BARROWBY, a pa. of Engl., co Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2 m.W. Grantham. Area 4,010 ac. P. 799.

BARROW (ISLAND), Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20° 45′ S., lon. 139° 3′ W. It is small, but well wooded, and affords fresh water. It was named in honour of Sir J. Barrow, by its discoverer, Capt. Beechey, in 1826.—(*Rocks*), off the S. coast of Arabia, about 50 m. N.E. Aden.—(*Cape*), Russian America, is a headland on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 71° 23′ N., lon. 156° 31′ W., near the extreme point reached in Capt. Beechey's polar expedition in 1826.—(*Strait*), the passage from Baffin Bay westward into Prince Regent Inlet, lat. 74° N., & between lon. 84° and 90° W., averaging 40 m. in breath. Depth frequently upwards of 200 fathoms. Coasts rugged and mountainous. Barrow is the name of several mountains, and a valley in East Australia.

BARROWDEN, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 5 m. E. Uppingham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 658.

BARROWFORD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. W. Colne. Pop. 2,630, mostly employed in cotton factories.

BARRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the British Channel, 7½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 104. A small island of about 300 ac. in this pa., near the mainland in Bristol Channel, is said to give the name to the Barry family in Ireland. —II. (*or Barrie*), a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the N. Sea and Firth of Tay, 8 m. N.E. Dundee. Pop. 2,124, of whom 1,268 in the vill. Carnoustie, are mostly employed in weaving brown linens for Arbroath merchants. On the S.E. point of the coast are the Buddon-ness or Tay lighthouses. Lat. 56° 28′ N., lon. 2° 45′ S., the one bearing 1,122 feet N.N.W. from the other. Both fixed white lights.

BARSAC, a town of France, dep. Gironde, on l. b. of the Garonne, 19 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,701. Its vicinity produces the fine white Bordeaux wine.

BARSCH, or BARS, a town of Hungary, cap. co. 57 m. N.N.W. Pesth, & divided by the riv. Gran into Old and New Barsch, formerly a free fortified town, which gave its name to the prov. The county of Barsch has 134,000 inhabs. In the S. it is rich in grain and fruit. The mountains in the N. formerly yielded gold and silver.

BARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Beccles. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 250. Eachard the historian was born here.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. Fakenham. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 240.—III. (*North*), in same co., 2 m. S.W. Great Walsingham. Area 710 ac. Pop. 89.—IV. (*West*), same co., 2 m. N.W. Fakenham. Ac 1,380. P. 86.

BARSÖE, a small isl. and vill. of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 9 m. N.E. Apenrade.

BARSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area 1,990 ac. Pop 392.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, *Barrum ad Albulam*, an anc. town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 28 m. E.S.E. Troyes, on rt. b. of the Aube. Pop. (1846) 4,134. It has a considerable commerce in wine, wood, hemp, & wool. This little town, the environs of which are picturesque, was the scene of two battles betw. Napoleon & the allies in 1814, in consequence of which it was nearly destroyed.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a t. France. [BAR-LE-DUC.]

BAR-SUR-SEINE, *Barrum ad Sequanum*, a town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 18 m. S.E. Troyes, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. (1846) 2,162. Commerce in grain, wine, brandy, & wool. This was an important town in the middle ages, and often ruined during the wars of Burgundy. It was the scene of a severe engagement betw. Napoleon and the allies, 25th May 1814.

BARTAN, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Chati-Su (anc. *Parthenius*), near its mouth, in the Black Sea, 45 m. N.E. Eregli. It stands on two chalk hills, with an intermediate valley, and has about 650 houses and 5 mosques. Near it some Roman remains have been discovered.

BARTEN, a town of E. Prussia, 47 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,600. It is defended by a castle.

BARTENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. Altkirch. Pop. 1,865.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 33 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 3,700, engaged in manufs. of linens, woollens, and leather.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, with a pop. of 1,100, and a castle, the residence of the princes of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein.

BARTFA, or BARTFELD, a town of N. Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tepla, 155 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1840) 4,658. It has superior schools, and a trade in wine, linen, brandy, and earthenware. Its hot baths are the best frequented in Hungary.

BARTH, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, on the Binnensee, at the mth. of the Barth, 17 m. W.N.W. Stralsund. P. 4,643. It has ship-building docks & a trade in corn & wool.

BARTHE-DE-NESTE (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Bagnères-en-Bigorre. Pop. with cant. 1,045.

BARTHÉLEMY (ST.), several comm., towns, and vills. of France.—I. a comm. and town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. Marmande. Pop. 1,422.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,074.—III. a comm. and vill. dep. Manche, arrond. Mortain. Pop. 664.—IV. *de Groain*, a vill. dep. Isère, arrond. Grenoble, with a remarkable "Fontaine Ardente," from which a great quantity of gas escapes and burns spontaneously.—V. *Lestra*, a comm. & vill., dep. Loire, arrond. Mountbrison. Pop. 842.—VI. *le Pin*, a comm. and vill. dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon. Pop. 1,214.—VII. *de Séchilienne*, a comm. & vill. dep. Isère, arrond. Grenoble. Pop. 998.—VIII. *de Vals*, a comm. and vill. dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 1,043.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) HYDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, partly in city of Winchester and partly in liberty of Soke. Pop. 776.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), an isl. W. Indies, and the only colony of Sweden in America, 30 m. W. St. Christopher; lat. of E. point 17° 53′ N., lon. 62° 52′ W. Area 35 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. Shape very irregular; soil fertile, though the island is remarkably destitute of fresh water; products sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. Being surrounded by rocks and shoals it is difficult of access, but the careenage on its W. side is a good harbour, and near it is the cap. town, Gustavia. It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784.

BARTHOMLEY, a pa. of England, cos. Chester and Stafford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Sandbach. Area

11,600 ac. Pop. 3,609. The church has a richly carved wooden roof, erected in 1589.

BARTLOF (GROSS), a vill. of Prussia, reg. Erfurt, circ. & 10 m. S.E. Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1,100.

BARTLOW, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. E. by S. Linton. Area 320 ac. Pop. 89.

BARTOLOMÉ (SAN), a town of S. America, New Granada, 125 m. E.N.E. Antioquia. Pop. 1,000.

BARTOLOMEO (SAN), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 27 m. W.S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,400. —II. a vill. dist. Salerno. Pop. 1,100.

BARTOLOMEO (SAN), two isls. in the S. Pacific Ocean, one in the archipelago of the Carolines, the other off the S. coast of Papua.

BARTON, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 174 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,324.

BARTON, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. and 3½ m. S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 319. —II. a pa. co. Westmoreland, 13 m. W. by N. Appleby. Area 33,690 ac. Pop. 1,668. It has a grammar school, income 90*l.* a-year. Parts of Ullswater-lake, and Patterdale-valley are in this pa. Barton is the name of sev. townships & hamlets in Engl., & of a farm in the Isle of Wight, 1 m. from East Cowes, the house on which, a structure of the Elizabethan period, has been restored as a summer residence for her Majesty. *Barton* is also the first name of the following pas. and towns of England.—I. (*Bendish*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. New Stoke-Ferry. Area 4,390 sq. m. Pop. 455.—II. (*Blount*), co. and 11 m. W. Derby. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 68.—III. (*Earl's*), co. Northampton, on the Nene, 3½ m. S.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 1,079.—IV. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Bury. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 774.—V. (*Hartshorne*), co. and 4 m. S.W. Buckingham. Area 870 ac. Pop. 165.—VI. (*In Fabis*), co. and 5 m. S.W. Nottingham, on the Trent. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 333.—VII. (*In the Clay*), co. Beds, 3 m. S. Silsoe. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 885.—VIII. (*Mills*), co. Suffolk, 1 m. S. Mildenhall. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 640.—IX. (*on Irwell*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 5½ m. W. Manchester. Pop. 10,865. The first aqueduct bridge constructed in England across a navigable river, here carries the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, and consists of 3 arches raised 40 feet above the river.—X. (*Seagrave*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E. Kettering. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 219.—XI. (*Stacey*), co. Hants, 5 m. S.W. Whitchurch. Area 4,520 ac. Pop. 561. Fair 31st July.—XII (*Steeple*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Deddington. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 640.—XIII. (*St. Cuthbert & St. Mary*), co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Darlington. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 631.—XIV. (*St. David's*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Somerton. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 455.—XV. (*St. Mary, or Barton Street*), a hamlet, co. and adjacent to the city of Gloucester, pa. St. Mary de Lode, partly in Dunstone, Hund., & partly in the city of Glo'ster. Pop. 4,953.—XVI. (*Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. N.W. New Malton. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 419.—XVII. (*Turff*), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 408.—XVIII. (*under Needwood*), a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Tatenhill, 5 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Pop. 1,459. Fairs, 3d May and 20th November. Its chapel was built in the reign of Henry VIII. —XIX. (*upon Heath*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S. Shipton-on-Stour. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 212. About 2 m. from the vill. is "Four-shire stone," marking the junction of the cos. Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a market-town of England, co. Lincoln, at its N. extremity on the Humber, 6 m. S.W. Hull, with which town it has an important steam communication. United area of pas. St. Peter and St. Mary, 6,710 ac. Pop. 3,475. The town near the banks of the river, here 6 m. across, consists chiefly of two spacious streets. St. Peter's Church is a large ancient edifice, and there are alms-houses and an endowed charity school. Trade principally corn and flour; manufs. of ropes, sacking, bricks, and tiles. Market, Monday; cattle fair, Trinity Thursday. Polling place for the Lindsey div. of the co. About 3 m. S.E.ward are the remains of Thornton Abbey, founded in 1139.

BARTON-WESTCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E. Enstone. Area 650 ac. Pop. 290.

BARTSCH, a riv. of Prussia, rises in the S. of the prov. of Posen, and falls into the Oder on the rt. above Glogau. It passes Adelnau, Militsch, and Herrnstadt, and is navigable to Militsch.

BARUGH, or BARGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Rid., pa. Darton, 2 m. N.W. Barnsley. P. 1,266.

BARUTH, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 31 m. S.E. Potsdam, with iron works. P. 1,570.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. & 7 m. N.E. Bautzen.

BÄRWALDE, two small towns, Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 31 m. N.N.E. Frankfort-on-Oder. Pop. 2,260.—II. prov. Pomerania, reg. and near Stettin. Pop. 970.

BARWALLAH, a large brick-built town, N.W. Hindostan, dom. Pattialah, N. of Hansi.

BARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2 m. N. Hinckley. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,607.

BARWICK, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 890. Pop. 32.—II. co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Yeovil. Area 920 ac. Pop. 446.—III. (*in Elmett*), co. York, W. Riding, 16 m. N.E. Leeds. Area 8,030 ac. Pop. 2,275. It has traces of a castle, said to have been a residence of the Northumbrian king, Edwin.

BARYSZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 19 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow. Pop. 1,900.

BAS, or BATZ, a small island of France, dep. Manche, in the English channel, off the N. coast of the dep. Finistère, 15 m. N.W. Morlaix; with a lighthouse, in lat. 48° 45′ N., lon. 4° 1′ W. Pop. 1,132. It is 3 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth; and has on it a few small vills. and two forts. The channel betw. this island and Roscoff is an excellent roadstead.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 12 m. N. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,080, who manufacture lace and earthenwares.

BASCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 8,490 ac. Pop. 1,491. It has two endowed schools, revenue about 40*l.*

BASCONS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, arrond. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,150.

BASEL, or BALE, one of the cantons of the Swiss confederation since 1501, in the N.W., on the frontiers of France, & the grand duchy of Baden. Area about 170 square m. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Rhine and its tributaries, the Birz and Ergolz. Corn enough is raised for home consumption, and some wine is produced. Chief manufs. ribands, woollens, linens, leather, iron & steel wares. In 1832 it was divided into two portions entirely independent of each other:—viz., BALE VILLE, which comprises the city and several surrounding comms; pop. (1837) 24,321: and BALE-CAMPAGNE (the cap. of which is Liesthal), with the remaining communes of the canton. Pop. 41,120.

BASEL, or BASLE (Germ. *Basel*, Fr. *Bâle*), a city in the N. of Switzerland, cap. of Bâle Ville, on the Rhine, 43 m. N.E. Bern, which divides it into Great B. on the left, and Little B. on the right bank, connected by a wooden bridge, at

the termin. of the railway from Strasbourg (62 m. N.), and near that from Mannheim. Pop. (1837) 24,000. Lat. 47° 33′ 34″ N., lon. 7° 35′ E., elevation 900 feet, mean temperature of the year 49° 8′, of January 32° 7′, of July 66° 5′ Fahr. It is well built, though the streets are narrow; public fountains numerous, and environs pleasant. It has numerous scientific and literary establishments, and a cathedral built on the site of the ancient Roman fort *Basilia*, which contains the tomb of Erasmus. Its university was founded 1460; it has also a grammar-school, botanic garden, & museum, & its library contains 50,000 volumes, with many important manuscripts. Basel is the most commercial city of the Swiss confederation. Its silk products are highly important; it is estimated that silk ribands to the value of 400,000*l.* are anually exported from the city and canton; it has also manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, paper, and gloves. Basel dates from the 4th century. In the 11th century it was the most powerful city of Helvetia; it was the seat of a great council from 1431 to 1447, and of a memorable treaty between France and Prussia in 1795. Near it the French were defeated by the Swiss at the celebrated battle of St. Jacob, 1444. It is the birth-place of the two Holbeins, Bernouilli, and Euler, and was long the residence of Erasmus, who died here in 1536.

Baselice, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on a mountain, 21 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 4,100.

Basford, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N. Nottingham. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 8,688.—II. a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Wybunbury, with a station on the Lond. & N. W. railw., 2¼ m. S.S.W. Crewe.

Bashee, or Bashi Islands, a group of islands, archip. of the Philippines, betw. Luzon and Formosa, betw. lat. 20° and 21° N., lon. 122° E., with a Spanish colony, founded 1783. They were discovered by Dampier.

Basht, a citadel and vill. of Persia, prov. Fars, 80 m. W.N.W. Shiraz. It resembles the castles of the old feudal barons in Europe, the chief's fort being surrounded by the habitations of his vassals.

Basidoh, or Bassadore, a decayed vill. at the W. end of the island Kisham, Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 39′ N., lon. 55° 22′ E. Its vicinity is quite barren, and intolerably hot in summer. It has become the principal station for British ships in the gulf, and has a small bazaar, a hospital, and subscription rooms supported by Indian officers. Near it are the ruins of the old Portuguese town & fort of same name. There is good anchorage in the roads; but the port is of difficult entrance.

Basiento, or Basento, a riv. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, W. of Potenza, flows E.S.E. and enters the gulf of Taranto, 25 m. W.S.W. Taranto. Length 50 m. Near its mouth are the rems. of the anc. *Metapontum*.

Basilan, one of the Philippine isls., off the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, and separated from it by Basilan strait, with a village in lat. 6° 30′ N., lon. 122° 24′ E. Inhabited by pirates.

Basildon, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 7½ m. N.W. Reading. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 812. Near the vill. the Great W. Railway crosses the Thames.

Basile (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon. Pop. 1,138.

Basilicata, *Lucania*, a prov. of the kingdom of Naples, having N. Capitanata, E. Bari, S.E. the Gulf of Taranto, S. Calabria Cit., & W. Princip. Ult., and Cit. cap. Potenza. Area 3,263 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 486,270. It is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, and is not very fertile. It has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by sevl. small streams. Chf. products, wine, cotton, lint, tobacco, and saffron. Chief towns, Potenza, Francavilla, & Tursi.

Basilio (San), a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 23 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,172.

Basiluzzo, one of the smaller Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, 2 m. N.E. Panaria.

Basing (Old), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 1,172. The magnif. castle built here by Wm. Paulet, 1st marquis of Winchester, and Ld. treas. to Queen Elizabeth, was in the civil war defended for two years against the parliamentary forces by John, 5th marq. It was finally stormed by Cromwell, Oct. 14th, 1645, and after yielding rich plunder to the besiegers, was burnt to the ground.

Basingstoke, a munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the S.W. Railway, 45½ m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 3,970 ac. Pop. 4,066. It has a church built in the reign of Henry viii., an anc. free school, with an income of 200*l.* a-year; a blue coat school, founded 1646, several other charities (including an estate left by Sir G. Lancaster, rent 250*l.* per annum); a mkt.-house, town-hall, and jail, and a large trade in corn and malt, greatly facilitated by the Basingstoke canal, by which it communicates with the Wey and the Thames. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 1,583*l.* 10s. Mkt. Wed. Fairs, Easter Tues., Wed. in Whitsun. week, Sept. 23, and Oct. 11. Near Basingstoke is a tract of 108 ac., on which every householder has a right of pasture; and immediately N. of the town are the picturesque remains of the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost.

Basinwerk, a vill. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, containing ruins of ancient abbey and chapel of Knights Templars, erected by Henry ii.

Baskinridge a town of U. S., North Amer., New Jersey, 15 m. N. New Brunswick. The English general Lee was made prisoner here in 1776.

Baslow, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. and 3½ m. N.E. Bakewell. Pop. 9,962.

Basouda, a town of Central India, dom. & 150 m. S.W. Gwalior, and said to comprise 2,000 houses.—II. a town, same dom., 157 m. S.S.E. Gwalior, and having 500 houses.

Basque Provinces, (Spanish, Vascongadas), a country of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarre, S. by the prov. Logroño, and W. by Burgos and Santander. The three Basque provs. are Biscay, cap. Bilbao; Guipuzcoa, cap. Tolosa; and Alava, cap. Vitoria. The Basques, who are nearly all shepherds, have always been celebrated for their bravery and vivacity. They speak a language which has no analogy with any other living tongue, and which, in remote ages, appears to have been used over all the peninsula. The French part of the Basque country, which is now comprised in the dep. B. Pyrénées, was formerly dependent on the prov. of Gascogne, and had for cap. Bayonne.

Basqueville, or Bacqueville, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.W. Dieppe. Pop. of comm. 2,685.

Bass, a large insulated greenstone rock of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N.E. North Berwick. Lat. 56° 4′ 53″ N., lon. 2° 37′ 57″ W. It is about a mile in circumference, and 420 feet elevation; a cavernous passage penetrates through the rock from N.W. to S.E. On it are the ruins of a castle, and about 7 ac. of fine pasture land. In summer it is frequented by myriads of solan geese.—The *Bass of Inverury*, co. Aberdeen, is a mound near Inverury, believed to cover an ancient castle.

Bass's Strait separates Australia from Tasmania. First explored by Bass, a surgeon, in

1798. Average breadth 150 m., and much encumbered with islands and coral reefs.

Bassac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arrond. and 9 m. E. Cognac. Pop. 806. Commerce in wine and cognac brandy.

Bassain, a principal seaport town, Burmese dom., cap. prov., on the right branch of the Irrawadi, 100 m. W. Rangoon. Lat. 16° 49′ N., lon. 94° 45′ E. Estimated pop. 3,000.

Bassaleg, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. W. Newport. Area 6,290 ac. Pop. 1,731.

Bassam (Grand), a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the gold coast, near the mouth of the Assinie river. Exports gold dust. The French established a station here in 1844.

Bassano, a small episcopal city of N. Italy, prov. Venice, and 19 m. N.E. Vicenza, cap. dist., on a height at the foot of the Alps, near the Brenta, in a country which produces excellent wine and fruits. Pop. 12,000. The inhabitants are noted for their industry, their manufactures, and trade in silk fabrics, woollens, and copper wares. In the private houses, the comm. palace, and the churches, are celebrated paintings, especially those of *G. da Ponte*, surnamed *Bassano*. It has a picture gallery, a handsome theatre, and a magnificent botanic garden. The printing establishment of *Remondini* is ancient and celebrated. A handsome bridge was built on the Brenta in the middle of last century, to replace that by *Palladio*, destroyed 1748. Victory of the French over the Austrians, 8th Sept. 1796.

Bassée (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the canal of La Bassée, 13 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. (1846) 2,248, with an active industry, and soap & beet-root sugar works.

Bassein, a seaport town, British India, presid. and 27 m. N. Bombay, dist. Concan. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1531, captured by the Maharattas in 1750, and ceded to the British on the treaty of peace with the native powers in 1802.

Bassenthwaite, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward. Allerdale, 5 m. N.W. Keswick. Area 6,930 ac. Pop. 536.—The *Lake of Bassenthwaite* is in a vale of much beauty, and flanked on either side by the mountains Skiddaw and Winthorp Brows. Length 4 m. by 1 m. in breadth.

Bassersdorf, a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Zürich. Pop. 2,200.

Basses (Great), a ledge of rocks in the Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. coast of Ceylon. The eastmost rock is in lat. 6° 11′ 48″ N., lon. 81° 39′ 28″ E., 8 m. from the mainland. *Little Basses*, lat. 6° 25′ 53″ N., lon. 81° 58′ 25″ E., is the more dangerous of the two groups. A lighthouse is to be erected on Foul Point.

Basse-Terre, several towns, West Indies.—I. a seaport, and cap. of the French isl. Guadeloupe, on its S.W. coast, in lat. 15° 59′ 30″ N., lon. 61° 44′ W; it is the residence of the governor, the seat of a royal court and courts of assize, and has several schools and a botanic garden. There is no harbour, and the roadstead is exposed. The comm. of Basse-Terre has a pop. of 12,414, of whom 7,536 are slaves, but the town has only 5,500 inhabitants.—II. a seaport and the cap. of St. Christopher, one of the British Antilles, on its W. coast, in lat. 17° 17′ 30″ N., lon. 62° 42′ W. Pop. 6,500. Its harbour is defended by several batteries, and it has an active trade.—III. a small town of Marie Galante, an isl. 12 m. S.E. Guadeloupe, on its W. coast.

Bassignana, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Alessandria, formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 2,800.

Bassingbourn, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 2½ m. N.W. Royston. Area 4,235 ac. Pop. 1,774. Fairs on the festivals of St Peter and St. Paul.

Bassingham, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Newark. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 792.

Bassingthorpe, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Corby. Area 920 ac. Pop. 137.

Bassorah, or Basra, Balsora, Bussorah, (Arab. "*a margin*"), a frontier city and riv. port of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, *river of the Arabs*, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, 70 m. from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, and 270 m. S.E. Bagdad. Lat. 30° 30′ N., lon. 47° 34′ 15″ E. Pop. usually estimated at 60,000. Half of these are Arabs, one-fourth Persians, and the rest Turks, Jews, Khurds, and Roman Catholics. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried bricks, from 7 to 9 m. in circumference, the space including rice fields, date groves, and gardens, and intersected by canals. Streets and houses mean, and except the English factory, the governor's residence, and a few of the mosques, there are no good edifices. The bazaars are mean, but stocked with all kinds of goods, Bassorah being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for eastern produce. Ships of 400 tons burden can come up to the city, the trade of which is mostly carried on in Arabian bottoms. Imports comprise muslins and piece goods, spices, drugs, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, cotton yarn, Surat manufs., and other Indian & Chinese goods, with lead, tin, steel, &c., which have been exported to India from Europe; shawls, assafœtida, and fruits, from Persia; coffee, dates, and gums from Arabia; pearls from Bahrein; & coral from the Mediter., by way of Aleppo. Principal exports, horses to Bombay; the precious metals, dates, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe; and, among the returns to Persia, are many English cotton prints received by the Black Sea and Constantinople.

Bassum, a town of Hanover, 18 m. W. Hoya, cap. amt. Pop. 1,609, with manufs. of straw hats.

Bastad, a town of Sweden, 60 m. W.N.W. Christianstadt; with a small port in the Gulf of Laholm, in the Cattegat. Pop. 600.

Bastan, a valley of Spain, prov. Pamplona, in Navarre. It affords excellent pasturage, is well watered, and contains 14 villages.

Bastelica, a vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. (1846) 2,528.

Bastia, a fortfd. seaport town, and formerly the cap. of Corsica, on its N.E. coast, 67 m. N.N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. (1846) 12,571. It has a citadel; and a port for small vessels. It is the seat of the royal court for the isl., & a tribunal of commerce; and has a comm. college; manufs. of leather, soap, and liqueurs; and an export trade in wine, oil, skins, hides, & coral. Near this are vestiges of Rom. colony of *Mantinovum Oppidum*.

Bastide (La), several small towns of France.—I. (*Clairence*), dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 13 m E.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*d'Armagnac*), dep. Gers, 27 m. W. Condom. Pop. of comm. 1,763.—III. (*de Serou*), dep Ariège, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Foix. Pop. 1,107.—IV. (*Rouairoux*), dep. Tarn, 21 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. 1,496. And numerous comms. in the S.W. deps. of France.

Bastion, a vill. of Algeria, near Constantine; near it is the bastion, built by the French African Company in 1520. The first establishment of the French in Algiers; it was abandoned for Calle.

Bastogne, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. dist., 25 m. N. Arlon. Pop. (1842) 2,265.

Baston, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 765.

BASTROP, a town of Texas, on the Colorado riv., 35 m. S.E. Austin. Pop. from 600 to 700.

BASWICK or BERKSWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.E. Stafford. Area 6,410 ac. Pop. 1,438.

BATABANO, or BATAVANO, a seaport vill. of Cuba, on its S. coast, 35 m. S.S.W. Havána, with which city it communicates by a good road.

BATALHA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. S.S.W. Leiria, with 1,550 inhabitants; and a handsome convent, founded by John I., to commemorate the victory of Aljubarrota in 1385.

BATALIN, an isl. of the Malay archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 1° 20′ S., lon. 124° E. Length 25 m.; average breadth 7 m.

BATANG, a vill. and seaport on E. side of the isl. Gilolo, Malay archipelago.—II. an isl. off the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, near Singapore, length 25 m.; average breadth 10 miles.

BATANGAS, a seaport town, Philippines, cap. prov., on the S. side of the isl. of Luzon.

BATAVIA, a city and seaport of Java, cap. of the Dutch possessions in the E., and of residency of same name, at the mth. of the Jaccatra riv., on the N. coast of the isl. Lat. 6° 8′ S., lon. 106° 50′ E., with a free port, extensive and safe. Pop. in 1832, 118,300; of whom 2,800 were Europeans; 25,000 Chinese; 80,000 aborigines; 1,000 Moors and Arabs; 9,500 slaves. It is built on marshy ground, and intersected by canals in the Dutch style; defended by a citadel and several batteries, and has a considerable garrison & marine arsenal. Batavia was long very unhealthy, but has been much improved by draining, & by the erection of handsome suburbs. Mean temp. of year 78°.3; winter 78°.1; summer 78°.6 Fahr. Temp. at mid-day 80° to 90°; at night 70° Fahr. It has a stadt-house, exchange, hospital, numerous churches, a mosque, a Chinese & 2 orphan hospitals, several Chinese temples, a large club-house termed the *Harmonie*, & a botanic garden. It is the seat of a supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch E. Indies, and has a school of arts and sciences, and publishes a newspaper. The Jaccatra is navigable by vessels of 40 tons, 2 m. inland; ships of from 300 to 400 tons anchor in the bay, 1½ m. from shore. Batavia is the great commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, and absorbs by far the greatest proportion of the trade of Java and Madura; the exports of which islands, in 1841, amounted in value to 60,290,688 florins (5,024,724*l.*); and the imports to 29,483,163 florins (2,456,930*l.*) Exports consist mostly of coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans, and arrack. Chf. imports, linen and cotton goods, woollen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares, and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe and America; with the products of the Archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan, and the W. Indies. In 1841, 1,905 ships, aggregate burden 124,228 lasts, entered the port,—of which 1,454, aggregate burden 97,142 lasts, were Dutch, and the rest chiefly Asiatic, English, American, and Portuguese. Total customs rev. (1841) 6,193,126 florins (516,000*l.*) Batavia has a bank, with branches at Samarang and Surabaya; and manufs. of leather and earthenware, mostly conducted by Chinese residents. It was founded by the Dutch in 1619; taken by the English in 1811, and occupied by them till 1816. The district of Batavia, extending along the N. shore of the isl., is flat and not so fertile as the other provs. of Java. Pop. (1845) 270,000. The resid. of the gov.-genl. was transferred from Buitenzorg to Batavia in 1847.

BATAVIA, two tnships. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, cap. co. Genessee, on the Tonawonda railw., 31 m. S.W. Rochester. Pop. 4,219. The vill., with 2,000 inhabs., has a court-house, jail, and state arsenal.—II. Ohio, cap., co. Clermont, 103 m. S.W. Columbus. Pop. 2,187.

BATCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. S. Sherborne. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 171.—II. co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Bruton. Area 3,150 ac. P. 780.

BATE ISLAND, an isl. W. Hindostan, in the Gulf of Cutch, lat. 22° 26′ N., lon. 69° 15′ E. It has a good harbour, and a famous Hindoo temple.

BATENBURG, a town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. W. Nymegen, on rt. b. of the Maese. Pop. 636. It is the *Oppidum Batavorum* of the Romans.

BATH, *Aquæ Solis*, a city and parl. & municipal borough of England, cap. co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by 2 stone, 2 iron, and 3 suspension bridges, and on the Great Western railw., 12 m. E.S.E. Bristol, 100 m. W.S.W. London. Lat. 51° 23′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W. Area of bor. 980 ac. Pop. 52,346, but this number is in summer frequently augmented by 14,000 visiters. Bath was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquæ Solis*; and baths were erected in the reign of Claudius. The earliest extant charter is that of Richard I., which was confirmed by Henry III., and extended to its present form in reign of George III. The city stands enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, on the W. declivity of which its finest quarters extend in successive terraces; and being mostly built of white freestone, in a highly embellished style of architecture, is allowed to be the handsomest city in Britain. Principal edifices, the Abbey church, in the latest Gothic style, 210 feet in length, and with a tower 170 ft. in height; St James', St Michael's; the guild hall, city jail, a superb theatre, the freemasons' lodge, subscription club-house, assembly and concert rooms, several large and flourishing hospitals, and the buildings connected with its famous baths. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park; & it has numerous other favourite promenades & places of publ. recreation, among which are the Sidney gardens. Bath has many educational and other establishments; among which are a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and to the mastership of which is attached the rect. of Charlcombe; bluecoat and national schools; Partis's college for 30 decayed gentlewomen, the hospital of St John the Baptist, with an income of 11,395*l.*; a Roman Cath. collegiate establisht.; the Bath and W. of England society, Bath literary and philosophical institution, a public subscription library, & a mechanics' institute. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline and chalybeate, temp. 90° to 117° Fahr.; they rise immediately on the bank of the riv., and supply five distinct establishments, the King's, Queen's, Cross, Hot, and Abbey baths. The first four belong to the corporation, and yielded, in 1839, a rev. of 1,646*l.* To the King's bath is attached the great pump-room, a saloon 85 ft. in length, 48 in breadth, and 34 in height, and containing a marble statue of the celebrated "Beau Nash," the arbiter of fashion at Bath for 50 years during the last century, and to whom the city owed much of its prosperity. The Abbey baths are the property of Earl Manvers, and are furnished in a style adapted for the wealthy classes, by whom, however, Bath has ceased to be frequented so much as formerly; having been superseded by Brighton, Cheltenham, &c. Its former manuf. of coarse woollens, termed "Bath coating," has greatly declined: its shops, however, are generally as well supplied as those of London, which they rival in appearance. The city

is well situated for general commerce, & communicates with Bristol and various other towns by the Kennet and Avon canal. Corporation rev. (1846-7) 21,345*l.*; expend. 19,928*l.* 12s.; assessed taxes, 30,878*l.* 10s. Bath sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1842-3) 2,941. Mkts., Wed. & Sat. Fairs, Feb. 14 & July 10. Races on Lansdown, adjacent, the week after Ascot races, besides a spring meeting. Bath with Wells forms a bishopric, comprising all the co. Somerset, except a part of Bristol, but the bp.'s palace and cathedral are at Wells. Bath gives the title of Marquis to the head of the Thynne family.

BATH, a tnship. & seaport of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Kennebec, 12 m. from the sea, and 27 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 5,141. Reg. shipping (1840) 64,035 tons. Ship-building is extensively carried on here.—II. a tnship. New York, cap. co. Steuben, 180 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 4,915.—III. a co. and chief town, centre of Virginia, 164 m. W.N.W. Richmond, with hot springs. Pop. of county 4,300.

BATH, a town of Hungary, north of the Danube, co. Honth, 58 m. N.N.W. Pesth. Pop. 2,358.

BATHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Bath, with which its vill. is connec. by rows of suburban residences. Area 860 ac. Pop. 354.

BATHAN'S ABBEY (St.), a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 7 m. N.W. Chirnside. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 146. Of its ancient abbey no traces exist.

BATHEALTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Wiveliscombe. Area 740 ac. Pop. 135.

BATHEASTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.E. Bath, with which it is connected by uninterrupted lines of houses. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 2,191. An intrenchment on Salisbury Hill in this pa. is supposed to have formed the camp of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, A.D. 577.

BATHFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Avon, 3 m. E.N.E. Bath. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 1,099. Hampton Cliff is in this parish.

BATHGATE, a burgh of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the middle road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, 17 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Area of pa. 11,214 ac. P. of do., 3,928; of town, 2,809. The old town is built on a steep declivity; the new town is regularly built on more level ground, and well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The church was erected in 1739; & there are a well endowed academy, branch banks, manufs. of cotton goods for Glasgow houses, and coal and lime works. Mkt. Wed., mostly for corn. Cattle fairs, seven times annually.

BATHURST, a seaport town of W. Africa, cap. of the British colony of Senegambia, on the sm. isl. of St Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia riv., in lat 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W. Pop. (1836) 2,825, mostly blacks. In the main street, facing the riv., are some European dwellings and warehouses; the rest of the town consists of African huts. Principal buildings, gov. house, a large hospital for liberated Africans, and Wesleyan schools. Exports comprise gum, Senegal wax, hides, ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, palm-oil, and country cloths. Reg. shipping (1846) 1,574 tons. (See also GAMBIA.)—II. a town of S. Africa, Cape colony, dist. Albany, 20 m. S.E. Graham's-town.—III. a tnship. of New S. Wales, cap. co., on the Macquarrie, 98 m. W.N.W. Sidney. It is prosperous and improving. Principal edifices, a church, barracks, & other government buildings. Groups of houses are scattered over 2 or 3 m. of a bare-looking, but good grazing country.—Bathurst co. is encl. N.E. and S. by Wellington, Roxburgh, Westmoreland, Georgiana, and King cos., and has W. an unsettled country. The Macquarrie forms its N.E., and the Lachlan riv. its S.W., boundary.—IV. a town and bay of New Brunswick,—the town at the mouth of the Nipisiguit riv., in Bathurst Bay, lat. 47° 37′ N., lon. 65° 45′ W.—V. (*Cape*), British N. America, on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° 30′ N., lon. 127° 30′ W.—VI. (*B. Inlet*), British N. Amer. Lat. 67° 30′ N., lon. 109′ W.—VII. (*B. Island*), off N. Australia, 120 m. W. Port Essington, immediately W. Melville Island. Shape triangular; length and greatest breadth about 30 m. each. It is densely wooded, except at its W. extremity, which is sandy and barren.—(*Lake*), near the centre of Newfoundland, is 40 m. in length, W. to E., by 6 m. across, and discharges its surplus waters E.ward by the riv. of Exploits.—Bathurst is the name of a dist. of Upp. Canada, having N.E. the Ottawa riv., S.E. the Rideau riv. and canal, and W. Midland dist.; also of a tract of land discovered by Sir E. Parry, in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 75° N., lon. 100° W.

BATHWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, forming an E. suburb of the city of Bath, with which it is connected by two bridges across the Avon. Area 630 ac. Pop. 4,972. It has handsome streets and villas, & a Vauxhall or Sidney Gardens.

BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX, a town of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St Denis, circ. Neuilly-sur-Seine, N.E. of Paris, of which city it forms a suburb. Pop. (1846) 19,380.

BATINDAH, a town, N.W. India, Rajpootana, 180 m. N.W. Delhi. Its neighbourhood was formerly celebrated for its breed of horses.

BATLEY, a town and pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. E. Dewsbury. Area of pa. 6,300 ac. Pop. of do. 14,278, mostly employed in woollen cloth and carpet manufs., for which there are large & nums. mills. The church, built in the reign of Henry VI., contains monuments of the Savilles & Fitzwilliams. Lee's school, founded in 1612, has a rev. from land amounting to 120*l.* a-year.

BATON ROUGE, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, on l. b. of the Mississippi, 80 m. N.W. New Orleans. Pop. 3,000. It has a college, founded in 1838. It replaced New Orleans as cap. of the state in 1849.—Also a town on the W. side of the Mississippi, opp. the former. Pop. 4,638.

BATRUN, a small town & port of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 12 m. S. of Tripoli.

BATSHIAN, or BATSIAN, an isl. of the Dutch E. Indies, Molucca archip. in the Ternate group, S.W. Gilolo. Lat. 0° 35′ S., lon. 127° 35′ E. Estim. area 900 sq. m. It is mntnous. & fertile. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

BATSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N.W. Moreton. Area 980 ac. Pop. 79.

BATSTAD, a small seaport town and revenue station of Sweden, læn and 20 m. S. Halmstad, on Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Kattegat.

BATTAGLIA, a town of North. Italy, Venice, deleg. & 9½ m. S.S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,700. Cap. dist. with thermal springs (temp. 158 Fahr.) and well frequented baths.—II. a vill. of Naples, Princip. Cit., distr. Sala. Pop. 1,218.

BATTALAH, a town of the Punjab, 26 m. N.E. Umritsir, celeb. for its climate, which is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

BATTAM, an isl. of the Malay archipelago, W. of Bintang, and 20 m. S. Singapore.

BATTANTA, an isl. of the Asiatic archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Papua. Lat. 0° 56′ S., lon. 130° 25′ E. Estimated area 200 sq. m.

BATTASZEK, a mkt. town of Hungary, W. of the Danube, co. & 16 m. S. Tolna. Pop. 5,370.

BATTECOLLAH (*Batucala*, "the round town"),

a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Indian Ocean, 115 m. S.S.E. Goa.

BATTENBERG, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, cap. circ., prov. Ober-Hessen, 31 m. N. Giessen, on the Eder. Pop. 954. Iron foundries.—*Battenfeld* is a village in same circle. Pop. 561.

BATTENHEIM, a comm. and vill of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch. Pop. 1,092.

BATTERSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Thames, 4 m. S.W. London. Area 3,020 acres, much of which is laid out in mkt. gardens. Pop. 6,887. An academy for schoolmasters has lately been established in the village. In the church is a monument to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke.

BATTICALOA, a town and seaport on the E. coast of Ceylon, 70 m. S.S.E. Trincomalee. It stands on a small island, and has a fort, and a harbour fit for vessels of 80 tons.

BATTICE, a t. of Belgium, prov. Liege, arrond. & 4 m. N.W. Verviers. Pop. 4,280. Manufs. of cloths.

BATTISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Needham. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 520.

BATTLE, a mkt.-town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. N.W. Hastings. Area of pa. 7,880 ac. Pop. of do. 3,039. The town, enclosed on three sides by wooded hills, consists mostly of a single street, ¼ m. in length, terminated by the fine gateway of its old abbey. In its church are numerous antique monuments and devices. It has a school with an income of 68*l.* annually, a union work-house, and several gunpowder mills. Mkt. for corn on the 2d Tues. of each month; fairs, Whit-Mon., and Nov. 22. It derives its present name from the great battle (usually called the *Battle of Hastings*), fought on the heath between it and Epiton, *Oct.* 14, 1066, by which the Saxon dynasty in England was finally overthrown by the Normans, under William the Conqueror. Battle Abbey, founded by William on the locality where Harold's banner nad been planted, was of great extent, as is attested by its remains. On a part of its site stands the mansion of the Websters, lords of the manor.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 3 m. N.E. Brecknock. Pop. 176.

BATTLE BRIDGE, a suburb of London, on its N. side, where Gray's Inn Road joins the New Road, said to derive its name from a conflict between the troops of Boadicea and the Romans.

BATTLE FIELD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 850 ac. Pop. 64. Fair, 2d August. It derived its name from the great victory gained here in 1403 by the troops of Henry IV. and the Prince of Wales over those of the Earl of Northumberland, whose son, Hotspur, was killed in the battle, and his ally, the Earl of Douglas, taken prisoner.

BATTLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedf., on the Watling St., 3 m. S. Woburn. Ac. 1,140. P. 179.

BATU, or BATTOE, a volcanic and densely wooded isl. of the Malay archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 0° 10′ N., lon. 98° 40′ E. Estim. area, 400 sq. m.—II. (*B. Baru*), a town on the E. coast of Sumatra, lat. 3° 20′ N., lon. 97° E. Its inhabs. carry on an active maritime trade.

BATUM, a town and seaport of Russia, prov. Georgia, on the Black Sea, 108 m. N.E. Trebizond. It has many new buildings, and seems rising into importance. Its harbour is tolerably good, but the situation is marshy and unhealthy.

BATURIN, a town of Little Russia, prov. and 63 m. E. Tchernigov-on-the-Seim: Pop. 9,000. It was the residence of the Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks, from 1699 to 1708.

BATURSKA-WOLA, a large vill. of Austr. Poland, Galicia, circ. and 9 m. N.W. Bochnia. Pop. 2,300.

BATZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., in a marshy tract on the Atlantic, 42 m. W.N.W. Nantes. P. (1846) 1,286, empl. in adjacent salt-works and in fishing.—II. a small island of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. Morlaix, near the coast; length, 2 m.; breadth, 1 m. Pop. 1,032.

BAUCO, *Bovillæ*, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 6 m. E. Frosinone. Pop. 3,000.

BAUD, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Pontivy. Pop. (1846) 1,082.

BAUDMANNSDORF, or BAUMSDORFF, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, with a monmt. commem. the victory of the Prussians, 26th May 1813.

BAUERWITZ, a town of Pruss. Silesia, on l. b. of the Zinna, reg. & 35 m. S. Oppeln. Pop. 2,300.

BAUG, a town of Hindostan, Holkar's dom., 83 m. S.W. Oojein; near it remarkable cave-temples.

BAUGÉ, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arrond. on the Couanon, 23 m. E.N.E. Angers. Pop. (1846) 3,107. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollens and coarse linens. The English, under the D. of Clarence, were defeated here in 1421.—II. (*le Vieil*), a vill. S.W. Baugé, with ruins of castle of 11th century.

BAUGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. E. Kingsclere. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 528.

BAUGLEE, a town Brit. India, prov. Malwa, on the Keiree Nullah, 5 m. N. Sundersee.

BAULE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 12 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. with comm. 2,095.

BAULEAH, a populous commercial town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshaye, on the Ganges, 25 m. N.E. Moorshedabad.

BAULON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 1,416.

BAUMA, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. E. Zürich. Pop. of pa. 3,700, of vill. 1,550.

BAUMBER, or BAMBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 3,200. P. 371.

BAUME (SAINTE), a mntn. in the S.E. of France, dep. Var, cant. St. Maximin. Ht. 2,850 ft.

BAUMÉAN, or BAUMIAN. [BAMIAN.]

BAUMES-LES-DAMES, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Doubs, 18 m. N.E. Besançon. Pop. (1846) 2,211, with rich quarries of gypsum, paper and iron works.

BAUMGARTEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 13 m. N.E. Glatz. Pop. 1,250.—II. a vill. of Austria, near Vienna, with a castle of the Prince Esterhazy—and many other vills. in Germany.

BAUMHOLDER, a town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. & 12 m. N.E. St. Wendel. P. 1,370.

BAUNACH, a town of Bavaria, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,000. In its vicinity is the grotto of the Magdalene, freq. as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUNÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Baugé, cant. Seiches. Pop. 1,197.

BAUNEI, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Lanusei, 76 m. N.E. Cagliari, near the coast. Pop. 1,460.

BAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Cirencester. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 187.

BAUNTWAH, a town British India, Gujerat peninsula, 27 m. W. Junaghur.

BAUPETTAH, a town, British India, presidency Madras, dist. and 29 m. S. Guntoor.

BAUSKEA, a small town, Russia, gov. Courland, with a castle, on the Aa, 23 m. S.E. Mitau. P. 1,200.

BAUSSAINE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo. Pop. 1,223.

BAUTSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 22 m. N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,669. Linen weaving.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSIN, a town of Saxony, cap. circ. on the Spree, & on the railway from Dresden to Görlitz, 31 m. E.N.E. Dresden. Pop. (1845) 8,676. It has a cathed. common to Rom. Catholics and Protestants, a gymnasium, 2 public libra-

ries, and manufs. of woollen, linen, leather, and paper, & an active general trade. The battle of Bautzen, gained by Napoleon over the allies, was fought May 21 & 22, 1813.—*Klein Bautzen*, is an adjacent village with 200 inhabitants.

BAUVECHAIN-TOURRINES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain. P. 1,852.

BAUX-DE-BRETEUIL, a comm. and village of France, dep. Eure, arr. Evreux. Pop. 1,621.

BAUZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, arr. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,597.

BAUZILLE-DE-PUTOIS (ST.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, 32 m. N.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,622; with a curious grotto.

BAVARIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdivision of Germany, which comprised the S. & E. portions of the modern kgdm. of Bavaria, E. of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA (Kingdom of), (Germ. *Bayern* or *Baiern*, Lat. Bavaria *Vindelicia*), a state of central Europe, forming part of the German confederation, cap. MÜNCHEN. (Munich.) This kingdom is composed of two isolated masses of territory, the E.ward & largest of which is sit. betw. lat. 47° 20′, & 50° 41′ N., & lon. 9° & 13° 48′ E., & bounded N. by Hessen-Cassel, Saxe-Meningen, & Coburg Gotha, the princip. of Reuss, and the kingdom of Saxony; E. by Bohemia and Austria; S. by the Tirol; and W. by Würtemberg, Baden, and Hessen Darmstadt. The westernmost, forming Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, the original possession of the reigning family, is situated on the W. of the Rhine, between lat. 48° 57′, and 49° 50′ N., and lon. 7° 5′ and 8° 27′ E., bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Darmstadt; E. by Baden, from which it is separated by the Rhine; S. by France, and W. by Rhen. Prussia and Hessen Homburg. The state is divided into eight circles (kreise), the extent and population of which are as follow:—

Circles. (Kreise).	Area in sq. m.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1849.	Ch. Cities.
1. Oberbayern, (Upper Bavaria),	6,614	705,544	München.
2. Niederbayern (Lower Bavaria),	4,113	543,709	Landshut.
3. Pfalz (Palatinate),	2,226	608,470	Speyer.
4. Oberpfalz and Regensburg,	4,198	467,606	Regensburg.
5. Oberfranken (Upper Franconia),	2,226	501,163	Baireuth.
6. Mittelfranken (Middle Franconia),	2,798	527,866	Ansbach.
7. Unterfranken and Aschaffenburg,	3,604	592,080	Würzburg.
8. Schwaben (Swabia), and Neuburg,	3,858	556,436	Augsburg.
Total,	29,637	4,504,874	

The E. part of the territory lies betw. the Alps & the mntns. of Central Germany, occupying the basin of the Danube, which riv. traverses it for a space of 180 miles, and in that part of its course receives on the rt. the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn; and on the left the Kocher, the Wörnitz, the Altmühl, the Naab, the Regen, and the Ilz. A small part of the N.E. of Bavaria belongs to the basin of the Elbe, and is watered by the Eger and the Saale. All the N. part of the princip. territory is drained by the Main, which has its source in the kingdom, and receives the Tauber, the Rodach, the Saale (of Franconia), and the Regnitz. Rhenish Bavaria belongs exclusively to the basin of the Rhine, which forms its E. boundary; it is watered by the Lauter, the Queich, and the Nahe. A small portion of the lake of Constance belongs to Bavaria; its other principal lakes form a chain along the S. slope of the Alps; they are the Ammer-See, in the bed of the riv. of the same name, the Würm-See, on an affl. of the Ammer, and the Chiem-See, formed by the riv. Alz. Its smaller lakes are the Staffel-, Kochel-, Walchen-, & Königs-see. The country is in general elevated and mountainous; the Alps, on the S., have, in the Zugspitz, an elev. of 10,150 ft. The highest points of the Böhmerwald, on the E., betw. Bavaria and Bohemia, are Arber, 4,613 ft., & Rachelberg, 4,561 ft.: its most remark. offset is the Bayerische-wald, betw. the Danube and Regen. The other principal chains are the Fichtelgebirge, on the N.E., in which the Schneeberg is 3,481 ft. in elev. This range is connected on the N.W. with the Thüringerwald, and on the N.E. with the Erzgebirge. The Frankischer Jura is a branch of the Fichtelgebirge, which extends S. between the Regnitz and the Vils. The N.most chain of Bavaria is the Rhöngebirge, culm. point the Kreuzberg, 3,000 ft. in elev. S.W. of this is the Spessart, an offset of the Odenwald, in which the Hohewart is 1,968 ft. in elev. In Rhenish Bavaria the chief mountain is the Hardt, the culminating point of which, the Donnersberg, is 2,300 ft. in elevation.

The principal plains are the Donau moos, on the S. of the Danube, between the Lech and the Paar. The valley of the Lech, above and below Augsburg, and that of the Isar, between München and Freising.

The climate of Bavaria is temperate & healthy; although, on account of the general elevation of the surface, it is colder than the other countries of Germany sit. further north. The soil is one of the most fertile in central Europe; the mntns. yield excellent pasturage, and are covered with vast forests of valuable timber. Grain is cultiv. to an elev. of 3,280 ft.; forests reach to 5,300 ft.; & grazing extends to 8,500 ft., or the line of perpetual snow, which occurs only on the higher Alps.

The wealth of the country consists almost entirely in its agricultural produce. Besides the ordinary kinds of grain, a small quantity of buckwheat and maize is cultivated. The wines of Franconia, in the valleys of the Main, the Saal, and the Taüber, are much esteemed, especially those called *Steinwein* and *Leistenwein*, from the banks of the Leiste, near Steinberg. Rhenish Bavaria also produces excellent wines, particularly those of the neighbourhood of Deidesheim and Wachenheim. The hops of Bavaria are esteemed for their excellent quality. Fruit is cultivated in considerable quantities, as well as hemp, flax, linseed, beet-root, & liquorice. Cattle rearing is the exclusive industry of the inhabitants of the Alps; sheep, of which the breed has been much improved of late, are of great importance in Mittelfranken, and pigs and goats are extensively reared in Unterfranken. The rearing of silkworms, which was recently introduced, has not yet attained any importance.

Although the soil of Bavaria is rich in useful minerals, they have never been extensively worked. Salt, coal, and iron, are the principal products. Salt, which is a government monopoly, is produced by evaporation, and from the rich mines of Berchtesgaden, Reichenhall, Traunstein, Rosenheim, Kissingen, Soden, Orb, Dürkheim, and Philipsthal. Iron is worked every where throughout the territory. Small quantities of copper, manganese, cobalt, and mercury, are produced in Rhenish Bavaria. There are numerous quarries of excellent marble, alabaster, gypsum, and building stones; and the porcelain

clay is reckoned the best in Europe. Among the many mineral springs with establishments of baths, the most frequented are those of Kissingen, Brückenau, and Rosenheim.

Manufacturing industry is but little developed in this country. Its principal branch is the brewing of beer, which is much esteemed, and carried on to a vast extent, there being upwards of 5,600 breweries in the kingdom. Linen weaving is carried on to a considerable extent; woollen and cotton are not manufactured in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The other chf. manufs. are tanning, paper-making, working in wood and straw, hardware, beet-root sugar, tobacco, and porçelain. The jewellery of Augsburg & München is much esteemed, as are the mathematical and optical instruments of the capital; the tobacco and toys of Nürnberg, the wooden clocks of the Rhöngebirge, the porcelain of the royal manuf. of Nymphenburg, and the pottery of Degendorf and Hafnerzell, called "Pottery of Passau." Next to Augsburg and Nürnberg, the chf. seats of manuf. industry are Ansbach, Bamberg, Fürth, Menningen, Schweinfurt, & Würzburg.

The commerce of Bavaria is almost exclusively confined to agricultural produce. The exports are estimated at about 1,230,000*l.* annually, and consist of grain, timber, wine, cattle, salt, hides, wool, hops, fruits and fruit-trees, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, glass, and jewellery. The chf. impts. are cotton, sugar, coffee, & other colon. products, silks & woollen fabrics of fine qualities.

Bavaria has for centuries possessed the transit trade between N. Germany and Austria, Switzerland and Italy. The roads are in general bad, and railways have not yet been extensively constructed in the kingdom. The following table shows their progress to 1848:—

Railways in Operation, 1848.
Nürnberg to Fürth, 5 m. 1835.
(This was the first line opened in Germany).
Augsburg to München, 32 m. 1840.
Augsburg to Donauwörth, 27 m. 1844.
Nürnberg to Bamberg, 23 m. 1847.
Railways in Progress, 1848.
Augsburg to Lindau on the Lake of Constance.
Donauwörth to Nürnberg.

The great routes of navigation are: the Danube and the Rhine, traversed by steam packets, and the Main. The other navigable rivers are: the Inn, the Salzach, Regnitz, and Altmühl. The chf. floatable rivs. are the Weisse Main, the Rodach, the Iller, Lech, Wertach, Isar, and Loisach. The lines of canal are not extensive, but one of them, the *Ludwigs-Kanal*, connecting the Rhine and the Danube, is likely to become one of the most important in Europe. [See ALTMÜHL.] Among the establishments most favourable to commerce are the exchange banks of Nürnberg, Ansbach, and München. Bavaria joined the *Zoll-Verein* (Prussian Commercial Union) in 1833.

Bavaria is a kingdom, and its form of government is a constitutional monarchy. The throne is hereditary in the male line. The constitution dates from 25th May 1818, and no change can take place without the concurrence of the national states. The executive power belongs to the king; the ministers and all functionaries are responsible. The legislative functions are exercised concurrently by the king and the two chambers of the national states, but the royal prerogative is very extensive. Public revenue for the financial period 1843 to 1849 estim. at 31,736,407 florins per ann. Expenditure, including interest of debt, 8,746,294 fl. The kingdom is divided into 2 Catholic archbishoprics, those of München and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics, 171 deaneries, and 2,756 parishes. The direction of the Protestant religion is under a general consistory (*Ober-consistorium*), and 4 prov. consistories, at Bayreuth, Kreuz-Wertheim, and Spire. The proportion of the different sects was, in 1840, Catholics, 3,067,990; Lutherans & Reformers, 1,239,990; Jews, (1846, 59,292) 63,000; minor sects, 4,450. Public instruction is more limited in Bavaria than in several other German states: it has, however, been much improved of late. Its direction is under the minister of the interior. Elementary schools (*Volks schule*) exist in all the parishes, and attendance on them is obligatory for children till the age of 14; and after leaving them they are bound for two years more to attend a Sabbath school. The kingdom possesses 3 universities, 2 of which (München & Würzburg) are Catholic, and 1 (Erlangen) Protestant. In 1847 the Univ. of München had 76 professors, and 1,471 students, of whom 125 were foreigners; in 1846-7, Würzburg had 521 students, 72 of whom were foreigners; and Erlangen had, at same date, 364 students, of whom 7 were foreigners. Besides the numerous elementary schools, Bavaria has a school of forests at Aschaffenburg, re-estab. 1843; a school of husbandry (landswerthschaft) at Schleissheim; a mining school at Steben, a seminary for students, 9 lyceums, 26 gymnasia, 60 Latin schools, 9 normal schools, 3 polytechnic schools, 1 royal school of architecture, 1 school of trades, 22 schools of rural industry, 1 blind, and 1 deaf-dumb school. The capital possesses scientific & literary institutions, & collections of art among the most extensive in Europe, besides important academies and national societies. [MÜNCHEN—MUNICH.]

The armed force of the kingdom comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, and the militia (*landwehr*). Every male, without exception, is liable to serve; but the sons of the nobility have the privilege of entering the military school of cadets. The army is raised by conscription, and the period of service is four years, from the age of 21 to 25. The permanent army, in time of peace, amounts to 58,239 men, besides 4 companies of veterans, of whom about one-third are usually under arms. In case of war, depôts are formed for infantry and cavalry. The landwehr is organized and armed in two levies.

Bavaria, formerly an electorate of the Germanic empire, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon, at the peace of Presburg, in 1805. As one of the states of the Germ. confed. it had lately one vote in the ordinary assemblies of the diet, where it held the third rank, and four votes in full council. Its military contingent was 35,600 men, forming the 7th corps of the federal army.

BAVAY, *Bavacum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 1,635. Marble quarr., & manufs. of nails, leather, & soap.

BAVENO, a vill. of Piedmont, on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore, opp. the Borromean isls. Pop. 1,000. Near it are celeb. quarries of granite, employed in the cathedral of Milan; and behind the vill., the Mt. Monterone, 4,350 ft. in elev., commands extensive prospects.

BAVERSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Wilton. Area 710 ac. Pop. 194.

BAWBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 5 m. W. Norwich. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 438.

BAWDESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Reepham. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 582.

BAWDRIP, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 425.

BAWDSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 8 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2,640. Pop. 468.

Bawsey, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E. Lynn. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 28.

Bawtry, a mkt.-town of England, co. York, pa. Blyth, on the Idle, 10 m. S.E. Doncaster. Pop. 1,083. Transports stone, timber, lead, & iron, by the Idle, to Hull and London. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs, Whit-Thurs. and 23d Nov. Near it an hospital for the poor, founded in the 14th century; & a mile dist. a farm-house, which originally formed part of the palace of the archbishops of York, and was once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey.

Baxterly, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. W. Atherstone. Area 850 ac. Pop. 228.

Bayamo (San Salvador de), a town of Cuba, prov. and 78 m. N.W. Santiago, near the Canto. Pop. variously estimated from 9,000 to 14,000.

Bayas (anc. *Baiæ*), a town of Syria, pash. Aleppo, near the Bay of Iscanderoon, betw. the Issus and the Cilician gates, 16 m. N.N.E. Iscanderoon. It has a bazaar, a mosque, a castle, & baths.

Bayazid, or Bayezeed, a fortifd. town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 150 m. E.S.E, Erzeroum, cap. sanj., S.W. Mount Ararat. Pop. estim. from 5,000 to 15,000, mostly Koords. It surrounds a hill crowned by a citadel, and has a mosque, a palace, a monastery, and arsenal; but the town is filthy, miserable, and has been declining ever since the Russian conquest of Georgia.

Baydon, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Ramsbury. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 335.

Bayender, or Baindeр, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 30 m. E.S.E Smyrna. Pop. 2,000.

Bayeux, *Bajocasses*, a city of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond. 17 m. W.N.W. Caen, on the Aure. Pop. (1846) 9,106. It has a venerable cathedral, in which is preserved the celeb. tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and representing his exploits in the conquest of Engl.:—a comm. college, and public library. Bayeux has a tribunal of commerce, manufs. of lace, damasks, calico, cotton yarn, and serges, a large porcelain factory, and trade in cattle, horses, and butter.

Bayfield, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Holt. [Glandford.]

Bayford, a pa. of England, co. & 2½ m. S.S.W. Hertford. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 357.

Bayleham, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Needham. Area 830 ac. Pop. 275.

Baylen, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 4,976. The capitulation of Baylen, the commencement of the French disasters in the Peninsula, was signed June 20, 1808.

Baylique, or Maniatuba, an isl. off the coast of Brazil, prov. Para, in the estuary of the Amazon, 60 m. S. Cape Norte. Length N. to S. 15 m.

Bay of Islands, New Zealand, is near N. extrem. of the N. isl. (New Ulster). Lat. 35° 14′ S., lon. 174° 11′ E. On it are the settlements of Koro'rarika and Russell.

Bayona, a sea-port town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, on Bayona Bay, 13 m. S.W. Vigo. Pop. 1,719. In anc. times it was a place of considerable importance.—The island *Bayona* or *Cies (Insula Cicæ)* is in Vigo Bay, 6 m. N.W. of the town.

Bayonne, *Lapurdum*, a fortifd. city of France, near its S.W. extremity, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. arrond., at the confl. of the Adour and Nive, which separate it into three quarters, Great and Little Bayonne, & the suburb of St Esprit, 3 m. from the sea, and 18 m. N.E. the Spanish frontier at Fuenterrabia. Lat. of cathed. 43° 29′ 29″ N., lon. 1° 28′ 33″ W. Pop. (1846) 13,850. It is well-built and agreeably situated, with handsome quays and promenades. Its cathedral is small, and of the 12th century, and its citadel is one of the finest works of Vauban. It has a mint, theatre, schools of commerce and navigation, naval and commercial docks, tribunal and chamber of commerce, distilleries, sugar refineries, and glass-works, with export trade in timber, tar, cork, superior hams, chocolate, liqueurs, and cream of tartar. It imports fine wool, liquorice, and olive oil. In 1841, 230 vessels, aggregate burden 9,026 tons, besides coasters, entered the port. It sends annually several vessels to the whale fishery. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, takes its name from this place, near which it was invented. This city, though often besieged, has never been taken; & it enjoys the rare distinction of having refused to participate in the massacre of St Bartholomew.

Baypoor, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the coast, 6 m. S. Calicut. Teak ships of 400 tons are built here.

Bayswater, a hamlet of Engl., co. Middlesex, and pa. Paddington, on the Uxbridge road, 4 m. W. St Paul's, London. It contains numerous handsome villas and terraces.

Bayton, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Bewdley. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 468.

Bayvill, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.E. Newport, on N. side of the bay. Pop. 130.

Baza, *Basti*, a town of Spain, prov. and 51 m. E.N.E. Granada. Pop., including military, 11,485. It is ornamented with 9 iron canons, by the aid of which it was taken from the Moors in 1480.

Bazadois, an old divis. of France, now comprised in the deps. Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne. Its cap. was Bazas.

Bazar khän, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 58 m. N. Makri. It derives its name from being the grand mart for the vills. in its vicinity.

Bazaruto Isls., a sm. group E. coast of Africa, 110 m. S. Sofala. Lat. 21° 37′ S., lon. 35° 28′ E.

Bazas, *Vasatæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond. 32 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux, on the Beuve. Pop. (1846) 2,325. Glass-works.

Bazeilles, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arrond. Sédan. Pop. 1,631.

Bazèle, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11½ m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. P. 4,407.

Bazin, a town of Hungary, co. & 11 m. N.N.E. Presburg, with mineral springs and celeb. baths.

Bazoche, Bazoches, and Bazouge, several communes and vills. of France, the principal being *Bazouges la Perouse*, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N.N.E. Fougères. Pop. (with comm.) 3,928.

Bazzano, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 11 m. N. Bologna. Pop. 2,610.

Beachampton, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 248.

Beachamwell, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Swaffham. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 246.

Beachingstoke, pa. Engl. [Beechingstoke.]

Beachy Head, the most lofty headland on the S. coast of Engl., proj. into the English Channel, 2½ m. S.S.W. Eastbourne. It consists of chalk cliffs, rising perpend. to 564 ft. above the sea, & has a lighthouse. Lat. 50° 44′ N, lon. 0° 13′ E.

Beaconsfield, a mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 23 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 3,710 ac. Pop. 1,732. The town is sit. on an eminence, on which beacon-fires were formerly lighted; has 4 streets & a church, in which lie the remns. of Edward Burke. In its churchyard is a monument to the poet Waller, who owned the manor. Mkt. Wed.; fairs, 13th Feb. & Holy Thursday. About 3 m. distant is Bulstrode, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Portland.

Beacull, *Vyacula*, a fort and small town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 95 m. N.W. Calicut.

BEAFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.E. Gt. Torrington. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 713.

BEAHRAHM (*Assos*), a ruined town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 31 m. W. Adramyti, on the N. shore of its gulf, with an acropolis, surrounded by a Greek wall, covered with remains of antiquity.

BEAKESBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 332.

BEAL, a small river of England, co. Kent, flows N.W.ward, and joins the Medway near Talding. —II. a hamlet, co. Durham, Islandshire, with a station on the N. British railway, 58¼ m. N. Newcastle.

BEALINGS, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. W. Woodbridge. Ac. 830. Pop. 377.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W. do. Ac. 410. Pop. 322.

BEAMINSTER, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Birt, 15 m. W.N.W Dorchester. Area of pa. 4,350 ac. Pop. of do 3,270. A handsome town, with a large church, a free school, rev. 160*l.* per ann., and other charities. Manufs. of sail-cloth, tin, iron, copper, & earthen-wares. Mkt. Thur. Fairs, 4th April, 19th Sept., & 9th Oct.

BEAMISH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 6 m. S.W. Gateshead. P. 2,074.

BEARA, a considerable town of British India, 40 m. E.S.E. Surat.

BEAR (or BERE ISLAND), a rocky isl. of the W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in Bantry Bay, 13 m. W. Bantry. Length, 6 m.; average breadth, 1½ m. On it is the tnshp. of Ballinacallagh, and it shelters Bearhaven, on the N. side of the bay.—II. isls. off the coast of the U. S. (Maine and N. Carolina), & two isls. in James' B., Brit. N. Amer.

BEAR LAKE (GREAT), a lake of Brit. N. Amer., N.W. territ., betw. lat. 65° and 67′ N., & lon. 117° & 123° W. Shape very irreg.; area may be estim. at 14,000 sq. m.; height above the sea at 230 ft., and depth at 400 ft. (?) It discharges its waters by the Bear riv. into the Mackenzie, and has been known to remain frozen over from Dec. 6th to the following 20th of June.—*Bear River* (*Great*), Upp. Canada, Western dist., after a S.W. course, enters the N.W. point of Lake St. Clair.

BEARLY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-in-Arden. Area 810 ac. P. 231.

BÉARN, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Pau, now forming, with a small part of Guyenne, the dep. Basses-Pyrénées.

BEARSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. E. Maidstone. Ac. 640. Pop. 605. Fair 25th Sept.

BEAS, *Beypasha, or Hyphasis*, one of the great rivs. of the Punjab, W. India, rises on the S. verge of the Ritanka Pass, Himalaya mntns., 13,200 ft. above the sea level. Lat. 32° 34′ N., lon. 77° 12′ E.; flows generally S.W.ward, & joins the Sutleje at Endreesa, 35 m. S.S.E. Amritsir, after a course estim. at from 210 to 220 m. At 20 m. above this confl., it has, during August, been found 740 yds. in width; but in winter it is in most places fordable. Chief affl. the Hulku and Binoa.

BEAS DE SEGURA, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. N.E. Jaen, on l. b. of the Guadalimar. P. 2,695.

BÉAT (ST.), a *comm. & town of France, dep.* H. Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, near its source, here crossed by a stone bridge, 17 m. S. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,374. Town dark & gloomy from its position in a ravine of the Pyrénées. It has a manuf. of hats, and sends fuel, horses and mules to the adjacent dists. of Spain.

BEATH, a pa. and village of Scotland, co. Fife, 5½ m. N.N.W. Aberdour. Pop. 973.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, 13 m. E. Nîmes, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a noble suspension bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucaire, & near the junction of railways from Avignon to Marseille, & Beaucaire to Cette, and Alais by Nîmes. Pop. (1846) 8,536. Its annual fair, July 22d to 28th, was formerly the largest in Europe; & although decreasing in importance, it is still very considble., being attended by merchants from all parts of Europe, Barbary, & the Levant, to the number of 100,000. Every kind of merchandise, however rare, is here to be met with, & it is estim. that property to the amount of 240,000*l.* changes hands.

BEAUCAMPS-LE-VIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 22 m. W. Amiens. P. 1,802.

BEAUCE, *Belsia*, a dist. of France, part of the anc. Orleanais, of which the cap. is Chartres; this fertile dist. now forms parts of the deps. Loir-et-Cher, and Eure-et-Loir.

BEAUCHAMP. [ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP.]

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, an extra-par. chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, 3½ m. S.W. Sheffield. Area 780 ac. Pop. 74. The tower of its chapel formed part of the abbey built here, according to Dugdale, by Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket.

BEAUCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 10 m. S.S.E. Belfort. Pop. 1,987. It has extensive manufs. of utensils in iron and copper.

BEAUDESERT, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. E. Henley in Arden. Area 840 ac. Pop. 204.

BEAUFAY, a vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. (with comm.) 2,226.

BEAUFORT, an extensive inland district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, enclosed by Clanwilliam, Worcester, George, Uitenhage, and Graaf Reynet dists., and having N. the Bosjesmans' country. Estimated area 20,000 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 5,904. Beaufort, its cap. town, is in lat. 32° 31′ S., lon. 22° 40′ E.—II. a dist. of W. Australia, having N.W. and S. the dists. Lansdowne, Howick, and Minto, and E. an unsettled country.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, cap. mand. on l. b. of the Doron, 33 m. E.N.E. Chambery. Pop. 3,052. Extensive trade in the celebrated *gruyères* cheese.—II. a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Angers. Pop. (1846) 3,062. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of canvass & coarse linens.—III. a vill. of France, dep. Jura, 8 m. S.W. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 1,210.

BEAUFORT, a co. U. S., N. America, E. part of N. Carolina, on Pamlico river and sound. Area 670 sq. m. Pop. 12,225, of whom 4,472 are slaves. Cotton and rice are the principal productions. Also two towns same co.—I. a vill. and seaport, cap. co. Carteret, on the Atlantic, 11 m. N.W. Cape Lookout, with 1,100 inhabs. and a harbour, which admits vessels drawing 14 feet water.—II. a small seaport of S. Carolina, on an arm of the sea, 50 m. N.E. Savannah. *Beaufort Bay*, Russian America, is on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° N., lon. 142° W. (*Cape*), is a bold headland in a bay, further W.ward, lat. 69° N., lon. 163° W.

BEAUGENCY, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, & on the railw. from Orleans to Tours, 15 m. S.W. Orleans. It has manufs. of woollens, and an extensive trade in wines. Pop. (1846) 4,028. Part of the town walls, & the donjon tower of the castle, still exist, and near it is an enormous Celtic monolith.

BEAUJEU, a comm. & town of France, formerly cap of Beaujolais, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., on the Ardière, in a dist. famous for its wines, 30 m. N.N.W. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 2,469, with manufs. of paper, cotton goods, and hats.

BEAUJOLAIS, a dist. of France, part of anc. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Beaujeu. It now forms the N. part of the dep. Rhône, and a

small part of Loire. In 1626 it passed to the Orleans family, who held it till the Revolution.

BEAULIEU, or EXE, a tidal riv. of England, co. Hants, rises near Lyndhurst in the New Forest, and after a S. course of 10 m. enters the English Channel, 6½ m. E.N.E. Lymington.—II. a pa. on this river, at its mouth, 6 m. N.E. Lymington. Area 9,480 ac. Pop. 1,339, partly empld. in a manuf. of coarse sacking. Fairs, 15th April and 4th Sept. Beaulieu, which owes its name to the beauty of its position, has the remains of an abbey, founded by K. John. In this sanctuary Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, took refuge, & within its manorial bounds exemption from arrest for debt is still enjoyed.—Beaulieu, road station, S. W. railway, is 6 m. S.S.W. Redbridge.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on the Dordogne, 20 m. S. Tulle. Pop. (1846) 2,151.—II. dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 1½ m. N.E. Loches. Pop. 1,887. Beaulieu is the name of many comms. and vills. of France.

BEAULY, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, enters the head of Beauly Firth, 8 m. W. Inverness, after a N.E. course of 10 m. The villages Beauly and Kilmorack are on its banks, and here is a picturesque waterfall. At Beauly are the ruins of a priory. Pop. 560. Beauly Loch (anc. *Farar*) forms the upper basin of the Moray Firth.

BEAUMARCHÉS, a town of France, dep. Gers, 25 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. (with comm.) 1,367.

BEAUMARIS, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, mkt. town, and pa. of N. Wales, cap. isl. and co. Anglesea, near the N. entrance of Menai Strait, 3 m. N. of Bangor. Pop. of pa. 2,299. The town is neatly built, and has a free grammar school, good hotels, town and co. halls, a prison, and a custom-house, with remains of a castle erected by Edward I. The bay of Beaumaris affords safe anchorage, but the town has little trade, and its inhabs. live chiefly by sea-bathing visiters from Liverpool, with which it communicates by steam boats. Reg. shipping (1847) 17,219 tons; customs revenue (1846), 4,993*l.* 11s.; market, Wed.; cattle fairs, 13th Feb., Holy Thurs., 19th Sept., and 19th Dec.; corporation rev. (1846-7), 4,501*l.* Beaumaris unites with Amlwch, Holyhead, and Langefin, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1842-3), 100. It is also the nomination place in elections for the co. Baron-hill, the seat of the Bulkeley family, is in its vicinity.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,820.—II. (*de Lomagne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Gimone, 20 m. S.W. Montauban. Pop. 3,217. It is regularly and very neatly built round a spacious square, has manufs. of coarse cloth, hats, &c.—III. (*Le Vicomte*), a vill., dep. and on the Sarthe, cap. cant. and 15½ m. N.N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,893, empld. in manufs. of druggets, &c.—IV. (*Sur Oise*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Isle-Adam, near the railway du Nord, 20 m. N. Paris. Pop. 2,030, partly empld. in glass works. Also several other vills. and comms. in France.

BEAUMONT, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. Hainaut, 19 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. (1842) 2,091.

BEAUMONT, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & ward Cumberland, on the Eden, 5 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 288.—II. (*With Moze*), co. Essex, 6½ m. S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 2,890. P. 451.

BEAUNE, an anc. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arrond., at the foot of the Côte-d'Or, on the railway from Paris to Lyon, 23 m. S.S.W. Dijon. Pop. (1846) 10,753. It has a noble hospital founded 1443, a library of 10,000 vols., manufs. of cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar, and casks, and extensive trade in the wines of Burgundy; those raised on the hill above the town are in high repute.—II. (*la Rolande*), a vill., dep. Loiret, 26 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,118.

BEAUPRÉ, a group of islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° 17′ S., lon. 166° 17′ E. Discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

BEAUPRÉAU, a town of France, dep. Main-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Evre, 27 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. (1846) 2,117. It has dyeworks.

BEAUQUESNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. S.S.E. Doullens. Pop. (1846) 2,671.

BEAUREPAIRE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant. 14 m. S.E. Vienne. Pop. 2,030. Also several other cantons & villages of France.

BEAUSSET (LE), a town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Toulon. Pop. (1846) 2,050.

BEAUVAIS, *Bellovaci*, a city of France, cap., dep. Oise, on the Thérain, 41 m. N.N.W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 12,355. It has clean open streets, & pleasant boulevards; its cathedral is one of the largest in France, but incomplete. It was formerly fortified, and was besieged in vain by the English in 1443, and defended against Charles the Bold by the female inhabitants under Jeanne Fouquet, surnamed J. Hachétte, in 1472. Beauvais has a chamber of manufs., a commercial tribunal, a comm. college, a public library, & manuf. of tapestry in the Gobelin style; extens. tanneries, and dye-works, and manufs. of flannels, woollen cloths, linens, and printed cottons.

BEAUVAL, a town of France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N.N.E. Amiens. Pop. (1846) 2,562.

BEAUVILLE, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,578.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 3 m. from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal, 30 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. (of comm.) 2,356. Vessels of about 70 tons come up the canal to load with corn and salt, produced in the marshes of the vicinity.—Beauvoir is the name of several villages of France.

BEAVER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Pennsylvania, on the Ohio and Beaver rivs. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 29,368. Chief town of same name, on N. bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Big Beaver river, 24 m. N.W. Pittsburgh. Also a town Venango, co. Pennsylv. Pop. 1,611; and numerous other villages, creeks, &c., in America.—II. *Beaver Islands*, a group of 5 or 6 isls. in the N. part of Lake Michigan, U. States, the largest having an area of about 40 square miles.

BEAWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 405.

BEBAYH-EL-HAGAR, *Iseum*, a ruined town of Egypt, prov. and 14 m. S.S.W. Mansurah, and having more extensive remains of antiquity than any other town of the delta of the Nile.

BEBBINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Mersey, 4½ m. N.E. Gt. Neston. Ac. 5,250. P. 5,008. Its sta., Liv. & Chester railw., is 12 m. N. Chester.

BEC (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure, cant. Brionne. In the 11th & 12th cents. its Benedict. abbey gave 2 abps. to the see of Canterbury.

BECAN, or BEKAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Mayo, in S. of barony of Costello. Area 20,303 ac. Pop. 5,589. Contains part of the town of Ballyhaunis.

BECCERIL DE CAMPOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,569.

BECCLES, a munic. bor., port, mkt.-town, & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 33 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,740 ac. Pop. of do. 4,086. Its large Gothic church, founded 1369, is richly ornamented with sculpture; it has a free school (1631), endowed with 100 ac. of land; a gramm. school, which has 10 exhibs. to Emmanuel

Coll. Cambridge (rev. about 200*l.*); a town-hall, a large jail, theatre, race-course, on which races are held in Sept. By the river, navigable for vessels of 100 tons, Beccles maintains an active carrying trade in coals & corn coastwise; and a good deal of malting is carried on in the vicinity. Mkt. Sat.; fairs, Whit-Mond. June 29, & Oct. 2. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 1,810*l.* On Beccles-fen, 940 acres, every householder in the par. has right to pasture cattle.

BECELARE, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. E. Ypres. P. 2,169, manufs. woollens.

BÉCHEREL, a small town of France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Rennes. Pop. 802. Formerly fortified and important.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Tabor, 54 m. S. Prague. Pop. 1,200. It has some salt springs.

BECHTHEIM, a town of Germany, Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 19 m. S. Mayence. P. 1,600.

BECHUANA COUNTRY, a region, S. Africa, abt. lat. 27° S., lon. 24° E. Chf. towns, Lattakoo & Mashow.

BECKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 312.

BECKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 9 m. S.S.E. London. Ac. 3,820. Pop. 1,608. Fair, Mond. before St Bartholomew's Day. 2 pub. schools here endowed with 29*l.* per annum.

BECKENRIED, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Unterwalden, 6 m. N.E. Stanz, with a port on the lake of 4 cantons. Pop. 1,500.

BECKERMET, two pas. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale.—I. (*St Bridget's*), 33 m. S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 4,640. Pop. 630.—II. (*St John's*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 3,030. Pop. 468.

BECKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 461.

BECKHAM, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4 m. W. by S. Cromer. Area 790 ac. Pop. 56. Its church has long been in ruins.—II. (*West*), 5 m. W. by S. Cromer. Area 780 ac. Pop. 179.

BECKINGHAM (with SUTTON), two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. W. Gainsborough. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 491.—II. (*with Sutton*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 4 m. E. Newark-on Trent. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 462.

BECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 1,190.

BECKLEY, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Bucks and Oxford, 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Area, 4,370 ac. Pop. 763.—II. co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5½ m. W.N.W. Rye. Area 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,412.

BECKSTEIN, or BÖKSTEIN, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, with important gold and silver mines in the valley of Gastein.

BECKUM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Münster, cap. circ., 23 m. S.E. Münster. P. 1,800.

BECSKEREK, two towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy*, or *Great*), cap. co. Torontal, on the Bega, an affl. of the Theiss, 45 m. S.W. Temesvar. Pop. (1839) 12,623.—II. (*Kis*, or *Little*), 10 m. N.W. Temesvar.

BECTIVE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 4 m. N.E. Trim. Area 3,386 ac. Pop. 602. Here are the ruins of Bective abbey, founded A.D. 1146.

BECZKÓ, a town of N. Hungary, co. and 9 m. S.W. Trentschin. P. 2,200. It has a ruined castle.

BEDALE, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 32 m. N.N.W. York. Area of pa. 7,070 ac. Pop. of do. 2,803. Church erected in the time of Edw. III., with a tower which the inhabs. successfully defended during an inroad of the Scots. It has a grammar school and 2 hospitals for aged men. Mkt. Tu. Fairs, Easter Tu., Whit.-Tu., 6th & 7th June, 11th & 12th Oct., and on the Mon. but one before Christmas. Country around richly cultivated, and its breed of horses in high repute.

BÉDARIEUX, a town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant. on the Orbe, 18 m. N. Beziers. Pop. (1846) 8,722. It is neatly built, and has manufs. of woollens, paper, silks, hosiery, and hats.

BÉDARRIDES, *Biturritæ*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. N.E. Avignon, on the Ouvèze. Pop. (1846) 2,117.

BEDDGELART, or BETHGELERT, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Carnarvon and Merioneth, near the celeb. pass of Aberglaslyn, 12 m. S.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,397. Its vicinity is highly picturesque.

BEDDINGHAM, a pa. Engl., co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2½ m. S.E. Lewis. Ac. 2,250. Pop. 268.

BEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Croydon railw., 12 m. S. London. Ac. 3,830. Pop. 1,453. The Gothic church contains several monuments of the Carewe family, at whose seat in this parish Queen Elizabeth was a visitor.

BEDEKESA, a vill., Hanover, with a castle, built 1460, landrost & 26 m. W. Stade. Pop. 1,066.

BEDFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. N.W. Framlingham. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 358.

BEDFONT, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. Staines. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 982.

BEDFORD, a parl. bor. and mkt. town of England, cap. co., on the Ouse, crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, 45 m. N.N.W. London. Area 2,200 ac. Inhab. houses 1,880. Pop. 9,178. It has 4 Gothic pa. churches; a famous grammar school, founded 1556, with 8 exhibs. of 80*l.* a-year each, to Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and open to the children of all resident householders; annual rental (in 1843) 12,798*l.*, derived from property in London. Free and blue-coat schools, an hospital for a master and 10 poor brethren, founded in the reign of Edward II., & 58 alms-houses. All these charities, with 800*l.* distrib. yearly in marriage portions, and 500*l.* given to decayed householders, are supported by a bequest of Sir W. Harper, lord mayor of London in 1561, the income from which is now about 14,000*l.* per annum; and Bedford has, for its size, more public endowments than any other place in the kgdm. The public buildings are the co.-hall, jail, house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, & penitentiary, a public library and assembly rooms. The bor. comprises 5 pas., viz., St. Cuthbert's, St. Peter's, St. John's, St. Paul's, formerly in the dioc. of Lincoln, now of Ely. It has a manuf. of straw plait; but its princip trade, which is carried on by the Ouse with Lynn Regis, is in corn, malt, coals, and timber. Mkts., Mon. and Sat. Fairs, 1st Tu. in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, Nov. 17, & Dec. 19. Races in March. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 1,067*l.* 6s. It is connected by a branch with the Lon. & N.W. railw. It has returned 2 mems. to the H. of C. since the reign of Edward I., & is the principal polling-pl. for the co. Reg. electors (1843) 532. Bedford gives the title of Duke to the Russell family; near it are the remains of Caldwell & Newnham priories.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh, near the Bolton & Leigh railway, 7 m. N.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 4,187, employed in cotton factories.

BEDFORD, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Pennsylvania. Area 1,612 sq. m. Pop. 29,335. Mntns. with fertile valls.; chf. town same name, celeb. for its minl. springs. Pop. 1,022,—II. co. S. part of Virginia. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 20,203, of whom 11,016 are slaves.—III. co. & near centre of Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 20,546, of whom 4,295 are slaves.—IV. chief town, co. W. Chester, N. York, 125 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,822.—Also the name of several other smaller towns & vills.

BEDFORD ISLAND, S. Pacific. Lat. 21° 18′ 30″ S., lon. 136° 38′ W. It is low and wooded, and apparently a coral reef, inclosing a lagoon.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a dist. of Engl., including the

Isle of Ely, in co. Cambridge, Peterboro' Fen, Northamptonshire; the parts of Holland in Lincolnshire; about 50,000 ac. in Huntingdonshire; 63,000 in Norfolk, and 30,000 in Suffolk, comprising the greater portion of the "Fens," a marshy flat, intersected by the Nene, Cam, Ouse, & Welland rivs. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide, and rendered the dist. for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked, and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass, increased by inundations of the sea in the 13th cent. Various attempts were made to drain it in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I., and it was finally reclaimed by the Earl of Bedford in the 17th cent. Under Charles II. its management was intrusted to a corporation which still exists. This tract produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed; and vast numbers of wild-ducks are caught here by decoys.

Bedford (New), a town and port of entry, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on an inlet of Buzzard Bay, 20 m. S.S.E. Taunton, & 58 S. Boston, with which it comm. by railway. Pop. of tnshp. 12,087, chiefly engaged in the whale fishery, & in candle & oil factories. The town has a good harb., & a bridge connecting it with Fairhaven.

Bedfordshire, an inland co. of England, enclosed by the cos. Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Herts, and Bucks. Extreme length, 36 m.; breadth, 23 m. Area 297,632 ac. Inhab. houses, 21,235. Pop. 107,936. Surface generally level, or slightly undulating, except on the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Principal rivs. the Ouse, Ivel, and Lea. Soil varies from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand, the former producing good crops of wheat & beans, the latter, turnips and garden produce, which last, with butter, is raised extensively in the E. for the London mkt. 80,000 ac. are estimated as under tillage, and 168,000 ac. in pasture, including many parks and commons. Average size of farms, 150 ac.; average rent of land, 18s. 4d. an acre. Principal manufs., straw plait for bonnets, and pillow lace; the latter has greatly declined. Bedfordshire contains 9 hundreds, and 124 pas. in the circuit of Norfolk, and dioc. of Ely. Principal towns, Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. The great N. road intersects the co., and the London and Birmingham railw. passes within its S.W. border. In 1835, it had 442 daily and Sunday schools, with an aggregate of 15,918 scholars. Ann. value of land (1843), 377,994*l.*; of houses, 132,296*l.*; total annual value of property, 517,474*l.* It returns 4 mems. to the H. of C.; 2 for the co. and 2 for the bor. of Bedford. Reg. electors for co. (1846) 4,339. Co. rates (1847) 10,462*l.* Expenditure 8,941*l.*

Bedhampton, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1 m. W. Havant. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 533.

Bedingfield, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Eye. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 336.

Bedingham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 316.

Bedizzole, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 9 m. S.E. Brescia, near the Chiesa. Pop. 2,000.

Bedlington, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Chester, 4½ m. S.E. Morpeth. Area 8,910 ac. Pop. 3,155, employed in extens. iron-works.

Bedminster, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Exeter railway, 1½ m. S.S.W. Bristol, of which its vill. forms a suburb. Area 4,180 ac. P. 17,862.

Bednore, a town of S. India, Mysore dom., cap. dist., 150 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It was a city of wealth and consequence when taken by Hyder Ali in 1763, but has since declined.

Bedouin, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Carpentras. Manufactures of pottery-ware and silk spinning. Pop. 1,494.

Bedoune, or Petoone, a fortfd. town of Manchooria, on the Songari, 130 m. N.W. Kirin-Oola.

Bedous, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & 12 m. S. Oleron. Pop. 1,289. It has a custom ho., & is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

Bedretto, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, 4 m. W.S.W. Airolo, in the valley of same name, which forms the upp. part of the val. Levantine.

Bedrule, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 3 m. S.W. Jedburgh. Pop. 256. In it are Dunian hill, and some excellent stone quarries.

Bedstone, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Knighton. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 139.

Bedwardine, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. S.W. Worcester. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 2,663.

Bedwas, a pa. partly in England, co. Monmouth, partly in S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 4,340 ac. Pop. 800.

Bedwelty, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 12 m. N.W. Newport. Area 15,440 ac.. Pop. 22,413; with extensive coal and iron works.

Bedwin (Great), a town and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 4 m. S.W. Hungerford. Area of pa. 10,420 ac. Pop. of do. 2,178. It has a curious church, and a very old mkt.-house; its mkt. has long been disused. Fairs, Apr. 23, & July 26. Formerly a place of importance, and sent 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranch. by the Reform Act. Chisbury Castle, a Saxon stronghold, is 1 m. N.E.—II. *Bedwin (Little)*, a pa. 4 m. W.S.W. Hungerford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 597.

Bedworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. S. Nuneaton. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 4,253. In the pa. are silk mills, and a hospital for 40 poor persons. Fairs April 6, June 6, and August 25.

Beeby, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Leicester. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 115.

Beechingstoke, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 740 ac. Pop. 196.

Beeding, or Seal, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Adur, 1 m. E. Steyning. Ac. 3,500. P. 614.

Beeder, one of the old provs. of India, betw. lat. 16° & 20° N., and lon. 76° and 80° E., now wholly included in the Nizam's dom. It is intersected and partially bounded S.E.ward by the riv. Godavery.—II. a fortfd. city, cap. of above dist., 75 m. N.W. Hyderabad. It was formerly famous for its tutenague mixed metal wares.

Beedon, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2 m. S.S.W. East Ilsley. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 334.

Beeford, a pa. of England, co York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. Gt. Driffield. Ac. 5,270. Pop. 977.

Beegah, a small Sikh station of N.W. India, under British protection Pop. 3,000; ann. rev. about 400*l.*; armed force estim. at 200 men.

Beek, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 6½ m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 2,358, empl. in tanning, and trading in leather and timber.—This is the name of several vills. in Belgian Limburg.

Beekmantown, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., N. York, co. Clinton, 10 m. N. Plattsburg. P. 2,769.

Beelsby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. E. Caistor. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 181.

Beemah, a river of S. India, rises 40 m. N. Poonah, flows S.E., and joins the Krishna 15 m. S.W. Mutkul, length 400 m. Ch. affl. the Seena.

Beemster, the most populous of the *polders*, or drained grounds of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 13 m. N. Amsterdam. It has an area of 8,000 morgen or acres, with a neat vill., and 2,971 inhabitants, who rear numerous sheep and cattle.

BEENHAM-VALENCE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 8 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 421.

BEER-ALSTON, a town of England, co. Devon, pa. Beer-Ferris, near the Tamar, 8 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. It owed its former importance to some lead-mines in the vicinity; &, before the passing of the Reform Act, it sent 2 mem. to H. of C.

BEERANAH, a vill. N.W. Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, 60 m. N.W. Hansi.

BEERCROCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 770 ac. Pop. 179.

BEERFELDEN, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Mimling, 23 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,600, who manuf. woollens.

BEEREN (GROSS), a vill. of Prussia, reg. & 11 m. E.S.E. Potsdam, well known as the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians over the French, 22d and 23d Aug. 1813. Pop. 242.

BEER-FERRIS, or FERRERS, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Saltash, and comprising the town Beer-Alston. Area 5,850 ac. Pop. 2,142. In its church are curious monuments of the Ferrers and Champernoune families.

BEER-HACKET, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Sherborne. Area 450 ac. Pop. 103.

BEER-REGIS, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. N.W. Wareham. Area of pa. 8,150 ac. Pop. of do. 1,684. The anc. church contains sev. monums. of the Turbervilles. Mkt. Wed.; fair 18th September, and 5 following days.

BEERSHEBA, *Bir-es-Seba*, a ruined border town of Palestine, 40 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. A favourite station of the patriarch Abraham, and the S. limit of the Promised Land, while Dan formed the N. frontier. Here are still two deep wells of pure water, built up with masonry, very ancient, and the scattered ruins of a former town.

BEES (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. W.N.W. Egremont, on the coast. It comprises the port and town of Whitehaven, vill. of St. Bees, and sev. chapelries & tnshps. Area 69,260 ac. Pop. 20,123. A monastery, founded here by St. Bega about 650, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the 13th cent. The E. part of this building was fitted up as a theological college in 1817. This institution is under the management of a corporation of seven governors, has several exhibitions and fellowships in Oxford university, and has long been a disting. seminary. The vill. is very anc., and stands on the side of the bay formed by the S. headland. —*St. Bees Head*, or the cliff of *Barath*, is a seamark for vessels in the N.E. part of Irish Sea. Lat. of lightho. 54° 30′ 50″ N., lon. 3° 38′ 7″ W.

BEESBY, a pa. of Engl. [HAWERBY.]—II. (*In-the-Marsh*), a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 22 m. N.N.E. Alford. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 157.

BEESKOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 17½ m. S.W. Frankfurt, on l. b. of the Spree. Pop. 4,150, engaged in manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, and in kilns & breweries.

BEESTON, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 661.—II. (*St. Andrew*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 920 ac. Pop. 46.—III. (*St. Lawrence*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Coltishall. Area 450 ac. Pop. 48.—IV. (*Regis*), 3 m. W.N.W. Cromer. Area 740. Pop. 265.—V. co. and 3½ m. S.W. Nottingham, with a station on the North Midland railway. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 2,807, employed in silk and lace manufs.—VI. a chapelry co. York, W. Riding, and 3m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 2,165.—VII. a tnshp. in pa. of Bunbury, co. Chester. Pop. 426.

BEETHAM, or BETHOLME, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, ward Kendal, 7 m. W. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 12,850 ac. Pop. 1,656.

BEETLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. East Dereham. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 394.

BEFORT, a town of France. [BELFORT.]

BEGA, a riv. of E. Hungary, joins the Theiss, 21 m. E. Peterwardein, & forms part of the Bega canal, which extends 86 m. from Facset to Becskerek.

BEGARD, a vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,821.

BEGBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2 m. S.S.E. Woodstock. Area 380 ac. Pop. 110.

BEGELLY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.S.E. Narberth. Pop. 1,159.

BEGHARMI, a country, Centr. Africa, Soudan, S.E. of Lake Tchad, situated, with its cap. town Mesua, near lat. 12° N., lon. 19° E.

BEGHRAM, a plain, and the remains of an anc. city in Afghanistan, 35 m. N.N.E. Cabool. Coins, rings, and other relics, have been discov. here; but the site has not yet been identified.

BEGKOS, a large vill. in Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Bosporus, 8 m. N.N.E. Scutari. In anc. Greek mythology, this locality was famed as the scene of contest between Pollux and Amycus.

BEGLES, a comm. and vill. of France, Gironde, 2 m. S. Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. 2,657.

BEG-SHEHR, a lake, river, and town of Asia Minor, Karamania. The lake (prob. the anc. *Caralitis*), 44 m. S.W. Koniyeh, is about 20 m. long, from 5 to 10 m. broad, & contains many isls. It discharges itself into the Soglah lake, 25 m. S.E., by the Beg-shehr riv.; the towns Beg-shehr and Kereli, *Caralio*, are on its E. shore.

BEGUILDRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 6½ m. N.W. Knighton. Pop. 1,051.

BEHAR, a prov. and town of India. [BAHAR.]

BEHBEHAN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fertile plain, 130 m. W.N.W. Shiraz. Pop. 4,000. It is encl. by an earthen wall, and has a citadel.

BEHLE, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. & 10 m. N.N.W. Czarnikow. Pop. 1,750.

BEHNESEH, a town of Egypt, on the Canal Joseph, 48 m. S.S.W. Benisouef. Ruins of anc. *Oxyrynchus*, celeb. for its vast number of monasteries, established in the 4th century.

BÉHOBIA, a hamlet of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cant. S. Jean-de-Luz, with a custom-house in the pass of the Pyrénées, on the route to Spain.

BEHRING (or ADMIRALTY) BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian-America, lat. 59° 30′ N., with Port Mulgrave on S., lon. 140° W.

BEHRING ISLAND, the most W. of the Aleutian Isls., N. Pacific, lat. 55° 22′ N., lon. 166° E.; & where Behring was wrecked, and died in 1741.

BEHRING SEA is that part of the N. Pacific Ocean betw. the Aleutian Isls. in lat. 55°, and Behring Strait in 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It has on its W. side Kamtchatka and the Tchuktchi country with the Gulf of Anadyr, and on its E., Russian America, with Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. It contains several large isls., and receives the Anadyr riv. Fogs are almost perpet. in this sea.

BEHRING STRAIT, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other, and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean (Behring Sea). Between East Cape (Asia), lat. 66° 6′ N., lon. 169° 38′ W., and Cape Prince of Wales (America), lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 15′ E., it is 36 m. across. Shores rocky, bare, & greatly indented. It was discov. by Vitus Behring in 1728, & first explored by Cook in 1788.

BEI-BAZAR, or BEG-BAZAAR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sangarius, 52 m. W. Angora. It is neatly built, has sev. antiquities, and a trade in sheep, goats' wool, and pears.

BEIERTHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine,

amt. Carlsruhe. Pop. 660. Mineral springs much frequented.

BEIGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 9 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 1,121.—II. (or *Beyton*), co. Suffolk, 5 m E. by S. Bury St Edmunds. Area 550 ac. Pop. 377.—III. (or *Boyton*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Acle. Area 910 ac. Pop. 288.

BEILAN, a town and pass of Syria, at its N. extremity, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iscanderoon. The pass, between mntns. Rhossus and Amanus, is considered identical with the Amanian gates of antiquity, it being the only route commonly practicable from Cilicia into Syria. The town, near the crest of the pass, has about 5,000 inhabitants, stone houses, and numerous aqueducts. Here the Egyptian troops totally defeated the Turks in 1832.

BEILNGRIES, a town of Bavaria, on l. b. of the Altmühl, 18 m. N. Ingolstadt. Pop. 1,104.

BEILSTEIN, a small town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,200.—II. a vill., Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 22 m. S.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 300.

BEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Marne, 8 m. E. Reims. Pop. 1,019.

BEIRA, or BEYRA, a prov. of Portugal, between lat 39° 30′ and 41° 30′ N., and lon. 6° 40′ and 9° 50′ W., having N. the provs. Minho and Tras-os-Montes, S. Estremadura and Alemtejo, E. Spain, and W. the Atlantic. Area 5,817 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 615,238. Surface mntnous., traversed by the Serra Estrella; soil not fertile. Chief rivs., the Douro, forming the N., and Tagus part of the S. frontier; the Aguada on the N.E.; & the Mondego in the centre. Products, wine, wheat, barley, maize, olives, and fruits. On the mntns. many sheep are pastured, & celeb. cheese is made; marble, iron, & coal are wrought; manufs. are unimportant. Chf. towns, Coimbra, Ovar, Aveiro, Viseu, & Lamego. In 1835 the prov. was divided into Upper Beira, cap. Viseu, and Low Beira, cap. Castel Branco. The heir apparent to the Portuguese throne has the title of Prince of Beira.

BEIRA, a fort of Brazil. [PRINCIPE DO BEIRA.]

BEIRUT, a seaport town of Syria. [BEYROUT.]

BEISAN, *Beth-shan* and *Scythopolis*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, on rising ground, near the Jordan, 55 m. N.N.E Jerusalem. It consists of 60 or 70 houses, with considerable remains of the anc. city, comprising traces of walls on an acropolis, a Roman bridge, fragments of houses & columns, a theatre, & excavated tombs.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH ("house of a saint"), a marit. town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. S.W. Sana. Pop. about 8,000. It is a large open town, with a strong citadel, a mosque, & houses of brick and clay, roofed with date-leaves. It is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee; this article, wax, gums, and coin, are exchanged to caravans which come hither from all parts of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Egypt, for Indian and British piece goods, spices, and sugar. Its principal merchants are Hindoos. At the tomb of a sheikh, near the town, a festival of three days is held annually, and to this meeting its commercial importance is due.

BEIT-EL-MA, a vill. of Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, about 5 m. S.W. Antioch, and supposed to occupy a portion of the site of anc. *Daphne*. It has some classic remains, and the ruins of an early Christian church.

BEITH, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ayr and Renfrew, 20 m. N. Ayr. Area 11,000 ac. Pop. 5,795. It has some trade in linen yarn, three large annual fairs, and a market on Fridays, at which there is sometimes a brisk traffic in horses.

BEITSTAD, a town of Norway, stift. and 55 m. N.E. Trondhjem, on Beitstad-fiord. Pop. 2,700.

BEJA, *Pax Julia*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. comarca, on a hill, 36 m. S.S.W. Evora. Pop. 5,500. Its walls are flanked by 40 towers; and it has a castle, cathedral, hospital, and Latin school, with tanneries, and a manuf. of earthen-wares.—II. a vill. of Brazil, prov. and on the Rio Para, 35 m. S.W. Para.—III. a town, Africa, dom. and 60 m. W. Tunis.

BEJAGHUR, *Vijayahur*, a large and strong hill fort India, dom. and 80 m. S.W. Indore.

BEJAPOOR, an old prov. of S. India, between lat. 15° and 18° N., and lon. 73° and 78° E., intersected by the Krishna or Kistnah riv., & bounded S.ward by its tributary the Toombudra. It is now subdivided among the doms. of Sattara and the Nizam, the British dists. Concan, Poonah, & Dharwar (Bombay presid.) and the Portuguese territ. of Goa.—*Bejapoor* (*Vijayapura*, "the impregnable city"), cap. of the above prov., 126 m. S.E. Sattara, on an affl. of the Kistnah. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it was the cap. of a flourishing Hindoo sovereignty, and it has a magnificent external show of domes and minarets, though its dwellings are mostly mud huts. Principal edifices in the outer city, the mosque and mausoleum of Ibrahim Adil Shah, a noble structure, worthy of comparison with the most famous Mogul buildings of N. India, numerous other mosques and tombs, a ruined palace, and a bazaar; in the inner city, the mausoleum of Mahmoud Shah, the great mosque, military treasury, and a low temple in the earliest style of Hindoo architecture. All these edifices are of solid materials; many present the most exquisite workmanship; and for 5 m. W. of the fort, the whole area enclosed by the outer walls is covered with tombs, and remains similar to those around Delhi.—II. a town of the Guicowar's dom., 40 m. N. by E. Ahmedabad, lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 72° 46′ E.

BEJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S. Salamanca, in a valley of the Sierra de Bejar. Pop. 4,664. It has cloth manufs., and a trade in hams.—II. a town of Texas, see BEXAR.

BEJAWER, a town, British India, Bundelcund, prov. Allahabad, 24 m. S.S.W. Chatterpoor.

BEJIGHUR, a town British India, prov. of Agra, within Mahratta territory, 80 m. S.W. Agra.

BEJER, a town of Spain. [VEGER.]

BEJETSK, a town, Russia, gov. and 67 m. N.N.E. Tver, near the Mologa. Pop. 3,200. It has a large ann. fair for corn, iron, silk, & other goods.

BEJIS, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 3,155. Linen weaving.

BEJUCAL, a town of the Spanish W. Indies, island of Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana.

BEKENFIELD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the S. bank of the Lake of Lucerne, 6 m. E. Stanz. Pop. 1,500.

BEKES (BEKESVAR), a town of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, at the confl. of the White & Black Körös, 57 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. (1840) town, 18,850; co., 153,018. It was formerly fortified, & has a considerable trade in cattle, corn, & honey.

BELA, BELAH, or BEYLAH, a t. of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Lus, near the Poorally riv., & 120 m. S. Khozdar. Pop. from 4,000 to 5,000. It consists of about 800 houses, built of mud. The fortif. palace of the jam, & a mosque, are its only substantial buildings.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. W.N.W. Cawnpoor.

BELA, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 5 m. N.E. Kesmarkt. Pop. 3,400, with linen manufs.

BELAIR, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., cap. co. Harford, Maryland, 22 m. N.N.E. Baltimore. P. 150.

BELALCAZAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Cordova. Pop. 3,380. Manuf. woollens.

BELASPOOR, a town, N. Hindostan, cap. rajahship of Cahlore, on the Sutlege, 185 m. N.W. Delhi. It is regularly built and roughly paved, and in 1810 was said to comprise 3,000 houses.—II. a town, British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Moradabad, 110 m. E.N.E. Delhi.

BELAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. Coltishall. Area 810 ac. Pop. 161.

BELBEYS, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 m. N.N.E. Cairo. Pop. 5,000. It is encl. by earth ramparts, has num. mosques, and is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

BELBROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. E. Kidderminster. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 1,765. Fairs, last Monday in April, Monday before St Luke's, and St Luke's Day.

BELCASTRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II.; 14 m. N.E. Catanzaro, Pop. 1,000.

BELCELE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 17 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,856.

BELCHALWELL, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, 6½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 950 ac. P. 225.

BELCHAMP, sev. pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Otten*), 5 m. W. Sudbury. Ac. 1,600. Pop. 389.—II. (*St Paul's*), 2 m. S.E. Clare. Ac. 2,270. P. 731. Fairs, 11th Dec.—III. (*Walter's*), 3½ m. W. Sudbury. Ac. 110. Pop. 698. Fair, Whit-Tues.

BELCHER ISLANDS, two small groups in Hudson Bay. Lat. 56° N., lon. 80° W.

BELCHERTOWN, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 11 m. E. Northampton. P. 2,554.

BELCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 2,390. P. 554.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,655. Woollen manufs.

BELED-UL-JERID, or country of dates, a vast region of Africa, extending S. of Mt. Atlas, E. of Marocco, & S. Algérie, to Tunis & Tripoli on the E. It is generally arid, & covered with sterile plains of sand & rocks; but contains sev. oases fertile in dates, and is inhab. by nomadic tribes.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, 2 m. S.W. Lisbon, on rt. b. and near the mouth of the Tagus. Lat. of Castle 38° 40′ N., lon. 9° 14′ W. Pop. of town 5,000. It has a fortress, with a remarkable tower, an hospital, high school, and convent, in which several monarchs are buried, a custom-house, quarantine establishment, and large iron foundry. It was taken by the French in 1807, & by the troops of Don Pedro in 1833.—*Belem*, 3 vills. of Brazil, provs. Bahia, Rio Grande, and Parahiba.

BELEM, a city of Brazil. [PARA.]

BELÉNYES, a town of Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Körös, 30 m. S.S.E. Gross-wardein. Pop. 3,250, with marble quarries, & mines of iron, &c.

BELESTA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, 17 m. E.S.E. Foix, with iron foundries and marble works. Pop. 1,212.

BELFAST, two baronies of Ireland, co. Antrim, *Upper* and *Lower*. The Upper bar. extends nearly to the S.E. extremity of the co. Area 35,898 ac. Contains the borough of same name. Area of Lower barony 56,993 ac.

BELFAST, a parl. and munic. bor., and manuf. and seaport town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, at the head of Belfast Lough, where it receives the Lagan, about 12 m. from the Irish Sea, and 86 m. N.N.E. Dublin. Lat. 54° 36′ 8″ N., lon. 5° 55′ 53″ W. Area of parl. bor. 1,871 ac. Pop. of do. 75,308, of whom 6,697 are in the suburb of Ballymacarret, co. Down, with which it communicates by 3 bridges across the Lagan. The town is well built, paved, drained, and lighted; and in the general appearance of its streets, as well as in its steadily advancing prosperity, is equalled by few other manuf. towns in the empire. It has numerous places of worship, including about 7 of the Established Church; 10 Presbyterian (several Arian); & 3 Roman Catholic chapels; a Royal Academic Institution incorp. 1810, partly supported by gov., and comprising a college and 2 large schools, open to persons of all religious denominations, having 19 professorships and about 400 pupils; the Belfast Academy, and numerous other schools; an incorp. poor-house, with infirmary, rev. (1844), including subscriptions, 1,695*l.*; a union workhouse; large dist. lunatic asylum, deaf and dumb, and blind asylums, various other hospitals; an extensive bridewell, an exchange, brown and white linen halls, a custom-house, public library, theatre, mechanics' institution and museum, barracks, botanic garden and music-hall; 5 banking companies, a chamber of commerce, societies of history, natural history, statistics, music, & fine arts. Ten newspapers are published in the bor. Belfast is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, and the chief seat of the cotton manufs. of Ireland. It has many large linen and cotton mills, mostly wrought by water power; extensive distilleries, breweries, foundries, ship-yards, rope and sail-cloth factories, flour-mills, glass, soap, and tobacco factories, dye-works, & numerous bleaching-grounds in its vicinity. Reg. value of imports (1835), 3,695,438*l.*; of exports, 4,341,794*l.*; of which more than 1,700,000*l.* were for linens & linen-yarn. Customs rev. (1843) 339,989. Aggregate burden of vessels entering the port in 1846, 401,004 tons; do. of vessels cleared, 254,762 tons. Reg. shipping of port (1847), 464 vessels; aggregate burden, 68,361 tons. Customs rev. (1846), 363,577*l.* About ten steamers ply regularly to London, Liverpool, Dublin, & Glasgow. Vessels drawing about 15 ft. approach the quays and enter the docks of the town. Those much exceeding that draft, discharge a part of their cargo at Garmoyle on the lough, 4 m. below. The inland trade of Belfast is facilitated by a canal connecting the Lagan with Lough Neagh, and by a railway to Armagh, 25 m. S.W., and another to Antrim and Randalstown on the N.W. A railw. from Cave-hill, 3 m. distant, is used for conveying stone to the quays. Markets, Frid. Fairs, 12th Aug. and 8th Nov. Corporation rev. during 1844, 2,700*l.* 15s. 1d.; but the bor. assessment for the same period amounted to 4,319*l.*, the annual value of property assessed being 172,761*l.* 10s. Belfast sends 2 members to H. of C. General and petty sessions are held in the bor., which has a very efficient police. Reg. elects. (1848), 10,157. In the vicinity, which abounds in fine scenery, are good public promenades, and many handsome seats, including that of the Marquis of Donegal, who is lord of the manor, and to whose eldest son the town gives title of earl. The borough was incorporated by charter of James II.—*Belfast Lough* is an inlet of the North Channel, 12 m. in length N.E. to S.W., and 7½ m. in width at its entrance.

BELFAST, a tnshp. & seaport of U. S., N. Amer., Maine, cap. co. Waldo, on Belfast Bay, 43 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 4,186. Its harbour is good, and it exports a good deal of fish and timber. Reg. shipping (1840) 38,218 tons.—II. a township of New York, betw. Bath and Batavia. Pop. 1,646.

BELFORD, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Northumberland and Durham, 14 m. S.S.E. Berwick. Area of pa. 9,380 ac. Pop. of ditto 1,789. The town is finely situated, within 2 m. of the sea, on the Newcastle & Berwick railway, has

a large corn market on Thursday, and fairs Tuesday before Whitsunday, & 23d August. It has 3 dissenting churches, and 5 daily schools.

BELFORT, or BEFORT, a fortif. town of France, dep. Haut Rhin., cap. arrond., on the Savoureuse, 38 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. (1846) 4,114. Its citadel was constructed by Vauban, and it has a fine church, college, and public library of 20,000 vols., with iron foundries and wire factories.

BELGARD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 16 m. S.W. Cöslin, cap. circ., on the Persante. Pop. 3,330. It is the seat of a forest board; and has an old castle, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

BELGAUM, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 41 m. N.W. Darwar, on a high and healthy site. Pop. (1820) 7,650. Its works are strong; and it held out vigorously against the British, until captured in 1818. It is now the head-quarters of the S. division of the Bombay army.

BELGERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on l. b. of the Elbe, 8 m. S.E. Torgau. Pop. 3,010. Potteries and breweries.

BELGIOJOSO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. E.S.E. Pavia. Pop. 3,000. It is well built, and has a noble castle of the princes of Belgiojoso, in which Francis I. spent the night after his defeat at Pavia, February 24, 1525.

BELGIRATE, a vill. of Piedmont, with a sm. harb., on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 740.

BELGIUM (Fr. *Belgique*, Germ. *Belgien*; anc. a part of *Gallia Belgica*), a kingdom of Central Europe, situated between lat. 49° 30′ and 51° 30′ N., and lon. 2° 33′ and 6° 5′ E., having N. the Netherlands, E. Dutch Limburg and Luxemburg, & Rhen. Prussia, S. & S.W. France, & W. the North Sea. The area & pop. of the provs. are thus stated in the official report, Oct. 1846:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1845.)	Chief Cities.
Antwerp (Anvers),	1,094	395,852	Antwerp.
W. Flanders,	1,243	664,209	Bruges.
E. Flanders,	1,154	806,832	Ghent.
Hainault,	1,430	692,608	Mons.
Liege,	1,111	438,077	Liege.
Brabant (South),	1,260	676,406	Brussels.
Limburg (part of),	929	180,948	Hasselt
Luxembourg (part of),	1,695	185,017	Arlon.
Namur,	1,397	258,613	Namur.
Total,	11,313	4,258,426	...

Surface in the N. and W. uniformly flat or slightly undulating. The coasts are low and protected against the encroachments of the sea by dykes and sand downs, as in Holland,—though no part of Flanders is below the sea-level. The centre is undulating, and the S. and E. provs. are mountainous, being traversed by the Ardennes mountains, which enclose the valley of the Meuse, and separate its basin from that of the Moselle, rising to 2,000 feet in elevation. The whole territory belongs to the basin of the German Ocean, and is among the best watered countries of Europe; chief rivers the Meuse (Maas) and Scheldt, with the Rupel, Demer, Senne, Dendre, the Haine, Durme, and the Lys, tribut. to the former; & the Ourthe, Vesdre, & Ambleve, Mark, Dommel, Geer, Mehaigne, and Sambre, affits. of the latter. Climate humid & cool; unhealthy in the low parts of Flanders and in the prov. of Antwerp. Mean temperature of 7 years at Brussels, 50° 4′ Fahr.; extreme heat 91° 6′ Fahr.; extreme cold *minus* 3° Fahr.; prevailing wind S.W. The soil is in general fertile, especially so in Flanders; sandy and sterile in great part of the provs. Antwerp and Luxemburg. In the mountainous regions the riches consist in fine forests and abundant mineral products. The country is estimated to yield double the quantity of corn required for home consumption. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buck-wheat are extensively cultivated. Potatoes, oil-seeds, madder, flax, and hemp are grown chiefly in Flanders; hops, beet-root, chiccory, and tobacco are raised in the central provs. Flanders is famous for its agriculture: (the reader will find elaborate accounts of the husbandry in the different provs. in *Macculloch's Geog. Dict.* i. 328-332). Only some inferior kinds of wine is produced on the banks of the Meuse. Horticulture is an important branch of industry. Horned cattle are most numerous in Flanders. From 7,000 to 10,000 of the large Flemish draught horses, and about 2,600 colts, are annually exported, principally to France and the Prussian dominions; and within the last 25 years great pains have been taken by the government to improve the road and saddle horses, by crossings with English breeds. English sheep have been imported latterly to improve the native races; but their number is inconsiderable. Pigs are reared in great numbers in the forest regions, and the rearing of the silk-worm was established in 1826. Mining is one of the chief sources of wealth; in 1837 there were in the country 352 mines, occupying, or extending under, more than 640 square m.; the principal products are iron, coal, copper, zinc, marble, slate, and stone. Iron is abundant in the countries between the Sambre and Meuse; but Limburg and Luxembourg also furnish a considerable quantity. In the province of Liege the average annual produce was, in 1836, 150,000 tons of iron. Mons, Charleroi, & Liege are the great centres of the coal trade; & in 1845, it is estimated that 4,960,077 tons of coal were raised in Belgium (value 1,660,000*l.*), being about 1-4th more than was raised in France during the same year. Copper and lead are deficient, but the mines of Moresnet (Liege) furnish more than half the zinc used in Europe. Fishing in the open sea & on the coasts occupies about 200 boats, in the ports of Antwerp, Ostend, Blankenberghe, & Nieuport. Ostend is the princip. port for the herring fishery. Manuf. industry is the chief source of prosperity in Belgium; in this it surpasses every country in Europe, except England. According to a recent census 355,000 persons are employed in Belgium in spinning and weaving, independently of 50,000 more engaged in subsidiary occupations. The manufs. of woollen cloths and cassimeres employed, in 1833, 40,000 hands in and about Verviers; and there were produced annually 100,000 pieces of fine cloth, of an aggregate value of 1,000,000*l.* At Liege, Mechlin, Hodimont, Ypres, &c., flannels, serges, tickings, & coverlets are made; and carpets are manufd. in nearly all the towns, but especially at Tournay. The linen manuf. is, however, the most ancient and celebrated of the country; and it is estimated that 10,820,000 yards of linen fabrics of various kinds are annually woven in the kingdom. Around Tournay 5,000 stocking-frames are employed. In 1840 about 50,000 persons were employed in cotton manufs., of which Ghent, St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Turnhout, Mechlin, and Lierre, are the chief seats. The value of the cotton goods produced in the same year, was estimated at 1,600,000*l.* Silk fabrics; lace at Brussels, Mechlin, &c.; embroidery, ribands, hosiery, hats, leather, paper, oil-cloth, hair, & caoutchouc articles, are also very important manufs.; and cabinet-

making, printing, lithography, and bookbinding are well conducted in Belgium. In 1839, 69 smelting furnaces, and 175 iron forges were in active operation, the principal being at Liege, where the royal cannon foundry is one of the best estabs. of the kind in Europe. Steam engines are built at Liege, Brussels, Charleroi, Tirlemont, and Bruges; nail-making employs from 12,000 to 13,000 hands; fire-arms are made at Liege, and exported to Brazil, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the East; and cutlery (superior to that of France and Germany), is manufd. in Namur, Brussels, and Ghent. Next to these, the most important manufs. are leather, paper, glass, & porcelain, beet-root sugar, salt, chemical goods, bronze wares, scientific and musical instruments, hardwares; and jewellery at Liege and Antwerp. Typography, the chief seat of which is Brussels, is carried to great perfection. It is chiefly supported by the re-production of French works, which are printed annually to the value of 10,000,000 francs. Belgium is the only country in Europe which possesses a complete system of railways. These originated in a law of 1st March 1834, & were executed by the government; they centre in Mechlin, whence they diverge N. to the Scheldt, E. to the Prussian frontier, S. to the French frontier, and W. to the German Ocean. The whole territory is intersected by canals, many of which admit merchant vessels, and the great roads are among the finest in Europe. In 1842 the general imports into Belgium amounted in value to 288,387,663fr. (11,535,506*l.*) They comprised coffee, cotton, wool, hides, salt, raw sugar, tobacco, woollen and silk stuffs, wines, timber, cattle, indigo, resins, and metals. Exports in same year, to the value of 201,970,588fr. (8,078,823*l.*), consisted in hempen and linen cloths, glass wares, refined sugar, corn, cattle, skins, woollen fabrics, iron and nails, oil, seeds, flax, and machinery. A considerable amount of the foreign merchandize imported passes through the country into Germany, &c. The native shipping of Belgium is not nearly adequate to the extent of her commerce; in 1840 the total number of merchant ships registered was only 161, of an aggregate burden of 22,770 tons, and of these 7 were steam-vessels, burden 1,048 tons. Antwerp, Ostend, and Nieuport, are the chief ports.

Government is a constitutional monarchy, based on the broadest principles of rational liberty. The sovereignty is hereditary, except in failure of heirs male; the senate and the house of representatives are both elected by the people. Total reg. electors in 1842, 49,313. Punishment of death has been abolished; universal toleration, freedom of the press, and trial by jury are established. (Numerous particulars respecting the constitution will be found detailed in *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.* i. 344.) The pop. is almost wholly Roman Catholic; but the clergy of all sects are supported by the State. Each prov. has its governor, a council of from 50 to 70 members, and a court of assize; and in most of the large manuf. towns is now a council *des prudhommes*. Each arrond. has a court of primary jurisdiction, and each canton a police tribunal. Courts of appeal are established in Brussels, Ghent, and Liege; and the whole are subordinate to a court of cassation in Brussels. The kingdom has 4 universities, the seats of which are Ghent, Liege, Louvain, and Brussels; in most of the cities are diocesan seminaries; in many high schools, termed *gymnasia;* and Belgium is remarkable for her public libraries, fourteen in number. The compulsory system of education in force under the Dutch rule was abolished by the Belgians in 1830, and the amount of public instruction is much less than previously; but in each commune is a primary school, and the average number receiving instruction in 1836 was as 1 to 10 of the pop. Each commune has its bureau of charity for the permanent relief of the poor and numerous hospitals and asylums are established in the principal cities and towns. Belgium has 22 fortified places; the armed force in 1847 amounted to 180,000 men, of whom 90,000 belonged to the troops of the line, and 90,000 to the civic or burgher guard. Public revenue (1846), 4,520,163*l.*; expenditure, 4,508,969*l.*; public debt, 37,883,237*l.* Belgium successively formed part of the doms. of Austria and Spain from the 15th century until 1795, when it was conquered by the French. It remained annexed to Holland from 1815 to 1830, in the autumn of which year it acquired its independence, after a revolution of a very few days.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz. Pop. 10,318. It is divided into an old and a new town, is an archbp.'s see, and has numerous churches, &c.; & manufs. of leather.

BELGRADE, *Singidunum*, an important fortified city of Servia, on r. b. of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save, 44 m. S.E. Peterwardein; lat. 44° 47′ 57″ N., lon. 20° 28′ 14″ E. Pop. 30,000. It is the largest and best built city of Servia, and one of the strongest places in Europe, being garrisoned by 6,000 Turks. The citadel, occupied by the Turkish pasha and troops, is on the tongue of land between the rivs., behind which rises the city proper, with antique-looking German edifices, a new cathedral, a palace, and barracks. The Turkish quarter, with the old palace of Prince Eugene, slopes down to the Danube; the Servian quarter, with the custom-ho. and consular residence, borders on the Save, which is lined by a good quay, and rows of mod. houses. Belgrade had formerly quite an oriental appearance, but it is becoming abandoned by wealthy Turks; churches are superseding mosques; new buildings are being constructed in the German fashion; and the bazaars have now glazed shop-windows. The streets, however, remain filthy, ill-paved, and not lighted, and the public baths and inns are wretched. It has manufs. of arms, carpets, silk goods, cutlery, and saddlery; with a tolerable port, an increasing general trade, a new lyceum, and several schools; it is the entrepôt of commerce between Turkey and Austria, and the seat of the principal authorities of Servia. It was taken by the Turks, under Solyman II., in 1522; and re-taken by Prince Eugene in 1717. It was partly ruined during the Servian insurrection in 1813, and its repair was commenced by the Porte in 1836.—II. a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 13 miles N. Constantinople, and where many opulent inhabs. of that city have country-houses.

BELGRAM, *Balagrame*, a town of India, dom. Oude, 58 m. N.W. Lucknow. A town of some antiquity, but greatly fallen off. It has decayed buildings in the best style of Mogul architecture.

BELGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. N. Leicester. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 2,609. It gives the title of viscount to the Marq. of Westminster.

BELHAVEN, a vill. of Scotl., co. Haddington, pa. and 1 m. W. Dunbar. Pop. 380. It gives title of baron to a branch of the Hamilton family.

BELHELVIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,594.

BELICI, *Typsa*, a riv. in the W. of Sicily, rises 9 m. S. Palermo, flows S.S.W., separates the in-

tends. Girgenti and Trapani, and enters the Mediterr., 15 m. N.W. Sciacca. Length 27 m.

BELIDA, a town of Africa, Algeria. [BLIDA.]

BELIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. S.S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,550.

BELITZ, or BEELITZ, a fortfd. town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 12 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. Pop. 2,350, partly engaged in linen manufs.

BELIZE, a British colony, Cent. Amer. [BALIZE.]

BELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Melfi. Pop. 5,000.

BELLAC, a town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. arrond., 23 m. N.N.W. Limoges. Pop. (1846) 3,166, who manuf. coarse woollens and paper.

BELLAGGIO, a small town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 16 m. N.N.E. Como, at the extrem. of the promontory which divides the lakes of Como and Lecco. It has numerous rich villas and gardens, and commands extensive prospects.

BELLAGHY, 2 vills. of Ireld.—I. Ulster, co. Londonderry, 6 m. N.N.E. Magherafelt. Pop. 739. It has monthly mkts., & 2 annual fairs.—II. Connaught, co. Sligo, 7 m. N.E. Swineford. Pop. 292.

BELLANO, a vill., Lombardy, gov. Milan, 14 m. N.N.W. Lecco, at the mth. of the torrent Pioverna, on which is a cascade called the *Orrido di Bellano*.

BELLARY, one of the Balaghaut ceded dists. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. Cuddapah, W. the Bombay dist. Dharwar, N. the Nizam's dom. and S. Mysore. Area 12,703 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 1,112,839. Land rev. (1836-7) 217,090*l*.; total rev. 302,868*l*.—II. cap. above dist., and head quarters of a div. of the Madras army, 265 m. N.W. Madras. It has a square fort on a rocky height; below which is the town, with a good bazaar, some barracks, and neat milit. cantonments.—III. a decayed town, presid. Bengal, Gurrah-Mundlah dist., lat. 23° 48′ N., lon. 80° 20′ E. It was formerly extensive, and near it are some fine Hindoo temples.

BELLAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon, on the Ancelva, with mineral baths, and a fine castle. Pop. 4000.

BELLE ALLIANCE (LA), a hamlet of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 13 m. S. Brussels, & 2 m. S. Mont St Jean. It was the centre of operations in the field of Waterloo, and the place where Napoleon commanded the battle called by the Prussians the battle of *La Belle Alliance*, 18th June 1815.

BELLEAU, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N.W. Alford. Ac. 430. Pop. 193.

BELLEEK, a par. and vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Erne, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Ballyshannon. Area 12,849 ac. Pop. 2,875, of whom 251 are in the village.

BELLE-FONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 10 m. S. Epinal. Pop. of comm. 2,650. It has iron works, and manufs. of coarse cutlery.—II. a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on r. b. of the Doubs, with extensive iron works.

BELLEGARDE, a hamlet of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 17 m. S. Perpignan, with an important citadel built by Louis XIV.—II. (*Pont de*) dep. Ain, arr. Nantua, with a custom-ho. Near it is the celeb. *Perte du Rhône*.—III. dep. Gard, arrond. Nismes. Pop. 1,726.

BELLEISLE, an isl. of British N. America, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the strait of same name, betw. Labrador and the N. extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. of N. point 52° 1′ 16″ N., lon. 55° 19′ 4″ W. Wheat is said to ripen well on it, and it yields potatoes and other vegetables.

BELLEGHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 3 m. S. Courtrai. Pop. 3,182.

BELLEISLE-EN-MER, an isl. of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 8 m. S. Quiberon Point. Length about 11 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 9,391, mostly engaged in the pilchard fishery. The isl. is noted for its excellent wheat, and its fine breed of draught horses. It is nearly surrounded by rocks, and has a good anchorage and several small ports. The isl. forms a canton, and is defended by a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and held by them till 1763.—*Belleisle-en-Terre* is a small town, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Guingamp. Pop. 1,378.

BELLEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 10½ m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 1,630.

BELLÊME, or BELLESME, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., near the forest of Bellesme, 22 m. E.S.E. Alençon. Pop. (1846) 3,241. It has manufs. of coarse linen and cottons.

BELLEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a suburb of Paris, and enclosed by new fortifications. Pop. (1846) 24,235. It stands on an eminence, interspersed with villas and public gardens, and has manufs. of cashmeres, chemical prod., soap, & metals.—II. a town, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 1,870.

BELLEVILLE, a tnship. U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.E. Newark. Pop. 2,466.

BELLEY, *Bellicium*, a town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arrond., near the Rhone, 39 m. E. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 3,666. It is the seat of a bishopric, has a fine church, and was formerly fortified. In its vicinity are the best lithog. stones in France. It has manufs. of muslins, and trade in Gruyère cheese. Belley served as a place of arms to Cæsar against the Allobroges. Alaric burned it in 390; possessed in the middle ages by the Dukes of Savoy, it was ceded to France in 1601.

BELLIE, a marit. pa. of Scotl., cos. Moray and Banff, on the Spey, 8 m. E. Elgin. Pop. 2,434. The vill. of Fochabers, and Gordon Castle, a seat of the Duke of Richmond, are in this parish.

BELLINGHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, ward Tindale, on the Tyne, 14 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area of pa. 15,540 ac., consisting mostly of moors and sheep-walks. Pop. 1,730. The town is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. Mkt., Sat. Fairs, 1st Wed. after Sept. 15, and Sats. before May 12 and Nov. 12, for hiring servants. The lands belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater; were forfeited to the crown in 1715, & granted to Greenwich Hospital.

BELLINGSHAUSEN ISLAND, Society Isls., Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 15° 48′ S., lon. 154° 30′ W.

BELLINGWOLDE, a frontier vill., Netherlands, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Groningen. Pop. 2,784.

BELLINZONA (Germ. *Bellenz*), a town of Switzerland, one of the caps. of the cant. Ticino, on l. b. of the Ticino, here crossed by a long bridge, 16 m. N. Lugano. Pop. 1,520. It is well built in the Italian style, but its streets are narrow and dirty. It has several castles; & is the seat of an active transit trade between Switzerland and Italy.

BELLOU, two comms. and vills. France, dep. Orne, *B.-en-Houlme*, arr. Domfront. Pop. 2,859.—*B.-sur-Huine*, arr. Mortagne. Pop. 937.

BELLOVAR, a town and post-station of Croatia, circ. Batinyan, 37 m. N.E. Agram. Pop. 2,800.

BELL-ROCK, or INCH-CAPE, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, off the E. coast of Scotland, 12 m. S.E. Arbroath. The reef is about 2,000 ft. in length; and at spring-ebbs, a portion is uncovered to the height of 4 ft. Between 1808 and 1811, a lighthouse was built on it, which is 115 feet in height, and 42 ft. in diameter at its base, with a revolving light; lat. 56° 26′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 23′ 6″ W. At the distance of 100 yards all round the rock, at low water of spring-tides, there is about 3 fathoms depth of water.

Bell Town, the cap. of a self-styled regal chief of Guinea, on the Cameroons riv., near its estuary. It is large, and regularly built, consisting of neat bamboo houses. Merchant vessels may lie in the river quite close to the town.

Belluno, *Bellunum*, a city of N. Italy, Venice, cap. deleg., on r. b. of the Piave, 51 m. N. Venice. Pop. 9,700. It is encl. by old walls; it has a fine aqueduct, a cathedral designed by Palladio, a rich hospital, diocesan & high schools, a public library; manufs. of silk fabrics, leather, hats, & earthenware, a trade in timber, and large fairs in Feb. and April. The title of Duke of Belluno was conferred by Napoleon on Marshal Victor.

Bellye, a vill. of S. Hungary, with a castle, co. Baranya, 16 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1,075.

Belmont, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Roanne. Pop. of comm. 3,440.—Also several sm. cantons & vills.

Belmonte, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, on a mntn. near the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,914.—II. a t. of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,694. This is the name of many small towns in Italy and Portugal.

Belmonte, properly *Rio Jequitinhonha*, a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, formed by the union of two rivers, which rise in the Sierra Frio; it flows generally N.E., & enters the Atlantic, in lat. 15° 55′ S., lon. 38° 55′ W. On its rt. b. at its mouth is the town of *Belmonte*, with a small port on the Atlantic. Pop. 600, mostly fishermen.

Belmullet, a small seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on Blacksod Bay, dist. Erris, 11 m. W.N.W. Bangor. Pop. 637. It has sprung up since 1825, and is now a thriving place, with a pier, a coast-guard station, exports of agricultural produce and fish, and monthly fairs.

Belobanya, a royal free t. of Hungary, co. Honth, circ. and 2 m. N. Schemnitz. Pop. 1,740.

Belœil, a town of Belgium, prov. and 19 m. E. Tournai. Pop. 2,267. Extens. breweries.

Beloochistan (*Gedrosia*, and the countries of the *Oritæ*, *Ichthyophagi*, &c.), an extensive country of Southern Asia, forming the S.E. part of the old dom. of Persia, between lat. 24° 50′ and 30° 20′ N., and lon. 57° 40′ and 69° 18′ E.; having E. Scinde, N. Afghanistan, N.W. and W. the Persian desert; & extending on the S. for 600 m. along the shores of the Indian Ocean. Estim. area 160,000 sq. m., & pop. 480,000. It is subdiv. into the 6 provs. of Kelat, Sarawan, Cutch-Gundava, Jhalawan, Lus, & Mekran. Nearly the whole country is mountainous, except in the N.W. & along the coast, its general characteristics being a rugged and elevated surface, barrenness, and deficiency of water. Its mntns. in the E. are connected with those of South Afghanistan, & rise to considerable elevation; the Bolan Pass, and even the bottom of some valleys are upwards of 5,700 feet in height, & the cap. Kelat is 6,000 ft. above the sea. In the N., the peak of Takkatoo is considered to have an elev. of 11,000 ft. The rivs. are very insignificant, except after heavy rains; the largest, the Dustee, though supposed to have a course of 1,000 m., has been found at its mouth only 20 inches deep, and 20 yards in width. The climate is exceedingly varied, being cold in the elevated parts, and excessively hot in the lower valleys. In the low and watered plains of Cutch-Gundava & Lus, rice & sugar-cane, with cotton, indigo, and tobacco are raised; in other parts, wheat, barley, madder, and pulses, with European fruits, melons, pomegranates, rhubarb, and assafœtida are the principal products; on some of the mountain sides, the tamarisk and babool attain the size of large timber trees. In the wide sandy desert of Mekran, where the returning army of Alexander the Great suffered its severest hardships, the date is the only valuable product. Pastures are generally poor, and cattle few; but a good many sheep and goats are kept, the pursuits of the people being mostly pastoral. The Bactrian (or two-humped) camel, and the dromedary, are used as beasts of burden; in the N.W. some good horses are bred. The strata about Kelat and Moostung, as well as other explored localities, consist of secondary limestone, sandstone, and conglomerates; and the N.W. extremity shows indication of volcanic action. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, antimony, iron, sulphur, alum, and sal-ammoniac, but these are turned to little account. Prepared skins, woollen felt and cloths, carpets and tent-covers of goats' or camels' hair, and rude fire-arms, are all the manufd. products. Trade comparatively small, and almost monopolized by Hindoos. Sonmeanee is the only seaport; its custom dues were, in 1840, farmed for 3,400*l*. Principal exports, butter or ghee, hides, wool, a few drugs, dried fruits, fish, a little corn, & vegetable oil; imports, British and Indian manufs., rice, spices, dye-stuffs, and slaves for Muscat. The pop. consists mainly of Belooches and Brahooes, two races very different in personal appearance, but both Mohammedans of the Soonnee sect, and who, like the Afghans, are subdivided into numerous tribes or clans, each under its own chief. Mekran is in barbarous anarchy; most of the E. provs. are under the uncertain authority of the khan of Kelat, whose rev. is estim. at 30,000*l*. annually, and his armed force at 3,000 men. Lus is ruled by a vassal of this chieftain. A late khan of Kelat having acted with much treachery toward the British, during their advance into Afghanistan in 1839, his cap. was stormed & taken by our troops on the 13th of Nov. in that year. In the following year it changed hands, and it was again captured and temporarily held by the British in 1841.

Belorado, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E. Burgos, on r. b. of Tiron. P. 2,450. Linen weaving.

Belp, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 5 m. S.E Bern. Pop. 1,500. On its S. side is the *Belpberg*, a mntn. 2,940 ft. high, containing many petrifactions.

Belpasso, a town of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. and 7½ m. N.W. Catania. Pop. 2,500.

Belpech, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant, 13 m. S.W. Castelnuadary. Pop. 1,146.

Belper, a mkt. town of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the N. Midland Railway, 7 m. N. Derby. Pop. 9,885. It is well built, has 2 churches, a stone bridge across the Derwent, and extensive manufs. of cotton goods, nails, earthenwares, and silk hoisery. Polling-place for S. div. of co. Markets, Saturday. Fairs, May 13, & Oct. 31.

Belstead, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 261.

Belstone, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Oakhampton. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 208.

Belt (Great and Little), two straits of the Baltic Sea, by which it communicates with the Kattegat. Both extend from about lat. 54° 50′ to 55° 40′ N. The *Great Belt*, in lon. 11° E., betw. the Danish isls. Seeland and Laland on the E., & Fühnen & Langeland on the W., has an average breadth of 15 m. The *Little Belt*, lon. 9° 50′ E. betw. the mainland of Denmark on the W., and the isl. Fühnen on the E., has an average breadth of from 6 to 8 m., though, at its N. extremity, it is less than a mile across; depth, 5 to 14 fathoms. The navigation of the belts is dangerous from the

number of shoals, and their liability to storms in winter, when they are sometimes frozen over.

BELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 6 m. E.N.E Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 718. Fair for horses, 1st Mon. after Trin. week. The ancient nunnery of Grace Dieu, in this pa., has been converted into a mod. residence.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2½ m. N.E. Grantham. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 176. Belton Hall, the seat of the Earl Brownlow, built from a design by Sir C. Wren, is within 1 m. of the vill.—III. pts. Lindsey, 11 m. N.W. Gainsborough. Area 8,530 ac. Pop. 1,706.—IV. co. Rutland, 4 m. W.N.W. Uppingham. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 402. Charities about 90*l.* per annum. —V. co. Suffolk, on the Wareney, 3½ m. S.W. Yarmouth. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 465.

BELTRUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 16½ m. E.S.E. Zutphen. Pop. 500.

BELTURBET, a munic. bor. and mkt. town of Ireland, co. Ulster, and 8½ m. N.N.W. Cavan, on the Earn. Pop. 2,070. It has alms-houses for 9 poor widows; and in its churchyard are rems. of an anc. stronghold. Market, Sat. for corn. Fairs 6 times annually.

BELVEDERE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, on the Mediterr., 32 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,400.—II. a town, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 15 m. W. Ancona. It has six annual fairs.—III. a hamlet of Saxe-Weimar, near Weimar, with a summer palace of the Grand Dukes.

BELVES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,851.

BELVOIR, an extra-parochial dist. of England, cos. Leicester & Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Gt. Grantham. Area 170 ac. Pop. 109, chiefly dependents of the Duke of Rutland, whose magnificent seat, Belvoir Castle, stands on an isolated mount, overlooking a rich vale. Notwithstanding modern additions, this mansion preserves the style of an old baronial residence. The original building was erected by William de Todenei, standard-bearer of William the Conqueror, and, with its numerous dependent manors, came into possession of the Manners family in the time of Henry VIII.

BELZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 40 m. N. Lemberg. Pop. 2,400. It has a Greek and Roman Catholic church, and a castle.

BELZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 19 m. W. Vannes. Pop. 1,390.

BELZIG, a town of Prussia, cap. circ., prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Brandenburg. Pop. 2,550. Manufs. of woollen cloths, and paper.

BEMBATOOKA, a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16° S., lon. 46° E. The town is inconsiderable; but the bay is said to be capable of containing the largest fleet.

BEMBRIDGE, a vill. and small watering-place, Isle of Wight, at its E. extrem., pa. Brading, on a declivity at the S.E. side of Brading harbour, and consisting mostly of elegant residences surrounded by beautiful scenery.

BEMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. P. 109, connect. with pa. Fugglestone.

BEMFICA, a town of Portugal, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 3,873. Magnif. aqueducts & nums. vills.

BEMFLEET, a pa. of England. [BENFLFET.]

BEMINI ISLANDS, a small group, Bahamas, Brit. W. Indies. Lat. 25° 40′ N., lon. 79° 10′ W.

BEMMEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S. Arnhem. Pop. 3,720.

BEMPTON, a pa. Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Bridlington. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 313.

BENABARRE, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. E. Huesca. Pop. 2,211. Two annual fairs.

BEN-AHIN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, arrond. & 2 m. W. Huy. Pop. 1,200. Mines of lead, zinc, and iron.

BENAGUACIL, a t. of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Valencia, with remains of old fortifs. and manufs. of linens. Pop. 3,034.

BENAMEJI, a t. of Spain, prov. & 39 m. S.S.E. Cordova, on r. b. of the Genil. Pop. 4,525.

BENANOIR (the "mountain of Gold"), one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, Scotland, elevation 2,420 feet.

BENARES, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, situated between lat. 24° and 25° N., and between the rivers Ganges and Sye (which on three sides separate it from Ghazipoor), having W. the districts Mirzapoor and Juanpoor. Climate hot and dry in summer months, and chill in winter. Wheat, barley, and pulse are raised, but little rice. The dist. was ceded to Britain in 1773. The sugar cane is cultivated, and opium and indigo raised to a considerable extent, Area 2,350 sq. m. Pop. 3,000,000?

BENARES, *Varanashi*, a large and famous city of Hindostan, and which may be considered its Hindoo (as Delhi was its Mohammedan, and Calcutta is its British) capital. It is the cap. of a division of the Bengal presid., and of above dist., on the l. b. of the Ganges, 390 m. N.W. Calcutta, and 420 m. S.E. Delhi. Lat. of observatory 25° 18′ 33″ N., lon. 82° 55′ 52″ E. Stationary pop. estimated at 600,000?; but at certain festivals the number is incredible, this city being "most holy," & resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India, and even from Tibet and Burmah. Its external appearance is highly imposing; it stretches for 4 m. along the riv., from which ascend many handsome ghauts, or flights of stone steps. Streets very narrow; buildings lofty. In 1801 there were estimated to be 12,000 brick or stone houses, from 1 to 6 stories in height, built around courtyards, ornamented with much painting & carving, many of the largest containing 200 inhabs. in each, besides 16,000 mud-built dwellings, with tiled roofs. Principal edifices, the great mosque of Aurungzebe, numerous other mosques, a great number of Hindoo temples, an anc. observatory, and the Hindoo Sanscrit college, the chief seat of native learning in India. At Seroli, a little to the E., is a tope, now ruined, but originally similar to those in the Punjab. (MANIKYALA.) Among its inhabs. are many wealthy native bankers, and dealers in diamonds, for which gems the city is famous; and Benares has a large trade in shawls, muslins, silks, cottons, and fine woollens of its own manuf., and in European goods, salt, indigo, opium. It is the seat of a British court of circuit and appeal, an English college established in 1832, and numerous Christian missions, and Mohammedan and Hindoo schools.

BENASQUE, a t. of Spain, prov. & 55 m. N.E. Huesca, in the valley of same name, on l. b. of the Esera, 2,830 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,234.

BENATEK, or BENATKY, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 21 m. N.E. Prague. The celeb. astronomer Tycho-Brahe, died here in 1601. Several vills. in Bohemia have the same name.

BEN-AVEN, a mntn. of Scotland, Grampians, between the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, and separating the basins of the Aven and Dee. Estimated height above the sea, 3,967 feet.

BENAVENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N. Zamora. Pop. 2,561. Roman remains.—II. a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, with a royal castle, on the Zatas, 27 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 1,954.

BENBAUN, a mntn. of the Binabola group, or "Twelve Pins," Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, bar. Ballinahinch. Elevation 2,395 feet.

BENBECULA, one of the Hebrides Isls., between N. and S. Uist, about 8 m. in length, & as much in breadth. It is low, flat, greatly indented by bays, and boggy, or little productive.

BENBURB, a vill. of Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. Clonfeacle, on the Blackwater, 5 m. N.W. Armagh. Pop. 330. It has a ruined castle, & 14 ann. fairs.

BENCOOLEN, *Dutch Benkoëlen*, a residency and seaport town of the Dutch E. Indies, on the W. coast of the island Sumatra. Pop. of residency 94,000, of the town 12,000. It is placed in a very unhealthy situation, and defended by Fort Marlborough. Lat. 3° 47′ 6″ S., lon. 102° 19′ E. Chief trade, import of goods from Batavia, Bengal and Europe. It was founded by the Engl., 1685, & ceded to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca in 1824.

BENCRUACHAN, a mountain of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, between lochs Etive and Awe. Height estimated at 3,670 feet; base 20 m. in circ.

BENDEMEER, a river of Persia. [BUNDEMIR.]

BENDER, a fortified town of Russia, cap. dist. same name, prov. Bessarabia, on rt. b. of the Dniester, 48 m. from its mouth, and 58 W.N.W. Odessa. Pop. 10,000. (?) It is encld. by a wall and ditch, and has a citadel on an eminence, with about 600 artillerymen. In its environs is *Varnitza*, the retreat of Charles XII., after the disastrous battle of Pultowa. Bender was taken & stormed by the Russians in 1770 and in 1809.

BENDOCHY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 1½ m. N. Cupar-Angus. Pop. 783.

BENDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. and 4½ m. N. Coblenz. Pop. 2,227. Situated in a mining dist., on rt. b. of the Rhine, and has iron forges, and manufactures of woollen yarn.

BENDRAMO, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the sea of Marmora, S. of the peninsula Cyzicus; said to have four mosques and 1,000 houses. (?)

BENE, *Augusta Bagiennorum*, a town of the Sardinian Sta., Piedmont, prov. Mondovi, cap. mand. divis. and 18 m. N.E. Cuneo. Pop. 5,687.

BENEDICTBEUERN, a hamlet of Bavaria, circ. Ober Baiern, 8½ m. S.W. Tölz, with a castle, celeb. glass works, and marble quarries. Formerly a Benedict. abbey, one of the most anc. in Germany.

BENEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. W. Oundle. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 533.

BENENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3 m. S.E. Cranbrook. Area 6,780 ac. Pop. 1,594. Fair 15th May.

BENESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, 24 m. S.S.E. Prague. Pop. 1,800.—Several vills. in Bohemia, and Pruss. Silesia, have this name.

BENEST, a vill. of France, dep. Charente, 10 m. W. Confolens. Pop. 1,480. Here Charlemagne gained a signal victory over the Saracens.

BENEVENTE, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Espirito Santo, 47 m. S. Victoria, at the mouth of riv. Benevente in the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000.

BENEVENTO, *Beneventum*, a city of S. Italy, cap. deleg. of the Pontif. Sta., on a hill near the confluence of the Calore and Sabato, 32 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 16,500. With its castle it occupies the site of the anc. town, out of the ruins of which it was built, and except Rome, perhaps no Italian city can boast of so many remains of antiquity. The Arch of Trajan, now the *Porta Aurea*, is still nearly perfect. The chief modern buildings are a cathedral, several churches, town hall, diocesan school and library, hospitals, and several palaces. It is an archbishop's see, and has 9 annual fairs. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the cap. of a powerful duchy; in 1806 Napoleon erected it into a principality for Talleyrand; it was restored to the Pope in 1814. Near it, in 1266, the battle was fought, in which Charles of Anjou defeated Manfred, king of Naples, who lost his life in the action. The deleg. of Benevento, which is enclosed by the Neapolitan prov. princip. Ult., contains an area of 90 square m., and a pop. of 20,500.

BENFELD, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 10½ m. N.N.W. Schélestadt. Pop. (1846) 2,642.

BENFLEET, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 3 m. W. Rayleigh. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 364.—II. (*South*), on Hadleigh Bay, 3½ m. S.S.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2,160. Pop. 707. Fair 24th Aug.

BENGAL, *Bangala*, a presidency and prov. of British India. It is by far the largest of the three presidencies into which India is divided, comprising, with Agra, about a fourth of the whole area of Hither-India, together with the later ceded provinces beyond the Ganges. The territory extends between lat. 20° and 31° N., & lon. 74° and 91° E., bounded on the N. by Nepaul Sikkim, and Bootan, on the E. by the dists. adjoining the Burmese dominion, on the S. by Bay of Bengal, the territs. of Berar, Indore, Gwalior, and on the W. by the Rajpoot and Sikh principalities. This great region is divided into the Upper or Western provs., including Delhi, and all that portion W. of lon 80°; the central, including Allahabad, Bahar, and others, as far E. as lon. 87°; and the lower containing the remaining territory to the S. and E. The following table exhibits the divisions, area, and population:—

Divisions and Provs.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (latest Census.)*
a. In Hindostan.		
1. Div. of Calcutta,	27,546	9,970,270
2. ,, Patna,	47,125	7,615,434
3. ,, Moorshedabad,	35,659	9,127,145
4. ,, Dacca,	29,010	6,659,804
(Upper Provs., late Agra Presidency.)		
5. Division of Benares,	29,320	8,837,823
6. ,, Bareily,	39,330	10,895,919
S.W. ceded districts,	106,000	3,177,456
Total in Hindostan,	325,990	56,283,851
b. In Further-India.		
Burmese Ceded Provs. — Assam,	18,200	1,110,000
Burmese Ceded Provs. — Aracan,	16,250	247,765
Burmese Ceded Provs. — Cachar & Jynteah,	10,350	104,540
Burmese Ceded Provs. — Tenasserim, &c.,	32,500	85,000
Straits Settlements. — Singapore,	1,370	154,500
Straits Settlements. — Penang, &c.,		
Straits Settlements. — Malacca and Naning,		
Total in Further-India,	78,670	1,702,305
Grand Total,	860,204	57,986,156

The greater proportion of this territ. consists of the immense plain or valley of the Ganges. To the N. this plain rises into the mountainous region of Kumaon, and on the S. are the Vindhyan mntns., and the table land of central India. The river Ganges flows in a S.E. direction, through the whole extent of the presidency, and is joined in its course by numerous tributaries, of which the Jumna, Chumbul, Goggra, Gunduck, & Sone, are the most considerable. The eastern division of the country is traversed by the Brahmaputra, which discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal near the confluence of the Ganges. Both these great rivs. divide into numerous branches before reach-

* The amount of pop. in most of the dists. under the 4 first divisions (the provs. Bengal and Bahar) have been derived from a census taken in 1837-8: those of the 5th and 6th divisions, comprising the subdivisions of Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Rohilcund, Meerat, and Delhi, from a return for 1846-7.

ing the sea, & their united deltas form a tract of rich alluvial soil, exceeding 30,000 sq. m. in extent. There are no inland lakes, but numerous lagoons and marshes, especially in the lower dists. The surface of the country generally exhibits a deep clay alluvium, interspersed with sandy tracts, with tertiary deposits in some localities. Approaching the Himalayan range to the N., are granitic and porphyritic rocks, with secondary limestone and sandstones; N.W. are basaltic and greenstone rocks. The Vindhyan and Garrow chains of mntns. are of volcanic origin. Nitre is found in great quantities in Bahar, as well as common salt, both of which are largely exported. Salt is a government monopoly, & in 1841 its sale realized 1,925,000*l.* Diamonds are found in a conglomerate in Bundelcund; and gold dust and silver are in some of the rivers. Coal and iron are found in Sylhet and Burdwan. The mean annual temperature of the plains is, for Calcutta and Benares, from 78° to 79° Fahr., at Delhi 73° Fahr. During the winter months in Kumaon there is heavy frost and snow. In Bengal the rainy season commences in June, and continues till the middle of October. The ann. fall of rain is from 70 to 80 inches. The winter, or cold season, lasts from November to middle of February, when the hot season begins & continues till the middle of June. During the rainy season the lower provs. especially are overflowed by the Ganges and its tributaries. Hence these dists. are highly favourable to the cultivation of rice, which is here the principal product of the soil. In the upper dists. wheat and barley are the principal crops. Indigo is largely cultivated from Dacca to Delhi, there being upwards of 400 indigo factories in the presidency. Its culture occupies more than a million of acres, and its annual produce is estimated to be worth from 2,000,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.* sterling, half of which amount is yearly expended in its production. Opium is a government monopoly, and is cultivated only in Bahar and Benares, where the produce is considered equal, if not superior, to the opium of Malwah. The quantity of Patna and Benares opium disposed of at the public sales in the year 1843-4 amounted in value to 2,282,780*l.* Cotton is a staple crop; and the soil in Benares is capable of producing sugar equal to that of the W. Indies. Coffee, pepper, and tobacco are raised, and most of the spice and fruit trees of Asia, have been acclimated somewhere in this wide region. The forests contain teak, saul, sissoo, banyan, ebony, oak, and pine timber, with rattans, bamboos, cocoa, areca, and other palms. A great quantity of silk is produced in Bengal-proper, between lat. 22° and 26°, and lon. 86° and 90°. Elephants' teeth, and hides of various kinds, form important articles of trade. Nitre is obtained principally in Bahar prov., and that exported from Calcutta in 1841-2, amounted to 611,572 maunds, worth 321,073*l.* Muslins, cotton piece goods, diaper, pack-thread, sailcloth, chintzes, silks, calicoes, blanketing, and other woven goods, are staple manufs.; but, of late years, they have begun to be superseded by fabrics from Europe. For expts. and impts. see CALCUTTA. The gov. is vested in the Governor-General of India, and a Council of five mems., three appointed by the E. I. Company, a fourth also appointed by the Company, but not one of their number, and the fifth the Commander-in-chief. The upper provs. are under a lieut-gov. at Agra, subordinate to the gov.-general at Calcutta. In each district or collectorate is a judge, empowered to decide appeals originating in the district, and to try civil suits to the amount of 2,000*l.* Superior to these tribunals are courts of appeal in Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Patna, Benares, and Bareily; and a supreme court sits in Calcutta, from which there is appeal only to the British sovereign in council. In the upper provs. the land rev. is collected for the government by officers appointed under the native village system of India; in the lower provs. the zemindars, or hereditary tax-collectors, constituted proprietors of the soil by Lord Cornwallis' Act, account to the gov. for 9-10ths of the sums they collect as rent, and reserve the remaining 1-10th for their own remuneration. [INDIA.] Numerous schools for the natives have been established by government throughout the presidency, and colleges at Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, Benares, besides several missionary stations and schools for the religious instruction of the natives. The pop. of this presid. embraces a great variety of races,—Hindoos of all castes, Moguls, Mahrattas, Sikhs, Rajpoots, peculiar wild tribes in Gundwanah, and Bhaugulpore; and beyond the Brahmaputra, Mughs, Garrows, and other races differing widely from those of W. Asia. The prevailing religions are the Brahminical and Mohammedan; Buddhism is confined to the countries E. of the Brahmaputra; and the hill tribes have rude paganisms of their own. The Protestant establ. consists of an archdeacon and about forty chaplains, subordinate to the bp. of Calcutta; there is also a small establ. for the Scotch kirk. The Roman Catholic establ. is under the vic. apostolic of Agra, and a legate at Calcutta, both subordinate to the Roman Catholic bp. at Madras. Public rev. is derived from the land-tax, & subsidies from protected native states; mint, post-office, stamp, & excise duties; a house-tax in Calcutta, judicial fees and fines, sayer and abkarry duties, customs, pilotage, monopoly of salt and opium, &c.: total receipts (1842-3), 9,445,818*l.*; expenditure, 1,628,751*l.*; net rev., 7,817,067*l.* Principal cities, Calcutta, the cap. of British India; Delhi, the Mohammedan cap.; Benares, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Bahar, Patna, Allahabad, Agra. Calcutta was erected into a presid. separate from Madras in 1707; in 1765, the English acquired by treaty the sovereignty over the provs. Bengal, Bahar, and a part of Orissa; and in 1773, the residence of the Governor-general of India was fixed in Bengal. The principal accessions of territory since have been Benares, in 1775; Oude dists., 1801; Delhi territ., 1805; Kumaon, 1815; S. W. (Nerbudda) dists., 1818; Singapore and Malacca, 1824; and the Berar dists. and Burmese ceded provs. in 1826.—*Bengal Province*, one of the largest and most important of the old Mohammedan provs. of Hindostan, between lat. 21° and 27° N., and lon. 87° and 92° N. It comprises the delta of the Ganges, with the lower course of the Brahmaputra, and is traversed by numerous other rivers, its surface being mostly a dead level. It is wholly included in the British dom., and forms under the above presidency the divisions of its three principal cities, Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, which are subdivided into numerous subordinate districts.

BENGAL (BAY OF), *Gangeticus Sinus*, a part of the Indian Ocean, extending between Hither and Further India, including the sea from Cape Negrais on the E., to the delta of the Godavery on the W., betw. lat. 16° 30′ and 23° N. Its chief affls. are the Ganges, including the Brahmaputra, and the Godavery. The sea of Bengal, which is sometimes described as part of the bay, extends to lat. 8° N., between the islands of Ceylon and

Junkseylon. Depth 4 to 60 faths. from the delta to a distance of 100 m.; 30 m. from the coast, a circular space 15 m. in diameter, has no soundings at 100 or 130 fathoms.

BENGAZI, *Berenice*, a marit. town of N. Africa, Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtis Major*), 420 m. E.S.E. Tripoli. Lat. 32° 6′ 8″ N., lon. 20° 2′ 7″ E. Pop. about 2,500. It is finely situated in a fertile plain, but is miserably built, and filthy; and its port is shallow. It has a castle, the residence of a bey; and some trade with Barbary and Malta, in wool, oxen, sheep, salted butter, and corn; in 1839 its exports are stated to have amounted in value to 22,188*l.*, and its imports 32,000*l.* Near this city were the "gardens of the Hesperides," and traces of anc. buildings are often met with buried in the sand.

BENGEO, or BENGHOO, a pa. of England, co. & 1 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 1,141.

BENGERMOW, a town of Hindostan, dom. of Oude, 45 m. W. Lucknow.

BENGEWORTH, a pa. of Engl. co. Worcester, ½ m. S.E. Evesham, & incld. within its parl. bounds. Pop. 1,082. It has a well-endowed free school.

BENGORE HEAD, a promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, immediately E. the Giant's Causeway. Lat. 55° 15′ N., lon. 6° 30′ W.—*Bengower*, a mntn. of the Binabola group, Connaught, co. Galway. Elevation 2,336 feet.

BENGUELA, a marit. country of W. Africa, nominally claimed by Portugal, between lat. 9° and 16° S., and lon. 12° and 17° (?) E., having N. Angola, from which it is separated by the river Coanza; and W. the S. Atlantic. Surface mountainous, and rises progressively inland by a series of terraces. Principal rivs. have all a W. course. The climate is very unhealthy, and fever is prevalent. The therm. varies from 94° to 105° Fahr. in the shade at noon. The soil is well watered, and very productive; little corn is raised, but tropical fruits, European vegetables, and cattle are abundant, and numerous fine turtles are obtained on the sea coast. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, petroleum, and gold. Among the natives here, are the Giagas, a race of fierce savages, whose incursions are much dreaded by the Portuguese. Fêticism is the prevailing superstition. Beasts of prey, including the lion and hyena, are numerous. The government of the prov. is under the immediate control of the gov.-general of Loando. New Benguela, Novo Redondo, &c., on the coast, and a few stations in the interior, are occupied by the Portuguese, whose rule, however, extends little, if at all, beyond those settlements.

BENGUELA (NEW, or ST PHILIP DE), a seaport town, and the Portuguese cap. of above country, with a noble harbour on the Atlantic, near the river Catumbella. Lat. 12° 33′ 9″ S., lon. 13° 25′ 2″ E. Pop. 3,000, of whom one-third are whites and mulattoes. Its principal inhabs. are slave dealers, and their iniquitous trade is so flourishing that, in 1838, nearly 20,000 slaves were exported. Morality is at the lowest ebb, and there is no school of instruc. in the town; which is sit. in a charming and very fertile valley. The streets are straight and wide, but contain more ruined than inhabited houses; they are mostly built of clay and palm branches. The ruins of *Old Benguela*, the original cap. of the country, are situated on the coast, 130 m. N.N.E. New Benguela.

BENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Saxmundham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 749.

BENHOLME, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 10 m. S.S.W. Stonehaven. Pop 1,648, empl. in fishing and weaving. It comprises the vill. of Johnshaven. Benholme tower is in this parish, a strong-hold and anc. resid. of the Benholmes.

BEN-HOPE, a mountain range of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Durness; elev. 3,150 ft.

BENI, a riv. of S. America, Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Chuqueapo and Mapiri, in lat. 16° S., and lon. 69° W. It flows mostly N.ward, through the dep. Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra; and in lat. 10° 35′ S., joins the Mamore to form the Madeira, which latter ultimately flows into the Amazon. The course of the joint riv. exceeds 2,000 m. The country it traverses is extremely fertile, but almost wholly unexplored. Affits. the Coendo, La Paz, Tuche, Masisi, &c. The towns of St. Miguel, Mani, and Pueblo de los Reyes, are on its banks, in the upper half of its course. It gives name to a large dep. of the repub. Bolivia, having S. the deps. La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa-Cruz, N. and E. Brazil, & W. Peru; chf. towns, Trinidad and Loreto. An Engl. company has received a large grant of land in this dep. for the purpose of colonization.

BENI ADIN, or BENI ALI, a town of Upper Egypt, on the border of the Libyan Desert, 15 m. W.N.W. Siout. It is a place of rendezvous for the caravans entering Egypt from Darfur.

BENICARLO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mediterr. Pop. 6,160. It is ill-built and mean; has a ruined castle, a fishing port, and a trade in full-bodied wines, which are exp. chiefly to Bordeaux, for mixing with clarets, and other French wines.

BENIDORM, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 4,502, employed in tunny and anchovy fisheries. Near the coast there is an island of same name.

BENIGANIM, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 5 m. S.E. San Felipe de Jativa. Pop. 3,257.

BENI-HASSAN, a vill. of central Egypt, prov. & 15 m. S.S.E. Minieh, on rt. b. of the Nile. In its environs are numerous sculptured grottoes

BENIN, a marit. kgdm. of W. Africa, between lat. 4° and 9° N., and lon. 4° & 8° E., having W. Dahomey, N. Yariba, S.E. the Lower Niger, and S.W. the Bight of Benin. Area 50,000 (?) sq. m. Pop. unknown. Surface rises progressively inland to the height of 2,500 ft.; it is well-watered, and extrem. fertile. Principal rivs. the branches of the Niger (Quorra) at its delta. The pop., & their religion, gov., & customs, are similar to those in Ashantee and the rest of Guinea. The export of slaves is said to be carried on here to a great extent; next to which, the principal export trade is in salt, palm-oil, blue coral, jasper, leopard skins, pepper, and native dyed cloths.

BENIN, a town of W. Africa, cap. above state, on the Benin riv., 70 m. above its mouth in the Bight of Benin. Lat. 6° 20′ N., lon. 5° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at 15,000. It is large, irregularly built, and clean for a negro town; the houses are of clay, and neatly thatched. It is a considerable mart for live stock, yams, cotton, ivory, & European wares. The trade in slaves, formerly extensive, has been removed to the interior.

BENIN, or FORMOSA, a riv. of W. Africa, being the W. arm of the Niger at its delta.

BENIN (BIGHT OF), the northern portion of the gulf of Guinea, between the slave coast and the Calabar river. The coast is iron-bound; and the rivers offer little facility for traffic.

BENINGUET, a small isl. off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. S.E. Ushant.

BENISA, a town of Spain, prov. & 39 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediter. Pop. 3,678. Manufs. of linens and woollens.

BENI-SABIH, a town of Marocco, on the Drah,

or Darah riv., E. of Mt. Atlas; said to be populous, and to have an active trade in goat-skins.

BENI-SOUEF, a town of central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 62 m. S.S.W. Cairo. Pop. 5,000. It is the entrepôt for the produce of the rich valley of Fayoum, and has large cavalry barracks, extensive cotton-mills, and alabaster quarries.

BENKAH, a fortfd. vill. of Bootan, on a nearly inaccessible rock, 3,100 ft. above the sea, and defended by numerous round towers, and a citadel.

BENLAWERS, a mntn. of Scotland, nearly in its centre, co. and 32 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the W. side of Loch Tay. 3,945 ft. in elevation. It commands a magnificent view of the country from Loch Laggan nearly to Edinburgh.

BENLEDI, a mntn. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. W.N.W. Callander, 2,863 ft. in height. Its scenery has been immortalized by Sir W. Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake."

BEN-LOMOND, a famous mntn. of Scotland, co. Stirling, at the S.W. extremity of the Grampian chain, 27 m. W.N.W. Stirling. Height 3,190 ft. On the N. this mntn. terminates by an abrupt precipice 2,000 ft. in height; on its W. side is Loch Lomond. The view from its summit embraces Ben Nevis, the Atlantic, and the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.—II. a mntn. of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), about 25 m. E. of Launceston, and rising to an elev. of 5,002 feet.

BEN-MACDHUI, the summit of a lofty mntn. range in Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the border of Inverness-shire. Estimated height 4,305 ft.

BEN-MORE, a mntn. of Scotland, Hebrides, isl. Mull, 9 m. S.S.W. Torosay. Estimated height 3,097 ft.—II. (or *Fairhead*), a promont. on the Irish coast, co. Antrim, opp. the Mull of Kintyre, 4½ m. N.E. Ballycastle, consists of a columnar basaltic rock, rising abruptly to 636 ft. above the sea.

BENNEBEOLA (TWELVE PINS OF), a group of mountains in Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, in Connemara, their loftiest summits being Bencorr, 2,336 ft., and Benbaun 2,395 ft., above the sea.

BENNECKENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, in a detached portion of territory in the Harz, 22 m. S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 3,614.

BEN-NEVIS, a famous mountain of Scotland, & the loftiest in Britain, co. Inverness, immed. E. Fort William, lat. 56° 48′ N.; lon. 5° W. Elev. according to ordnance survey, 4,368 ft. Circumf. at base abt. 24 m. On its N.E. side it terminates by a precipice 1,500 ft. in height. The view from its summit comprises most of the W. isls., and the country E. from it to Cairngorm and Ben Macdhui. The base of the mntn. consists of granite & gneiss, the upper part is composed of porphyry.—II. a mountain of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), about 25 m. E. Launceston. Estimated height 3,910 ft.

BENNINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. E.S.E. Stevenage. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 605.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, on the *N.* Sea, 5 m. N.E. Boston. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 539.—III. (*Long*), same co., pts. Kesteven, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 991.

BENNINGTON, a co. U. S., N. Amer., S.W. part of Vermont. Pop. 16,872. Limestone rocks are prevalent, and iron ore is found.—II. chief town of above co., 34 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,429, *mostly empld. in* manufs.—III. a town, Wyoming, co. N. York, 264 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,368.

BENNISCH, or BENISCHI, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 13 m. W.N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,686, engaged in mines and manufs. of linen.

BENNIWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. E. by N. Wragby. Ac. 2,840. P. 488.

BENNSHAUSEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfürt, circ. Schleusingen, 10 m. N.E. Meinungen, with iron forges. Pop. 1,775.

BENNWIHR, a comm. of France, dep. H. Rhin: sta. on Strasbourg & Basle railw., 3½ m. S. Colmar.

BENOIT (ST), a town of the Island Bourbon, on its N.E. side, cap. cant., arrond. and 23 m. S.E. St Denis. Pop. 11,376, of whom 7,416 are slaves.

BENOIT (ST), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. *de Leyssieu*, dep. Ain, arrond. and 7 m. S.W. Belley. Pop. 1,221.—II. *du Sault*, a town, dep. Indre, arrond. le Blanc. Pop. 1,243.—III. *Sur Loire*, arrond Gien. Pop. 1,540.

BENOOB, *Omphis*, a vill. of Lower Egypt, 14 m. S.W. Mansurah, on the E. arm of the Nile.

BENOWM, a town of Cent. Africa, Soudan, near the border of Senegambia. Lat. 15° 5′ N., lon. 9° W. It is a principal caravan station on the route from the Senegal to Timbuctoo.

BENSBERG, a small market town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 9 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 864.

BENSEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with two castles. Pop. 482.

BENSHEIM, an old fortfd. town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Bergstrasse, 14 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 4,000, empl. in raising wine.

BENSINGTON, or BENSON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. N.E. Wallingford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 1,254. It has an hospital founded by W. de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI., the mastership of which is held by the Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford.

BENTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Much-Wenlock. Area 770 ac. Pop. 587.

BENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 11½ m. W.N.W. Settle. Area 24,990 ac. Pop. 3,535. Fairs, Jan. 25, June 22, Saturday in Easter week, and Oct. 25. It has a free school and hospital (rev. 240*l.*), with manufs. of linens.

BENTHEIM, a town of Hanover, landrost and 38 m. W. Osnabrück, cap. co., on the Dutch frontier. Pop. 1,972. It is the seat of royal and manorial courts; and has manufs. of linen cloths & parchment, with stone-quarries, & sulph. baths.

BENTINCK ISLAND, a low, wooded isl. in the Gulf of Carpentaria, 10 m. from the mainland of North Australia. Lat. 17° S., lon. 139° 40′ E.

BENTLEY, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 4 m. W.S.W. Farnham. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 766.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. by railway, S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 419.—III. (*Fenny*), co. Derby, 3 m. N. by W. Ashborne. Area 670 ac. Pop. 343.—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex, 6½ m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 1,005.—V. (*Little*), same co. 4½ m. S. by E. Manningtree. Ac. 2,750. Pop. 462.

BENTON (LONG), a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle. Area 8,769 ac. Pop. 8,711, mostly employed in collieries, stone-quarries, and foundries.

BENTON, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of Alabama. Area 1,060 sq. m. Pop. 14,260, of whom 2,894 are slaves. Surface level and fertile; prod. grain, cotton, tobacco.—II. co. Tennessee, and drained by riv. of same name. Area 375 sq. m. Pop. 4,772. Soil fertile.—III. co. in S.W. of Missouri. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. 4,205. Surface consists of prairie and woodland; soil rich.—IV. co. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. 2,228. Surface hilly: soil fertile.—V. a town, New York, 184 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,911.—Also the name of several other towns and vills.

BENTWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. W. Alton. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 609.

BENWELL, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, pa. St. John, 2 m. W. Newcastle. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 1,433, employed in

collieries, one of which, in the last century, took fire and burned for nearly 30 years.

Ben-Wyvis, a mountain of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. & 10 m. W. Kiltearn. Estim. height 2,720 ft.

Benzerta (Lakes of), N. Africa, dom. and 30 m. N.W. Tunis; the N. and larger (anc. *Hippo-nitus Lacus*) 5½ m. in length, and salt; and the smaller (anc. *Sisaræ Palus*), 3½ m. in length, turbid and fresh. They are the principal sources whence Tunis is supplied with fish, and are let at an annual rent of nearly 4,000*l*. On the channel between the former and the sea, is the town Benzerta, or Bizerta. [Bizerta.]

Beodra, a market town, and post sta. of Hungary, Banat, & 47 m. W. Temeswar. Pop. 3,120.

Beoley, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. E. Bromsgrove. Area 4,700 ac. Pop. 657.

Bepton, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Chichester, 2¾ m. S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1,260. P. 207.

Bequia, the most N. of the Grenadines, West India isls., lat. 13° N., lon. 61° 18′ W., 8 m. S. St. Vincent. Length N.E. to S.W. 7 m.; breadth 1½ m. On its W. side is the inlet Admiralty bay.

Berar, an old prov. of the Deccan, Hindostan, mostly between lat. 20° and 21° N., and lon. 76° and 79° E., now subdiv. among the dominions of the Nizam, and the Nagpoor-rajah, and the Bombay presidency. [Nagpoor.]

Berat, a town of European-Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, on rt. b. of the Ergent, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 30 m. N.E. Avlona. Pop. between 8,000 and 10,000, of whom 2–3ds are Greeks, and 1-3d Turks. It consists of an upper town or citadel, containing the vizier's palace, several Greek churches, and about 250 houses; and the lower town, mostly inhabited by Turks, with numerous mosques, and a good bazaar.

Beraun, *Beraunum, Veronas*, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun river, 17½ m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 2,200, employed in potteries, iron-forges, coal mines, and stone quarries.

Berbera, a seaport station of East Africa, Somauli, on a deep bay of the Gulf of Aden, 160 m. E.S.E. Zeyla. Lat. 10° 26′ 15″ N., lon. 45° 7′ 57″ E. A large annual fair is held here from October till April, at which from 10,000 to 20,000 persons assemble; and to which coffee, grains, ghee, ostrich-feathers, gums, hides, gold-dust, cattle, ivory, and slaves are sent from the interior of Africa; and iron, Indian piece-goods, cotton, rice, &c., from Arabia and other parts of Asia.

Berbice, the most W. district of British Guiana, extending along the coast, and up the Berbice river, and mostly between lat. 6° and 7° N., and lon. 57° and 58° W. Pop. (1834) 21,589, of whom 570 are whites. It is subdivided into 6 pas. Principal products sugar, coffee, and cotton. In 1846, 73,307 cwts. of sugar and 51,257 gallons of rum were exported to the united kingdom. Total value of exports in 1844, 226,213*l*., those to Great Britain amounting to 222,859*l*.; value of imports 65,640*l*. In the same year 86 vessels, aggregate burden 11,906 tons entered, and 72 do., burden 11,826 tons, cleared from the colony. Reg. shipping, (1844) 18 vessels, aggregate burden 854 tons. Principal town New Amsterdam. The *Berbice* riv. in the above dist., has at first a N., & afterwards a N.E. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyn rivers, & joins the Atlantic by an estuary 5 m. in width, 10 m. N. New Amsterdam, and in lat. 6° 21′ N., lon. 57° 12′ W. Sir R. Schomburk ascended it in 1837, to lat. 3° 55′ N. where it was 33 yards wide, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for 165 m. from the sea, for vessels drawing 7 feet water. Among the luxuriant vegetation on its banks, the magnificent *Victoria regia* was discovered.

Berceto, a picturesque vill. of N. Italy, duchy and 28 m. S.W. Parma. Pop. 900.

Berchem, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 19 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,342, partly employed in the manuf. of chiccory. —II. a vill., prov. & 2 m. S. Antwerp, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 2,729, engaged in bleaching and in manufs. of canvas, starch, and tobacco.—III. a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 13 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,841.

Berching, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on Ludwig's canal, 30 miles W.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,354.

Berchtesgaden, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 12 m. S. Salzburg, with 1,800 inhabitants engaged in salt works, & manuf. of bone and wooden wares. In the royal salt mines in its vicinity 200 miners are employed, & the annual produce is 16,000 cwt. of rock salt.

Berck-Sur-Mer, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, on the English Channel, 8 m. S.W. Montreuil. Pop. 2,100. 61 fishing boats belonged to its port in 1837.

Bercy, a vill. of France, dep. & on rt. b. of the Seine, forming a S.E. suburb of Paris, between the city wall and the line of its new fortifications. Pop. (1846) 8,641. It is an entrepôt of articles for consumption in Paris, especially wine & brandy.

Berdiansk, a marit. town of S. Russia, Taurida, at the mouth of the small river Berda, on the N. shore of the sea of Azov, 150 m. N.E. Simferopol. This new and flourishing town is remarkable for its rapid extension, having in the ten years of its existence established an extensive trade and attained a pop. of 10,000. Its prosperity is ascribed to the excellence of its port, and the coal mines and salt lakes in its vicinity.

Berditchev, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 24 m. S. Jitomir. Pop. about 20,000, mostly Jews. It is dirty & ill-built, but important for its commerce, and celeb. for its 4 annual fairs, the chief of which is held during the four weeks succeeding August 15. The average value of the goods brought annually to these fairs is estimated at 3,797,000 roubles (607,550*l*.).

Berdon, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.W. Stansted-Mountfitchet. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 391.

Bere-Church, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Colchester, and within its jurisdiction. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 146. For other vills. in England with the prefix *Bere*, see Beer.

Beré (Forest of), a pretty extensive tract of forest-land in England, co. Hants, between Portsdown and the Southdown ranges. Much of it is now enclosed, but other parts produce fine oak timber. In it are the vills. Purbrook, Southwick, and Horndean.

Beregh, a county of Upper Hungary, this side the Theiss. Pop. 121,500. Chf. towns Bereghszasz & Munkacs.—II. a town in above co. Pop. 1,750.

Bereghszasz, a town of E. Hungary, co. Beregh, 18 m. S. Munkacs. Pop. 3,560. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches.

Bereguardo, a vill., Lombardy, 9 m. N.W. Pavia, near mth. of canal of same name in the Ticino.

Berenice, a ruined city of Egypt, anciently the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay in the Red Sea, 20 m. S.W. Ras Bernass. It has the remains of a temple of Serapis.

Berény (Jaz), a town of Hungary, cap. dist., 28 m. E. Buda, on the Zagyva, with a gymnasium.

Beresina, or Berezina, a river of Russia, gov. Minsk, in the N. of which it rises, flows generally

S., and joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28′ N. Length 200 m. Principal affit. the Svislotch. The towns Borisov and Bobruitsk are on its banks. It is navigable, & is connected with the Düna by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic and Black seas. This river is memorable for the disastrous passage of the French army during Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812.—II. a vill. on the rt. b. of the Berezina, 48 m. E. Minsk, at which Charles XII. crossed the river, June 29, 1708.

Berezna, a town of Russia, on the Desna, gov. and 20 m. E. Techernigov. Pop. 5,500.

Berezov, a town of Siberia, gov. and 400 m. N.N.W. Tobolsk, on l. b. of the Sosva. It is important as the sole trading station throughout a wide extent of country, and has a considerable traffic in furs.—II. a gold-mining village of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, N.E. Jekaterineburg.

Berg, numerous villages in Germany, the principal in Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 1½ m. N.E. Stuttgart, with 770 inhabitants, who manuf. cotton-yarn and copper-wares. The *Duchy of Berg*, on the Rhine between Cologne and Coblenz, formed by Napoleon in 1806, & ceded to Prussia in 1815, is now comprised in Prussian Westphalia.

Berga, a town of Spain, prov. & 51 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 6,333. It has a garrison, an hospital, and several convents.

Bergama, *Pergamus*, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Mendere-Chai (*Simois*), 1½ m. S.E. the site of anc. Troy. It has extensive remains of a palace, an amphitheatre, triumphal arches, and bridges, intermixed with huts, burial-grounds, mosques, and khans.

Bergamo, *Bergomum*, a fortified city of Lombardy, cap. deleg., 29 m. N.E. Milan. Pop. (1839) 30,504. It is one of the most picturesque cities in N. Italy, & has numerous churches & chapels, a cathedral, 12 monasteries, 10 nunneries, a town-hall, many charitable institutions, a college, athenæum, academy of the fine arts, diocesan & other schools, a public library, a military asylum, and several theatres, with extensive manufs. of silk, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, silk twist, and iron goods. The largest fair in N. Italy is held here annually in August, the aggregate sales at which sometimes amount to 1,200,000*l*. It has also large cattle markets, and a considerable trade in grinding-stones, quarried in the vicinity. During the height of the Venetian power, Bergamo was a dependency on its territory; under Napoleon it was cap. of the dep. of Serio. A colossal statue is erected in the principal square to Torquato Tasso, whose father was born here.

Bergantino, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Venice, gov. deleg. and 25 m. W. Rovigo. Pop. 3,000.

Bergedorf, a town of N. Germany, belonging jointly to Hamburg & Lübeck, on the Hamburg & Berlin railw., 10 m. E.S.E. Hamburg. Pop. 2,151.

Bergen, a fortfd. city and seaport of Norway, cap. prov., on a penins. at the end of a deep bay, on the Atlantic, 190 m. W.N.W. Christiania. Lat. of castle, 60° 24′ N., lon. 5° 18′ E. Pop. (1845) 25,611. It is well-built and picturesque: it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and has a cathedral, several other churches, hospitals, charitable institution, a theatre, national museum, diocesan college, naval academy & other schools, and 5 public libraries. Bergen is surrounded by elevated mntns. on the landside, which renders the climate humid, and heavy rains are very frequent. It is the seat of a court of secondary jurisdiction, and of one of the three public treasuries of Norway, and is the station of a naval squadron. Its harbour, deep and sheltered, but rocky, is defended by several forts; which, with the town-walls, mount about 100 guns. Manufs. of earthenware, tobacco, and cordage; distilling and ship-building are carried on; the fishery is, however, the principal source of employment, & fleets of from 50 to 80 small vessels come from the N. provs. in summer, bringing to Bergen, fish, roes, fish-oil, blubber, skins, and feathers, and taking back goods in return. The foreign trade is mostly with the countries of N. Europe. Principal imports, corn, brandy, & wines, cotton, and woollen manufs., colonial produce, & hemp, exports, dried and salted fish, lobsters, oil, horns, iron, rock-moss, skins, & timber. In 1842, 1,078 vessels, mostly Norwegian, Danish, British, and German, of an aggregate burden of 80,545 tons entered; and 1,066 do., burden 80,278 tons, cleared out of the port. Reg. shipping (1835) 279 vessels; aggregate burden, 6,380 tons. Bergen was founded in the 11th century, and was at an early period a town of the Hanseatic League. The Stifte or prov. Bergen, had in 1835 a pop. of 183,549.

Bergen, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, circ. and near the centre of the isl. Rügen, of which it is cap., 15 m. N.E. Stralsund. Pop. 3,024. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and brandy, and a convent for noble ladies.—II. a town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Limburg, on r. b. of the Maas, 30 m. E.S.E. Bois-le-duc. Pop. 3,442.—III. a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 34 m. S.W. Lüneburg, with a pop. of 830, and linen manufs.—This is the name of several vills. in Germany.

Bergen, a co. U. S., N. America, in N.E. of New Jersey. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 13,223. Soil fertile.—II. a tnship. N. Jersey, cap. co. Hudson, 56 m. N.E. Trenton, on summit of mount. ridge. Pop. 5,255. It has some cordage factories.—III. a tnship. N. York, 237 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,832.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a strongly fortfd. town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. N. Brabant, on the Zoom, near its junction with the E. Scheldt, 22 m. W.S.W. Breda. Lat. 51° 29′ 7″ N., lon. 4° 17′ 5″ E. Pop. (1840) 7,451. It has a good harbour, 2 arsenals, a town-house, a Latin school, a school of architecture, manufs. of earthenwares, and a considerable trade in anchovies. It was long styled the "maiden," on account of the numerous sieges it had sustained, especially by the Spainards in 1588 and 1622. The fortifs. were extended by the celebrated Coehoorn in 1703. It was taken by the French in 1747 and in 1794; & defended by them against the English in 1814.

Bergerac, a town of France, dep. and on r. b. of the Dordogne, here crossed by a noble bridge of five arches, cap. arrond., in a fertile plain, 25 m. S.S.W. Perigueux. Pop. (1846) 6,805. It has a comm. college, & public library, tribunal of commerce; & manufs. of paper, iron & copper wares, serges, & hosiery; & exports white wines, liqueurs, and provisions to Bordeaux. Bergerac was formerly fortfd., and sustained many sieges. It was taken by the English in 1345, retaken in 1370. Its fortifs. were razed by Louis XIII. in 1621.

Bergeijk, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 25 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,761.

Bergheim, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond., and 8½ m. N. Colmar. Pop. 3,663.—II. a mkt.-town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. W.N.W. Cologne. Pop. 866.—III. a vill. of Germany, princip. and 4 m. S.E. Waldeck, with a castle of the Princes of Waldeck, & 600 inhabitants; also other villages in Germany.

Bergholt, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*East*), 6 m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,461. Fair, July 22. Its free school, found-

ed in 1594, has an annual rev. of 40*l*.—II. (*West*) 3¼ m. N.W. Colchester. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 822.

BERGREICHENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 42 m. W.N.W. Budweis. Pop. 4,100. Its once productive gold mines are now nearly abandoned; and its pop. employed in agriculture.

BERGSTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. & 19 m. N. Olmütz. Pop. 1,320, with iron mines; its silver mines have been occasionally worked since 1437.

BERGUES, a fortfd. town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, on the Colme, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. (1846) 5,827. It has a comm. college, hospital, and public library; with distilleries, salt and sugar refineries, manufs. of soap, tobacco, and earthenware, and considerable commerce in cattle, cheese, and lace. It communicates with Dunkerque and the sea by the canal of Bergues, which admits vessels of 300 tons.

BERGUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., on the Bergum lake, 8 m. E. Leeuwarden. Extens. horse fair. Pop. 2,028.

BERGÜN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the N. slope of the Albula mntn., and on the route from Coire to the Engadine, elev. 4,544 ft. Pop. 600 (Protestants). Below the vill. is the remarkable valley of the Bergünerstein.

BERGZABERN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cir. Pfalz, on the Erlbach, 8 m. S.W. Landau. P. 2,565.

BERHAMPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 6 m. S. Moorshedabad, on the Bhagirathi river, facing which are a fine esplanade, and barracks for European troops.

BERINGEN, a parish and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,417.

BERISLAV, a town of S. Russia, gov. & 25 m. E. Kherson, on rt. b. of the Dnieper, here crossed by a floating bridge. Trade with the Crimea.

BERJA, a t. of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W. Almeria, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador. Pop. 9,840. It is the centre of extens. lead mines, of which several hundreds are opened in the mntn.

BERKA, two vills., Cent. Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar.—I. on the Ilm, 6 m. S. Weimar. Pop. 1,228. Ruined castle, and sulphur baths.—II. on the Werra, 11 m. W.S.W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,180.

BERKELEY, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Area of pa. 14,680 ac. Pop. of do. 4,405. The town, on an eminence in the vale of Berkeley, near the Severn, and the Glo'ster and Bristol railw., has a handsome church, which is the burial-place of the celeb. Dr Jenner; a grammar school, founded 1696 (rev. about 40*l*. per annum;) a mkt.-house; and some trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, facilitated by the Glo'ster and Berkeley canal. Market Wednesday. Fair May 14.—*Berkeley Castle*, on an eminence S.E. of the town, is a large irregular pile, enclosing a spacious court, and regarded as one of the finest and most perfect feudal structures in the kingdom. It has a keep, baronial hall, chapel, and dungeon; and the apartment is still shown in which Edward II. was murdered, A.D. 1327. Berkeley was granted to the Fitz-Hardinges by Henry II., and, with its extensive manor, comprising nearly 30 parishes, is still held by their descendants. Its vale is noted for rich pasturage, and produces the famous "double Gloucester" cheese. The Berkley-road station of Bristol & Birmingham railway, 1½ m. distant, is 22¼ m. N. Bristol.

BERKELEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. E.N.E. Frome. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 496.

BERKELEY SOUND, the most frequented inlet of the E. Falkland Isl. in the Atlantic, near its N.E. extrem., lat. 51° 30′ S., lon. 57° 56′ W. It is of difficult entrance, but contains several good harbours, and affords abundant supplies of water, cattle, and vegetables, for shipping.

BERKESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. W. Coventry. Area 6,360 ac. Pop. 1,504.

BERKHAMSTEAD (GREAT), a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Herts, on the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway, 28 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 4,250 ac. Pop. 2,979. The town, in a deep vale, is irregularly built, mostly of brick. It has a spacious church, which contains twelve small chapels; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. (rev. about 65*0l*.); a blue-coat school (rev. 27*9l*.); numerous smaller charities; a gaol, with house of correction; and the remains of a strong castle, famous in English history. Pop. partly employed in the manufacture of straw-plait. Mkt. Sat. Fairs Shrove Monday, Whit-Monday, August 5, September 29, and October 11. Cowper, the poet, was born here in 1781, while his father was rector of the pa.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co., and 4½ m. S.W. Hertford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 555. The interest of a bequest of 600*l*. is annually distributed among the poor of this pa. —III. (*St Mary*). [NORTH CHURCH.]

BERKLEY, a co. of U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Virginia, on the Potomac. Area 392 sq. m. Pop. 10,972, of whom 1,919 are slaves.

BERKLEY-SPRINGS, a vill. of U. S., North America, Virginia, 180 m. N.N.W. Richmond, and frequented as a watering-place.

BERKS, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,020 sq. m. Pop. 64,559. Soil fertile, watered by Schuylkill river.

BERKSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having N. the cos. Oxford and Bucks, E. Surrey, S. Hants, W. Wilts and Glo'ster. Area 481,280 ac. Inhabited houses, in 1841, 31,653. Pop. 161,147. Surface beautifully varied, and generally well-wooded. The Thames forms all its N. boundary; other principal rivers are its affls. the Kennet & Loddon. A tract of downs extends through its centre; its S.E. and E. parts are occupied by Windsor forest and park. About 260,000 acres are estim. to be under tillage; 72,000 do. in pastures; and 30,000 do. waste. The soil is fertile, sub-soil chalk, gravel, and clay. Agriculture is rather backward; though many parts of the co., especially in the vales of the Kennet and the "White-horse," are noted for fertility. Property greatly subdivided. Few farms consist of more than 500 ac. Average rent of land about 25s. an ac. Manufs. unimportant: those of woollens, for which the co. was once famous, have entirely disappeared; but an extensive trade in agricultural produce is carried on by the Thames, the Wilts and Berks, and Kennet and Avon canals, and the G. Western railw., which last intersects the co. throughout. Chf. towns, Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, and Newbury. Berks contains 20 hundreds, and 151 pas. in the circuit & diocese of Oxford. Poor-rates (1845) 78,178*l*.; co. rates (1847) 10,982*l*.; expenditure 10,220*l*.; annual value of land (1843), 594,903*l*.; of houses, 310,104*l*.; total annual value of property, 967,475*l*. It returns 9 mems. to the H. of C., 3 of whom sit for the co. Reg. elects. for co. (1846), 5,241.

BERKSHIRE, a co. of U. S., N. America, in W. part of Mississippi, intersected by Boston and Albany railroad. Pop. 41,745. Surface partly mountainous, and adapted for grazing.—II. a town, Franklin co., Vermont. Pop. 1,818.

BERLAER, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Mechlin. P. 2,925.

BERLAIMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Sambre, 8 m. N.W. Aves-

nes. Pop. (with comm.) 2,128, employed in manufactures of pottery, and in brick-making.

Berlanga, two small towns of Spain; one in the prov. and 22 m. S.W. Soria. Pop. 1,692; the other in the prov. & 65 m. S.E. Badajos. P. 4,128.

Berleburg, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. and 28 m. S.S.E Arnsberg, cap. circ. Wittgenstein. Pop. 2,152. It has a castle, the residence of its princes; manufs. of woollen cloths, and in its vicinity are several iron forges.

Berlengas (Fr. *Berlingues*), a group of small rocky isls. off the W. coast of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N.W. Peniche. The small island Berlinga is defended by a fortress.

Berlikum, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,222.—II. another vill. of same name, prov. W. Friesland, has a large annual fair. Pop. 1,220.

Berlin, an important city of Germany, cap. of the Prussian monarchy, and of the prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 156 m. E.S.E. Hamburg, and 100 m. N. Dresden. Lat. (of new Observatory) 52° 30′ 16″ N., lon. 13° 23′ 58″ E.; elev. above the sea 115 ft.; mean temp. of the year 48°.2; summer 64°.5; winter 31°.4 Fahr. Pop. (1846), including garrison, 408,500. It is built in a sandy plain, on both banks of the Spree, is about 10 m. in circumference, occupies an extent of 6,800 acres, & is one of the finest and most handsomely constructed cities in Europe. The chief divisions of the city are, 1. Berlin Proper, 2. Cologne (*alt and neu Köln*), on the Spree; 3. Louisenstadt, in the S.; 4. Friedrichstadt, in S.W.; 5. Friedrichswerder, betw. alt and neu Köln and Friedrichstadt; 6. Neustadt, or Dorotheenstadt, betw. Friedrichstadt and the Spree; 7. Friedrich Wilhelmstadt, built 1828, and the suburbs of Stralhau, Spandau, and Königstadt, Oranienburg, and Potsdam. The city is surrounded by a wall 16 feet high, and is entered by 16 gates, one of which, the Brandenburg gate on its W., is a colossal structure, surmounted by a victory, in a car drawn by 4 horses, and one of the most elegant of the kind in Europe. It was carried to Paris in 1807, and restored in 1814. Of the 40 bridges which cross the Spree and its branches, the prinpal are the long bridge, with an equest. statue of the great elector Frederick William; the Schlossbrücke, or palace bridge, with groups of heroes in marble; Frederick's bridge, consisting of eight arches, and constructed of iron. The city generally is regular and handsome, but the houses are of little elevation. The finest streets are in Fried. and Dorotheen stadt; the most celeb. is that called 'Unter-der-Linden,' a broad & imposing street, planted with 4 rows of lime trees, ornamented by an equest. statue of Fred. the Great, terminat. by the Brandenburg gate at the one end, & the royal palace at the other. Other streets most worthy of notice are Friedrich st., Wilhelm st., Paris square, Wilhelms place, Belle Alliance place, & the Gens-d'Armes market. Around the principal squares & streets are grouped numerous public buildings, among which are the royal castle & palace, the arsenal, university, museums, exchange, opera-house, theatres, and the palaces of the princes. There are 33 churches, of which 23 are evangelical, 4 French Calvinist, 2 Rom. Catholic, and 1 chapel of the Bohemian brothers. The cathed. in the Lustgarten is the finest, but none of them are remarkable for their architecture. The Prussian capital has nums. and excellent hôtels and cafés, and its public conveyances are under the best management. In summer, upwards of 1,000 droskeys are kept in the streets for hire. The suburbs have many attractions, among which are the Thier-garten, a large open park outside of the Brandenburg gate, in which a 'corso' has been recently estab., and the Kreutzberg, a sandhill, S. of the gate of Halle, on which is erected an iron monument to the memory of the Prussians who fell in the wars of Napoleon, and whence the only good view of the city is obtained. Berlin is the great centre of instruction and intellectual development in Northern Germany; its educational estabs. are numerous and celebrated. The university, founded in 1809, & comprising schools of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, had, in 1843-4, 1,656 students. There are 6 gymnasia, 2 Protestant theol. seminaries, a milit. school, schools of artillery, military engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, and music; a preparatory school of music, and many elementary schools. It has extens. public libraries, among which the royal library, founded in 1650, has 600,000 printed vols. & 500 MSS. Among its valuable collections are royal museums of painting, sculpture, antiquities, coins, & medals, a museum of nat. hist., a royal astronom. & maguet. observatory, & a royal botanic garden, one of the richest & most complete in Europe. Its justly celeb. academic institutions comprise the acad. of sciences (*Akademie der Wissenschaften*), acad. of the fine arts, acad. for the encouragement of industry, and the acad. of music; a geographical society, founded in 1828, and a society of natural history. It has 2 royal theatres; & its celeb. opera house, burned in 1843, was rebuilt in 1844. Among its charitable institutions are the Hôtel des Invalides, for 300 soldiers & 12 officers, and an orphan hospital. Berlin is the first city in Germany for the variety and importance of its manuf. products. The different articles of indust. are cloths, linens, carpets, silks, ribbons, and printed cottons, iron wares, especially the beautiful cast-iron articles called "Berlin jewellery," paper, porcelain, mathem. & optical instruments, chem. & dye-stuffs, includg. the celeb. "Prussian blue," & musical instruments. Among its great industrial estabs. are the royal iron foundry and royal porcelain manufactory. The productions of the press in typography, cartography, & lithography, are numerous and excellent. For the encouragement of commerce there is a royal bank, a royal mercantile marine (*Seehandlungs-institute*), established 1772, & steam-packet companies. All the great roads in the kingdom meet in Berlin; its position, on a navig. river, communicating by canals with the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, renders its navigation of considerable importance; and it is now (1850) the centre of a system of railways which connect it with the Baltic by Hamburg & Kiel, on the N.W., and by Stettin on the N.E. On the S.E. a line extends by Breslau to Vienna, on the S. to Leipzig and Dresden, and on the W. to Magdeburg and Hanover. The origin of the city dates from the 13th cent., but it first became important in the reign of the great elector Fred. William, in 1650. In 1700, its pop. amounted to only 29,000. Berlin was occup. by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, & by the French in 1806.

Berlin, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut co., & 10 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,411, partly empl. in a manuf. of tin wares.—Also a town, Rensselaer co. N. York. P. 1,794, & sev. others.

Berlin (New), a tnshp. U. S., N. America, N. York, 8 m. N.E. Norwich. Pop. 3,086.

Berlinchen, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 52 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the Oder, with manufs. of cloth & paper. Pop. 3,620.

Bermeo, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Vizcaya, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 m. N.E. Bilbao.

Pop. 3,625, mostly engaged in fisheries. Alonzo de Ercilla, the epic poet, was born here about 1530.

Bermondsey, a pa. of England, & suburb of the metropolis, co. Surrey, included in the borough of Southwark, on the E. Area 620 ac. Pop. 22,496, mostly employed in ship-building, in extensive tanneries, & in a large retail trade. Bermondsey has 2 chapels for its large Roman Catholic population, a convent, many schools and other charities, and some small remains of a celebrated abbey, founded about A. D. 1082.

Bermuda, The Bermudas, or Somers Isls., a group of about 300 small isls. belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic, lat. 32° 20′ N., and lon. 64° 50′ W., 600 m. E. from South Carolina. Area about 20 sq. m., or from 12,000 to 13,000 ac. Pop. (1842), 9,930. Surface mostly low, & composed of a shelly coralline rock. Many rocky reefs surround the Bermudas, which are visited by severe gales in winter; but among the isls. are several good anchorages. Climate mild and salubrious. Mean ann. temp. 71° to 75° Fahr. Principal exports—arrow-root, cocoa, potatoes, onions, palmetto, & straw-hats. The fruits of both tropical & temperate regions are raised; poultry & veal are plentiful. Many of the inhabs. are engaged in the transit & other trade between Newfoundland and the West Indies; and others in the whale-fishery. Value of exports (1844), 34,589*l.*, those to Great Britain amounting to 12,291*l.*; value of imports in do., 141,571*l.*, of which those from the United kingdom amounted to 50,872*l.* In the same year 133 vessels, more than 2-3ds British, aggreg. burden 24,177 tons, entered; and 180 do., bur. 23,290 tons, cleared from the ports of these isls. Reg. shipping (1846), 3,525 tons. St George's and Ireland isls. are strongly fortfd.; on the former is Hamilton, the cap., & the latter is entirely occup. by its fortress, arsenal, & dock-yards. It is the great convict station. Governm. vested in a governor, a council of 8 mems., and an assembly of 36 mems., 4 being returned by each pa. Total publ. rev. (1842) 19,342*l.*; expend. 17,435*l.* The princip. isls. are St George, Ireland, St David, Somerset, Paget, Longbend, & Smith's. This group of isls. was discovered in 1522 by Bermudez, a Spaniard; Sir G. Somers was wrecked here in 1609, & soon after this they were colonised from Virginia and Engl. There is regular steam communic. between Bermuda & New York, and Bermuda and St. Thomas.

Bern, or Berne (Canton), a state of central Europe, one of the three *Vorort*, or governing cantons of the Swiss confederation, sit. between lat. 46° 20′ & 47° 30′ N., & lon. 6° 50′ & 8° 27′ E. Bounded N. by France, E. by the cants. Soleure, Aargau, Lucern, Unterwalden, and Uri, S. by the Valais, and W. by Vaud, Fribourg, & Neuchatel. Area 2,584 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 407,913, the greater part of whom are protestants. The country is very mntnous., comprising, in the S., many of the highest points of the Alps, as the Finster-aar-Horn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, and Mönch, the terraces and *contre-forts* of which form the *Bernese Oberland*, celeb. for the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, & Hasli. The N. part of the cant. is covered by the Jura mntns., the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine, & is drained by the Aar and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. The lakes of Neuchatel and Bienne are formed by the Thiele, and those of Thun and Brienz by the Aar. Climate healthy; excessively cold in the region of the Alps, where the perpetual snow forms the most extensive glaciers in Switzerland, but mild at the foot of the Jura, and in the valley of Interlacken. The mntns. are covered with extensive forests of pine and beech, and the soil is fertile in the valleys. The amount of grain, potatoes, hemp, and lint, is insufficient for consumption. The vine is cultivated to a considerable extent in the valleys of the Thiele, and on the lakes Neuchatel, Bienne, and Thun. Pasturage extensive, and the rearing of cattle is the chief source of wealth; those of the valleys of the Emmen and Sarine being considered the best in Switzerland, and the celeb. cheese there produced, is one of the chief articles of commerce in the canton. The horses of the Emmenthal are much esteemed. The canton has mines of iron, lead, and copper, marble & gypsum quarries, fine freestone, granite, and lime. Iron is worked extensively in the Jura. Among the many mineral springs, those of Weissenburg, Blumenstein, Frutigen, and Gurnigel, are most frequented. The chf. objects of industry are the manufs. of linens & woollens, iron and copper wares, watchmaking, and the wooden wares of the Oberland. The chf. impts. are salt, colonial prod., grain, tobacco, & metals. The cant. is traversed by excellent roads, & steam packets ply on the lakes, and on the riv. Aar. The educational estabs. of the canton are numerous and excellent, comprising a university, polytechnic and normal schools, and the celeb. agricultural and industrial institution at Hofwyl. Bern is the largest canton of the Swiss confed., and holds the second rank in the federal diet. Its contingent to the army is 5,824 men.

Bern, a town of Switzerl., cap. cant. of same name, on a small peninsula formed by the Aar, here crossed by two stone bridges, one of which, opened 1844, is 900 ft. in length, 80 m. N.E. Geneva, and 23 m. S. Basel. Elev. (of observ.) 1856 ft. Pop. (1837) 22,422. Bern is the seat of the federal diet, alternately with Zurich and Lucern, and residence of three foreign ministers. It is the finest town in Switzerland, and one of the most handsome in Europe; it is entirely built of freestone, & is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in all its principal streets, and for its numerous fountains, many of which are ornamented with curious sculpture. It has a Gothic cathed., a university founded 1834, an observatory, a public library, with an extensive collection of books and MSS. on Swiss history; a museum of natural history, an arsenal, a mint, in which the coins of sev. cantons are struck, and many charitable institutions. Its chief industry consists in the manufacture of gunpowder, firearms, and mathematical instruments, straw hats, paper, and leather. Bern was surrounded by walls in 1191, declared a free city in 1218, & admitted into the Swiss confederation in 1352; its fortifications were demolished in 1835. It is the birthplace of Haller. Bears have for many centuries been maintained here at the public expense, and the effigy of bruin is a favourite emblem on the coins and fountains of the canton.

Bernard (Great St.), *Mont Jovis*, a remark. mntn. pass in the chain of the Alps, between Piedmont & the Valais. It owes its mod. name to the great celebrity of the *hospice*, said to have been founded by Bernard de Menthon, in 862, for the succour of travellers, who have been assisted to the number of 600 in one day. The hospice, a strong stone building, is situated on the summit of the pass, 11 m. N.N.W. Aosta, & 17 m. S.S.E. Martigny, at an elev. of 8,150 ft. above the level of the sea. It is the highest habitation in the

Alps, and the cold is so intense, that a small lake in its vicinity is frozen over 9 months in the year. During the whole year, the philanthropic inmates, monks of the order of St. Augustine, with their valuable dogs, hold themselves in readiness to assist travellers arrested by the snow, which in winter accumulates to a depth of from 10 to 40 ft. In the chapel is a monument to General Desaix, erected by Napoleon in 1805. This gorge, which was traversed by Roman armies, by Charlemagne, & by Frederic Barbarossa, is chiefly celeb. for the passage of Bonaparte at the head of the French army of 30,000 men, with cavalry & artillery, 15th to 21st May 1800. The road has been recently much improved, and rendered passable for cars. *Little St. Bernard,* is a mntn. of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc, elev. of convent 7,076 feet.

BERNARD, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Somerset. Pop. 2,059.—II. (*St.*), a pa., Louisiana, between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Area 150 sq. m. Pop. 3,237.—III. a riv. of Texas, dist. Brazoria.

BERNARDINO (ST.), a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Grisons, in the valley of Misocco, 15 m. N. Roveredo, with mineral springs. The *Pass of Bernardino, or Bernhardin,* is traversed by the route from Coire to Bellingona, & is one of the principal means of communic. between Italy, Switzerl., and Germany. Elev. 6,970 feet.

BERNAU, a t. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on Stettin railw., 13 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 3,640, employed in weaving woollen, cotton, & silk stuffs, & in breweries.—II. a t. of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine. Pop. 1,600.—Also several villages in Germany.

BERNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., on the Charentonne, 25 m. W.N.W. Evreux. Pop. (1846) 5,490. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linens and yarn: it is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, & of the largest horse fair in France, frequented by 40,000 persons. The Benedict. abbey, founded 1018, is now convert. into warehos.

BERNBURG, a town of N. Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Saale, here crossed by a massive bridge, 23 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. 6,772. It consists of an old and a new town, both encl. by walls, & has a ducal castle, sev. churches, council-house, high schools, and orphan asylum. Manufs. porcelain, paper, & starch. It is connected by railws. with Berlin, Magdeburg, & Dresden.

BERNE, a town of N. Germany, duchy & 11 m. E. Oldenburg. Pop. 3,725.

BERNE, sev. tnshps. of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, co. and 23 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,740.—II. Ohio, co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,419.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Berks, 11 m. N.W. Reading, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 3,149.

BERNECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the White Main, at the mouth of the Oelsnitz, 8 m. N.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,042, engaged in manufs. of alum, vitriol, and iron wire, and in a *pearl-fishery* in the riv.—Also vills. in Bavaria, Austria, and Würtemberg.

BERNECK, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 11 m. E. St. Gall, with 1,300 inhabs., an active commerce, & manuf. of embroidered muslins.

BERNERA, 3 isls. of the Hebrides; one the most S. of the group, another in Harris Sound, & the third on the W. side of the island Lewis.

BERNESE OBERLAND, Switzerland. [BERN.]

BERNIER, a small island, W. Australia, N.W. of Shark Bay. Lat. 24° 50′ S., lon. 113° 15′ E.

BERNINA, a mntn. of the Rhætian Alps, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 36 m. S.E. Coire, remarkable for its extens. glacier. The Pass of Bernina forms a communication between the Upp. Engadine and the Valteline, at an elev. of 7,672 feet.

BERNKASTEL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 23 m. N.E. Treves, situated beneath a ruined fortress on the Moselle. Pop. 2,100, with copper and lead mines, and considerable trade in wine.

BERNSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 22 m. E. Breslau. Pop. 3,600. It has a ducal castle, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.—II. a town of Saxony, circ. & 20 m. S.E. Bautzen. Pop. 1,650, partly engag. in woollen manufs.—III. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube.

BERNSTEIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 55 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,650, who manuf. woollen stuffs.—II., a town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 14 m. W. Güns. Pop. 1,200.

BERONDA, a petty state of Hindostan, Bundelcund; area 275 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. Estim. rev. 4,500*l.* ann.; armed force, 30 horse & 300 foot.

BERRAVOL, an independent territory and town of N. Afghanistan, the town situated in a valley, & on the riv. of same name, 108 m. N. Peshawer.

BERRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., with a port on the Etang de Berre, near the railway from Avignon to Marseille, 16 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 1,871. It has trade in salt, fruits, and olive oil.

BERRE (ETANG DE), a vast lagoon of France, dep. B. du Rhône, E. of the easternmost branch of the Rhône. It discharges itself into the sea by a passage called the Port-de-Bouc, and has extensive saltworks and eel fisheries.

BERRIEDALE, an extensive marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, with a castle, on the coast, 7½ m. S.S.W. Latheron. Pop. 1,264.

BERRIEN, co. U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. Michigan. Area 576 square m. Pop. 5,011. Soil on river banks a deep rich loam, densely wooded.

BERRIEW, or ABER RHIW, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, at the confl. of the Rhiw and Severn rivs, 5 m. S.W. Welshpool. Pop. 2,259.

BERRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 2,920. P. 651.

BERROW, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 578.—II. co. Worcester, 5½ m. Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 480.

BERRY, or BERRI, one of the old provs. of France, near its centre, now forming the modern deps. Cher and Indre; its capital was Bourges.

BERRY (CANAL DE), a canal of France, connects the waters of the Loire with the canal of Digoin, & passes the deps. Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire.

BERRYN-ARBOR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Ilfracombe. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 899.

BERRY-POMEROY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Totness. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 1,149. The church contains ancient monuments.

BERSHAM, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. & 1 m. W. Wrexham, with iron-works. P. 1,716.

BERSRAND DE COMMINGES (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. St Gaudens. Pop. 909. It was founded in 1100, on the site of *Lugdunum Convenarum,* destroyed by the Burgundians in the 6th century. In it are quarries of fine marble.

BERSTED, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5¼ m. S.E. Chichester. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 2,490. The watering-place Bognor, is in this parish.

BERTHELSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Bautzen, is the seat of the central conference of the sect of Herrenhuter christians.

BERTHOLDSDORF, a town of Austria, circ. Lower Ens, near the railway from Vienna to Triest, 8 m. S. Vienna, surrounded by vine-clad

hills, with a fine old church, a castle, and warm baths. Pop. 2,226.

Berthoud, a vill., Switzerland. [Burgdorf.]

Bertie, a co., U. S., N. America, N.E. part of North Carolina. Pop. 12,173, of whom 6,748 are slaves. Chief produce, cotton and tobacco.

Bertignat, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Ambert. P. (1846) 3,035.

Bertincourt, a vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 16 m. S.S.E Arras. Pop. 1,527.

Bertinoro, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 7 m. S.E. Forli, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 4,780.

Bertrich, a vill. of Rhen. Pruss., reg. Coblenz, circ. & 6 m. S.W. Cockem, in a romantic glen, with minl. baths, known since the time of the Romans.

Bertry, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai, cant. Clary. Pop. 2,273.

Bervie, or Inverbervie, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the N. Sea, 8½ m. S.S.W. Stonehaven. Area of pa. 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,342; of borough 864, mostly engaged in fishing. The town near the mouth of the river Bervie, the harbour at Gourdon, 1 m. S. Bervie has linen manufs. and an active trade in corn. Estimated value of real property (1843), 3,344*l.*; corp. revenue 120*l.* It unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, to send one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1843) 39. Market, Wednesday; five cattle markets yearly.

Berwick, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., York, co. Maine, 16 m. N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,698. —II. a town of Adam's co., Pennsylvania, 41 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,462.—III. a town of Columbia, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 800.

Berwick, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 7 m. S.E. Lewes. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 199.—II. (*St. James*), co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 247.—III. (*St. John*), same co. 5½ m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 419.—IV. (*St. Leonard*), same co., 1 m. E. Hindon. Area 970 ac. Pop. 41.

Berwick (North), a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 19 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of parish 1,708; of borough 1,037. Inhabited houses in latter, 241. It has a shallow harbour, but an active trade in corn; and it is frequented as a bathing-place. Reg. vessels of port, in 1843, 9; aggregate burden, 515 tons. Corp. revenue 100*l.* This borough joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 38. In the pa. are the Bass rock, Tantallan castle, and N. Berwick-law; the last a conical hill 940 ft. in height, forms a conspic. landmark.

Berwick-on-Tweed, a fortified seaport town, munic. and parl. borough, & pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, at its mouth, and on the North British railway, 47 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Lat. of lighthouse, 55° 46′ N., lon. 1° 59′ W. Area of pa. 5,120 ac. Pop. of do. 8,484; of parl. borough 12,578. The town is surrounded by a wall and fortifications. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a stone bridge of 15 arches, built in the reign of Charles I. A splendid new bridge now conducts the North British railway across the Tweed. It has an indifferent harbour, sheltered by a long pier; a decorated Gothic church, built during the commonwealth; many dissenting chapels; a town hall, with an exchange and jail attached, a governor's residence, pauper lunatic asylum, theatre, grammar school, free schools, supported by the corporation, assembly rooms, public subscription library, with 5,000 volumes, and infantry barracks. An iron foundry here, at which steam-engines and mill machinery are built, employed lately from 60 to 70 hands; manufs. of sailcloth, cordage, and linen fabrics, are carried on, and near the town are several coal mines. Berwick has a considerable trade with Norway and the Baltic, whence it imports timber, staves, bones, iron, hemp, tallow, and oil. Exports to London, Leith, Newcastle, and Hull, consist chiefly of agricultural produce, wool, ale, whisky, coal, and fish, especially salmon,—its fishery of which in the Tweed is still very productive. Aggregate burden of vessels entering the port, in 1844, 49,174 tons; do. of vessels cleared thence, 49,667 tons. Customs revenue (1846) 15,728*l.* 14s. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 4,584 tons. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday; fair, Friday in Trinity week. Races in July. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 11,364*l.*, arising from rental of fisheries, lands, &c.; corp. debt nearly 60,000*l.* The borough has sent 2 members to the H. of C. since the reign of Mary. Reg. electors (1846) 888. Before the late municipal reform act, Berwick was a free town, independent of both Scotland and England; but it is now constituted an English county for all purposes except parliamentary elections.

Berwickshire, a co. of Scotland, forming its S.E. extremity on the coast of German Ocean, and bounded on the S. by Northumberland, and W. by Haddington and Edinburgh shires. The princip. division was formerly called the Merse (March or border dist.). Area 446 sq. m., or 285,600 ac., of which 160,000 are cultivated, 100,000 uncultivated, and 25,600 unprofitable. Inhabited houses in 1841, 7,408, pop. in do., 34,438. Its N. part consists of the barren Lammermoor hills; but the dist. of Lauderdale in the W., and the Merse in the S., are level, and among the most fertile and best cultivated tracts in Britain. Principal rivers the Tweed, Eye, and the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, and other affluents of the Tweed. Estates are mostly of medium size. Valued rent 178,366*l.* Scots; annual value of real property (1843), 252,945*l.* Manufs. comparatively unimportant—amongst the principal is the weaving of ginghams at Earlston. Principal towns, Greenlaw, Lauder, Dunse, and Eyemouth. This co. returns 1 member to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,238

Besançon, *Vesontio*, a city of France, cap. dep. Doubs, 45 m. E. Dijon, on the Doubs, & on the canal of the Rhone & Rhine. Pop. (1846) 27,854. It is a strongly fortified city, and is well built, though the houses are old, & the streets gloomy; its citadel, on an elevated rock, is considered impregnable. Chief edifices a Gothic cathedral, court-house, town-hall, royal college, arsenal, hospital, barracks, theatre, public library, and museum. There are many Roman antiquities, comprising a triumphal arch, the remains of an aqueduct & amphitheatre. It is an archbishop's see and the seat of a tribunal of commerce, university academy, diocesan school, academy of sciences & arts, schools of artillery, & medicine, and a deaf & dumb institution. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of watches, jewellery, porcelain, druggets, carpets, and iron wire, and has large breweries; it is an important entrepôt for the produce of the south of France, and a great part of Switzerland. This city is very anc., and was a fortified place in the time of Cæsar. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and united to France in 1678. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1814.

Besford, a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. Pershoix, with a station on the Bristol and

Birmingham railw., 2 m. S.E. Worcester. Pop. 179.—II. a township, co. Salop, pa. Shawbury.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, at the confluence of the Neckar and Enz, 15 m. N. Stuttgart, on railw. to Heilbronne. Pop. 2,430. Dist. celebrated for its red wines.

BESNI, *Nisus* (?), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, in a narrow glen, 2,340 ft. above the sea, and 30 m. W.N.W. Someisat. It is said to have 2,500 Mohammedan, and 250 Armenian houses.

BESSAN, a town of France, dep. Herault, arr. & 11 m. E. Beziers, on the Herault. Pop. 2,186.

BESSARABIA, an administrative prov. of S. or New Russia, cap. Kishenau, bounded E. by the gov. Kherson, N.E. and N. Podolia, W. the Bukovina and Moldavia, and S. Bulgaria and the Black Sea. Area 18,018 square m. Pop. (1846) 792,000. Surface uniformly low and flat, except in the N., where it is traversed by some of the contreforts of the Carpathians; the climate is healthy and the soil very fertile. Principal rivs. the Danube on the S., Pruth on the W., and Dniester on the E. frontier. These rivers wholly enclose the prov., except at its N.W. extremity. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, tobacco, hemp, and flax, are raised, as well as all kinds of fruit and wines of good quality; but the greater proportion of profitable land is in pasturage. Manufs. nearly confined to soap, leather, candles, & spirituous liquors. Principal exports, wool, cattle, tallow, salt, & cheese. There is an agricul. colony of Bulgarians on the Pruth, & another of Germans in the S. Chf. towns Kishenau, Bender, Akerman, and Ismail. Bessarabia was ceded by Turkey to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

BESSASTADIR, or BESSESTAD, a small town of Iceland, S.W. Reikiavik, with a gymnasium, a class. school, and a library of 2,000 vols., the only establishments of the kind in the island.

BESSE, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant. 20 m. S.S.W. Clermont. Pop. of comm. 2,075. It is situated on the E. declivity of Mont-Dore, and in its vicin. are the cascades of Entraigues and Dogne, the basaltic columns on the Mallvoisière, the Puy-de-Sancy, and the lake of Pavin.—II. a vill., dep. Var, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Brignolles. Pop. 1,720.—III. (*sur Braye*), a comm. & town, dep. Sarthe, 6 m. S. St. Calais, Pop. 1,195.

BESSELSLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.W. Abingdon. Area 980 ac. Pop. 106.

BESSENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 13 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 2,054.

BESSINES, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant. 10 m. E. Bellac. Pop. 2,713.

BESSINGBY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. S.W. Bridlington. Pop. 66.

BESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Cromer. Area 410 ac. Pop. 139.

BESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Attleboro'. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 536.

BETAGHSTOWN (vulg. *Bettystown*), a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the coast, 3 m. E.S.E. Drogheda, on Dublin & Drogheda railw.

BETAISOR, a town & place of pilgrimage, British India, presid. and 35 m. S.E. Agra, on the Jumna; near it are rems. of an anc. Hindoo city.

BETANZOS, *Flavium Brigantium*, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. S.E. Coruña, on riv. of same name, near its mouth, in the bay of Betanzos. Pop. 4,780. It is the oldest town in Galicia, and has remains of anc. fortifications. The *Bay* of *Betanzos* is an inlet of the Atlantic, branches of which form the harbours of Ferrol and Coruña.

BETCHWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. W. Reigate. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 1,140.

BETETA, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 48 m. N.N.E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,100, with mineral springs (Temp. 70° Fahr.) and royal baths.

BETHANY (Arab. *El-Azirezeh*), a vill. of Palestine, on the E. slope of the Mount of Olives, 2 m. E. Jerusalem. It is now a poor place, inhab. by some twenty families, in a few dwellings built with the materials of anc. edifices.—Of Bethphage, a vill. formerly a little further E., no trace exists.

BETHANY, a township of the U. S., N. America, N. York, co. Genesee, 252 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,286. Others in N. Carolina and Pennsylvania.

BETHEL (Arab. *Beitin*), a ruined town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 10 m. N. Jerusalem. Its remains, which prove it to have been a place of some importance, consist of numerous ruined churches, and a large reservoir, the whole covering three or four acres on a hill-summit.

BETHEL, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 18 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,994.—II. Ohio, co. Clark. Pop. 2,033. Several other tnshps. of the U. States have the same name.

BETHERSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 5½ m. W.S.W. Ashford. Area 6,410 ac. Pop. 1,011. Fair, 3d Monday in April.

BETH-HORON (UPPER and LOWER), (Arab. *Beit 'Ur el-Foka*, and *el-Tahta*), two vills. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. N.W. Jerusalem. In the former are some traces of ancient walls, a reservoir, &c.; and between the two vills. is a pass, down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings (Josh. x. 1–11); and through which has always been the main route for heavy transport between Jerusalem and the coast.

BETHLEHEM (*Beit-el-Lehm*, the "house of bread"), a famous city of Palestine, which, though insignificant in point of size, will be ever memorable as the birthplace of the Founder of Christianity. It stands on the mntn. chain of Anti-Libanus, 5½ m. S.W. Jerusalem. Pop. said to be 3,000, nearly all Christians,—a bold and hardy race, who have successfully resisted Turkish oppression. It is a large straggling vill., with one broad street, at the extremity of which there is a magnificent church, erected in the 4th century by the Empress Helena, over the site (the "Grotto of the Nativity,") traditionally celebrated for the birth of the Saviour, and attached to which are large convents, belonging to Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians. All around are a multitude of chapels, erected as memorials of events commemorated in sacred history; and numerous reservoirs and springs, to which sacred traditions are attached. On the W. side of the town are the remains of the ancient aqueduct which conveyed water to Jerusalem from several pools near Bethlehem. The country around is extremely fruitful, to which circumstance, doubtless, the town originally owed its name.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsyl., on the Lehigh r., 50 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,989. It was founded by the Moravians, under Count Zinzendorf, in 1741; it is neatly built, and has a female Moravian school in high repute.—Several tnshps. of the U. States have this name:—I. Ohio, co. Stark, 9 m. S.W. Canton, near the Ohio canal. Pop. 2,019.—II. New Jersey, 42 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,370.—III. New York, co. & 6 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,238.

BETHNAL GREEN, a pa. of England, and one of the E. suburbs of London, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. E.N.E. St Paul's. Area 760 ac. Pop. 74,088; many of whom are employed in silk-weaving. It is the centre of a poor-law union; and has numerous schools, places of worship, and charities, the principal of which is Trinity Hospital, for decayed masters of vessels, or their widows.

BETHSAIDA (OF GALILEE), an anc. town of Palestine, which probably stood on the shore of Lake Tiberias; but its site is undetermined, and its name disused.—*Bethsaida of Gaulonitis* (afterwards *Julias*) was on the N.E. side of the same lake, 21 m. S. Paneas: it is now wholly in ruins.

BETHSHAN, *Scythopolis*, a vill. of E. Palestine, on the route from Jerusalem to Damascus, in the valley of Jezreel, 23 m. S.E. Nazareth. It is now called Beisan, and consists of 60 or 70 houses. The Philistines suspended the body of Saul from its walls, after the battle of Gilboa.

BETH-SHEMESH, an anc. city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed by Robinson to be at *Ain Shems*, a vill., pash. Gaza, 15 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem, where are extensive ancient ruins.

BETHUNE, a strongly fortfd. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond., on a rock near the r. Lawe and the canal of Aire, 16 m. N.N.W. Arras. Pop. (1846) 7,150. It has a castle constructed by Vauban, a comm. college, Gothic church, and commerce in cheese, grain, oil, and lint. Bethune, taken by the French in 1645, and re-taken by the allies in 1710, was secured to France by the peace of Utrecht in 1714.

BETICK, central Asia, is an important ferry across the Oxus, on the route between Persia and the territ. of Bokhara, 60 m. S.W. Bokhara. The Oxus has been here found 650 yards across, and from 25 to 29 feet in depth.

BETISBOOKA, a considerable river of Madagascar, enters Mozambique Channel (Bembatooka Bay) on its N.W. coast. About 15 m. from its mouth it enlarges into a gulf with numerous isls. It is the principal means of commercial communication between the Ovah capital and the coast.

BETLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the Grand Junction railw. Pop. 884. Acres 1,480. The remains of Healy castle are abt. 1 m. S.E. of the vill.

BETLIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [BITLIS.]

BETSHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Area 370 ac. Pop. 18.

BETTEMBURG, a vill. of the Netherlands, arrond. & 5 m. S.S.W. Luxembourg. Pop. 1,100.

BETTENDORF, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Luxembourg, arrond. & 3 m. N.E. Diekirch.

BETTENHAUSEN, two vills. of Germany; one in Hessen Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Losse, with a pop. of 880, and manufs. of cotton goods, paper, and metallic wares; the other in Saxe-Meningen, on the Herpf. Pop. 782.

BETTIAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, district Shahabad, 90 m. N.N.W. Patna.

BETTISCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. N.N.E. Lyme Regis. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 53.

BETTSCHWANDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. S.S.W. Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1,600.

BETTUS, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7½ m. N.W. Knighton. Area 8,500 ac. Pop. 452.

BETTWS, numerous pas. of England and Wales.—I. England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. N.W. Newport. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 90.—II. S. Wales, co. and 9 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,109.—III. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N. Bridgend. Pop. 438.—IV. N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Bechan, 3½ m. N. Newtown. Pop. 821. The ruined castle of Dolevowin in this pa. is supposed to be of British origin; near it antique brazen vess. have been found.—V. (*Bledrws*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Tivy, 2½ m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 227.—VI. (*Diserth*), co. and 11½ m. W.S.W. New Radnor. Pop. 132.—VII. (*Garmon*), N. Wales, at the foot of Snowdon, co. and 5 m. S.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 111.—VIII. (*Gwerfyl-Goch*), co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.W. Corwen. Pop. 279. Cattle fairs, March 16, June 22, Aug. 12, Sept. 16, and Dec. 12.—IX. (*Jevan* or *Evan*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N. by W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 426.—X. (*Leike*) same co., 7 m. N. by E. Lampeter. Pop. 364.—XI. (*Newydd*), in England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N. by W. Usk. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 106.—XII. (*Y Ceod*), N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S. Llanrwst. Pop. 451. Fairs, May 15 and Dec. 2. The picturesque bridge of "the Cauldron" is in this parish.—XIII. (*Yn Rhos*), co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Abergeley. Pop. 911.—A hamlet, co. Merioneth, and a chapelry, co. Monmouth, have the name of Bettws.

BETWAH, a riv. of Hindostan, rises in the Vindhyan mntns., Bhopaul, flows mostly N.E., and after a total course of 340 m., joins the Jumna, 30 m. E.S.E. Kalpee. In a part of its course it runs through beds of iron ore. Its banks are in many places highly cultivated, and on them are the towns Bilsah and Jhansi.

BEUTELSBACH, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, on the Beutel, circ. Jaxt, 10 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,850. It is one of the oldest possessions of the reigning family of Würtemberg.

BEUTHEN, two towns of Prussian Silesia.—I. reg. and 50 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., near the Polish frontier. Pop. 4,950, who manuf. woollen cloths, earthenwares, and zinc wares.—II. reg. Breslau, on the Oder, 13 m. W.N.W. Glogau. Pop. 3,740. Manufs. of cloths and straw-hats.

BEUZEVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. W. Pont Audemer, with a station on the Paris and Havre railway. Pop. 2,735.

BEVAGNA, a town of Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. and 18 m. S.E. Perugia. Pop. 3,720.

BEVELAND (NORTH and SOUTH), two isls. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided W.ward, by a narrow channel, from the island Walcheren. Lat 51° 30′ N., lon. 4° E. Estimated aggreg. area 120 sq. m. S. Beveland is the largest and most fertile, and has on it the town of Goes, the cap., and Fort Bath.

BEVENAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,064.

BEVENSEN, a town of Hanover, prov. & 13 m. S.S.E. Lüneburg, with linen manufs. Pop. 1,288.

BEVERCOATES, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. N.W. Tuxford. Area 790 ac. Pop. 44.

BEVEREN, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6½ m. W. Antwerp. Pop. 1,560. It has a fine church, and manufactures of lace.

BEVERLEY, a parl. and munic. borough, and mkt. town of England, co. York, cap. E. Riding, with a station on the Hull & Bridgewater railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Hull. Area of parl. bor., 9,160 ac. Pop. 8,671. It is a remarkably clean and handsome town, with a main street nearly 1 m. in length, terminated by an anc. gateway. The borough consists of 3 pas. The minster, or colleg. church, was founded about A.D. 700, by the Abp. of York, afterwards canonized as St John of Beverley. The present structure, supposed to have been completed early in the reign of Henry III., is remarkable for elegance and extent; its W. front has been considered the finest specimen of the perpendicular Gothic in England. It is kept in complete repair by Sir M. Warton's bequest of 4,000*l.* St Mary's church is also a magnificent structure. The town has a very anc. grammar-school, to which are attached 2 fellowships, 6 scholarships, and 3 exhibs. to St John's college, Cambridge; a blue coat school (rev. 126*l.*); an hospital for widows (rev. 404*l.*); with numerous other charities, a guildhall (Hallgarth), register-office for E. Riding, new session-hall, a jail and large house of correction, a theatre, as-

sembly-rooms, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institution, and a fine market-cross. Its trade in corn, coals, & leather is considerable, & greatly facilitated by a canal communicating with the riv. Hull. Mkts. Wed. and Sat. Fairs Thur. before 25th Feb. Holy Thur., 5th July and 5th Nov. Annual races in May. The corporation holds a criminal court, with the power of capital punishment (which, however, is never exercised), also courts of session and requests. The burgesses have the right of pasturage on common lands of 1,174 acres, and they claim exemption from toll in every town and port in England—a privilege reputed to have been conferred by Athelstan. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 1,733*l*. Beverley returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,357. It is also the place of the election of members for the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

Beverley, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 16 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 4,689. —II. also a vill., cap. of Randolph co., Virginia.

Bevern, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E Flanders, arrond. & 14 m. N.E. Termond. Pop. of comm. 6,050, of whom 2,000 are empld. in the manufacture of lace.

Bevern, a vill. of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. and 3 m. N.E. Holzminden. Pop. 1,170.

Beverstone, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 178.

Beverungen, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 47 m. S.S.E. Minden, on l. b. of the Weser. Pop. 1,918, who manuf. leather and soap, and carry on an active transit trade.

Beverwyk, a town of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. cant. at the head of the Y, 7 m. N. Haarlem. Pop. 2,252. In its vicinity the expedition of the Prince of Orange to England, and the Revolution of 1688, was planned.

Bevilacqua, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 25 m. E. Verona, with an old castle of the counts of Bevilacqua.

Bewcastle, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, 10 m. N.E. Brampton. Area 26,640 ac. Pop. 1,274. It was anciently a Roman station, and has remains of a fortress, built soon after the conquest. In its churchyard is a curious obelisk, bearing inscriptions supposed to be Danish. In the pa. are mines of coal and lead.

Bewdley, *Beaulieu*, a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town, and chplry. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Worcester, pa. Ribbesford, on the Severn, across which it communicates with its suburb Wribbenhall, by a stone bridge. Pop. of parl. bor. 7,458. It is well built, and has a good modern town-hall, a neat church, a free grammar-school, several other schools, alms-houses; manufs. of combs, carpets, iron and brass wares; some tanneries and malt-houses; and a transit trade by the Severn. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 492*l*. 9*s*. Mkts., Sat. Fairs, 23d April, Mon. before July 26, and 11th Dec. Bewdley sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 379.

Bewerley, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ripon, 8 m. N.W. Ripley. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 1,329, mostly engaged in adjacent lead mines.

Bex (*pronounced Bee*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near r. b. of the Rhone, 26 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 3,000. Celebrated for its extensive salt mines and sulphur baths.

Bexar (San Antonio de), a town of Texas, U. S., N. Amer., the cap. of its N.W. dist., on the river San Antonia, 100 m. S.W. Austin. Pop. 3,000 (?) It was founded by the Spaniards in 1698, and is well built of stone; it has 2 squares, an old church, an adjacent conventual ruin, well known in the war between Texas and Mexico as "the Alamo," and a thriving trade with the Mexicans, who resort to it to purchase European manufs. Near it are 4 deserted but handsome Franciscan convents.

Bexhill, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. W. Hastings. Area 7,900 ac. Pop. 1,916. It has several chalybeate springs, and a station on the S. coast railway.

Bexley, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 3 m. W.S.W. Dartford. Area 5,370 ac. Pop. (the rapid increase of which is owing to the enclosure of Bexley-heath), 3,955.

Bexwell, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Downham-market. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 70.

Beyah, a river of the Punjab. [Beas.]

Beyerland (*Dutch Beigerland*), an isl. of S. Holland, betw. the Old Maas on the N., & Holland's Diep on the S., 6 m. S. Rotterdam. Among its vills. are Old Beyerland, pop. 3,546; New Beyerland, pop. 1,104; and S. Beyerland, pop. 1,278.

Beyhar, or Vihar, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 42 m. N. Rungpoor, & the resid. of the rajah of Cooch-Bahar.

Beyrout, Beirout, or Bairut, *Berytus*, a fortifd. seaport, and the most flourishing commercial town of Syria, in proportion to its size, pash. Acre, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 m. W.N.W. Damascus, of which city it is the port, & 3 m. S. Cape Beyrout, which is in lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 35° 26′ E. Pop. estimated at 12,000. Its walls are about 3 m. in circumference, outside of which are suburbs equalling the town in extent. It has some large and well supplied bazaars. Streets narrow, but clean, it being plentifully furnished with springs; and it is said to have derived its original name from the Phœnician deity *Baal Beerith*, "lord of wells." Along the shore are some remains of antiquity, comprising mosaic pavements, columns, & a thick wall. The harbour, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats; but in the bay beyond it, ships may anchor in from 6 to 11 fathoms. The town has some manufs. of silk stuffs, and gold and silver thread. Principal exports, silk, galls, madder, gums, wine, and oils; imports, muslins, cottons, tin, hardware, cloths, and manufs. of W. Europe. In 1841, 383 ships, mostly Turkish, Arab, and Greek, aggregate burden 38,441 tons, entered the port with cargoes to the value of 66,748*l*.; & nearly the same number cleared out with cargoes worth 25,128*l*., besides ballast. Beyrout was bombarded and taken by the English in 1840.

Bèze, a vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, 13 m. N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,100, engaged in mining.

Beziers, a city of France, dep. Herault, cap. arrond., on the Orb, and 38 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. (1846) 16,322. It is built in a delicious situation, remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and has a Gothic church, a comm. college, and cavalry barracks. An aqueduct of Roman origin, and ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, a public library, tribunal of commerce, agricultural society, and manufs. of silk, hosiery, dimity, parchment, gloves, verdigris, and confectionary, with tanneries, and extensive brandy distilleries; and it is the centre of a considerable trade. In 1209 this city was the scene of a barbarous massacre of the Albigenses. Riquet, the engineer of the *Canal du Midi*, was born here.

Bezons, a comm & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 9 m. N. Versailles, on r. b. of the Seine, with a bridge of 9 timber arches, for the Rouen railway, and extensive fairs.

Bezora, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. N.W. Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, where there is a ferry station of the

great thoroughfare between the Circars and the Carnatic. There is here a mosque, and numerous Hindoo temples, with excavations similar, though inferior, to those of Western India.

BHADRINATH, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, in a valley of the Himalaya, 80 m. N. Almora, 10,294 feet above the sea, and remarkable for a temple reported to be endowed with the revenues of 700 villages, and visited annually by 50,000 Hindoo pilgrims.—II. a peak of the Himalaya, 17 m. W. the town, and 23,441 feet in height. Lat. 30° 42′ N., lon. 79° 15′ E.

BHAG, or BAGH, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, at the S. entrance of the Bolan-pass, 60 m. N.W. Shikarpoor (Scinde). Lat. 28° 56′ N., lon. 67° 54′ E. It is enclosed by a mud wall, has 2,000 mud houses, a large bazaar, some transit trade, and a manuf. of gunpowder from sulphur, procured in an adjacent mine.

BHAMO, or BHANMO, the largest town of Burmah, next to its cap. and Rangoon, and the principal mart of its trade with China, on the Irrawadi, 40 m. W. the Chinese frontier, and 180 m. N.N.E. Ava. It is enclosed by a stockade, and better built than most Burmese towns. It comprises 2,000 houses, many of brick, inhabited by Chinese, and around it are many populous vills. Woollen, cotton, and silk goods, are imported from China by winter caravans; and the Shan tribes, who resort to the town, exchange their native produce for large quantities of salt, rice, and *gnapee* (a sauce made of dried fish). The government revenue of the dist. is said to amount to about 30,000*l.* annually.—*Old Bhamo*, the original Shan town, is 2 days' journey further up the Tapan, the nearest tributary of the Irrawadi.

BHANPOORA, a town of Hindostan, 46 m. S.S.W. Kotah.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 65 m. S.W. Cuttack.

BHATGONG, a decayed city of Nepaul, 9 m. E.S.E. Khatmandoo. It is the favourite residence of the Nepaul brahmins, and has a palace and some other tolerably well built edifices.

BHATNEER, or BHUTNEER, a town of British India, in the N.E. quarter of Ajmeer, prov. of the presid. of Bengal, and the modern cap. of the Bhatty country, 185 m. W.N.W. Delhi. Lat. 29° 36′ N., lon. 74° 12′ E. The inhabitants of this dist. were originally shepherds, and are a wild, plundering people. They profess the Mohammedan faith.

BHAVANI-KUDAL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 58 m. N.E. Coimbatoor, at the confl. of the Bhavani and Cavery rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu and Siva.

BHAWLPOOR, or DAODPOOTRA, an independent state of N.W. Hindostan, between lat. 28° and 30° N., and lon. 69° and 74° E., having N.W. the Ghara (Sutleje) and Indus rivers, separating it from the Punjab, E. and S.E. the Bicanere territory, S. Jessulmere, and S.W. Scinde. Estimated area 22,000 sq. m., and pop. 250,000, mostly Jets, with some Hindoos, Beloochees, and Afghans of a bulky, strong make, and dark complexion. Surface level, and chiefly desert, except along the Ghara, where is a strip of territory, about 10 m. in width, of high fertility, producing rice, wheat, maize, indigo, sugar, opium, and the finest fruits. Cattle, wild hogs, game, and poultry, are plentiful. Exports consist of raw cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, and various provisions, with drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, & coarse cotton cloths. Principal imports, the manufd. goods of Britain and Hindostan. Annual public revenue about 150,000*l.* The rajah maintains a standing army of nearly 7,000 men, with 6 field-pieces; and he can raise an irregular force of 20,000 men. His adherence to the British, in the late Afghan war, was rewarded, in 1843, by the annexation to his dominions of some districts in N. Scinde. Principal towns, Bhawlpoor, Ahmedpoor, Ooch, & Khanpoor.—*Bhawlpoor*, the cap. of the above state, on a branch of the Ghara, & on a route from India to Afghanistan, 140 m. N.W. Bekanan. Lat. 29° 26′ N., lon. 71° 37′ E. Pop. about 20,000. It is enclosed by gardens, & by a mud wall 4 m. in circumference. Houses meanly constructed of brick, and the khan's residence a very plain building. Hindoo weavers are numerous. Bhawlpoor is famous for its scarfs and turbans, manufd. by Hindoos; and chintzes, and other cotton goods are woven here, to the estimated annual value of about 52,000*l.* It is also an entrepôt for European and Indian goods, exported hence to Balkh, Bokhara, and even to Astrakhan.

BHEER, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist. and 70 m. S.S.E. Arungabad.

BHIND, and BHINDUR, towns of Hindostan, the former, dom. and 46 m. N.E. Gwalior; the latter, dom. and 34 m. E.S.E. Odeypoor.

BHIRJAN, BEERJOON, or MIHRJAN, one of the most E. towns of the Persian dom. in the desert, 180 m. S. Meshed. It comprises from 4,000 to 5,000 brick houses, several caravanserais, mosques and baths, a citadel, and a governor's palace. It has a local repute for the excellence of its carpets; but its inhabitants bear a bad reputation for treachery and dishonesty.

BHOBANESER (*Bhavaneswara*), a ruined town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 16 m. S. Cuttack. It has numerous remains of temples and sculptured figures, and a tower 180 feet in height, supposed to date from the 7th century.

BHOOJ, a strongly fortified city of Hindostan, cap. of Cutch, and in a plain near its centre, 35 m. N. the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 23° 15′ N., lon. 69° 52′ E. Pop. 30,000. (?) Its white buildings, intermixed with date groves, render it externally imposing; and its houses are mostly built within strong walled enclosures, each presenting the appearance of a separate fort. It has a castellated palace, ornamented with enamelled domes, numerous temples, a mausoleum, and other public buildings,—the whole enclosed by a thick and high stone wall, flanked with towers, and furnished with artillery. The hill *Bhoojan*, near it, is also fortified, and has a temple to the *Nag*, or cobra-de-capella. Bhooj is renowned in India for its manufactures in gold and silver.

BHOONG-BARA, a dist. of Scinde, lat. 28° N., lon. 69° E., comprising 15 vills., yielding an annual rev. of about 60,000 rupees, and which, in 1843, was transferred by the British to the rajah of Bhawlpoor.

BHOPAUL, or BOPAUL, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 22° 30′ and 23° 30′ N., & lon. 77° & 79° E., having N. & W. the Gwalior dom., E. Beng. presid., & the Nerbudda forms its boundary on the S. Estim. area 6,772 sq. m. Surface uneven, and traversed by the Vindhyan mntns. Soil fertile and well watered; the country prosperous and tranquil. Public rev. estimated at nearly 180,000*l.* annually. Principal towns, Bhopaul, Ashtah, and Baree.—*Bhopaul*, the cap. of the above state, 105 m. E. Oojein, is enclosed by a dilapidated stone wall, outside of which are some large pools, a fort and a decayed suburb.

BHOTAN, or BHOOTAN. [BOOTAN.]

BHOWANIPOOR, a village or sta. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 96 m. W. Dinagepoor.

Here a great annual fair is held, from April 7 to 17, at which 100,000 persons often assemble.—*Bhowany* is a town, Rajpootana, 80 m. W. Delhi, which was taken by the British in 1809.

BHOWNUGGER, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, in which it is one of the chief ports, 51 m. S.W. Cambay. Under its native princes it had formerly a mint, expressly for the coinage of counterfeit money!

BHUJEE, a petty state of Hindostan, situated between the Sutlej and Jumna, with a fort.

BHURTPOOR, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 30′ and 27° 30′ N., and lon. 77° and 78° E., having N. and N.E. the presid. Bengal (Upp. provs.), S.E. and S. the Gwalior dom., and W. the Macherry dom. Area 1,946 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Surface well watered; products, cotton, corn, sugar, and salt from brine-springs. Principal towns, Bhurtpoor and Deeg.—*Bhartpoor*, or *Bharatpura*, the cap. of the above state, 33 m. W. Agra. It is said to be 8 m. in circuit; & it was formerly so strongly fortified that Lord Lake lost 3,100 men under its walls before its capitulation to his troops in 1805. It was again captured by the British in 1826, & its defensive works have been mostly demolished.

BIA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth, 10 m. S.W. Ofen, with a Reformed church. Pop. 1,422.

BIAFRA (BIGHT OF), an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez, within lon. 5° and 10° E., & containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince, & St Thomas. It receives the Cameroons, Malimba, Mooney, and Old Calabar rivers, and all those watering the E. part of the Niger delta. Of Biafra kingdom, E. of the bight, little is known.

BIAGIO (S.), a town of Naples, prov. Calabria, Ult. II., dist. and 3 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,000.

BIALA, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Wadowicz, 43 m. W.S.W. Cracow, on the Biala, across which a stone bridge connects it with Bielitz, in Moravia. Pop. 4,000, who manuf. linen cloths.—II. a town of Poland, prov. Podlachia, on an affl. of the Bug, 37 m. E.S.E. Siedlec. Pop. 3,600.—Also several vills. in Galicia.

BIALLA, a small town of E. Prussia, reg. and 68 m. S. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,120.

BIALYSTOK (BELOSTOK), a prov. of European Russia, and formerly a part of Poland, between lat. 52° and 54° N., & lon. 22° and 24° E., having E. the gov. Grodno, and on other sides the kgdm. of Poland. Area 3,424 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 265,944. Surface flat and fertile. Forests extensive and valuable. Principal rivers, the Bug, Narew, and Bober. Large quantities of wheat, rye, &c., are raised, and sent to Danzig, with flax, hemp, hops, and timber. In 1837, here were 33 woollen cloth factories, besides some manufs. of hats, leather, soap, tallow, &c. Public rev. in 1837, 1,625,032 roubles (264,060*l.*) It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807. Principal towns and seats of commerce, Bialystok, and Knyzyn. *Bialystok*, the fortified cap. above prov., on the Bialy, an affluent of the Narew, 45 m. S.W. Grodno. Lat. 53° 7′ 35″ N., lon. 23° 15′ E. Pop. 8,218. It is well built, and handsome; its chief edifice is the castle of Count Branicki, which has been entitled the "Versailles of Poland."

BIANA, a town of Hindostan, Bhurtpoor dom., 54 m. S.W. Agra, has num. stone houses, with bazaar, at the foot of a hill, covered with ruins.

BIANCAVILLA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 14 m. N.W. Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. Exports grain, cotton, and silk. Pop. 5,870.

BIANCO (CAPE), several headlands in the Mediterranean, the principal in Sicily, 19 m. W.N.W. Girgenti.—*Bianco* is the name of some vills. in Italy, and the Ionian islands; of a town in the kingdom of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 15 m. S.S.W. Gerace. Pop. 1,300. And of a canal which passes through the city of Adria.

BIANDRATE, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. mandam., prov. and 8 m. W. Novara. Pop. 1,124.

BIAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Alicante, with a castle and remains of fortifications. Pop. 2,963. It is celebrated for its honey.

BIARRITZ, a marit. vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & 5 m. S.W. Bayonne, with well-frequented baths & curious grottoes. Pop. 1,892.

BIASCA, a town of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, cap. dist. of Riviera, 9 m. N. Bellinzona, with a very ancient church. Pop. 1,912. In 1512 it was nearly destroyed by an inundation of the Blegno.

BIBB, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Georgia. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 9,802, of whom 4,420 are slaves.—II. co. in centre of Alabama. Area 800 sq. m. P. 8,248, of whom 2,023 are slaves.

BIBBIENA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo, on the Arno. Pop. 1,600.

BIBBONA, a small town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 6 m. S.E. Cecina. There is a fort of same name on the Mediterranean, 3¼ m. distant S.W.ward.

BIBERACH, a walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Riss, 23 m. S.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 4,800, engaged in weaving of linen & mixed fabrics, and in bleaching, tanning, & fur dressing.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the Kinzig, 10 m. S.S.E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,207.

BIBIANA, a vill. of Piedmont, at the entrance to the valley of Lucerna, prov. Pinerolo. P. 2,850.

BIBLIS, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 9 m. N.W. Heppenheim. Pop. 2,050.

BIBURY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.W. Fairford. Area 6,300 ac. Pop. 1,077.

BICANERE, or BAKANAIR, a Rajpoot state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 27° and 29° N., and lon. 72° and 76° E., having N. the Bhatty country, E. the presid. Bengal (Upp. provs.), S. the Joudpoor and Jeypoor doms., and W. Bhawlpoor. Estimated area 18,060 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. It is comprised in the Indian desert. Surface elevated, but flat and sandy, and the crops are precarious. Indian pulses are almost the only articles raised; and rice is supplied from Lahore, wheat from Jeypoor, and copper, spices, and coarse cloths from Jesselmere. Other imports are salt, sugar, opium, and indigo. Horses and bullocks are almost the only exports. Principal towns, Bicanere, and Chooroo.—*Bicanere*, a fortified town, cap. above state, 240 m. W.S.W. Delhi, is enclosed by a strong wall, flanked with towers, within which are a number of mud houses painted red, some lofty white buildings, temples, & a pretty extensive citadel. On its N. side is a wooded valley; but elsewhere all around is an arid desert.

BICCARI, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 18 m. W.S.W. Foggia. Pop. 3,400.

BICESTER, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area of pa. 2,580 ac. Pop. of do. 3,022. It is neatly built, and its large church, erected in 1400, contains some curious sculptures. It has two endowed schools, & a small lace manufacture. Its mkts. & cattle fairs are well attended; it is noted for excellent ale. Mkt. Friday; fairs, Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, 1st Friday in June, Aug. 5, Oct. 10, and December 17. Races in September.

BICÊTRE, a hamlet of France. [GENTILLY.]

BICHANA, a considerable town of Abyssinia,

Amhara, cap. of a chiefship, 160 m. S.S.E. Gondar. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, and meanly built; it is the seat of a large weekly market.

BICKENHILL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. S.S.W. Coleshill. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 774.

BICKER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 820.

BICKERSTAFFE, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,579.

BICKINGTON, sevl. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3½ m. N.E. Ashburton. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 374.—II. (*High*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Great Torrington. Ac. 390. Pop. 895. [ABBOTS-BICKINGTON.]

BICKLEIGH, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. at the confl. of the Exe and Dart, 3 m. S.W. Tiverton. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 362. The celebrated Bamfylde Moore Carew, who became "king of the gypsies," was the son of a rector of this pa., where he was born in 1693.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Plymouth. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 469.

BICKNOLLER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 12 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 345. Near the church are the remains of some anc. fortifications, and Roman coins have frequently been found in the vicinity.

BICKNOR, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4½ m. S.W. Milton. Area 500 ac. Pop. 46.—II. (*English*), co. Glo'ster, on the Wye, 3 m. N. Colford. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 576. The church stands within the fosse of an anc. fortification. In the vicinity are many fine cider orchards.—III. (*Welsh*), co. Monmouth, almost encircled by the Wye, 4½ m. S.S.W. Ross. Ac. 960. Pop. 74.

BICTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the coast, 3 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Ac. 1,180. Pop. 198.

BIDACHE, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Bidouze, 17 m. E. Bayonne. Pop. (with comm.) 2,722.

BIDASSOA, a small river forming part of the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in Spain, and flowing S.W. and N., enters the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia. On an isl. in its mouth the treaty of the Pyrénées was concluded in 1659.

BIDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 3 m. S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 1,360. P. 260.

BIDDEFORD, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Sacco, 17 m. S. Portland. P. 2,574.

BIDDENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 5 m. N.N.E. Cranbrook. Area 7,110 ac. Pop. 1,486. Fair 8th November.

BIDDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Bedford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 345.

BIDDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Chippenham. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 452.

BIDDISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Axe, 3½ m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 510. Pop. 145.

BIDDLESDON, or BITTLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Brackley. Area 1,630 ac. P. 169.

BIDDULPH, a pa of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Leek. Area 5,530 ac. Pop. 2,314, employed in ironworks, collieries, potteries, and cotton manufs. In the pa. are an ancient circle of upright stones, termed the Bredstones, and several paved artificial caves.

BIDEFORD, a munic. bor., seaport, mkt.-town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, about 1½ m. above its influx into the estuary of the Taw, 8 m. S.W. Barnstaple. Area of pa. 4,510 ac.; pop. of do., 5,211. The town consists mostly of old brick houses, with timber framework. It has a stone bridge of 24 arches, built in 14th century, maintained by a bridge-estate, producing 400*l.* per annum, a church, grammar school, neat town-hall, union workhouse, an hospital for aged poor, an assembly room, with manufactures of ropes, sails, and earthenware, tanyards, and docks for shipbuilding. Chief impts., timber from Canada and the Baltic, coals and colonial produce; exports, sails & cordage, oak-bark to Ireland, earthenware to Wales, & corn & flour to Bristol. Reg. shipping (1847), including numerous boats engaged in the coast fishery, 149 vessels, aggregate burden 11,805 tons. Vessels entered, 25,930 tons. Vessels cleared, 12,975 tons. Customs rev. 5,045*l.* The spacious quay near the centre of the town is at full tides accessible to vessels of 500 tons; and about 2½ m. above the bridge, the Torrington canal joins the river. Mkts., Tues. & Sat. Fairs, July 14, July 18, Nov. 13. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 353*l.* The trade of Bideford was formerly very extensive; its imports of Spanish wool and Virginian tobacco being exceeded only by those of London, in the early part of last century. Its importance as a commercial town has greatly declined; but many opulent merchants still reside in the vicinity. Near it is the watering-place Appledore.

BIDFORD, or BITFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3½ m. S.E. Alcester. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,567.

BIDGHIKLI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. N. Sataliah, said to comprise 1,000 houses.

BIDJEESHUR (Hind. *Vijayaghar*), a decayed fortress, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Mirzapoor, 47 m. S. Benares, formerly a stronghold of the rajahs of that city. Taken by the British in 1781.

BIDSCHOW NEW (Bohem. *Bizzow*), a town of Bohemia, in the circ. of same name, 50 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 3,831, comprising many Jews, who have an active trade in cattle.

BIDSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Mersey, 8 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Area 4,260 ac. Pop., exclusive of Birkenhead, 1,013. A lighthouse in this pa. belongs to the corp. of Liverpool. Lat. 53° 24′ N., lon. 3° 4′ W.

BIEBRICH, or BIBERICH, a village of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on r. b. of the Rhine, at the terminus of the Taunus railway, with a handsome new quay, and commodious warehouses, 3½ m. S. Wiesbaden. Pop., with Mosbach, 2,882. Its ducal residence is the finest palace on the Rhine.

BIECZ, a town of Austr. Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 m. W. Jaslo, on the Roppa. Pop. 1,920.

BIEDENKOPF, a town of Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Upp. Hessen, on the Lahn, 24 m. N.N.W. Giessen. Pop. 3,200, with an active commerce, and extensive manufs. of cloth.

BIEL, a town of Switzerland. [BIENNE.]

BIELAU, 4 contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, in the circle Reichenbach, with an aggregate pop. of 6,995, in all of which woollen and linen weaving is the chief branch of industry.

BIELAYA, a large river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises N.E. Ourlask, flows S.W., N., and N.W., and joins the Kama 15 m. N.E. Menzelinsk, after a winding course of nearly 500 m.—II. a vill., gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Kiev, where, and at Alexandria in the vicinity, are magnificent mansions of the Countess Branicki.

BIELEFELD, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. and 26 m. S.W. Minden, on the Minden and Cologne railway. Pop. 6,955. It is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade, & has extensive bleaching-grounds, also manufs. of woollen stuffs, thread, leather, soap, tobacco, and meerschaum pipes. The castle of Sparenberg, S. of the town, now serves for a prison.

BIELEV (Russ. *Bjelew*), a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oka. Pop. 7,000. It has manufs. of soap, leather, and hardwares, and a considerable trade, it being, next to Tula, the largest town in the government.

BIELGOROD (Russ. *Bjelgorod*, "white town"), a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz. Pop. 8,000. It consists of an old town, a new town, and three suburbs; and is irregular and meanly built. It owes its name to a chalk hill in its immediate vicinity.

BIELITZ, a town of Silesia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Teschen, on l. b. of the Biala river, across which a stone bridge connects it with the town Biala, in Austr. Gallicia. Pop. 6,000, who carry on an extensive trade in fine woollen cloths, and cassimeres. It has a castle, hospital, and school; and is the seat of a Protestant consistory.

BIELLA, a town of Piedmont, cap. prov. of same name, on the Cervo, gov. and 38 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. (1838) 8,677. It has several educational establishments, and a few manufs. of paper, woollen stuffs, and hats.

BIELOI, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Obschtscha, an affl. of the Düna. Pop. 3,476.—This is the name of several other small towns of Russia, and an island in the Arctic Ocean, gov. Tobolsk.

BIELO-OZERO ("the white lake"), a lake of Russia, gov. Novgorod, about lat. 60° 10′ N., & lon. 37° 30′ E. Length, 25 m.; breadth 20 m. It is very deep, and contains a great quantity of fish. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Sheksna river, and it communicates by canals with the Onega, Sukona, and Dwina.

BIELOPOL (Russ. *Bjelopolè*), a town of Russia, gov. & 106 m. N.W. Kharhov, on the Vira. Pop. 9,000, who distil spirits, & carry on an active general trade.—II. a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 28 m. S.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 3,000.

BIELOZERSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the S. shore of the Bielo-Ozero. Pop. 3,090. It is built mostly of wood, and has an active trade with the S. provs. in pitch, tallow, cattle, & corn. —II. gov. and 200 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on the Tobol.

BIELSK, a town of Russian Poland, prov. & 25 m. S. Bialystok. Pop. 2,400. It is well built, has a fine custom-house, and until 1795 was the cap. of a palatinate.—II. a vill. of Poland, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Plock.

BIENNE (LAKE OF), Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. N.W. Bern, and 3 m. N.E. the lake of Neuchatel. Length 10 m.; breadth 1 to 3 m. Elev. above the sea, 1,419 ft.; greatest depth, 400 ft. It is traversed by the river Thiele, which joins the Aar, 4 m. E. Bienne. Its shores, though pleasing, are not of striking beauty, and its chief interest arises from its containing the island St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

BIENNE (Germ. *Biel*) a town of Switzerland, cant. & 17 m. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of the above lake. Pop. 4,248, mostly Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls; and has a high school, and several mills. For some years past the industry & commerce of Bienne have been rapidly on the increase. In 1848 there were upwards of 150 watchmakers, while in 1844 there was not one. Num. Roman coins have been found in its vicinity.

BIENTINA, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. E. Pisa. Pop. 2,209.—The *Lake of Bientina*, N. of the town, and partly in the duchy Lucca, is 5 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth, and discharges its waters S.ward into the river Arno.

BIENVENIDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,280. Linen weaving.

BIENVILLERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Arras. Pop. 1,187.

BIERLEY (NORTH), a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5 m. S.E. Bradford. Pop. 9,512, partly employed in quarries and coal-pits.

BIERTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 605.

BIERVLIET, a small town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Zeeland, 13 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,675. Demanding notice chiefly as the birth-place of William Beukels, the reputed inventor of the art of curing herrings, to whom, as founder of a source of national wealth, a monument was erected by Charles V. An inundation, which in 1377 submerged 19 villages, detached Biervliet from the continent, and its site is still insular.

BIES-BOSCH, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the E. extension of the branch of the Maas, called Holland's Diep, between the provs. S. Holland and N. Brabant. It is very shallow, & contains numerous islands. This lake was formed 19th Nov. 1421, by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 vills. and 100,000 inhabitants.

BIESHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 1,762.

BIETIGHEIM, a town of Würtemberg. circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 13 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,920.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,482.

BIEVÈNE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond & 25 m. N.E. Tournai. P. 3,270.

BIÈVRES, a comm. & vill. of France on the Bièvre, an affl. of the Seine, 5 m. S.E. Versailles. P. 1,142.

BIFERNO, a river of Naples, prov. Sannio, rises in the Apennines, flows N.E., and enters the Adriatic 3 m. S.E. Termoli. Length 40 m.

BIGA, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., on the Bokli, 18 m. S.S.W. its mouth in the Sea of Marmara, and 42 m. N.E Adramyti.

BIGBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on Bigbury bay, 3½ m. S. Modbury. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 652.

BIGBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E. Glandford Bridge. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 245.

BIGGA, one of the Shetland isls. in Yell Sd., Scotl.

BIGGAR, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E.S.E. Lanark. Pop. of pa. 1,865; of town 1,395. It consists mostly of one long and wide street, and has an elegant par. church (anciently collegiate and well endowed), dissenting chapel, Commercial Bank agency, Savings Bank, & subscription libraries. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton-weaving for Glasgow houses. Some tumuli here mark the scene of a battle fought between the Scots & English in the time of Edw. II.

BIGGLESWADE, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. E.S.E. Bedford, on the navigable river Ivel. Area of pa. 4,220 ac., much of which is laid out in market gardens for the supply of the London markets. Pop. 3,807. The town is neatly built of bricks, and has a church, formerly collegiate, erected about 1230, 2 well endowed parish schools, a union workhouse, and a small manuf. of thread lace. Market Wednesday, which is still one of the largest in England for corn. Fairs, Feb. 14, Sat. in Easter week, Whitmonday, Aug. 2, Nov. 8. Polling place for the co.

BIG FLATS, a township of United States, North America, New York, 204 m. S.W. Albany, on the New York and Erie railway. Pop. 1,371.

BIG HORN, a navigable river of North America, W. territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains about lat. 42° 30′ N., and flows N.E. to the Yellow Stone river; length about 250 m.

BIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Alresford. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 284.

BIGNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Arundel, 4½ m. S.E. Petworth. Ac. 1,180. Pop. 210.

BIGORRE, an old subdivision of S.W. France, prov. Gascogne, now forming part of the dep. H. Pyrenees. See also BAGNERES DE BIGORRE.

BIG SANDY RIVER, U. S., North America, rises

in Virginia, flows N.W., & joins the Ohio at Catlettsburg, after having for nearly 200 m. formed the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky.

BIHACH or BIHACZ, a fortifd. town, & one of the most important strongholds in European Turkey, Croatia, on an island in the Unna, near the Dalmatian frontier, 65 m. W. Banyaluka. Pop. 3,000.

BIHAR, a town of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. Bihar, 8 m. N. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 2,440.

BIJANAGUR (*Vijayanagara*, "the city of triumph"), a decayed and deserted, but once famous city of S. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. N.W. Bellary, on the Toombuddra, which separates it from Annagoondy. Lat. 15° 14′ N., lon. 76° 37′ E. It stands in a plain encumbered with granite rocks, which intersperse all its thoroughfares, & have been sculptured into a variety of forms. The city, 8 m. in circ., is enclosed by the river and other natural barriers, or by strong walls. Principal edifices, the temples of Wittoba Mahadeva, Siva, Krishna, Ganesa, and Rama, the residence of the rajah, the remains of four palaces in an inner city, and some singular temples and sculptures on the rocks in the Toombuddra—all granite edifices. Bijanagur was founded in 1336, and in the 16th century was the cap. of an extensive Hindoo kingdom, which was destroyed, and its cap. sacked by the Mohammedans of the Deccan in 1564.

BIJAWAR, a state of Hindostan, Bundelcund. with a cap. of same name, 75 m. S.E. Jhansi. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 90,000. Public revenue 35,000*l*. Armed force 1,000 men.

BIJBAHAR, or VIGIPARA, the largest town of Cashmere, next to its cap., 25 m. S.E. the city of Cashmere on the Jailum, here crossed by a remarkable timber bridge, 25 m. S.E. Serinagur. Lat. 33° 47′ N., lon. 76° 4′ E.

BIJNA, a petty state of Hindostan, Bundelcund. Area 27 sq. m. Pop. 2,800. Annual revenue 1,500*l*. Armed force about 260 men.

BIJNEE, or KHUNGTAGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a rajahship, jointly tributary to the British and to Bootan, 26 m. N.N.E. Goalpara (Assam). It consists of a fort, some temples, and a number of thatched huts.

BIJSK, or BIISK, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. and 270 m. S. Tomsk, cap. dist. at the confl. of the Bia and Catounia. Pop. 3,500.

BILBAO, a city and princip. port of the N. of Spain, cap. prov. Vizcaya (Biscay), on the Nervion, 6 m. from its mouth at Portugalete, and 28 m. N. Vitoria. Lat. 43° 14′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 56′ 5″ W. Pop. (1845) 11,900. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, and is well built. A fine promenade borders the river, which is here crossed by a new iron supension bridge and an old stone bridge of three arches; convents and monasteries are numerous; it has also a cathedral, a large new hospital, town-hall, arsenal, and public slaughter-house. Bilbao has superior schools, supported by its consulado or tribunal of commerce, and a large public cemetery. Princip. manufs. hardwares, anchors, leather, paper, hats, tobacco, and earthenware; there are large rope-walks & docks for building merchant-vessels, with iron & copper mines in the vicinity. Exports comprise wool, iron, fish, and fruits. Princip. imports, cotton and woollen fabrics, and colonial produce. Bilbao was founded in 1300; at the end of the 15th century it became the seat of the famous consulado, originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. It was the scene of frequent contests in the late Carlist wars, and Zumalacarregui received his death-wound here, June 10, 1835.

BILBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 267.

BILBROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and ainsty York, 4 m. N.E. Tadcaster. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. 216. The parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax, is buried in the church.

BILDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 857. Fairs, Ash Wednesday and Holy Thursday.

BILGORAY, a town of Poland, gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Lublin, on the Lada. Pop. 1,800. It has several well-frequented annual fairs.

BILIARSK, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Kazan. Pop. 2,500. Near it are extensive ruins, supposed to mark Biliar, a consid. Tatar city.

BILIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W. Leitmeritz, on the Bila. Pop. 3,100. It has two castles, & celeb. & much frequented min. springs, the acidulated waters of which form an article of export to the extent of 500,000 jars yearly.

BILINBAEVSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. Perm, in the Ural mntns., 30 m. W. Jekaterineburg. It has extensive iron-works.

BILIRAN, one of the Philippine isls., N. Leyte. Lat. 11° 27′ N., lon. 124° 30′ E.

BILLERBECK, a small town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. and 15 m. W.N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,440, engaged in linen weaving and bleaching.—II. or *Friedrichshuld*, a vill. prov. Pomerania, reg. Cöslin, 9 m. N.N.E. Rummelsberg.

BILLERICA, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 18 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,632. It is intersected by the Boston and Lowell railway.

BILLERICAY, a mkt. town and chapelry of England, co. Essex, pa. Great Burstead, 24 m. E.N.E. London, and 3 m. S.E. the E. Counties railway. Pop. 1,284. It has an anc. brick chapel, a union workhouse, and manufs. of silk braid and lace. Mkt. Tuesd. Fairs, August 2, and October 6. Polling-place for S. Essex.

BILLESDON, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. E. Leicester. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 878. Fairs April 23, & July 25. It was a Roman station: has sev. small charities, & is the cap. of a poor-law union.

BILLESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.N.W. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 750 ac. P. 31.

BILLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 25 m. S.E. Vannes, with a small port on the Vilaine. Pop. 1,085.

BILLIGHEIM, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Klingbach, 4 m. S.S.W. Landau. Pop. 1,760. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and some manufs. of hosiery, &c.—II. grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, E. Mossbach.

BILLING, two pas. of Engl., co. Northampton.—I. (*Great*), 4 m. N.E. Northampton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 401.—II. (*Little*), on the Nen, 3½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area 890 ac. Pop. 101.

BILLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E. Tolkingham. Area 2,020 ac. P. 999.

BILLINGE, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. S.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,550.—II. *B. Higher-End* is a township adjoining. Pop. 712.

BILLINGFORD, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. E. Scole. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 219.—II. 4½ m. N.N.E. East-Dereham. Area 1,650 ac. P. 353.

BILLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, ward & 3 m. N.N.E. Stockton. Area 2,720 ac. P. 1,653. It has a sta. on the Hartlepool & Stockton railw.

BILLINGHAY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Sleaford. Area 7,630 ac. Pop. 2,095.

BILLINGSHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Arundel, containing two hamlets of same name, 6 m. S.W. Horsham. Area 6,830 ac. Pop. 1,439. Fairs Whitmonday, and Nov. 8.

BILLINGSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m.

S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 149. There are large collieries in this parish.

Billington, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. N.N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 988, mostly employed in cotton-weaving.

Billiton, an isl. of the Dutch E. Indies, intermediate between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. of hill on N.W. part, 3° 13′ S., lon. 108° 7′ E. Area estim. at 1,150 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by rocks and islets, and is rich in iron ore and valuable timber; it does not produce rice enough for home consumption; but about 25 boats go from it annually to Singapore with trepang, bird's nests, seaweed, tortoise-shell, and wax.—*Billiton-passage*, between this isl. and Borneo, is about 130 m. across.

Billockly or Billockby, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Acle. Area 260 ac. Pop. 71.

Billom, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on a hill, 14 m. E.S.E. Clermont. Pop. (1846) 3,265. It has a comm. college, and some manufs. of fine earthenwares, called the "pottery of Bretagne." It is considered the oldest town of Auvergne.

Billy, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8 m. N.E. Coleraine. Area 17,330 ac. Pop. 7,277.

Bilma, a town of central Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 14° E., on the route from Fezzan to Lake Tchad. It is said to have abundant supplies of water.

Bilney, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. N.N.W. East Dereham Area 670 ac. Pop. 218.—II. (*West*), 7 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 298.

Bilsa, *Bilvesa*, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 183 m. S. Gwalior, on the Betwah. It is encld. by a stone wall, & in 1820 had 5,000 houses. Excellent tobacco is grown in the vicinity; in 1834, Bilsa dist. yielded an annual revenue of 32,500*l*.

Bilsby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. E.N.E. Alford. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 584.

Bilsdale, a tnshp. of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. & 12 m. N.N.W. Helmsley. Pop. 738.

Bilsen, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Hasselt, on the Demer. Pop. 3,085. Manufs. of cutlery & earthenwares.

Bilsington, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.E. Ashford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 385.

Bilsthorpe, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S. Ollerton. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 244.

Bilston, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Wolverhampton, and within 1½ m. from the Willenhall station on the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. Pop. 20,181. It is very irregularly built, but has many good residences, a handsome chapel of ease erected in 1830, & another episcopal chapel. Coal and ironstone abound in the vicinity, and its chf. manufs. consist of iron castings for machinery, tin-plate goods, nails, wire, and screws. Among its numerous schools is one founded in 1833, and endowed with 2,000*l*. for the benefit of orphans left destitute by the cholera, which raged here in 1832 with frightful violence. Mkts. Monday and Saturday. Fairs Whitmonday, & Mond. before the Birmingham Michaelmas fair. Bilston forms a part of the parl. bor. of Wolverhampton. At Bradley, a small adjoining vill., a coal bed has been burning for half a century.

Bilton, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. S.W. Rugby. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 623. Charities amount to about 90*l*. per annum. Here Addison resided after his marriage with the Countess of Warwick.—II. a pa., co. and ainsty York, 5 m. E.N.E. Wetherby. Area 1,460 ac. P. 881.—III. (*with Harrogate*), a chply., same co., W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. W. Knaresboro'. Pop. 3,372. With 5 daily schools.

Bima, a seaport town of the Dutch E. Indies, cap. state of same name, in the isl. Sumbawa, on a bay of its N. coast, 100 m. E. Sumbawa. It is the residence of the sultan, and of a Dutch agent. Chf. expts. timber, and valuable horses.

Bimber, a town of the Punjab, on an affl. of the Chenab, 100 m. N. Lahore. It consists of about 1,000 low and flat-roofed houses.

Bimbia, a riv. of W. Africa, enters the Bight of Biafra, W. of the Cameroons riv. On its banks are many populous vills., under the rule of a chief who, in 1833, placed himself under Brit. protection.

Bimini, a small group of isls. surrounded by reefs, in the Bahama archip., E. of Cape Florida.

Bimlipatam, *Bhimalaputana*, a seaport town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 17 m. E.N.E. Vizagapatam, on the Bay of Bengal. It has a brisk coasting trade.

Binab, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Sofi Chai, a tribut. of Lake Urumiyah, on the W. side of the lake, and 55 m. S.S.W. Tabriz. It is of modern origin, & has about 1,500 houses, clean streets, several good caravanseries, and an abundance of water. Around it are numerous orchards and vineyards; and it yields to its chief an ann. rev. of 4,000 tomans, and a contingent of 400 men to the army of Azerbijan.

Binabola, Burabola, or Twelve Pins, a lofty mntn. range of Ireland, Connaught co., Galway, barony & 5 m. N.E. Ballinahinch; the culm. point, Knockannahiggen, is 2,400 feet above the sea.

Binacre, or Benacre, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Southwold. Area 1,660 ac., including a pond of about 100 ac. Pop. 194. In 1786, a stone vessel containing 900 silver Roman coins was found in this parish.

Binasco, a town and fortress of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. 5,000.

Bin-bir-Kilisséh, some ruins in Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 20 miles N.N.W. Karaman, consisting of anc. tombs, portions of early Byzantine churches, supposed to be the remains of *Lystra*, where the cripple was healed by St. Paul.

Binbrooke, a vill. and formerly a mkt. town of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, comprising 2 pas. on the Aaklam, 7 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Area 6,070 ac. Pop. 1,187. Binbrooke is noted for an eel fishery, and large rabbit warrens.

Binche, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Haine, and on a branch of the Mons canal, 10 m. E.S.E. Mons. Pop. (1842) 5,235. It has manufs. of cutlery & hardwares, & a considerable trade in lace, paper, marble, & coal.

Binchester, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, ward Darlington, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 1½ m. E.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 43. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Binovium*: various Roman antiquities have been discovered in the pa.

Bincombe, a parish of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 170. On the neighbouring downs are many burrows.

Bindrabund, *Vrindavana*, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper prov., on the Jumna, dist. & 40 m. N.N.W. Agra. It has several sacred pools and caves, and numerous temples of Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindoo architecture.

Binegar, a parish of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Shepton-Mallet. Area 680 ac. Pop. 338. A large fair is held here in Whitsunday week.

Binfield, a parish of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, 3 m. N.E. Wokingham. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 1,242. Pope's father resided here, and the tree is still shown under which the

poet is said to have written a considerable part of his "Windsor Forest."

BINGEN, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, on the l. b. of the Rhine, at the influx, and on rt. b. of the Nahe, 17 m. W. Mentz. Pop. 4,500, who manuf. leather, & raise superior wines. It owes its origin to the Roman castle, or klopp of Drusus. Near it, the Rhine, breaking through a mntn. chain, narrows to form the Bingerloch, a dangerous rapid at low water; in the neighbourhood are Rüdesheim, the castle of Ehrenfels, & chapel of St. Roch; and on an isl. in the Rhine is the *Mausethurm* (mouse-tower), a structure erected for a toll-house in the 13th century.

BINGENHEIM, a mkt. town, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, 16 m. N. Hanau. Pop. 700.

BINGHAM, a mkt.-town and pa. of England, in the rich vale of Belvoir, co. & 8½ m. E. Nottingham. Area of pa., 2,930. Pop. 1,998. Mkts. Th. Fairs, Feb. 9th to 12th, 1st Thurs. in May, Whit.-Thurs., May 31, Nov. 8 and 9. It is a polling-place for the S. division of the county.

BINGHAMTON, a vill., U. S., N. America, New York, cap. co. Broome, Chenango, and Susquehanna, 115 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,800. It has various manufs., and a large export of timber.

BINGHAMSTOWN, or SALEEN, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the W. side of Blacksod Bay, 2½ m. S.S.W. Belmullet. Pop. 436, engaged in fishing. Exports, corn and potatoes.

BINGLEY, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, and the Leeds & Liverpool canal, 15 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Area of pa. 13,180 ac. Pop. 11,850. It has a neat church, a grammar school founded in the time of Henry VIII. (rev. 470*l.* per annum), a court-house, sev. charities, numerous worsted, yarn, cotton, and paper manufs., and some trade in malt. In 1838, here were 5 cotton and 18 worsted mills, employing together 1,778 hands. Mkts. Tuesday. Fairs, January 25th, and August 25th to 27th.

BINHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. New Walsingham. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 502. The church, after the conquest, formed part of a Benedictine monastery, subordinate to St. Albans; and its W. front is a fine specimen of the early English style.

BINIC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. and 7 m. N.N.W. St Brieuc. P. 1,828. Important fisheries & ship-build. yds.

BINLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. E. Coventry. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 233.

BINSEY, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.W. Oxford, on the Isis. Area 470 ac. Pop. 61.

BINSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., Isle of Wight, on its N. coast, 5½ m. E.N.E. Newport. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 278. Here are the remains of an abbey founded in 1132.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, rape and 2 m. S.W. Arundel. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 111.

BINSTED, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Alton. Area 7,060 ac. Pop. 1,055.

BINTANG, an *isl.* of the Dutch E. Indies. Lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 104° 29′ E., 40 m. S.E. Singapore. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. with the small isls. in its vicinity, 13,000. It is estim. that 70,000 piculs of gambeer (an astringent gum) are annually procured here, which article, with pepper, and rice, are the chf. exports from Rhio, on its S.W. coast.

BINTENNE, an inland town of Ceylon, on the Mahavillagunga, 30 m. E. Kandy.

BINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3½ m. W. by S. Stratford. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 269.

BINTREE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.W. Reepham. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 409.

BIOBIO, a riv. of Chile, rises in the Andes, flows generally W.N.W., forming the boundary between the prov. Concepcion and independent Araucania, & enters the Pacific at Concepcion, after a course estim. at 200 m.

BIOGLIO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. E.N.E. Biella. Pop., with comm., 2,227.

BIORNEBORG, a seaport town of Finland, læn Abo, on the Kumo, at its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. N.N.W. Abo. Pop. 4,567. It is pretty well built, and has some ship-building, & an export trade in timber, pitch, tar, and fish.

BIOT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cant. and 3 m. N.N.W. Antibes. Pop. 1,267.

BIOUL, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 8 m. N.W. Dinant, with a castle. Pop. 913.

BIR (pron. BEER), Turkish *Bireh-jik*, anc. *Birtha*), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 120 m. S.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, where it approaches nearest to the Mediterranean, 115 m. N.E. Antioch. Lat. 37° 3′ N., lon. 38° E. It has from 1,800 to 2,000 houses, the inhabitants Turks, with a citadel on a steep rock, & several mosques. Here it was lately proposed to commence the steam navigation of the Euphrates downwards to the Persian Gulf. Many other small towns in Arabia, &c., have the prefix *Bir*, meaning "a well," and it is the name of a riv. in Abyssinia, tributary to the Abaï.

BIRBECK-FELLS, a dist. of England, co. Westmoreland, comprising pts. of the pas. of Crosby-Ravensworth, Orton, and Shap.

BIRBHOOM, or BEERBHOOM, (*Virabhumi*, "the land of heroes,") a dist. British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Bhaugulpore, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Burdwan, Ramghur, & Bancoorah. Area 3,300 sq. m. Estim. pop. 1,580,600. Coal and iron mines are wrought in this dist. Land rev. (1839-40) 74,432*l.*; total rev. 82,242*l.*; expenditure 19,723*l.*

BIRCH, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 5 m. S.W. Colchester. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 794. Some remains of an old castle are here visible. —II. (*Little*), co. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 930 ac. Pop. 375.—III. (*Much*), co. & 6 m. S. Hereford. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 484.

BIRCHAM, three pas. of England, co. Norfolk. —I. (*Great*), 7 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 511.—II. (*Newton*), 6½ m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. 107.—III. (*Tofts*), adjoining Gt. Bircham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 142.

BIRCHANGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 1½ m. S.S.W. Stanstead Mt. Fitchet. Ac. 1,150. P. 386.

BIRCHINGTON, a seaport vill. and pa. of Engl., and a member of the cinque port of Dover, co. Kent, Isle of Thanet, 3½ m. W.S.W. Margate. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 874. In the church are many anc. monuments. Here are several dissenting chapels, an endowed, & 2 other schools.

BIRCHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shipway, 4 m. E. by S. Ashford. Area 310 ac. Pop. 37. Its church has been long in ruins.

BIRCHOVER, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, 5 m. W.N.W. Matlock, whence numerous visiters repair to visit its famous rocking-stone. Pop. 77.

BIRDBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. N.W. Castle-Hedinghem. Area 2,640 ac. P. 557.

BIRDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 3½ m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 506.

BIRD ISLAND, one of the Sandwich isls., N. Pacific Ocean.—II. one of the Low isls., Pacific, near the middle of the group.—*Bird Islands*, S. Africa, Cape Colony, are in Algoa Bay.

BIRDINBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.E. Southam. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 201.

BIRDSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding,

5½ m. S.S.E. New-Malton. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 267. The birth pl. of Burton, the puritan divine.

Birioutche, a town of Russia, on l. b. of the Sosna, gov. & 76 m. S.S.W. Voronej. Pop. 5,451. It is encircled by an earth rampart and ditch, and has numerous churches, & four annual fairs.

Birkby, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. N.W. Northallerton. Ac. 3,400. Pop. 256.

Birkenfeld, a principality of W. Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that duchy, W. of the Rhine, & enclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meissenheim. Area 143 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 28,669. Surface mountainous and well-wooded. Princip. riv. the Nahe, an affl. of the Rhine. Chf. products, cattle, iron, flax, hemp, & oil seeds. It is divided into 3 amts, Birkenfeld, Oberstein, & Nohfelden, & was ceded to Oldenburg, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815.

Birkenfeld, a town of Germany, cap. above principality, near the Nahe, 25 m. E.S.E. Treves. Pop. with adjoining vill. of Eckweiler, 2,385, who manufacture linen and woollen fabrics, & leather. It has superior schools, and large cattle fairs. Near it is the old fortress of *Burg*, anc. residence of the counts-palatine of Birkenfeld-Zweibrücken.

Birkenhead, a new and thriving town and tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Bidstone, on the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool, and 15 m. N.N.W. Chester, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. (1841) 8,223, and so rapidly increasing that it is now estimated to have 20,000 inhabitants. It has wholly risen up since the formation of ship-building docks in 1824, on Wallasey-pool, immediately on its N.W. side; and in 1844, a series of magnificient docks were begun on the side of the Mersey, of which the Woodside basin, and another, were completed and opened in April 1847. Besides many spacious streets and dwellings, there are a large square, several handsome churches, a good mkt. house, 430 ft. in length, and 130 ft. in breadth, a public slaughter-house, pier in the Mersey, and a park of 120 acres, and in its vicinity are numerous villas, many of which are the residences of Birkenhead and Liverpool merchants. Here are also the remains of an anc. priory, on a rock projecting into the Mersey. Polling-place for S. Cheshire.

Birket, the name of several lakes and places in Egypt, *B.-el-Hajji*, or the "lake of pilgrims," being a small lake 10 m. N.E. Cairo, on the banks of which the pilgrims to Mecca, by way of Suez, assemble on their departure thither, and separate on their return.—*B.-el-Keroun* is the modern name of Lake Mœris, which see.

Birk-Fell, a mntn. of England, co. Cumberland, on S. side of Ulleswater, 5 m. N. Ambleside.

Birkin, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Ferrybridge. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 921.

Birley, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Weobley. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 172.

Birling, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, on the Medway, 5½ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 511. Birling-place, anc. residence of the Nevills, is now a farm-house.

Birlingham, a pa., Engl., co. Worcester, on the Avon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Pershore. Ac. 1,450. P. 390.

Birmah, or the Birman Empire. [Burmah.]

Birmensdorf, a vill. of Switz'd., cant. Aargau, circ. Baden, with min. springs & baths. Pop. 897.

Birmingham, a parl. and municipal bor., one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, near its centre, co. and 17 m. N.W. Warwick, 100 m. N.W. London, and 78¼ m. S.E. Liverpool. Area of borough, which includes the adjacent townshps, Aston, Edgbaston, &c., 18,780 acres. Pop. in 1690, 4,000; in 1801, 60,822; in 1841, 182,922. The town, on the river Rea, occupies the E. declivity of three undulating hills, and from the S.E. presents to view a mass of red brick houses, interspersed with several lofty church spires, and a vast number of tall chimneys belonging to its factories. Its lower part consists of unprepossessing streets, old houses, and workshops; but its upper portions comprise many broad streets and good residences. In its centre is a handsome quarter, rivalling in appearance the best parts of the metropolis, and containing the town-hall, Edw. VI.'s grammar school, St Philip's and St George's churches, Queen's college, theatre, and other princip. edifices. The uneven ground on which Birmingham is built, facilitates its drainage, and thus contributes to its salubrity. It is also well lighted with gas, and paved, though many parts of the town are ill furnished with footpaths. The superb town-hall, one of the finest edifices in Engl., occupies a commanding site, & is in classic style; it is fronted with marble, and has a saloon 145 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, & the same in height; it can accommodate 8,000 persons (or 4,000 seated), & contains a fine organ, some pipes in which are said to be the largest in Europe: in this hall the triennial musical festivals are held. The theatre, erected in 1821, at a cost of 14,000*l.*, and having a front in the Ionic order, is a handsome building, and one of the most commodious of its class out of the metropolis. The free grammar school, founded in 1552, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice (174 feet by 125 feet), rebuilt in 1834 by Mr Barry, at a cost of nearly 50,000*l.*; it has a revenue, now probably amounting to 11,000*l.* a-year, and 10 exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum for four years, to any college at Oxford or Cambridge. In 1847, the different classes were attended by 1,200 pupils. Queen's College, lately established, and munificently endowed by private benefactions, is in connection with the University of London, and regulated on the old collegiate system; attached to it are a flourishing medical school & Queen's hospital, also recently founded. Birmingham originally consisted of but one parish: it is now divided into four—St Martin, St Philip, St George, and St Thomas. St Martin's church, in the Bull-ring, lower part of the town, was built in the 8th century. It was originally of stone, & is now encased in brick. There are several other chapels belonging to the establishment. These parishes were formerly within the archbishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, but were transferred by the church commissioners to the diocese of Worcester. Dissenting chapels comprise those of Independents, Friends, Methodists, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians (the last a numerous sect in Birmingham); and here is a Jews' synagogue. Other principal buildings are—a large general hospital, general dispensary, athenæum, large mkt.-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, a vast brick edifice; the barracks, and railway station, which last is a general point of junction of railways from London, Liverpool, Derby, Worcester, &c. Public institutions comprise a society of arts, with a drawing academy, and annual exhibition of paintings; public library, with 27,000 vols.; philosophic and mechanics' institutions, a blue-coat school (annual revenue 2,500*l.*); Springhill college, for Independents & Baptists; national & proprietary schools, & a great variety of other educational establishments; deaf & dumb, & magdalen asylums; eye & ear, & lying-in infirmaries; a botanic garden, horticultural and statistical societies, and a public cemetery company. The town has extensive

baths, and a place of amusement termed "Vauxhall." Birmingham has made most rapid progress in manufacturing industry within the present century. Its manufactures comprise almost every description of iron and steel goods, brass and iron founding, saddlery, fire-arms, cutlery, gold, silver, plated, bronze, or-molu, and japanned wares; *papier-mâche* goods, toys, jewellery, electro-plated goods, buttons, steel-pens, glass, tools, steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery. In 1849, the steam-engines employed in its factories, were supposed to have an aggregate power of 5,400 horses, and to consume 377 tons of coals daily, and the annual value of manufactures has been estimated at 4,000,000*l.* Among the most interesting manufacturing establishments, is the steam-engine factory at Soho, the largest in the world, and with which the name of the celebrated Watt is associated. Wages are higher in Birmingham than in most of the manufacturing towns of the North of England; and the condition of its artisans is in favourable contrast to that exhibited at many other places, both as to health and prosperity. It is computed that 20,000 families are employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and a few years ago, upwards of 40,000 of its inhabitants were members of friendly societies. The immense coal and iron beds of the district by which Birmingham is surrounded, may be viewed as the main source of its manufacturing prosperity, which has also been greatly aided by canals, communicating with the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, and Humber, and more recently by railways, which bring the metropolis, and all the great towns of the N. of England, within a few hours' journey. The London and Birmingham railw. was commenced in 1834, and completed in 1838, at an expense of 5½ millions sterling; and by means of the Grand Junction railw., Birmingham has communication with Warrington, Stafford, Manchester, and Liverpool. Mkts. Mond., Thursd., and Sat. Fairs, Thursd., Frid., & Sat. of Whitsun. week, and on the three same days nearest to 29th Sept. By its charter of incorporation, dated 1838, Birmingham is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and recorder, 16 aldermen, and 48 common councilmen. Corp. rev. (1846-7), 82,267*l.* It has a bor. court of quarter sessions, and a town court of requests. Assessed taxes (1846-7), 26,075*l.*; poor-rates (1837), 39,658*l.* Since the Reform Act it has sent two mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1843), 6,129. This town is supposed to have been a place where arms were manufd. in the time of the anc. Britons; its high commerc. importance dates, however, only from the 17th century. In 1791, a disgraceful riot took place here, in which the library of Dr Priestley was burnt by the mob, with other property, to the total amount of 60,000*l.*; and in 1839, the Bull-ring was the scene of a Chartist outbreak.—Near it are *Hagley*, the seat of Lord Lyttleton; *Enville*, the seat of the Earl of Stamford; and numerous elegant villas, the residences of wealthy manufacturers.

Birnam, a mntn. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.W. Perth, & about an equal distance W.N.W. Dunsinnan. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakespeare has immortalized as "Birnam Wood," in his tragedy of Macbeth.

Birnbaum (Polish *Miedzychod*), a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. and 44 m. W.N.W Posen, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 2,637, who manufacture woollen cloths and yarn.

Birnee (Old), a large town of Central Africa, Bornou, of which it was formerly the cap., on the Yeou, 70 m. W. Kouka. Pop. estim. at 10,000. It covers a space of several sq. m., is enclosed by remains of substantial walls, & is the seat of extens. markets.—*New Birnee* is a town 20 m. S. Kouka.

Birnie, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Elgin. Pop. 407. Here is an old Saxon church.

Biron, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. and 22 m. S.E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,124. It was formerly fortified, and its magnificent château contains the tomb of the Mareschal de Biron, beheaded in 1602.

Birr, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 3 m. S. Brugg. Here Pestalozzi commenced his celebrated system of education in 1768.

Birr, or Parsons'-Town, a mkt.-town of Ireland, in pa. of same name, 62½ m. W.S.W. Dublin, co. Leinster. Pop. of town 6,336, of parish, 9,567. A well-built town, with castle belonging to the Earl of Rosse, under whose proprietorship the modern town has risen into its present prosperous state. It was known under the name of Biorra, in the 6th century; and in the 9th was the stronghold of the O'Carrols. In 1620, Sir W. Parsons, ancestor of Lord Rolle, received a grant of the tn. & adjoining estate from James I.

Birresborn, a ham. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. Prüm. Well frequented min. springs; near it is the acidulated spring of Brudeldreis.

Birsay and Harray, a pa. of Scotland, 14 m. N.W. Kirkwall, Orkney isls., formerly 2 pas., now united. Pop. 2,406, some of whom go annually to the Greenland and Davis' Strait fisheries.

Birse, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 2 m. S.E. Aboyne. Pop. 1,295.—A small river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, has this name.

Birsk, an anc. town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Bielaïa, 50 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 3,500. It was formerly fortified; and has some manufs. of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics.

Birstall, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, near the York and N. Midland railway, 7 m. S.W. Leeds. Area 13,180 ac. Pop. 29,723, mostly dependent on its woollen and worsted manufs., for which there were, in 1838, 41 mills, employing together 2,092 hands, besides a cotton & two silk factories. Coal and iron mines gave employment to 500 persons at the above date. The church, built in the reign of Henry VIII., has lately been enlarged; and a new Gothic chapel was recently erected at Birkenshaw. Birstall is a polling-place for the W. Riding of the co. At Fieldherd, in this co., Dr Priestley was born in 1733.

Birstmorton, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 313. It has an anc. moated manor-house.

Birtle, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 2½ m. N.E. Bury. Pop. 1,753.

Birtley, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 5 m. S.S.E. Gateshead. Pop. 1,759, chiefly engaged in raising coal.

Birze, a town of Russia, gov. Vilna, N.W. Ponievieje, with a castle of the princes Radzivill.

Bisaccia, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., built on a hill, 30 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 5,700.

Bisacquino, or Busacchino, a town of Sicily, 27 m. S. Palermo; with an extensive trade in grain, oil, and lint. Pop. 8,000.

Bisagno, a fertile and highly cultivated district in the vicinity of Genoa; gives name to the river which, passing the E. walls of the city, falls into the Mediterranean near the lazaretto.

Bisamberg, a vill. of Lower Austria, 1½ m. S.E. Korneuburg. Pop. 642.—The *Bisamberg*, a hill in its vicinity, is 1,189 feet in elevation.

Bisano, an island, Asiatic archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Circum. 20 miles.

BISBAL-(LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. E. Gerona, with a bridge on the Adaro. P. 3,110.

BISBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1¼ m. E. Uppingham. Area 720 ac. Pop. 211.

BISCARA, a town of Algeria, cap. dist. Zaab, S. of Mt. Atlas, and on the Kantara, 205 m. S.E. Algiers. Occupied by the French since 1844.

BISCARI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 45 m. W. Syracuse, on the Dirillo. Pop. 2,700.

BISCARROSSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 8 m. N.W. Parentis-en-Born. P. 1,551.

BISCATHORPE, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 1,050. P. 63.

BISCAY (Spanish *Vizcaya*), a prov. of N. Spain, one of the 3 Basque provs., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by the prov. Alava, E. by Guipuzcoa, and W. by Santander. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 111,433. Cap. Bilbao. Under the name Biscay, are sometimes comprehended the 3 Basque provs., Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. [BASQUE.]

BISCAY, a town of New Mexico. [DURANGO.]

BISCAY (BAY OF), Fr. Golfe de Gascogne, *Aquitanicus Sinus*,—a vast bay or gulf formed by the Atlantic, and extending between Ouessant isl., on the W. coast of France, & Cape Ortegal on the N. coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde, and Adour. Its principal ports are Lorient, Nantes, La Rochelle Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, in France. Passages, San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, and Gihon, in Spain. Chief isls. Belleisle, Ré, and Oleron, on the coast of France. Its N. and S. coasts are bold and rocky; but on the E., from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand downs, & interrupted by numerous lagoons. The depth varies from 20 fath. on the W. of France, to 200 fath. on the N. of Spain. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by N.W. winds, and by a current (*Rennel's*) which sets in from the Atlantic, and sweeping round the N. coast of Spain, runs N. and N.W. along the W. coast of France, and enters the Irish channel.

BISCEGLIA, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 21 m. W.N.W. Bari. Pop. 13,500. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, convents, and public reservoirs, a diocesan school, and theatre. Its port admits only small vessels, and its trade is insignificant.

BISCHHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. and 2 m. N. Strasbourg, cant. Schilitig'heim. Pop. (1846) 2,929.

BISCHOFSBURG, a town of E. Prussia, on the Dimmer, reg. and 60 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,450, who manufacture linen yarn and fabrics.

BISCHOFSHEIM, several small towns in Germany, &c.—I. (*B. on the Tauber*), Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 2,338.—II. (*am Rhein*), Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Rastadt. Pop. 1,744.—III. (*Vor der Rhön*), Bavaria, circ. Franconia, 40 m. N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,880.—IV. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 1½ m. N. Oberchenheim. Pop. 1,661.,

BISCHOFS-LAAK, a town of Illyria, Carniola gov. and 15 m. N.E. Laybach. Pop. 1,850.

BISCHOFSSTEIN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 46 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,836, who manuf. hosiery, leather, & woollen & linen fabrics.

BISCHOFSWERDA, a town of the kgdm. of Saxony, on railw. from Dresden to Bautzen, circ. and 20 m. E.N.E. Dresden. Pop. 2,486, who manuf. linen and woollen fabrics.—*Bischofswerder* (Polish, *Biskupiecz*), is a small town of W. Prussia, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Marienwerder.

BISCHOFSZELL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Sitter, near its mouth in the Thur, 11 m. S.S.E. Constance. Pop. 2,000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving and dyeing.

BISCHOF-TEINITZ, or TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Klattau, 25 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 2,200. It has a noble castle and park; manufs. of lace and linens, and glass-works.

BISCHWILLER, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Moder, 14 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 6,242. Manufs. of coarse woollen and linen cloths, gloves, and earthenwares. It has also trade in leather, beer, and agricultural produce. In its environs is the rich iron mine of Mittelhardt. Bischwiller was formerly fortified, but dismantled in 1706.

BISENTI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 2,500.

BISENZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Hradisch. Pop. 2,650. It has a fine castle and gardens; and grows excellent wines.

BISHAM (MONTAGUE), a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 3½ m. N.W. Maidenhead. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 659, partly engaged in a large manuf. of sheet copper. Its manor-house is a portion of an anc. priory, in which the great Earl of Warwick, "the king-maker," and his brother, Lord Montague, were buried.

BISHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pershore. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 410.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND, a t. of Engl. [AUCKLAND.]

BISHOP and CLERKS, two groups of rocky islets.—I. in St. George's Channel, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 5 m. W. St. David's. —II. in the S. Pacific Ocean, S.W. of New Zealand. Lat. 55° 15′ S., lon. 59° E.

BISHOPSBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 4 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,860 ac. P. 334. In the church is a bust of Rich. Hooker, who died rector of the parish in 1600.

BISHOP'S CANNINGS, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Devizes. Area 10,290 ac. Pop. 3,843.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a munic. bor., mkt.-town, and pa. of England, co. Salop, 18½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,781. The town, on a hill, near the river Clunn, is remarkably clean, and has an interesting church in the Norman style, a free school, a handsome town-hall, market-ho., & some remains of a former castle of the bishops of Hereford, on the site of which is now the Castle inn. Mkt. (for corn, &c.), Frid. Cattle fairs (a good deal resorted to by the Welsh), Fridays before Feb. 13 and Mar. 15, 1st Friday after May-day, July 5, Sept 9, Nov. 13. Until the Reform Act it sent 2 mems. to the H. of C. It is now a polling-pl. for S. Shropshire.

BISHOP'S FONTHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts. 2 m. E. of N. Hindon. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 207.

BISHOP'S FROME, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area 4,550 ac. P. 1,079.

BISHOP'S HULL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. W. Taunton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,263.

BISHOP'S LYDIARD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Taunton. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 1,295.

BISHOP'S MIDDLEHAM, a pa. and township of England, co. palatine of Durham, 8 m. S.S.E. Durham. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 1,434.

BISHOP'S NYMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. of South Molton. Area 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,325.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a pa. and town of England, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the E. Co. railway. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 4,681. The town, situated in a fertile valley on the riv. Stort, consists of 4 streets, with elegant church, townhouse, methodist, independent, & quaker chapels, and 2 daily schools. Chief trade grain and malt. Mkt. day Thursday. Polling station for county.

Bishop's-Sutton, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 1½ m. S.E. New Alresford. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 517.

Bishop's Tachbrook, a pa. of England, co. & 2¾ m. S.E. Warwick. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 723.

Bishop's Tawton, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,827.

Bishop's Teignton, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushel. Ac. 3,860. P. 992.

Bishopstoke, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. W.N.W. Bishop's-Waltham. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 1,137. It has a station on the S. W. railw.

Bishopstone, sev. pas. of England & Wales.—I. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Swansea. Pop. 491.—II. England, co. and 6½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 840 ac. Pop. 304. Here is a hospital for poor females; rev. (1836) 43*l*.—III. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2 miles N.N.W. Seaford. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 288.—IV. co. Wilts, 3½ m. S. Wilton. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 569.—V. in same co., 5½ m. E. Swindon. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 704. Ann. rev. of charities about 70*l*.

Bishopstrow, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1¾ m. S.E. Warminster. Area 980 ac. Pop. 296.

Bishop's Waltham, a pa. and town of Engl., co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 2,193. The anc. palace of the Bishop of Winchester stands on the S.W. side of the town.

Bishopthorpe, a pa. of Engl., co. & ainsty York, on the Ouse, 3½ m. S.S.W. York. Area 760 ac. Pop. 404. The palace here has been the residence of the Archbishop of York since the destruction of Cawood castle in the parliamentary war.

Bishopton, a parish of England, co. Durham, ward and 5 m. W.N.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 473.—II. a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenock, on the Glasgow & Greenock railw., which passes through Bishopton ridge by a tunnel 2,300 yards in length.

Bishop Wearmouth, a pa. of England, co. palatine of Durham, and forming the S. part of the town of Sunderland. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 27,092. The celeb. Archdeacon Paley had a living and resided here. [Sunderland.]

Bishop Wilton, a pa. of Engl., E. Riding of Yorksh., 4½ m. N. Pocklington. Ac. 2,280. P. 722.

Bishton, or Bishopston, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 1,850. P. 187.

Bisignano, *Besidiæ*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 15 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 3,200. It has a castle on a lofty height, a cathedral, several churches, a diocesan school, & some trade in silk.

Bisley, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, on the Glo'ster and Bristol railway, 3½ m. E.N.E. Stroud. Area of pa. 7,980 ac. Pop. 5,339. It has an elegant church, an endowed free school, charities producing about 88*l*. per annum, and considble. manufs. of woollens. Mkt. Thursd. Fairs May 4, and Nov. 12. The common of 1,200 ac., given to the poor of Bisley by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in reign of Edward III., has been in great part enclosed.—II. a pa. co. Surrey, 4 m. S.E. Bagshot. Ac. 788. Pop. 321.

Bismark, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 37 m. N. Magdeburg, with 6 yearly markets. P. 1,600.

Bispham, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the coast, 2 m. N.W. Poulton. Ac. 3,490. P. 2,339. It has a day school endowed with 70*l*. per annum.—Also a tnshp., parish of Crotson, same county.

Bissagos, or Bijooja Isls., an archip. off the W. coast of Africa, consisting of 16 large and numerous small isls., between lat. 10° 2′ and 11° 42′ N., and lon. 15° and 17° W. The isls. appear to be densely peopled, but the natives are of a savage negro race, and little is known of the interior; they contain many fine ports. Chief produce rice and fruit, and many cattle are reared.

Bissao, an isl. and Portuguese settlement of W. Africa, Senegambia, one of the Bissagos group, opposite the delta of the Jeba riv. Lat. of the fort, 11° 51′ N., lon. 15° 37′ 6″ W. Pop. 8,000. This isl. "is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade," and nearly all its European inhabs. are concerned in the infamous traffic. It has also a considerable trade in hides, rice, wax, and Gambia produce, & imports from Bathurst from 15,000*l*. to 20,000*l*. worth of British manufactured goods annually.

Bissingen, a town of Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, 41 m. S. Anspach. Pop. 1,830, who manuf. linen and woollen cloths, and wooden wares. Several vills. Würtemberg, the principal, 19 m. S.E. Stuttgart, with 1,720 inhabs., has this name.

Bissolee, two towns of India. [Bisuli.]

Bissunpoor, *Vishnapura*, an ancient town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bancoorah, 77 m. W.N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Benares.

Bistagno, a town of Piedmont, prov. Acqui, 21 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 2,000.

Bistam, or Bostam, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 40 m. S.E. Astrabad.

Bistritz, a river of Transylvania, rises in the Bistritz mntn., and joins the Szamos after a W. course of about 50 m.—II. A riv. which rises at the E. extremity of Hungary, flows S.E. through Bukovina and Moldavia, joins the Sereth near Baku, after a course of about 110 m., & is named the "Golden Bistritz" from its auriferous sands. III.—Two rivs. of Galicia, tribut. to the Dniestr.

Bistritz, a fortified town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, on the Bistritz riv., 50 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 6,500. It has several churches, a gymnasium, grammar schools, and a considerable trade in cattle.—II. a town of Moldavia, on the "golden" Bistritz, 60 m. W.S.W. Jassy.—Also sevl. vills. in Moravia, Bohemia, and Illyria.

Bisuli, or Bissolee, *Visavili*, a town of Brit. India, Punjab, on the Ravee, 95 m. N.E. Lahore. It has a large bazaar, and a vast palace, regarded by Vigne as the finest of its kind in the east, and resembling a European feudal mansion.—II. A town, presid. Bengal, dist. and 31 m. W. Bareily.

Bisutun (*Baghistane*, "the place of gardens"), a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. and 21 m. E. Kirmanshah. Here are some remains of Sassanian buildings, Greek inscriptions, and traces of works ascribed to Semiramis.

Biswah, a small town of British India, Oude territory, 43 m. N. of Lucknow.

Bitburg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 17 m. N.W. Treves. Pop. 2,040. It is supposed to be the anc. *Bædæ-Vicus*, and near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered.

Bitche, a town and fortress of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., in a pass of the Vosges, arrond. and 16 m. E.S.E. Sarreguemines. Pop. 3,131. The fort, on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, is well supplied with water, defended by 80 cannons, & is regarded as next to impregnable. The town, near a lake, has manufactures of paper and porcelain, and near it are large glass-works.

Bitchfield, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N. by W. Corby. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 160.

Bitetto, a town of Naples, with a cathedral, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 3,300.

Bitlis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 62 m. W. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, and 5,156 feet above the sea level. Pop. consists of 2,000 Moham. and 1,000 Armenian families. It is irregularly built, in a wide ravine surrounded by limestone hills, nearly 2,000 ft. above the valley; and its stone-built houses give it the appearance of a European town. It contains 3 mosques &

about 12 convents; some baths and caravanserais, and an old castle, supposed to date from the 4th century. It has manufs. of cotton cloths, celebrated for their bright red dye; also fire-arms and silver articles; and it exports tobacco of superior quality to Erzeroum and Constantinople. Near it the army of Solyman the Magnificent was signally defeated by the Persians, A.D. 1554.

BITONTO, *Bituntum*, a town of Naples, prov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Bari. Pop. 14,370. It is handsomely built and thriving, & has a fine cathedral. Excellent wine is raised in its vicinity.

BITRITTO, a town of Naples, prov. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Bari. Pop. 2,300. Commerce in wine.

BITSCHWILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 18 m. N.N.E. Belfort, on the Thuren. Pop. (1846) 2,847. It has exten. iron foundries, manufs. of machinery, and cotton spinning.

BITTADON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 78.

BITTERFELD, a walled town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Mulde, 18 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 3,959. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and earthenware, and was founded by a colony of Flemings in the 12th century.

BITTESCH (GROSS), a town of Moravia, 20 m. W.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,602.—II. (*Klein*), a vill. of Moravia, 10 m. N.W. Brünn.

BITTI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. mand., 58 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2,686.

BITTERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 5,610 ac. Pop. 1,098. The church is a fine struct., & in the churchyard is a richly sculp. cross. Ann. rev. of charities 59*l*. Clechill, in the pa., abounds in coal and ironstone, in raising which the pop. is employed.

BITTESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 495.

BITTON, a pa. of England, co. Glos'ter, on the Avon, 6 m. S.E. Bristol. Area 7,520 ac. Pop. 9,338, employed in coal & iron mines & quarries.

BITTOOR, a town of British India, province of Allahabad, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, 9 m. N.W. Cawnpore, to which place the British civil station was removed in 1820.

BIX, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 427.

BIXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 760 ac. Pop. 110. Bixley hall is the seat of the Earl of Roseberry.

BIVIERE, BIVERI, or LENTINI, a lake of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 17 m. W.N.W. Agosta. In winter it is about 19 m. in circ., but much of it is in summer a mere marsh. Its proprietor, the Prince of Butera, derives a considerable revenue by farming out its fisheries of eels, mullet, &c., in which from 50 to 60 boats are usually employed.

BIVIO, a vill. of Switzerland. [STALLA.]

BIVONA, a town of Sicily, cap. district, intend. and 21 m. N.N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 2,882.

BIZE, two vills. of France.—I. dep. Aude, 11 m. N.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,166.—II. (*B.-Nistos*), dep. Hautes Pyrénées. Pop. (with comm.) 3,419.

BIZERTA, or BENZERTA (*Hippo Zaritus*), the most northern town of Africa, and a fortfd. seaport of Tunis, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of a lagoon, 38 m. N.W. Tunis. Pop. 8,000. (?) It is about 1 m. in circ., and defended by two castles, but commanded by adjacent heights. Though its port now admits only small vessels, it was formerly one of the best in the Mediterranean.

BY, names of places in Russia, &c., beginning with these letters, are referred to BI.

BLABY, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Leicester, on Midl. Cos. Railw. Ac. 3,300. P. 1,896.

BLACK, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Indiana, co. Posey. Pop. 2,526; has 10 schools.

BLACKANTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Dartmouth. Area 5,850 ac. Pop. 1,449.

BLACKBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Cullompton. Area included in parish of KENTISBERE. Pop. 112.

BLACK-BROOK, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., N. York, 20 m. S.W. Plattsburg. Pop. 1,064.

BLACKBURN, a parl. bor., mkt-town, and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 22 m. N.N.W. Manchester. Area of pa. 45,620 ac. Inhab. houses in do., 6,229. Pop. of do., 71,711; do., of bor. 36,629. It stands in a barren district, and is irregularly built. The church was rebuilt in a magnificent style in 1819, at a cost of 26,000*l*.; and in the parish are 22 perpetual curacies. Here are numerous dissenting chapels, a grammar-school founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and having an annual rev. of about 120*l*.; numerous other schools in which upwards of 5,000 children are educated; an Independents' theological academy, a cloth-hall, theatre, lying-in-hospital, horticultural society, assembly-rooms, and several banks. Blackburn is the seat of flourishing manufs. of cotton goods (especially of the coarser kinds of calicoes and muslins), which in 1831 employed 15,000 spinners and weavers; and the annual value of which fabrics has been more recently estimated at nearly 3,000,000*l*. The abundance of coal in the vicinity, and the proximity of the London and Liverpool Canal, have greatly contributed to its commercial importance, and it communics. by railw. with Bolton, Bury, Manchester, &c. Mkts., Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Easter Mon. and Tu., 12th of May, and 17th of Oct. The town is governed by the co. magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,121. Assessed taxes (1847) 2,457*l*. James Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a native of Blackburn.

BLACKBURTON, a pa of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Burford. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 351.

BLACKFORD, a pa., England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.N.W. Wincanton. Area 680 ac. Pop. 178.—II. a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, with a vill., 8 m. N.E. Dunblane. Pop. 1,782. In it are freestone quarries, and the ruined castle of Tullibardine.

BLACKFORD, a co., U. S., N. Amer., N.E. part of Indiana. Area 182 sq. m. Pop. 1,226. Chief town same name.

BLACK FOREST (Germ. *Schwarzwald*), a mountainous region of S.W. Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, and the W. of Würtemberg, between lat. 47° 30′ & 49° 30′ N., & lon. 7° 40′ & 9° E., separating the basins of the Rhine & Neckar. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, and its mines of silver, copper, zinc, lead, and iron; in many places it is 3,700 ft. above the sea, & the Feldberg, 4675 feet in elev., is the loftiest mountain in W. Germany. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, &c., rise in this region; and in it are the towns, Neustadt, Hornberg, Freudenstadt, Altensteig, Bretten, Eppingen, &c., besides numerous vills.; the inhabs. of which are mainly engaged in rearing live stock, trading in timber, manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, & woollen fabrics. *Schwarzwald* (Black Forest), is one of the 4 circles of the kgdm. of Würtemberg.

BLACK HEAD, the name of several capes of the United Kingdom.—I. England, co. Cornwall, E. Lizard point. Lat. 50° N., lon. 5° 7′ W.—II. Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, N. the entrance of Belfast Lough. Lat. 54° 46′ N., lon. 5° 42′ W.—III. Munster, co. Clare, S. side of Galway bay.

Lat. 53° 9′ N., lon. 9° 16′ W.—IV. Scotland, co. Wigtown, 6 m. W.S.W. Stranraer.

Blackheath, an open common in England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 5 m. S.E. London, and mostly in the pa. of Greenwich, and adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous handsome villas and rows of houses; and on it are two episcopal chapels and Morden college; the last named, founded for decayed merchants by Sir J. Morden, Bart., in 1695, has an annual revenue of about 5,000*l.*, and supports a chaplain and 30 brethren above 50 years of age. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street; on it various sepulchres and other remains of the middle ages have been discovered; and it was the scene of several insurrectionary movements, including those of Wat Tyler and Cade. It is now a favourite place of holiday resort for the inhabitants of the metropolis, and fairs are held here, May 12 and October 11.—II. A large elev. tract of heath land in co. Surrey, from 3 to 5 m. S.E. Guildford, has the same name.

Blackley, or Blakely, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N. Manchester. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 3,202. Some of the largest dye-works in England are established here.

Blacklow-Hill, Engl., is in the co. & 1½ m. N. Warwick. A stone cross here marks the spot where Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was beheaded by the barons in 1312.

Blackmarstone, a pa. of Engl. [Dymchurch.]

Blackmore, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ingatestone. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 709.

Blackness, a vill. and seaport of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 14 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 107. A castle here, garrisoned by a small force, was anciently the Roman fort at the E. extremity of the wall of Antoninus.

Blackpool, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Bispham, on the coast, 4 m. S.W. Poulton. Pop. 1,304, including 590 visitors. It is a sea-bathing station, and has a theatre, library, and newsroom, and it communicates by a branch with the Preston and Wyre railway.

Blackrock, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. S.E. Dublin, on the Dublin and Kingstown railway, & on the S. shore of Dublin bay. Pop. 2,372. It is a place of summer resort for bathing.—Several vills. of Ireland have this name.—I. co. Louth, at the head of a small bay, about 2½ m. S.E. Dundalk. Pop. 507. It also is resorted to for summer bathing.—II. Munster, co. and 3 m. E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee. Pop. 303. It comprises many handsome villas, among which is Castle-Mahon, the residence of Lady Chatterton; a nunnery, Blackrock castle, and many other antique edifices.

Black Rock, a twnshp. U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Erie, on the Niagara r., 2 m. below Buffalo, with which town it is connec. by a railway. Pop. 1,800, empld. in various manufs. It has a harbour, and a ferry to Waterloo in Canada.

Blackrod, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, near the Wigan and Preston railway, 4½ m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 2,615. Its grammar school has upwards of 100 pupils,—3 exhibitions (of 60*l.*, 70*l.*, and 80*l.*) to Pembroke Coll., Camb., and an annual revenue of 140*l.*

Black-River, a riv. of Jamaica, co. Cornwall, pa. St. Elizabeth; after a very tortuous S.ward course of 33 m. it enters Black-river bay, in the Caribbean sea. At its mouth is Black-river village, for 25 m. above which it is navigable for boats.—II. a small river of Ireland, tributary to the Suir.—III. a riv., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, rises in co. Herkimer, & after a course of 100 m. falls into Lake Ontario.—IV. in Arkansas, is a considerable affluent of the White-river. Sev. small rivers in the U. S. have the same name.

Black, or Euxine Sea, *Pontus Euxinus*, a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, within the parallels of lat. 40° 45′ & 46° 45′ N., and extending from lon. 27° 30′ to 41° 50′ E.; extreme length 700 m., greatest breadth 380 m. It is surrounded by the countries of Russia, Armenia, and Asiatic and European Turkey, and communicates by the strait of Yenikale with the sea of Azov on the N.E., and by the Bosporus, with the sea of Marmara in the S.W. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the N.E., E., and S.W., but flat on the N. and N.W.; its depth varies from 4 to 48 fathoms near its shores, but in the middle no soundings have been obtained at 160 fathoms. The water contains 1–7th less salt than the ocean, and is so fresh that it freezes very easily. It has numerous small ports; but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkinit, between the Crimea and the continent of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but few rocks or shoals—the largest of these, Serpent island, is furnished with a lighthouse. The chief affluents of the Euxine are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don (by the sea of Azov and the strait of Yenikale), & the Kuban in Europe; & the Kizil-Irmak and Sakara in Asia. It is calculated that the Black Sea receives one-third of the running waters of Europe, and in consequence of this immense influx, it is believed that a current flows constantly to the Mediterranean; but recent investigation shows that this, as well as the opinion that the sea of Marmara is lower than the Euxine, is founded in error (*Homm. de Hell.* Bulletin Soc. de Geog., 1848.) The Black Sea has no tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and inclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being very dangerous, as formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It is traversed regularly by steam-packets between Constantinople and the mouths of the Danube, and betw. the principal ports of Russia.

Blacksod Bay, an extens. inlet on the coast of Irel., co. Mayo. Lat. of entr. 54° 5′ N., lon. 10° W.

Blackstairs, a mntn. range of Ireland, forming part of the boundary betw. cos. Carlow & Wexford. Mt. Leinster, 2,610 ft., is the highest peak.

Blackstone-Edge, a range of high hills, mostly moorland, forming part of "the Backbone of England," cos. York and Lancaster, 6 m. E.N.E. Rochdale. A stone dividing the cos. of York & Lancaster stands on the summit of these hills.

Blacktail, a large shoal off the English coast, co. Essex, in the estuary of the Thames, below Canvey Island. A beacon has been placed on it.

Blacktoft, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, near the confl. of the Ouse and Trent, 7 m. E.S.E. Howden. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 505.

Blackwall, a suburb of the English metropolis, co. Middlesex, pa. Poplar, at the confl. of the Lee & the Thames, 4 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's. Pop. with pa. 20,242. Here are the E. and W. India docks, and numerous yards for ship-building. A railway, 3¾ m. in length, connects Blackwall with the city of London, and is raised above the streets on a brick viaduct, the trains being propelled by locomotive engines. By this route many passengers now proceed to embark in steamers at Blackwall instead of London Bridge, and thus avoid the dangers & delay of the "Pool."

Black-Warrior, a riv. of U. S., N. America, rises in N. Alabama, and after a S.ward course

of 180 m. joins the Tombigbee. It is navigable for steam-boats upward to Tuscaloosa.

BLACKWATER, two rivs. of Ireld.—I. Munster, co. Cork, rises about 16 m. N.E. Killarney, flows at first S.ward, but afterwards E. to Cappoquin, where it abruptly turns again S.ward, and enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 100 m. The tide rises in it to Cappoquin, to which town it is navigable; and besides which, Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal are on its banks. Affls. the Dundalo, Awbeg, Funcheon, and Bride.—II. Ulster, cos. Tyrone and Armagh, falls into Lough-Neagh at its S.W. corner. Caledon and Charlemont are the principal towns on its banks, at which last it receives the Ulster Canal. Blackwater is the name of several smaller rivs. in Ireland & also in England.—I. co. Essex, rises near Saffron-Walden, flows S.E.ward, and, after uniting with the Chelmer, falls into the arm of the N. Sea called Blackwater Bay.—II. co. Dorset, rises near Cranbrook, & is tribut. to the Stour.—III. co. Hants, and forming a part of the boundary between that co. and Berks, joins the Loddon, 5½ m. S.W. Wokingham.

BLACKWATER, a neat *vill.* of Engl., co. Hants, at its N.E. extremity on the Blackwater riv., 3 m. N.N.W. the Farnboro' station of the S. W. railway.—Two tnshps. of Ireland respectively, co. and 5 m. N.W. Armagh, and co. and 9 m. N.E. Wexford, have this name.

BLACKWATERTOWN, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, on the Blackwater riv., here communicating with the Ulster canal, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Moy. Pop. 369. Here was a fort famous in the rebellion of O'Niell in the 16th century.

BLACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.E. Alfreton. Ac. 1,700. Pop. 477.—Sev. tnshps., cos. Durham & Cumberl., have this name.—Also a hamlet, co. Worcester, with a sta. on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 2 m. N. Bromsgrove.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, an isl. of the U. S., N. Amer., in the East River, opposite New York, is the seat of the penitentiary & of a lunatic asylum.

BLACKWOOD RIVER, W. Australia, cos. Durham and Nelson, flows successively W. and S., & enters the Hardy inlet, 6 m. N.E. Augusta, in lat. 34° 14′ S., lon. 115° 12′ E. It traverses a well-wooded and good grazing country, and is navigable for boats to 25 m. from the sea.

BLADEN, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of N. Carolina. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 8,022.

BLADEN, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. Leobschütz, with a castle and 1,071 inhabs.

BLADENSBURG, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Maryland, 7 m. N.E. Washington, on l. b. of the Potomac. A victory was gained here by the British over the Americans, 24th August 1814.

BLADON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Woodstock. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 687. An almshouse for poor women here, was in 1798 endowed by the Duchess of Marlboro' with 3,000*l.* consols.

BLAEN-HONDDAN, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton, 3 m. N.N.W. Neath Pop. 1,156, partly employed in copper mines.

BLAEN-PORTH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Pop. 752.

BLAGDON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 1,178. Teasel is extensively grown in this parish.

BLAGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 2 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,538.

BLAIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire Inf., cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Nantes, on the Isac. Pop. with comm. 5,441: ruins of ancient castle, formerly a strong fortress.

BLAINVILLE is the name of numerous comms. in France; the principal in dep. Manche, with a vill. 6 m. W. Coutances. Pop. 1,770.

BLAIR-ATHOL, or ATHOLL, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, and comprising all its N. part, with a vill., 30 m. N.W. Perth. Estimated area 312 sq. m. Pop. 2,231. In it are the mntns. Benygloe (3,725 feet),& Bendearg (3,550 ft. elev.), with the pass of Killiecrankie, Athol forest, and Blair-Athol castle, the seat of the Duke of Athol.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill. on the Ericht, 15 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 3,471, employed in weaving and spinning yarn. It has 5 annual fairs for horses and cattle.

BLAIRSVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 171 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 990.

BLAISDON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N. Newnham. Area 760 ac. Pop. 264.

BLAISE (ST.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Neuchâtel, on N. b. of the lake, produces esteemed wine. Pop. 1,000. Near it is *Montmirail*, a community of Moravian brothers.

BLAISOIS, a former div. of France in Orléanais, of which Blois was cap., now comprised in, and forming a great part of the dep. Loire-et-Cher.

BLAISON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. S.E. Angers, on the l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,142.

BLAKELEY, a small seaport of the U. S., N. Amer., Alabama, cap. co. Baldwin, on the Tensaw riv., opposite Mobile. Its harbour admits vessels drawing 11 feet of water.

BLAKEMERE, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. W. Hereford. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 183.

BLAKEMORE (or WHITE HART) FOREST, Engl., co. Dorset, is a large tract, comprising several hundreds in the N. and W. parts of the county.

BLAKENEY, a seaport and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E. Wells. Area of pa. 1,630 ac. Pop. 1,021. It has an anc. church, and some fine remains of antiquity, completed A.D. 1321. Its harbour affords good shelter; and about 54 vessels, averaging 60 tons each, belonged to the port in 1833. Customs rev. (1846) 1,350*l.* 10*s.*—II. a chapelry, pa. Aure, co. and 12½ m. W.S.W. Glo'ster. Pop. returned with pa. Fairs, 12th May and 12th November.

BLAKENHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Needham. Ac. 1,850. P. 180.—II. (*Little*), 4. m. S.E. Needham. Ac. 250. P. 191.

BLAKESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 830. A free school, founded here in 1669, has a rev. of 85*l.* per ann. Blakesley Hall is said to have been a possess. of the Knights of St John.

BLAMONT, two comms. and towns of France—I. dep. Meurthe, arrond. and 16 m. E. Lunéville, on the Vezouze. Pop. 2,671.—II. cap. cant., dep. Doubs, arrond. and 8 m. S.S.E. Montbéliard. Pop. 698. This small place was protected by an anc. fortress, which was ruined in the wars of 1814.

BLANC (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, cap. arrond., dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 32 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. It was formerly fortified, and has wool-spinning works and tanneries. Pop. 4,770.

BLANC (MONT), the most celebrated mountain of Europe. [MONT BLANC.]

BLANCHLAND, a vill. & chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. of Shotley, in a deep vale on the Derwent, 9 m. S.S.E. Hexham, with schools endowed by Lord Crewe, and the remains of an abbey founded in 1165.

BLANCO (CAPE), the name of numerous headlands in Africa, America, the Philippines, Greece, and Spain; the principal, W. Africa, Sahara, on the Atlantic, in lat. 20° 46′ 55″ N., lon. 16° 58′ 6″ W.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, a munic. bor., mkt.-town,

and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by 3 bridges, & near the ford called by the Romans *Trajectus Belaniensis*, 17 m. N.E. Dorchester. Area of pa. 920 ac. Pop. 3,349. The town, in the midst of one of the finest tracts of sheep pasture in the kgdm., is very neatly and regularly built, with a church in the Grecian style. It has a handsome town-hall and neat theatre, free grammar and blue-coat schools with small endowments, alms-houses (rev. 120*l.*), a charitable bequest, now yielding 300*l.* per ann., and a manuf. of shirt-buttons. Mkts., Saturday; fairs, 7th Mar., 10th July, and 8th Nov.; races in Aug. Corp. rev. (1843), 182*l.* Polling-place for county. It gives the title of Marq. to the D. of Marlborough.—II. (*St Mary's*), a pa. on the opposite side of the Stour, commun. by bridge & ½ m. S. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 420. Pop. 407.

BLANDFORD, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 114 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,427.

BLANES, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,043.

BLANGY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. N.E. Neufchâtel. Pop. 1,717. Manufs. of chemical products & paper.

BLANKENBERGHE, a marit. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, with a small fishing port on the Eng. Channel, 9 m. N.W. Bruges. Pop. 1,800.

BLANKENBURG, 2 towns of Germany.—I. duchy, and 37 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. of circ., and formerly of an indep. principality. Pop. 3,500. It is walled, and has a ducal palace. It was the resid. of "Monsieur,' afterw. Louis XVIII., from 1796 to 1798.—II. a town of Schwarzb.-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 13 m. S.S.W. Sondershausen. P. 1,315.

BLANKENBURG, a ham. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, cap. circ. Ober-Simmenthal, 19 m. S.W. Thun, with a fine castle, and extens. cattle fairs.

BLANKENESE, a town of Danish dom., duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 6 m. W. Altona, with a ferry to Cranz, in Hanover. Pop. 3,000, mostly seafaring people. In summer it is a place of holiday resort for the inhabs. of Hamburg & Altona.

BLANKENHAYN, a town of Central Germany, gr. duchy, and 9 m. S.S.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,600, employed in manuf. of ginghams and porcelain.

BLANKENSTEIN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 24 m. N.E. Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 856, who manuf. files & steel wares.

BLANKNEY (with LINWOOD), a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 6,000. Pop. 640.

BLANQUEFORT, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant. and 6 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,074.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 29 m. N.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,760.

BLANQUILLA, an isl. of Caribbean sea, belonging to Venezuela, 74 m. N.N.E. Tortuga, and having, on its W. coast, the village of Agueda.

BLANTYRE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. S.E. Glasgow. Area 3,300 Scotch ac. Pop. 3,047. Here are extensive cotton-spinning and dye-works, and the ruins of a priory on the Clyde.

BLANZAC, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant. dep. Charente, arrond. & 12 m. S.S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 643. Extensive cattle market.

BLANZY, a vill. of France, Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal-du-Centre, 18 m. S.E. Autun. Pop. 2,664.

BLARNEY, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. N.W. Cork, pa. Garrycloyne, on a rivulet of same name. Pop. 253. The beauty of its surrounding scenery has been rendered famous in song. It has a woollen mill and a paper factory, besides numerous showy buildings, now partly in ruins,—the monument of a vain attempt made, about the end of last century, to convert the vill. into a manufac. town. In its castle, formerly the property of the Earls of Clancarty, is reported to be a wonderful stone, the kissing of which has been popularly believed to have the power of imparting that peculiar style of eloquence termed "blarney." Fairs, Easter Mon. and Tues., June 5 and 9, Sept. 18, and Nov. 11.

BLASENDORF, a town of Transylvania, 18 m. N.E. Karlsburg. Pop. 4,000. [BALASFALVA.]

BLASKET ISLANDS, a group of rocky islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle Bay, largest 2½ m. in length. One of these, the isle of Tiraght, forms the most W. land in Europe.

BLASIEN (ST.), a vill. of Baden, circ. Ober-Rhein, 21 m. S.E. Friburg, on the Alb. Pop. 949. It has important iron works & a manuf. of arms. Formerly a rich abbey of the Benedictines.

BLASIENZELLA, a town of Germany, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, 20 m. S.S.W. Gotha, with a powder-mill and manufs. of iron wares. Pop. 1,330.

BLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Market-Harboro'. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 102.

BLATCHINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Sussex.—I. (*East*), rape Pevensey, 11 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 163. Here is a strong battery for defence of the coast.—II. (*West*), 2½ W.N.W. Brighton. Ac. 590. Pop. 64.

BLATCHINWORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4½ m. N.E. Rochdale, in the immed. vicinity of the Manchester & Leeds railw. Pop. 4,456, chiefly engaged in woollen manufs.

BLATHERWYCKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 2,750. Pop. 236.

BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Uslawa, 50 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,500.

BLATON, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. S.E. Tournay. Pop. 2,319.

BLAUBEÜREN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Blau, 10 m. W.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,965, who weave and bleach linens. It has an old Benedict. monast., and a Lutheran seminary.

BLAXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Framlingham. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 576.

BLAYDON, a vill. of England, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railw., between Gateshead and Stocksfield.

BLAYE, *Blavia*, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. and on r. b. of the Gironde, here about 2½ m. across, cap. arrond., 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. (1846), 3,348. It has a strong modern citadel, in which the Duchess de Berri was imprisoned in 1833; a handsome public fountain, a theatre, hospital, agricultural society, &c., with considerable exports of wine, brandy, corn, fruits, and soap. Its harbour is defended by forts Médoc and Pâté. All vessels inward bound to Bordeaux, &c., are required to anchor in the road of Blaye, and to exhibit their papers; and many outward vessels call there to take in stores, and to complete their cargoes.

BLAZEY (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. St Austell. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 3,234, mostly employed as miners. Fair, Feb. 2.

BLEADON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Axe, 6 m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 2,490. P. 778.

BLEAN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 2 m. N.N.W. Canterbury. Area 5,760 ac. Pop. 606. Blean is a centre of a poor-law union, comprising 16 pas. The ancient forest of Blean, which has now lost its privileges, was formerly of great extent, and wild boars were hunted in it as late as the reign of Henry VI.

BLEASBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 3 m. S.S.E. Southwell. Ac. 1,550. Pop. 353.

BLECHINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Woodstock. Ac. 2,540. Pop. 638.

BLECKEDE, a town of Hanover, princip. & 12

m. E. Lüneburg, on l. b. of the Elbe, with a toll on the river. Pop. 1,485.

Bledington, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,110. Pop. 354.

Bledd-fa, or Blethvaugh, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, in the forest of the same name, 5½ m. W.S.W. Knighton. Pop. 235.

Bledlow, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. E.S.E. Thame. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 1,205. In the pa. are several schools for the lace manuf.

Bledsoe, a co. U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 5,676, of whom 538 are slaves. Surface mountainous, watered chiefly by Sequatchie river.

Blegno, a riv. of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, flows S. & joins the Tessin (or Ticino), on l. near Biasca. It gives its name to the *Val Blegno*, a rich valley, which forms a dist. of the canton.

Bleibach, a vill. of Illyria, circ. and 8 m. W. Villach, near the celeb. *Bleiberg* (lead mntn.), in which 1 copper and 3 lead mines are in operation. It has a Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, and 5,600 inhabitants.

Bleiberg, a vill. in same circle as the above, has a Protestant chapel. The lead mines at Bleibach are the most extensive in Austria, and yield annly. from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. excellent metal.

Bleicherode, a walled town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Bude, at the foot of the Pockenberg, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Nordhausen. Pop. 2,760, engaged in weaving woollen and linen fabrics, and in bleaching hemp. 4 annual fairs.

Bleistadt, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, on the Voigtland, 14 m. N.N.E. Eger.

Bleiswijk, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,279.

Bleking, a prov., Sweden. [Carlscrona.]

Blencow, a tnshp. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Leath, pa. Dacre, 5 m. W.N.W. Penrith. Pop. 64. It has a grammar school, founded in 1576, at which the late famous lawyer, Lord Ellenborough, was educated.

Blendworth, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7 m. S.S.E. Petersfield. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 280.

Bléneau, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 29 m. W.S.W. Auxerre. P. 1,313. The Prince of Condé was here vanqd. by Turenne in 1652.

Blenham, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, co. & 24 m. S.W. Schoharie. Pop. 2,725.

Blenheim (Germ. *Blindheim*), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 23 m. N.N.W. Augsburg, famous for the decisive victory gained near it by the English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough & Prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians (called by the French the battle of Höchstedt), 2d. August 1704.

Blenheim Park (formerly Woodstock Park), an extra-parochial dist. of England, co. Oxford, pa. Woodstock, on the W., 62½ m. W.N.W. London. Pop. 109. Area 2,940 ac., being the demesne attached to Blenheim house, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. This edifice, constructed by Vanbrugh in the reign of Q. Anne, at the cost of 500,000*l*, was given by the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, in honour of whose great victory, in 1704, it received its name. The mansion, richly ornamented externally, occupies 3 sides of a square, and its principal front extends 348 *ft.* from wing to wing. The interior is enriched with the most costly furniture, tapestry, sculpture, and a magnificent collection of paintings. The grounds, considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of the celebrated landscape gardener Bronn, contain an artificial lake, fountain, triumphal arch, and column supporting a colossal statue of the Duke, and clusters of trees said to be arranged in the order of the troops on the field of Blenheim. The enclosed royal palace of Woodstock formerly stood in the park, and a pool is still pointed out which bears the name of "Rosamond's Well." Blenheim is held by the descendants of the Duke, on the tenure of presenting yearly, at Windsor, on the anniversary of the battle, a standard emblazoned with 3 fleur-de-lis.

Blenjo, a riv., valley, and dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, cap. Lottigna. Pop. of dist. 11,000.

Blenkinsop, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Haltwhistle, 17 m. W. Hexham. Pop. 845, engaged in large coal-works. Here is a strong square tower, the ancient stronghold of the Blenkinsops, of border celebrity.

Blenneville, a small seaport town of Irel., co. Kerry, on Tralee Bay, 1½ m. S.W. Tralee, where most of the exports of that t. are shipped. P. 225.

Blenod-les-Toul, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, and 5 m. S.S.W. Toul. Pop. 1,550.

Blére, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. E.S.E. Tours. Pop. 1,972.

Blessington, a pa. and mkt. town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 m. S.W. Dublin. Area 15,780 ac. Pop. 2,168; do. of town 466. It is neatly built, has a commodious church, a market-house, & police barrack. Weekly mkt., Friday. Fairs, May 12, July 5, and Nov. 12. It gave the title of Earl to the Gardner family, the widow of the last of whom was the well-known authoress, the late Countess of Blessington.

Bletchingly, a town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on a branch of the London and Brighton Railway, 18 m. S. London, and 4½ m. E. Reigate. Area of pa. 5,250 ac. Pop. 3,546. The town, on an eminence, commands extensive views, and has a fine church in the early English style, a school endowed in the reign of Elizabeth, and almshouses founded in 1668. Fairs, June 22, & Nov. 2. Bletchingly returned 2 members to H. of C. until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

Bletchington, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 638.

Bletchley, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 3,150 ac. P. 685. At its sta., the Bedford branch joins the N.W. railw.

Bletherston, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 271.

Blethvaugh, a pa. of S. Wales. [Bledd-fa.]

Bletsoe, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bedford. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 420.

Bleville, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inf., arrond. and 2 m. N. Havre, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,160.

Blevio, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. & near Lake of Como, with numerous elegant villas.

Blewberry, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N.E. East Ilsley. Area 6,950 ac. Pop. 1,096. It has 2 endowed schools (joint annual rev. 60*l*.), and an alms-house endowed with 27*l*. a-year. Fair, Thursday after September 29.

Blewfields, Central Amer. [Bluefields.]

Blickling, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.W. Aylsham. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 356. Anne Boleyn (whose family owned the manor) was born here in 1507. Blickling-hall, the seat of Lord Suffield, is a good specimen of the Elizabethan style, it contains a library of 10,000 vols., and is surrounded by a park and gardens comprising 1,000 acres, with a fine sheet of water.

Blidah, or Blida, a considerable town of Algeria, on the borders of the Metidjah plain, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Algiers. Taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them since 1838. Pop. (1846) 9,103, of whom 2,290 were Europeans.

BLIDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.E. Mansfield. Area 6,610 ac. Pop. 1,132.

BLIESKASTEL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the *Blies*, 5½ m. W. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,874.

BLIGH, a frontier co. of New South Wales, having E. and S. the cos. Brisbane, Phillip, and Wellington, and N. and W. an unsettled district. It has no towns or vills. of importance.—*Bligh's islands* are a group of the Feejee archip., Pacific Ocean, named after their discoverer in 1789.

BLIGNY-SUR-OUCHE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. & 9 m. N. Beaune. P. 1,254.

BLILING, or BLELLING, a seaport town of the isl. Bali, Malay archip., on its N. coast, with a citadel, the residence of a rajah.

BLISLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Area 6,800 ac. Pop. 688. Fair, Monday after September 22.

BLISWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.E. Towcester, with a station on the L. and B. railway, 4 m. S.W. Northampton, and whence the branch to that town diverges. Area of pa. 1,980 ac. Pop. 882.

BLITHFIELD, with NEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3½ m. N. Rugeley. Area 4,180 ac. P. 390.

BLOCK ISLAND, U. S., N. Amer., near Rhode isl., in the Atlantic, Newport co., 13 m. S.S.W. Point-Judith. Length N. to S. 8 m.; breadth 2 to 4 m. Pop. chiefly fishermen.

BLOCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, enclosed by the co. of Glo'ster, 10 m. S.E. Evesham. Area 7,660 ac. Pop. 2,136. It has silk mills which, a few years ago, employed 215 hands.

BLOCKLEY, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. & 3 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 3,318, partly empld. in woollen & cotton manufs.

BLOEMENDAAL, two vills. of the Netherlands; one in S. Holland, 1½ m. N.N.W. Gouda; the other in N. Holland, 2 m. N. Haarlem, with 1,500 inhabitants engaged in linen bleaching.

BLOFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Acle. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 1,112. Charities about 84*l.* per. annum. It has a workhouse suited for a union of 32 parishes.

BLOIS, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Loir-et-Cher, on both sides of the Loire, and on the railw. from Orleans to Tours, 100 m. S.W. Paris, and 35 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. (1846) 13,132. Blois is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, crowned by its ancient castle. It is an archbp.'s. see, and has a tribunal of commerce, comm. college, normal school, a diocesan seminary, botanic garden, and public library. The most remarkable edifices are the Hôtel de Ville, episcop. palace, old castle of the counts of Blois, where Louis XII. was born, in which the States-General of 1576 and 1588 were held, and where the Duc de Guise was assassinated. There is here an anc. aqueduct cut in the rock by the Romans. The magnificent dykes for the protection of the valleys from the encroachments of the Loire, one of the most remarkable works of the kind in Europe, commence at Blois. It has manufs. of gloves & porcelain, and an extensive trade in wine, timber, and Orleans brandy.

BLÖKULLA, a small rocky isl. in the Baltic, between Oeland and the mainland of Sweden, and to which many northern superstitions refer.

BLOKZYL, a marit. town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Overyssel, with a good port, on the E. coast of the Zuiderzee, 16 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,666.

BLOMBERG, a vill. of central Germany, Lippe-Detmold, with a castle, on the Distel, 40 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,960, who manufacture woollens and leather. Till 1838 it belonged to the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg.—II. a vill. and castle of Baden, circ. Lake, 32 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 509. Its castle was ruined during the Swed. wars.

BLONIE, a town of Poland, 16 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000. It is celeb. in the history of the wars between the Swedes and Poles.

BLO'-NORTON, or NORTON BELLEAU, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 5 m. S. of East Harling. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 435.

BLOODY-FARELAND, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on its N.W. coast, 5 m. W.S.W. the isl. Innisboffin.

BLOOM, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,301.—II. town, Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1,388.—III. town, Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Danville. Pop. 1,774.

BLOOMFIELD, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 4 m. N. Newark. Pop, 2,528.—II. co. Somerset, Maine, 35 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,093.—III. town of Hartford co., Connecticut. Pop. 986.—Several smaller townships of the United States bear the same name.

BLOOMING-GROVE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 94 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,396.

BLOOMINGTON, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Indiana, cap. co. Monroe, 46 m. S. W. Indianopolis. Pop. 1,550. It is the seat of the Indiana university, founded in 1827.

BLORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Dove, 3½ m. N.W. Ashborne. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 333. The second battle between the forces of York and Lancaster was fought on Blore-heath in 1459.

BLOTZHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 4 m. W. Huningue. Pop. 2,230.

BLOUNT, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. part of Tennessee. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 11,745, 945 are slaves. Chf. t., Blountsville. Pop. 400.

BLOXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. S. W. Banbury. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 1,543. It has a free school endowed with 66*l.*; and an ann. income of 213*l.*, applied to par. purposes.

BLOXHOLME, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 67.

BLOXWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Wareham. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 305.

BLUDENZ, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, with a castle of same name, on rt. b. of the Ille, 12 m. S. E. Feldkirch. Pop. 1,865.

BLUDOWITZ (Nieder, Mitter, & Ober), 3 contig. vills. of Austr. Silesia, circ. & 10 m. W. Teschen.

BLUEFIELDS, or BLEWFIELDS, a riv. and town of the Mosquito territory, centr. America, the riv. entering an inlet of the Caribbean sea in lat. 12° N., lon. 83° W., after an E.ward course of several hundred miles, for the last 80 m. of which it is navig. At its mouth is the town on a commanding height, with a good harb., & the modern residence of the king of the Mosquito country.

BLUE-HILL, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 75 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 1891.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range in E. Australia, New South Wales, cos. Cork and Westmoreland, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 150° and 151° E., and in which originates several of the rivs. flowing into Broken Bay, as well as some affls. of the Macquarrie riv. A road made by convict labour, across the mountains N.ward, in some places reaches to 3,400 ft. in height above the sea. —A range in Jamaica has the same name.

BLUE PITS, Engl., co. Lancaster, a station on the Leeds and Manch. railway, 2 m. S. Rochdale.

BLUE-RIDGE, or SOUTH MOUNTAINS, U. S., N. Amer., the eastern range of the Alleghany mountains, branching off from the main range in N. Carolina, and stretching across Virginia to the Hudson river, New York. Elev. of the loftiest peak nearly 4,000 feet.

BLUE-STACK MOUNTAIN, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, near Glenties, elevation 2,213 feet.

BLUMENSTEIN, a vill. of Switzerl., finely sit. at the foot of the Stockhorn, cant. Bern, 5 m. W. Thun, with min. springs & well-frequented baths.

BLUMENTHAL, a vill. of Hanover, duchy & 11 m. N.W. Bremen, near rt. b. of the Weser, with a small port. Also other vills. in Germany.

BLUNDESTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 592.

BLUNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedf., on the Ivel, 5 m. N.N.W. Biggleswade. Ac. 3,300. Pop. 1,050.

BLUNSDON (ST ANDREW), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Highworth. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 79.—*Broad Blunsdon* is a chapelry in the pa., and 3½ m. S.W. Highworth. Pop. 848.

BLUNTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, on the Ouse, 4½ m. N.E. St. Ives. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 1,457. Charities 108*l.* per annum.

BLURTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Trentham, 5 m. E.S.E. Newc.-under-Lyne. P. 867.

BLYBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 197.

BLYMHILL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. W.N.W. Brewood. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 633.

BLYTH, a pa. of England, cos. York and Notts, 6 m. N.W. East Retford. Area 17,070 ac., much of which is so carefully laid out and cultivated as to resemble a garden. Pop. including the town of Bawtry, 3,488. The vill., formerly a market town, has a very fine old church. Fairs, Holy Thursday and October 20.—II. a seaport town, co. Northumberland, Castle ward, pa. Earsdon, on the Blythe river, at its mouth, 8 m. E.S.E. Morpeth. Pop. 1,921. It has an excellent harbour for vessels of moderate burden, a lighthouse in lat. 55° 7′ N., lon. 1° 30′ 2″ W., a dry dock, a custom-house, dependent on Newcastle, and considerable exports of coal, iron, and salt. About 100 vessels belong to its port.

BLYTHBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Blythe riv., here navig., 5 m. W. Southwold. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 837. It has an ancient chapel, & remains of a priory. Fair, April 5.

BLYTHE, several small rivers of England.—I. co. Suffolk, rises near Laxford, flows E.ward and enters the N. Sea near Southwold. On it are the towns Blythburgh and Halesworth, to which it is navigable, a distance of 8 m. from the sea.—II. co. Northumberland, flows through Stannington vale into the N. Sea at Blyth.—III. An affluent of the Tame, co. Warwick.

BLYTHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Halesworth. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 223.

BLYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 647.

BNIN, a town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Schrimm. Pop. 1,210.

BOA ISLAND, in Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, is the largest island in Lough Erne. Ac. 1,400.

BOAD, a large fenced vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, 103 m. W.N.W. Cuttack, commanding the principal pass between that town and Nagpoor. The surrounding dist. is a large zemindary, densely wooded and thickly inhabited.

BOADILLA DE RIOSECO, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 950.

BOARHUNT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Fareham. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 232.

BOARSTALL, a pa. of England. [BORSTALL.]

BOAVISTA, or BONAVISTA, an island of Africa, the most E., and next to Santiago the largest of the Cape Verd islands. Lat. of N.W. point 16° 13′ 18″ N., lon. 22° 56′ 24″ W. It is of a pentagonal form, and about 20 m. in length. The surface is flat, with two basaltic peaks in the centre; soil suitable for the production of cotton and the cocoa-tree, but cultivation is neglected, the pop. being chiefly occupied in the manuf. of salt, which forms the principal source of wealth. This island has 3 ports for large vessels; Porto Sal Rey on the W., Porto do Norte on N.E., and Porto Curralinho on the S.E. Pop. (1845) 4,395. Chief towns Rabil the cap., and Porto Sal Rey.

BOBBING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe of Scray, 1 m. N.W. Milton. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 404. Bobbing-court, now a ruin, was the residence of the Savage family, whose monuments are in the church. Titus Oates, the discoverer of the Popish plot, was vicar of this parish.

BOBBINGTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Salop & Stafford, 8½ m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 418. Has endow. school, 1,400*l.* per ann.

BOBBINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Chipping-Ongar. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 357.

BOBBIO, a town of the Sardinian states, div. Genoa, cap. prov., on the Trebbia, 39 m. E.S.E. Alessandria. Pop. (1838) with comm. 3,743.

BOBER, a river of Prussian Silesia, rises on the Bohemian frontier, and after a N.N.W. course of about 115 m., joins the Oder at Crossen. Chf. affluent the Queiss on left. The towns of Landshut, Hirschberg, Löwenberg, Bunzlau, Sprottau, Sagan, Naumburg, and Bobersberg are on its banks.—*Bobr* is the name of a navigable river of Poland, tributary to the Narew.

BOBERSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfort, circ. and 7 m. S. Crossen, on the Bober. Pop. 1,460.

BOBIA, or PIRATE ISLE, a small island of Africa, in the bay of Amboises, off the coast of Guinea. It is the rems. of a once large isl., & continues to decrease by action of the waves. Shores abrupt & difficult of access, but densely populated.

BOBILEE, or BOBILLY, a strongly fortfd. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, 36 m. W.N.W. Cicacole.

BOBINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 36 m. W.N.W. München. Pop. 1,403, partly engaged in brewing and refining nitre.

BÖBLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 11 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,300, who manuf. woollen cloths, vinegar, & chemical products.

BOBRKA, or BOBERKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Brzezany, 21 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,700, including many Jews. It has a castle, a high school, and linen manufactures.

BOBROV, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 60 m. S.E. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Bitiug. Pop. 4,865. It derives its name from the beavers (*bobry*), which formerly abounded in its vicinity.

BOBRUISK, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S.E. Minsk, on r. b. of the Berezina. Pop. 5,500. It has sev. churches, & a high school: it was formerly fortified, and ineffectually besieged by the French in 1812. Sta. for steam-packets on the riv.

BOCA ("mouth"), a term applied to numerous straits and rivers.—I. (*B. Chica*), the Channel, 28 m. below, and leading to the port of Cartagena, New Granada.—II. (*de Navios*), the S. and largest mouth of the Orinoco river, S. America.—III. (*Grande*), a bay of the Carib. Sea, Central America, Costa-Rica, at the mouth of the Zucar river.—IV. (*del Toro*), Carib. Sea, Costa Rica. Lat. 9° 20′ N., lon. 82° W.

BOCA (or BOCCA) TIGRIS, or the "BOGUE," the entrance to the Canton river, China, about lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 113° 35′ E. All the estuary of the riv. S.ward of this is called the "Outer Waters." The Bogue has on its E. side the isls. Anunghoy and Chuenpee, and on the W. Ty-cock-tow isl.:

in its centre are the rocky islets N. and S. Wantung, all of which are strongly fortifd. The Bogue forts were captured by the British, Feb. 26, 1841.

Bocage (Le), an old dist. of France, Normandy, of which Vire was the cap. It is now included in the dep. Calvados.—II. part of the dep. La Vendée, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

Bocairent, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Alicante. Pop. 4,070. Manufs. of cloth and paper, and brandy distilleries.

Bocca-di-Falco, a vill. of Sicily, prov. & near Palermo, with a rich botanic garden. Pop. 4,000.

Bocchetta (Mt.), one of the W. Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi, now much improved, and passable for carriages. The summit of the pass is 2,556 feet above level of the sea.

Bocchigliero, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 12 m. S.S.E. Rossano. Pop. 2,200.

Bochnia, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 25 m. E.S.E. Cracow. Pop. 5,300. It has several churches, a gymnasium, and mines of rock salt, which employ 500 miners, and yield annually 250,000 cwt. of salt. Pop. of circ. 178,760.

Bochold, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 44 m. W. Münster, circ. Borken, on the Aa. Pop. 4,271, with a castle, and manufs. of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, and brandy. There are extensive iron works in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Belg., Limbourg, 2½ m. N.W. Bree.

Bochum, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, cap. circ., 26 m. N.E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,290. It is the seat of a mining court, and has manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, and hardwares.

Bockau, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. W.N.W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1,700. Extens. chemical manufs. and mines of cobalt and silver.

Bockenem, a town of Hanover, landr. and 16 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 2,457, who manufacture linen fabrics and yarn, tobacco & potash.

Bockenheim, a town of H.-Cassel, circ. Hanau, 3 m. N.W. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,300. It has manufs. of piano-fortes, snuff-boxes, jewellery, & iron-ware. It was separated from Bergen in 1832.

Bockfluss, a town of Lower Austria, with a castle, 15 m. N.W. Marchegg. Pop. 1,490.

Bocking, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N. Braintree. Area 3,800. Pop. 3,437, employed in manufs. of silk and crape, and in corn and fulling mills. It has a large church, built in the 14th century, an alms-house, rev. 80*l.* per annum, and an hospital for a master and six poor people, founded in the reign of Henry vi.

Bockleton, a pa. of England, cos. Hereford & Worcester, 5 m. S. Senbury. Ac. 3,300. Pop. 358.

Bocognano, a comm. and vill. of the isl. of Corsica, cap. cant. 20½ m. N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,631.

Beconnoc, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. Lostwithiel. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 312. W. Pitt, E. of Chatham, was born here in 1708.

Bocza, a town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 11 m. S E. Werbicze. Pop. 1,220. Its once important gold mines are rendered useless by inundations.

Boddington, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.N.W. Cheltenham. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 414.—II. (*Lower & Upper*), co. Northampton, 9 m. S.W. Daventry. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 675.

Bodedern, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 1,085. Numerous cattle-fairs are held here between March & Oct.

Bodega, a port and settlement of N.W. America, Upp. California, on the Pacific, 90 m. N. San Francisco, in lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 123° W. This settlement was formed by the Russians in 1812, who erected a stockaded fort, &c., now ceded to a Swiss trader, who has established himself in a farm, which he calls "New Helvetia," on the banks of the Sacramento river.

Bodegraven, a vill. of S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Leyden. Pop. with pa. 2,120.

Bodenham, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area 5,550 ac. Pop. 1,017. It has an endowment for poor housekeepers.

Bodenstadt, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 19 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 1,200.

Boden-See, Germany. [Constance (Lake of).]

Bodensweier, a vill. of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 4½ m. S.S.W. Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,050.

Bodenwerder, a walled town of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, on an isl. in the Weser, enclosed by the territ. of Brunswick, 12 m. S.E. Hameln. Pop. 1,486. Cotton-spinning & trade in timber.

Bodewryd, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, hund. of Twr Celyn, 2½ m. S.W. Amlwch. Pop. 32.

Bodfary, or Bodvari, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 4 m. N.E. Denbigh. Pop. 945. It was a Roman sta., & has Roman antiquities.

Bodfuan, or Bodvean, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2½ m. S.S.E. Nevin. Pop. 365.

Bodham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E. Holt. Area, 1,680 ac. Pop. 292.

Bodiham, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, on the Rother, 7 m. N.N.E. Battle. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 377. Bodiham castle, built in the 13th century, is a magnificent ruin, surrounded by a moat, and its great entrance defended by an iron portcullis, still entire.

Bodmann, *Bodami Castrum*, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, on lake Constance, at the mouth of the Stockach. Pop. 881, with ruins of an anc. royal castle, former resid. of the lieutenants of the Carlovingian kings, which gave to the lake of Constance the name *Bodman-see*, or *Boden-see*.

Bodmin, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, cap. co. Cornwall, 232 m. W.S.W. London, and 26 m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa. 6,310 ac. Pop. of do. 4,643; of bor., which comprises 3 other pas., 5,901. The town consists of a long street, in a hollow betw. two hills. Church spacious; and rebuilt about 1472. It has a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a mayoralty-house, a court-house, in which are held the co. assizes and bor. sessions; a co. jail and house of correction, co. lunatic asylum, a good mkt.-house, and a corn market, formerly the refectory of a priory, originally founded by British monks about A.D. 518. Chief manuf. is of shoes. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Jan. 25, Sat. before Palm Sunday, Tuesd. and Wed. before Whitsunday, and Dec. 6. Races annually. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 552*l.* 8*s.* It is the centre of a poor-law union, and the place of election for the E. division of the co. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 401. A railway from Wade-bridge, 14½ m. in length, connects the town with the Bristol Channel. Bodmin was at one time the seat of the bishopric of Cornwall; of which it is now one of the stannary towns. Assessed taxes (1847) 753*l.* 17*s.*

Bodney, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W.S.W. Walton. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 98.

Bodoe, a small seaport town of Norway, stift Nordland, on the mainland, nearly opposite the S. extremity of the Loffoden islands. Pop. 277.

Bodrogh-Keresztur, a town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Bodrogh, a tributary of the Theiss, 3 m. N.W. Tokay. Pop. 4,500, mostly Magyars. It has sev. churches, a synagogue, & trade in cattle & wine, & 4 large annual fairs. The Tokay wines are raised in its vicinity.

Bodwrog, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 10½ m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 358.

Boen, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire,

cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Montbrison. Pop. 1,624. Manufs. of paper and trade in wine.

BOEO, CAPE, *Lilybæum Prom*, the most W. point of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. S.S.W. Trapani, lat. 37° 48′ 10″ N., lon. 12° 25′ 10″ E.

BŒOTIA, a dep. of the kgdm. of Greece, cap. Lebadia, on the continent of Hellas, having N. the dep. Phthiotis, S. Thebes and the Gulf of Corinth, W. Phocis, and E. Thebes and Lake Topolias. Pop. (1840) 31,679. Surface well watered and fertile. Mt. Helicon is on its S.E. border.

BOERSCH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arrond. and 16 m. N. Schelestadt. P. 1,358.

BOG, two rivers of European Russia. [BUG.]

BOGAN, or NEW-YEAR RIVER (the "Allan Water" of Oxley), a considerable river of E. Australia, rises in Harvey range, near lat. 33° S., lon. 148° 30′ E., flows generally N.W., and joins the Darling river about lat. 30° N., lon. 146° E. Total course upwards of 300 miles.

BOGARRA, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,096. Manufs. linens & woollens.

BOGDO OOLA, a mntn. of S. Russia, in the N.W. of the gov. Astrakhan. It rises abruptly out of the flat steppe, & is held sacred by the Kalmucks. On its N. side is a lake of same name, 26 m. in circumf., yielding large quantities of salt.

BOGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, on l. b. of the Danube, 6 m. E. Strubing, with large breweries. Pop. 1,143. Near it is the vill. *Bogenberg*, on a mountain of same name, with a chapel, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

BOGENHAUSEN, a vill. of Bavaria, 2 m. N.E. München (Munich), on the Isar, with the royal observatory of Munchen, one of the best in Europe, in lat. 48° 8′ 54″ N., lon. 11° 36′ 22″ E., erected 1817.

BOGENSE, a small seaport town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Fühnen. Pop. 1,400.

BOGGAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, on the Gunduch, 30 m. N.W. Bettiah.

BOGHAZ KIEUI (or KOI, probably the anc. *Tavium*), a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 88 m. S.W. Amasia. Here are portions of a large temple, supposed to be that of Jupiter, mentioned by Strabo (lib. xii.), and of a cyclopean wall, and 2 fortresses, besides various bas-reliefs.

BOGIE, a small river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen; it flows N.ward through the pa. of Auchindoir, and joins the Deveron near Huntly.

BOGLIPOOR (*Bhaugulpoor*), a dist. of British India, Bahar prov., presid. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Moorshedabad, Birbhoom, Ramghur, Bahar, Tirhoot, and Purneah. Area 8,270 sq. m. Pop., according to Dr Buchanan, 2,019,900, two-thirds of whom are Hindoos, the remainder Mohammedan. The Ganges traverses it, & forms most part of its E. boundary. The hills in the S. are inhabited by a wild people, supposed to be of the aboriginal race of Hindostan. Land rev. (1839-40), 52,268*l*.; total revenue, 64,163*l*.; expenditure, 21,207*l*.—*Boglipoor* ("the abode of refugees"), is the cap. of the above dist., 2 m. S. of the Ganges, and 104 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. Pop. estimated at 30,000; the majority Mohammedans. It covers a large surface, and consists of a number of scattered mkt.-places, and collections of mean houses, with an English church and chapels, school, jail, hospital, Mohammedan Arabic college, and several mosques. It has manufactures of coarse silk fabrics. Near it are some remarkable round towers, to which the Jains resort in pilgrimage.

BOGNOR (formerly HOTHAMPTON), a marit. mkt. t., chapelry, & bathing-place, Engl., co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. S.E. Chichester, pa. S. Berested. Pop. (1831) 2,190. It was a mere fishing village previously to 1780, when its proprietor, Sir R. Hotham, began improvements which have now rendered it a favourite place of resort. It is sheltered from N. winds, and has many pleasant residences, a good mkt.-place, several places of worship, and a school, founded by the Princess Charlotte. A rocky coast renders it accessible only to small coasting vessels. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. Fairs, February 5th and 6th. It has a station on the S. coast railway.

BOHODUKHOV, a fortfd. town of Russia, gov. & 29 m. N.W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Merle. Pop. 5,000, engaged in leather-dressing, boot-making, and trade in cattle and hides.

BOHORODITSK, a town of Russia, gov. Tula, cap. circ., 40 m. S.E. Tula. Pop. 2,900. It has a royal castle, and trade in honey and flax.

BOGOTA (formerly SANTA FE DE BOGOTA), a city of S. Amer., cap. of the repub. of New Grenada, on a plateau 8,958 ft. above the sea, in lat 4° 35′ N., lon. 74° 10′ W. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is built on the San Francisco river, and has a fine external appearance; streets regular, though narrow, and all are paved; but they are kept very dirty, and badly lighted. Houses mostly of sun-dried bricks, low built, whitewashed, tiled, and placed around a central court; shops numerous. It has several squares, in the chief of which are the cathedral (nearly ruined in 1827 by an earthquake), palace of the president, & custom-house. Other principal buildings are the palaces of the deputies and senate, the mint, barracks, and theatre, and an abundance of churches, convents, &c. Nearly one half of the city is occupied by religious structures, and most part of the property in it belongs to the church. Bogota has a university, 3 colleges, a school of mineralogy, Lancasterian school, national academy, museum, and public library. Bogota owes its importance to its having been for a long time the seat of government. Its inhabitants are well supplied with provisions; European manufs. are, however, said to be very dear. (For general trade see NEW GRANADA.) The environs of Bogota are highly interesting. The Rio Francisco, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogota in the centre of the plain, and the conjoint waters descend in a S.W. direction, through a ravine nearly 40 m. long. At the cataract of Tequendama the cleft between the rocks is only 36 feet wide, & the waters descend in an unbroken mass 900 ft. In the centre is the natural bridge of Icononzo, or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain cleft, 300 ft. above the surface of the torrent. North of the city fossil bones of a gigantic size have been found. The Campo contains also coal-fields, and towards the N. border the rich salt mines of Zikaquira. Here also is lake Guatavita, into which it is supposed the ancient inhabitants threw their treasure when conq. by the Spaniards.

BOGUTSHAR, a town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. S.S.E. Vòronej, cap. circ., near the Don. P. 2,600.

BOGWANGOLA, a large town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has an extensive trade in grain, &c.

BOHAIN, a town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.E. St. Quentin. Pop. (1846) 3,748, who weave shawls and woollen fabrics.

BOHALLE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,144.

BOHARM, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Banff & Moray, 12 m. S.E. Elgin. Pop. 1,261. Here are ruins of castle Galvall, built by De Moravia in 11th cent.

BOHEMIA (KINGDOM OF), German *Böhmen*, a political & administrative division of the Austrian

empire, forming the E. part of the Germanic confederation, between lat. 48° 33′ and 51° 3′ N., and lon. 12° and 16° 46′ E., bounded N. by Saxony & Pruss. Silesia, E. by Prussia & Moravia, S. by lower Austria, and W. by Bavaria: cap. Prag (Prague). Area estim. at 20,000 sq. m. Pop. (1846), (exclusive of military), 4,347,962. The territory forms an enclosed plateau, nearly surrounded by elevated chains of mntns., the chf. of which are the Riesengebirge (Giant mntns.) on the N., the Sudetengebirge N.E., the Böhmerwald (Boh. Forest mntns.) S. W., and Erzgebirge (Ore mntns.) in the N.W. The interior is traversed by the contreforts of these chains. Its principal valleys are those of the Elbe and Moldau. Forming the upper basin of the Elbe, to which nearly all its streams are tributary, the country is richly watered. The Elbe rises in the Riesengebirge, & receives on the rt. the Isar, & on the l. the Aupe, Mettau, Erlitz, Moldau, Eger, and Bila. The Moldau, the largest river in the kgdm., receives on the rt. the Czazawa and the Luschnitz, on the l. the Watawa & the Beraun. The climate is in general healthy, mild in the valleys, but cold in the mntns. regions; the higher mntns. being covered with snow during great part of the year. Soil in general fertile, especially in the N. and N.E., in the valleys of the Eger & Elbe. It is very rich in metals, minerals, and precious stones; the productive part of the land forms nearly 13-16ths of the superficies. Bohemia is both an agricultural and a manufacturing country, but especially rich in the produce of its agriculture. The principal crops are rye, oats, & potatoes. Fruit is grown in great abundance; flax is raised of an excellent quality, & the hops are considered the best in Germany. Beet-root, for the manuf. of sugar, has been grown in considerable quantity of late years. Vines are grown only in part of the valley of the Elbe. The forests yield a very large amount of timber. The rearing of cattle as a branch of industry has been much neglected, but is on the increase. The produce of the mines, especially in precious metals, has been for centuries one of the princip. sources of wealth; the chief mining districts are in the Erzgebirge and the contreforts of the Fichtelgebirge. The gold mines, formerly so valuable, are now entirely abandoned, & the silver mines have lost much of their importance; but the produce of iron and coal is greatly on the increase. Among the other metals and minerals are cinnabar, bismuth, chrome, zinc, sulphur, alum, and marble. Bohemia possesses a great number of mineral springs of all kinds, among the most celebrated of which are those of Franzensbrünnen, Marienbad, Karlsbad, Töplitz, and Bilin. In manufg. industry this country has long been considered one of the most important provs. of the empire. The chief seat of this industry is in the N. provs. and among the German pop. of the mntns.: it consists principally in thread, linens, cotton, iron, woollens, glass, and paper. The manuf. of glass, though less important than formerly, still retains its celebrity for beauty and cheapness. The commerce of the country consists in the exportation of the products of the soil and manufs., the importation of colonial goods, and the transit of merchandise from N. Germany to Austria, Switzerland, and Italy. The Elbe and the Moldau are navigated by steam packets, and the latter communicates with the Danube by a horse railway from Budweis to Linz. Prague is connected by railway with Olmütz on the E., & Lana on the W., and a line is at present (1849) in progress N. to Leitmeritz and Dresden. Bohemia, with the title of kgdm., forms a provincial government of the Austrian empire; having certain political privileges: it is comprised in the states of the Germanic confederation. The Emperor of Austria bears the title of King of Bohemia, and is crowned at Prague. It came into the possession of the house of Austria in 1526. It consists of 1 district, that of Prag, and 16 circles; Beraun, Bidschow, Budweis, Bunzlau, Chrudim, Czaslau, Elbogen, Kaurzim, Klattau, Königgrätz, Leitmeritz, Pilsen, Prachim, Rakonitz, Saaz, and Tabor. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state, and the other sects are only tolerated. Bohemia possesses nums. estabs. for public instruction. The university of Prag is one of the most anc. and celeb. in Germany; it had, in 1842, 71 professors and teachers, and 2,741 students. The kgdm. has 3 episcopal schools, 22 gymnasia, having (in 1846) 5,683 pupils. The number of private schools was (in 1845) 3,490, attended by 516,831 pupils, while the number of children able to attend school was 544,922. There are many learned societies in Bohemia, with which are connected public libraries, botanic gardens, and scientific collections, and it has charitable institutions in all the principal cities. The chief fortifications are at Prag, Josephstadt, Königgrätz, and Theresienstadt.

BOHERMEEN, a village of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4½ m. W.N.W. Navan, on the road to Kells. Pop. 831. Ardbraccan episcopal palace, Oatlands, and Allanston, are in the vicinity.

BÖHMERWALD (BOHEMIAN FOREST), a chain of mntns. in Germany, between Bohemia and Bavaria, extending S. W. to N.E., and separating the basins of the Elbe and Danube. The principal summits are the Aber (4,613 ft.), and the Rachelberg, 4,561 feet in elevation.

BÖHMISCH-BROD. B. LEIPA, &c. [BROD, &c.]

BOHOE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 7½ m. W.N.W. Enniskillen. Area 15,058 ac. P. 2,824.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine isls., betw. Zebu and Leyte, and 70 m. N.W. Mindanao. Lat. 10° N., lon. 124° E. Length 40 m.; aver. breadth 30 m.

BOHOLA, or BUCHOLLA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 6½ m. S.E. Foxford. Area 8,674 ac. Pop. 4,301.

BOHORODCZANY, town of Austr. Galicia, 12 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. Tribunal of mines. P. 1,920.

BOI-AVAD, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m. S.S.W. Sinope. Pop. 2,000 (?). It has numerous mosques, several inns, & a hill fort.

BOIS-BLANC, an isl. of Lake Huron, N. Amer., between the isl. Michilimackinac and the plains of Michigan. It is about 10 m. in length by 3 in breadth, & has a lighthouse on its E. extremity.

BOIS-GUILLAUME, a vill. of France, dep. Seine Inf., 2 m. N. Rouen. Pop. (with comm.) 2,048.

BOIS (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., arrond. and 14 m. W. La Rochelle, in the île de Ré. Pop. 2,062.

BOIS-LE-DUC (Dutch, *S' Hertogenbosch,—den Bosch,*—in English the "Duke's wood"), a fortfd. city of the Netherl'ds, cap. N. Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel & the Aa, 3 m. S. the Maas, & 28 m. S.S.E. Utrecht. Pop. (1840, exclusive of garrison of 2,948 men) 18,904. It is about 5 m. in circumference, defended by a citadel and 2 forts, well built and intersected by several canals. Its buildings comprise one of the finest catheds. in the Netherlands, 6 other churches, a townhall, a grammar school in which Erasmus was partly educated, a college, academy of arts, arsenal, several hospitals, and a prison. It has manufs. of linens, thread, needles, cutlery, and mirrors, with breweries and distilleries, and a con-

siderable trade. It is the seat of a vicar-general, and tribunals of prim. jurisd., and commerce. It was founded in 1184, by a duke of Brabant, in a wood where he was hunting, whence its name. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Boisleux, a comm. and vill. of France, with a station on railway du Nord, 4 m. S.W. Arras.

Boissezon, a vill. of France, dep. Tarn, 7 m. E.S.E. Castres. Pop. (with comm.) 2,946.

Boissy, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.E. Paris. Near it is the superb château of Gros-Bois, and many handsome country houses.—Other vills. of France have the same name.

Boitzenburg, a town of N. Germany, Meklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Güstrow, on rt. b. of the Elbe, and on the Hamburg and Berlin railway, 34 m. S.W. Schwerin. Pop. 3,184. It has an extensive wool-market, and various manufg. establishments, ship-building docks, a considerable transit trade both by land and water, and a toll-house on the Elbe.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenb., reg. Potsdam, with a castle of the Count Arnim, 52 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 786.

Bojador (Cape), a bold headland of W. Africa, formed by the termination of a range of Mount Atlas, in lat. 26° 7′ N., lon. 14° 29′ W. It was long the limit of European navigation S.ward, until doubled by the Portuguese in 1433.

Bojana, a riv. of European Turkey, waters Upper Albania, under the name of the Moracca, traverses the lake and enters the Adriatic, 8 m. S. of the town of Scutari, length 65 miles.

Bojano, *Bovianum*, an episcop. town of Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000. It was sacked by the Romans in 298 B.C., and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805.

Bojanowo, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. Posen, 44 m. N.N.W. Breslau. P. 2,450. It is built mostly of wood, and has manufs. of woollen cloth.

Bokhara, or Uzbekistan (land of the Uzbeks), a state, Central Asia, indep. Turkestan, between lat. 36° and 41° N., and lon. 63° and 70° E., having N. the sea of Aral, and the country of Khokan, E. Koondooz, S. the Oxus, and W. Khiva. Estimated area 235,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Surface level; fertile where watered by the Oxus, Kohik, and Kurshee, its principal rivs., but elsewhere mostly a sandy waste. Rice, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, & fine fruits, are chief objects of culture. Timber is very scarce. Cattle and live-stock of most kinds are numerous; some breeds of horses are very excellent; camels are the principal beasts of burden. Cotton thread, silk stuffs, shagreen, sabres, & other cutlery, gold, silver, & turned articles, and fire-arms are manufactured, & by its position between the Russian dom. and S. Asia, the country has considerable commercial importance. Expts. comprise silk, cotton, wool, coarse chintzes, cotton thread, lambskins, lapis lazuli, dried fruits; *impts.* muslins, Benares brocades, white cloth, sugar, and shawls, from the S.; and from Russia numerous kinds of Europ. manufs., a large quantity of which is British. From Chinese Turkestan, coarse porcelain, musk, tea in great quantities, silks, rhubarb, Tibet wool, &c., are received. The Khan, though nominally despotic, is greatly under the influence of the priesthood, and Mohammedanism is perhaps more strict in this than in any other country of Asia. Public rev. estim. at about 400,000*l.* annually. Armed force about 20,000 horse, and 4,000 foot; indep. of a militia of 50,000 cavalry. Principal cities Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, and Kurshee.

Bokhara ("the treasury of sciences"), a celeb. city, Central Asia, cap. above Khanat, near the Zer-afchan riv., 130 m. W.S.W. Samarcand. Lat 39° 48′ N., lon. 64° 26′ E. Pop. estim. by Burnes at 160,000. It is said to be 8 m. in circ., enclosed by earthen ramparts, entered by 12 gates, & intersected by numerous canals. Streets very narrow, and houses mostly small and flat-roofed. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace, harem, and residences of the state-officers, with the royal stables, barracks, &c. Bokhara is said to have 360 mosques, several of great architectural beauty, and at least as many colleges and schools; this city having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. There are 20 caravansaries and 100 ponds and fountains. Among its pop. are about 4,000 Jews, who carry on an active commerce; here may be met the natives and merchants of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and Cabool. Tradition assigns the foundation of Bokhara to the age of Alexander the Great; it was ruined by Jenghis Khan in 1219, and was not rebuilt until the end of his reign. Under Timour it flourished anew, and it is now one of the richest cities in Central Asia. In our day it has acquired unfortunate notoriety from the immolation of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly within its walls.

Bolabola, one of the Society isls., Pacific Ocean, situated N.W. Tahiti, and nearly 30 m. in circ., well-wooded and populous.

Bolam, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, Castleward, 7 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Area 8,260 ac. Pop. 603. Belsay castle, the anc. seat of the Middleton family, is in this parish.

Bolan Pass, a remarkable defile in the mntns. of Beloochistan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 m. in aggreg. length (from near Dadur to Shawl), on the route from the Lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 30′ to 29° 52′ N., lon. between 67° and 67° 40′ E. The greatest elevation of the pass is 5,793 ft. Average rate of the ascent from the S. is 90 ft. a mile. The road is quite practicable for wheeled vehicles, but it is infested by Belooch freebooters. The *Bolan River* rises in this pass at 4,494 feet above the sea. Its declivity is rapid; & the road through the pass generally follows the riv. course.

Bolas (Great), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 2,650 ac. P. 288.

Bolawadun, a considerable town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, in a plain, 22 m. N.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar. Many remains of the Byzantine period lie scattered about its streets.

Bolbec, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant. on the railway from Paris to Havre, & on the Bolbec, which furnishes abundant water-power, 17 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. (1846) 8,658. It is well built, & ornamented with fountains, and is the seat of a chamber of manufs., with large and thriving manufs. of cotton fabrics, which are mostly sent to Rouen; also woollen & linen factories, dye-works, and chemical factories.

Bold, a tnship. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5 m. E.S.E. Prescot. Ac. 3,910. P. 712. In the manor-house here the family of Bold resided from the conquest until 1761.

Boldon, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Chester, 4 m. N.W. Sunderland. Area 4,760 ac. Pop. 915. Manor consists of 2 tnships., E. & W., and belongs to the Bishop of Durham. It has a station on the Great N. of England railway.

Boldre, a pa. of England, co. Hants, in the New Forest, 2½ m. N. Symington. Area 5,260 ac. Pop. 2,888. Its venerable church is beautifully situated on the summit of a wooded-hill. The Rev. William Gilpin, author of "Forest Scenery," was rector of this pa., where, with the profits of

his pen and pencil, he *endowed* two schools, and where he is buried "amidst the scenes he so much loved, and so well described."

BOLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. S.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 1,250. Pop. 191.

BOLECHOW, a mkt. town of Austr. Galicia, circ. and 14 m. S. Stry, on a tribut. of the Dniester, and with productive salt-works. Pop. 2,360.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF, two united pas. of Scotl., co. Inverness, Boleskine church being 23 m. S.W. Inverness. Estim. area 210 sq. m. Pop. 1,875. A part of the Caledonian Canal, Fort-Augustus, the Fall of Foyers, and many granite and limestone quarries are in these parishes.

BOLGARY, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Kazan, on l. b. of the Wolga, near which are the ruins of Briakimov, anc. cap. of the Bulgarians.

BOLI, or BOLY (*Hadrianopolis*), a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., on an eminence, 76 m. N.W. Angora. It is a poor place, with about 1,000 houses, a dozen mosques, and a ruined castle. Near it are mineral baths.

BOLINGBROKE, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area of pa. 2,570 ac. Pop. 919. Its church suffered much during the civil war. It has remains of the castle in which Henry IV. was born, and a manuf. of earthenware. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs on St Peter's day. It gives title of visc. to the St John family.

BOLIVAR, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of Mississippi. Area 1,700 sq. m. Pop. 1,356. Chief town same name.—II. a sm. town of Texas, on a point of land at the N. entr. of Galveston Bay, dist. and immed. opp. Galveston.

BOLIVIA, or UPPER PERU, a repub. state of S. America, between lat. 9° 30′ and 25° 30′ S., lon. 58° and 70° 40′ W., having N. and E. the Brazilian dom., S. the Plata confed., & W. Peru, with only a short coast-line on the Pacific, at its S.W. extremity. Extreme length 1,100 m.; extreme width 800 m. Estimated area, pop., and subdivisions as follow:—

Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Chief Cities.
La Paz (de Ayacucho,	29,850	300,000	La Paz.
Potosi,	31,800	250,000	Potosi.
Oruro,	8,480	80,000	Oruro.
Chuquisaca, or Sucre,	34,350	175,000	Chuquisaca.
Cochabamba,	40,000	200,000	Cochabamba.
Beni,	200,000	25,000	Santa Cruz.
Santa Cruz de la Sierra,			
Tarija,	20,000	-	Tarija.
Prov, Lamar or Cobija,			Cobija.
Total, -	374,480	1,030,000	-

All the centre of the country is covered with ramifications of the Andes, which here divide into two cordilleras, enclosing the Lake of Titicaca. The W. Cordillera forms the boundary on the side of Peru, betw. lat. 16° and 22° S., and here are the highest peaks of the Andes (Sorato being 25,250 feet), and the volcanoes of Atacama, Tacora, &c. The region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren, and is called the desert of Atacama. The valley of Titicaca is rather fertile, especially in the vicinity of the lake. The long valleys S. of the Sierra de la Cruz, are the most populous & best cultivated parts of Bolivia, especially the valley of Cochabamba. The Yunga valleys N. of Sierra de la Cruz are also fertile. The plains of Moxos and Chuquitos are covered with dense forests. The streams which descend from the W. valley of the Andes do not reach the Pacific, except the Loa, which flows 180 m., but with a very scanty supply of water. Numerous rivers descend from the E. declivity of the Andes. These belong to the basins of either the Amazon or La Plata; among the former class, the Beni, Mamore, Rio Grande, or Guapai, tributaries of the Madeira, are the principal; and, among the latter, the Pilcomayo and Paraguay. The Desaguadero has its entire course, about 200 m., in Bolivia, and falls into lake Titicaca, the largest lake in S. America. Besides L. Titicaca, the S.E. half of which is in this republic, many others exist in the wide plains in the E., a region which is stated to be little above the sea level. In the middle region the rainy season and extensive inundations last from Nov. to April; but on the coast rain seldom falls. Amongst the vegetable productions are cacao of the finest quality, cotton, indigo, rice, barley, oats, potatoes, maize, sugar cane, cascarilla, cinchona, and numerous other valuable drugs, the finest fruits, and timber fit for every purpose. Gold is found in all the rivers in the E. Cordillera of the Andes; and the productiveness of the silver mines of Potosi were for a long time very great, though now on the decline. In 1840, silver to the value of 2,600,507 dollars, and gold to 230,830 dollars, are stated to have been coined at Potosi; lead, tin, salt, sulphur, nitre, are also met with. Copper mines are also abundant, but are too far inland to be wrought to advantage. Among the wild animals are the tapir, jaguar, leopard, several species of monkeys, and amphibious reptiles, birds, and fishes in great numbers. The climate of the plains is too hot for sheep; but vast herds of cattle feed on the banks of the rivers, and the llama, guanaco, and vicuna inhabit the mntns. More than 3-4ths of the population are Indians, the rest Mestizos, Spaniards, and a few Africans. The native pop. of the valley of Titicaca consists of Peruvians, who follow agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The plains are inhabited by numerous tribes. The Moxos, who are said to have been civilized by the missionaries 200 years ago, have become agricultural. The Chuquitos still retain their nomadic habits. The tribes on the Beni are wild and warlike, and in a savage condition. Some of the tribes manuf. fine cloths, fans, parasols, &c.; the other principal manufs. are of cotton goods, and glass wares at Cochabamba, cloths of llama and alpaca hair at La Paz, hats of vicuna wool at Atacama, vessels of silver wire in the mining dists.; but they are all comparatively insignificant in extent. The foreign commerce of Bolivia is small, owing to its being almost shut out by the Andes from contact with the sea. Foreign goods mostly come from Peru by way of Arica and Tacua, and are subject to a high transit duty. Imports are mostly confined to iron, hardwares, silk, and a few other articles; and the exports to the precious metals, wool, woollen goods, and hats, pewter, cacao leaf, cinchona, and other drugs, bark, skins, soap, and tobacco; and, in 1840, they amounted in value (wool and corn excepted) to 19,134*l*. The executive government is vested in a president; the legislative functions are exercised by a senate, tribunes, and censors. The country is divided into 3 bishoprics; but there is no church exclusively supported by the state. Public rev. about 1,700,000 dollars a-year. Standing army about 2,000 men. There is said to be no public debt. Bolivia, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly a part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; but it acquired its independence in 1824, and its name was assumed in honour of Bolivar, who, in 1826, drew up its earliest con-

stitution. Chuquisaca is the cap. and seat of general government. Cobija is the only seaport.

Bolkenhain, a town of Prass. Silesia, cap. circ. on l. b. of the Neisse. P. 2,450. Linen & woollen manufs. W. of the t. is the ruin of Bolkoburg tower.

Bolkhov, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. Orel, on the Nougra. Pop. upwards of 10,000. It is a cap. circ.; is well built, though mostly of wood; and has extensive manufs. of leather, gloves, hats, and hosiery, with a trade in hemp, linseed oil, tallow, and hides.

Boll, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Göppingen, with 1,500 inhabitants, and mineral springs and baths, much frequented.

Bollene, or Bollenne, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arrond. & 22 m. N. Avignon. Pop. 2,860, or with comm. 4,768, employed in silk thread factories and dye-works.

Bollen-Tee, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow, on the Chester Extension railw., 6 m. S.W. Stockport. Pop. 2,212, mostly employed in silk and cotton manufactures.

Bollingen, a vill. of Switzerland, with mineral baths, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,400.

Bollington, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Macclesfield. Pop. 4,350.

Bollullos del Condado, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 4,536.

Bollwiller, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Strasbourg & Basle railway, 7½ m. N.E. Mülhausen. Pop. 1,300, with a celebrated nursery for indigenous and exotic plants.

Bolney, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Cackfield. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 713. [Harpsden.]

Bolnhurst, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 344.

Bologna (anc. *Felsina*, afterwards *Bononia*), a famous city of Italy, and the second in rank in the Pontif. states, cap. legation, finely situated in a plain N. of the Apennines, on the canal of Bologna, 24 m. S.E. Modena, and 27 m. S.W. Ferrara. Lat. of observatory 44° 29′ 54″ N., lon. 11° 21′ E. Elevation 205 ft. above the sea. Pop. (1844) 75,000. It forms an oval, enclosed by a brick wall, about 2 m. in length, by 1¼ m. in breadth, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by the Reno canal. With its rich and varied colonnades, affording a pleasant shelter from the sun and rain, well-paved streets, noble institutions, and a flourishing, intelligent, and learned pop., it rivals Rome in all except classical and religious interest, and the extent of its museums. Bologna is one of the great centres of public instruction in Italy. Its university, the oldest in the penins., & one of the most anc. in Europe (founded 1119), had, in 1841, 560 students. It has an academy of fine arts, with rich galleries of painting and sculpture, a grand school of music, extens. libraries, cabinets, an observatory, and a botanic garden, one of the richest in Europe. It is said to have 74 churches, 35 convents for monks, and 38 for nuns, all of which are adorned with fine works of art. Principal churches, San Stefano, one of the oldest in Italy; the cathedral, a fine edifice of the 17th and 18th centuries, with paintings by L. Caracci; San Petronio, with magnificent works, and the meridian of Cassini traced on the floor; St Dominic, S. Bartolomeo, &c., many of which date from the early centuries of the christian era. The other principal edifices are the *palazzo publico*, podestá palace, registry, chamber of commerce, *scuole pie*, numerous fine private palaces (including one built for Rossini in 1825), and the famous tower of Asinelli, the loftiest in Italy, built in 1110, and the leaning tower of Garisenda, from the top of which former it is said that 103 cities may be seen. In the principal square is a large fountain with a fine statue of Neptune. Outside of the city an arcade, nearly 3 m. in length, leads to the church of the Madonna di San Luca. Bologna has numerous hospitals, theatres, academies, learned societies, and schools; manufs. of crape, chemical products, wax candles, musical instruments, paper, cards, and *mortadelle*, or sausages, in high repute; and a considerable trade in other products. It has been an archbp.'s see since the 4th cent., and is the residence of a cardinal legate, and the seat of the court of appeal for the four N. legations of the Pontifical states. No Italian city, except Florence, has produced so many men distinguished in science & the arts, among whom are Galvani, Aldrovandi, Malpighi, Massighi, the Zanotti, 8 popes, nearly 200 cardinals; the painters Guido, Albano, Domenichino, &c.; &, finally, the 3 Caracci, the founders of the far-famed Bolognese school of painting. Bologna became finally annexed to the Pontif. sta. in 1506. (Murray's *Handbook for Central Italy* contains a most elaborate and complete account of whatever demands notice in this city.)

Bolonchen, a thriving vill. of Central Amer., Yucatan, 50 m. N.E Campeche. Pop. 7,000. In the vicinity is a deep cavern in the limestone rock, where there is a copious supply of water.

Bolor-Tagh, a great mntn. chain of Central Asia, which separates the Chinese Empire on the E. from Koondooz, and Kafiristan on the W. It extends between lat. 35° and 45° N., and lon. 70° and 75° E., forming a part of the table-land of Pamir, connected with the Hindoo Koosh on the S., and the Thian-Shan mntns. in the centre. Its culminating points, betw. lat. 35° and 40°, are supposed to exceed 19,000 ft. in elevation. Three great passes cross this chain; two from Yarkand and Kashgar W.ward, about lat. 39°, and one from Budukshan into Little Tibet.

Bolotana, a town of Sardinia, near its centre, prov. Nuoro, cap. mand., 28 m. E. Bosa. P. 3,250.

Bolsas, a river, confed. and dep. Mexico. This river after a long W. course, in a part of which it separates the deps. Mexico & Michoacan, enters the Pacific Ocean 225 m. S.W. Mexico. On it are the towns Miscala, Huetamo, and Zacatula.

Bolsena, *Volsinium*, a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 20 m. N.N.W. Viterbo, on the N. shore of the lake of Bolsena. It was one of the 12 Etruscan cities, cap. of the Volsci, and birthplace of Sejanus; but is now a miserable village. The lake of Bolsena (*Lacus Volsiniensis*) is 10 m. long, & 8 m. broad, surrounded by finely wooded hills, and commanding many magnif. prospects. It discharges its waters by the Marta river S.W. into the Mediterranean, and in it are the two small islands Bisentina and Martana.

Bolsheretsk, a seaport town of N.E. Asia, Kamtschatka, 120 m.W. Petropaulovsk. P. 200.

Bolson de Mapimi, a wild and rocky dist. in the N. part of the Mexican confed., surrounded by the deps. Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango, in which last it is included. Area nearly 60,000 sq. m. Peopled only by Indian tribes.

Bolsover, a town and pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. E. Chesterfield. Area of pa. 6,060 ac. Pop. 1512. It has an ancient church with a fine sepulchral chapel of the Cavendish family, and a castle, part of which is still habitable, & in which the Duke of Newcastle entertained Charles I. in 1633. Princip. manuf., tobacco pipes, that of steel buckles having long since declined. The charities of the pa. have an aggreg. income of 104*l.* per ann.

Bolsward, a fortified town of the Netherlands,

prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. (1840) 4,223. It has a Latin school, manufs. of woollens, and a large trade in butter.

Bolton (le Moors), a large manufacturing town, parl. and munic. bor., and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Stafford, on an affluent of the Irwell, 12 m. N.W. Manchester, and 175 m. N.N.W. London. Area of pa. 31,390 ac. Pop. 73,905. Pop. of borough, chiefly composed of the township and Little Bolton, 50,163. It is well supplied with water, and of late years several new squares and many handsome villas have been constructed, mostly on the S. side. Principal edifices an ancient parish church, several handsome chapels of ease, and numerous dissenting places of worship; a grammar school founded in 1641 (revenue 485*l.* a-year); a charity school endowed in 1693 (revenue 227*l.*); 2 town-halls, 2 cloth-halls, a neat exchange, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, &c. It has several good libraries, a mechanics' institute, daily and Sunday schools, and several large charity endowments, including the Popplewell's munificent legacy of 27,700*l.* 3 per cents, for the promotion of religion and learning for the poor. The woollen manufs. of Bolton, introduced by Flemings in 1337, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry viii.; but the great prosperity of the town dates from the introduction of the invention of Arkwright and Crompton, constructors of the *mule-jenny*, both natives of this parish, which has since become, through their labours, one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture. In 1838 there were 69 cotton mills, employing 9,918 hands, chiefly in the manuf. of muslins, fine calicoes, cotton shawls, quiltings, jeans, fustians, &c.; and the average quantity of cloth bleached in the parish annually, has been estimated at from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pieces. Bolton has also large paper, flax, and saw mills, chemical works, and foundries. The numer. coal-pits wrought in the vicinity, with canal carriage to Manchester, have greatly promoted the prosperity of the town, now still further advanced by a railway to Bury and Manchester, another to Leigh, forming an easy communication with Liverpool, and a third with Preston and the N. Markets, Saturday and Monday. Fairs, July 30 and 31, and October 13 and 14. It is the head of a poor-law union. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 7,093*l.*; expend. 6,833*l.* Since the reform act Bolton has sent two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,479. Assessed taxes (1847) 2,708*l.*

Bolton, the name of numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, 6 m. S.S.W. Wigton. Area 8,760 ac. Pop. 1,211. Coal and limestone abound, and a copper mine has been lately opened in this parish.—II. (*Abbey*), a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 5 m. N.E. Skipton. Pop. 227. Bolton priory, the nave of which now forms the parochial chapel, the gateway, a shooting lodge of the Duke of Devonshire, and the remainder a beautiful ruin, was founded in the 12th cent. in memory of the "Boy of Egremond," who perished in attempting to cross the "stride," a narrow chasm near this place, within which the waters of the Wharfe are for a few yards confined. The domain of Bolton, one of the most picturesque tracts of England, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.—III. (*By Bowland*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, 6 m. N.E. Clithero. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 933.—IV. (*Le Sands*), co. and 3 m. N. Lancaster. Area 7,630 ac. Pop. 1,774. Charities, 125*l.*—V. (*Percy*), co. and ainsty York, 5 m. E.S.E. Tadcaster. Area 7,320 ac. Pop. 1,040. The church, a noble building, erected in 1423, has some fine stained glass and several ornaments of the Fairfax family.—VI. (*Upon Dearne*), a pa. same riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 671. Fairs, 2d Thursday in November.—VII. (*On Swale*), a chapelry, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Catterick, 4½ m. E.S.E. Richmond. Pop. 96. Fair, June 28. In the church is the tomb of Henry Jenkins, a native of the parish, where he died in 1670, at the extraordinary age of 169 years.—VIII. a pa., co. Cumberland, 6 m. S.S.W. Wigton. Area 8,760 ac. Pop. 1,211. Coal & limestone abound, and a copper mine has been opened.

Bolton, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. co. Massachusetts, 25 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,186.—II. Connecticut, Tolland co. Pop. 739.—III. Warren, co. New York. Pop. 937.

Bolzano, a town of Germany. [Botzen.]

Bomba, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 18 m. W.S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2,200. Its vicinity produces esteemed oil and wine.

Bombay Presidency, the most westerly, and the smallest of the three presids. of British India, mostly between lat. 14° and 24° N., and lon. 72° and 76° E., having N.W. and N. the Guicowar's dom., E. the territories of Indoré & the Nizam, S. Goa, Mysore, & the Madras presid., & W. the Indian Ocean. Area, pop., subdivns., as follow:—

Collectorates.	Area in sq. m.	Population (latest returns).
Bombay Island,	18	230,000
Poonah,	8,281	558,313
Ahmednuggur,	9,910	666,376
Candeish,	12,527	478,457
Dharwar,	9,122	838,757
S. Jaghiredars,	2,978	773,183
S. Concan,	6,770	650,257
N. Concan,	5,500	387,284
Surat, &c.,	1,449	454,431
Baroach,	1,351	239,527
Ahmedabad,	4,073	528,073
Kaira,	1,827	484,735
Sattarah, &c.,	6,169	736,284
Total,	68,074	6,940,277

In the Bombay Calender for 1845, the aggreg. area is set down at 59,438 sq. m., and pop. at 6,261,546; but this seems to be exclusive of Sattarah, which is now substantially British territory.

The W. Ghauts separate the W. or marit. from the E. dists., which latter form a part of the great table-land of the Deccan. In the N. the mntns. belong to the Sautpoora and other ranges connected with the Vindhyan chain. Principal rivs. the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, & Sabermutty, falling into the Gulf of Cambay: above the ghauts the rivs. are tributary to the Godavery & Kistnah. Climate for the most part less hot & more healthy than in the other presids., a great part of the country being under the influence of the sea-breezes. Rice and cotton are the principal articles of culture, and the cotton of this presidency is decidedly superior to that of the others. Some sugar and indigo are raised in Candeish. Opium is nowhere cultivated, & other great staples of Indian produce are only produced in small quantities; but in return, the cardamoms, pepper, and teak, exported from India, are almost exclusively the growth of this region. The N. dists. are famous for their great variety of fruits; cocoa palms cover a very large extent of sandy land in the Concan, &c.; wool has lately been exported in considerable quantities from Bombay; and great exertions have been made to introduce the culture of silk. The cattle

of Gujerat, are a large and fine breed; W. of the ghauts the ox and buffalo are almost the only domestic animals. The whole presid. is assessed under the native village-system of India, except the dists. of Surat & Kaira, where the *ryotwarry* system is in force. Principal manufs. are of embroidered silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. For an account of the foreign trade, see BOMBAY CITY. Government vested in a governor and 3 members of council, of whom one is commander-in-chief; the whole administration being subordinate to the gov.-general of India in council. In the cap. of each collectorate is the seat of a British collector, and a judge, subordinate to the central court of Bombay. A few years ago the army comprised about 30,000 men & officers, of whom 6,250 were Europeans. The whole of the Indian marine is attached to this presidency. In the S. there are many native and Roman catholic and Nestorian christians. The Parsees are now almost confined to this part of Asia. Total net rev. in 1842-3, 2,091,395*l.*; expend. 2,124,299*l.* There are in the presidency an English episcopal bishopric with 24 clergy, a Scottish kirk, and Roman catholic establishment, which receive government aid. Elphinstone college was founded in 1837, and there are 120 schools for the native Hindoos, in which from 8 to 900 boys receive education, besides nearly 2,000 native village schools. Bombay was the earliest possession of the British in the east. It was ceded by the Moguls to the Portuguese in 1530, and it came into the possession of the English in 1662, as a part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II.; but by far the greater part of the territory has been acquired between 1803 and 1818.

BOMBAY (Portuguese *Buon-Bahia*, "good harbour"), a city, seaport and cap. of the above presidency, is situated on a narrow neck of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of Bombay. Lat. 18° 56′ N., lon. 72° 53′ E. In 1716, the pop. was 16,000. In 1816, 161,350, and according to *Bombay Calendar* 1845, 235,000. Of these, two-thirds are Hindoos, 20,000 Parsees, & the rest Musselmans, Jews, and Christians'; with a great variety of fluctuating pop., chiefly sailors and traders. It consists of the fort or old town, 1 m. in length by ½ m. in breadth, and in which the European inhabitants, and most of the Parsee merchants reside; and the new town, about 1 m. distant N.ward, inhabited by the Hindoos & Mohammedan native pop., beyond which suburb are many detached villas and bungalows belonging to European and other residents. Bombay has a lively appearance from the sea; but as a city, it is greatly inferior to Calcutta or Madras. The houses within the walls are built of wood, & covered with tiles. Principal edifices in the fort are the court-house, secretariate, and other government offices, custom-house, town-hall, castle, mint, cathedral of St. Thomas, St. Andrew's Scotch church, European hospital, &c. In the centre of the fort is an irregular open space called the "Green;" and outside of the massive fortifications is the esplanade. In the new town are Elphinstone college, Sir J. Jejeebhoy's hospital, the Byculla church and club, the house of correction, theatre, and the great Hindoo temple of *Momba Devi*. On the S.W. the fort is connected by Colabba causeway, with the isl. of Colabba, on which are the lighthouse, observatory, lunatic asylum, some mercantile buildings, and a stone pier. The government-house is at Parell, 6 m. N. of the fort. The property of the isl. belongs principally to the Parsees, who are the chief merchants & monied men. The harbour of Bombay is one of the best in India, and affords good anchorage for ships of the largest burden; on it are also excellent building and other docks for ships of the first class. Next to Calcutta and Canton, Bombay is the principal commercial emporium in the east, and for many years its trade has been uniformly increasing. The imports from China are greater than at either of the other presids., & consist of raw silk, sugar, and sugar-candy, silk piece goods, treasure, &c., which last, in 1843-4, was imported to the amount of 2,743,810*l.* Imports from Great Britain are cotton & woollen stuffs, cotton yarn, hardwares, copper, iron, lead, glass, apparel, furs, wine, beer; amongst the other articles imported are ivory, spices, coffee, and the produce generally of Persia, Arabia, and the Malay archipelago. Total value of the imports in 1843-4, 8,992,212*l.*, of which piece goods amounted to 1,436,084*l.*, metals 514,697*l.*, and cotton 417,155*l.* Value of exports in do., 8,742,237*l.*, including cotton to the value of 2,105,815*l.*; of which, goods amounting to 3,557,567*l.* went to China, & others to 1,704,624*l.* were shipped for Great Britain. In the same year 377 vessels, aggreg. burden 168,882 tons entered the port, of which 360, burden 164,934 tons, were under the British flag. In 1834, the aggregate value of imports was 3,653,319*l.* In 1837 a steam navigation was commenced between Bombay and Suez; three steamers were at first employed, which the war in 1843 increased to 8; and a regular monthly passage is now made from London to India, under the arrangements of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—*Bombay Island*, on which the city is built, is 8 m. in length, & 3 in breadth, and is formed of two ranges of greenstone, connected in the middle by sandstone strata. The interior lies low, and was at one time liable to be flooded by the tide, but an embankment was erected to keep out the sea.

BOMBAY, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 15 m. N.E. Malone. Pop. 1,446.

BOM-FIM, sev. towns & vills. of Brazil.—I. prov. and 95 m. S.E. Goyaz.—II. prov. and 65 m. W. Rio de Janeiro; others in provs. Minas, Geraes, Maranhao, and Bahia.

BOM-JARDIM, a town of Brazil, prov. & 210 m. S. Ceara, dist. Crato. Pop. 6,000, halfof whom are Indians.—II. a vill., prov. Bahia, dist. S. Amara. Pop. 1,200.

BOMMEL (Dutch, *Zalt Bommel*), a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on l. b. of the Waal, 25 m. E. Dort. Pop. (1840) 3,600. It was formerly an important fortified place, but its port is now greatly obstructed by shoals.—II. *den Bommel*, a vill. S. Holland, isl. Overflakkee, 7 m. W. Willemstadt. Pop. 1,199.

BOMMEL-FIORD, a strait betw. the isls. Storen and Bommel-Oe, on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 59° 40′ N., lon. 5° 20′ E.

BOMMELWAARD, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 3 m. E. Bommel, on which is the fortress of Loevenstein, the place of Grotius' impris.

BOMST, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., reg. and 48 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,250, who manufacture coarse woollens.

BOM-SUCCESSO, or IBITURUNA, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 250 m. N.E. Villa Rica.

BONA, a fortified seaport town of Algeria, prov. and 85 m. N.E. Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Seboos. Lat. of the hospital, 36° 53′ 58″ N., lon. 7° 46′ 5″ E. Pop. (1847) 9,799, of whom 6,000 are Europeans. It is nearly 2 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall with square turrets and

four gates: fort *Cigogne* is its chief defence. Streets narrow and crooked; but Bona has greatly improved since possessed by the French, and has many new squares, markets, bazaars, shops, cafés, reading-rooms, a theatre, &c.; manufs. of native clothing, tapestry, and saddlery, and an excellent trade in corn, wool, hides, wax, and coral. Beyond a swamp S. of Bona, are the ruins of *Hippo-regius*, once the see of St Augustine, but destroyed by the caliph Othman. Bona has regular steam communication with Marseille & Cette, in France, and Algiers & Tunis, in Africa.

Bon-Aire, an isl., W. Indies. [Buen-Ayre.]

Bona-Bona, one of the Society Isls., Pacific Ocean, 200 m. N.W. Tahiti. Pop. in 1828, 1,800.

Bon (Cape), a headland of N. Africa, in the Mediterranean, state and 58 m. N.E. Tunis. Lat. (of tower) 37° 4′ 20″ N., lon. 10° 53′ 35″ E.

Bonati, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, near the gulf & 3 m. N.E. Policastro. Pop. 3,038.

Bonaventura, S. Amer. [Buenaventura.]

Bonavista, a bay, cape, and station on the E. coast of Newfoundland, the bay between lat. 48° 42′ N., and lon. 53° 8′ W.

Bonby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N. Glandford Bridge. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 386.

Bonchurch, a pa. of Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, 8½ m. S.E. Newport. Area 150 ac. Pop. 302. It is noted for picturesque beauty.

Bondeno, *Padinum*, a town of N. Italy, Pontif. States, 11 m. W.N.W. Ferrara. Pop. 3,160.

Bond, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., Illinois. P. 5,060.

Bondou, a little known country of W. Africa, between lat. 14° & 15° N., and lon. 11° & 13° W. Climate healthy. Surface elevated and well-watered; the rivs. are tributs. of the Gambia and Senegal, and the Falemé forms the E. boundary. Soil very fertile, and vegetation dense; but the country would seem to be poor in metals, gold-dust and iron being imported. Cattle are a principal source of wealth, and with corn, gums, and cotton cloths, form the chf. expts. Bondou has a transit trade in slaves, salt, iron, butter, and gold-dust. The pop., which is said to be very dense, is supposed to be of Arabic origin, and is mostly Mohammedan. Government monarchical. Principal town, Bulibani.

Bondues, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 5 m. N. Lille. Pop. 2,841.

Bondy, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. E.N.E. Paris, near the forest of Bondy, with numerous country residences. Pop. 2,385.

Bonefro, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, district and 6½ m. S.S.E. Larino. Pop. 3,700.

Bong, or Pong, prov. of Burmah. [Pong.]

Bonhill, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N. Dumbarton. Pop. 6,682, mostly employed in the bleaching and printfields of the Leven valley. The vill. of Alexandria is in this pa. Smollett was born at Bonhill mansion-house in 1721.

Bonhomme, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, co. St. Louis. Pop. 2,516.—II. (*B. femme*), Howard co. Pop. 988.

Bonhomme, Col du. [Col du Bonhomme.]

Boni, or Bony, an indep. state of the isl. Celebes, S. Pacific, on E. coast of the W. penins. and on the bay of Boni, between lat. 4° 20′ and 5° 20′ S., and lon. 119° 35′ and 120° 30′ E., with a town of same name near its N.E. extremity. This state, though of recent origin, is the most powerful in Celebes. The king is chosen by 12 rajahs.—The *Gulf of Boni*, called also Bughis Bay, is about 200 m. in length, by from 40 to 80 m. in breadth, and separates the two S. peninsulas of Celebes.

Bonifacio, a fortifd. seaport town of Corsica, cap. cant., on a small penins. in the strait of same name, 44 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. (1846) 3,120. It has a secure harbour, and a considerable trade. The *Strait of Bonifacio*, betw. Corsica and Sardinia, is 7 m. across in its narrowest part.

Bonifati, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 28 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,300.

Bonilla and Bonillo, two towns of Spain, the former, prov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Avila, with 1,700 inhabs.; the latter, prov. & 34 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 5,980. Celeb. ann. fair in Sept.

Bonin, or Arzobispo Islands, in N. Pacific, betw. lat. 26° 30′ and 27° 44′ N., and lon. 142° & 143° E., consist of three groups, the most northerly, called Parry Isls., and the most southerly, Baily Isls. The principal of the central group are Peel and Kater Isls., at the former of which some English and other Europeans concerned in the whale fishery are settled, as well as some natives of the Sandwich Isles.

Bonin-Sima, a group of small isls. in the Pacific Ocean, archip. of Magellan, lat. 27° N., lon. 141° 20′ E., inhabited by a colony of Japanese.

Bonistallo, a dist. and vill. of the grand duchy of Tuscany, 3 m. E. Carmignano, with a grand ducal villa and priory. Pop. 1,425.

Bonito, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit. 6 m. S.W. Ariano. Pop. 3,700.

Bonmahon, or Bunmahon, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. S.W. Waterford, at the mouth of the Mahon. Pop. 1,771. Near it are the copper mines of Knockmahon.

Bonn, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4½ m. N. Fribourg, on r. b. of the Sarine, with mineral springs and baths, formerly much frequented.

Bonn, *Bona*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on l. b. of the Rhine, cap. circ. and 15 m. S.S.E. Cologne, with which it communicates by the river & by a railway, opened Feb. 1844. Pop., exclusive of students & the garrison, 14,369. Bonn is the seat of a celeb. university, founded in 1818, and occupying an old castle of the electors of Cologne. It has a library of 100,000 vols., with a museum of Rhenish antiquities. In 1844, it was attended by 714 students. Connected with the university there is an observatory, a rich botanic garden and museum of natural history, with an extensive collection of minerals, and a school of agriculture, with an experimental farm, at the château of Popplesdorf. Bonn is the seat of a superior mining court, and has an active commerce, and manufs. of cotton, silk, and tobacco. It is a very ancient town, and has a venerable cathedral & town-ho.: it has also a riding-school, & many private educational estabs. Its environs are very beautiful, and the hôtels for the accommodation of tourists are on a scale of great magnificence. Beethoven was born here, and a statue is erected to his memory in the market-place. H. R. H. Pr. Albert was a student at Bonn.

Bonnat, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant. and 11 m. N. Gueret. Pop. 2,702.

Bonnet-le-Chateau (St.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, 13 m. S. Montbrison. Pop. (1846-7) 2,035.—There are numerous comms. & vills. in France of the name of St Bonnet.

Bonnetable, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the Dive, 15 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. (1846) 3,247, employed in cotton & woollen manufs. Ruins of a castle of the 15th cent.

Bonneval, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, here crossed by numerous bridges, 19 m. S.S.W. Chartres. Pop. 1,780.

Bonneville, *Bonnopolis*, a town of Savoy, cap. prov., circ. Faucigny, on r. b. of the Arve, 15 m. E.S.E. Geneva. Pop. 1,620. Near the fine bridge

across the Arve, in its vicinity, is a column 95 ft. in height, surm. by a statue of Charles of Savoy.

Bonnieres & Bonnieux, two vills. of France. —I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Paris & Havre railway, 43 m. E.N.E. Paris.—II. dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant. & 6 m. S.W. Apt. Pop. 1,256.

Bönningheim, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 19 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,270. It has a royal resid., and a manuf. of writing-quills.

Bonnington, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 6½ m. S.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 4,310. P. 155.

Bonny, a town of France, dep. Loiret, on rt. b. of the Loire, 12 m. S.E. Gien. Pop. 1,608.

Bonny River, one of the arms of the Niger, at its delta between the Old and New Calabar rivs., enters the Atlantic (Bight of Biafra), about lat. 4° 30′ N., and lon. 7° 10′ E. Bonny-town is on the E. bank, near its mouth. The country around this riv. is an uncultivated swamp, little above the level of the ocean, and very unhealthy. The slave trade, which has long been very extensively carried on from the Bonny, is said to have been diminished of late, in proportion to the increase of trade in palm-oil.

Bono, a vill. of isl. Sardinia, prov. Nuoro, cap. dist., on the Tirsi, 44 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 3,080.

Bonoa, an isl. of the Malay archip., with a Dutch trading station, 12 m. N.W. Ceram.

Bonorva, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. mand., div. and 28 m. S.S.E Sassari. Pop. 4,572.

Bonteshall, or Bonsall, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Derwent, 1½ m. S.W. Matlock. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,496. Lead & zinc mines are wrought in this pa. School, with ann. rev. of 100*l*.

Bonthain, a seaport town of the isl. Celebes, at the S. extremity of the W. peninsula, with a Dutch fort and good harbour, 35 m. S.E. Macassar. Lat. 6° 27′ N., lon. 119° 53′ E. Near it is the grand cascade of Sapho.

Bonvilston, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 282.

Boo Islands, a small group, Asiatic archip., 65 m. S.E. Gilolo. Inhabited and fertile.

Boodroom, or Bodrun (prob. the anc. *Halicarnassus*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Kos, 96 m. S. Smyrna. Lat. 37° 2′ 21″ N., lon. 27° 25′ 18″ E. Pop. 11,000 (?). It stands on a declivity facing a deep bay, and has a small but good harbour frequented by Turkish cruisers, & in which ships of war are built. Streets narrow and dirty; bazaars poor; houses of stone, and interspersed with gardens. Principal edifices, a castle, built by the knights of Rhodes, and still in tolerable repair; a governor's residence, & some mosques; with a ruined amphitheatre and other extensive remains of antiquity.—II. (anc. *Sagalassus*), a ruined city, Anatolia, 8 m. S. Isbarta, the remains of which comprise 7 or 8 temples, a theatre, &c.

Boojnoord, a consid. town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 160 m. E.N.E. Astrabad, & the res. of a Koord chieftain. Lat. 37° 28′ N., lon. 57° 15′ E.

Bookham, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 963. Fair, Old Michaelmas Day.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area 950 ac. Pop. 237. It has an endowment of 65*l*. per ann., for benefit of the clergyman & the poor.

Booley, a town of Guinea, dom. and 65 m. S.W. Benin, on the S. side of Benin riv., at its mouth. Lat. about 5° 44′ N., and lon. 5° 6′ E.

Boolundshahur, or Bolundshuhur, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs. enclosed by the dists. Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, and Alighur. Area 1,858 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 446,358. Land rev. (1829) 83,931*l*.

Boom, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. S. Antwerp, with a small port on the Rupel. Pop. 6,223. It has an active trade, and the most extensive brick and tile works in the kgdm.

Boondee, or Bundi, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, in Rajpootana, betw. lat. 25° and 26° N., and about lon. 76° E. Area 2,290 sq. m. Principal towns Boondee and Patun.

Boondee, a city of Hindostan, cap. above state, 88 m. S.E. Ajmere. It consists of a new and an old town, the former enclosed by a high stone wall, & having a noble high street, stone houses, a palace, and numerous temples, fountains, and sculptures. Old Boondee, W. of the foregoing, is large but decaying. The mntn. passes N. of the city are ornamented with gateways, sculptures, and other architectural works.

Boone, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 300 square m. Pop. 10,034, of whom 2,183 are slaves. Surface uneven. Soil productive.—II. A co., centre of Indiana. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. 8,121. Surface level, and soil fertile.—III. co. Illinois. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 1,705.—IV. co. centre of Missouri. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. 13,561, of whom 3,008 are slaves.—V. A township of Indiana, Harrison co. Pop. 2,058. —VI. a tnshp. co. Warrick. Pop. 1,722.

Booneville, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., N. York, on Black river canal, 25 m. N. Utica. Pop. 5,516.—II. a city or town, Missouri, cap. co. Cooper, on the Missouri, 43 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 2,581. It has a handsome court-ho., and an expt. trade in cattle and provisions.

Boorhanpoor, *Barhanpura*, a city of India, Gwalior dom., on the Taptee, 130 m. S.S.E. Oojein. It is one of the largest and best built cities of the Deccan; houses mostly of brick & tiled; streets wide & regular, and water is distributed through it by conduits. Principal building, a fine mosque, in a style peculiar to this part of India. Many hundred dwellings here are tenanted by Bohrahs, a Mohammedan sect of Arab descent, and who have the largest share of the trade. The vicinity is celebrated for its delicious grapes. Government contribution of city in 1833, 45,000 rupees. This city was the anc. cap. of Candeish, and on the river bank are ruins of anc. palace and fort.

Boorlos, a lake of lower Egypt. [Bourlos.]

Booro, an island of the Asiatic archip., mostly between lat. 3° and 4° S., and lon. 126° and 127° E., 50 m. W. Ceram. Estim. area 1,970 sq. m., and pop. 60,000. It is mntnous., well watered, & fertile; producing rice, sago, fruits, dye-woods, & the best cajeput oil, and abounds with deer and babyrussa hogs. At its E. end is a Dutch station termed Fort Defence; and on its N. side is Cajeli Bay, with a good anchorage, and where plentiful supplies of provisions are procurable.

Boorojird, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. S.S.E. Hamadan, in a fertile valley, & said to have 12,000 inhabitants.

Boosnah, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 102 m. N.E. Calcutta.

Bootan, or Bhotan, a country of N. Hindostan, partly independent, but according to recent information, partly also dependent on Tibet, between lat. 26° 30′ and 28° 30′ N., lon. 88° 30′ and 94° E., having W. Sikkim, S. and E. Bengal and Assam, and N. the main chain of the Himalaya, which here rises to 25,000 ft in elevation. Total area has been loosely estim. at 64,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,500,000 (?). Surface wholly mntnous, with a general slope S.ward; and this region differs from most others, in its lower hill ranges having but a scanty vegetation, while its finest forests are from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above

the sea. Among its principal products are oak, pine, and other timber, rattans, numerous fruits, and esculent vegetables. Some wheat, barley, rice, maize, and buckwheat are raised in terraces along the hill sides; but supplies of grain, as also of sugar and tobacco, come mostly from Bengal, in return for native cloths, rock-salt, rhubarb, jabrung spice, a few Tibet goods, & mules & ponies of an excellent breed. Except potter's clay, iron appears to be the only mineral raised, though Bootan is reported to be rich in copper & other metals. Chf. manufs. are of woven goods, paper, a species of satin from bark, tobacco-pouches, gunpowder, arms, & hardwares. Princip. trade is with Bengal; from Tibet, however, some silks and rich tea are imported. Travellers in Bootan have remarked the great number of its castellated strongholds, and praise the ingenuity & solidity of its suspension and wooden bridges. Towns are few; the principal are Tassisudon, & Punakka, alternately the residences of the Deb-rajah. This functionary, who is also the principal merchant in the country, exercises all the actual sovereignty; the Dharma-rajah, or nominal sovereign, consid. to have divine attributes, being vested with none of the civil power. The government appears, from the report of Capt. Pemberton, who recently visited Bootan, to be about as bad as possible, rapacity & immorality prevailing throughout nearly all ranks of the community. The state religion is Buddhism, & Bootan swarms with priests, the monastic endowments absorbing a large part of the national property. The custom of polyandry, probably peculiar to the countries of the Himalaya, is here prevalent; but polygamy also prevails, & to these causes, the comparative thinness of the pop. has been attributed.

Booterstown, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, with a vill., co. and 3½ m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 3,318.

Boothauk, a fortified vill. of Afghanistan, 12 m. E. Cabool. Here commences the series of defiles between Cabool and Jelalabad, and here also were begun the guerilla attacks of the Afghans, by which the British troops, under Genl. Elphinstone, were destroyed in 1842. The pass of Boothauk is 5 m. long, and in narrowest parts 50 yards wide, hemmed in by perpendicular cliffs 500 feet high.

Boothbay, a maritime tnshp. of the U. States, Maine, co. Lincoln, on the Atlantic, with a good harbour, 40 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,631.

Boothby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 214.

Boothby-Pagnell, a pa. of England, 4½ m. N.N.W. Corby. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 132.

Boothia Felix, an insular portion of British N. America, extending into the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 69° and 75° N., and lon. 92° and 97° W., so named in honour of Sir Felix Booth. It was discovered by Capt. James Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.—*Boothia Gulf*, on its E. side, a S.ward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, separates it from Cockburn isl., and Melville peninsula.

Booths, two contiguous tnshps. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley.—I. (*Higher*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Burnley. Pop. 3,652, empld. in cotton factories.—II. (*Lower*), 3½ m. S.W. Burnley. Pop. 2,464.

Bootle, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale, on the Irish Sea, 5 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Area of pa. 6,570 ac. Pop. 696. In the vicinity are the Corney and Bootle falls, and Black-comb mntn., elev. 1,919 feet. Corn, pork, and bacon are shipped hence to Liverpool. Mkt. Wednesday. Fairs, April 5, and Sept. 24. Polling-place for W. Cumberland.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, at the mouth of the Mersey, 3 m. N. Liverpool, by the residents of which town it is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 1,062.

Booton, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Aylsham. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 241.

Booton, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lat. 5° S., lon. 123° E., and S.E. of the isl. Celebes. Estimated area 1,800 sq. m. The island is elev. and fertile in rice, maize, and tropical fruits. The Dutch formerly sent an officer here annually to destroy the clove trees, so as to secure their monopoly of the clove trade. The town Booton is at the S.W. extremity of the isl. The *Strait of Booton*, from 15 to 20 m. in width, separates this island from Pangaosani and Celebes.

Bopaul, a state & city Hindostan [Bhopaul.]

Bopfingen, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Eger, 7 m. N. Neresheim. Pop. 1,560.

Boppard, or Boppart (*Bodobiga*), a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 9 m. S. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,680. It owed its origin to a fort built by Drusus. Streets narrow, and houses antiquated. It has two fine Gothic churches, a female seminary, 2 hydropathic establishments, one of which occupies the former nunnery of Marienkloster, and manufs. of cotton cloths and yarn, and an active transit-trade. In the middle ages it was the seat of many imperial diets.

Boraholm, an uninhab. isl., Orkney, pa. Rendal.

Boras, a town of Sweden, læn and 50 m. S.E. Wenersborg. Pop 2,328, who manuf. linens.

Borba, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 17 m. W.S.W. Elvas. Pop. 3,500.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Madeira, 95 m. S.S.W. Barra-do-Rio-Negro.

Borcette, a town of Prussia. [Burtscheid.]

Bordeaux, *Burdigala*, a city in the S.W. of France, cap. dep. Gironde, on left bank of the Garonne, 60 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Lat. 44° 50′ 19″ N., lon. 0° 34′ 32″ W. Pop. (1846) 120,203. It communicates by railway with the port of La Teste, and by another (in course of construction) with Paris. It is an archbishop's see, the seat of a national court, and of a university academy; cap. of the 11th military division, and has a tribunal of commerce, an exchange, and a bank with a cap. of 300,000 francs, a secondary school of medicine, college, normal school, school of navigation, and a mint. Bordeaux is one of the most flourishing cities of Europe in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences. In the old part of the city the streets are crooked and narrow, but the new quarters, especially the rue Chapeau Rouge, the allées de Tourny; and the many public edifices are of great beauty and elegance. Situated on a navigable river, in this part about 2,600 ft. broad, and from 60 to 90 feet deep, which puts it in communication on one side with the ocean, and on the other with the Mediterranean, by the Canal du Midi, it has become the first port in the South of France. Its basin, formed by the Garonne, is capable of containing 1,200 ships of any size, and is accessible even for ships of 600 tons at all times of the tide; it has docks & building yards for every size of vessels, even for ships of the line. It is the entrepôt of prohibited goods; and has manufs. of all kinds, especially tobacco, vinegar, nitric acid, liqueurs, and chemical products; sugar and saltpetre refineries, numerous distilleries, cotton and woollen spinning, and manufs. of printed calicoes, & iron foundries. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Its principal expts. are wines, brandy,

and fruits; chief imports, colonial merchandise, cotton goods, iron, coal, and building timber. Reg. shipping (1841), 68,566 tons. Foreign shipping to the amount of 103,461 tons entered, and 101,719 tons, of which 31,092 were British, sailed from the port in 1842. The principal merchants are engaged in the wine trade, nearly the half of the best sorts of wine are sent to England, since little of the finest *Medoc* is used in France; Paris takes only the second, third, and fourth-rate wines. Before the revolution the annual export of wine amounted to 100,000 hogsheads; in 1827 the amount was 54,492. The principal fruits exptd. from Bordeaux, are plums & almonds. Among the most remarkable public edifices of Bordeaux, are the remains of the palace of Gallienus, the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, the church of the Feuillants, which contains the tomb of Montaigne; the great theatre built by Louis XVI., one of the finest in Europe, seated for 4,000 persons; the exchange, the Palais Royal, formerly the archiepiscopal palace; the Hôtel de la Marine, the triumphal arch of the port Bourgogne, and especially the magnificient bridge across the Garonne, which consists of 17 arches, and is 1,595 feet in length. Under the name of *Burdigala*, this was a rich and important place at the time of the conquest of the country by the Romans, who made it the cap. of the 2d Aquitania, and it was embellished by the emperors. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the 4th century. The city was sacked by the Visigoths, who were driven from it by Clovis. It was ravaged by the Saracens and Normans in the 8th and 9th cents., and came into the possession of the dukes of Gascony in 911. In 1152 it passed, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleonore of Guienne, under the dominion of England; since 1453 it has belonged to France. Among the many distinguished men who were born in this city and its vicinity, may be noticed the poet Ausonius, Montaigne, Montesquieu, the Black Prince, Richard II. of England, and Pope Clement V., the moralist Berquin, and the painter Carle Vernet.

BORDELAIS, an old subdiv. of France, formed of the coast-line of the prov. Guyenne, and of which Bordeaux was the cap: it now forms the greater part of the dep. Gironde, & a portion of Landes.

BORDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 1 m. W. Sittingbourne. Area 2,010 ac. Pop 860.

BORDENTOWN, a t., U. S., N. Amer., N. Jersey, on the Delaware, 7 m. S.E. Trenton. Pop. about 1,800. Joseph Bonaparte built a handsome residence and long resided here. The town is a favourite resort of the citizens of Philadelphia during the summer season. The Camden and Amboy railway passes through Bordentown by a viaduct beneath its streets.

BORDÈRES, a vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 29 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,631.—*Les Bordes* is a small town of France, dep. Ariege, 12 m. W. Pamiers. Pop. of comm. 1,331.

BORDESHOLM, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, on the *Kiel* and Altona railway, 12 m. S.S.W. Kiel.

BORDESLEY, a chapelry of England, pa. of Aston, in the town of Birmingham.

BOREE, a fortd. town of Afghanistan, prov. of Sewestan, on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar. *Lat.* 30° 55′ N., lon. 68° 35′ E.

BOREHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3¼ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,054. Newhall, in this pa., built in reign of Henry VII., and successively the abode of princess Mary, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Cromwell, and the Duke of Albemarle, is now occupied as a nunnery.

BORERAY, a small fertile isl. of the Hebrides, 1 m. N. North Uist.—II. an isl., 2 m. N. St. Kilda.

BORGENTREICH, a tn. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,820.

BORGHETTO, the name of several towns and vills. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. S. Lodi. Pop. 2,200.—II. deleg. Verona, on the Mincio, 15 m. S.W. Verona. Pop. 2,500. It has a castle and a vast fortified causeway.—III. Sard. dom., div. and 43 m. E.S.E. Genoa. Pop. 1,500.

BORGHOLM, a town of Sweden, cap. isl. Oeland, with a harb. on the E. coast, 25 m. N.E. Kalmar.

BORGHOLZ, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 56 m. S.E. Minden, on the Bever. Pop. 1,270.

BORGHOLZHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 30 m. W.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,390.

BORGIA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 6½ m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,300. It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

BORGNE (LAKE), a lagoon or inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, 10 m. E. New Orleans, commun. N.W. with Lake Pontchartrain. Length E. to W. 40 m.; breadth 13 m.

BORGO, a seaport town of Finland, læn. Nyland, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, 124 m. E. Abo. Pop. 2,033. It is a bishop's see, and has a high school, and manufs. of sail-cloth and tobacco.—II. a vill., Austrian empire, Tyrol, circ. Roveredo, on the Brenta. Pop. 2,000. There are vills. of same name in Cephalonia, Greece, and Corscia.

BORGO ("town"), is a prefix to the names of many places in Italy.—I. (*B. a Buggiano*) Tuscany, prov. and 27½ m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,677.—II. (*B. Mozzano*) Lucca, cap. dist. on l. b. of the Serchio, 6 m. N.N.E. Lucca. Pop. 741.—III. (*B. forte*) Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. S. Mantua, on l. b. of the Po. Pop. 3,500.—IV. (*B. Lavezzano*) Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 2,170.—V. (*B. Masino*) Piedmont, prov. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 2,066.—VI. (*B. Nuovo*) Piacenza, 4 m. N.E. Lucca. Pop. 2,830.—VII. Parma, 13 m. W.S.W. Piacenza. Pop. 1,200.—VIII. (*B. San Dalmazzo*) Piedmont, prov. Coni, cap. mand., 5 m. S.W. Coni. Pop. 3,600.—IX. (*Sesia*), Sard. dom., prov. Novara, cap. mand., 25 m. N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,000.—X. (*B. San Lorenzo*) Tuscany, on l. b. of the Sieve, in a fertile dist., 14 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 3,230.

BORGOMANERO, a walled town of Piedmont, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Novara, cap. mand., near the Agogna. Pop. 7,095. It is well built, and has a comm. college and four annual fairs.

BORGO SAN DONINO, a walled town of N. Italy, duchy, and 14 m. N.W. of Parma, cap. dist. on the Stirone. Pop. 4,000. Principal buildings, a remarkable cathedral and the town-hall. Manufactures of silk and linen fabrics.

BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Tiber, 15 m. N.E. Arezzo. Pop. (1840) 4,297. It was formerly fortified and has still a strong citadel. Its cathedral, & numerous churches are adorned with fine works of art. Borgo is also the prefix of the following towns: (*B. Taro*), Parma, cap. cant., on the Taro, 36 m. S.W. Parma.—II. (*B. Ticino*), Sard. dom., div. and prov. Novara, cap. mand., 27 m. N. Novara. Pop. 1,851.—III. (*Vercelli*), div. Novara, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Vercelli. Pop. 2,586.

BORGOO, or BORGOU, a kingdom of Africa, Soudan, W. of the Quorra, about lat. 10° N., lon. 4° E. Principal towns, Boussa, Kiama, and Niki.—II. a kingdom of Africa, E. Soudan, cap. Wara, about 440 m. E. Lake Tchad.

BORGUE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, stewartry and 3 m. S.W. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,117. In it are

the remains of Kirk Andrew & Senwick churches, Plunton castle, and the tower of Balmaugan.

Borinage, a small dist. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, important for its coal mines, which occupy nearly the entire extent. It comprises the comms. Jemmapes, Quaregnon, Hornu, Wasmes, Pâturage, Frameries, &c. Pop. about 32,000.

Borissoglebsk, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 100 m. S.S. E. Tambov, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Vorona. Pop. 2,500.—II. gov. and 23 m. N.W. Yaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Wolga. Pop. 4,000.

Borissov, a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. N.E. Minsk, on l. b. of the Berezina. Near this, at the vill. of *Studienka*, the disastrous passage of the Berezina was effected by the French army, 26th and 27th November 1812.—*Borispol* is a market town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov.

Borja, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 39 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,242.—II. a town, S. Amer., Ecuador, on the Amazon, E. Santiago.

Borjas, an anc. town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. E.S.E. Lerida. Pop. 2,019. It has no manufs.

Borken, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 3,000, who manuf. linen fabrics and chicory.—II. a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 20 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,373.

Borkal, or Berkel, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, flows W. through the prov. Gelderland, & joins the Yssel, at Zutphen, which town it divides into two parts; length 60 m.—*Borkulo* is a fortified town on its left bank in Gelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,200.

Borkum, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Hanover, landr. Aurich, at the mouth of the Ems, 26 m. N.W. Emden. Lat. of lighthouse, 53° 35′ N., lon. 6° 41′ E. Pop. 485. The island is low, & divided into two parts by a narrow channel; length 6 m., average breadth 2 miles.

Borley, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex. 2½ m. N.W. Sudbury. Area 730 ac. Pop. 188. The church contains monuments of the Waldegrave family.

Bormes, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 20 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,599.

Bormida, a river of Piedmont, rises in prov. Acqui, and joins the Tanaro, 1½ m. E. Alessandria, after a N.E. course of 28 miles.

Bormio (Germ. *Worms*), a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Sondrio, near l. b. of the Adda. Pop. 1,200. N. of Bormio, at *Molina*, on the Adda, are the ancient and celebrated salt baths called *Bagni di Bormio* (temp. 99° 5′ Fahr.), still much frequented.

Borna, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 3,804. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and earthenwares.

Bornand, 2 towns of Savoy.—I. (*Grand*), prov. Faucigny, 11 m. E. Annecy. P. 2,500.—II. (*Petit*), same prov., 5 m. S. Bonneville. Pop. 2,000.

Borne, a small river of England, co. Warwick, which joins the Tame near Tamworth.

Borne, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Over Yssel, 4 m. N.E. Delden. Pop. 2,600.

Borneo (native name Pulo-Kalamantin), an isl. of Malaysia, near the centre of the Eastern Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, situated between lat. 7° 4′ N., and 4° 10′ S., and lon. 108° 50′ and 119° 20′ E., divided by the equator into 2 nearly equal portions, and bounded N. and W. by the China Sea, S. by the Sea of Java, and E. by the Sea of Celebes and the Strait of Macassar. Borneo is, next to Australia, the largest isl. on the globe. It is of a compact form, and has few great indentations of the sea, but many extensive bays and creeks. Length 800 m., breadth 700 m. Estimated area 300,000 sq. m. The pop. has been very variously estimated; it appears to be on the whole but thinly inhabited, 3,000,000 being the probable number, which would allow about 10 persons per sq. m. The shores are in general low and often marshy, they are surrounded by numerous islets and rocks. Little is known of the interior except in the dist. of Banjermassin, on the S.E., & a portion of Borneo proper on the N. From recent Dutch authorities & the map of the Baron Melville de Carnbee (1848), it appears that two nearly parallel ranges of mntns. run through the isl. from S.W. to N.E., between which are extensive and well-watered plains. The W. most of these chains rises in the territory of Sarawak, with an elevation of about 3,280 ft., and gradually increases in elevation till it terminates near the N. coast in *Mt. Kini Balu*, 13,698 ft. in elevation; the second range, which crosses the equator, in about lon. 113° E., appears to be much lower than the former: a cross range leaves the first chain about lat. 2° N., and running S.E. extends through Banjermassin. The chief rivers are, on the N. and W. coast, the Borneo or Brunai, on which is situated the cap. of the isl., and which opens into a bay of same name, in lat. 5° N. The Seriboe which falls into the China Sea, in lat. 2° 10′ N. The Batang-lopar, a magnificent river, the mouth of which, 4 m. wide, is in lat. 1° 30′ N.; on its l. b., 35 m. from its mouth, is the town of Patusen, which was strongly fortified and held by a band of pirates, but was destroyed by the expedition under Mr Brooke in 1846. The Morotaba or Sarawak, which flows N.E. & N. nearly through the centre of the territory of same name. The Pontianak, formed by the junction of numerous streams, rises about lon. 112° 30′, and reaches the sea in lon. 109° 15′ on the equator. The Majak opens into a wide estuary in lat. 0° 50′ S. On the S. are the Pembuan, Sampet, and Mendawa, in districts of same names, between lon. 112° and 113° 30′ E. The Kahajan and Murong, or rivers of the Great and Little Dyaks, & the Banjer or Barito, which rises in the central mntns., lat. 0° 30′ N., flows first E. and then S., with a very winding course, and reaches the Java Sea by a wide estuary, in lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 114° 35′ E., about 12 m. S. the town of Banjermassin, of which territory it forms the W. boundary. On the E. coast the Koetei forms a wide delta betw. lat. 0° 20′ and 1° S., and the Berou reaches the sea by several branches, about lat. 2° N. Most of these rivers are navigable, and, in so far as yet known, their banks are thickly peopled. The only known lake of importance is that of *Kini Balu*, S.E. of the mntn. of same name, the centre of which is in lat. 5° 40′ N., lon. 117° E.: it is about 35 m. long, and 30 m. broad.

The climate is tropical in the interior, but on the N. coast it is quite European. Mineral riches are very valuable: they comprise gold, silver, diamonds, antimony ore, tin, iron, & coal. The chief diamond mines are those of Landak, in the Chinese territory, 50 m. N.E. Pontianak, on river of that name, where, 300 years ago, one of the largest known diamonds, weighing 367 carats, was found. The gold of Sambas yields half a million sterling annually. Excellent coal is worked in several places, especially in Borneo-Proper and Banjermassin, & rich iron mines were discov. in the S.E. angle of the isl. in 1848. The soil is perhaps the most fertile in the world. The forests furnish valuable timber, &, in common with many other isls. of the Archip., the gutta-percha or gutta-túban tree, the concrete juice of which is now extensively employed in manufactures. Among the vegetable productions are maize, rice, yams, ba-

tatas, cocoa-nut, betel, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, pepper, and other spices and tropical fruits. The animals which have been observed comprise the elephant, rhinoceros, and leopard; the ox, wild hog, and deer and horses; numerous species of monkeys inhabit every part of the island; among these the orang-outang is conspicuous. The Dyaks are the aborigines of Borneo; they are divided into numerous distinct tribes, the chief being those of the interior, or hill Dyaks, and the Dyaks of the coast, many of whom are daring pirates, and cannibalism exists among many of the tribes. The Dyaks of the N. coast have been conquered by the Malays, and are treated by them with great cruelty; those of the interior of the prov. of Banjermassin, are an independent race, who maintain themselves by the cultivation of rice, by the collection of gold dust, and by traffic; they have no towns, but dwell in small *kampongs* of from four to ten huts; they have no written language nor religious ceremonies, but are extremely superstitious, and offer human sacrifices at their festivals. The Malay inhabitants have adopted some European customs, and, in the opinion of Sir J. Brooke, are capable of a great degree of civilization. The Chinese, who have long settled on the W. and S. coasts, are industrious and active, and the Dutch, who claim a large interest in the soil of Borneo, carry on an active trade with China and Singapore.

Borneo is divided into many separate states, governed by native chiefs; the best known of these are Brunai or Borneo Proper, which extends over the level space on the N. coast, the sultan of which is now placed under the superintendence of Sir James Brooke. Sambas, Pontianak, Simpang, and Matan, on the W. coast, Banjermassin on the S., and the territory of the sultan of Sooloo on the E. Off the N. coast of the island, and about 30 m. N.E. Brunai, is the island of Labuan, now belonging to Britain [LABUAN], and on the N. coast, near the N.W. part of the island, is the territory of Sarawak, extending between lat. 1° and 2° N., and lon. 109° 40′ and 110° 45′ E., bounded W. & S. by the mntns. of Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak, and numerous tributaries. This territory enjoys an excellent climate, is rich in mineral and agricultural products, and is admirably situated for trade. The capital is Sarawak (formerly called Kuchin). Pop. (1848) estim. at 12,000, including 150 Chinese. Under the government of Sir James Brooke, the inhabs. of this part of Borneo have commenced a hopeful career of civilization; an English church mission has been established, and a native school built at the town of Sarawak, which, previous to his visit, comprised only a few mud houses, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

The authority of the Dutch extends over a great portion of the island, which they divide politically into the residency of the W. coast, cap. Pontianak, and the residency of the S. and E. coasts, cap. Banjermassin. By a decree of the governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, dated 28th February 1846, these possessions are henceforth to form a special government. [BANJERMASSIN-PONTIANAK.] Borneo was discov. by the Portuguese in 1521. The English and Portuguese sev. times attempted to found establishments on its coasts without success. The Dutch had extens. commerc. relations with the W. coast, where they had factories at Soekadana & Pontianak, at the commencement of the 17th century; part of the W. coast was ceded to them by the king of Bantam, in 1780, and they founded the establishment of Pontianak in 1823. The sovereignty of the S. coast was ceded to the Dutch by the sultan of Banjermassin in 1787: but the most important event in the recent history of Borneo, and one likely to lead to the most beneficial results as regards civilization and commerce, is the enterprize of Sir James Brooke, who first visited the isl. in 1839, & has since been actively engaged in the suppression of piracy, the administration of justice, and the encouragement of commerce and manufactures.

BORNEO, or BRAUNI, cap. prov. of same name, near the N. coast of the island of Borneo, and on l. b. of the riv. Brauni, in lat. 52° 30′ N., lon. 114° 52′ E. It is built on piles in the river, and defended by batteries. Pop. (1848) 22,000. (?)

BORNHOEM, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, stift. Seeland, off the S. coast of Sweden, between lat. 54° 59′ and 55° 18′ N., and lon. 14° 42′ and 15° 10′ E. Area with 3 small islands, Christiansöe, Fredericksholm, and Grässholm, 230 square m. Pop. 26,600. Surface in general mountainous; shores steep and rocky; highest point, Rytterknägten mntn., 506 ft., near centre of the island. It yields a good building-stone, blue marble, potters' clay, and coal. Oats, flax, and hemp, are raised; timber is scarce. Fish are taken in vast quantities on its shores. Principal manufs., tiles, bricks, pottery, wooden clocks, and linens. Chief towns, Rönne, the cap. (pop. 4,300), Hasle, Svanike, Nexöe, and Aakirkeby.

BORNOS, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 4,826.

BORNOU (native *Kanowra*), a country of central Africa, Soudan, between lat. 10° and 15° N., and lon. 12° and 18° E., having N. Kanem and Sahara, E. Lake Tchad and Begharmi, S. Mandara, and W. Houssa. Lake Tchad appears to receive all the waters of Bornou; the chief rivs. are the Shary from the Mountains of Mandara, & the Yeou from those of Houssa. Climate excessive; temperature in summer (March to June) 104° to 107° Fahr. The dry season is from April to October, and the rainy season during remainder of the year. Surface level and fertile; annually inundated; chief products millet, barley, beans, maize, cotton and indigo; trees are scarce, and it has no fruit or edible roots. Minerals are unknown. The principal wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves and cattle; and the horses of Bornou are greatly prized in the markets of Soudan. Chief exports slaves, gold-dust, & civet. The mass of the people (Kanowry) are negroes, professing feticism, divided in tribes, and speaking different idioms. The dominant race (Shouas) are of Arab descent and Mohammedans. Principal towns, Kouka, the residence of the sovereign, Engornou, Deegoa, Old and New Birnie, and Affagay, several of which are populous, well-built, and enclosed by walls.

BORODINO, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.S.W. Moscow, on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskwa, celebrated for the great victory gained by the French over the Russians, 7th September 1812, and called the battle of Moskwa.—*New Borodino* is a recently founded settl. of exiles in Siberia, near Krasnoyarsk, gov. Yenisiesk.

BOROOJIRD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajmi, on the Ab-Zal, 90 m. S.S.E. Hamadan. Pop. 12,000. It has a castle and several mosques.

BOROUGH, a vill. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly, 14 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 6,846, chiefly coal-miners and sailors.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Aldborough, on the riv. Ure, here navig. & crossed by a stone bridge; 17 m. N.W. York. Pop. 1,024. It has

a small church, a handsome market cross, & three branch banks. Market, Saturday. Fairs, April 27 and 28, June 22 and 23, and October 23. Races held annually. Before being disfranchised by the Reform Act, it sent two members to H. of C. Many Roman and British antiquities have been found here, the most curious of which are the three rude stone obelisks called the "Devil's Arrows," about ½ m. S. the town. This was anciently a famous druidical meeting place. The town communicates by a branch with the Great N. of England railway.

Borovitchi, the name of several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 96 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Msta, near the rapids of Borovitskie. Pop. 4,000, who carry on an active trade in salt, coal and limestone.—II. gov. and 72 m. N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. and 46 m. E.N.E. Pskov.

Borovsk, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Kaluga, on the Protva, cap. dist. Pop. 5,000. It has manufs. of sail-cloth and leather; and its onions, garlic, &c., are in great repute. Near it is a rich convent, founded in 1444.

Borriol, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 4 m. N.N.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,069.

Borris, or Burris-Idrone, a vill. of Ireland, co. and 16 m. S. Carlow. Pop. 950. In it is Borris castle, the seat of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq.

Borris-in-Ossory, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 7 m. E.S.E. Roscrea. Pop. 821. It was formerly a military position of some strength, and has a neat court-house.

Borrisleagh, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 3½ m. S.E. Thurles. Ac. 10,940. P. 3,372.

Borris-O'-Kane, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 12 m. S.W. Parsonstown. Area of pa. 5,128 ac. P. 3,175; do. of town, 1,625.

Borris-O'-Leagh, a small town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, in a picturesque district, 6 m. S.S.W. Templemore. Pop. 1,438.

Borromean Islands, a group of 4 small isls. of Sard. dom., prov. Pallanza, in the bay of Tosa, forming the W. arm of the Lago Maggiore. The N. most is *Isola S. Giovanni or Isolino*, which is occupied by gardens and fertile fields.—II. *Isola Madre* the largest, covered with orange & citron trees, and gardens of exotic plants.—III. *Isola Superiore* or *I. dei Pescatori*, inhabited by fishermen, and containing the small church of the isls., and lastly, the *Isola Bella*, the most celebrated of the group. This isl., which was formerly a barren & sterile rock, was, in 1671, transformed into a delicious garden, rising in 10 terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, and enclosing a magnif. palace. The garden contains fine specimens of the most interesting tropical plants, & the palace is adorned with paintings and statues. The family of Count Borromeo have been proprietors of these isls. since the 13th century.

Borrowdale, a chplry. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-above-Derwent, pa. Crosthwaite, 7 m. S.S.W. Keswick. Pop. 369. Here is the famous mine, whence is obtained the finest black-lead or plumbago in the world. It is opened only once a year, enough of produce being then extracted to supply the London market for that period. The annual sale averages about 3000*l*. The picturesque scenery of Borrowdale attracts many tourists. Sheep fair in Sept.

Borrowstounness, or Bo'ness, a burgh of barony, seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on a low peninsula in the Firth of Forth, 17 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,347. Streets narrow, houses low and old fashioned. The harbour is safe, and some ship-building, and trade in coal and salt from the vicinity, are carried on: the town has also distilleries and manufs. of earthenware, soap, and vitriol. In 1844, 100 vessels, aggreg. burden 6,536 tons, belonged to this port. Customs rev. (1846) 1,856*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 5,944 tons. The coal mines of the pa. extend under the bed of the Forth so as almost to meet those of Culross from the opposite side. Near Bo'ness is Kinniel *house*, long the residence of the philosopher Dugald Stewart.

Borsa, a vill. of Hungary, co. Marmaros, 47 m. S.E. Szigeth, on the Viso. Pop. 3,478. Silver & copper mines and foundries in its vicinity.

Borsna, or Borzna, a town of Russia, gov. & 45 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,200.

Borsod, or Borschod (Gespanschaft), an administrative prov. of Hungary, *circ.* on this side the Theiss; cap. Miskolcz. The dist. extends on both sides of the riv. Sajo, and is one of the most *fertile* in the kgdm. Chief products grain, wine and fruits; cattle are extens. reared, and its commerce is important. P. (1840) 183,184.

Borstall, or Boarstall, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. S.S.E. Bicester. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 252. The chapel contains monuments of the Aubrey family. The pa. is said to take its name from a wild boar slain here in Saxon times. In the civil war Borstall house was garrisoned for king Charles I., and taken by Fairfax in 1646.

Bort, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. S.S.E. Ussel. Pop. 1,685. It has an active trade in horses and cattle. Birth-place of Marmontel.

Borthwick, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on Edin. & Hawick railw., 12 m. S.E. Edin., containing 5 vills. P. 1617. Borthwick castle, a strong fortress built in 15th cent., was famous in the civil wars of both the succeeding cent. Principal Robertson was born in the manse of Borthwick.

Bortigali, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, div. and 40 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2,920.

Borysthenes, a riv. of Russia. [Dnieper.]

Borzonasca, a vill. of Sardinian sta., cap. mand., prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 4,810. Manufs. of cloths.

Bosa, a seaport town of the isl. Sardinia, div. & 30 m. S. Sassari, cap. mand., at the mouth of the Termo, on the W. coast. Pop. 6,250. It is a bishop's see, and is well built and paved, having a cathedral and a diocesan school. Its harbour is safe, being sheltered by the island of Bosa.

Bosbury, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Area 5,200 ac. Pop. 1,137.

Boscastle, a small marit. and market town of England, co. Cornwall, pas. Forrabury & Minster, on the Bristol channel, in a deep vale, 2 m. S.E. Bossiney. Pop. 807. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs, Aug. 5, and Nov. 22. Its anc. chapel is in ruins.

Boscawen, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 9 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,965.

Boscawen Island, a small isl, of the Pacific O., Navig. group. Lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 173° 35′ W.

Bosco, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Alessandria. Pop. with dist. 3,450.—II. (*Tre-case*), a town of Naples, Castellamare, on the S. declivity of Mt. Vesuvius. Pop. 8,500. It has a royal manuf. of arms and gunpowder.

Boscobel, an extra-paroch. liberty of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. E.N.E. Shiffnall. Pop. 18. The manor-ho. here was the retreat of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 3d September 1651. For greater security, the king passed the next day concealed in a thick oak tree which grew near; from an acorn of which the present "Royal oak" at Boscobel, has sprung.

Boscombe, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. Amesbury. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 156.

Bosdarros, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. & cant. Pau. Pop. 1,935.

Bosham, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 3½ m. W.S.W. Chichester, on an arm of its harb., & on the Brighton & S. Coast railway. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 1,091. In Saxon times it was a place of more consequence; and the colossal head of a Saxon idol has been found in its churchyard.

Bosheston, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 225. A cave here communicates with the sea, the waters of which sometimes rush in with such violence as to project a column of foam more than 30 ft. above its mouth.

Bosjean, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Louhaus. Pop. 1,015.

Bosjesman's, Boschman's, or Bushmen's Country, a region of S. Africa, N. of the colonial territory of the Cape of Good Hope. The inhabitants, a race of Hottentots, are the most diminutive and savage of these regions.

Boskoop, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. S.E. Leyden. Pop. 1,884.

Boskowitz, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 21 m. N.N.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,962. It has a noble residence, and manufs. of Prussian blue, alum, vitriol, glass, potash, and liqueurs.

Bosmitch, a riv. and village of Persia, prov. Azerbijan; the riv., an affl. of that which passes Tabriz; & the vill. on its bank, 12 m. E. Tabriz.

Bosna, a riv. of European Turkey, Bosnia, to which it gives its name; after a tortuous N.ward course of about 150 m., joins the Save, 24 m. E. Brod. Greatest breadth about 400 ft. Principal affls. the Laschra, Krivaga, and Spressa. The towns Jepee, Maglai, and Doboi, are on its banks.

Bosna Serai, Seraïo, or Seraïevo, a town of European Turkey, cap. of the prov. of Bosnia, on the Migliazza, an affl. of the Bosna, 122 m. S.W. Belgrad. Pop. 40,000 (?). It is defended by a strong citadel, and was formerly surrounded by walls, now in ruins: it is the seat of many of the chief authorities of the prov.; has manufs. of fire-arms, jewellery, leather and woollen goods, and is the principal entrepôt for the commerce of Turkey, Dalmatia, Croatia, and S. Germany. In the vicinity are extensive iron mines, and the mineral baths of *Seraïevsko*. The town derives its name from an old palace (*Serai*) built by Mohammed II., and the inhabitants enjoy a municipal administration, nearly independent of the pacha, who resides at Travnik.

Bosnia, a prov. of European Turkey, comprising Bosnia Proper, Turkish Croatia, and Herzegovina, situated at the extreme W. part of the empire, between lat. 42° 30′, and 45° 15′ N., bounded N. and W. by the provs. of Austria, S. by Montenegro and Albania, and E. by Servia. Area estim. at 18,800 sq. m., and pop. at 900,000. Surface almost wholly mntnous., is traversed by the chain of the Dinaric Alps, and covered by its contreforts, and those of the Julian Alps, rising in many places upwards of 6,000 ft. A great part of it is situated in the basin of the Danube, & watered by the Save and its affls., the Verba, Bosna, and Drin. The S. portion (Herzegovina), is watered by the Narenta, an affl. of the Mediterranean. The soil is in general ill suited for cultivation, except in the valley of the Save. On the N. slopes of the Dinaric Alps are extensive forests, yielding valuable timber, and the pasturage is excellent. Wheat, barley, and maize, are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption, and in the S. districts, flax, tobacco, wines, and olives. Fruits are cultivated in great abundance, especially prunes, of which a species of wine is prepared. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of agriculture; the horses are of an excellent breed, and the sheep furnish a celebrated kind of wool. Croatia is renowned for its honey. The mntns. contain gold mines, which were worked by the Romans, and mines of silver and mercury; but the government permits only the mining of iron, and that of lead in one or two places. Manuf. industry is limited to fire-arms, leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and gunpowder. Chief exports, leather, hides, wool, goats' hair, honey, cattle, timber, & mineral waters: imports, colonial produce, silks, paper, salt, oil, and dried fruits. Transit trade considerable between Turkey and the Austrian States. The roads are very bad, and in general only practicable for beasts of burden. The Bosniaks are of Sclavonian origin, and a good many belong to the Greek church. As a frontier province, Bosnia is one of the most important in the empire; it has a great number of fortifications. Previous to 640 it was governed by independent princes, called Bans or Waiwodes, who became vassals to Hungary. The Turks rendered it tributary in 1463, and it was united to the empire by Soliman II. in 1522.

Bosphorus (properly Bosporus), or the Channel of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracius*, a celeb. strait of Turkey, which separates Europe and Asia, and connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara. Length N.E. to S.W. about 17 m., breadth varies from ½ m. to 2 m. Shores generally elevated and very picturesque; on them are the town of Scutari, the castles of Europe and Asia, Buyukderé, Therapia, Pera, the city of Constantinople, and numerous villas. One of its chief gulfs is the harbour of Constantinople, or the "golden horn."—II. *Cimmerian Bosporus*, an inlet of the Black Sea, is safe, being deep, and without shoals. [Yenikale (Strait of).]

Bossall, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. N.E. York. Area 9,820 ac. Pop. 1,184.

Bossiney, with Trevena, a disfranch. parl. bor. of England, consisting of two small vills. on the N. coast of Cornwall, pa. Tintagel, 4 m. N.W. Camelford. Pop. 306. Fair, Mond. after Oct. 10.

Bossut-les-Walcourt, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. & 14 m. S. Charleroi. Pop. 581. Near this the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1792.

Bostan (El), *Comana*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Marash, on the Sihoon (*Sarus*), and on the N. side of Mt. Taurus. Pop. from 8,000 to 9,000. It has several mosques, with a considerable trade in wheat, and is said to have about forty dependent villages.

Boston, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, in a rich agricultural district, on the estuary of the Witham, 5 m. from the sea & 28 m. S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 5,220 ac. Pop. 12,942. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Witham, here crossed by an iron bridge of one arch, 86 feet in span; it is well built, paved, and lighted, but suffers much from the want of good water. Its pa. church, built in 1309, is the largest without aisles in the kingdom; length 382 ft.; breadth 99 ft. The tower, 262 ft. in height, resembles that of Antwerp cathedral, and forms a landmark visible 40 m. distant. Boston has a grammar school founded in 1554, blue-coat and numerous other schools, a town hall, formerly belonging to a religious guild, a union poor-house, house of correction, bor. gaol, custom-house, large market house, theatre, & vauxhall, with assembly rooms, 3 public libraries, several banks, manufs. of sailcloth, canvass, and sacking, 2 or 3 iron foundries,

and some shipyards. Owing to neglect in keeping the river clear, the trade became nearly extinct in the last century, but recent improvements now enable vessels of 120 tons to approach the quay, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by small steamers and barges. Chief imports, Baltic produce, with coal and manufactured goods coastwise. Chief exports, oats, wool, and wood, which last is extensively produced in the vicinity. Reg. shipping of port (1847), 186 vessels; aggregate burden, 8,768 tons. Customs rev. 40,064*l.* 9s. Mkts. (chiefly for fish, poultry, corn, and wool), Wed. and Sat. Large cattle fairs, May 4 & 5, Aug. 5, Dec. 11. Horse fair, Nov. 20 to 23. Corp. rev. (1846) 4,884*l.* Boston sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,083. It is also a polling-place for the Kesteven division of the co. In the reign of Edward III., and subsequently, Boston was one of the principal commercial ports of England. Fox, the biographer of the martyrs, was born here in 1517. The town gives the title of Viscount to the Irby family.

Boston, a *vill.* of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Bramhan, on the Wharfe, 4 m. W.N.W. Tadcaster. Pop. returned with pa. A saline spring, and the beauty of the vicinity, attract to it many visitors.

Boston, the second commercial city and seaport of the U. S., N. America, cap. state Massachusetts, co. Suffolk, at the W. extremity of Massachusetts Bay, 207 m. E.N.E. New York. Lat. of state house, 42° 21′ 23″ N., lon. 71° 4′ 9″ W. Pop. (in 1800) 24,937, (in 1840) 93,383, (in 1845) 114,366, exclusive of the suburbs Charlestown, Dorchester, &c., with which it communicates by several long wooden bridges. The city proper is mostly built on a peninsula, 3 m. in length by 1 in breadth, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Its streets, lined with houses of deep red brick, are irregularly laid out on an uneven surface, yet they generally present a clean, handsome appearance. The quays are very extensive; and the common, consisting of nearly 50 acres, forms a beautiful promenade. Chief edifices, the state-house on Beacon-hill, the city-hall, Faneuil-hall, in which public meetings are held, Faneuil-hall market 536 ft. in length, the Massachusetts hospital, custom-house, co. gaol, houses of industry and correction, Tremont-house hotel, 2 theatres, an athenæum, with a picture gallery and a library of 30,000 vols., an Odeon, and about 100 churches of different sects, several of which are good specimens of architecture. Here are the medical branch of Harvard university, numerous superior schools, & literary, scientific, & charitable institutions, banks and insurance companies. About one-fourth of the population attend schools throughout the year. In 1842, 30 newspapers were published in Boston, 8 of which were daily. The harbour is one of the most commodious in the world, vessels of the largest class approaching the quays; and the bay (which has at its entrance a revolving light 65 ft. in height) is studded with numerous elevated islets, which protect the port from the winds, and furnish convenient sites for forts and fortresses. The city is connected with Worcester, Providence, Lowell, Maine, and other parts of the interior by railways, canals, and navigable rivers, and several British steamships form a packet line between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Boston is not only the port of the manufacturing region of the U. States, but the great emporium of New England. Imports consist of flour, grain, cotton, staves, coal, tobacco, rice, from most of the states of the Union, and of most kinds of European manufs., wines, brandies, E. and W. Indian produce, from abroad. The chief exports are beef, pork, lard, salted fish, ice, and manufactured goods, as woollens, cottons, paper, boots, and shoes, cordage, hardware, furniture, in the production of which Massachusetts excels all the other states. Value of foreign imports into Massachusetts, in 1841, 20,318,003 dollars. Exports only 11,847,343 dollars; but the exports to the Southern U. S. greatly exceed the imports thence, & leave the general balance of trade in favour of Boston. New York alone is supposed to be at all times its debtor to the amount of 5,000,000 dollars. In 1843 the imports comprised coffee, 18,500,000 lbs.; cotton, 119,670 bales; hides, 310,800; grain, 2,075,000 bush.; flour, 123,506 barl.; brown sugar, 23,655,160 lbs. This city enjoys the largest share of the U. States' trade with India and China. Reg. shipping of port (1841), 227,608 tons, of which 60,759 were employed in the coasting trade, and 7,846 in fisheries. Customs rev. 3,242,189 dolls. Boston, in 1821, adopted a city municipality, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council chosen annually. The town was founded in 1630, and named after the English town, whence many of its inhabitants had emigrated. The American revolution commenced in Boston, which town took the lead in opposing the taxation of the colonies. In 1775 the Brit. army, 10,000 strong, had possession of the town, but were compelled to withdraw in March 1776. Its inhabitants have since been pre-eminently distinguished amongst their co.-citizens of the U. States for their success in the cultivation of science and literature, as well as their untiring application to commercial pursuits. Dr Benjamin Franklin was born here in 1706, and John Hancock, first President of the American Congress, was a citizen of Boston.—II. a town, New York, 22 m. S.W. Buffalo. Pop. 1,745.

Boswell's (St.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the rt. b. of the Tweed, contains the vill. Lessudden, 8½ m. W.S.W. Kelso. Area of pa. 2,600 ac. Pop. 747. St. Boswell's fair, July 18th, is the largest in S. of Scotland for sheep; & formerly, property valued at from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, was annually sold on the occasion.

Bosworth, two pas. of England, co. Leicester. —I. (*Husbands*), 6 m. W.S.W. Market Harboro'. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 953. Charities 94*l.* per annum. Fair 16th Oct.—II. (*Market*), a mkt. town and pa., near the Ashby Canal, 11½ m. S.W. Leicester. Area of pa. 8,040 ac. Pop. 2,539, partly employed in the knitting of worsted stockings. It is neatly built on an eminence; and has an interesting church, several small charities, and a gram. school endowed by Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart., in 1592. This institu., in which Dr Samuel Johnson was once an usher, has 2 fellowships of 30*l.*, and 4 scholarships of 10*l.* each, in Emanuel College, Cambridge; but its affairs have been long in chancery, during which time, tuition has been suspended. Mkts. Wednesday. Fairs May 8, and July 10. Bosworth is the head of a poor-law union. On a moss in the vicinity, on the 22d of August 1485, was fought the decisive battle which terminated the wars of the Roses, with the life of Richard III. (the only English monarch slain in battle since the conquest). A well is still shown at which Richard is reported to have drunk during the battle; also an eminence, called Crownhill, where Lord Stanley placed the crown upon the head of the victor, Henry VII.

Böszörmeny, two towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, circ. & 18 m. N.W. Grosswardein. P. 17,000. —II. co. Szabolcz, cap. of the Haiduck dist., 11 m.

N.W. Debrecin, with Protestant & United Greek Churches, and the district court-houses.

Botany Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S. Sydney, about 5 m. in length and breadth. Lat. 34° S., lon. 151° 15′ E. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, & derived its name from the variety of new plants then observed on its shores. It became an English penal colony in 1787. On its coast is a column erected in 1825, to the memory of the French navigator, La-Perouse. [Sydney.]

Botchka, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk, 30 m. S. Batum, and comprising from 80 to 100 large and partially stone-built houses. Its inhabs. make bricks and earthen jars, and carry on a transit trade by the river.

Botel Tobago, an isl. in the China Sea, 45 m. S.E. Formosa. Lat. of S.E. point, 22° 1′ 40″ N., lon. 121° 39′ 45″ E. S. of it is the isl., Little-Botel.

Botesdale, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Area of parish 540 ac. Pop. 633. In the chapel are deposited the remains of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Lord Chf. Justice Holt. The grammar school founded here by the former in 1576, has 6 exhibs. to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Market, Thurs. Fair, Holy Thurs. Polling-place for W. Suffolk.

Botetourt, a co. of the U. States, N. America, in middle of Virginia, W. of Blue Ridge mntns. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 11,679, of whom 2,925 are slaves. Surf. elev.; in some places mountainous.

Bothall, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward and 3 m. E. Morpeth, on the Wansbeck. Area 15,130 ac. Pop. 800. In the church is an altar-tomb of the Ogle family, of whose anc. seat, Bothall castle, here are still some remains.

Bothamsall, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. N.W. Taxford. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 325.

Bothenhampton, a pa. of England, in the union of Bridport, co. Dorset, 1 m. S.S.E. Bridport. Area 600 ac. Pop. 533.

Bothkennar, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 8 m. S.E. Stirling. Pop. 849. Land level & highly cultiv.

Bothnang, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 1 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,130.

Bothnia (Botten), a country of E. Europe, N. and W. of the Gulf of Bothnia, formerly belonging entirely to Sweden, but now divided into Russian Bothnia, E. of the Tornea, comprised in the Russian gov. of Finland, & Swedish Bothnia, which forms the governments of Pitea & Umea.

Bothnia (Gulf of), Swedish *Botten Wiken*, a gulf of Eur. forming the N. part of the Baltic Sea, betw. lat. 60° & 66° N., & lon. 17° & 25° 35′ E., from the Aland isls. to Tornea, having E. Finland, & W. Sweden. Length 400 m.; average breadth about 100 m. Its average depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally, but it has fewer shoals and better harbours than are met with in most parts of that sea. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns Abo, Vasa, Uleaborg, Tornea, Pitea, Umea, Hernosand, and Gefle.

Bothwell, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a vill. on the Clyde, 8½ m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 11,175. In it are extensive collieries and iron works (the income of which has been estimated at 160,000*l.* a year), with freestone quarries, the noble remains of Bothwell castle, Bothwell bridge, the scene of an action between the covenanters and the royal forces in 1679, & a new church with a tower, 120 feet in height.

Botley, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.W. Bishop's Waltham, & with station on the South Western railway, 77½ m. S.W. London. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 904. Fairs, February 20th, May 28th, July 23d, Aug. 20th and Nov. 13th.

Botriphnie, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 23 m. S.W. Banff. Pop. 714. A fertile valley watered by the Isla.

Botsorhel, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finisterre, arrond. Morlaix. Pop. 1,645.

Bottesford, two pas. of England,—I. co. Leicester, in the vale of Belvoir, 7½ m. W.N.W. Grantham. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 1,375. It has an endowed school, an hospital for poor men, founded by Roger, Earl of Rutland, in 1612, one for 6 widows (rev. 132*l.* per annum), and other charities to 78*l.* per ann. The church is the burying place of the Manners' family.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W. Glandford Bridge. Ac. 8,210. P. 1,588.

Bottisham, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 6½ m. W.S.W. Newmarket. Area 4,700 ac. P. 1,497. Its church contains a monument of the 14th cent., and here are remains of an Augustine priory.

Bottwar (Great), a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,549. —*Little Bottwar*, a vill. S. the former. Pop. 1,031.

Bottwnog, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 191. A daily school here is endowed with 17*0l.* per annum.

Botuschany, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., 59 m. N.N.W. Jassy. Pop. 4,000. Extens. fairs.

Botusfleming, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.N.W. Saltash. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 250.

Botzen (Italian *Bolzano*), *Pons Drusi*, a town of the Tyrol, cap. circ. at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisach, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Trent. Pop. 9,000. It is built in the Italian style, & has a gymnasium; it is protected from sudden inundations of the riv. by a strong dyke nearly 2 m. in length. Its inhabitants manuf. linen & silk fabrics, silk twist, hosiery, leather, &c.; they carry on an active transit trade between the countries N. & S. of the Alps. Near it is the castle of Tyrol, which gave its name to the district.

Bötzlingen, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on rt. b. of the Reuss, 3 m. S. Altorf, and the place of the annual cantonal assembly.

Bouafle, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. N.W. Versailles. Pop. 1,092.

Bouaye, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 8 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,297.

Boucé, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 7 m. S.W. Argentan, with iron works. P. 1,533.

Bouchain, a small strongly fortfd. frontier town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant. on the Scheldt, 12 m. S.E. Douai. Pop. 1,183, who refine salt, and manuf. beet-root sugar. It was taken by the D. of Marlborough in 1711; re-taken by the French in 1712, & ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

Bouchemaine, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. & cant. Angers, on rt. b. of the Loire, at the mouth of the Maine. Pop. 1,333.

Bouches-du-Rhône, a marit. dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of a part of Provence, cap. Marseille. Pop. (1846) 413,918. It is divided into three communal arronds., Marseille, Aix, and Arles; 27 cantons and 106 comms. The chief rivers and canals are the Rhône, which separates into several branches between Arles and the sea, forming a kind of delta called Ile de la Camargue; the Durance, affluent of the Rhône; the navigable canal of Arles and Bouc, the canal from the Durance to Marseille (unfinished), and the canal of Craponne; the principal marshes are the *Etangs* de Berre, and de Valcares. There are numerous small islands, the chief of which are Pomègue and Ratoneau, opposite Marseille. Climate dry and warm; surface interspersed with mountains, and bordered S. by marshes which

are generally dry, and very fertile in some parts. The plain of Crau, stony and sterile, extends S.W. to the left of the Delta. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption; but wine is exported, and silk, almonds, olives, figs, and dried grapes, are important products. Cattle, horses, and sheep are extensively reared, and the tunny fishery is considerable. The dep. contains marble quarries, salt marshes, and mineral waters, and has an active export and import trade with the Levant, Africa, and Italy; it has celebrated manufs. of white soap, olive oil, chemical products, essences, and perfumes; brandy distilleries, sugar and sulphur refineries.—*Bouches* was the prefix to the names of several deps. of the French empire under Napoleon.—I. *B. de l' Elbe* composed the territory of Hamburg, with parts of Luxembourg, Holstein, Hanover, and Brunswick, cap. Hamburg.—II. *B. de l' Escaut*, the prov. Zeeland, cap. Middleburg.—III. *B. de l' Yssel*, the prov. Over Yssel, cap. Zwolle.—IV. *B. du Rhin*, the E. part of Dutch Brabant, cap. Bois-le-Duc.—V. *B. du Weser*, the territory of Bremen & parts of Oldenburg and Hanover, cap. Bremen.

Bouchet (Le), a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 7 m. S.W. Corbeil. The celebrated Duquesne, Marquis of Bouchet, was interred in a field near his castle in this vicinity.

Bouchoux (Les), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, 6½ m. S.S.W. St. Claude. Pop. 2,119.

Boudry, *Baudria*, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 5 m. S W. Neuchatel, on the Reuss. Pop. 1,430.

Boué, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Vervins, cant. Nouvion. Pop. 1,434.

Bouexiere (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Villaine, 12 m. E.N.E. Rennes. P. 2,016.

Boufarik, a vill. of Algeria, with an extensive market, 15 m. S. Algiers. Pop. 1,600. It is an import. French military sta. on the route to Oran.

Bouffioulx, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 4 m. E. Charleroi, with manufs. of pottery and iron foundries. Pop. 1,027.

Bougainville, a bay, island, and strait, so designated from the French navigator of that name. —I. (*Bay*), S. America, Patagonia, in the strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25′ S., lon. 7° 13′ W.—II. (*Island*), Salomon group, Pacific, betw. lat. 5° 30′ & 7° 2′ S.; about lon. 155° E. It is mntns., well wooded, & populous.—III. (*Strait*), between the island Espiritu Santo & Mallicollo, New Hebrides.

Boughrood, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 7 m. W.S.W. Hay. Pop. 322. The woody glen of the Machwy in this parish is greatly famed for its picturesque scenery.

Boughton, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 1½ m N. Stoke-Ferry. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 209.—II. co. and 3½ m. N. Northampton. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 389.—III. co. Notts, 2 m. N.E. Ollerton. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 309.—IV. (*Aluph*), co. Kent, lathe Scray, 4 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 524. Fair Monday after June 29.—V. (*Great*), a township, co. and 1 m. E. Chester. Pop. 949.—VI. (*Malherbe*), a pa., co. Kent, lathe Ashford, 9 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 512. Wotton was born 1568, at the hall here, and the church contains monuments to the family.—VII. (*Monchelsea*), same co. and lathe, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 1,106. Here are large quarries of ragstone.—VIII. (*Under Blean*), 3 m. S.E. Faversham. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 1,373.

Bougiah (French *Bougie*), a fortified marit. town of Algeria, prov. and 113 m. E. Algiers, on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean. It has no harbour, but secure anchorage at the mouth of the Aduse. Pop. (1847) 731, of whom 500 were Europeans. It has an extensive trade in oil & wax, & it gave its name to the wax candles, (bougie) for the manuf. of which it has long been celebrated. It was in ancient times an important town, and has extensive ruins. The French took possession of it in 1833.

Bougival, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. Pop. 1,057.

Bouguenais, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 4 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,287.

Bouillante, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles, on the W. coast of the island, 8 m. N.N.W. Basse-Terre, so called from the hot mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 2,067, of whom 1,654 are slaves.

Bouillargues, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. & cant. Nismes. Pop. 1,718.

Bouille (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Rouen, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. 1,772. It is a packet station for Rouen. In its vicinity is a quarry with curious stallactite grottos.

Bouillé-Loret, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 8 m. N.N.W. Thouars. P. 1,088.

Bouillon, a fortfd. t. of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant. on the Semoy, 16 m. W.S.W. Neufchâteau. Pop. (1842) 2,703, who manuf. woollen stuffs. It was the cap. of the duchy of the same name, possessed by Godfrey of Bouillon, the famous leader of the first crusade.

Bouin, an island and comm. off the W. coast of France. dep. Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 22 m. S.W. Nantes. Area 3 square leagues. Pop. 1,266. It has rich salt works, and produces excellent grain. The vill. of same name has a good port.

Bouinsk, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Simbirsk, on the Carla. Pop. 3,168.

Boulac, Boolak, or Bulak, a town of Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, at the divergence of its Pelusiac branch, 1 m. N.W. Cairo, of which it forms a suburb, and opposite the island of same name. It is the port of Cairo, and at which all the ships navigating the Nile, discharge their cargoes. It was burned by the French in 1799, and rebuilt by Mehemed Ali, who has estab. a large cotton spinning, weaving, & printing work, a school of engineering, which has 180 pupils, and a printing press, from which issue a weekly newspaper in Arabic, and treatises for the use of the students of the Pacha's colleges. Around it are numerous country residences of Egyptian grandees.

Boulay, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 15 m. E.N.E. Metz, on the Kultzbach. Pop. (1846) 2,894. It has manufs. of glue, hard-ware, and chemical products.

Boulge, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 700 ac. Pop. 45.

Boulogne-Sur-Mer, *Gesoriacum*, a fortified seaport town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Pas de Calais, on the English Channel at the mouth of the Lianne, and at the head of the railway from Amiens to Boulogne, 139 m. N.N.W. Paris, & 19 m. S.W. Calais. Lat. (of the column) 50° 44′ 32″ N., lon. 1° 36′ 15″ E. Pop. (1846) 29,741 (in 1831, 20,856), of whom a great number are English residents. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns. The first on a hill, whence the English coast is distinctly visible, is well, though irregularly built, and has 2 squares ornamented with fountains, a feudal citadel and ramparts, a modern cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, and a house in which Le Sage, the author of Gil Blas, lived and died. The Lower, or new town, stretching from the Upper town to the sea, is newly and regularly built

and more populous. It has fine public baths, with ball and concert rooms, a comm. college, a theatre, a museum, including a library of 23,000 vols., an hospital, custom-house and barracks. Boulogne has also 2 English churches, several excellent hotels, a great number of boarding schools (both French and English), a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, societies of agriculture, commerce, & arts: manufs. of coarse woollens, sail cloth, cordage, bottle glass, and earthenware. In its vicinity are important marble quarries. Its fisheries are very extensive, and furnish the chief supply of fish for the Paris markets; but the town is mainly indebted for its prosperity to its English residents, who, since the peace, have resorted thither in great numbers, particularly during the summer. Steamers make the passage to Dover in 3½ hours, and to London in about 12 hours; and the number of passengers who disembarked here annually, prior to 1848, exceeded 50,000. The port is not very easy of access, being formed by two wooden piers stretching out only to low-water mark, but the tide rises upwards of 16 ft., and ships find pretty good anchorage about ½ m. from the harbour. It was on the heights of Boulogne that the Emperor Caligula, A.D. 40, encamped an army of 100,000 men for the fruitless purpose of invading Britain, and here also, *in* 1804, nearly 18 centuries later, the Emperor Napoleon assembled an army of 180,000 men and a flotilla of 2,400 transports with the same design. The *Colonne Napoléon*, a column 164 feet high, nearly 1 mile from the town, commemorates the latter futile attempt.

Boulogne, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 44 m. S.W. Toulouse, cap. cant. Pop. 1,597. Chief trade in salted poultry, grain, and chesnuts.—II. a comm. & town dep. Seine, arrond. S. Denis, between the rt. b. of the Seine and a wood which separates it from the new walls, 4½ m. W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 6,932. The wood to which the town gives its name, *Bois de Boulogne*, is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris. It formerly contained the abbey of Long-Champs, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

Bouloire, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,094.

Boulonnais, a former division of France, in the prov. Picardy, of which the cap. was Boulogne, now comprised in the depart. Pas de Calais.

Boulston, or Bullston, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. S.E. Haverford-West. P. 319.

Boultham, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 72.

Bounty Islands, a small group, S. Pacific Oc., S.E. New Zealand. Lat. 47° 44′ S., lon. 90° 7′ W.

Bourbon, an isl. of the Mascarene group, Indian O., forming a French colony, cap. St. Denis, in lat. 20° 51′ 43″ S., lon. 55° 30′ 16″ E. Length 38 m.; breadth 28 m. Pop. (1847) 108,000, of whom 65,000 were slaves. The island is of volcanic origin, and of an elliptical form. It is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mntns. which divides it into two portions, differing in formation, climate, and productions; these are on the E. *partie du vent* (windward) and W. *partie sous le vent* (leeward) side. The chief summits are the Piton de Neiges, an extinct volcano, 10,100 ft., Grand Benard 9,500 ft., Cimandef 7,300 ft., and Piton de la Fournaise, an active volcano, 7,218 ft. above the level of the sea. There are no extensive plains, but the mntns. which cover the entire surface are separated by narrow valleys; it is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid and none navigable. The climate has recently undergone a great change. Bourbon, which long enjoyed the reputation of being the most healthy spot of the colonial world—an insular paradise—is now visited by the bloody flux and the typhoid fever of Bourbon, which attacks every European after a residence of 4 or 5 years. Neither earthquakes, yellow fever, nor poisonous serpents are known in the island. The heat is not excessive; mean temp. at St. Denis 77° Fahr. Annual average of rain 128 in. Yearly mean of wind 309 days E., 56 days W. Winter, 1st May to 1st October; rainy season, 1st Nov. to 30th April. The prevailing winds drive the rain clouds to the E. side of the island, and often originate the most terrific hurricanes; on such occasions the waves, usually 3 to 4 ft., rise to 50 or 60 ft. in height, and rage with incalculable power, the sky assumes a copper colour, the temp. rises to its maximum intensity, the barom. sinks to its lowest point, rain falls in torrents, & the wind blows with resistless force,—men, animals, trees, and even houses are overturned. Bourbon has no port, & its anchorage is insecure. In 1843-4, 11 large vessels were wrecked near its shores. The soil is very fertile in the vicinity of the coast. The chief products are sugar, coffee, cloves, maize, rice, and tobacco. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption, it is only used by Europeans, and manioc is the chief food of the slaves. Principal exports, sugar, coffee, cloves, dye-woods, and saltpetre; imports wheat, oil, wine, cattle, timber, salt, glass, and manufactured goods. Bourbon was discovered in 1545 by the Portuguese, who called it *Mascarenhas*, from the name of their chief. The French, who formed a colony in 1655, named it Bourbon, which, under the empire, was changed to Ile Bonaparte. It was occupied by the English in 1810, and restored to France in 1814. The island is divided into the arronds. St. Denis, comprising the great natural division called the "*partie du vent*," & the arrond. St. Paul, comprising the "*partie sous le vent*."

Bourbon, several small towns of France.—I. *Lancy*, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 26 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,848. It has remains of Roman antiquities, mineral springs and baths. —II. (*L' Archambault*), dep. Allier, cap. cant, 13 m. W. Moulins. Pop. 1,615. It has mineral springs, well frequented baths (temp. 140° Fahr.), and remains of the anc. castle of the Bourbons, built in the 13th century. It was formerly cap. of the seigniory of Bourbon, the lords of which originated the reigning families of that name.

Bourbon, a co., U. S., N. Amer., N.E. part of Kentucky. Soil very fertile. Area 225 sq. m. Pop. 14,478, of whom 6,325 are slaves.

Bourbon-Vendée, or Napoleon-Vendée, formerly *La Roche-Sur-Yon*, a town of W. France, cap. dep. Vendée, on the Yon, 40 m. S. Nantes. Pop. (1846) 5,280. Streets broad and well laid out; but the town is dull and has little trade. Chief buildings, pa. church, town-hall, prefecture, and barracks. It has an hospital, small theatre, library of 6,000 vols., a college, normal school, and a society of agriculture, arts, and sciences. La Roche-Sur-Yon had only 800 inhabs. when Napoleon granted large sums for its improvement and gave it his name, which was changed after the restoration to that of Bourbon Vendée.

Bourbonnais, an old prov. in the centre of France, now forming the dep. Allier and a part of Cher; its cap. was Moulins. This prov. was confiscated to the crown in 1531, under Francis I.

Bourbonne-Les-Bains, *Aquæ Borvonis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 20 m. E.N.E. Langres, at the confl. of the Borne and Aspance. Pop. (1846)

3,683. It has some fine promenades and fountains, and 2 magnificent establishments connected with its saline hot springs, which were known to the Romans. To one of these establishments are attached numerous public baths & saloons; to the 2d a vast military hospital with 540 beds. The waters have a temp. varying from 122° to 150° Fahr., and between May and Oct. the number of visitors averages 800, exclusive of military.

Bourboule (La), a hamlet of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, arrond. and 22 m. S.W. Clermont, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs and well frequented baths. Pop. 106.

Bourbourg-ville, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 9 m. S.W. Dunkerque, cap. cant., on canal of same name, which connects Dunkerque to the Aa. Pop. 2,438. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of soap, chemical products, and beet root sugar.—II. *B. Campagne*, a vill. in the above cant. Pop. 2,040.

Bourbriac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,613.

Bourdeaux, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.E. Valence. P. 1,281.

Bourdeilles, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. & 11 m. N.E. Périgueux, on rt. b. of the Dronne. Pop. 1,638.

Bourg, numerous towns & vills. of France.—I. *B. en-Bresse*, cap. dep. Ain, 20 m. E.S.E. Macon, on the Reyssousse. Pop. (1846) 8,863. It has a comm. college, normal school, a pyramidal monument in honour of Genl. Joubert; a magnificent hospital, church founded by Margaret of Austria, and containing her tomb, a library of 19,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Commerce considerable in grain, hides, cattle, and poultry. It is the birth-place of the astronomer Lalande.—II. *B. (Le)*, comm. and vill. dep Vendee, arrond. Bourbon Vendee. Pop. 1,768.—III. *B. sur Gironde*, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. N. Bordeaux, with extens. quarries, from which Bordeaux is almost entirely built. Pop. 1,356.—IV. *B. Lastic*, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 26 m. W.S.W. Clermont. Pop. 2,707. —V. *B. la Reine*, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.W. Paris, with an extensive cattle market; near it is a country palace which was inhabited by Henry iv. Pop. 1,435.—VI. *B. lès Valence (Le)*, dep. Drôme, ½ m. N. Valence, of which it forms a suburb on l. b. of the Rhône. Pop. 2,820.—VII. *B. Argental*, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 32 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,685.—VIII. *B. d'Oysans*, dep. Isere, cap. cant., on the Romanche, 18 m. S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,643. There are lead mines in its vicinity. —IX. *B. du Péage*, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Isère, opp. St Romans, with dye works and manufs. of silks. Pop. 3,360.—X. *B. St. Andeol*, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, arrond. and 35 m. S. Privas. Pop. 3,751.

Bourg (Grand), or Marigot, a town of the French Antilles, cap. and on W. side of the isl. Marie-Galante. It is the residence of a military commandant. Pop. 1,889, of whom 796 are slaves.

Bourg (Petit), a town of the French Antilles, in the isl. Guadeloupe, 5 m. W.S.W. Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 3,318, of whom 2,783 are slaves.

Burg (Le), or Burg, Germ. *Burgthal*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern., 10 m. S.W. Basle, at the foot of the Blauerberg, with sulphur springs and baths, well frequented.

Bourgachard, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 13 m. E. Pont-Audmeer. Pop. 1,216. In its vicinity is an excellent agricultural establishment. Manufs. cloth and paper.

Bourganeuf, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Creuse, 20 m. W. Aubusson, on the Thorion. Pop. 2,480.

Bourgas, a town, Europ. Turkey. [Burghaz.]

Bourges, *Avaricum*, a city in the centre of France, cap. dep. Cher, 123 m. S. Paris, on the canal du Berry, and on the railway du Centre, at the junction of the Auron, the Yèvrette, the Langis, and the Moudon, which form the Eure. Pop. (1846) 18,255. It is a very anc. town, & was formerly fortified; it is ill built, and thinly populated. It has a royal college, a normal school, and public library of 25,000 vols., a magnificent cathedral, larger than Notre Dame at Paris, and considered one of the finest structures in Europe; a noble Hôtel de Ville, formerly residence of Jacques Cœur. It has manufs. of cloth and cutlery, and commerce in grain, hemp, and the porcelain of Foecy. It is the birth-place of Louis xi., of Jacques Cœur, the celebrated financier of Charles vii., and of Bourdaloue. Bourges, anciently one of the finest and strongest cities of Gaul, was taken & nearly all its inhabitants massacred by Cæsar; afterwards cap. of Berry, and celeb. in the middle ages for the number of carnivals held in it; & it was to Bourges that Charles vii. retired at the commencement of his reign.

Bourget, a small town of Savoy, 7 m. W.N.W. Chambery, with which it is connected by railway, at the S. extremity of the beautiful Lake of Bourget, having 1,200 inhabitants, and some Roman antiquities.—The *Lake of Bourget*, or *Châtillon*, 11 m. in length S. to N., by 2 m. across, discharges its surplus waters into the Rhône by the canal of Savière, and has on its E. bank the town Aix-le-Bains.

Bourgneuf-en-Retz, a small seaport town of France, dep. Loire Inf., cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,689. It exports salt, oysters, brandy, and agricultural produce.

Bourgogne (English *Burgundy*), an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Dijon, now forming the deps. Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and part of Yonne. The Burgundians formed a powerful state here in 413, and the kingdom which derived its name from them, existed under the domination of the Franks. At the dismemberment of the Empire of Charlemagne in 879, the N. part formed the duchy of Burgundy, and the S. the kingdom of Provence, which last in 933 composed the kingdom of Arles. It was united to the Germanic Empire in 1033, and afterwards passed into the house of the Dukes of Burgundy, at the death of the last of whom, Charles the Bold, in 1477, the Duchy was united to the crown of France. The *Canal of Burgundy* unites the Yonne to the Saône, and passes St. Florentin, Tonnere, Montbard, Pouilly and Dijon; near Pouilly is a tunnel 9,350 ft. in length.

Bourgoin, *Bergusium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant. on the Bourbre, 7 m. W. La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 3,337. It has manufactures of calicoes, beet-root, sugar, & paper.

Bourg St. Maurice, a town of Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, on the Isere, 13 m. N.E. Moutiers, near the little St. Bernard pass. Pop. 3,300. It has large annual fairs, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Beryintrum*.

Bourgueil, *Burgolium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 27 m. W.S.W. Tours. Pop. 1,729. Trade in wine.

Bourlon, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, arrond. Arras. Pop. 1,615.

Bourlos, or Boorlos, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the Delta of the Nile, about 5 m. E. Rosetta. Length, W. to E., 38 m.; average breadth 17 m. A narrow tongue of land separates

it from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by a single channel. It is connected with the Nile by several canals; but is shallow, marshy, and navigable only along its N. shore.

BOURMONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Meuse, arrond. and 22 m. E.N.E. Chaumont, with 1,118 inhabs., a comm. college, and trade in agric. produce.

BOURN, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. S.S.E. Caxton. Area 4,073 ac. Pop. 909.

BOURNABAT, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 4 m. N.E. Smyrna, at the head of its gulf. It is a favourite suburb of the merchants and consuls of Smyrna, most of whom have country houses here.

BOURNE, a mkt.-town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, near the Fens, 34 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 8,190 ac. Pop. 3,361. It has a fine Gothic church, with 2 towers, a handsome town-hall, an endowed school, an hospital & almshouse, a union workhouse, a branch bank, several large tan-yards, and some trade in wool and malt, facilitated by a canal to Boston. Market Sat. Fairs, Sept. 30 and Oct. 29. Polling-place for pts. of Kesteven. The great Lord Burleigh was born here in 1520, and the unfortunate Dr Dodd in 1729. Many Roman coins found.

BOURNE, (EAST) EASTBOURNE.—I. BOURNE ST. MARY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Whitchurch. Area 6,640 ac. Pop. 1,151.—II. (WEST), co. Sussex, rape and 7 m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 2,093.

BOURNEY, or BOURCHIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S. by W. Roscrea. Area 12,981 ac. Pop. 4,620.

BOURN-MOOR, a tnshp., Engl., co. Durham, ward Easington, 2 m. N. Houghton-le-Spring. P. 891.

BOURO, or BOEROE, one of the Molucca isls. W. of the isl. Ceram, lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 126° 35′ E., length about 85 m., mean breadth 35 m. Pop. 30,000 (?). Very fertile, but interior little known. Chf. town Cajeli, finely situated on the E. coast, with a Dutch fort, built 1785. Pop. 1,800.

BOURTANGE, a small town & strong fortress of the Netherl'ds, in the vast morass of same name, 31 m. S.E. Groningen, on the Hanoverian frontier. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1593, and again by the French in 1795.

BOURTH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 27 m. S.W. Evreux. P. 1,946, manufs. pins.

BOURTIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 469. In this pa. is an old entrenchment called "Cummin's" camp.

BOURTON, several pas., &c., England.—I. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Gillingham, 3½ m. S.W. Mere. Pop. 901.—II. (*On Dunsmoor*), co Warwick, 3½ m. W.S.W. Dunchurch. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 390.—III. (*On-hill*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. W. Moreton. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 542.—IV. (*On-the-Water*), same co., on the Roman foss-way, 3½ m. S.S.W. Storr-on-the-Wold. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 943. Some curious Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

BOUSSA, a large town of Central Africa, W. Soudan, cap. a principal of same name, on an island in the Niger. About lat. 10° 14′ N., lon. 5° 20′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 18,000. It spreads over a wide space enclosed by a well-built wall. Here Mungo Park met his death.

BOUSSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arrond., on a steep rock, 20 m. N.E. Guéret. Pop. 995. It is crowned by an ancient castle, and surrounded by decayed walls.

BOUSSIÈRES, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Doubs, arrond. and 9 m. S.W. Besançon, near l. b. of the Doubs. In its vicinity is the celebrated grotto of Osselle, composed of a long series of caves remarkable for beautiful stalactites and the number of fossil bones it contains.

BOUSSOLE STRAIT is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the middle of the Kurile islands. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

BOUSSU, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. W. Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 2,984. Exports coal.

BOUTONNE, a river of France, deps. Deux-Sèvres, and Charente Inf., joins the Charente, 8 m. E. Rochefort, after a S.W. course of 65 m. It is navigable during part of the year from St. Jean de Angely, the chief town on its banks.

BOUVIGNES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S. Namur, on l. b. of the Maese. It has iron works, & manuf. of tobacco. It was formerly fortifd., & taken by the French in 1554.

BOUVINES, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. S.E. Lille, celeb. for the victory gained by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho, in 1214.

BOUXVILLER (Germ. *Buchswiller*), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Bas.-Rhin, on the Moder, arrond. and 15 m. N.E. Saverne. Pop. (1846) 3,951. It has a communal college, a fine gothic castle; mines of alum, manufs. of chemical products and metal buttons.

BOUZONVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 18 m. E.S.E. Thionville, on the Nied, with tanneries and manufs. of glue and nails. Pop. (1846) 1,580.

BOUZOULOUK, a town of Russia, gov. and 145 m. N.W. Orenburg, on l. b. of the Samara. It was formerly fortifd., & has manufs. of cotton & silk.

BOVA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 18 m. E.S.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,500. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, but is rebuilt in a superior style, and has a cathed. & hospital.

BOVENDEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 4 m. N. Göttingen, near the Leine. Pop. 1,800, who manuf. linens and yarn. Near it is the ruined fortress of Plesse.

BOVEVAGH, a pa. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4½ m. N.N.W. Dungiven. Area 19,636 ac. Pop. 5,174.

BOVES, a town of Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, cap. mand., 4 m. S. Cuneo. Pop. (1839) 8,709.—II. a comm. and vill., France, dep. Somme, on the Railway du Nord, 4 m. S. Amiens. Pop. 1,690.

BOVEY, two pas. of England, co Devon.—I. (*North*), 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area 6,600 ac. Pop. 660. Fair, Monday after Midsummer day. It has extensive tin mines.—II. (*South, or B. Tracey*), 3½ m. S.W. Chudleigh. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 1,823, mostly employed in potteries. Fairs, Easter Mon., Holy Thurs., 1st Thurs. in July, and in Nov. It formerly comprised a market town, and sends large quantities of clay to Teignmouth for export to the Staffordshire potteries.

BOVINA, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 76 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,403.

BOVINGDON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Hants, pa. Hemel-Hempstead, 3½ m. W.N.W. King's Langley. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 1,072.

BOVINO, *Vibinum*, a fortifd. town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 18 m. S.S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,200. It has many religious edifices. Here the imperialists defeated the Spaniards in 1734.

BOVOLENTA and BOVOLONE, 2 vills. of N. Italy, gov. Venice.—I. deleg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Padua. Pop. 2,800.—II. deleg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Verona.

BOW, or STRATFORD-LE-BOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis, on the Lea, 4 m. E.N.E. St. Paul's. Area 630 ac. Pop. 4,626. The church is a curious specimen of the era of Henry II. A school founded here in 1701, has a rev. of about

500*l.* per annum.—II. (or *Nymet Tracy*), a pa. Devonshire, 7½ m. W. Crediton. Ac. 2,740. P. 973.

Bow or Harp Island, an isl. of the Low Archip., Pacific O. Lat. N.E. point, 18° 6′ 18″ S., lon. 140° 51′ 15″ W. It is of coral formation, 30 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, and bow-shaped, whence its name. Discov. by Bougainville, 1768.

Bowden, 2 pas. of Engl. —I. (*Great*), co. Leicester, 1½ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 3,698.—II. (*Little*), co. Northampton, separated from the co. Leicester by the Welland, 1 m. S.E. Mkt.-Harboro'. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 439.

Bowden, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 11 m. W.S.W Kelso. Area 6,700 ac. Pop. 857. The Eildon hills, elev. 1,364 ft., form part of the boundaries of this parish on the S.

Bowden's Edge, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 1 m. N.N.E. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 1,021.

Bowdoin, a tnshp. U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 18 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,073.

Bowdoinham, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., on the Kennebec, 21 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,402, partly employed in ship-building.

Bowdon, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 6 m. E.N.E. Nether-Knutsford. Ac. 18,870. P. 9,373.

Bower, a pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, pa. and 11 m. S.E. Thurso. Pop. 1,689. It has both Norse and Celtic antiqs., and in it some large fossil remains of deer have been discovered.

Bower-Chalk, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 7 m. S.S.W. Wilton. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 447.

Bowers-Gifford, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W Rayleigh. Ac. 2,230. Pop. 249.

Bowes, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, on the Greta, 4 m. S.W. Barnard-castle. Area 18,440 ac. Pop. 850. It has a grammar school founded in 1693, & since endowed with a scholarship at Cambr.; present rev. 258*l.* On the edge of Stanmore, a mntnous. waste in this pa., are the ruins of a castle, built by Alan, E. of Richmond, soon after the conquest; and over the Greta is a natural bridge formed by the riv. in a limestone rock, with a span of 16 feet.

Bowfell, a mntn. of Engl., co. Westm'ld., 8 m. W.N.W. Ambleside. Elev. 2,911 ft.

Bowland-Forest, Engl., cos. York (W. Riding), Lancas., & pas. Slaidburn & Whalley, 10 m. N.W. Clitheroe, has an area of 25,700 ac., the greater part of which has been enclosed. Pop. 784. The distinction of chief forester has long been held by the Parkers of Brownsholme-hall.

Bowling, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 8,918, chfly. empl'd in quarries, mines, and iron works.

Bowling-Green, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Kentucky, cap. co. Warren, 144 m. S.W. Frankfort. Pop. 1,400.—Sev. other U. S. vills. have this name.

Bowmore, a seaport vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on Lochindaal, the great inlet of the isl. Islay, 11 m. S.W. Port-Askaig. Pop. 4,026. It has a pa. church, some trade, a land-locked harb. & pier.

Bowness, a pa. of Engl., co. & ward. Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 12 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 10,830 ac. Pop. 1,488.—II. a vill. co. Westmoreland, Ward Kendal, pa. and on N. bank of the lake of Windermere, 7½ m. W.N.W. Kirkby-Kendal. Pop. returned with pa. It has a few fishing, and numerous pleasure boats; a busy mkt. on Wednesday for fish and charcoal; a church containing some beautiful stained glass brought from Furness Abbey; 2 good inns, and lodgings, for the accomm. of summer visiters.

Box, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, in a fine valley, 7 m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 2,274. Endowed school, rev. 50*l.* At Boxhill in this pa., the Gt. Western Railway passes through a freestone formation, by a tunnel 1¾ m. in length. Various Roman antiqs. have been found in pa.

Boxberg, a small town of Baden, cap. dist. circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. P. 670.

Boxford, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.W. Newbury. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 612. —II. co. Suffolk, 13 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 1,121. It has a large church, a grammar school, & charities producing about 100*l.* per annum. Fairs, Easter Monday & December 21.

Boxgrove, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape and 3½ m. E.N.E. Chichester. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 736. Here are almshouses and a school, endowed in 1740 by the Countess of Derby. The church belonged to an anc. Benedictine priory.

Box-hill, in Engl., co. Surrey, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Dorking; forms part of the range of North-downs, and is remarkable for a flourishing wood of box trees on and around its summit, and for the extensive prospect which it commands.

Boxley, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 2 m. N.N.E. Maidstone. Area including Pinnenden heath, 5,670 ac. Pop. 1,398. It has extensive paper mills, hop grounds, a woollen mill, and some remains of a famous abbey founded in 1146 by William de Ipre, Earl of Kent.

Boxmeer, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. N., Brabant, cap. cant., 28 m. E.S.E. Bois-le-Duc, near l. b. of the Maese. Pop. 2,002.

Boxtel, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. N. Brabant, on l. b. of the Dommel, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4,013. Here the French defeated the Anglo-Dutch army in 1794.

Boxmoor, a station on the London and Birmingham railway, England, co. Herts, 24¼ m. W.N.W. London, with a commodious inn.

Boxted, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, on the Stour, 2 m. S.E. Neyland. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 856.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.E. Clare. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 200. Fair Whit-Monday.

Boxwell, with Leigterton, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. E.S.E. Woolton-under-Edge. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 334.

Boxworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 326.

Boyaca, a vill. of the repub. New Granada, S. Amer., dep. Boyaca, 5 m. S. Tunja, celeb. for the victory gained by Bolivar over the Spaniards, 7th Aug. 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. The dep. Boyaca extends between the plain of Bogota & the borders of Venezuela, comprising the whole of the E. Andes, and divided into the provs. Pamplona, Socorro, Tunja, and Cazanare; cap. Tunja. It is watered by the Magdalena, which forms its W. border, the Sogamozo, Zulia, Cazanare, and Meta; & expts. wheat, cacao, cotton, coffee, tobacco, & indigo.

Boyana, a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, about 70 m. E. Cape St Andrew.

Boyanagh, or Boyounagh, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 6¾ m. E.N.E. Dunamore. Area 15,832 ac. Pop. 5,288.

Boydton, a town of U. S., N. Amer., Virginia co., 78 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 500, with a methodist college founded in 1832.

Boyle, a barony of Ireland, co. Roscommon, now divided into barony of Boyle in N., and French Park on S. Length of anc. barony, 25 m.; breadth, 9 m.; area 94,283 Irish ac., of which 65,137 are arable, 25,548 are bog, & 3,598 waste. In the N. are sandstone and coal, in S. limestone.—II. a town and pa. in the above barony, on both sides of the river Boyle, here crossed by an old and a new one-arched bridge, 8 m. N.W. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area of pa.

20,737 ac. Pop. of do., 12,591; of town, 3,235. It is a wretched place, partially built of limestone. Chief buildings, the old and new sessions-houses, bridewell, dispensary, barracks, pa. church, large R. Cath. chapel, and the remains of a fine Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th century. It has some manufs. of coarse woollens, considerable mkts. for grain, butter, and flax, on Mon. & Sat., and 9 annual fairs. It is the head of a poor-law union, has general sessions every 9 months, a court of record, and a seneschal court. The riv. *Boyle* rises in Lough Gara, flows through Lough Key and some minor lakes, and joins the Shannon, 1 m. N.W. Carrick, after an E. course of 13 miles.

Boylston, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7½ m. S. Ashborne. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 343.

Boyndie, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. and 3 m. W. Banff, on Moray Firth. Pop. 1,501, mostly engaged in fishing. In it are the ruins of Boyne castle, and a chalybeate spring in high repute.

Boyne, a riv. of Ireld, Leinster, Kildare, King's, Meath, and Louth cos., rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, and flows generally N.E. by Trim and Navan to Drogheda, about 4 m. below which it enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable for barges of 70 tons to Navan, 19 m. from the sea; and, at high water, for vessels of 200 tons to Drogheda. About 2¾ m. W. the last named town, a lofty obelisk marks the spot where the forces of Wm. III., on the 1st July 1690, gained the great victory over those of James II., so well known in British history as the "battle of the Boyne."

Boyne, a river, E. Australia, entering Hervey's Bay, in lat. 24° 30′ S., lon. 152° E.

Boynton, a pa Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. W.N.W. Bridlington. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 100.

Boystown, or Baltiboys, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S. W. Blessington. Area 25,134 ac. Pop. 3,644.

Boyton, several pas. of Engl.—I. cos. Cornwall and Devon, 4½ m. N.N.W. Launceston. Area 5,120 ac. Pop. 600. Fair Aug. 18.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 239. It has well endowed alms-houses. —III. co. Wilts, 6 m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area 4,580 ac. Pop. 360. [Beighton.]

Bozeat, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. S. Wellingborough. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 845.

Bozrah, or *Bostra*, a ruined town of Syria, pash. & 76 m. S.S.E. Damascus. It is mentioned in Scripture as a chief town of the Edomites, & also as in possession of the Moabites. It afterwards became the see of a Christian archbishopric, and latterly the chief seat of the Nestorians. The remaining walls, castle, large reservoir, and other ruins, are Saracenic. It is sit. in the open plains, and is the last inhabited place in the S.E. extremity of the Hauran. It scarcely now contains a dozen families.

Bozrah, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 33 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,067.

Bozzolo, a fortfd. town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. W.S.W. Mantua. Pop. 4,900.

Bra, a town of Piedmont, prov. Alba, on rt. b. of the Stura, 25 m. S.E. Cuneo. Pop. (1839) 11,466. It has a gymnasium, foundries of metal, manufactures of *silk*, and a large trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Near it is the village Pollenzo, ancient *Pollentia*.

Braake, a vill. of N. Germany, duchy and 17 m. N.E. Oldenburg, with a harb. on rt. b. of the Weser, and ship building yards. Pop. 1,397.

Brabant, an old duchy of the Neth'ds., which formed part of the circ. of Burgundy in the German Empire. After the truce in 1609, it was div. into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provs. S. Brabant & Antwerp in Belgium, & Dutch, or North Brabant, which still belongs to Holland.

Brabant, North (Dutch *Noord Braband*), a prov. in the S. of Netherl'ds, cap. *Bois-le-Duc*, situated between lat. 51° 13′ and 51° 50′ N., and lon. 4° 12′ and 5° 58′ E., bounded N. by the Maese, Hollands, Diep, and Gelderland, W. Zeeland, S. Belgium, & E. Limberg. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 402,353, mostly Roman Catholics; pop. in 1826, 328,026. Chf. rivs. the Maese, Dommel, Aa, Donge, and Dintel. The country is uniformly flat, marshy in some places, soil in general infertile, and wood rare. Chf. products, rye, oats, wheat, lint, and fruits. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal branch of rural industry. Manufs. comprise woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, leather and earthenware.

Brabant, South (Dutch *Zuid Braband*, before the separation of the kgdm. of the Netherl'ds), a prov. of Belgium, near its centre, cap. *Brussels*, —situated betw. lat. 50° 32′ & 51° 3′ N., & lon. 4° and 5° 10′ E., and surrounded by the provs. Antwerp, Limbourg, Liege, Namur, Hainaut, & E. Flanders. Area 1,290 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 676,406; pop. in 1829, 556,146. Surface hilly, only in the S. well watered, and generally fertile. Princip. rivs. the Senne, Dyle, and Demer. Chief products, corn and oil seed, flax, hemp, and hops. Woods extensive, & include the forest of Soignies. Cattle and sheep numerous. Iron and stone abundant. Principal manufs. cotton and linen fabrics, lace, leather, woollen cloth, soap, and chemical products. This prov. is intersected by several important canals and railws. It is subdivided into 3 arronds., Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles. S. of Brussels is the field of Waterloo.

Brabourne, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 5½ m. E. Ashford. Area 3,640 ac. P. 889.

Bracadale, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a great part of the S.W. coast of the isl. Skye, with some small isls. Pop. 1,824.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 17 m. N.W. Rome. Pop. 1,380. It is sit. on the W. shore of the lake of same name, which is 22 m. in circumf., and gives rise to the Arrone (anc. *Aro*). In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths, & the fine old castle of the Dukes of Bracciano.

Braceborough, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 2,230. P. 231.

Bracebridge, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Within city liberty, pop. 127.

Braceby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.N.W. Tolkingham. Area 970 ac. Pop. 155.

Brace-meol, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 1½ m. S. Shrewsbury, within the area of which bor. it is included. Pop. 1,195.

Bracewell, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. W. by S. Skipton. Ac. 1,920. P. 153.

Brachelen, a vill. of Rhen. Pruss., reg. Aachen, 9 m. N.W. Juliers. Pop. 2,146. Paper mills.

Bracigliano, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 10½ m. N. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

Brackley, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, 8½ m. E.S.E. Banbury. Area of pa. 2,790 ac. Pop. 2,121. Houses mostly of unhewn stone. It has 2 anc. churches, a handsome town-hall, an endowed school, some alms-houses, and a union work-ho., with manufs. of shoes and bobbin-lace. It is the head of a poor-law union. Mkts., Wed. Fairs, Wed. after Feb. 25, April 19, June 22, Oct. 11, and Dec. 11. Until disfranch. by the Reform Bill, it sent 2 mems. to H. of C. In the middle ages, tournaments were often held at Brackley. Dr Clarke, the celebrated traveller, was born here in 1767.

BRACKEN, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. Kentucky, on Ohio Riv. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 7,053, of whom 819 are slaves.

BRACKENHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 21 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart, on the Zaber. Pop. 1,520. Has a Latin school and anc. castle.

BRACON-ASH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 950 ac. Pop. 293.

BRADANO, *Bradanus*, a riv. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, flows S.E., 60 m., and enters the Gulf of Taranto on the N.W.

BRADBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ashborne. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 1,303.

BRADDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Towcester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 171.

BRADENHAM, 3 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.N.W. High Wycombe. Area 830 ac. Pop. 226.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. East-Dereham. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 368.—III. (*West*), 6 m. W.S.W. East Dereham. Ac. 1,790. P. 364.

BRADESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Acle. Area 630 ac. Pop. 126.

BRADFIELD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 7 m. W. Reading. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,042. It has a union work-ho., and a large school of industry.—II. co. Essex, on the Stour, 3 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 995. —III. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Area 630 ac. Pop. 195.—IV. St. George, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 479.—V. (*Combust*), 5 m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 590 ac. Pop. 192.—VI. (*St Clare*), co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Bury. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 240.—VII. a chplry., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ecclesfield, 7 m. N.N.W. Sheffield. Pop. 6,318. Fairs, June 17, 18, and Dec. 9, 10, chiefly for hogs. It has several endowed schools.

BRADFORD, a parl. bor., mkt., and pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on an affl. of the Aire, and branch of the Leeds & Liverpool canal, 8 m. W. Leeds, on the Leeds railway. Area of pa. 33,710 ac. Pop. of do. 105,257. Area of parl. borough, comprising the tnshps. Bradford, Manningham, Bowling, and Horton, 6,230 ac. Pop. of do. 66,508. The town, built entirely of stone, has streets mostly narrow, but well paved & lighted. Princip. buildgs., the pa. church, erected in the reign of Henry VI.; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., having a good library, and sending candidates for exhibs. to Queen's Coll., Oxfd.; a handsome exchange, cloth-hall, court-ho., jail, mechanics' institute, sev. banks, numerous schools, charitable institutions, & places of relig. worship; and in the vicinity, colleges for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Bradford is now the princip. seat of the worsted yarn and stuff manufactures in Engl., and the great mart for the long wools used in these fabrics. In 1838 it had 142 worsted, 9 woollen, and 2 cotton mills, employing together 11,675 hands. In the same year there were in the town upwards of 1,500 power looms, each producing 3 to 4 pieces per week. Its rapid advance is mainly attributable to its central position in the great manufg. district of Yorkshire, and to the abundance of coal and iron in its immediate vicinity. [BOWLING and LOW MOOR.] The Leeds and Liverpool canal connects it with both the Irish and North Seas. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, Mar. 3, 4, July 17 to 19, and Dec. 9 to 11. Bradford is gov'd. by 2 constables. Since the Reform Act, its poor law union comprises 61 sq. m. Bradford has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1842-3), 1,722. Polling-place for W. Riding of Yorkshire. In this town, temperance societies are said to have been first established. Every 7th year a popular festival is celebrated here, in honour of St Blase, the reputed inventor of wool-combing.

BRADFORD (GREAT), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co Wilts, on the Avon, and the Kennet & Avon canal, 6 m. E.S.E. Bath, and 29 m. N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 11,740. Pop. of do. 10,563; of town, 3,836. It is separated into 2 parts by the Avon, here crossed by 2 bridges. Streets mostly narrow; houses entirely of stone. The church is a fine ancient edifice, & there are numerous independent chapels. Bradford has 2 endowed schools and alms-houses, a union work-ho., 2 branch banks, and manufs. of fine woollen cloths and kerseymeres, which have flourished since the time of Henry VIII., and some stone quarries. Mkt., Sat. Fairs, Trinity Mon., and the day after St Bartholomew.

BRADFORD, several pas. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Torridge, 7½ m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 530.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.S.W. Taunton. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 550.—III. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 652.—IV. (*Peverell*), in same co., 3 m. N N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 355.—V. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Wilton, 2 m. N. Clitheroe. Pop. 366.

BRADFORD, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 32,769. Surface mntnous., but soil fertile on the Susquehanna. Coal found near the chief town Towanda. —II. a tnshp. Massachs., on the Merrimac, here crossed by a bridge 650 ft. in length, 35 m. N. Boston. Pop. 2,222. It has manufs. of boots & shoes.—III. a town, Orange co., Vermont. Pop. 1,655.—IV. Merrimac co., New Hampshire, 25 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,331.—V. a town Steuben, co., N. York. Pop. 1,547.—VI. a town, Penobscot co., Maine. Pop. 1,000.

BRADGATE, an extra-parochial liberty of Engl., co. and 5 m. N.W. Leicester. It has ruins of a noble mansion, in which the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was born, A. D. 1537.

BRADING, a marit. town and pa. near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, Engl., co. Hants, 7 m. E.S.E. Newport. Area of pa. 7,350 ac. Pop. 2,761. The town is at the head of Brading harb., a shallow inlet occupying nearly 900 ac., and abounding in oysters and other fish. It has a charter of corporation from Edwd. VI., a church said to have been built in 704, a town hall, and a quay accessible to small vessels at high water. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 2.

BRADLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 3½ m. E. Ashborne. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 271. —II. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2½ m. S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 106.—III. co. Hants, 5½ m. W.N.W. Alton. Area 670 ac. Pop. 125.—IV. co. Stafford, 3½ m. N.W. Penkridge. Area 4,690 ac. It has a grammar school, rev. 130*l.* per annum. In the vicinity is an ignited bed of coal which has burnt for 60 years, in spite of many attempts at its extinction.—V. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.W. Clare. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 544.—VI. (*Little*), same co., 7½ m. N.W. Clare. Area 890 ac. Pop. 33.—VII. (*In the Moors*), co. Stafford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Cheadle. Area 570 ac. Pop. 72.—VIII. (*North*), co. Wilts, 2 m. S. Trowbridge. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 2,427.—IX. (*West*), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Glastonbury. Area 300 ac. Pop. 116.

BRADLEY, a co, U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. part of Tennessee, watered by Heawassee riv. & branches. Surf. matous., but fertile on banks of rivs. P. 7,385.

BRADMORE, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. S. Nottingham. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 416.

BRADNINCH, or BRAINES, an old bor. town and

pa. of England, co. Devon, near the Exeter and Bristol railway, 8½ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area of borough and pa. 4,320 ac. Pop. 1,714. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, consists mostly of neat thatched houses. It has an ancient church, a guildhall with a jail beneath, sev. paper mills, & some manufs. of woollen stuffs, which have, however, much declined. Fairs, May 6, Oct. 2. Corp. rev. about 64*l.* per annum.

BRADON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N. Ilminster. Area 530 ac. Pop. 41.

BRADPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. N.E. Bridport. Area 990 ac. Pop. 1,357.

BRADSBERG, an administrative prov. in the S. of Norway. Area 5,650 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 64,090.

BRADSHAW, a chplry. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Bolton. Pop. 827, partly employed in bleaching works. Bradshaw-hall was the residence of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a townsh. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. & 1½ m. W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 1,850.

BRADSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Tamar, 4 m. S.E. Launceston. Ac. 1,300. P. 166.

BRADWELL, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. E. by S. Stony-Stratford. Area 790 ac. Pop. 381.—II. co. Essex, on the Blackwater, 2 m. W. Coggleshall. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 293.—III. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 270.—IV. (*Near the Sea*), co. Essex, on the estuary of the Blackwater riv., 10 m. E. Maldon. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 1,034. Fair, June 24.—V. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. Hope, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tidswell. Pop. 1,273, mostly empld. in lead mines & smelting works, but partly in a cotton factory. In this pa. is a fine stalactitic cavern.

BRADWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6½ m. N.W. Holsworthy. Ac. 12,220. Pop. 1,081.

BRAEKEL, a town of N. Germany, Brunswick, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Holzminden, at the junct. of the Brucht and Nethe. Pop. 2,700.

BRAEMAR, Scotl., co. Aberdeen, forms part of the dist. Marr, now united to Crathy pa., has a vill. called the Castle-town, 51 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. It consists mostly of high mntns., inclosing the valley of the Dee. The anc. royal forest contains an immense quantity of fir & birch trees. Invercauld ho. & Marr lodge are sit. on the Dee.

BRAFFERTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Boroughbridge. Ac. 1,990. P. 873.

BRAFFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4½ m. S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1,980. P. 428.

BRAGA, *Braccara Augusta*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Minho, 35 m. N.E. Porto. Pop. 17,000. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by a fortress; & is the seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal. It has a rich cathed., archbip. palace, hospital, sev. schools, many fountains, & some Roman ruins. It has manufs. of fire arms, jewellery, cutlery & hats. In its vicinity is the celeb. sanctuary of *Jesus do Monte*, visited by numrs. pilgrims. Braga was created an archbpc. in 92.

BRAGANÇA, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the N.E. frontier, cap. Comarca, on the Ferrenza, 26 m. N.W. Miranda. Pop. 5,000. It is partially fortified, has a citadel, a college, & manufs. of velvet and other silk fabrics, and had formerly some silver mines. The ancestors of the present reigning families of Portugal and of Brazil were Dukes of Bragança, until called to the Portuguese throne in 1640.

BRAGANÇA, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. and 120 m. N.E. Pará, on *l. b. of the Caite, on which* it has a harbour. P. (1840) 6,000.—II. a t. of Brazil, prov. & 55 m. N.E. San Paulo. P. (1840) 10,000.

BRAHE, or BRAA, a riv. of Prussia, prov. Posen, flows south and joins the Vistula on l. above Fordon. It is connect. with the Netze by the canal of Bromberg, and thus unites the Oder & Vistula.

BRAGERNAES, a town of Norway, with a small port, at the mouth of the Drammen, opposite Strömsö, 21 m. S.W. Christiania.

BRAHESTAD, a seaport town of Russ. Finland, læn and 36 m., S.W. Uleaborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Trade in pitch and tar. Pop. 1,160.

BRAHILOV, or BRAILOFF (Turk. *Ibrahil*), a town and the principal port of Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, 103 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. in 1838 estim. at 6,000. It appears to be rapidly increasing in importance. Its warehouses are extensive, and its harb. is securely sheltered by a small isl. Most part of the exported produce of Wallachia is shipped here, & in 1840, 678 vessels with cargoes to the value of 103,876*l.* entered; & 649 vessels, invoice value of cargoes 349,575*l.*, left the port. The trade is chfly. conducted by Greeks.

BRAHMAPUTRA ("*the son of Brahma*," vulg. BURRAMPOOTER), one of the great rivs. of S. Asia, and forming the proper E. boundary of Hindostan. It is supposed to take its origin in Tibet, on the N. side of the Himalaya mntn., about lat. 30° 30′ N., lon. 82° E., although some other conjectures would make its source still farther to the E., about lon. 97° E. After an E.ward course to about lon. 95°, it bends S.ward, and breaks through the Himalaya into upper Assam, where it is joined by the Dihing and Dihong, dividing into two branches, so wide apart as to encircle the isl. Maguli, 50 m. long. The united branch again separates and encloses a larger isl. Kallung, 75 m. in length. It has now a W.ward course throughout Assam to lon. 90°, where it again bends S.ward, and after traversing the Bengal dists. Rungpoor, Mymunsing, Dacca, and Tiperah, it joins the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 22° 50′ N., lon. 90° 40′ E. by an estuary 20 m. in width, in conjunction with the E. and largest arm of the Ganges. Where the Brahmaputra enters the plains of Bengal near Goalpara, it is about 1,200 yards wide, and very rapid. At about 25° N. lat., a large branch, the Jena, unites it with the Ganges. Its entire course is estim. at 1,500 m. Princip. tributs. in Bengal, the Soormah, Barak, Goomty, Teesta, Megna, the name of which last it assumes after their junction. In Assam, it receives at least 60 affits., and encloses many large isls. Its current is so violent as generally to unfit it for navigation. It inundates the country S. of the Himalaya from April to Sept., discharging into the sea a greater quantity of water than the Ganges. Its banks, considered mostly jungle and marsh lands, are often quite destitute of tracks.

BRAILA, a town of Wallachia. [BRAHILOV.]

BRAILES, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 5,220. Pop. 1,284. Fairs, Easter Tuesday. The pa. school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, has a rev. of 64*l.* per an.

BRAILSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Derby. Area 5,200 ac. Pop. 756.

BRAINE-LE-COMTE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Brussels and Valenciennes railway, 13½ m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 4,507, partly engaged in raising flax and spinning linen yarn.

BRAINE-LA-LEUDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 12 m. S. Brussels, with manufs. of cotton cloths and starch. Pop. 2,771.

BRAINES, a town of England. [BRADNINCH.]

BRAINSFIELD, or BRAMFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.W. Hertford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 201. The living is said to have been the first held by Thomas à Becket.

BRAINTREE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 8½ m. E. Dunmow. Area of pa. 2,500 ac. Pop. 3,670. The town, on an eminence, near the river Blackwater and adjoining the vill. of Bocking, has a spacious gothic church, several chapels; an endowed school, in which the naturalist Ray was educated, a charity fund bequeathed in the reign of Charles I., and now producing 650*l.* per annum; other charities yielding about 130*l.* per annum; and manufs. of silk, straw-plait, and crape. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, May 8, Oct. 2 & 3. Polling place for N. Essex. It is the head of a poor-law union, comprising 14 parishes.

BRAINTREE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 10 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,168. It has some vessels employed in the coasting trade and in fisheries.—II. a township, Vermont, 23 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,232.

BRAINTREM, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.N.W. Harrisburg. P. 1,355.

BRAISEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Eye. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 151.

BRAITHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2,990. P. 800.

BRAKEL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 42 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 2,820.

BRAKEL (NEDER), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Audenarde. Pop. 3,807. Numrs. breweries. *Op Brahel*, a vill. 1 m. S.W. N. Brakel. Pop. 2,300, & manufs. of cloth.

BRALIN, a t. of Pruss. Silesia, circ. & 39 m. E.N.E. Breslau. Custom-ho., manuf. of cloths. P. 1,470.

BRAMBACH, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, in a gorge of the Erzgebirge, near the Bohemian frontier, 11 m. N. Eger. Pop. 1,200. Custom-ho.

BRAMBER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, on the Adur, ½ m. S.E. Steyning. Area 870 ac. Pop. 138. Here are the remains of a Saxon castle; the church is a fine specimen of Norman architecture. Bramber returned 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

BRAMCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4¼ m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 732.

BRAMDEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. New Alresford. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 225.

BRAMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 229.

BRAMFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S. Halesworth. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 746.

BRAMFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 881.

BRAMHALL, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. and 3 m. S. Stockport. Pop. 1,396.

BRAMHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Wetherby. Area 5,260 ac. Pop. 2,760. Bramham hall is the seat of G. L. Fox, Esq.

BRAMLEY, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 4 m. N. Basingstoke. Ac. 2,350. P. 428. —II. co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Guildford. Ac. 4,420. Pop. 970.—III. a chplry., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Leeds. Pop. 8,875, mostly engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N. Exeter. Area 670 ac. Pop. 393.

BRAMPTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, near the Carlisle & Newcastle railway, 8½ m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 16,970 ac. Pop. 3,304. The town, in a deep narrow vale, has a town-hall, a grammar school, an hospt. for 12 poor people, founded by Edward, Earl of Carlisle, in 1688, an union workho. for 14 pas., 2 large breweries, & considerable manufs. of checks and ginghams. Mkt. Wed. Fairs Wed. after Whitsunday, and last Wed. in Aug. Polling place for E. Cumb. About 2 m. S. is Naworth castle, the seat of the E. of Carlisle.

BRAMPTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. W.N.W. Chesterfield. Area 8,820 ac. Pop. 3,937. Charities about 90*l.* per ann. Coal and iron are found in this pa., which has also large manufs. of earthenware and extensive bleaching grounds.—II. co. & 2 m. W. Huntingdon. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,164.—III. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Aylsham. Area 530 ac. Pop. 263.—IV. co. Northampton, 3 m. E. Mkt. Harboro'. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 104.—V. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 322. Charities 56*l.* per ann.—VI. (*Abbots*), co. Hereford, on the Wye, 1½ m. N. Ross. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 197.—VIII. (*Bryan*), partly in S. Wales, co. Radnor, and partly in England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E. Knighton. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 419. Fair June 22. Some remains of a Norman castle destroyed in the Parliamentary war, still exist here.—IX. (*Chapel*), co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 229.—X. (*Church*), 4 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 169.

BRAMSCHE, a town of Hanover, 10 m. N.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Haase. Pop. 1,550.

BRAMSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. W. Uttoxter. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 170.

BRAMSHAW, a pa. of Engl., cos. Wilts & Hants, 6 m. N.N.W. Lyndhurst. Area 2,760 ac. P. 793.

BRAMSHOT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. W. Haslemere. Area 6,190 ac. Pop. 1,313.

BRAMSTEDT, a town of Denmark, Holstein, 26 m. N. Hamburg, on the Bramaue, with sulphur springs and baths. Pop. 1,700.

BRAMWITH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Thorne. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 251.

BRAN, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Loch Freuchie, and joins the Tay near Dunkeld, after a N.E. course of about 14 m. through a highly picturesque region.

BRANCALEONE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 23 m. S.S.W. Gerace. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

BRANCASTER, or BRANCHESTER, *Brannodunum*, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, with a quay on the North sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 913.

BRANCEPEITH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.W. Durham, ward Darlington. Area 21,850 ac. Pop. 2,151. The church has some monts. to the Nevills, Earls of Westmoreland, on site of whose fortress stands the noble castle of Brancepeith.

BRANCH, a co. & town, U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Michigan. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. 5,715.

BRANCHIER (ST), a town of Switzerl., cant. Valais, 4½ m. S.E. Martigny, on l. b. of the Dranse, and on route of the Great St Bernard, with ruins of anc. fortresses of St John and Etiez.

BRANCO, one of the Cape Verd isls., S. St Lucia. It is small, lofty, rugged and uninhabited. A long sandy spit stretches from its S.E. side.

BRANCO (RIO), a river of Brazil, rises in the Parime mntns., and flows S. 400 m. to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat. 1° 20′ S.

BRANCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St Quentin. Pop. 1,617.

BRAND, a town of Saxony, circ. and 23 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 2,150, employed in mining, and in manuf. of trinkets, lace, and wooden utensils.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, on l. b. of the Elbe, 13 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,500.—II. *B.-am-Adler*, circ. and 28 m. S.E. Königgrätz, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. 1,772.

BRANDENBURG, a prov. of Prussia, in the centre of the kingd., of which it formed the nucleus, cap. *Berlin*—situated between lat. 51° 25′ and 53° 34′ N., and lon. 11° 25′ and 16° 10′ E., bounded N. by Mecklenburg, N.E. Pomerania, E. West Prussia

and Posen, S. Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony, W. the province of Saxony and Hanover. Area 15,781 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 2,066,993. Pop. in 1837, 1,694,042. Surface almost uniformly flat & sandy, but rich in lakes. It is situated in the basins of the Elbe and the Oder, and watered by these rivers and numerous affluents, among which the Warthe, Netze, Bober, Neisse, Finow, and Welse, affls. of the Oder; and the Havel, Spree, Dosse, and Elde, affls. of the Elbe, are navigable; & the 2 princip. rivers are connected by several canals. Soil infertile. Chf. crops buckwheat, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Sheep are extensively reared, and wool is an important product. The princip. mineral prod. are iron, gypsum, alum, and vitriol. There are numrs. mineral springs and baths. The manufs., in great variety, are carried on in the principal towns, and the prov. has many breweries, distilleries, tanneries, potash, charcoal, lime, and sulphur works. Trade is facilitated by numerous canals, excellent post roads and railways from the cap., in all directions. Brandenburg possesses the most celeb. estabs. for public instruction in the kingdom. It is divided into the 2 regencies of Potsdam and Frankfurt.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of same name, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ. West Havelland, on the Havel, and on the Berlin and Magdeburg railw., 37 m. W.S.W. Berlin. Pop. (1846) 16,210. It is encl'd. by walls, and divided by the riv. into an old and new town; between which, on an isl., is the quarter called "Venice," having a cathed. of the 14th century, a castle, St Catherine's church, and a council-ho., which deserve notice for their antiquity and works of art. Brandenb. has a school for the noblesse of the Mark of Brandenburg (*Ritter Akademie*), many charitable foundations, a college, and a public library; in the mkt.-place is the *Rolandsaüle*, a column formed of a single block of stone, 18 feet in height. It is the seat of several high tribunals, and has manufs. of woollens, linens, hosiery, and paper; breweries, tanneries, boat-building, & an active commerce by land and water.—II. a vill. of E. Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 985.—III. (NEW), a town of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, near the N. shore of Toilensee lake, at the outlet of river of same name, 18 m. N.N.E. Strelitz. Pop. 6,003. It is enclosed by walls, and has a grand-ducal palace, a gramm. school, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, and damask goods, spirits, leather, paper, and chemical products.

BRANDENBURG (MARK OF), an old state of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, divided into 2 parts—the electoral and the new mark; it is now comprised in the Pruss. prov. of Brandenburg, and part of the prov. of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having joined to the electorate, the duchy of Prussia and some other possessions, the great elector, Fred. III., declared himself king of Prussia, under the name of Fred. I., in 1701.

BRANDESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Reepham. Ac. 580. P. 137.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Framlingham. Ac. 1,060. P. 555.

BRANDHOF, a vill. of Austria, Styria, on the N. declivity of the Seeberg, 9 m. S. Mariazell, the principal residence of the Archduke John (*Vicar of the German empire*), and, since 1818, the scene of his patriotic exertions.

BRANDON, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, or Brandon riv., & with a station on the Ely and Norwich railw., 70 m. N.N.E. London. Pop. 2,002. It has an endowed gramm. school, an alms-ho., & other charities, with an aggreg. rev. of 117*l.* per annum; large rabbit warrens, for supplying the London mkt., and a manuf. of gun-flints, considered superior to any other in Europe, but which, owing to the use of percussion caps, has greatly declined. The mkt. on Friday is almost discontinued. Fairs, Feb. 14, June 11, Nov. 11. Brandon, whence the dukes of Suffolk formerly took one of their titles, now gives the English title of duke to the house of Hamilton.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 222.—III. a hamlet, co. Warwick, with a sta. on the Lond. & Birming. railw., 5 m. S.E. Coventry.

BRANDON, a mntn., headld., bay, and vill. of Ireld., Munster, co. Kerry. The mntn., 22 m. W. Tralee, is 3,126 ft. in elevation, and terminates N.E. in the headld., which forms the W. limit of Brandon-bay, an arm of Tralee-bay. The vill., a fishing and coast-guard station is on the W. side of Brandon-bay, 10 m. N.E. Dingle.

BRANDON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 40 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,194.

BRANDSBURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.E. Beverley. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 718. Fair, May 15. The manor was bequeathed in 1601 by Lady Dacre, for the benefit of 20 aged single persons in Emanuel coll., Westminster.

BRANDT, a tnshp., U S., N. Amer., New York, on Lake Erie, 20 m. S.S.W. Buffalo. Pop. 1,088.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, a riv., U. S., N. America, rises in Pennsylvania, & after a S.E.ward course of 36 m., joins the Delaware riv., and forms the fort of Wilmington (Delaware). It is navigable to creek Brandywine.—The battle of Brandywine, betw. the British and Americans, was fought at Chadd's Ford, Sept. 11th, 1777, and terminated in the retreat of the American forces.—II. a town of Chester, co. Pennsylv. Pop. 1,672.—III. a town of New Cart, co. Delaware. Pop. 3,387.

BRANFORD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connect., on Long Isl. Sound, 7 m. E. Newhaven. P. 1,322.

BRANNA, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 2½ m. E. Starkenbach, celeb. for producing the finest thread and lace in the kingdom. Pop. 1,937.

BRANSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Easingwood. Area 2,700 ac. P. 304.

BRANSCOMBE a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the S. coast, 4½ m. E. Sidmouth. Ac. 1,750. Pop. 956.

BRANSK, a town of Russia, prov. and 31 m. S.S.W. Bialystok, on the Nourtschek. Pop. 1,350.

BRANSTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. S.E. Lincoln, & within the liberty of that city. Pop. 1,122.—II. co. Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 960. Pop. 333.

BRANTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable riv. Stour, 7 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 404.

BRANTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. S.S.E. South-Cave. Ac. 3,040. P. 635.

BRANTÔME, a town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 12 m. N. Perigueux. P. 1,413. It had formerly an abbey of the Benedictines, of which the historian Brantôme was abbot. The truffles of its vicinity are in high repute.

BRANXHOLM, or BRANKSOME, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Hawick. It has especially acquired renown as the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" but the only relict of the original castle is a square tower connected with the modern edifice.

BRANXTON, a pa. of England, co Northumberland, ward Glendale, 9 m. N.W. Wooler. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 261. In this pa. is a monumental pillar commemorative of the battle of Flodden, fought Sept. 19, 1513.

BRASHER FALLS, a vill. U. S., N. America, N. York, co. St. Lawrence, on Deer riv. Pop. 2,118.

BRASLAF, a town of Russia, gov. Wilna, dist. and 20 m. N.E. Vidzé.

BRASPART, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Châteaulin. P. 2,640.

BRASS, a riv. & town of Africa, Guinea, the riv. being one of the arms of the Niger at its delta, and the town on this arm in lat. 4° 35′ N., lon. 6° 16′ 2″ E. The slave trade here is mostly carried on by agents from Brazil and the Havanna.

BRASSAC, several vills. of France.—I. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Castres. Pop. 1,301.—II. Puy-de-Dôme, 9½ m. S.S.E. Issoire, on the Allier, with extensive mines and exports of coal. Pop. 2,017.—III. Dordogne, arr. Riberac. Pop. 1,910.

BRASSCHAET, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Antwerp. P. 2,222.

BRASSINGTON, a chplry. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Bradborne, 3½ m. N.W. Wirksworth Pop. 776.

BRASTED, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 4 m. W.N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,130. Charities amount to about 50*l.* per annum. Fair on Ascension day.

BRATHAY, a small riv. of England, co. Westmorland. It flows through Great Langdale, and joins the Rothay near its mth. in L. Windermere.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, on the Connecticut river, 66 m. E. Albany. Pop. 2,624. It has a paper mill and large printing establishment.

BRATTLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 168.

BRATTON, a chplry. of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Westbury. Pop. 729, partly engaged in woollen factories. Here is a large intrenchment supposed to be Danish.

BRATTON, three pas. of Engl.—I. (*Clovelly*), co. Devon, 8 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Area 8,200 ac. Pop. 870.—II. (*Fleming*), same co., 5½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 708.—III. (*Seymour*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wincanton. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 103.

BRÄTZ, a town of E. Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. & 10 m. S.S.E. Meseritz, on the Obra. P. 1,410.

BRATZLAF (Polish *Braclaw*), a fortified town of Russ. Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. dist. on the Bug, 92 m. E.N.E. Kamenietz. Pop, 2,600.

BRATZKOI, a town of Siberia, gov. and 250 m. N.W. Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara. Lat. 55° 34′ N.; lon. 101° 47′ E.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, cant. and 7 m. W.S.W. Nassau, on r. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,507. In its vicinity are silver & copper mines, the mineral springs of Dinkhold, the castle of Maxburg, and the old fortress of Philipsburg.

BRAUGHING, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 7¼ m. N.N.E. Ware. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,358. Fair Whit-Mond. It has numerous small charities.

BRAUNAU, a frontier town of Upp. Austr., circ. Upp. Inn, 57 m. W. Linz, at the junct. of the Salza and the Inn. Pop. 2,000, employed in woollen weaving and brewing. It was held by Napoleon in 1805 and 1808.—II. a town of Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. N.E. Königgratz. Pop. with suburbs 3,100, engaged in manufs. of cotton and linen fabrics, linen yarn, & aqua-fortis, & with extens. bleaching works. It has a gymnasium, and a richly endowed Benedictine abbey.

BRAUNCEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 125.

BRAUNFELS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 37 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, with a pop. of 1,472, a castle, the resid. of the prince of Solms-Braunfels, a manuf. of fire engines, & 4 yearly markets.

BRAUNHIRSCHEN, a vill. of Lower Austria, circle and near Vienna, with several manufs. and extensive general trade. Pop. 2,760.

BRÄUNLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, 29 m. E.S.E. Friburg, on the Bregach. Pop. 1,572.

BRAUNSBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 6 m. S.E. Künzelsau, on r. b. of the Kocher, with an old castle. Pop. 1,000.

BRAUNSBERG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 35 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on the Passarge, near its mouth in the Frische Haff. Pop. 8,360. It is the resid. of the bishop of Ermeland, with a theol. seminary for the education of R. Cath. clergymen, and manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn, and a trade in corn & timber.—II. a town of Moravia, circ. & 38 m. N.E. Prerau. Pop. 2,787.

BRAUNSCHWEIG, Germany. [BRUNSWICK.]

BRAUNSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 44 m. W.N.W. Freiberg, with an orphan hospital, a ho. of correction and silver mines. Pop. 1,834.

BRAUNSEIFEN, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,062. Iron mines.

BRAUNSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.W. Daventry. Area 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,469. Charities have an aggreg. income of 296*l.* per annum. The Oxford and Grand Junction canals unite in this pa.—II. co. Rutld., 2 m. W.S.W. Okeham. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 443.

BRAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 7,010 ac. Pop. 2,274. It has a school endowed with 50*l.* per annum.

BRAVA, an isl. of Africa, Cape Verd Archip., S.W. Fogo. Lat. 14° 48′ N., lon. 24° 44′ W., about 7 m. long and 6 m. broad. Pop. (1847) estim. at 4,600. It is mntnous., and its coasts are arid, but the interior is so fertile & beautiful as to have procured for it the name of the *Paradise of the Archip.* It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1680, when the colonists were driven from Fogo by a volcanic eruption. It is very healthy, & every where highly cultivated, and its produce in maize and vegetables is such as to serve for the annual supply of about 50 whaling ships. The chief vill. is San Jôao Baptista, with a small harbour on the E. coast.

BRAVA, a town of E. Africa, on the coast, and 100 m. S.W. Magadoxo, with a port on the Indian ocean, and active trade with Arabia and India.

BRAVO DEL NORTE (RIO). [RIO GRANDE.]

BRAWDY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. E. St. David's. Pop. 767.

BRAXTED, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. E.N.E. Witham. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 410.—II. (*Little*), 1 m. E. Witham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 126.

BRAXTON, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. part of Virginia, watered by the Elk & Little Kanawa rivers. Pop. 2,573, 64 of whom are slaves.

BRAY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 1½ m. E.S.E. Maidenhead. Ac. 8,900. Pop. 3,722. Jesus hospital, endowed in 1627, has 40 inmates; patrons, the fishmongers company. Other charities produce about 250*l.* per annum. In the Thames here is Monkey isl., with angling lodge fancifully decorated by the third Duke of Marlborough: but the pa. is chiefly noted for having been the living of a time-serving vicar, who, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edwd. VI., Mary and Elizabeth, repeatedly changed his religion, in order, as he stated, to maintain his principle, "to live and die vicar of Bray."

BRAY, a marit. town and pa. of Ireland, cos. Dublin and Wicklow, on the Bray at its mouth, 12 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Area of pa. 2,986 ac., Pop. 3,326; do. of town, 3,169. The town, neatly built, is divided into 2 parts by the riv., here crossed by an old bridge. It has several relig.

edifices, an hospital, an old castle, now converted into police barracks, a harbour for small sloops, and some manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics. The beauty of its environs renders it a favourite place of summer resort for sea-bathing. Mkts. Tues. and Sat.; and it has ten annual fairs.—*Bray-head*, a promontory about 1½ m. S.W. the town, rises to 807 feet above the sea.

BRAY, a small dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, now included in the dep. Seine Inferieure.—II. (*Sur-Seine*), a comm. and town, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, 10 m. S.S.W. Provins. Pop. 1,992. Several smaller places in France have this name.

BRAY, a riv. of France, between deps. Sarthe & Loire-et-Cher, joins the Loire on the rt. at Sougé.

BRAYBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. Mkt.-Harborough. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 314. It gives the title of baron to the Neville-Griffin family, to whose ancestor, Sir N. Griffin, the church contains a curious monument.

BRAYFIELD (COLD), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Ouse, 2½ m. E. Olney. Ac. 530. Pop. 83.

BRAYTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 245.

BRAYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 1½ m. W.S.W. Selby. Area 10,690 ac. Pop. 1,894.

BRAZEY, EN PLAINE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'-Or, arrond. Beaune. Pop. 1,836.

BRAZIL, an extensive empire of S. America, occupying a large proportion of the eastern and central part of that country, extending between lat. 4° 30′ N. and 33° S., and lon. 35° & 70° W. Length from N. to S. about 2,600 m., greatest breadth 2,540 m. Its internal boundaries come in contact with all the different states & territ. of S. Amer., with the exception of Chile & Patagonia, while the Atlantic Ocean washes its shores from its N.E. to its S. limits. The empire is divided into 18 provinces, 14 sit. along the shores of the ocean, & 4 in the interior, the relative pop. of which is exhibited in the following table, drawn up according to the most recent and accurate authorities of 1845. The slave pop. is enumerated when accurate returns of them could be obtained separately. In some cases they are not included at all. The number of the aborigines too, is imperfectly ascertained.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief Cities.
S. Pedro do Rio Grande, on S. shore, arid	160,000	Porto Alegre.
Santa Catharina, small maritime prov. (Slaves 12,511)	67,218	Desterro.
Sao Paulo, maritime prov., fertile	360,000	S. Paulo.
Rio de Janeiro, small prov. on coast (Slaves 224,850)	430,000	Rio de Janeiro.
Espirito Santo, on coast, unfertile	40,000	Victoria.
Bahia, on coast, mntnous	650,000	Bahia (San Salvador.)
Sergipe, on coast, small prov. and unfertile	167,397	Sergipe or S. Christovao.
Alagoas, small prov. on coast	100,000	Macayo.
Pernambuco, large prov. E. extensive sugar plantations	320,000	Recife.
Parahiba, small prov. on coast	55,144	Paraliba.
Rio Grande do Norte, do. do.	100,000	Natal.
Ceara, on coast, grazing dist.	160,000	Fortaleza.
Piauhi, grain and grazing dist.	60,000	Oeiras.
Maranhao, fertile, near the coast. (Slaves 111,905)	200,000	Maranhao.
Para, vast maritime prov. (Ind. 100,000)	239,000	Belem.
Mato Grosso, the most W. prov.	40,000	Cuyaba.
Goyaz, central table land	72,592	Goyaz.
Minas Geraes, E. and most elev. table-land. Gold and diamond mines	730,000	Ouro Preto.
Total,	3,951,351	

The surface of Brazil is about equally divided into uplands and lowlands, or valleys. Two parallel mountain ranges traverse the country from N. to S., forming elevated ridges of table-land. The greatest height of the central range being from 6,000 to 7,000 ft. Several minor ranges intersect the country, enclosing tracts, some of which are elevated, and others low-lying plains. The N. part of Brazil consists of the greater part of the vast plain through which flows the river Amazon, and its tributaries; & varying in width from 350 to 800 m. The rivers, lakes, and water courses are so numerous, as completely to intersect this great plain, the soil of which is deep & soft, and covered for the most part with dense forests. South E. of this is another plain. The principal rivs. in this direction are the Tocantins, Araguay, Parnahiba, San Francisco, Belmonte, Doce, Pararba do Sul, and Rio Grande do Sul, all of large size, but of difficult navigation, in consequence of rapids, &c. The table-land on the W. is separated from the Andes of Bolivia by a large and extens. plain, traversed by those rivs. which join to form the Madeira; the elev. of this plain is from 1,200 to 1,500 ft. On the banks of the Iriuana, & W.ward to the N. branch of the Serra Paricis, extends a sandy and nearly barren desert, called Campos dos Parecis. From 7 lakes (Sete Lagoas) on this table-land rises the river Paraguay, which flows S.ward through a swampy country, and then through the great plain of Paraguay to join the Parana. The latter has a course of 1,000 m., and receives the Rio Grande, the Paranhiba, Sapucahy, Pardo, and many others which flow in a S.E. direction into the Atlantic. The Uruguay flows S. through another table-land of smaller dimensions to the plain of the Missiones. The principal lakes are Patos, an enlargement of the Rio Grande and L. Mirim. Many others of less size are in the W. provinces. The climate of the Amazon valley is of a tropical nature; only the dry & rainy seasons are not very distinctly marked. The nights are cloudless; but in the morning clouds accumulate and continue till the afternoon, when thunder & lightning, with torrents of rain, prevail for two hours, & all again is clear. The climate of Central and W. Brazil is more varied, the heat in the dry season being excessive, while frosty nights are of frequent occurrence in winter; rain in some situations is of rare occurrence. The climate in the valley of the S.E. coast is, notwithstanding its low lat., as genial as that of Italy, being clear and serene, and refreshed by the sea breeze from the E. At Rio Janeiro the ann. mean of Fahr. Therm. is 77°. The shores of the E. coast are generally low-lying, the ground rising gradually behind into the mountain region, which runs parallel to the coast. The harbours are generally good, particularly those of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia. The pop. of Brazil consists of Europeans, whites born in the country, who call themselves Brazilians; Mulattoes; *Mamalucoes*, or offspring of whites and native Indians; Negroes; Mestizoes, or Zamboes, mixed castes between Negroes & Indians; and the Aborigines, or American Indians. The slave pop. consists of Negroes and mixed breeds. Of the Aborigines, a portion are in a civilized condition, who are styled Cabocloes: the rest are in a savage and unreclaimed state.

There is little political division of castes; and intermarriages among the different races are common. Aboriginal slavery has been legally abolished; and the laws regarding slaves are, on the whole, not severe nor stringent. Thirty-five holidays in the year, besides Saturdays, are allowed to the slave to work for himself; and a slave can demand his liberty on paying a certain sum equal to his value.

There are in Brazil 88 titles of nobility; but these are not hereditary. Little has been done for education throughout the empire; schools, and even school-books are very deficient. The ecclesiastical establishment is also at a low ebb, and many districts are almost wholly deficient of ministers of religion. Roman Catholicism is the prevailing and recognised creed. The exercise of other religions is only tolerated within the domestic circle. The monastic system is greatly on the decline. The country along the coast & the banks of some of the rivs., besides some extensive tracts in Minas Geraes have been brought under cultivation, but it is calculated not 1 ac. out of 150; so that by far the greater portion of the surface remains in a state of nature. The dense forests furnish almost every variety of useful and ornamental timber, more than 100 species of palms, logwood, mahogany, Brazil, and numerous other dye-woods, with sassafras, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, & a great variety of other drugs. Cocoa, caoutchouc, & manioc, are indigenous products; maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, wheat, & tobacco, have been introduced by European culture. The culture of the tea plant was, some years ago, unsuccessfully attempted by a colony of Chinese, in the prov. Saõ Paulo; the *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, is, however, an abundant product of the W. provs. The horse, ox, & sheep, derived from European stocks, have long been naturalized in the country; and vast herds of cattle are reared on all the more open parts. Hides, horns, bones, tallow, and other animal products, form leading articles of the expt. trade. Wild animals comprise the jaguar, hyena, tiger-cat, and other rapacious genera; with the tapir, wild-hog, &c., and a great variety of birds of the richest plumage: the animal as well as the vegetable products here presenting the greatest diversity. The diamond mines of Minas Geraes are the most productive at present known. Eschwege estimated the value of the diamonds produced here, from 1740 to 1822, at 3,475,537*l.* Other gems, and large quantities of gold, besides silver, copper, iron, and platinum, are among the mineral products of the same prov.; these mines are now wrought by the Anglo-Brazilian mining company, organized under the auspices of Don Pedro, in 1825. Manufs. are almost wholly in their infancy in Brazil, being confined to cotton weaving, tanning, and the production of goods of primary necessity; & nearly all branches of industry are performed by slave labour. From its central position in reference to the chf. commer. countries of the globe, & its very extens. line of coast, Brazil is most favourably situated for trade, which, though extens. is not yet nearly commensurate with the resources of the Empire. Expts. from the N. provs. are mostly coffee, cotton, cacao, sugar, and tobacco; from the S., hides, tallow, and other animal products; and from the capital and middle provs., all these, with drugs, diamonds, gold dust, dyes, rice, manioc, tapioca, spirits, rosewood, &c. Coffee is the chief staple, and, in 1838, its expt. was estim. at 778,473 bags, & 3,178 barrels, sent principally to England & the U. States. In the same year 14,470 barrels, 17,426 boxes, and 4,424 bags of sugar, 192,710 hides, 405,792 horns, 14,737 bags of rice, 15,118 do. of flour, 5,472 pipes of spirits, were exported; and 527 ships, aggreg. burden 106,786 tons, cleared out of the several ports, Rio, Bahia, & Maranham, forming more than 3-4ths of the whole foreign commerce, which is chiefly with Great Britain, the U. States, France, Portugal, and the other states of S. America. In 1844, the total value of imports from Great Britain, amounted to 2,413,538*l.*, of which, cotton goods stood for 1,359,991*l.*, other principal articles being woollen and linen goods, hardware and cutlery, iron and steel arms, brass, copper, earthenwares, butter, &c. The imports from the U. States, in 1842, amounted in value to 5,948,814 dolls., consisting mostly of flour and other provisions, and coarse cotton manufs.; the returns were estimated at 2,601,502 dolls., mostly in coffee, sugar, & hides. Duties on impts. in the same year amounted to 12,037,840 dolls., and those on expts. to 3,422,687 do.; the expts. and impts. averaging perhaps from 4½ to 5 millions sterling annually.

The government is an hereditary limited monarchy; the legislative power is vested in a senate of 54 members and a chamber of deputies, the latter elected by free citizens having property to 200 milreas annually. Each member of the legislative receives a salary. Parliaments are quartennial, each sitting lasting 4 months. The justices of the peace are elected by the people in each district. Trial by jury exists in both civil and criminal courts. In Rio and Bahia are superior courts with 8 judges each; & the former city is also the seat of a supreme judicial tribunal, with 12 judges appointed by the crown. Neither titles of dignity, nor seats in the upper chamber, are hereditary. The executive government is in the 6 departments of the emp., justice, foreign affairs, navy, war, and finance. Total expenditure, in 1845-6, amounted to 24,752,758 milreas (2,578,412*l.*): the revenue for the same year having been somewhat less. Public debt (1843), 13,962,477*l.* The standing army, in 1844, consisted of 17,095 men, and the navy of 67 vessels, carrying 350 guns; the latter comprised no ships above the size of a frigate. Brazil was first discovered by Pedro Alvares Cabral, in 1500; and began to be colonized by the Portuguese in 1531. In 1808, King John VI. of Portugal took up his residence in Brazil; and, in 1815, constituted it a kingdom. In 1822 it declared itself an independent state; & it obtained a constitution in 1825. Rio de Janeiro is the cap. of the empire and the seat of government.

Brazoria, a small but thriving town of Texas, cap. co. same name, on the Brazos, 22 m. N.W. from its mouth. Pop. 500. A good deal of cotton is shipped here in coasting vessels.

Brazos de Dios, one of the largest rivers of Texas, U. S., N. Amer., rises among the mntns. in the N.W. part of that state; flows S.E.ward through its central region, & after a course estim. at 900 m., enters the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. W.S.W. Galveston, & E.N.E. Matagorda. It is navig. during freshets, for a considble. distance, but the bar at its mouth has only about 6 ft. of water. The riv. flows through an extensive plain impregnated with salt & nitre, and during the rainy season, the flooded water has a brackish taste throughout its course. Princip. affls., the Red Fork & Navosoto. The towns, Milam, Nashville, Washington, San Felipe, Richmond, Brazoria, & Velasco are on its banks, along which also are some of the most productive cotton plantations in the world.

Brazza, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. & 8 m. S. Spalatro. Area 170 sq. m. Pop. 15,495. Surface mntnous. & rugged, producing scarcely 1-4th of the corn consumed; but the isl. is industriously cultiv., & yields oil, figs, almonds, saffron, & the best wine in Dalmatia. Its kids' milk & cheese are in repute, and it is famed for its honey. Principal vills. Milna and Neresi. The channel of Brazza between it & the mainland

is from 7 to 8 m. across, and capable of affording secure anchorage for shipping.

BREADALBANE, an extens. dist. of Scotland, comprising the W. part of the co. Perth, & surrounded by the dists. Lochaber, Athol, Strathearn, Monteith, Lorn, & Knapdale. Though mntnous. & rugged, being traversed by the Grampians, it has good roads and bridges. In it are Ben Lawers, Lochs Tay & Lyon, & the vills. Kenmore, Killin, & Clifton. Granite, gneiss, & schistose rocks prevail in the dist. Copper is found at Aithra, & lead at Tyndrum. The scenery of Loch Tay & other situations is highly picturesque. Chief proprietor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, residence, Taymouth castle.

BREADSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2½ m. N.N.E. Derby. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 620. In the church is a monument to Dr E. Darwin.

BREAFY, or BREAGHWEE, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Castlébar. Area 5,266 ac. Pop. 2,452.

BREAGE, ST., a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. W. Helstone. Area 7,390 ac. Pop. 6,166, mostly employed in tin mines.

BREAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,200.

BREAMORE, or BROMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the Avon, 3 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 647.

BREANE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the coast, 8½ m. N.W. Atbridge. Ac. 1,330. P. 126.

BREATHILL, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Kentucky. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 2,195, of whom 119 are slaves. Chief town same name.

BRÉAUTÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. & 15 m. N.E. Havre. P. 1,300.

BRECEY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 27 m. S.W. St. Lô. P. 2,172.

BRECHE-DE-ROLAND, a defile of the Pyrenées, between France & Spain, about 11 m. S. Luz, forming a difficult passage, from 200 to 300 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 ft. high, surrounded by the rocks called Tours de Marboré, at an elevation of 9,500 ft. above the sea. It is named from the popular tradition that Roland opened the breach by a blow of his sword.

BRECH-FFA, or BRECHVA, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 9½ m. N.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 109.

BRECHIN, a parl. bor. & pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, on the S. Esk, 7½ m. W.N.W. Montrose, with which it commun. by a branch of Northern railw. Inhab. houses of bor. 849, pop. of do. 5,903, of pa. 7,560. It stands on an abrupt decliv., & some of its streets are very steep: but it is well-built. It was anciently created into an episcopal see by David I. in 1150. Its cathedral, founded in the 12th cent., has a spire 128 ft. in height, & now serves as the pa. church; attached to it is a remarkable round tower similar to those of Ireland, 103 ft. in height. Other edifices are various chapels, the town-ho., the publ. schools, & some remains of an anc. hospital. From 1,000 to 1,500 hands are estim. to be engaged in the manufs. of linens & sail cloth, and in spinning, bleaching, distilleries, & brewing, Ann. value of real property (1843) 7,960*l.* Corp. rev. (1841-2) 800*l.* Brechin unites with Montrose, &c., in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 194. Mkt., Tues., & a large cattle fair on the 2d Wed. in June. On the Esk, near the town, is Brechin Castle, the seat of Lord Panmure. The historian Dr Gillies, & the Tytlers, were natives of Brechin.

BRECHT, a comm. & town of Belg., cap. cant. prov. & 14 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 2,823, engaged in woollen manufs. and iron works.

BRECKENRIDGE, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 8,744, of whom 1,691 are slaves.

BRECKERFELD, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, circ. Hagen, 14½ m. E. Elberfeld, with paper manufactures and powder mills. Pop. 1,320.

BRECKLES, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Watton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 160.

BRECON, BRECKNOCK, or ABER-HONDEY, a parl., munic. bor. & town of S. Wales, cap. co. Brecon, on the Usk, at the influx of the Honddu & Tarrell, 14 m. S. Builth. Pop. of parl. bor. (consisting of 3 pas., 2 extra parochial dists., and Trecastle ward, 10 m. distant) 5,701; do. of town & munic. bor., 5,472. It has a most picturesque site, & many well-built houses; chief structures, one bridge over the Usk, & 3 others across the Honddu, St. John's church, originally a part of a priory, St. David's church, a collegiate church founded by Henry VIII., the old castle, an arsenal, the town & co. halls, co. jail & infirmary, & various dissenting chapels. It has a colleg. school, an acad. for indep. ministers, alms-houses, other charities with an aggreg. annual income of 370*l.*, coal & lime wharfs, and a brisk general trade, but no manufs. of importance. Its public promenades are noted for beauty; its anc. walls were demolished by the inhabs. during the last civil war. Brecon communics. with the Monmouth canal by the Brecknock & Abergavenny canal, 35 m. in length, & by a railw. with Merthyr Tydvil, 14 m. S. Mkts., Wed., Frid., & Sat. Fairs for the latter, 1st Wed. in Mar., May 14, July 5, Sept. 6, Nov. 17. It is the seat of the co. assizes, quart. sessions & petty sessions, & the place of parl. election for the co. Corp. rev. (1837) 301*l.* It sends 1 mem. to H. of C., since the reign of Henry VIII. Reg. electors (1846) 304. The renowned actress, Mrs Siddons, was born here in 1755.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, an inl. co. of S. Wales, enclosed by the cos. Cardigan, Radnor, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Hereford. Area 512,000 ac., of which about 232,000 are cultivated. Inhab. houses (1841) 11,105. Pop. 55,603. Surface mostly mntnous.; the Brecknock Beacon (the loftiest summit in S. Wales), is 2,862 ft., and Cradle mntn., 2,545 ft. above the sea. The Wye forms all the N. boundary; other rivs. are the Usk and its affls., which water many small but fertile valleys. Agriculture rather backward. Farms mostly small and let by the year. Rents in the vales vary from 15s. to 21s. per ac.; sheep-walks on the mntns. let from 3s. to 7s. Princip. products, oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, cheese, and cattle, which are mostly sent to the neighbg. English fairs and mkts. The breed of sheep is small but of excellent quality. The co. yields copper, lead, iron, coal, and limestone; & on its S. most border are some large iron works. It has a few small manufs. of coarse woollens & worsted hosiery. Principal towns, Brecon, Crickhowell, and Builth. Brecknock is divided into 6 hunds., and 71 pas., mostly in the diocese of St. David's. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., 1 for the co., and 1 for the bor. Brecon. Reg. elects. for co. (1846) 2,548. Ann. value of lands (1842-43) 139,224*l.*; of houses, 31,401*l.*; total ann. value of real property 198,472*l.* The Welsh language is now mostly disused except in the N. and E. parts of the co.

BREDA, a strongly fortfd. town of the Netherlands, prov. Brabant, cap. cant., in a wide marsh, on the Merk, 24 m. W.S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (1840) 12,692. It is regularly and well built, and has ramparts planted with trees. Princip. edifices the citadel, rebuilt by William III. of Engl.,

town hall, court-ho., arsenal, 4 R. Catholic & 2 protestant churches, the princip. of which latter is surmounted by a spire 362 ft. in ht., and contains the tomb of Count Engelbert of Nassau, a general under Charles v. Breda has a magnetic observatory, & is the seat of a commerc. tribunal; it has a latin school, manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, and musical instruments. It was taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1590; by the Spaniards under Spinola in 1625, and by the French in 1793, and is celeb. for the assoc. of nobles formed in 1566 under the name of "the compromise of Breda;" and for the congress of 1667 and 1746.

BREDBURY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,301.

BREDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5 m. E.N.E. Battle. Area 5,700 ac. Pop. 1,151. Fair, Easter Tuesday.

BREDENBURY, *or* BRIDENBURY, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 540. P. 46.

BREDEVOORT, a town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, on the Bredevooter Aa, in a marshy dist., 30 m. S.E. Arnheim. Pop. 900.

BREDFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Woodbridge. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 468.

BREDGAR, pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3 m. S.S.W. Sittingbower. Ac. 1,810. Pop. 540.

BREDHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4½ m. S.E. Chatham. Ac. 400 P. 131.

BREDICOT, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E. Worcester. Area 430 ac. Pop. 53.

BREDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, on the Avon, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 6,130 ac. Pop. 1,567, partly employed by the stocking manufs. of Tewkesbury. On the top of Bredon hill, which commands a fine prospect, are the traces of a Roman camp.

BREDON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, in a valley remarkable for its fine waterfalls, 1½ m. S.W. Murat. Pop. of comm. 2,400.

BREDSTEDT, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist. near the North Sea, and 24 m. W.S.W. Flensborg. Pop. 1800; and pop. of dist. 10,900.

BREDWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Hereford, on the Wye. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 409. Jarvis' charit. endowment in this pa., yielded in 1835, a rev. of 1,252*l.* 17*s.* On the Wye near the vill. are the ruins of Bredwardine castle.

BREDY, two pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Little*), 7½ m. S.W. Dorchester. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 196.—II. (*Long*), 8½ m. W. Dorchester. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 340. 2 evening nat. schools.

BRÉE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 18 m. W. Ruremonde. P. 1,610.

BREEDE, a riv. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Worcester and Zwellendam, rises in the Warm-Bokkeveld, a mntn. basin about lat. 33° 10′ S., & lon. 19° 30′ E., flows at first N.W.ward, breaks through the mntns. at Mostert and Hoek pass, and after a course mostly S.E.ward, enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is the deepest and one of the largest rivs. of the colony; but its navig. is impeded by a bar at its mouth, with only 13 ft. water at low, & 19 ft. at high spring tide. Affls. the Hex & Zondereinde; the towns of Worcester and Zwellendam are near its banks.

BREEDON-ON-THE HILL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 6,410 ac. Pop. 2,625.

BREGAGLIA (VAL.), Switzerl. [VAL BREGAGLIA.]

BREGANÇON, a small fortfd. islet of France, dep. Var, 20 m. E. Toulon in the Bay of Hyères.

BREGENZ, *Brigantia*, a frontier town of Austria, Tyrol, cap. circ. Vorarlberg, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance, betw. the Swiss & Bavarian territs., 80 m. W.N.W. Innsprück. Pop. 4,000. It has some cotton manufs., with an active transit trade; it exports a large number of ready made wooden houses for the Alpine dists. of Switzerl'd, & vine poles for the vineyards on the lake.

BREGLIO, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Roia. Pop. (with comm.) 2,476. Near it ruins of Trivella castle.

BREHAR, or BRYHER, one of the Scilly Isls., co. Cornwall (Engl.), 30 m. W. Land's End. It is mntnous., & has some druidical remains. Pop. 121, chiefly engaged in fishing.

BREHAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,732.

BREHAT, a small isl. of France in the English Channel, off the coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. N. Paimpol. It has a vill. P. 1,560.

BREHNA, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, circ. Bittufeld, 12 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 1,033.

BREIGHTMET, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 2 m. E. Bolton. Area 970 ac. Pop. 1,309.

BREINTON, a pa. of Engl., on the Wye, co. & 2½ m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 1,490. Pop. 362.

BREISACH (NEW), (*Neuf Breisach*), a frontier town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Rhine, 8 m. S.E. Colmar. Pop. 1,742. It is regularly built, and was strongly fortif. by Vauban.—II. (OLD), *Alt Breisach*, a fortif. town of Germany, duchy Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, on rt. b. of the Rhine, immed. opp. the foregoing. Pop. 3,100. It has a handsome cathed., a college, and some transit trade. It was formerly fortified; but dismantled in 1641.

BREISGAU, an old divis. of Germany, in S.W. of Swabia. Chf. towns Freiburg, Old Breisach, & Laufenburg. It was long held by the Counts of Breisach, and was afterwards united to the doms. of Austria. It was ceded in 1806 chfly. to Baden, with a small portion to Switzerl. & Würtemberg.

BREISIG (NIEDER), a town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.W. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,150.—*Ober B.*, is a vill., same reg. P. 600.

BREITENBACH, a town of Cent. Germany, principality Schwarzburg Sondershausen, 23 m. N. Coburg. Pop. 2,100, engaged in manufs. of porcelain, wooden wares, & musical instruments.—II. a vill. of Hessen-Cassel, circ. Ziegenhain.—III. a vill. Switzerl., cant. and 14½ m. N. Soleure.—IV. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schélestadt, cant. Villé. Pop. 1,595.

BREITENFELD, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 4 m. N. Leipzig, remarkable for 2 battles gained by the Swedes during the 30 years war; the one, 7th Sept. 1631; the other, 2d Nov. 1642. The King of Sweden had his head-qrtrs. here 17th Oct. 1813. A monument was erected on the battle field, 1831.

BREJO, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, cap. Comarca of same name, near l. b. of the river, and 210 m. S.W. the city of S. Luiz. Pop. 3,000.

BRELADE (ST.), a vill. & pa. Jersey, on St. Brelade's bay, S.W. coast of the isl., and 1½ m. S.W. St. Aubin. Pop. 2,170.

BREME, a town of Pidemont, prov. Lomellina, 10 m. S.W. Mortara, on l. b. of the Po. P. 1,950.

BREMEN, one of the 4 free cities of Germany, on both banks of the Weser, 59 m. S.W. Hamburg. Lat. (of observatory) 53° 4′ 36″ N., lon. 8° 48′ 54″ E. Pop. with suburbs (1845) 53,156, nearly all protestants. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right, and the new town on the left bank. In the former the streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses are decorated in the style of the middle ages, while in the latter the streets are more regular, and the houses mod. in style. The riv. is crossed by an old & a new bridge; the quays are extens.,

and the ramparts form agreeable promenades. The principal buildings are St. Peter's church or the Dom Kirche, the church of St. Ansgarius remarkable for its spire, upwards of 300 ft. in ht., a town-hall, a fine old gothic building which has been recently restored; the observatory of Olbers, a museum with a library of 25,000 vols., a gymnasium, school of commerce and navigation, a school of design, and a public library of 20,000 vols. Bremen has an extens. foreign trade, especially with N. Amer., and it is the great emporium of Brunswick, Hessen, and Hanover. In 1847, 229 ships of an aggreg. burden of 79,390 tons belonged to its port; in 1843 it had 10 ships of 13,646 tons more than Hamburg. The greater number of German emigrants to N. Amer., have embarked at Bremen; its shipping has been recently greatly on the increase, but owing to the sanding up of the riv. large ships cannot reach its harb., and Bremerhafen was built at the mth. of the Weser for their accommodation. [BREMERHAFEN.] The chief industry of Bremen consists in ship-building, and manufs. of woollens and cottons, paper, starch, colours, chiccory, and cigars; it has also extens. sugar refineries, beer breweries, and brandy distilleries. Princip. imports tobacco, coffee, sugar, and other colonial products, oil, iron, tin, wines, rice, tea, cotton manufs., timber, and hemp. Chief exports linen and woollen goods, grain, oak bark, glass, smelts, and provisions. It is the birth-pl. of Olbers the astronomer, and Heeren the historian.

Bremen, which was one of the principal towns of the Hanseatic league, was successively cap. of the archbishopric—then of the duchy of Bremen, & afterwards a free imperial city. It was cap. of the department of the Weser, under the empire of Napoleon, and latterly the cap. of a small republic, governed democratically. It is connected by railway with Hanover, and has regular steam commun. with Bremerhafen, Oldenburg, & Hull.

The territory of the free city of Bremen, extending on both sides of the river, comprises a space of 112 sq. m., with a pop. of 72,000, and has, besides the city, the town of Bremerhafen, 2 market towns, 12 parishes, and 58 villages.

BREMEN (DUCHY OF), an old duchy of Germany, in the circ. of lower Saxony; it was first a bishopric, then an archbishopric, afterw. secularised and ceded to Sweden in 1648. In 1719 it was sold to the D. of Brunswick. Chf. towns Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it; it now belongs to Hanover, & forms part of the landrost Stade.

BREMERHAFEN, a town of Germany, belonging to the republic, & 34 m. N.N.W. the city of Bremen, in the Hanoverian territory, on the rt. b. of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste. Pop. (1842) 2,380. This thriving port, built by Bremen in 1830, for the accommodation of large vessels connected with its trade, is occup. by a Hanoverian garrison, and guarded by the Hanoverian fort Wilhelm, recently constructed on the opposite side of the river.

BREMERLEHE, a town of Hanover, cap. Amt, landr. & 36 m. W.S.W. Stade. Pop. 1,545.

BREMERVÖRDE, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, on the Oste, 30 m. N.N.E. Bremen. Pop. 2,481. It has extens. distilleries, paper and leather manufs., and an active commerce, being connected by canals with the Elbe at Stade, & the Weser near Bremen. Extensive distilleries.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Switzerl., cant. & 2 m. N. Bern, on the Aar, with a castle & some Roman antiqs.—II. a town, cant. Aargau, on the Reuss, 14½ m. E.S.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,000. Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, lived here in retirement during the French revolution, till 1795. —III. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 561.

BREMHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. E.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 5,920. Pop. 1,550. The Rev. W. L. Bowles, the poet, incumbent of this pa.

BREMILHAM, or COURTCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 300. P. 47.

BRENCHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4 m. N. Lamberhurst. Area 8,590 ac. Pop. 2,472. It has an anc. church & some mineral waters similar to those of Tunbridge.

BRENDITZ, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 2 m. N.N.W. Znaym. This was the head-quarters of the Archd. Charles during the battle of Znaym in 1809. Porcelain clay is exported from its vicinity for the imperial manuf. of Vienna.

BRENDOLA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 6 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,319.

BRENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 14½ m. E. Ilfracombe. Area 9,470 ac. Pop. 271.

BRENETS (LES), a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 12 m. W.N.W. Neuchâtel, on rt. b. of the Doubs, which here forms a fine cascade, 85 ft. in height, & turns numerous mills. Pop. 1,400, who manuf. watches, optical instruments, lace, & hardwares.

BRENNE, a riv. of France, dep. Côte-d-Or, joins the Armancon, on the right near St. Remy.

BRENNE (LA), an old dist. of France in the provs. Touraine & Berry. The name is still preserved in the marshy dist., between Châteauroux & Le Blanc, dep. Indre. Many leeches caught.

BRENNER, a mntn. of Austria, one of the culminating points of the Tyrol, between the Inn, the Aicha, & the Adige, elev. 6,788 ft. The route from Innsprück to Brixen traverses this mntn. at an elevation of 4,650 feet.

BRENO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 35 m. N.E. Bergamo, cap. dist. on the Oglio. In its vicinity are extens. stalactite grottos. Pop. 2,466.

BRENT, two small rivs. of Engl.—I. cos. Herts & Middlesex, after a tortuous course enters the Thames at Brentford, crossed by railway viaduct. —II. co Somerset, rises in Sherwood forest, and enters the Bristol channel near Bridgewater.

BRENT, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. (*East*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 849. On the lofty hill called Brent-Knoll, in this pa., are traces of a Roman camp.—II. (*Eleigh*), co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.E. Ludbury. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 299. It has an alms-ho. endowed with 72*l.* per ann., & its church possesses an excellent library.—III. (*South*), co Devon, on the Avon, 7 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area 10,180 ac. Pop. 1,237. In the church here are some anc. & very curious carved seats. The parish lands yield 113*l.* per annum. Fairs, May 12 & Oct. 10.—IV. (*South*), co. Somerset, 7 m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 3,210. Pop. 1,074. [BRENT-TOR.]

BRENTA, *Medoacus major*, a navig. riv. which rises in the Tyrol, & traverses Lombardy, passing Bassano; it feeds the canal of Brentelle, which joins the Bacchiglione W. of Padua. At Dolo it supplies the Brenta Morta, or canal of Brenta, called in its lower course Brenta Magra; the rest of the waters of the Brenta, under the name of Brenta Nova or Brentone, join the Bacchiglione & sev. canals, among which Brenta-Novissima, leaves the canal of Brenta near Mira, & joining the riv. of same name near Brondolo, it enters the Adriatic at Porto di Brondolo, entire length 90 miles.

BRENTFORD, a mkt. town of Engl., & the nominal cap., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Kew, & on the Gt. W. road, 7½ m. W. London. The riv. Brent, 8½

m. W. St. Paul's, also crossed by a bridge, divides the town into old & new Brentford, the former a chply. in the pa. of Ealing. Pop. 5,058. The latter, a separate pa. Area 230 ac. Pop. 2,174. The town consists of a long street, paved & indifferently built, & it is frequently, as sung by Thomson, "a town of mud." It has 2 well endowed charity schools and a union workhouse:—its trade is facilitated by the grand junction canal, which joins the Brent near Hanwell. Mkt., Tues. Fairs, 17th May & 12th September. Brentford, though usually considered the co. town, has nothing to distinguish it as such, except its being the place of election of the mems. of parl. for the co., the magisterial business of Middlesex being conducted at Clerkenwell.

BRENTINGBY, a pa. of Engl. [WYFORDBY.]

BRENTON BAY, an inlet, N. coast of Melville isl., Australia, between Smoky Point and Point Byng. It abounds with turtle.

BRENTONICO, a pa. and vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. & 6¼ m. S.W. Roveredo, on the N. slope of Monte Baldo, with quarries of fine marble. P. 1,447.

BRENTWOOD, a chply., & formerly a mkt. town of Engl., co. Essex, pa. S. Weald, on the eastern union railw., 17 m. E.N.E. London. Area 730 ac. Pop. 2,362. It has an old gothic chapel, a free gram. school founded in 1537, annual. rev. 1,452*l.*, an alms-ho., & a buildg. in which assizes were formerly held. Fairs, July 11, Oct. 15 & 16.

BRENT-TOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. The pa. 4 m. N.N.W. Tavistock, has an area of 2,810 ac. Pop. 169. It has mines of manganese, & derives its name from the "Tor," a lofty spur of the Dartmoor hills, on which is its church, & which, though far inland, serves as a conspicuous land-mark for mariners.

BRENZ, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 10 m. S.E. Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. 836.

BRENZETT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.W. Romney. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 228.

BREOCK (ST.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the navigable riv. Camel, here crossed by a bridge of 16 arches, 1 m. W. Wadebridge. Area 7,860 ac. Pop. 1,733. The vill. had formerly a mkt. A cromlech stands on an adjacent hill.

BREREHURST, a hamlet of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 2 m. N.N.E. Newcastle under Lyne. Pop. 1,518.

BRERETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Sandbach. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 667.

BRESCA, a vill. of Illyria, on the S. coast of the isl. Veglia, in the Adriatic. Pop. 2,500.

BRESCELLA, *Brixellum*, a walled town of N. Italy, Modena, gov. and 18 m. N.W. Reggo, on rt. b. of the Po. Pop. 2,000. Recently fortified.

BRESCIA, *Brixia*, a city of Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov., 60 m. E.N.E. Milan, on the Garza and on the railway (in progress) from Milan to Venice, elev. 512 ft. Pop. (1844) 34,955, exclu. of its suburbs, S. Nazaro, S. Allesandro, S. Eufemia, and Fiumcello. It is handsome, flourishing, & enclosed by ramparts, now dismantled. Principal buildings the new cathed., entirely of marble, begun in 1604, the old cathed., & a baptistry, both constructed during the Lombard dynasty, numerous churches richly adorned with works of art, the epis. palace, hall of justice, on the site of an anc. temple, a large theatre, the Broletto, or old palace of the republic, several good private palaces, nums. fountains, and many remains of antiquity. In a Roman edifice, excavated 1822, a fine museum of antiqs. has been deposited. It has a public library with a collection of rare MSS., a college, high school, athenæum, and many endowed charit. estabs. The arms and cutlery made here have long been considered the best in Italy. Brescia has also manufs. of silk, woollen & linen fabrics, paper and leather. Near it are large iron works and oil mills; and its wine enjoys repute. A large fair is held here ann. from Aug. 6th to 18th; & mkts. for cattle monthly. Brescia was taken by the French in 1796, and made the cap. of the dep. Mella. P. of prov. (1844) 341,808.

BRESCOU, a small isl. of France, dep. Hérault, near the coast, with a port, and a small fort constructed in 1589, 15 m. W.S.W. Cette. Pop. 20.

BRESLAU, a city of Prussia, cap. of the prov. of Silesia, and of circ. of same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the Ohlau, and on the railw. from Berlin to Vienna, 409 ft. above the Baltic, 190 m. S.E. Berlin. Lat. (of Observatory) 51° 6′ 57″ N., lon. 17° 2′ 33″ E. Pop. (1846) 112,200, of whom nearly 3-4ths are Protestants. In 1811 the pop. was 63,237. It consists of an old & a new town, surrounded by planted walks, & 5 suburbs, the whole united by nums. bridges. It has many fine squares, and good publ. edifices, the latter comprise the cathed. founded in the 12th cent., St. Elizabeth's church, with a spire 364 ft. in elev., sev. other churches richly ornamented, the old town ho., built in the 14th cent., the gov.-ho., archbp's. palace, mint, exchange, barracks, and university buildings. In one of the squares is a colossal bronze statue of Blücher. The university, transferred hither from Frankfort on the Oder in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 printed vols., & 2,300 MSS.; and (in 1844) 70 students. Breslau has 3 other libraries, 4 gymnasia (3 Protestant & 1 Catholic), an astronom. & a magnet. observatory & botanic garden, schools of industry, surgery, architecture, arts, a Roman Catholic & 3 Protestant colleges, numerous inferior schools & charitable estabs.; and it is the seat of courts for the prov. and reg., and a mining council. It is the great emporium for the linens of Silesia, for which it has 4 annual fairs of 8 days each, & the greatest mart for wool in Germany. It has manufs. of linen, woollen, cotton, & silk fabrics, lace, needles, plate, jewellery, earthenware, colours, soap, alum, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax; and an extens. trade in mining produce, timber, flax, hemp, madder, corn, and oxen, from the S. Russian provs., and in Hungarian wines and other merchandize. It has an active trade on the Oder, and communics. by railway with Berlin and Frankfort on the N., Dresden on the W., Cracow on the E., and Vienna in the S. It was bombarded and taken by the French, 7th Jan. 1807, and its fortress, then partly destroyed, has since been entirely razed.

BRESLE, a small riv. of France, betw. the deps. Somme, and Seine Inf., enters the Engl. Channel at Tréport, after a N.W. course of 35 m.

BRESLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. E. Beauvais. Pop. 1,824. In the 11th century it was an episcopal town. Extensive turf pits in its vicinity.

BRESSAY, or BRESSA, one of the Shetland isls., E. of Mainland, from which it is sep. by Bressay Sound. Pop. 904. With Barra and Quarff it forms a pa., which, in 1841, had 1,798 inhabs. Lerwick is suppl. with peat, and the whole of Shetland with slates from this isl.—*Bressay Sound* is a rendezvous of the English and Dutch herring-boats and whale ships, and often affords shelter to ships of war.

BRESSE, an old divis. of France, in the prov. Bourgogne, cap. Bourg, now comp. in the dep. Ain. It was obtained by exchange from Savoy in 1601.

BRESSE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. Remiremont. Pop. 2,883.

BRESSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W. Diss. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 647.

BRESSUIRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. arrond., 35 m. N. Niort. Pop. 2,320. The tower of its church is remark. for its elev. and antiq. Bressuire was fortified in the middle ages, and was taken from the English by the celeb. Du Guesclin in 1373. It was nearly destroyed during the wars of La Vendee.

BREST, *Brestum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Finistèrre, 32 m. N.N.W. Quimper, and 310 m. W. Paris on the N. shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 23′ 32″ N., lon. 4° 29′ 25″ W. Pop. (1846) 35,163. The pop. in 1836 was 29,773. Brest is a fortified city of the first class, and the most important military port of France. Its bay, which is capable of containing all the ships of war in Europe, communics. with the German Ocean by a strait called the "Goulet," which is defended by forts and batteries, and rendered difficult of access. Its inner harb. is one of the most secure in Europe, & could accommodate 60 ships of the line. It is protected by batteries & a citadel built on a rock, & communicates, by a canal, with the port of Nantes. Among its most important works, are 5 large basins, extensive quays, an arsenal, vast magazines, building yards, large barracks, & a prison, built on a hill, with accommodation for 4,000 delinquents. The city, built on the slopes of considerable hills, is divided by the port in two parts, which communicate only by boats; that on the right is called *Recouvrance*. The upper and lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by stairs. Brest has many important educ. establishments, a medical school, naval school, communal college, & a school of hydrography, a public library, botanic garden and observatory. It has few manufs., and its commerce is limited chiefly to the provisioning of the town and port. In 1548, Mary Queen of Scots landed at Brest, on her way to St Germain. It was occupied by the English in 1372, 1378, and 1397; and was attacked, without success, by the Spaniards in 1597, and by the English in 1694.

BRETAGNE (Engl. *Brittany*), an old prov. in the N.W. of France, forming an extensive peninsula betw. the Engl. Channel & the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the deps. Finistèrre, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire Inferieure. It was divided into Haute-Bretagne, cap. Rennes, and Basses-Bretagne, cap. Vannes. This prov. derives its name from the Britons, who established themselves here, after having been driven from Britain by the Saxons, in the 5th cent. It long preserved its sovereigns, who bore, successively, the titles of kings, counts, and dukes. It was united to France, by the marriage of Charles VIII. with Anne of Bretagne, daughter of the last Duke Francis II., in 1491.

BRETENOUX, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, arrond. & 22 m. N.N.W. Figeac, on the Cère. Pop. 800.

BRETEUIL, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Evreux, on the Iton. Pop. 1,487, engaged in extens. iron works. It has remains of a castle built by Wm. the Conqueror.—II. dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the railw. du Nord, 16 m. N.E. Beauvais. Pop. 2,474. It was formerly fortified. Manufactures of woollen fabrics.

BRETFORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3½ m. E. Evesham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 511.

BRETHERTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, on the Douglas, 7½ m. S.S.W. Preston. Pop. 833. One of its publ. schools has an annual rev. of 112*l*.

BRETIGNY, a vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris and Orleans railw., 6 m. S.E. Chartres. By a treaty concluded here in 1360, betw. the French and English, the French King, John, regained his freedom, which he had lost at the battle of Poitiers, 4 years previously.

BRETTEN, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 13 m. E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 3,000. Melancthon was born here, 1497.

BRETTENHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. E. Thetford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 62.—II. co. Suffolk, 8 m. W. Needham-Market. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 367.

BRETTON (MONK), a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Royston, 2 m. N.E. Barnsley, on N. Mid. railw. Pop. 719.—II. (*West*), a tnshp., 6 m. N.W. Barnsley. Pop. 564.

BREUKELEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 8 m. N.N.W. Utrecht, on the Vecht & on the Amsterdam and Arnhem railway. Pop. 1,599.

BREVIG, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 11 m. W.N.W. Laurvig, with a port on the Langesunds Fiord. Pop. 1,166. Trade in iron.

BREVINE (LA), a pa. & vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 15 m. W. Neuchatel, in the valley of same name. Pop. 2,319, engaged in watch and lace making, and working in metals. Near it is a bed of coal, supposed to be the fossil relic of a forest swallowed up during an earthquake, Sept. 18, 1356.

BREWARD (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 7 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Area 9,180 ac. Pop. 724.

BREWER, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 70 m. E.N.E. Augusta, on Penobscot riv. P. 1,736.

BREWHAM, 2 pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.E. Bruton. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 392.—II. (*South*), on the Brew, 2½ m. E. by N. Bruton. Area 3,598 ac. Pop. 513.

BREWSTER, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay, 90 m. S.E. Boston.

BREWOOD, a pa. of Engl., cos. Stafford & Salop, 4½ m. S.W. Penkridge. Area 11,950 ac. P. 3,641. The noble mansion of Chillington-hall, and the former priory of "White Ladies," are in this pa.

BREZOLLES, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant. dep. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. and 13 m. W.S.W. Dreux. Pop 948. Commerce in grain.

BRIANÇON, *Brigantium*, a strongly fortfd. town of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Durance, 35 m. N.E. Gap, on the route of Mt. Genèvre. Pop. (1846) 1,419. It is the most elevated town of France, occupying a picturesque site 4,285 ft. above the sea, & surrounded by still loftier heights, bristling with forts which communicate with each other, & with the town by a one-arched bridge, 130 ft. in length, across a deep ravine. Briançon has some manufs. of cotton goods, cutlery, and lead pencils.

BRIANÇONNAIS, an old dist. of France in Haut-Dauphiné, the cap. of which was Briançon, now included in the dep. Hautes Alpes.

BRIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & cap. circ., on the Desna, 70 m. W.N.W. Orel. Pop. 6,000. It has a cannon-foundry, & a manuf. of small arms.

BRIARE, *Brivodurum*, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, at the head of the canal de Briare, 6 m. S.E. Gien. Pop. 2,587. The canal *de Briare*, connecting the Loire with the Seine at Montargis, 34½ m. in length, is the oldest work of the kind in France, having been commenced in the reign of Henry IV. in 1606.

BRIATEXTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, on the Adou, 6 m. N.E. Lavaur. P. 1,458.

BRIAVEL'S (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 7 m. N. Chepstow. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,387.

It has a small but very anc. cruciform church, & the remns. of a castle, built in the reign of Henry I., & in which forest & miners' courts are still held.

BRIBIESCA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Burgos, on the Oca. Pop. 2,040. Here, in 1388, John I., king of Castile, held a meeting of the States-Gen., at which the title of prince of Asturias was conferred in perpetuity on the heir-presumptive of the crown of Spain.

BRICE (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. Rochechouart. Pop. 1,127.

BRICETH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.W. Needham. Area 950 ac. P. 214. Fair, 5th July.

BRICHERASCO, a mkt.-town of Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 5 m. S.W. Pinerolo. Pop. (with comm.) 3,421, engd. in tanning & paper-making.

BRICKENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. S. Hertford. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 757.

BRICKHILL, 3 pas. of Engl., co. Bucks.—I. (*Bow*), 1½ m. E. Fenny-Stratford. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 566.—II. (*Great*), 3 m. S.E. by E. Fenny-Stratford. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 721. Charities, 54*l.* per ann. —III. (*Little*), 2 m. E.S.E. Fenny-Stratford. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 563. Fairs, May 12, Oct. 29. This vill. was formerly a market and assize town.

BRICQUEBEC, a comm. and t. of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 8 m. W.S.W. Valognes. P. 1,953.

BRIDE, 2 rivs. of Ireld., Munster.—I. cos. Cork & Waterford, rises in the Nagle mntns., & after an E.ward course of 25 m., joins the Blackwater riv., 8 m. N. Youghal. On it are the towns Rathcormack & Tallow. It is navgble. for barges to Kintalloon.—II. co. Cork, joins the Lee, 6 m. W. Cork. Course 11 miles.

BRIDE (ST), sev. pas. of Engl. & Wales.—I. city of London, chiefly betw. Fleet Street and Blackfriars' Bridge. Pop. 6,655.—II. co. Pembroke, on St Bride's Bay, 11 m. S.W. Haverfordwest. Pop. 178.—III. co. Glamorgan, 6 m. N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 129.—IV. (*Major*), same co., 3 m. S.E. Bridgend. Pop. 914.—V. (*Minor*), same co., 2½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 472.—VI. (*Netherwent*), co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 179.—VII. (*Wentiloog*), same co., on the Bristol Channel, 4 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 274.

BRIDE-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 2 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Area 9,270 ac. Pop. 2,112. In the church is a very curious carved font.

BRIDELL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2½ m. S. Cardigan. Pop. 404.

BRIDE'S BAY (ST), is an inlet of the Irish Sea, at the W. extrem. of the co. Pembroke. Length & breadth abt. 8 m. each. At its entrance are Ramsey & Skomer isls. St David's & St Bride's are the principal places on its shores.

BRIDE'S-KIRK, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, 5 m. N. Ramsey. Pop. 1,153.

BRIDESTOWE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. Oakhampton. Area 5,170 ac. Pop. 1,128.

BRIDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Chudleigh. Area 4,090 ac. Pop. 560.

BRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 817. It has a union work-ho. for 22 parishes.

BRIDGEND, a mkt.-t. of S. Wales, co. Glamorg., pa. Coyty, on the Ogmore, here crossed by a stone bridge, 6 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. incldg. Nositon & Oldcastle, 1,471. It is a straggling pl., with a t.-hall, a union work-ho., & some woollen manufs. Mkt., Sat. Fairs, Holy Thur., Nov. 17. Polling-pl. for co. A railw., 4½ m. in length, connects Bridgend with the Duffryn-Llynvi line.

BRIDGEFORD, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Nottingham, —I. (*East*), 8 m. E.N.E. Nottingham, on the Trent. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 1,000.—II. (*West*), 1½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 332.

BRIDGEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. East-Harling. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 328.

BRIDGENORTH, a parl. & munic. bor., & town of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 123 m. N.W. London, and 8 m. S.E. Much-Wenlock. Anc. name Brugia, or Bruges; supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, dghtr. of Alfred. Area of munic. bor. 1,600 ac. Pop. of do. 6,198; of t. 5,770. The town consists of an upper & lower part, connected by a bridge of 6 arches. The upper town is picturesquely built on a rock, crowned by the anc. castle, & the 2 pa. churches; between them is a large public reservoir. The gram. school, founded in 1503, has a rev. of about 160*l.* per ann., & 3 exhibs. to Christ Church coll.; there are 8 daily and other schools, and 2 well endowed alms-hos. for widows; an anc. town-hall, jail, work-ho., theatre, & publ. library, with some worsted & nail manufs., slips for boat building, a large mkt. for agricul. produce, & an extensive carrying trade by the Severn. Mkts., Sat. Fairs, Thurs. before Shoretide, May 1, June 30, Aug. 2, Oct. 29, Dec. 15. Races in Aug. Corp. rev. (1843) 1,168*l.* Sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 838. Poll-pl. for the S. div. of the co. Dr Percy, bp. of Dromore, born here in 1728.

BRIDGEPORT, a seaport town of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, co. Fairfield, on Long Island Sound, 48 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 4,570. It is neatly built, & has a harb. with 13 ft. water on the bar at high tide. Manufs. of carriages, saddlery, &c., & about 30 vessels engaged in the coasting & fishing trade. A railw. connects it with Boston & Albany, & steam-boats ply daily between it and New York.

BRIDGERULE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Cornwall & Devon, 4½ m. S.E. Stratton. Ac. 4,010. Pop. 497.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, a pa. of Engl., on the Wye, co. & 6½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 740. P. 65.

BRIDGETOWN, the cap. town of the isl. Barbados, on the W. coast, pa. of St. Michael's. Lat. 13° 4′ N., lon. 59° 37′ W. Pop. (1844) 19,362. It stretches along the N. shore of Carlisle Bay, is well-built, & surrounded by plantations. It has a jail, council-ho., good shops, & mkt. well supplied with provisions. About 1 m. distant is the gov.-ho., & 2 m. S. of the town are St. Peter's barracks, with quarters for 200 men, a spacious parade ground, & complete arsenal. Bridgetown, was made a city in 1842, St. Michael's ch. is the cathed., the bhp's resid. is in the vicinity.

BRIDGETON, a seaport town of U. S., N. Amer., N. Jersey, co. Cumberl., on the Cohanzy, here crossed by a drawbridge, 20 m. from its entrance into Delaware Bay. It has a court-ho., jail, & extensive iron works. Numerous sloops belong to the port. Reg. burden (1840) 14,171 tons.

BRIDGETOWN, a pa. of Irel., co. Cork, Munster, 1 m. S. Castletown-Rothe. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 993. Also the name of several vills. in Ireland.

BRIDGEWATER, a parl. & munic. bor., port, & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on both sides of the Parret, about 7 m. from its mouth, in the Bristol Channel, 29½ m. W.S.W. Bristol, near the Bristol & Exter railw., a sta. of which is about ¾ m. from the town. Area of pa., which is almost co-extens. with the bor., 3,530 ac. Pop. of do. 10,436. The town neatly built, remarkably clean, & well supplied with water. It has an anc. gothic ch., containing a fine altar-piece, a small grammar school & other endowed schools, an alms-ho., infirmary, mkt.-ho., with a dome & Ionic portico, union poor-ho., jail, court-ho., & 2 or 3 banks. The quay is accessible to vessels of 200 tons, but

the entrance of the harb. is difficult, & the tide often washes into it with great violence. Impts. mostly of wine, hemp, tallow, and timber, with Welsh coals & groceries coastwise. Exports of agricul. produce, bricks, &c. Customs rev. (1846) 5,487*l.* 15s. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 8,552 tons. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. Mkts., Tues. & Sat. Fairs, 2d Thur. in Lent, June 24, Oct. 2 & 3, Dec. 28. Co. assizes once in every 2 years. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 2,263*l.* Bridgewater was constituted a free bor. in 1200 by King John. By the munic. act it was divided into 2 wards, with 9 councillors each, who with 6 Aldermen & a Mayor, compose the gov. body. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 529. It is a polling pl. for W. Somerset, & gives title of Earl to the Egerton family. Admiral Blake was born here in 1599.

BRIDGEWATER, sev. tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer. —I. Vermont, 78 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,303. —II. New York, 17 m. S. Utica. Pop. 1,418.— III. Massachusetts, on Taunton riv., 27 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,131.—IV. New Jersey, co. Somerset. Pop. 3,983. Others are less important.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, including the mkt. towns of Bridlington & Bridlington Quay, 6 m. W. Flamboro' Head, & 26½ m. N.N.E. Hull. Area 12,410 ac. Pop. 6,070, of whom 3,210 belonged to Bridlington, & 1,850 to B. Quay. The former consisting chfly. of 1 long narrow street, has the rems. of a priory, built in the 13th or 14th cent., & now used for the pa. church. Other edifices are the town-hall, a comm. exchange, & numerous dissenting chapels. It has a grammar school, founded in 1637, sev. small charities, 2 banks, a manuf. of hats, & various mills. Mkt., Sat., for corn & cattle, &c. Fairs, Mon. before Whitsunday & Oct. 21. Burlington is the head of a poor-law union, & a polling-pl. for E. Riding. It gives title of Earl to the Cavendish family.—*Bridlington Quay*, on a fine bay about 1 m. S.E. the above, is well-built of brick, has many good hotels, baths, & lodging hos., and is frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Its harb. is formed by 2 handsome piers, & it has an active export trade in corn. Customs rev. (1846) 358*l.* 11s. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 3,082 tons.

BRIDPORT, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Brit or Bride riv., here crossed by sev. bridges, about 1½ m. from the English channel, & 16 m. N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 91 ac. Pop. of do. 4,787. Area of bor. 250 ac. Pop. of do. 7,166. The town consists of 3 princip. streets, & has many handsome hos., a cruciform gothic church, a town-hall, prison, mkt.-ho., branch bank, alms-ho., mechanics' institute, with manufs. of sail-cloth, shoe thread, lines, nets, &c., for the fisheries, & an extensive trade coastwise & to the Baltic. It is a bonding port. The harb., about 1 m. S. of the town, admits vessels of 200 tons. Reg. shipping (1847) 2,197 tons. Customs rev. 2,871*l.* Mkt., Sat. Fairs, April 6, Holy Thur., & Oct. 11. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 423*l.* Bridport is divided into 2 wards, & sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 633. It confers title of Viscount on the Hood family.

BRIDSTOW, a pa. of Engl. co. Hereford, on the Wye, 1 m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 1,870. P. 625. In the vicin. are the picturesque ruins of Wilton Cas.

BRIE, an old dist., France, which formed part of the provs. Champagne & the Ile-de-France, now comprised in the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, & Marne. Its caps. were Brie Comte-Rob. & Meaux.

BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., near the Yères, 11 m. N.N.W. Melun. Pop. 2,629. It was founded by Robert of France, brother of Louis VII., whence its name. It has an interesting church of the 13th cent., manufs. of pens, bricks, and leather; and trade in rural produce.

BRIEC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Quimper. P. 4,481.

BRIEG, a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.E. Breslau, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on the railw. from Breslau to Oppeln. Pop. (1846) 12,150. It is well built, with fine promenades on the former ramparts, & has a gymnasium, a good library, and manufs. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1807.

BRIEG, a town of Switzerl., cant. Valais, on l. b. of the Rhone, 31 m. E.N.E. Sion, at the commencement of the Simplon pass. It has an active transit trade. The baths at *Brieger Bad*, in its vicinity, were formerly much frequented.

BRIEL, or BRIELLE, a fortfd. seaport town of the Neth'ds., prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the isl. Voorne, on rt b. of the Maese, at its mouth, 14½ m. W. Rotterdam. Lat. (of light-house) 51° 54′ 11″ N., lon. 4° 9′ 51″ E. Pop. (1840) 4,504. It has many military magazines & a good harb. It was the nucleus of the Dutch repub., its capture by William de la Marck, on the 1st of April 1572, having been the first important event in the struggle betw. Holland & Spain. Admirals Van Tromp and De Witt, were natives of Briel.

BRIENNÉ-LE-CHATEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Aube, 14 m. N.W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,830. It takes its designation from a superb chateau built here shortly before the revolution by the last Comte de Briénne; but is more celebrated as the place where Napoleon received the rudiments of his military education, and where, on 29th Jan. 1814, he met the Allies in a bloody battle, in which the French had the advantage.

BRIÉNON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, arrond. and 10 m. E. Joigny, near the canal de Bourgogne. Pop. 2,661.

BRIENZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 30. m. E.S.E. Bern, on the N. shore of lake of same name, at the foot of the *Brienzergrat* mntn. Pop. 3,102. The *Brienzer-see*, or lake of Brienz, is formed by the riv. Aar, at the foot of the valley of Hasli & above the lake of Thun. Length 8 m., breadth 1½ m. Surface 850 ft. above level of the sea; depth 500 to 2,000 ft. It is entirely surrounded by elevated mntns; those on the S. side rise in a point over the lake, and the torrents which flow from them form several cascades, the principal of which is the fall of the *Giessbach*.

BRIENZA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 4,300.

BRIERCLIFFE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. N.E. Burnley. Pop. 1,498.

BRIERLY HILL, a chplry. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Kingswinford, 2 m. N.N.E. Stourbridge. Here are extensive colleries and iron works.

BRISEN (Hung. *Brezno-Banya*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Gran, 24 m. E. Neusohl. Pop. 3,767. It has a Luth. church & gymnasium.

BRIEZEN, a town of Prussia, circ. Marienwerder, 23 m. E.S.E. Culm. Pop. 1,160.

BRIEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond., 14 m. N.W. Metz. Pop. 1,900, who manuf. coarse woollen stuffs & cotton.

BRIGA, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. & 30 m. N.E. Nice, on the Livenza. Pop. 3,000.

BRIEUC (St.), *Briocum*, a comm. and town of France, dep Côtes-du-Nord, 238 m. W.S.W. Paris, on rt. b. of the Gouet, 2½ m. from its mth.

in the bay of St Brieuc. Lat. (S. Michel) 48° 31′ 1″ N., lon. 2° 45′ 6″ W. Pop. (1846) 9,398. The pop. in 1836 was 11,382. The most remark. objects are a cathedral of the XIII. cent., a granite bridge of 3 arches over the Gouet, and a statue of Du Guesclin. It has a comm. college, public library, chamber of commerce, and a consdble. expt. trade in butter and cider. Its port is at the vill. of *Legué*, 1 m. lower on the Gouet, where there is a custom-house, building yards for ships of 300 to 400 tons; & an extens. export & import trade. It sends several vessels to the whale and seal fishing. Horse races are held in July for the 5 deps. of Bretagne. St. Brieuc owes its modern name to an abbey founded in the 5th or 6th cent. by St. Brieuc, the Apostle of Bretagne.

BRIGG, a town of Engl. [GLANDFORD BRIDGE.]

BRIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, the church, 2½ m. W. Cockermouth, which town is in the pa. Ac. 22,580. Pop. 7,397.

BRIGHOUSE, a tnshp. of England. [HIPPERHOLME.] It has a station on the Leeds & Manchester railway, 26 m. S.W. Leeds.

BRIGHT, a pa. Ireland, co. Down, Ulster, 3 m. S.S.E. Downpatrick. Area 5,334 ac. Pop. 1,886.

BRIGHTLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 4 m. W.S.W. Robert's-bridge. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 692. Fairs 1st Monday after Thomas-à-Becket, and July 7.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Essex, forming a penins. betw. the Colne & Brightlingsea Creek, 7 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 2,055. Fairs 1st Thurs. in June, and Oct. 15, for horses. Brightlingsea is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich.

BRIGHTON (formerly *Brighthelmstone*), a parl. bor., seaport town, pa., and watering-place of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Lewes, on the Engl. Channel, 47 m. S. London. Lat. of lighthouse, chain pier-head, 50° 50′ N., lon. 0° 8′ W. Area of pa. 1,980 ac. Inhab. houses (1841) 8,137. Pop. in 1801, 7,339, in 1841, 46,730; do. of parl. borough 48,567. The town, sheltered on the N. and N.E. by the South-downs, extends (including Kemptown) for 3 m. along the coast, fronted by a seawall about 60 ft. in ht., which forms a magnif. promenade, and occupying declivities on both the E. and W., with a central valley, in which are the "pavilion," a palace built in an oriental style by George IV. when Pr. of Wales, the fine church of St. Peter, and the noble open space termed the Steyne. It consists almost wholly of new & elegant streets, squares, terraces, built in a style equal to the best in the metropolis. Principal structures are the suspension chain pier, extend. 1,014 ft. into the sea, St. Peter's church, containing a font reputed to have been brought from Normandy at the time of the conquest, numerous other churches, the co. hospital, townhall, theatre, assembly rooms, various baths, and many excellent hotels. On the Steyne is a bronze statue of Geo. IV. by Chantrey. There are 158 daily schools within the pa., several of which are endowed; it has also alms-houses, & numerous medical and other charities, & is the seat of the Sussex literary & scientific institution, founded in 1836. Its fisheries employ about 150 boats, & supply large quantities of fish to the London mkts. It communicates with London by L. and Brighton railw., by the South Coast railway with Portsmouth, 44 m. distant, and with Hastings by its E. branch, & by steamers with Dieppe (France), 80 m. distant. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs., and Sept. 4th. Races ann. in Aug. Petty sessions twice weekly, and a daily court is held in the town hall, of co. magistrates. Bor. is governed by a constable and 12 head-boroughs. Since the Reform Act, Brighton has returned 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 2,776. Brighton is conjectured to have been a Roman station, & is supposed by some antiquaries to have derived its anc. name from Brichtelm, a son of Cissa, the first king of Sussex. In the time of George II., it was a mere fishing vill., and it owed its rise to the partiality displayed for it by George IV.

BRIGHTON, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Monroe co., N. York, 3 m. E. Rochester. P. 2,336. —II. Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 5 m. W. Boston. P. 1,425.—III. Beaver co., Pennsyl. P. 902.

BRIGHTSIDE-BIERLOW, or BIERLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3 m. N.E. Sheffield. Pop. 10,089, chiefly artisans employed by the Sheffield manufacturers.

BRIGHTWELL, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 2 m. W.N.W. Wallingford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 611.—II. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. E. by S. Ipswich. Area 510 ac. Pop. 81.—III. (*Baldwin*), co. Oxford, 2 m. W. Watlington. Ac. 1,660. Pop. 312.

BRIGNAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 7 m. S.S.W. Lyon, on the Garon. Pop. 1,901. Trade in cattle & wine.

BRIGNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S.S.E. Bernard-castle. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 190. Its beautiful scenery is noticed in Sir W. Scott's "Rokeby."

BRIGNANO, a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. S. Bergamo. Pop. 2,400, who manuf. silk twist and linen fabrics.

BRIGNOLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. arrond. in a fine valley on r. b. of the Calami, 22 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. (1846) 4,707. It is well built, & has sev. squares planted and decorated with fountains, a public library, a normal school, manufs. of silk twist and leather, and a considerable trade in wines, brandy, liqueurs, olives, and prunes of superior quality.

BRIGOWN, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, comprising Mitchelstown (which see). Area 15,221 ac. Pop. 10,619.

BRIGSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S. Gt. Grimsby. Area 860 ac. Pop. 125.

BRIGSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.E. Kettering. Area 5,900 ac. Pop. 1,262. Fairs 25th April, Sept. 4, & Nov. 22.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Guadalajara, on the Tajuña. Pop. 4,364. It is old, was formerly fortfd., & has manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics. Here in 1710, the French, under the Duke de Vendôme, defeated the allies under Lord Stanhope.

BRILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6 m. N.N.W. Thame. Ac. 2,600. P. 1,449. It has schools endowed with 2,000*l.*, bequeathed by Sir J. Aubrey, also a pa. estate of 120*l.* per ann., intended for the poor. Here was once a palace of the kings of Mercia.

BRILLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5 m. N.N.E. Hay. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 587.

BRILON, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. E. Arnsberg, cap. circ. Pop. 3,537. Its large pa. church is said to date from the time of Charlemagne. It has manufs. of linens, & near it are mines of lead, copper, zinc, and iron.

BRIMFIELD a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. W. Tenbury. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 591.

BRIMHAM, a chplry. of Engl. [HARTWITH.]

BRIMPSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloster, 5½ m. E.N.E. Painswick. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 417.

BRIMPTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 6 m. E.S.E. Newbury. Area 1,900 ac. P. 412.—II. co. Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 860. P. 123.

BRINDIOK, or BLITAR, an inland town of Java, cap. dist., 70 m. S.W. Surabaya.

BRINDISI, *Brundusium*, a fortif. city & seaport of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. dist., at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, 45 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 6,200. It was anciently one of the most important marit. cities of Italy, and its chf. port for communication with Greece. It is still enclosed by walls of consid'ble extent; but the space within is scarcely half occupied; its houses are mean, and its port was ruined in the 15th cent., but large vessels can anchor in its road. Brindisi is defended by a castle and batteries. In 1843 a light-ho. was erected on the Mole, in lat. 40° 39′ 17″ N., lon. 17° 58′ 21″ E., and extens. improvements were commenced on the port in 1844. It has few remains of antiquity. Virgil died here, B. C. 19.

BRINDLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m. N.E. Chorley. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 1,401. It is the place of a pauper lunatic asylum.

BRINGHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1½ m. W. Rockingham. Area 490 ac. Pop. 840.

BRINGTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 6 m. N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 129.—II. (*Great*), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 4,180. P. 795. The church contains some fine monuments of the Spenser family. The charity estate of this pa. produces 22*5l.* per ann.

BRININGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Holt. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 243.

BRINKBURN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumb., ward Coquet-dale, pa. Long-Framlington, 9 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Pop. 153. Here are the ruins of a priory in a situation of singular beauty, on the banks of the Coquet. Coal and limestone found in great abundance.

BRINKHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 780. Pop. 168.

BRINKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. S. Newmarket. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 366.

BRINKLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5½ m. N.W. Rugby. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 797.

BRINKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. W.N.W. Wooton-Basset. Ac. 6,470. Pop. 1,694.

BRINNINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 5,331, employed in the Stockport factories.

BRINSOP, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. N.W. Hereford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 116.

BRINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Holt. Area 650 ac. Pop. 193.

BRIONES, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on l. b. of the Ebro. P. 3,021.

BRIONI ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Illyria.

BRIONNE, *Brionia*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Rille, 9 m. N.E. Bernay. Pop. 1,902.

BRIOUDE, *Brivata*, a town & comm. of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Allier, 29 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. (1846) 4,795. It has a fine church in the Byzantine style, founded in the 9th cent., a commerc. college, & a public library. At *Old Brioude*, 3 m. S.S.E. Brioude, are the remains of a bridge over the Allier, which fell in 1822, it consisted of a single arch 88 ft. high, and 206 ft. in span. It was built by Marie Louise, wife of the Dauphin of Auvergne, in 1368. The Marq. de Lafayette was born at Brioude in 1757.

BRISBANE, a co. of E. Australia, New S. Wales, having N. Liverpool plains, and on other sides the cos. Gloucester, Durham, Hunter, Phillip, & Bligh. The Hunter and Goulbourn rivs. form its S. boundary.—II. the cap. town of same co., on Brisbane riv., 10 m. from its mouth. It ceased to be a penal settlement in 1842, & has since had a thriving appearance, with an increasing expt. trade in wool.—*Brisbane-downs* are in the S. part of New S. Wales, lon. 149° E., & between lat. 36° and 37° S., about 2,000 ft. in average ht., and well adapted for sheep walks.—*Brisbane riv.*, co. Brisbane, enters Moreton-bay near lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E, and is ascended by the tide for 50 m. from the sea.

BRISET, a pa. of England. [BRICETH.]

BRISIGHELLA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 28 m. S.W. Ravenna. Pop. 2,200.

BRISLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.W. East Dereham. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 388.

BRISLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Bristol. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 1,338. Here is a large lunatic asylum.

BRISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Angers, with 1,000 inhabs., and an old castle of singular grandeur.

BRISSAGO, a pa. & town of Switzerl., cant. Tessin, on W. b. of Lago-Maggiore, 5 m. S.W. Locarno. It is finely situated, & has an active transit trade.

BRISSARTHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep., Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Angers, with a church, founded in the 8th or 9th century.

BRISTOL, a city, seaport, and co. of Engl., sit. chiefly in Glo'stersh., & partly in Somersetsh., on the Avon, at its confl. with the Frome, & 8 m. S.E. of its embouchure in the Bristol Channel; 11½ m. N.W. Bath, 33¼ m. S.S.W. Gloucester, and 118¼ m. W. London, with which it is connected by the Gt. W. Railw. Lat. of cathedral 51° 27′ N., lon. 2° 36′ W. Area of bor., including the dist. added by the munic. act, 9,870 ac. Inhab. houses (1841) 18,907. Pop. in 1801, 39,914, and in 1841, 123,188, incldg. parliamentary boundary. Bristol extends over several hills & intermediate valleys. The old city betw. the Avon & Frome is ill-built; and the quarters still further S. are of an inferior character, but all around these are many new streets, squares, & handsome modern residences, especially on the N. and W., in which latter direction is Clifton, comprised in the city liberty. The whole city is well-paved & sewered, & plentifully supplied with water. Princip. edifices, the cathed., a beautiful structure, founded in the time of King Stephen, 175 ft. in length, 128 ft. in breadth, & having a tower 140 ft. in height. Of the 19 pa. churches, the most interesting are those of St Mary Redcliff, completed in 1376, & considered one of the finest in Engl.; St James', formerly collegiate; St Stephen's, built about A.D. 1470; St Mark's, now the chapel of the mayor; and the Temple Church. Dissenting places of worship are numerous. Other principal edifices are the guildhall, built in the reign of Richard II.; the new council-ho., jail, and bridewell; the exchange, a building in the Corinthian style, erected at a cost of 50,000*l.*, & used as a corn-mkt.; the commerc. rooms; Bristol institution, with a library & museum; the infirmary, also with a library & museum, & receiving annually 7,500 patients; the general hospital, instituted 1832, assembly rooms, Victoria rooms, office of the Bristol Steam-Naviga. Co., with a hall used for concerts, &c., the baths and pump-rooms at Clifton, a handsome theatre, and numerous good bridges. In 1841, there were stated to be 598 schools in the city, educating 21,864 pupils; of which 12 were endowed institutions. The gramm. school, founded in 1532, has several small exhibitions, & 2 fellowships of 30*l.* a-year each, in St John's Coll., Oxford. Queen Elizabeth's hospital educates 100 boys, and has a rev. of nearly 5,000*l.* a-year. Colston's three schools are perhaps next in importance. Almshouses, & medical, & other benevolent institutions are very numerous; the endowed charities are

estimated at 23,000*l.*, and it is estim. that between 12,000*l.* & 15,000*l.* of voluntary contributions are distributed annly. on account of various charities. Bristol has a new proprietary college belonging to the Baptists, a school of medicine, a public library with 30,000 vols., law and medical libraries, and a mechanics' institution. It long ranked as the second commerc. emporium of Engl., but its progress has not kept pace with that of other ports, more advantageously placed as outlets of great manufacturing districts. It has, however, large iron and brass foundries; copper, tin, zinc, and glass works; chemical and colour works; sugar refineries & distilleries; and considerable manufs. of pins, shot, china, earthenwares, soap, leather, tobacco, cottons, hats, and floorcloths, with extensive estabs. for ship-building; and in its vicinity are large brick and coal works. The Avon at Bristol, though narrow, is deep enough for large ships, & early in the present cent., its course was turned for some distance, at a cost of 700,000*l.*, & its old channel now forms a harb., furnished with locks & quays 6,000 ft. in length. Ships of large burden, and first-rate steamers, load & discharge cargo at Kingroad, in the mouth of this riv. The city retains a large share of the West India trade. Imports, consisting chiefly of sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, tobacco, with wool, turpentine, hemp, timber, wine, and brandy, from N. & S. America, the Baltic, & France. Exports, consist mainly of the beforementioned manufd. goods to foreign ports, & of colonial produce to Irel. Value of British & Irish produce exported in 1845, 216,778*l.* In 1845, 432 Brit. & foreign ships, aggreg. burden 96,764 tons entered; and 243 do., burden 69,000 tons cleared out of the port. Customs rev. (1846) 911,314*l.* 13s. Reg. shipping (1847) 295 vessels, aggreg. burden 38,914 tons. Bristol communics. by railw. with Birmingham and Exeter, with the Thames, &c., by the Kennet and Avon canal. It was the first port in Britain, whence regular steam communic. with the U. States was estab.; & the "Great Britain" steam ship was built at Bristol. It has a chamber of commerce & sev. mercantile corporate bodies; & it lately had 6 banking companies. In 1848 it was made a free port. The city is divided into 10 wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Its corporation has jurisdiction on the Avon from 4 m. above the city down to the sea, & along the channel to Clevedon; also the right to license pilots for num. ports on the Bristol channel. Corp. rev. (1843) 49,176*l.*; (1846-7) 48,483*l.*; expend. 53,300*l.* Mkts. daily, that on Thurs. for cattle. Fairs for horses, leather, &c., Mar. 1 & Sept. 1. Spring assizes for civil causes, qtr. sessns., sheriff's & other courts are held here. Bristol belongs to Clifton & Bedminster poor-law union. Under Henry VIII. it was made a bshp's see, lately united with that of Glo'ster. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 11,032. It was a fortifd. city as early as the 5th cent.; in Norman times it had a castle built by the E. of Glo'ster, son of Henry I. In 1831 it was the scene of a violent riot, during which its episcopal palace & many other buildings were destroyed. Among its distinguished natives may be noticed Sebastian Cabot, Chatterton, Southey, & the sculptor Bayley. Bristol confers the title of Marq. on the Hervey family, The scenery in the vicin., especially at Hotwell saline spring, is exceedingly beautiful.

Bristol, a seaport town of U. S., N. Amer., Maine on the Atlantic, 29 m. S.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,945. It has numerous vessels employed in the coasting trade & fisheries.—II. a seaport, Rhode Isl., cap. co. with a good harb., on Narragansett Bay, 18 m. S.E. Providence. Pop. 3,490. Reg. shipping in 1840 15,890 tons.—III. a tnshp., Connecticut, co. & 17 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,109, who manuf. clocks & buttons. —IV. New York, co. Ontario, 212 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,953.—Smaller tnshps. of this name, are in Vermont, New Hampshire, &c.—V. a co. in S. part of Massachusetts, on coast of Atlantic Ocean. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 60,164.

Bristol Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian Amer., between Cape Newnham and the penins. Aliashka. Lat. about 54° N., lon. 160° W. Its discovery is assigned to Captain Cook.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the Atlantic, entering between St Ann's Head on the N. and Land's End on the S., extending into the S.W. part of Great Britain, between lat. 50° & 51° 40′ N., & lon. 3° & 5° 30′ W., bounded N.ward by S. Wales, & S. by the Engl. cos. Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. At its E. extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn, besides which riv. it receives the Parrat, Taw, Torridge, Taff, and Towy. Sandy isl., with light-house, is in the mouth of the channel, & the towns of Ilfracombe, Combe-Martin, Watchet, Swansea, Kidwelly and Tenby are on its coasts. It contains Milford haven, Carmarthen Bay, and Swansea Bay on the N., and Barnstable, Porlock, and Bridgewater Bay on the S. Its tides flow rapidly upward, & meeting with the currents of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the bore.

Briston, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Bare, 3½ m. S.S.W. Holt. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 963. Fairs, May 26, Oct. 11.

Britain, or **Great Britain**, including Engl. & Scotl., is the largest isl. of Europe, & the principal of the group of the *British Isles*, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. separated from France by the English Channel; bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, and on the N.W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its extreme length extends from lat. 50° to 58° 40′ N., or about 587 m.; its greatest breadth from lon. 5° 45′ W. to 1° 45′ E., or about 360 m. In general form it is wedge-shaped, being broadest at its S. extremity, and narrowest at its northern. Its eastern coast forms a waving continuous & rarely broken line, but the western coast is extremely irregular, and deeply indented with many bays and arms of the sea, interspersed with numerous isls. The S.E. part of Britain is a level alluvial surface; the centre undulating and hilly; the western and N.western mntnous. and irregular. In the N. & W., primary strata and granite rocks prevail, in the middle districts, coal, lime, salt, & ironstone are abundant, and these are succeeded in England, on its E. and S.E. valleys, by oolite chalk and the newer geological formations. A mntn. range, more or less elevated, extends from S. to N. of the isl., running through Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and thence through Wales, varying in elev. from 1,500 to 3,500 ft. Another branch extends from the Cotswold hills, Gloucestershire, and runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, & Northumberland, with elev. from 2,000 to 3,000 ft.; succeeding these are the Cheviots, the Lammermoors, & the great Grampian range which intersect Scotland, & whose extreme altitude is measured by Ben Nevis on the W., & Ben Macdhui on the N.E., both attaining an elev. of upwards of 4,300 ft. The most consid'ble rivs. are the Severn, Medway, Dee, Mersey, Clyde, on the W. coast; & the Thames, Trent, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, & Spey on the E. coast. The principal lakes are

those of Cumberland & Westmoreland in Engl., and L. Lomond, Tay, Maree, &c., in Scotl. The princip. bays & estuaries are the Bristol Channel, Cardigan B., Lancaster B., the Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde on the W., & the Thames mouth, the Wash, the Humber, the Firths of Forth, Tay, Murray, and Cromarty on the E., while on the S. there are Falmouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other important bays and harbours.

The British Islands include Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Man, the Scilly isls., Bute, Arran, the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland isls. The climate of Britain is greatly modified by its insular situation, the extremes both of summer & winter temperature being much less than that of corresponding latitudes on a continental surface. The mean ann. temp. is about 49° Fahr. The extreme summer heat seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., & the winter cold, with rare exceptions, does not extend beyond 25° to 32°. The ann. fall of rain averages about 32 inches. Most rain falls on the W. side of the isl. (from 36 to 40 inches), the E. coast being comparatively dry (25 inches), but a cold N.E. and E. wind prevails more on the E. coast, while a warm W. and S.W. blows on the W.; from this reason, joined to the nature of the soil & elev. of the surface, the eastern half of the isl. is more an agricultural, while the W. is more a grazing country. Though variable, the climate of Britain is found, from tables of longevity, to be one of the most salubrious in the world, while the very general cultivation and drainage of the soil have removed those maladies that originate in marsh effluvia. Within the last century the average longevity of the pop. has been greatly increased. In 1800 the aver. mortality in Engl. was 1 in 32, in 1847 1 in 45. The area of Brit. is 88,050 sq. m., or excluding water 55,943,680 ac., being 212 persons to the acre, including Irel. the total area is 120,562 sq. m., or 76,121,126 ac., and 224 persons to the acre. In 1710 the pop. of Engl. & Scotl. amounted to 6,116,337; in 1801 to 10,942,646, in 1821 the pop. of the united kgdm. including Irel. was 21,202,966; in 1831, 24,410,429; in 1841, 27,019,558; & at the same ratio of increase in 1848 would amount to about 30,000,000. The indigenous vegetn. of Brit. partakes of the character of that of the contig. parts of Europe. All the grains & grasses & the common European fruits grow in almost all districts & situations, not too elevated, & both agricul. & horticul. have been brought to a great degree of perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, & other useful animals are also of the best description. Of wild animals the fox, badger, wild cat, stoat, martin, otter, squirrel, hedgehog, dormouse, mole, mouse, hare, & rabbit, are the principal. The wolf, bear, beaver, & wild ox have become extinct for sev. cents. The stag & fallow deer are still abundant in sev. localities. The great bustard & capercailzie are the only birds known to have become extinct in Britain. The bittern, eagle, & other birds of prey are becoming daily more rare. Annual amount of British mineral products:

	Quantity.	Value.
Silver, . . .	15,000 lbs. Troy.	45,000*l.*
Copper, . . .	13,000 tons.	1,200,000
Tin, . . .	5,000 "	550,000
Lead, . . .	30,000 "	1,000,000
Iron (1845), . .	2,200,000 "	12,000,000
Coal, . . .	24,000,000 "	14,000,000
Salt, Alum, &c., .	-	1,000,000
Total, . . .	-	29,795,000*l.*

The total amount of land under cultiv. & pasture in the united kgdm. has been roughly estim. at 48,779,000 ac., of this 22,772,000 ac. are supposed to be ann. under crop, gardens, &c.; the amount of corn, after deducting seed, is estimated at 54,232,000 qrs.; and the total value of agricul. produce, 227,771,548*l.* The annual value of real property assessed to the property-tax in Great Britain in 1843 was 95,284,497*l.* The gross rental of Ireland (1832) amounted to 12,715,478*l.*, forming a total of 107,999,975*l.* An approximate estimate of the gross annual produce of Brit. manufs. makes the value 121,750,000*l.* In 1800 the ann. exports of British & Irish produce amounted to 35,903,000*l.*; the exports of foreign & colonial produce to 7,271,000*l.*, being a total of 43,174,000*l.* The imports for same year amounted to 24,066,000*l.* In 1848 the British and Irish exports were 58,738,000*l.*, the foreign & colonial 14,387,000*l.*, total 72,703,000*l.* The impts. for same year amounted to 82,886,000*l.* The total number of mercantile shipping of Gt. Britain in 1848, amounted to 30,983, tonnage 3,686,387, and number of men 218,977; do. of Ireland 2,319 vessels; tonnage 265,536. During the last 40 years Gt. Britain has been traversed in every direction by railroads, 13,600 m. having been sanctioned by Act of Parl., & a considerable portion of this completed. The total capital authorised by Parl. to be raised, amounts to 320 millions. An almost instantaneous communic. by electric telegraph, has also been estab. throughout a dist. of 1,767 m. Of other associated industrial companies, the investments are in mining cos., 9,978,747*l.*; gas cos., 6,415,295*l.*; assurance cos., 6,000,000*l.*

Nothing is known historically of Brit., before the invasion of Cæsar, except a few obscure allusions, abt. 55, B.C. It is conjectured to have been originally peopled from the adjoining continent, first by the Celts from Gaul, and afterwards by Teutonic tribes from Germany & Scandinavia. The original Gaelic name *Albion* (*Albiun* "white Isl."), is supposed to be derived from the appearance of its chalk cliffs. *Britin* formed by the Romans into *Brittania*, is conjectured to have been the name of the people, signifying a divided or separated nation. The Britons were at this period in a semi-barbarous state; but warlike, & possessed of moral courage & great bravery. After the invasion of Cæsar, the Romans did not return to Britain for about a century. The conquests were again resumed by Claudius, & under successive emperors & generals, especially Agricola, Antoninus Pius, Severus, Caracalla; it was subdued & occupied till about A.D. 420, when it was finally abandoned by the Romans. Agricola built a wall & series of forts between the firths of Forth & Clyde, in order to bound the empire & defend it from the invasions of the Caledonians. Adrian further circumscribed the Roman boundaries, by erecting a mud wall from the Solway Firth to the Tyne in Northumberland, & about the beginning of 3d cent., Severus built a stone wall in the same direction, portions of which still remain. It was 68 m. long, 12 ft. high, & 8 feet in thickness. There was a deep ditch on the N. side, & a road on the S., with 18 turrets & castles, at intervals, along the line. After the termination of the Roman power, the conquest of the greater part of Britain was made by the Saxons, Jutes, & Angles, the latter giving their name to England; this conquest occupied about 130 years. In 1066 the Normans made a descent on Engl. & possessed themselves of a great part of the country. In 1172 Ireland was subdued, & came under British government. In 1215 *Magna Charta* was obtained by the Barons. In 1283 Wales was

united to England. In 1604 the accession of James VI., united the crown of Scotl. to that of Engl. A civil war in Britain terminated in the execution of Charles I. in 1649. William III. was called to the throne after the revolution of 1688. The legislative union of Scotl. & Engl. took place in 1707. The Amer. war began in 1776 and terminated 1784. The French revolution and war with France began in 1793, & terminated by the battle of Waterloo, June 15, 1815. The legislative union of Ireland with Britain, took place in 1799. In 1829 the catholic emancipation Act was passed; & a reform of the British parliamentary representation was effected by the Act of 1832. The govern. of the united kgdm. is a limited monarchy. The legislative authority is vested in the sovereign, & the parl. or Houses of Lords & Commons, the concurrence of all which estates is necessary to the enactment of new laws, or to the repeal of those already in force. The monarchy is hereditary, under certain limitations. The house of peers consisting of the Lords spiritual & temporal, is at present composed of 3 princes of blood-royal, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 20 marquises, 117 earls, 22 viscounts, 24 Engl., & 4 Irish bshps., 198 barons, peers of Engl., with 16 Scottish & 28 Irish representative peers,—in all 454 mems. The H. of C. (1849) is composed of 656 mems., of whom 143 sit as representatives of Engl. cos., 4 for the 2 univs. of Oxford & Cambridge, & 322 for Engl. cities & bors.,—in all 469 mems. for Engl. 15 mems. represent the Welsh cos., & 14 the cities & bors. of Wales; 30 mems. the cos., & 23 the cities & burghs of Scotl.; 64 mems. the cos., and 39 for the cities & bors. of Irel., & 2 mems. sit for the univ. of Dublin. Right of voting for county mems. in Engl. & Wales, is in all freeholders possessing land inherited, or if purchased in actual occupation of the value of 40*l.* yearly, and of estate for life of 10*l.* a-year under any circumstances; also tenants of land paying 50*l.* rent; and in Scotland and Ireland, in freeholders of 10*l.* per annum, and tenants, leaseholders, and copyholders nearly as in Engl. Right of voting for bor. representatives, is uniformly in occupiers of buildings with land to the value of 10*l.* yearly, besides certain parties possessed of anc. privileges. Total constituency of Gt. Brit. in 1846-8, was counties 468,258, cities and bors. 328,686; Welsh cos. 37,092, bors. 9,665; Scotch cos. 50,351, bors. 42,943; Irish cos. 65,275, bors. 64,057; total 1,066,327 electors. The cabinet council for carrying on the business of the state is composed of the president of the privy council, the lord high chancellor, first lord of the treasury, lord privy seal, chancellor of the exchequer, three secretaries of state, viz., home, foreign, and colonial affairs, the commander-in-chief of the forces, first lord of the admiralty, presids. of the boards of control (India), and of trade, sec. at war, & the paymaster-general. The courts of law and local government vary in different divisions of the empire; but each co. throughout the kingdom is governed by a lieutenant, sheriff, and other officers appointed by the crown. The episcop. form of church government, of which the sovereign is the head, is the state estab. religion in England & Ireland, and the presbyterian form that of Scotland. There is, however, the most complete toleration of all other religious sects throughout the empire. The most perfect degree of personal freedom is guaranteed in Britain by the *Habeas corpus* act, which secures to the suspected prisoner a trial or liberation within a limited time,—the trial by jury, the liberty of the press, liberty of conscience, the right of franchise, & the total abolition of slavery. Each city & munic. bor. has the election of its own separate corporate officers. The colonies have each a governor appointed by the crown; & who is assisted in each of the Brit. N. Amer. colonies by a council and legislative assembly, as also in each of the W. India isls., except St Lucia & Trinidad. These two isls., and Brit. Guiāna, Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and Hong Kong, are placed under a governor and council, and the orders of the sovereign in council; the Guinea settlements, all the Australasian colonies, the Falkland isls, and St Helena are ruled by a governor, council, and British acts of parl.; and Honduras is governed by a superintendent and magistrates. In 1792 the British army at home and abroad amounted to 57,252; in 1815 to 250,514; in 1848 to 138,769, of which 24,922 were under the pay of the E. I. Co. In 1848 the navy of Gt. Britain amounted to 671 vessels, of these 243 were in commission, incldg. 98 steamers for service of all kinds, with a power equal to 22,122 horses, 45,000 seamen and marines. About two-thirds of the public rev. of the united kingdom is derived from duties of customs and excise; the remainder from stamps, post office, and assessed and income taxes. The annual rev., including expence of collecting from 1841 to 1848, has varied from 54 millions to 57 millions, of this sum about 28 millions are required for defraying the expenses of national debt. The national debt at the revol. in 1688, amounted to 664,263*l.*; at the commenc. of the American war in 1775, it amounted to 128 millions. In 1817 it amounted to 840 millions, & in 1848 to 777 millions.

The *British Empire* is the most powerful and extensive in the world, comprising, together with a vast extent of actual territory in all quarters of the globe, a pop. inferior in amount only to that of the Chinese Empire. Its great subdivisions, with their area and pop., may be thus estimated.

		Area in sq. m.	Pop.
	a. In Europe.		
U. Kgdm.	England, Wales, and Isls.,	57,812	15,911,737
	Scotland and Islands,	29,600	2,620,184
	Ireland,	32,445	8,175,124
	Man and Channel Isls.,	487	124,040
			132,377
	Malta, Gibraltar, &c.,	229	168,453
	Army and Navy,	-	
	b. In America.		
	British N. America,	954,000 ?	2,121,152
	W. Indies and Guiana,	178,042	902,073
	Falkland Island,	2,395	-
	c. In Africa.		
	Cape Colony and Port Natal,	121,490	179,709
	Guinea Settlements, &c.,	-	44,844
	Mauritius, and other isls.,	865	186,883
	d. In Australasia.		
	Australia and Colonies,	1,060,000 ?	149,859
	Tasmania (Van Diem. Land),	27,000	50,216
	New Zealand,	-	17,000 ?
	e. In Asia.		
	Ceylon,	24,500	1,421,631
	Hong Kong, Aden, &c.,	35	30,000 ?
	British India,	663,830	80,821,100
	Total of Possessions,	3,152,739	133,675,992
	§ Protected States.		
	I. In India,	433,000 ?	40,000,000 ?
	II. Ionian Islands,	1,097	204,266
	Total of Protected States,	434,097	41,204,266
	Grand Total,	3,586,827	154,280,168

[See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, CANADA,

INDIA, &c.; and for particular statistical details, M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary and Supplement.]

BRITAIN (NEW). [NEW BRITAIN.]

BRITANNIA ISLANDS, a group of small isls. in the Pacific Ocean, N.E. of New Caledonia, the largest of which (Uea) is 30 m. in length, the others are all small. Climate salubrious.

BRITTANY, a prov. of France. [BRETAGNE.]

BRITFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 878. A large fair is held here, Aug. 12th.

BRITHDER, chaply. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Gelli-Gaer, 10 m. N. Caerphelby. Pop. 1,835.

BRITON-FERRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Neath, near its mouth in the Bay of Swansea, 2½ m. S. Neath. Pop. 718. The Earl of Jersy has a mansion in the parish.

BRITTNAU, a vill. of Switzerl., cant Aargau, 2 m. S. Zofingen, on the Wigger. Pop. 2,075.

BRITWELL-SALOME, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tetsworth. Area 730 ac. Pop. 233.

BRIVÉ, a riv. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., joins the Loire on right, above St Nazaire, length 30 m.

BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. arrond., in a rich plain, on the Corrèze, 14 m. S.W. Tulle. Pop. (1846) 5,983, It is built of stone, enclosed by planted boulevards, has a comm. college, manufs. of woollens, muslins, silk, handkerchiefs., & cotton yarn, with bleaching works, distilleries, and an active trade in brandy, wine, chestnuts, cattle, and truffles.

BRIVIO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. Como, cap. dist., on the Adda, 22 m. N.E. Milan. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1799.

BRIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, 5½ m. N.W. Valognes. Pop. 3,088.

BRIXEN (Ital. *Bressanone*), a fortif. town of the Tyrol, S. of the Alps, circ. Pusterthal, 40 m. S.S.E. Innspruck, on the route from Italy to Germany by the Brenner Pass. Pop. 3,000. It has a cathed., a bishop's palace, sevl. public schools; and near it some iron and steel works. The bishopric of Brixen was a state of the Germ. Empire, secularized in 1803, and united to the Tyrol.

BRIXHAM, a mkt. & seaport town of Engl., co. Devon, on the S.W. side of Torbay, 24 m. S. Exeter. Area of pa. 5,210 ac. Pop. 5,684. The town has an anc. church, a large national, and 19 daily schools, a good harb., subordinate to the port of Dartmouth, and about 100 vessels, empld. in the coasting trade, especially in the expts. of marble and iron ore, besides numerous boats engaged in fisheries. Mkts., Thurs. & Sat. Fair, Whit.-Tuesday. William III. landed in England at Brixham, on the 5th November 1688.

BRIXTON, several pas., &c. of Engl.—I. a suburb of the S. divis. of the metropolis, co. Surrey, pa. Lambeth, 4½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's. Pop. 10,175. It is well-built & lighted; has a handsome distr. church, many neat villas, a co.-ho. of correction, and a charity for the maintenance of 12 respectable females.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the navgble. Yealm, 2½ m. S.S.E. Plympton-Earl. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 823.—III. (or *Brightstone*), I. of Wight, 6 m. S.W. Newport. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 710.—IV. (*Deverill*), co. Wilts, 4½ m. S. Warminster. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 197.

BRIXWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. N. Northampton. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,202. Fair, Whit-Monday. It has an union work-house for 33 parishes.

BROACH, a city & territ. of India. [BARODA.]

BROADALBIN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., co. Fulton, N. York, 42 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,738.

BROAD-CHALK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts., 5½ m. S.W. by S. Wilton. Ac. 8,380. P. 775. The traces of a Roman camp here extend over 6 acres.

BROADCLIST, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.E. Exeter. Ac. 10,270. P. 2,407. Fair, May 3.

BROADCREEK, a town, U. S., N. Amer., co. Sussex, Delaware. Pop. 2,640.

BROADFIELD, or BRADFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Area 620 ac. Pop. 6. It has no church.

BROADGREEN, a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 3½ m. E. Liverpool.

BROADHAVEN, a bay on the W. coast of Irel., co. Mayo, between Benwee & Errishead, 11 m. N.W. Bangor. Length and average breadth, 4 m., exclusive of several arms.

BROADHEMBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.W. Honiton. Ac. 5,950. P. 851. Fair, Dec. 11.

BROADHEMPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Ashburton. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 747.

BROAD-HINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6 m. S.S.W. Swindon. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 670.

BROADKILL, a town, U. S., N. Amer., co. Sussex, Delaware. Pop. 3,741.

BROADMAYNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.E. Dorchester. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 490.

BROADOAK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.S.W. Liskeard. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 303.

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea, U. S., N. Amer., S. Carolina, betw. Port Royal Isl. and the mainland, 60 m. S.W. Charleston.

BROAD SOUND, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 22° 30′ S., & lon. 149° 40′ E. Length N. to. S. 50 m., breadth at entrance 22 m.

BROADSTAIRS (formerly *Bradstowe*), a small seaport town of Engl, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, pa. St Peter's, on the E. coast of the I. of Thanet, 2 m. N. Ramsgate. Pop. 1,459. It has of late become a favourite watering-place, & has many good lodging-houses, a chapel of ease, a library, warm baths, & an old pier forming a harb. accessible for small vessels. Its port is subordinate to that of Dover. Fairs, April 8, July 10.

BROADWAS, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. W. Worcester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 326.

BROADWATER, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 1 m. N. Worthing, which it includes. Ac. 2,240. Pop. 5,345. Cattle fairs, June 22, Oct. 30. The anc. Saxon church is remarkable.

BROADWAY, 3 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 3 m. N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 498. Fair, Sept. 18.—II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 570. Fair, Sept 14.—III. co. Worcester, 5½ m. S.E. Evesham. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,687.

BROADWELL, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Gloster, 1½ m. N.N.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 345.—II. co. Oxford, 5 m. S. Burford. Area 5,990 ac. Pop. 1,051.

BROAD-WINDSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Area 7,110 ac. Pop. 1,661. Fair, Trinity-Monday. 7 daily schools.

BROADWOOD-KELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. E. by N. Hatherleigh. Ac. 2,190. P. 471.

BROADWOOD-WIDGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Launceston. Ac. 7,350. Pop. 923.

BROBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Wye, 7½ m. E.N.E. Hay. Area 440 ac. Pop. 71.

BROCKDISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 3½ m. S.S.W. Harleston. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 466.

BROCKEN, or BROCKSBERG, a mntn. of Prussia, prov. Saxony, 20 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt, in the range of the Harz mntns., of which it is the culminating point, 3,740 ft. above the level of the sea. It is cultivated nearly to the summit, and commands an extensive prospect. This dist. is

the cradle of many popular superstitions, & the mntn. is the scene of the singular optical phenomenon called the "spectre of the Brocken."

BROCKENHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N.W. Lymington. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 928.

BROCKFORD & WETHERINGSETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Eye. Ac. 3,980. P. 1,001.

BROCKHAGEN, a vill. of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. S.W. Minden. P. 2,360, with a distillery.

BROCKHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4½ m. E. Daventry. Area 720 ac. Pop. 59.

BROCKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Wye, 5 m. N. of Ross. Area 620 ac. Pop. 132. Near the vill. are the traces of a Rom. camp.

BROCKLESBY, a pa. of Engl. [LIMBER.]

BROCKLEY, a vill. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, pas. Lewisham and St Paul's, Deptford, 6½ m. S.E. St Paul's, London. Pop. returned with the pa.—II. a pa. co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 910 ac. Pop. 171.—III. co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 380.

BROCKPORT, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Monroe co., N. York, on the Erie canal. Pop. 1249.

BROCKTHROP, or BROOKTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.W. Painswick, in vicinity of Gt. W. railw. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 169.

BROCKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Glo'ster. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 409.

BROD, many small towns in central and S.E. Europe.—I. (*Deutsch*), Bohemia, circ. Czaslau, on the Zasawa, 60 m. S.E. Prague. Pop. 3,987. It has a custom-house & gymnasium, with mineral baths, silver mines, and manufs. of woollen cloth. —II. (*Bohemian*), circ. Kaurzim, on the Prague and Olmütz railw., 20 m. E. Prague. Pop. 1,600. —III. (*Hungarian*), Moravia, circ. & 9 m. E.S.E. Hradisch, cap. a lordship, on rt. b. of the Olsawa. Pop. 3,381.—IV. (*Turkish*), a fortress of Bosnia, sanj. and 88 m. N.N.W. Travnik, on the Save.—V. (*Slavonian*), military frontier, a fortress, & the head-quarters of a regiment, on the Save, defended by a fort, immed. opp. the foregoing town, with which it has an active traffic. Pop. 2,128. —VI. (*Austr.-Croatian*), circ. and 23 m. N.E. Fiume, with iron mines. Pop. 1,190.

BRODICK BAY, Isl. of Arran, Scotl., on N. side, adjoining the vill. is Brodick Castle, a seat of the D. of Hamilton. The scenery is highly picturesque.

BRODSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 467. Here is the estate & mansion vested by the late P. Thelluson, Esq., in trustees, —the revenues arising from which, are to be permitted to accumulate to a certain fixed period, & then to fall to the surviving male heir, but failing any such existing, they are to be applied towards liquidating the national debt.

BRODY, a frontier town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ. Zloczow, 58 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. (1844) 24,000, nearly all Jews. It is filthy, unpaved, & built mostly of wood; it has, however, an imperial chamber, a commerc. tribunal, Rom. Catholic and sevl. Greek churches, three synagogues, a Jewish hospital; Jewish, Rom. Cath., grammar and commerc. schools; a theatre, and a castle formerly belonging to Count Potocki, on whose estate the town was built. It was made a free commerc. town in 1779, and enjoys an extensive trade with Russia, Poland, and Turkey. At its fairs, which are attended by a large concourse of merchants, cattle, horses, hides, tallow, and rural products generally, are exchanged for colonial produce, imported through Odessa, and manufactured goods of all descriptions.

BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, a vill. of the Neth'lds., prov. North Holland, 6 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,407. It is celebrated for its extreme cleanliness and the scrupulous neatness of its houses.

BROGLIE, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Eure, arr. Bernay. Pop. 1,000. It has a curious old church, & the Château of the Duc de Broglie.

BROKEN BAY, a fine inlet of the S. Pacific, in New South Wales, betw. cos. Northumberland & Cumberland. Lat. 33° 35′ S., lon. 151° 17′ E. Shores greatly indented, whence its name. At its W. extremity it receives the Hawkesbury riv.

BROKENBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. N.W. Malmsbury. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 429.

BROMBERG, a town of Pruss. Poland, cap. reg., on the Brahe, prov. and 69 m. N.E. Posen. Pop. 9,600. Besides the courts for its reg., it has a gymnasium and normal school, with manufs. of chiccory, tobacco, Pruss. blue, linen, and woollen fabrics, and an active transit trade. The *Bromberg Canal* connects the Vistula with the Oder and Elbe, by uniting the rivs. Netz and Brahe.

BROMBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 4½ m. N.E. Gt. Weston. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 573.

BROMESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Deben, 2½ m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 200.

BROMFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cumberland, wards Cumberld. and Allerdale-betw.-Derwent, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wigton. Area 12,850 ac. Pop. 2,312. Its grammar school, founded in 1612 has a rev. of 40*l.* a year.—II. co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Ludlow. Area 9,330 ac. Pop. 655. Its church is a portion of an old monastic instit.

BROMHAM, a pa. of Engl., on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, co. & 3 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 314.—II. co. Wilts, 4 m. N.W. Devizes. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 1,558. The church contains monums. of the Bayntun family, who have owned the manor since the reign of Henry VI.

BROMLEY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, on the Ravensbourne, 10 m. S.E. London. Area of pa. 4,630 ac. Pop. 4,325. The town consists mostly of a single neatly built street, on the road from London to Tunbridge. It has a large church containing the monuments of sevl. bps. of Rochester, to the occupiers of which see the manor has generally belonged since the 8th century, & whose palace is near the town. Bromley has a handsome and well endowed college, founded in 1666, for the resid. and support of 40 clergymen's widows; an alms-ho., and a school with ann. endowment of 1,400*l.* Mkt. Thursd. Fairs, July 14th & Aug. 5th, chiefly for live stock. Bromley is a polling-place for the co., & the head of a poor-law union.

BROMLEY, sevl. pas. of England.—I. a pa. and small town, co. and 12 m. E. Stafford. Area of pa. 8,360 ac. Pop. 1,508. It has an anc. church, a small grammar school founded in 1606, and an hospital for 6 aged men, besides other charities, yielding together about 108*l.* a year. Fairs Tues. before Mid-lent Sunday, May 22, Sept. 4. It is a polling-place for the N. division of the co.—II. (*Great*), co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Manningtree. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 738. The pa. sends 4 candidates for 2 exhibitions in St John's college, Cambridge.—III. (*King's*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N. Lichfield. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 718. It has an endowed school, an alms-ho., and other charities, to 60*l.* a year.—IV. (*Little*), co. Essex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Manningtree. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 426. —V. (*St Leonards*), co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. St. Paul's, London. Area 620 ac. Pop. 6,154. It has alms-houses under the direction of the draper's company, besides sevl. endowed schools, and other charities, and a church which once be-

longed to a nunnery, founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Brompton, several places in Engl., of which the princip. are:—I. a western suburb of the metropolis, co. Middlesex, pa. Kensington, 1 m. W.S.W. Hyde-park-Corner. Pop. 9,515. It has several new and handsome squares & terraces, and is inhabited by many respectable families of moderate income.—II. a hamlet, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, pas. Gillingham and Chatham, & enclosed within the line of Chatham fortifs. Pop. 3,727. It stands on a height above Chatham dockyard, in which estab. most of its inhabs. are engaged; and it comprises a fine naval hospital, and large barracks belonging to the E. India Co. Fair, May 29th.—III. a chapelry, co. York, N. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. Pop. 1,534, engaged in manufs. of woollens and fancy goods. Here was fought the memorable "battle of the Standard," in which the Scots were defeated by the English, A.D. 1138.—IV. a pa., same co. and Riding, 8 m. W.S.W. Scarboro'. Area 10,180 ac. Pop. 1,535. It has a remarkably fine church, & ruins of an anc. hill-fortress. —V. (*Bierlow*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearne, 6 m. N.W. Rotherham. Pop. 1,704. It has an endowed school; and near it are extensive iron works.—VI. (*Patrick*), a pa. and tnshp., same co., N. Riding, 3½ m. W.N.W. Bedale. Area 5,560 ac. Pop. 1,130.—VII. (*Ralph*), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Wiveliscomb. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 492. In this pa. are some traces of a Roman camp.—VIII. (*Regis*), same co., on the Exe, 3½ m. N.E. Dulverton. Area 8,810 ac. Pop. 875. The pa. has a right of holding a weekly mkt. and 2 ann. fairs. The remns. of Barlinch priory, in the vicinity, now form a private mansion.

Bromsberrow, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.E. Ledbury. Area 1,760 ac. Pop 283.

Bromsebro, a ham. of Sweden, læn and 29 m. S.W. Calmar, near the mouth of the Brömse, celeb. in history for the treaties betw. Sweden & Denmark in 1541 and 1641.

Bromsgrove, a mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1½ m. E. a station on the Birmingham and Bristol railway, 12½ m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 11,230 ac. Pop. 9,671. The town consists chiefly of a long street; it has some good modern houses, a fine old church, with a tower and spire 189 ft. in ht., & a neat town-hall. Its gramm. school, founded by Edward VI., has 7 scholarships and 6 fellowships in Worcest. Coll., Oxford. It has various other schools & charities, producing in all about 207*l.* per annum; a branch bank, large button factory, extensive manufs. of nails. It is the head of a poor-law union. Mkt., Tuesday. Fairs June 24, Oct. 1.—*Bromsgrove Lickey* is a hill range, N. of the town, in which rise several affls. of the Trent and the Severn.

Bromwich (Castle), a vill. of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Aston, 3½ m. W.N.W. Coleshill. P. 779.

Bromwich (West), a vill. and pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.E. Wednesbury. Area of pa. 5,380 ac. Pop. 26,121. Among its numerous places of worship is a very handsome Independent chapel. It has a branch bank, and mines of coal and iron. It is the centre of a poor-law union.

Bromyard, a small mkt.-town & pa. of Engl., co. and 13 m. N.E. Hereford. Area of pa. 9,310 ac. Pop. 2,927. The town, near the Frome, and in an orchard district, is old and irregularly built. It has a collegiate church in the Norman style, a grammar school, founded by Queen Eliz., almshouses, union work-ho., and 2 branch banks. Mkt., Tuesday. Six annual fairs.

Brondolo, a fortfd. vill. of North. Italy, at the S. extrem. of the isl. of the Lido, 3 m. S. Chiogia, on l. b. of the Brenta-Nuova, united to the Bacchiglione near its mouth in the Adriatic. It was formerly a flourishing town at the mouth of the Adige, which has changed its course. The *Porto di Brondolo* is a spacious but shallow bay at the mouth of the Bacchiglione.

Brongwyn, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 7 m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 377.

Broni, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. 6,000.

Bronnitza, 2 towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 13 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, on the Msta, here crossed by a large floating bridge. Its church is built on the site of a pagan temple.—II. gov. and 28 m. S.E. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa, with an imperial stud, which in 1830 comprised 237 horses.

Bronte, a town of Sicily, intend. & 22 m. N.N.W. Catania, at the W. foot of Mt. Etna. Pop. 9,150. It has a college, and manufs. of coarse woollens & paper. The title of Duke of Bronte, & an income of 6,000 *oncie* (3,750*l.*) a-year, were given to Lord Nelson by the Neapolitan governmt. in 1799.

Brook, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3½ m. N.E. Ashford. Area 540 ac. Pop. 158.—II. co. Hants, Isle of Wight, on the coast, 7½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Ac. 750. Pop. 150.

Brooke, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 756.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. S.S.W. Oakham. Ac. 1,560 P. 113.

Brooke, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. part of Virginia. Area 1,500 sq. m. Pop. 7,948, of whom 91 are slaves. Soil fertile; contains bituminous coal, and iron.

Brookesby, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 640. Pop. 20.

Brookfield, numerous tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 60 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,472.—II. Vermont, 17 m. S. Montpelier. Pop, 1,798.—III. Connecticut, co. Fairfield, on the Housatonic railw., 60 m. S.W. Hartford. P. 1,488.—IV. N. York, co. Madison, 80 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,695.—V. Ohio, near Lake Erie. Pop. 1,302.—VI. Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1,426.

Brookhaven, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, in Long Island. Area 215 sq. m. Pop. 7,050. It includes 12 vills., & has woollen & cotton factories, sev. good harbs. on Long Isl. Sound.

Brookland, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4½ m. W.N.W. New-Romney. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 462. Fair, 1st Aug.

Brookline, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 4 m. S.W. Boston, with villas, & mkt. gardens for the supply of Boston. Pop. 1,365.

Brooklyn, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. King's co., at the W. end of Long Isl., immed. opposite New York, from which it is separated by the E. riv., an arm of the sea ¾ m. across. Pop. (1845) 59,566. It is finely situated on hilly ground, & is one of the handsomest towns in the union. Chf. buildings, a city-hall, jail, lyceum, city library, U. S. naval lyceum, naval hospital, about 30 churches, & sev. banks. Here are also the U. S. navy yard, occupying 40 acres, a large dock, with timber yards, distilleries, rope-walks, hat manufs. Brooklyn is the resid. of many of the merchants of N. York, with which it has constant communic. by sev. steam ferries. In 1776, this place became the seat of the revolutionary war, & at that time contained only 56 houses.—II. a town, Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co. Pop. 1,274.—III. a town, Ohio, Cuyahoga co. Pop. 1,409.—IV. a town, Connecticut. Pop. 1,488.

Brookswar, or **Brockwear**, a vill. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, mostly in the pa. of St Briavell's, on the Wye, 5 m. N. Chepstow. Pop. 212. Vessels

ascend the Wye to this place, to receive goods brought by barges down the river.

Brookville, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on Penobscot bay, 80 m. E. Augusta. P. 1,246.—Other tnshps. of same name are in Pennsylvania, Indiana, &c.

Broom, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3½ m. S. Stourbridge. Area 550 ac. Pop. 129.

Broome, or Brome, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Bungay. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 610. Charities 68*l.* per ann.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Eye. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 328. The Marquis Cornwallis takes the title of Viscount Brome from this place.

Broome, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of N. York. Area 627 sq. m. Pop. 22,338. A fertile grazing district.—II. a tnshp. of N. York, 38 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,404.

Broomfield, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Chelmsford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 820. Its church has a large round tower.—II. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 5½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 146. In King's wood here is a large rabbit warren.—III. co. Somerset, 5 m. N. Taunton. Ac. 4,050. P. 479. Fair 13th Nov.

Broomhill, a pa. of Engl., cos. Kent & Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Rye, now conjoined with N. Romney. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 121.

Broons, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Dinan. Pop. 2,502. Dugueselin was born in the castle of La Motte Broons, 1 m. from the town, on the site of which a mont. has been erected to his memory.

Broos, a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, with a pop. of 3,500, and a Protest. high-school.

Broquiès, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 22 m. S. Rodez. Pop. 3,676.

Broque (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. St Dié. Pop. 1,350.

Brora, a riv. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, rises on S.E. side of Benclibrick, after a S.E. course through sev. lakes, enters the Moray Firth, at the vill. Brora, 4 m. N.E. Golspie. Near vill. of Brora a partial bed of coal exists in the oolite strata.

Broseley, a mkt.-t. & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 13 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 1,550 ac. Pop. 4,829, engaged in raising coal and iron, and in iron-foundries, potteries, and a manuf. of tobacco-pipes. Mkt., Wed. Fairs, last Tuesday in April, and 29th October.

Brosna, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 8 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area 11,960 ac. Pop. 2,871.—The *Great and Little Brosna* are two small rivs., Leinster, King's co., tributary to the Shannon.

Brothers (The), a group of 6 or 8 rocky islets, at the entrance of the Red Sea, off the African shore, 9½ m. S. Perim isl., and varying from 250 to 350 ft. in height. Lat. of the loftiest 12° 28′ N., lon. 43° 22′ E.—II. 3 isolated mntns. of E. Australia, near the coast between Harrington Inlet and Port Macquarrie.

Brotherton, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Pontefract. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,744. Queen Margaret, the 2d wife of Edward I., gave birth to a son here in a house, the site of which is preserved by a wall and trench.

Brotteaux (Les), a ham. of France, arrond. and comm. Lyon, of which it forms a suburb.

Brotterode, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Fulda, dist. and 7 m. N. Schmalkalden, in the Thuringian forest. P. 2,359, partly empld. in iron-works, & in manufs of wooden-wares.

Brotton, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.E. Guisborough. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 408.

Brou, a t. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Ozanne, 22 m. S.W. Chartres. Pop. 2,047, engaged in weaving serge & in iron-works.

Brouage, a ham. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., in a channel opp. the I. of Oleron, 10 m. S.S.W. Rochefort. Pop. 986. In its vicinity are extensive salt marshes. It was formerly a fortifd. town, and was a flourishing seaport at the commencement of the 17th cent., but its harb. is filled with mud, and it is now nearly 3 m. from the sea.

Brough, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl. co., Westmoreland, Eastward, 7½ m. E.S.E. Appleby. Area of pa. 22,650 ac. Pop. 1,597, partly employed in lead & coal mines. It has an old church, an endowed school, a branch bank, & the ruins of a castle of the Cliffords. Mkt. Thur. Fair, Thur. before Whitsun. week. On the eve of Epiphany, a singular procession takes place here, called 'the carrying of the holling or hoes tree.'

Brougham, *Brovoniacum*, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, W. ward, on the Eden & Lowther, 2½ m. S.E. Penrith. Area 6,580 ac. Pop. 611. Here are the remains of a very anc. and strong fortress of the Cliffords, supposed to be of Roman origin, and in the pa. is Brougham hall, the seat of Lord Brougham.

Broughshane, a town of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 3½ m. E.N.E. Ballymena. Pop. 940. Fairs, June 17 and September 1.

Broughton, numerous places in Engl. and Wales, of which the princip. are, a pa., co. Bucks, 3 m. S.S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 249.—II. a tnshp., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Wrexham, 6 m. S.W. Holt. Pop. 1,449.—III. a pa. co. & 5 m. N.E. Huntingdon. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 168.—IV. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1½ m. N.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 3,794.—V. a pa. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3 m. N.W. Brigg. Area 7,880 ac. Pop. 913.—VI. co. Northampton, 3 m. S.W. Kettering. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 593.—VII. co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Banbury. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 629. Charities about 82*l.* per ann. Here are remains of a moated castle.—VIII. co. Salop, 7 m. N. Shrewsbury. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 188.—IX. co. Hants, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stockbridge. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,009. It has a school endowed with 68*l.* per ann. Fair, 1st Mon. in July.—X. (*In-Aredale*), co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.W. Skipton. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 407. The vill. was plundered by the forces under prince Charles Edward in 1745.—XI. (*Astley*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 728.—XII. (*Brant*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Brant, 7½ m. E. Newark. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 650.—XIII. (*Church*), co. & 9½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 652.—XIV. (*In Furness*), a small mkt. town and chprly., co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireleth, on the Duddon, 29 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,250. Its manufs. of woollen yarn have declined since the introduction of machinery, but in the adjacent mntns. are mines of iron & copper, the produce of which is exported by the riv. Duddon. Market, Frid. Fair for woollen yarn, August 1. Broughton tower is the resid. of J. G. Sawrey, Esq.—XV. (*Gifford*), a pa., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2 m. W. Melksham. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 741.—XVI. (*Hackett*), co. & 5 m. E. Worcester. Area 490 ac. Pop. 194.—XVII. (*Nether*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 412.—XVIII. (*Poggs*), co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.W. Barford. Area 360 ac. Pop. 151.—XIX. (*Sulney*), co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 371.

Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho, a united pa. of Scotl., co. Peebles. Area about 2,000 ac., nearly 3-4ths under pasture. Pop. 274. Fair,

Oct. 1. The vill. of Broughton is situated on the Tweed, 9 m. S.W. Peebles.

Broughty Ferry, a vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, pa. Monifieth, on the Firth of Tay, immediately opposite Ferry-port-on-Craig, with which it has frequent communication by a floating bridge in connexion with the Aberdeen railway. It is handsome, & greatly resorted to as a bathing-pl. by the inhabs. of Dundee & Perth. *Broughty Castle*, on its S.E. side, was an ancient fortress.

Brouwershaven, a small marit. town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the N.W. coast of the isl. Schowen, near the mouth of the Maas. Pop. 1,092.

Brown, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. part of Ohio. Area 470 sq. m. Pop. 22,715. Soil good & well watered by tribut. of Ohio riv. —II. a co. in W. part of Illinois. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 4,183. Soil fertile.—III. a co. in centre of Indiana. Area 310 sq. m. Pop. 2,368.—IV. a co., Wiscosin, on Green Bay, W. of Lake Michigan. Area 1,150 sq. m. Pop. 2,107. Surface rather wet & cold.—V. a tnshp., Carrol, co. Ohio, on the Sandy & Beaver canal. Pop. 2,165. Also several towns in Pennsylvania, &c.

Brownsea, or Branksea Island, Engl., co. Dorset, 1½ m. S. Poole, at the E. end of Poole harbour. Length about 1½ m.; breadth ¾ m. Surface mostly heath. Pop. 70. Its castle, built by Qn. Elizabeth to defend Poole harbour, is now the resid. of the Sturt family, who own the isl.

Brownsorer, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. N.N.E. Rugby. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 90.

Brownstown, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 5 m. S.S.W. Slane. Ac. 1,199. Pop. 421. Copper ore is found in the parish.

Brownsville, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., co. Jefferson, New York, 5 m. W. Watertown. Pop. 3,968, of whom 1,000 inhabit the vill.—II. a vill. Pennsylvania, co. Fayette, on the Monongahela, here crossed by a bridge, 160 m. W.S.W. Hanisburgh. Pop. 1,362.—Other places of same name.

Broxbourne, or Brooksbourne, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1½ m. S. Hoddesdon. Area 4,580 ac. Pop. 2,386. It has 2 endowed schools, an alms-house, and a handsome church.

Broxburn, a vill. of Scotland, pa. of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, 12 m. W. of Edinburgh.

Broxholme, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6 m. N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1,230. P. 145.

Broxted, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 737.

Brozas, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.W. Caceres. Pop. 3,711. It has an old castle.

Bruar, a small riv. of Scotl., co. Perth, famous for its cascades, it joins the Garry, 2 m. W.S.W. of Blair-Atholl.

Bruay, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 3 m. from Valenciennes. Pop. 1,506.

Bruca (La), a marit. town of Sicily, intend. Catania, on a projecting rock at the mouth of the Porcari, in the Gulf of Catania, 3 m. N. Agosta. Small vessels resort to the harb. to load wheat, tunny, building stone, and oysters. The vicinity is strewed with ruins; supposed to mark the site of the anc. *Portus Pantasius*.

Bruchhausen, two towns of Hanover, co. Hoya.—I. (*Alt*), 5 m. W.N.W. Hoya. Pop. 947. —II. (*Neu*), 9 m. W. Hoya. Pop. 453.

Bruchsal, a town of W. Germany, Gd. Duchy Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, on the Salzbach, on the railway from Manheim to Basel, 12 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 7,386. It is well built, and has a fine palace, the former resid. of the prince-bp. of Spires, 3 R. Cath. and 1 Protestant church, a town-ho., gymnasium, milit. hospital, barracks, & a paper mill. Its princip. trade is in wine; that of salt from its springs has long ago declined.

Bruck, "*bridge*," the name of many small towns in Germany.—I. Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 23 m. S.E. Vienna, on the Presburg railway. Pop. 2,834. It has a seat of Count Harrach, with botanic gardens, and manufs. of spinning-jennies, and gold wire.—II. Styria, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Mür and Mürz, and on the Vienna and Triest railway, 25 m. N.N.W. Grätz. Pop. 1,500. It has manufs. of iron wares, and an active transit trade.—III. Prussia, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Brandenburg. Pop. 1,265.—IV. *Kloster-Bruck*, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 1 m. E.S.E. Znaim, on l. b. of the Taja, with a fine castle, formerly an abbey.—V. Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, 2 m. S.S.W. Erlangen, on the Regnitz. Pop. 1,173. There are numerous vills. of same name in the different states of Germany.

Brückenau, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 36 m. N. Würtzburg, with a royal castle and 2 paper mills. Pop. 1,403. About 2 m. distant, in the Sinn valley, are the baths of Brückenau, frequented in summer by the Bavarian court, and where a fine pump-room (*Kursaal*), has been erected by the present king. The waters are chalybeate (temp. 50° Fahr.); the accommodation is good; and the situation in the midst of beech forests, & mntn. scenery, renders this the most agreeable of the Franconian watering-places. In its vicinity is a Franciscan convent.

Brüel, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 12 m. N.E. Schwerin. Elev. 88 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,491.

Bruff, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14½ m. S.S.E. Limerick. Area of pa. 1,331 ac. Pop. 2,900; do. of town 1,398. It has a neat church, a large Rom. Cath. chapel, ruins of an old castle, and four annual fairs.

Bruges (Flem. Brugge), a fortif. city of Belgium, cap. prov. W. Flanders, on the railw. from Ostend to Brussels, and at the junction of the canals from Ghent to Ostend, and to Sluis, 55 m. N.W. Brussels, and 8 m. from the German Ocean. Lat. (of the halle spire), 51° 12′ 30″ N., lon. 3° 13′ 44″ E. Pop. (1845) 50,272. Bruges is surrounded by walls and defended by an old citadel; it is one of the most flourishing commercial cities in the kingdom. It owes its name to the number of its bridges (upwards of 50) which cross its canals, and is remarkable for the many fine gothic buildings which it contains. Most of these date from the 14th cent., and are richly decorated with sculpture and paintings; among them are the church of Notre Dame, with the tomb of Charles the bold, the cathed. of St Sauveur, palace of justice, the halle with a gothic belfry, and the finest chimes in Europe, the hospital of St John, and the Hôtel de Ville. It is the seat of the bishop of W. Flanders, and has a tribunal of commerce, an athenæum, episcopal college, theological seminary, school of surgery, academy of painting & sculpture, a publ. library, schools for blind, deaf, and dumb, estab. 1835, an exchange, and poors-ho. for the provs. of E. and W. Flanders. Chf. industry the manuf. of lace, which is celebrated, and occupies more than a sixth part of the female population; manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, cordage, tobacco, & soap. Bruges has numrs. distilleries, breweries, tanneries, dye works, sugar and salt refineries, and ship building yards. Its docks are capable of containing 100 barges, and are surrounded with spacious warehouses. Princip. exports lace and other manuf. goods, grain, and cattle. Imports wool, cotton, dye woods, wine,

and colonial products. Bruges was formerly the cap. and resid. of the Counts of Flanders; in the 13th century it was one of the most commercial cities in the world, & the richest entrepôt of the Hanseatic league; it was long renowned for the excellence of its woollen cloths and tapestries; it began to decline at the end of the 15th cent., when the religious persecutions of Philip II. obliged its inhabs. to seek refuge in England. In 1430, Philip the good, Duke of Burgundy, here instituted the order of the golden fleece. Charles II. lived at Bruges during his exile from England.

BRUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. and 12 m. S S.E. Pau, with manufs. of coarse linens. Pop. 1,894.

BRUGG, or BRUCK, a vill. of Switzerl., cap. circ., cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, here crossed by a bridge (whence its name), 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near the mth. of the Reuss, surrounded by walls and defended by conical towers. Pop. 800. It is an entrepôt for goods passing betw. Germany & Italy, and stands on a portion of the site of the anc. *Vindonissa*, some remains of which are still traceable. Near it is the ruined castle of Hapsburg, the ancestral seat of the imperial family of Austria; and the ruins of the abbey of Königsfelden. Zimmerman was born at Brugg in 1728.

BRUGGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. S.W. St Gall; near it is the magnif. bridge (*Krätzenbrücke*), over the Sitter; it is built of stone, and is 650 ft. in length, and 96 ft. in ht.—II. a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Kempen, with manufs. of linen, cotton, and silk goods. Pop. 677.

BRUGNATO, a small anc. town of Sardinia, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Levante, on l. b. of the Vara, with a cathed. church, & a theol. seminary. Pop. 600.

BRUGUIERE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 27 m. S. Albi. Pop. 1,355.

BRÜHL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the railw. to Bonn. Pop. 2,020. It has a fine castle, with extensive pleasure grounds; & it was the retreat of Cardl. Mazarin, when banished from France in 1651.—II. a vill. of Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna, with a castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

BRUILLE, ST AMAND, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,021.

BRUISYARD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Framlingham. Ac. 1,330. Pop. 296.

BRULON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. & 19 m. N.N.W. La Fleche. P. 1,526.

BRUMATH, *Brucomagus*, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Zorn, 11 m. N.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 3,701.

BRUMMEN, a vill., Netherl., prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, 14 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 850.

BRUMOW, a town of Bohemia. [BRAUNAU.]

BRUMSTEAD, or BRUNSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. N.-Walsham. Ac. 930. P. 116.

BRUNDALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Norwich. Area 490 ac. Pop. 52.

BRÜNDEL, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Budweis, with mineral baths and a pilgrimage church.

BRUNDISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Framlingham. Area 1,380 ac. P. 525.

BRUNECK, a t. of Austria, Tyrol, cap. circ. 41 m. S.W. Innspruck, on r. b. of the Rienz. P. 1,471.

BRUNÉ ISLAND, a long and irreg. isl. of Tasmania, dist. Hobart Town, separated from Van Diemen's Land by D' Entrecasteaux Bay. Lat. 43° 30′ S., 147° 30′ E. Length N. to S. 32 m.; breadth 1 to 8 m. On its E. side is Adventure B.

BRUNIQUEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 m. E. Montauban. Pop. 1,861. It has a ruined castle & extens. iron-works.

BRÜNN (Morav. *Brno*), a fortfd. city of the Austrian Emp., cap. gov. of Moravia and Silesia, and of a circ. of same name, on a declivity at the confl. of the Schwarza and the Zwitta, 70 m. N.N.E. Vienna, and 116 m. S.W. Prague, with both of which it is connected by railway. Lat. of city-hall, 49° 11′ 39″ N., lon. 16° 36′ 54″ E. Pop. including garrison (1842) 44,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. The city is separated by its fortifs. from several suburbs, and was formerly defended by the citadel of Spielberg, now a state prison, and that in which Silvio Pellico was confined. Streets narrow and crooked, but well-paved and lighted. Brünn has numerous fine buildings, including the cathed., St Jacob's, & other churches, the *landhaus*, formerly a rich Augustine-convent, the barracks, a vast pile, formerly a Jesuits' coll., the city-hall, theatre, Maria school for young ladies, and the palaces of Princes Dietrichstein & Kaunitz, & other nobles. A park, called the *Augarten*, was opened to the public by Joseph II.; and in the Franzenburg quarter are public gardens, with a monument to the Emp., Francis I. Brünn is the seat of the chf. legal & milit. courts and authorities for Moravia and Austr.-Silesia, of a bp.'s see, & a Protest. consistory. It has a philosophical institute, theolog., diocesan, and normal schools, a royal gymnasium, provincial, agricult., and historical soc., a valuable museum, botanic garden, public library, and a great number of educational and charit. establs. Its manufs of woollen goods are the most extensive in the Austr. dom.; cotton goods, silk, glass, soap, tobacco, and machinery are also extensively manuf.; and its tanneries & leather factories are the most important in the Empire; the city is the centre of a large trade betw. Bohemia and Austria, and the countries N. and E. of the Carpathian mntns. Brünn was occupied by the French in 1805 & 1809. It was the head-quarters of Napoleon before the battle of Austerlitz. *Altbrünn*, the princip. suburb, was previous to 1830 a separate market borough.

BRUNN-AM-GEBIRGE, a town of Lower Austria, circ. & 7 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,630. Esteemed wine is produced in its vicinity.

BRÜNNEN, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 3½ m. S.W. Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muotta, in the L. of Lucerne. Here the deputies of the 3 orig. cantons, Uri, Schwytz, & Unterwalden, laid the basis of the Helvetic republic, Dec. 9, 1315. —"*The Brunnens*" is the name applied to the watering places of Germany, &c., collectively.

BRUNSBÜTTEL, a marit. town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on r. b. of the Elbe, near its mouth, 15 m. N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 1,200.

BRUNSHAÜSEN, a vill. of Hanover, on l. b. of the Elbe, 15½ m. N.N.E. Stade, with a small port and custom-house for the river dues.

BRUNSTATT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch, cant. Mulhausen. Pop. 1,544.

BRUNSWICK (Germ. *Braunschweig*), DUCHY OF, a state of north Germany, situated (exclusive of Thedinghausen), chiefly between lat. 51° 38′ & 52° 28′ N., & lon. 9° 23′ and 11° 30′ E. Pop. (1846) 268,943, of whom 245,000 were Protestants, and the remainder Roman Catholics and Jews. Besides this, the reigning duke possesses the princip. of Oels in Silesia, with an area of 817 sq. m., and a pop. of 90,000. The state is composed of 3 large and 6 small isolated and irregular portions of territory. The principal part, with the cap. city, lies betw. Prussia and Hanover; the 2d extends E. to W. along the S. bound. of Hanover, limited on the E. by Prussia, and W. by the Weser; the 3d lies S.W. of the above, between

Prussia, Hanover, and Anhalt. The smaller portions lie partly in Hanover, & partly in Prussia; but, with the exception of Thedinghausen, they are not far distant from the capital. The whole territory has an area of 1,526 sq. m. The country is mntnous. in the 2 S. portions, which are partly traversed by the ramifications of the Harz mntns.; the Worm-Berg, 3,230 ft. in elev., is the highest point in the duchy. It is not abundantly watered; the Ocker flows N. past Brunswick; the Leine at Gandersheim, and the Weser on the extreme W. limits of the territory; there are several small lakes in the Harz, and mineral springs at Helmstädt and Seesen. The climate is rigorous in the Harz, where harvest is a month later than in the rest of the territory. Agriculture is the chf. source of the wealth of the duchy. The valleys are in general fertile, and the principal products are estim. as follows:—grass, including rye, barley and oats, 575,000 qrs.; seed-oil 1,200 tons, flax 4,500 tons annually, and tobacco, chiccory, hops, & fruits, are raised extensively for export. Cattle-breeding is important, great care is bestowed in the improvement of horses, for which there is a stud in Harzburg, and the sheep are of improved breeds. Timber forms a considerable article of export. Mining is extensively carried on in the Harz mntns.; its chf. products are gold, silver, lead, litharge, copper, sulphur, vitriol, and alum. The iron-works employ 9 smelting-houses and 10 furnaces; marble and alabaster are also procured. The manufs. of Brunswick are not important, and are limited chiefly to tobacco, paper, soap, sal-ammoniac, and madder, linen and woollen weaving and spinning, & the manuf. of lacquered wares, glass, and beer. Trade is active, and is much facilitated by the 2 ann. fairs at Brunswick, & by railways to Hanover, Magdeburg, and Neustadt. There are few learned institutions in the duchy, the university of Helmstädt is long since given up, but there is a college at Brunswick, an anatomical school, 5 gymnasia, 2 normal schools, 22 burger, 7 indust., and 435 parish schools. The library of Wolfenbüttel is celeb. Brunswick belongs with Hanover, to the German commercial union. The gov. is exercised by a hereditary duke, & based on the constitution of 1832, with a single legislative chamber, composed of 8 deputies of the nobility, 12 from the towns, 10 from the rural dists., & 13 from the genl. pop. The court of appeal at Wolfenbüttel is the highest legal tribunal. Since 1833 the duchy has been div. into the 6 circs., Brunswick, Helmstädt, Wolfenbüttel, Blankenburg, Gandersheim, and Holzminden. Publ. rev. for the 3 years, 1846-48, estim. at 3,768,822 dolls., besides 170,000 florins from the mediatised principality of Oels. Public debt (1845) 6,444,349 dollars, of which 1,725,000 dolls. was on account of railways. The reigning house is the elder branch of the Guelph family, of which the house of Hanover is the younger branch.

Brunswick (Germ. *Braunschweig*), a city of N. Germany, cap. of the Duchy of Brunswick, on the Ocker. Lat. (spire of St Andrea's Church) 52° 16′ 6″ N., lon. 10° 3′ 40″ E. Pop. (1845) 42,000, of whom 1,000 were Rom. Catholics, & 500 Jews. It is in general old-fashioned, but has many new streets, and is well-paved and lighted, and the former fortifications are converted into gardens and promenades. Chf. edifices, the new palace, a handsome edifice, with fine parks, built on the site of the former ducal residence, which was burned in 1830, opera-house, mint, armoury, with a museum and picture-gallery, college, 12 churches, including the cathedral & St Andrea's church, with a spire 318 ft. in elev.; several fountains and monuments, one of which, 60 ft. high, commemorates the late duke who was killed at Quatre-Bras. Brunswick has many educational & charitable institutions, a considerable trade, and manufs. of woollen cloths, lacquered wares, & sealing-wax. Its 2 ann. fairs, which were formerly resorted to by many thousand merchants, are now much less important, & do not attract more than 600 or 700 visiters. It is the birthplace of the historian Meibom, the theologian Henke, and the poet Lafontaine. In the environs is the ducal palace of Richmond. Brunswick is connected by railway with Hanover on the W., Magdeburg on the E., and Neustadt on the S.

Brunswick, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Virginia. Area 676 sq. m. Pop. 14,346, of whom 8,805 are slaves.—II. a co. in S. part of N. Carolina, on shores of Atlantic. Area 1,344 sq. m. Pop. 5,265, of whom 2,119 are slaves.—III. a tnshp., Maine, co. Cumberl'd, on the Androscoggin, 7 m. W. Bath. Pop. 4,259. It is the seat of Bowdoin college, a well-endowed institution, with 10 professors, a library of 20,000 vols., & a medical-school, with 4 professors, various museums. It has numerous sawing and corn-mills, & some woollen & cotton factories, & a considerable trade in timber.—IV. New York, 10 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,051.—V. a seaport, Georgia, cap. co. Glynn, on Turtle riv., 168 m. S.E. Milledgeville. It is a small vill., but has a spacious harbour, with 13 feet of water on the bar at lowest tides.

Brunswick (New). [New Brunswick.]

Bruntingthorpe, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,320 ac. P. 423.

Brunton, (*East & West*) two tnshps. of Engl., co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, pa. Gosforth, 4½ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Joint pop. 377. Their mines yield coal of superior quality.

Bruntrut, a town of Switzerl. [Porentruy.]

Bruree, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.W. Kilmalloch. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 3,804, of whom 703 are in the vill. The Irish bards here held their half yearly meetings till 1746. Fairs, 4 times annually.

Brusa, or Broussa, *Prusa ad Olympum*, a city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., at the N. foot of Mt. Olympus, 57 m. S.S.E. Constantinople. Pop. probably 60,000, including about 7,000 Armenians, 3,000 Greeks, and 1,800 Jews. It is beautifully situated on a declivity, in a very fertile neighbourhood, & has a magnif. external appearance, with numerous minarets. Its houses are built mostly of earth or wood, & its streets narrow, but it is kept very clean by an abundance of streams, & it is, upon the whole, one of the most agreeable cities in the East. It has between 200 & 300 mosques, some very handsome; large bazaars, numerous khans & colleges, sev. churches and synagogues, Armenian and other schools, & extensive suburbs. Its mineral baths have been famous in all ages; they are of various kinds & temperatures, & mostly under cover of fine buildings. N.W. of the city are large swimming pools. The citadel, on a rock, near the centre of the town, is mostly of Genoese construction; & the city contains various remains of antiquity. Brusa is one of the most flourishing commerc. emporiums in the Turkish dom. Its princip. trade is in raw silk, of which article its dist., in 1841, produced 66,970 okes; & it has also manufs. of satin, cotton cloths, carpets, tapestry, gauze, & cotton twist, with a large traffic in corn, opium, & meerschaum clay. Princip. imports, cotton cloths & yarn, muslins, figured woollen dresses, dyed sarsanets, Paisley shawls,

from Gt. Britain, other woollens, with nankeens & cotton prints from Germany, France, Switzerl., glass wares from Bohemia, red caps and gold thread, from S. Europe, & cordage, butter, caviare, & iron from Russia. The trade with the interior is facilitated by caravans from Constantinople & Smyrna; that by the sea is carried on from the port of Moudania, on the sea of Marmora. Brusa was anciently the cap. of Bithynia, & after the capture by Orchan in 1356, it continued to be the capital and the burial place of the Turkish sultans, until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. Some newly constructed gov. silk factories at Brusa, were destroyed by fire in 1846; the loss was estimated as high as 300,000*l.*

Brüsau, a town, Moravia, circ. & 31 m. W.N.W. Olmütz, on the frontier of Bohemia. Pop. 750. Celebrated for its fine flour called Brüsauer Mehl.

Brushford, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 144.—II. co. Somerset, 1½ m. S. Dulverton. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 340. 2 daily schools.

Brusque, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. and 12 m. S. St. Affrique, on the Dourdou. Pop. 1,200.

Brussels (French *Bruxelles*), a city of Central Europe, cap. of the kgdm. of Belgium, & of the prov. of Brabant, on the Senne, and on the railw. from Antwerp to France. Lat. (of observatory) 50° 51′ 11″ N., lon. 4° 21′ 10″ E. Pop. (1845) 117,462. Altitude of observ. 190 ft. Climate temp., humid, and very variable, but healthy. Mean temp. of year 49°.6; winter 38°; summer 64°, Fahr. It is the most important city in the kingdom, and the chief seat of public instruction and industry, the resid. of the courts, the seat of the legislative assemblies, courts of appeal, & chamber of commerce. Brussels is remarkable for the number & richness of its anc. buildings; and from the elegance of its new quarters, it ranks among the finest cities of Europe. It consists of an upper or new, & a lower or old town, the former of which is the fashionable quarter, and contains the royal palace, the gov. offices, and the finest streets & hotels; it is well supplied with water, & has many richly sculptured fountains. Its princip. squares are the *Place Royale, Place de la Monnaie*, with the mint, theatre, & exchange, the *Place des Martyres*, where the victims of the revolution of 1830 are interred, the *Grand Place* in the lower town, in which is the Hôtel de Ville, a noble gothic edifice, in the grand hall of which, the abdication of Charles v. took place in 1555. The present modern edifices are the palace of the chambers, the king's palace, the palace of the fine arts, formerly resid. of the dukes of Brabant, & of the govs.-general of Austria, rebuilt in 1746, & now occupied by the public library & museum; the former palace of the prince of Orange, remarkable for its interior decorations; the church of Notre-dame-de-Bon-Secours, and that of Grand-Béguinage, both of the 17th cent., and the theatre. The anc. buildings comprise the Hôtel de Ville, one of the noblest buildings of the kind in Europe, with a spire of open stone work 364 feet in height, sev. churches, in general decorated with rich sculptures & paintings, the finest of which is the cathed. of St. Gudule, built 1273, & celeb. for its painted glass, numerous statues, and a finely carved pulpit; the church of Notre-dame-de-la-Chapelle, commenced 1134, & that of Notre-dame-des-Victoires of the 13th cent., the *Broot-Huys*, or old Hôtel de Ville, & sev. gates of its anc. walls. The finest promenades are the Allée-Verte, along the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, & the park, an extens. enclosure, near the royal palace, laid out with avenues of trees, & ornamented with statues. This was the scene of the chf. struggle in the revolution of 1830. A statue to Godefroid de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. 3 m. N. is the country palace of *Laeken*. Brussels has nums. & excellent estabs. of public instruction, a free university founded 1834, a primary normal school, polytechnic school, an acad. of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a royal school of music, a school of deaf, dumb, & blind, estab. 1834, and numerous primary schools & schools of industry. Among its rich scientific and literary estabs. is the astronomical observatory, one of the finest in Europe, & a magnet. observ., the depôt-genl., for the archives of the kdgm.; the public library containing 100,000 vols., & the royal library (founded 1837) 70,000 vols., & 25,000 MSS. The museum of painting, nat. history, & antiquities, & an excellent botanic garden. It has an academy of belles-lettres, an exhibition of paintings, and another for the productions of national industry. Among its private collections are the library of the Bollandists, 6,000 vols., & that of the geographical estab. of M. Ph. Vandermaelen, founded 1830, containing 20,000 vols., & a rich collection of maps, in connexion with a school of geography, and a museum of nat. history. Brussels is the seat of the princip. banks, & of the only mint of the kingdom, and has a savings bank, and many wealthy charitable institutions; it is one of the great centres of Belgian industry, and it is still celeb. for its lace, considered the finest in the world; its other chief manufs. are of fine linens, damask, silk & cotton ribbons, gold & silver embroidery, hats, paper, machinery, jewellery, and mathematical and musical instruments. It has also estabs. for coach building & cabinet making, manufs. of chemical products, soap, porcelain, & crystal, extens. sugar-refineries & breweries. It has many extens. typographical & lithographic estabs., which are chiefly employed in reprints of works published in France. The commerce of Brussels is facilitated by a canal, which connects it with Antwerp, and admits vessels of 300 tons burden, by excellent roads, & by railws., which radiate from it in every direction. Brussels is a very anc. city; it is believed to have been founded in the 7th cent.; it was fortifd. in the 11th cent., & was the resid. of the Dukes of Brabant, & afterwards of the Spanish and Austrian govs.-general of the Netherls.; its fortifs. were dismantled by Joseph II. It was, under the French empire, cap. of the dep. of the Dyle; previous to 1830, it was one of the caps. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and alternately with the Hague, the seat of the court & of the states-general; it is the birth-place of the physicians Vesalius & Van Helmont, and of the two painters Champaigne.

Bruton, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Frome. Area of pa. 3,520 ac. Pop. 2,074. The town, in the valley of the Brue, consists chiefly of three streets, at the junction of which is a hexagonal mkt. cross. Its church is a highly decorated structure. The grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward vi., has an ann. rev. of 350*l.*, of which 200*l.* are given to 4 exhibs. in either of the Engl. universities. An hospital for aged persons, &c., has a rev. of 1,381*l.* The town has sev. silk mills, and manufs. of tow, woollens, & hosiery. It is the seat of co. sessions. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Apr. 23d, Sept. 12th. The celebrated navigator, Dampier, was born here in 1652.

Brüssow, a town of Prussia, prov. Braden-

burg, on lake of same name, circ. & 12 m. N.E. Prenzlau. Pop. 1,100.

BRUTUS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, on the Erie canal, 7 m. N. Auburn. Pop. 2,044.

BRUX, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N. Saaz, on the Bila. Pop. 3,064. It has a high school, & a philosophical institute, coal mines and manufs. of salts from seidlitz waters. The celeb. mineral spring of *Seidlitz* is in its vicinity.

BRUYÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Epinal. Pop. 2,276.—II. (*Sous Laon*), a comm. and town, dep. Aisne, 3 m. S.S.E. Loan. Pop. of comm. 1,168.

BRUZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,280. Near this the argentiferous lead mine of *Pont-Pean* was opened 1730, and abandoned 1797.

BRYANSTON, or BLANDFORD BRYAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Stour, 1½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 144. The Portman family have a fine mansion here.

BRYMBO, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 1,217, empld. in extens. iron works. Offa's dyke passes here.

BRYN-CROES, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 12 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 948.

BRYN EGLWYS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. N.E. Corwen. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 449.

BRYNGWYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 9 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 281.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2 m. N.W. Ragland. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 306. It has 2 daily schools.

BRYN-LLYS, or BRON LLIS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 6½ m. W.S.W. of Hay. Pop. 286. Here is an anc. castle, supposed of the time of Harold.

BRZESC (pron. *Birshest*), a town of Poland, gov. & 94 m. W.N.W. Warsaw, on an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 1,290, engaged in woollen and linen weaving.—II. (*B. Litewski*), a fortf. t. of Russia, gov. Grodno, cap. circ., and formerly the cap. of Lithuania, on the Bug, 108 m. S. Grodno, on rt. b. of the Bug. Pop. 8,000. It has a famous Jewish synagogue, a school for nobles, and an active general trade. In 1794 it was the scene of an engagement betw. the Russians & Poles.

BRZESNICA, a town of Poland, prov. & 66 m. S.E. Kaliscz. P. 970. Birth-pl. of Dlugosz or Longinus.

BRZESNITZ (Boh. BREZNICE), a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 40 m. S.W. Prague. P. 2,016.

BRZEZANY, a town of Austr. Galicia, cap. circ., on the Zlota-Lipa, 54 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 6,899. It has a castle, a gymnasium, & manufs. of leather, sail cloth, and linen fabrics. *Brzezeny* is a vill. of Poland, prov. & 12 m. S.S.E. Kaliscz.

BRZEZYN, a town of Poland, gov. and 63 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,167. Woollen manufs.

BRZOZOV, a town of Austr. Galicia, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Sanok. Pop. 2,367. Manuf. of cloth.

BU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Dreux. Pop. 1,519. It was formerly fortified and important.

BUA, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, immed. opposite the town of Trau, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 4,000. It produces dates, wine, olives, and asphaltum. Principal vill. Santa Croce. Pop. 1,500.

BUACHE, or GARDEN ISLAND, an isl. of W. Australia, co. Perth, in the Indian Ocean, 5 m. from the mainland; betw. which and the isl. is Cockburn Sound. Length N. to S. about 6 m.; average breadth 1 mile.

BUAGIE, a Sikh state of N.W. India, under Brit. protection. Pop. 25,000. Ann. rev. estim. at 3,000*l.*; armed force 1,000 men; and tribute payable to the British 144*l.* annually.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on rt. b. of the Mondego, at its mouth, 24 m. W. Coimbra. Pop. 800. It is defended by a fort.

BUBASTIS (Scripture *Pi-beseth*, mod. *Tel Basta*), a ruined city of Lr. Egypt, the remains situated on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 14 m. N. Belbeys, comprise some extensive mounds, with the ruins of temples of Mercury & Pasht.

BUBBENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S.S.E. Coventry. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 262.

BUBENDORF, a pa. and vill. of Switzerl., cant. Bâle-Campagne, circ. Liestal, 10 m. S.E. Basel, with manufs. of ribbons. Pop. 1,193. In its vicinity are saline springs (*Bubendorfer-bad*). The baths, built 1764, have been recently embellished; Roman coins and vases are often found near this.

BUBLITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circ. Fürstenthum, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Cöslin. Pop. 2,920, who weave woollen fabrics.

BUBROOAH, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 15 m. from Jeypoor. In 1820 it was reported to comprise 2,000 houses.

BUBRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Lorient, cant. Plouay. Pop. 3,611.

BUBWITH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge, 5½ m. N.N.W. Howden. Area 10,460 ac. Pop. 1,370 ac. It has a handsome church.

BUCCANEER-ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls. in the Indian Ocean, near the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° S., lon. 123° 30′ E.

BUCCARI, a free royal seaport town of Austria, Croatia, on an inlet of the gulf of Quarnero (Adriatic), 5 m. E.S.E. Fiume. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle and a good harb., at the opp. extremity of which, 5 m. S.E., is the vill. Buccarizza.

BUCCHIANICO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 4 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,720. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

BUCCINO, a walled town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., on the Botta, here crossed by a Roman bridge, dist. & 14 m. E. Campagna. P. 5,460. In its vicin. are quarries of fine marble.

BUCCLEUCH, or BUCCLEUGH, an old pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk, now comprised in the pa. Ettrick. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Scott family, one of the most opulent peers under the Brit. crown. Buccleugh is also the name of a suburban parish of Edinburgh.

BUCELLAS, a vill. of Portug. Estremadura, 14 m. N. Lisbon, which gives its name to a white wine raised in its vicinity.

BUCH, an old dist. of France, in the Bordelais, cap. La Teste-de-Buch, now comprised in the dep. Gironde.

BUCHANAN, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.W. part of Missouri. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 6,237.

BUCHANAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, comprising all its W. part betw. lochs Katrine and Lomond, portions of which lakes it includes, together with the mntn. Ben Lomond. Pop. 754.

BUCHAN-NESS, the most E. headland of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, old dist. of Buchan, 2½ m. S. Peterhead. It has a light-ho., lat. 57° 28′ N., lon. 1° 46′ W. Elev. 130 ft., and revolving. Near this are the rocks called the "Bullers of Buchan."

BUCHAREST, BUKHAREST, or BUKHOREST, a city of S. E. Europe, cap. of Wallachia, seat of the gov. & of an archbshp., situated in a swampy plain on the Dimbovetza. Lat. (of the English quarter) 44° 25′ 39″ N., lon. 26° 5′ 24″ E. Pop. 60,788. It resembles a large village, the houses being surrounded with gardens; it is ill paved, with wood, ill built, & dirty. Bukharest has 95 churches, of which there is 1 Protestant & 1 Roman catholic, 26 monasteries, a foundling and 6

other hospitals, & a poor-house; it has no palace, that of the Wallachian sovereigns having been burned in 1812. It has a college, which in 1837 had 456 pupils; it has also a museum with a public library, & a central metropolitan seminary, both founded 1836, and 65 other schools, attended by 1,513 pupils. Bukharest is the entrepôt for the commerce between Austria & Turkey; its chief trade is in grain, building timber, wool, salt, & wax; it was taken by the Russians in 1769, and by the Austrians in 1789. The treaty of peace, by which the Porte ceded to Russia, Bessarabia and part of Moldavia, was conclud. here, 28 May 1812.

BUCHARIA, a territory of Centr. Asia. [BUKHARIA.]

BUCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13½ m. E.S.E. Elbogen. Pop. 1,235. In its vicinity are manufs. of porcelain.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 7 m. S.E. Riedlingen. Pop. 1,830. It has a fine castle of the princes of Tour & Taxis.

BUCHBERG, a market-town of lower Austria, circ. Vienna, 15 m. W. Neustadt, at the foot of the Schneeberg, in the *Buchbergthale*, a fine valley called "the Chamouni of Austria."

BUCHEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 29 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg, with manuf. of cloth, & tanneries. Pop. 2,400.—II. a vill. and post station of Denmark, 8 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg, connected by railway with Lubeck.

BUCHHOLZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. S.E. Grünhain, on the Lehm. Pop. 2,478. It has manuf. of ribbons & lace.—II. (*Französisch*, French Buchholz), a vill. of Prussia, reg. Potsdam, 6 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 440, a colony of French emigrants.—III. (*Wendisch*), a town on the Dehme, reg. and 36 m. S.E. Potsdam. Pop. 1,000.—Also several villages in Germany.

BUCHOLWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 6 m. W. Hradisch. Pop. 1,890. In its environs are sulphur springs and baths.

BUCINE, a vill. of Italy, Tuscany, cap. comm. of Potesteria, prov. & 25 m. S.E. Florence, on the Ambra. Pop. 590.

BUCQUOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, arrond. & 10 m. S. Arras. P. 1,561.

BUCZACZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 33 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow, on the Stry, with a convent and gymnasium. Pop. 2,300. A treaty of peace between the Poles and the Turks was signed here in 1672.

BUCKBY (LONG), a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Daventry. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 2,145.

BUCKDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the Ouse. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 1,209. The bishops of Lincoln have owned the manor since the time of Hen. I., and possess a palace at Buckden. Charities of the pa. produce about 120*l.* per annum.

BÜCKEBURG, a town of N. Germany, cap. of the principality of Schaumb-Lippe, on the Aue, an affl. of the Weser, 6 m. E.S.E. Minden. It is well built, has 5 gates, a castle and park, gymnasium, a normal school, and a public library. In the vicinity is the summer palace of Baum.

BÜCKEN, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, comm. and 3 m. S.W. Hoya. Pop. 1,105.

BUCKENHAM, or BOKENHAM FERRY, three pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. On the Yare, here crossed by a ferry, 4½ m. S.W. Acle, and 8 m. by railway, E. Norwich. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 60.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. W.S.W. Hatton. Area 630 ac. Pop. 77. The church has been demolished.—III. (*New*), a small town and pa. England, co. Norfolk, 15 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 250 ac. Pop. 716. The church, mostly built in 1479, has a richly carved screen. Mkt. Saturday. Fairs last Sats. in May and Nov. The inhabs. have the privilege of attending all fairs in Engl. free from toll, and are exempted from serving on juries.—IV. (*Old*), 3 m. S.S.E. Attleborough. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 1,255. The pa. church formed a part of an old monastery.

BUCKERELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. W. Honiton. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 360.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a pa. and formerly a mkt. town of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 2 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 2,576, partly employed in wool-combing and weaving serges, and in neighbouring marble and copper works. Cattle fairs June 29, Aug. 24.

BUCKFIELD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 32 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,629.

BUCKHAVEN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, 9½ m. S. Cupar. Pop. 1,526, nearly all fishermen, who supply the Leith and Edinburgh mkts. with fish, and the value of whose boats, nets, &c., has been estim. at upwards of 20,000*l.* A new pier and harbour have been recently formed here.

BUCKHORN-WESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2,080. P. 460.

BUCKIE, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. & 17½ m. W. Banff, on the N. Sea. Pop. with pa. 2,342.

BUCKINGHAM, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Virginia, on James riv. Area 816 sq. m. Pop. 18,786, of whom 10,014 are slaves.—II. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, co. Bucks, 104 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,482, most of whom are quakers. It has a well endowed academy.

BUCKINGHAM, a parl. & munic. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Ouse, and on a branch of the Grand Junction canal, 15 m. N.W. Aylesbury and 52 N.W. London. Area of pa. 5,330 ac. Pop. of do. 4,054. Pop. of parl. bor., which comprises 8 pas., 7,978. The town is surrounded by the Ouse, here crossed by 3 stone bridges, & consists mostly of small brick houses. Its church is a vicarage. It has a gram. school, founded by Edward VI., a green coat and large national school, 2 anc. hospitals, and some other small charities, a town-hall, prison, union workhouse, & in its vicinity sev. paper & corn mills. The making of bobbin lace, employs a portion of the female pop. Mkt., Sat. 10 cattle fairs yearly It is the seat of the summer assizes and quarter sessions. Corp. rev. (1846-7), 759*l.* Buckingham was made a bor. in the reign of Henry VIII. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 388. Polling place for the co. It gives the title of Duke to the Grenville family.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having N. the co. Northampton, E. Bedf., Hertf., and Middlesex, S. Berks, & W. Oxford. Area 472,320 ac., of which upwards of 44,000 ac. are said to be about equally divided in grass & arable land. Inhabited houses 31,807. Pop. 155,983. Surface in the N. undulating, in the S. occupied by the Chiltern hills (which see), & in the centre by the vale of Aylesbury, one of the most fertile tracts in Britain. The Thames forms its S. boundary, other rivers are the Thane, Ouse, and Colne. Farms aver. in size about 200 ac., & are mostly let on short leases. Average rent in 1810, 21s. 1½d. per ac. Timber, especially beech, is plentiful. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight & fineness of their fleeces. The co. supplies large quantities of butter, cattle, lambs, poultry, &c., to the London mkts. Princip. manufs. are of paper, straw-plait, and thread lace, which last still employs many women & children, though it has greatly declined since the introduc-

tion of machinery. Ann. value of land (1843) 597,736*l.*; do. of houses, 211,580*l.* Total annual value of real property 827,890*l.* Poor rates (1844-5) 42,934*l.* The co. is divided into 8 hundreds, & 206 pas., in the circ. and diocese of Oxford. Chf. towns. Aylesbury the cap., Buckingham, Marlow, & Wycombe, each of which sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The co. sends 3 members. Reg. electors (1846) 5,798. The co. formed part of anc. Mercia, & some of the Roman roads traversed it. Here the revolution in the reign of Charles I. first commenced. The London and Birmingham & Gt. W. railw., & the Grand Junction canal intersect this co. It gives the title of Earl to the Hampden family.

BUCKLAND, numerous pas. in Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.E. Great Farringdon. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 946.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. E.S.E. Aylesbury. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 537.—III. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Campden. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 377.—IV. co. Hertford, 2½ m. S.W. Barkway. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 435.—V. co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 1½ m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 850 ac. Pop. 1,472, partly employed in paper mills.—VI. same co., lathe Scray, 2½ m. N.N.W. Faversham. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 19.—VII. co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Reigate. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 364.—VIII. (*Brewer*), co. Devon, 5 m. W. Gt. Torrington. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 1,103. Cattle fairs, Whit. Tues. & 2d Nov. Petty sessions.—IX. (*Denham*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Frome. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 516.—X. (*East*), co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. South-Molton. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 169.—XI. (*Egg*), see EGG-BUCKLAND.—XII. (*Filleigh*), co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 275.—XIII. (*St. Mary*), co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Ilminster. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 696. Fair, 21 & 22 Sept. Many Saxon & Danish, and the traces of a Roman fort, exist in this pa.—XIV. (*Monachorum*), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Tavistock. Area 6,910 ac. Pop. 1,411. The vill. has a fine cruciform church, a stone cross, & several curious old houses.—XV. (*In the Moor*), same co., 3½ m. N.W. Ashburton, to which its curacy is annexed. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 114.—XVI. (*Newton*), co. Dorset, 10 m. N. Dorchester. Area 6,770 ac. Pop. 914.—XVII. (*Ripers*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 118.—XVIII. (*Toutsaints*), co. Devon, 2 m. N.E. Kingsbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 56.—XIX. (*West*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. South-Molton. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 275.—XX. (*West*), co. Somerset, 2¼ m. E. Wellington. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 887.—Sev. hamlets, Engl., have the same name, one of which, co. Hants, is a considerable suburb of Portsmouth, & 1½ m. N.E. that town.

BUCKLAND, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 88 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,084.

BUCKLAND ISLAND, N. Pacific Ocean, belongs to central division of the Bonin Isls., which see.

BUCKLEBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6 m. E.N.E. Newbury. Area 6,970 ac. Pop. 1,277.

BUCKLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 255.

BUCKMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co Leicester, 8½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2,080. P. 697.

BUCKNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. W. Horncastle. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 303.—II. a tnshp., co. Stafford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 638.

BUCKNELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 287.

BUCKNILL, a pa. of Engl., cos. Hereford and Salop, 5 m. E.N.E. Knighton. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 532.

BUCKOW, a town of Prussia, reg. & 26 m. N.W. Frankfurt on the Stebberow. Pop. 1,336.

BUCKOW (NEU), a town of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, duchy and 29 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, near the Baltic. Pop. 1,468.

BUCKS, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware riv. Area 646 sq. m. Pop. 48,107. Soil fertile and highly cultiv.—II. a town, Ohio, Tarcarawesco co. Pop. 1,547.

BUCKSPORT, a seaport and tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, co. Hancock, on the riv. Penobscot, 15 m. S. Bangor. Pop. 3,015. It is neatly built, and has a good harbour for large vessels, and an active timber trade.

BUCKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 160.

BUCYRUS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, cap. Crawford co., on the Sandusky, 60 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,634, of whom 800 are in the village.

BUCZASZ, or BUTSCHATSCH, a town of Austr.-Poland, Galicia, on the Sereth, an affluent of the Dniester, 85 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,200.

BUDA, or OFEN, Slav. *Budin*, a free city of the Austrian Emp., cap. of the kgdm. of Hungary, and of the circ. on this side the Danube, 136 m. S.E. Vienna, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which city it is connected by a bridge of boats, the largest in Europe, and by a chain-bridge, begun 1840. Lat. (of observ.) 47° 29′ 12″ N., lon. 19° 3′ 10″ E. Pop. (1840) exclus. of military, 31,245. In 1842 the pop. of Pesth, Buda, and Alt Ofen united, was 125,000. [ALT OFEN and PESTH.] The city is situated on the slope of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre; in its centre is the citadel, an old fortress enclosing the royal palace, in which are preserved the insignia of Hungarian royalty, & the buildings of the central administration. The other princip. edifices are the cathedral, and the garrison-church, 2 Gothic monuments, the convents of St. Elizabeth, St. Florian, and the Capuchins, and the palaces of many of the Hungarian nobility. Buda is the resid. of the viceroy, or palatine of Hungary, seat of a lieut.-general of the administration of the royal treasure (*Hoff-Kammer*), and of a commander-general; it has an observ. on the summit of the Blocksberg, one of the finest and best furnished in Europe, in connection with the univer. of Pesth. An extens. type-foundry, dependent on the same estab., a gymnasium, and sev. libraries. Connected with the arsenal is a cannon foundry & powder manuf.; it has manufs. of cloth, leather, silks & velvets, on a small scale, & an extens. commerce in wine, of which about 300,000 eimers of an excellent quality, resembling burgundy, is annually produced in its vicinity. Buda has an excellent estab. of baths in connection with the hot sulphur springs, from which the name Ofen (Oven) is derived (temp. 117° 5′ Fahr.). The city is very anc. & was occupied by the Romans till the 4th cent. It was taken by Soliman the magnificent in 1526, and retaken by Ferdinand I. king of Bohemia, in 1527; it was again taken by Soliman in 1529, and occupied by the Turks till 1686.

BUDA-KESZI, a town of Hungary, co. Pesth, 5 m. W. Buda. Pop. 2,312.

BUDAYOON, a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal. Budukshan, Central Asia. [KOONDOOZ.]

BUDBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1½ m. N.W. Warwick. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 508.

BUDDEEABAD, a strong fort of Afghanistan, N.E. Cabool. Lat 34° 55′ N., lon. 70° 14′ E. Here the British captives spared from the massacres of 1841, were for a short time imprisoned.

BUDDHA-GAYA, a widely spread collection of ruins in British-India, presid. Bengal, prov. and

about 40 m. S.W. Bahar. It is a place a good deal resorted to by pilgrims, and is supposed to have been once the centre of the Buddhic religion; but no Buddhists now reside at or near it.

Buddruck (*Vadarica*), a town of Brit.-India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cattack, 40 m. S.W. Balasore.

Bude, a small vill. and seaport of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, pa. & 1½ m. W. Stratton. Resid. pop. 189. It is sometimes resorted to as a bathing-place, and is connected by a canal with Launceston, 14 m. S.S.E.

Budeaux, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Tamar, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Ac. 2,500. P. 790.

Budel, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Eyndhoven. Pop. 500.

Büderich, or Blucher, a walled-town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. Cleves, on l. b. of the Rhine, opp. Wesel. Pop. 1,180. It is entirely new, the old town having been burned by the French in 1813.

Büdesheim, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhine, 1 m. S.E. Bingen. Pop. 800; also several other vills. in H. Darmstadt, & Rhen.-Prussia.

Budgebudge, a town of British-India, presid. Bengal, dist. 24 pergunnahs, 10 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. It has a small fort.

Budin, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. & 9 m. S. Leitmeritz, on the Kleine-Eger. Pop. 1,200, of whom 240 are Jews. The anc. castle of *Hasenburg* was destroyed by the Prussians in 1759.

Budingen, a town of Germany, H.-Dramstadt, prov. Upp. Hessen, cap. co., 28 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,750. It has 2 castles, & manufs. of linens, hosiery, and needles. Near it are salt springs.

Budissin, a town of Saxony. [Bautzen.]

Budleigh (East), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 2,319. E. & W. Budleigh are hundreds of the same co.

Budock (St), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1½ m. W. Falmouth. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 1,979.

Büdos-Hegy, a mntn. of Translyvania, near its E. border, lat. 46° 12′ N., 7,340 ft. in elev. It is remarkable for extensive sulphur springs and caverns, which emit sulphuric exhalations.

Budrawar ("stronghold of Buddha") a town, Punjab, N.W. India, near riv. Chenaub, 107 m. l. b. of N.E. Lahore. Pop., probably 2,000, many of whom are Cashmere-shawl weavers. It has a large bazaar, and a strong fort, whence its name. Lat. 32° 53′ N., lon. 75° 28′ E.; elev. 5,000 ft.

Budrio, a comm. and town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. & 12 m. N.E. Bologna. P. of comm. 5,960.

Budua, the most S. town of the Austr.-Emp., Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. S. Cattaro, on a penins. in the Adriatic. It is surrounded with walls, and has a roadstead for small vessels, sheltered by the island St Nicolo. Pop. 780.

Budweis, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. on the Moldau, 77 m. S. Prague. Pop. (1846) 8,730. It is well-built, and partially fortfd.; it has a handsome council-ho., a cathed., sev. other churches, a gymnasium, philosophical acad., & a high-school, with flourishing manufs. of woollen cloths, muslins, damasks, and saltpetre. A railw. connects it with Linz and Gmünden, in Austria.

Budwitz (Mährisch Budwitz), a town of Austr., Moravia, Brünn, circ. & 17 m. W.N.W. Znaim. Pop. 1,955 It has a castle and several suburbs.

Budworth, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Chester.—I. (*Great*), 2¼ m. N.E. Northwich. Area 36,450 ac. Pop. 17,103. Charities about 120*l.* per annum. Fairs Feb. 13, April 5, Oct. 2.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Tarporley. Ac. 2,630. Pop. 599.

Buech, a riv. of France, affl. of the Durance at Sisteron, B. Alpes, rises in the dep. Drome, length 53 m. *Petit Buech* is an affl. of the above.

Buenaventura, a marit. vill. of N. Granada, S. Amer., dep. Cauca, cap. prov. and on the bay of Choco. It is wretchedly built, but is the port for a considerable extent of country.

Buena-Vista, a town of Mexican confed., dep. Vera Cruz, 32 m. S. Tampico. Here, in an action, on the 22d and 23d Feb. 1847, the Mexican army of Santa Anna was repulsed by a far inferior U. States force under Genl. Taylor.

Buen Ayre, or Bon Air, one of the Dutch W. India isls., off the coast of Colombia, 30 m. E. Curaçao. Lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 68° 27′ W. Length 20 m.; average breadth 4 m. Principal products cattle and salt. Pop. (1847) 1,955, of whom 673 were slaves. It has a vill. with a tolerable harbour.

Buenos Ayres, a republic of S. Amer., & the most important of the Plata confed. It extends from the Rio Negro or Cusu on the S. (Lat. 41° S.), along the Atlantic Ocean to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and along the whole southern shores of its estuary, and the S. banks of the Parana, as far as the Arroyo del Medio riv., which separates it from Santa Fé (about lat. 33° S.). The W. boundary extends from the mouth of the Neposta riv. in a N.E. direction, to the W. extremity of the Sierra del Vulcan. Area estim. at about 75,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000 (?) The N. part includes a portion of the eastern Pampas, & is flat, with lakes and swamps. The S. part comprehends the Sierra del Vulcan, the S.E. the Sierra Ventana. Princip. rivs. the Saldana, Salta, Quequin. Climate of N. part mild,—ice seldom occurs; mean summer heat 90°. The N. winds prevailing here have the disagreeable character of the sirocco of Italy; the S.W. winds or *pamperos* are hurricanes accompanied with thunder. In S. dist. the climate is colder, but healthy. There is sufficient rain in general throughout both districts, but occasionally there are years of excessive and destructive droughts. The soil is fertile in many places, but there is not a thousandth part under cultiv. Cattle and their produce are the chief sources of wealth. Number of black cattle on pampas said to exceed 1 mill. Hides, hair, horns, tallow, and jerked beef are the exports. Horses, mules, and asses are also exported, and of late the breed of sheep has been improved, and wool has formed an article of export. Formerly the cultivation of the soil was so neglected that grain was required from abroad; now, wheat is exported to some extent. Buenos Ayres became independent of the Spanish government in 1810, and along with the neighbouring states joined in a confederated republic (the Argentine or La Plata), which however was not long kept up, and now each state has a separate and independent administration. The executive is vested in a governor or capt.-general elected for five years, aided by a council of ministers chosen by the governor. The junta or legislative assembly consists of 44 deputies, one half renewed annually by popular election. But under Rosas all constitutional government has been annulled, and the liberty of the press restricted. A chain of forts has been established along the W. boundary to overawe the Indian pop.

Buenos Ayres ("good air"), the cap. city of the republic of same name, is situated on the S. side of the Plata estuary, about 150 m. from the sea, opposite the town Colonia. Lat. 34° 35′ 5″ S., lon. 58° 22′ W. Pop. in 1825, 81,000 (?), almost wholly of Spanish or other European descent. It covers a surface of about 2 m. in length by 1½ m. in greatest breadth, and is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing each other at right angles, and now mostly paved

with granite. Almost all its houses are but one story in ht., flat-roofed, and built around court-yards. Most of the better sort have gardens attached, and the city is ornamented by cotton, olive, and other plantations. It is ill provided with water, which is wholly brought by carriers from the river. Principal publ. edifices are its churches, most of which are, however, unfinished. The cathed. is a domed building in the great square, in which are also the city hall, a double range of shops fronted by a colonnade, and an obelisk commem. the declaration of independence. In the Franciscan church is a good painting by a native artist. Buenos Ayres has sev. convents, a protestant church, a presbyterian chapel, a foundling hospital, orphan asylum, all built of a fine white stone quarried near the city. The resid. of the dictator and the government offices are in a fort near the riv. The university occupies an extens. building, and has a library of 25,000 vols.; besides which there are a superior academy, a military college, various publ. schools, several printing establishments, and manufs. of cigars, carpets, furniture, boots and shoes. The navigation of the Plata, here 36 m. broad, is difficult; and ships drawing 16 ft. water are obliged to anchor in the *Amarradero*, a roadstead 7 or 8 m. distant, to and from which merchandise has to be conveyed by lighters & rude ox-carts. Trade considerable and increasing. In 1837 its exports amounted in value to 5,637,138 dolls., including ox-hides, val. 3,294,540 dolls., with the precious metals, jerked beef, sheep's wool, skins, tallow, horse hair, &c. Total value of imports in same year, 7,000,000 dolls. (1,487,000*l.*), including cotton, linen, woollen, & other manuf. goods & colonial produce from G. Britain; jewellery, perfumery, & articles of luxury from France, various goods from the other European states, & coarse cloths, provisions, soap, candles, furniture, and deals from the U. States. The trade with Chile and Peru is comparatively insignificant. The export of wool and corn has latterly increased; that of Paraguay tea has declined, with the progressive increase in the import of tea with other goods from China. In 1843 the total value of exports was estim. at 1,659,206*l.*; and in 1844, 52 ships, aggreg. burden 10,005 tons entered the port. Buenos Ayres was founded in 1534; in 1776 it became the seat of a vice-royalty. In 1806 it was taken by the English, but it was retaken by the Spaniards in the same year.

BUET (LE), one of the Alps of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, between Chamouni and Sixt, N. Mt. Blanc. Height above the sea, 10,128 feet.

BUFFALO, a city and port of entry, U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Erie, at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, where it contracts into Niagara riv., 16 m. S.S.E. Niagara falls. Pop. (in 1810) 1,508; (in 1845), 29,773. It has broad and regular streets, 3 public squares, & is handsomely built of brick and granite. Princip. edifices, 17 churches, the court-ho., theatre, markets, & city-offices, the orphan asylum, university, lyceum, and some excellent hotels. Its stores compete in appearance with those of New York; & Buffalo has manufs. of woollens and felt, saw-mills, and a large transit trade,—its communication with the Hudson riv. by the Erie canal, having rendered it the great depôt for the trade between the W. States and the Atlantic. Its harb., formed by Buffalo creek, has a stone pier, 1,500 ft. in length, and terminated by a lightho.; it admits vessels drawing 8 ft. water, & is generally crowded with steamers and other craft, though, on the breaking up of the ice it suffers inconveniences. The ann. quantity of merchandise forwarded E.-ward to other states by way of the port is 177,000 tons. Buffalo communics. by railw. with Black-rock and Niagara falls. It was burnt by the English in 1814, but since the opening of the Erie canal, it has risen into one of the most thriving cities in the whole union.—II. a tnshp., Missouri, co. Pike. Pop. 2,174.—Also 4 towns in Pennsylvania, and other smaller towns and villages.

BUFFALO-BAYOU, a riv. of Texas, U. S., N. Amer., co. Harrisburg, after an E.ward course of about 70 m. enters the Bay of Galveston. Altho' very narrow, it is deep, and is navig. by numerous steamers. The town of Houston is on its banks.

BUFFALO-LAKE, 3 lakes of, Brit. N. Amer., Hudson Bay territ., one in lat. 66° 20′ N., lon. 113° W.; another in lat. 56° N., lon. 113° 45′ W.; and the third in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 112° 10′ W.

BUFFALORA, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Pavia, remark. for the magnificent bridge of 12 arches over the Tessin. P. 1,257.

BUFFON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 11 m. N. Semur. Iron foundries. The seignory of this vill. belonged to the illustrious Buffon, and was by him erected into a comté.

BUG (or *Bog*), two rivs. of Russian-Poland.—I. forms a great part of the E. frontier of Poland, rises in Galicia, near Zloczow, flows generally N. to Brzesc-Litevsk, and thence N.W.; joins the Vistula, 18 m. N.W. Warsaw, after a course of upwards of 300 m. Chf. affls. the Muchawetz, Zna, & Narew. The towns Zloczow, Wlodava, Brzesc, Drohiczyn, and Wyszkow, &c., are on its banks. The Brzesc-Litevsk canal, which unites the Muchavetz and Pira rivs., connects it with the Dnieper.—II. (anc. *Hypanis*), Russia, govs. Podolia and Kherson, flows mostly S.E., and enters the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 m. W. Kherson. Total course 340 m. Affls. the Siniuke, Radima, and Negal. The towns Bratslav, Oliviopol, Voznesensk, and Nicolaev, are on its banks, and it is navigable from the sea to Voznesensk.

BUGA, two towns of S. Amer., N. Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Popayan, one 105 m. N.N.E., and the other 45 m. N.E. Popayan.

BUGBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Northampton. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 953.

BUGARACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, arrond. and 12 m. S. Limoux, at the foot of the mountain of same name. Pop. 1,027.

BUGEY, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Bourgogne, of which the cap. was Belley, now comprised in the dep. Ain.

BUGGENHOUT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Flanders, 5 m. E. Termonde. Pop. 3,424.

BUGGIANESE (PONTE), a pa. & vill of Tuscany, in the Val-di-Nievole, 4½ m. S. Borgo-a-Buggiano. Pop. 5,841.

BUGGIANO (BORGO A), a comm. & town of Tuscany, 27 m. W.N.W. Florence, in the centre of the Val di Nievole. P. 1,677. Num. silk-mills.

BUGHAT, a Sikh state, India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and Jumna rivs. W. of the Sirmore valley. Surface hilly. Princip. forts Rajghur and Tuxhal.

BUGIAH, a town of Algiers. [BOUGIAH.]

BUG-LAWTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, 2 m. N.N.E. Congleton. Pop. 1,864.

BUGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. & liberty York, 7 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 1,990. Pop. 296.

BUGUE (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. and 14 m. W. Sarlat, on rt. b. of the Vezère. Pop. 1,240. It is the entrepôt for the wines and other products of the basin of Vezère, sent to Bordeaux. In its vicinity is the grotto of Miremont.

Bugulma, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 130 m. W.S.W. Ufa. Pop. about 2,000. It has an active trade in cotton and woollen fabrics, and two large annual fairs, at which goods to the amount of 2 million rubles are often sold.

Buhl, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 6 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,555.

Bühl, a market town of W. Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 25 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe, on the railway thence to Kehl. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of leather & large weekly mkts. This is the name of sev. vills. in the same circ., and in the Rhenish deps. of France.

Bühler, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Appenzell, 3 m. S.S.W. Trogen. Pop. 1,162. Manuf. of muslins.

Buhulien, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 1 m. from Lannion. Pop. 1,024.

Buildwas, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, here crossed by a fine iron bridge, 3½ m. N.N.E. Much-Wenlock. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 273. The beautiful remains of Buildwas abbey furnish the earliest specimen of painted arches.

Builth, or Llanfair, a mkt. town and pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, finely seated on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of 6 arches, 12 m. S.W. New Radnor. Pop. of pa. 1,203. Fairs, 3d Mon. in Feb., June 27, Oct. 2, Dec. 6. About 1 m. N.W. of the town are saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate springs, with pump-rooms.

Buinsk, a town of Russia, cap. circ., gov. and 45 m. N. Simbirsk, on the Karla. Pop. 1,300.

Buironfosse, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cant. La Capelle, arrond. and 9 m. N.N.W. Vervins. Pop. 1,465. This is the centre of an extensive manuf. of wooden shoes.

Buis (Le), a town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Nyons. Pop. 1,928.

Buitensluis, or Neumansdorp, a town of the Netherls., prov. S. Holland, on rt b. of the branch of the Meuse, called Hollands diep. Pop. 2,265.

Buitenzorg, a town of the isl. of Java, cap. of Dutch residency of same name, 35 m. S. Batavia, with numerous gov. buildings, and the hotel of the gov. general. Its splendid palace was destroyed by fire 10th October 1834.

Buitrago, an anc. town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Madrid. Pop. 1,076. It has an hospital, trade in wool, and manufs. of Cordage.

Buittle, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry and 10 m. N.E. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,059.

Bujalance, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. E. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 8,936. It is well built, & has a college, extensive woollen manufs., and a large fair in August.

Bujaleuf, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. and 18 m. E. Limoges, on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Mande. Pop. 1,936.

Buk, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circ. of same name, 15 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,298. Manufs. of cloth and shoes.

Bukharest, cap. Wallachia. [Bucharest.]

Bukharia, is a name given to a wide extent of territory in Central Asia, comprising the E. part of Indep. and the W. part of Chinese Tartary, the latter subdivision being called Little Bukharia. [Turkestan, Bokhara, Khokan.]

Bukhtarminsk, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 480 m. S.S.W. Tomsk, on the Irtish, at the influx of the Bukhtarina river, and 50 m. from the Chinese frontier.

Bukkur, or Bukhu, an isl. and fort of Scinde, in the Indus, between the towns Roree on the E. and Sukkur on the W. bank, 165 m. N.N.E., Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 41′ N., lon. 68° 52′ E. The isl. is a limestone rock, 800 yards in length, by 300 in width, and nearly covered by the formidable-looking fortress. Sir A. Burnes supposed the territ. around Bukkur to be the anc. Musicani of Alexander's historians. The British army destined for Afghanistan, crossed the Indus here early in 1839, on a bridge of boats.—II. a town, Punjab, near the Indus, 17 m. S.S.E. Dera-Ismael-Khan. Vicinity well-cultivated. Pop. 5,000, who carry on an active commerce.

Bukowina, an old divis. of the Austr. Empire, part of E. Galicia, includ. in the circ. Czernowitz.

Bulacan, a town of Luzon, Philippine Isls., cap. prov., on riv. Bulacan, here cr. by a bridge of 5 arches, 20 m. N.W. Manila. Pop. 9,803.

Bulak, a town of Egypt. [Boulac.]

Bülach, a town of Switzerland, cap. circ. of same name, cant., & 10 m. N. Zurich. P. 1,689.

Bulama, the most E. of the Bissagos isls., off the W. coast of Africa, 20 m. S. Bissao. Lat. 11° 34′ N., lon. 15° 33′ W. It is about 20 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, densely wooded, and very fertile, but unhealthy. It is now claimed by Portugal. Previous to 1794 it was the site of a British settlement; and in the late *Parl. Rep. on W. Africa*, its resumption by the British gov. for commercial purposes, and the repression of the slave trade, is strongly recommended.

Bulavadin, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 28 m. E.N.E. Afium Kara Hissar. Pop. 3,600, who are all Mohammedans.

Bulford, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2 m. N.N.E. Amesbury. Ac. 4,160. P. 367.

Bulga, a mountain and considerable town of Abyssinia, Shoa, 26 m. S.S.E. Ankober.

Bulgaria, *Mœsia Inferior*, a prov. of Europ. Turkey, extending between lat. 42° 8′ & 45° 20′ N., and lon. 22° 15′ and 29° 35′ E., separated N. by the Danube from Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, and S. by the Balkhan mntns. from Rumili, and having W. Servia, and E. the Black Sea. Estimated area 33,900 sq. m., and pop. 1,800,000. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N., generally well wooded and abounding with rich pasture. Princip. riv. the Danube with its tributaries the Isker, Vid, Jantra, and Osma, and the Kamtchik and Pravadi, which enter the Black Sea. At its N.E. extremity is the large lake of Rassein. Princip. products, cattle, tallow, hides, hemp, flax, skins, timber, and attar of roses. In the pashalic of Silistria, a surplus of corn is produced, but in some other parts less is raised than is requred for home consumption, & the rearing of live stock is the chf. branch of industry. The Bulgarians, who are descendants of a Slavonic tribe that crossed the Volga in the 7th cent., are adherents of the Greek church: they speak the Servian language, and manuf. common woollens, rifle barrels, and morocco leather, in addition to their rural occupations, & according to travellers, they are favourably distinguished by industrious habits from the Turks, by whom they are much oppressed. Bulgaria is subdiv. into the pashs. of Widin, Varna, Silistria, and Sophia, cap. Sophia, besides which towns it comprises the towns Nicopolis, Rustchuk, Sistova, Shumla, Babatag, Kustendje, &c. From the 7th century till 1018, and again from 1196 till the middle of the 14th cent., Bulgaria formed an indep. kingdom; but it then became subject to Hungary, & was finally conq. by the Turks in 1392.

Bulgneville, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.S.E. Neufchâteau. P. 1,012. Manufs. of lace & pottery ware.

Bulkington, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Nuneaton. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 1,831, partly employed in ribbon weaving. Charities about 68*l.* per annum.

BULKWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Gt. Torrington. Area 6,050 ac. Pop. 196.

BULLAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. W. Murcia. Pop. 4,186. It is very anc., and has many Roman remains.

BULLE, a town of Switzerl., cant. and 14 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,513. It is the chf. entrepôt for Gruyére cheese, made in the adjacent valleys.

BULLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, arrond. and 6 m. N.N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,071. Important manuf. of linen.

BULLEY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.S.E. Newent. Area 780 ac. Pop. 229.

BULLINGHAM (UPPER & LOWER), a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S. Hereford. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 412.

BULLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2 m. W. Wraby. Area 760 ac. Pop. 52.

BULLIT, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Kentucky. Pop. 6,334, of whom 1,320 are slaves. Surface uneven. Soil fertile.

BULLOCK, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Georgia. Area 800 sq. m. P. 3,102; slaves 955.

BULLUMGHUR, a fortfd. town, Brit.-India, presid. Bengal, cap. rajahship, dist. & 25 m. S. Delhi. It is pretty well-built, and has many temples, and a neat palace, the residence of its rajah.

BULMER, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 775. Fair, Tues. before Holy Thurs.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. New-Malton. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 983.

BULOLA, a riv. & town of W. Africa, Senegambia; the riv. enters the Atlantic, opposite the Bissagos isls.; and on one of its creeks is the town, in lat. 11½° N., lon. 14° 24′ W.

BULPHAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 254.

BULSAUR, a populous seaport town of Brit.-India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 42 m. S.S.W. Surat, on the Gulf of Cambay. It has manufs. of coarse ginghams, and a considerable trade in grain, jaghery, timber, &c.

BULSUN, a Sikh state of N. India, under Brit. protection, between the Sutlej and Jumna, lat. about 31° N., lon. 77° E. Pop. with Burroulee 5,000. Annual rev. 600*l*.

BULTI, BALTEE, or BULTISTAN (called also LITTLE TIBET), a state of Cent.-Asia, tributary to the rulers of the Punjab, but N. the Himalaya, betw. lat. 34° 40′ and 35° 30′ N., lon. 74° 40′ and 76° 20′ E., and surrounded, except on the S.W. by the Chinese dom. Area estim. at 12,000 sq. m. Pop. at 75,000. (?) It consists of a part of the upp. valley of the Indus, having a general elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 ft. above the sea, and enclosed by mntns. which rise to 6,000 or 8,000 ft. higher. Climate very cold in winter, & the soil requires careful culture, to enable it to produce corn, &c.; Europ. fruits are, however, plentiful. Animals comprise the sha, the large-horned goat, sheep, the musk deer, and ibis; arsenic and sulphur are among the mineral products. The inhabs. are of Tartar descent, & Mohammedans of the Shia sect; until the late Sikh conquest, they lived under an hereditary chief, termed the *Gylfo*. Principal town Iskardoh.

BULWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 3,157.

BULWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 11½ m. N.N.E. Kettering. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 467.

BULWUDUN (anc. *Polybotum*), a large town of Asiatic-Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 218 m. E.N.E. Smyrna, contains many remains of antiquity.

BUMLIN, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising a great part of Strokestown, which see. Area 6,582 ac. Pop. 5,257.

BUMM, a fortfd. town of Persia, prov. & 115 m. E.S.E. Kirman, on the route to Bunpoor.

BUMPSTED, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. (*B. Helion*), co. Essex, 8 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 906.—II. (*Steeple*), in same co., 8 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 1,212.

BUNAHEE, a town & fort of Brit.-India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 30 m. S.S.E. Ajmere.

BUNAISOR, *Vaniswara*, a ruined town of Brit.-India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, reported to have many temples, including one surpassing in size that of Juggernaut, from which it is distant some miles westward.

BUNARBASHI, a vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, at the extrem. of the plain of Troy, 12 m. S.S.E. the Sigæan promontory, and supposed to be immed. outside the limits of anc. Troy. The riv. Bunarbashi, which rises by numerous warm springs below the vill., and flows N.W., has been conjectured to be the Scamander of Homer.

BUNAWE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, pa. Muckairn, 17 m. N.N.W. Inverary. It has a quay on Loch Etive, a salmon fishery, and iron-works.

BUNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Chester & Crewe railw., 3½ m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Area 17,600 ac. P. 4,678. Charities 60*l*. per ann.

BUNCHANG and BUNCHIOM, 2 inland towns of Siam, on the Meklong riv., & stated respectively to have 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants.

BUNCOMBE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of N. Carolina. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 10,084, of whom 1,199 are slaves. Surface, a grazing vall., between the two ridges of Alleghany mountains.

BUNCRANA, a mkt.-town of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 m. N.N.W. Londonderry. Pop. 961. It has a handsome church and barracks, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. Its castle was an old seat of the O'Donnells.

BUND, Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

BÜNDE, 2 vills. of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. Aurich, 5 m. N. Weener.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, circ. and 7 m. N.N.W. Herford. Pop. 1,200.

BUNDELCUND, or BUNDLECUND, a territ. of Hindostan, partly belonging to the British, & partly to native chiefs, tributary to the British, mostly betw. lat. 24° & 26° 26′ N., and lon. 78° & 81° 33′ E., having W. the Gwalior dom., and on other sides the Bengal territs. (Upp. provs., Bogilaund, &c.) Surface mntnous., it being traversed by the Vindhyan mntns. Princip. rivs., the Desan, Betwah, Cane, tributaries of the Jumna. Princip. towns, Jhansi, Bandah, Chatterpoor. In it are the diamond-mines of Panna.

BUND-EMIR, *Araxes*, a river of Persia, prov. Fars, enters the Lake Bakhtegan, about 55 m. E. Shiraz, after a S.E. course of 150 m. It is rapid, and very liable to inundate its banks.

BUNDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.W. Chulmleigh. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 342.

BUNDORAN, a marit. vill., & the princip. watering-place on the N.W. coast of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on Donegal bay, 4½ m. S.W. Bally-Shannon. Resid. pop. 299.—*Bundroes* is another fishing and bathing vill., about 1 m. W.S.W.

BUNGAY, a mkt.-t. of Engl., comprising 2 pas., co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. United area of pas. 2,090 ac. Pop. 4,109. It is well-built, and has a large mkt.-place, containing 2 fine crosses; a theatre, assembly-rooms, a bath-ho., the remains of a nunnery, several branch banks, some manufs. of hemp, and a considerable trade by the Waveney, in corn, malt, coal, lime, &c. Its gramm. school has a rev. of 145*l*. a-year, and 2 exhibitions to Emanuel Coll., Cambridge. An alms-ho. & some other charities

have an aggregate annual rev. of 90*l*. Markets, Thursday. Fairs, May 14, September 25.

Bunker's Hill, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, is a steep hill, 110 ft. elev., about 1 m. N. Boston. It is surmounted by a lofty granite obelisk, to commemorate the action which took place here, 17th June 1775, betw. the British and Americans, and in which the former, in carrying the height, suffered a heavy loss. This was the first pitched battle of the revolutionary wars.

Bunkle, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 9 m. N.E. Greenlaw. Area 8,900 ac. Pop. 748.

Bunmahon, or Bonmahon, a marit. vill. of Irel., Munster, co. and 14 m. S.W. Waterford. Pop. 1,771. It is frequented as a bathing-place, and adjacent to it are the mines of Knockmahon.

Bunnee, Hindostan. [Runn of Cutch.]

Bunny, or Boney, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6½ m. S. Nottingham. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 360. It has an endowed school and an alms-house.

Buñol, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,470: manufs. paper. Near it are some remarkable stalactitic caves.

Buñola, a town of the isl. Majorca, 9 m. N.N.E. Palma. Pop. 1,752. Near it are marble quarries.

Bunpoor, a fort and dist. of W. Beloochistan, prov. Mukran. The fort, lat. 27° 20′ N., lon. 60° 45′ E., is built of mud, on a large mound, traditionally said to have been raised by an army of Ghebers. The territ. appears to be fertile, and the chief obtains from his subjects an ann. rev. of 2,600*l*., besides contributions of camels, sheep, dates, wheat, and matchlocks. His milit. force consists of 300 cavalry, and 2,500 infantry.

Bunratty (Upper and Lower), two baronies of Ireland, co. Clare, Munster, bounded on N. by co. Galway, and S. by Shannon riv., 16 m. long, and from 3 to 7 broad. Surface rocky, but adapted for grazing.—II. a pa. of Munster, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Clare, at the mth. of the Ougaree in the Shannon. Area 2,755 ac. Pop. 1,320. It contains a vill., an anc. Norman castle of the 13th cent., used as barracks, & sev. co. mansions.

Buntingford, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., co. Herts, in portions of four pas., 11½ m. N.N.E. Hertford. Pop. 581. It has a grammar school, with 4 exhibs. of 12*l*. each to Christ's college, Cambridge; endowed alms-houses, and an union workhouse. Mkt. Mond. Fairs 29th June, and St. Andrew's day.

Buntwalla, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 16 m. E. Mangalore.

Bunwell, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W. St. Mary-Stratton. Ac. 2,280. Pop. 1,001.

Bunwool, or Bongo, one of the Philipp. isls., Asiat. archip., in the great S. inlet of Mindanao. Lat. 7° 14′ N., lon. 124° 10′ E. Densely wooded.

Bunzlau, sevl. towns of E. Germany.—I. (*New, or Jung-Bunzlau*), Bohemia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Iser, a tribut. of the Elbe, 32 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. (1846) 5,074. It has a royal Piarist gymnasium, an old castle now used for barracks, and manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics, & leather.—II. (*Old*), a town, circ. Kaurzim (but until 1831 belonging to circ. Bunzl.), on rt. b. of the Elbe, opp. Brandeis, 14 m. E.N.E. Prague. It has a collegiate church, with a monument to St. Winceslaus, often resorted to by pilgrims.—III. a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 24 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Bober. Pop. (1846) 6,360. It has a large orphan asylum, a normal school, manufs. of earthenware & hosiery, and in its mkt.-place, a monument to the Russ. general Kutusoff, who died here in 1813.

Buochs, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Unterwalden, on the S. side of the Lake of Lucerne. P. 1,060.

Buolick, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.E. Thurles. Ac. 7,116. P. 2,660.

Buonabitalco, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 9 m. S. Sala. Pop. 3,120.

Buonalbergo, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ult., dist. and 7 m. N.W. Ariano. P. 3,300.

Buonconvento, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 15 m. S.S.E. Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 409. In its castle the emperor Henry vii. died in 1313.

Burano, a small isl. and town of N. Italy, in the Adriatic, deleg. and 5 m. N.E. Venice Pop. 4,900. Its inhabitants carry on an active fishery.

Burazjoon, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 22 m. N.N.E. Bushire.

Burrage, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4¾ m. N.E. Pewsey. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 1,455. Charities about 110*l*. per ann.—II. a chplry., co. Leicester, pa. Alston-Flamville, 1½ m. S.E. Hinckley. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,780.

Burcombe (South), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1¾ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 402.

Burdiehouse, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 3½ m. S. Edinburgh. Pop. partly engaged in lime burning. Here many fossil fishes and plants of the coal formation are found in the limestone.

Burdur, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 68 m. N. Adalia.

Burdwan (*Vardaman*, "productive"), a dist. of Brit. India, presid. & prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Hooghly, & Bancoorah. Area 2,100 sq. m. Pop. (1822) 1,487,300. It is generally under cultivation, and one of the most productive parts of India. It has extensive coal fields, yielding ann. from 43,000 to 46,000 tons of coal. Iron ore, and building stone are also plentiful. Land rev. (1839-40) 40,057*l*.; total rev. 45,204*l*.; expend. 15,017*l*. Principal towns Burdwan, Culna, and Cuttwa. *Burdwan* is the cap. of this dist., on the Dummodah, 60 m. N.W. Calcutta. Pop. estim. at 54,000. It has a large palace and gardens belonging to its rajah, government and missionary schools, & manufs. of silk and cotton fabrics. Near it are indigo works.

Bure, a riv. of England, co. Norfolk; after a S.E. course of at least 40 m., joins the Yare at Yarmouth, whence it is navigable to Aylsham.

Bureau, a co., U. S., N. Amer., N. part of Illinois. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 3,047.

Bu-Regreb, a riv. of Marocco, and the S.W. boundary of the anc. Mauritania, enters the Atlantic at Rabatt, 108 m. W. Fez, by a mouth 500 yds. across, within which is an imperial dock-yd.

Büren, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. Minden, cap. circ., 10 m. E. Soest, on the Alme. Pop. 2,130.—II. a town of Switzerl., cant. and 14 m. N.N.W. Bern, on the Aar, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,100, who carry on an active transit trade.—III. (*Ober*), a vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 10 m. N.W. St. Gall, with a fine wooden bridge on the Thur, at the mouth of the Glatt. Pop. 1,410.—IV. a vill. Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, 4 m. N.W. Thiel. Pop. 1,500.

Bures, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*B. Mount*), co. Essex, 6 m. E. Halstead. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 282.—II. (*St. Mary*), cos. Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 5 m. S.S.E. Ludbury. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 1,596. Fair Holy Thursday.

Burford, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. & 17 m. W.N.W. Oxford. Area of pa. 2,170 ac. Pop. 1,862. The town, pleasantly situated on the small riv. Windrush, is indifferently built, but it has a fine church, with an ann. rev. of 80*l*., and a free school in which the celeb. Wilmot, E. of Rochester, was educated, an alms-ho. and sevl. other charities, a branch bank, & some manufs. of rugs, saddlery, &c. *Mkts.* Sat. *Fairs last*

Sat. in April, July 5, Sept. 25. It gives the title of Earl to the D. of St. Albans. Edgehill, where the troops under Fairfax defeated the Royalists in 1649, is in its vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Salop, 1 m. W. Tenbury. Area 8,370 ac. Pop. 1,031.

BURG, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. and 13 m. N.E. Magdeburg, circ. Jerichow I., on the Ihle. Pop. (1846) 14,570. It has been celeb. for its cloth manufs. since the 12th cent., and has still numerous woollen factories, in several of which steam power is employed; in 1838, 32,000 pieces of cloth, worth 7,500,000 dollars, were made here, and in the same year a machine factory was commenced. It has also dye works, and manufs. of glue and snuff, with 3 protestant churches, a grammar school, and hospital.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, on the Wipper, 16 m. N.N.E. Cologne, with 1,610 inhabs., and manufs. of counterpanes, horse-cloths, and hardwares.—III. a marit. town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. isl. Femern, on its S. side. Lat. 54° 26′ 10″ N., lon. 11° 12′ E. Pop. 1,800.—*Burg* is the name of several vills. in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

BURGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 369.

BURGAU, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 23 m. W.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,063.—II. a vill. of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier, 29 m. E. Grätz.

BURGBERNHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. mid. Franconia, 16 m. N.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,379.

BURGDORF (Fr. *Berthoud*), a town of Switzerl., cant. & 11 m. N.E. Bern, on l. b. of the Emmen, here crossed by a new bridge. Pop. 2,417. It is the depôt for the Emmenthal cheese, and has a castle, formerly a place of strength, & manufs. of ribbons and silk. Near it are the baths of Sommerhaus.—II. a town of Hanover, landr. Luneburg, on the Aa, 13 m. S. Celle. Pop. 2,250.

BURGESS, or BURGESSBEG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 2,782.

BURGH, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 780 ac. Pop. 266.—II. (*Apton*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 564.—III. (*Castle*), co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 327. Here are interesting remains of a large stone Roman fort, supposed to be the anc. *Garianonum*.—IV. (*In-the-Marsh*), a mkt. town and pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area of pa. 4,240 ac. Pop. 1,095. It has a very fine church, also a small grammar school, and a branch bank. Mkt. Thursd. Fairs 13th May, 2d Oct. An embankment along the coast here is supposed to be of Roman origin.—V. (*Mattishall*), a pa. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area 690 ac. Pop. 230.—VI. (*on the Sands*), co. & ward Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 6,380 ac. Pop. 1,003. A pillar here marks the place where K. Edward I. died, A. D. 1307.—VII. (*South*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.E. Watton. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 307.—VIII. (*St Mary*), same co., on the Bure, 2 m. S.E. Aylesham. Area 540 ac. Pop. 314.—IX. (*St Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Acle. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 506.—X. (*St Peter*, or *Wheatacre*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E Beccles. Ac. 1,970. Pop. 312.—XI. (*upon Bane*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 6 m. W. Louth. Area 1,870 ac. P. 135.

BURGHAUN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. & 11 m. N. Fulda, on the Haune. P. 1,400.

BURGHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Salzach, 58 m. E. Munich. Pop. 2,300. Manufs. cloth; breweries, & trade in leather & salt. Its old castle is now a prison.

BURGHAZ, or BOURGHAS, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a promontory in the gulf of same name, in the Black Sea, 76 m. N.E. Adrianople. Pop. 6,000 (?). It is neat & clean, and has an extensive manuf. of clay, pipe bowls, with an active trade in iron & provisions. The gulf of Bourghas is 14 m. in length, E. to W., & has a depth of 5 to 12 fathoms.—II. a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 12 m. N.E. Abydos.

BURGHCLERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. N. Whitchurch. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 845.

BURGH-HEAD, or BROUGH-HEAD, a marit. vill. of Scotl., co. and 7 m. N.W. Elgin, on a promont. upon which are remains supposed to be those of the *Alata Castra* of Ptolemy, with ancient well. Pop. 829. It is well built, and has a good harb., where Edinburgh and London steam boats call.

BURGHERSH. [BURWASH.]

BURGHFIELD, or BURFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Reading. Ac. 4,700. P. 1,115.

BURGHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3¾ m. N.W. Hereford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 863.

BURGHLEY-HOUSE, the princely seat of the Marq. of Exeter, Engl., co. Northampton, in its N. part, 1½ m. S.E. Stamford. It was commenced by Sir W. Cecil in 1575, and forms an immense quadrangle, presenting one of the noblest specimens of Elizabethan architecture in the country.

BURGHORN, a vill. of the Neth'lds, prov. N. Holland, near Alkmaar, with sheep mkts. Pop. 1,885.

BURGHWALLIS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1,700. Pop. 254.

BURGIO, a town of Sicily, dist. Bivona, prov. & 28 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 5,860.

BURGK, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 5 m. S.W. Dresden, with extens. coal mines employing upwards of 500 workmen, numerous coke furnaces, and a gas work. Pop. 860.—II. a hamlet of Reuss-Greiz, cap. lordship of same name, 4 m. N. Saalburg, on the Saale, with a castle of the princes of Reuss. Near it are the important iron mines of *Burghhammer*.

BURGKUNSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper-Franconia, on the Main, & on the Nurnberg and Neuemarket railw., with a castle and beer breweries, 24 m. N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,360.

BÜRGLEN, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Uri, 1½ m. E. Altorf, and deserving notice as the reputed birth-pl. of William Tell. Near it is the chapel of Notre Dame of Loretto, a celeb. place of pilgrimage.—II. a vill. in the cant. Thurgovia, 12 m. E. Frauenfeld, with an anc. castle. Pop. 1,076. It was formerly a town, destroyed in 1405.

BURGLENGEFELD, a town of Bavaria, cap. landr. same name, circ. Ober Pfalz, 15 m. N.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,425.

BURGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. W. Malaga, on the Ardales. Pop. 1,612. In its environs are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

BURGO-DE-OSMA, a town of Spain, prov. & 28 m. W. Soria, and 1 m. N. Osma. Pop. 2,072.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, & formerly cap. of Old Castile, on l. b. of the Arlanzon, 130 m. N. Madrid. Lat. 42° 20′ 28″ N., lon. 3° 44′ 35″ W. Pop. (1845) 14,790. The town is clean and handsome, but damp and cold, with many characteristics of an old Castilian city; it is built in the form of an irreg. semicircle, portions of its old walls remaining on the side of the riv., which is here crossed by 3 fine stone bridges. Its cathed. is one of the finest in Spain, and contains much exquisite workmanship. Burgos has numerous other churches, and a Franciscan convent, worthy of notice, a nunnery with peculiar privileges, a castle, formerly very strong, but now in ruins, various hospitals & charit. institutions,

a bronze statue of Charles III. in a square surrounded by arcades, besides a triumphal arch in memory of Ferdinand Gonzales, & a monument to "the Cid," both natives of this city. Around it are some handsome promenades, and not far off is the monastery of Miraflores, with the magnificent tombs of John II. and his Queen. Burgos is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a college, a school of surgery, and some manufs. of leather, woollens and hats. Its trade in manufd. goods and its fairs, &c., have, however, greatly declined; its present importance is now chiefly due to its being on the high road from Madrid to the French frontier. It was taken by the French in 1808 and in 1809.

BURGSTADT, a town of Saxony, circ. and 35 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 2,719. It has manuf. of stockings, linen and woollen weaving, and cotton printing.

BÜRGSTEIN, a vill. of Bohemia, cap. lordship of same name in the circ. Leitmeritz; the lordship comprises the town of Haida and 26 vills. Pop. 14,550. Important manufs. of chrystal are carried on in this dist., & it is the depôt for the greater part of the glass manufactured in the kingdom

BURGUETE, a town of Spain, Navarra, 15 m. N.E. Pamplona, in the valley of Roncevaux. Here the troops of Charlemagne were defeated, & his nephew, the famous Roland, perished in 778.

BURGUNDY, prov. of France. [BOURGOGNE.]

BURHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe and 1¾ m. N.N.W. Aylesford. Ac. 1,630. Pop. 380.

BURHAMPOOTER RIVER. [BRAHMAPOOTRA.]

BURIAS, one of the Philipp. isls., Asiat. Archip., 20 m. S.S.E. Luzon. Lat. 13° N., lon. 123° E.

BURITON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.W. Petersfield. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 993.

BURKE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. part N. Carolina. Area 1,625 sq. m. Pop. 15,799, of whom 3,216 are slaves. Surface elev. Soil fertile. —II. a co. in E. part of Georgia. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 13,137, of whom 8,408 are slaves.—III. a tnshp. Caledonia co., Vermont. Pop. 997.

BURKERSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, circ. & 10 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien, with an imp. castle, and a castle of the landgraves of Fürstenberg.

BURKHA, a fortfd. marit. town, E. Arabia, dom. & 45 m. N.W. Muscat, on sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

BURKHARDTSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, amt. & 7 m. S. Chemnitz, with manufs. of linens and cottons. Pop. 1,950.

BURLATS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. and 5 m. E.N.E. Castres, on the Agout. Pop. 1,500. It has several paper mills.

BURLESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 958.

BURLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Trent, 6½ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 750. P. 65.

BURLEY (*on-the-Hill*), a pa of Engl., co. Rutland, 2 m. N.E. Oakham. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 252. The splendid seat of the E. of Winchelsea here stands on the site of the celeb. mansion of the dukes of Buckingham, destroyed in the civil war.—II. a chplry., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. W.N.W. Otley, on the Wharfe. Pop. 1,736, partly employed in cotton factories.

BURLINGHAM, three adjoining pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*St Andrew*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Acle. Area 730 ac. Pop. 214.—II. (*St Edmund*). Area 480 ac. Pop. 98.—III. (*St Peter*). Ac. 690. P. 91.

BURLINGTON, sevl. places, U. S., N. America. —I. a co., N. Jersey, on the Delaware riv., and washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 32,831. Soil fertile and well wooded.—II. a city and port, cap. of above co., on the Delaware, 16 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 3,434. It has a city hall, free school founded in 1682, a Lyceum, library, bank, with many elegant houses, chiefly country residences of the Philadelphia merchants. Reg. shipping (1840) 3,851 tons.—III. a tnshp., New York, co. Otsego, 72 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,154. —IV. a town, Iowa territ., cap. co. Des Moines, on the Mississippi, 248 m. above St Louis. It has a court-house, a jail, several brick churches, & a weekly newspaper.—V. a town and port, Vermont, cap. co. Chittenden, beautifully sit. on the Lake Champlain, 38 m. W.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 4,271. It is regularly laid out, & has many elegant houses, generally surrounded by gardens, a handsome public square, a court-ho., various churches, wharfes, and a lightho., a flourishing state university, with 5 professors, a medical school, and a library of 9,200 vols. Estim. capital employed in manufs. (1840) 84,408 dollars.

BURMAH, or BIRMAH, the Burmese Empire, or kingdom of Ava, a state of Further India, & formerly the most extensive & powerful in that penins.; but, since the war of the Burmese with the British in 1824-6, its territories have been comprised within lat. 16° and 27° N., and lon. 93° & 99° E., having W. Aracan and Munipoor, N. the Nagas territory and Upp. Assam, E. the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, the indep. Laos country, and the British prov. Martaban (from which last it is separated by the Sa-luen or Than-lweng riv.), and S. the Gulf of Martaban, a portion of the Bay of Bengal. Estimated area 200,000 sq. m., & pop. from 2 to 3 millions. It is composed of the kgdms. of Burmah, Pegu, & Pong, with portions of the countries inhabited by the Khyen, and the Shan countries, and the Kubo valley (*Munipoor*); re-annexed to it by treaty with the British in 1834; it is enclosed on most sides by mntn. ranges, in elev. from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. above the sea, its central part consisting of the basin of the Irrawadi. Lagoons are numerous in low beds of the S., & in the centre, a little N. of Ava, is a lake 30 m. in length by 10 m. across. The country is reckoned salubrious. From May till the middle of Sept. is the rainy season. From Sept. till March the weather is delightful, the temp. seldom exceeding 75°, in April and May the heat becomes very great, but is soon mitigated by the commencement of rain. Annual fall of rain 150 to 200 inches. The soil is of very high fertility; but except near the towns most of it lies waste, or is only irregularly tilled; and agriculture is generally in the most backward condition. Rice is the chief crop, especially in the S., pulses, Indian millet, & maize are raised in the N., and sessamum is universally cultiv. for cattle. Other products are cotton of short staple, indigo (though this product is so badly managed as to be unfit for export), yams, sweet potatoes, tobacco, capsicums in great quantities, gourds, oil plants, bananas and other fruits, betel nut and leaf, sugar cane, onions, garlic, and in the N. a kind of tea. Teak of a quality inferior to that of both Malabar and Java, oak & other valuable woods, abound on the mntn. ranges, & palm & bamboo are also plentiful. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are the princip. domestic animals, used for draught, and the elephant is domesticated for the same purpose; a good breed of horses is also reared. Mineral products are numerous and valuable. The gold and silver obtained in the empire, has been estimated to amount in value to upwards of 200,000*l.*, and the produce of petreoleum in pits along the Irrawadi to 8 million lbs., annually. Fine marble, serpentine, amber, sapphires and other gems, iron, copper, tin, lead, antimony, sulphur, nitre, and coal are also found. In physical form, the Burmese are more allied to the Mongolians of E. Asia

than to the Hindoos. Their figure is short, squat, robust, & fleshy, face lozenge-shaped, cheek bones large, and eyes obliquely placed. The hair is black, coarse and lank, colour of the skin, light brown or yellowish. From the difference of dialects, they may be divided into five tribes or nations. The language is monosyllabic, somewhat allied to the Chinese. They are of a gay disposition, and fond of amusements, but less civilized than the Hindoos or Chinese. They excel in boat-building, and they cast bells, work in gold and silver, and dye silk and other fabrics, weave silk and cotton goods, and manuf. lacquered wares, paper, coarse earthenwares, and some other articles in a respectable manner, but most of their manufd. goods, in ordinary use, are imported from foreign countries. China sends silks to about 81,000*l.* annually, porcelain, copper, carpets, metals, drugs, tea, &c.; in return for raw cotton, feathers, ivory, bird's nests, horns, gums, & some British manufs.; this intercourse being chiefly conducted at a large annual fair at Bhamo. From the Shan tribes, the Burmese obtain their best sword-blades, with lac, wax, varnish in return for salt and dried fish; other articles are mostly imported by sea from British India, and the Asiatic Archipelago, and consist of British cotton goods, areca & cocoa nuts, tobacco, iron, hardwares, copper, lead, & other minerals, opium, sugar, spirits, English glass, earthenwares, fire-arms, and gunpowder, the manufs. of the Burmese in the two last articles, being of the most wretched description. The gov. is hereditary and despotic; the sovereign is assisted by a council of the nobility, over whom he has a kind of feudal jurisdiction, and the titles of the latter are not hereditary. The religion of the mass of the inhabs. is Buddhism; a few Christians and Jews are to be found amongst the pop., & the Khyens & other wild tribes have a special idolatry of their own. Education, in so far as mere reading & writing is concerned, is more diffused than might have been expected. Public rev. is derived from a tithe of the profits of cultiv., duties of 10 per cent. on impts., & 5 per cent. on expts., & on petroleum collected, a royal monopoly of marble, amber, the precious metals, & gems above a certain size, a poll tax on the unsettled tribes, &c.; and the whole fiscal system is "replete with uncertainty, rapacity, and violence." The armed force, in the last war, was all infantry, except a small body of Cassay horse, and a company of artillery, and the war-boats formed the best portion of the armed force. The Burmese empire is divided into 7 provs. Ava and Monchobo have alternately been constituted the capital of the empire. The other principal towns are Amarapure, Sakaing, Rangoon, Bassain, Martaban, Setang, Taungo, Prome, Patango, Yandabo, and Bhamo. In 1823 the Burmese, by encroaching upon the E. India Co.'s territories, brought on a war with the British, which lasted during the years 1824-5, and terminated in their defeat and the cession of several territories to the English.

BURMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4 m. S.W. Hythe. Ac. 1,690. Pop. 130.

BURMINGTOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 720 ac. Pop. 188.

BURNAGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, pa. and 4 m. S. Manchester. P. 489.

BURNBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Pocklington. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 110.

BURNESIDE, a chplry. of Engl., co. Westmorl'd, with a station on the Kendal and Windermere railway, 2¼ m. N.W. Kendal.

BURNESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Bedale. Ac. 6,920. Pop. 1,494. Its school & alms-house have a joint ann. rev. of 67*l.*

BURNETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¼ m. N.E. Pensford. Area 660 ac. Pop. 100.

BURNHAM, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Eton. Area 6,740 ac. Pop. 2,284. Charities about 100*l.* per ann. Fairs, 25th Feb., 1st May, 2d October. It has some remains of a nunnery of order of St Augustine, founded in 1265.—II. co. Essex, 18½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,735. Fairs, 25th April, 24th Sept.—III. co. Somerset, on Bridgewater bay, 2 m. from the Highbridge station of the Great Western railw. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,469. Fairs, Trinity Mon. The vill. is resorted to as a watering-place.—IV. (*Deepdale*), co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, consisting partly of salt marshes, 960 ac. Pop. 109.—V. (*Norton*), same co., 1 m. N. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 166.—VI. (*Overy*), 1 m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 613.—VII. (*Thorpe*), 1½ m. E.S.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 396. Lord Nelson was born in the parsonage house of this pa., of which his father was then incumbent, on the 29th Sept. 1758.—VIII. (*Sutton*), ¾ m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area, including Burnham-Ulph, 1,220 ac. Pop. 355.

BURNHAM-WESTGATE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 32 m. N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,930 ac. Pop. 1,126. Fairs, Easter Monday and 1st August.

BURNLEY, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Burn, 22 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 10,699. It stands in a narrow valley. The chapel is a large anc. structure, containing numerous monuments of the Townley family, including one to C. Townley, Esq., once proprietor of the famous marbles now in the British museum. Burnley has numerous dissenting places of worship, a free grammar school, with a rev. of 137*l.* per ann., sev. other schools and charities. Manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics, & machinery, with iron & brass foundries, breweries, tanneries, rope-walks. Mkts., Monday and Sat. Fairs, Mar. 6, Easter Eve, May 6 and 13, July 10, and Oct. 11. Cattle fairs on alternate Mon. Races in Aug. Burnley is a polling-place for N. Lancashire. Its manufacturing prosperity, which is mainly owing to the abundance of coal in the vicinity, has been further promoted by the Leeds & Liverpool canal, which nearly encircles the town, and by railway with Bury, Blackburn, Manchester, &c.

BURNSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 7 m. N.N.E. Skipton. Area 25,950 ac. Pop. 1,484, partly employed in cotton and worsted manufs.

BURNS-HILL, a town and mission station of British Kafraria, South Africa, on r. b. of the Keiskamma river, co. and 4 m. S. York.

BURNTGREEN, Engl., co. Worcester, a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railw., 11 m. S.S.W. Birmingham.

BURNTISLAND, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6½ m. N.N.W. Leith. Inhabited houses in bor. 239; pop. of do. 1,959; of pa. 2,210, chiefly occupied in the fisheries, in curing herrings and in distilling. It is clean and well built; it has a town-ho., school-ho., and the best harb. on the Firth, with a new low-water pier, a lighthouse, & a dry dock. It is the steam boat ferry sta. on the passage of the Edin. & North. railw. Burntisland unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, & Kirkcaldy in sending one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors 52.

BURNTMILL, Engl., co. Essex, a station on the E. Counties railway, 1¾ m. S. Harlow.

BURPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape & 2 m. N.E. by E. Arundel. Ac. 3,150. Pop. 280.

BURRA BURRA, a mining dist., South Australia, 80 m. N. of Adelaide. [ADELAIDE].

BURRA, and BURRAY, two small isls. of Scotland, respectively belonging to the Shetland and Orkney groups.

BURRAMPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. S.W. Ganjam. It has a large bazaar or mkt. place, a street occupied by weavers, & several remarkable Hindoo temples.

BURRIANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S. Castellon de la Plana, on l. b. of the Rio Seco, 1 m. from its mth. in the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,204.

BURRILVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, co. & 21 m. N.W. Providence. P. 1,982.

BURRINGTON, sevl. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. W. S.W. Ludlow. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 236.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw, 3½ m. N.W. Chumleigh. Area 6,100 ac. Pop. 1,244.—III. co. Somerset, on the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 531.

BURRISHOL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Backergunge, on an isl. of the Ganges, 120 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.

BURRISHOOLE, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Newport (which see). Area 55,240 ac. Pop. 11,942.

BURROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,190. Pop. 149.

BURROUGH-GREEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambr., 5 m. S. Newmarket. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 452.

BURSCOUGH a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,228.

BURSEAH, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 33 m. S.W. Seronje. In 1820, it is reported to have contained 3,000 houses, and it was the cap. of an extensive district.

BURSLEDON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Southampton. Area 830 ac. Pop. 548.

BURSLEM, a pa. and mkt. town of Engl., co. Stafford, and the princip. town in that important dist. called "the Potteries," 3 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 9 m. S.E. the Crewe station, on the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Pop. of pa. 16,091; of town 13,631. It has many large factories, convenient dwelling houses of the work-people, and villas of proprietors, with a neat town-hall, newsroom, police office, old and new churches, & numerous dissenting chapels. Mkts. Monday & Saturday. Fairs, February 24, April 14, June 28, Oct. 13, and Dec. 26. Burslem forms a part of the parl. borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. As early as the 17th century it was the chief place in England for the production of earthenwares; at first of a very homely kind, but latterly brought to great perfection by Josiah Wedgewood, born here in 1730.

BURSTALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 223.

BURSTEAD, two contiguous pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Billericay. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 2,168.—II. (*Little*), 2¼ m. S.W. Billericay. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 170.

BURSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Area 970 ac. Pop. 307.

BURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Diss. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 468.

BURSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6½ m. S.S.E. Reigate. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 863.

BURSTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area. 5,720 ac. Pop. 810.

BURSZTYN, a town of Austr.-Poland, Galicia, circ. & 20 m. S.W. Brzezan, on the Lippa. Pop. 2,000. It has Rom. Catholic & Greek churches.

BURT, BERT, or BIRT, a pa of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough-Swilly, 6 m. W.N.W. Londonderry. Area 10,673 ac. Pop. 3,857.

BURTON, numerous pas. and tnshps. in Engl. & Wales.—I. a pa., co. Chester, on the Dee, near its mouth, 8 m. N.W. Chester. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 428. It has a free church, founded by Dr Wilson, bp. of Sodor and Man, in 1724.—II. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Haverford West. Pop. 846.—III. co. Sussex, rape Arundel, 3 m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area with Barlavington 1,710 ac. Pop. 7.—IV. (*Agnes*), co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Bridlington. Area 6,540 ac. Pop. 603.—V. (*Bishop*), co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. W. Beverley. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 532. Fairs, 5 times annually.—VI. (*Black*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornton-in-Lonsdale, 12 m. W.N.W. Settle. Pop. 629.—VII. (*Bradstock*), a pa., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Bridport. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 1,209, partly empld. in flax-mills.—VIII. (*Cherry*), co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Beverley. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 455.—IX. (*Coggles*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 1½ m. W.N.W. Corby. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 260.—X. (*Constable*), a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Tinghall, 4 m. N.E. Middleham. Pop. 252. Races in March.—XI. co. Warwick, 4 m. E. Kingston. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 614.—XII. (*Extra*), a tnshp., co. Stafford, & adjoining the town of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop. 1,193.—XIII. (*Fleming*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 506.—XIV. (*Gate*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Trent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 126.—XV. (*Hastings*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. E.S.E. Nuneaton. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 276.—XVI. (*Joyce*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 764.—XVII. (*Kirk*). [KIRK-BURTON.]—XVIII. (*Latimer*), co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Kettering. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 965. Charities, including an endowed school, about 150*l* per ann.—XIX. (*Lazars*), co. Leicester, 2 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 262. Here was the principal hospital in England for lepers, founded by Ld. Mowbray, in the reign of Henry I.—XX. (*Leonard*), co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. N.N.W. Knareshorough. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 455.—XXI. (*by Lincoln*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2½ m. N.W. Lincoln. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 206.—XXII. (*Overy*), co. & 7 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 449.—XXIII. (*Pedwardine*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 6½ m. N.N.E. Polkingham. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 125.—XXIV. (*Pidsey*), co. York, E. Riding, 10½ m. E.N.E. Hull. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 364.—XXV. (*On-Strather*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, at the mouth of the Trent, 10½ m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 799.—XXVI. (*West*), co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.W. Gainsbro'. Area 710 ac. Pop. 35.—XXVII. (*with Slay*), a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Gresford, N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 985.—XXVIII. (*with Walden*), a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, 7 m. W.S.W. Middleham. Pop. 523.—XXIX. (*Wood*), a chaplery, co. Lancaster, pa. Warrington, on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 2½ m. S.W. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 835.

BURTON (IN KENDAL), a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., cos. Westmorland and Lancaster, 10 m. S. Kendal. Area of pa. 9,170 ac. Pop. 2,387. The town is very neatly built, and has a large market-place, several good inns, and an ancient church. Market, Tuesday. Fair, Easter Monday.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., cos. Stafford and Derby, on the Trent, within ½ m. from the W. Midland (Birm. & Derby) railway, 11 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area of pa. 7,730. ac. Pop. of do. 8,136; of tnshp. 4,863. The town consists chiefly of 2 streets, the princip. terminates by a bridge of 37 arches, 1,545 ft. in ht., stated to be the longest bridge in Engl., & which was built prior to the conquest. It has 2 churches, numerous dissenting places of worship; a gramm. school, founded in 1520, with a rev. of 450*l.* per ann.; alms-ho. & other charities, yielding about 300*l.* per ann.; a handsome town-hall, with assembly-rooms, a union work-ho., a subscription library, with large breweries of excellent ale (for which the town has long been famous), extensive iron-works, and manufs. of cotton goods & hats. Its trade is promoted by the Grand Trunk Canal, connecting the Mersey with the Trent, which latter riv. is navigable from the Humber to this town. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, 2 Feb., 5 April, Holy Thurs., 16 July, 1 Sept., 29 Oct., which last is a great horse fair. Races in August. Burton is governed by a steward and a bailiff, appointed by the Marq. of Anglesey, lord of the manor. Of its once famous abbey few traces now exist.

BURTSCHEID, or BORCETTE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. and immed. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. (1846) 5,530. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cassimeres, yarn, Prussian blue, &c., with celeb. hot sulphur springs, and baths much frequented (temp. 106° to 155° Fahr.).

BURWAH, 2 towns of Brit.-India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 87 m. S.W. Ramghur.—II. dist. and 39 m. N.N.E. Cuttack.

BURWANNEE, a fortfd. considerable town of Central India, dom. and 72 m. S.W. Indore. It has a large palace, the residence of its rajah.

BURWARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7½ m. N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 157.

BURWASH, or BURGHERSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5½ m. S.E. Wadhurst. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 2,093. Fairs, May 12, Oct. 4. Burghersh gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Westmoreland.

BURWELL, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. S.S.E. Louth. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 174. Fairs, May 14, and Old Michaelmas-day. Birth-pl. of Duchess of Marlborough.—II. co. Cambridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Area 6,505 ac. Pop. 1,820. It has a beautiful Gothic church, and the remns. of a castle, built prior to the conquest.

BURY, a parl. bor., manufng.-town, and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Irwell, 8½ m. N.N.W. Manchester, with which, and with Bolton, it communics. by railw., also by the Bolton canal. Area of pa. 22,600 ac. Pop. of do. 62,125. Area of bor., which comprises the tnshps. Bury & Elton, 4,650 ac, Pop. 24,759. The town has, in late years, been much improved; & it possesses 2 handsome churches, 2 chapels of ease, upwards of 20 dissenting places of worship, a gramm. school, with a rev. of 442*l.* a-year, and 2 exhibitions of 25*l.* each at either university; numerous other schools, several public libraries, a mechanics' institution, news-room, horticultural society, with important and flourishing manufs. of cottons, woollens, and machinery, & calico-printing, & bleaching estabs. In 1838, there were in the pa. 114 cotton mills, employing 13,652 hands, & 17 woollen mills, employing 886 hands. In the vicinity are extensive coal mines, and a large extent of fine pasture land. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, Mar. 5, May 3, 2d Thurs. after Whitsunday, Sept. 18. The town is governed by 3 constables chosen annually at the manor-court of the Earl of Derby. Since the Reform Act it has sent 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1846) 868. During the last cent., several improvements in loom-machinery originated at Bury, but the establishment of the large print works of the late Sir R. Peel, Bart. (which extend for a considerable distance along the Irwell), and the perfection to which calico-printing has since been carried, have mainly contributed to the prosperity of the town in recent times. The present Sir R. Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the immediate vicinity of Bury.

BURY, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 1 m. S. Romsey. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 359. The church contains some fine specimens of Norman architecture.—II. co. Sussex, rape and 4 m. N. Arundel. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 611.

BURY ST EDMUND'S, a parl. & munic bor. town of Engl., comprising 2 pas., co. Suffolk, on the Larke, 24 m. N.W. Ipswich, and 60 m. N.E. London. Area of borough 3,040 ac. Pop. 12,538. The town, on a gentle eminence, in a healthy & richly cultivated dist., is remarkably clean, well-built, and cheerful. Princip. edifices, St Mary's church, a fine Gothic structure; St James's, near which is a belfry 80 ft. in ht., & one of the finest remains of Saxon architecture extant in Britain; the shire-hall, guild-hall, wool-hall, mkt.-cross, theatre, with concert & assembly-rooms, co. jail, on the panoptic principle, ho. of correction, Suffolk general hospital, E. Suffolk hospital, &c. The gramm. school, founded by Edward VI., enjoys a high repute, & has 2 scholarships at Cambridge, & 6 exhibitions to either university. Clopton's hospital for decayed housekeepers has a rev. of 300*l.* a-year, and the town contains nearly 100 other alms-houses, besides schools, and other charities. Bury has a mechanics' institution, subscription library, & botanic garden. There are some remns. of a celeb. abbey, founded in the 7th century, and to which the body of the martyred king Edmund was transferred in 933 (whence its name). It is the seat of a large trade in wool, corn, butter, cheese. Mkt. days, Wed. and Sat. St Matthew's fair lasting for about 3 weeks from Oct. 2d, is one of the most important in Engl.; other fairs are on Easter Tues., and Dec. 1. The bor. is divided into 2 wards, and governed by a mayor, 3 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It is the place of the co. assizes, & has general sessions in Feb., June, and Nov., quarter-sessions, petty-sessions weekly, with manorial & other courts. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 2,523*l.* Bury returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 751. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Villa Faustina*. Under the Plantagenets it was the seat of several parliaments. Sir Nich. Bacon, the noted Bp. Gardner, and Dr Bloomfield, bp. of London, are among its distinguished natives. It gives the title of viscount to the Keppel family. Ickworth, the splendid seat of the Marquis of Bristol, lord of the manor, is in its vicinity.

BURYAN (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Penzance. Area 6,790 ac. Pop. 1,911. The church, reputed to have been founded by King Athelstan, is placed on a hill, and serves for a sea-mark. In the pa. are Druidic remains.

BURYTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. S. New-Malton. Ac. 1,020. P. 226.

BURZEN, a riv. of Transylvania, an affl. of the Aluta at Brenndorf. It gives its name to the *Burzenland*, a mountainous region which forms the dist of Kronstädt. Pop. 80,000.

BURZET, a comm. & t. of France, dep. Ardeche, cap. cant., arrond. and 14 m. N. Largentière. Pop. of comm. 3,516; silk mills & woollen manufs.

Busachi, a town of Sardinia, cap. prov. of same name, div. Cagliari, on the Tirsi, 11 m. N.E. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 1,876; of prov. 71,600.

Busachino, or Busaquino, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., in a mountainous dist., 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 8,100. Manufactures of linens.

Busaco, a hamlet and convent of Portugal, prov. Beira, in the Serra-de-Busaco, 20 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. Here, on the 27th September 1810, the French under Massena were repulsed in an attack upon the troops under the Duke of Wellington.

Busbäch, a vill. of Rhen.-Prussia, circ. & 6 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with woollen manufs. and mines of lead and calamine. Pop. 1,216.

Busca, a town of Piedmont, cap. dist., prov. and 9 m. N.W. Cuneo, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. (1838) 8,990. It has a college, an hospital, and 2 botanic gardens. Good wine is produced in its vicinity.

Buscot, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, on the Thames, 4½ miles W.N.W. Great Farringdon. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 405.

Buseo, a town of Wallachia, on the riv. of same name, 60 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. 4,500. It is a Greek bishop's see, and a place of some trade.

Bushbury, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Wolverhampton. Area 7,610 ac. Pop. 1,509.

Busheab, an island in the Persian Gulf, 11 m. from its N. coast. Lat. 26° 50′ N., lon. 53° 12′ E. It is low and flat; at its W. extremity is a small town, with a tolerable harbour, which was visited by the fleet of Nearchus, admiral of Alexander the Great.

Bushey, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Watford, with a station on London and Western railway. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 2,675.—II. (or *Bushy*), a royal park, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 12 m. S.W. London. Area 1,110 ac. It is traversed by superb avenues of limes and chesnuts, and by a public footpath. It was a favourite residence of William IV.

Bushire (properly, *Abu-shehr* "father of cities"), a seaport city of Persia, and its princip. entrepôt on the Persian Gulf, at the N. extrem. of a sandy peninsula. Lat. 29° N., lon. 50° 52′ E. Pop. variously estim. from 10,000 to 20,000, mostly Persians, Arabs, and Armenians. On the land side it is protected by a wall with round towers, & on the other sides enclosed by the sea, which on the N. forms a harbour lined by some wharfs. Being built of white stone and furnished with hollow turrets for ventilation, it has externally a handsome appearance; but its streets are narrow and unpaved; it is ill supplied with water; good houses are very few; & its public buildings comprise only a few inferior mosques, the sheikh's palace, a depôt of the E. I. Company, a large bazaar, some poor coffee houses, and a solitary bath. Ships of 300 tons are obliged to lie in a roadstead 6 m. from the city. Bushire has, however, a large trade with British India, importing thence rice, indigo, sugar, English cotton goods, and other manufs., with steel, spices, porcelain, &c., from China and the Malay archip. Coffee is imported from Mocha; bullion, and European manufs. of various kinds come from Bassorah. Principal exports, raw silk, Kirman wool, shawls, horses (to India for cavalry service), carpets, silk goods, dried fruits, grain, Shiraz wine, turquoises, pearls, assafœtida, and gall nuts. The E. I. Co. has a resident here who superintends all its affairs in the Persian Gulf.

Bushley, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, on the Severn, 1½ m. N.N.W. Tewkesbury. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 334.

Bushman's River, S. Africa, Cape Colony, flows generally S.E., forming the boundary between the dists. of Uitenage and Albany, and enters the Indian ocean in lon. 26° 37′ E.

Bushmills, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Bush, 8 m. N.E. Coleraine. Pop. 788. It is neat and improving, with a courthouse, various places of worship, and villas in its vicinity.

Busigny, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 12 m. from Cambrai. Pop. 2,234.

Busk, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bug, 32 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 3,000.

Busko, a town of Poland, 44 m. N.E. Cracow, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 800.

Buslingthorpe, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Rasen. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 50.

Bussaher, a Sikh state, N. India, under Brit. protection, immed. S. the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 78° E. Estim. pop. 150,000. It embraces some fertile tracts in which rice and other grains are raised; principal products are sheep, cattle, wool, ghee, iron, tobacco, fruits, and musk, which, with woollen fabrics, and opium, sugar, bang, and cotton cloths from Hindostan, are exported across the Himalaya, in return for tea, chinese silks, and borax. Annual revenue 14,000*l*. Chief town Rampoor.

Bussang, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Moselle, near its source, 14 m. S.E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,349. It has an extensive commerce in mineral waters, of which upwards of 20,000 bottles are annually exported.

Bussee, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. and 19 m. S.E. Jeypoor.—II. dist. Boolundshahur, 4 m. N. Sirhind, and rendered picturesque by its white pagodas, and stone pavilions.

Büsserach, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. N. Soleure. Pop. 601. Remarkable for the ruins of the fortress of *Thierstein*.

Busserolles, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. and 10 m. N. Nontron. Pop. 2,187.

Busseto, a town of N. Italy, duchy and 17 m. N.W. Parma, near the Ongina. Pop. 1,850.

Bussiere, several communes of France, in the centr. and W. deps., the principal, *B. Dunoise*, dep. Creuse, 7½ m. N.W. Gueret. Pop. 2,930.

Bussnang, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Thurgau, on left bank of the Thur, opposite Weinfelden. Pop. 2,000.

Bussolengo, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. W.N.W. Verona. Pop. 2,400.

Bussolino, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 5 m. E. Susa, on l. b. of the Doire. Pop. 1,000. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

Bussorah, Asiatic-Turkey. [Bassorah.]

Bustar, a town & dist. of British India, Nagpoor dom., 124 m. N.W. Chicacole. The dist. is mountainous and unexplored.

Bustee, a town of Brit. India, prov. of Oude, prov. and 40 m. W. Gorucpoor.

Busto-Arsizio, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. & 19 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 9,619. It has a cotton thread factory, and an active trade.

Busuluk, a town of the Russian dom., gov. & 150 m. N.W. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Samara. It has tanneries, and an annual fair, the purchases at which are estimated to average 300,000 roubles.

Busum, a small seaport town of Denmark,

duchy Holstein, with a port on the North Sea, 36 m. N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 800.

BUSVAGON, one of the Philippine isls., Asiatic archip., 50 m. S.W. Mindoro. Length about 50 m.; average breadth, 12 m. Surface mntnous., but it has been little explored.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND, a small isl. off the W. coast of India, in Bombay harbour, situated between Salsette and Caranja islands.

BUTCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 256.

BUTE, an isl. of Scotl., in the Firth of Clyde, forming, with Arran, &c., the co. Bute, & separated from Argyleshire, by a winding channel (the Kyles of Bute), generally less than 1 m. across. It is in length about 16 m., and from 3 to 5 in breadth. Area about 60 sq. m. Inhab. houses 1,855, and pop. 9,499. Its N. part mountainous and rugged; its centre and S. parts are undulating, with a pretty fertile soil. In the centre are the small lakes L. Fad, Ascog, and Quein. Its climate is rather moist, but the mildness and equability of its temperature, have made it the favourite resort of invalids. On its E. coast is the town of Rothesay, beautifully situated, and Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, the chief proprietor.

BUTESHIRE, a co. of Scotl., composed of Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Holy Isle, Pladda, & Inchmarnoch, the whole between Lat. 55° 32′ and 55° 56′ N., and lon. 4° 52′ & 5° 17′ W. Area estim. at 257 sq. m., or 165,000 acs., of which 60,000 are cultivated, 40,000 uncultivated, and 65,000 unprofitable. Inhab. houses in 1841, 3,067; pop. in do. 15,740. Valued rent 15,042*l.* Scots.; annual value of real property (1843) 30,976*l.* Chf. town Rothesay on Bute isl. The co. returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 414.

BUTERA, a town of the isl. of Sicily, prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,070.

BUTI, a town of Tuscany, 9½ m. E. Pisa. Pop. 3,498. Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

BUTLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.E. Glastonbury. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 872.

BUTLER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., on W. of Pennsylvania. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 22,378. Soil fertile and well watered. Chief town same name, with pop. of 861.—II. a co., Alabama. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,685.—III. a co., centre of Kentucky, 570 sq. m. Pop. 3,898.—IV. a co. in S.W. of Ohio. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 28,173.—V. a tnshp., N. York, co. Wayne, 178 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,271.—VI. a township Ohio, co. Montgomery. Pop. 1,896.

BUTLERS-MARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1½ m. S.W. Kington. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 313.

BUTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 364.—II. a tnshp., co. Chester, 3 m. N. Macclesfield. P. 602.

BUTOOL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 64 m. N. Goruchpoor.

BUTOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 53 m. E. Koslin. Pop. 2,100. Woollen manufactures.

BUTRINTO, a fortif. marit. town of Europ. Turkey, Epirus, sanj. Delvino, at the mouth of a riv. immed. opp. Corfu, and on the other bank of which are some remains of the anc. *Buthrotum.* Pop. 1,500. The town and fortress are of Venetian construction.—The *Lake of Butrinto*, N. of the town, is 5 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth.

BUTSCHOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 18 m. E. Brünn. Pop. 2,473. It has manufs. of cloths and morocco leather, & a castle of the princes of Lichtenstein.

BUTTELSTÄDT, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 4 m. S.W. Buttstädt. Pop. 825.

BUTTERLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. Tiverton. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 155.

BUTTERLEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Pentrich, 3 m. S. Alfreton. Its inhabs. are engaged in the collieries & iron works of a co. estab. here in 1792, at which the Vauxhall and other iron bridges in the metropolis and elsewhere, the iron colonnade of the opera-house in London, large iron machinery, and some powerful steam-engines, have been made.

BUTTERMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. S. Hungerford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 130.—II. a chapelry, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 7½ m. S.W. Keswick. Pop. 84. The lake Buttermere, is about 1½ m. in length by ½ m. in width, and surrounded by sublime mountain scenery.

BUTTERNUTS, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 84 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 4,057.

BUTTERWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, on the coast, 4 m. E. Boston. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 200. It has an endowed school, rev. about 250*l.* per ann.—II. (*West*), a township, same co., parts Lindsey, 11 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. Pop. 845. Sev. smaller tnshps., cos. York and Lincoln, are named Butterwick.

BUTTERWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. E. Rochdale. Pop. 5,088, chiefly employed in cotton and woollen factories.

BUTTES, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 19 m. S.W. Neufchâtel, has 1,000 inhabs., and extens. manuf. of watches. The position of this vill., in a narrow valley surrounded by high mountains, renders the sun invisible during many months in the year.

BUTTEVANT, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, the town on the Arobeg, 3½ m. W. Doneraile. Area of pa. 11,583 ac. Pop. 5,042; do. of town 1,524. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and it has the ruins of numerous ecclesiastic edifices, an old castle, and large infantry barracks. Fairs, March 27 and October 14.

BUTTIGLIERA, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Asti. Pop. 2,252.—II. (*Uriola*), a vill., Sard. states, in the prov. Susa. Pop. 1,190.

BUTTINGTON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, and partly included in the bor. of Welshpool. Pop. 826. Offa's dyke separates the co. Salop from this pa., in which a sanguinary battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes in 894, and at a subsequent period one between the Welsh and English, which was nearly the last fought for Welsh independence.

BUTTS, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Georgia. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 5,308, of whom 2,022 are slaves. Soil fertile.

BUTTSBURRY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 521.

BUTTISHOLZ, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 11 m. N.W. Lucerne, near which is a large mound, called *Tertre Anglais*, because it is said to contain the remains of 3,000 Englishmen, followers of Ingelram de Coucy, defeated here in 1376.

BUTTSTÄDT, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. & 11 m. N.N.E. Weimar. Pop. 2,060. 4 m. S.W. is the town Büttelstadt.

BUTTULPH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 1½ m. S.E. Steyning. Area 910 ac. Pop. 48. The river Augur is here navigable.

BUTYIN, or BUTTZEN, a town of Hungary, E. of the Theiss, co. & 37 m. N.E. Arad. Pop. 3,775.

BUTZBACH, a town of W. Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 11 m. S. Giessen. Pop. 2,246. Manufactures flannels, hosiery, and leather.

Bützow, a decayed town of N. Germany. Mecklenb. Schwerin, princip. Scherwin, on the Warnow, 18 m. S.W. Rostock. Pop. 3,894. Manufs. paper and playing-cards. Its old episcop. resid. now serves for a prison, and its university was conjoined with that of Rostock in 1789.

Buxar, a town and fortress of British India, presid Bengal, dist. Bakhar, on the Ganges, 73 m. W. Patna, and famous for a complete victory obtained in 1764, by 7,000 Europeans and sepoys, under Sir H. Monro, over a combined native army of 40,000 men, 2,000 of whom were left dead on the field, and many drowned in their flight.

Buxedwar, a strong and remarkable pass across the Himalaya mntns., from the Cooch-Bahar (Hindostan) into Bootan, 80 m. N.N.E. Rungpoor in Bengal.

Buxhall, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Market-Stow. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 533.

Buxted, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 1½ m. N.E. Uckfield. Area 7,020 ac. Pop. 1,574. Fair, July 31.

Buxtehude, a town of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. S.E. Stade, on the Este, near its mouth in the Elbe. Pop. 2,200. Manufs. starch, leather, snuff, and wax-lights; & import trade from Hamburg.

Buxton, *Bucostenum*, a mkt.-town, chapelry, & fashionable watering-place of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Bakewell, near the source of the Wye, 31 m. W.N.W. Derby, and 160 m. N.N.W. London. Pop. 1,569. It is situated in a deep valley, and consists of an old and a new town, the latter containing many fine ranges of buildings, including a noble crescent, excellent hotels & shops, an elegant modern church, public & private baths, assembly-rooms, a handsome pump-room, the whole founded by the late D. of Devonshire, who also established several schools and a lending library. The "Old Hall," once the residence of Mary Q. of Scots, is now an inn. The upper town, or vill., is unprepossessing, but it contains some tolerable inns and lodging-houses, with an old mkt.-cross. The saline waters in the lower town, are from a hot and a cold spring, within a few inches of each other; there is also a chalybeate spring. Buxton is frequented annually by from 10,000 to 12,000 visitors, chiefly between June and Oct. From 1,000 to 1,200 poor invalids annually avail themselves of the "bath-charity," by means of which they are, on proper recommendation, maintained for a month, while using the waters. Many of the resident inhabs. are engaged in the manuf. of alabaster, spar, and other ornaments. Mkt., Sat. Fairs in Feb., April, May, Sept., and Oct. Races in June. The vicinity abounds with fine scenery; and adjacent to the town are Pool's-hole, a vast stalactitic cavern, and Diamond-hill, so called from a profusion of crystals dispersed through its structure.—II a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Coltishall. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 713. It has an endowed school, and charities producing about 140*l.* per annum.

Buxton, a tnshp. of the U. States, Maine, co. York, 5 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,688.

Buxy, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Châlons. P. 1,954.

Buzançais, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Indre, 13 m. N.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 3,139. Woollen manufs., & trade in wool; in its vicinity are extensive iron-works.

Buzancy, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 25 m. S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 896. It has a castle, and a Saracenic edifice of 12th cent.

Buzet, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garrone, arrond. and 7 m. N. Nerac. P. 1,617. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity.

Buzzard Bay, U. S., N. Amer., on the S. coast of Massachusetts. Length about 30 m.; average breadth, 7 miles.

Byam Martin's Island, Pacific O., is in lat. 19° 40′ 22″ S., and lon. 140° 22′ 28″ W. It was discovered by Sir W. Beechey in 1825.

Byfield, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,079.

Byfleet, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2 m. S. the Weybridge station of the S.W. railway. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 672. Charities, 28*l.* per annum.

Byford, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 910 ac. Pop. 236.

Bygonbarry, a town of Brit.-India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Mymunsing, on the Brahmaputra, 73 m. N. Dacca.

Bygrave, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.E. Baldock. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 154.

Byker, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 1½ m. E. Newcastle. Pop. 6,024, employed in various manufs., &c., connected with the Newcastle trade.

Bykhof, several towns in Russia.—I. gov. & 55 m. S. Tchernigov.—II. (*Novo-B.*), gov. and 38 m. S. Moghilev.—III. (*Staroï-B.*), gov. & 26 m. S. Moghilev; an old fortfd. town on r. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 3,900. It has several churches, convents, and a synagogue.

Bykund, a ruined city, indep. Turkestan, khanat, and 23 m. S.W. Bokhara. It is said to have been one of the oldest cities in that region, and it retains remains of high antiquity.

Byland, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Coxwold, 5 m. W.S.W. Helmsley. Pop. 97. Here are the remains of a noble abbey, founded in the 12th century.—II. (*Old*), a contiguous pa., 5 m. W.N.W. Helmsley. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 185.

Bylaugh, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.E. Dereham. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 85.

Byraghur (Hind. *Vairaghur*), a town of India, Nagpoor dom., on the Mahanuddy, 75 m. S.W. Sumbhulpoor.—II. a vill. of Rajpootana, 5 m. W. Dillanpoor.—*Byramghaut* is a town of Oude, on the Goggra, 34 m. N.E. Lucknow.

Byrd, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Mississippi, Cape Girardeau co. Pop. 2,575.

Byron, a tnsp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, co. Genesee, 10 m. N.E. Batavia. Pop. 1,907.

Byron's (Bay), E. coast of Labrador, N. Amer., in lat. 54° 40′ N., lon. 57° 30′ W.—(*Island*), Pacific, Mulgrave archip., lat. 1° 18′ S., lon. 177° 20′ E. It is low, densely wooded, & was discovered by Admiral Byron in 1765.

Byrria, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 16 m. from Oojein, & in 1820 comprising 1,000 houses.

Bytham (Castle), a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 5 m. S.S.W. Corby. Area 776 ac. Pop. 855.—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining the last named. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 311.

Bythorn, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 6½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 322.

Byton, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. E. Presteign. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 172.

By-Town, a vill. of Upp. Canada, dist. Bathurst, on an isl. at the junction of the Ottawa river and Rideau canal, & a sta. for steam-boats.

Bywell, 2 contig. pas. of Engl., co. Northumberland.—I. (*St Andrew's*), co. Northumberland, ward. Tindale, 13½ m. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 452.—II. (*St Peter's*), on the Tyne. Area 21,780 ac. Pop. 1,512. The vill., which is sit. in both pas., is very picturesque. It is surrounded by woods, and has 2 churches, the ruins of a castle of the Baliols, and of anc. bridge over the Tyne, which here falls 10 feet.

C

Places sought for under this initial and not found, are referred to the letter K. CZ is sometimes replaced by TCH.

CABAÇA, a town of Africa, S. Guinea, in the country of Ginga, about lat. 8° S., lon. 20° 21′ E.

CABAGAN, a town of the Philippine isls. in the prov. Cagayan, at the N. extrem. of the isl. Luzon. Pop. (1838) 11,185.

CABALUNGA, a town of the isl. of Samar, Philippines, resid. of the Spanish alcalde of the island.

CABANES, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1,619.

CABANNES-ET-BARBES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. Castres. Pop. 1,154.

CABAROUS, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of N. Carolina, drained by Rocky riv. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 9,259, of whom 2,179 are slaves.

CABEÇO DE VIDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 15 m. N.E. Aviz. Pop. 2,000.

CABELL, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of Virginia, on the Ohio river. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,153, of whom 567 are slaves.

CABENDA, or KABENDA, a seaport town of W. Africa, S. Guinea, in Angoy, 40 m. N. the mouth of the riv. Zaire. Its harb. had formerly a considerable export trade in slaves, ivory, and wax.

CABES, or KHABS, *Tacapa*, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. & 200 m. S. Tunis, at the mouth of a small riv. (anc. *Triton*) in the Gulf of Cabes; it exports a considerable quantity of henna.

CABES (GULF OF), *Syrtis Minor*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa, between the isls. of Kerkenna and Jerba. Lat. about 34° N., & lon. from 10° to 11° E. On its shores are the towns of Cabes or Khabs, & Sfax or Sfakus.

CABEZA DEL BUEY, a town of Spain, prov. and 86 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 5,994. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens. There are several small towns in Spain called Cabeza & Cabezas.

CABEZAS DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 3,471. It is very anc., and has a Moorish castle.

CABEZON, a mkt.-town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Scene of one of the first battles of the Peninsular wars in 1808.

CABIAO, a town of the isl. Luzon, Philippines, prov. Pampanga, N.W. Manila. Pop. 4,940.

CABLE ISLAND, a small isl. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 m. S.S.W. Youghal.

CABO FRIO, a city and seaport of Brazil, N.E. the cape of same name, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. (1845) 3,500. It has an elect. college, estab. in 1840, and numerous primary schools. The town is situated at the S.E. extremity of Lake Araruama, and is connected with the continent by a stone bridge, built 1836. Climate unhealthy. Extens. commerce in salt.

CABOOL, or CAUBUL, a fortifd. city, and the cap. of N. Afghanistan, on the Cabool riv., here crossed by 3 bridges, 6,396 ft. above the sea, and 82 m. N.N.E. Ghuznee. Lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 69° 6′ E. Pop. about 60,000. It is enclosed on the N.W. and S. sides by hills, along which run some weak ramparts; and at its E. end is the Bala Hissar ("palace of the kings"). This citadel comprises the resid. of the chief, various govern. offices, royal gardens, an inner fort, and a small town with 5,000 inhabs. The outer town, about 3 m. in circ., is entered by 4 gates, and has two princip. thoroughfares running parallel to each other, and the N. of which led to the magnificent bazar, destroyed by the British on their evacuation of Cabool in 1842. The city is subdivided into dists., each enclosed with walls, and capable of being shut off from the rest so as to form a separate fortress; and in the S.W. dist. is a pretty strongly fortifd. quarter, inhabited by Persians or Kuzzilbashes, of whom there are from 10,000 to 12,000 in the city. Streets intricate, often too narrow for two horsemen to pass each other, and very badly paved. Houses in general 2 or 3 stories high, built of sun-dried bricks and wood, and with flat roofs; those of the wealthy inhabs. have extens. courts and gardens. Outside of the city are the tombs of the emperor Baber, who made Cabool his cap., and of Timour-Shah, the latter being an octagon of brick surmounted by a cupola. Cabool has an active trade; it imports the precious metals, firearms, paper, tea, cotton goods, broad cloths, velvets, kermes and other dyes, iron wares, cutlery, needles, raw silk, to from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* yearly, mostly brought from the Russian and the Chinese doms., and Indep. Turkestan; and which goods are mostly expedited S.ward into Hindostan, &c. It has considerable mkts. for corn, cattle, and fuel, and is famous in the E. for its excellent supply of vegetables and fruits. From its elev., the winter in Cabool is long and severe, the summer is delightful; average temp. from 75° to 85°. The inhabs. are tall, well made, not very dark, and have Jewish features. They are Mohammedans of the Sonnee sect. The higher classes speak Persian, the common people the Pushtoo dialect. Cabool was taken by Sebuctaghi in 977, by Tamerlane at the end of the 14th cent., and in 1738 by Nadir Shah. It was the scene in 1842 of the treacherous outbreak of the chiefs, the murders of Sir W. Macnaughten and Sir A. Burnes, and the massacre of 3,800 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers; it was retaken in the same year by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, the bazaars and public buildings burned and finally relinquished. Its chiefship is considered to extend from the S. of Ghuznee to the Hindoo Koosh, & from Bamian to the Khyber mntns., comprising an area of about 10,000 sq. m., with the cities of Cabool, Istalif, Ghuznee, & Jelalabad. Dost Mahomed's army amounted to 2,500 infantry, and 12,000 to 13,000 horse. His ann. rev. is said to be 150,000*l.*

Cabool River, or *Jui-Shir*, the only large tributary of the Indus from the W., rises near lat. 34° 21′ N., and lon. 68° 20′ E., at an elevation of 8,400 ft., and after an E.ward course of 320 m., and the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus nearly opposite Attock. It is navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons, from the Indus to Dobundee, a distance of 50 m. The towns of Cabool, Jelalabad, and Salpoor are on its banks.

CABOT, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 20 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,440.

CABOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1½ m. N.N.E. Caistor. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 166.

CABRA, *Ægabrum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 11,576. It has a college, and manufs. of tiles, bricks, linens, and soap. Its neighbourhood is volcanic, and produces wine of superior quality. Sev. small towns

in Spain, a vill. of Central Africa, and of one of the Nicobar isls. have this name.

CABRACH, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 38½ m. N.W. Aberdeen. Surface mntnous. Estim. area 51,200 ac. Pop. 827.

CABRAS, a vill. in the isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., 5 m. N.W. Oristano. Pop. 3,392.

CABRERA, one of the Balearic isls. in the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Majorca. It has a fort and a small harb., and is used by the Spanish gov. as a place of exile. Also sev. vills. and a riv. of Spain.

CAÇAPABA, a vill. in the prov. of Brazil, cap. dist. same name, prov. S. Pedro do Rio Grande, 150 m. W.S.W. Porto Alegre. Pop. 3,000.

CACCAMO, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., 5½ m. S.W. Termini. Pop. 6,563.

CACCAVONE, a town of Naples, prov. Sannio, 3 m. S.W. Agnone. Pop. 2,543.

CACERES, *Castra Cacilia*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. formed of the N. part of Estremadura, on small river of same name, 25 m. W. Truxillo. Pop. 9,521. It has a royal court, a fine convent and college, a large hospital, and some Roman antiqs., with flour and fulling mills, & dye-works.

CACERES, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, prov. and 110 m. N. Popayan.

CACERES (NUEVA), a town of the Philippines, cap. prov. S. Camarines, in the isl. of Luzon, on the S.E. coast, 175 m. S.E. Manila, betw. the bay of S. Miguel and the gulf of Ragay. Pop., with the suburbs Tabuco and Sta. Cruz, 12,000. It is well built, and is the resid. of an alcalde and a bishop.

CACHAO, CACHEO, KE-CHO, or BAK-THIAN, the largest city of Anam, S.E. Asia, cap. prov. Tonquin, on the Tonquin riv., about 95 m. from its mouth. Pop. 100,000? (Crawfurd). It is of great extent, defended by a bamboo stockade. Streets wide and paved; houses mostly of mud & timber. Public edifices comprise one royal palace and the ruins of another. Though its riv. is navigable only for small vessels, it has a considerable trade. Chf. exports bullion, fine silks, and lacquered wares; imports long cloths, chintzes, pepper, arms, and Indian and European manufs. It was formerly the seat of English and Dutch factories.

CACHAR, or HAIRUMBO, a territ. of British India, presid. Bengal, in Further India, between lat. 24° and 26° N., and lon. 92° and 93° 30′ E., enclosed by Cassay, Assam, and the dists. Tiperah, Silhet, and Jynteah. Area 6,507 sq. m.; estim. pop. 70,000. Surface mostly mntnous. In the S. are some fertile plains, but most part of the country is untilled. Chf. riv. the Barak. Rice, cotton, and sugar are raised, and, with timber, bamboo, iron ore, wax, ivory, and limestone, form the chf. exports, the total value of which in 1839-40, was estimated at 3,680*l.* Imports in same year, comprising salt, cloths, tobacco, ghee, &c., estimated at 1,985*l.* The pop. consists mainly of a Mongol tribe, who have adopted Brahminical usages, with some Bengalese, Kookies, & Nagas. Land rev. (1839-40) 2,548*l.*; total rev. 3,650*l.*

CACHEO, a fort and town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Portuguese territ., near the mouth of the Cacheo river, 85 m. S.S.E. Bathurst.

CACHOEIRA, a populous & commercial city of Brazil, prov. and 60 m. N.W. Bahia, on the river Paraguacu, cap. comarca, of same name, and seat of an elect. college. Chf. exports, tobacco and coffee. Pop. of dist. (1844) 15,000.—II. prov. S. Pedro do Grande, 220 m. N.W. Rio Grande.—III. a new fortifd. town, prov. Para. Pop. 4,000.

CACONGO, a town of W. Africa, S. Guinea, Angola, cap. a petty state, 35 m. S.E. Loango.

CADALEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 5 m. S.E. Gaillac. Pop. 2,206.

CADAQUES, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Gerona, with a small port on the Mediterr.

CADBURY, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 5½ m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 251.—II. (*North*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Castlecary. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 1,075.—III. (*South*), same co., 6 m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area 800 ac. Pop. 254. Here are the remains of an anc. fort called Camalet, & supposed to be the *Cathbregion*, where Arthur defeated the Saxons.

CADDER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the borders of the cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, 5 m. N.E. Glasgow. Pop. 4,425. It has some stone quarries, and comprises the vills. of Auchinearn, Bishopsbridge, & the *quoad sacra* pa. Chryston. At Robroystone, in this pa., Wallace was betrayed and apprehended, August 5, 1305.

CADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Bedf. & Hertf., 2 m. W.S.W. Luton. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,747.

CADDO, a pa. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. part of Louisiana. Pop. 5,282. In N. part is Caddo Lake, and Red riv. on E.

CADEAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 15 m. S.W. Arreau, on the Nesle. Pop. 500. It has hot sulph. springs and baths.

CADEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1½ m. E.S.E. Market-Bosworth. Area 2,130 ac. P. 387.

CADELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Tiverton. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 403.

CADENET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 31 m. S.E. Avignon. Pop. 2,595. Around it are many Roman antiquities.

CADEREITA, a town of the Mexican confed., dep., 42 m. E. Queretaro. Pop. 4,000. In its vicinity silver mines are worked.

CADER-IDRIS, the loftiest mntn. in Wales, after Snowdon, co. Merioneth, 4 m. S. Dolgelly. It ascends precipitously to 2,914 feet in elevation.

CADEROUSSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on l. b. of the Rhone, 11 m. N.N.W. Avignon. Pop. 1,809, empl. in silk spinning.

CADIERE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Varr, and 10 m. N.W. Toulon. Pop. 1,340.

CADILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Garonne, 17 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1967, employed in manufacturing casks and agricul. implements, and in the wine trade. It has a female penitentiary.

CADIZ, *Gades*, a fortified city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, formed of the S.W. part of Andalucia, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the extrem. of a penins. of the isle of Leon, the narrow isthmus of which forms an immense bay. Lat of observ. 36° 31′ 41″ N., lon. 6° 17′ 13″ W. Mean temp. of year 62°, winter 52°.8, summer 70°.2 Fahr. Pop. (1845) 53,922. It is a fortress of the first order, is surrounded by walls & defended by batteries, & being on an elev. site and built of white stone, it has a beautiful appearance from the sea. Publ. edifices, include two catheds. (one completed since 1832), two theatres, house of refuge, arsenal, naval college, barracks, and the light-ho. of St. Sebastian, 172 *ft.* in height. The harb. formed by a mole projecting into the bay, is accessible only to small vessels, and ships of large burden anchor ¾ m. from the shore; its trade has greatly declined since the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; its dependency, St. Mary, is the centre of the trade in sherry wine. Total reg. value of exports in 1840 was 1,724,560*l.*, comprising wine to 1,314,880*l.* (sent to Engl.), provisions, various manufd. goods, metals, and colonial produce; of the above total amount, Engl. received goods to the value of 1,504,240*l.*; Reg. value of imports (1840) 1,076,600*l.*; besides which, Cadiz has a good deal of contraband import trade. In the

same year 764 vessels, aggreg. burden 116,923 tons, entered, and 746 do., burden 117,415 tons, cleared out of the port. Cadiz was made a free port in 1829, but it ceased to enjoy that advantage in 1832. It was taken by the English in 1596, and bombarded by them in 1800. In 1823 it surrendered to the French.

CADIZ (BAY OF), an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Cadiz, about lat. 36° 30′ N., and lon. 6° 15′ W., bounded S.W. by the penins. of Cadiz, 5 m. in length, and divided into an outer and inner bay by the promontory and fort of Matagorda. It has every where good anchorage, and along its shores are some excellent harb's, with the city of Cadiz, and towns Rota, Sta. Maria, Ports Real, and San Fernando. In the islet *La Carraca*, on its E. side, are arsenals and ship-building yards, the most important in the kgdm., & among the best in Eur.

CADIZ, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, cap. of Harrison co., 112 m. E.N.E. Columbia. Pop. 1,366. —Also small town of S. Amer., Venezuela, on the S. coast of the isl. Cubagua.

CADNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.E. Glandford-Brigg. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 438.

CADORE (PIEVE-DI), a town of N. Italy, on r. b. of the Piave, 22½ m. N.N.E. Belluno. Pop. 2,000. Celeb. as the birth-place of Titian. In 1797, the French here gained a victory over the Austrians.

CADOXTON, 2 pas. of S. Wales.—I. Co. Glamorgan, ½ m. N. Neath. Pop. 5,794, employed in coal & copper mines.—II. (*near Barry*), same co., on the Bristol Channel, 5½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 242.

CADSAND, CADZAND, or CASSANDRIA, an isl., Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt, and having on it a small town of same name, 5 m. N. Sluis. Pop. 1,156.

CAEN, *Cadomum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Calvados, 122 m. W.N.W. Paris, and 9 m. from the English Channel, on l. b. of the Orne, which here receives the Odon, and at the head of a branch railw. (in progress) in connex. with the Paris and Rouen railw. Pop. (1846) 38,267. It is a handsome city, & has a university academy, and a chamber of commerce, a college, normal school and school of hydrography, and a rich public library. The chief edifices are the hôtel-de-ville, palace of justice, church of St Etienne, which contains the tombs of William the Conquerer, and his princess Matilda, & the hospital with mineral springs. It has manufs. of lace, blonde, black and white crape, and cutlery; cotton spinning, wax-bleaching, brewing and dyeing works, and ship-building yards. Caen has an extensive maritime commerce, especially with America; its exports consist of manuf. articles, grain, cider, brandy, wine, cattle, fish, and for the London market, fruit, butter, and eggs; its trade is facilitated by a branch of the Odon which traverses it. A maritime canal, 12 ft. deep, is in progress to connect its port with the sea. This was an important place under the Dukes of Normandy, who fortified it; the English took it in 1346, and again in 1417, when they held it till 1450. Previous to the revol. in 1793 it was the seat of a university, founded by Henry VI. of England. It is the birth-place of Malherbe.

CAENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1,760. P. 185.

CAER (Celtic, "a castle.") For names with this prefix not mentioned below, see CAR.

CAER-CARADOC, or CRADOCK-HILL, Engl., co. Salop, is near the confl. of the Clun and Teond. On it are vestiges of the camp which the celebrated Caractacus defended against the Roman general Ostorius, & whence its name is derived.

CAERGWRLE, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hope, on the Alyn, 5 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 394. Cattle fairs, Shrove Tues., May 16, Aug. 12, Oct 27. It has interesting remains of a castle; and it contributes with Flint, &c., to send 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 73.

CAERHUN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Conway, 4 m. S. Aberconway. P. 1,257.

CAERLAVEROCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth, and the riv. Nith. Estim. area 4,640 ac. P. 1,297. Caerlaverock Castle, the ruined seat of the Maxwells, is in this pa., described in Sir W. Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

CAERLEON ("castle of the legion,") anc. *Isca Silurum*, a mkt.-town of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Llangattoch, on the Usk, here crossed by a modern stone bridge, 2½ m. N.E. Newport. Pop. 1,174. Its houses are mostly old and decaying. It has a good church, several dissenting chapels, a free school, some iron and tin works, a weekly mkt. on Thurs., & 4 ann. fairs; but it is chiefly interesting as the anc. cap. of *Britannia Secunda* (mod. Wales), & as having been a place of considerable importance, even in the 12th century, during which, however, and subsequently, it was ruined by repeated wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans. Much of the present town stands within the precincts of the anc. camp, the walls of which still partially exist; and a little N.W. ward is a concave area, popularly termed "Arthur's Round Table," but which was evidently a Roman amphitheatre. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered in and around the town; and there is little doubt that it was the cap. of the British chief Arthur, in the 6th century, toward the close of which period, its archbishopric-see was removed to St David's.

CAERMARTHEN, S. Wales. [GARMARTHEN.]

CAERNARVON, a t. of N. Wales. [CARNARVON.]

CAERNARVON, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,590.

CAERPHILLY, a mkt.-town and chaplery of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwysllan, in a wide plain surrounded by mntns., 7 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 634. It has the ruins of one of the finest Norman castles in the principality, with small manufs. of linsey-woolsey, shirtings, and checks. In the vicinity are numerous collieries and iron-works. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, April 5, June 6, July 19, August 25, October 9, November 16, and Thursday before Christmas-day.

CAERWENT, *Venta Silurum*, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,900 ac. Many Roman remains, including a beautiful tesselated pavement, have been discovered here.

CAERWYS, a mkt.-town and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 4½ m. S.W. Holywell. Pop. 987. Mkt., Tues. Cattle fairs, Mar. 5, last Tues. in April, Trinity Thurs., Tues. after 7th July, Aug. 29, Nov. 5. It contributes with Flint, &c., to send 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 70.

CÆSAREA, 2 towns of Asiatic-Turkey. [KAISARIYEH and KISARIAH.]

CAFFA, a seaport-town, Crimea. [KAFFA.]

CAFFRARIA, S. Africa. [KAFRARIA.]

CAFFRISTAN, Central Asia. [KAFIRISTAN.]

CAGAYAN, an extens. prov. of the isl. of Luzon, at the N. extrem. of the isl. It comprises 21 towns and vills., cap. Lallo. Pop. (1838) 58,580.

CAGAYAN-SOOLOO, an isl. of Asiatic archip., in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 6° 58′ 5″ N., lon. 118° 28′ 11″ E. It is 20 m. in circumference, and densely wooded.

CAGAYANES, a group of small isls. in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 9° 35′ 30″ N., long. 121° 15′ 30″ E.

CAGGIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 14 m. N. Diano. Pop. 3,200.

CAGLI, a walled town of Italy, Pontif. sta., leg. and 13 m. S. Urbino, at the confl. of the Bosso & Cantiano. P. (1836) 9,617. It has an active trade in tanned and dressed leather. Several remains of the anc. *Callis* have been discov. near it; but the mod. town dates only from the 13th century.

CAGLIARI, *Calaris*, a fortfd. marit. city, & the cap. of the island Sardinia, on an extensive bay of its S. coast. Lat. (tower of S. Pancracio) 39° 13′ 14″ N., lon. 9° 7′ 48″ E. Pop. (1838) 27,989. The ancient city, on the summit of a low hill, comprises the citadel, viceregal palace, cathedral, & most of the residences of the nobility. The *Marina*, extending thence down to the shore, is a well-built quarter, containing the dwellings of most of the merchants and foreign consuls, with the bonding warehos., arsenal, lazaretto, & mole; the other quarters are Villa-nova and Stampace, and the suburb St Avandré. Cagliari has about 30 churches, upwards of 20 convents, several hospitals, a female orphan asylum, a public library, college, high school, small theatre, mint, several museums, and prisons for galley slaves. Its harb. is one of the safest in the Mediterranean. Cagliari has a royal tobacco factory, manufs. of cotton fabrics, cake saffron, gunpowder, soap, furniture, leather, &c.; & it exports corn, pulse, oil, wine, and salt. A new and good road connects it with Sassari in the N. part of the isl. It is the seat of a royal court, and a tribunal of commerce, and the residence of the viceroy and the archbp.-primate of Sardinia. It has remains of a Roman amphitheatre, aqueduct, tomb, and some vestiges of the Greek city founded before the Roman dominion.

CAGLIARI (BAY OF), a bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of the isl. Sardinia, between Capes Pula and Carbonara, about 27 m. in breadth at its mouth. It affords secure anchorage. On its shores are Cagliari, and the towns of Pula & St Andrea, with artificial salterns, which yield about 6,000 tons of salt annually.

CAGNANO, 2 towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on the Garganian promontory, 25 m. N.E. Foggia. Pop. 4,030.—II. prov. Abruzzo-Ult., 10 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 2,180.

CAGNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, near the Mediterr., 11 m. E. Grasse. Pop. 2,036.

CAGSANA, a town of the Philippines, prov. Albay, near the S. extremity of the island Luzon. Pop., with district, 12,755.

CAGUA and CAGUAN, 2 towns of S. Amer.; the former, Venezuela, dep. prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 5,200. The latter, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Cagnan riv., a tributary of the Amazon, 120 m. S.S.W. Bogota.

CAHABA, a river, U. S., N. Amer., Alabama, after a S.ward course of 120 m., joins the Alabama river at Cahaba vill., 68 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa.

CAHETÉ, or VILLANOVA-DA-RAINHA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 25 m. S.E. Sabara. Pop. 6,000. It has a primary school, an hospital, and an electoral college, established 1841.

CAHIR, or CAHER, a pa. & thriving mkt.-town of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 97 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 13,647 ac. Pop. 8,801; do. of town, 3,668. The town is very neatly built, and has a handsome church, a Rom. Cath. chapel, sessions-ho., jail, mkt.-ho., & large flour-mills. Near the town are cavalry barracks; the remains of an abbey; and a fine old castle in good repair, belonging, with a mansion and park adjacent, to the E. of Glengall. Mkts. for corn, &c., Frid. Fairs, May 26 & 27, July 20, Sept. 18 and 19, and Dec. 7. Races annually. The line of the Dublin and Cork railw., now (1850) in progress, will pass within 1 m. distant.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, comprising the town of Cahirciveen (which see). Area 19,100 ac. Pop. 6,315. In it are 2 old castles, & it was the birth-place of the late Dan. O'Connell.—III. a pa., Leinster, Queen's co., 1¾ m. E.N.E. Borris-in-Ossory. Area 1,827 ac. Pop. 519.—IV. a small isl., barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, 4½ m. from the shore.—V. an isl., 3¼ m. S. Clare island.

CAHIRAGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. N. Skibbereen. Area 23,516 ac. Pop. 8,375.

CAHIRCIVEEN, or CAHIRSIVEEN, a town of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, pa. Cahir, 2½ m. E.N.E. Valentia. Pop. 1,492. It is of recent origin, and has a cathedral, chapel, bridewell, union workho., and a fever-hospital.

CAHIRCONLISH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Area 8,173 ac. Pop. 3,925, of whom 562 are in the vill. The Shannon line of railway passes within 2 m. of the village.

CAHIRCONREE, a mntn. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, on the isthmus between Tralee bay and Castlemains harbour. Height 2,784 feet. The summit is crowned by druidic stones.

CAHOES FALLS, U. S., N. Amer., N. York, on the Mohawk riv., 3 m. above its mouth. The falls are 70 feet perpendicular.

CAHORS, *Divona*, a town of France, cap. dep. Lot, on a rocky penins., almost enclosed by the riv. Lot, here crossed by three bridges, 60 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 10,594. Princip. edifices a cathedral, a vast building with two cupolas, the prefecture, chartreuse, theatre, public library containing 12,000 vols., and three remarkable towers on one of the bridges. Cahors is the seat of an university academy, a national college (in front of which is a monument to Fenelon), a normal school, and chambers of commerce, and manufs. It has manufs. of woollens, cotton yarn, leather, paper, glass wares; an active trade in full-bodied red wines (*vins de Cahors*), brandy, truffles, and rural produce; and several large ann. fairs. Its Roman antiqs. comprise the remains of a theatre and an aqueduct. It is the birth-place of Pope John XXII., and the poet Clement Marot.

CAHUZAC, sevl. vills. of France; the principal in dep. Tarn, 12 m. W.N.W. Albi. Pop. 1,786.

CAICOS, or THE KEYS, four of the Bahama isls., with some islets and rocks, on a bank in the Atlantic, between lat. 21° and 22° N., and about lon. 72° W. The principal are the Great, Little, and North Keys, and Providence isl.; the first-named is 30 m. in length. [BAHAMAS.]

CAIFFA, a marit. town of Syria. [KAIFFA.]

CAI-FONG, a city of China. [KAI-FONG.]

CAILLOMA, a town of So. Amer., S. Peru, dep. Cuzco, cap. prov. 85 m. N.N.E. Arequipa.

CAINHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 3 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 973.

CAIRE, or CAIRAU, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 80.

CAIRN, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, on Loch Ryan, 10 m. N.W. Glenluce. Vessels, of any burden may ride in its bay in safety; and it is a place of call for the Glasgow and Belfast steamers.—A small riv., co. Dumfries, has this name.—*Cairnaple* is a mntn., co. Linlithgow, pa. Torphichen. Height 1,498 ft.

CAIRNEY-HILL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Carnock, 3 m. W. Dunfermline, with 516 inhabs., mostly employed in weaving table linen, &c.

CAIRNGORM, a mntn. of Scotland, cos. Banff & Moray, pa. Abernethy, 4,095 ft. above the sea. It is densely wooded, snow-capped for most part of the year, and among other minerals produces the topazes known as "Cairngorm stones."

CAIRNIE, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 5 m. N.W. Huntly. Pop. 1,638.

CAIRO, *El Masr*, "the capital" of the Egyptians, *El Kahireh*, "the victorious" of the Arabs, the capital city of Egypt, residence of the viceroy & seat of government, near the rt. b. of the Nile, and 5 m. from the origin of its Delta. Lat. (tower of the Janissaries), 30° 2′ 4″ N., lon. 31° 15′ 36″ E., elev. 40 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop., including the suburbs of Boulac and Old Cairo, estim. at 250,000, comprising about 125,000 Mohammedans, 60,000 Copts, 3,000 to 4,000 Jews, and numerous foreigners. Climate healthy and little variable; the heat is great in summer & even in winter. Mean temp. of the year 72°. 2, of winter 58°. 5, of summer 85°. 1 Fahr. It never snows & very seldom rains, but dew is abundant. The city proper is built on a slope at the foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jebel Mokkatam, & occupies an area of about 3 sq. m.; it is surrounded by old walls, and the highest part of the ridge is occupied by a citadel, which contains the palace of the viceroy, the arsenal, mint, & publ. offices. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokkatam. The city is separated from its suburbs Boulac and Misr-el-Aatik, improperly called Old Cairo, by a series of gardens and plantations.

Cairo is divided into sevl. distinct quarters according to the religion and race of its inhabs., as the Coptic quarter, Jew's quarter, and Frank quarter, which are separated by gates. The streets are narrow, crooked, ill paved, and unfit for the passage of carriages, but they are less filthy than formerly; the houses are substantial, and often lofty; there are many squares surrounded by good private houses, but few modern edifices of importance except the palace of Ibrahim Pacha, with extensive gardens on the Nile, betw. Boulac and Old Cairo, and the handsome residence of the viceroy at Shoubra. The city is traversed by a canal of irrigation, which commences at Old Cairo. The remarkable edifices of Cairo, which comprise many of the finest remains of Arabian architecture, all date from the reign of the Arabs and the anc. sultans of Egypt. Among these are from 300 to 400 mosques, many of which, as those of Sultan Hasan, have lofty & graceful minarets; several of the anc. gates, an aqueduct for conveying water from the Nile to the citadel, the tombs of the Mamelukes, the anc. works of the citadel, and the palace & well of Joseph. At Old Cairo are the seven towers still called "the granary of Joseph," and serving their anc. purpose. In the isl. of Rodah is the celeb. Nilometer, a graduated column for indicating the height of the water during an inundation of the riv.; numerous anc. cisterns and baths still ornament the city; on the S., outside the walls, are the celeb. tombs of the Mamelukes, and on the N.E. the obelisk of Heliopolis. There are four prim. schools in Cairo, each having about 200 pupils, & one preparatory school with 1,500 pupils, a museum of Egyptian antiquities, a magnetic observatory, a European theatre, several hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. Cairo was long the chief entrepôt for the commerce of Egypt, but its trade has much declined; 3 caravans arrive annly. from Mourzouk, Sennaar, & Darfur, & their princip. imports still are slaves. [BOULAC.] [EGYPT.] Cairo was founded by the Arabs about A.D. 970; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176; it was the cap. of the Sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conq. in 1507, since that time it has been the resid. of the Pachas, governors of the province; it was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 3½ years.

CAIRO, *Corium*, a town of Piedmont, div. Genoa, prov. & 12 m. W.N.W. Savona, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Bormida. Pop. 3,492. Victory of the French over the Austrians in 1794.—II. a vill. of Naples, T. di Lavoro, 15 m. S.E. Sora.

CAIRO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, 44 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,862.—II. a vill., Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio.

CAISTOR, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 11 m. S.W. Grimsby. Area of pa. 4,470 ac. Pop. 2,083. Its anc. church stands on the site of Thong-ceaster, a Roman station, said to have been rebuilt by Hengist on as much land as the hide of an ox cut into thongs would cover, and a curious ceremony, doubtless connected with that event, is ann. enacted in its church. It has gram. school founded in 1630, having an ann. rev. of about 300*l.*; a union workho., and 2 branch banks. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Frid. & Sat. before Palm Sund., May 10, June 1, & Sat. after Old Michaelmas.—II. (anc. *Venta Icenorum*), a pa., co. Norfolk, near the N. & E. Counties railway, 4 m. S. Norwich. Area 910 ac. Pop. 147. Many Roman urns have been found in this place, the anc. cap. of the Iceni.—III. a pa. same co., 3 m. N. Yarmouth. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 909.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly co. of Scotland, having W. and N. the co. Sutherland, E. the N. Sea, and N. the Ocean. Area 616 sq. m. or 395,680 ac., of which about 70,000 are cultivated, 75,000 uncultivated, and 250,680 unprofitable. Pop. in 1801, 22,609. Inhabited houses in 1841, 6,965; pop. in do. 36,343. Surface mntnous. in the W. and S.; elsewhere flat or undulating, and consisting of extensive moors. Extensive horizontal beds of sandstone cover the level plains, above which is a deep till clay surmounted by a deep fertile loam. Fossil fish and traces of vegetable remains are abundant in the shale & sandstone, and lead ore has been found. Climate damp and chill. Farms mostly small. Agriculture and cattle have greatly improved within the present century. The fishery is the princip. branch of trade; and from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of fish are annually cured for expt. to the English and Irish mkts. Some kelp and oats are also exported. Impts. are chiefly manufd. goods and colonial produce. Valued rent 37,256*l.* Scots: ann. value of real property (1843) 65,769*l.* Principal towns Wick and Thurso. In the middle ages this part of Scotland belonged for some time to the kings of Norway; most of its inhabs. are of Scandinavian or Gothic descent, and use the English to the exclusion of the Gaelic language. Caithness returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 599. It gives the title of Earl to the head of the Sinclair family.

CAJANO (POGGIA A), a town of Tuscany in the Val Ombrone, 10 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,425. It has a handsome grand-ducal villa, with an iron suspension bridge over the Ombrone, erected 1833. The celebrated Bianca Capello died here in 1587.

CAJARC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant. 19 m. E.N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,074.

CAJAZZO, an anc. town of Naples, prov. T.-di-Lavoro, 10 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 3,520. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

CAJOU, a branch of the Mahanuddy riv., Hindostan, which separates at Cuttack, and terminates principally in the Alankar river.

CALABAR (OLD), or CROSS RIVER, a river of Africa, Upper Guinea, which falls into the bight of Biafra by a wide estuary, in lat. 5° N., lon. 8° 20′ E. Captain Becroft, who first explored this riv. in 1841-2, discovered that the so-called Cross

River, instead of being a branch of the Calabar, is the main stream. It is navigable by steam-vessels as far as lat. 6° 20′ N., lon. 9° 35′ E., nearly 200 m. (including windings) from its mth.; the chief towns on its banks are Acoono Coono; Pop. 4,000 (?) Omun or Bosun, on an isl. of same name; pop. 5,000 (?) The branch of this river which joins its estuary from N.N.E., and which has hitherto been considered the main stream, is navigable only for about 30 m. from its estuary. On its l. b., 6 m. from its mouth is Duke Town, and 5 m. N.N.W. of the latter, on a small deltoid branch of the river, is Creek Town; these are the seats of highly interesting missions, and the natives have recently made consid'ble progress in civilisation. *New Calabar River* is a branch of the Quorra at its delta, which flows S.E., & enters the bight of Benin W. of Bonny.

Calabozo, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. and 130 m. S.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 4,000.

Calabria, *Bruttium*, the S. part of the kgdm. of Naples, bounded E., W., and S. by the Mediterranean, N. by the prov. Basilicata, & separated from Sicily by the Strait of Messina. Area 7,200 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 1,083,632. It forms a long peninsula, and is traversed throughout by the Apennines, which rise to an elev. of 3,000 or 4,000 feet. None of the rivers are large, but the valleys on their banks, & the plains at their mouths, are fertile. Chief products, wine, silk, and oil, wheat, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, and saffron; cotton and the sugar-cane are cultivated. Silk is the staple manuf. The country is divided into the provs. of Calabria-Citra, cap. Cosenza. Pop. 416,727;—Calabria-Ultra I., cap. Reggio. Pop. 298,056;—and Calabria-Ultra II., cap. Catanzaro. Pop. 368,849. This country is often visited by earthquakes. Calabria, in the time of the Romans, was occupied by the Bruttii; its eastern coast formed part of Magna Græcia, and many of its present inhabitants are of Greek descent.

Calaceite, a town of Spain, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,600. Chief industry linen weaving.

Calaf, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,794. It has manufs. of linens.

Calahorra, *Calagurris*, a city of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Logroño, on r. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 5,820. It is dull & decayed, with a cathedral, and vestiges of an anc. circus. It is the birthplace of Quintilian.—II. a town in the prov., & 34 m. E. Granada. Pop. 2,050.

Calais, a fortfd. seaport-town of France, cap. cant., dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Strait of Dover, 26 m. E.S.E. Dover, and 19 m. N.E. Boulogne, at the terminus of a railway from Lille. Lat. of new light-ho., 50° 57′ 45″ N., lon. 1° 51′ 18″ E. (height 190 ft.) Pop. (1846) 10,673. The town & harbour are defended by a castle and several forts, and by means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. Calais is regularly built and clean; streets wide, well-paved, and mostly furnished with footpaths; houses chiefly of brick. In the great square are the town-hall, and an elegant belfry, 118 ft. in height. The cathedral is a Gothic edifice, containing a fine altar-piece by Vandyck. Other remarkable structures are the Hôtel-Dessin, comprising a good inn, the theatre, & public baths; the Hotel-de-Guise, formerly a woollen hall; the barracks, public library, & the pier enclosing the harbour. Calais is the seat of a tribunal, & a chamber of commerce, & has manufs. of bobbin net, hosiery, and tulle (for which numerous steam-mills have lately been erected); salt-refineries, distilleries, carriage-factories, and ship-building docks, and it is an entrepôt for colonial produce, Bordeaux wines, brandy, and cured fish; but its chief importance is owing to its being the French port nearest to England, to which country it exports vast quantities of eggs, and other rural produce. Total value of goods warehoused here in 1842, 69,549*l.* In the same year 1,214 vessels, aggreg. burden 90,485 tons, entered, and 1,222 do., burden 91,915 tons, cleared out of the port, of which latter 911, burden 62,239 tons, were steam-vessels. It has constant steam communication with Dover, Ramsgate, & London. Calais is connected with St Omer by a canal. This city had a prominent place in all the wars between England & France. It was taken by the English, under Edward III., in 1347. The French, under the D. of Guise, retook it in the reign of Mary, 1558.

Calais, two townships of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, on the St Croix riv., nearly op. St Andrew's, N. Brunswick. Pop. 2,934. The tide here rises 20 ft., and vessels of the largest class ascend to the lower vill., which is connected by a railway with the upper vill., 2 m. distant. Calais has a considerable timber trade.—II. Vermont, co. Washington, 9 m. N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,709.

Calais (St), a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond. dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E.S.E. Le Mans, on the Anille. Pop. (1846) 3,021. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen & cotton cloths.

Calaisis, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Picardy, now comprised in the dep. Pas de Calais. It was occupied by the English from 1349 to 1558.

Calamianes Islands, a group, Asiatic Archip., Philippines, about midway between Mindoro and Palawan, lat. 12° N., lon. 120° E. Calamianes, about 35 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth, has a Spanish settlement, and is the resid. of an alcalde.

Calamo, a small island of the Ionian group, between Sta. Maura and the continent.—II. a small island of Asia Minor. [Kalimno.]

Calamota, a small isl. of S. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 6 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. Pop. 300.—II. a town of Greece, Morea. [Kalamata.]

Calanca, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, between the Val Blegno and the Val Misocco. It derives its name from the old fortress of Calanca, near the vill. of Sta. Maria, now in ruins.

Calanda, a town of Spain, prov. & 62 m. N.E. Teruel, on small riv. of same name. Pop. 3,576, engaged in linen weaving.

Calang, a town, Malay penins., state, and S.E. Salangore, on the riv. Calang, about 20 m. from its mouth, in the strait of Malacca. It is fortified, and is an occasional residence of the Salangore rajah. Near it are some tin mines.

Calanna, a town of Naples, cap. circ., prov. Calab. Ult. I., 7 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,120.

Calanna, a town of central Africa, cap. kingdom, about 230 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo.

Calapan, a maritime town of the Philippine islands, cap. the island of Mindoro, on its N.E. coast, in the Str. of Mindoro, 85 m. E.S.E. Manila. Pop. 2,790. It is ill built, and having no port, ships unload at Porto Gabera, 20 m. N.W.

Calary, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3½ m. N.W. Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 19,585 ac. Pop. 2,954.

Calata Bellota, a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, on riv. of same name (anc. *Crimisus*), 10 m. N.E. Sciacca. Pop. 2,000. And on the site of the anc. *Tricala*. Pop. 4,770.

Calata Fimi, a town in N.W. of Sicily, in a fertile valley, dist. & 8 m. S.W. Alcamo. Pop. 10,000.

Calata Girone, or Caltagirone, an episcop. city of Sicily, prov. & 34 m. S.W. Catania. This is one of the most industrious and commercial

towns in the island, and has several handsome palaces and public buildings. Pop. about 22,000.

CALATANAZOR, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. S.W. Soria, celeb. for the victory of Almanzor over the Christians about A.D. 1001. Pop. 1,300.

CALATA SCIBETTA, a town of Sicily, near its centre, 15 m. N.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,788.

CALATAVUTURO, a town of Sicily, dist. Termini, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

CALATAYUD, a town of Spain on l. b. of the Jalon, prov. & 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 8,579. It has an imposing external appearance, but is dilapidated & dull. Principal edifices, an episcopal palace, provincial hall, a ho. of industry, nunneries, convents, and churches worthy of notice for their architecture, several hospitals, barracks for 4,000 men, 3 bridges, a bull-ring, and theatre. Chief manufs., common woollens, brown paper, and leather. Provisions are cheap, and the vicinity is fertile. It has a celeb. ann. fair on 8th Sept. Near Calatayud are some mineral springs, stalactitic caverns, and the remains of *Bilbilis*, the birthplace of Martial.

CALATRAVA LA VIEJA, *Oretum* or *Orea*, a ruined city of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Here the order of the Knights of Calatrava had its origin in 1158.

CALAYAN, one of the Babuyanes islands, Asiatic Archip., 60 m. N. Luzon (Philippines), 15 m. long.

CALBE, two towns, Prussian dom. [KALBE.]

CALBOURNE, a pa. in the Isle of Wight, 4½ m. S.W. Newport. Area 5,090 ac. Pop. 750.

CALBUCO, or EL FUERTE, a small town of Chile, S. Amer., on the E. coast of the isl. Chiloe. P. 2,500.

CALBURGA, or KULBURGA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on an affl. of the Beemah, 110 m. W. Hyderabad. It is now unimportant, but it has been successively the cap. of Hindoo and Mohammedan sovereignties.

CALCAHCEN, a town of Yucatan, Cent. Amer., about 30 m. E.S.E. Mérida.

CALCAR, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 7 m. S.E. Cleve, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,900. It has some manufs. of cotton stuffs and hosiery.

CALCASIEU, a pa. of U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of Louisiana. Area 5,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,057. Also a river and lake in same state, the waters of which are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico.

CALCEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. W. Alford. Area 430 ac. Pop. 52. The vill. is depopulated, and the church in ruins.

CALCETHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. N.W. Louth. Ac. 710. P. 69.

CALCI, a pa. and vill. of Tuscany, 5½ m. E. Pisa, on the Monte Pisano, in a rich olive dist. Near it is the celebrated chartreuse of Pisa or Calci, next to that of Pavia, the most magnif. in Italy.

CALCINATO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 3,000.

CALCIO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 3,000.

CALCUTTA, a city of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, and the cap. of the British dom. in the east, on the l. b. of the Hooghly riv., an arm of the Ganges, & 100 m. from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. of Fort William, 22° 33′ 5″ N., lon. 88° 17′ E. Pop. (1837) estimated at 229,700; besides whom about 177,000 were supposed daily to frequent the city from the suburbs and vicinity. It extends for 6 m. along the river, is enclosed on the land side by a mound & a canal, termed the Mahratta ditch, and is divided into the native quarter or "Black town," on the N.; and the European quarter, or "Chowringhee," on the S. It presents externally a fine appearance, with its numerous spires, temples, villas, and about 30 *ghauts* or flights of steps, ascending from the water's edge to a long and handsome quay. In Chowringhee are many good houses belonging to Europeans and wealthy native merchants; and here, also, are the esplanade (an Indian Hyde Park), and the large citadel, Fort William, constructed at an expense of 2,000,000*l.*, and usually garrisoned by a European regiment, two native regiments, and a detachment of artillery. The government ho., which cost 40,000*l.*, is a showy palace. The town-hall, custom-ho., mint, St John's cathed., and another English church, the Scotch, Portug., Greek, and Armenian churches, La-Martiniere, Metcalfe *hall*, the bishop's college, courts of justice, barracks, jail, hospitals, and some small but handsome mosques, are the chief edifices in this quarter. The native town is a filthy place, with narrow streets, an abundance of pagodas, and num. pools; in its principal square is a large tank 60 ft. in depth. Calcutta is the seat of the superior civil and criminal courts for the Bengal presid.; of Hindoo, Mohammedan, Sanscrit, and Anglo-Indian colleges; grammar, free and various other schools; military & orphan asylums, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a lyceum, public library, medical, agricultural, commercial, bible, missionary, & other associations, & many private seminaries. The Hooghly, here about 1 m. across at high water, is usually crowded with shipping; and Calcutta is, next to Canton, the greatest emporium of the East. Principal exports consist of indigo, rice, opium, sugar, raw and manufd. silks and cottons, nitre, hides, gunny bags, rum, borax, castor oil, lac, seeds, &c.; and in 1842-3, the whole amounted in value to 7,275,685*l.*; the exports to Great Britain being valued at 3,765,831*l.*; and those to China at 1,292,149*l.*, of which latter amount opium stood for 1,729,174*l.* The remaining produce is exported chiefly to France and the French colonies, the U. States, the other Indian presids., Singapore, Arabia, Persia, and the Mauritius; those to France amounting to 516,580*l.* In 1844-5, the exports to France amounted in value to 752,660*l.*, having nearly doubled within the previous 10 years; and in the same year the exports of indigo reached 1,539,117 manuds. Imports consisting of British cotton cloths and twist, copper and other metals, woollens, hardwares and cutlery, wines and spirits, coffee, spices, coal, coral, glass, plate, jewellery, European articles of luxury in general, &c., amounted to 4,123,213*l.*, of which the reg. value of those from Gt. Britain amounted to 2,925,563*l.* In 1843, 179 ships, aggregate burden 48,668 tons, belonged to the port. Calcutta is the seat of the chief bishop of the Church of England in India, and of a vicar-apostolic of the Romish Church, of the supreme courts of justice, and one of the courts of justice and appeal for the presidency of Bengal; & the head-quarters of the government and governor-general. The great bulk of the pop. consists of native Hindoos and Mohammedans, of about 3,000 English and 5,000 half-castes, about 3,000 Portuguese, & the remainder French, Armenians, Jews, Persians, Chinese. The total number of houses and huts in the vicinity, exclusive of the suburbs, was in 1837, 65,495. The lower part of the town being hollow, damp, and dirty, with much stagnant water, is very unhealthy. In the hot season, from middle of March to middle of June, the thermometer ranges from 83° to 89° Fahr. The mean temp. of the year is 82° .4, of winter 72° .2, and of summer 86° .7 Fahr.

European society in Calcutta exhibits much pomp and gaiety, with an over-abundance of formality & stiffness. Equipages are abundant,

the public evening drive being esteemed an indispensable luxury. The rich native families, who now assimilate in the splendour of their houses and equipages to the English, are of very recent origin, & owe their wealth & consequence to the commercial facilities which the city affords.

In 1698, the seat of the East India Company's factory was removed from Hooghly to Calcutta, previously to which Calcutta was an inconsiderable village surrounded with jungle. In 1756, an attack was made on the English factory by the natives, and 146 Englishmen were shut up in the black hole, of whom 118 died before morning. In 1757 the fort was retaken, and has ever since remained in possession of the English.

CALDAS, several small towns of Spain and Portugal, so named from their warm springs.—I. Portugal, Estremadura, 47 m. N. Lisbon, with 1,500 inhabitants, and well frequented sulphur baths.—II. (*del Rey*), Portugal, 24 m. S. Santiago. —III. (*de Mombuy*, ancient *Aquæ Calidæ*), Spain, prov. and 14 m. N. Barcelona, with thermal baths, and some antiquities.—Pop. 2,409.—IV. (*de Oviedo*), Spain, finely situated near Oviedo.

CALDAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, comm. Sapucahi, with a school of primary instruction, & hot sulphur springs. P. of dist. 2,000.

CALDBECK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 12 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area 24,280 ac., two-thirds of which are mountainous, very picturesque, and partly covered with good pasture-land. Pop. 1,553.

CALDECOT, or CALDECOTE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 4 m. S. Uppingham. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 260.—II. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. E.S.E. Caxton. Area 833 ac. Pop. 117.—III. co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area 310 ac. Pop. 41.—IV. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. Stock-Ferry. Area 930 ac. Pop. 48.—V. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Athertone. Area 820 ac. Pop. 93.

CALDER, two rivers of Engl.—I. co. York, W. Riding, rises near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, flows tortuously E.ward, & joins the Aire at Castleford, after a course of about 40 m.; for nearly 30 m. it is navigable, forming a branch of the Aire & Calder navigation. On its banks are the towns Dewsbury & Wakefield, with numerous coal-mines, iron-works, & stone-quarries, & it is connected by canals with Todmorden, Rochdale, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, and Goole.—II. co. Lancaster, rises near the foregoing, flows W.ward, and joins the Ribble near Whalley.—*Calder*, or *Calderbridge*, is a hamlet, co. Cumberland, on a stream of same name, 3 m. S.S.W. Egremont, with remains of an abbey of 12th cent.

CALDER, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*Mid-Calder*), co. and 13 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,456. —II. (*West-Calder*), adjoining the above on the S.W. Pop. 1,666. It has an old castle, and the traces of a Roman camp.—*East-Calder* is an ancient rectory and vill. in Kirk-Newton pa., 11 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh.—The *South Calder* is a small river of Lanarkshire, tributary to the Clyde.

CALDERA, a small town of S. Amer., Plata confed., dep. and 22 m. N.E. Salta.—II. a seaport of Chile, prov. Coquimbo, on the Pacific, 20 m. N. Port Copiapo.—III. a seaport of Hayti, on its S. coast, 50 m. S.W. St Domingo.—IV. a seaport of Central Amer., state Costa-Rica, on the Pacific, near the E. of Nicoya, & extremely unhealthy.

CALDEWGATE, a suburb of the city of Carlisle, Engl., co. Cumberland, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Pop. 5,528.

CALDICOT, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 625. The picturesque remains of Caldicot castle, a structure erected by the Saxons & early Normans, stand on a plain 1 mile from Bristol channel.

CALDICOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. W.S.W. Stilton. Area 740 ac. Pop. 52.

CALDIERO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. E. Verona, so called from its once celebrated thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805.

CALDWELL, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., on W. part of Kentucky. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 10,365, of whom 2,171 are slaves. Surface level and soil fertile.—II. co. in W. part of Missouri. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 1,458.—III. a pa., Louisiana, between Washita & Red Rivers. Pop. 2,017.—IV. a tnshp., New York, 54 m. N. Albany. Pop. 693. The vill. is near Lake George, and in its vicinity are 2 ruined forts.—V. a tnshp., New Jersey, Essex co., 48 m. N.N.E. Trenton. Pop. 2,184.

CALDY, a small island & extra-parochial dist. of N. Wales, co. Pembroke, off its S. coast, 2 m. S. Tenby, and with a lighthouse on the S. side, in lat. 51° 37′ 56″ N., lon. 4° 40′ 57″ W., and 210 ft. above the sea. Area 611 ac., about one-third of which is cultivated. Pop. 87.

CADEDON, a vill., Cape Colony, S. Africa, dist. and 50 m. W.S.W. Zwellendam. It has some celebrated mineral baths.—*Caledon River*, Hottentot country, is a considerable affl. of the Nu Gariep, or Cradock river, which it joins in lat. 30° 18′ S., lon. 26° 17′ E.—*Caledon Bay*, N. Australia, is an inlet on the W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12° 40′ S., lon. 136° 40′ E.

CALEDON, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater and the Ulster canal, 9½ m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Pop. 1,046. The improvements of the E. of Caledon (whose magnificent hall & grounds are adjacent), have rendered this town one of the neatest in the kingdom. It has an elegant church, many houses in the old English style of architecture, one of the largest corn mills in Ireland, and a market for corn and linens. Fairs, June 21, and August 21. It gives the title of Earl to the Alexander family.

CALEDONIA, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.E. part of Vermont. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 26,891. Surface elev. Soil good.—II. a tnshp., New York, on the Genessee, 229 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,987. Several small vills. in the U. S. bear this name.

CALEDONIA (NEW), an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 20° & 22° 30′ S., & lon. 164° & 167° E. Length N.W. to S.E., 220 m., breadth 30 m. Surface mntnous., rising in the centre to nearly 8,000 feet in elevation; in N. wooded, but elsewhere mostly arid and bare. Pop. are of the Papuan negro race. The island was discovered by Cook in 1774.—II. that portion of N. America, W. of the Rocky mountains, between lat. 48° and 57° N.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, Scotland, cos. Inverness and Argyle, connects the North & Irish Seas, extending N.E. to S.W., through the great Glen of Caledonia, from the Murray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. Length 60½ m., of which the lochs compose 37½ m., and the canal 23 m. It was begun in 1805, & opened in 1822; up to the last balancing of accounts, it had cost 1,023,629*l.*, and is still unfinished. The annual revenue does not exceed 2,500*l.*, the annual expenditure of management & repairs costs 3,000*l.* It was repaired and re-opened in 1847.

CALELLA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P. 3,035.

CALENZANA, a comm. & vill. of the isl. Corsica, arrond. and 5 m. S.E. Calvi. Pop. (1846) 3,437.

CALF (THE), a rock off the coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in the Atlantic, ¾ m. S.W. Dursey Island.

CALF OF MAN, a small isl. in the Irish Sea, im-

mediately off the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man, 6½ m. S.W. Castleton. Lat. of light-house 54° 3′ N., lon. 4° 49′ W. Pop. 35.

CALHOUN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 10,599. Surface undulating; soil rich sandy loam.—II. a co., Illinois, between Illinois & Mississippi river. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 1,741.

CALI, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. & near riv. Cauca, 60 m. N. Popayan. Pop. 4,000.

CALIADEH, a vill. of India, Gwalior dom., 5 m. N. Oojein, with a curious Mohammedan palace on an island in the Sipra river.

CALIANO, a town of Austria, Tyrol, arrond. & 9 m. S. Trent, on l. b. of the Adige, celeb. for the defeat of the Venetians by the Austrians in 1487.

CALICOTE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 21 m. N. Ganjam.

CALICONLAN, a town of S. India, Travancore dom., 116 m. N.W. Cape Comorin.

CALICUT, a seaport town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. Malabar, on the Indian Ocean, 102 m. S.W. Seringapatam. Lat. 11° 15′ N., lon. 75° 52′ E. Pop. has been estim. at 25,000, but it is declining. Though it has only an open roadstead, it was for nearly 2 centuries the emporium of a flourishing trade, and it still exports teak, pepper, cardamoms, wax, coir, cordage, sandalwood, and cocoa-nuts. It was the first place in India touched at by Vasco de Gama, who arrived here May 18, 1498.

CALIFORNIA, an extensive country in the W. part of N. Amer., bordering the Pacific Ocean, and extending from Cape St Lucas, on the S. (lat. 22° 48′ W.), to boundary line, lat. 42° N., & from lon. 109° W., near the sources of the Colorado riv., to lon. 124° W., on the Pacific. It has been divided into Upper and Lower California, the upper division including all that portion N. of lat. 32°, and the lower comprehending the narrow penins. formed by the Gulf of California, which separates it from the mainland of N. Amer. on the E., & the Pacif. O., which bounds it on the W.

Lower California.—This peninsula extends in length to 700 m., and in breadth varies from 30 to 100 m. The pop. may probably amount to 15,000. A mntn. chain traverses its centre, in some points rising to an elev. of 5,000 ft. The intervening valleys are narrow, sandy, and sterile, which is the general character of the country, with the exception of some alluvial valleys and irrigated spots, which are extremely fertile. The climate is hot, arid, and subject to frequent hurricanes. There are only two or three small streams in the whole district, and so barren is the rocky surface that trees of any magnitude are rarely to be found. The country was discovered by Cortez in 1534, and in 1697 was first colonized by a party of Spanish Jesuits. The towns and villages of Loreto, La Paz, and St Jose were founded by them, and some progress was made in the civilisation of the natives; but these still remain in a very rude state, their indolent and apathetic characters precluding improvement or advancement in religious knowledge. The country contains gold, silver, and lead, but hitherto not much wrought. The N. part of N. California consists of primary schistose strata, traversed by porphyritic and volcanic rocks of more recent formation, towards the S. the secondary strata succeed. Salt lakes abound in the eastern district. The S. coast is famous for its pearl fishery; in the beginning of the 17th century, from 600 to 800 Indian divers were employed in this fishery, and pearls to the amount of 60,000 dolls. were annually procured; at present this occupation has greatly fallen off. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers. In the neighbourhood of the Roman Catholic missions, maize, dates, figs, and other fruits are raised, and grapes, from which a small quantity of wine is made. Principal exports are pearls, tortoise-shell, dried beef, a few hides, dried fruits, cheese, and soap, which are mostly sent in coasting vessels to San Blas and Mazatlan, in exchange for provisions, clothing, and other necessaries.

Upper or New California is a much more extensive and important country; a portion of it only, which extends along the Pacific, has, however, been explored and colonized. This portion comprises all the country W. of a range called the Sierra Nevada or Californian mountains, which extend from N.W. to S.E., in a line nearly parallel to the coast outline. This district is about 600 m. long, and the breadth from the sea to the mntn. range about 120 m., affording an area of 72,000 sq. m. A lower range of hills bounds the coast. The river Sacramento, flowing from the N. with its tributaries, Americanos, Los Plumas, Bear riv., &c., and the riv. San Joachim from the S., both traverse this tract of country, & meeting about its centre, discharge their waters into the Bay of San Francisco, one of the largest & most commodious inland bays or harbours in the world. The valleys of these rivers & their affls., form the richest & most fertile parts of the country, the diversified surface being adapted both for agricultural & grazing purposes. Near the source of the San Joachim is L. Chintache, and still further S., the Tule lakes. Sev. smaller streams and rivs. intersect the country in this direction. The summits of the Californian mntns. attain an elev. of from 5,000 to 10,000 ft. E. of these is a vast desert plain composed chiefly of arid sand, with mntns. occasionally rising to the line of perpetual snow. Through the eastern part of this country flows the large riv. Colorado, taking its rise in a range of mntns. of the same name, and flowing in a S.W. direction till it enters the Gulf of California. The climate on the coast of the Pacific is very moist, and subject to frequent gales and hurricanes; but a little further inland it becomes very serene, mild, and healthy, and highly favourable to the process of vegetation. From November to April is the rainy season, but snow rarely falls except on the mountain tops. The summer is hot, with little or no rain, but copious dews. The temperature is greatly milder and less variable on the W. shores of the Pacific, than in corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic. Coal has been found in two or three localities, apparently connected with the oolite strata; at Green riv., lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 110° to 111° E., & in the adjacent hills, & near San Luis Obispo, lat. 35° 20′ N. Besides gold—copper, quicksilver, and lead ores—are known to exist in various localities. On the coast are the bays of San Francisco, Bodega, Monterey, and San Pedro, and capes Mendocino and Reyes. The harbour of San Francisco is spacious, with safe anchorage for any number of vessels. All the fruits of Europe, from the apple to the orange, grow luxuriantly, and the vine of Europe thrives here to such a degree, that New California may hereafter become an important wine-growing country; large quantities of brandy are also made from a native grape. Oak, elm, ash, plane, and pine timber is plentiful. Wheat, olives, flax, hemp, potatoes, and kitchen herbs thrive well, though the long dry summer requires the practice of irrigation. The *tula*, a sort of edible bulrush, grows plentifully on the banks of the rivers and lakes. Live stock are

the staple product; and in 1831, the stock was estimated to comprise 216,000 cattle, & 155,000 sheep, besides horses, and numerous herds running wild. Deer, and game of various sorts are abundant; and the bear, otter, and beaver are still found in considerable numbers. Principal exports hides, tallow, & cattle, with some wheat, wine, raisins, olives, and brandy. Imports comprise most manufactured goods, with deals, salt, silks, candles, &c. The country is subdivided into the 4 milit. *presidios* of San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Diego, the head places of which consist of only a fort, a few houses, barracks, a church, &c., inclosed by a wall, and having some *ranchos* or national farms set apart for the use of the soldiers. Humboldt estim. the whole pop. in 1802, at 16,862. In 1835 there were 21 missions or vills., each subordinate to a Franciscan friar as prefect, and inhabited altogether by about 18,683 nominally christian Indians; and some small settlements inhabited by retired soldiers, retaining their own independent jurisdiction, who, together with the garrison, amounted to 4,342, making a total pop. of 23,025.

In 1836, the Californians threw off the rule of Mexico, and since that period no settled government has been established. The Mexican missions, both in Upper and Lower California, are now entirely abolished. Upper California, by the treaty of 1848, is ceded to the United States, and, together with S. Oregon, is now annexed to that republic. In 1848, on the farm of Captain Suttor, New Helvetia, on the banks of the Sacramento river, a short distance from the bay of San Francisco, the discovery of the existence of gold, to a great extent, was made, which promises to effect a complete change in the aspect of this country. The discovery was accidentally made in the gravelly bottom of a mill-lead; and, subsequently, gold in the form of grains, scales, and masses, has been found to prevail abundantly in the soil and shingley beds of the Sacramento, and in its tributaries, including an area of several hundred sq. m. [SAN FRANCISCO. SACRAMENTO.]

CALIFORNIA (GULF OF), an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 23° and 32° N., lon. 107° and 114° W., separating the peninsula of California on the W., from Sonora and Sinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length about 700 m., breadth varies from 40 to 100 m. Its W. coasts are abrupt, & offer few places of shelter; E. coasts low. It contains numerous isls.; and at its N. extremity it receives the rivs. Colorado and Gila. The vills. Loreto, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. Ever since its discovery, it has been noted for its pearl fishery. [LOWER CALIFORNIA.]

CALIG, or CALIX, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 3,020.

CALIMERA, 2 towns of Naples.—I. prov. and 13½ m. N.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,600.—II. Calabria, Ult. II. Pop. 500.

CALIMERE (POINT), a cape on the coast of India, 30 m. from the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 10° 17′ N., lon. 79° 5′ E.

CALINGAPATAM, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras. dist. Ganjam, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 m. E.N.E. Chicacole, at the mouth of the riv. Paddair. Small coasting vessels are built and repaired here in mud docks.

CALITRI, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., near the Ofanto, 7 m. E.N.E. Conza. Pop. 5,000.

CALIZZANO, a vill. of the Sardinian states, div. Genoa, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Bormida, 14 m. S.W. Cairo. Pop. 2,432.

CALKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8½ m. E. Ghent. Pop. 4,950.

CALLABEG, KILNASAER, or LOUGHMORE (EAST), a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 2½ m. S.E. Templemore. Pop. 2,429.

CALLAC and CALLAS, 2 small towns of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 30 m. W.S.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,038.—II. dep. Var, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,980.

CALLACAND, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 30 m. N. Cape Comorin.

CALLACOIL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 60 m. S.S.W. Tanjore.

CALLAN, a munic. bor., market-town, and pa. of Irel., Leinster co., on King's river, Kilkenny. Area of pa. 5,634 ac. Pop. 6,128; do. of town 3,111, of whom 1,000 are said to have no regular employment. The town is a miserable assemblage of filthy hovels. It has an ancient church, formerly the choir of an abbey, a modern friary, a union work-house, with small manufactures of flannels and shoes, and a corn market. Fairs, May 4, June 12, 29, Aug. 10, Nov. 4, Dec. 15. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 95*l*. Previously to the union, Callan sent 2 mems. to the Irish H. of C. It was the scene of many conflicts in former times, and was taken by Cromwell in 1650. It gives the title of Viscount to the Fielding family.—II. a river of Irel., Ulster, co. Armagh, rises near the centre of the co., and flows N.ward past the city of Armagh, and joins the Blackwater at entrance into Charlemont. Total course 10 m.

CALLANDER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, with a vill. on the Teith, 30 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 1,665. It comprises a considerable extent of surface in the Grampians, and has some slate and marble quarries, with manufactures of cotton cloths & muslins. Here commences the scenery of the lake districts.

CALLAO, a fortfd. town of N. Peru, dep. and 6 m. W. Lima, of which it is the port, on the Pacific, in lat. 12° S., lon. 77° 13′ 7″ W. Pop. perhaps 20,000. It is ill built, but important—as its castle is the key of Lima; and its roadstead, sheltered by the isl. San Lorenzo, is the best on the Peruvian coast. It has a convenient quay, & communics. with Lima by a good carriage road, along which omnibuses now run daily. Customs rev. (1840) about 240,000*l*. Exports of same year amounted to 948,346*l*., consisting chiefly of bullion, specie, copper, cotton, bark, and hides. In 1841, 498 vessels, aggregate burden 101,084 tons, entered; and 494 do., burden 99,944 tons, cleared out of the port. In 1746 the old town of Callao was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1820, the E. of Dundonald (then Lord Cochrane) gallantly cut out the Esmerelda, a large Spanish ship of war, from under the guns of the fort.

CALLAO, an isl. of Further India, in the China sea, opposite the coast of Cochin-China, 16 m. from the mth. of the Fai-fo riv. Lat. 15° 48′ N., lon. 108° 30′ E. Area 10 sq. m. It has a peak about 1,400 ft. in height, and a town on its S.W. shore.

CALLAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, arrond. and 5 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,980.

CALLAWAY, two towns of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. in W. part of Kentucky. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 9,794, of whom 911 are slaves.—II. in centre of Missouri. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 11,765, of whom 142 are slaves. Surface undulating and soil fertile.

CALLE (LA), the most E. town and seaport of Algeria, cap. circ. Constantine, on a penins. in the Mediterranean, 300 m. E. Algiers. Pop. 400. It is the chief seat of the French coral fishery.

CALLIAGNA, a seaport vill., isl. St. Vincent, Brit. W. Indies, on its S. coast, 2 m. S.E. Kingstown, having the best harb. in the island.

CALLIAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 14 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,600.

CALLIANEE, an inl. town of Brit. India, presid. and 32 m. N.E. Bombay, cap. a subdiv. of the dist. Concan. It is populous, and has some trade in cocoa nuts, oil, coarse cloths, and earthenwares.—II. a town, Nizam's dom., 36 m. W. Beeder.

CALLIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, in a well cultivated dist., prov. & 12 m. S.W. Casale. P. 2,630.

CALLIGRAY, a small isl. of Scotl., one of the Hebrides, dist. Harris, 3 m. E. Bernera, 2 m. long and 1 broad. No part cultivated.

CALLINGER, a town and hill fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 90 m. W.S.W. Allahabad, on a table-land 1,200 ft. above the adjacent plains. The town stands at the N. foot of a hill, the summit of which is enclosed by walls about 5 m. in circum., & was taken by the British, after a severe siege, in 1812.

CALLIER, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Cöslin, circ. & 14 m. S.S.E. Dramburg. P. 2,790.

CALLINGTON, or KELLINGTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 10 m. S. Launceston. Area of pa. 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,685. It has a branch bank and a literary society. Mkts. 1st Wednesday of every month, except in May and Sept., when it is the first Thursday. Callington formerly returned 2 mems. to H. of C.

CALLOO, a vill. of Belgium, E. Flanders, on l. b. of the Scheldt, 6 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. P. 2,229.

CALLOSA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Ensarria*), prov. and 26 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 4,328.—II. (*de Segura*), 27 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,904.

CALLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 640 ac. Pop. 171. Here are the remains of 2 Roman camps.

CALMINA, a town of N. Guinea, Africa, kingdom Dahomey, 15 m. S.E. Abomey, usual residence of the king, and said to have 15,000 inhabitants.

CALMPTHOUT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Antwerp, with breweries, tanneries, and oil mills. Pop. 2,258.

CALNE, a parl. bor., mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6½ m. N.W. Devizes. Area of bor. and pa. 9,670 ac. Pop. 5,100. It has an anc. church, the tower built by Inigo Jones; a gramm. school founded in 1660, and which has 2 exhibs. to Queen's coll., Oxford; a town-hall, union work-ho., branch bank, and some manufs. of woollens. A branch of the Wilts and Berks canal reaches the town. Mkt. Tuesday. Fairs 6th May, and 22d July. Calne sent 2 mems. to H. of C. from the reign of Richard II., until the reform act deprived it of one member. Reg. electors. (1848) 173. Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is in the vicinity.

CALORE, two rivs. of Naples; one in the prov. Princip. Ultra, affl. of the Volturno; the other, in Princip. Citra, tribut. to the Sele.

CALOSSO, a vill. of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. S.S.E. Asti. Pop. 2,107.

CALOW, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. E. Chesterfield. Pop. 536.

CALPENTYN, a long narrow penins. of Ceylon, on its W. coast, and which during the N.E. monsoon becomes an isl. Near its N. extremity is a vill. with a fort. Lat. 8° 14′ N., lon. 79° 53′ E.

CALRY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and comprising a part of the town of Sligo (which see). Area 11,511 ac. Pop. 6,045.

CALSI, a considerable vill. and mart of N. Hindostan, cap. a dist. Gurhwal, at the confl. of the Jumna and Tonse, 43 m. N.N.E. Seharunpore.

CALSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. E. Callington. Area 5,450 ac. Pop. 2,553, mostly employed in copper, lead, and tin mines.

CALSTONE-WILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.E. Calne. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 31.

CALTANISETTA, a city of Sicily, cap. intend. & valley of same name, in a fertile plain near the Salso, 28 m. N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 15,700. It is well built & has handsome public buildings, civil and criminal courts. In its vicinity are mineral springs and extensive sulphur works.

CALTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Aylsham. Area 850 ac. Pop. 214.

CALTHWAITE, a tnshp. Engl., co. Cumberl., pa. Hesket-in-the-Forest, 7 m. N.W. Penrith. P. 206.

CALTURA, a seaport town and fort of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 26 m. S.E. Colombo, with an active trade in arrack. Total value of expts. (1845) 2,534*l.* 8s. 10d.

CALUIRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & 3 m. N.N.E. Lyon. Pop. 5,048.

CALUMET, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of Wisconsin. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 275.—II. a tnshp., Pike co., Missouri. Pop. 2,743.

CALUSO, a fortif. town of Piedmont, dist. Turin, prov. and 11 m. S. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 5,548.

CALVADOS, a marit. dep. on the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Lr. Normandy, having N. the English Channel, S. the dep. Orne, E. Eure, and W. Manche. Area 2,200 sq. miles. Pop. (1846) 498,385, cap. Caen. Surface hilly in the S., with extensive plains and fertile valleys. Climate temperate; the soil is well watered. Chief rivers the Orne, Toucques, Dives, Seulle, Dromme, and Vire, none of them navigable. Mineral products comprise coal, gray marble, freestone, and cold mineral waters. Corn is raised beyond consumption, fruit is extensively grown, & cider is made in considerable quantity; wine is made in small quantity, and is of inferior quality; hemp and lint is grown, and the forests furnish excellent timber. The pasturage is abundant, and many horses, cattle, sheep, & hogs are reared; fish are abundant on the coast, and herring-curing is an important branch of industry. Commerce considerable with Europe & America, but the dep. has no good ports. Chief manufs. cotton and woollen stuffs, lace and yarn, cutlery, jewellery, paper, and porcelain. The dep. is divided into the 6 arronds. of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Evêque, and Vire. Calvados is named from a belt of rocks which extend along its coast from the mouth of the Orne to that of the Vire; they were so called from a Spanish vessel which was wrecked on them.

CALVELEY, a station on the Crewe & Chester railw., Engl., co. Chester, 5½ m. N.N.W. Nantwich.

CALVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 6,400.

CALVER, a tnshp. of Engl., co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Derby, on the Derwent. Pop. 573, employed in lime quarries and cotton mills.

CALVERLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Tiverton. Area 550 ac. Pop. 81.

CALVERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Leeds. Area 8,390 ac. Pop. including tnshp. of Pudsey, 21,039, mostly empld. in manufs. of woollens.—II. (*Cum-Farsley*), a tnshp. in above pa., 4 m. N.E. Bradford. Pop. 4,142.

CALVERT, a co., U. S., N. Amer., on Chesapeake bay, S. part of Maryland. Area 264 sq. m. Pop. 9,229, of whom 4,270 are slaves.

CALVERT ISLAND, British N. Amer., on its W. coast; lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 128° 10′ W.—*Calvert Isls.*, Pacific O., in lat. 8° 55′ N., lon. 172° 10′ E.

CALVERTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1 m.

S. Stony-Stratford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 493. —II. co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 1,339.

CALVI, *Calvium*, a seaport town of Corsica, cap. arrond., on a penins. of its N.W. coast, in the Gulf of Calvi, 38 m. W.S.W. Bastia. Pop. 1,457. It has a good harbour and roadstead, & a strong citadel, which was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days.—II. a decayed town of Naples, prov. T.-di-Lavoro, 7½ m. N.N.W. Capua. It is a bp.'s see; but owing to its unhealthiness its bp. resides at Pignataro. It was formerly important as the *Cales* of the Romans, celeb. for its baths.

CALVISANO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. S.S.E. Brescia. Pop. 2,700.

CALVISSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 10 m. S.W. Nismes. Pop. (1846) 2,593.

CALVIZZANO, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Naples, dist. Casoria. Pop. 2,110.

CALW, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 20 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,190. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and cassimeres, & trade in timber.

CALZADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Ciudad-Real, in a valley of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,480.

CAM, or GRANTA, a riv. of Engl., rises in Essex, flows N.E.ward through co. Cambridge, & after a course of about 40 m., joins the Ouse, 3½ m. S. Ely. Current sluggish; navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge.—II. a riv., co. Glos'ter, tributary of the Severn, which it joins at Frampton-Pill.

CAMAJORE, a walled town of Central Italy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Lucca. Pop. 6,000.

CAMAMU, a bay, isl., and flourishing town of Brazil, prov. Bahia; the bay is 75 m. S.W. Bahia. The isl. in the bay, is also called Ilha-das-Pedras. The town on riv. Acarahi, entering the bay, has some trade in rum, timber, and rice. Pop. 2,000.

CAMANA, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 62 m. W. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the Camana, near its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 1,500.

CAMARATA, a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, 39 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 5,200.

CAMARÈS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. S. Affrique, on rt. b. of the Dourdon. Pop. 1,710. Manufs. woollen cloths.

CAMARET, a marit. vill. of France, dep. Finistère, with a small port on rt. b. of the Aulne, near its mth., in the Atlantic, 8 m. S.W. Brest. P. 1,000.

CAMARGUE (LA), an isl. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the 2 arms of the riv. Rhône, at its mouth; it is of a triangular shape. Length 26 m.; mean breadth 11 m. More than half the surface is covered with marshes, the principal of which is that of Valcares. The cultiv. part is of extreme fertility, and abounds in game and excellent pasturage, where numerous cattle and sheep are reared, and horses, of an excellent breed, live in a state of freedom. On the borders of the marshes salt is formed naturally, and is an object of great commercial importance to the isl., which has 9 vills. and about 350 farms. A company has been established for draining the marshes.

CAMARIÑAS, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. W.S.W. Coruña, on the N. side of the bay of Camarinas, on which it has a harb. Pop. 1,440.

CAMAROTA, a vill. of Naples prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Policastro. P. 2,600.

CAMBAY, a seaport town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 76 m. N.N.W. Surat. Pop. about 10,000. It has a curious subterraneous Jain or Buddhic temple, a fine mosque, and sev. Hindoo temples; but a great part of the town is in ruins. Its trade has declined, owing to the progressive shallowing of the gulf; it still, however, exports cotton, grain, ivory, and articles in bloodstone and carnelian, its manufs. of which are in high repute. The *Gulf of Cambay* lies between lat. 21° 5′ and 22° 17′ N., and lon. 72° 19′ & 72° 51′ E. Length 72 m.; breadth 32 m. at entrance. The tides are extremely rapid, and their rise and fall great; but the phenomenon called the "Bore" is now much dimin. in force. It receives the rivs. Narbada, Dhadar, & Mahi from the E., the Sabarmati from the N., & the Bhadar from the W.

CAMBERWELL, a pa. of England and suburb of the metropolis, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. St Paul's. Area 4,570 ac., portions of which are densely populated; while others, as Denmark-hill, Herne-hill, Dulwich, &c., are covered mostly by detached villas. Pop. 39,868. It has a magnificent church and several handsome chapels of ease, and num. dissenting places of worship, a grammar school, founded in 1618, a new college, & other endowed schools. It is a polling-place for E. Surrey. Its pleasure fair is held for 3 days in August.

CAMBIANO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 2,425.

CAMBIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Jaen, on the Matavexis. Pop. 2,773.

CAMBING, a small island, Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Timor, 12 m. N. Delly.

CAMBO, a vill. and pleasant watering-place of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, arrond. and 9½ m. S.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,373.

CAMBOJA, or CAMBODIA. [ANAM.]

CAMBORNE, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 9½ m. N.W. Penryn. Area of pa. 6,900 ac. Pop. 10,061, mostly employed in copper, tin, and lead mines. Charities about 82*l.* per ann. Mkt., Saturday. Fairs, March 7, Whit-Tuesday, June 29, Nov. 11. The copper mine of *Dolcoath* in this pa. has been sunk to the depth of 1,000 ft., and has at times furnished employment to more than 1,600 persons. Chidy Park, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville, is in the vicinity.

CAMBRAI, or CAMBRAY, *Camaracum*, a fortfd. town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, 32 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. (1846) 18,308. It is the seat of an archbp., re-established 1841, and has a strong citadel; a modern cathed., in which is a monument to Fenelon; a handsome town-hall, a comm. college, and a public library. It has a diocesan, & numerous other schools, & a trib. of commerce. Most of its best public buildings, with its anc. cathed., were destroyed during the Revolution. It has long been famous for its fine linen fabrics, thence called *cambrics;* and has also manufs. of linen-thread, lace, and soap. Commerce in wool, flax, butter, and hops. The famous league of Cambray against the Venetian republic, was concluded here in 1508, and peace between Charles v. & Francis I., in 1529. Birth-place of Dumouriez & Marshal Mortier.

CAMBRESIS, an old subdivision of French Flanders, of which Cambray was the cap., now comprised in the dep. du Nord.

CAMBRIA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Pennsylvania, near the Alleghany mntns. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 11,256. Surface mntnous. Soil moderately fertile. Chief town of same name, with pop. 1,156.—II. a tnshp., N. York, co. Niagara, 22 m. N.N.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,090.

CAMBRIDGE (anc. *Granta*), a parl. and munic. bor., and mkt.-town of Engl., cap. co. Cambridge, and seat of one of the great English universities, on both sides the Cam, and on the E. Counties railw., 49 m. N.N.E. London. Area, which includes 14 pas., and extra-parochial dist. of the

univ., 3,470 ac. Inhab. houses 4,797. Pop. 24,453. The town, in an exten. flat, embosomed amongst lofty trees, has, with few exceptions only, narrow, winding, and irregularly built streets; but its colleges are noble edifices. Princip. buildings connected with the town, St Mary's and Trinity churches, both fine structures; St Sepulchre's, built in reign of Henry I., on the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; a grammar school, founded in 1516, rev. 180*l.*; a national school, with 600 pupils; numerous alms-houses, a general hospital, theatre in the suburb of Barnwell; the shire-hall, town-hall, and gaol, enclosing remains of the anc. castle; a union work-ho., and a ho. of correction and industry, founded in 1628 by Hobson, the eccentric carrier. Cambridge has no manufs., but it carries on a considerable trade by the riv. with Lynn, in corn, coals, &c., and it is a depôt for corn, butter, rape oil, forwarded by land to the London markets. It is divided into 4 wards, and governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, & 30 councillors. Corp rev. (1847) 6,456*l.* It is the seat of co. assizes, bor. and co. quarter sessions, and petty sessions, weekly on Friday. Market, Saturday. Fairs, for a week, from June 23d; and for a fortnight, from Sept. 18th; the latter, called Stourbridge fair (BARNWELL), though it has declined, is still one of the most important in the kingdom for horses, wool, hops, butter, and cheese. Cambridge (indep. of its univ.) sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,834. It gives the title of Duke to the youngest son of Geo. III. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and the dramatist Cumberland, were natives of the town. *The University of Cambridge*, supposed to have been founded in the 7th cent. by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, consists now of 13 colleges and 4 halls, as follow:—*St Peter's College*, or *Peterhouse*, founded in 1257; *Clare Hall*, dating from 1326, & having a fine avenue and grounds, with a handsome stone bridge across the Cam; *Pembroke Hall*, 1347, possessing an elegant chapel designed by Sir C. Wren; *Caius College*, founded in 1348; *Trinity Hall*, 1350, having a remarkable library; *Corpus Christi College*, founded in 1351, and the buildings of which are most magnificent; *King's College*, 1441, possessing peculiar privileges, and having a chapel which is one of the finest specimens of later English architecture; *Queen's College*, founded 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, and re-founded by the consort of Edward IV., and to which are attached some beautiful grounds; *Catherine Hall*, 1475; *Jesus College*, 1496; *Christ's College*, dating from 1505; *St John's College*, 1511, the buildings of which are of brick, and which has an extensive library; *Magdalen College*, 1519; *Trinity College*, 1546, the largest and one of the most magnificent establishments in the kingdom, possessing buildings of a highly imposing character; *Emanuel College*, 1584; *Sidney Sussex College*, 1596; and *Downing College*, founded in 1800. Principal edifices, also connected with the university, are the senate-house, an elegant Grecian structure, finished 1766; the public schools, library, observatory, Pitt press or university printing-office, & Fitzwilliam museum. Total number of mems. on the boards (1847) 6,638. Each college or hall is internally governed by its own statutes; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, and the members of which, having the degree of Dr or M.A., amount to nearly 2,800. The executive government is vested in the chancellor (at present H. R. H. Pr. Albert), the vice-chancellor, high steward, commissary, proctors, and other officers; and two courts, of which the vice-chancellor and the commissary are the head, determine most of the legal cases occurring within the university precincts. As in Oxford, candidates for university honours rely more on the teaching of private tutors for instruction than on that of the professors. Mathematics (though not to the exclusion of classical and other learning) form an important branch of study at Cambridge. Newton, Bacon, and many of the greatest divines and poets of Britain, conferred lustre on this school. The prizes open to the university at large amount annually to 1,200*l.*, and at the different colleges to not less than 300*l.* The general income of the university is said not to exceed 5,500*l.* a year. The total rev. of colleges and halls, &c., was, in 1835, estimat. at 133,268*l.* annually. The university sends 2 mems. to the H. of C., who are chosen by the senate. Reg. electors (1849) 2,780.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, cap. (in conjunction with Concord) of co. Middlesex, on the Charles riv., 3 m. N.W. Boston, with which & with Charleston it is connected by bridges. Pop. 8,409. It has a county court ho. and gaol, a state arsenal, and a college called Harvard University, the oldest and best endowed in the U. States, founded in 1638, and having a library of 53,000 vols., a museum, laboratory, botanic garden, 27 professors & tutors, & nearly 700 students, including those attending its medical school in Boston.—II. a tnship. of N. York, 34 m. E.N.E. Albany. P. 2,005.—III. A township, Ohio, 77 m. E. Columbus. P. 1,845.—IV. A tnshp., Vermont, 48 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 1,790.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland co. of Engl. in its E. part, having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex & Herts, W. Bedf., Huntingdon., Northamptonshire. Extreme length about 50 m., breadth 30 m. Area 857 sq. m., or 584,480 ac., of which about 150,000 ac. are unimproved fen land. Inhab. houses 33,095. Pop. 164,459. Surface, except on the S., marshy, flat, crossed by numerous dykes, and thinly wooded, with vills. standing here and there on small elevations. [ELY and BEDFORD LEVEL.] Principal rivs., the Ouse, Cam, Nen, and Lark. The fens are liable to inundations, but in dry years the crops of corn, flax, and hemp, are often very heavy. Ely island is famous for garden vegetables, as are the meadows of the Cam for calves, cheese, and butter. To the S.E., about Newmarket, many sheep are fed. Farms of all sizes, & held mostly by tenants at will. Average rent of land (1810) 16*s.* 6½*d.* per ac. Ann. value of lands (1842-3) 774,657*l.*; of houses, 267,273*l.* Total ann. value of real property, 1,102,415*l.* Expenditure on poor, 18*l.*; poor-rates (1844-5) 74,537*l.* Cambridgeshire is comprised in the Norfolk circuit, and (with exception of 16 pas.) in the diocese of Ely. Chief towns, Cambridge, the cap., Newmarket, Wisbeach, and the city of Ely. It sends (exclusive of its boroughs) 3 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 7,090.

CAMBRILS, a seaport town of Spain, prov. & 8 m. S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,254.

CAMBUS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 2 m. W. of Alloa, with an extensive distillery.

CAMBUSLANG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 5 m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 3,022; many employed in weaving and in raising coal.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde and Calder, 15 m. E.S.E. Glasgow. Area about 26,000 ac. Pop. 5,796, employed in cotton weaving for Glasgow houses, in raising coal and stone, and in extensive tile-works.

CAMBYNA, an island of the Asiatic Archip., 15 m. S. Celebes, lat. 5° 21′ S., lon. 121° 57′ E. Length N. to S. 20 m., breadth 15 m.

CAMDEN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of North Carolina. Area 228 sq. m. Pop. 5,663, of whom 1,661 are slaves.—II. a co., S.E. part of Georgia. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 6,075, of whom 2,004 are slaves.—III. a tnshp., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 19 m. N. Thomaston. Pop. 3,005. It has a good harb., ship-building yards, a large fishery, and an export trade in lime.—IV. New York, 128 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,331.—V. a vill. S. Carolina, 30 m. N.E. Columbia. Pop. 1,000. There is here a marble monument to Baron de Kalve. Two battles were fought here during the revolutionary war in 1780.—IV. a city and seaport, New Jersey, on the Delaware riv., opposite Philadelphia, with which it communics. by steam ferries. Pop. 3,371. Ships of the largest size approach the lower town, and it communicates by railw. with New York & Woodbury.

CAMDEN, a marit. co. of N. S. Wales, having E. the Pacific O., and enclosed on other sides by the cos. Cumberland, Cork, Westmoreland, St. Vincent, and Argyle. The Shoalhaven and Nepean rivs. form parts of its boundaries.—II. a vill., above co., on the Nepean, 30 m. S.W. Sydney.—*Camden-bay*, Russ. Amer., is on the Arctic O. Lat. 70° N.; lon. 145° W.

CAMDEN-TOWN, a suburb of London, co. Middlesex, on its N. side, pa. St. Pancras, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway, 3½ m. N.W. St. Paul's, on the road to Hampstead. Pop. returned with pa. Named after Marquis of Camden, lessee of the manor in which it is situated.

CAMEL, a small riv. of England. [ALAN.]

CAMEL, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*West*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 344.—II. (*Queen's*), 5¼ m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 739. Fairs, June 1, Oct. 25. On Camalet, a steep hill in this pa., are interesting remains of a Roman or British camp, called by the inhabs. "King Arthur's palace."

CAMELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Peneford. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 643.

CAMELFORD, a munic. bor. and town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Lanteglos, on the Camel, 11 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Pop. 705. Princip. buildings the town-hall and a free school. Mkt. Friday. Fairs Friday after Mar. 10, & on May 26, July 17, & Wed. after Michaelm. It formerly sent 2 mems. to H. of C. Here was fought the famous battle betw. K. Arthur & his nephew Modred, A.D. 543.

CAMELON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 1½ m. W.N.W. Falkirk. Pop. 1,340.—*Old Camelon*, a little N.W. ward, was an anc. port on the Carron, supposed to be the Roman *Ad-Vallum*.

CAMEL'S RUMP, a mntn., U. S., Vermont, N. Amer., one of the loftiest peaks of the Green mntns. Elevation, 4,188 feet.

CAMEN, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Hamm. Pop. 2,780.

CAMERA-DE-LOBOS, a maritime vill. of the isl. Madeira, and the first settled by Europeans; a few miles W. Santa Cruz.

CAMERI, a vill. of Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 4½ m. N.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 3,840.

CAMERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 139.

CAMERINO, *Camerinum*, a city of Central Italy, cap. small deleg. of same name, Pontif. sta., in the Apennines, 41 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 5,182. It has a cathed., an archbp's. palace, nums. monasteries and convents, a university of the 2d order, founded in 1727, and a small silk factory. It was anc. an important city. Birth-pl. of Carlo Maratti.

CAMERON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 7 m. E.S.E. Cupar. Estim. area 7,300 Scotch acs. P. 1,167.

CAMERON, a town, U. S., N. Amer., N. York, 14 m. S. Bath. Pop. 1,359.

CAMEROONS, a riv. of Africa, Upper Guinea, which, after a S.W. course of uncertain length, enters the Bight of Biafra, near lat. 4° N., lon. 9° 40′ E., by an estuary 20 m. in width, & containing several large isls. For 40 m. beyond the mangrove region, at its mouth, it is about 400 yds. in average breadth; depth in dry season from 2 to 20 ft., but during rains it is navigable for ships of any draught. About 90 m. from the sea it forms a cataract, as do several of its affls. in passing through the Cameroons mntns. On its banks are many populous vills.—*Cape Cameroons*, on an isl. in its estuary, was so named by the Portuguese from the vast quantities of shrimps taken in the adjacent sea.—*Cameroons Peak*, culminating point of the Cameroons mnts., lat 4° 13′ N., lon. 9° 10′ E., is 13,000 (?) ft. in elev.

CAMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. S.W. Bath. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 1,647.

CAMÉTA, a populous and flourishing town of Brazil, prov. Para, on l. b. of the Tocantins, 85 m. S.W. Belém. The dist. which was assigned to Caméta in 1839, is extremely fertile, and contains a pop. of 20,000, employed in agriculture, commerce, and navigation.

CAMIGLÉN, an isl. of Asiatic Archip., Philippines, 30 m. N. Luzon. Estim. area 40 sq. m.

CAMILLUS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, on the Erie canal, 7 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,957.

CAMINHA, a fortif. town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 27 m. N.W. Braga, on l. b. of the Minho, near its mouth. Pop. 2,520.

CAMISANO, two small towns of Lombardy.—I. deleg. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Vicenza. Pop. 2,600.—II. deleg. and 5 m. N.N.E. Crema. Pop. 2,000.

CAMLAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Bellary, contig. to the ruins of Bijanagur (which see), of which city it probably once formed a part. Near it are two magnificent Hindoo temples.

CAMLIN, or CRUMLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, ½ m. N. Glenavy, and comprising 6,417 ac., with 2,157 inhabitants.

CAMMA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 8 m. N.N.W. Athlone, containing vill. of Curraghbuoy. Area 12,403 ac. Pop. 3,830.

CAMMARATA, a town of Sicily, in the Val Mazzara, 21 m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 5,200.

CAMMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. E.N.E. Workington. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 941.

CAMMIN, or KAMIN, two towns of Pruss. dom.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. & 38 m. N.E. Stettin, near the Baltic. Pop. 3,176. It has a cathedral, and a seminary for noble ladies.—II. W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Kamionka. Pop. 785. Camin is also the name of vills. in the same reg., and in the grand duchy Mecklenb.-Schwerin.

CAMOGHE, a mntn. of Switzerl., canton Tessin, on the borders of Lombardy, 7 m. N. Lago Lugano; elev. 8,800 ft.

CAMOGLI, a marit. town of Sard. states, prov. & 13 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa; built entirely in the sea. Pop. (1838) 5,809.

CAMOLIN, a small town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the Bann, 6½ m. S.W. Gorey. Pop. 561. It has 3 annual fairs; and near is Camolin Park, seat of the Earl of Mountnorris.

CAMPAGNA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 20 m. E. Salerno, in the middle of high mntns. Pop. 6,750. It is a bishop's see, & has a fine cathedral, several churches and convents,

an hospital, & a college.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 12 m. S.W. Venice.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *Latium*, an old prov. of the states of the Church, Italy, now forming the deleg. of Frosinone, & the greater part of the Comarca di Roma, extending along the W. coast from Civita Vecchia to Astura and the Pontine marshes, and inland to the Alban & Sabine hills, Rome being near its centre. Length about 70 m.; breadth varying to 40 m. It is an undulating region, rising to 200 ft. above the sea, and skirted on the Mediterr. by a strip of marsh-land from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Once the richest and most populous country in the world, it is now destitute of inhabs., except in a few towns scattered over its surface, to which the labourers resort at night to avoid the effects of *malaria*.

CAMPAGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 23 m. E. Rodez. Pop. 1,300.

CAMPAN, a small town of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, arrond. and 13 m. S.S.E. Bagnères-en-Bigorre, on l. b. of the Adour, in the fine valley of same name. Pop. (1846) 3,442. The greater part of the houses are built of marble from the rich quarries in the vicinity. It has a handsome fountain and a curious stalactite grotto on opposite side of the Adour.

CAMPANA, an isl. off the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. 48° 30′ S., and lon. 75° 30′ W., separated from Wellington isl. by Fallos Channel. Length N. to S. about 55 m., average breadth 10 miles.

CAMPANA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Citra, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Cariati. Pop. 2,400.—*Cape Campanella*, kgdm. and 20 m. S. Naples, opp. the isl. Capri, bounds the Bay of Naples on the S.E.

CAMPANA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 5,374. It has remains of Moorish architecture, and commerce in grain, fruit, and wine.

CAMPANHA, a modern city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 150 m. S.W. Ouro-Preto. Pop. 6,000. It has several churches, a Latin school, and an hospital, founded 1835.

CAMPANIA FELICE, Naples [TERRA-DI-LAVORO].

CAMPAR, a river and town of the isl. Sumatra, on its E. coast, about 75 m. S.W. Singapore.

CAMPBELL, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S. part of Virginia, on James & Staunton riv. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 21,030, of whom 10,045 are slaves.—II. a co. in N.W. of Georgia. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 3,370.—III. a co. N.E. part of Tennessee. Area 672 sq. m. Pop. 6,149. The Cumberland mountains pass through it.—IV. a co. in N. of Kentucky, on the Ohio river. Pop. 5,214.

CAMPBELL ISLAND, S. Pacific O., lat. 52° 33′ 26″ S., lon. 169° 8′ 41″ E., is 36 m. in circumf., mntns., and has several good harbs. It is volcanic, and its flora is very interesting.—*Campbell* is the name of capes in New Zealand and Russian America, and a river in E. Australia.

CAMPBELTON, a royal and parl. bor., seaport-town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on the E. coast of the penins. Cantire, near its S. extremity, 38 m. S.W. Ayr. Area of pa. 43,750 ac. Pop. of do. 9,634; of bor. 6,782. Though not the cap., this is the most important town in the co.; it has numerous distilleries & malt-houses, a tolerable harbour, and a good quay. Customs rev. (1843) 505*l.* 16s.; since which, however, its trade by sea has declined. Many of the pop. are engaged in tambouring and handloom weaving; others in a herring-fishery. Reg. shipping (1846) 2,039 tons. The town and neighbourhood are favourite resorts of visiters in summer. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 754*l.* Campbelton unites with Ayr, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, to return 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 264. Mkt., Th. Fairs, 6 times annually.—II. a vill., co. and 9 m. N.E. Inverness, on Beauley Firth, with 716 inhabs. It also is restorted to as a bathing-place in summer.

CAMPBELL-TOWN, a dist., Van Diemen's Land, enclosed by dists. Launceston, Norfolk Plains, Clyde, Oatlands, Oysterburg, and having a settlement of same name on an affl. of the Macquarrie.

CAMPDEN CHIPPING, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. and 24 m. N.E. Glo'ster. Area of pa. 4,660 ac. Pop. 2,087. It has a beautiful Gothic church; a gramm. school founded in 1487, a court-ho., mkt.-ho., and remains of a noble mansion, built early in the 17th century, and burnt by its proprietor that it might not be garrisoned by the parl. forces. Mkt., Wed. Fairs, Ash-Wed., April 23, Aug. 5, and Dec. 10. Campden, during the 14th century, was one of the princip. woolmarts in Engl. In its vicinity, the Cotswold games were established in reign of James I.

CAMPEACHY, the princip. seaport-town of Yucatan, Cent. Amer., on its W. coast, 90 m. S.S.W. Merida. Lat. 19° 50′ N., lon. 90° 33′ W. Pop. including suburbs, 15,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, & built wholly of stone, over a series of extensive anc. caverns; its houses are generally good, and public buildings more tasteful than those of Merida, and mkts. well supplied. It has 6 churches, as many convents, a large cemetery, a college with 6 professors, theatre, & ship-building docks. Its harbour is shallow, but it is the centre of a large trade in logwood, or "Campeachy-wood," & it exports cotton & wax.

CAMPERDOWN, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. N. Holland, 27 m. N.W. Amsterdam, in the North Sea, celeb. for Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet, 11th October 1797.

CAMPHILL, a station on the Birmingham and Glo'ster railway, England, 2 m. S. Birmingham.

CAMPI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. W.N.W. Lecce. Pop. 3,440.—II. a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,668.

CAMPIGLIA, a mkt. town of Tuscany, 33 m. N.W. Grosseto, with a fine old church built of marble. Pop. 2,140.—II. Piedmont, prov. Biella. P. 1,230.

CAMPILLO, several small towns of Spain, at one of which, *C. de Arenas*, prov. and 17 m. S. Jaen, the French defeated the Spaniards, July 28, 1823.—II. *de Altobuey*, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Cuença. Pop. 2,890. It has manufs. of leather.

CAMPILLOS, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. (1844) 6,417.

CAMPINA-GRANDE, a town of Brazil, prov. and 80 m. W. Parahiba. Pop. with dist. 5,000; many of its inhabs. emigrate from scarcity of fresh water.

CAMPINAS, a city of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. N. S. Paulo. Pop. 6,000. Its dist. produces a great quantity of sugar. Created a city in 1840.

CAMPLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., cap. cant., 5 m. N. Teramo. Pop. 6,000. It has a cathed., 3 collegiate churches, and an abbey.

CAMPLONG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, 4 m. N.N.W. Bédarrieux. Pop. 2,121.

CAMPOBASSO, a fortfd. city of Naples, cap. prov. Sannio, 55 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 7,700. It has considerable trade, and celebrated manufs. of cutlery and arms.—*Campo Bianco* is a mntn. in the isl. Lipari, formed of volcanic scoriæ, which furnishes a great quantity of pumice stone.

CAMPOBELLO, 2 towns of Sicily.—I. intend. and 18 m. S.S.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,600.—II. intend. Trapani, 6 m. S.E. Mazzara. Pop. 2,985.

CAMPO DE CRIPTANA, a town of Spain, prov. & 50 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 5,690. It has manufs. of coarse cloths, and trade in grain & fruit.

CAMPO-FORMIO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 7

m. S.W. Udine, famous for the treaty of peace concluded here between the Austrians & French, 17th October 1797.

CAMPO-FREDDO, a town of the Sardinian sta., prov. and 16 m. N.W. Genoa. Pop. 2,738.

CAMPO-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, immediately N. Lisbon, with numerous villas. It has manufs. of silk, and a fair lasting 8 days in Oct.

CAMPO-LARGO, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. b. of the Rio Grande, 70 m. from its mouth in the S. Francisco. It has a school of prim. instruction, established 1832. Pop. 3,000.

CAMPOLIETO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 8 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,240.

CAMPO-MAYOR, a fortif. town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 9 m. N.E. Elvas. Pop. 4,500.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 145 m. N.E. Oeiras. Pop. 5,000.—III. (*de Quixeramobim*), a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, 185 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza. Pop. with dist. 8,000.

CAMPOS, a town of the isl. Majorca, 21 m. S.E. Palma. Pop. 4,712.—*Canal of Campos*, Spain, Leon, commences at the Rio Seco, near Medina, and joins the canal of Castile, 5 m. N.W. Palencia.

CAMPOS DOS GOITACAZES, formerly *S. Salvador dos Campos*, a city of Brazil, prov. and 155 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro, on rt. b. of the Parahiba. Pop. 4,000. It was constituted a city in 1835, and was formerly called the town of St Salvador dos Campos. Its dist. contains a pop. of 40,000. Chief produce the sugar-cane.

CAMPO S. PIETRO, or CAMPO SAMPIERO, a market town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 13 m. N. Padua. Pop. 2,400.

CAMPRODON, a fortfd. town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Gerona, on l. b. of the Ter. Pop. 1,162. It was twice taken by the French in 1794.

CAMPSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7½ m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 3,930. Pop. 2,149.

CAMPSEA-ASH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 374.

CAMPSIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 15 m. S.W. Stirling. Estim. area 22,400 ac. Pop. 6,402, engaged in calico-printing, and in sevl. cotton factories, and alum, Prussian blue, and other works. —*Campsie-fells* are a range of hills N. the vill., rising to a height of 1,500 feet.

CAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. Silsoe. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 1,390.

CAMROOP, an old subdivision of Brit. India, formerly considered to include the dists. of Rungpoor and Rangamatty (Bengal), with Sylhet, Jynteah, Cachar, and a part of Lower Assam, to which last portion only the name is now applied.

CAMROSE, or CAMRHOS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 1,210. Fairs, Feb. 13, Nov. 12.

CAMTOOS, a riv. of S. Africa, Cape colony, dists. Beaufort and Uitenhage, rises in the Niewveld mntns., flows successively S. and S.E., and enters the sea 20 m. S.W. Uitenhage, after a course of about 200 m. Affls. the Salt riv. and Kouga.

CAMURANO, a vill of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 5 m. S. Ancona.—*Camuscia* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Arezzo.

CANA, *Kana-el-Jelil*, a ruined town of Palestine, supposed by Dr Robertson to be the scene of the miracle recorded in John; on a declivity 6 m. N. Nazareth, & 13 m. S.E. Acre. Another vill., *Kefr Kenna*, has also been supposed by some as the Cana of the New Testament. It is 3½ m. N.E. Nazareth.—II. a vill., pash Acre, 5 m. S.E. Tyre, & probably the *Kanah* of Joshua (xii. 28.)

CANAAN, a name applied in Scripture to the "Promised Land" of the Israelites. [PALESTINE.]

CANAAN, several tnshps., U. States.—I. Connecticut, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Lichfield. Pop. 2,166, mostly engaged in iron works.—II. New York, 24 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 1,957. Railways from Stockbridge to Albany and Hudson pass through this tnship.—III. N. Hampshire, 41 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,576.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. Pop. 1,462.—V. Ohio, Marion co., pop. 1,027; and several other small towns.

CANAAN (NEW), a tnship of U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 74 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,217.

CANADA, the most extensive and valuable of the British colonial possessions in N. Amer., extending between lat. 42° and 53° N., and lon. 64° and 90° W., having N. the Hudson Bay territory, W. lakes Superior and Huron, S. lakes Erie and Ontario, E. the riv. St Lawrence, and the U. S., New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Length from lake Superior to Anticosti island, about 1,000 m.; average breadth 300 m. Estimated area and pop. as follow:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1845).	Chief Cities.
Upper Canada,	141,000	675,000	Toronto.
Lower Canada,	205,860	695,000	Quebec.
Total,	346,860	1,270,000	

Upper Canada is wholly on the N. side of the great lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St Lawrence; but Lower Canada comprises a considerable area S. of that riv., the great tributary of which—the Ottawa—separates the two provs. Other principal rivs. are the Thames, Ouse, St Clair, Welland, Rideau, St Maurice, Richlieu, Saguenay, tributaries to the St Lawrence, and the St John, which forms a part of the boundary on the side of Maine. Surface extremely variable. It rises in the N.W. into a table land, supposed to be from 1,200 to 1,300 ft. above the sea. The uncleared tracts are mostly a wilderness of forests, marshes, and lakes. The soil throughout a large part of Lower Canada is sterile, but it improves on proceeding W.ward; and the peninsula of Upper Canada, between lakes Ontario and Erie on the S., and St Clair and Huron on the W. and N., is one of the most productive regions in its lat. Climate variable; mean temp. at *Toronto*, year, 44°.4; winter, 26°.4; summer, 63°.2. At *Quebec*, year, 41°.8; winter, 14°.2; summer, 68° Fahr.; for 4 or 5 months annually the surface is covered with snow. The mean heat in July varies from 60° to 70°. The prevailing winds are from S.W. N.E., and N.W. Fogs are almost unknown. Thunder storms are frequent, & cause considerable damage; on the lakes water-spouts are sometimes formed, and the aurora-borealis is frequent and very brilliant. A few years ago 2,066,000 acres in all, were estimated to be under culture in Lower Canada, and 1,308,000 do. in Upper Canada, besides which 9,376,000 acres in the two provs. were occupied, though uncultivated. The grains and fruits of N. Europe, tobacco, flax, and hemp, are the principal crops. Timber trees consist of pines, firs, oaks, Amer. ash, hickory, and maple, from which last a good deal of sugar is obtained. Ginseng is indigenous, and the *Zizania aquatica*, a grain somewhat similar to rice, is peculiar to Canada. Wild animals, as bears, deer, wolves, boars, beavers, and otters, are numerous, and furs form an important product. The humming-bird appears in Canada, and the rattle-snake is not uncommon. Fish are abundant in the lakes, cod in the bays, & salmon and herring in great plenty. Principal mineral products, iron, with some argentiferous lead, coal,

copper, salt, and sulphur. Principal exports, corn, meal, and flour; oak, pine, and elm timber, with masts, deals, &c.; furs, fish, and potash. The imports comprise coals, metals, cordage, and most kinds of manufd. goods from Great Britain, colonial produce from the W. Indies, and provisions and tobacco from the U. States. In 1840, the imports into Lower Canada amounted in value to 1,903,043*l.*; & exports, to 1,625,685*l.*, of which timber stood for 952,826*l.* Total value of imports by sea into Canada in 1844, 2,493,458*l.*; those from Great Britain amounting to 2,134,698*l.* Value of exports in same year, 1,809,844*l.*; those of the U. Kingdom amounted to 1,746,488*l.* In 1846, 326 vessels built in Canada were registered at British ports; aggregate burden, 154,930 tons. Reg. shipping of colony (1844) 569 ships; aggregate burden, 55,458 tons. Upper Canada is subdivided into 11 dists., and between 200 and 300 tnships., and is inhab. chiefly by the descendants of colonists from the U. Kingdom. On the shores of Lakes Huron & Superior some native Indian tribes are settled, amounting in all to perhaps 10,000 persons. Principal cities and towns, Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, in L. Canada; Toronto and Kingston in U. Canada. Total public revenue (1842) 465,141*l.*; expenditure, 476,304*l.* Canada, first discovered in 1499 by J. & S. Cabot, was acquired by the British between 1759 and 1763. In 1774, by an act of the British Parliament, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed to assist the governor; in 1791, 2 legislative chambers were constituted; and in 1839, after several years of much discontent in the colonies, and at last an open rebellion in 1837-8, a bill passed to re-unite the two provinces under the administration of a governor-general, a legislative council of not less than 22 elected by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 42 mems. from each prov. elected by the people. Lower Canada is subdivided into the 4 dists. of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Gaspé, each of which has its judges, sheriffs, &c. The dists. are subdivided into 40 counties, and upwards of 200 seignories & fiefs, & 160 tnships. The seignories are old French divisions, and mostly inhabited by a pop. of French descent. A number of canals for internal communication have been constructed, the principal of which are the Welland, the Rideau, the Lochine, and a railway has been opened from Niagara to Detroit.

In 1793 Canada was made an English bishopric; there are now bps. of Quebec, Montreal, & Toronto, besides Roman Catholic bishops, and Protestant dissenting ministers of all denominations. There are government and private schools, and higher educational seminaries. In 1842 there were treasury & colonial grants for religious purposes, to the amount of 18,400*l.*; educational grants, 63,200*l.* The total amount of emigrants who arrived at Quebec from 1832 to 1844, amounted to 313,837, being an average of 24,041 a year, besides those who may have entered Canada through the United States.

CANADA CREEK, a riv., U. S., New York, joins the Mohawk river after a course of 60 miles.—*Canadian River*, Upper Texas, N. Amer., joins the Arkansas river, state Arkansas, near lat. 37° N., lon. 106° W., after a generally E.ward course, estimated at 800 miles.

CANAJOHARIE, a tnship. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Mohawk river and the Erie canal, 47 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,146.

CANALE, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. Alba, cap. mand., 24 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. (1838) with comm. 3,905. It has important saline springs, and two weekly markets.

CANANDAIGUA, a tnship. of U. S., N. America, New York, cap. co. Ontario, at the N. extremity of Canandaigua lake, 14 m. W. Geneva. Pop. 5,602; of vill. 2,790. The vill., neatly built, has several churches, a court-house, jail, town-hall, and some superior schools. *Canandaigua Lake*, 15 m. in length S. to N., & from 1 to 1½ m. wide, discharges its surplus water N.ward into Seneca river. Its shores are fertile and highly cultivated. Its waters are clear and abound in fish.

CANANEA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. S. Paulo, on a small isl. in the bay of Tarapande. Lat. 25° S. Pop. 2,000, suburbs included.

CANANORE, *Canura*, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, at the head of a small bay, 53 m. N.N.W. Calicut. It has, with its suburbs, about 11,000 houses, and is the cap. of a territory long governed by female sovereigns, and comprising most of the Laccadive islands. It has an active trade with Bengal, Arabia, Sumatra, &c.; imports horses, piece goods, almonds, sugar, opium, silk, benzoin, and camphor: exports pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, coir, and shark-fins.

CANARA, the most W. district of the Madras presid., British India, extending along the Malabar coast, between lat. 12° and 15° N., and lon. 74° and 75° E., having landward the British dists. Malabar, Coorg, and Dharwar, with Mysore, and the Portuguese territory of Goa. Area 7,477 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 759,776. Surface uneven, and the Ghauts form its E. boundary. Rice is exported hence in large quantities to Arabia, Goa, and Bombay. Forests of teak and other timber trees are extensive. Public rev. (1836-7) 275,846*l.*, of which the land rev. stood for 167,121*l.* Principal towns, Mangalore and Barcelore. In S. Canara (as in Malabar) all inheritance descends in the female line, and instead of a man's own children, those of his sister or aunt are his heirs. It is estim. that 50,000 of the pop. are R. Catholics. The prov. was transferred to Britain in 1799.

CANARIES, or CANARY ISLANDS, *Fortunatæ Insulæ*, an archipelago, Atlantic oc., about 60 m. from the W. coast of N. Africa, between lat. 27° 40′, & 29° 25′ N., and lon. 13° 25′, and 18° 16′ W. They consist of 7 principal islands and several islets, arranged in the following order from E. to W.:—Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the islets Graciosa, Sta. Clara, Alegranza, & Lobos: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, and Hierro (Ferro). Area of the whole estimated at 4,000 sq. m. Pop. (1844) estimated at 202,900. The coasts of these islands are rocky and abrupt, and they are covered with mountains, some of which attain a great elevation, the *Pico de Teyde* in Tenerife being 12,182 ft. Their geological formation is most singular and interesting; it consists of a continuous series of volcanic mountains, which rise in a circular form from the coast around a principal crater, which serves as axis; the greater part of them are deeply indented, & in the form of a cone reversed. The surf. is volcanic, presenting a succession of mntns. & plains, extinct craters and fertile valleys. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the Atlantic breezes, and the climate is equable. Winter is almost unknown on the coasts. In Oct., the warmest month, the temp. varies from 78° to 87° Fahr.; and in Jan., the coldest, it is from 60° to 66° Fahr. near the sea; decreasing with the elevation. The rainy season commences in Nov. and continues till Feb.; during the dry season, from April to Oct., the weather is uniformly fine, and the trade winds blow steadily. E. and S.E. winds are the scourge

of these islands; blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry an intensely hot and dry air, which destroys vegetation & induces disease. In 1704 the Canaries suffered severely from this cause. Fresh water is so scarce, especially in the S. parts of the islands, as in some seasons to induce many of the inhabitants to emigrate. The vegetation of these islands is not less interesting than their geological formation (see *Johnston's Physical Atlas*). The chief productions are wine, oil, grain, the sugar-cane, and exquisite fruits of all kinds; and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the U. S. of N. Amer., Engl., & Hamburg, & there is considerable commerce between the different islands. The ann. produce is estimated at 170 qrs. of grain, 54,000 pipes of wine, 300,000 *quintals* barilla, and 500,000 barrels of potatoes. The goat is among the most valuable animals; dogs are numerous, and all the domestic animals of Europe are easily naturalized. The camel and the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood pigeon, red partridge, blackbird, linnet, and the thistle finch or canary bird. The inhabitants are of European origin, mostly Spaniards. Since 1493 these islands have belonged to Spain, of which kingdom they form a prov., governed by the same laws as the peninsular portion; the cap. of the whole archipelago is Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.

Canary Island, (Spanish *Gran Canaria*), an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries, of a circular form. Area 758 sq. m. Pop. 57,625. Length S.W. to N.E. 35 m.; at the N.E. point a portion detached from the mass is joined by a peninsula. Surface mountainous; culminating point El Cumbre, 6,648 ft. in elev. The cap. is *las Palmas*, the largest and best built town of the archip. Pop. 17,382. It has a fine cathedral and a palace of justice. The other principal places are *Port la Luz*, which is well sheltered and has a good anchorage. *Teror*, a town of 4,600 inhabs., residence of the bishop and a place of pilgrimage. *Tiraxana*, a colony of free blacks, who live in grottos and have no intercourse with Europeans. *Atalaya*, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, the houses of which are excavated in the sides of Mount St Antoine. *Aguimez*, pop. 2,300; and *Telde*, a town situated in a fertile dist. on the coast.

Canaveral, the most E. point of Florida, U. S., on the Atlantic, lat. 28° 18′ N., lon. 80° 33′ W.

Canavezes, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, near the Tamega, 10 m. E.N.E. Penafiel. P. 1,500.

Cancale, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on bay of same name, in the English Channel, 8 m. E.N.E. St Malo. Pop. 2,682. Good anchorage is found betw. it and some rocks off the shore, from which oysters are extensively fished.

Cancao, Kang-kao, or Ha-tian, a seaport town of Further India, Camboja, on a riv. near its mouth, in the gulf of Siam, in lat. 10° 15′ N., lon. 105° E. It has an active commerce in timber and iron.

Cancellara, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 8 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,230.

Cancoupa, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 24 m. N.N.W. Chittledroog.

Candahar, or Kandahar (Afgh. *Ahmed-Shahi*), a fortfd. city and the cap. of Central Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, 3,484 ft. above the sea, 200 m. S.W. Cabool. Lat. 32° 37′ N.; lon. 66° 20′ E. Pop. variously stated from 25,000, to 100,000, mostly Afghans, but including many Persians, Uzbeks, Beloochees, Jews, & Hindoos, which last almost monopolize the commerce. It is enclosed by bastioned mud walls, 3¼ m. in circumference, and by a ditch; and it has a citadel on its N. side. Two principal streets, about 50 yards broad, and lined with shops, traverse the interior in opposite directions, intersecting at its centre where is a kind of circus, and a domed mkt.-place. Houses mostly ill built of wood, and with domed or flat roofs; thoroughfares filthy, though the place is well supplied with water from canals and wells. The mosques are mean, and almost the only public building worthy of notice is the tomb of Ahmed Shah (the founder of the mod. town),—an octagonal edifice, 40 feet in diam. by 70 ft. in ht., & mounted on a platform. Various manufs. are carried on in Candahar; & its transit trade is consid'ble. Its vicinity is well watered by canals from the Urghundaub riv., 4 m. W.ward, and produces the finest fruits, with corn, tobacco, madder, &c. In 1839, the government rev. from it & the city was estim. at 80,000*l.* a year. Candahar is supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1384, and by Shah Abbas of Persia in 1620, and was held by British troops from 1839 to 1842, when it was finally evacuated.

Cande, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Segre, on the Endre. Pop. 1,115.

Candeish, *Khandesa*, one of the old Mahratta provs. of Hindostan, betw. lat. 20° and 22° N., & lon. 73° and 76° E., and now composing the Brit. dist. Candeish, with some parts of the Indore & Nizam's doms. The dist. Candeish, presid. Bombay, is inclosed by the dists. Surat and Ahmednuggar, and the Indore, Gwalior, Nizam's, and Guicowar's territs., and has an area of 12,527 sq. m. Pop. 478,500 (?). The chief rivers are the Nerbudda and Taptee. The Bheels or Gonds, a rude people, inhabit the interior. The dist. was conquered by the Brit. in 1819. The ryotwarry system has been introduced into this dist., though not generally prevalent in the Bombay presid.

Candela, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 22 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 3,434.—II. a vill., Mexican confed., dep. and 53 m. S.E. Coahuila.

Candelaria, a town, Plata confed., S. Amer., dep. Corrientes, on the Parana, nearly opposite Itapua (Paraguay).—II. a seaport town, Canaries, on the E. coast of the isl. Teneriffe.—*Candelario* is a vill. of Spain, prov. Salamanca. Pop. 1,908.

Candelaro, a riv. of Naples, prov. Capitanata, rises in Mt. Liburno, and after a S.E. course of about 40 m., enters the Adriatic, 3 m. S. Manfredonia. Affls. the Triolo, Salsola, and Celone. Near its mouth it enters a lagoon, on which are some important salt-works.

Candelo, a town of the Sard. states, div. Turin, prov. and 3½ m. S.E. Biella, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Cervo. Pop. 2,538.

Candes, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. & 7½ m. W.N.W. Chinon, on left bank of the Loire. Pop. 800.

Candhar, *Gundhara*, two towns of India.—I. dom. & 80 m. S.E. Jeypoor.—II. Deccan, Nizam's dom., 69 m. N. Beeder.

Candia, an isl., Mediterranean Sea. [Crete.]

Candia, or Megalo-Kastro (prob. the anc. *Matium*), a fortfd. seaport city and the cap. of the isl. Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. Lat. of principal minaret 35° 21′ N., lon. 25° 8′ 9″ E. Pop. 12,000, nearly all Mohammedans. Its massive fortifications, decayed docks, arsenal, extensive arched vaults for galleys, and a large cathed., were constructed by the Venetians. Its harb., formed by two moles, each terminating with a fort, is now so choked as to be available only for

vessels drawing 8 ft. of water; and its trade is much less important than that of Khania (or Canea), 65 m. W. Streets wide and roughly paved; houses well built, and interspersed with gardens and fountains. Principal edifices, the pasha's palace, bazaars, & mosques, a synagogue, light-ho., and public baths. Chf. manuf. is that of soap. In 1841, 159 ships, chiefly Turkish and Greek, aggreg. burden 7,408 tons, entered the port with cargoes to the estim. value of 27,526*l.*; and 198 do., burden 9,963 tons, cleared out with cargoes valued at 73,567*l.* Candia was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1669.

CANDIA, a town of Sard. states, Piedmont, div. & 20 m. S. Novara, prov. Lomellino. Pop. 2,246. —II. a vill., Piedmont, prov. Ivrea. Pop. 2,250.

CANDIA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 18 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,430.

CANDLEMAS ISLANDS, S. Pacific O., are near Sandwich Land. Lat. 37° 10′ S., lon. 30° W.

CANDLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3½ m. N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 850. Pop. 247.

CANDOR, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Tioga co., New York, 9 m. N. Owego. Pop. 3,370.

CANDOVER, three contig. pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Brown*), 3 m. N.N.W. Old Alresford. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 313.—II. (*Chilton*), in same co., 4½ m. N. New Alresford. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 103.—III. (*Preston*), 5½ m. N.N.E. New Alresford. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 481.

CANDY, a town of the isl. Ceylon. [KANDY.]

CANE, or KEN, a riv. of India, Bundelcund, joins the Jumna, 23 m. from Bandah, the principal town on its banks, after a N.E. course of 250 m. Its bed is rocky, and it is innavigable. It separates the Bengal S.W. territs. from the Gwalior and Bundelcund dominions.

CANEA, a seaport town of Crete. [KHANIA.]

CANEADEA, a town, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 10 m. N. Angelica. Pop. 1,633.

CANEL, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on an affl. of the Senegal, 30 m. S.E. Sedo. P. 6,000 (?).

CANELES, a small mining town, Mexic. confed., dep. and 75 m. S.E. Sinaloa. Near it some veins of mercury have been discovered.

CANELLI, a mkt. town of the Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 13 m. S.E. Asti, cap. mand., near l. b. of the Belbo. Pop. 3,422.

CANET-DE-MAR, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,800. Fisheries and distilleries.

CANETE, a seaport town, N. Peru, dep. and 85 m. S.E. Lima, cap. prov., on the Pacific.

CAÑETE DE LAS TORRES, a town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E. Cordova, near the Cañalejo. P. 2,410.

CAÑETE-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,090. Commerce in fruits and wine.—II. (*La Huergina*), a town in the prov. and 27 m. E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,230.

CANEVA, a mkt. town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 37 m. W. Udine. Pop. 4,270.

CANEWDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.E. Rochford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 723. Fair, 24th June. King Canute held his court here.

CANFIELD, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 496. Here are remains of a castle of the De Veres.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Gt. Dunmow. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 258.

CANFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Area 16,870 ac. Pop. 3,957.

CANFRANC, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Huesca, on a frequented route between France and Spain, in the Pyrénées, 9 m. N. Jaca.

CANGAS, two towns of Spain, Asturias.—I. (*de Onis*), prov. & 35 m. E.S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 6,380. —II. (*de Tineo*), 32 m. W.S.W. Oviedo. Pop. 502.

CANGREJOS, or CRAB ISLAND, a small isl. of S. America, Venezuela, at the mouth of the Orinoco. Lat. 8° 50′ N., lon. 60° 18′ W.

CANGUÇU, a modern town of Brazil, on river of same name, prov. and 70 m. N.W. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. Pop. (1835) 5,000.

CANICATTI, a town of Sicily, cap. circ., intend. & 15 m. E.N.E. Girgenti, on the Naro. P. (1844) 18,000. In its environs are extens. sulphur mines.

CANIGOU, a mntn. of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, 24 m. S.W. Perpignan; it is one of the culminating points of the Pyrénées, & 9,137 ft. in elevation.

CANILES, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. S.W. Granada. Pop. 4,234. Linen manufactures.

CANILLAS, a modern commercial town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 2,247.

CANINO, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg & 20 m. W.N.W. Viterbo. It has celeb. baths, & gave the title of prince to Lucien Bonaparte.

CANISBAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, and forming the N. extremity of the kgdm. Area about 38,160 ac. Pop. 2,306. In it are John o'Groat's House, and Duncansby Head.

CANISTER ISLANDS, three small islets, Mergui archip., Indian Ocean, lat. 13° N., lon. 98° E.

CANJAYAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. W. Almeria, E. of the Sierra Gador. Pop. 2,700.

CANN, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 1 m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 910 ac. Pop. 523.

CANNA, one of the Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, one of four isls. forming pa. of Small Isles, 7 m. S.W. Skye. Length E. to W., 4½ m.; breadth, 1 m. Pop. 255, mostly Roman Catholics, & employed in fishing and rearing cattle. Surface elev., with basaltic rocks; valleys tolerably fertile. Harb., on E. side, opposite Sanday island.

CANNE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Bari, near the Ofanto, 8 m. W.S.W. Barletta, on the site of the field of *Cannæ*, still called the "Campo di Sangue," where Hannibal gained a memorable victory over the Romans, B. C. 216.—II. a comm. & vill. of Belgium, Limbourg, 10 m. E.N.E. Tongres. P. 610.

CANNES, a comm. and seaport town, S. France, dep. Var, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. (1846) 3,642. It stands on a declivity facing the sea, and surrounded by orange and olive plantations. It has an old Gothic castle, and a good quay, but an indifferent port. Exports chiefly anchovies, fruits, & corn. Near it is the villa Louise-Eleonore, the property of Lord Brougham. Napoleon landed at Cannes from Elba, 1st March 1815.

CANNETO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 20 m. W. Mantua, on l. b. of the Oglio. Pop. 3,000.—II. town of Naples, prov. and 9 m. S. Bari. Pop. 1,940.—*Cannetello* is a vill. prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. and 9 m. N. Reggio. Pop. 1,760.

CANNINGS (BISHOP'S). [BISHOP'S-CANNINGS.]

CANNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 1,349. Kithill, in the vicinity, has an elev. of 1,067 ft.

CANNOBIO, a town of Sard. states, Piedmont, div. and 44 m. N.N.E. Novara, cap. mand., on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,137.

CANNOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, near the Birmingham and Liverpool railw., 4¼ m. S.E. Penkridge. Area 11,970 ac. Pop. 2,852, partly employed in coal and iron mines. Fairs, May 8, Aug. 24, Oct. 18. On Castle-hill there are traces of a British encampment.—*Cannock-chase*, formerly a woodland, but now a bleak tract of about 25,000 ac., stretches hence N.E. to the riv. Trent. Lichfield and Rudgeley are upon its borders.

CANNON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of

Tennessee. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. 7,193, of whom 618 are slaves. Surface hilly, soil fertile.

CANNONBY (CROSS), a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, near the Carlisle and Whitehaven railw., 6 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Ac. 2,400. P. 5,731.

CANNONSBURG, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Washington, 19 m. S.W. Pittsburg. Pop. 700. Jefferson's college, founded 1802.

CANNSTADT, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 2½ m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 5,350. It has a station on the railw. to Geislingen, & min. springs.

CANONBIE, or CANOBY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, on the Engl. frontier, 5½ m. S.S.E. Langholm. Area 23,000 ac. Pop. 3,032. Here are remains of border strongholds, and the pa. derives its name from a canonry founded in the 12th cent.

CANON-FROME, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Frome, 6 m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 115.—II. (*C.-Pion*), same co., 4 m. S.W. Weobley. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 681.

CANOON, a town of Brit. India, Agra dist., 80 m. W.S.W. Delhi. Sit. in the midst of a desert.

CANOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Barletta. Pop. 7,120. It has a cathed., founded in the 6th century, the tomb of the celeb. Bohemond prince of Antioch, & remains of *Canusima* of the Romans.

CANOSSA, a town of cent. Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 11 m. S.W. Reggio, with a castle in which the Emperor Henri IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

CANOUAN, the central of the Grenadine isls., Brit. W. Indies, lat. 12° 43′ N., lon. 61° 21′ W.

CANOURGUE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Mende. Pop. 1,969. Near it Roman remains have been discov.

CANSO (CAPE), the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, *in lat.* 45° 17′ N., lon. 61° W.—The *Gut of Canso* is the passage betw. Nova Scotia & Cape Breton, from the Atlantic into Northumberland Strait. Length 17 miles; average breadth 2½ miles.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees, and extend from these mntns. in the E. to Cape Finisterre on the W., about lat. 43′ N. The chief divisions of the chain are the Sierras d'Aralar, Salvada, Ordunte, Anagña, Sejos, Albas, Peña, Mellara, the mntns. of Asturias, Sierra de Peñamarella, Mondoñedo, Quadramon, & Teeyra; some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CANTAGALLO, a town of Brazil, prov. and 76 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. P. 4,000. It has an elect. coll.

CANTAL, a central dep. of France, formed of the S. part of the old prov. Auvergne, cap. Aurillac. Area 2,200 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 260,497. It is entirely mntnous., occupied by the mass of Cantal and its contreforts, culminating point, *Plomb de Cantal*, one of the 4 principal groups which form the mntns. of Auvergne, 6,093 ft. in elev. The surface is almost entirely covered with the debris of extinct volcanoes; it furnishes marble and coal, and has numerous mineral springs; its metallic riches are unexplored. Chf. rivers, the Alagnon, affl. of the Allier; Truyère & Celle, affls. of the Lot; the Cère, affl. of the Dordogne. The climate is salubrious; rigorous in the mntns., the summits of which are covered with snow more than half the year. Soil infertile, except in some of the valleys; the declivities of the mntns. afford excellent pasturage. Corn is insufficient for consumption, and the chief products are buck-wheat, potatoes, and chesnuts. The rearing of cattle is one of the chief branches of industry; the chief manuf. being cheese (the most celebrated of which is called *Roquefort*), linens, and paper. Many of the inhabs. of these mntns. emigrate every winter; they are justly esteemed for their fidelity. The dep. forms the 19th military division of France, and is divided into the arronds. Aurillac, Mauriac, Murat, and St Flour, its principal towns.

CANTALAPIEDRA and CANTALEJO, two towns of Spain; the former, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Salamanca, with 1,076 inhabs.; the latter, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Segovia. Pop. 1,176.

CANTALBARRY, a town of N. Hindostan, subject to Bootan, 50 m. S.W. Chuka.

CANTALICE and CANTALUPO, 2 towns of Naples; the former, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 6 m. N. Civita Ducale; the latter, prov. Sannio, 15 m. W.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. (1835) 2,339.

CANTELEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-*Inf.*, 3 m. W. Rouen, with a castle and numerous villas. Pop. 1,113.

CANTENAC, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Girônde, 10 m. N. Bordeaux, with a small port on l. b. of the Girônde. Pop. 853. Exports wine, of which that of *Gorse* is in repute.

CANTERBURY, a city, bor., and county of itself, Engl., and its metropolitan see, within co. Kent, on the Stour, 53 m. E.S.E. London, with which it communicates by railw. Lat 51° 16′ 48″ N., lon. 1° 4′ 31″ E. Area, which includes 14 pas., 3,240 ac. Inhab. houses 2,769. Pop. in 1801, 9,000; in 1841, 15,435. The parliamentary & municipal boundaries include the whole of the city and suburbs, with exception of a few houses in Thanington pa., Ashford Road. It is situated in a rich vale watered by the Stour, and has 4 main streets, branching from a centre at right angles, and each terminating in a suburb beyond the anc. walls, considerable remains of which still exist. Its cathedral, erected in 12th and two following centuries, on the site of the first *christian church built in* Saxon Engl., is in the form of a double cross, with a central and 2 W. towers, and presents a magnificent union of almost every style of Christian architecture. The choir is the largest and one of the finest in the kingdom, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the innumerable pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas à Becket. Amongst other interesting tombs here, is that of the Black Prince. A fine chapter-ho., & a valuable library are attached to the cathed., under which is a spacious crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. The num. pa. churches are mostly anc., but possess little interest. The gramm. school, founded by Henry VIII. for 50 scholars, has sev. exhibitions & scholarships at Cambridge. There are numerous other endowed schools; an hospital for poor brethren, founded by Archbp. Lanfranc, present annual rev. 411*l.*; Jesus hospital, founded in 1595, rev. 584*l.*; another hospital, with a rev. of 306*l.*; an infirmary, an anc. guild-hall, a session-ho., gaol, and ho. of correction, work-ho. and exchange, large barracks, a theatre, ball-room, and philos. institution, with a library and museum. A fine ancient gateway, and some remains of St. Augustine's abbey, and of a Norman castle, the old Checquers' Inn, immortalized by Chaucer, and the Donjon or Danejohn field (now formed, with its mound of supposed Danish origin, into a beautiful planted walk), may be specified as objects of interest. In the immediate vicinity are several woollen mills, but the chief business is the export of agricultural produce, especially of the hops extensively grown in the neighbourhood, and of brawn, for which the city has some repute. Chief mkts., Wed. (for hops) and Sat. Fairs for 10 or 12 days, begin Oct. 10. Petty-

sessions, Thursdays. Quarter-sessions for capital offences are also held. Corp. revenue (1843) 3,804*l.* Canterbury sends 2 m. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,924. Canterbury was, previous to the Roman invasion, a place of note as a religious institution. It was made a princip. station by the Romans, & in the 2d century christianity was introduced. It subsequently became the cap. of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, under the name of Caer-Cant, hence Cantuaria & Canterbury. The archb'pric, founded A. D. 597, has had 93 archb'ps, includg. the present primate, the most famous of whom have been St Augustine, the founder of the see, St Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Cardinal Pole, Cranmer, Laud, and Tillotson. The archb'p of Canterbury is "primate of all Engl.," and the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family. He crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and amongst other privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and physic. His province comprises 20 suffragan b'prics, & his diocese 258 pas., besides 100 pas. called "peculiars" in other sees. Net rev. of archb'pric (1843) 20,969*l.* Rev. of the chapter, which consists of a dean, 12 prebs., 6 preachers, 6 minor canons, &c. (1831) 15,982*l.*

CANTERBURY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, Windham co., 12 m. N. Norwich. Pop. 1,791. Cotton and woollen factories.—II. a town, N. Hampshire, 8 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,643.

CANTIANO, a small fortifd. town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 20 m. S. Urbino, on the riv. Cantiano, & on the road from Rome to Pesaro. Pop. 2,000. Near it are the ruins of the anc. *Luccola.*

CANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Sevilla, on r. b. of the Guadalquivir. P. 4,121.

CANTIRE (MULL OF), Scotland. [KINTYRE.]

CANTLEY, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the Yarmouth and Harwich railway, 9½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 29,070 ac. Pop. 210.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.E. Doncaster. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 651.

CANTON, (Chinese *Sang-Ching*, the "provincial city"), a city & seaport of China, & the greatest commercial emporium of Asia, cap. prov. Quangtong, on l. b. of the Canton or Pearl (*Choo-keang*) riv., about 70 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 6′ 9″ N., lon. 113° 15′ E. M. T. of year 69°.9; winter 54°.8; summer 82° Fahr. Pop. has been estim. at upwards of 1,000,000, but this is probably far too high a calculation. With its suburbs it occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the N. & N.E., but between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the S. is an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 m. in circ., & entered by 12 gates; and it is unequally divided by another wall with 4 gates, into the old and new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, the public arsenal, &c. The walls are in some places mounted with cannon. On the N. heights are 4 strong forts, & on some isls. in the riv. are other forts, termed the "Dutch," and the "French folly." Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the riv. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself; on the S. they stretch all along the river side; and at their S.W. corner are the *hongs* or European quarter—a range of buildings about 1¼ furlong in length, built upon a flat raised on piles, and separated from the riv. by a quay 100 yards in breadth, called Respondentia Walk. There are 13 hongs, including those of the British, Dutch, American, French, Austrian, Swedish, Danish, Parsee, and other merchants, & which merely consist of 4 or 5 brick or stone houses, ranged around a closed court: 2 of them are partly occupied by good European hotels. The English hong far surpasses the rest in elegance and extent. Near the quay is another small space, about 50 or 60 yards sq., walled in and laid out as a garden; and the above narrow limits comprise all the territory assigned to foreigners. Contiguous to the hongs are Old and New China Streets, and Hog Lane; the 2 former are among the best streets in the suburbs; the last is a filthy narrow lane, well-known to foreign seamen, and where many disturbances between them and the Chinese have arisen. The city and the suburbs are laid out & built after one fashion. Streets narrow and crooked, varying from 2 to 16 ft., but averaging 7 or 8 ft. in width, paved and flagged, each closed by gates guarded at night, and each of the trading thoroughfares appropriated to one trade. Several canals intersect the city, and are crossed by stone bridges. Houses mostly of brick, but also of stone, mud, & wood, seldom more than one storey in height, with flat roofs and terraces, floored with hardened mud, stone or tiles, and the place of window-glass commonly supplied by paper, mica, or thin shell. The residences of the wealthy inhabs. are built within a walled court, and are richly furnished; those of the middle classes, in which about one-third of the pop. resides, have no courts; and those of the lower orders, which are numerous, along the banks of the canals & in the suburbs, are wretched mud hovels, in which from 10 to 20 persons are sometimes crowded in one apartment. A large part of the pop. resides on the water; and for 4 or 5 miles opposite the city, & both above and below, the river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all kinds, on many of which large numbers of poultry are reared. Upwards of 120 temples are enumerated in & adjacent to Canton, the principal being the remarkable Buddhist temple of Ho-nan on an adjacent large island. [HO-NAN.] Within the old city are two other considerable temples, and a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome and minaret 160 ft. in height; & outside of the walls, on the N. side, is a lofty pagoda. Canton has several hospitals, a grand hall for examination of candidates for literary honours, 14 high schools, and about 30 colleges, 3 of which have each 200 students. Manufs. various and extensive, & the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. 17,000 persons are said to be employed in silk-weaving, 50,000 in the manuf. of all kinds of cloth, & upwards of 4,000 in shoemaking. Great numbers of individuals work in wood, stone, iron and brass, and the book trade is considerable. The markets abound with all kinds of live stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, &c., suitable only for Chinese consumers; but provisions of all kinds are abundant and tolerably cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs. Burglaries are rare; but loss by fire is frequent, and, in 1822, above 10,000 houses were burnt, besides the E. India Company's factory, with property to the amount of 500,000*l.* The city is also subject to inundations.

Until 1843, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton; and its amount before the breaking out of the late war, was estim. (inclusive of the trade by junks with adjacent countries) at 80,000,000 dolls. annually. Tea is the great article of export to Europe, &c.; next to which come silk and silk piece goods, the precious metals, cassia, sugar, porcelain, & many other inferior articles. In 1844, the total exports to Eu-

rope & America, amounted in value to 5,528,022*l.*; and the imports, comprising woollen and cotton goods, raw cotton, cotton yarn, ginseng, wrought iron, tin, lead, rattans, wood, spices, skins, ivory, at 3,866,037*l.* The exports to Great Britain and the British possessions in the East, amounted to 3,883,828*l.* (of which upwards of seven-eights were shipped direct to ports of the U. Kingdom), and this amount comprised tea to 2,910,500*l.* The imports into Canton in British shipping, amounted in value to 3,451,312*l.*, of which British manufs. & articles of staple produce, stood for 2,703,146*l.*; the importation of British woollens, & especially of cottons, having far exceeded the maximum of former periods. The importation of opium into Canton and other ports, is tacitly permitted, though not legalised. [CHINA.] The imports at Canton in American vessels in the same year, amounted to 529,900*l.*; and the exports in do. to 1,448,670*l.*; the trade of other nations was of much less consequence. In all, 306 European & American ships, of an aggregate burden of 142,099 tons (of which 228 vessels, burden 111,350 tons were British), entered; and 296 do., aggregate burden 140,182 tons (of which 228 do., burden 112,142 tons, were British), cleared out of the port of Canton in 1844. The export, import, and tonnage dues paid by British vessels in same year, amounted to 534,903*l.* sterling. The exports in 1845, amounted in value to 6,622,726*l.*, and the imports to 3,046,942*l.*

On the 26th of May 1841, the Chinese troops were totally defeated, and both the river defences and the hill forts above Canton captured by the British forces, who, however, did not enter the city, a truce having been forthwith agreed to. In 1847, in consequence of various insults and grievances committed by the Chinese government, the Bogue Forts were again captured by the British, and a new convention agreed to. [CHINA. See also *M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary.*]

CANTON, numerous tnships. in the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, co. Norfolk, on the Boston & Providence railway, 17 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,995, employed in woollen and cotton factories, iron foundries, &c.—II. New York, cap. co. St Lawrence, on Grass river, here crossed by a fine bridge, 20 m. E.S.E. Ogdensburg. Pop. 3,465. It has marble, copperas, & alum works.—III. Ohio, cap. co. Stark, 104 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 3,299.—IV. Connecticut, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1736; and several others.

CANTON RIVER (Chinese *Choo-Keang* or "Pearl River"), is the lower part of the Pe-kiang, which has a navigable course for 300 m. further inland, through the provs. Quang-tong and Kiang-see, in China, and is joined about 4 m. W. of Canton by a branch from the Si-kiang, opp. Canton; it is as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, equally crowded with shipping, and deep enough for ships of from 800 to 1,000 tons burden; but foreign ships come up only as far as Whampoa, about 15 m. lower, loading & unloading by means of native boats. At about 40 m. below Canton, it is called the Boca Tigris, and widens there into a large estuary, termed the "Outer Waters." All around and below Canton, it forms a multitude of islands, including Ho-nan, Whampoa, French, Dane, Junk, Ty-cock-tow, Anung-hoy, Chuenpee, Tiger island, on which great quantities of rice are grown, and numerous forts are placed. [BOCA TIGRIS.]

CANTORIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.N.E. Almeria, on the Almanzor. Pop. 4,376. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

CANTREFF, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 2 m. S. Brecon, near the riv. Usk, and traversed by the Brecknock hills. Pop. 233.

CANTURIO, or CANTU, a town of N. Italy, deleg. & 5 m. S.E. Como. Pop. 5,364. It has manufs. of iron wares, which have subsist. since the 10th cent. Its church has a remarkably tall & slender belfry, which, in the middle ages, was used for a beacon.

CANVEY ISLAND, a chapelry of Engl., co. Essex, and mostly in pa. S. Bemfleet, 30 m. E. London. It is encircled by a branch of the Thames, and comprises about 3,600 ac. of marsh-land. Pop. 277, mostly fishermen. Fair, June 25.

CANWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Lincoln, within the liberty of which city it is included. Pop. 190.

CANY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine, Inf., 31 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. (1846) 1,261. It has manufs. of linens, cotton yarn, & oil. Weekly markets, and 5 annual fairs.

CANZANO, two vills. of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra.—I. 6 m. E.S.E. Teramo.—II. 5½ m. S.E. Sulmona.

CANZO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Como, cap. of a rich dist., with many silk manufs. Near it is the cascade of Villaterga. Pop. of dist. 11,550.

CAORLE, an isl. and *vill.* in the Adriatic, gov. and 29 m. N.E. Venice. It is a bishop's see.

CAPACCIO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., near the ruins of *Pæstum*, & 25 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 1,740. It is the residence of a bishop, whose cathedral is at Old Capaccio, a vill. 2½ m. N.N.W.

CAPBERN, or CAPVERN, a vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, in a narrow valley, 8 m. E.N.E Bagnères, with sulphur springs & baths. Pop. 850.

CAPDENAC, a mkt. town of France, dep. Lot, 3 m. S.E. Figeac, on rt. b. of the Lot. Pop. 1,310.

CAPE. For all Capes not undermentioned, see the respective names.

CAPE ANN, a prom. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, lat. (N. light) 42° 38′ 21″ N., lon. 70° 34′ 48″ W.

CAPE BRETON, an insular colony of British N. Amer., at the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, mostly between lat. 45° and 47° N., and lon. 60° and 61° 30′ W. Extreme length from N. to S., 100 m.; extreme breadth 85 m. Area 3,120 sq. m. Pop. about 35,000. It is very irregularly shaped, and greatly indented with bays: almost intersected by an arm of the sea called the Bras d' Or. Surface uneven. Granite, limestone, & prim. slates prevail; and gypsum, salt, and coal are found. The land to the N. has an elev. of 1,800 ft. There are several fresh water lakes, and numerous rivs., but none navigable. Salt springs are found on the coast. The climate is varied, but not so rigorous as that on the adjoining continent. Vegetation is very rapid. In 1831, about 85,000 acres of land were estim. to be under culture. Maize and other grains are raised; but the corn produced is insufficent for home consumption. Principal exports are pine, oak, birch, and maple timber to Great Britain; fish and coal to the U. States and W. Indies. Total value of exports (1844) 70,872*l.*; those to the other Brit. N. Amer. colonies amounting to 44,576*l.* Value of imports, 24,323*l.* In the same year 535 ships, aggregate burden 37,574 tons, entered; and 631 do., burden 40,263 tons, cleared from the ports of the colony. Reg. shipping (1844) 19,662 tons. The pop. is mostly of French, Scotch, or Irish descent. This isl. forms a colony under the governm. of Nova Scotia, and sends 2 mems. to its H. of Assembly. Princip. towns, Sydney and Louisborg. Cape Breton was first colonised by the French in 1712, and was taken by the British in 1758.

Cape Charles, a headland, U. S., N. America, Maryland, on the N. side of the entrance to Chesapeake-bay.—II. a headland, British N. America, Labrador, immed. N. the Strait of Belleisle. Lat. 52° 25′ N., lon. 55° 10′ W.

Cape Clear, the most S. headland of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on an isl. having an area of 1,506 ac. Pop. 1,052; with a lighthouse on an abrupt cliff, 455 ft. above the sea, in lat. 51° 26′ N., lon. 9° 29′ W. On the isl. are a pier, and a ruined castle and church.

Cape Coast Castle, a town & fort of Africa, cap. of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea. Lat. 5° 5′ 25″ N., lon. 1° 12′ 45″ W. The principal fort, the best on the coast, is situated on a granite rock which projects into the sea; near it are 2 small outposts, Fort William and Fort Victoria. The town has a pop. of about 10,000 blacks & 13 Europeans. It is regularly built, and its streets are lined with trees. The soil in the vicin. is well wooded, but deficient in water; climate damp & unhealthy. Mean temp. of year 78°; Feb. 80°.5; Sept. 73° Fahr. Chf. exports, palm oil, gold dust, maize, & tortoise-shell. Total value in the first half of 1840, 159,008*l.*; val. of imports in do., 208,470*l.*, of which those from the U. Kgdm., amounted to 136,360*l.* The settlement is under a president of council, assisted by subord. officers. From 1837 to 1840, the parliamentary grants for station amounted to 10,760*l.*

Cape Cod, a peninsula of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, in the Atlantic, lat. of light-ho., 42° 2′ 23″ N., lon. 70° 3′ 55″ W. It is hook-shaped; 65 m. in length, by 8 in average breadth; and encloses Cape Cod bay. Barnstaple is its town.

Cape-da-Roca, the most W. headland of Portugal, Estremadura, 20 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, with a fort and a lighthouse.

Cape Elizabeth, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 6 m. S. Portland. Pop. 1,666.

Cape Fear, a headld., U. S., N. Amer., N. Carolina, forming the S. point of Smith's Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear riv., lat. 33° 48′ N., lon. 78° 9′ W. Steamers may proceed at low water for 90 m. up the riv., on the banks of which are the towns Fayetteville & Wilmington.

Cape Frio, a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 80 m. E. Rio Janeiro, forms the terminus of the ridge of mntns. which run parallel to the coast, & consists of a huge oval mass of granite. Elev. 1,570 feet. Lat 22° 59′ 9″ S., lon. 41° 57′ 2″ W. A light-house was erected on it in 1836.

Cape Girardeau, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Missouri, on the Mississippi riv. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 9,359, of whom 1,325 are slaves.—II. a vill. in same co., with a pop. of 1,728.

Cape of Good Hope, an important colony of Great Britain, occupying the S. part of the peninsula of Africa, between lat. 29° 41′ and 34° 51′ S., and lon. 17° 10′ and 27° 32′ E.; bounded S. and E. by the Indian, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the countries of the Namaquas, Griquas, and other Hottentot tribes, and N.E. by British Kafraria. Length W. to E. (Cape peninsula to Keiskamma riv.), 550 m.; average breadth 250 m. Area estim. at 110,000 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 179,709, mostly Africans, Dutch, Negroes, and a small number of Hottentots. The country is formed of a series of terraces rising in successive stages from S. to N. The chief mntn. chains are the Drankensteen, Zwellendam, Zwartenberg, and Sneeuw-Bergen, in which last is the Spitzkop or Compass-berg, the culminating point of the whole, estimated at 10,250 ft. in elev. Table mntn., at the S.W. extremity of the colony, is an insulated flat topped mass, 3,582 ft. in height, the S. point of which forms the promontory of the *Cape of Good Hope*, 1,000 ft. in elev., in lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 18° 29′ E. It was discovered by Diaz, a Portuguese admiral, in 1486, and called by him "Cape of Storms." *Cape Agulhas*, the next remarkable promontory, is the southmost point of Africa, in lat. 34° 51′ S., lon. 20° 2′ E.; it gives its name to an extensive sand bank, and to an important current which flows from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean. The most extensive plain is the Great Karoo, an arid tract upwards of 200 m. in length, and 50 m. in breadth, between the Zwarteveld, and the Nieuwveld mntns. The only passage from one terrace to another is through the *Kloofs*, narrow and difficult mntn. gorges; some of these have been made passable for wheeled carriages, but the roads in general are very bad. The principal bays are (from W. to E.) St. Helena, Table, False (the W. part of which forms Simon's bay), St. Sebastian, Mossel, Plettenberg, and Algoa. Streams are numerous, but rapid, mostly dry in summer and unfit for navigation; the chief are, on the E. and S. coast, Keiskamma, Great Fish, Bushman, Sunday, Camtoos & Breede; on the W., Berg & Elephant or Oliphant; & on the N., sev. small streams tributary to the Orange. Climate mild and healthy, but very dry; rains irregular, often falling in torrents on the coast, but rare in the plains of the interior. Snow falls only in the mntns., and is not permanent, even on the most elevated. December and January are the warmest, and June and July the coldest, months. Mean temp. at Cape Town—in summer 58°.3; in winter 76°.6, Fahr. The greater number of diseases are unknown at the Cape; the most common are consumption & apoplexy. Few of the inhabs. attain an advanced age. Soil fertile where sufficiently watered, but the general appearance of the country is sterile and monotonous. The arid steppes or *Karoos* of the interior are destitute of trees and covered with an ephemeral vegetation only after heavy rains. The flora of the colony is of a peculiar character, & is calculated to comprise 1,200 species, which, however, are more remarkable for the variety & beauty of their flowers than for their uses. The most valuable is the aloe, the produce of which has been exported in one year, to the amount of 2,794*l.*; a species of soda, found in the Karoo, is employed by the inhabs. in the manuf. of soap, and candles are made from the covering of the wax-berry. European grains, and the fruits of temperate and tropical regions have been successfully introd. Corn is raised more than requisite for consumption, and the cultivation of the vine is an important source of wealth; a good white wine is produced in the interior, but only the small vineyard at the foot of Table mntn. produces the celeb. liqueur called *Constantia*. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; and the introduction of the Merino sheep has rendered the rural trade of the colony important. The coasts abound with mackarel and herrings, and in 1842, the whale and seal fishery employed 144 boats. Some of the wild animals of Africa are still met with, but the larger species decrease in proportion as colonisation extends. The lion, hyena, buffalo, hippopotamus, and zebra are occasionally seen; the rhinoceros is rare, and the elephant is driven beyond the boundary. The ostrich and eagle are found in the mountains, and snakes are numerous. The commerce of the colony is extensive; the ports are Cape town and Simon's town in the W., & fort Elizabeth in the E. Total value of exports in 1844, 350,735*l.*, of which

246,217*l.* were to the U. Kingdom. Impts., same year, 424,451*l.* In 1845, 35 ships (3,713 tons), & 307 men belonged to the colony; and in 1842, 604 ships (166,620 tons), entered, and 575 ships (159,336 tons), cleared from its ports. The colony consists of an E. and a W. prov., and these are divided into 14 districts, viz., Cape Division and Stellenbosch in the S.W., Zwellendam, George, Uitenhage, & Albany on the S. coast, Clanwilliam on the N.W., Worcester, and Beaufort, Graaf Reynet, and Somerset in the interior, Colesberg on the N.E., Cradock and Victoria on the E. The capitals have the same names as the dists., except Graham's Town, which is the cap. of Albany, and Fredericksburg of Victoria dist. Stellenbosch is the chief wine, and Zwellendam the princip. corn growing dists.; the others are mostly appropriated to grazing. The gov. is vested in a legislative council consisting of 5 official members, viz., the governor, the second in command of the forces, colonial secretary, attorney-genl., and treasurer, and 5 unofficial members, inhabs. of the colony, nominated by the governor; its debates are published. The Dutch founded a colony at the Cape in 1648, which was taken by the British in 1795. [Cape Town.]

The boers or farmers of the Cape colony, descendents of the original Dutch settlers, have lost much of their ancestral industry and cleanliness; they are affectionate in their family relations, & strict in religious observances, but prejudiced & illiterate. Education has been long neglected in the colony; the only institutions of importance were, till lately, the S. African college, and the S. African institution at Cape town; but a comprehensive system, embracing primary and classical schools, was instituted by the government in 1839. In many of the dists. are missionary schools supported by different protestant societies. In 1842, there were 40 public, and 102 private schools, attended by 2,700 children. The colonial grants in same year were, for educational purposes, 6,021*l.*, and for religious purposes, distributed among the different sects, 10,481*l.* Slavery was abolished in 1833. The English language is alone used in courts of law, but the Dutch is also taught in the government schools. The money in use is exclus. British; & Dutch weights & measures are nearly superseded by the English. The peace of the colony is frequently interrupted by incursions of the Kaffers & other savage tribes on the frontiers.

Cape Hatteras, a headld., U. S., N. Amer., N. Carolina, at the angle of a long reef which lines the coast. Lat. 35° 14′ N., lon. 75° 30′ W.

Cape Haytien, formerly *Cape Français*, & *Cape Henry*, a seaport town of the island of Hayti, on its N. coast, 90 m. N. Port au Prince. Lat. 19° 40′ N., lon. 69° 54′ W. Pop. probably from 12,000 to 16,000. Previously to the Haytian revolution it was a handsome city, & it still has some fine buildings, with a secure and tolerably defended harbour, & a considerable trade, chiefly with the U. States, Great Britain, France, & Germany. In 1841, 84 vessels, aggreg. burden 11,806 tons, entered the port with cargoes valued at 136,484*l.*; 78 vessels, burden 10,802 tons, cleared out with cargoes estimated at 162,770*l.* in value.

Cape Horn, or Hoorn, the most S. point of America, on the last isl. of the Fugeian archip., in lat. 55° 58′ 40″ S., lon. 67° 16′ W. It is a lofty, steep, bare, black rock, with pointed summits, & was formerly considered very dangerous to pass; but the difficulties of doubling it are now greatly diminished. It was named by Schouten, its discoverer, in honour of his birth-place, *Hoorn*, in the Netherlands, prov. North Holland.

Cape Island, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, at its extreme S. point, on the Atlantic, 108 m. S. Trenton. Frequented for sea-bathing.

Capel, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Surrey, 5½ m. S. Dorking. Area 4,990 ac. Pop. 989.—II. (*St Andrew*), co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 222.—III. (*Currig*), a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Slandegai, at the foot of Snowdon. Pop. returned with pa. Sheep fair, Sept. 28. It is a polling-place for the co.—IV. (*Voelas*), a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. S.S.E. Llanrwst. Pop. 611.—V. (*Garmon*), a tnshp., same co., 4½ m. S. Llanrwst. Pop. 728.

Cape La Hague, a headland of France, Normandy, dep. Manche, forming the N.W. extremity of the penins. Cotentin, in the English Channel, opposite the isl. Alderney, 16 m. N.N.W. Cherbourg, and 50 m. S. St Alban's Head (Dorsetshire). Lat. of light-ho. 49° 43′ 22″ N., lon. 1° 57′ 6″ W. It is often confounded with *Cape La Hogue*, on the opposite side of Cotentin, 10 m. N.E. Valognes, off which the united English and Dutch fleets defeated the French naval force, May 19 to 22, 1692.

Capellades, an episcop. town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,798. It has manufs. of cloth & paper, & brandy distilleries.

Capelle (La), a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Vervins, formerly fortified. Pop. of comm. 1,514.—II. (*Marival*), a vill., dep. Lot, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Figeac. Pop. 1,331.—Also several vills. mostly in the central deps.—*Capellen* and *Capellendorf* are vills. in Rhenish-Prussia & Saxe-Weimar. [Kapelle.]

Capelle-op-den Bosch, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N. Brussels, on the canal thence to Antwerp, and on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. Pop. 2,500.

Cape May, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of N. Jersey. Pop. 5,324. Soil alluvial. Eastern margin indented by the Atlantic.—II. a headld., New Jersey, on the N. side of the entrance into Delaware Bay. Lat. of lightho., S.W. point of Cape, 38° 55′ N., lon. 75° 2′ W.—*Cape Henlopen* forms the S. side of the entrance to the same bay.

Cape Mount, a riv. of W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 6° 44′ N., lon. 11° 25′ W. The dist. of Cape Mount, with its isls., lakes, and rivers, was granted by the king of the territory to an English company, by a deed, dated February 23, 1841.

Cape River, or Vaunks, a large riv. of Cent. America, Nicaragua & Mosquito Country, enters the Carib. Sea, at Cape Gracios a Dios, after a N.E. course, estimated at from 250 to 300 m., through a territory mostly of high fertility. It is navigable from the sea for a considerable distance inland; beyond which its course is impeded by numerous cataracts and shallows. The city Segovia is near its source.

Capernaum, an anc. city of Palestine, pash. Damascus, supposed to have been at Khan-Minyeh, on the W. shore of L. Tiberias, 5½ m. N.W. Tiberias. Here is a low mound with ruins occupying a considerable circuit, and near it is a copious spring called *Ain-el-Zin*, & supposed by Robinson to be the Capharnaum of Josephus, while Wilson would rather place its locality at *Tell-el-Hum*, 3½ miles to the N.E.

Capestang, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi, & near the head of a pool (*etang*) of same name, 47 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,831.

Capesterre (La), or Le Marigot, a town of the isl. Guadeloupe, French Antilles, cap. cant., on its E. coast, 13 m. E.N.E. Basseterre; in a

healthy and fertile situation. Pop. 3,784, of whom 3,089 are slaves.—II. a town of Marie Galante.

Cape Town, a fortfd. seaport town of S. Africa, cap. of the Cape colony on its W. coast at the N. declivity of Table mntn., and on the S.W. shore of Table bay. Lat. of observatory 33° 56′ S., lon. 18° 28′ 7″ E., 32 m. N. "the Cape." Mean temp. of year 67° .3; winter 76° .6; sum. 58° .3, Fahr. Pop. (1842) 22,543, of whom one-third were blacks. The town, which is situ. in a plain, is defended by a castle & sevl. forts; it is regularly laid out in the Dutch style, with canals in the princip. streets; the streets are broad and cross at right angles; but unpaved; the houses are flat roofed and painted or white-washed, with terraces in front. From its situation, facing the noon-day sun, & backed by naked mntns., the town is exposed to excessive heat, and is often intolerable from dust; it is also exposed to violent gales from the S.E. The only public building of importance is the governor's house, a plain but spacious edifice. There are numerous villas in the environs; and the Wynberg, a pretty hill, is a favourite resort of the wealthy inhabitants. It has a royal marine observatory, and a magnetic observatory. The educational establishments are the S. African college and the S. African institution, a good public library, and a valuable private botanic garden. There is a government bank which issues notes, and a joint stock bank with a branch at Graham's town. Cape town was constituted a bishopric in 1847. Table bay is capacious enough to contain any number of vessels but is exposed to W. winds, which from June to August produce heavy swells; its N.W. point is marked by a lightho. Cape town was founded by the Dutch in 1650, & with its subject territory was taken by the British in 1795. It was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Amiens; recaptured by the British in 1806, and finally ceded to Britain in 1815. The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered by Diaz in 1486, and called by him the "Cape of Storms."

Cape Verd, the most W. cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Lat. 14° 43′ N., lon. 17° 34′ W. Its name is derived from a group of enormous baobab-trees which crowns its summit.—*The isls. of Cape Verd* are situated 320 m. W. of the cape, between lat. 14° 45′ and 17° 13′ N., and lon. 22° 45′ and 25° 25′ W. The archip. consists of the following 10 isls., Sal, Boavista, Mayo, Santiago (St James), the largest, Fogo, Brava, Grande, Rombo, S. Nicolâo, and S. Luzia, and 4 islets, Branco, Razo, S. Vicente, and S. Antâo. Area estimated at 1,680 sq. m. Pop. (last census 1834) 55,833; 51,854 free, and 3,979 slaves. In 1844 it was estimated at 67,000; the white pop. in the whole archip. is to the coloured as 1 to 20. The surface of the isls. is in general mntnous., & some of their peaks have a considerable elevation. The volcano of Fogo is 9,157 ft. in height. The soil is extremely various, but mostly fertile; the absence of trees and the scarcity of water are the causes of frequent and severe distress. Climate very hot, but tempered by the sea breezes; mean temp. of May & August 70° 9. April to Sept. 70°, during the other months 65° F.; the mornings & evenings are cool, and dews abundant. Chief vegetable products, maize, rice, & French beans. Coffee, introduced in 1790, has completely succeeded; the cotton shrub is indigenous; indigo grows wild, and tobacco is cultivated in some of the isls.; little sugar is grown, and wine of inferior quality; tropical fruits are abundant. Orchill, the trade in which was formerly monopolized by the government, & yielded an annl. rev. of 24,000*l.*, decreased in value so rapidly after the trade was thrown open in 1837, as to require new restrictions, which were put in force in 1844. Cattle are extensively reared, and dried & salted provisions form a considerable article of export. Goats are still numerous, although many are annually killed for the sake of their skins; pigs are abundant in several of the isls. Asses and mules are the only beasts of burden. Fowls are so abundant in most of the islands that they are sold for less than 1d. each; serpents & venomous reptiles are unknown; whales abound in the neighbouring seas, & are fished by the English and Americans. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by immense numbers of turtle. The natives are quiet and docile, but extremely indolent; the Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *lingua creoula*. Agriculture & the preparation of salt are chief branches of industry; linens, pottery-ware, soap, and leather are manufd. in some of the isls. In 1843-4, 217 ships entered, and 239 left the ports of the Archip.; of these 36 were British. Value of impts., 19,000*l.*, expts., 17,000*l.* These isls., together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa, near C. Roxo, constitute the *prov. of Cape Verd*, the cap. of which was removed from Porto Praya to *Mindello* in the isl. S. Vincent, in 1838. The prov. is under a gov.-general, who exercises both civil and military power. The military force comprised in 1843, 534 men. Previous to 1840, there was only 1 school of public instruction in the archip., since then there are 12. The Roman Catholic is the only form of worship.

Cape-Wrath, forms the N.W. extremity of Scotl., co. Sutherland. Lat. 58° 37′ N., lon. 5° 1′ W. It is a pyramid of gneiss rising to 300 ft., and having on it a lighthouse, with a light 400 ft. above the sea.

Capestrano, & Capistrello, two small towns of Naples; the former in prov. Abruzz, Ult. II., 22 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 2,409. The latter in same prov., 3½ m. W. Lake Fucino. Pop. 1,150.

Capitanata, a prov. of Naples, bounded N. & E. by the Adriatic; cap. Foggia. Climate very warm. Its pastures are rich, and many cattle are reared. Chief produce, wine, saffron, fruit, and salt. Pop. (1844) 304,323.

Capivari, a modern town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, comm. and 24 m. N.W. Cabo Frio. Pop. 3,000.

Capiz, a city of the Philippines, cap. of the isl. Panay, on its N. coast. Pop. 11,145. It is mostly built of wood and is defended by a small fort. It is the resid. of a Spanish alcalde, gov. of the prov.

Capizzi, *Capitium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, 19 m. W.N.W. Bronte. Pop. 3,400.

Caple, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Tunbridge. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 2,472.

Capo d'Istria, *Ægida*, a fortfd. seaport town of Austria, Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. Istria, on a rock in the Gulf of Triest, connected by a bridge with the mainland, 8 m. S.W. Triest. Pop. (1838) 5,981. It was the cap. of Venetian Istria, and is old and ruinous; it has a cathedral and about 30 other churches, a gymnasium, and a prison. Its harb. is little frequented except by fishing boats. Manufs. leather & soap. Exports, wine, oil, salt, and hides.

Caposelle, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 13 m. N.N.E. Campagna. Pop. 3,734.

Cappagh, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Tyrone, 5 m. N.N.E. Omagh. Area 37,671 ac. Pop. 13,330. Here is the splendid demesne of Mountjoy-forest.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 2¾

m. N.N.E. Rathkeale. Area 1,268 ac. Pop. 755. At Cappagh Hill, 10 m. W. Skibbereen, there is a copper mine.—A small riv. and extensive bog, co. Galway, have the same name.

CAPPAGHWHITE, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 7 m. N. Tipperary. Pop. 1,046. It has 5 fairs between June and December. In the vicinity are some copper mines.

CAPPANACUSHY, a group of islets, Ireld., Munster, co. Kerry, at the head of the estuary, and 3 m. W. Kenmare. On the opposite mainland are the remains of Cappanacushy castle.

CAPPEL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.S.W. Zürich. Here the reformer Ulrich Zwinglius was killed in a skirmish against the Papists, October 11, 1531, and a rude stone monument marks the spot where he fell.

CAPPELN, 2 vills. of N. Germany.—I. Hanover, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Osnabrück.—II. (*Wester*), Pruss. Westphalia, Münster, 19 m. E.N.E. Rheina. —III. a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the Schley. Exports corn and fish. Pop. 2,000.

CAPPOQUIN, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on the Blackwater, navigable hence downwards in barges, 4 m. E.N.E. Lismore. Pop. 2,341. Has a modernized castle, a church, & barracks; 5 annual fairs. Cappoquin house is the seat of Sir R. Keane, baronet.

CAPRACOTTA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 27 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,780.

CAPRAJA, an isl. of the Sard. states, Mediterr., with fortfd. port of same name, on E. side, 17 m. E. the N. extremity of Corsica. Length 3½ m.; breadth 1½ m. Pop. (1844) 750. It is mntnous., & produces a considerable quantity of wine & oil.

CAPRERA, a small isl. Mediterr., off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Length N. to S., 5 m.; has good pasturage, but no permanent inhabitants.

CAPRESE, a small town of Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Arezzo, memorable as the birth-place of Michael Angelo Buonaroti. Pop. 1,560.

CAPRI, *Capreæ*, an isl. of Naples, dist. Castellamare, at the S. entrance of the bay, and 20 m. S. the city of Naples. Length 4½ m.; breadth 3 m. It is entirely mountainous, coasts steep and inaccessible, except at the *port of Capri*, a small fortfd. town with a fine cathed., a large seminary and a pop. of 2,500, on its S. side. Climate mild and salubrious; soil rocky & poor, but well cultiv., & producing grain, fruit, oil, & excellent wine. Vast numbers of quails are caught during their annual migration. On the coast is the remarkable stalactitic cave called the "grotto of Nymphs;" & the isl. contains numerous Roman ruins and antiquities. It is celeb. in history as the retreat of Tiberius, & the scene of his orgies. —II. a small isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 10 m. W. Sebenico.

CAPRIATA, a vill. of Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. & 7 m. S.W. Novi, cap. mand. Pop. 2,365.

CAPRIATI, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 5 m. E.S.E. Venafro. Pop. 2,200.

CAPRICORN ISLS., a small group of isls. & rocks off the E. coast of Australia, on the tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 151° 15′ E.

CAPRINO, two towns of N. Italy.—I. deleg. and 10 m. W.N.W. Bergamo, with extens. silk mills. Pop. 1,600.—II. cap. dist., deleg., & 15 m. N.W. Verona. Pop, 3,400.

CAPRYKE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 3,829. It has several breweries, and trade in timber.

CAPUA, a fortfd. city of Naples, cap. prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 20 m. N. Naples. Pop. 8,100. It was fortfd. by Vauban, & is consid. one of the keys of the kgdm.; for though far from the frontier, it is the only fortress that covers the approach to Naples. It was built by the Lombards in 855, out of the ruins of anc. Capua (*Casilinum*), the remains of which, about 2 m. E., include a gate and portions of a large amphitheatre. The modern city has no object worthy of notice except a cathed. with antique columns; it comprises 18 pa. churches, several convents, a royal college, military school, hospitals, & publ. fountains. It was at anc. Capua that Hannibal wintered after his victory over the Romans at *Cannæ*.

CAPUA, a town, Colombia, New Granada, dep. Panama, S.W. Chorrera.

CAPURSO, a town of Naples, cap. circ., prov. and 7 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 2,760.

CAPUTH, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 11 m. N. Perth. Estim. area 16,000 ac. Pop. 2,317. Here are several Druidic remains, one of which, Cairnmuir, is considered the largest of its kind in Scotland.

CARA, an islet of Scotland, co. Argyle, off its W. coast, pa. and immed. S. Gigha.

CARABAYA, a small town of S. Amer., Bolivia, dep. and 100 m. N.N.W. La Paz.

CARABOBO, a prov. of Venezuela, S. America, with a small town, 33 m. S.W. Valencia.

CARACAS, or CARACCAS, the cap. city of Venezuela, S. America, dep. and prov. Caracas, lat. 10° 30′ 13″ N., lon. 67° 4′ 45″ W., on a declivity, 2,880 ft. in elevation, and 16 m. S.S.E. La Guayra, its port, on the Caribbean Sea. Pop. estim. from 35,000 to 50,000. It is regularly built, well supplied with water, & has a healthy climate. M. T. of June 72°, Feb. 68°.2 Fahr. Princip. buildings, a cathed., the fine church of Alta Gracia, and 3 hospitals. Exports from La Guayra consist principally of cacao, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, hides, and live cattle. By the earthquake of 1812, 12,000 persons perished; since which time most of its houses have been constructed of sun-dried bricks. It is the seat of a university, & the residence of the principal merchants, on whose account the trade of a La Guayra is conducted.

CARAGLIO, a town of Sard. state, Piedmont, div., prov. and 6 m. W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Grana. Pop. (1838) with comm. 6,268. It has manufs. of silks, and 5 annual fairs.

CARA HISSAR. [KARA-H. & AFIUM-K.-HISSAR.]

CARALDSTON, or CARESTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Forfar. Pop. 218.

CARAMAGNA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo. Pop. (with comm.), 3,670.

CARAMAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 9 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 1,381.

CARAMAN and CARAMANIA. [KARAMAN.]

CARAMANICO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant. 17½ m. S.W. Chieti. P. 3,300.

CARAMNASSA, a riv. of British India, presid. Bengal, tribut. to the Ganges, and separating the old provs. Bahar and Benares. It is regarded with great abhorrence by the Hindoos, who consider contact with its waters sufficient to undo all their good works and austerities. Hence its name, "the destruction of pious works."

CARANJA, an isl. of British India, presid. Bombay, in Bombay harbour, about 8 m. E.S.E. of the city. It is nearly circular, and 4 m. in diam.

CARAPELLA *Cerbalus*, a riv. of Naples, prov. Capitanata, after a N.E. course of about 48 m., enters the Adriatic, 9 m. S. Manfredonia. Near its mouth it sends E.ward a branch which enters the lagoon of Salpi. The towns Ascoli di Satriano and Carapella are on its banks.

CARASCO, a vill. of the Sard. states, prov. & 2½ m. N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 2,156.

CARATE, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. N. Milan, formerly fortified. Pop. 2,282.

CARAVACA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.W. Murcia, on an affl. of the Segura. Pop. 9,910. It has several convents and hospitals, a college, and a ruined castle. In a mntn. W. of the town, is the stalactitic cavern of Barquilla.

CARAVAGGIO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bergamo. Pop. (1845) 5,998. It is the birth-pl. of the renowned painters Polidoro Caldara and Michael Angelo Merigi, both named *Caravaggio* from their native town.

CARAVANCHEL, 2 contiguous vills. of Spain, prov. and near Madrid. United pop. 1,900. Frequented on holidays by the inhabs. of the cap.

CARAVELLAS, a seaport town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. Bahia, dist. Porto Seguro, on N. side of the bay of Caravellas in the Atlantic. Lat. 17° 49′ S., lon. 39° 26′ W. It is well built; and from its port, which is one of the best frequented in the prov., manioc flour and coffee are exported to Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco. Pop. of dist. 5,000.

CARABAJALES, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 16 m. N.W. Zamora. Pop. 834.—II. *C. de la Encomienda*, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Zamora.

CARBALLO, a vill. of Spain, prov. Coruña, with well-frequented mineral springs & baths. P. 365.

CARBERY, a dist. of Ireland, Munster, forming the S. part of the co. Cork.—Two baronies, cos. Sligo and Kildare, and a small isl. in Dunmanus bay, have this name.

CARBET (LE), a town of Martinique, cap. quarter, on W. side of the isl., 2 m. S. San Pierre. S. of the town is the *Piton de Carbet*, a volcanic mntn. 5,200 (?) ft. in elev. P. 4,087 (2,860 slaves).

CARBONARA, several towns of Italy, &c.—I. Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant. 36 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 2,800.—II. prov. and 4 m. S. Bari. Pop. 1,600.—III. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 22½ m. S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 1,900.—IV. a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the Vonizza, 10 m. E.N.E. Avlona.

CARBONARA (CAPE), forms the S.E. extremity of the isl. Sardinia. Lat. 39° 4′ N., lon. 9° 34′ E.

CARBON-BLANC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 5 m. N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,894.

CARBONDALE, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 29 m. N.E. Wilkesbarre. Pop. 2,398.

CARBONE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 39 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,620.

CARBONERA-EL-MAYOR, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Segovia. P. 2,051.

CARBONNE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 23 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,328.

CARBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Watton. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 807.

CARCABUEY, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,996. It has an hospital, 2 schools, and several Roman remains.

CARCAJENTE, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 12 m. N.N.E. San Felipe. Pop. 6,150. It is well built, and prosperous. Linen & woollen manufs. Many Rom. remains have been discovered here.

CARCAVELLOS, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 11 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, and famous for its wine (known in commerce as Calcavella).

CARCASSONNE, *Carcaso*, a comm. and city of S. France, cap. dep. Aude, on the Aude and the Canal du Midi, 55 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 15,380. It is divided into the old city, and the new town, by the riv., here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. The new town, on level ground, is regularly laid out, well built, traversed by running streams, furnished with marble fountains, & has many handsome squares and planted walks; one of the last leads to the aqueduct bridge of Tresquel, & is ornamented with a marble column to the memory of Riquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi. The old city stands on elevated ground, & is interesting "as retaining unchanged, to a greater extent perhaps than any other town in France, the aspect of a fortress of the middle ages." It is enclosed by walls of great solidity, portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Visigoths; and it contains the castle and the old cathedral, with the tomb of Simon de Montfort. Other princip. edifices in Carcassonne are the new cathed., with a fine spire, the public library, prefecture, town-hall, hospitals, theatre, barracks, covered markets, & church of St. Vincent. Carcassonne is a bishop's see, and has a comm. college, a normal school, and a tribunal of commerce. It has been celeb. since the 12th cent. for its manufs. of cloth, which are still important. Trade in agricultural produce is extensive. Carcassonne suffered greatly in the wars against the Albigenses; many of its inhabitants are Protestants.

CARCELEN, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Albacete. It has a school of primary instruction, a celebrated annual fair in August, and numerous Roman ruins.

CARCÈS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Var, on the Argens, 15 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,101. Silk weaving, distilleries, and tanneries.

CARCOLSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 7 m. S. Southwell. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 276.

CARCULLA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 27 m. N.N.E. Mangalore. Near it is a ruined palace of the rajahs of Tulava.

CARDAILLAC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot, 31 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,260. It was formerly fortified, and has ruins of a castle.

CARDANGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. & comprising a part of the town of Tipperary (which see). Area 3,906 ac. Pop. 3,088.

CARDEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. S.W. Coblenz. P. 473. It has an anc. church; and in its vicinity is the old feudal castle of Elz.

CARDEÑOSA, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Avila. Pop. 816. Woollen weaving.

CARDESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,980. Pop. 372.

CARDIFF, a parl. and munic. bor., and seaport of S. Wales, cap. co. Glamorgan, on the Taaf, here crossed by a fine 5 arched bridge, about 1½ m. from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn, 10½ m. S.W. Newport. Pop. (1831), 6,137; do. (1841) 10,077; the increase being attributed to the improvement of the port. It has 2 principal streets, well built, paved, and lighted; a noble castle of great extent and antiquity, the princip. resid. of the marquis of Bute, in which Henry I. was confined for 26 years by his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy; a church with an elegant & lofty tower; a guildhall, co. jail, and house of correction; a theatre, 4 banks, and several schools and charities. The trade of Cardiff is large and increasing, it having become the port of Merthyr Tydvil, and the great outlet for the mining dist. of S. Wales. Exports (chiefly to Bristol), were estim. in 1840, to comprise iron to about 125,000 tons per annum; and coal to about 250,000 tons. Tin, corn, &c., are also exported. A canal and railway connect the town with Merthyr, and a magnificent basin, with docks, warehouses, &c. (the construction of which cost the marquis of Bute upwards of 300,000*l.*), communicates with the Severn, and forms a harb. for steamers, and vessels of heavy burden. Reg. shipping (1847), 6,243 tons. Customs duties (1846) 8,958*l.* Mkt. Wed. and Sat. Cattle fairs, 2d Wed. in March, April, and May; June 29, Sept. 19, Nov. 30. As-

sizes, April and Aug. Corp. rev. (1843), 2,133*l.* Cardiff joins with Cowbridge and Llantrissent in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846), 507.

CARDIGAN, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of S. Wales, cap. co. on the Tewy, 5 m. from its entrance into St. George's Channel, 23 m., N E. Haverford-West. Pop. 2,925. It has 2 stone bridges across the Teify, an old and stately church, the rems. of an anc. castle famous in Welsh history, a grammar school founded in 1765, a co.-hall, jail, & ho. of correction, a branch bank, and a consid'ble coasting trade, employing abt. 15,000 tons of shipping & more than 1,000 seamen. Chief imports coal, limestone, and timber. Exports slates, oats, butter, &c. Vessels exceeding 300 tons can enter the harbour, but a bar at its mouth renders the passage dangerous in rough weather. Customs rev. (1846) 111*l.* 17s. Reg. shipping of port 259 vessels; aggregate burden 13,800 tons. Mkts. Tues. and Sat. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, Dec. 19. Assizes are held here. Cardigan, with the suburb of Bridgend, unites with Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 247. The town gives the title of Earl to the Brudenell family.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, between Brach-y-Pwll and Stumble Headlands, surrounded by the cos. Carnarvon, Merioneth, Cardigan, & Pembroke. It receives the rivs. Maw, Dovy, Ystwith, Yiron, and Teify; the isl. Bardsey is near its N. extremity. The towns Fishguard, Newport (Pembrokeshire), Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Harlech, Cricheith, and Pwlheli are on its shores.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a co. of S. Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, and enclosed landward by the cos. Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Brecon, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. Area 675 sq. m., or 432,000 ac., of which scarcely more than 1-3d is arable. Inhab. houses 15,123. Pop. 68,766. Surface level on the coast; mntnous. in the interior, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 2,463 ft. in height, is in its N.E. part. Chf. rivs. the Teify, Dovy, Ridol, Ystwith, Arth, and Towey. Princip. industry is the rearing of live stock. Silver, copper, and lead mines have been formerly wrought to advantage; at present they are greatly neglected. Average rent of land (1810) 4s. 8½d. per ac. Ann. value of lands (1842) 159,948*l.*; of houses 23,081*l.*; of mines 9,189*l.*; total ann. value of real property 205,327*l.* Some gloves & flannels are manufd. Chf. exports are slates, wool, butter, and oats. The co. is subdiv. into 5 hundreds and 64 pas., and is in the diocese of St. David's. Chf. towns Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar. It returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 2,278.

CARDINALE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 21 m. S. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,500.

CARDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 2 m. S.S.W. Willington. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,466. In the church is a tablet to the memory of Howard the philanthropist, who resided here.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. E.N.E. Church-Stretton. Area 6,500 ac. Pop. 691.

CARDINHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.E. Bodmin. Area 8,550 ac. Pop. 802.

CARDITO, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and 7 m. N. Naples, dist. Casoria. Pop. 3,220.

CARDIVA, one of the Maldive islands, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° N., lon. 73° 40′ E.

CARDONA, a fortifd. town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,366. It is straggling, and interspersed with cypress gardens; it has some imposing edifices and defensive works. S.W. of the town is a remarkable mntn. of rock-salt, 500 ft. in elev., which affords an inexhaustible supply of that article in absolute purity, & is so hard that it has to be blasted with gunpowder; vases, crucifixes, and other articles are turned of this material. The mntn. is homogeneous, and the only one of the kind known in Europe. The town has also manufs. of silks and cutlery.

CARDROSS, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3½ m. W.N.W. Dumbarton, on the Clyde. Area about 13,000 ac. Pop. 4,416, partly employed in bleaching and printing works. At Renton, in this parish, Smollett was born in 1721.

CAREBY, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, on the Glen, 5 m. S.W. Bourn. Ac. 1,590. P. 73.

CAREGGI, a vill. of Tuscany, 3 m. N. Florence, with numerous villas and an anc. grand ducal resid., which was inhabited by the first members of the Medici family.

CARENNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 35 m. N.N.E. Cahors, with 1,000 inhabs., & an anc. abbey, in a tower of which Fenelon is said to have composed a portion of his works.

CARENTAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, near the mouth of the Tante, 14 m. N.N.W. St. Lô. Pop. 2,559. It has old fortifs., a castle, and a curious Norman church. Manufs. of lace and cotton, & export trade in cattle, hogs, and corn.

CARENTOIR, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 28 m. E.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 5,277. Trade in cider & butter.

CARESANA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Vercelli. Pop. 2,716.

CAREW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. 1,056. Here are the remains of a magnif. castle, in which Henry VII. was entertained on his way to Bosworth field.

CARGHÈSE, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arrond. and 12 m. N.N.W. Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. Pop. 923. This commune forms a Greek colony, and is the best cultiv. in the isl.

CARGILL, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 10 m. N.E. Perth, on the Tay. Pop. 1,642, partly employed in linen weaving and bleaching. It has valuable salmon fisheries and stone quarries. In the pa. are remains of a Roman road and encampment.

CARHAIX, *Vorganium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Hyères, 31 m. N.E. Quimper. Pop. 1,827. It is the birth-place of the brave La Tour d' Auvergne; near it is a supposed Roman aqueduct.

CARHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumbl'd, on the Tweed, 3 m. S.W. Coldstream. Area 11,470 ac. Pop. 1,282. Sev. battles between the English and Scotch have been fought in this parish.

CARHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.E. Dunster. Area 6,460 ac. Pop. 682.

CARIACO, a marit. town of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. & 40 m. E. Cumana, in a fine plain watered by the Cariaco riv., near the head of the Gulf of Cariaco. Lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 63° 40′ W. Pop. 7,000.—The *Gulf of Cariaco* is 40 m. in length W. to E., by 10 m. in greatest breadth, has in all pts. good anchorage, & has richly wooded shores.

CARIATI, a seaport town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., on the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. E.S.E. Rossano. Pop. 1,400. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a ruined castle, a cathed., and a diocesan seminary. The best manna of Calabria is produced in its vicinity.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which extends between Central and S. Amer., and the isls. of Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico, communicating on the W. with the Gulf of

Mexico. Chief inlets the Gulfs of Honduras, Darien, and Maracaybo. [ATLANTIC.]

CARIFE, *Callificæ*, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., in the Apennines, 11 m. S.S.E. Ariano. P. 2,230. It has a colleg. church & superior school.

CARIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 22 m. E.S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 1,792. Tile and brick-works.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, cap. mand., near l. b. of the Po, 11 m. S. Turin. P. (1838) 7,873. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a comm. college and a handsome church. Its inhabs. manuf. silk twist and confectionery. Carignano gives the title of Prince to a branch of the Sardinian royal family.

CARIMATA ISL., a small isl. in the China Sea, in the middle of the Carimata or Billiton Strait, between the isls. Borneo and Billiton. Peak 2,000 feet high, in lat. 1° 36′ S., lon. 108° 54′ E.—*Carimata-passage*, beween Borneo and Billiton, is 120 m. across.

CARIMONS, several isls. of the Asiat. Archipelago.—I. (*Great and Little*), in the Strait of Malacca, 30 m. S.W. Singapore. Lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 103° 30′ E.—II. (*Carimon-Java*), a group N. of Java. Lat. 5° 45′ S., lon. 110° 15′ E.

CARIÑENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,648.

CARINI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 12 m. W.N.W. Palermo. Pop. 7,000. It is beautifully situated on the small riv. of same name. Among its public buildings is a Gothic castle. Near it are the ruins of the anc. *Hyccara*, the native city of the famous courtezan Lais.

CARINTHIA, a prov. of Austria. [KÄRNTHEN.]

CARINHENHA, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. b. of the San Francisco, & at the mouth of the Carinhenha, 52 m. N. Salgado. Pop. 2,000.

CARINOLA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 20 m. E. Gaeta. Pop. 4,815. Its vicinity produces esteemed wine.

CARIPE, a town & valley of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cumana, the valley noted for a cavern frequented by a species of night hawk (*Caprimulgus*), the young of which are destroyed in vast numbers for the sake of their fat.

CARISBROOKE, a pa., Isle of Wight, division of co. Southampton, 1¼ m. S.W. Newport. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 5,613. The castle, originally a British fortress, prior to the Roman invasion, taken by Cerdic the Saxon in 530, afterwards upheld by the Normans, and its fortif. extended by Q. Elizabeth, is a magnificent structure, still partly habitable, and was the prison of Charles I. for 13 months previous to his trial. Within its walls is a remarkable well, 200 feet in depth. The church of Carisbrooke was built by Fitzosborne, the first Norman lord of the island; & with the castle and vill. is singularly picturesque.

CARLA-LE-COMTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. and 11 m. W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,842. The philos. Bayle was born here in 1647.

CARLBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Glen, 5 m. S.W. Bourn. Area 1,020 ac. P. 216.

CARLEE, a vill of British-India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 34 m. N.W. Poonah, famous for some remarkable cave temples, probably of Buddhic origin. The principal of these, 6,000 ft. above the sea, is one of the finest excavations of its kind in India, having an arched roof, supported by sculptured pillars, and an appearance very similar to the interior of a Gothic cathedral.

CARLENTINI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 19 m. N.W. Syracuse. It was founded by the Emperor Charles V., to be the head-quarters of his Sicilian army, but it was never completed; and, being partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, it is now unimportant. Pop. 1,500.

CARLET, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Valencia, on the Requena. Pop. 3,822. Trade in grain, fruit, and wine. Linen weaving.

CARLINGFORD, or CARLINFORD, a petty marit. town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the S. shore of Carlingford bay, 10 m. E.N.E. Dundalk. Area of pa. 24,050 ac. Pop. 12,558; do. of town 1,110. It is mostly a miserable collection of cabins; in 1833, not 30 houses were of 10*l.* annual value. It has the remains of a castle, and of a Dominican friary. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in the oyster fishery in the bay. Mkts., Tues. and Sat. Fair, Oct. 10. It sent 2 mems. to the Irish H. of C., until disfranchised at the union.—*Carlingford Bay* is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between cos. Louth and Down, 11 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest breadth, and connected with Lough-Neagh by the Newry canal. Lat. of light-ho., on an isl. at its mouth, 54° 1′ N., lon. 6° 5′ W.—On the S. side of the bay *Carlingford Mntns.* rise to 1,935 feet in height.

CARLISLE, *Luguvallio*, a city and river-port of England, cap., co. Cumberland, on a gentle eminence, near the confl. of Eden, Caldew, and Petrie rivs., at the termination of the London and N.W. railway, 300 m. N.N.W. London, and 60 m. W.S.W. Newcastle. Area of parliamentary borough 6,740 ac. Pop. 23,012. Its principal streets diverge from an irregularly shaped mkt.-place, and are wide, handsome, and well-paved, & supplied with water. The cathedral, on an elevated site, has a tower, 130 feet in height, and a fine E. window; its nave, greatly injured during the civil wars, now serves for the pa. church of St Mary. There are besides, St Cuthbert's and 4 other churches. The castle, built by William Rufus, on an eminence beside the Eden, is now used for a barrack and armoury. Other chief structures are four bridges—one across the Eden, a handsome bridge of 10 arches; the town-hall, guild-hall, council-chamber, jail, news-rooms, & E. Cumberland infirmary. Carlisle has a grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., rev. 190*l.* a-year, an academy for the encouragement of arts, literary and philosophical, and mechanics' institutions, a theatre, assembly-rooms, several public libraries, banks, and extensive manufs. of cotton goods, chiefly destined for the W. Indies, print and dye-works, iron foundries, breweries, and tanneries. Railways connect it with L. Windermere, Kendal, &c., on the S.; with Edinburgh on the N., and Newcastle on the E.; a canal, 12 m. in length, for vessels of 100 tons, proceeds to it from Solway Firth, and Carlisle communicates by steamers with Liverpool, Belfast, and Annan. Customs rev. (1846) 48,122*l.* Reg. shipping of port (1847) 2,942 tons. The city corporation consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 2,377*l.* It is the seat of co. assizes and quarter sessions; city sessions twice weekly. Mkts. (well supplied with fish), Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Aug. 26, Sept. 19, & second Sat. after Oct. 10, chiefly for cattle. Races in Sept., on the bank of the Eden. Carlisle sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 990. Its see, founded by Henry I., comprises 93 pas. in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Rev. (1843) 1,585*l.*; do. of dean and chapter (1831) 5,318*l.* Carlisle gives title of Earl to a branch of the Howard fam.

CARLISLE, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, cap. co. Cumberland, 16 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 4,351. It has a court-ho., co.-offices, U. States barracks, a cavalry-school, and a handsome college, founded in 1783, and now belong-

ing to the Methodists.—II. a tnshp., New York, co. and 8 m. N.W. Schoharie. Pop. 1,850.—III. (*New*), a town of Lower Canada, on Chaleur Bay.

CARLO, an isl., Gulf of Bothnia. [KARLO.]

CARLOFORTE, a town, Sard. sta., cap. mand. on the isl. San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of the island Sardinia. Pop. (1838) 3,235. It has extensive fisheries and important salt works.

CARLOPAGO, or KARLOBAGO, a fortified seaport-town of Austrian-Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian isl. Pago. Pop. 960. Active trade in wine, timber, and fish.

CARLOPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 12½ m. N.N.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,200.

CARLOS (SAN), a fortified town of S. Amer., Chile, cap. prov. and on N.W. coast of Chiloe Island.

CARLOS (SAN), a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, 130 m. S.W. Caracas, in a valley on the Aguare. Pop. 10,000(?). Before the wars of independence it was one of the richest towns in the prov., from its plantations of indigo, coffee, and cotton, & the immense number of sheep & cattle reared in the neighbouring savannas.

CARLOTA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Cordova. Pop. 3,252. It is one of the principal German colonies, founded in 1767, in the Sierra Morena, and is neat and thriving. It manufs. hempen and linen fabrics.

CARLOW, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, encircled by the cos. Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny. Area 346 sq. m., or 221,342 ac., of which about 185,000 ac. are arable, and 31,000 bog, mountain, and waste land. Pop. 86,228. Surface, except in the S., flat or gently undulating. Princip. rivs., the Barrow and Slaney. Agriculture more advanced than in most Irish cos. Dairy farms are numerous, and the breed of cows has been much improved. Average rent of land 15s. per ac. Aggreg. rental of land estimated at about 130,000*l.* per annum. Excellent granite is found throughout the co. Manufs. unimportant. Corn, flour, malt, bacon, and butter are the princip. exports. Carlow is divided into 6 baronies, and 50 pas. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Chief towns Carlow and Old Leighlin. Excl. of its cap. it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,458.

CARLOW (originally *Catherlogh*), a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Irel., cap. above co., at the confl. of the Burren with the navig. Barrow, 44 m. S.S.W. Dublin, with which city it communicates by railway. Area of pa. 3,330 ac. Pop. 9,901. Area of parl. bor. 496 ac. Pop. 9,901; do. of town 8,734. It is clean and well-built; it has 2 handsome bridges, the ruins of a strong Anglo-Norman castle, a Protestant pa. church, a Rom. Cath. cathedral, & a college for divinity students, 2 nunneries, a handsome court-ho., co. gaol, lunatic asylum and infirmary, a fever hospital, union work-ho., barracks, &c. It exports corn, bacon, and excellent butter to Waterford by the river, and to Dublin by the Grand Canal. Mkts. for the produce of the rich surrounding districts, Mondays & Thursdays. Fairs, May 4, June 22, Aug. 26, Nov. 8. Co. assizes, & quarter and petty-sessions are held; and a co. police-force is stationed at Carlow. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 522.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Slavonia. [KARLOWITZ.]

CARLSBAD (Germ. *Karlsbad*, "Charles's bath,") a town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, on the Töpel, near its junction with the Eger, 70 m. N.N.W. Prague, famous for its hots springs. Stationary inhabitants about 3,000; but, during the season, the pop. often amounts to 8,000. Mean temp. of year 46°; winter 36°.3; summer 63°.7, Fahr. It is the most aristocratic watering-place in Europe. The town, which belongs to the Emperor of Austria, occupies the bottom of a narrow valley, between steep granite mountains, and consists mainly of lodging-houses and hotels for visitors. It has one handsome street, the *Kunststrasse*, in connexion with an elegant granite bridge across the Eger; a theatre, hospital, and several reading-rooms. The springs contain a great amount of carbonate and sulphate of soda; and the *Sprudel*, temp. 165° Fahr., deposits so much incrustation, and is forced upwards with such violence, that fresh orifices have to be continually bored to prevent explosions and damages to the town. The *Mühlbrunnen*, temp. 138° Fahr., furnishes most of the water used for drinking. Vapour baths have been constructed over the *Hygienquelle*. The public walks around Carlsbad are much admired. The baths are mostly frequented from June to September. Carlsbad is celebrated for the congress held there in 1819.

CARLSBURG, Transylvania. [KARLSBURG.]

CARLSCRONA, or BLEKING, a marit. læn or prov. in the S. of Sweden, between lat. 56° and 56° 30′ N., and lon. 14° 30′ and 16° E., having S. and E. the Baltic, W. Christianstadt, N. Wexiö, & N.E. Kalmar. Area 1,132 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 95,807. Principal towns Carlscrona and Carlshamn.

CARLSCRONA, or KARLSKRONA, a fortified seaport-town of Sweden, and the principal station of the Swedish navy, cap. læn, near the S. extremity of the kgdm., on 5 small isls. in the Baltic, connected by bridges with each other & the mainland, 55 m. E. Christianstadt. Lat. of S. point 56° 9′ 5″ N., lon. 15° 35′ 2″ E. Pop. 12,200. It has an extensive and safe harbour, with depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, and 3 entrances, the principal defended by 2 strong forts. Town well built, partly of brick, but principally of wood; it is separated by a wall from an extensive naval arsenal and dockyard. Chief edifices, the churches, council-ho., prefect's residence, and public schools. It has manufs. of naval equipments, *linen cloths, tobacco,* and refined sugar, and an export trade in metals, potash, and other Baltic produce, as an outport of Gottenburg. In 1842, 68 commercial vessels, aggreg. burden 2,539 tons entered, and 69 do., burden 1,733 tons cleared out of its harbour.

CARLSDAL, the name of some extensive iron-works, with a cannon-foundry and manufs. of arms, Sweden, læn and 22 m. N.W. Œrebrö.

CARLSHAMN (*Charles's harbour*), a fortfd. seaport-town of Sweden, læn and 26 m. W. Carlscrona, on the Baltic. Pop. 4,040. It is regularly built, and has a good mkt.-place, 2 churches, a town-ho., manufs. of sailcloth, tobacco, and hats: dye-houses, building-docks, a small but secure port, and an active trade in iron, timber, potash, pitch, & tar. In 1837, 25 vessels, of an aggreg. burden of 2,784 tons, belonged to this port.

CARLSÖ, a small isl. in the Baltic, W. of Gothland. Lat. N.E. point, 57° 19′ 39″ N., lon. 18° E.

CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE ("Charles's Rest"), a city of W. Germany, cap. Grand Duchy of Baden, & of the circ. of Midd. Rhine, on the railw. from Mannheim to Basle, 4 m. E. of the Rhine, & 39 m. W.N.W. Stüttgart. Pop. (1846) 23,748, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants. Mean temp. of year 51°.5; winter 34°.6; summer 66°.3, Fahr. Its principal streets converge "like rays" towards the palace as a centre, facing which is a fine circus, with the government offices. The grand ducal palace has a tower commanding a fine view, a museum, and a library of 80,000 vols. Other principal edifices are the grand ducal stables, the theatre, the palace of the Mar-

graves of Baden, polytechnic school, chief Protestant and Rom. Cath. churches, a synagogue, council-ho., the hall of representatives, mint, post-office, barracks, arsenal, cannon-foundry, museum, club-house, & several hospitals, including one richly endowed by the fashionable London tailor, Stultz (in return for which he was created a baron). Carlsruhe is supplied with water by an aqueduct from Durlach, and ornamented with several public fountains, and a stone-pyramid in the mkt.-place, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise a lyceum, military, medical, & veterinary schools, academies of architecture, painting, and music, an excellent botanic garden, a society of arts, & numerous literary associations. Manufs. of jewellery, carpets, snuff, chemical products, furniture and carriages are carried on, but for little more than local supply; the chief resources of the inhabs. arising out of the presence of the court and aristocracy.—II. a mkt.-town, Pruss.-Silesia, circ. and 18 m. N.W. Oppeln. P. 2,080.

Carlstad, a læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 61° N., and lon. 12° and 14° 30′ E., having S. Lake Wener and Wenersborg, W. Norway, E. Œrebrö, and N.E. Fahlun. Area 6,929 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 195,546. Surface mountainous or hilly, interspersed with numerous lakes and rivs.; the princip. of the latter is the Clara. The prov. comprises some rich iron mines, and the towns Carlstad and Christineham.

Carlstad, an inland town of Sweden, cap. above læn, on the isl. Tingvalla, near the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 m. W. Stockholm. Pop. 3,040. It is regularly built, and has a handsome cathedral, a college with library & observatory, a town-house, governor's resid., freemasons' hall, theatre, club, cabinet of natural history, & agricultural society. It exports copper, iron, corn, salt, & timber, & its trade has been considerably augmented by the opening of the Gotha canal.

Carlstadt, Germany. [Karlstadt.]

Carlton, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 1 m. N.W. Saxmundham. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 133.—II. co. Cambridge, 7 m. S. Newmarket. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 424.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Wymondham. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 310.—IV. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 352.—V. (*Little*), 4½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area 940 ac. Pop. 136.—VI. (*North*), 5 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 178.—VII. (*South*), co. & 4½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 100.—VIII. (*Carlieu*), co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 208.—IX. (*Le Moorlands*), co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 7½ m. E.N.E. Newark. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 331.—X. (*Scroop*), co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 6½ m. N.E. Grantham. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 219.

Carlton, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Beds, on the Ouse, 4½ m. N.E. Olney. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 444.—II. co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.W. Norwich. Area 930 ac. Pop. 96.—III. co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. Rockingham. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 68.—IV. a tnshp., co. Notts, pa. Gedling, 3 m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Pop. 2,015.—V. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. S.S.W. Stokesley. Area 830 ac. Pop. 259.—VI. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Snaith. Pop. 802.—VII. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Rothwell, 4½ m. N. Wakefield. Pop. 1,536.—VIII. a pa., same co. & Riding, on the Aire, 2 m. S.W. Skipton. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 1,242. An hospital for 18 poor widows was founded here in 1700, and a school endowed in 1709, rev. 120*l*.—IX. co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 3½ m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Area 700 ac. Pop. 151.—X. (*Castle*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area 500 ac. Pop. 52. It was formerly a mkt.-town.—XI. (*Colville*), co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 2,130. P. 785.—XII. (*in Lindrick*), co. Notts, 4 m. N.N.E. Worksop. Ac. 3,980. P. 1,047.—XIII. (*Rode*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. W.S.W. Mary-Stratton. Ac. 2,680. P. 938.

Carlton, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Lake Ontario, 258 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,275.—*Carlton Fort*, British N. Amer., on the Saskatchewan river, N. branch, lat. 53° N., lon. 61° 12′ W., is enclosed by lofty stockades, outside of which are many gardens and fields.

Carluke, a munic. bor. and pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. N.W. Lanark. Area 15,360 ac., nearly all productive. Pop. (1841) 4,802, an increase of 1,514 persons since 1831, partially attributable to the extension of coal, iron, and lime works. The burgh, which has a handsome new church, has increased rapidly since the introduction of the cotton manuf. Chief proprietor Sir N. M. Lockhart. The banks of the Clyde, here low & sheltered, are famous for orchards; these extend 5 m. in length, containing nearly 130 ac. The antiquary Maj.-gen. Roy, and the sculptor Forrest, were natives of this pa. Fairs, May 21 and October 31.

Carmagnola, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, cap. mand., on the Po, prov. and 16 m. S. Turin. Pop. (1838) with comm. 12,382. It is well built; its princip. squares and streets are ornamented with porticoes; and it has a fine gothic church, a massive tower formerly a part of a strong castle, sev. suburbs, manufs of jewellery, and an active trade in silk, flax, corn, cattle, &c. The general, Francesco Bussone, surnamed Carmagnola, was born here in 1390.

Carmarthen, *Caer Fryddyn Maridunum*, a parl. & munic. bor. seaport town & pa. of S. Wales, cap. co., on the Towy, here crossed by a 6-arched bridge, 8 m. above its mouth in the Bristol Channel, 14 m. N.W. Llanelly. Pop. of munic. bor. 9,526. Streets steep & irregular; houses mostly well built. Princip. edifices a large pa. church, the guildhall, market-house, bor. and co. jail, custom-house, and theatre. The town has a grammar school and Presbyterian college, & a monument to the memory of Gen. Picton, docks for building small vessels, & an active export trade in corn, butter, timber, bark, slates, and lead ore. The Towy is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 200 tons burden. Customs rev. 2,000*l*. to 3,000*l*. per annum. Markets Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs, June 3, July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 9, Oct. and Nov. 14 and 15. Races in Sept. Carmarthen is the seat of the co. assizes, half yearly bor. sessions, & petty sessions weekly. Corp. revenue (1846-7) 1,920*l*. In conjunction with Llanelly, it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 941. It is reputed to have been the birth-place of the renowned Merlin, traditions of whom are connected with various localities in its vicinity. It gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Leeds.

Carmarthen Bay, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, Wales, between St. Gowan's Point, co. Pembroke, and Worms Head, co. Glamorgan, & having N. the co. Carmarthen. It receives the Taaf, Towy, and Llwchwr rivs., and on it are the towns Tenby, Kidwelly, and Llanelly. Caldby Isl., in this bay, has a light-house, 210 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 37′ 56″ N., lon. 4° 40′ 57″ W.

Carmarthenshire, the largest co. of Wales, in its S. part, having S. the Bristol Channel, and on other sides the cos. Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecon, & Glamorgan. Area 974 sq. m., or 623,369

ac. Inhab. houses 23,450. Pop. 106,326. Surface hilly, interspersed with productive valleys; in the E. it is bounded by mntns., one of which, the Vann, rises to 2,596 feet in height. Chief rivs. the Towy, Cothy, & Taaf. Agricul. less backward than in most Welsh cos., and a good deal of barley & oats is raised. The uplands, in some parts, feed herds of small cattle, and in other parts, are well wooded. Average rent of land (1840) 7s. 2¼d. per ac. Ann. value of land (1842) 315,761*l.*; of houses 37,720*l.*; of mines 9,595*l.*; total value of real property 396,954*l.* Iron, lead, coal, and lime are the chief mineral products, and with tinned iron plates, barley, oats, cattle, and butter, form the princip. exports. Sev. railways connect the mines of the interior with the coast. Woollen hosiery is manufd., and in 1847, 111 persons were engaged in woollen factories in this co. Carmarthenshire, divided into 8 hundreds, is in the diocese of St. David's. Chief towns Carmarthen, Llandovery, Kidwelly & Llanelly; excl. of which, it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 5,261.

CARMEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. & 7 m. N. Albi, on l. b. of the Ceron. Pop. 1,951. Extens. coal mines in its vicinity.

CARMEL (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Palestine, forming the extremity of a range of hills, which extend N.W. from the plain of Esdraelon, rounding the Bay of Acre on its S. side, and terminating in a steep promontory in the Mediterranean, elev. about 1,500 feet, in lat. 32° 51′ 10″ N., lon. 34° 57′ 42″ E. It is mentioned in Scripture as the pl. where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal. The rock is limestone, containing numer. caverns, and there has long stood a convent near its summit, inhab. by monks, thence called Carmelites. The brook Kishon enters the sea near the N. base of the mntn. The plain to the S. is very fertile. On the summit of Carmel, are pines and oaks, and further down olives and laurels. The old convent, destr. by the Pasha, has been rebuilt.

CARMEL, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., state and 50 m. N.E. New York. Pop. 2,263.

CARMEN, an isl. of Central Amer., Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 m. S.W. Campeachy, and bounding the Lake Terminos on the North.

CARMEN, an isl., Gulf of California, immed. opposite Loreto. It contains a large salt lake, with a solid crust of salt several feet thick.

CARMEN, a tnshp. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, 6 m. E. Athy. Here are druidical remains.

CARMEN (EL), or PATAGONES, a town of Buenos Ayres, on the Cusu, or Rio Negro, 18 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, & 500 m. S.W. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 40° 36′ S., lon. 63° 18′ W. Pop. 2,000, of whom 500 are negroes. It is irregularly built on a steep sandstone bank; principal edifice, a ruinous mud fort. Its inhabs. export hides, oil, skins, beef, salt, & Patagonian mantles to the Rio Plata and Brazil.—II. a town, New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Antioquia.

CARMICHAEL, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. S.E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Area 11,500 ac. Pop. 874. Carmichael house, the former seat of the Earls of Hyndford, is in this parish.

CARMIGNANO, *Carminianum*, a market town of Tuscany, in the Val d' Ombrone, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,389.

CARMOE, or KARMOE, an isl. of Norway, stift Christiansand, cant. and 20 m. N.W. Stavanger, in the N. Sea, at the entrance of Bukke fiord. Lat. 59° 20′ N., lon. 5° 15′ E. Length 21 m., aver. breadth 5 m. Pop. 6,390, mostly seafaring people.

CARMONA, *Carmo*, a city of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Sevilla. Pop. (1845) 13,072. It is picturesquely sit. on an isolated hill, enclosed by old Moorish walls. Among its edifices are a ruined fortress, a church with a remarkable tower, the university, partly of Moorish architecture, a fine Moorish gateway, and the Cordova gate. It has manufs. of coarse woollen and hempen fabrics, hats, glue, soap, and leather, and a celebrated annual fair. Near it are numerous oil mills.

CARMUNNOCK, or CARMANNOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, 4 m. S. Glasgow. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 717. Bounded on W. by White Cart river. Coal, ironstone, and limestone abound, none of which, however, are wrought to much extent. Anc. *tumuli*, and Roman remains.

CARMYLIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. N.W. Arbroath. Pop. 1,107. A good deal of slate and paving stone is exported from this pa.

CARN, a small mkt.-town of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 16 m. N. Londonderry. Pop. 653, who trade chiefly in agricultural produce.

CARNABAT, a town of European-Turkey, Rumili, 70 m. N.E. Adrianople, on the road to Shumla, and on S. slope of the Balkan mntns. It has about 200 houses, and some leather factories.

CARNABY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Bridlington. Area 1,950 ac. P. 185.

CARNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 17 m. S.E. Lorient. Pop. 3,437. The village is remarkable for the druidical monuments in its vicinity. These consist of more than 5,000 granite blocks in the form of obelisks, resting on their points, and disposed in 11 rows parallel with the coast.

CARNACH, a quoad-sacra pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, disjoined from Urray, Contin, &c. Length 17 m. by 10 m. in greatest breadth. Pop. in 1830, 1,056, but in 1841 only 563, a decrease attributed to the progress of sheep-farming in the Highlands.

CARNAPRAYAGA, a vill. of N. Hindostan, dist. Gurhwal, 30 m. E.N.E. Seringur, and one of the principal holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage.

CARNARVON, a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town of N. Wales, cap. co. Carnarvon, pa. Llanbeblig, on the E. side of the Menai Strait, 7 m. S.W. the Menai bridge. Inhab. houses 1,592. Pop. 8,001. It consists of a walled town, outside of which are suburbs of double its extent, many handsome villas, a convenient bathing estab. erected by the Marquis of Anglesea, and a fine terrace walk along the Menai Strait, terminating in a pier. At the W. end of the town is the magnificent castle, built by order of Edward I., and over the principal gateway of which, is a statue of its founder. The castle and yard occupying an area about 1 m. in circuit, and in its "eagle tower," Edward II., the first Anglo-Norman Prince of Wales, was born. Other princip. edifices are the town-hall, over one of the anc. gateways of the town, the co.-hall, jail, mkt. and custom-houses, a handsome chapel of ease, various dissenting chapels, the union work-house, assembly rooms, and a small theatre. The harb. admits vessels of 400 tons burden, but the trade is chiefly carried on by small craft, and steamers proceeding to and from Liverpool. Principal exports slate and coal, the former of which is brought into the town by a railw. from quarries 10 m. distant. Customs revenue (1846) 7,216*l.* 10s. Reg. shipping (1844) 6,206 tons. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, May 16, Aug. 14, and Dec. 5. It is the seat of co. assizes and quarter sessions. In connection with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, Carnarvon sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors of bor. (1848) 946. In the vicinity are the seats of the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Newborough, Lord Boston, &c., and the site of the Roman station *Segontium*.

CARNARVON BAY, is that portion of St. George's Channel which washes the W. coasts of the Welsh cos. Carnarvon & Anglesea. Breadth of entrance, between Holyhead and Brach-y-Pwll, 35 m. It receives the riv. Cefui, and communics. with the Irish Sea by Menai Strait. On its shores are the town Nevin, and the vill. Aberffraw.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a co. of N. Wales, having W. and N. Carnarvon Bay and the Menai Strait, S. Cardigan Bay, E. and S.E. the cos. Denbigh and Merioneth. Area 544 sq. m., or 348,160 ac., one half of which extent is unfit for cultivation. Inhab. houses 16,845. Pop. 81,093. Surface altogether mntnous., and traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. [See SNOWDON and PENMAEN-MAWR.] Princip. river the Conway. Oats and barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle for dairy produce, and a diminutive breed of sheep; and the small farmers eke out the payment of their rents by spinning the wool of their flocks. Average rent of land (1840) 5s. 2½d. The extension of roads has greatly increased the value of property; in 1842, the ann. value of land was estim. at 150,046*l.*; of houses 32,979*l.*; of quarries and mines 51,735*l.*; total ann. value of real property 251,043*l.* Princip. mineral products, copper, lead, slate, and coal. Carnarvonshire is divided into 10 hundreds, & 71 pas. in the diocese of Bangor. Princip. towns Carnarvon, Bangor (a city), Pwllheli, and Conway; exclu. of which it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elec. (1848) 2,319.

CARNATIC (THE), one of the old subdivisions of India, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 8° and 16° N., and lon. 77° and 81° E., constituting formerly the dom. of Nabobs of Arcot; and now forming 8 of the dists. under the British presid. Madras. Bounded on the E. by Bay of Bengal, having a coast line of 560 m. Greatest breadth 110 m. Separated by the Ghauts mntns. into 2 divs., Balaghaut, above or N. the mtns.; Paycenghaut, below or S. The climate of this dist. is the hottest in India. Millet is raised in the high grounds, and rice in the valleys. The dist. was ceded to Britain in 1801, with exception of a portion reserved by the Nabob. The numerous fortresses of the prov. have now fallen to decay.

CARNBEE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 12 m. S.E. Cupar. Pop. 1,043, partly employed in quarrying limestone and raising coal.

CARNE, or CARNA, two pas. of Irel., prov. Leinster.—I. co. Wexford, 3 m. S.S.E. Broadway. Area 1,963 ac. Pop. 919.—II. co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Kildare. Area 1,157 ac. Pop. 499.—A hamlet, Connaught, co. Mayo, has also this name.

CARNEILLE (LA) & CARNET, two vills. of France, Normandy; the former dep. Orne, 34 m. N.W. Alençon. Pop. (with comm.) 1,546; the latter, dep. Manche, 12 m. S. Avranches. Pop. 1,200.

CARNEW, a township and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 7 m. W. Gorey. Area of pa. 23,466 ac. Pop. 7,205; do. of town 979. The town is well built, and has remains of a castle. Fairs, in Feb., April, May, July, and Aug. In the vicinity is Coolatlin, the mansion of Earl Fitzwilliam, chf. proprietor of this parish.

CARNGIWCH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 119.

CARNICOBAR, the most N. of the Nicobar isls., Bay of Bengal. Lat. 9° 10′ N., lon. 92° 48′ E. It is about 40 m. in circ., low, densely wooded & very productive, but unhealthy, owing to which, a station formed here by the Danes in 1760, was soon afterwards abandoned.

CARNIERES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 10 m. W. Charleroi. Pop. 1,975. Extens. coal mines and iron foundries and manufactures of nails, employing 300 workmen.

CARNIOLA, a prov. of Austria. [KRAIN.]

CARNMONEY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 6 m. N. Belfast. Area 8,937 ac. Pop. 6,128.

CARNO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, 10 m. W.N.W. Newtown. P. 995.

CARNOCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 3 m. W. Dunfermline. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 1,270. It has a handsome new church, & sev. coal mines.

CARNOUSTIE, a marit. vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, pa. Barrie, 6½ m. S.W. Arbroath. Pop. 1,268.

CARNSORE POINT, a headland forming the S.E. extremity of the Irish mainland, Leinster, 12 m. S.S.E. Wexford. It was the *Hieron* of Ptolemy.

CARNWATH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, with a vill. 7 m. E.N.E. Lanark, near the Caledonian railw. Area of pa. 25,193 Scotch ac. Pop. 3,550. Here is also a vill., with extens. iron works, named after its founders, Wilsontown. Carnwath gives the title of Earl to the Dalzell family.

CAROCHE, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Truxillo.

CAROLINA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,739. This is one of the principal towns established in the Sierra Morena for German colonists, in 1776. It is neat and clean; and its inhabitants are industrious and thriving.—II. a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, on the Arui, 50 m. S.W. Angostura. —III. a t., dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia.

CAROLINA (NORTH), one of the U. States of N. America, in the S. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 33° 50′ and 36° 30′ N., and lon. 75° 45′ and 84° W., having N. Virginia, W. Tennessee, S. Georgia, & South Carolina, & E. the Atlantic. Length 430 m.; breadth 180 m. Area about 48,000 sq. m. Pop. 753,419, of whom 245,817 are slaves. The coast is bordered with sandy isls.; a marshy flat extends from the sea inland for 60 or 80 m., intersected by creeks and estuaries, the principal of which are Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, having between them the great Alligator swamp. N. of this, extending into Virginia, is the great Dismal swamp. The cultivated portion of the state is undulating and tolerably fertile; and its E. part comprises a portion of the Appalachian mntn. chain, which here rises in sev. peaks to upwards of 6,000 ft. in ht. Princip. rivs. the Roanoke, Chowan, Neuse, Cape Fear, Pamlico, Yadkin. The climate of the low swampy plains is unhealthy; on the elevated parts of the state the air is pure and salubrious. Rice and cotton are the chief crops in the lowlands; wheat of inferior quality, rye, barley, oats, and flax are produced elsewhere; tobacco, maize, and various fruits, including grapes, are raised in every part. The pitch pine is of very prevalent growth, & affords tar, turpentine, pitch, & wood for export. Hogs are reared in large numbers. Principal mineral products, iron and gold, which last was, in 1840, produced to the value of 225,618 dollars. Capital employed in manufs. (1840) 3,838,900 dollars. In the same year 247 m. of railways had been completed in this state. Owing to the want of harbours, most part of the foreign trade is conducted through the adjacent states. In 1842, the expts. (chiefly rice, cotton, and pine timber) amounted in value to 334,650 dollars; value of imports 187,404 dolls. The first permanent settlement made in N. Carolina was about 1660; it and S. Carolina were called the *country of Albemarle.* The constitution (adopted 1776) consists of a senate of 50 and a house of commons of 120 members, and a governor, elected biennially by the people. It is divided into 68 cos., and sends 9

representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Raleigh the cap., Wilmington, Fayetteville and Newbern.

CAROLINA (SOUTH), one of the U. States of N. America, in the S. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 32° and 35° N., and lon. 78° 24′ & 83° 30′ W., having E. the Atlantic, & on other sides N. Carolina and Georgia. Length 200 m.; breadth 125 m. Area 25,000 sq. m. Pop. 594,398, of whom 327,038 are slaves. The coast is bounded by a chain of islands. Surface low & marshy for 100 m. from the coast; to which region succeeds one of sand hills; country further inland is beautifully undulating, fertile, and salubrious, rising at the N.W. extremity into the Appalachian mntn. chain, which, in Table mntn., reaches to an elev. of 4,000 feet. Chief rivs. the Great Pedee, Santee, Edisto, and Savannah. Staple products are cotton and rice; the islands bordering the coast produce the famous sea-island cotton. In 1840, upwards of 60 million lbs., or 3-4ths of the whole produce of the Union, in rice, were reported to have been raised in this state. Maize, wheat, and other grains, short stapled cotton, tobacco, indigo, and some sugar and silk, are the other chief crops. Live stock are pretty numerous. Value of exports (1843) of cotton and rice, exclusive of minor produce, 10,208,340 dollars; but a large proportion of the exports from Georgia come through the port of Charleston. There is the Sanlee, and several other canals in this state; and 136 m. of railway were open in 1840. Capital empld. in manufs. (1840) 3,216,970 dollars. Public rev. (1844), 306,831 dollars. The first settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670. Constitution of S. Carolina, formed in 1790, consists of a senate of 45 members, elected for four years, and a house of representatives of 124 members, elected for two years; with a governor, & lieut.-gov., elected by both houses of representatives for two years. It is divided into 29 dists., and sends 7 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Columbia the cap., Charleston, and Georgetown.

CAROLINE, co. U. S., N. America, in E. part of Maryland. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 7,806, of whom 752 are slaves.—II. co. in E. part of Virginia. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 17,813. Surface hilly; soil various.—III. a tnshp., N. York, Tomkins co., 12 m. S.E. Ithaca. Pop. 2,457.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES (Spanish *Carolinas,—Newas Filipinas*), one of the great archips. of Oceania, betw. the Philippines, the Mariannes, the Marshall isls, and Papua, extending from lat. 3° 5′ to 12° N., &, including the Pelew isls. (which, from the character of their inhabitants, and the history of their discovery form part of the Archip.), extend from W. to E. over a space of 2,000 miles. They are divided into numerous groups, the W.most of which, the Paloas or Pelew, consists of 7 large, & many small isls., all of coralline formation, flat, and affording no secure anchorage. N.E. of these is the group of Yap, the chief isl. of which is elevated, and its mntns. contain the precious metals. E. of Yap is the group Egoi, nearly all of which are low coralline isls., fertile, & partly inhabited. The other principal groups are called Siniavine, Lutke, Mortlock, Enderby, Hogoleu. Ulalan, the E.most of the group, in lat. 5° 19′ N., lon. 163° 6′ E., is 24 m. in circumf., and has abundant supplies of water, fruit, and fish. The climate of the Carolines is mild and agreeable. The inhabitants live almost exclusively on the produce of their fishing; the greater portion are of the Malay race, & are excellent seamen. The Carolines were discovered by the Spaniard, Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, & they were so named in honour of Charles II. These isls., nominally belong to Spain, and form part of the government of the Philippines, but the Spaniards have no settlement on any of them.

CAROLINE ISL., one of the Marquesas group, S. Pacific, lying N. of Eimeo, lat. 9° 57′ S., lon. 150° 25′ W., a low lying strip of land covered with verdure, about 5 m. in circumference.

CAROLINENSYHL, a marit. vill. of Hanover, on the N. Sea, 34 m. N.E. Emden. Pop. 1,500.

CAROMB, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, with an old fortress, 4 m. N.E. Carpentras. Pop. 2,100.

CARON, a mkt. town and pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Berwyn, near its confluence with the Teifi. Pop. of pa. 2,572. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs 15th to 17th March, and 2d Tuesd. in Oct.

CARONDELET, a vill., U. S., N. America, Missouri, on the Mississippi, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. St. Louis. Pop. 2,093. Founded by the French in 1764.

CARONIA, a marit. town of Sicily, intend. Messina, on the N. coast of the isl., 22 m. E. Cefalu. Pop. 2,200, mostly employed in the adjac. forest, the largest in Sicily, being nearly 50 m. in circuit.

CARONY, a riv. of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima, & after a generally N.ward course of perhaps 400 m., joins the Orinoco, 85 m. E. Angostura. Affls., the Paragua and Acaman. Its rapidity and numerous cataracts render it innavigable.

CAROOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 66 m. E. Coimbatoor, on the Cavery riv. Near it are a fort, and a large temple.

CARORA, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. and 95 m. S.W. Coro. Pop. 6,200 (?). It is well built, and has manufs. of saddlery, leather, ropes, hammocks; and an active trade in agricultural produce, & the celebrated balsams and aromatic gums of its vicinity.

CAROTTO, a vill. of Naples, 5½ m. S.W. Castellamare, on the S.E. side of the bay of Naples, with a school of navigation for the mercht. marine.

CAROUGE, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 1½ m. S. Geneva, on l. b. of the Arve. Pop. 4,400. It is regularly built, finely situated, & surrounded by elegant villas. Manufs. thread, watches, clay pipes, and leather. The *prov. of Carouge* in Sardinia, of which Carouge was the cap., till ceded to Switzerland in 1816, was suppressed in 1837, and divided among the surrounding provs.

CAROVIGNO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 19 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. Pop. 3,000.

CAROVILLI, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. N.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1,900.

CARPANE, or CARPANEDO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 23 m. N.N.E. Vicenza, on l. b. of the Brenta. Pop. 1,750. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, or KRAPACKS (German *Karpathen*), form the N.E. portion of the mntn. system of S. Europe, and extend, nearly in the form of a semicircle, the concavity of which is towards the S.W., over a space of 800 m. from the Danube, near Presburg on the S.W., to a point on the same river, near Orsova on the S.E., or between lat 44° 30′ and 49° 40′ N., and lon. 17° and 26° E., inclosing the whole of the left basin of the Danube in Hungary. They consist of a series of mntn. groups, connected by elev. plateaus. Their chief divisions are on the W., the little Carpathians extending N.E. between the Waag and the March; the Jablunka mntns. to the E. of these; the western or proper Carpathians extending E. and S.E. from lon. 19° to

25° E., & comprising the groups of Tatra, Lomnitz, and Bisztra; and the E. Carpathians, on the S.E. of Transylvania. The culminating point is the *Lomnitzer spitze*, in the Tatra group, 8,779 ft. in elev.; the lower peaks vary from 200 to 3,000 ft. The principal passes are *Tergova*, on the route from Orsova to Temeswar; *Vulcan*, in the valley of the Strehe; *Rothen-Thurm*, in the valley of the Aluta; *Türsburg*, on the route from Bukharest to Kronstädt; *Ojitos* and *Gymes*, between Moldavia and Transylvania; *Borgo*, between Bistritz, and Bukowina; and *Jablunka*, on the route from Presburg to Cracow. Although the Carpathians do not attain the elevation of the Alps or the Caucasus, yet they derive a peculiar grandeur from the rugged nature, and pyramidal form of their summits; their steepest sides are generally towards the N. Granite forms the basis of the group, and this is interspersed with gneiss, hornblende, and a variety of volcanic substances. They are extremely rich in metals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, and rock salt; their valleys produce excellent grain, and their sides are covered with valuable forests.

CARPENEDOLO, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. 4,500.

CARPENTARIA (GULF OF), a large gulf of the S. Pacific O., indenting deeply the N. coast of Australia, between capes Arnhem and York, and mostly comprised between lat. 11° and 17° 30′ S., and lon. 136° and 142° E. Average length and breadth about 350 m. each. Coasts generally low, but on the W. greatly indented; and it contains Groote, Wellesley, and many other isls. Its E. coast was discovered by a Dutch commander in 1606, this being the first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent.

CARPENTRAS, *Carpentoracte*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond. on the Auzon, 15 m. N.E. Avignon. P. (1846) 7,691. It is surrounded by anc. walls. Chief edifices, a cathed., palace of justice, hospital, a modern aqueduct, & a Roman triumphal arch. It has a public library and museums, & is an entrepôt for the products of the S. of France, as silk, almonds, madder, honey, wax, wool, olive oil, and saffron, in which it has a considerable commerce. It is the centre of extens. brandy distilleries, & manufs. of nitric and sulphuric acids, and has cotton and woollen spinning, tannery, and dye works. It is one of the most anc. cities of Gaul, and was a bishop's see from the 3d cent. to the first revolution.

CARPI, two fortif. towns of N. Italy.—I. duchy and 9 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. cant., on the canal of Carpi. Pop. 5,000. It has a citadel, a majestic cathedral, and manufs. of silk.—II. a fortfd. town, gov. Venice, deleg. and 28 m. S.E. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, with a citadel, & 1,200 inhabs. Here, in 1701, the French were defeated by the troops under Prince Eugene.

CARPIGNANO, a vill. of Sard. Sta., Piedmont, div. prov. and 12 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. Pop. 2,171.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Otranto, cap. cant. P. 1,000.

CARPINETI, a town of N. Italy, duchy and 23 m. S.W. Modena. Pop. 1,400.—*Carpineto* is the name of several vills. in the Pontif. states, &c.

CARPINO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on Mt. Gargano, 22 m. N.E. San Severo. Pop. 5,300. It is also the name of a mntn. in Calabria, W. of Cosenza, and of an affl. of the Tiber, Pontif. states, deleg. Perugia.

CARPIO, a small town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. P. 2,696.

CARPIO (EL), a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Toledo, near r. b. of the Tagus. P. 2,488.—II. prov. and 35 m. S. W. Valladolid. P. 941.

CARQUEFOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-Inf., cap. cant, arrond. and 6 m. N.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,626.

CARRA, a barony of Ireland, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length N.N.E. to S.S.W. 22 m. Breadth 8½ m. On its N. boundary are loughs Cullen & Con; on its S., loughs Carra & Mask, forming picturesque scenery; on the S.E. the ground is low & under culture; the N. is mntnous. and moorland.

CARRACA (LA), Spain. [CADIZ.]

CARRANCA, a town of Brazil, in dist. of same name, erected 1841, prov. Minas-Geraes, on upp. course of the Rio Grande. Pop. of dist. 4,000.

CARRAN-TUAL, the highest mntn. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in the Mac Gillicuddy Reeks range, 5 m. S.W. Killarney. Elev. 3,414 ft.

CARRAR, a considerable town of India, Deccan, dom. & 30 m. S.E. Sattarah, 86 m. S.S.E. Poona, with two elegant pagodas, and a small fort.

CARRARA, a city of Italy, duchy, and 59 m. S.W. Modena, on the Avenza, 2 m. from its mth. in the Mediterranean. Pop. (1843) 6,115. It has a college, an academy of the fine arts, and an active industry in the preparation of marble. Chf. edifices, collegiate church, church of Madonna delle Grazie, and the ducal palace. The streets are ornamented with elegant fountains. At Monte Sagro, in its environs, are the famous marble quarries, which, since the time of the Romans, have furnished the valuable statuary marble of Carrara. The principal quarries, those of Torano, employ upwards of 1,200 men. The port of embarcation is at L'Avenza.

CARREGA, a vill. of Sard. states, div. Genoa, prov. Novi. Pop. (with comm.) 3,334.

CARRENTEEL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, including the town of Aughnacloy (which see). Area 13,432 ac. Pop. 7,903.

CARRIACOU, the largest of the Grenadine isls. (British W. Indies), 20 m. N.E. Grenada. Length 7 m.; breadth from 2 to 4 m. It is well cultiv.; chief crop, cotton. On its W. side is Hillsboro' town & harbour, in lat. 12° 27′ N.; lon. 61° 30′ W.

CARRICK, the S. div. of AYRSHIRE. [AYRSH.]

CARRICK, several pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. and 2¾ m. W. Wexford. Area 3,009 ac. Pop. 1,251.—II. co. Kildare. Area 5,196 ac. Pop. 552.—III. co. Westmeath. Area 2,957 ac. Pop. 532.—IV. (or *Carrickbaggot*), co. Louth. Area 826 ac. Pop. 302.—*Carrickahooly* is an old tower, co. Mayo, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport; and *Carrick-a-Rede*, an insulated basaltic rock, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. W. Kenbane head.

CARRICKBEG (formerly *Carrickmacgriffin*), a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. W.N.W. Waterford, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge which connects it with Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 2,680. It has remains of a fine abbey of the 14th cent. See also CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

CARRICKFERGUS, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, mkt. town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 9 m. N.N.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 16,700 ac. Pop. of town, 3,885; do. of parl. bor. 9,379. The town, formerly a place of strength, has some remains of fortifs. raised in 1576. Houses mostly of stone; but streets dull and dirty. The pa. church, having noble monuments, including those of the Chichester family, communicated formerly by a still existing subterranean passage with a monastery, on the site of which, Sir Arthur Chichester erected the noble castle of Joymount. Carrickfergus castle, erected about 1128, still maintained as an arsenal, and mounting some heavy cannon, is on a rock pro-

jecting into the lough. Other principal edifices are the co. court-house and jail, mkt.-house, a Roman Catholic and various dissenting chapels, branch bank, and several schools and charitable establishments. Vessels of 100 tons can now unload at the pier, but the trade is not flourishing; and although some small manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics are carried on, and small craft are built here, the bulk of the pop. is employed in fishing. Mkts. Wednesday and Saturday, 12th May, & 1st Nov. Corp. rev. 1,200*l.* per annum. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1847) 1,426. William III. landed here in 1690. In 1760, the town and castle were taken by the French, who were soon forced to re-embark.

CARRICKMACROSS, *Magheross*, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 12 m. S.W. Dunkalk. Area of pa., including loughs, 16,702 ac. Pop. 13,444; do. of town, 1,997. It is well built, and has a pa. church, union workhouse, fever hospital, several malt stores, the largest distillery in the district, & some corn & provision trade. Fairs, 27th May, 10th July, 27th Sept., 9th Nov., and 10th Dec. Here are the ruins of a castle, built by the E. of Essex, to whom the town was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, and in the possession of whose family the estate remains.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a disfranchised parl. bor. and mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, across which it communicates with a suburb in co. Roscommon, by a bridge of 11 arches, 19 m. N.N.W. Longford. Pop. 1,984. It is ill paved, but has a handsome church, large Roman Catholic chapel, court-ho., co. jail, infirmary, union workhouse, and infantry barracks. Some small quays; trade in connection with Lough Allen coal mines. Fairs, 12th May, 11th Aug., and 21st Nov. It sent 2 members to the Irish parl., till disfranchised at the union.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a mkt. town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge built in the 14th cent., 13 m. S. Clonmel. Area of pa. 2,426 ac. Pop. 9,165; do. of town, 8,369. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has a pa. church of high antiquity, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a nunnery with a large school house, a monastery, a castle formerly belonging to the Ormonde family; a prison, union workhouse, hospital, and barracks. The woollen manuf. established by the great D. of Ormonde, has decayed. Recent improvements in the riv. enable vessels of considerable burden to approach the town, which has an export trade in corn and cotton; and monthly fairs. The vicinity is fertile and well wooded. About 4 m. S.ward is Curraghmore, the seat of the marquis of Waterford.

CARRIDEN, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the firth of Forth, 15 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,208. The wall of Antoninus appears to have had its E. termination in this pa.

CARRIGALINE, or BEAVER, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 8 m. S.E. Cork, on Cork harbour. Area 14,498 ac. Pop. 7,489, partly employed in fine marble and slate quarries. The vill., though now unimportant, was once designed by an E. of Cork to be made the rival of Cork city; in it are the picturesque ruins of Carrigaline, a castle of the Desmonds; and near it are the remains of a religious house, and of a Danish fort. Fairs, Easter Mond., Whitsunday, 12th August, and 8th November.

CARRIGALLAN, a barony of Ireland, forming S.E. dist. of co. Leitrim, Connaught. Length 19½ m.; breadth 7 m. Area 63,501 ac. Drained by affl. of Erne riv.—II. pa. Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 11 m. E.N.E. Mohill. Area 18,104 ac., including several lochs. Pop. 8,100. In its vicinity are some fine seats, & beautiful scenery.

CARRIGDOWNAM, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, Munster. Area 797 ac. Pop. 245.

CARRIGNAVAR, or DUNBULLOGE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. N. Cork. Area 16,783 ac. Pop. 5,269.

CARRIG-O-GUNNEL, or CARRICKAQUICY, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Its ruined castle on a lofty rock, was formerly a stronghold of the O'Briens, kings of Munster, but blown up at siege of Limerick, in 1691.

CARRIGROHANE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, Munster, on the Lee riv., 2 m. W. Cork. Area 2,658 ac. Pop. 2,279. On the Lee are several ruins of ancient castles.

CARRIGTOHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. W. Middleton. Area 10,319 ac. Pop. 3,976; do. of vill. 692. It has an anc. church, & in various parts of the pa. are curious subterranean chambers, within circular intrenchments, called Danish camps. Fairs 12th March, 12th May, 26th August, 19th September, and 8th Nov.

CARRIGUFOYLE, a small isl. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in the estuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N. Ballylongford, with a castle, once the chief seat of the O'Connor-Kerry.

CARRINGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. 616.—II. a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Bowdon, on the Mersey, 9½ m. N. Nether-Knutsford. Pop. 559.

CARRION, several towns of Spain.—I. (*C. de Calatrava*), prov. & 9 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,608.—II. (*de los Cespedes*), prov. and 14 m. W. Sevilla.—III. (*de los Condes*), prov. and 21 m. N. Palencia, on l. b. of the Carrion. Pop. 2,500. It stands on a hill, enclosed by ruinous walls, and has 9 churches, with several convents & hospitals. Formerly cap. dist. of same name, and fortified.

CARR ROCK, a portion of a reef in the N. Sea, off Fife-Ness (Scotland), in lat. 56° 17′ N., lon. 2° 35′ W., 11 m. W.S.W. Bell-rock lighthouse. A masonry beacon on this rock was completed in 1818, at a cost of 5,000*l.* Elevation 30 feet.

CARROLL, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. N. part of Maryland. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 17,241. A rich & fertile co.—II. in N.W. Georgia. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 5,252. Ceded by Cherokees in 1825.—III. in centre of Mississippi. Area 950 sq. m. Pop. 10,481, one-half of whom are slaves.—IV. in N.E. Louisiana. Pop. 4,237.—V. in W. of Tennessee. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 12,362.—VI. Kentucky, on Ohio river. Area 140 sq. m. Pop. 3,966.—VII. in E. of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 18,108.—VIII. in N.W. Indiana. Area 38 sq. m. Pop. 7,819.—IX. in N. of Illinois. Area 445 sq. m. Pop. 1,023.—X. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 2,423.—XI. in E. of New Hampshire, forming part of Stafford co.

CARRON, a riv. and vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, the riv. entering the Firth of Forth, 3 m. E.N.E. Falkirk, after an E.ward course of about 15 m. On its N. bank, 2 m. N.E. Falkirk, is the vill. with the "Carron ironworks," carried on by a company who employ about 2,500 workmen in the manufature of all descriptions of cast iron goods, and from fifteen to twenty vessels in the export of their produce.

CARROUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, arrond. & 15 m. N.W. Alençon. P. 2,289.

CARROWMORE, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. N.E. Tulloghan bay. It contains several islets, and discharges itself by the riv. Munhin into the Owenmore.

CARRÙ, a town of the Sard. states, Piedmont,

prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Mondovi, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 3,772.

CARSE, a term for several contiguous dists. in Scotland.—I. (*of Falkirk*), cos. Linlithgow and Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth.—II. (*of Gowrie*), co. Perth, extends for 15 m. between the Tay & Sidlaw hills. —III. (*of Stirling*), from Buchlyvie to the E. extremity of the co. Stirling, consists of a rich agricultural tract of 30,000 acres. The accumulated alluvial soil of these dists. is due to riv. deposition.

CARSHALTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, with a station on the Epsom railway, 10 m. S.S.W. London. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 2,228. The vill. was formerly a market town.

CARSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2 m. W. Wirksworth. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 235. It has a school endowed with 60*l.* per annum.

CARSPHAIRN, or CARSFERN, a large pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, 11 m. N.N.W. New Galloway. Estim. area 200 sq. m. Pop. 790. In it are some very productive lead mines. M'Adam, the inventor of the new road metal, was a native of this parish.

CARSTAIRS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Lanark. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 950. Roman antiq. have been discovered here.

CART, two rivs. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, the united stream of which enters the firth of Clyde, 6 m. below Glasgow; the White-Cart having passed through Pollockshaws & Paisley, & being united to a branch of the Forth and Clyde canal.

CARTAGENA (*Carthago Nova*, or "New Carthage," it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians), a celebrated city and seaport, & the chief naval arsenal of Spain, on a noble bay of the Mediterranean, prov. and 27 m. S.S.E. Murcia. Lat. 37° 36′ 5″ N., lon. 0° 56′ 36″ W. Pop. (1845) 27,727; in 1786 it contained 60,000 inhabs. It occupies the declivity of a hill, and a small plain extending to the harbour, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, and protected from all winds by surrounding heights, & by an island on the S., which, as well as the city, is strongly fortified. The city, though dull, dilapidated and unhealthy, owing to an adjacent swamp, has some good streets and houses, numerous churches and convents, a marine school, large royal hospital, foundling hospital, town-hall and custom-ho., observatory, theatre, circus, &c. In its W. division, an arsenal, docks for building men-of-war, and a *bagne* for galley-slaves. Its port communicates with the Segura river by the Lorca canal. Its manufs. of cordage & canvass, with trade in barilla and agricultural produce, have decayed, but it still has a valuable tunny fishery, and a glass factory recently established by an English house; and, in 1843, 14 new smelting works had been set up here. The mines of Cartagena, originally wrought by the Carthaginians, were re-discovered a few years ago; and, in 1839, the new mine of *La Carmen* was opened successfully by a joint-stock company. Since then, drainages and mining have proceeded vigorously. Cartagena was taken by Scipio B.C. 208, at which period Livy states that it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

CARTAGENA, or CARTHAGENA, a strongly fortifd. city and seaport of S. Amer., New Granada, of which republic it is the chief naval arsenal, cap. prov., on a sandy penins. in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. of the dome 10° 25′ 38″ N., lon. 77° 54′ 25″ W. Pop. 10,000, 9-10ths of whom are a mixed black race. It is well laid out, & built mostly of stone. It has a massive citadel, a college with about 200 pupils, various seminaries, & 2 hospitals. The temperature is very high, from 80° to 86° Fahr., but the air dry and healthy. Its excellent port is defended by two forts, and is the only harbour on the N. coast of New Granada adapted for repairing vessels. Cartagena is the princip. depôt for the produce of the provs. watered by the Cauca and Magdalena rivers. In 1843 its exports amounted in value to 265,520*l.*, and imports to 149,250*l.*; in 1845, 37 vessels, aggregate burden 6,361 tons, entered the port with cargoes valued at 116,692*l.*; and cleared with other cargoes 87,241*l.* Its foreign trade in sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, &c., has since declined in favour of Savanilla, a small port 60 m. distant, & the exports of Cartagena will probably continue to be confined mostly to specie and bullion, until the opening of a canal, now in progress of formation, to connect it with the river Magdalena. Under the Spaniards, this city was the seat of a Captain-general, & of one of the three tribunals of the inquisition in America.

CARTAGO, a riv. & bay of Cent. Amer., Mosquito coast, the river, rising about lat. 14° 37′ N., and after a N.N.E. course of about 45 m., entering the bay, which is a large lagoon communicating with the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 15° 20′ N., and extending between lon. 83° 35′ and 84° 15′ W.

CARTAGO, a ruined city of Central Amer., state Costa-Rica, & formerly its cap., on the riv. Cartago, about 60 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. It was so demolished by the earthquake in 1841, that of 3,000 houses and 8 churches, only 100 of the former and one of the latter were left standing. San Jose had previously superseded it in political and commercial importance. The active volcano of Cartago forms an important sea-mark.—II. a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Popayan, on the Viega, an affit. of the Cauca, 130 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 3,000. It is handsome, & has some trade in fruits, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cattle, and dried beef.

CARTAMA, an anc. town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. W. Malaga, on the Guadaljore. Pop. 1,993.

CARTAYA, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. W. Huelva. Pop. (1845) 4,097. Manufs. of linens.

CARTER, sev. cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 5,372. —II. in N.E. part of Kentucky. Pop. 2,905.—III. Carteret co., in S.E. part of Carolina. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 6,591.

CARTER-FELL, Scotland. [CHEVIOT HILLS.]

CARTERET, or MALAITA ISL., Pacific Ocean, Solomon Archip., is in lat. 8° 50′ S., lon. 160° 48′ E.

CARTERET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, on bay of same name, in the mouth of the Gerfleur, opp. Jersey, in the English channel.

CARTHAGE CAPE, a promontory of N. Africa, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 52′ 29″ N., lon. 10° 21′ 49″ E. Traces of the celeb. city of Carthage, the great rival of Rome, are found on the promontory N. of the lagoon of Tunis, which formed its port.

CARTHAGENA, CARTHAGO. [CARTAGENA, CARTAGO.]

CARTMEL, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on Morecombe bay, 12 m. N.W. Lancaster. Area of pa. 22,960 ac. Pop. 4,927. The town lies in a romantic valley, and has an old church, formerly a part of the priory founded by an Earl of Pembroke in 1188. Market Tuesday. Fairs, Whitmonday and Mon. after the 23d Oct.

CARTWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 6 m. S. Huddersfield. P. 2,247.

CARUPANO, a seaport town of S. Amer., Vene-

zuela, cap. prov. and 65 m. N.E. Cumana, on the Caribbean Sea, at the mouths of two small rivers, defended by a fort. In 1841-2, 45 vessels of an aggregate burden of 1,786 tons entered the port, with cargoes to the value of 12,540*l.*; and 45 vessels, aggr. burden 1,482 tons cleared out with exports to 19,693*l.* Import dues in same year 3,824*l.*

Carvalho, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at foot of mntn. of same name, 16 m. S.E. Coimbra.

Carvin-Epinoy, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 14½ m. E.S.E. Bethune, near sta. of Railw.-du-Nord. Pop. (1846) 4,038. Manufs. beet-root, sugar, and starch.

Carvoeiro, or Peniche, a cape of Portugal, prov. Algarve, lat. of light-ho., 39° 21′ 48″ N.; lon. 9° 25′ W.

Carwar, a ruined seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, at the mouth of the Cauly river, in the Indian Ocean, 50 m. S.S.E. Goa. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was an important seat of European commerce.

Carysfoot Isl., Pacific O., is a coral reef encircling a lagoon, in lat. 20° 44′ S., lon. 138° 22′ W.

Carysfort, Macreddin, or Moycreedin, a disfranchised bor. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5 m. S.W. Rathdrum. It gives the title of Earl to the Proby family, in whose fine seat, near the vill., is a curious anc. obelisk, elev. 100 ft.

Casaba, or Cassaba, two towns of Asia Minor. —I. Anatolia, 30 m. N.E. Smyrna. It has two handsome mosques, some dirty streets, and a bazaar: it is renowned for its pears and melons, which, with cotton and cotton manufs. compose its princip. exports.—II. a town, pash. Karamania, sanj. and 54 m. S.S.E. Konieh. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, is mostly built of stone, has a good bazaar, and presents many traces of former prosperity.

Casa-Branca, a new town of Brazil, prov. St. Paul, dist. Mogi-Mirin. Pop. 3,000.—II. a vill., prov. Minas-Geraes, dist. Ouro-Preto. P. 2,000.

Casacalenda, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 17½ m. N.E. Campobasso. P. 4,670.

Casaccia, Germ. *Kasätch*, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Grisons, cap. the valley of Bregaglia, S. of Mount Septimer, and 13 m. N.E. Chiavenna. Pop. 250. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Italy.

Casal, a prefix of the names of numer. towns and vills. in Italy.—I. (*C. Bellotto*), Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. E.S.E. Cremona. Pop. 1,340. —II. (*Bordino*), Naples, prov. Abruzzi Citra, 7 m. N.W. Vasto. Pop. 1,600.—III. (*Bore*), prov. Princip. Ult., 7 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 1,640.—IV. (*Borgone*), Sard. Sta., prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. 2,091.—V. (*Buttano*), Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. N.N.W. Cremona. Pop. (1845) 3,903.—VI. (*Cipriani*), Naples, prov. Molise, 6½ m. W. Campobasso.—VII. (*di Principe*), prov. T. di Lavoro, 14 m. S.W. Caserta.—VIII. (*duni*), prov. Molise, 21 m. S. Campobasso. Pop. 2,700.

Casale, a city of the Sardinian Sta., Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Po, here crossed by an iron bridge, 38 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. in 1838, 19,300. It was formerly strongly fortified, but is now only defended by an old castle, once the residence of the Marquis of Montferrat. Principal edifices, the cathedral with good paintings, several churches with fine works of art, a clock-tower of the 10th century, a town-hall, college, public library, theatre, corn magazine, hospitals, and handsome private residences. Its princip. manuf. is of silk twist.—II. a town of Piedmont, prov. Pallanza, on the Strona. Pop. 1,900.—III. a town of Naples, prov. T. di. Lavoro, 20 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 1,600.—IV. a vill., N. Italy, deleg. and 7 m. S.E. Treviso.—V. (*della Trinita*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on Lake Salpi, 25 m. E.S.E. Foggia. Pop. 3,800.—VI. (*di Lecce*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 34 m. S.S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1,072. —VII. (*Lo-Sturno*), prov. Princip. Ult., 1 m. N.E. Frigento. Pop. 2,130.—VIII. (*Nuovo*), Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 16 m. N. Campiglia.

Casal-Maggiore, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 22 m. E.S.E. Cremona, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Po. Pop. (1845) 4,907. It has manufs. of glass, earthenware, and cream of tartar.

Casalnocetto, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. E.N.E. Tortona. Pop. 1,130.

Casalnuovo, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. and 14 m. E.N.E. Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 6,130.—II. a town, prov. Naples, dist. and 3½ m. E. Casoria. Pop. 2,800. —III. a town, prov. Princip. Cit., dist. and 14 m. S.S.E. Sala. Pop. 1,700.—IV. a town, prov. Capitanata, dist. & 15 m. S.W. St Severo. P. 2,400.

Casal-Pusterlengo, a town, Lombardy, deleg. Lodi and Crema, 12 m. S.E. Lodi. Pop. 5,601.

Casalvecchio, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 25 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 1,600.—II. a vill. of Sicily, on a mountain, intend. and 23 m. S.W. Messina. Pop. 2,000.

Casalvieri, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 7 m. S.S.E. Sora. Pop. 3,670.

Casamanza, a riv. of W. Africa, Senegambia, which enters the Atlantic 60 m. S. the Gambia riv. On the N. side of its entrance, the French have established a trading station.

Casamarciano, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 1½ m. N.E. Nola, with 1,790 inhabs., & a magnificent and rich convent founded in 1134.

Casamassima, a town of Naples, prov. and 13 m. S. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 3,750. It has a convent, and two abbeys.

Casamicciola, a town of Naples, dist. and 12 m. S.W. Puzzuola, at the foot of the M. Epomeo. Pop. 3,420. It has therm. springs and baths.

Casanare, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, cap. prov., on riv. same name, 194 m. N.E. Bogota.

Casandrino, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. Naples. Pop. 2,900.

Casanova and Casapulla, two contig. towns of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, respectively 2 and 3 m. N.W. Caserta, on the road to Capua.

Casarabonela, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. W.N.W. Malaga. Pop. (1845) 4,666. It has considerable commerce in wine and fruit.

Casarano, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., dist. and 12 m. S.E. Gallipoli. P. 2,600.

Casar-de-Caceres, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. N.N.W. Caceres. Pop. 4,047, employed in linen weaving and manufs. of leather.

Casares, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,500. It has active manufactures of leather, and brandy distilleries.

Casarza, a vill. of N. Italy, Sardinian Sta., div. Genoa, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Chiavari. Pop. 900.

Casas-de-Ibañez, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Albaceti. Pop. 3,270.

Casbin, a town of Persia. [Kasbin.]

Cascaes, a seaport town of Portugal, Estramadura, on the Atlantic, 15 m. W. Lisbon. Pop 2,500. It has a small harbour protected by two forts, and manuf. of woollens.

Cascante, *Cascantum*, a town of Spain, Navarre, 53 m. S. Pamplona, on the Queiles. Pop. 2,928.—II. a vill., prov. and 10 m. S. Teruel.

Cascavel, a new town of Brazil, erected in 1841, cap. dist. same name, prov. Ceara, at the foot of mntn. of same name, on riv., and 40 m. S.W. the port of Ceara. P. of dist. (1845) 8,690.

Cascia, a town, Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., cap. gov. of same name, deleg. & 13 m. E. Spoleto. P. 3,200.

Casciano (San), two vills., Centr.-Italy, Tuscany.—I. prov. and 8½ m. S.W. Florence. Pop. 2,000. Manufs. artificial flowers and straw hats.—II. (*dei Bagni*), prov. Siena, 17 m. S.E. Piénza. Pop. 2,800. It derives its name from its mineral baths, the best frequented in Tuscany.

Cascina, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Pisa, on the Arno. Pop. (1845) 2,588.

Casco (Bay of), U. S., N. Amer., Maine, co. Cumberland, lat. 44° N., lon. 68° W., is at its entrance 20 m. in width. Contains 300 small isls.; and on its W. side is the town of Portland.

Cascob, a pa. of Engl. and Wales, cos. Radnor and Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Presteigne. P. 171.

Caselle, a town, Sard. sta., prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 4,288. Manufs. of silk twist, and paper.—II. a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 6½ m. S.W. Lodi. Pop. 1,500.—III. (*Landi*), a vill., deleg. and 19 m. S.E. Lodi. Pop. 2,798.

Caserta, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, in a fine plain, 17 m. N.E. Naples, and 6 m. S.E. Capua. Pop. 5,000. It has several churches, a convent, a hospital, a military school, and fine barracks; its principal edifices, however, are a royal palace and an aqueduct, both constructed by Vanvitelli for Charles III. The palace is, in point of size and architecture, one of the most magnificent royal residences in Europe, and comprises a chapel, and a large theatre, decorated with columns from an anc. temple of Serapis. The park is of vast extent. The gardens are supplied with water by the fine aqueduct, extending hence fram Airola, nearly 27 m. distant. Near Caserta is the royal silk-factory of St Lencio, where 700 or 800 persons weave annually from 2,000 to 3,000 pieces of *gros de Naples*.—*Caserta Vecchia* is a small fortfd. town, 3 m. N.E. Caserta. Pop. 1,200. It is an archbp's. see, and has a cathedral, and an episcopal palace.

Casey, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Kentucky. Area 448 sq. m. Pop. 4,939.

Casheen-Bay, Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, is on the W. side of the isl. Garomna, easy of access, and with depth of water for large ships.

Cashel, a city, & parl. & munic. bor. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 49 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the road to Dublin. Pop. of city 7,036; of parl. bor. 8,027. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the Rock of Cashel, a limestone height, on which is the most interesting assemblage of ruins in Ireland, consisting of a round tower, a chapel of Saxon and Norman architecture, the anc. cathedral, a castellated palace, and the ruins of an abbey, all within an enclosed area. Town most miserable, with the exception of its main streets. Princip. edifices, the new and elegant cathedral and pa. church, a nunnery, Rom. Cath. and other chapels, the infirmary, hospital, work-ho., bridewell, mkt.-ho., national school, town-commissioners-ho., court-ho., infantry-barracks, and the archbp's. palace containing a good library. Near the town are the remains of Hore Abbey, and of a Dominican priory. Cashel is an archbp's. see, now combined with the see of Waterford, where the diocesan resides. Episcop. rev. 6,308*l.* annually. Corp. rev. (1841) 220*l.* Mkts., Wed. and Sat. Fairs, March 26, Aug. 7, & third Tues. in every month. Cashel sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 172. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, and his nobles, swore allegiance to Henry II., at Cashel in 1172.—II. a pa. of Irel., co. Longford, 5 m. S. Lanesborough. Area, including loughs, 22,151 ac. Pop. 5,559.

Cashgar, Chinese-Turkestan. [Kashgar.]

Cashmere, or Kashmir, a country of N.W. Hindostan, Punjab dom., consisting of the upper valley of the riv. Jailum (anc. *Hydaspes*), betw. lat. 33° 15′ & 34° 30′ N., & lon. 73° 40′ & 75° 30′ E., enclosed on all sides by ranges of the Himalaya, separating it N. and E. from Tibet, and S. and E. from the Punjab. Estim. area 4,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1832, estim. at 800,000; but in 1836, owing to earthquakes, cholera, and famine, it had declined to 200,000. The valley of Cashmere has an average elevation of 5,500 or 6,000 ft. above the sea. Several mntns. around it rise to 15,000 ft., & one in E. Cashmere reaches to 19,650 feet in height. The country well-watered by the Jailum river & its numerous tributaries, is highly picturesque. There are about a dozen of passes through the mntns., 4 of which are practicable at all times of the year. The Pangal Mntns. are of basalt, and limestone and marble are common, but primary rocks rare, and few metals or important minerals. There are 3 lakes in one valley connected with the river. Snow covers the country for 5 winter months, but the temp. then is seldom much below the freezing point. Rain falls copiously in spring, and early summer. The summer heat varies from 75° to 85° Fahr. Earthquakes are common; in 1828 1,200 persons perished by one. The soil on the bases of the mntns. and valley is a rich loam, with sub-soil of clay. Rice is the principal crop; wheat, maize, millet, barley, melons, cucumbers, & other Europ. fruits and vegetables; tobacco, cotton, oil-seeds, and Indian hemp are also raised; and Cashmere supplies most part of Hindostan with saffron; flowers, and especially roses, are abundant. The water-lily & water-nut (*trapa-bispinosa*), grow in great abundance, and are used for food, of the latter 60,000 tons are raised every year; floating gardens constructed in the lakes, raise abundance of vegetables. Bees, kept in hives constructed in the houses, produce excel. honey. The natives are of a tall robust frame of body, with manly features—the women full-formed and handsome, with aquiline nose and features, resembling the Jewish. Dress of both sexes a long loose woollen wrapper and trowsers. The language is a dialect of Sanscrit with a mixture of Persian. The country abounds with monuments of great antiquity. The staple wealth of Cashmere long consisted in its shawls, woven from the inner hair or down of goats, fed on the table-land of Tibet, at from 16,000 to 17,000 ft. above the sea, and which article is imported by way of Leh in Little Tibet. Some years ago the annual value of the shawls manufactured in Cashmere was estim. at 300,000*l.*; but the amount has since greatly diminished, without the manufacture itself having at all deteriorated; and in 1837 there were only about 3,000 shawl-looms, at each of which 2 or 3 men were employed. Other manufs. are lacquered wares in great variety, excellent leather and saddlery, paper, attar of roses, cutlery, glass-wares and articles in rock-crystal, chalcedony. Baron Hügel, in 1836, estimated the total value of the exports at 400,000*l.* a-year, the principal articles being woollen fabrics to 250,000*l.*, and rice to 100,000*l.*; the imports he valued at 50,000*l.*, of which amount, about 3-5ths were paid for shawl-wool. Public rev. in 1836 was estimated at from 200,000*l.* to 220,000*l.*, and public expenditure at 115,000*l.* Inhabitants mostly Mohammedans. Cashmere contains 10 towns, and upwards of 2,000 vills. Principal towns, Serinagur (or Cashmere), Chapinian, Islamabad, & Pampur. It is considered a holy land by Hindoos; and it

has numerous Buddhic antiquities. In 1586 the country was conquered by the Mogul Emperor Akbar. In 1752 it was subjugated by the Afghans, and remained under their sway till it fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1819.

CASHMERE, cap. of above country. [SERINAGUR.]

CASKETS, a dangerous group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. W. Alderney. On the highest is a light-ho., in lat. 49° 43′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W. Off these rocks Prince William, son of Henry I. of Engl., and his suite perished in 1119; and the Victory, 110 guns, foundered in 1744.

CASOLA, a town of Naples, dist. and 3 m. E. Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 2,780.—II. a vill., Pontif. sta., leg. and 29 m. S.W. Bologna.

CASOLE, several vills. of Tuscany, the princip. in the prov. and 15 m. W. Siena. Pop. 1,113.

CASOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. cant., on a mntn., 17 m. S.S.W. Chieti. P. 5,530.

CASORATE, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. (1843) 2,956.

CASORIA, a town of Naples, cap. dist., prov. & 5 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 5,670.

CASPE, a town of Spain, prov. and 57 m. S.E. Zaragoza, near the Ebro. Pop. (1845) 7,401. It has a castle and numerous religious edifices.

CASPIAN SEA (*Mare Hyrcanum*), an inland sea or salt-lake of W. Asia, and the largest of its kind known on the globe, between lat. 36° 40′ & 47° 20′ N., and lon. 46° 50′ and 54° 10′ E., enclosed by the doms. of Russia, the Kirghis, Khiva, and Persia. Length N. to S. about 700 m.; greatest breadth about 420 m., though the average does not exceed 200 m.; and in some places it is not more than 120 m. across. Estim. area 140,000 sq. m. Coast-line irregular, especially on the E. side, where are the gulfs of Mertvoi, Mangushlak, Kenderlinsk, Kara-bugos, & Balkan. Opposite the last, the penins. of Apsheron (celebrated for its naphtha), stretches into it on its W. side. The S. coast is almost unbroken, & bounded at a short distance by lofty mntns; its N. shores are low and marshy, or composed of sandy flats and broken into countless islets, especially about the mouth of the Volga. The Caspian contains several considerable isls., especially on its E. side. Depth of water along the coast is generally inconsiderable, and even at several miles from the shore it rarely exceeds 12 feet; but in the centre it varies from 120 to 300 ft., and in one place Hanway found no bottom at 480 fathoms. Its surface (supposed to be about 300 ft. lower than during early historical times, when this sea extended much farther E.ward), is now estimated to be 83½ ft. below the level of the Black Sea: and the difference is supposed to be augmenting by the decrease of the Caspian; a phenomenon, remarkable on account of the vast quantity of water which it receives from the Volga, Ural, Terek, Kur, & other rivers, but due probably to its extens. evaporating surface. The water of this sea is not nearly so salt as that of the ocean. It has no tides, and in winter its N. part is covered with ice. Sturgeons, salmon, sterlets, and seals are abundant, & many active fisheries are carried on in this sea, the trade of which is nearly monopolised by Astrakhan. Guriev, Krasnoi-yar, Derbend, Baku, Reshd, & Balfrush, are the other principal towns on its coasts. The Caspian was known to the Greeks and Romans. Herodotus derives its name from the *Caspii*, who inhabited its S. coast. It forms the chief means of communication betw. Russia, Persia, and Cent. Asia. The navigation is difficult. Steam packets have now been estab. on it.

CASS, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. of Georgia. Hilly, but fertile. Pop. 9,390, of whom 1,995 are slaves.—II. in S.W. Michigan. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. 5,710.—III. in N. of Indiana. Area 413 sq. m. Pop. 5,480.—IV. in W. of Illinois. Area 256 sq. m. Pop. 2,981.

CASSABA, 2 towns, Asia-Minor. [CASABA.]

CASSANDRA, *Pallœne*, a penins. of Europ.-Turkey, prov. Rumili, betw. the Gulfs of Cassandra and Salonica. Lat. 40° N., lon. 23° 30′ E.—The *Gulf of Cassandra* (anc. Toronaicus Sinus) is 33 m. in length, S.E. to N.W., by 10 m. in breadth.

CASSANDRIA, Netherlands. [CADSAND.]

CASSANO, several towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab.-Citra, cap. cant., 34 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 4,310, many of Albanian descent. It stands in the concave recess of a steep mntn. around an isolated rock on which are the ruins of an anc. castle; is well-built, and has a cathedral, several convents, a diocesan school, an hospital, & some mineral springs. Its inhabs. manuf. maccaroni, stamped leather, table-linens & yarn, & fabrics of cotton and silk, which latter products, with a good deal of timber, fruit, and corn are raised in the vicinity.—II. prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 3,400.—III. Princip. Ult., 9 m. S.W. St Angelo. Pop. 4,430.

CASSANO, several vills. of N. Italy.—I. (*C. Magnago*), Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. (1843) 2,433.—II. (*sopra-Adda*), deleg. and 17 m. E.N.E. Milan, on railway to Brescia, has extensive silk-works.—III. (*Spinola*), Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. S. Tortona. Pop. 1,149.

CASSARO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 2,000.

CASSAY, KATHEE, or MUNNIPOOR, an independent country of Further India, mostly between lat. 24° and 26° N., and lon. 93° and 95° E., having N. the Naga territory (Assam), E. and S. the Burmese dom., and W. Cachar. Area estim. at 8,000 sq. m.; and pop. at 30,000. It consists of a valley about 2,500 ft. above the sea, inclosed by mntns., varying from about 6,000 to 8,200 ft. in height, and which are covered with dense forests. Surface of the lowlands fertile, but in many parts swampy, and scarcely 1-4th part is under culture. Its rivs. are tributary to the Barah or the Irawadi; the princip. is the Imphan-Toorel. Rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, mustard, and most of the kitchen vegetables of Europe are raised; in the N. the true tea-plant is abundant. An excellent breed of ponies, greatly prized by the Burmese as cavalry horses, is reared, and many are exported into Yun-nan, with wax, cotton, and ivory, the tribute of the hill-tribes. Cotton cloths, muslins, silk stuffs, and some iron wares are manufactured, & exchanged for other goods with the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries. The people are more nearly allied to the Hindoos than the Burmese. The upper classes profess the Hindoo faith, and Cassay may be considered the extreme E. limit of Brahminism. Government vested in an hereditary rajah, assisted by a numerous divan; and the political condition of the people appears to present a favourable contrast to that of their E. neighbours. Armed force about 3,200 men. Public revenue, mostly paid in kind, is valued at 8,330*l*. Principal town Munnipoor, under which name also the whole dist. is generally understood. Cassay belonged to the Burmese before 1826, but it was rendered independent by the treaty of Yandabo.

CASSEL, or KASSEL, *Cassella*, a walled city of Germany, cap. of electoral Hessen (Kurhessen), and chief town of the circ. of lower Hessen, on the Fulda, 90 m. N.N.E. Frankfürt on the Main.

Lat. (Wilhelmshöhe) 51° 18′ 58″ N., lon. 9° 24′ 3″ E. Pop. (1846) 32,516. It is the resid. of the sovereign, seat of government, and of central administration. The Fulda divides it into two portions; that on the W. bank comprises the old town and upper new town, with the Wilhelmshöhe and Frankfurt suburbs; on the E. bank are the lower new town, and the Leipzig suburb. In the old town are the Kattenburg, a large unfinished palace, the old town-hall, and the principal church, in which the electors of Hessen are buried. The upper (or French) new town, originally laid out by French refugees, is well built and handsome; it comprises the elector's palace, a museum with valuable antiquities, and a library of 82,000 vols., the government offices, a statue of the elector Frederick, the Bellevue palace, observatory, picture-gallery, electoral stables, riding-school, mint, town-hall, arsenal, old and new barracks, opera-house, and several fine streets. The private houses are in the Wilhelmshöhe suburb; & hence an avenue of lime trees leads to Wilhelmshöhe (which see), a country seat of the elector, which has been termed the "German Versailles. In the Augarten, or publ. park, are an orangery, a theatre, and the marble bath; in the lower new town are an anc. fortress, and several prisons. Cassel has 8 Protestant churches, a fine new R. Catholic church, a synagogue, about 20 edifices for military purposes, a college, an observatory, a seminary for teachers, military, mechanical, & Jewish schools, an academy of arts, & societies of agriculture, trade, and manufs.; numerous charit. establishments, including the *Wilhelm's Institute*, and a large general hospital. Cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, gloves, carpets, paper hangings, earthen and lacquered wares, snuff, lace, gold and silver articles, chemical products & dyes (especially Cassel-yellow & black), with hats, soap, starch, musical instruments, carriages, and machinery are manufactured; & in the vicinity are gunpowder, oil, and other mills. Cassel has large wool markets, and two annual fairs. Under the emperor Napoleon, it was cap. of the kgdm. of Westphalia. A railw. is in progress to connect it with Frankfurt and Cologne. [Hessen-Cassel].

Cassel or Kassel, *Castellum Trajani*, a fortif. town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on r. b. of the Rhine, and on the Taunus railway, opposite Mayence, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2,500.

Cassel, *Castellum*, a town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Lille. Pop. (1846) 2,839. It stands on an isolated hill, 550 feet in height, which, from the flatness of all the adjacent country, commands a most extensive view. Town well built and clean, has the remains of a Jesuits' convent, and of anc. fortifications. Manufs. of lace, linen cloth, thread, hosiery, and soap. It has oil mills, salt refineries, and an active trade in cattle, butter, and poultry. It was formerly fortified, & has been the scene of many important military events; a railway is in progress to connect it with Dunkerque and Lille.

Casseneuil, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cant. Cancon, 5 m. N.W. Villeneuve-sur-lot. Pop. 2,000.

Cassim Pasha, a large suburb of Constantinople, Europ. Turkey, on the N. shore of the "Golden Horn," separated from Galata, E. by extens. burying-grounds. It comprises the imperial dockyard of Tershanna, the great naval arsenal of the capital, & the palace of the capitan-pasha. On a hill above it are the suburb St. Demetri, and the *Chmeidan* or imperial archery ground.

Cassine, a mkt. town of Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. and 14 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Bormida. Pop. (1838) with comm., 4,169.

Cassington, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.W. Oxford. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 381.

Cassino (Monte), a mntn. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 50 m. N.W. Naples, with a celebrated abbey, founded A. D. 529, in which originated the order of the Benedictines.

Cassiquiare, a riv. of S. Amer. [Orinoco.]

Cassis, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean, arrond. and 10 m. S.E. Marseille. Pop. 1,566; has a harbour, defended by an anc. castle, some ship-building yards, a trade in fruits and Muscadel wine, and a coral fishery. Birth-pl. of the abbe Barthelémy.

Cassolnovo, a vill. of Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. Lomellina, div. and 10½ m. S.E. Novara. Pop., with comm. (1838) 4,587.

Castagneto, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 30 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

Castagneto, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Pisa, with a castle on the Mediterranean coast, and 1,300 inhabitants.

Castagnole delle Lanze, a vill. of Sardinian states, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Asti. Pop. 2,767.—II. prov. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,137.—III. prov. Casale. Pop. 1,750.

Castalla, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Alicante, on the riv. Castalla. Pop. 3,022. It has linen manufs., and brandy distilleries.

Castanares, three mkt. towns of Spain, prov. Burgos.—I. on r. b. of the Arlanzon, 4 m. E. Burgos.—II. (*de las Cuevas*), prov. & 11 m. S.S.W. Logroño.—III. (*de Rioja*), 24 m. W. Logroño.

Castañeira, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon, on rt. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 1,000.

Castañeiro, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. S.E. Lamego, on r. b. of the Tavora. P. 2,000.

Castano, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 21 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. (1843) 2,903.

Castasegna, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 7 m. N.N.E. Chiavenna, at the W. extrem. of the Val Bregaglia. The mulberry ceases to flourish beyond this vill., which is therefore the limit of the cultivation of the silk-worm.

Casteggio, *Clastidium*, a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Voghera. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,733. In the second Punic war, Clastidium surrendered to Hannibal (*Livy* xxi. 48); and near the modern town is a remarkable spring called the *fontana d'Annibale*. The battle of Montebello, in which the French, under Marshal Victor, routed the Austrians, June 9th 1800, was fought between Casteggio and Voghera.

Castel, a prefixed name of the following towns and vills. in Italy, &c.—I. (*C. Alto*), a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 6 m. E. Teramo. Pop. 1,124.—II. (*Baldo*), N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 29 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige.—III. (*Belforte*), deleg. and 7 m. N.E. Mantua.—IV. (*Bolognese*), Pontif. states, deleg. & 22 m. W.S.W. Ravenna, between Imola and Faenza. Here, in 1434, the Milanese, under Piccinino, defeated the Florentines in a decisive battle.—V. (*Bottacio*), Naples, prov. Sannio, 14½ m. N. Campobasso. Pop. 1,200.—VI. (*Buono*), a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., in the Madonian mountains, 8 m. S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 7,080. It has mineral springs.—VII. (*Clementino*), a vill., Pontif. states, deleg. and 17 m. E. Camerino.—VIII. (*Cucco*), Lombardy and Venice, deleg. and 21 m. W.N.W. Treviso. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics.—IX.

(*Culier*), France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 4 m. S.E. Agen.—X. (*d'Agogna*), Sardinian Sta., Piedmont, div. and 16 m. S.S.E. Novara.—XI. (*de Franchi*), Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., on the Calore, 7½ m. S.W. St Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2,035.—XII. (*Delfino*, or *Chateau Dauphin*), Piedmont, div. and 28 m. W.N.W. Coni, at the foot of Mt. Viso. Pop. (1838) 1,295.—XIII. (*dell' Abate*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Cappaccio. Pop. 2,700.—XIV. (*della Pietra*), Tyrol, circ. and 6 m. N.E. Roveredo, on the Adige.—XV. (*del Monte*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., on a mountain, 19 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 1,590.—XVI. (*del Rio*), Pontif. states, leg. and 33 m. W.S.W. Ravenna.—XVII. (*C. Dieri*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 23 m. S.E. Aquila.—XVIII. (*di Sangro*), a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 53 m. S.E. Aquila, with 2,600 inhabitants, a manuf. of carpets, and several annual fairs.—XIX. (*C.-Fabi*), Spain, Valencia, near Ademuz.—XX. (*Fidardo*), Pontif. states, deleg. and 11 m. S. Ancona.—XXI. (*Fiorentino*), Tuscany, prov. & 18 m. S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. (1833) 2,630.—XXII. (*Follit*), Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Gerona. It was formerly fortified, and several times besieged by the French under Louis XIV.—XXIII. (*Forte*), Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 14 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,690.—XXIV. (*Franc*), France, dep. and on the Lot, 11 m. W.N.W. Cahors.

CASTEL-A-MARE, or CASTELLAMARE, a city and seaport of Naples cap. dist., on the S.E. side of the Gulf, & 17 m. S.E. Naples, with which it is connected by railw., opened 1839. Pop. 16,000. It is placed at the foot of a hill, on which stood the anc. *Stabiæ*, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, & has a royal palace, a military hospital, hotels and lodging houses for summer visitors, a royal dockyard, and a handsome quay along the shore. Manufs. of linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, and leather; and its small harbour is defended by two forts. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the coral fishery.—II. a seaport town of Sicily, intend. and 20 m. E. Trapani, near the head of the gulf of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 6,000. Exports wine, cotton, fruit, manna, and shumac. It is a mean, dirty town, with a decaying castle on a rocky point. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Segesta*.—III. a town, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., near the Adriatic, 12 m. E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*della Bruca*), a vill., prov. Princip. Citra, on the Mediter., 22 m. N.W. Policastro.

CASTEL-A-MARE (GULF OF), an extensive bay of Sicily, on the N. coast, about lat. 38° 10′ N., and lon. 13° E., 16 m. W. Palermo, its entrance bounded by Capes St. Vito and Uomo-Morto.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, Sardinia. [CASTEL-SARDO.]

CASTELET (LE), several vills. of France, the princip. dep. Var, 3 m. N.W. Toulon. P. 1,946.

CASTEL-FRANCO, several towns of Italy.—I. (*Forum Gallorum*), Pontif. Sta., leg. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,000.—II. a fortified town, gov. Venice, deleg. and 15 m. W. Treviso, on rt. b. of the Musone. Pop. (1843) 4,220. Principal buildings, a castle & cathedral. Silk and woollen manufs.—III. Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Benevento. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*di Sotto*), Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. (1844) 3,280.

CASTEL-GANDOLFO, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., Comarca di Roma, on the N.W. side of Mount Albano [ALBANO MOUNT], 14 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 1,120. It is picturesquely situated on a volcanic peak, 431 feet above the lake, and comprises among its numerous villas the summer residence of the Pope.

CASTEL-GOFFREDO, a walled town of Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. N.W. Mantua. Pop. (1843) 3,463. It has an hospital & manufs. of silk.

CASTEL-GOMBERTO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 7½ m. N.W. Vicenza. Pop. (1843) 2,388.

CASTELGRANDE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 21 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,080.

CASTELGUELFO, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy and 6 m. W.N.W. Parma, on l. b. of the Taro. It has a fine castle taken from the Ghibelline party in 1407 by a Guelph capt., whence its present name.

CASTEL-GUGLIELMO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, with an old fortress, and 2,900 inhabitants.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Avance, 17 m. N.W. Nerac. Pop. 1,643. Iron & copper forges. Manufs. of paper, glass, & woollen fabrics.

CASTELLAMARE, Naples. [CASTEL-A-MARE.]

CASTELLAMONTE, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. (1838) 5,050. It has a castle, a large market-place, and manufs. of earthenwares.

CASTELLANA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 26 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 6,300.

CASTELLANNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Alpes, cap. arrond., on the Verdon, here crossed by a remarkable single arched bridge, 20 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 1,454. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, and a trade in preserved fruits.

CASTELLANETA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 4,750. It has a cathedral, several convents and charit. establishments. Cotton is raised in its vicinity.

CASTELLARO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. N.N.W. Mantua. Pop. (1843) 2,071. Also 3 vills. in Sardina.—I. prov. Nizza. Pop. 806.—II. prov. S. Remo. Pop. 1,010.—III. Piedmont, prov. Lomellina. Pop. 450.

CASTEL-LASTUA, a vill. of Dalmatia, circ. and 22 m. S.E. Cattaro, with a lazaretto and quarantine station on the Adriatic.

CASTELLARQUATO, a town of Italy, duchy Parma, 15 m. S.E. Piacenza. It has a vast gothic palace. Pop. 2,860.

CASTELLAZZO, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 5,236.

CASTEL-LEONE, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 16 m. N.W. Cremona. Pop. (1843) 5,712. It is well built and enclosed by old walls.

CASTELLETTO, several vills. of the Sard. Sta., Piedmont.—I. (*al Po*), prov. Voghera. P. 1,250.—II. (*Sopra Ticino*), prov. and 19 m. N. Novara, on r. b. of the Ticino. Pop. 3,519.—III. (*d'Orba*), cap. mand., prov. and 6½ m. S.W. Novi. Pop. 1,900.—IV. (*Merli*), prov. Casale. Pop. 1,370.—V. (*Scazzoso*), prov. Alessandria. Pop. 1,500.—VI. (*Stura*), prov. Cuneo. Pop. 1,000.

CASTELLINA, two vills. of Tuscany.—I. prov. & 19 m. S.S.E. Pisa.—II. prov. & 9 m. N.N.E. Siena.

CASTELLO, a prefixed name of several towns & vills. in S. Europe.—I. (*C. Branco*), a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. Comarca, 64 m. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 6,000. It stands on a hill crowned by a ruined castle, enclosed by walls.—II. (*della Baronia*), a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 10½ m. S.E. Ariano, with 2,300 inhabs.—a castle, mineral springs, and a manuf. of coarse woollens.—III. (*d' Aci*), Sicily, prov. & 4 m. N.E. Catania, on the Mediterranean.—IV. (*de Vide*), Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. N. Portalegre. Pop. 5,800. It is walled, and has a castle, several churches, and a manuf. of woollen cloths.—V. (*di San Cataldo*), Naples, prov. Otran-

to, 7 m. N.E. Lecce, with a small harbour on the Adriatic.—VI. (*Melhor*), Portugal, prov. Beira, on l. b. of the Douro, 5 m. N. Castel-Rodrigo. —VII. *di Quatro*, a town of Tuscany, 4 m. N. Florence. Pop. 1,350. It has a summer palace of the grand duke, with extens. gardens and parks.

Castellon-de-Ampurias, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, on l. b. of the Muga. Pop. 2,706.

Castellon-de-la-Plana, *Castalia*, a flourishing town of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, 4 m. from the Mediterranean, & 40 m. N.N.E. Valencia, on the high road between that city and Barcelona. Pop. (1845) 16,952. It is situated in a fine plain (whence its name); is enclosed by walls, is well built, and has a remarkable octagon tower 260 feet in height, several churches with paintings by Ribalta a native of Castellon, and an aqueduct from the Mijares river, 5 m. S. of the town, and by means of which, the surrounding country is well-watered and fertilized. It has brandy distilleries and an active commerce.

Castellone, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Appian Way, and on the Gulf of Gaeta, 6½ m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 3,430. Near it is the supposed "Cenotaph of Cicero."

Castellote, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,475, with an old castle on a height near l. b. of the Guadaloupe.

Castellucchio, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 7½ m. W. Mantua. Pop. (1843) 3,161.

Castelluccia, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 27 m. E.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,000. Near it the Calore is crossed by a noble bridge.

Castelluccio, several small towns of Naples. —I. prov. T. di. Lavoro, 6 m. S.W. Sora. Pop. 1,630.—II. (*Acqua Borrana*), prov. Sannio, 20 m. N.E. Campobasso, on the S. slope of Monte Sibilla, 4,763 ft. in elevation, the loftiest vill. in the Apennines. Pop. 2,500.—III. (*Inferiore*), prov. Basilicata, 32 m. S.W. Tursi. Pop. 2,650.—IV. (*Superiore*), same prov., immediately N.W. Castellucio Inferiore. Pop. 2,210.

Castelmary, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. Rodez, cant. La Salvetat. Pop. 1,088.

Castelmoron, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Lot, 17 m. S.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,013.

Castelnau is the prefixed name of several comms., towns and vills. of France, in the S.W. deps.—I. (*de Brassac*), dep. Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Albi. Pop. 4,680.—II. (*Magnoac*), H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,572.—III. (*de Médoc*), cap. cant., dep. Gironde, 16 m. N.W. Bordeaux. P. 1,123.—IV. (*de Montmirail*), Tarn, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Albi. Pop. 3,086.—V. (*Montratier*), Lot, cap. cant., 12½ m. S.S.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,111.—VI. (*Riviere Basse*), H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 25 m. N.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,301.—VII. a fortress, dep. Gard, 8 m. S. Uzes, where Roland the chief of the Camisards met his death, August 13, 1704.

Castelnaudary, *Sostomagus*, a town of France, dep. Aude, cap. arrond., on a declivity, near the Canal du Midi, 22 m. W.N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. (1846) 8,215. Chief edifices, the pa. church and hôtel-de-ville. It has ship-building yards, and manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, cotton twist, and earthen-wares. It was founded by the Visigoths, on the site of the anc. *Sostomagus*, under the name of *Castrum Novum Arianorum*, of which its present name is a corruption. It suffered greatly in the wars of the middle ages; and under its walls the Duke de Montmorency was made prisoner by the royal troops in 1632.

Castelnovo, a town of Italy.—I. deleg. and 6 m. S.S.E. Modena. Pop. 1,400.—II. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 13 m. N.E. Gaeta.—III. Sicily, intend. Messina, 14 m. S.W. Milazzo. P. 3,230.—IV. Sard. sta., div. Genoa, prov. Levante. P. 2,626.

Castelnuovo, several towns, &c., of Italy.—I. (*d'Asti*), Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Asti, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 2,983.—II. (*dei Monti*), Modena, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Reggio. Pop. 1,200.—III. (*di Garfagnana*), cap. dist. Garfagnana, on the Serchio, duchy and 43 m. S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,700.—IV. (*di Sotto*), duchy Modena, on the canal of Castelnovo, 10 m. N.W. Reggio.—V. (*di Val-di-Cecina*), Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 13½ m. S. Volterra.—VI. (*Scrivia*), Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. & 13 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, prov. Tortona, cap. mand., on the Scrivia. Pop. (1838) with comm. 6,018.—VII. (*Val-Tidone*), duchy Parma, dist. & 13 m. W.S.W. Piacenza. Pop. 1,500.—VIII. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 14 m. S.E. Chieti. P. 3,400.—IX. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 2,340.—X. (*Bocca d'Adda*), a vill., Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. S.E. Lodi. Pop. 1,620.—XI. (*di Ceva*), Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. and 12 E.S.E. Mondovi. Pop. 3,860.—XII. (*di Magra*) prov. and 11 m. E. Spezia, in the val. de Magra. Pop. 2,626.

Castelnuovo, a fortified town and seaport of the Austrian Empire, Dalmatia, circ. and 11 m. W. Cattaro, on the W. entrance of the gulf. It is commanded by two forts on contig. heights, and defended by a citadel on the shore. Pop. of comm. 7,019. It was captured by the Engl. in 1814.

Castelorizo, or Castel-Rosso, a small isl. off the S. coast of Asia-Minor, 19 m. S.E Patara. Lat. 36° 7′ 30″ N., lon. 29° 40′ E. Surface rugged. It has a pretty good port, some trade in agricult. produce, and many rems. of anc. edifices.

Castel-Pagano, and Castel-Petroso, two vills. of Naples, prov. Molise; the former, 12 m. S.E., and the latter, 20 m. W., Campobasso. Each has about 2,600 inhabs.

Castel-Rodrigo, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Spanish frontier, 32 m. N.E. Guarda. Pop. 400.

Castel-Sagrat, a town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 23 m. W.N.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,300.

Castel San, a prefix of the names of the following towns.—I. (*Giorgio*), Pontif. Sta., leg. and 9 m. N. Bologna. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*Giovanni*), deleg. Parma, cap. cant., 15 m. W. Piacenza. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*Lorenzo*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 8½ m. E. Capaccio. Pop. 2,300.—IV. (*Pietro*), Pontif. Sta., leg. and 14 m. S.E. Bologna, on the Emilian Way, near the Silaro. Pop. 3,100.

Castel Saraceno, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 33 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 3,200.

Castel-Sardo (formerly *Castel Aragonese*), a fortifd. town & seaport of Sardinia, the strongest on the island, on its N. coast, div. & 16 m. N.E. Sassari. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,092. It stands on a nearly isolated rock, and has a cathedral & a harbour defended by a small fort.

Castel-Sarrasin, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arrond., on the Songuine, near its influx into the Garonne, 12 m. W. Montauban. Pop. (1846) 3,400. It was formerly fortifd., and has manufs. of serge and worsted stockings, and an active trade in corn raised in its vicinity.

Castel-Termini (*Camicianæ Aquæ*), a town of Sicily, intend. and 16 m. N. Girgenti. Extens. mines of sulphur and rock salt. Pop. 4,600.

Castelvetere, several towns of Naples.—I. (anc. *Caulon*), prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 13 m. N.E. Gerace, with 3,370 inhabs. A castle & 5 churches.—II. prov.

Molise, 18 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. (1835) with comm. 3,578.—III. prov. Princip. Ult., 10 m. W. St. Angelo. Pop. 1,860.

Castelvetrano, a town of Sicily, intend. and 29 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. cant. Pop. 1,500.

Castenedolo, a town, Lombardy, gov. Milan, deleg. and 6½ m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. 3,000.

Castera-Lectourois, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, arrond. and 2½ m. N. Lectoure. Pop. 911. It has sulphur and ferruginous springs, and an excellent bath establishment.

Castera-Verduzan, a vill. of S. France, dep. and on the Gers, 23 m. N. Auch. Pop. about 1,000. It possesses sulphur & chalybeate springs, and has acquired, within a few years, all the appliances of a fashionable watering-place.

Casterton, two pas. of Engl., co. Rutland.—I. (*Great*), on the Great North Road, 2½ m. N.N.W. Stamford. Area 1,590 ac. P. 376.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N.W. Stamford. Ac. 1,450. P. 132.

Castets, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 m. N. Bazas, with 1,180 inhabs., and the remains of a fortress, built in the time of Edward II. of England, and formerly of considerable importance.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Dax. Pop. 1,446. It has iron forges.

Castiglione, numerous town & vills. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 11½ m. S.E. Lodi, near r. b. of the Adda. Pop. 3,292, mostly employed in rearing cattle and making cheese.—II. deleg. and 21 m. N.W. Lucca.—III. Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 2,000.—IV. prov. Calab. Ult. II., 10 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,300.—V. Sicily, intend. and 25 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the declivity of Mt. Etna. Pop. 2,874.—VI. Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 22 m. W. Perugia, on the W. side of the L. of Perugia, formerly fortified.—VII. a vill., Comarca di Roma, on the site of the anc. Gabii, and near the Lake of Gabii, with considerable remains of antiquity, including anc. walls, and portions of a temple of Juno, a Greek theatre, and an aqueduct.—VIII. (*dei Gati*), leg. and 26½ m. S.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,000.—IX. (*della Pescaia*), Tuscany, prov. & 12 m. W. Grosseto, on the Mediterranean, at the outlet of the lagoon of Castiglione. Pop. 1,473, engaged in salt-works, anchovy fishing, and trading in charcoal and timber.—X. (*della Pescara*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 21 m. S.S.W. Citta-San-Angelo. Pop. 1,350. Near it is a fine abbey-church.—XI. (*delle Stiviere*), Lombardy, deleg. and 22 m. N.W. Mantua. Pop. 5,200. It has several churches & a ruined castle, but is chiefly noted for the decisive victory gained here by the French over the Austrians, 1796, and whence Marshal Augereau acquired the title of Duke of Castiglione.—XII. (*d'Orcia*), Tuscany, prov. Siena, near the Orcia, 7½ m. S.E. Montalcino. Pop. 844.—XIII. (*Fiorentino*), Tuscany, 8½ m. S.E. Arezzo. Pop. (1833) 5,317. It has a colleg. church, Piarist college, & orphan asylum.—XIV. (*Messer Marino*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 3,160.—XV. (*Messer Raimondo*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 17 m. S.E. Teramo. P. 2,060.

Castiglione (Lake of), a lagoon of Tuscany, prov. Siena N. of Grosseto, about 10 m. in length, by from 1 to 3 m. in breadth; it was formerly much larger, but a great part of it has been drained. It receives the Bruna and other small rivs., and disembogues into the Mediterranean, by a short channel close to Cast. della Pescaja. It affords abundance of fish; but its banks are very unhealthy and mostly depopulated.

Castile, Span. *Castilla*, a former kgdm. of Spain, which occupied the great cent. table land of the peninsula, composed chiefly of tertiary formation, and elevated 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. In the 10th cent. this region was a country, of which Burgos was the cap.; at the commencement of the 11th cent. it was erected into a kingdom, and was successively extended by the addition of the kingdoms of Leon, Estremadura, and Andalucia. The marriage of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, in 1474, united under one sceptre all the Christian states of Spain, and the conquest of Granada, in 1492, led to the establishment of the kingdom of Spain. From the great importance of Castile, as the centre of the kingdom, the name of Castillians is often used to indicate Spaniards in general.

Castille (New), Span. Castilla-la-Nueva, an old prov. of Spain, forming the S. portion of the anc. kingdom of Castile; its cap. was Madrid. It is now divided into the provs. of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad-Real, Cuença, and Guadalaxara. This region forms part of the central table land of Spain, bounded N. by the mntns. of the Sierra Guadarrama, and S. by those of the Sierra Morena, & traversed by several minor chains, which separate broad plains or valleys. Its rivs. comprise the upper courses of the Tagus, Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Segura, and the Xucar. Climate extremely dry and healthy. On account of the elevation of the surface, the winters are excessively cold. In summer the heat is great in the valleys. Winds are violent & very dry; & in summer the air is loaded with dust. Soil is generally fertile, but suffers much from drought; water is very scarce, often for several months in succession it does not rain, and the average annual fall for the table land is only 10 inches. Agricul. is in a very neglected state, yet grain is raised sufficient for consumption. Castile is nearly destitute of trees. Excellent pasture is obtained in the mountains in summer, and in the valleys in winter. Oil and wine abound in many parts of the prov. of the latter, the most celeb. is that of Val-de-Peñas, in the prov. Ciudad Real. Saffron, madder, lint, hemp, and fruit, are cultivated to a small extent. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of industry; horses are of an excellent quality, but not numerous: the sheep of the Sierras Cuenca and Molina supply the celebrated merino wool. The mntns. of the Sierra Morena afford the richest supply of minerals in the kingdom. The chief mines are those of Almaden. The prov. affords excellent marble and rock-salt, and contains numerous mineral springs. The principal manufs. are those of cloth, silk, cotton, and paper. The chief industrial estabs. are in Madrid and its environs. Grain and wool are the most important articles of export.

Castile (Old), Span. Castilla-la-Vieja, an old prov. of Spain, comprising the N. portion of the anc. kingdom of Castile, and forming the new provs. of Burgos, Valladolid, Palencia, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Logroño, and Santander. The S. portion of the territory is traversed by the Sierra Guadarama, and the N. by the mntns. of Asturias, while in the centre the Sierra Occa separates the basins of the Ebro and the Douro. The climate is more moist than in New Castile, and is very mild in the plains. Timber is rare, except on the mntns.; the soil is fertile and yields abundance of grain in the plains, and wine, madder, oil, lint, and fruits are produced. Pasturage is excellent, and cattle and sheep are extensively reared. The merino wool of Segovia is considered next in quality to that of Leon. The mntns.

afford a rich supply of useful minerals, and there are many mineral springs. Manufs. are unimportant, cloth is still the principal, next to which are leather, paper, glass, & stoneware. Corn, madder, & wool are the principal articles of export.

CASTILE, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, near Lake Erie, 249 m. W. Albany. P. 2,833.

CASTILLO DE LOCUBIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 3,971. It has two hospitals, and a school of primary instruction.

CASTILLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. S.W. St. Girons, on the Lizard. Pop. 1,215.

CASTILLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. E.S.E. Libourne, on the rt. b. of the Dordogne. Pop. 2,700. It was formerly fortifd., and has manufs. of nails and cords, cotton and woollen spinning. Near it is the château of Montaigne, where the celeb. author of that name died. The French gained a victory over the English here in 1451.

CASTILLONÉS a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arrond. and 17 m. N.N.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 2,028.

CASTINE, a small seaport-town, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 25 m. S. Bangor. Pop. 1,188. It has a harbour accessible by the largest vessels, and considerable shipping, employed in the timber trade and fishing.

CASTIONE, two vills. of Lombardy; one 20 m. N.E. Bergamo; the other 4 m. W. Sondrio.

CASTLE-ACRE, or EAST ACRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Swaffham. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 1,495. Here are the ruins of a priory and of a castle, both founded soon after the conquest. Fairs, May 1 and August 5.

CASTLE-ASHBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Northampton, with a station on the Northampton and Peterborough railway. [ASHBY.]

CASTLEBAR, or AGLISH, a disfranch. parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Mayo, on the Castlebar riv., 10 m. E.N.E. Westport. Area of pa. 14,794 ac. Pop. of do. 10,464; of the town 5,137. It stands in a plain of bog and pasture land; and, excepting its main street and a square, it is ill built and paved. Principal edifices, the pa. church, built in 1825, the castle, formerly a stronghold of the De Burghs, a handsome Rom. Cath. chapel, the court-ho., panoptic co. prison, work-ho., a linen-hall, and barracks for 650 men. It has some breweries, and a considerable trade in coarse linens and rural produce. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of the co. court of assize. Mkt. on Sat. Fairs, May 11, July 19, Sept. 16, & Nov. 18. Near it are "the Park" & "the Lawn," respectively the seats of the E. of Lucan, chf. owner in the town, & of St Clair O'Malley, Esq. It was taken in 1798 by the French under General Humbert, who in an action, derisively termed the "Race of Castlebar," defeated a superior British force here, but who subsequently abandoned the place on the approach of the main army under Lord Cornwallis.—The Castlebar riv. issues from a lake, 3 m. in length, S.W. of the town, and flows N. into Loch Cullin.

CASTLE-BELLINGHAM, a mkt.-town, Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the road from Dublin to Belfast, 4½ m. N. Dunteer. Pop. 665, partly employed in linen weaving. Near it is the seat of Sir A. Bellingham, Bart.

CASTLE-BLAKENEY, or KILLASOLAN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 18 m. S.E. Tuam. Area 11,483 ac. Pop. 4,496. Surface boggy, and the vill. is poor and miserable. Fairs, Feb. 2, March 17, July 27, August 17, & Dec. 21.

CASTLE-BLAYNEY, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Monaghan, at the W. extremity of Loch Blayney. Pop. 2,134. It is regularly built, has a good church and mkt.-ho., a work-ho., bridewell, and fever hospital. Mkts., Wed. Fairs, 1st Wed. in every month. It gives the title of viscount to the Blayney family, whose demesne is in the vicinity.

CASTLE-BROMWICH, a sta. Midland railw. (west branch), England, 14¼ m. E.N.E. Birmingham.

CASTLE (BYTHE), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 266.—II. (*Caer-Cineon*), a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. W.S.W. Welshpool. P. 805.—III. (*Camps*), a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.S.E. Linton. Area 2,613. Pop. 854. Here are the ruins of a fine castle of the De Veres, & in the vicinity are traces of the immense embankments thrown up by the East Angles, to prevent incursions of the Mercians.

CASTLE-CAREY, a *mkt.*-town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, pleasantly situated, 10 m. S.E. Wells. Area of pa. 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,942. Mkt., Tues. Fairs, Tues. before Palm-Sunday, May 1, and Whit.-Tues. In its manor-house, Charles II. found refuge after the battle of Worcester.

CASTLE-CARRACK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 9 m. E. Carlisle. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 351.

CASTLE-CARY, a hamlet of Scotl., co. Stirling, pa. and 9 m. W.S.W. Falkirk, a sta. on the Edin. and Glasgow railw. Supposed to have been the anc. *Coria Damniorum*. It formed also one of the principal stations of the wall of Antoninus.

CASTLE-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 1 m. S.W. Stafford. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 1,484.

CASTLE-COMBE, a vill. and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. N.W. Chippenham. Area of pa. 1,770 ac. Pop. 600. Fairs for cattle, &c., May 4.

CASTLE-COMER, a town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Kilkenny, on the road to Dublin. Area of pa. 21,592 ac. Pop. 13,535; do. of town 1,765. It stands in a hollow, and is regularly built, and clean. It has a commodious church, various schools, a new mkt.-ho., a court-ho., fever-hospital, and infantry-barracks. Mkt., Sat., for dairy and field produce. Fairs, 6 times yearly. Castle-Comer house and ruined castle in vicinity; 2½ m. distant are extensive collieries.

CASTLE-CONNEL, or STRADBALLY, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Limerick, on the Shannon, close to the Falls of Doonass. Area of pa. 6,698 ac. Pop. 5,433; do. of town 1,106. It is beautifully situated, and though straggling, the town is neat and clean; it is resorted to in summer by the inhabitants of Limerick for its chalybeate springs. Its castle, formerly a seat of the O'Briens, kings of Munster, was destroyed during the siege of Limerick.

CASTLE-CONNER, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Sligo, on the Moy, near its mouth in Killala Bay, 3 m. N.N.E. Ballina. Area 16,678 ac. Pop. 5,136. Here are the ruins of an old castle, giving name to the pa., and an artificial mound with several regularly formed sepulchral chambers.

CASTLE-CONWAY, Ireland. [KILLORGLIN.]

CASTLE-DERMOT, or TRISTLEDERMOT, a pa. and anc. town of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Lear, an affluent of the Barrow, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 7,498 ac. Pop. of do. 3,090; of town 1,516. Its numerous antiqs. comprise remains of a large cathedral, now partly used for the pa. church, of a church built by the first English settlers, of a beautiful Franciscan monastery, a Norman arch, a strong square tower, supposed to have been built by the knights templars, the ruins of a priory, a castle; and in its

churchyard are sev. curious crosses and a round tower. Trade wholly restricted to agricultural products. Fairs, Feb. 24, second Tuesday after Easter, May 24, Aug. 4, Sept. 29, and Dec. 29. The town was formerly the residence of the Dermots, kings of Leinster.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, a burgh of Scotl., stewartry & 9 m. N.E. Kirkcudbright, pa. Kelton. P. 1,847. It is a modern, well built town, indebted for its prosperity to the advancing wealth of its vicinity, and to the transfer to it of the weekly corn and cattle markets, formerly held at Rhone-house in the same pa. It owes its name to a ruined castle on its S.W. side. Market Monday.

CASTLE-EATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Thames, 4½ m. N.W. Highworth. Ac. 2,020. P. 312.

CASTLE-EDEN, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. S.E. Durham, on the Eden, & the Hartlepool and Sunderland railway. Area 1,630 ac. P. 558.

CASTLE-FINN, a market-town of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on the Finn, which is navigable up to the town, 5 m. S.W. Lifford. Pop. 567.

CASTLEFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Cork, W. Riding, at the junction of the Aire and Calder rivs., and having a station on the N. Midland railway, 7½ m. N.E. Wakefield. Area 540 ac. Pop. 1,850.

CASTLE-FROME, a pa., Engl., co Hereford, on the Frome, 6½ m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 1,320. P. 183.

CASTLE-HAVEN, a pa. of Irel., co. Cork, on Castle-haven bay, 15 m. N.E. Cape Clear. Area 10,542 ac. P. 6,056, with vill. of Castle-Townsend.

CASTLE-HOWARD, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. S.W. New-Malton. Built by Vanburgh.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a town and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 11 m. E.S.E. Tralee. Area of pa. 29,633 ac. Pop. 7,967; of town 1,687. Principal edifices, the pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, session-house, prison, and an old castle. —II. an islet, Munster, co. Cork, in Roaring-Water Bay, N. Cape Clear. Area 120 ac.

CASTLE-JORDAN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's and Meath cos., on the grand canal, 5 m. S.S.W. Kinnegad. Area 17,372 ac. Pop. 4,079.

CASTLE-KNOCK, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & in barony of same name, 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Area 7,124 ac. Pop. 4,063. It has a new church, the ruins of a castle built in the reign of Henry II., and those of an abbey of the 13th century, endowed with 800*l.* per annum.

CASTLE-LYONS, a vill. and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. N.E. Rathcormack. Area of pa. 12,710 ac. Pop. 5,536; of vill. 775. It has a Carmelite monastery & the rems. of a Domin. priory.

CASTLE-MACADAM, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, in the vale of Ovoca, 6 m. S. Rathdrum. Area 10,843 ac. Pop. 5,633.

CASTLE-MAGNER, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. W.N.W. Mallow, and comprising part of the town of Kanturk (which see). Area 7,880 ac. Pop. 3,007. Its antiquities include an anc. baronial castle of the Magners, whence its name.

CASTLE-MARTIN, an extensive pa. of S. Wales, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 487. In it are the remains of a British fortress.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a small town, and formerly a parl. borough of Ireland, Munster, co. and 18 m. E. Cork, on the Maine, by which it has a petty trade. Pop. 1,897. The Earl of Shannon is proprietor of the adjacent demesne. 4 fairs ann.

CASTLE-MORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Roscommon and Mayo, 1 m. S.E. Ballaghadireen. Area 8,914 ac. Pop. 3,532.

CASTLE-MORTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 855.—*Castle-Norwich* is a township, co. Chester, pa. Gt. Budworth, 6 m. W.N.W. Middlewich. Pop. 746.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6½ m. W.N.W. Drumcree. Pop. 1,310. It is well built, clean, and superior in appearance to most Irish towns of its size. It has an elegant church. About 1 m. distant is Pakenham hall, the seat of the Earl of Longford.

CASTLE-RAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, in barony of same name, Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. W. Virginia, & comprising a part of the town Ballyjamesduff (which see). Area 10,315 ac. Pop. 7,589.

CASTLE-REA, or CASTLEREAGH, a market town of Ireland, in barony of same name, Connaught, co. and 16 m. W.N.W. Roscommon, on the Suck, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 1,233. It consists chiefly of a long street. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a workhouse, dispensary, and prison. Fairs 4 times annually. Castlerea hall, immediately adjacent, is the property of Lord Mountsandford, on whose demesne are the ruins of the ancient castle.—*Castlereagh*, which gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Londonderry, is a hamlet, Ulster, co. Down, 2 m. S.E. Ballyacerret.

CASTLEREAGH RIVER, Australia, is an affl. of, which flows N.W. & joins the Darling, in lat. 30° S., lon. 147° 20′ E.

CASTLE-RISING, a decayed borough town and par. England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.E. King's Lynn. Area of pa. 2,330 ac. Pop. 358. It has the remains of a celebrated castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of Arundel, and in which Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was confined, after the murder of her husband. The town was formerly a busy seaport, but its harbour has become choked up; and the reform act deprived it of the privilege of sending two members to H. of C.

CASTLE-TERRA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. Area 9,981 ac. Pop. 6,813. It comprises the town of Ballyhaise (which see).

CASTLE THORPE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Stony-Stratford. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 365.

CASTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, in the Peak distr., 5 m. N. Tideswell. Area 10,100 ac. Pop. 1,500, chiefly employed in mines of lead, calamine, and flour spar. The vill., frequented by tourists, stands in a valley at the foot of the rock crowned by the ruined castle of "the Peak." Fairs, April 21, and Oct. 3.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, ¾ m. N.E. Sherborne. Area 30 ac. Pop. 113.—III. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 14,279, mostly engaged in manufacturing industry.

CASTLETON, three tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. N. York, on Staten island. Pop. 2,263.—II. on the Hudson, 8 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 350.—III. Vermont, co. and 10 m. W. Rutland. P. 1,769.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, a vill. of Scotl., Crathy pa., Aberdeenshire, on E. bank of the Clunie, a little above its junction with the Dee, 57 m. W. of Aberdeen. It has two good inns frequented by tourists.

CASTLETOWN, or LIDDLESDALE, an extensive pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, with a vill. (New Castletown), 16 m. S. Hawick. Pop. 2,135. It has a border fortress named Hermitage castle, but it derived its name from another of earlier date, which, like the old vill. of Castletown, no longer exists.

CASTLETOWN, a seaport town, & several pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Castletown Berehaven*), Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Bantry bay, opposite Bere island, 18 m. W. Bantry. Pop. 881. Vessels of 400 tons can reach its pier; and its

trade revived temporarily with the working of the Allahais copper mines. It has 9 annl. fairs.

CASTLETOWN, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Louth, 1½ m. N.N.W. Dundalk. Area 2,611 ac. Pop. 1,043.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.E. Pallas Green. Area 1,777 ac. Pop. 919.—III. (*Arra*), Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. N.W. Nenagh. Area 9,274 ac. Pop. 4,292.—IV. (*Delvin*), Leinster, co. W. Meath, 7 m. W. Athboy. Area 12,282 ac. Pop. 4,588. Near the vill. is Clonyn castle, the seat of the Marquis of Westmeath.

CASTLETOWN, the cap. of the Isle of Man, Engl., in S. extremity of the isl., on W. shore of Castletown-bay. Pop. 2,283. It is supposed to be the most anc. town on the isl., but its present buildings are modern. In the centre is a large square, with mkt.-house, St Mary's church faces the parade, and King William's college, founded 1830, is in the vicinity. Castle Rushen, said to have been built in 960, by a Danish prince, and once the residence of royalty, now a prison and barracks, stands on a rock in centre of town. Here is the resid. of the lieut.-gover. of the isl.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a town & pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Awbeg, 8 m. W.N.W. Fermoy. Area of pa. 6,485 ac. Pop. 3,476; do, of town 1,063. It stands on a wooded height, & has a small infantry barrack. Fairs, 25th May, 28th July, 29th September, 12th December.

CASTLETOWNSEND, a small seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Castlehaven bay, 4 m. E.S.E. Skibbereen. Pop. 770. Custom-house for the port of Baltimore.

CASTLE-WELLAN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5 m. S.W. Clough. Pop. 806. It gives title of baron to the Earl of Annesley, lord of the manor, whose seat, Castle Wellan, adjoins the town.

CASTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Watton. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 513.

CASTOR, *Durobrivæ*, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Nene, 4½ m. W. Peterborough. Area 7,020 ac. Pop. 1,313. Many Roman coins have been dug up in its vicinity.

CASTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., on both sides of the Agout, here crossed by two stone bridges, 23 m. S.E. Albi. Pop. (1846) 13,590. It is the most populous and flourishing town in the dep. Though generally ill-built, it has some good edifices, including the old episcopal palace, now used for the town-hall, a public library, a church with some good works of art, a theatre, barrack, and exchange. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory, having been one of the first towns which embraced the doctrines of Calvin; diocesan and other superior schools, a council of agriculture, and a chamber of manufs. It has important and celebrated manufs. of cassimeres, milit. clothing, & cotton goods, besides copper wares, glue, soap, & paper; coal, iron, lead, and copper are raised in its vicinity, and the town has an active trade in wool, liqueurs, and confectionary. It was long the residence of Henri IV., and is the birth-place of Dacier, Rapin, and the Abbé Sabatier.

CASTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 755.

CASTRI, a vill. of Greece, gov. Phocis, occupying a portion of the site of anc. *Delphi*, on the S. declivity of Mt. Parnassus, 7 m. E. Salona. About 250 yards E. is the famous Castalian spring.

CASTRIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Montpellier, with a fine Gothic castle. Pop. 715.

CASTRIES, or PORT CASTRIES, the principal town of the isl. of St. Lucia, British W. Indies, on its W. coast, with a good port and extensive commerce. Pop. 2,400.

CASTRO, a seaport-town of Naples, prov. & 10 m. S. W. Otranto, on the Adriatic. Pop. 7,000. It has an old castle, a cathedral, a harbour for small vessels, & some export trade in corn, wine, olives, fruit, cotton, and fish. It has repeatedly suffered from attacks of Barbary corsairs.

CASTRO, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, W. the Sierra do Mar, and 85 m. N.W. Curitiba. Pop. of the dist. 8,000.—II. a seaport-town of Chile, & the former cap. of the isl. Chiloe, on its E. coast.

CASTRO, *Castremonium*, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 25 m. W.N.W. Viterbo, on the Olpeta, near the Tuscan frontier.—II. a vill. of the Pontif. states, deleg. and 9 m. S. Frosinone.—*Castro* is a prefix of numerous petty places in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

CASTRO, *Mitylene*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. the island of Mitylene, on its E. coast, 55 m. N.W. Smyrna. Pop. 6,500. It extends in a semicircle around a shallow harbour, and has a large castle, several churches, convents, and mosques. In the gardens of its suburbs are many vestiges of the anc. Mitylene.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO-EL-LEAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Cordova, near the Guadajocillo. Pop. (1845) 9,092. It has sev. churches, schools, and manufs. of wool and hemp.

CASTROGIOVANNI, *Enna*, a city of Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., on a table land in the centre of the island, 4,000 ft. above the sea, and 13 m. N.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 11,140. Though healthy, well-supplied with water, and in a highly fertile tract, it is in decay, and its chief edifice is a feudal fortress. *Enna* was celebrated in antiquity as the mythical birth-place of Ceres, and the site of her most famous temple; & about 5 m. distant is the lake of Pergusa, where Proserpine was, according to the poets, carried off by Pluto.

CASTROJERIZ (*Castrum Cæsaris*), a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W. Burgos, betw. the Orda and Garbanzuela. Pop. 2,434.

CASTRO-MARIM, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on r. b. of the Guadiana, near its mouth, and opposite Ayamonte. Pop. 2,250, engaged in salt-works and in fishing.

CASTRONUOVO, a fortified town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., on a mntn., 25 m. N. Girgenti. Pop. 5,820. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

CASTRONUOVO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 34 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,560.

CASTROPETRE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., including the town of Edenderry (which see), 8 m. S.S.E. Kinnegad. Area 15,762 ac. Pop. 432.

CASTROPIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., near the Biferno, 5 m. W.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,558.

CASTROPOL, a small seaport town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. W.N.W. Oviedo, with a ruined fortress, near the mouth of the Ribadeo, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,575.

CASTRO-REALE, a city of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. dist., on the Castro, 12 m. S.W. Milazzo.

CASTRO-URDIALES, a seaport-town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,936. The town, sacked by the French in 1811, has been rebuilt, and is now clean and regular. It has walls and bastions on the land side, and an old castle; its harbour is celebrated for safety by the Biscay seamen, and it has extensive fisheries. Near it is a ruined convent of the Templars.

CASTROVERDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alem-

tejo, in the plain of Ourique, 26 m. S. Beja, with 2,000 inhabitants, and a collegiate church.

CASTROVILLARI, a fortfd. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. dist., 7 m. W.N.W. Cassano. Pop. 5,650. In its vicinity, near Monte Pollino, the famous cheese called *cacio cavallo* is made.

CASTRO-VIRREYNA, a town of S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov., 112 m. S.W. Guamanga, which, though in a tropical region, is so elevated that its inhabitants often suffer from the intensity of the cold.

CASTUA, a town of Austria, Illyria, on the E. side of the penins. Istria, near the Gulf of Quarnero, circ. & 34 m. S.E. Triest. It was formerly important, as the cap. of the anc. *Liburnia*, but is now decayed, and has only 500 inhabitants.

CASTUERA, a town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. & 68 m. E.S.E. Badajoz, near r. b. of the Guadalefra. Pop. 6,572. Trade in fruit and wine.

CASWELL, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in the N. part of N. Carolina. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 14,693. Soil fertile, and climate good.

CAT ISLAND, Bahamas. [SAN SALVADOR.]

CATAHOOLA, a pa., U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, comprising the vill. Harrisonburgh, on the Washita, 28 m. N.W. Natchez. Pop. of pa. 4,955. —The *Catahoola Riv.* is a trib. of the Washita.

CATALDO (SAN), a town Sicily, in the val-Mazzara, intend. & 5 m. W.S.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 8,900. In its vicinity are extensive sulphur mines.

CATALINA (SANTA), an island, Pacific Ocean, separated from Upper California by the channel of Santa Barbara.—II. an islet, Caribb. Sea, 90 m. E. the Mosquito coast, and immediately N. Old Providence isl.—III. a good harbour & an isl., Mosquito coast, Centr. America, lat. 13° 23′ 40″ N., lon. 81° 22′ 10″ W.—IV. a harbour on the E. coast of Newfoundland, immediately N. the entrance of Trinity Bay.—V. a Jesuit missionary station, Plata confed., dep. and 15 leagues from Cordova.—VI. a cape, Central America, state and 70 m. S.S.W. Nicaragua.

CATALONIA (Spanish CATALUÑA), an old prov. of Spain, in the N.E. of the peninsula, bounded N. by the republic of Andorra and the Pyrénées, W. by Aragon, S. Valencia, and E. the Mediterranean. Its cap. was Barcelona; it is now divided into the provs. of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. Surface mntnous., intersected by the contreforts of the Pyrénées, which separate it into numerous small valleys. Near its centre, Mt. Serrat, remarkable for its curious form, is 4,054 feet in elevation. Coast bold and rugged. Surface well watered. Chief rivs., the Ebro, the Llobregat, and the Ter. Climate dry & healthy in the interior, but humid and variable on the coasts, where the winters are mild and rainy. The soil is fertile in the valleys, and this is the best cultivated portion of Spain; every variety of bread-corn is raised, but in quantity insufficient for consumption. The other chief products are hemp, flax, saffron, madder, liquorice and barilla, fruits, including chesnuts, oranges, citrons, figs, and almonds are abundant, and a considerable quantity of wine is produced, some of which is excellent. Cattle-rearing is not extensively carried on. Among its mineral riches are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and coal; there is a celebrated salt-mine at Cardona, and salt-works on the coast. The manuf. industry of this district has long been famous, and is still the most important in the kingdom. The principal manufs. are woollens, cotton, silk, and leather, paper, cordage, and fire-arms. Catalonia was not long under the dominion of the Moors. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and after his death divided into numerous fiefs, which were finally absorbed in the county of Barcelona. It was united to the crown of Aragon in 1137. The Catalans speak a peculiar language, distinct from the Castilian; they have frequently attempted to free themselves from the government of Spain.

CATAMARCA, a dep. of the Plata confed. (S. Amer.), between lat. 25° and 29° S., and lon. 66° and 69° W., having W. the Andes, separating it from the N. provs. of Chile, & on other sides the deps. Salta, Tucuman, Cordova, and Rioja. Area uncertain. Pop. estim. at from 30,000 to 35,000. It produces corn and cattle enough for home consumption, supplies the adjacent deps. with cotton, and sends considerable quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres. Catamarca, the cap., is in lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 68° W. Pop. 4,000.

CATANIA, *Catana*, a celebrated city and seaport of Sicily, cap. intend., on its E. coast, near the foot of Mount Etna, 31 m. N.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. (1836) 54,167. It has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes and eruptions of Etna, but always subsequently rebuilt in a superior style. It has a noble appearance from the sea, and is internally very handsome, with regular and spacious streets paved with lava, of which material the numerous public buildings are constructed, the latter being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. A natural mole of lava encloses the harbour. Principal edifices, the cathedral, rebuilt after the great earthquake of 1693, the senate-house, government pawn-bank, a benedictine convent of vast extent, and with a superb church, a large museum, &c., about 30 other convents and 50 churches, some of which are very magnificent, several charitable establishments, foundling and lying-in-hospitals, and a Magdalen asylum. In a fine square, near the cathedral, is a statue of an elephant bearing an obelisk, believed to be a genuine antique. The university, founded in 1445, has an annual rev. of above 2,000*l.*, and its library and museums are open on holidays to the public. Catania has a college of arts and numerous private museums; it is a bishop's see, the seat of one of the 3 high civil and criminal courts in Sicily, and of inferior courts, and it is invested with various high privileges. It has extens. manufs. of silk fabrics, and of wares in lava and amber; besides which goods, it exports corn, macaroni, potatoes, olives, figs, raw-silk, wine, soda, manna, cantharides, & snow from Mount Etna. The harbour is not adequate to the importance of the city, but it is generally full of small craft. The remains of anc. *Catana* comprise an amphitheatre, hippodrome, theatre, odeon, naumachia, gymnasium, and various traces of temples, tombs, aqueducts, and baths; but much of its site and the vicinity of the city has been buried under successive streams of lava.

CATANIA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Sicily, extending from La Trezza bay near Aci Reale, to Cape Santa Croce near Agosta, a distance of 18 m. It receives the Giaretta river; and the city of Catania, and towns Castello d'Aci, Lenza, and La Bruca are on its shores.

CATANDUANES, one of the Philippine Isls., Asiatic Archip., near the S.E. coast of Luzon, 40 m. long and 15 m. broad, fertile and well cultivated, ch. town Virac.

CATANZARO, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Calab. Ult. II., on a mountain near the Gulf of Squillace, 33 m. S.S.E. Cosenza. Pop. 11,464. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the

earthquake of 1783, but it still has a cathedral and other churches, a castle, a royal academy of sciences, diocesan school, college, and foundling hospital, with a gov. pawn-bank, and other charitable institutions. It is the seat of one of the 4 great civil courts of the kingdom, and has manufs. of silk, velvet, and woollen fabrics, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

CATARROJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. Valencia. Pop. 3,585, mostly engaged in raising rice and fishing in the Lake Albufera.

CATAS ALTAS, a well-built vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 3,000. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

CATAWISSA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 52 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,064.

CATBALOGAN or CADVALONGA, a town of the Philippines, cap. of the isl. Samar. Pop. 6,328. It is sit. at the mth. of a small riv. near the centre of the W. coast. It is regularly built, mostly of wood, and is the residence of a Spanish alcalde.

CATCOTT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. Moorlinch, 6½ m. E.N.E. Bridgewater. Pop. 750.

CATEAU (LE), or CATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 14 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Pop. (1846) 7,571. It is well built, and was formerly fortified. Manufs. of shawls, merinos, and calicoes. The treaty of C. Cambresis between Philip II. of Spain and Henri II. of France, was signed here in 1559.

CATELET (LE), a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Aine, arrond. & 10 m. N. St Quentin, on the Scheldt. Pop. 610; formerly fortified.

CATERINA (SANTA), a fortified town of Sicily, intend. and 7 m. N.N.W. Caltanisetta, cap. cant. on a hill near the W. bank of the Salso. Pop. 5,800.—II. a market-town, same prov., near the sea, 13 m. W.N.W. Terranova.—III. a castle on the highest point of the isl. Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily. [SANTA CATERINA & CATHERINA.]

CATERINA (SANTA), a market-town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. & 26 m. S. Cantanzaro.—II. the most N. headland of the isl. Corfu.—The *Canal of Santa Caterina*, N. Italy, deleg. and S. Padua, passes Este, and connects with other canals the Adige and Bacchiglione rivers with the Brenta. Length 8 m.

CATERLI, a marit. town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmara, 25 m. S. Constantinople. Pop. 3,000.

CATESBY-ABBEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.W. Daventry. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 105. A priory was founded here in the reign of Richard I. (whence its name).

CATFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 665.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a small triangular-shaped marit. prov. of S. Brazil, situated between lat. 26° & 30° S., lon. 49° & 51° W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the provs. San Paulo & Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. (1841) 67,218. The coast is low; surface elsewhere mntnous., traversed by Sierra Catharina on the W., & well watered. From the fertility of the soil, and the uniform mildness of the atmosphere, it is called the "paradise of Brazil." Princip. crops are rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, and cochineal, with a little cotton. Principal towns, Desterro, San Francisco, and Laguna.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a fortified isl. of Brazil, forming the superb bay of same name, off the coast of the above prov., between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 8 m. Pop. 12,000. Surface mntnous., well watered & covered with forests, & abounds with natural curiosities. On its W. coast is the town of Desterro.

CATHARINES, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 16 m. N. Elmira. Pop. 2,424.

CATHCART, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Renfrew & Lanark, on the White Cart River, 2 m. S. Glasgow. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 2,349. The battle of Langside, the last fought in behalf of Queen Mary, took place in this parish, 1568.

CATHEDINE, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.W. Crickhowell. Pop. 175.

CATHERINE (ST), an isl. off the coast of Georgia, U. S., N. Amer., at the mth. of the rivs. Newport & Medway, 12 m. S.E. Riceboro', and between St Catherine & Sapels Sounds. Length N. to S. 10 m.; greatest breadth 5 m.—II. (anc. *Cordylusa*), an islet, Mediterr., off the S. extrem. of Rhodes.

CATHERINE (ST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.E. Bath. Area 750 ac. Pop. 159.

CATHERINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6½ m. S.S.W. Peterfield. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 1,003, with union workhouse.

CATHERSTONE-LEWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Ac. 90. P. 36.

CATI, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1,666.

CATMANDOO, cap. of Nepaul. [KHATMANDOO.]

CATMERE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. W.S.W. Ilsley. Area 680 ac. Pop. 96.

CATO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Seneca riv., 25 m. N. Auburn. Pop. 2,380.

CATOCHE (CAPE), a headld. on the N. coast of Yucatan, Centr. Amer. Lat. 21° 31′ N., lon. 87° W.

CATON, a chapelry of England, co., pa. and 5 m. N.E. Lancaster. Pop. 1,310.

CATORCHE, a town of Mexico, state and 120 m. N. San Luis de Potosi.

CATRAIL (*dividing fence*), or PICTS-WORK-DITCH, is a name applied to the remains of a fosse and double rampart, with round forts at intervals, in Scotland, cos. Selkirk and Roxburgh, and which is supposed to have been a line of defence raised by the Britons against the invading Saxons. It commences 1 m. W. Galashiels, & extends S. to Peel-Fell, from 20 to 24 ft. in breadth.

CATRAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,268. It has linen manufs.

CATRINE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Sorn, on the Ayr, 2½ m. S.S.E. Mauchline. Pop. 2,659, mostly employed in cotton-spinning. It was founded in 1787, and is regularly built, having a central square, with principal streets leading from it toward the cardinal points.

CATSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.W. Battle. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 589.

CATSKILL, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Greene, on the Hudson, 31 m. S. Albany. Pop. 5,339. It has co. offices, a bank, and several churches. Within its limits, 2,212 feet above the Hudson, is a vill., *Pine Orchard*, much frequented by visitors, on account of the magnificent views which it commands.—*Catskill Mountains* are in the vicinity, and bend in the form of a crescent towards the Mohawk River. Round Top, the loftiest peak, is 3,840 feet above tide-water in the Hudson. The scenery of these mntns. is very picturesque; and in their recesses the wolf, bear, and wild deer are still met with.

CATTARAUGUS, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of New York. Area 1,232 sq. m. Pop. 28,872. Soil fertile, and adapted to grazing. Exports cattle and wood. The Genessee valley canal, and New York and Erie railway, pass through this county.

CATTARO, a fortified seaport-town of Austria, Dalmatia, cap. circ. of same name, at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 36 m. S.E. Ragusa. Pop. 2,003. It has 2 forts, a cathedral, collegiate,

Greek, and a vast number of other churches, several hospitals, and a high school. It is enclosed on all sides by mntns., and all the heights around it are covered with fortifications. Its harbour, though one of the best in the world, is little frequented. Trade chiefly with Montenegro, of which it is the emporium. It was the cap. of a small republic, which placed itself under the dominion of Venice in 1420. It was taken by the English in 1813, and has since belonged successively to Austria and to France till 1814.

CATTARO (GULF OF), or BOCCA DI, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the S. extremity of the coast of Dalmatia, 30 m. in length, consisting of 3 basins connected by straits. It is protected from winds on all sides by high mntns., and is the best harbour in the Adriatic. Depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms. The towns Cattaro, Castel Nuovo, Perasto, and Dombroto are on its shores.

CATTEGAT, an inlet Germ. O. [NORTH SEA.]

CATTENOM, Germ., *Kattenhowen*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., arrond., and 5 m. N.E. Thionville. Pop. 1,115. It has important cattle fairs, and was formerly fortified.

CATTERALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. S. Garstang. Pop. 1,102.

CATTERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N.W. Godstone. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 477.

CATTERICK, the supposed anc. "*Cataractonum*," a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Swale, 5 m. S.E. Richmond. Area 21,680 ac. Pop. 2,965. The church, built in reign of Henry V., is a large structure. Near Catterick-bridge, races are held on 1st Wed. & Thur. in Easter week.

CATTILLON-SUR-SAMBRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 19 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Extens. manufs. of fine thread. P. 3,120.

CATTISTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 549.

CATTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N. Norwich. Area 760 ac. Pop. 650.—II. (*Low*), co. and 7 m. E.N.E. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,078.

CATTOLICA, a town of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. and 14 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 7,200. It has productive sulphur-mines.—II. a vill. of the Pontif. sta., leg. Forli, 9 m. S.E. Rimini, near the Adriatic. Pop. 1,300. It is said to have derived its name from the Athanasian bishops having retreated thither on separating from the Arian council of Rimini in 359.

CATUS, a comm & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, 9 m. N.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,438.

CATWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 1,650. P. 191.

CATWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 2,090. Pop. 637.

CAUB, a small town of N. Germany, Nassau, on r. b. of the Rhine, 21 m. W. Wiesbaden. A toll is here charged by the Duke of Nassau on all vessels navig. the river; in the middle of which, opposite Caub, is the old castle of Pfalz. Blucher crossed the Rhine here with his army, Jan. 1, 1814.

CAUCASUS, an extensive mntn. chain in Russia, between Europe and Asia, of which it forms the boundary by closing the isthmus which separates the Black from the Caspian Sea. It commences in a tongue of land called the peninsula of Taman, which separates the E. part of the sea of Azov from the Black Sea, in lat. 45° 10′ N., lon. 36° 45′ E., and runs S.E. in the direction of the coast to lat. 43° N., where it turns first E., and then S.E., till it terminates in the peninsula of Apsheron in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 20′ N., lon. 50° 20′ E. Extreme length 750 m.; breadth 65 to 150 m. The culminating point of the chain, Mt. Elburz, in lat. 43° 20′ N., lon. 42° 30′ E., rises between the sources of the rivers Kuban & Terek, to an elevation of 17,796 ft. The next in elevation is Mt. Kazbek, in lat. 42° 50′ N., lon. 44° 20′ E., 16,000 ft., but the mean elevation of the other peaks is much less. With few exceptions, the mntns. are covered with perpetual ice and snow. W. of Elburz the chain decreases rapidly in height, & on the shores of the Black Sea it is only about 200 ft. in elevation. E. of the central mass it maintains a considerable elevation till it approaches the Caspian Sea. A contrefort, which leaves the central mass in lon. 44° E., runs S. between the rivers Kur and Rion, and connects the Caucasus with the mntns. of Armenia. On the S. the Caucasus descends gradually by a succession of terraces, while on the N. it is more abrupt and precipitous. The mntns. are not peaked, as in the Alps, but are either flat or cup-shaped. The existence of glaciers in the Caucasus is uncertain, and there are no lakes of importance; hence the region in general is not well watered. The chief rivers are, on the N. of the chain, the Terek and Kuban, the former of which flows E. to the Caspian, and the latter W. to the Black Sea; & on the S. the Rion, a tributary of the Black, and the Kur of the Caspian Sea. The climate is healthy although tempests are frequent, and the higher plateaux are exposed to burning heats in summer. The soil is remarkably fertile in the valleys, and the mntns. are covered with valuable timber; every species of grain is abundant, and is cultivated to a height of 8,300 feet, while the lower valleys produce cotton, rice, lint, tobacco, indigo, and wine. The auroch, a species of domestic ox, is still found in the mntns.;—the forests are full of fur-bearing animals, and all the rivers abound in fish. Formerly numerous herds of cattle were reared in the valleys. The greater part of the chain is of secondary formation, interspersed with volcanic rocks. The chain contains no active volcanoes, but is frequently visited by earthquakes. Minerals comprise copper, lead, iron, sulphur, and coal. All the passes between Europe & Asia are guarded by Russian fortresses; but the only one which has been rendered practicable for carriages is that from Mozdok to Tiflis by the valley of the Terek. The principal pass on the E. is that of Derbend. The Caucasus mntns. have been celebrated from the highest antiquity; the people who inhabit them have almost always maintained their independence, and though nominally subject to Russia, many of the tribes still maintain a constant struggle against her authority. The principal tribes are the Circassians, Ossetes, Lesghians, Abasians, Georgians, Misheges, and Mingrelians. The Circassians and Georgians are considered the finest types of the human family, and the Caucasian race is the name by which the white population distributed over Europe, America, and part of Asia and Africa, is distinguished.

CAUCASUS, or the CAUCASIAN REGION, is the name given to those portions of the Russian empire situated near the Caucasus mntns. These are in Europe *Cis-Caucasia*, comprising the provs. of Caucasus, Circassia, and Daghestan; and in Asia *Trans-Caucasia*, or the countries situated between Turkey, Persia, the Caspian & the Black Seas, and the range of the Caucasus mntns., comprising the provs. of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeretia, Georgia, Shirvan, and Russian Armenia. The pop. of this region was estimated in 1837 at 2,000,000, but is sometimes reckoned at double that amount.

CAUCASUS, a prov. of European Russia, at the

S.E. declivity of the Caucasian mntns., cap. Stavropol. It is bounded N. by the gov. of Astrakan, & the country of the Don Cossacks, E. by Kizliar and the region on the Caspian Sea, and S. by Kabarda, Tchetchentzi, and Daghestan, and W. by the Cossacks of the Black Sea. Pop. estimated (in 1841) at 526,400. This country is generally flat and covered with salt marshes. Climate warm; the soil is fertile on the banks of the rivers, and the steppes afford excellent pasturage; chief rivers the Terek and Kuban on the S., and the Manitch on the N.; forests are confined to the banks of the Terek and Kuma, and the slopes of the mntns. Chief products, corn, wine; silk, cotton, sheep, cattle, and horses.

CAUCA, a considerable riv. of S. America, New Granada, rises near the frontier of Ecuador, flows N. between two Cordilleras of the Andes, and joins the Magdalena, 25 m. N.W. Mompox, after a course estimated at 500 m. Chief tributary the Nechi. On it are the towns Popayan, Antioqua, and Caceres. It waters a highly productive region, and gives name to a dep. having 68,300 sq. m., and nearly 200,000 inhabitants.

CAUDEBEC, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Seine, at the influx of the Caudebec, 26 m. E. Havre. Pop. (1846) 2,332. It is one of the prettiest towns on the Seine, with its quay and terrace along the water side, shaded by trimmed elms; in its outskirts the hills are dotted with neat villas and country seats. It has a remarkable church, manufs. of cottons, and an active commerce. It was formerly the fortified cap. of the Pays de Caux, and was taken by the English in 1419.

CAUDEBEC LES ELBEUF, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inf., arrond. Rouen, cant. Elbeuf on the Oison, with cloth manufs. Pop. (1846) 4,617.

CAUDÉRAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. and 2 m. W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,485. It contains the military hosp. of Bordeaux.

CAUDETE, a town of Spain, prov., and 50 m. E.S.E. Albacete. P. 6,000. It was formerly fortifd.; it has sev. religious edifices and Roman remains.

CAUDRY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 3,310. Manufs. tulle lace.

CAUGMARY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Mymunsingh, 48 m. N.W. Dacca.

CAULDON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6½ m. N.W. Ashborne. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 326.

CAULK, or CALKE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 880 ac. P. 55.

CAUMONT, *Calvomons*, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Calvados, arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Bayeux. Pop. 841.—II. dep. Eure, 16 m. E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 931.—III. Lot-et-Garonne, 4 m. S. Marmande. Pop. 1,021.

CAUNDLE, four pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Bishop*), 5 m. S.E. Sherborne. Area 440 ac. Pop. 365.—II. (*Marsh*), 3½ m. S.E. Sherborne. Area 440 ac. Pop. 77.—III. (*Purse*), 4 m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 183.—IV. (*Stourton*), 5½ m. E. Sherborne. Ac. 2,680. P. 394.

CAUNES (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 11 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 2,040. It has a fine parish church. Distilleries, dye works, and marble works; and some quarries of fine marble are wrought in its immediate vicinity.

CAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5½ m. N.W. Newark. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 539.

CAUQUENES (BATHS OF), some remarkable mineral springs of Chile, dep. and 62 m. S.S.E. Santiago. By an earthquake in 1835, their temp. was suddenly changed from 118° to 92° Fahr. The baths have been long celebrated as medicinal.

CAUSSADE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arrond. and 12½ m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 2,400. It is an old town, with pleasant suburbs; and has manufs. of woollen stuffs and beet-root sugar, and a trade in saffron, fruits, and live stock. It is celebrated for turkeys stuffed with truffles.

CAUTERETS, a comm., vill., and watering-place of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, 25 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,054. In July & Aug. it is thronged with French and Spanish visiters. The village stands in a fertile basin, 2,900 feet above the sea, and inclosed by rugged mntns. The hot sulphur springs vary in temperature from 102° to 122° Fahr. Its bathing establishments are numerous, and it has a new pump-room, & a reading-room.

CAUX (PAYS DE), a small district of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, of which the cap. was Caudebec & afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the dep. Seine-Inf. The Pays de Caux was celebrated for its fertility and cultivation.

CAVA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 3½ m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 9,000. It has a cathed., diocesan school, and a convent for noble ladies. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Near it is a large Benedictine convent, with a fine library.—II. a town of the Sard. sta., div. Novara, cap. mand., 4 m. S.W. Pavia. Pop. 500.—III. one of the Orkney isls., 9 m. S. Pomona.

CAVAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, div. and 30 m. N.E. Turin, prov. Biella, cap. mand. Pop. 2,719.

CAVAILLON, *Cabellio*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., on the Durance, arrond. & 14 m. S.E. Avignon. Pop. (1846) 3,914. It is ill built and dirty; its town-hall, former cathedral, with a curious cloister, and the remains of a Roman arch, are its only buildings worthy of notice. It has manufs. of vermicelli and silk twist.

CAVALCANTE, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. and 300 m. N.E. Goyaz, with gold mines and gold washings in the river Almas. P. 4,000.

CAVALLERMAGGIORE, a town of the Sard. Sta. Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., between the Marca and Grana, 24 m. N.E. Coni. Pop. (1838) with comm. 5,600.

CAVALLO, a town of European Turkey. [KAVALA.]—*Cape Cavallo*, S. Italy, is a headland on the Adriatic, 5 m. E. Brindisi.

CAVAN, an inland co. of Irel., Ulster, having N. the co. Fermanagh, E. Monaghan, S. Meath, & W. Meath, S.W. Leitrim. Area 746 sq. m., or 477,360 ac., of which 275,473 are arable, 71,918 are waste, and 22,142 water. Inhab. houses 40,964. Pop. 243,158. Surface mountainous on the borders, enclosing an open country, interspersed with bog. Princip. rivers the Woodford, Upper Erne, & some affluents of the Blackwater. Chf. loughs those of Gawnagh, Shillin, &c., some highly picturesque. Granite schists, and silurian rocks prevail. Soil light and poor, except on the banks of the rivers; agriculture very backward. Princip. crops, potatoes, flax, barley, & oats, with only a little wheat and clover. Farms small; average rent of land 13s. 7½d. per acre. Coal, iron, copper, lead, are met with; also excellent marl and fuller's earth. Princip. manuf. is of linen, but this has lately much declined, and the trade is mostly confined to the exchange of farm and dairy produce for scanty supplies of British manufs. and colonial goods. The Ulster coast terminates at Belturbet. Cavan is subdivided into 8 baronies and 36 pas. Princip. towns, Cavan, the cap., and Belturbet. It sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,164.—*Cavan*, a market-town, and formerly a parl. bor., is the cap. of this co., on an affluent of the Annalee, 26

m. S.S.E. Enniskillen, on the railway thence to Dublin. Pop. 3,740. It is generally ill built, but has some good edifices, including a handsome modern church, the Roman Catholic chapel, charter school, with a rental of 590*l.* annually, court-house, barracks, panoptic prison, work-house, & infirmary; near it is a public promenade, on the property of Lord Farnham, whose seat, Farnham, is immediately adjacent. Trade chfly. in linens, oats, and butter. Market Tues. Fairs, 7 times ann. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CAVAN, a comm. and vill. of *France*, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, 5 m. S.E. Lannion. Pop. 2,124.

CAVARZERE, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, on the Adige, 11 m. S.W. Chioggia. Pop. 3,300.

CAVASO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 20 m. N.W. Treviso. Pop. 2,500.

CAVE, two pas. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding. —I. (*North*), 6¼ m. S.S E. Market-Weighton. Area 6,360 ac. Pop. 1,217.—II. (*South*), a market-town and pa., same riding, 8 m. S.S.E. Market-Weighton. Area of pa. 7,480 ac. Pop. 1,852. Market Monday. Fair, Trinity Monday. John Washington, the grandfather of the American patriot, emigrated from this pa. in 1657.

CAVENDISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E. Clare. Area 3,450 ac. P. 1,353. The family of Cavendish, who settled here very early, are supposed to have taken their name from the parish.

CAVENDISH, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, and 74 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,427, partly engaged in fulling and tanning.

CAVENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Mildenhall. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 277.

CAVERS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, S.W. Hawick. Pop. 1,709. The Wisp mountain, elev. 1,830 feet, is in this parish.

CAVERSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., cos. Oxford and Bucks, 1½ m. N. Bicester. Area 1,200 ac. P. 178.

CAVERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, beautifully situated on the Thames, 1 m. N. Reading. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 1,642. It gives the title of viscount to Earl Cadogan.

CAVERSWALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W. Cheadle. Area 5,380. Pop. 1,207.

CAVERY, or CAUVERY, a river of India, Deccan, rises near lat. 13° 10′ N., and lon. 76° E., flows tortuously S.E.ward; and after a course of about 470 m. through the territory of Mysore and the Madras presidency, enters the sea by numerous mouths in the prov. of Tanjore, and the most northerly of which is the Coleroon. It is not navigable for large vessels, but is the most useful river in India for agricultural purposes. On its banks are the cities Seringapatam, Alambaddy, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore; and Tranquebar, Carical, and Negapatam, are in its delta.

CAVERYPAUK, a town of British India, presid. and 57 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot. It is meanly built, but its great tank, 8 m. long & 3 m. broad, is perhaps the finest work constructed for irrigation throughout S. India.

CAVERYPORAM, a town of *British India*, presid. Madras, dist. and 83 m. N.E. Coimbatoor, on the banks of the Cavay.

CAVI, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca, and 23 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 2,000.

CAVIANA, an isl. of Brazil, prov. Para, in the N. mouth of the Amazon, on the equator. Length 35 m.; breadth 20 m. It is level and fertile, & well stocked with cattle. On its S.E. side is the small town of Roberdello.

CAVITÉ, a fortified seaport town of Luzon, Philippines, in the bay, & 10 m. S.S.W. the city of Manila. Pop. of town 5,115, of port 530. It has an arsenal and is cap. of the prov. of same name, resid. of the governor, and head naval depôt of the Spanish possessions in the East. It has a manuf. of cigars. The prov. of Cavité is flat, and has no important rivers; chief products rice, sugar, indigo, and coffee. Pop. (1843) 84,495.

CAVO (MONTE), Italy. [ALBANO, MOUNT.]

CAVOR, or CAVOUR, a town of the Sard. states, Piedmont, div. Turin, mand. and 7 m. S.S.E. Pinerolo. Pop. (1838) with comm. 7,543. It has manufs. of silk twist, linens, and leather, and near it are slate and marble quarries.

CAWDOR, or CALDER, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Nairn and Inverness, 3½ m. S.W. Nairn. Estim. area 35,300 ac. Pop. 1,150. Cawdor castle here, is an imposing feudal fortress, in which Lord Lovat remained long concealed, and in which, it is said, king Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

CAWKWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. N. Horncastle. Area 540 ac. Pop. 47.

CAWNPOOR, or CAUNPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., having E. the Ganges, separating it from Oude, & on other sides the districts Etawah, Futtehpoor, and Bundelcund. It consists of part of the territory of Nabob of Oude, ceded to British, and is mostly comprehended within the Daob of the Ganges & Jumna. Area 2,650 sq. m. containing 3,439 vills. Surface flat, and highly productive of grains and European vegetables. Princip. towns Cawnpoor, Kalpee, & Korah.—*Cawnpoor*, the cap. of above district, & the principal military station, is situated on the Ganges, 124 m. N.W. Allahabad. Lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 80° 13′ E. It extends for 5 m. along the river bank; and being built in a sandy plain, it is in summer oppressively hot, & infested by clouds of dust. Houses mostly of unbaked mud, but the officers' bungalows on r. b. of river are generally large & commodious, well furnished, and surrounded with handsome gardens. Principal edifices, the theatre, a Roman Doric building; the assembly-rooms, military hospital, jail, custom-house, a new Protestant church, and a few handsome mosques. A free school, established here in 1823, has a rev. of 480*l.* a year. Its shops are large, and well furnished with European and other goods. Mkts. well supplied with provisions; and it has manufs. of saddlery, harness, gloves, and jewellery. An avenue, forming the chief public promenade, leads to a race-course, skirting a plain, on which the troops encamp during the cool season. The old Hindoo town near it is a place of no importance; and Cawnpoor may be strictly considered a city founded by Europeans.

CAWOOD, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the *Ouse*, 18 m. N.E. Leeds. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 1,108. The vill. has a market on Wed. Fairs, May 12th and Sept. 23d. Its castle, of which little more than the principal gateway remains, was long the residence of the archbishops of York, and the place to which Wolsey retired after his fall, and where he was arrested.

CAWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m, E. Reepham. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 1,130. Market Mond. Fairs, February 1st; and for sheep, the last Wednesday in April and in August.

CAWTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 3,440. P. 1,437.

CAWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.E. Louth. Area 780 ac. Pop. 196.

CAXAMARCA (*Place of Frost*), a city of Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov. in valley of Marañon, Andes, 72 m. N.N.E. Truxillo. Pop. 7,000. It has some handsome churches, and active manufs. of woollen cloths and cutlery, and its inhabitants are considered the best silver and iron

workers in Peru. It is an important mart for the trade between the maritime & inland provs., and sends baizes, coarse cloths, blankets, flannels, and other produce of the interior to Lambeyeque & Truxillo, receiving in return European manufactures, sugar, indigo, brandy, wine, Paraguay tea, salt fish, iron, and steel. Near it are the baths of the Incas, & the volcanic lake into which, according to tradition, were cast the throne and regalia of the Peruvian monarchs, whose dynasty terminated here in the person of Atahualpa.

CAXAMARQUILLA, a town of N. Peru, dep. and 95 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, prov. Pataz, in the valley of the Upper Amazon. Pop. 8,000 (?).

CAXATAMBO, a town of Peru, dep. Junin, cap. prov. same name, 138 m. N. Lima. Pop. about 6,000. Near it are some silver mines.

CAXIAS, formerly *Aldeas Altas*, an important commercial town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, on rt. b. of the Itapicuru, 150 m. from its mouth. It suffered severely during the civil war in 1838-40.

CAXOEIRA, sev. towns of Brazil. [CACHOEIRA.]

CAXTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. W. Cambridge, on the Ermine Street. Area of pa. 2,000 ac. Pop. 558. Mkt. Tuesd. Fairs, May 5th and October 12th. It has a union workhouse. Matthew Paris, the historian, was born here.

CAYAMBE, or CAYAMBE-URCU, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, Ecuador, on the equator, 40 m. N.E. Quito. Elevation 19,600 ft.

CAYENNE, a seaport town, & the cap. of French Guiana, on the W. point of the isl. of same name, at the mouth of the Cayenne or Oyaque riv. in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 56′ 5″ N., lon. 52° 20′ W. Pop. (1837) 5,220, of whom 2,379 slaves. It is built mostly of wood, and consists of an old town, with the government-house and Jesuits' college, and the new town with wide and clean streets, large warehouses, and good residences, between which two divisions is a large open space planted with orange-trees. Harbour shallow; it has two quays, and is protected by a fort and several batteries. Cayenne is the seat of a court of assize, and the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. Exports to France in 1841, amounted in value to 5,365,000 fr., and its imports thence to 4,945,000 fr. The *island of Cayenne*, in the Atlantic, separated from the continent of So. America by a narrow channel, is 30 m. in circumference; chief products, sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits. Pop. (exclus. of the town of Cayenne) 2,713, of whom 2,644 slaves.

CAYES (LES), a seaport town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 92 m. W.S.W. Port Republicain. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the isl., having several British commercial houses. A considerable smuggling trade is carried on between it & Jamaica; and in its vicinity are upwards of 80 rum distilleries.—II. (*de Jacmel*), a town on the Jacmel riv., 20 m. S. Port-Republicain.

CAYEUX, a marit. comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, on the English channel, arrond. and 16 m. W.N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 2,372.

CAYLUS, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 25 m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,437. Externally it is highly picturesque. It has a castle, and trade in corn.

CAYMANS, three small isls. of British W. Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 m. S.W. Cuba, & N.W. Jamaica. Pop. about 200, mostly employed as pilots, or in taking turtle for the Jamaica markets.

CAYMITO a riv. of So. Amer., New Granada, isthmus of Panama, enters the bay of Panama, 10 m. W. Chorrera, to which town one of its branches is navigable.

CAYRU, a town of Brazil, on the small isl. of same name, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Bahia. Pop. 800.

CAYSTER (Turkish *Kutchuk-Mender*), a riv. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a W. course of 75 m. enters the gulf of Scala Nova (Mediterr.) 35 m. S.E. Smyrna. Near its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

CAYTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the coast, 4 m. S.E. Scarborough. Ac. 2,430. P. 572.

CAYTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Brant, 9 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 3,820. P. 821.

CAYUGA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of New York. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 50,388. It extends N. to L. Ontario, and has a fertile soil; salt and gypsum and sulphur springs abound; in the centre of co. is Lake Owasco. Cayuga lake is 40 m. in length, from 1 to 3½ m. across. It discharges its surplus waters N.ward by the riv. Seneca into Lake Erie. At its S. extremity is the township Ithaca.—The vill. Cayuga is at the N.E. extremity of the lake, here crossed by a bridge upwards of 1 m. in length. Pop. about 300.

CAZALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Sevilla, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. (1845) 7,240. It has numerous religious edifices and ruined villas, with Roman & Arabic antiquities. Manufactures of linens.

CAZAUBON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Douze, 40 m. N.W. Auch. P. 2,602. It has extens. distilleries.

CAZEMBE, a country of Africa, little known to Europeans, but said to be among the most powerful to the W. of the Portuguese settlements on the S.E. coast, its centre being near lat. 12° S., lon. 31° E. Manioc, maize, copper, iron, and ivory are among its chief products, and slaves are reported to be sent from it to Benguela and Angola on the W. coast of Africa. Its cap., a fortified town, stated to be several miles in circuit, is near lat. 11° 45′ S., lon. 30° 30′ E.

CAZENOVIA, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 16 m. E.S.E. Onondaga. Pop. 4,153. It has several woollen and fulling mills.

CAZÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 32 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,318.—II. a vill., dep. Landes, on r. bank of the Adour, 10 m. S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 916. Manufs. of woollens.

CAZORLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Jaen, on the Vega. Pop. 7,383. It was a considerable city under the Carthaginians and Romans.

CAZOULS-LES-BÉZIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Beziers. Pop. 1,964. Trade in muscatel wine.

CAZZA and CAZZIOLA, two small isls. of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, in the Adriatic, the former 14 m. W., and the latter 4 m. W. the isl. Lagosta.

CEA, a small town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. E.S.E. Leon, on l. b. of riv. of same name, which joins the Elsa, 5 m. N.E. Benavente, after a S.W. course of about 70 m.—II. a vill. of Galicia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Orense.—III. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 28 m. W.S.W. Guarda. Pop. 1,400.

CEARA, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, cap. Fortaleza, bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte and Parahiba, S. by Pernambuco, and W. by Piahui. Extending betw. lat. 2° 40′ & 7° 25′ S., and lon. 37° 40′ and 41° 30′ W. Pop. (1831) 160,000. It is traversed on the W. boundary by the sierra Ibiapaba. Chief rivers, the Croyahu, Ceara, & Jaguaribe, the latter navigable for a considerable distance. Climate healthy, heat excessive in the valleys. The surface rises in the form of an amphitheatre from the coast; the higher grounds

are fertile, but the valleys are arid. The cornauba palm, which grows here in great abundance, supplies many of the wants of the inhabs. The prov. abounds in medicinal plants, including balsams, gums, resins and fruits. Among its minerals are gold, iron, copper, and salt. In 1833, the prov. was divided into the comarcas of Aracati, Campo-Maior, Crato, Fortaleza, Ico, and Sobral.

CEBAZAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 2,000.

CEBOLLA, or CEVOLLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Toledo, near r. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 2,357. Various ancient remains attest that it has been formerly of great importance.

CEBREROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Avila, on the Alberche. Pop. 2,744. Manufs. leather & cloth; trade in grain & wine.

CEBU, a city of the Philippines. [ZEBU.]

CECCANO, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 5 m. S. Frosinone, on the Sacco. Pop. 5,827.

CECIL, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of Maryland. Area 264 sq. m. Pop. 17,232 (1,352 slaves), bounded on W. by Chesapeake Bay.—II. a town, Washington co., Pennsylvania. P. 1,027.

CEHEGIN, or CEHEJIN (*Legisa,*) a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Caravaca river, 3 m. E. Caravaca. It is partly built of marble, and has a church, a convent, and an ancient castle, some distilleries, and manufactures of paper, linens, and sandals.

CECILIANO, a vill. of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., comarca di Roma, in the Sabine mntns., 8 m. E. Tivoli, with remains of Cyclopean walls not identified with any known city of antiquity.

CECINA, *Cæcina,* a river of Tuscany, joins the Mediterranean at the vill. Cecina, 20 m. S.S.E. Livorno, after a tortuous course of about 40 m.

CECLAVIN, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Caceres. Pop. 3,090. It has trade in fruit and grain, and numerous flour-mills.

CEDAR, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri. —I. co. Boone. Pop. 3,313.—II. co. Callaway. Pop. 1,896.—*Cedar-Creek* is a township, Delaware, co. Sussex. Pop. 2,420.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS, a range of primary mntns. in S. Africa, Cape colony, dist. Clanwilliam, between the Elephant and Thorn rivers, about lat. 32° S., and lon. 19° E. They vary from 1,600 to 5,000 ft. in elevation; the valleys they enclose are very productive of corn and tobacco; and they are named from the many noble cedar-trees, which occupy ravines in their higher parts. They also contain numerous Bosjesman caves.

CEFALU, *Cephaludium,* a fortified seaport town of Sicily, intend. & 47 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. coast of the isl. Pop. 8,940. It stands at the foot of a lofty conical mntn., on which are the ruins of an anc. Phenician edifice, & a Saracenic castle. Its port is small, and its trade inconsiderable. In its vicinity are rich marble quarries.

CEGLIE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., dist. and 27 m. W. Brindisi. Pop. 7,350. It has numerous churches, one of which is collegiate; and two annual fairs.

CEHEGIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Murcia. Pop. 9,605. It has manufs. of paper and commerce in wine and fruits.

CEIDIO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 138.

CEILHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, 41 m. W.N.W. Montpelier, on r. b. of the Orbe. Pop. 1,064.

CEIRCHIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 4½ m. N. Aberfraw. Pop. 202.

CELANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 3 m. N. the Lake Celano (or Fucino), and 20 m. S.S.E. Aquila. Pop. 3,260. It has a collegiate church and a paper factory.

CELANO (LAKE), S. Italy. [FUCINO LAGO.]

CELANOVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Orense, with a magnificent Benedictine monastery, and many interesting antiquities.

CELAYA, a city, Mexican confed. [ZELAYA.]

CELBRIDGE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,289. It is pleasantly situated and well built, containing a church, work-ho., co. hospital, and a large woollen factory. Fairs, the last Tuesday in April, Sept. 8, Nov. 7. It is head of a poor-law union. In the vicinity are Killadoon, the villa of the Earl of Leitrim; and Lyons, the seat of Lord Cloncurry.

CELEBES, a large isl., Asiat. Archip., mostly between lat. 1° 50′ N., and 5° 30′ S., and lon. 119° and 125° E. It is of most irregular shape, consisting of 4 peninsulas uniting in a common centre (no point being further than 50 m. from the sea), from which they extend N.E. and S., separated by the bays of Gorontalo, Tolo, & Boni. Estimated area 73,000 sq. m. (*Earl*). Pop. supposed to be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. It is stated to be superior in beauty to any other part of the Archip. Surface greatly diversified, and well watered by 3 principal rivers and many smaller streams. The centre is mntnous., & of primary formation. Volcanoes exist in the N. peninsula, and volcanic mntns. prevail in the S. Mineral products gold, iron, salt. Extensive grassy plains in the low grounds. Timber is not generally plentiful, but in one part is a large teak forest. Princip. products rice, maize, cassava, tobacco, and cotton, with some yams, sago, sugar-cane, and excellent breeds of horses and other live stock. The pop. is composed of several distinct races; the Turajas or Horafores of the centre being supposed the aborigines. The coasts are inhabited by the Bughis, a maritime commercial people. The Mohamm. Bughis are almost wholly employed in trading with other parts of the Archip.; they collect the native produce of its E. isls., which they exchange at Singapore for calicoes, iron, muskets, gunpowder, and British and Indian manufactures; they have also established flourishing colonies in Flores, Sumbawa, and other isls. While the men are absent on their voyages, the women manuf. cloths and variegated mats, which are in considerable demand throughout the Archip. The Badjus, or "sea-gypsies," are a people constantly residing on board their vessels; they carry on an active trade with the Chinese, whose ports they visit with cargoes of cotton, birds' nests, tripang, sharks' fins, tortoise-shell, and pearl. Turtles abound on the coasts. Celebes is divided into about 13 indep. states, the most powerful being the confed. of Boni in the S. peninsula. In most of them the government seems to be a limited monarchy. The Dutch have possessed settlements here since they expelled the Portuguese in 1660. They divide the isl. into the gov. of Mangkasser, embracing the 2 S. peninsulas; the residency of Menado in the N.; and Ternate on the E. Their princip. establishments are Menado near the N.W., and Kema, near the N.E. extrem. of the island, both declared free ports in 1849, and Mangkasser on the W. coast, near the S. extremity of the isl., where formerly stood the native town of Macassar. There is here good anchorage, and the harbour was made a free port in 1847. In 1811 the English took possession of

these Dutch settlements, but they were again restored in 1816.

CELENZA, 2 market-towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 30 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 3,370.—II. prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.W. Vasto. Pop. 1,630.

CELLA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Casale, 4 m. S.W. Asti. Pop. 746.

CELLARDYKES, a tnshp. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilrenny, adjoining Anstruther. Pop. 1,486, mostly employed in the herring fishery.

CELLE, or ZELL, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, on l. b. of the Aller, which here becomes navigable, and on the Hanover and Brunswick railway, 23 m. N.E. Hanover. Pop. (1846) with suburbs, 11,935. It is well built and paved, and has Luth., Calv., and R. Cath. churches, an old castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Lüneburg, a medical college, royal agricultural society, and famous royal breeding stud. Its inhabs. manuf. wafers, chicory, linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, tobacco, and brandy, and carry on a brisk transit trade by the Aller. In its castle park is the mausoleum of Matilda, Q. of Denmark, and sister of George III. of England.—*Celle*, or *Celles*, is the name of numerous comms. and vills. in France and Belgium.

CELLE, a market town of Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Savona. Pop. 2,072.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS, Central Asia. [THIAN-SHAN.]

CELLINO, two mkt.-towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 12 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 1,500. —II. prov. Otranto, 15 m. N.W. Lecce.

CELLIO, a vill., Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. Novara, 4½ m. S.E. Varallo. P. (with comm.) 3,344.

CELORICO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. N.W. Guarda, at the foot of the serra Estrella. Pop. 1,800.

CEMMAES, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, pa. Llanbadrig, near Yrwlfa Bay, on the N. side of the isl. Pop. 909.—II. a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.E. Machynlleth. Pop. 935.

CENEDA (*Ceneta*), a town, N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 22 m. N. Treviso. Pop. 4,900. It has a citadel, a cathedral, manufs. of linens, woollens, paper, and sulphur springs.

CENIA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, on l. b. of small riv. of same name, 15 m. S.W. Tortosa. Pop. 2,043. It has remains of Roman walls.

CENIS (MONT). Sardinia. [MONTE CENISIO.]

CENON-LA-BASTIDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,541.

CENTALLO, a town, Sard. sta., Piedmont, div., prov. and 7½ m. N. Cuneo, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Grana. Pop. (1838) with comm. 4,533. The remains of walls and towers, and of its castle, once the residence of the marquis of Susa, attest its importance during the middle ages.

CENTO, a fortified town of the Pontif. states, leg. and 16 m. N.N.W. Bologna, on l. b. of the Reno. Pop. (1833) 4,572. It is the birthplace of the celebrated painter Guercino; whose house is still preserved without alteration. Cento has an ann. fair on Sept. 7, which formerly attracted a large assemblage of persons.—The *Canal of Cento*, 30 m. in length, passes this town, and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

CENTORBI, *Centuripi*, a town of Sicily, prov. & 19 m. W.N.W. Catania, on a rugged mntn. Pop. 4,450. Around it are ruins of Centuripi.

CENTRAL, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, St Louis co. Pop. 1,924.

CENTRAL AMERICA is the long and comparatively narrow region, between lat. 7° and 22° N., & lon. 78° & 94° W., connecting the continents of N. and S. America, and comprising, besides the Central Amer. confed., Yucatan, parts of Mexico and New Granada, Poyais, the Mosquito coast, and British Honduras. In a more limited sense the term is applied to the following republics, between lat. 8° and 18° N., and lon. 78° and 94° W., bounded on the E. & N.E. by the Caribbean Sea, on the S.W. by the Pacific, & S. by N. Granada.

States.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Capitals.
Guatemala,	75,090	700,000	Guatemala.
San Salvador,	6,615	400,000	San Salvador.
Honduras,	66,314	300,000	Balize.
Nicaragua,	39,378	350,000	Leon.
Costa-Rica,	16,239	150,000	San Jose.
Total,	203,966	1,900,000	

The greatest length from S.E. to N.W. is about 1,000 m.; breadth varying from 70 to 100 m. Its N. part extends between the British settlement Balize and the Mexican States. The S. part extends from the Gulf of Parita to the country lying between the Gulf of Nicoya & Rio de St Juan, about 280 m. To this succeeds the plain of Nicaragua, 175 m. in length, & the same in breadth; the lake Nicaragua, which covers a considerable portion of the surface, being only 134 feet above the Pacific O. The country to E. of this plain is mntnous, some of the peaks being 7,000 to 8,000 ft. in elevation. The table-land of Guatemala extends from the Isthmus of Chiquimula to that of Chuantepec in Mexico, & extends into the peninsula of Yucatan. In some places this table-land is 5,000 feet in elevation; it descends very rapidly to the Pacific, but more gradually towards Mexico and the Atlantic. It contains 2 volcanic mntns., upwards of 12,000 ft. in elevation. The climate is hot and moist in the lowlands, where there are dense forests; but is milder and more salubrious on the elevated table-lands. On the coasts of the Caribbean Sea the rains are very copious. Earthquakes are very frequent, especially in the table-lands, & numerous volcanoes exist. Principal rivers, the Motagua, Rio Dulce, Rio Polochic, Chicsoi, Blewfields, San Juan, all of which flow N. or E.ward. Principal lakes, Nicaragua and Leon, through which a communication between the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans has long been projected. [PANAMA.] On both E. & W. shores there are many good ports. Below the elevation of 3,000 ft., indigo, cotton, sugar, and cacao are the chief crops; between 3,000 to 5,000 ft. the cochineal plant is abundantly cultivated. Maize is generally raised, but wheat only in the high table-land in the N. In some parts the *chicozapote*, a fruit yielding a great deal of nourishment, supplies in commerce the place of corn. Other products are coffee, tobacco, dragon's blood, mastic, various balsams and drugs, tamarinds, pepper, cassia, ginger, & vanilla; mahogany, cedar, logwood, and other woods for dyeing or building; with gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, &c. The country is very productive of the precious metals. Alcedo stated that from the mine of Tisingal (Costa Rica), as much wealth had been extracted as from that of Potosi in Peru. A good deal of bullion is smuggled through Balize and the Mosquito coast into Jamaica. Horses, asses, goats, hogs, having been introduced by the Spaniards, are now very numerous; vast herds of cattle are pastured in the grazing farms of Nicaragua; and large flocks of sheep feed on the table-land of Quesaltenango,

being reared almost wholly for their wool. Cattle and sheep breeding, are, with agriculture, the main occupations of the pop.; but the production of coarse woollens, cotton cloths, caps, hats, earthenware, furniture, cabinet-work, employs a good many hands, and the Indians weave mats of different colours, which are used as carpets. Principal exports are indigo, cochineal, bullion, sarsaparilla, dyewoods, hides, balsams, mahogany, and other timber, sugar, coffee, tortoiseshell, and cattle; and in 1835, the whole amounted in value to 3,788,000 dolls. Imports consist chiefly of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, hardware, cutlery, earthenware, trinkets, wine, oil, spirits, and provisions; and in same year amounted in value to 3,560,000 dolls. In 1843, 3,886,705 lbs. of coffee, 1,229,437 do. of cocoa, and 5,746 tons of fustic, were comprised in the exports of Centr. Amer. to the U. Kgdm., from which the confed. received cotton goods to the value of 3,619*l.*, and some other goods. The rest of the trade is chiefly with the U. States, W. India isls., Spain, and France; but, according to the most recent accounts, the commerce & agriculture of the whole region is in a most deplorable condition. The pop. consists of aboriginal tribes, of Europeans, and a mixed race. Several tribes live in an independent condition, without intercourse with Europeans, although those along the Mosquito shore consider themselves under the protection of the British. Each state has its own president, vice-president, senate, and assembly of deputies, who are chosen by electoral colleges. The cities and towns have each a municip. corporation, presided over by an alcalde. Spanish laws have been replaced by codes, modelled on those of the N. Amer. U. States. The established religion is Roman Catholic. Aggreg. public rev. of the States may be estimated at nearly 600,000 dolls., but the expenditure in most, if not all, exceeds the income. Columbus discovered this region in 1502; in 1527 it was made a Spanish capt.-generalship, and it belonged to Spain until 1821, when Guatemala first declared its independence. The several states subsequently formed a confederation, which was dissolved in 1839. Many ruins of ancient cities, temples, &c., have been discovered in this region, and are supposed to be the architecture of the native population, previous to and at the era of the Spanish conquest.

CENTER, a co., U. S., N. America, in middle of Pennsylvania. Area 1,360 sq. m. Pop. 20,490. Surface rocky and mountainous. Also 3 towns in Pennsylvania. Green co. Pop. 1,503. Indiana co. Pop. 1,523. Union co. Pop. 1,891.—II. a town, Ohio, Colombiana co. Pop. 3,197.—III. a town, Indiana, Hancock co. Pop. 3,058. Also the name of 40 smaller towns and vills.

CENTREVILLE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 45 m. S.E. Buffalo. Pop. 1,513. Numerous other small towns here same name.

CEOS, an island of Greece. [ZEA.]

CEPHALONIA (pron. KEPHALONIA (anc. *Cephallenia*), the largest and second in rank of the Ionian isls., Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece, between lat. 38° 3′ and 38° 30′ N., and lon. 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E., separated from Ithaca, 2 m. N.E., by the channel of Cephalonia. Area 348 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 63,197. Shape very irregular, and it is indented by the deep bays of Samos & Argostoli. Surface generally uneven; Monte Nero, or the "Black Mountain" (anc. *Mt. Enosa*), in the S. part, rises to 5,306 feet above the sea; in the S.W. part, is a plain of considerable extent. In 1836 the cultivated lands comprised 33,386 acres, and the uncultivated 189,786 do. Princip. products, wheat, maize, and other corn, pulse, currants (from 5 to 6 million lbs. annually), olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salt; which articles, with currants, wine, and oil, compose the chief exports. Property is extensively subdivided, few proprietors having a rev. of 1,000*l.* a-year. Most of the pop. are of Greek descent. Cephalonia sends 7 mems. to the legislative assembly of the republic, and 1 mem. to the senate. Princip. towns Argostoli, the cap., & Lixuri. By Thucydides, this isl. was called *Tetrapolis*, from its 4 princip. cities, Samos, Krani, Pali, & Pronos, the remains of which, especially the 2 former, are still traceable. It also contains some remarkable grottos and other natural curiosities.

CEPHISSUS, a riv. of Greece, gov. Attica, rises beneath Mount Parnes, and after a S.W. course of about 25 m., enters the Gulf of Ægina, 5 m. W.S.W. Athens. On its banks were anciently the groves of the Academy.

CEPHISSIA, a vill. of Greece, 9 m. N.E. Athens, with a *grotto dedicated to the Saints*, frequently resorted to from superstitious motives.—II. or *Melas*, a riv., rises in Phocis, 15 m. N.W. Salona, flows generally E., forming the N. boundary of Bœotia, & enters L. Copaïs, 8 m. E.N.E. Lebadea.

CEPPALONI, a market-town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 6½ m. S. Benevento. Pop. 2,500.

CEPRANO, a market-town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. and 11 m. S.E. Frosinone, on the Neapolitan frontier. Pop. 3,175.

CERA, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, immediately W. of Timor Laut. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 130° 55′ E., and 20 m. in circumference.

CERAM, a considerable isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of N.W. point 2° 53′ S., lon. 128° 12′ E., 20 m. N.E. Amboyna. Estim. area 6,000 sq. m. Pop. (1848) estim. at 26,704. A mountain chain traverses it from E. to W., rising to 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea, and the valleys between its spurs are very fertile. It has forests of sago-palms, and trees affording timber for fine cabinet-work, and formerly it had many clove & nutmeg trees, but they were carefully extirpated by the Dutch in the 17th cent. Inhabs. mostly Papuan negroes. The Dutch claim the sovereignty of the isl., and have established several forts on its shores. Princip. vill. and harb., Sanway on the N. coast.—*Ceram Laut*, is a cluster of small isls. 12 m. from the S.E. coast of Ceram.

CERAMI, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, in a mining district, 17 m. W. Bronte. Pop. 3,667.

CERANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 4,097.

CERDAGNE, an old division of Europe, in the Pyrénées, partly enclosed in the French dep. Pyrénées Orientales, and partly in Catalonia (Spain), provs. Barcelona, Gerona, and Lerida. The princip towns were Mont Louis in French, and Puy-Cerda in Spanish Cerdagne.

CERDON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. Nantua, 14 m. S.E. Bourg. P. 1,837.

CERE, a river of South France, deps. Cantal and Lot, rises in the Plomb-de-Cantal, and after a W. course of about 55 m. joins the Dordogne near Bretenoux. Its valley is noted for picturesque beauty. Aurillac is on one of its affluents.

CERÉ (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., arrond. Figeac, 35 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. 2,918, employed in making hats for the Auvergne markets, trading in linens, &c. On its N. side is a curiously fortified isolated rock.

CEREA, a market-town of Lombardy, deleg. & 19 m. S.S.E. Verona. Pop. (1843) with comm. 5,689. It has the remains of an anc. castle, and is the seat of an annual fair.

CERENCES, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Manche, 9 m. S. Coutances. Pop. 2,296.

CERES, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the river Ceres, 3 m. S.E. Cupar-Fife. Area, comprising a beautiful valley, about 8,000 ac. Pop. 2,944, extens. employed in the manufs. of linens. Coal and limestone are wrought in the pa. Fairs, June 24, and Oct. 20. The tower of Scotstarvet and the ruins of Craighall-house are in this pa.; it was the scene of the murder of Archbp. Sharpe, and the birth-place of the historian Pitscottie.

CERESOLE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 13½ m. N.W. Alba, cap. mand. Pop. 1,593. In its vicinity the French gained a celebrated victory over the Imperialists, 14th April 1544.

CERET, a comm. and frontier town of France, dep. Pyrén. Orient., cap. arrond., 16 m. S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,868. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of corks, leather, and copper-wares. In 1660 the plenipotens. of France & Spain met here to fix the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERIANA, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. and 5 m. N. San Remo, cap. mand. Pop. 2,161.

CERGUES (ST.) a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Vaud, 7½ m. N. Nyon, at the foot of Mont Dôle, & where guides and mules are furnished for its ascent.

CERIGNOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 23 m. S.E. Foggia. Pop. 10,130. It has a college, several convents, a hospital, and a trade in cotton and fruits.

CERIGO, *Cythera*, the most S. of the 7 princip. Ionian isls., Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7′ and 36° 23′ N., and in lon. about 23 E. Area 116 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 8,707. Shores abrupt, & dangerous to shipping. Surface mostly mountainous and rocky; but in 1836, 12,555 acres were under crop, 61,685 do. being uncultivated. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian isls. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, and olive oil; which l t and the honey of the isl. are highly esteemed. Cerigo is used as a place of exile by the central government, & is garrisoned by a company of troops. Princip. town, Kapsali, at its S. extremity. Cythera was long a naval station of the Lacedæmonians, and it had in ancient times a famous temple of Venus.

CERIGOTTO, *Ogilia*, a small isl. of the Mediterr., midway betw. Cerigo & Crete, & belonging, with the former, to the Ionian republic. Length 5 m., breadth 1 to 3 m. Pop. about 30 families.

CERILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Moulins. Pop. 2,320. It has manufs. of mousselins and paper.

CERINE, or TZERINA, *Cerymeia*, a small sea-port town of the isl. Cyprus, on its N. coast, 10 m. N. Lefkosia. It has an indifferent port, and anc. quarries and catacombs.

CERISY, several comms. and vills. of France, Normandy, the princip. in dep. Manche, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. St Lô. It has 2,468 inhabitants, and the church of an abbey founded by Robert Duke of Normandy in 1030, and completed by his son William the Conqueror.

CERIZAY, a comm. and town of France. dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. and 9 m. W. Bressuire, on an affluent of the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,000.

CERNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on railway, 8 m. N.W. Mulhausen. Pop. 3,610, engaged in manufs. of printed cottons, linens, paper, and machinery, and in iron and copper foundries.

CERNETZ, or ZERNETZ, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, 31 m. S.E. Chur, with a handsome Protestant church and mineral baths. Pop. 500.

CERNE-ABBAS, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 3,010 ac. Pop. 1,342, employed in malting and manufs. of linens, gloves, parchment, &c. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, March 18, Midlent Monday, April 28, and October 2. It has an union work-house, and some remains of a noble abbey founded in 987.

CERNEY, four pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N. Cirencester. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 668.—II. (*South*), same co., 5 m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 1,077. Edward's college, an hospital for the distressed families of clergymen, was founded here in 1837.—III. (*Nether*), co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 71.—IV. (*Upper*), same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,050 ac. P. 107.

CERNIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., arrond. and 8 m. N. Aurillac, on l. b. of the Doire. Pop. 3,046.

CERRETO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., on the Apennines, 22 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 4,930, who manuf. coarse woollens. It is well built and agreeable; it has a cathed. with fine paintings, a college church, and a diocesan school.—II. a market town of the Pontif. states, deleg. & 11 m. N.E. Spoleto, on the Nera.

CERRETO GUIDI, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. N.W. Empoli. Pop. 2,396.

CERRIGCEINWEN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.W. Llangeffni. Pop. 550.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on a branch of the Dee. Pop. 1,039. Cattle fairs, April 27, Aug. 27, Oct. 20, & Dec 7.

CERRO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 13 m. N.N.E. Venafro. Pop. 2,040.

CERRO GORDA, Cent. Amer., the first mntn. plateau on the route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Here, on the 18th Apr. 1847, the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, were defeated by the United States forces.—II. (*Morado Negro*), two mntns., South Amer., Plata confed., dep. La Rioja, & the former yielding gold ore.—III. (*de Pasco*), a town of Peru, dep. Junin. Elev. 14,280 ft., & 140 m. N.E. Lima. It is irregularly built; clim. resembles a cold English winter all the year. Pop. variously estimated from 7,000 to 16,000, mostly employed in mining.—IV. (*Azul*), a considerable town, dep. Lima, in the middle of a fertile plain.—V. (*de Potosi*), a famous metalliferous mntn., Bolivia, immed. S.W. Potosi. Elevation 16,037 feet.

CERRO DEL ANDEVALO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N. Huelva. Pop. 2,728. It has manufactures of linens and coarse woollens.

CERRO FRIO, Brazil. [SERRO FRIO.]

CERROS, an isl. of Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12′ N., lon. 115° 20′ W. Length N. to S. 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Coasts greatly indented; surf. rugged & barren.

CERTALDO, a mkt. town of Tuscany, prov. and 18½ m. S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 2,000. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Boccaccio, whose house is still preserved.

CERVARO, a riv. of Naples, prov. Capitanata, rises in the Apennines near Ariano, and after a N.E. course of 50 m. enters the lagoon Pantano-Salso, on the Adriatic coast. Bovino is the only town of consequence on its banks.

CERVARO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 22 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 3,330.

CERVASCA, a vill. of Sardinian sta., prov. and 5½ m. S.W. Cuneo, near l. b. of the Stura. P. 2,490.

CERVEIRA (VILLA-NOVA DA), a fortif. town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 16 m. N. Viana, on l. b. of the Minho. Pop. 200.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. E.

Lerida. Pop. 5,312. It stands on a conspicuous height, is well built, and enclosed with old walls. Principal buildings are those of its former university (lately transferred to Barcelona), & some handsome churches and convents.—II. (*del Rio Alhama*), prov. Logroño, 18 m. S. Calahorra. Pop. 3,690.—III. prov. and 58 m. N. Palencia. Pop. 2,000.—IV. a cape in the Mediterr., forming part of the boundary between Spain (Catalonia) and France. Lat. 42° 26′ N., lon. 3° 10′ E.

Cervetere, *Cære*, a vill. of Centr. Italy, Pontif. states, comarca di Roma, in the Campagna, 27 m. W. Rome. *Cære* was, in antiquity, one of the 12 great cities of Etruria, and celebrated by Virgil as the cap. of Mezentius. Its acropolis is occupied by the modern village with 750 inhabitants; and some remains of its Pelasgic walls and Etruscan tombs still exist.—*Cere Novo* (or New-Cere) is a small village, 3½ m. E Cervetere.

Cervia, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. & 13½ m. S.S.E. Ravenna, on the Adriatic. Pop. with its surrounding vills. 5,082. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes, are the most important in the Pontif. states.

Cervin Mont (Italian *Monte Silvio*, German *Matterhorn*), a mntn. of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland & the Val d'Aosta in Piedmont, 40 m. E.N.E. Mont Blanc, and 12 m. W.N.W. Monte Rosa. Elev. 14,771 ft. The Col of Mt. Cervin is used in summer as a passage for horses & mules. Elevation 10,938 feet.

Cervinara, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 5,390. It has several fine churches, and 2 annual fairs.

Cervione, a comm. and seaport town on E. coast of Corsica, 26 m. S. Bastia. Pop. 1,536.

Cervoli, *Columbaria*, a small isl. of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, prov. Pisa, 5 m. E. Elba.

Cerza (Maggiore & Piccola), two contiguous vills. of Naples, prov. Sannio.—I. 7 m. S.S.E.—II. 6 m. S. Campobasso: the latter has 3 abbeys.

Cesario (San), a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Lecce. Pop. 3,499.

Cesaro, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., on a hill, 7½ m. N.W. Bronte. Pop. 3,000.

Cesena, a town of Centr. Italy, Pontif. states, leg. and 12 m. S.E. Forli, on the Emilian way. Pop. 12,000. Principal buildings, the town-hall in the great square, the Capuchin church, with a fine painting by Guercino, & the library founded by D. Malatesta in 1452, & rich in MSS. Popes Pius vi. and vii. were both natives of this town; the latter long resided in an adjacent Benedictine monastery, which has a fine church said to be the work of Bramante. The sulphur & vitriol works of Bologna and Rimini are supplied with raw materials from the sulphur mines S. of Cesena.

Cesenatico, a seaport town of the Pontif. sta., leg. Forli, 9 m. E.N.E. Cesena, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8,043. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has a small harbour.

Cesi, or Cesio, a vill. of the Pontif. states, deleg. Spoleto, 7 m. N.N.E. Narni. Pop. 1,134. Near it is the *Grotta del Vento*, whence a strong current of wind continually issues.

Cessford, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Eckford, 6 m. N.E. Jedburgh. Pop. 150. Here is an anc. castle, formerly famous in the border wars, and which gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Roxburgh.

Cesson, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 m. E. Rennes, on rt. b. of the Vilaine, where it becomes navigable. Pop. 2,366.

Cestona, a vill. of Spain, Guipuzcoa, prov. & 11 m. S.W. St. Sebastian, near rt. b. of the Urola. Pop. 1,111. It has mineral springs and baths.

Cetigne, a town of European Turkey, cap. of Montenegro, 17 m. E.N.E. Cattaro, and 39 m. N.N.W. Scutari. It is the residence of the Vladika, or sovereign bishop of Montenegro.

Ceton, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 23 m. S.S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,010.

Cetona, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 34 m. S. Arezzo, in the Val di Chiana. Pop. (1833), with pa., 3,332. It is built around the foot of Mt. Cetona, and has a castle, a palace, & a colleg. church. Its vicinity is geologically interesting.

Cetraro, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., with a small fishing port on the Mediterranean, 24 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 4,808.

Cette, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., at head of railw. from Beaucaire, betw. the Mediterr. & the lagoon of Thau, 17 m. S.W. Montpellier. Lat. of light-house, 43° 23′ 48″ N., lon. 3° 42′ 16″ E. Pop. (1846) 16,613. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel; princip. edifices, church of St. Louis, public baths, and library. Its harbour is spacious and secure, from 16 to 19 feet in depth, formed by two piers with a breakwater in front, defended by two forts, one on either pier. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon of Thau, and accordingly with the canal du-Midi, and canals leading to the Rhone, by which means Cette has an extensive traffic with the interior. Imports comprise Benicarlo wine from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English and other markets. Exports consist of about 36,000 tuns of wine, and 4,000 do. of brandy annually, with almonds, Montpellier verdigris, salt from adjacent salt-works, and syrups, liqueurs, soap, perfumery, and glass wares, the products of its own factories. In 1842, 573 vessels, aggregate burden 52,815 tons, entered; and 611 do., burden 69,757 tons, cleared out of the port to foreign countries; independent of w. ..h, Cette is the entrepôt for an extensive coasting trade. It has ship-building yards, and an active oyster and anchovy fishery, and is the residence of various European consuls. It is wholly of modern origin, having been founded by Louis xiv. at the base of the anc. *Mons Setius* (whence its name).

Ceuta, *Septa*, a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain, in Marocco, opposite and 17 m. S.S.E. Gibraltar. Lat. (Mt. Acho) 35° 54′ 4″ N., lon. 5° 16′ 6″ W. Pop. 8,200. The castle occupies the highest point of a mntn. (the anc. *Abyla*, and one of the Pillars of Hercules—the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of a peninsula. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity, is another strong citadel; and between the two is the town, with a cathedral, sevl. convents, an hospital, a convict establishment, & schools. Ceuta has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar; it is well supplied with water, and, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable. It is the chief of the Spanish *presidios* on the African coast, the seat of a royal court, and the residence of a military governor, and financial intendant. It was taken from the Moors by John, king of Portugal, in 1415, and has permanently belonged to Spain ever since 1640.

Ceva, *Ceba*, a town, Sardinian sta., Piedmont, div. & 26 m. E. Coni, prov. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 3,862. It stands at the foot of a rock on which is a dismantled citadel. Manufs. of silk twist, & trade in cheese.

Cevennes, *Cebennæ Montes*, a range of mntns. in the S. of France, commencing at the Canal du Midi, W. of Carcassonne, and running N.N.E. to the Canal du Centre. They are divided into the

S. and N. Cevennes; the former, under the names of the Montagnes Noires, Espinouse, Garrigues, and Lozère, extend over 120 m. to Mt. Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Gèvaudan, which sends several contreforts to the N. and S. The N. Cevennes take the name of Mts. Vivarais, Lyonnais, Forez, and Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard, and other rivers, have their sources in these mntns., the S. portion of which contain many extinct volcanoes, and present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mezin, 5,794 feet, & Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea. The Cevennes served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

CEVENNES, an old country of France which formed the N.E. part of the government of Languedoc, cap. Mende. It was divided into Gèvaudan, Velay, Vivarais, and Cevennes proper. The Cevennes proper is now included partly in the dep. Gard, and partly in Aveyron.

CEYLON (*Singala*, anc. *Taprobana*), an isl. of British India, separated from the S. entrance of Hindostan by the Gulf of Manaar; between lat. 5° 55′ and 9° 48′ N., and lon. 79° 55′ and 82° E. Shape pyriform, with apex to the N. Extreme length from N. to S., 270 m.; greatest breadth 145 m. Area 24,664 m. Pop. (1842) 1,329,529 coloured, 35,010 white; total, 1,364,539: (1844) 1,421,661. The southern and central part of the isl. is elevated and mntnous., Adam's Peak rising to the height of 7,420 ft., and Pedro Tallagalla to 8,400 feet. The E. shore is bold and rocky, with deep water. The W. shore is uniformly low, and indented with bays and inlets. The N.W. part of the island is almost joined to the neighbouring peninsula by the small island of Manaar, from the W. point of which a sand-bank, only covered at high water, stretches to the isl. of Rameserum, a dist. of about 30 m. [ADAM'S BRIDGE], leaving open only two navigable passages, that between Manaar and Ceylon, which has not more than 4 feet water at ebb-tide, and the narrow passage of Paumbum between Rameserum and the mainland, which is 6 ft. in depth at high water. The isl. is chiefly formed of granite and gneiss, especially in its southern portions, while limestone and sandstone prevail in the more level parts of the northern plains. Dolomite is found in the interior, and hornblende rock forms the summit of Adam's Peak. Among the minerals are iron, manganese, plumbago, nitre, alum, and salt. The climate is hot and moist, though the temp. is not so high as on the neighbouring continent. The N.E. monsoon prevails from November to February, modified and interrupted by local circumstances; the S.W. monsoon from April to September. The E. part of the isl. is hot & dry, the W. temperate and humid; much rain falls, and rivers and streams abound. The largest riv. is Mahavelli Gunga, which has its origin in the highlands in the S., and flowing N.E. enters the Ocean at Trincomalé. In the highlands in the S., and on the central range stretching northwards, the temperature is much milder than in the valleys. The soil is chiefly a ferruginous quartzose and clayey mixture in the S., & sandy and calcareous in the N., with a small proportion of vegetable matter; yet vegetation is most luxuriant, and irrigation appears to have been anciently practised, from artificial tanks and lakes still existing. Rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, pepper, coffee, and various vegetables are raised. The cocoa palm, Palmyra palm, talipot, tamarind, bread fruit, and cinnamon, are among the most useful trees; the last is cultivated to a great extent, but some recent attempts to cultivate extensively the sugar-cane appear to have failed. The zoology of the isl. is much the same as the neighbouring continent. Snakes and reptiles abound. Elephants are very numerous, especially in the N. and E. prov.; a European officer in two years killed 400. An extensive pearl bank of 30 m. length at Condachy, yields excellent pearls, & employs 2,000 divers for three weeks in spring. Little is known of the aboriginal inhabs. of Ceylon; at present they are similar in all respects to the Hindoos of the neighbouring continent, and consist of Singalese, inhabiting the interior and parts of the coast, Malabars, Mohammedans, Europeans, and Negroes. Ceylon was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander, as also to the Romans. It was visited by traders in 6th cent., by Marco Polo in 13th cent., and by Sir J. Mandeville in 14th. The Singalese annals contain historical records for 24 cents. The Portuguese formed a settlement at Colombo in 1520. They were superseded by the Dutch in 17th cent.; and at the close of the 18th, the British, after various encounters with the Dutch and French, obtained possession of the stations on the coast; and finally, in 1815, at the invitation of the native chiefs, took possession of the whole isl. The government now consists of a governor and an executive council of 5 members, & legislative council of 8 members, & 6 unofficial members, natives or naturalized subjects, & proprietors or princip. merchants of the isl. The isl. is divided into 5 provinces & these into districts, each with an agent & assistant. There are a supreme court, provincial courts, and magistrates. The isl. was constituted a bishopric in 1846, with bishop and clergy of English church. There are besides clergymen of other denominations. Educational establishments have been formed chiefly by religious and missionary societies. In 1842 there were 39 government schools, with 60 masters and assistants. In the whole schools there were 20,703 scholars. Buddhism was almost the universal creed of the natives, and still remains so. The Singalese spoken language is peculiar to this isl., but their written language is either Pali or Sanscrit. The British government have formed at great expense many excellent roads throughout the isl., and a canal and river communication exists between Colombo and Calpentyn. The trade and commerce of Ceylon is of very ancient date, but it became circumscribed and hampered under the Portuguese and Dutch. The natives are ingenious workers in metals, and in manufs. of cordage, matting, and baskets. In 1842, 3,663 looms were employed in weaving table-cloths, handkerchiefs, napkins. There were 13 mines of plumbago, and 4,286 boats and rafts employed in fishing. Of the whole surface of the island, 760,821 acres were cultivated or in pasture, and upwards of 4 millions uncultivated. In that year were produced 6,717,990 bushels of paddy, 720,216 bushels fine grain, 1,254,263 lbs. coffee, 31,352,408 lbs. tobacco, and 1,082,883 lbs. cinnamon. Exports in 1843, valued at 422,424*l.*, of which 330,000*l.* was to Great Britain. Imports 1,029,515*l.*, of which 257,508*l.* was from Gt. Britain. Exports in 1846, valued at 570,200*l.*; impts. do., 1,464,787*l.* Salt manufactured from marshes, yielded in 1842 a government rev. of 31,222*l.* Public rev. in 1845, 450,000*l.* The chief towns are Colombo the cap., Kandy, Trincomalé, Pointe-de-Galle, Jaffna, Calpentyn. Ceylon is now the central point for the oriental mail packets. The mail which leaves Southampton every month, *via* Alexandria and

the Red Sea, touches at Ceylon (aver. voy. 40 days), from whence issue one branch mail to Madras and Calcutta, and one to Penang, Singapore, & Hong Kong; another mail to Australia and New Zealand is contemplated.

CEZE, a riv. of France, dep. Gard, rises in the Cevennes mountains (dep. Lozère), and, after an E.S.E. course of about 50 m., joins the Rhone, 6 m. W. Orange. Its sands are auriferous.

CEZIMBRA, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. Lisbon. Pop. 5,000. It has active fisheries. On Cape Espichel is the church of N.-S.-do-Cabo, a most frequented place of pilgrimage.

CHABANAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Vienne, 30 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 1,895. Here are the remains of a chateau once belonging to Colbert.

CHABEUIL, *Cerebelliaca*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Valence, on the Veure. Pop. 1,496. Manuf. silk.

CHABLAIS (Ital. *Sciablese*), the most N. prov. of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, between the Vallese & Genevese. Surface mntnous.; soil fertile in grain, wine, chesnuts, & other fruits. Princip. riv. the Dranse. Chf. towns, Thonon, Evian, & Notre Dame d'Abondance. P. 54,690. This is the oldest possession of the anc. house of Savoy; by the stipulations of the congress of Vienna, 1815, it is one of the neutral provs. of Sardinia.

CHABLIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., arrond. & 9 m. E. Auxerre, on l. b. of the Seray. Pop. 2,583. In its vicinity the celebrated wine called *Chablis* is produced.

CHABRIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 30 m. N. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,077.

CHACABUCO, a town of Chile, prov. and 25 m. N. Santiago, on the Colina. Near this place the republican troops defeated the royalists in 1817.

CHACAO, a small seaport town of Chile, with a good port, on the N. coast of the isl. Chiloe, 16 m. N.E. San Carlos.

CHACAPOYAS, or CHACHAPOYAS, a town of Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov. near the Ecuador frontier, 70 m. N.E. Caxamarca. Pop. 4,000.

CHACO (EL GRAN), a wide region of S. Amer., in the centre of the continent, territs. Bolivia and La Plata, between lat. 18° and 28° S., and lon. 58° and 63° W., bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and traversed by its tributaries the Pilcomayo, Vermejo, &c. Surface generally level, the N. part covered with grass, the S. portion an arid and desert plain, inhabited by roving Indians.

CHACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area 1,730 ac. P. 488.

CHAD (LAKE), Cent. Africa. [TCHAD (LAKE).]

CHADDA, a river of Guinea, flows W. and joins the Quorra, about 40 m. N. Iddah, and opposite the "model farm" planted by the late Niger expedition. It is larger, though less deep, than the Quorra at their junction; and it is supposed to be the principal drain of Lake Tchad (Central Africa), but the truth of this suppesition has not been confirmed. On or near its banks are the towns Jacobah, Fandah, &c., to the first of which it is navigable from the gulf of Guinea.

CHADDERTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwich, on the Irk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 5,397.

CHADDESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2½ m. E. Derby. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 472.

CHADDESLEY-CORBETT, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. W.N.W. Bromsgrove. Area 5,780 ac. Pop. 1,434.

CHADDLEWORTH, with WOOLLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5½ m. S.W. East Ilsley. Ac. 3,660. P. 481.

CHADLINGTON (EAST), a chapelry of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. Charlbury, 3½ m. S.S.E. Chipping-Norton. Pop. 654.

CHADSHUNT, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. N.E. Kington. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 36.

CHADWELL (ST MARY'S), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. S. Orsett. Area 1,540 ac. P. 236.

CHÆRONÆA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 5 m. N. Lebadea. Its remains comprise an anc. theatre, one of the most perfect in Greece, an aqueduct, and a small temple. On a portion of the site stands the vill. of Capranu, with a church in which are some interesting antiquities: & about 1 m. distant is the mutilated colossal lion, described by Pausanias as surmounting the sepulchre of the Bœotians who fell contending against Philip of Macedon, at the battle of Chæronæa, B.C. 338.

CHAFFCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Ilminster. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 288.

CHAGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. S.E. Okehampton. Area 8,710 ac. Pop. 1,836.

CHAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loir, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 3,072. It is remarkable for quaint and curious architecture.

CHAGOS (ISL.) [PEROS BANHOS, DIEGO GARCIO.]

CHAGRES, a river of S. America, New Granada, isthmus of Panama, rises about 30 m. N.E. Panama, flows at first W. and then N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 9° 18′ 13″ N. It traverses a fertile country, & below the influx of the Trinidad, its depth varies from 16 to 30 feet; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls, & by its great rapidity. Affluents, the Pequeni, Trinidad, and Gatun, all considerable streams. The vills. Cruces, Gatun, & Chagres are on its banks.

CHAGRES, a seaport town of Centr. Amer., on the N. coast of the isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres riv., in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. of fort San Lorenzo 9° 18′ 6″ N., lon. 79° 59′ 2″ W. It is a mere collection of huts, miserable and unhealthy, with a harbour only for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water; but it has frequent traffic with Panama; is sometimes resorted to by shipping from Cartagena, the British W. Indies, and the United States; and it has lately become a station for the mails between Great Britain and Peru, California, &c.

CHAIKAL, a considerable vill. of Afghanistan, chiefship and 30 m. N. Cabool. Lat. 35° N., lon. 69° 2′ E. The vicinity is well cultivated & fertile.

CHAILEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.N.W. Lewes. Area 6,580 ac. Pop. 1,091. Fair, 29th June. It has a union workhouse.

CHAILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 17 m. S.E. Le Blanc. Pop. 2,595.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. H. Vienne, 5 m. N.N.E. Rochechouart, on l. b. of the Vienne. P. 1,188.

CHAILLAND, a comm. & town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on the Ernée, arrond. and 11 m. N.N.W. Laval. Pop. 2,583.

CHAILLE-LES-MARAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 2,136.

CHAILLEVETTE, a comm. and seaport vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 6 m. S. Marennes, on l. b. of the Seudre. Pop. 1,053.

CHAISE-DIEU (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 21 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,835. It has the remains of a famous abbey (*Casa Dei*), founded in the 11th century.

CHAI-YA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula and Gulf of Siam. Lat. 9° 30′ N., lon. 99° 30′ E.

CHAKHA MOUNTAINS, a mntn. range in Abys-

sinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, and the watershed between the Nile and Hawash rivers.

CHAKI, a cluster of hamlets, British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor, with a small fortification, 65 m. S.E. Bahar, termed Fort Hastings, and formerly the head-quarters of a British force.

CHALABRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lers, 24 m. S. W. Carcassonne. Pop. 2,855. It has a chamb. of manufs., an old castle, and extensive manufs. of woollen cloths and yarn.

CHALADE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. and 19 m. W. Verdun, on the Biesme. Pop. 666. Glass and bottle works.

CHALAMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Trevoux. P. 1,422.

CHALANÇON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. and 16 m. S.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,043.

CHALAIN-MEW, a town of the Burmese dom., cap. dist., on the route between Shembegewn and Aeng (Aracan). It is enclosed by a lofty brick wall, and before 1826 was very populous; but it was ruined in the war of that epoch.

CHALAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. and 18 m. S.E. Barbezieux, on the Tude. Pop. 549.

CHALBUANCA, a town of Peru, dep. and 80 m. S.W. Cuzco, cap. prov. Aymaraes, on an affluent of the Apurimac.

CHALBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Wimborne. Area 440 ac. Pop. 152.

CHALCIS, or NEGROPONT, *Egripos*, a marit. town of Greece, cap. gov. Eubœa, on the Euripus at its narrowest part, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. N.E. Thebes. Pop. 5,000. It has a large citadel and a glacis; beyond which is the town, enclosed on the land side by old walls, and having many edifices of Venetian construction, with some old mosques, barracks, and schools. In and around the town are several remains of antiquity.

CHALCO, a town of the Mexican confed., state and 25 m. S.E. Mexico, on the Lake of Chalco, a basin 9 m. in length by 6 m. in width.

CHALDON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Surrey, 5 m. N.E. Reigate. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 197.—II. (*Herring*), co. Dorset, 9½ m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 285.

CHALE, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, W. Medina, 7 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 610. Its anc. church stands near the lofty precipice of Blackgang-Chine, which overlooks the cove called Chale Bay.

CHALEUR BAY, an inlet of the Gulf of St Lawrence, N. Amer. Lat. 48° N., lon. 65° W. Length E. to W. abt. 90 m.; breadth varies from 12 to 20 m. It separates Lower Canada from New Brunswick, and at its W. extremity receives the Ristigouche river.

CHALFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on a branch of the Avon, 3 m. W. Melksham. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 18. The manor-house is a beautiful specimen of the Tudor style of architecture.

CHALFONT, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*St Giles*), 3 m. S. Amersham. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 1,228. William Penn, the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, is buried in its Friends' cemetery. During the plague, 1665, Milton made this pa. his resid., and here he finished his great poem, "Paradise Lost."—II. (*St Peter*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Beaconsfield. Area 4,930 ac. Pop. 1,483. It has petty sessions and a fair on the 4th Sept.

CHALFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pas. Bisley and Minchinhampton, on the Frome, 2 m. N.E. the latter vill. Pop. partly engaged in woollen manufs

CHALGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3½ m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 818.

CHALGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Tetsworth. Ac. 2,120. P. 691. In 1643 the parliamentary forces were defeated here by the royal troops under prince Rupert, & in the engagement the patriot Hampden was mortally wounded.

CHALK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 1½ m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 385. Its church is very ancient. It has a manuf. of gun-flints, esteemed the best in Europe. Fair, Whit-Monday.

CHALKY BAY, an inlet near the S.W. extremity of Middle isl., New Zealand. Lat. 46° S., lon. 166° 20′ E., separated on the S.E. by the penins. of Garden isl. from Preservation Bay, and on the N.W. by another peninsula from Dusky Bay. Length about 16 m. Shores very much indented, & it has deep water throughout, with sevl. good harbs., including Port Chalky.—*Chalky Island* is a mass of white limestone near its entrance.

CHALLACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 9 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 5,450 ac. Pop. 305.

CHALLAMOUX and CHALEES, two comms. and vills. of France; the former, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 22 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,151. The latter, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.E. Mans. P. 1,258.

CHALLANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., arrond. Les Sables, 23 m. N.W. Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1,458.

CHALLOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. E. Charing. Ac. 3,620. Pop. 429. Fair, 8th Oct.

CHALLONAIS, an old division of France, in the prov. Burgundy, now comprised in the deps. Saône-et-Loire. Its cap. was Chalon-sur-Saone.

CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. (1846) 2,238: manufs. woollen and cotton. Brandy distilleries.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *Catalaunum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Marne, in an open country, on railway (in progress) from Paris to Strasbourg, and on rt. b. of the Marne, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 90 m. E. Paris. Lat. 48° 57′ 22″ N., lon. 4° 21′ 42″ E. Elev. 270 ft. Pop. (1846) 13,733. It is enclosed by old walls, & irregularly built, principally of timber, lath, & plaster. Chf. edifices, the cathed., a large Greco-Gothic structure, mostly rebuilt in 1672; the town-hall & prefecture, both good buildings; the churches Notre Dame and St Alpin, the barracks, arch of St Croix, and a school of arts and trades, attended by about 450 pupils; pupils maintained here by the government, besides other students. Outside of the city is a fine planted promenade, termed the *Jard.* Chalons is a bishop's see, and has a diocesan school, a commercial tribunal, schools of geometry, design, &c., a botanic garden, a flourishing agricultural society, various scientific collections, a publ. library of 20,000 vols., and manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, with extensive tanneries, cooperages, and dye-factories. Early in the Christian era it was one of the most important commercial cities of Europe, and under the Merovingian kings it is said to have had 60,000 inhabitants; since then its commerce and importance have greatly declined, but it still has an active trade with Paris and the neighbouring deps., in wine, corn, wool, hemp, rape-oil, & the products of its factories. In its vicinity, Tetricus was defeated by the troops of Aurelian; and Attila was vanquished by the Romans and their allies in the great battle of Chalons, A.D. 451.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE, *Cabillonum*, a comm. and

town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Saône, at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, and on the railway (in progress) from Dijon to Lyon, 32 m. N. Mâcon. Elevation 584 feet. Pop. (1846) 15,937. It is well built; and a handsome quay, lined by good houses, stretches along the Saône, which here becomes navigable for the Lyon steam-boats. Principal structures, the cathedral, an edifice of the 13th century, St Peter's church, the town-hall, the hospice St Laurent, and hospital of St Louis, both large and well-managed establishments, a fountain with a statue of Neptune; and an obelisk to the memory of Napoleon, a fine granite column, a supposed relic of the Roman period. Chalon has a school of design, a public library of 10,000 vols., a college, a theatre, public baths, large glass factories, iron works, manufs. of watches, jewellery, linen, and other fabrics, & *Essence d'Orient*, prepared from the scales of Bleak, for the fabrication of false pearls. Being at the junction of several great roads, and connected with the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and N. Sea, by the Rhône, Saône, Loire, and several large canals, it is the centre of a considerable trade, and it exports a good deal of wine, timber, charcoal, iron, limestone, & agricultural produce to other parts of France. Chalon was cap. of the old divis. of *Chalonnais*, in the prov. of Burgundy, & here the famous Abelard died in 1142.

CHALOSSE, an old divis. of France, in the prov. Gascogne, of which the cap. was St-Sever. It is now comprised in the dep. Landes.

CHALTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants., 4½ m. S.S.W. Petersfield. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 659.

CHALUS, *Castrum Lucii*, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Limoges, on the Tardouere. Pop. 1,143. It consists of an upper & lower town; in the former of which are the remains of the castle of Chabrol, beneath which Richard I. of Engl. (Cœur-de-Lion), was mortally wounded in 1199. Near it is the vast ruined fortress of Montbrun.

CHALVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. W. Hailsham. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 192.

CHAM, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & at the N. end of the Lake of Zug, 3 m. W.N.W. Zug. Pop. 1,045.—II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., on the Cham, 30 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,081.—III. a marit. town of Siam, on the Gulf of Siam, 70 m. S.W. Bangkok.

CHAMA, a riv. of S. Amer., dep. Zulia, enters the Lake of Maracaybo, lat 9° N. and 72° W., near its S. extremity, after a N. course of about 75 m.—II. a riv., Guinea, enters the Atlantic 26 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course, estimated at 75 m. At its mouth is the vill. Chama, with the Dutch fort St Sebastian.

CHAMALARI, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya mntns., Centr. Asia, between Tibet & Bootan. Lat. 28° 4′ N., lon. 90° E. Elevation about 27,200 feet.

CHAMALIERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, arrond. and 2 m. W. Clermont, with 1,033 inhabs.; a church of the 4th century, and manufs. of paper. In its vicinity are mineral springs and grottoes.

CHAMAS (ST), a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the lagoon of Berre, and on the railway of Avignon, 24 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 2,709. It is divided into 2 parts by a hill, through which runs a tunnel 200 ft. in length. Both portions are well built, & the E. is enclosed by ramparts. It has a handsome church, a large powder magazine, whence Toulon is supplied, and a trade in oil and olives, which are shipped from its port. Near it is the Pont Flavien, a Roman bridge of a single arch, 65 ft. in length; at each end of which is a triumphal arch.

CHAMBERET, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Corrèze, 21 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 2,827.

CHAMBERS, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Alabama. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 17,333 (7,141 slaves). Surface undulating and fertile.

CHAMBERSBURG, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, cap. co. Franklin, on a branch of the Potomac, 45 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 4,030. It has a handsome court-ho. & bank, 8 churches, and various manufacturing establishments.

CHAMBERTIN, a famous vineyard of France, dep. Côte d'Or, arrond. and 6 m. S. Dijon. It produces annually from 130 to 150 pipes of the finest growth of Burgundy wine.

CHAMBERY, *Camperiacum*, an episcop. city of the Sard. sta., cap. of Savoy proper, on the Leysse, 45 m. S.S.W. Geneva. Pop. of comm. (1842) 15,916; or including garrison, 17,843. It has one good street, and some squares adorned with fountains, but it is otherwise irregularly laid out, and dull. Public walks replace its levelled fortifications. Princip. buildings, the old castle of the Dukes of Savoy, a cathedral, 4 convents, & 3 barracks. It is an archb'p's see, the residence of the military governor, and seat of the superior tribunal, and academy of Savoy; and it has a royal Jesuits' college, societies of agriculture and commerce, public library with 16,000 vols., many charitable institutions, and a magnificent monument to General De Boigne; manufs. of silk, gauze, and other fabrics, lace, hats, leather, and soap, and a trade in metals, liqueurs, & the wines of its vicinity. From 1792 to 1815, Chambery was the cap of the French dep. Mont Blanc. In its vicinity is the chateau of Charmettes, once the residence of Rousseau.

CHAMBLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 20 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 1,307.

CHAMBLY, a tnshp. and fort of Lr. Canada, co. Kent, on l. b. of the Richlieu or Chambly riv., dist. and 15 m. S.E. Montreal.

CHAMBON, several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on the Tardes, 26 m. E. Gueret. Pop. 1,353. It is supposed to have been the cap. of the *Cambovicenses*, and Gallic, Roman, and early Frankish remains are found here.—II. a vill., dep. H. Loire, 10 m. S.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,400.—III. (*Feugerolles*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. St Etienne. Pop. 1,736.

CHAMBORD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arrond. and 8 m. E. Blois, on l. b. of the Cosson. It has a magnificent chateau, commenced by Francis I., & finished by Louis XIV., formerly one of the finest royal castles in France. It was long the residence of Stanislas Lecszinsky, *King* of Poland; presented by Louis XV. to Marechal Saxe in 1745; by Louis XVI. to the family of Polignac; and by Napoleon to Marechal Berthier; and purchased by subscription in 1821 for the D. de Bordeaux. The park, which is about 21 m. in circumference, and surrounded by walls, is one of the finest in Europe.

CHAMBOULIVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Correze, 12 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 3,093.

CHAMBRAY, a town in the isl. Gozzo. [GOZZO.]

CHAM-CALLAO, an isl. in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Cochin-China, 30 m. E.S.E. Turon. Lat. 15° 54′ N., lon. 108° 28′ E. It is well cultivated, and has a vill. & a small harbour on its S.W. side.—The false Cham-Callao is an islet, 20 m. S.E.ward.

Chamisso Island, Russ. Amer., is near the head of the Bay of Good Hope. Shores steep, except on its E. side, and it rises to 231 feet.

Chamond (St), a town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Gier and the Ban rivs., and on the railw. from Lyon to St Etienne, 7 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. (1846) 8,236. It is well built, and thriving; it has a handsome pa. church, good public baths, a chamber of manufs., numerous looms for cotton and silk fabrics, ribbons, laces, &c.; considerable cast-iron and nail works, and in its vicinity many coal-mines.

Chamonix, or Chamouni, a valley of the Sard. sta., prov. Faucigny, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, above the valley of Servoz, length N.E. to S.W. 12 m., breadth 1 to 6 m.; elev. above the sea at the vill. of Chamonix, 3,425 ft. This valley is the most celebrated in the Alps for its picturesque sites, and the wild grandeur of its mntns. and glaciers. It is bounded on the S. by the mass of Mont Blanc, and N. by Mont Breven and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from the Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from M. Blanc, among which is the Mer de Glace, are the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is extremely rigorous in winter, which lasts from October to May, during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of 3 feet; the summer is short and warm (mean temp. at Le Prieuré 41° Fahr.) Soil infertile, but well cultivated, produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits; cattle are extensively reared, and the honey is excellent. The valley contains the 3 parishes of Chamouni, Argentiere, and Ouches. Pop. 2,528.—*Chamounix*, or *La Prieuré*, the principal vill. of the valley of Chamonix, is sit. on the r. b. of the Arve, 12 m. E. Sallenche. Pop. 1,800. It has several good inns, and supplies guides and mules for visiting the sublime scenery in its vicinity. It has been visited by more than 3,000 strangers in one season.

Chamoory, a town of Hindostan, Berar dom., on the Wynegunga riv., 85 m. S.E. Nagpoor.

Champagne, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Troyes, now forming the greater portion of the 4 deps. of Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and H. Marne, and part of those of Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, and Yonne. This country was long governed by native princes of Champagne, and was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Philippe le Bel with Jeanne de Navarre in 1286. It was divided into Upper and Lower Champagne, the first of which comprised the dists. of *Remois*, cap. Reims; *Perthois*, cap. Vitry-l-Français; *Rethelois*, cap. Rethel, and the principality of *Sedan*; and the second, *Champagne-proper*, cap. Troyes; *Vallage*, cap. Joinville; *Bassigny*, cap. Langres; and *le Senonais*, cap. Sens.

Champagne, a dist. of France, in the deps. Charente and Charente-Inf., forming part of the arronds. Saintes, Jonzac, and Cognac. Celebrated for its white wines, & the excellent brandy called Cognac.

Champagney, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 3,000. In its vicinity coal is worked, and cherries for kirschwasser are largely cultivated.

Champagnole, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., on the Ain, here crossed by a high bridge, 18 m. E.N.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 3,201. It has manufs. of nails and iron-wire; a large weekly market and 6 annual fairs.

Champanagur, a considerable town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 3 m. W. Boglipoor, with a remarkable Mohammedan tomb.

Champaubert, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Marne, 27 m. W.S.W. Chalons. Here the advanced guard of the Russ. and Pruss. army received a check from Napoleon's troops, Feb. 10, 1814.

Champdeniers, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. and 4 m. N. Niort. Pop. 1,380. It is celeb. for its preparation of butter, and has important cattle fairs.

Champeix, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Couze, 14 m. S.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,890.

Champigny, several comms. & vills. of France; the principal in dep. Seine, 8 m. E.S.E. Paris, with 1,467 inhabs.; the chateau & extens. park of Cueilly, and a chapel with remarkable painted glass, illustrative of the life of St Louis.

Champion, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, 12 m. E. Watertown. Pop. 2,206.

Champlain, a tnshp. and fort, U. S., N. Amer., N. York, on Chazy creek, and near Lake Champlain, 15 m. N. Plattsburg. Pop. 3,632.—II. *Lake Champlain* lies between the states N. York and Vermont, extending for 4 m. into Lower Canada, is 105 m. in length N. to S., breadth varying from ½ m. to 10 m. It contains numerous islands; the 3 principal forming Grand isl., co. Vermont; receives several considerable rivs., and discharges its superfluous waters by the Richelieu riv. into St Lawrence. It was the theatre of many important military operations during the revolutionary war, and now forms an important medium of commerce. A canal, 64 m. in length, connects it with the Hudson riv., and numerous sloops and steamers ply between the small towns on its banks. The scenery along its shores is highly picturesque, & its waters abound in salmon, shad, pike, and other fish. It is in winter generally entirely frozen over.

Champlitte, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., 29 m. W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,770, who weave linen and woollen fabrics.

Champniers, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, arrond. and 5 m. N.N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 4,000. It has 6 large annual cattle fairs.

Champoton, a marit. vill., Centr. Amer., Yucatan, at mouth of riv. Champoton, Campeachy bay, Gulf of Mexico, 35 m. S.S.W. Campeachy.

Champrond, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arrond. and 13 m. E.N.E. Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 871.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Sarthe, 28 m. S.E. Mamers, with iron foundries.

Champsaur, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Dauphiné, principal place St Bonnet; now comprised in the deps. H. Alpes & Drôme. The greater part of the inhabs. are Protestants, who formed part of the flock of Felix Neff.

Champsegret, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 4½ m. E.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 4,049. It has manuf. of linens and iron foundries.

Champtercier, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, arrond. and 4 m. W. Digne. Pop. 406. Birthplace of the philosopher Pierre Gassend, or Gassendi.

Champtocé, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, near r. b. of the Loire, 15 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,923. Here are the remains of the feudal castle of the infamous Gil de Retz, a savage seigneur of the 15th century, called "*Barbe Bleu*," the original of our "Blue-beard."—*Champtoceaux* is a vill., 18 m. W.S.W. Pop. 1,422.

Chamusca, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, 13 m. N.N.E. Santarem. Pop. 3,200. Excellent red wine produced in its vicinity.

Chanac, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Lozère, cap. cant., on the Lot, 8 m. S.W. Mende. Pop. 1,881. It has manufactures of serges.

CHANAK-KALESSI (Turk. "Pot-castle,") Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Dardanelles, 23 m. S.W. Gallipoli, is a miserable town of 2,000 houses, occupying a flat point opposite the Castle of Europe. It has some potteries, whence its Turkish name.

CHANCAY, a seaport town of N. Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Chancay riv., in the Pacific, 40 m. N.N.W. Lima.

CHANCEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, arrond. and 18 m. E. Semur, near r. b. of the Seine. Pop. 559. Celebrated for the manuf. of preserved barberries.

CHANDA, a dist., Hindostan, Berar dom., prov. Gundwana, 90 m. in length, and 60 m. in breadth, S. and E. mntnous., N.W. covered with jungle, cap. dist. same name, 80 m. S.S.E. Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 4′ N., lon. 79° 22′ E. Some lofty stone walls, flanked by round towers, enclose a space, 6 m. in circumference, occupied by straggling houses, plantns., and a citadel. It was taken by the British, May 20, 1818.

CHANDAHNEE, or CHINNANEE, a town, Punjab, prov. Lahore, cap. dist., 76 m. S. Serinagur, near an affl. of the Chenab.

CHANDELEUR ISLAND, a group, G. of Mexico, 50 m. N. the mouth of the Mississippi.

CHANDERCONA, a considerable town, British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Hooghly, 58 m. W.N.W. Calcutta.

CHANDEREE, or CHINDAREE, a large dist. of Hindostan, prov. of Malwa, N.E. corner, 90 m. in length, and 70 m. in breadth, 113 m. S. Gwalior. —A town of same name in this dist., is of considerable size, & has a strong hill-fort. In 1834 it yielded to the government an ann. rev. of 7,500*l.*

CHANDERGIRI, a fortified town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. N. Arcot.

CHANDERNAGORE, a town and the principal of the French establishments in India, Bengal, on the Hooghly riv., 16 m. N.N.W. Calcutta. Lat. 22° 51′ 26″ N., lon. 88° 22′ 12″ E. Pop. (1841) 35,895, of whom 283 were Europeans. It is well situated, well built, and clean, but dull and decaying; its cotton manufs. and general trade having latterly very much decreased. It was settled by the French in 1676; was taken by the British in 1759, and again delivered up to the French in 1816.

CHANDODE, a large town of India, Baroda dom., on the Nerbudda, 35 m. E.N.E. Baroach, and greatly venerated by Hindoos.

CHANDORE, a large and strongly fortified town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, on a hill range, commanding an important pass, 130 m. N.E. Bombay. It capitulated to the British in 1804 and in 1818.

CHANDPOOR, two towns of Brit. India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. Moradabad, 68 m. N.E. Delhi. —II. dist. Tiperah, on the Brahmaputra, 40 m. W.S.W. Comillah.

CHANG-CHOW, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., on a riv., 28 m. S.W. Amoy. Pop. has been estimated at 800,000; and it is stated to be as well supplied with merchandise as Canton. It has 2 famous but dilapidated temples, reputed to have existed for 1,200 years.

CHANGÉ, two vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, 4 m. E.S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,815.—II. dep. Mayenne, 2½ m. N. Laval. Pop. 2,000.

CHANGEERI, an extensive monastery, Turkish Armenia, pash. Erzeroum, 20 m. N.W. Moosh, with a church, said to have been built A. D. 304. Its literary treasures were destroyed by the Kurds during the last war in Asia betw. the Russians & Turks.—II. (or *Kanhari*, anc. *Gangra*), a village of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 65 m. N.E. Angora.

CHANG-SE-TCHOU, a town of Assam, prov. Tonquin, on the Chinese frontier. Lat. 22° 19′ 12″ N., lon. 107° 35′ E.

CHANNEL ISLS., a name employed to designate a group of isls. in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France; the princip. being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, & Herm (which see). They are officially comprised in the Engl. co. Hants, and diocese of Winchester, and are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the English crown, to which they have remained attached ever since the Conquest.

CHANNELKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, in the Lammermoor hills. Surface mostly in pasture. Pop. 780. Principal vill. Oxton.

CHANNI-KHAN-DIGOT, a thriving town, N.W. Hindostan, Bhawlpoor dom., 18 m. N.E. Khanpoor. Lat. 28° 50′ N., lon. 70° 54′ E.

CHANTELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. N. Gannat, on the Bouble. Pop. 1,708. Commerce in wines.

CHANTENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on r. b. of the Loire, arrond. and 1 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,935.—II. a vill., dep. Nièvre, 15 m. S.E. Nevers. P. 1,423.—III. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 15 m. N. La Flèche. Pop. 1,358.

CHANTIBUN, a large inld. town, Siam, cap. prov., on a river near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 175 m. S.E. Bangkok. It exports from 30,000 to 40,000 piculs of pepper annually, with cardamoms, rosewood, dyewoods, ship-timber, hides, horns, ivory, and gums; and near it are some mines of precious stones. Many junks from Canton load at this port.

CHANTILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonnette, 23 m. N.N.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 2,335. It has celeb. manufs. of lace & porcelain, and an hospital, built and endowed by the late Prince of Condé; but it owes its interest to its ruined castle and noble domain, long the seat of the Condé family, and where the great Condé entertained Louis XIV. in a style of royal magnificence. The castle, one of the finest in France, was destroyed during the Revolution of 1793, but the splendid stables remain, & the fine park-grounds, & modern chateau (lately the property of the Duke d'Aumale) are full of historic memorials.—The *Forest of Chantilly* comprises 6,700 ac.; in it are several buildings of interest, and races are held here annually in May.

CHANTONNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, 17 m. E. Bourbon-Vendée. P. 1,176.

CHANTRIGNÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. and 7 m. N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,970.

CHANU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne. 9 m. N. Domfront. Pop. 2,763. Extensive manufs. of hardwares, and quarries of building stones.

CHANZA, a frontier riv. betw. Spain & Portugal (Andalusia and Alemtejo), which, after a S.S.W. course of 55 m., joins the Guadiana nr. Alcoutim.

CHAO-DE-COUCE, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, cap. comarca, on a hill, 25 m. N.E. Leira, with 3,000 inhabs.; and an old fortress. Its vicinity produces good wine.

CHAO-HING, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on a riv. near its mouth, in the estuary Tshen-tang, 73 m. W. Ning-po. Lat. 30° 6′ N., lon. 120° 3′ E. It stands in a fertile plain, and is intersected by canals, well paved, clean, & healthy. Near it is a magnificent temple, erected to Yu, the reputed founder of the Chinese empire.

CHAO-KHING, a fortified city of China, prov. Quang-tong, cap. dep., on the Si-kiang, 50 m.

W. Canton. It is well built, and is the residence of the governor of the Quang provs.

CHAO-MA-ING, a fortified town, Mongolia, in the desert of Gobi. Lat. 40° 57′ N., lon. 100° E.

CHAO-NAN, a flourishing seaport town of China, prov. Fo-kien, 90 m. S.W. Amoy, & where junks freight with large quantities of alum & sugar.

CHAOS, or BIRD ISLANDS, several small rocky islets of S. Africa, at the entrance of Algoa bay, 35 m. E. Port Elizabeth; on one of which the navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500.

CHAO-TCHOU, 2 cities of China, prov. Quang-tong.—I. cap. dep., on the Pe-kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 m. N. Canton. It is large, populous, enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of nankeen fabrics, &c.—II. cap. dep., on the Han-Kiang, here crossed by a bridge, near its mouth in the China Sea.

CHAOURCE, *Catusiacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Armance, 16 m. S. Troyes. Pop. 1,534. It was formerly fortified, and has a church of the 7th century.

CHAO-WOU, or CHA-OU-FOO, a fortified city of China, prov. Fo-kien, in the tea district, 145 m. N.W. Foo-chow. Lat 27° 21′ 36″ N., lon. 117° 36′ 54″ E. Its woven fabrics have a high repute.

CHAPADA, several towns and vills. in Brazil.—I. a new town, prov. Maranhão, on upper part of the Rio Grajehu, cap. comm. and of an electoral college erected 1842.—II. Minas Geraes, N.E. Fanado. Pop. 2,300.—III. (*de Sta. Anna* or *Guimarens*), the oldest market-town of Mato-Grosso, E. Cuiaba. Pop, 4,000.

CHAPALA, a considerable lake in the Mexican confed., between the states Mechoacan & Guadalaxara. Lat. 20° 20′ N., lon. 102° to 103° 25′ W. Estimated area 1,300 sq. m. It contains many isls., & is traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4½ m. N. Buxton. Area of pa. 13,220 ac. Pop. 3,499. The town is surrounded by lofty hills, and neatly built. It has manufs. of cotton and paper; and in its vicinity are lead and coal mines, & lime works. Mkt., Thursday. It is the seat of petty-sessions, and of about 12 yearly fairs. The head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for North Derbyshire.

CHAPEL-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, on the Wye, 4 m. N. Chepstow. Area 820 ac. Pop. 521. Tintern Abbey (which see) is in this pa.

CHAPEL-HILL, a vill., U. S., N. America, N. Carolina, 27 m. W.N.W. Raleigh. It is the seat of the N. Carolina university.

CHAPEL-IZOD, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Pop. 1,575. Contains an anc. church and barracks.

CHAPELLE (LA), a prefixed name of numerous comms., towns, and vills. in France, the principal of which are,—I. (*C. Agnon*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 8 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 3,038.—II. (*d'Aligne*), dep. Sarthe, arrond. la Flèche. Pop. 1,533.—III. (*d' Angillon*), a town, dep. Cher, 19 m. W. Sancerre, cap. cant. Pop. 766.—IV. (*aux Pots*), dep. Oise, arrond. Beauvais, with extensive manuf. of pottery ware.—V. (*aux Bois*), Vosges, 10 m. S.S.W. Epinal. Pop. 1,258.—VI. (*Basse Mer*), Loire-Inf., 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 4,336.—VII. (*d'Armentières*), Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 2,000.—VIII. (*des Marais*), Loire Inf., 33 m. N. W. Nantes. Pop. 1,941.—IX. (*en Vecors*), Drôme, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Valence. Pop. 1,343.—X. (*Janson*), Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. E. Fougères. Pop. 2,031.—XI. (*La Reine*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. S.W. Fontainebleau. Pop. 976.—XII. (*St Denis*), Seine, arrond. and 3 m. S. St Denis, near Paris, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. (1846) 12,911.—XIII. (*St Sauveur*), Saône-et-Loire, 33 m. N.W. Mâcon. Pop. 1,900.—XIV. (*St Mesmin*), dep. Loiret, arrond. Orleans, on the railway from Paris to Tours. Pop. 1,271.—XV. (*sur Erdre*), Loire Inf., cap. cant., 5 m. N. Nantes. Pop. 2,294.—XVI. (*Volant*), Jura, 12 m. N.W. Lons le Saulnier. Pop. 1,907.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, near Inverury. Pop. 2,038. The battle of Harlaw, between the clans of Alexander Earl of Mar, and Donald Lord of the Isles, was fought in this pa. in 1411.

CHAPMAN, a town, U. States, N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 42 m. N.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,297.—II. a town, Connecticut, 37 m. E.N.E. Hartfort. Pop. 794.

CHAPNIERS, or CHAMPNIERS, a vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., on the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Saintes. Pop. 4,257.

CHAPOO, an important marit. town of China, prov. Che-kiang, on a promontory on the N. side of the estuary Tshen-Tang, 50 m. N.E. Hang-choo-foo, of which it is the port, & with which it has good canal communication. Lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 120° 30′ E. Extensive suburbs, the principal seat of trade, stretch along the shore, & about ½ m. in their rear is the walled town, 5 m. in circumference, enclosed within which is the "Tartar" town. The harbour is shallow, & the tides here are very rapid; but the roadstead has deep water, & all the Chinese trade with Japan is conducted from this port. The adjacent country is well watered, very fertile, interspersed with numerous vills., pagodas, and temples. The adjoining heights, fortified in the late war, were captured by the British, after a determined resistance, May 18, 1842.

CHAPRUNG, a town of Tibet, on the Sutleje, 55 m. S.W. Gardokh. Lat. 31° 27′ N., lon. 79° 33′ E. It is the residence of Chinese authorities.

CHAPTES (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. and 12 m. S.E. Uzès, near rt. b. of the Gardon, cap. cant. Pop. 732.

CHAPUS (LE), a hamlet of France, dep. Charente Inf., 3 m. N.W. Marennes, opposite the Ile d'Oleron. Pop. 345. It is a fortification of the 2d class, and its small port is defended by a fort.

CHARALAN, and CHARAPOTO, two towns of S. America; the former N. Granada, 140 m. N.N.E. Bogota; the latter Ecuador, 110 m. W.S.W. Quito, near the bay of Charapoto, Pacific Ocean.

CHARBAR, or CHAU-ABAD, a large and well-sheltered bay, Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 60° 30′ E. On the E. side of its entrance is the town Charbar, with 1,500 inhabitants, enclosed by an earth rampart, and garrisoned by the Imám of Muscat. N. of this are the ruins of the Portuguese settlement Teez, probably the Tiz of Edrisi, and the *Trosi* of Nearchus.

CHARBONNIER, and CHARBONNIERES, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Puy-de Dôme, arrond. and 9 m. S. Issoire. Coal mines.—II. dep. Rhône, 4 m. W. Lyon, and a place of holiday resort for its inhabitants.

CHARCAS, a city of Bolivia. [CHUQUISACA.]

CHARD, a municip. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 12 m. S.E. Taunton. Area of pa. 5,140 ac. Pop, 5,788. The town, on elevated ground and well-built, has a large mkt.-place, a handsome church, an anc. town-hall, originally a chapel, a well-endowed poor's hospital, a work-house for a union comprising 89 sq. m., & considerable manufs. of lace & woollen goods. Mkt. Mond. Fairs first Wed. in May, Aug., and Nov. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 537*l.* 3*s.*

The bor. formerly sent 2 members to Parliament. The Royalists were signally defeated at Chard in the wars of Charles I.

CHARDAK, *Anava*, a lake of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 35 m. E.N.E. Denizli. Lat. 37° 55′ N., lon. 30° E. Length E. to W. 16 m.; breadth, 3 to 4 m. Great quantities of salt are collected from it; & the vill. Chardak is near its W. extremity.

CHARDON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 170 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,064.

CHARDSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.W. Chard. Area 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,405. Woollen manufs. Fair Old Michaelmas-day.

CHARENSAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 23 m. W.N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,900.

CHARENTE, a riv. in the W. of France, rises in the dep. H. Vienne, about 14 m. N.W. Chalus, flows very tortuously but generally W., and after a course of more than 200 m. through the deps. Charente and Char. Inf., enters the Atlantic opposite the isl. Oleron. Principal affls. the Boutonne on the right, and the Trouve and Né on the left. The towns Civray, Ruffec, Angoulême, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Tonnay-Charente, Rochefort, and Soubise, are on its banks. It is navigable for 130 m. from the sea to Montignac, and for steamers as high as Saintes.

CHARENTE, a dep. of France (cap. Angoulême), situated between lat. 45° 10′ and 46° 8′ N., and surrounded by the deps. Charente Inf., Deux-Sevres, Vienne, H. Vienne, & Dordogne. Area 2,270 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 379,031. Surface undulating; it contains many deep caverns, as that of Rancogne near La Rochefoucault; hilly in the N.E., where there are many shallow lakes. Princip. rivs., the Charente & Vienne. Climate generally mild. Soil, calcareous, dry, & infertile, & the corn produced barely suffices for home consumption. Vineyards comprise 112,600 hect., but the wines are of inferior quality. The Cognac and Jarnac brandies are from this dep. Woods extensive, & chesnuts form an important crop; truffles are obtained to the value of 300,000 fr. yearly. Iron and gypsum are the principal mineral products; iron-forging, paper-making, distilling, & tanning, the main branches of manufacturing industry. Charente is divided into 5 arronds.; Angoulême, Barbezieux, Cognac, Confolens, and Ruffec.

CHARENTE-INFERIEURE, a marit. dep. of W. France, cap. La Rochelle, having W. the Atlantic (Bay of Biscay), S. the estuary & dep. Gironde, and on either sides the deps. Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Charente, and Dordogne. Area, includ. the isls. Ré and Oléron, 2,763 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 468,103. Climate temp. Surface level; princip. rivs. the Charente, Boutonne, & Sèvre-Niortaise. Soil generally fertile. Corn more than sufficient for home consumption is produced; and wine to the estim. value of 800,000*l.* annually, the greater part of which is converted into brandy or vinegar. Pastures good, and live stock plentiful. The salt-works along the coast are the most valuable in France; and the pilchard, oyster, and other fisheries are important. Excl. of ship-building in the government dockyards of Rochefort, &c., the principal manufs. are of glass, earthenware, and leather, with some coarse woollens, and soap. This dep. is divided into 6 arronds., La Rochelle, Jonzac, Marennes, Rochefort, Saintes, and St Jean d'Angely.

CHARENTON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine, on rt. b. of Marne, 5 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 2,804. It is pleasantly situated, and has many country houses. A bridge of 10 arches across the Marne, which has been frequently the scene of conflicts for the military possession of the cap., is now guarded by two forts forming part of the new fortifications of Paris; the bridge unites this vill. with the hamlet *Charenton St Maurice*, where is a large national lunatic asylum. —II. a comm. & town, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Berri canal, 27 m. S.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,421.

CHARFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 2 m. N. Wickwar. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 471.

CHARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area 850 ac. Pop. 116.

CHARIKAR, a town of Afghanistan, 36 m. N. Cabool. Pop. 5,000. It is flourishing, and has a castle the residence of a local chief, with an active commerce in coarse cotton cloths, and a transit trade across the Hindoo Koosh; the duties from both sources are stated to amount to 1,000*l.* annually. In 1841, it was the station of a British garrison, afterwards almost wholly destroyed in its retreat to Cabool.

CHARING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 13 m. E.S.E. Maidstone, and 6 m. N.E. the Pinckley station, on the Dover railway. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 1,241. Fairs 29th of April and of October.

CHARITÉ (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. (1846) 4,522. It has some good public buildings and walks; anchor-forges, button, hardware, and glass factories, and an active trade in iron, timber, corn, and charcoal, of which last article it exports large quantities to Paris. It was formerly fortified.

CHARITON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Missouri. Area 832 sq. m. Pop. 4,746.—II. a riv., Missouri, joins the river Iowa at Chariton vill., after a S.ward course of 130 m., for 50 of which it is navigable for boats.—III. a township, Missouri, on the Missouri, 60 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 3,113.—IV. a tnshp., Louisiana, in its W. part. Pop. 1,306.

CHARJOOEE, a town of Independent Turkestan, Khanat, and 65 m. S.W. Bokhara, about 6 m. S. the Oxus, and on the main route and least inhabited spot between Bokhara and Persia. Pop. 5,000. It has a fort, a tolerable bazaar, & some trade with Orgunje (Urghendj) by the Oxus.

CHARKOV, a gov., Russia. [KHARKOV.]

CHARLBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5½ m. N. Witney. Area 11,320 ac. Pop. 2,982. Mkt. on Friday. Fairs 1st Jan., 2d. Friday in Lent, 2d Friday after May 12, and on October 10.

CHARLCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. N. Bath. Area 570 ac. Pop. 84.

CHARLCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Avon, 6 m. N.W. Kington. Ac. 2,199. P. 267.

CHARLEMONT, a market town, and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Armagh, on the Blackwater river, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Moy, and on the Ulster canal. Pop. 485. Principal buildings, a strong fort, used as the ordnance depot and head artillery quarters for N. Ireland. It gives the title of earl to the Caulfield family.

CHARLEMONT, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 109 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,127.

CHARLEMONT, a hamlet and fortress of France, dep. Ardennes. The fortress is situated on a limestone rock, on l. b. of the Meuse, immediately opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier. It was founded by Charles V., and improved by Vauban.

CHARLEROI, or CHARLEROY, a strongly fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arrond., on the Sambre, and on the Brussels and Namur railway, 23 m. E. Mons. Pop. (1842) 6,300, employed in extens. coal mines, iron foundries, cut-

lery, glass and nail factories, brick yards, woollen cloth and yarn factories, &c.; its district being among the most industrious in Belgium. It owes its name to a large fortress, built in 1666, during the reign of Charles II. of Spain; it is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi canal, & has a large cattle fair for 10 days, from August 5th.

CHARLES, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. South Molton. Area 710 ac. Pop. 362.

CHARLES (CAPE), the most E. point of Labrador, British N. Amer. Lat. 52° N., lon. 55° 30′ W.—II. U. States, Virginia, forming with Cape Henry the entrance to Chesapeak Bay. Lat. 37° 10′ N., lon. 75° 43′ W.—(*Inlet*), Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, 22 m. N. Jiddah. Lat. 21° 41′ N., lon. 39° 14′ E.—(*Island*), British N. Amer., in Hudson Strait. Lat. 62° 40′ N., lon. 75° W. Length about 35 m., breadth 25 m.—One of the Galapagos isls., Pacific, highly fertile, and on which a colony was some years ago established by the government of Ecuador.—(*River*), United States, Massachusets, enters Boston harbour after a N.E. course of about 50 m.

CHARLES, a co., U. S., N. Amer., on S.W. of Maryland. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 16,023, of whom 9,182 are slaves.—II. (*Charles city*), a co. in S.E. Virginia, watered by the James river. Area 208 sq. m. Pop. 4,774 (one half slaves).

CHARLES (ST), a pa. of the U. S., N. America, Louisiana, W. New Orleans, and traversed by the river Mississippi. Area 512 sq. m. Pop. 4,700, of whom 3,722 are slaves.—II. a co., Missouri, in the E. part of the state, betw. the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Area 470 sq. m. Pop. 7,911. Its cap., *St Charles*, is on the N. bank of the Missouri, 20 m. N.W. St Louis. Pop. 2,818. It has a court-house, jail, several churches, a nunnery, and a Methodist college attended by upwards of 100 students.—*Lake St Charles*, Lower Canada, 12 m. N.N.W. Quebec, is 5 m. in length, & gives rise to a riv. of same name, which joins the St Lawrence at Quebec, after a S.E. course of 15 m.

CHARLESTON, a seaport city of the U. S., N. Amer., S. Carolina, cap. dist. of same name, on a low point of land formed by the confl. of the Cooper and Ashley rivs., 7 m. from the Atlantic. Lat. 32° 46′ 33″ N., lon. 79° 57′ 27″ W. Pop. of city (1800) 18,711, (1830) 30,289, (1840) 29,261, of whom 14,673 were slaves. Pop., including the suburb of St Phillips, about 40,000. Streets mostly broad and regular; houses of brick or painted wood, often adorned with piazzas and surrounded with gardens, with vines, orange, & peach trees. Chief buildings & institutions, the city-hall, exchange, custom-ho., court-ho., jail, 2 arsenals, a theatre, circus, college, literary soc., the city libr. with 15,000 vols., acad. of fine arts, orphan asylum, hospital, 2 mkts., sevl. banks, about 24 churches, & 2 or 3 fine hotels. The bay or harbour formed by the confl. of Cooper & Ashley rivs., is about 2 m. in breadth, and has deep water up to the city wharves. A light-ho., with revolving light, stands on a small isl., 2½ m. N.W. of this Channel. Lat. 32° 41′ 2″ N., lon. 79° 52′ 7″ W. Principal exports are the cotton and rice of S. Carolina; of the former 269,607 bales were shipped in 1842. Imports consist of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, shoes, hardwares, colonial produce and provisions generally; of which the greater part come from the N. & middle states. Total value of imports (1841) 1,557,431 dollars; of exports 8,943,284 dollars. Reg. shipping 21,361 tons. Three lines of packets run between the city and New York, and a railway connects it with the N. and middle states on the one side, & with Georgia in the W. on the other. Charleston was founded in 1680. In 1690, a colony of French refugees, exiled in consequence of the edict of Nantes, permanently settled here. It has frequently suffered by fire & by the ravages of yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, a maritime vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. & 3 m. S.W. Dunfermline. Pop. 772. It has a harbour, and extens. lime-works on an estate of the Earl of Elgin, & extensive export of coals.

CHARLESTON OF ABOYNE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, pa. Aboyne, on the Dee, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 27½ m. W. Aberdeen. It has six annual fairs. In its vicinity is Aboyne castle, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly.

CHARLESTON, a small maritime vill. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on its S.W. coast, pa. and 1½ m. from St. Austell. Its harbour is defended by a strong battery, and it annually exports, 7,000 tons of porcelain clay, artificially prepared from granite.—II. the cap. town of the British W. India isl. Nevis, on its N.W. coast. P. (1844) 1,806.

CHARLESTOWN, a town and port of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 1 m. N. Boston, with which city it communicates by bridges across Charles river. Pop. (1845) 12,500. Streets, though irregular, are spacious, and planted with trees. Chief buildings, a model state prison, a town-house, hospital, alms-ho., about 9 churches, and in the navy yard, covering 60 ac., a marine hospital, warehouse, arsenal, powder magazine, and covered docks, in which the largest vessels of war are built. Charlestown has also numerous timber yards, rope-walks, potteries, & distilleries. Immediately in the rear of the town is Bunker Hill, the scene of a battle 17th June 1775, on which a monument has been erected.—II. a township, New York, 40 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,103.—III. a town, Pennsylvania, 82 m. E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,039.—Several smaller United States townships have this name.

CHARLESWORTH, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith, and about 1 m. S. the Sheffield and Manchester railway. Pop. 1,732.

CHARLETON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, on the coast, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 1,940. P. 703.—II. (*Queen*), co. Somerset, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Pensford. Ac. 1,060. Pop. 190. Fair, Jul. 20th.

CHARLEVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys, on the Andelle. Pop. 1,013. Manufs. of calicoes. Its name is derived from a chateau built by Charles IX. It was originally called *Noyon-sur-Andelle*, from a fortress built by Henry I. of England.

CHARLEVILLE, called *Libreville* under the first republic, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, ¾ m. N.N.E. Mezières, with which it communcates by an avenue and suspension bridge across the Meuse. Pop. (1846) 8,336. It is well built, clean, and handsome; it has a college, an ecclesiastical school, a public library with 22,000 vols., and a theatre. Since the 17th cent., when it ceased to be a fortress, it has become thriving; though the national manuf. of arms has been transferred to Tulle and Chatellerault, it has still pretty extensive manufs. of muskets, nail-works, copper foundries, and tanneries, with a port on the river, and active export trade in wine, spirits, coal, iron, and slates.

CHARLEVILLE, *Rathgogan*, a town, pa., munic. bor. and formerly parl. bor., Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 22 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 3,138 ac. Pop. 5,178; do. of town, 4,287. It consists mostly of 4 streets crossing at right angles, and is pretty well built. It gives the title of *earl to*

the Barry family; but the town and vicinity are the property of the Earl of Cork and Ossory, whose mansion here was burnt by the Duke of Berwick in 1690.

CHARLIEU, *Carilocus*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 38 m. N.E. Montbrison. Pop. (1846) 3,532, partly employed in manufs. of cotton and linen stuffs. It has ruins of a Benedictine abbey of 11th century.

CHARLOIS, a vill., Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Maas, 2 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,000.

CHARLOTTE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Virginia. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 14,595, of whom 9,260 are slaves. Soil fertile, yielding grain, fruits, and tobacco.—II. a township, Vermont, 54 m. W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,620.—III. a tnshp., New York, 330 m. S.W. Albany. P. 1,428. —IV. a vill., N. Carolina, cap. co. Mecklenburgh, 128 m. S.W. Raleigh. Pop. about 1,000. It has a branch of the U. States mint, in which the produce of adjacent gold mines are coined.—Some townships in New York and Vermont have the same name.—*Charlotte Harbour, or Gasparilla Sound*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, W. coast of Florida. Lat. 26° 45′ N., lon. 82° 15′ W. Average breadth 10 m. Charlotte riv. flows into it.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, a town of the Danish W. Indies, on the isl. St. Thomas. Pop. (1847) 10,100, of whom 2,100 were slaves. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre behind a spacious bay, which renders it one of the best trading places in the W. Indies. The town is defended by the citadel of Christian's fort, and 2 batteries at the entrance of the harbour. It has a Lutheran, a Roman Catholic, an English, & a Dutch Reformed church, a Jewish synagogue, & a chapel for the Moravian brothers; a local and an English colonial bank.

CHARLOTTE ISLS. [QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLS.]

CHARLOTTENBRUNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 42 m. S.W. Breslau, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 1,070; and manufs. of linens and cottons.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. Teltow, on l. b. of the Spree, 3 m. W. Berlin, with which it communicates by a straight avenue, bordered by villas. Pop. (1846) 7,290, partly employed in steam cotton mills, cotton print-works, manufs. of hosiery, &c. It is handsomely built, and has 2 royal palaces and a park with statues of the elector Frederick William and his son Frederick I., and a monument to Louisa of Prussia, consort of the late king. The palace gardens are open to the public, and it is a favourite place of holiday resort for the population of Berlin.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a vill., U. S., N. America, Virginia, cap. co. Albemarle, 85 m. N.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,000. It is the seat of the Virginia university, an establishment well endowed by the state, and which has eight professors, an observatory, a museum, and library of 16,000 vols., attended by about 300 students.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the cap. town of Prince Edward Isl., Brit. Amer., on Hillsborough riv., near the S. coast, with one of the best harbours in the adjacent seas. Lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 63° 7′ W. Pop. 3,500. It is well built on gently rising ground; princip. edifices, the court-house, episcopal and Scotch churches, several chapels, the barracks, and a fort. It has an academy endowed with 270*l.* a year, a national school, an iron foundry, a manuf. of coarse woollens, and shipbuilding.—II. the cap. of Dominica, on its W. coast, 21 m. S.E. Prince Rupert's bay. [DOMINICA.]

CHARLTON, an isl. of British N. America, in James' Bay. Lat. 52° N., lon. 79° 50′ W.

CHARLTON, two tnshps. U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, co. Worcester, 45 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,117.—II. New York, 22 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,983.

CHARLTON, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 1½ m. N.E. Dover. Area 190 ac. Pop. 2,513.—II. co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 683.—III. (*Abbots*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 101.—IV. (*Adam*), co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 472.—V. (*Horethorne*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. Wincanton. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 469.—VI. (*Kings*), co. Glo'ster, 2 m. S.E. Cheltenham. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 3,232.—VII. (*Mackrel*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Somerton. Area included with Charlton-Adam. Pop. 405.—VIII. (*Marshall*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 395—IX. (*Musgrave*), co. Somerset, 1 m. N.N.E. Wincanton. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 409.—X. (*next Woolwich*), co. Kent, 8 m. S.E. London. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 2,655. The vill. is picturesquely situated on elevated ground near the Thames. It has an interesting church, and a stately manor-house in the Elizabethan style. Fair on St Luke's day, called "Horn Fair," from the custom of carrying small horns, probably in honour of St Luke's bull, and formerly notorious for rather indecent mummeries, which gave rise to the saying, "all is fair at Horn Fair."—XI. (*on Otmoor*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 658.—XII. (*Westport*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Pewsey. Ac. 1,290. Pop. 201.

CHARLWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.W. Reigate. Area 6,290 ac. Pop. 1,291.

CHARLY, sevl. vills. of France; the chf. in dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 42 m. S.S.W. Laon. Pop. 1,603.

CHARLYNCH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Bridgewater. Area 1,900 ac. P. 215.

CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, 15 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. 3,011. It has manufactures of lace, and extensive tanneries.

CHARMEY, German *Galmis*, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. S. Freyburg, in the high valley of same name, in which the finest of the celebrated Gruyère cheese is made.

CHARMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 4,910. Pop. 827.

CHARMOUTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, at the mouth of the small river Char, in the Eng. Channel, 2 m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Area 790 ac. Pop. 620. The vill. is a pleasant watering-place. In 1839 severe shocks of earthquake occurred in this vicinity, in some parts leaving the surface rent by huge chasms. Fossil remains are abundant.

CHARNEUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. Liege. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of cloth, and the anc. abbey of Val-Dieu.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Standish, 3 m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 1,062.—*Charnock Richard* is a township in same pa., 3 m. W.S.W. Chorley. Pop. 784.

CHARNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, 15 m. S.W. Joigny. Pop. 1,065.

CHAROLAIS, an old subdivision of France in the prov. Burgundy, of which Charolles was the cap., now comprised in the dep. Saône-et-Loire.

CHAROLLES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., 28 m. W.N.W. Mâcon. Pop. (1846) 2,962. It stands between two hills, one crowned by a ruined castle of the Counts of Charolais. It is well-built, and has a chamber of commerce, a manuf. of crucibles, iron works, and trade in cattle, wine, and grain.

CHARONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St Denis, adjoining Paris on the E. Pop. (1846) 5,433. Manufs. of chemical products, wax candles, and colours.

CHAROST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, arrond. & 15 m. S.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,239.

CHARPEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, 9 m. E. Valence. Pop. 2,770.

CHARROUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 30 m. S. Poitiers. Pop. 1,740. Here are the remains of a monastery founded in 785, and which was richly endowed by Charlemagne, but destroyed during the religious wars.

CHARS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. & 11 m. N.W. Pontoise, on the Viosne. Pop. 1,019. It was formerly fortified, and has an old castle.

CHARSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Market-Wickham. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 551.

CHARSHAMBÁH, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshil Irmak riv. (*Iris*), near where it flows into the Black Sea, after a N.W. course of nearly 300 m. This riv. has also the name of Charshambáh Su. The dist. fertile & well cultiv.

CHART, several pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. W.S.W. Ashford. Ac. 3,190. Pop. 714. Fair, 1st Monday in April.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. S.W. of Charing. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 300. —III. (*next Sutton-Valence*), co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 604.

CHARTER-HOUSE-HINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 2,890. Pop. 792.

CHARTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Stour, 3 m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Area 4,990 ac. Pop. 974. Fair, 29th June. The church, a spacious cruciform edifice, contains many monuments. On Chartham downs are a number of tumuli called in anc. documents "Danes' banks."

CHARTRE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loir, 25 m. S.E. Le Mans. P. 1,620. Trade in cattle and grain.

CHARTRES, *Autricum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Eure-et-Loir, on a steep declivity beside the Eure, 47 m. S.W. Paris. Lat. 48° 26′ 53″ N., lon. 1° 29′ 20″ E. Pop. (1846) 15,304. It is mostly ill built; the only remarkable edifices are the celebrated Gothic cathedral, the most perfect in France, two other remarkable churches, an episcopal palace, vast barracks, occupying an old convent, a theatre, some portions of its old fortifications, comprising two gates; & in one of the squares is an obelisk to the memory of Gen. Marceau, born at Chartres in 1769. It has a society of agriculture, a pub. library of 30,000 vols., manufs. of hosiery, hats, leather; *patés* in great repute, & its weekly markets on Thursday & Saturday are the largest in France for corn and flour. Chartres was long held by the Eng., from whom it was taken by Dunois in 1432: in its cathedral St Bernard preached the 2d crusade in 1145. It gave the title of Duke to the late eldest son of Louis-Philippe.

CHARTREUSE, France. [GRANDE CHARTREUSE.]

CHARWAH, a town of India, Hindostan, prov. Candeish, Gwalior dom., 67 m. N.E. Boorhampoor.

CHARWELTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 227.

CHARYBDIS, whirlpool. [GALOFARO.]

CHASELEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 3 m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1,710. Pop. 364. Its church is very ancient.

CHASGO, or SHUSHGAO, a cluster of vills. and a fort, Afghanistan, at the highest part of the route between Ghuznee & Cabool, 10 m. N. Ghuznee, and 8,697 feet above the sea.

CHASMA, or CHASSMA, a riv. of military Croatia, after a tortuous W. course of 55 m. joins the Lonya, 16 m. S.W. Belovar. Near their junction is the vill. Chasma, with 450 inhabitants.

CHASSELAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. & 8 m. S.W. Mâcon. Pop. 360. It gives its name to the celebrated table grapes, 5,000 or 6,000 baskets of which are sent weekly in autumn to the markets of Paris.

CHASSENEUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, arrond. & 16 m. S.W. Confolens. Pop. 1821.—Also vills. deps. Indre and Vienne.

CHASSERAL, a mntn. of Switzerland, one of the culminating points of the Jura range, cant. Bern, 9 m. W. Bienne, elevation 5,280 feet.

CHASSERON, a mntn. of the Jura range, betw. the French dep. Doubs, & the Swiss cant. Vaud, 6 m. N.W. Yverdun; elevation 5,280 feet.

CHASTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 239. A tumulus here marks the spot where Edmund Ironside defeated Canute in 1016.

CHATAUQUE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.most part of N. York, on L. Erie. Area 1,017 sq. m. Pop. 47,975. It has a lake coast of 30 m.; and about 5 m. from the lake, an elevated ridge, 1,400 feet high, divides the waters that flow into the lake, from those that take their course to the Gulf of Mexico.—Chief town of same name, near Portland, on Lake Erie. Pop. 2,980.—*Lake Chatauque*, in its vicinity, is 18 m. in length N. to S., elev. 1,291 ft., navigable by steamboats, and connected by its outlet with the river Alleghany.

CHATBURN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2½ m. E.N.E. Clitheroe. Pop. 611.

CHA-TCHOU, a fortified town, Chinese Turkestan, 250 m. S.S.E. Khamil. It has many Chinese inhabs., and an active trade, and is reported to be a trading post of importance.

CHÂTEAU (LE), or CHATEAU D'OLERON, a comm. & fortfd. seaport town of France, dep. Charente Inf., arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Marennes, on the S.E. point of the isl. of Oleron. Pop. 1,314. It has a citadel, and trade in salt, wine, & brandy.

CHATEAUBRIANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inf., cap. cant., 35 m. N.N.E. Nantes. Pop. (1846) 3,088. It is built around the remains of a castle, founded 1015; and it has manufs. of woollen stuffs, and confectionary in high repute, with trade in iron, timber, oil, and corn.

CHATEAU-CHALON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Jura, arrond. and 6 m. E. Lons-le-Saunier, on r. b. of the Seille. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity. It had formerly an abbey.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. arrond., in a mntnous. dist., near r. b. of the Yonne, 37 m. E. Nevers. Pop. (1846) 2,845. It was formerly fortified, and has a ruined castle. Its inhabs. weave some coarse woollens, and trade in wine and wool.

CHATEAU-D'ŒX, or CHATEAU D'OYES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., 22 m. E. Lausanne, on r. b. of the Sarine. Pop. 2,010. It has important cattle fairs, and ruins of the anc. chateau of the counts of Gruyère.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town & comm. of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on a hill, 23 m. S.S.E. Le Mans, near r. b. of the Loir. Pop. 2,736. It has manufs. of linens, cotton twist, and leather, and a brisk trade in grain and chesnuts.

CHATEAUDUN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arrond., near l. b. of the Loir, 26 m. S.S.W. Chartres. Pop. (1846) 5,756. It is handsome, having been almost wholly rebuilt since it was destroyed by fire in 1723; it has a castle, partly of the 10th century, a town-

hall, comm. college, and small public library. Tanneries, and manufs. of blankets.

CHATEAUGAY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the navigable river of same name, 35 m. W.S.W. Champlain. Pop. 2,824.

CHATEAUGIRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,453. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of cottons.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. & on the Mayenne, here crossed by a stone bridge, cap. arrond., 17 m. S.S.E. Laval. Pop. (1846) 6,254. It has a fine Gothic church, several hospitals, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, and bleach-grounds; and it is the entrepôt for the wine, slate, coal, &c., of the dep.

CHATEAU-HAUT-BRION, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne, with an extensive vineyard, producing one of the 4 finest growths of Bordeaux wine.

CHATEAU-LAFITTE, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Lesparre, with a small vineyard, producing one of the 4 finest growths of Bordeaux wine. It yields about 400 hogsheads annually.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 16 m. S. Fontainebleau. Pop. 2,420.—*Chateau la Valliere* is a comm. and market town, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,239.

CHATEAU-LATOUR, two contig. vineyards of France, dep. and on the Gironde, near Pauillac, and which yield some of the finest growths of claret wine. *Chateau Leoville* adjacent, produces a growth of wine almost equalling the foregoing.

CHATEAULIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. arrond., on the Aulne, 13 m. N. Quimper. Pop. (1846) 1,523. Trade in slates, salmon, pilchards, corn, and cattle.

CHATEAU-MARGAUX, a famous vineyard of France, dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. N.W. Bordeaux. It produces one of the first growths of claret wine. The villa, whence its name, belongs to the heirs of the Spanish Marq. d'Aguado.

CHATEAUMEILLANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,710. It has an old castle.

CHATEAUNEUF, numerous comms., small towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Charente*), dep. and on l. b. of the Charente, cap. cant., 11 m. W.S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,798. It has a trade in brandy, wine, and salt, and a large market on the 16th day of each month.—II. (*sur Cher*), dep. and on an isl. in the Cher, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. N.W. St Amand. Pop. 2,041.—III. (*du Faou*), dep. Finistere, cap. cant., on the Aulne, 17 m. N.E. Quimper. Pop. 2,506.—IV. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 2,478.—V. (*de Mazeno*), dep. Drôme, 9 m. E. Montélimart. Pop. 1,698.—VI. (*de Randon*), dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Mende. Pop. 607. It was formerly fortified, and has 9 annual fairs. The famous Dugueselin died in 1380, while besieging C. de Randon, then in possession of the English.—VII. (*du Rhône*), dep. Drôme, arrond. and 5 m. S. Montélimart, on l. b. of the Rhône, opposite Viviers. Pop. 1,333. Commerce in red wine.—VIII. (*sur Sarthe*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.N.E. Angers, on r. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,415.—IX. (*en Bretagne*), a fortified town, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 6 m. S.E. St Malo. Pop. 756.—X. (*en Thymerais*), dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Chartres. Pop. 1,156.—XI. (*Val de Bargis*), dep. Nièvre, arrond. and 16 m. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 2,057.

CHATEAU-PONSAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. E. Bellac, on r. b. of the Gartempe. Pop. 3,874.

CHATEAU-PORCIEN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Aisne, 26 m. S.W. Mezieres. Pop. 2,463. Manufs. flannels.

CHATEAU-RENARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 10 m. E.S.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,477.—II. dep. Bouches du Rhône, 19 m. N.E. Arles, near l. b. of the Durance. P. 4,744. It has the remains of a castle of the 12th century.

CHATEAU-RENAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Brenne, 17 m. N.E. Tours. Pop. 3,979. Manufs. of coarse woollens. Its castle, founded in the 11th century.

CHATEAUROUX, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Indre, in a plain on the Indre, and at the terminus of the railw. from Orleans, 61 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. (1846) 12,554. Principal edifice, the castle, long the prison of the Princess of Condé, niece of Richelieu, which now serves for the town-hall. It is the seat of a court of assize, chambers of commerce and manufs., a society of arts and agriculture. Manufs. comprise strong woollens, in which from 1,800 to 2,000 hands are engaged, cutlery, hats, hosiery, paper, parchment, and military equipments; it has also an active trade in woollen yarn, leather, iron, cattle, and lithogr. stones of superior quality. Birthplace of General Bertrand.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. H. Alpes, arrond. and 3 m. N.N.E. Embrun. Pop. 1,772.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., 17 m. N.E. Nancy. Pop. (1846) 2,521. It has some remains of fortifications, & a castle of the 13th century, to which, and to some government salt-works abandoned in 1826, it owes its name.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., on the Marne, across which it communics. with a considerable suburb, by a bridge of 3 arches, 37 m. S.S.W. Laon. Pop. (1846) 4,147. It stands on a declivity, crowned by the remains of a vast castle, founded by Charles Martel in 720 for Thierry IV., whence its name. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine, and has a marble monument to his memory.

CHATEAU-VILLAIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, arrond and 11 m. S.W. Chaumont, cap. cant. Pop. 1,930.

CHATELAUDREN, and CHATELDON, two comms. and towns of France; the former, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. W. St Brieuc. Pop. 964. Manuf. coarse woollen stuffs. The latter, dep. Puy de Dôme, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. N. Thiers. Pop. 1,752. Min. springs & baths.

CHATELET, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on r. b. of the Sambre, 4 m. E. Charleroi. Pop. (1842) 2,971. Manufs. woollen cloth & leather.

CHATELET (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, 11 m. S.S.W. Amand. Pop. 1,368.

CHATELLERAULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. arrond., on the Vienne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a stone bridge, 18 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. (1846) 9,738. It is one of the principal seats of the manuf. of French cutlery, the production of which occupies about 600 families. It has an old castle (whence its name), a theatre, exchange, hospital, national manuf. of arms, and a large trade in millstones, wines, dried fruits, and agricultural produce. James Hamilton, the 2d Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, received the dukedom of Chatellerault from Henri II. in 1548, as the price of his consent to the marriage of his ward, Queen Mary, with the dauphin Francis.

CHATEL ST DENIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant.

and 23 m. S.W. Freiburg, with a castle on the Vevaise riv., here crossed by a stone bridge.

CHATEL ST DENIS SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Epinal, on the Moselle, 10 m. N. Vosges. Pop. 1,255.

CHATELUS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Gueret. P. 1,438.

CHATENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.S.W. Paris. Birthplace of Voltaire.

CHATENOIS, sev. comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. B. Rhin, 25 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 3,560.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. H. Rhin, 5 m. S. Belfort. Pop. 1,128.—III. a comm. and town, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,593. Manufacture of lace.

CHATHAM, a parl. bor., riv., port, naval arsenal, town, and pa. of Engl., on the E. bank of the Medway, & on the old London & Dover road, 30 m. E.S.E. London. Pop. of pa. 15,411; do. of parl. bor. 17,903. It consists chiefly of one long, narrow, winding street, forming a continuation of the city of Rochester, and mostly accompanying the course of the Medway, which here begins to widen into its estuary. It is flanked on the E. and S. by heights partly built on and crowned with several forts. Town well paved & lighted, and has many good shops; but with exception of its noble dockyard & handsome military suburb of Brompton, it presents little worthy of notice. Principal edifices, the pa. church, a modern building, embodying a small part of the original Norman structure; a charity hospital, reputed to have been founded by Bishop Gundulph in 1078, with an ann. rev. of 3,000*l.*; a small seamen's hospital, rev. 441*l.*; a proprietary school, & a literary institution with a museum. The milit. & naval establishments, separated from the town and the country beyond by a line of fortifications, comprise large and very handsome infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineers, and a noble marine hospital, the dockyard and arsenal, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and now surrounded by a wall enclosing 90 ac. The dockyard, inferior only to those of Portsmouth and Plymouth, contains 5 tide-docks, and 6 building slips for vessels of the largest size; with saw-mills, forges, machinery-works, roperies, &c.; the latter has ordnance-ranges, an armoury, officers, & artificers' quarters, & a chapel. Moored in the river opposite, are hulks for convicts who labour in the yard. The pop. of Chatham is almost entirely engaged in the military and naval establishments, or in the retail trade arising out of the presence of the government works. Mkt., Sat. Fairs, May 15 and Oct. 20. Races in August. The bor. has no munic. jurisdiction; but it now sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 893. In the last century it gave the title of Earl to the celebrated statesman, the elder Pitt. In 1667, the Dutch under De Ruyter sailed up the Medway, and, in spite of the forts on its banks, succeeded in burning many vessels and stores.

CHATHAM, two cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in centre of N. Carolina. Area 858 sq. m. Pop. 16,242, of whom 8,816 are slaves.—II. on S.E. of Georgia, on the Savannah riv. Area 405 sq. m. Pop. 18,801, of whom 11,331 are slaves.—Also several tnshps.—I. Massachusetts, on the S.E. point of Cape Cod, 75 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,334, mostly employed in the fisheries & in salt-works. It has a good harbour on the Atlantic.—II. Connecticut, 16 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 3,413.—III. New Jersey, 56 m. N.N.E. Trenton. P. 2,138.

CHATHAM, a vill. of New Brunswick, co. Northumberland, on the riv. Miramichi, near its mth.—II. a vill. Upper Canada, W. dist., co. Kent, on the Thames, 18 m. from its mouth in L. St Clair.

CHATHAM (BAY), U. S., N. Amer., Florida, Gulf of Mexico, bounded by Capes Sable and St Romans.—(*Cape*), W. Australia, dists. Lanark and Stirling, 28 m. S.E. Point d'Entrecasteaux.

CHATHAM (ISLANDS), a group, S. Pacific, about 380 m. E. New Zealand. Lat. of C. Young, 43° 48′ S., lon. 176° 58′ W. They consist of Wairikaori (Chatham), Pitt, and some smaller isls., the first being about 90 m. in circumference, of which about 1-3d part is productive. Coasts rocky; surface undulating and often marshy; products similar to those of N. Zealand.—II. a group in the Radack chain, N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° N., lon. 179° 50′ E.—III. (*Island*), off the W. coast of Patagonia, 30 m. S. Wellington isl.—IV. one of the Galapagos isl., Pacific Ocean. Excellent coal has lately been discovered here.—V. Chatham (*Port*), an inlet on the E. coast of the S. Andaman isl., Bay of Bengal.—VI. (*Sound*), Russ. Amer., lat. 56° 30′, lon. 133° W., separates Geo. III., and Prince of Wales' archipelagoes.

CHATILLON, numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 32 m. E.S.E. Valence. Pop. 1,195.—II.—(*Castellio*), dep. Rhone, arrond. & 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Azerque. Pop. 841.—III. (*en Bazois*), dep. Nievre, arrond. & 15 m. W. Château-Chinon, on the Aron. Pop. 1,012.—IV. (*sur Colmont*), dep. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,536.—V. (*les Dombes*), dep. Ain, cap. cant., arrond. and 16 m. N.N.E. Trevoux, on the Chalaronne. Pop. 2,070.—VI. (*sur Indre*), dep. and on l. b. of the Indre, cap. cant., 27 m. W.N.W. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,507.—VII. (*sur Loing*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loing and the Briare canal, 13 m. S.E. Montargis. Pop. 2,019. Adm. Coligny was born here in 1516.—VIII. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 44 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 2,003.—IX. (*sur Marne*), dep. and on l. b. of the Marne, cap. cant., 29 m. W.N.W. Chalons. Pop. 248. Birth-pl. of Pope Urban II.—X. (*de Michaille*), dep. Ain, cap. cant., 26 m. E.S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,453.—XI. (*sur Saône*), dep. Vosges, 9 m. S.S.E. Lamarche.—XII. (*sur Seine*), dep. Cote d'Or, cap. arrond., 43 m. N.N.W., Dijon, on the Seine. Pop. (1846) 4,611. It has sev. good public buildings, with a castle and a park, long the property of the Marmont family, and in which, until lately, some model agric. and iron-working estabs. existed. Manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, hats, leather, and paper goods. In Feb. 1814, a conference was held here between Napoleon & the Allies.—XIII. (*sur Sèvre*), dep. Deux Sèvres, arrond. and 14 m. W.N.W. Bressuire, on rt. b. of the Sèvre Nantaise, formerly fortified, and previous to 1737 named *Mauléon*. Pop. 935.—XIV. (*en Vendelais*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 8 m. N. Vitre. Pop. 1,542.

CHATILLON, a town of the Sard. sta., prov. and 12 m. E. Aosta, on l. b. of the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 2,472. Near it are the ruins of anc. Roman bridge.

CHATLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. Great Leighs. Pop. 564.

CHATMOSS, an extensive morass of England, co. Lancaster, mostly in the pa. Eccles, about 10 m. W. Manchester. Area about 6,000 ac. A large portion of it has been drained, and now yields good crops. It is crossed by the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

CHATON, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a sta. on the Paris and St Germains railw., which here crosses the Seine, 3 m. E. St Germains.

CHATONNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 15 m. E.S.E. Vienne. Pop. 3,056.

CHATRE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. arrond., 22 m. S.E. Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. (1846) 4,078. It has the remnant of a castle, a fine church, extens. leather and woollen factories, & an active trade in wool, goat skins, and chesnuts.

CHATSOO, a decayed town of British India, presid. Bengal (upp. provs), dist. & 24 m. S.S.E. Ajmere, and formerly of large extent.

CHATSWORTH, the magnificent seat of the D. of Devonshire, and perhaps the most splendid private residence in England, co. Derby, in a beautiful park, about 10 m. in circ., watered by the Derwent, 3½ m. N.E. Bakewell. The mansion is in the Ionic style, and consists of a superb quadrangular edifice with a central court, built in 1706, and from which runs, parallel to its front, a long range of modern building, terminating in a tower. The furniture, books, paintings, & statuary which it contains, are extremely choice; in the gardens are a new gigantic conservatory, enclosing an area of about 1 ac., with water-works, considered to be, with exception of those at Versailles, the first in Europe. In the earlier mansion of Chatsworth, Mary, Qn. of Scots, spent a consid. portion of her captivity.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, a riv., U. S., N. Amer., rises in the Appalachian mntns., flows S., forming a considerable portion of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia, and after a total course of nearly 400 m., joins Flint riv., to form the Appalachicola, 40 m. N.W. Tallahassee. It is navigable to Columbus, throughout the lower 2-5ths of its course.—The vill. Chattahoochee, on the Appalachicola, was formerly a U. States arsenal.

CHATTERIS, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 10 m. N.W. Ely. Area 15,090 ac. Pop. 4,813.

CHATTERPOOR, or CHUTTERPORE, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. Rajahship, 73 m. S.E. Jhansi, formerly of high commercial importance, and still having manufs. of coarse cotton.

CHATTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hadleigh. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 215.

CHATTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4½ m. E. Wooler. Ac. 1,638. Pop. 1,725.

CHATTRA, *Kshetra*, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, in lat. 26° 53′ N., lon. 87° 4′ E., with a temple of Vishnu, greatly resorted to by devotees.

CHAUDES-AIGUES, *Calentes Aquæ*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Saint Flour. Pop. 1,422. It is an old rustic-looking town, in a narrow gorge, with remarkable hot springs, varying in temp. from 98° to 212° Fahr.; they are extensively used for baths, for washing fleeces, and warming the houses of the town. Near it is the ruined *Fort d'Anglais*, so called from having been twice held by the English in the 14th century.

CHAUDFONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov., arrond. and 4 m. S.E. Liege, on r. b. of the Vesdre. Pop. 973. It has thermal springs. Temp. 104° Fahr. The vill. is finely situated, resembling Matlock, & its baths are well frequented.

CHAUDIERE, a lake and a riv. of Lr. Canada; the lake is an enlargement of the Ottawa riv., 55 m. N.N.W. Johnstown; the river joins the St Lawrence about 7 m. above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 90 m.—The *Falls of the Chaudiere* are about 2½ m. from the riv. mouth. The stream is innavigable; but the scenery on its banks is very picturesque.

CHAUFFAILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 24 m. W.S.W. Macon. Pop. 3,570. It has a manuf. of linens.

CHAUMONT, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. H. Marne, on a height between the Marne and Suize, 134 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 5,608. Streets steep, but it is pretty well built, and possesses some good public edifices, among which is a triumphal arch begun by Napoleon, & completed under Louis XVIII. It has a tribunal of commerce, and a public library of 35,000 vols., with manufs. of coarse woollens, druggets, linen and cotton yarn, and gloves, and a considerable trade in iron and iron-wares. Here, on the 1st March 1814, the ministers of the allied powers concluded a treaty against Napoleon, contingent on his refusal to accept the terms proposed at Chatillon.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,126. It is well built and paved, and has manufs. of leather. —III. (*sur Loire*), a comm. & vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, 10 m. S.W. Blois. It has a castle, once the residence of Catherine di Medicis, and in which Cardinal Amboise was born in 1460.—III. a vill. of Savoy, prov. Carouge, 9 m. W. St Julien. Pop. 1,600. It was formerly fortified. Its castle, ancient residence of the Dukes of Nemours, was ruined in the war of the 16th century.

CHAUNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., mostly on an isl. in the Oise, at the commencement of the Canal de St Quentin, 18 m. W.N.W. Laon. Pop. (1846) 5,404. It has an active trade in cider, linen cloths, & hosiery; and it is a depôt for charcoal and timber.

CHAUSSEY, a group of bare and rocky isls. in the Engl. channel, 8 m. from the coast of France, opposite Granville. They supply excellent granite, which is exported to Paris, &c.; and on the largest isl. is a small grazing farm.

CHAUSSIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Dôle, near l. b. of the Doubs. Pop. 1,328.

CHAUVIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. and 18 m. N.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,768. It has manufs. of druggets, and ruins of 3 feudal castles.

CHAUX-DE-FOND (LA), a pa. and town of Switzerl., cant. and 9 m. N.W. Neufchatel. Pop. 8,481. It is situated at the foot of a narrow and savage gorge of the Jura, at an elev. of 3,070 ft. above the sea, and covers an extensive space; each cottage being surrounded by a garden. With Locle, this is the chief seat of the manuf. of the celebrated watches of the canton; in 1836 the number of gold & silver watches manufd. here was 108,295, while in 1774 the total number was 300. *Chaux-du-Milieu* is a vill. 9 m. S.S.W. the above, with important manufs. of chains for the movement of watches.

CHAVANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., arrond. and 19 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,081. Manufs. of cotton goods.

CHAVES, *Aquæ Flaviæ*, a fortfd. town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 44 m. W. Braganza, on rt. b. of the Tamega. Pop. 6,000. Its fortifs. are in ruins. There is here a Roman bridge of 18 arches on the riv. It has hot saline springs (temp. 129° Fahr.), and baths well frequented.

CHAVES, or VILLA-DO-ECUADOR, a marit. town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the N. coast of the isl. Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20′ S., lon. 49° 40′ W.—II. The cap. town of the island St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea. [SANTA ANNA.]

CHAVILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and Paris and Versailles railway, 1 m. E. Versailles. Pop. 1,562.

CHAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.E. Chumleigh. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 850. Fairs, May 6, Dec. 11.

CHAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 460.

CHAYANTA, a town of Bolivia, dep. Potosi, cap. prov., 55 m. N. Potosi.

CHAYAR, a t. of Chinese Turkestan, on the Chayar riv., affl. of Erghen. Lat. 41° 5′ N., lon. 83° E.

CHAYENPOOR, a fortified town of Nepaul, 130 m. S.E. Khatmandoo, cap. a dist., which exports to Tibet rice, wheat, oil, ghee, metals, cotton & woollen cloths, timber, spices, sugar, tobacco, & pearls, partly in transit from Hindostan; receiving in return salt, gold and silver, musk, skins, and Chinese wares.

CHAYLARD (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. and 28 m. S.W. Tournon, on rt. b. of the Dorne. Pop. 2,353. It has salt-mines, tanneries, and trade in cattle.

CHAZY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Lake Champlain, and watered by Chazy riv., which falls into the lake. Pop. 3,584.

CHAZELLES-SUR-LYON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, 16 m. E. Montbrison. P. 1,920.

CHEADLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. E.S.E. Stoke-on-Trent. Area of pa. 5,730 ac. Pop. 4,399. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, has a curious old church raised on an artificial mount, originally formed by anc. Britons, a Roman Catholic chapel, small free school, and union work-house. Coal and limestone abound in the vicinity. Copper, brass, and tin works, and a manuf. of cotton tape, are carried on. Market, Friday. Fairs, Jan. 1, Mar. 25, Holy Thursday, Aug. 21, Oct. 18.—II. a pa., co. Chester, with a station on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 2¾ m. S. Stockport. Area 6,470 ac. Pop. 10,145, mostly engaged in cotton factories and print works.—*Cheadle Bulkeey and C. Moseley*, are townships in the same pa.; the former on the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, with 5,463 inhabs.; the latter 2,288 inhabs.

CHEAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 1½ m. E.N.E. Ewell, with a station on the London and Epsom railw., 9 m. S.W. London. Area 1,830 ac. P. 1,109.

CHEAPUT, a small town and important military post, Scinde, 102 m. N. by E. Hyderadad. Lat. 26° 52′ N., lon. 68° 34′ E.

CHEARSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Thame. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 308.

CHEBSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. E. Eccleshall. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 442.

CHEBUCTO and CHEDABUCTO, two bays, Nova Scotia; the former near Halifax, the latter at the E. extremity of the isl., opposite Cape Breton.

CHEBYN, a vill. of Lower Egypt, prov. Menouf, with a gov. school and a cotton factory, having some years ago 70 spinning jennies and 30 carding machines, set in motion by oxen.

CHECA, a town of Spain, prov. & 77 m. E.N.E. Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,201. It has manufs. of iron goods.

CHECING, a town of Poland, 9 m. S.W. Kielce, on the Czarna. Pop. 3,000, mostly Jews. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity.

CHECKENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, near the Chiltern hills, 7½ m. S. Watlington. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 398.

CHECKLEY (AND TEAN), a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5½ m. N.W. Uttoxeter. Area 5,710 ac. Pop. 2,322, partly employed in cotton manufs. Charities numerous. Fairs, April 10 and Nov. 12.—*Checkley with Wrinchill*, is a township, co. Chester, on the London and Birmingham railw., 12 m. N.W. Stafford. Pop. 213.

CHECO, a vill. of Chile, dep. Coquimbo, 6 m. E. Copiapo, with some rich copper mines, formerly yielding annually 12,000 quintals of ore, containing 70 per cent. of metal.

CHEDABUCTO BAY. [CHEBUCTO.]

CHEDBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Clare. Area 550 ac. Pop. 284.

CHEDDAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. S.E. Axbridge. Area 6,690 ac. Pop. 2,325, partly employed in knitting hose. The vill., at the entrance of a deep rocky gorge of the Mendip hills, has a handsome church, an endowed charity school, and a beautiful old market cross. The famous Cheddar cheese is produced in this pa. In the Cheddar cliffs are some curious caverns.

CHEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co Bucks, with a station on the London and Birmingham railw., 4 m. N. Tring. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 439.

CHEDDLETON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.W. Liek. Area 9,080 ac. Pop. 1,824.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Ilchester. Ac. 1,050. P. 357.

CHEDGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Beccles. Area 900 ac. Pop. 348.

CHEDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset. 17 m. N.W. Dorchester, on a height commanding fine views. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 186.

CHEDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Halesworth. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 433. It has a town's estate and an alms-house.

CHEDUBA, an isl., Further India, British prov. Aracan, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 18° 52′ N., lon. 93° 27′ E. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. (1831) between 5,000 and 6,000. Shape circular, soil fertile, producing good crops of rice, hemp, cotton, sugar, and tobacco; and its cattle are esteemed good. Public revenue (1831) 1,272*l*. The isl. was captured from the Burmese in 1824.

CHEDWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.W. Northleach. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 984.

CHEDZOY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. E. Bridgewater. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 507.

CHEE-CHOO, or TCHI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-Holi, cap. dep., near the Yang-tze-kiang, 20 m. N.E. Ngan-king.

CHEERA, a city of Chinese Turkestan, 75 m. E.S.E. Khoten, said to comprise 2,000 houses. A good deal of silk is produced in its vicinity.

CHEERUN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, on the Ganges, E. Chuprah, to which it is united by a continuous line of vills.

CHEETAM, a chapelry of Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Manchester, & comprised in its bor. Area 1,110 ac. P. 6,082. At Cheetham hill, many Manchester manufacturers have handsome resids.

CHEF (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 34 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,411. In its vicinity good red wine is produced.

CHEF-BOUTONNE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Niort. Pop. 1,372. It has manufactures of druggets.

CHEHL, meaning "forty," a prefixed name of —I. (*C. Tan or Kohi-chihulton*, "mountain of forty bodies"), a lofty mountain, Beloochistan, immediately S. Moostung. Lat. 29° 40′ N., lon. 66° 55′ E.—II. (*C. Bucha Gum*, "the forty lost children"), a place of pilgrimage, Afghanistan, 6 m. S.W. Ghuznee.—III. (*C. Dochtur*, "the forty virgins"), a shrine, Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 7′ N., lon. 62° 9′ E. Curious Mohammedan legends attach to all these localities.

CHEK-CHOO, or CHEAG-TCHU, a vill. of Hong-kong, on a bay, near the S. extrem. of the island. Pop. (1843) 800, employed in trade & farming.

CHE-KIANG, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat. 28° and 31° N., and lon. 118° & 121° E., having E. the Pacific Ocean, and on other

sides the Kiang, provs. Ngan-hoei and Fo-kien. Pop. according to official report (1825) 26,256,784. Surface greatly diversified, & the prov. is traversed by the Great canal. Coasts abrupt & greatly indented. It is one of the most fertile & commercial provs. of China. Silk is the principal article of export: other products are tea in the S., cotton, indigo, fruits, camphor, and coal. Its manufs. of silks, crape, gold and silver stuffs, and paper, are in high repute throughout the empire, and large quantities of fermented liquors are made in this prov. Che-kiang, comprising the Chusan isls., is subdivided into 11 deps. Chief cities, Hang-chow-foo, Ning-po, Chao-hing, Ouen-chow, and Chapoo. [For other Chinese names not found under CH, see TCH.]

CHELBOROUGH, two pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*East*), 5¼ m. N.E. Beaminster. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 96.—II. (*West*), 5 m. N.N.E. Beaminster. Area 590 ac. Pop. 58.

CHELDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 90.

CHELEK, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, sanj. and 15 m. S.W. Sert, with from 400 to 500 houses of Koords and Jacobite christians, and a strong rock fortress.

CHELFORD, a chapelry of England and station on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 14¼ m. N.E. Crewe.

CHELICUT, a town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigre, 10 m. E. Antalo, and having one of the most gaudily decorated churches in the country.

CHELINDREH, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, 40 m. W.S.W. Selefkich.

CHELL, a tnship. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 602.

CHELLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 810 ac. Pop. 461.

CHELLES, *Cellæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near r. b. of the Marne, 10 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,632. It had formerly one of the most celebrated abbeys in France, founded by the Queen of Clovis.

CHELLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Bildeston. Area 610 ac. Pop. 284.

CHELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 5 m. N.E. Olney. Ac. 610. P. 125.

CHELLUMBRUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 103 m. S.E. Arcot, near mouth of Coleroon riv., & having some remark. pagodas.

CHELM, a town of Poland, gov. & 42 m. E.S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,900. It has a fine convent and a Greek seminary. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians, June 4, 1794.

CHELMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 3½ m. S.E. Bridgnorth. Ac. 3,190. P. 495.

CHELMER, a river of Engl., co. Essex, rises near Thaxted, & flows S.E. by Dunmow and Chelmsford, to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater after a course of 30 m. It is navigable for its last 10 m. between Chelmsford and Maldon.

CHELMONDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 564.

CHELMSFORD, a market town and pa. of Engl., cap. co. Essex, on the Eastern Union railway, at the confl. of the Chelmer and Cann rivs., respectively crossed here by a beautiful iron and an elegant stone bridge, 20 m. E.N.E. London. Area of pa. 1,750 ac. Pop. 6,789. The town is well built and lighted; many of its houses have gardens extending to the rivers. Principal buildings, the pa. church, a stately fabric in the decorated style, lately rebuilt; the grammar school, founded by Edward IV., rev. 488*l.*; a handsome co.-hall, comprising the assize-court, elegant assembly-rooms and corn-exchange, co. jail & ho. of correction, theatre, public conduit. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts; it has no manufs., but its retail trade & grain markets are extens. Market day, Frid. Fairs May & Nov. 12.

CHELMSFORD, a tnship. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, co. Middlesex, 21 m. N.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,697, who manuf. glass & iron wares, and export granite by the Middlesex canal.

CHELONA, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 15 m. E.S.E. Arta, the most conspicuous of those encircling the Gulf of Arta on the E., 6,312 feet in elevation, and named from a supposed resemblance to a tortoise.

CHELSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, forming a populous S.W. suburb of London, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge communicating with Battersea, 4½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's. Area 780 ac. Pop. 40,179. It has many handsome thoroughfares and terraces, mingled with others of a very inferior description: amongst the former are Sloane Street, the King's Road, and the line of old mansions along the river termed Cheyne Walk. Its principal edifice is the noble hospital for superannuated soldiers, founded in the time of Charles II., through the influence, it is said, of Nell Gwynne, and completed by Sir C. Wren in the reign of William III., 1692. It is a brick edifice with stone porticoes, laid out in three quadrangles, surrounded by spacious grounds stretching to the river. The establishment supports about 550 in-pensioners, and from 70,000 to 80,000 out-pensioners, and its expenditure, amounting to nearly 1,500,000*l.* annually, is mostly defrayed by a parliamentary grant. Near it is the military school founded by the Duke of York in 1801, and in which 1,000 children of soldiers are maintained and educated. The pa. of St Luke was divided into two pas. in 1832. The new pa. church is a most elegant modern edifice in the decorated Gothic style; the old church, a plain brick structure, with monuments to Sir Thomas More and to Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and founded the botanic garden of Chelsea, belonging to the Apothecaries' Society. A recently formed normal school of the Church of England, extens. water-works for supply of London, the Cadogan chain pier, & sev. floor-cloth factories, are the other objects most worthy of mention. Chelsea, which formerly contained the celebrated Ranelagh, now comprises Cremorne house and gardens, a place of popular resort in summer.

CHELSEA, two tnships. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.E. Boston, and communicating by a bridge with Charleston. Pop. 2,290, employed in various manufs.—II. Vermont, cap. co. Orange, 23 m. S.E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,959.

CHELSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Bromley. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 861.

CHELSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6 m. S.E. Croydon. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 347.

CHELTENHAM, a parliamentary borough, town, fashionable watering-place, and pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 90 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 3,740 ac. Pop. in 1801, 3,076; in 1841, 31,411. It is situated on the Chelt, a small tributary of the Severn, in a beautiful vale, sheltered from the N. & E. by a semicircular sweep of the Cotswold and other hills; has a noble high street 1½ m. in length, numer. elegant terraces, squares, and detached villas, interspersed with trees and gardens. The saline springs to which it owes its rapid increase, are

frequented by a host of fashionable visiters annually. The mineral ingredients of the springs are chiefly the sulphates of soda and magnesia, iodine and iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. The elegant Montpellier old well, discovered in 1716, Pittville, and other pump-rooms, are surrounded by tasteful grounds and avenues, and attached to which are baths of every description, libraries, and saloons. The pa. church, an anc. Gothic structure, is surrounded by fine avenues, and here are four or five handsome subordinate churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a synagogue, a grammar-school founded in 1574, and endowed with scholarships in Pembroke College; a well-endowed charity school, female orphan asylum, founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806; a general hospital for 100 patients; mechanics' and literary and philosophical institutions; a zoological garden, theatre, assembly & concert rooms, mkt.-ho. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town. Races are held in April & July, and Cheltenham supports a pack of stag-hounds. Mkts., Thurs. & Saturday (well supplied). Fairs, 2d Thursday in April; Holy Thursday, August 5, 2d and 3d Thursdays in September, December 7th and 18th. It is the seat of petty sessions, & a manor court, and a polling-place for E. division of co. The Reform Act made it a borough, sending a mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 2,006.

CHELVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.W. Valencia, on river of same name. Pop. 4,264. Near it are fine remains of a Roman aqueduct.

CHELVESTON, or CHELSTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 372.

CHELVEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 320 ac. Pop. 54.

CHELWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¾ m. S.E. Pensford. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 260.

CHELY (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozere, cap. cant. 22 m. W.N.W. Mende. Pop. 1,651.—II. (*d'Aubrac*), dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,500.

CHEMILLÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,827. It has manufs. of linen cloths and handkerchiefs, and an active trade in cattle.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N. Tours. Pop. 1,314.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. E.N.E. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Chemnitz riv., an affl. of the Mulde. Pop (1847) 28,650. It is the principal seat of cotton-weaving in the kingdom; in the town and vicinity, from 15,000 to 20,000 looms are employed in the production of stockings, mitts; &c., sent in large quantities into other parts of Germany, and some to the United States. Chemnitz has also manufs. of linens and machinery, with bleaching and dyeing works, and tanneries. Near it Puffendorf was born in 1631. *Alt Chemnitz* is a vill. immediately S. Pop. 860.

CHEMUNG, a co. U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of New York, watered by Chemung riv., a tributary of the Susquehanna. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. 20,732.—II. a tnshp., same co., on the New York & Erie railw., 10 m. S.E. Elmira, & which is connected by canal with Seneca Lake. Pop. 2,377.

CHENAUB, or CHINAB (*Acesines*), the centr. riv. of the Punjab, betw. the Jailum (anc. *Hydaspes*) N.W., and the Ravee (anc. *Hydraotes*) S.E., both of which rivers are its affluents. It joins the Ghara or Sutleje (anc. *Hyphasis*) near Doch, in lat. 29° 21′ N., lon. 71° 6′ E., after a generally S.W. course estimated at 700 m., and in the latter part of which it is from ½ to 1¾ m. across, & sometimes 14 feet in depth. The united stream is then called Punjnud (five rivers). The towns, Tandee, Kishtawar, Jhung, Mooltan, & Shoojuabad, are on its banks, & it is navig. for rafts from the Sutleje to Aknur, a vill. about 300 miles from its source.

CHENANGO, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of New York. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 40,785. Surface hilly, but valleys very fertile. Watered by Chenango river, which joins the Susquehanna at Binghampton, from whence a canal, 97 m. in length, with 116 locks, joins the Erie Canal at Utica.—II. a tnship. of Broome co., New York, 145 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 5,465.—III. a tnship. of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,435.

CHENE-THONEX, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 2 m. E. Geneva, opp. Chêne-les-Bougeries. Pop. 2,076. It has a great cattle fair.

CHENERAILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. N. Aubusson. Pop. 1,028. It was formerly fortified.

CHENIT (LE), a prov. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Orbe, at its entrance into the S. extremity of the Lake de Joux, 19 m. W.N.W. Lausanne. Pop. 2,030.

CHENONCEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Cher, immediately adjacent to Bleré, and remarkable for its chateau, a structure which singularly escaped the ravages of the first revolution. It was probably founded in the 13th century; was inhabited by Diana de Poitiers, and subsequently by Catherine de Medicis; in the 18th century, it was resorted to by Voltaire, Bolingbrooke, Rousseau, Buffon, & Fontenelle. It has a fine picture gallery.

CHENEYS, or CHENIES, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Amersham. Area 229 ac. P. 625.

CHEO-PO, a seaport town of China, prov. Fokien, S.W. Amoy, and opp. Formosa, to which island it exports sugar, rice, and camphor.

CHEPILLO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the bay & off the S. coast of the isthmus Panama, lat. 8° 57′ N., lon. 79° 9′ W.

CHEPO, a riv. & town of S. Amer., N. Granada, dep. Panama, and in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters the Pacific 18 m. E. Panama; and a little above, where it is navigable, is the small town, an entrepôt for traffic with the Mandingo Indians.

CHEPSTOW, a market town, riv. port, & pa. of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn, 14½ m. E.N.E. Newport. Area of pa. 1,020 ac. Pop. 3,366. The town is neatly built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a handsome iron bridge over the Wye. It has a church, formerly a Benedictine convent, founded in the reign of King Stephen, and containing some rich specimens of ancient architecture; two ancient and well-endowed poor's hospitals, a union work-ho., a small theatre, and on a cliff overhanging the river, the picturesque remains of a magnificent castle, founded soon after the Conquest. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. There are no manufactures, but shipbuilding is extensively carried on; and Chepstow imports Portuguese wines, and Baltic and other goods, for the consumption of a large inland district, and exports corn, cider, bark, iron, coal, and millstones. The tide rises higher here than in any known part of the world, sometimes to 50, and even 70 ft., and flows with great rapidity; hence very large vessels can come up to the town. Customs' duties (1846) 11,940*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 2,565 tons. Markets, Saturday, and monthly for cattle. Fairs, Friday after Whitsunday, Sat. before June 23, Aug. 1, Oct. 18. In the vicin. are the beautiful ruins of Tintern abbey.

CHER, a riv. of cent. France, rises in the dep.

Creuse, flows semicircularly E., N., & W., through the deps. Allier, Cher, Loir-et-Cher, & Indre-et-Loir, and joins the Loire immediately S.W. Tours, after a course of about 195 m., for the last 47 of which it is navigable. Principal affls., the Tardes, Arnon, Evre, and Saudre. The towns, Montluçon, St. Amand, Vierzon, Selles, St Aignan, and Blére, are on its banks. The Canal du Berri runs parallel to it in the upper part.

CHER, a central dep. of France, cap. Bourges, situated between the deps. Allier, Nievre, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre, and between lat. 46° 25′ & 47° 39′ N., and lon. 1° 55′ & 3° 10′ E. Area 2,853 sq. m., or 740,125 hect. Pop. (1846) 294,500. Climate temperate. Surface mostly level, & generally wooded; principal rivs. the Cher & Loire, along both of which is much fertile land. More corn and wine are produced than required for home consumption; sheep are numerous, and trade is mostly in rural produce. Mines of iron and coal are wrought. Chief manufs. woollen goods. Cher is subdivided into 3 arronds., Bourges, St Amand, & Sancerre.

CHERASCO, a town of the Sard. states, Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, near the influx of the Stura, 32 m. S.S.E. Turin. Pop. (1838) 8,893. Its exact quadrangular form indicates that it occupies the site of a Roman town; it is enclosed with walls, and at the end of each principal street is a fine modern arch; its citadel and other fortifications were dismantled after it was taken by the French in 1796. It is supplied with water by a canal, which also turns several silk-mills. Trade mostly in wine & silk.

CHERBOURG, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., on the English Channel, at the N. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, & nearly opposite the W. extremity of the I. of Wight, 16 m. E.S.E. Cape la Hague. Lat. of Fort Royal, 49° 40′ 3″ N., lon. 1° 35′ W. Pop. (1846) 22,460. Its climate is remarkably mild. Houses of stone, and slated; principal buildings, the military & naval arsenals, & hospitals, a curious church, the town-hall, theatre, and barracks. Its naval docks are cut out of solid rock; and it has a commerc. harb., lined with stone quays. Its roadstead, defended by several large forts and batteries, is now one of the best in the Channel, being sheltered by a *digue* or breakwater, 411 yards in length (or considerably more than twice as long as the Plymouth breakwater), begun under Louis XVI., and completed 1810. Cherbourg is cap. of the 1st naval arrond., & has a marit. tribunal, a national academic society, comm. college, naval school, & museums; sugar and soda refineries, & tanneries; & an active trade in eggs, cattle, lard, butter, wine, & other produce exported to England & the Channel isls. It was the last place in Normandy resigned by the English. Charles X. embarked here with his family, on quitting France, Aug 16, 1830. The first French transatlantic steamer arrived at New York from Cherbourg, 8th July 1847.

CHERCHELL, or SHERSHELL, *Cæsarea*, a seaport town of N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 55 m. W.S.W. Algiers. Pop. 1,091; of whom 571 are Europeans. The walls of the anc. city, with remains of an amphitheatre and other buildings, are still traceable. The port is shallow, and exposed to N. winds, though protected by a rocky isl.

CHERHILL, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 2½ m. E. Calne. Pop. 422. Near the vill. is a chalk hill, the highest ground between London and Bath; on the summit is a Danish camp, and in the turf is cut the colossal figure of a horse, visible 25 m. distant.

CHERIBON, or SHERIBON, a seaport town, Java, on its N. coast, 125 m. E.S.E. Batavia. Pop. 11,000. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and has a fort, and a church founded in 1841, with a considerable trade in coffee, indigo, teak-wood, &c. Pop. of residency (1845) 550,000.

CHERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. S.E. Skipton-on-Stour. Ac. 890. Pop. 340.

CHERITON, several pas. of England and Wales. —I. co. Kent, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Folkstone. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 1,178.—II. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bury, 14 m. W.N.W. Swansea. Pop. 282.—III. England, co. Hants, 3 m. S. New Alresford. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 719. A leaden box containing upwards of 7,000 coins of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, was found at Beaworth, in this pa., in 1833.—IV. (*Bishop's*), co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W Crediton. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 848.—V. (*North*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 290.—VI. (*Fitzpaine*), co. Devon, 4½ m. N.N.E. Crediton. Area 4,770 ac. Pop. 1,156.

CHEROKEE, sev. cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in N.W. of North Carolina. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,427, of whom 3,205 are slaves. Soil fertile on rivers. Various coloured marbles are found. It has valuable gold mines, and iron, lead, and silver in small quantities.—II. in N. of Georgia. Area 620 sq. m. Pop. 3,895.—III. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 8,773, of whom 1,100 are slaves.—With other small towns & vills.

CHERONEA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 5 m. N.N.E. Lebadea, celeb. for the victory of Philip over the Athenians, 338 B. C., and for that of Sylla over the general of Mithridates, 86 B. C. Plutarch was born at Cheronea in the year 50 A. D.

CHERRAPOONJEE, a British station and vill. of Further India, in the Cossyah hills, 135 m. N.E. Dacca, from 4,200 to 4,500 ft. above the sea, a good deal resorted to by invalids from Calcutta, whence it is reached by dawk in 5 or 6 days.

CHERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.E. Tetbury. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 220.

CHERRY-HINTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Cambridge. Area 2,043 ac. Pop. 654. It has an endowed school.

CHERRY VALLEY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 45 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,923; of vill. 1,100.—Also a tnshp., Ohio, 202 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 690.

CHERSO, an isl. of Illyria, gov. Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic, 12 m. S.S.W. Fiume. Area 105 sq. m. Pop. 14,000. Surface generally stony and rugged; the inhabitants are in a great measure employed in fishing and building vessels. Cherso, the cap., on its W. coast, has a cathed., and 3,470 inhabitants. The other towns are Osero, Lossin-Grande, and Lossin-Piccolo.

CHERSON, a gov. & town of Russia. [KHERSON.]

CHERSONESUS, the anc. name of sevl. peninsulas of Europe, as *C. Cimbrica* [JUTLAND], *C. Thracia* [GALLIPOLI], *C. Taurica* [CRIMEA.]

CHERTSEY, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a fine 7 arched bridge, 19 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 10,020 ac. Pop. 5,347. The town, neatly built of brick, has a handsome church, some vestiges of a famous abbey, founded A. D. 666, and in which Henry VI. was buried; an endowed charity school, educating from 300 to 400 children (rev. 400*l.* per annum). Mkts. Wed.; cattle mkts. monthly. Fairs 1st Mond. in Lent, 14th May, 6th Aug., and 25th September. It is a polling-place for the co. Julius Cæsar is supposed by some to have crossed the Thames at

this place to attack the Britons. The Saxon kings had a palace here. The poet Cowley died in the town, where his study is still preserved. In the vicinity, now noted for its *mkt.* gardens, are many handsome seats, including St Ann's hill, formerly the residence of Chas. James Fox.

CHERTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,433. It was a celebrated & important place in the time of the Romans.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, the largest bay in the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia and Maryland, which latter state it divides into two parts. It is about 200 m. in length, from 7 to 20 m. in breadth, and generally about 9 fathoms in depth. The Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, Chester, & James' rivs., flow into this bay, which has many good harbours.

CHESELBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1,850. Pop. 346.

CHESHAM, a mkt.-town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. W.N.W. the Watford station of the London and Birmingham railway, and 29 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 11,880 ac. Pop. 5,593, engaged in manufs. of straw-plait, shoes, wooden turned wares, &c., and in paper-mills. Mkt. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, 21st April, 22d July, and 28th September.

CHESHAM-BOIS, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.E. Chesham. Area 810 ac. Pop. 218.

CHESHIRE, a marit. co. of England, having N. the Irish Sea and the estuary of the Mersey, and on other sides the cos. Lancaster, York, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Flint, W. Flint, Denbigh, & the estuary of the Dee. Area 673,280 ac., of which upwards of 620,000 are estim. to be under culture. Inhabited houses, 73,444. Pop. 395,660. Surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, remarkably level, well wooded, and studded with small lakes or meres. Principal rivs., the Dee, Mersey, and Weever. Soil chiefly a clayey or sandy loam. Climate moist. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing dists. in England. The stock of milch cows of various breeds is estimated at nearly 100,000, yielding 1,250 tons of cheese, which forms its principal rural product, and is extensively exported. Estates mostly large; farms small. Average rent of land (1810) 20*s.* 1½*d.* per acre. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 962,857*l.*; do. of all real property 1,889,937*l.* Near Nantwich are apparently inexhaustible mines of rock salt & saline springs; other chief mineral products are coal, copper, and lead. Manufs. of cottons and silks are extensive at Macclesfield, Stockport, &c.; in 1847, 38,106 persons were employed in cotton mills, and 14,169 do. in silk mills in the co. The Grand Trunk & Bridgewater canals, and the London and North-Western, Manchester & Birmingham, the Crewe and Chester, and Holyhead railways traverse the co. Poor rates (1844-5) 73,948*l.* Cheshire (excl. Chester) is subdivided into 7 hundreds & 90 pas. in the diocese of Chester. Besides the cap. city, Chester, it contains the towns Macclesfield, Stockport, Congleton, and Knutsford. Its N. and S. divisions each send 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848), respectively, 6,889 and 7,949; total 14,838. The *Cornavii* occupied this part of the county at the Roman invasion. It was held by the Anglo-Saxons from 828, till taken possession of by William the Conqueror, who formed it into a county-palatine. It was governed almost independent of the English crown till the reign of Henry VIII., but remained a co.-palatine until an Act of Geo. IV. abolished its independent courts.

CHESHIRE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of N. Hampshire. Area 442 sq. m. Pop. 26,429.—II. a tnshp., Connecticut, 25 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,529.

CHESHUNT, a pa. of England, co. Herts, with a station on the E. Counties railway, 14 m. N. London. Area 8,430 ac. Pop. 5,402. Rev. of Beaumont's charity (1834), 310*l*; of Sir T. Dacre's free school, 149*l.*; of Lady Huntingdon's college for the education of theological students of all sects (removed hither from S. Wales), upwards of 1,200*l.* per annum. Here are some remains of a nunnery, and an elegant stone cross, recently restored. The manor-house was a residence of Cardinal Wolsey; and Theobalds, the favourite seat of James I., is in this pa. Near the church is the house in which Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, died in 1712, aged 80 years.

CHESIL BANK, a sand and gravel shoal in the Engl. Channel, which connects the isl. Portland with the mainland, stretching from Abbotsbury, Dorsetsh., S.E.ward for 9 m., by ½ m. in breadth.

CHESLYN-HAY, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Cannock. Pop. 774.

CHESNUT HILL, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, Munro co., Pop. 1,318.

CHESSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Ewell. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 226.

CHESSY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on l. b. of the Azerque. Pop. 762. Its rich copper mines, which have been worked since the time of the Romans, are now abandoned.

CHESTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 3,742. It has manufs. of woollen goods, and trade in wine and fruits.

CHESTER, *Deva Castra*, an episcopal city, co. of itself, parl. and munic. bor., and river port of England, cap. co., on the Dee, here crossed by 2 bridges, and on the Crewe and Birkenhead railway, 16 m S.S.E. Liverpool, 21 m. N.W. Crewe, and 166 m. N.W. London. Area of city co., comprising 11 pas., 3,016 ac. Pop. 22,961. It stands on a rocky elevation, in great part enclosed by anc. & massive walls, which form an oblong quadrangle, surrounded by a publ. walk 2 m. in length. Its thoroughfares, preserving their anc. Roman direction, cross each other at right angles, and the 4 principal, which diverge to the cardinal points, have their carriage ways far below the adjacent houses, & are bordered with shops, over which are piazzas or "rows" for foot passengers. Principal edifices, the castle, comprising barracks and armoury with nearly 30,000 stand of arms, the city jail, churches, palatinate offices, city-hall, linen, union, & commerce halls, exchange, co. infirmary, co. lunatic asylum. The cathedral is an irregular massive structure, with a tower 127 feet in height; it has many fine monuments, with a handsome chapter-house, and adjacent to it are the remains of an anc. abbey, partly used for the gram. school. The bishop's palace and prebendal college occupy other portions of the abbey-precinct. St. John's church is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture; Trinity church contains the tombs of the poet Parnell, and of Matthew Henry the commentator on the Bible. At the end of either princip. street of the city proper, is an arched gateway; and crossing the Dee is Grosvenor bridge, a stone structure of a single arch 200 feet in span. Public charities, very numerous, comprise St. John's poor's hospital (annual revenue about 600*l.*), & a large number of schools, including one supported by the Marquis of Westminster for 500 children. Chester has a good public library, a mechanics institution, with museum, and theatre. Except

shipbuilding, manufs. are of little consequence, & the commerce of Chester has greatly declined, owing to the filling up of the harbour, and to the proximity of Liverpool. Vessels of 600 tons, however, now approach the city, which exports cheese, copper plates, cast iron, and coal, and imports wines and other S. European produce and Irish provisions. Customs rev. (1846) 94,264*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 6,682 tons. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs, principally for cheese, last Thursday in Feb. and April, July 5 to 10, Oct. 10 to 15, and Nov. 24. Celebrated races are held in May, on a meadow outside of the city walls. Co. assizes for Cheshire; co. and bor. quarter sessions. The munic. & parl. bor., subdivided into 5 wards, is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Corp. revenue (1846-7) 9,778*l*. Chester sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,246. The diocese comprises the cos. Chester and Lancaster, with parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Flint, and Denbigh. Episcopal rev. in 1843 amounted to 1,584*l*. Chester gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales. About 3 m. S. is Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Westminster.

CHESTER, a maritime vill., Nova Scotia, British America, 33 m. W. Halifax.

CHESTER, several places, U. S., N. Amer.—I. a co. in the S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 792 sq. m. Pop. 57,515. Soil var. and highly cultiv.—II. a dist., S. Carolina. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 17,747. Also several townships.—I. New Hampshire, 23 m. S S.E. Concord. Pop. 2,173.—II. Vermont, 83 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,305.—III. Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Delaware river. Pop. 1,993.—IV. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Delaware, 14 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,790. It is the oldest town in the state, having been settled long before the territorial grant to Penn.—V. New Jersey, 9 m. S.W. Mount Holly. Pop. 2,608.—VI. Hampden co., Massachusetts. Pop. 1,632.—VII. Warren co., New York. Pop. 1,633.—VIII. Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1,479.—And several others. The *Chester river*, Delaware & Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay, and is navigable for 40 m. to Chester town.

CHESTERFIELD, a munic. bor., town, pa., and township of Engl., co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Derby, on the Rother and a canal connecting it with the Trent, and having a station on the N. Midland railway, 24¼ m. N.N.E. Derby. Area of pa. 13,160 ac. Pop. 11,231; do. of bor. in 1831, comprising Brampton, 6,770. It is irregularly built; principal edifices, a cruciform church of the 13th century, with a remarkable twisted spire 230 feet high, various schools, alms-houses, literary and mechanics' institutions, the town-hall, jail, union work-house, & elegant assembly rooms. It has manufs. of cottons, silks, lace, hosiery, worsted, earthenware, and machinery; and in its vicinity are iron, coal, and lead mines. Market, Satur. Fairs, 8 times annually. Races in autumn. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 486*l*. Income of charities (1837-8) 733*l*. Chesterfield gives the title of earl to a branch of the Stanhope family, and is a polling-place for the N. division of the co.

CHESTERFIELD, a co., U. S., N. America, Virginia, on James river. Area 456 sq. m. Pop. 17,148.—II. a dist. S. Carolina. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 8,574, of whom 2,871 are slaves.—III. a township, New Hampshire, 59 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,765.—IV. Massachusetts, 106 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,132.—V. New Jersey, 12 m. N.E. Mount Holly. Pop. 3,438.—VI. New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain. Pop. 2,716.

CHESTERFIELD-INLET, a long and narrow inlet, British N. America, stretching N. from Hudson Bay. Entrance, lat. 63° 30′ N., lon. 90° 40′ W. Length 250 m.; greatest breadth 25 m. It contains numerous islands and receives several rivers.

CHESTERFORD, *Camboricum, or Buta Icenorum*, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. on the Granta, 3½ m. N.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 717. Fair for horses 5th July. Great quantities of Roman coins & urns have been dug up here, and in 1848 the remains of a Roman villa.—II. (*Little*), 2¾ m. N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac 1,260. P. 229. Chesterford station, E. Counties railway, is 10 m. S. Cambridge.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a vill. and pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. N. Durham, near the Great North of England railway. Area 31,260 ac. P. 16,359; do. of chapelry 2,599. Its church was formerly collegiate; and the vill., which is on the ancient Ermine street, was long the seat of the Durham episcopal see. It has some small manufs., and is a polling-place for S. division of county.

CHESTERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and about 1 m. N.E. Cambridge. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 1,617. It has an union work-house.—II. co. Oxford 1¼ m. S.W. Bicester. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 393.—III. co. Huntingdon, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Stilton. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 129.—IV. co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.E. Kington. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 192.

CHESTERTOWN, a seaport town, U. Sates, N. America, Maryland, cap. Kent co. Pop. 1,000.

CHESTERVILLE, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 26 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,098.

CHESTER WARD, Engl., a divis. forming the N. part of co. Durham. Area 158,060 ac., about 1-4th of which is heath. Pop. 110,178.

CHESWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.E. Drayton. Area 6,070 ac. Pop. 1,015.

CHETTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 122.

CHETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 7,140 ac. Pop. 693.

CHETWA, a maritime town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Malabar, on the W. coast of India, 55 m. E.S.E. Calicut.

CHETWOOD, or CHETWODE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 8½ m. W.N.W. Winslow. Ac. 2,200. P. 197.

CHETWYND, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 1¾ m. N. Newport. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 740.

CHEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, on r. b. of the Mue, arrond. and 10 m. W. Caen. Pop. 1,009.

CHEVELEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area 2,489 ac. Pop. 645. Annual revenue of grammar school, founded in 1588, 80*l*.—II. co. Berks, 4 m. N. Newbury. Area 9,410 ac. Pop. 1,936.

CHEVENING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 1,003.

CHEVERELL, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. W. East Lavington. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 557.—II. (*Little*), 1¾ m. W. East Lavington. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 295.

CHEVILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris and Orleans railway, arrond. and 9 m. N. Orleans. Pop. 1,281.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a mountain range extending from N.E. to S.W., between England and Scotland, cos. Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former co., in which they occupy about 10,000 ac. They are of trap formation, porphyry & greenstone, & intersect the old red sandstone and mntn. limestone strata. They afford excellent pasture, and are grazed by sheep of superior breed. Grouse are abundant. The Cheviot peak, about 7 m. S.W. Wooler, is 2,684

feet, and Carter Fell, 2,020 feet in elev. The Cheviot Hills were the scene of the famous encounter between the Earl Percy and Douglas, described in the old ballad of "Chevy Chase."

CHEVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bury St. Edmunds. Ac. 2,240. P. 624.

CHEVREUSE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Versailles, on the Yvette. Pop. 1,507. It was formerly an important fortress, and repeatedly taken and retaken in the wars of the 15th century.

CHEW-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W. Pensford. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 2,076.

CHEWSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. Pensford. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 825. It has an endowed school.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Mendip hills, 6 m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 7,020 ac. Pop. 1,216. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Waldegrave.

CHEYCHUN, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 50 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

CHEZE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.E. Loudéac, on the Lié. Pop. 405.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Aisne, 4 m. S. Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 1,216.

CHIAMPO, a vill., N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.

CHIANA, two small rivers of Central Italy, Tuscany, & the Pontif. sta.; the former is an affluent of the Arno, which it joins 5 m. N.W. Arezzo, after a course of 35 m.; the latter joins the Paglia. The two are connected by the Chiana canal, 37 m. in length, begun in 1551, finished in 1823, & by which a large tract of land has been drained and rendered fertile.

CHIANCIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, 4 m. S.E. Montepulciano. It is one of the most favourite watering-places in Central Italy. Pop. 2,166.

CHIAPA, or CHIAPAS, the most S. state of the Mexican confed., chiefly between lat. 16° and 18° N., and lon. 91° and 94° W., having N. the state Tabasco, W. Oaxaca, S. and E. Guatemala, and N.E. Yucatan. Area 18,750 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 92,000, chiefly Indians. It comprises a portion of the table-land of Centr. America, traversed by the rivs. Usumasinta, Tabasco, and their affluents. European grains are raised on the uplands; the valleys yield maize, hemp, tobacco, sugar, pimento, indigo, vanilla, and cocoa, the export trade being chiefly in the two latter-named products. Principal towns, Ciudad de las Cass, the cap. Chiapa, and Palenque. Remains of ancient cities are found in N.E. of this state.

CHIAPA DE LOS INDIOS, a town of Mexican confederation, state Chiapa, on the Tabasco, 20 m. N.W. Ciudad-de-las-Casas. It derived its name from its pop. being mainly Indian.

CHIARAMONTE, a town of Sicily, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Modica. Pop. 7,000. It is well built, and the view from its Capuchin convent is one of the finest in Sicily.—II. a citadel, intend. Girgenti, a little W. Siculiana.—III. a vill. of Sardinia, 14 m. E.N.E. Sassari. Pop. 1,505.

CHIARAVALLE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult II., cap. cant., near the Gulf of Squillace, 17 m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,500.—II. an abbey, Lombardy, deleg. and 3 m. S.E. Milan, originally a Cistercian monastery, founded by St Bernard.

CHIARENZA, or CLARENTZA, a cape and vill. of Greece. [KLARENTZA.]

CHIARI, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. W. Brescia, on railw. (in progress) from Milan to Brescia. Pop. (1843) 8,903. It has numerous churches, and flourishing manufs. of silk fabrics and twist. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Marechal Villeroi, 1st September 1701.

CHIAROMONTE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a mntn., 42 m. S.E. Potenza, with 2,620 inhabs., 2 pa. churches, & a high school. —II. a market-town of Sicily, 31 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,600.

CHIASSO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, with a custom-house on the frontier of Lombardy, 4 m. N.W. Como. Pop. 954.

CHIAVARI, a marit. town, Sard. sta., div. and 21 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. prov., on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. Pop. (1838) 10,619. It is enclosed by cultivated hills, & is well built and flourishing. Streets narrow, & bordered with arcades; houses present much curious architecture; old and picturesque towers are dotted about the town, and in the vicinity are many handsome villas. Principal edifices, three richly adorned churches, the mayor's residence, an hospital, and a convent. It has a celebrated society of agriculture and arts, lace & silk twist factories, an anchovy fishery, and several annual fairs. Marble and slate are quarried in its neighbourhood. Though liable to gusty winds, it is a good deal resorted to by invalids.

CHIAVENNA, *Clavenna*, a town of Lombardy, Valtellina, on the Maira, 20 m. W.N.W. Sondrio. Pop. (1843) 3,539. It is enclosed by walls, & well built; it has 6 churches, to one of which are attached a baptistry with some curious antiquities, and singular mosaic work executed in *bones*. Manufs. of silk twist and fabrics, and of pottery, made from a peculiar soft stone, are carried on; and the Septimer and Splügen roads meeting here, Chiavenna has an active trade with Switzerland and Italy in these articles, also in wine, which the inhabs. keep in large excavations termed "*ventorali*."

CHICA-BALAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 100 m. N.E. Scringapatam, and formerly noted for a manuf. of sugar-candy.

CHICACOLE, or CICACOLE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 107 m. S.W. Ganjam, on N. bank of Chicacole riv., near the Bay of Bengal. It is large, irregularly built, has some neat barracks, sev. bazaars, many mosques, and its muslin manufs. have long enjoyed repute.

CHICAGO, a city, U. States, N. Amer., Illinois, cap. co. Cook, on the riv. Chicago, between the junction of the N. and S. branches of that river, where it enters the S. end of Lake Michigan, & where there has been formed a good harbour. The city is beautifully situated on level ground, extending 1 m. along the shore of Lake Michigan. Pop. 17,000. It has co. offices, an academy, and an active trade by sloops and steamers with Buffalo and other towns on the lakes.

CHICAMOGLOOR, and CHICANHUALLY, 2 towns of India, Mysore dom.; the former, 90 m. N.W. Seringapatam; the latter, 70 m. N. Seringapatam, and strongly fortified.

CHICHACOTTA, a town of Bootan, near the Brit. frontier, 60 m. N. Rungpoor. Lat. 26° 35′ N., lon. 89° 43′ E.

CHICHELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 256.

CHICHEROWLY, a fortfd. town of N. Hindostan, Gurwal, 22 m. N.N.W. Seharunpoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

CHICHEN, a vill., S. Amer., Yucatan, about 18 m. S.W. Valladolid, with the remains of an anc. Indian city, comprising a vast ruined temple, 450 ft. in length, a pyramid 550 ft. sq. at base, a

remarkable domed edifice, the "house of the caziques," ornamented with elaborate sculptures.

CHICHESTER, a city, co. of itself, and parl. and munic. bor. of Engl., cap. co. Sussex, on the S. coast railw., 14½ m. E.N.E. Portsmouth, and 28½ m. W. Brighton. Area of city liberty 1,680 ac. Pop. 8,512; do. of parl. bor. 8,084. It stands in a plain between the Southdown hills and the sea, and is enclosed by walls of Roman construction, now formed into terraces with walks, and shaded by elm-trees. It is neatly built, clean, well paved, drained, and lighted, and intersected by 4 principal thoroughfares, directed toward the cardinal points, & meeting in the centre of the city, where there is an elegant octagonal cross, erected in 1478. The cathedral, though not large, is a well proportioned & handsome edifice, mostly of the 13th and 14th centuries, 410 ft. in length, & 227 ft. in extreme breadth, with a spire 300 ft. in height. In its interior are a richly adorned choir, portraits of all the sovereigns of Engl. from the time of the conquest, with other historical paintings, and numerous monuments, including some fine works of art by Flaxman. South of the cathed. is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters, including the churchyard, and near it is the bp.'s palace & gardens. The see is co-extensive with the co. Sussex, excepting 22 pas., which are peculiars; net rev. (1843) 6,381*l*. The city is divided into 8 pas. The church of St Paul's is a handsome modern building. The guild-hall, a portion of an anc. friary, stands within a walled enclosure at the N.E. extremity of the city. Other principal edifices are the market and council houses, corn exchange, jail, buildings of the mechanics' institute, and literary and philosophical society, the theatre, hospital of St Mary, some alms-houses, & the infirmary, a handsome structure at the N. extremity of the city, near which is an increasing suburb named Summerstown. Chichester has a grammar school, rev. 1,300*l*. a-year, blue-coat, national, Lancasterian, and other schools. Trade almost wholly in agricultural produce and live stock, for which a mkt. is held every second Wed. The only manufs. are of coopers' & other wooden wares. About 200 years ago it monopolized nearly the whole manuf. of needles, but this trade is now entirely transferred to other places. It communicates with Portsmouth and Arundel by a canal. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 1,932 tons. Customs rev. (1846) 320*l*. 10s. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 2,517*l*. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 789. Fairs for cattle and horses, May 4, Whit.-Mon., Oct. 10 and 20. Originally the town was a Roman sta., most probably *Regnum*. It was taken and partially destroyed about A.D. 491, by the S. Saxons, under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa (whence its name); and thenceforth it remained the cap. of the kingdom Sussex, till its conquest by the W. Saxons. Various Roman remains with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city and vicinity; and Kinglybottom, N.E., is supposed to have been the place of interment of the S. Saxon monarchs; 4 m. N.E. is *Goodwood*, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. Chichester gives the title of Earl to the Pelham family. Among its eminent natives were the poets Collins and Hayley, and George Smith & brothers, landscape-painters.—*Chichester harbour*, 2 m. S.W. of the city, is an inlet of the English Channel, between the peninsula Selsey & Hayling isl., containing several creeks & Thorney isl.—*Chichester Rape* comprises the 8 W. hundreds of the co. Sussex.

CHICKASAW, a co., U. S, N. Amer., in N. of Mississippi. Area 970 sq. m. P. 2,955; 800 slaves.

CHICKERELL (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2¾ m. N.W, Weymouth. Ac. 1,780. P. 531.

CICKLADE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Hindon. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 109.

CHICKNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Area 680 ac. Pop. 59.

CHICKOORY, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 84 m. S.S.E. Sattarah. Situated amid an amphitheatre of hills.

CHICKOTA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Arkansas. Area 1,800 sq. m. Pop. 3,806, of whom 2,698 are slaves.

CHICLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 7,144. It has numerous country-houses of inhabs. of Cadiz, and near it a ruined Moorish castle. On March 11, 1811, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army, in the battle of *Barossa*, 5 m. S. Chiclana.

CHICLAYO, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Lambayeque.

CHICOVA, a town of S.E. Africa, Monomotapa, on r. b. of the Zambezi, 220 m. W.N.W. Senna. It was formerly celebrated for its silver mines.

CHIDDINGFOLD, a pa., Engl., co. Surrey, the vill. 4 m. N.E. Haslemere. Area 5,590 ac. P. 1,135.

CHIDDINGLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.W. Hailsham. Area 5,200 ac. Pop. 930.

CHIDDINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 1,405.

CHIDEOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. W. Bridport. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 826.

CHIDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 325.

CHIEM-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 42 m. S.E. Munich, celebrated for its fish. Length 12 m., breadth 9 m., height above the sea 1,549 ft., greatest depth 480 ft. It has 3 small isls., receives the Achen & Prien rivs., & discharges its surplus waters by the Alz into the Inn.

CHIENTI, a riv., cent. Italy, Pontif sta., delegs. Camerino and Macerata, enters the Adriatic 25 m. S.S.E. Ancona, after a N.E. course of about 45 m. On its W. bank is Tolentino, near which the Austrians defeated the troops under Murat, May 4, 1815.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the Adriatic, dist. and 15½ m. N.W. San Severo. Pop. 1,680.

CHIERI, *Carea*, a town of Sard. states, Piedmont, cap. mand., on a hill, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. (1838) 13,272. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics. It is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns of Europe.

CHIERS, a riv. of Europe, rises N.W. Esch in Luxemburg, and flows through the French deps. Meuse, Ardennes, and joins the Meuse, 4 m. S. Sedan, after a W. course of 50 miles.

CHIESA, *Clusius*, a riv. of the Tyrol & N. Italy, rises W. of Arco in the Tyrol, flows S., forming the Lake of Idro, and joins the Oglio, 18 m. W. *Mantua*. Length 75 m. Asola, Condino, and Montechiaro are on its banks.

CHIETI, *Teate*, a fortified archiepiscopal city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Cit., on a hill, near the Pescara, 40 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 12,700. It is badly laid out, but has some good edifices, comprising a cathedral, college, and handsome theatre; the adjacent country is pleasant. Among its antiquities are the remains of a large theatre, of some temples, a gateway, and a mosaic pavement. It was taken by the French in 1802.

CHIEVRES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 11 m. N.W. Mons, on the Hunel. Pop. 3,107. It has a large annual horse fair, and manufs. of cottons and pottery.

CHIFTLIK, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. &

•84 m. W. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Many of its dwellings are caves, in one of which are some old paintings and a Greek inscription.

CHIGNAL, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. 3½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 930 ac. P. 252.—II. (*Smealy*), 4¼ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1,050. P. 94.

CHIGNECTO BAY, an inlet of British N. Amer., between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, forming the N. extremity of the Bay of Fundy (which see.) Length 30 m., average breadth 8 m.

CHIGNOLO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. E.S.E. Pavia. Pop. (1843) 3,992.

CHIGWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S. Epping. Area 5,360 ac. Pop. 2,059. Statute fair, Sept. 30. Rev. of Archbp. Harsnet's schools (1837) 340*l.* Other charities have an aggreg. rev. of upwards of 70*l.* annually.

CHIHUÀHUA (pron. *Chiwawa*), a state, Mexic. confed., between lat. 27° & 32° N., & lon. 104° & 108° 40′ W., having E. a desert, and the Rio Bravo del Norte dividing it from Texas, and on other sides the states Sonora, Sinaloa, and Durango. Estimated area 107,500 sq. m., and pop. 190,000. It is a mntn. table-land, mostly infertile, but abounding in nitre and other salts, and rich in mines of gold and silver, which are, however, insufficiently wrought. Chief towns, Chihuàhua and San Jose del Parral.—*Chihuàhua*, the cap. of above state, in an arid plain. Lat. 28° 40′ N., lon. 105° 33′ W. Pop. (1835) 12,000, is of great extent and well built, but declining. It has a highly decorated cathedral, some large convents, a state-ho., and an aqueduct, 3 m. in length. It is the chief mart for the trade between Santa Fé and the U. States; and in 1840, 172,407 dolls. were coined at its mint. Near it are many rich but unwrought mines, and extens. cattle-farms.

CHILAPA, a t. of Mexico, 58 m. N.E. Acapulco.

CHILAPA, and CHILAPILLA, two rivers, Mexican confed., dep. Tabasco, and tributary to the river. Tabasco, which they join from the E., the former below, and the latter above Escobas.—The Chilapa is less rapid than any other affl. of the Tabasco; at their junction it has at all seasons three fathoms water.

CHILAW, a marit. town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 45 m. N. Colombo. Opposite to it a pearl-fishery is carried on.

CHILBOLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.E. Andover. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 359.

CHILCA, a seaport of Peru, dep. and 40 m. S.E. Lima, on the Pacific, near which is a vill. of same name, and remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHILCOMBE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 2 m. S.E. Winchester. Ac. 2,830. P. 269.—II. co. Dorset, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 860. P. 53.

CHILCOMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1,140. P. 618.

CHILDERDITCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S. Brentwood. Area 900 ac. Pop. 247.

CHILDERLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 54.

CHILD-OKEFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.W. Blandford Forum. Ac. 2,100. P. 648.

CHILDREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Wantage. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 546.

CHILDS-ERCALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6½ m. N.W. Newport. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 471.

CHILDS-WICKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 2,040. P. 469.

CHILDWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.W. Prescot. Area 14,580 ac. Pop. 10,714.

CHILECITO, a vill., Plata confed., dep. and 45 m. W. Rioja, in the Famatina valley, & the headquarters of its mining dist. Lat. 28° 50′ S., lon. 68° 30′ W. Estimated height above the sea 3,000 feet.

CHILFROOM, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Stratton. Area 970 ac. Pop. 128.

CHILHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6½ m. W.S.W. Canterbury, with a station on the S.E. railway. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 1,163. Fair, Nov. 8. It has a fine church, and remains of anc. castle.

CHILE, or CHILI, a repub. state, S. Amer., situated along the W. shore of that continent, bounded by the Andes on the E., and Pacific Oc. on the W., extending from lat. 25° 20′ to 43° 20′ S., and between lon. 69° and 74° W. Length from N. to S., including isl. of Chiloe, 1,240 m.; breadth from 100 to 200 m. The boundary line separating it on the N. from Bolivia is near Huesco Parado, its southern limit on the mainland is the Bay of Ancud. The mountain slopes of the Andes form the greater part of Chile. They are here a single range except at two places, where they separate, and enclose the elevated valleys of Tunyan and Uzpallata. The volcanic peak of Aconcagua rises to an elev. of 23,200 ft., that of Maypu to 15,000 feet. There are several passes across the Chilean range, one in Aconcagua at an elev. of 14,000 ft.; at Portello, 14,365; & at Tunyan & Cumbre, 13,210 ft. North of the Rio Chuapa the whole country is formed by the declivity of the Andes, except a narrow belt of plain 60 to 80 ft. in elev., bordering the sea. The surface is very irregular, rocky, sandy, and almost barren & uncultivated, except a few spots on the banks of the rivers. S. of Rio Chuapa the country is more diversified. Hilly and sterile tracts occupy the middle of this space, but on either side are valleys and plains of considerable fertility. From the Rio Maule to the Biobio the land becomes more level, and is in general more fertile. The climate of Central Chile is hot and dry. In summer the thermometer rises to 90° and 95° F.; in the other seasons the air is more temperate, and the climate, on the whole, healthy. In spring and winter ice is sometimes seen even on the coasts. In some of the valleys, as Copiapo, years pass over without rain falling, but dews are frequent. Farther south showers are only occasional, sometimes at an interval of 3 years. In the vicinity of the riv. Biobio rain falls regularly in winter. South of this river the rains are irregular, but fall heavily. In spring the sky is cloudy, but for many months of the year it is clear and transparent. High gales, blowing in particular directions, are not unfrequent, and earthquakes occur very often, particularly near the coast. Snow falls on the summits of the Andes, and, by its gradual melting, affords a supply of water to the rivers. The lower limits of the snow line are, N. extrem. 17,000 ft, in middle 12,780 ft., in S. extrem. 8,300 ft. The rivs. N. of the Maypu bring down to the coast little water. None are navigable. S. of lat. 34°, the rains are sufficiently copious to form considerable rivs. The Maule is navigable for vessels drawing 7 ft. water, and for barges for about 20 m. The Biobio, the largest riv. in the country, has a course of 200 m., and is 2 m. wide at its mouth, navigable for boats for 200 m., but too shallow for large vessels. The Calacalla riv. admits vessels of considerable size. There are no lakes of any importance in the low grounds, and few of any extent known in the Alpine region of the Andes. There are several good harbours, such as those of Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo. The tracts through the valley and ravines are only passable by mules, and good roads and bridges are very much needed.

The vegetation of the north of Chile is very

limited. Tropical plants do not grow from the extreme dryness of the soil. Farther south Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, beans, & hemp, are extensively cultivated, and melons, pumpkins, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, peaches, apples, & olives are abundant. The S. forests also contain a variety of excellent timber trees. This is the native country of the potato. It is found growing in the arid mntns. of Central Chile as well as in the moist temp. of Chonos and Chiloe Isles. Among the animals of prey the puma is the most conspicuous, and is not uncommon. The guanacoe and llama abound in the plains of the S. provinces, and the pastures feed large herds of cattle, horses, asses, mules, & goats. Jerked beef, tallow, hides, and live stock are exported. Gold is found in the sands of the rivs., and was formerly, though not now, collected. Silver mines exist in the S. Andes, but silver and copper mines are chiefly wrought in the more N. parts, lead and iron, are found, but are not wrought. On the river Biobio coal and lignite beds abound, and are partially wrought.

In 1830 the department of Coquimbo contained 103 mines, viz. 75 of copper, 24 silver, and 3 of gold, and from 1840 to 1841 Chile produced 252,752 cwt. of copper in bars, and 905,032 do. of copper ore, 430,066 marcs of silver in ingots and coin, and 16,590 do. of gold. The Pop. consists of the descendants of the Spaniards and the Aboriginal tribes. All the inhabitants of the Biobio are of European descent, with scarcely any mixture of Indian blood. The Aborigines inhabit almost exclusively the country south of this river. [ARAUCANIA.] The present pop. is considered to exceed 1,300,000, exclusive of Araucania. Wealth and property are more unequally divided than in the states to the E. of the Andes. Some of the largest proprietors in the vicinity of the cities are said to possess annual incomes varying from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* The gradations of rank are more strongly marked also, and the guaso or peasant here is not so independent a personage as the guacho of the eastern agricultural states. The religion is Roman Catholic.* Chile is divided into 8 provinces.

Province.	Area in sq. m.	Chief Town and Population.
Coquimbo, .	48,000	Coquimbo, 8,000
Aconcagua, .	14,000	Quillota, 10,000
Santiago, .	12,000	Santiago, 60,000
Colchagua, .	15,000	San Fernando
Maule, .	12,000	Villa de Cauquenes
Concepcion, .	18,000	Concepcion
Valdivia, .	40,000	Valdivia, 2,000
Chiloe, . .	11,000	San Carlos, 4,000
	170,000	

In 1842, 339,019 tons of shipping entered the ports of Chile, and 328,228 departed. The customs and revenue are yearly increasing. For the year 1843 these amounted to 3,160,000 piastres (eq. to dollars). The British shipments to Valparaiso amounted in 1840 to 1,202,523*l.*

Chile was taken possession of by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru, and a settlement formed at Santiago in 1541. In 1810 the struggle for independence against the mother country commenced and terminated in 1818 by the battle of Maypù and the formation of a republic. The government is vested in a supreme director, a senate of 20 members, and a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent for every 15,000 persons. Chile is at present the best governed and most prosperous of the S. Amer. republics. A well organized militia force has lately been established, and the standing army has been greatly reduced. A single frigate and some smaller vessels constitute the navy. There are a university and lyceum at Santiago, and government schools and seminaries established throughout several districts. Santiago is the capital of the republic and the seat of government.

CHILE, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 10 m. S.W. Rochester. Pop. 2,174.

CHI-LI, or PE-CHE-LE, the most N. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° 30′ N., and lon. 114° and 120° E., having N. Mongolia, E. the Gulf of Pe-che-le, and on other sides the provs. Shan-tung, Shan-se, and Ho-nan. Pop. (1825) 27,990,871. It is well watered, but is the least productive prov. of China-proper; and it owes its chief importance to containing the capital, Pekin, and the great depôts of rice and salt for the internal supply of the empire and of the cattle sent into China from Mongolia. Coal of inferior quality is raised in considerable quantities. The prov. is divided into 11 deps.; chief cities Pekin and Yung-ping.

CHI-LI, or PE-CHE-LE (GULF OF), an inlet of the Yellow Sea, betw. lat. 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N., and lon. 118° and 121° E., commun. N. with the G. of Leao-tong, & E. with the Yellow Sea, bounded on other sides by the Chinese provs. Chi-li and Shantung. Length & breadth about 150 m. each. It receives the Pei-ho riv. on W., & the Chan-tou on N.

CHILICOTHE, or CHILLICOTHE, a town, U. S. N. Amer., Ohio, on the Scisto riv., & Ohio canal, 42 m. S. Columbus. Pop. 3,977. It consists chiefly of two broad and regular streets, which intersect at its centre; and it has several churches and inhabited houses, a court-ho., and a bank.—Other places of same name are in the states Missouri and Illinois.

CHILKA-LAKE, Brit. India, is a shallow inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between the presids. Madras and Bengal. Area 280 sq. m. Average depth some years ago was 4½ feet, but it was then decreasing. It has numerous peopled islands, and its banks are studded with hamlets, the inhabitants of which are empld. in extensive salt-works.

CHILKEAH, a town of British India, presid. of Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. and 70 m. N.N.W. Bareily, and a principal mart of the trade between the British territory and Kumaon Tibet, &c.

CHILLAMBARAM, a town of British India, Carnatic, on the sea coast, 36 m. S. Pondicherry. In the vicinity are extensive anc. Hindoo temples.

CHILLAN, a town of Chile, province and 100 m. N.E. Concepcion, on river of same name.

CHILLENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area 180 ac. Pop. 137.

CHILLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Oxford. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 220.

CHILLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Till, 4½ m. S.E. Wooler. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 459. The castle, seat of Earl of Tankerville, is a spacious Elizabethan structure; in the park is still kept a breed of wild cattle, or white Caledonian oxen.

CHILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 7½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 747.

CHILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Crewkerne. Area 830 ac. P. 321.

CHILLISQUAQUE, township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylv., 65 m. N. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,400.

CHILLON (CASTLE OF), a fortress of Switzerl., Canton Vaud, 6 m. S.E. Vevay, at the E. extrem. of the Lake of Geneva, on an isolated rock, surrounded by deep water, and connected with the

mainland by a wooden bridge. It was built by Amadeus IV. of Savoy in 1238, and was long a state prison, but is now used as an arsenal. Bonnivard, prior of St Victor, was confined here from 1530 to 1536, and the place is rendered famous in Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon."

CHILMARK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Hindon. Area 3,210 ac. P. 593. Fair, July 30.

CHILMARY, *Chalamari*, a town of Brit. India, presid. of Bengal, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Rungpoor, on the Brahmaputra, and at which from 60,000 to 100,000 Hindoos are stated to assemble at certain religious and commercial festivals.

CHILOE, an isl. on the W. coast of S. America, which, with several smaller isls., forms a prov. of the Chilean republic. It is separated from Patagonia by Gulf of Ancud, and extends from lat. 41° 40′ to 43° 20′ S., with lon. 74° W. It is 120 m. in length and 40 in breadth. Pop. (1832) 42,000; do. of prov. 44,000. The isl. is hilly but not mountainous, and densely covered with wood, except around the coast, where it is partially cleared and cultivated. The climate is temperate, but exceedingly moist—in winter almost incessant rains prevail, with frequent gales from W. to N.W.—the summer is warm, but the air frequently clouded and loaded with moisture; yet, on the whole, it is reckoned healthy. The soil is a rich sandy loam. The beech, cypress, laurel, and other trees grow in perfection. The chief products are wheat, barley, potatoes, apples, and strawberries; and cattle, sheep, and swine are reared in considerable numbers. The shores produce abundance of shell mollusks; and oysters, mussels, and pico (a barnacle), form a principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The population consists of natives, originally of Spanish descent and aboriginal Indians, but the great bulk of the inhabitants are a mixed breed. All are nominally Christians, but in general very ignorant and superstitious. The Indian language has become obsolete, and Spanish is that in general use. Agriculture is in a very primitive state, and the trade carried on is a species of barter, money being very scarce. The people are indolent and poor. Schools are general, but the teachers and priests are of a very illiterate grade. A coarse woollen cloth, dyed blue, is the principal local manufacture. Exports comprise provisions, timber, hides, brooms, woollens, to the annual amount of 25,000 dollars. The number of coasting vessels is about 1,500. Coal or lignite exists here, but is not wrought. Mines were formerly wrought, but are now given up. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. San Carlos is now the chief town and port. This island was the last to throw off the authority of the king of Spain. The Chiloè Archipelago consists of upwards of 60 small islands, about 30 of which are inhabited, and several of which are well cultivated, and contain schools, &c. The prov. is divided into 10 dists., and is governed by an intendant and a provisional assembly, subject to the general government of Chile.

CHILPANZINGO, a town of the Mexican confed., dep. and 120 m. W.S.W. Mexico, on the road from Acapulco, and 4,800 feet above the sea.

CHILTEPEC, an arm of the river Tabasco, Mexican confed., leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, & after a N. course of 60 or 70 m., enters the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. W.S.W. La Frontera.

CHILTERN, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*All Saints,*) 5 m. E.N.E. Heytesbury. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 403.—II. (*St. Mary*), Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 180.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of chalk hills of Engl., co. Bucks, the S. part of which they traverse between Goring in Oxfordshire, and Tring in co. Herts. Breadth from 15 to 20 m. Height of principal summit, near Wendover, 905 feet above the sea. It is stated to have been formerly covered with a forest, some traces of which are extant, and it was notoriously infested with depredators, to suppress whose ravages the office of "stewards of the Chiltern hundreds" was established under the crown. The duties of the office are now only nominal, but the recognition of them is retained to enable members of the H. of Commons, by accepting them under the crown, to relinquish their seats in that assembly, which a member cannot otherwise do. There are 3 Chiltern hundreds, and the office is in the gift of the Chancellor of Exchequer.

CHILTOHRNE-DOMER, a pa. of Engl., co Somerset, 2 m. S. Ilchester. Area 1,190 ac. P. 291.

CHILTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. N. East-Ilsley. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 309.—II. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.N.W. Thame. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 364.—III. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.E. Sudbury. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 98.—IV. (*Cantillo*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. E. Ilchester. Area 540 ac. Pop. 134.—V. (*Foliat*), cos. Berks and Wilts, 2 m. W. Hungerford. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 727.—VI. (*Trinity*), co. Somerset, N. Bridgewater. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 74.

CHILVERS-COTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Nuneaton. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 2,508, mostly employed in ribbon-weaving. Annual revenue of free school and other charities of the Newdigate family, 250*l.* per annum. Ardbury hall here, the splendid seat of this family, was erected out of the ruins of an Augustine priory.

CHILWELL, a hamlet of Engl., co. and 4½ m. S.W. Nottingham, pa. Attenbury. Pop. 772.

CHILWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. Romsey. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 177.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. Guildford.

CHIMALAPA, a vill. of Central Amer., state, & 55 m. N.E. Guatemala, in a rich and fertile tract, on the Motagua, and consisting, a few years ago, of about 90 huts and a ruined church.—The *Chimalapilla* river, is an affluent of the Coatzocoalcos, Mexican confederation, dep. Tobasco.

CHIMALTENANGO, a town of Central America, state and 28 m. W.N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 4,000.

CHIMAY, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Blanche, 32 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. (1842) 3,041. It has a noble mansion and park, a college, several iron-works, and breweries, & near it are some valuable marble quarries.

CHIMBO, a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, on the Chimbo river, in the Andes, at the foot of Chimborazo mountain, and 50 m. N.E. Guayaquil. It has an active transit trade.

CHIMBORAZO, a celeb. mountain of S. Amer., and the culminating point of the Andes of Quito. Lat. 1° 30′ S., long. 79° W., elev. 21,420 feet. It is in the form of a cone, and perpetually snow clad. This was long considered the culminating point of the Andes, and the highest mntn. in the world; it was ascended by Humboldt, 23d June 1802, to an elev. of 19,286 ft., and again by Boussingault & Hall, 16th December 1831, to 19,695 ft.

CHIMERA, or KHIMARA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the Strait of Otranto, 22 m. N.W. Delvino, at the foot of the range of mntns. of same name, anc. *Acroceranus*, which terminates at Cape Linguetta, on the Bay of Avlona.

CHINA, a large and important country of E. Asia, constituting the princip. part of the Chinese empire. China proper extends betw. lat. 20° &

42° N., and lon. 98° and 122° E. Greatest length about 1,600 m.; breadth varies from 900 to 1,300 m. Having N. Manchooria and Mongolia, W. Tibet and other dependencies, S. the Burmese, Laos, and Anamese doms., from S.E. round to N.E. the China and Yellow seas. It is shut out from its N. dependencies by the great wall, constructed in the 3d century before the Christian era, and which extends over hill & dale for 1,250 miles, varies from 15 to 30 feet in height, and is strengthened at regular intervals by large square towers. This defensive barrier is now in decay. Estimated area, and pop. of the sev. provs. of China proper, are as follows:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1825), according to an official census.	Chief Cities.
Chi-li,	58,949	27,990,871	Pekin.
Shan-tung,	65,104	28,958,764	Tsi-nan.
Shan-si,	55,268	14,004,210	Tai-yuen.
Ho-nan,	65,104	23,037,171	Kei-fung.
Kiang-su,	92,661	37,843,501	Nankin.
Ngan-hoei,		34,168,059	Ngan-king.
Kiang-si,	72,176	30,426,999	Nan-chang.
Fo-kien,	53,480	14,777,419	Foo-choo.
Che-kiang,	39,150	26,256,784	Hang-choo.
Hou-pe,	144,770	37,370,098	Vou-chang.
Hoo-nan,		18,653,507	Chang-cha.
Shen-si,	154,008	10,207,256	Si-ngan.
Kan-su,		15,193,135	Lan-choo.
Se-chuen,	166,800	21,435,673	Ching-too.
Quang-tung,	79,406	19,147,030	Canton.
Quang-si,	78,250	7,313,895	Quei-lin.
Yun-nan,	107,970	5,561,330	Yun-nan.
Kwi-choo,	64,554	5,281,219	Kevi-yang.
Total,	1,298,000	367,633,907	

China, so far as Europeans have been able to ascertain, consists of an elevated region in the N.; a great alluvial plain in the centre, through which the Yang-tze-kiang and Hoang-ho rivers wind into the sea; and in the S. a region alternately undulating and interspersed with broad valleys and lofty mountains, which increase in elevation as they proceed W.ward. It is estim. that 2-3ds of the country are mountainous. Next to the great rivers already named, which rank amongst the largest in Asia, the Yun-ling flowing near Pekin, and the Choo-keang or Canton river, are of the highest importance; the prov. Yun-nan is traversed by the main streams, or by considerable affits. of all the great rivers of Further India. Lakes are both numerous and extensive; that of Tong-ting, in the prov. Hou-nan, is stated to be nearly 300 m. in circuit. The coast line has been estim. at 2,500 m. in length, and it is alternately bold and rocky, or low and swampy; it presents, however, many good harbours at the mouths of the rivers and elsewhere. In China the winters are colder, and the summers hotter than in the same parallels of W. Europe. Pekin in the same lat. as Naples, has its average temperature 9° lower. In the southern prov., near Canton and Macao, the winter months are intensely dry and cold, March and April bring fogs and a milder temp. Much rain falls in May, and from July to September there is intense heat, with hurricanes, typhoons, and thunder storms. There are no active volcanoes in China Proper; but in sev. localities there are hot springs and emissions of gas. The vegetable productions of the country belong chiefly to the temp. zone. The tea plant is peculiar to this region, and the adjoining territory of Assam. The camphor tree grows to the height of 50 ft., and is a good timber tree; many lacker shrubs from which gum varnish is obtained, the *croton sebiferum* or tallow tree; an inferior sort of cinnamon tree, rhubarb, ginseng, smilax, & other herbs, are common. Among the fruits are the China orange, the lichi, loquat, and wampee. The *nelumbium*, a large water lily, yields edible seeds, and the camellia, the olea fragrans, the tree peony, and the Indian chrysanthemum are among the most conspicuous flowers. The wild animals of China, if they ever abounded, have been long since almost extirpated by the cultiv. of the land, & the dense pop.; but the tiger is still known in the forests of Yun-nan, & wild cats in the forests of the S. The domestic dog is uniformly of one variety, of the spaniel size, and pale yellow colour. The deer family are now rare. Birds, include pheasants, quails, ring-dove, fishing cormorant. A few harmless reptiles still exist, and the locust frequently commits great devastations. Rice is the principal article of culture, and being the main food of the pop., its export is prohibited; wheat, barley, millet, & other grains of temp. climates are raised, especially in the N. & W. provs. where the climate is similar to that of latitudes much further N. in Europe, the cold being often severe. The density of pop. among other circumstances, has in many parts compelled the cultivation of every spot of ground at all capable of yielding produce for nutriment, and the mountain sides are often terraced and manured on principles of the strictest economy. The land is cultivated every where in small patches; a farm of 8 or 10 acres is considered large. Kitchen vegetables, oil plants of various kinds, and tobacco are almost universal articles of culture. Tea, the most valuable article of the foreign trade, & also very extensively consumed in China, is a product almost peculiar to this region. It is raised chiefly between lat. 25° and 31° N., on a tract extending from the coast inland for 500 or 600 m., and having an area of 350 to 400 sq. m., in the provs. Fo-kien, Ngan-hoei, Kiang-si, and Che-kiang. The soil on which it grows is composed of disintegrated granite and ferruginous sandstone. Of this article, it has been estimated that upwards of 72 million lbs. are annually exported into foreign countries, of which amount 52 millions are taken by the British empire, the other principal customers being Russia, the United States, the Netherlands, and Hamburg. In 1846, 56,503,000 lbs. were imported into the United kingdom, and since the commencement of the present century, about 1,400 million of lbs. of tea have been sold in England, yielding to the British government an aggregate revenue of 167,640,000*l.* sterling. The black teas are mostly prepared in Fo-kien, and the green in Ngan-hoei, both derived from one species of plant. The prov. Chi-li produces large quantities of salt and of coal, which, though of inferior quality, is especially valuable, owing to the general absence of timber or wood for fuel; in the S.eastern district lignite is also found. In Kan-su great quantities of tobacco are raised; in Che-kiang, silk is the chief article of produce, sugar in the S.; cotton, camphor, ginseng, rhubarb, & other drugs, numerous gums and varnishes, cassia, musk, the precious metals, gems, copper, tin, lead, mercury, arsenic, iron, and the finest porcelain clay, are among the principal products of the empire, the principal mines being in Kwi-choo & Yun-nan; live stock numerous only in the W. provs. Manufs. are of the most varied, and often of the most exquisite description. Chinese porcelain, silks, embroidery, and lacquered wares are unequalled for brilliancy, richness, and durability; and in carved goods in tortoise-shell, ivory, horn; in engraving, the manufs.

of paper, ink, cabinet-work, the Chinese abundantly testify their ingenuity & talent for imitation. They excel also in ship-building and bell-casting, and are apt in all branches of art conducive to the comfort of life; but all their manufs. are carried on without any aid of machinery. The traffic, in the E. provs. especially, is conducted chiefly by water, and among the most remarkable of the national works for this purpose, is the Grand Canal, extending from Hang-choo-foo, N. for 700 m. to the Yan-liang riv. The W. provs. import rice and other grains from the E., in return for metallic and some other products. From Tibet, China imports coarse woollens, gold buillion, Indian piece goods, shells, rhinoceros' horns, feathers, in return for silks, porcelain, English broad cloths, pearls, coal, & large quantities of tea. A considerable trade is carried on with Nepaul, Bootan, and Kumaon, the exports to which comprise borax, salt, and woollen goods; the returns being in grain, mole skins, tobacco, and Indian rupees. Caravans go frequently from China to Yarkand, and other parts of Chinese Turkestan, with tea & various manufs., and bring back cattle and raw sik. The overland trade with Burmah is extensive; Bhamo, in the Burmese dom., is its principal seat, where a large annual mart is held for many months during the year. The trade with Russia is wholly conducted at Kiachta (which see), on the Mongolian frontier, where Chinese raw and manufd. silks, porcelain, rhubarb, sugarcandy, musk, and especially tea, are exchanged for furs, sheep and lamb skins, and woollen goods. We are unacquainted with the extent of the trade between China & Mongolia, Manchooria & Corea; but with the last-named country there is certainly no extensive intercourse. From Leao-tong, on the N. frontier of the prov. Chi-li, wheat, cotton, and drugs are received in return for coarse manufd. goods. The marit. trade is by far the most important; and many years ago Mr Crawfurd estimated the commercial shipping of China at 70,000 tons, and that of Hai-nan at 10,000 tons, engaged in trading to Siam, Anam, Japan, and the Asiatic Archipelago. From 70 to 80 junks also leave Siam in the summer with grain, sugar, japan wood, betel-nut, zinc, ivory, gamboge, and take back flour, pease, cured mutton, and other provisions. Gold, ebony, tin, edible birds' nests, shark fins, sea-slug, pepper, and various condiments are imported from the archip.; the Canton trade with the Strait of Malacca is stated to employ a capital of about 1,250,000*l.* sterling; and the exports from Singapore to China in 1840-1 were estimated at 2,892,872 dolls. in value, of which British cotton goods formed a considerable part. The total marit. export and import trade of China with Europ. nations (Russia excepted), and with the U. States in 1845, has been estimated at 9,669,668*l.*, that with Gt. Britain & British India amounting to 6,814,062*l.*, and with the U. States to 2,265,885*l.*, the rest being with Portugal, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and France. The opium exported from Calcutta to China in 1844-5 (independently of that exported from Bombay), amounted to 18,792 chests, worth 2,439,430*l.*, this being still a principal import into China, the trade being tolerated, though not legalised. The emperor is of a Manchoo dynasty, which conquered China in the 17th century; and the large property of the great offices of state are held by Manchoo Tastaos. The government is despotic, and is conducted under the emperor by an "inner" or privy council, a general council; the 6 supreme boards of civil office, revenue, rites, war, punishment, and public works; a censorate, high courts of memorials & appeals, and the imperial college which regulates every thing relating to literature & science. The last is a most important engine of Chinese polity, literary acquirements being a chief step to advancement in the public service, and schools being universal. The code of laws is reckoned good, and the administration of these on the whole mild; but the slavish subjection in which the administrators are held, and a system of organised espionage on the functionaries, leads to deceit and bribery throughout all the offices of governments. The provs. are subdivided into what we may call departments, arrondissements, and districts, or *foo, ting, choo,* and *heen,* which titles are respectively affixed to the names of their cap. cities and towns. The metropolitan prov. Chi-li, for instance, which is about as large as England and Wales, consists of 11 foo, 3 ting, 17 choo, & 174 heen dists., all under special governors, besides which officers, a *tsungtuh* or governor-general has usually authority over two or more provs. The standing military force, according to Teinhouslie, consists of 4 national divisions—the Manchoos in 678 companies of 100 men each; the Mongols in 211 companies, and 106,000 Chinese, all cavalry; and 500,000 native infantry, besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia—in all 829,900 men. Besides these, many troops are stationed in the provinces of Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, where the government is military, and in all considerable cities there is a garrison of Tartar troops. Since the termination of the contest with England, it is stated that large quantities of military stores have been purchased from the Americans and others, and that the coasts have been newly fortified with great care.

In physical character the Chinese rank under the Mongolian family of man; the harsher features of this family being considerably softened. The head and face are square-formed, or angular—the nose flat, lips thick, and eyes small, with oblique eyelids, cheekbones prominent. Colour of skin lemon yellow, hair black, beard scanty. While young, both males and females are frequently good-looking, but after 20 the features gradually assume a harsh and ugly appearance. The absurd practice of retarding the growth of the foot in females, which is confined chiefly to the upper ranks, renders these all lame, and comparatively incapable of active exertion. The Chinese intellect is shrewd, and takes a common sense view of things, not apt to be imaginative or speculative. The disposition is mild and peaceful, but deceitful; filial affection, and parental reverence are cultivated, but deliberate infanticide, practised on motives of expediency, shows a low state of moral feeling. At a very remote period, the natives appear to have advanced to a considerable state of civilization, and to the practice of the arts of domestic life, especially the arts of printing, the invention of the mariner's compass, and the manufacture of silk and porcelain; but here they have paused, and their government and institutions tend not to the further progress of improvement. The Chinese language is monosyllabic, and their letters express words & ideas; the roots or original characters amounting to 214. The fine arts have made no great progress; and though education in reading and writing is common, yet they have no pretensions to learning or science. The religion of Confucius is that adopted by the court and upper classes, and consists in a refined deism, with a great reverence for ancestors, and for the moral precepts of Con-

fucius. Buddhism is the religion of the great mass of the people in China-proper, Manchooria, Mongolia, and Tibet, which last country is its head-quarter, being the seat of its most sacred Llamas. The Taou religion is that next in importance, as respects the number of its votaries. Mohammedans are said to be numerous in China, especially in the prov. Shen-si; and in Chinese Turkestan they form the majority of the pop. Roman Catholics & Jews form a comparatively insignificant proportion of the pop.; of the former there are estimated to be 320,000. The political influence of China extends considerably beyond the territorial limits of her empire, and it is customary for embassies to be sent at stated times, generally from two to five years, from many surrounding countries, with presents to the emperor; other presents of at least an equal value being given back in return. The Chinese court affects to consider the complimentary gifts from foreign states as so much tribute, and in this sense they enumerate Anam, Siam, Burmah, the Laos, Sooloo, Holland, and even Great Britain, as tributary nations. The rule, however, of the present Tartar dynasty, even in the heart of its own dominions, is held by a very uncertain tenure; the Meaou-tu tribes in the S.W. provs. of China, & supposed to be their original inhabs., have repeatedly risen in rebellion; secret societies, the principal of which is called "the Triad," and which has for its object the restoration of a native dynasty, are said to be rapidly extending; and the finances of the empire are believed to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, in spite of a revenue, officially stated to amount to 191,804,139 taels, or about 63,934,173*l.* annually. The native records of China ascend as far back as B. C. 2204; and however fabulous their early portion may be considered, there is no doubt that China is the oldest existing dominion on the globe. Some scattered notices of this empire appear in the works of middle-age travellers; but Marco Polo was the first among the moderns to give a detailed account of China, the commencement of direct European commerce with which dates only since the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The first attempt of the English to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when 4 merchant vessels arrived at Macao, but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established, the enterprise failed. Afterwards, the East India Company carried on some small traffic at the different maritime ports, & chiefly at Canton. In 1792 Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816 Lord Amherst's mission for a similar purpose, also failed of success, though the English trade continued pretty quiet and steady for the next 20 years. In 1834 the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. Still the trade with foreigners was refused to be recognised by the government of Pekin, and numerous petty annoyances were continually occurring, till at last in 1839, the Chinese government forcibly obliged the English merchants at Canton to deliver up 20,283 chests of opium, which having been destroyed, and compensation refused, war was declared by England, and the coasts of China were blockaded by a British naval force, amounting in 1842 to 37 ships, mounting 784 guns, and manned by 7,069 men. After a series of successes, a peace was concluded at Nankin, Aug. 29, 1842, by which European merchants and a British consul were allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai; the isl. of Hong-Kong was ceded to the English in perpetuity, and 6 million dolls. were agreed to be paid by 7 instalments, as indemnity for the opium destroyed in 1839; 3 million dolls., as the amount of debts due by insolvent Hong merchants; & 12 million, as indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1847, fresh outrages on the part of the people of Canton, led to another temporary capture of the Bogue Forts, and a new convention. The Chinese empire comprehends China-proper, Manchooria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, Hai-nan, Corea, adding to the pop. perhaps 8 or 10 millions. But though most parts of this empire are undoubtedly densely populated, the estimates of their amount greatly differ, and are all probably very vague. In addition to the statements above, we may add that Grossier in 1743, estimated the pop. at 200 millions; Balbi estimates the pop. at only 170 mill.; Lord Macartney at 333 mill.; a Chinese census of 1812, gives the amount at 360 mill.; do. of 1825, 367 mill.

China Sea, is that portion of the Pacific O. which extends betw. China and Siam on the W., the Philippines isls. on the E., Borneo on the S., and the isl. of Formosa on the W. It forms the great gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. Chf. affls., the Meinam, Cambodia, and Canton rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Manila, and Singapore.

China, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 21 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,675.—II. a tnshp., New York, 273 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,437.

Chinachin, a large town, Nepaul, on an affluent of the Goggra, 250 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo, Houses of brick or stone, with flat roofs. It has 2 Hindoo temples, & an important trade in metals, spices and manufd. goods from Hindostan, to which country it exports horses, salt, drugs, musk, and seeds.

Chinapatam, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 35 m. E.N.E. Seringapatam, and which in 1820 had 1,000 houses.

Chincha, a small seaport town of N. Peru, dep. and 115 m. S.S.E. Lima.

Chinchilla, a city of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Albacete. Pop. (1845) 12,609. It was formerly fortifd., has an old castle, and is surrounded by ancient walls. Manufactures coarse cloths.

Chinchon, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.S.E. Madrid, betw. the Tagus and the Tajuna. Pop. (1845) 5,892. It has min. springs & baths.

Chin-choo, a maritime region of China, between lat. 23° and 26° N., and lon. 116° and 119° E., comprising parts of the provs. Fo-kien and Quang-tong, and inhabited by a hardy and industrious people, who man most part of the imperial and commercial navy, and are particularly able as fishermen, traders, and agriculturists. Soil mostly sterile; sugar and sweet potatoes, raised by much labour, are the only exports. This circumstance continually causes large numbers of the pop. to emigrate; & it is stated that "Chinchoo men" are the principal bankers of the capital, cultivators of the tea plant, pedlars, colonists in Formosa, Hai-nan, S.E. Asia, & the Asiatic archipelago; and that in Canton almost every kind of traffic is under their direction.—II. a city, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.S.E. Kai-fung.—III. a city prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, 110 m. W.S.W. the great lake Tong-ting.

Chinchoor, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 8 m. N.N.W. Poonah. Pop. about 5,000. It was the resid. of a chief believed by the Hindoos to be an incarnation of the Deity.

Chinchorro (El), a reef off the E. coast of

Yucatan, Central America, 110 m. S. Cozumel isl. Length N. to S. 23 m.; greatest breadth 9 m.

CHINE (LA), a vill. of Lower Canada, on the isl. and 70 m. above the city of Montreal. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada, and here the boats of the N.W. company commence their voyage for the interior. There is a canal from this point to Montreal, to avoid the rapids of St. Louis.

CHINENDEGA, two contiguous towns of Central America, state Nicaragua.—*New Chinendega*, 9 m. from Riaglio, and a depôt for the trade of that port with the interior, has from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabs. It stands in a fertile plain; houses straggling, & many enclosed by gardens & plantations. —*Old Chinendega* has from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabs.

CHING, a prefixed name of numerous cities of China, the principal being,—I. (*C. Kiang*), prov. and 35 m. S.E. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake.—II. (*Ching-te* or *Jeho*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 110 m. N.N.E. Pekin, beyond the Great Wall of China. Near it is an imperial palace, the summer residence of the emperor.—III. (*C. Ting*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 155 m. S.S.W. Peking.—IV. (*C. Ton*), cap. prov. Se-chuen. Lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 104° E. It is populous, adorned with fine edifices, intersected by canals, and the seat of an extensive commerce. It was formerly an imperial residence, & one of the largest cities of China, but was ruined by the Tartars in 1646.

CHINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Lea, 9½ m. N.N.E. St Paul's, London. Ac. 3,000. P. 971.

CHING-KING, a prov. of China. [LEAOTONG.]

CHINGLEPUT, or "*the Jaghire*," a maritime dist. of British India, presid. of Madras, and immediately surrounding that city and its dists., having E. the Indian Ocean, and on other sides the Arcot dists. Area 2,253 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 336,220. Surface low, with scattered hills. Princip. riv. the Palaur. The Pulicat lake & other lagoons skirt the coast. Soil generally poor; but Madras is partly supplied with necessaries from this dist. It has a few manufs. of cotton cloths. Land rev. (1835-6) 87,535*l.*; total rev. 159,258*l.* Princip. towns Chingleput and Conjèveram.—*Chingleput, Singalapetta*, cap. the above dist., in a valley, near a fine artificial lake, 35 m. S.W. Madras, and having a large and strong citadel.

CHIN-HAE, a maritime city of China, prov. Che-kiang, at the mouth of the Yung-kiang riv., 12 m. N.E. Ning-po. Lat. 25° 58′ N., lon. 121° 35′ E. It stands on a tongue of land, at the foot of a hill, abruptly rising from the sea, & crowned by a citadel. Town enclosed by castellated walls nearly 3 m. in circ., and connected with a substantial stone embankment, extending sev. miles along the coast. The suburbs and the opposite bank of the riv. were also found defended by batteries in the last war, and 157 pieces of cannon were taken by the British at the capture of Chin-hae, Oct. 10, 1841.—II. a town Corea, on its S. coast, at the mouth of the Hau-kiang riv.

CHINI, or CHINEE, a large vill. of Scinde, 30 m. N.W. Schwan, and at an elev. of 10,000 feet. —II. a large vill., N. Hindostan, Kunawar, 10,200 feet above the sea.

CHINIAN (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 48 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. (1846) 2,941. It has extensive manufs. of cloth for the Levant; and tanneries.

CHININI, or CHINEANEE, a considerable town and palace, Punjab, on the Tani riv., an affl. of the Chenab, 110 m. N.E. Lahore. Lat. 32° 55′ N., lon. 75° 8′ E.

CHIN-KIANG-FOO, a maritime city of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Yang-tze-kiang riv., 48 m. E.N.E. Nankin. It is pretty strongly fortified, but is commanded by several adjacent hills. A branch of the Gt. canal reaches its W. suburbs near Golden isl. The principal curiosity here is a pagoda of cast iron, about 30 ft. in height, and conjectured to be at least 1,200 years old. This city was taken by the British, after a desperate resistance, July 21, 1842.

CHINLEY, a chplry. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. P. 996.

CHINNOCK, three pas. of Engl., co. Somerset. —I. (*East*), 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 735.—II. (*Middle*), 3½ m. N.E. Crewkerne. Area 280 ac. Pop. 222.—III. (*West*), adjoins the last named pa. Area 600 ac. Pop. 561.

CHINNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Thame. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,308.

CHINON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Vienne, 25 m. S.W. Tours. Pop. (1846) 4,859. Henry II. of England died here in 1189. It was the resid. of Charles VII., King of France, when the English occupied Paris, and has the ruins of the castle in which Joan of Arc presented herself to him. Rabelais was born here in 1483.

CHINRAYAPATAM, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 40 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam.

CHINSURA, a town of Brit. India, Bengal, formerly belonging to the Dutch, but latterly ceded to the British, on the Ganges, 20 m. N. Calcutta. It has quite a Dutch appearance, is dull, and its commerce is now insignificant. Princip. edifices, the government-ho., and a fortified factory.

CHINY, a town of Belgium, Luxemburg, on rt. b. of the Semoy, 8 m. S.S.W. Neufchâteau. Pop. (1842) 1,084, partly empld. in manufg. iron wares. It was formerly of much more consequence.

CHIN-YANG, a city, Chinese emp. [MOUKDEN.]

CHIO, or KHIO, an isl., Asiat. Turkey. [SCIO.]

CHIOGGIA, *Fossa Clodia*, a fortified seaport town, N. Italy, gov., & 15 m. S. Venice, cap. dist., on an isl. in the S. extrem. of the Venetian lagoon. Pop. (1843) 27,076. It is about 2 m. in circumf., founded, like Amsterdam, on piles, well built, & connected with the mainland by a stone bridge of 43 arches. It has a fine main street lined with porticoes, a cathed., various charitable institutions, and a harbour protected by two forts and several batteries. It has high schools, important saltworks, yards for ship-building, fisheries, and a trade with the interior, by the Brenta, Adige, Po, and various canals.

CHIPIONA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,559.

CHIPPENHAM, a parl. & municipal bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by a fine bridge of 22 arches, and on the Gt. W. Railway, 22 m. E. Bristol. Area of pa. 9,100 ac. Pop. 4,438; do. of parl. bor. 6,606. It has a spacious church, partly built in the 12th cent., a free school and other charities, with a union workhouse & literary institution. Its manufs. of silk and woollen have declined, but the retail trade is thriving, and the markets are large. Mkt. day Frid. Fairs, May 17, June 22, Oct. 29, Dec. 11. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 271*l.* 15*s.* The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 278.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newmarket. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 666.

CHIPPEWA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Michigan. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 534.—II. a riv., Wisconsin territ.; after a S.W. course of 150 m. it joins the Mississippi below L. Pepin.—III. a tnshp., Ohio, 113 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,787.

CHIPPEWAY, a vill. of Upper Canada, dist. Lin-

coln, at the confl. of the Welland canal with the Niagara riv., 2 m. above the Falls of Niagara.

CHIPPEWAYAN FORT, British N. America, is a commercial post in the Chippeway territory, at the W. end of L. Athabasca. Lat. 58° 40′ N., lon. 111° 20′ W.

CHIPPEWAYAN MNTNS., a name of the great N. W. American range, including the Rocky mntns.

CHIPPING, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. E. Garstang. Area 8,990 ac. Pop. 1,675. Ann. rev. of free school (1826), 60*l*. Fair, Easter Tuesday, and St Bartholomew's day. The pa. has a Roman Catholic chapel.

CHIPPING-NORTON, ONGAR, & SODBURY, towns of England, which see under respective words.

CHIPPING-WARDEN, a pa. of England, co. Northamp., 6 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Ac. 2,440. P. 545.

CHIPSTABLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Wiveliscomb. Ac. 2,420. Pop. 389.

CHIPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2¼ m. N.E. Gatton. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 666.

CHIQUIMULA (DE LA SIERRA), a town of Centr. America, state and 85 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, cap. dep., with a large church, and a fountain in the principal square. Pop. 6,000. Maize is extensively raised in its vicinity, and it is a place of active trade.

CHIQUIMULA (ISTHMUS OF), Central America, in lon. 89° W., comprehending about 70 m. of coast, on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Rio Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras. The distance across from the Atlantic to Pacific O. is here 150 m. Greatest elevation of the land, 2,000 feet.

CHIQUITOS, a territory of Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, between lat. 15° and 17° S., and forming the middle part of the great *Longitudinal Plain*, which extends N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. Surface low and level, and containing large lakes and swamps; the country uncultivated and partially uninhabited.

CHIRAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lozère, on l. b. of the Rioulone, 11 m. W. Mende. Pop. 1,550.

CHIRBURY, or CHERBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. N.E. Montgomery. Area 11,880 ac. Pop. 1,593. The church consists of the nave of an anc. priory. Income of free school, 100*l*.

CHIRCARI, & CHIRGONG, two towns of Hindostan, Bundelcund, the former 73 m. E., and the latter 16 m. N.E. Jhansi.

CHIRENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, 18 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,030.

CHIRICO (SAN), two mkt. towns of Naples, prov. Basilicata.—I. (*Nuovo*), on a hill, 5 m. N.W. Tricarico. Pop. 1,500, mostly of Albanian descent. —II. (*Raparo*), cap. cant., 22 m. S.E. Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 3,580.

CHIRIQUI, a riv., lagoon, and archip. of Centr. America, state Costa Rica, dep. Veragua. The river, after a N.ward course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the Chiriqui archipelago. Lat. 90° N., & lon. 82° 30′ E. The Chiriqui lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 m., and 40 to 50 m. inland.

CHIRK, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Ellesmere canal, 4½ m. S. Rhuabon. Pop. 1,611, partly employed in coal mines and lime works. The vill. is large and thriving. Fairs, 2d Tues. in Feb., 2d Frid. in June, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12. The vicinity is celebrated for beauty of scenery. Chirk castle, the anc. mansion of the Myddleton family, is said to command views into 17 cos. N. the vill. the Dee is crossed by Telfer's magnificent aqueduct for the Ellesmere canal,—an iron trough 710 feet in length, supported on 10 arches, raising it 70 feet above the river.

CHIRNSIDE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N.W. Berwick. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,203. Fair, last Thursd. in Nov.—Chirnside hill belongs to the Lammermoor range.

CHIRRA, a vill. of Cossyah country, Further India, presid. Bengal, 30 m. N.W. Sylhet. Elev. 4,000 feet. About 1 m. N.ward is the convalescent station, Cherrapoonjee.

CHIRRIPO, a volcano & river of Centr. Amer., state Costa-Rica. The former is about 20 m. N.E. Cartago; and from its N. flank the riv. flows to join the Barbilla, & form the Matina riv.

CHIRTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, on the Tyne, 1 m. W.S.W. North Shields. Pop. 4,360, mostly employed in collieries.

CHISELHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.E. Oxford. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 158.

CHISELHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 11 m. S.E. London. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,792. The celebrated antiquary, William Camden, died in 1623, at Camden place in the vicinity, now the property of Earl Camden.

CHISHALL, two contig. pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 7½ m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 466.—II. (*Little*), 8 m. W. Saffron-Walden. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 96.

CHISLEBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Crewkerne. Area 810 ac. Pop. 540. Fair, last Thursday in October.

CHISLEDON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. S.S.E. Swindon. Area 5,710 ac. Pop. 1,176.

CHISLET, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 1,097. Ann. rev. of Taylor's charity (1836) 80*l*.

CHISWICK, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 5,811. Chiswick-ho., a villa of the Duke of Devonshire, is an elegant mansion, in which both Fox and Canning breathed their last. The pa. contains other handsome villas, & the gardens of the horticultural society. In the church are many interesting monuments, and Hogarth lies buried in the churchyard.

CHITHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W N.W. Midhurst. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 232.

CHITI, *Citium*, a marit. vill. of the isl. of Cyprus, on its S. coast, near Cape Chiti, and 3 m. S.W. Larnica. It has various remains of antiquity. The stoic Zeno was born here about B. C. 362.

CHITORE, a town of India, capital of the rajahship, and 70 m. N.E. of Odeypoor.

CHITRAL, or LITTLE CASHGAR, a country of N.W. India, consisting of the Kooner valley, on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, lying between lat. 35° 45′ and 36° 25′ N., lon. 71° 20′ to 73° 10′ E. Length 100 m., by from 15 to 20 m. in breadth.—*Chitral*, the principal town, is in lat. 36° 11′ N., lon. 71° 59′ E. Pop. between 3,000 & 4,000, mostly Mohammedans, with some Hindoos.

CHI-TSIEN, a city of China, prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep. and 430 m. N.W. Canton.

CHITTAE, one of the Laccadive isls., Indian O., 155 m. S.W. Mangalore.

CHITTAGONG, a dist., British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra riv., between lat. 21° and 23° N., and lon. 91° 38′ and 93° E. Length N. to S. 120 m., greatest breadth 50 m. It has N. Tiperah, E. Birma, S. Arracan, and W. the Bay of Bengal. Estimated area nearly 3,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000 (?) Surface flat on the coast; mntnous. in the interior. Climate moist, the rainy season being greatly protracted.

Principal rivs., the Kamaphuli or Chittagong, which takes its rise in Ava, and flowing S.W. enters the Bay of Bengal, where it is a mile broad and navigable; and the riv. Nauf, which forms the southern boundary of the dist. Soil fertile, but much of it covered with forests. Rice, sugar cane, ginger, betel-leaf, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and capsicums are raised; other exported products are timber, canvass, coarse cloths, stockings, umbrellas, and salt, much of which is made on the coast; and with iron, earthenware, and fish, exchanged to the indep. hill tribes for live-stock, &c. Land rev. (1839-40) 61,805*l.*; total rev. 71,570*l.*; expend. 51,008*l.* Principal towns, Islamabad and Rangamatty. The Mohammedan inhabs. are to the Hindoos as 3 to 2. A colony of Mughs from Arracan are settled in this district. Chittagong was ceded to the British in 1760.

CHITTAPET, a town, and formerly an important fortress, British India, presid. and 75 m. S.W. Madras, district S. Arcot.

CHITTELDROOG (*Sitala-Durga*, the "spotted castle"), a town & fortress of S. Hindostan, dom. Mysore, 128 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam. The fort, garrisoned by British troops, is one of the strongest and most remarkable in India; the town at its base, is enclosed by walls, and has a spacious main street. Near it are some curious artificial caverns.

CHITTENDEN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. part of Vermont. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 22,977. —Also a small tnshp., Rutland co., same state.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W. South-Molton. Area 5,700 ac. Pop. 1,893.

CHITTOOR, a town of British India, presid. & 80 m. W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot.

CHITTRA, and CHITTROO, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, dist. Ramghur; the former, 110 m. W.N.W., and the latter, 214 m. N.W. Calcutta.

CHIURA, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. and 7 m. E. Sondrio, on rt. b. of the Adda. Pop. 2,500.

CHIUSA (LA), a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Coni, on l. b. of the Pesio. P. (1838) 5,751. It is well built, and has manufs. of silk fabrics and glass wares.—II. a vill., 18 m. W.N.W. Turin, on the Dora Riparia, with an hospice for travellers, formerly a rich abbey of the Benedictines, recently chosen as the place of sepulture for the royal family of Sardinia.—III. a town of Sicily, intend. and 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 6,000.—IV. a defile, N. Italy, deleg. and 10 m. N.W. Verona, through which pass the Adige riv., and one of the great routes between Italy and the Tyrol.

CHIUSA, Tyrol. [KLAUSEN.]

CHIUSANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, dist. and 6 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,140.

CHIUSI, a city of centr. Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Siena. Pop. (1844) 1,602. It has highly interesting museums of Etruscan antiquities, with a cathedral, and several convents; near it are many sepulchral remains of the *Clusium*, one of the most famous of the ancient capitals of Etruria.—The *Lake of Chiusi*, 1 m. E., forms a portion of the Tuscan & Papal frontiers. It is 4 m. in length N. to S., by 1 m. in breadth, and traversed by the riv. Tuscan-Chiana. Its banks are marshy.

CHIVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 3,954. It is very ancient, & has remains of a castle and Roman walls.

CHIVASSO, a small city of the Sard. states, Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand., in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the Po. Pop. (1838) 7,841. It was formerly strongly fortified, and considered the key of Piedmont, but it is now only enclosed by a single wall. It has a handsome church, 5 convents, and the remains of the anc. castle of the Counts of Montferrat. It was stormed and taken by the French, Oct. 18, 1800.

CHIVELSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 591.

CHLUMETZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Zydlina, 46 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. (1843) 2,969. It has manufs. of cotton goods, & the seignorial castle of Karlskron.—Two vills., circs. Beraun and Budweis, have same name.

CHMIELNIK, two towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, 93 m. N.E. Kamenietz.—II. prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Kielce. Pop. 1,800. Celeb. for the victory of the Tartars over the Poles in 1240.

CHOBHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Mole, 8 m. N. Guildford. Area 9,470 ac. Pop. 1,989. Near it is a fish-pond, covering 150 ac.

CHOCHOLNA, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 38 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag, with mineral springs and baths.

CHOCO, a prov. New Granada, S. Amer., forming W. part of the dep. Cauca, watered by the Atrato riv.—The *Bay of Chocó* is in lat. 3° 30′ N., lon. 77° 30′ W.; on it is the t. Buenaventura.

CHOCTAW, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of state Mississippi. Area 920 sq. m. Pop. 6,010.

CHODZIESEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. and 47 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. (1845) 3,250, engaged in woollen weaving. It has a castle and 4 churches.

CHOGDAH, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, on the Hooghly riv., 30 m. N. Calcutta.

CHOISEUL, a harbour of Madagascar, on the E. coast of the isl., in the Bay of Antongil. It had formerly the French establishment of Louisburg.

CHOISY-SUR-SEINE (or *le Roi*), a comm. and town of France, dep., and on l. b. of the Seine, & on the Paris and Orleans railw., 6 m. S. Paris. Pop. (1846) 3,227. It has extens. manufs. of glass wares, porcelain, soap, marocco leather, & chemical products.—II. (*En-Brie*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 6 m. E.S.E. Coulommiers, formerly fortified. Pop. 1,311.

CHOKEEGHUR, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 50 m. E.S.E. Bhopaul.

CHOKIÉR, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Liege, with a picturesque old castle and extensive lime-works. Pop. 451.

CHOLDERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. E.N.E. Amesbury. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 170.

CHOLEECHEL, a considerable isl. of S. Amer., Plata confed., formed by the Rio Negro riv., 220 m. N.W. Carmen, and affording good pasturage.

CHOLET, or CHOLLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Moine, arrond. & 11 m. S.S.E. Beaupreau. Pop. (1846) 7,539. It is well built, and has manufs. of fine woollen and mixed cloths (the *Challies* deriving name from this town); cloth-mkts., & a brisk trade in cattle. It was often taken and nearly ruined in the wars of La Vendee, 1793-5.

CHOLLERTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 5 m. N. Hexham. Area 16,020 ac. Pop. 1,129. Swinburne & Chipchase castles are in this parish.

CHOLMONDELY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Malpas, 7 m. W. Nantwich. P. 260. Its castle, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, contains a valuable library & collection of paintings.

CHOLSEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. S.W. Wallingford. Area 5,060 ac. Pop. 1,191.

CHOLULA, a decayed town, Mexican confed.,

state and 15 m. W.N.W. La Puebla. It is situated on the table land of Anahuac, elev. 6,912 ft. Pop. wholly Indians. Close to the town is a pyramid of clay and brick, erected by the anc. Mexicans, 177 ft. in height, measuring 1,440 ft. on each side, at its base ascended by 120 steps, and surmounted by a chapel, erected by the Spaniards. Cortez, early in the 16th century, recorded that Cholula (*Churultecal*) then contained 20,000 houses, besides as many in the suburbs, and more than 400 towers of temples; a modern traveller, in 1841, stated, "the temple is year after year crumbling, and of the race that worshipped on that pyramid, there now remain but a few Indians, who till the adjacent fields, & the women who throng the market-place with fruit and flowers."

CHOMERAC, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Ardèche, arr. & 3½ m. S.E. Privas. P. 2,550. It has manufs. of, and trade in, silk goods.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, an isl. group, off the W. coast of Patagonia, mostly between lat. 44° and 46° S., and lon. 74° and 75° W. Some of the isls. are large, but all, except a few outlying ones W.ward, are bare, and very scantily inhabited.

CHOO-KEANG, Chinese name for Canton river.

CHOOMP-HOON, a maritime town of Siam, cap. dist., on a river near its mouth in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° 59′ N., lon. 99° 30′ E. Pop. 8,000. Here is a stockaded military fort. Good timber abounds in the vicinity.

CHOONGA and CHOONKA, two vills. of Scinde, both E. of the Indus, the former 40 m. E. Shikarpoor, and the latter 40 m. S.E. Khyerpoor.

CHOOROO, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. and 100 m. E.N.E. Bickanere. Exclusive of suburbs, it is about 1½ m. in circ., and handsomely built of white limestone.

CHOPER, a riv. of Russia, flows very tortuously S.S.W. through the govs. Penza, Saratov, Veroniej, and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don near the vill. Ust-Chopersk, after a course estimated at 260 m., for the last 100 m. of which it is navigable. Affluents, the Vorona, & Buzaluk. The towns Serdobsk, Bolatov, and Novo-Chopersk are on its banks.

CHOPERSK (NOVO), *(or New)*, a small fortified town of Russia, gov. and 118 m. E.S.E. Voroniej.

CHOPRAH, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, near the Taptee, 150 m. E. Surat. Lat. 21° 14′ N., lon. 75° 23′ E. The adjac. country covered with jungle.

CHORASSAN, a prov. of Persia. [PERSIA.]

CHORGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Alps, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Gap, with 2,000 inhabs., and slate and marble quarries. This was the Roman *Caturiges*, cap. of the Caturigæ.

CHORILLOS, a vill. and watering place of Peru, dep. and 10 m. S. Lima, and a good deal resorted to by the inhabitants of that city in summer, though it is wretchedly built. Around it are many remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHORLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Chor, near its confluence with the Yarrow, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 9 m. S.S.E. Preston, with which town and with Bolton it communicates by railw. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 13,139. It stands on a rising ground, and has an anc. pa. church in the Norman style, a handsome gothic church, Roman Catholic chapel, a small grammar school, a townhall and a union work-house, with numerous mills for manuf. of cotton yarn, muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods. In vicin. are coal and lead mines, slate and stone quarries. Mkt., Tues. & Sat. Fairs, May 5, Aug. 20, and Sept. 5.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow, 6 m. N.W. Macclesfield. Pop. 561.—III. a township, same co., pa. Wrenbury, 5 m. W. Nantwich. Pop. 183.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1 m. S. Manchester, of which city it is a suburb. Pop, 28,336.—II. (*With Hardy*), a chapelry, 3½ m. S.W. Manchester. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 632.—III. three small townships, Chester co., and a chapelry & township, Stafford county.

CHORRERA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, on the isthmus & 15 m. W.S.W. Panama, near the head of the river Chorrera, which enters the Pacific by a deep mouth 10 m. W. Panama.

CHORUN, a town of Asia Minor. [TCHORUN.]

CHORZELE, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 16 m. N. Przasnysz, on the frontiers of Prussia. Pop. 1,700. Manufs. woollens and leather.

CHOTEESGHUR, a large dist. of British India, prov. Gundwana, the most eastern possession of the Nagpoor Mahrattas. Length from N. to S. 260 m. Surrounded by woody and inaccessible mountains; in the centre open and level.

CHOTIEBORZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. S.E. Czaslau, near l. b. of the Dobrowa. P. 2,000.

CHOTIESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,055. It had formerly a rich abbey, founded in 1200, suppressed 1782.

CHOTTA, sevl. vills. of Scinde, on the route between Schwan and Larkhana.

CHOTUSITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 2½ m. N. Czaslau. Pop. 1,000. Battle between the Prussians and Austrians in 1742.

CHOTYN, or CHOCZIM, Russ. *Khotine*, a strongly fortfd. town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 20 m. S.W. Kamenietz. Pop, formerly amounting to 20,000, had in 1838 diminished to 1,690; but the town is still an important military post. Till the end of the 18th century, it was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman empire. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1739.

CHOTZEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. E. Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler, and on the railway from Prague to Brünn, with the castle of Prince Kinsky, rebuilt 1829. Pop. 2,000.

CHOUBAR, a seaport town, Beloochistan, S. Asia, prov. Mekran, 130 m. S.W. Kedje.

CHOUCHUCK, a town of the Punjab, on the Ravee, 62 m. S.W. Lahore.

CHOUL, a marit. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Aurungabad, 30 m. S.S.E. Bombay, formerly of some importance.

CHOULESBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.W. Chesham. Area 170 ac. Pop. 124.—II. co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Newport. Ac. 5,320. Pop. 1,310. Fair, 29th Nov.

CHOURAGHUR, a town and strong fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 75 m. S.E. Hosseinabad. Taken by Brit. 1818.

CHOUZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Chinon. Pop. 3,852. Trade in corn, wine, and fruits.

CHOUZY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, with a station on the Orleans & Tours railway, arr. and 6 m. S.W. Blois. Pop. 1,239.

CHOWAN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 6,693, of whom 3,693 are slaves. Surf. level & productive.

CHOWRY ISL. [NICOBAR ISLS.]

CHRAST, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 6½ m. S.E. Chrudim, with a summer palace of the bishop of Königgrätz. Pop. 1,648.

CHRISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4½ m. N. Clavering. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 521.

CHRISTBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.E. Marienwerder, on the Sorge. Pop.

2,630, engaged in manufs. of woollens. Distilleries, breweries, and tanneries.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the S.W. border of the New Forest, and at the confl. of the Avon and Stour, about 1½ m. above their mouth in Christchurch bay (Engl. Channel), near the railway between Southampton and Dorchester, 20 m. S.W. Southampton. Area of pa. 24,640 ac. Pop. 5,994; do. of parl. bor. 6,634. It is a quiet town with little trade, and named from its fine old church, formerly collegiate, founded early in Saxon times, but rebuilt in the reign of William II., and now exhibiting various styles of architecture, with several beautiful chapels and richly sculptured altar-piece. Charities of the town amount to upwards of 300*l.* annually. Christchurch has an union workho., some small manufs. of watch springs and hosiery, and a salmon fishery. Mkt. Mond. Fairs, Trinity Thurs., and October 17. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 331. Near it are some Roman earthworks; and on Hengistbury hill, a cliff 1½ m. S.S.E.ward, are the remains of a castle. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours, occurs at Christchurch bay.—*Christchurch* is the name of several pas. in and around London.

CHRISTIAN, 2 cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S. part of Kentucky. Area 612 sq. m. Pop. 15,587. Soil, a fertile clay, producing wheat, maize, tobacco.—II. in centre of Illinois. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 1,878.

CHRISTIANA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Delaware, 6 m. S.W. Wilmington. Pop. 3,725. Large quantities of flour are sent hence to Philadelphia.

CHRISTIANIA, the cap. city of Norway, amt. Aggershuus, most picturesquely situated at the head of Christiania fiord, in lat. 59° 54′ 1″ N., lon. 10° 45′ E. Pop. (1845) 26,141. Temp. of year 41°.4, winter 23°, summer 59°.9 Fahr. Town regularly laid out, and pretty well built, wholly of stone or brick; the adjacent old town, Opslo, & other suburbs are mostly constructed of timber. It has a cathed., several other churches, a citadel, one of the chief fortresses, and the great arsenal of the kgdm., a royal residence, military & lunatic hospitals, a new town-hall, bank and exchange, 2 theatres, a university founded 1811, having usually about 600 students, & with a library of 130,000 vols.; various other public schools, museums, an astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics, tobacco, and hardwares and paper, numerous distilleries and breweries, & a considerable trade in deals, which bear high repute, fish, and other N. produce. It was founded by Christian IV. of Denmark in 1624.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 2,810. P. 1,179.

CHRISTIANOPEL, a marit. town of Sweden, læn and 20 m. E.N.E. Carlscrona, on Kalmar sound. It was formerly fortified.

CHRISTIANS, a large amt. or dist., Norway, occupying its centre between lat. 60° and 62° N., & lon. 8° & 11° E., encl. by the amts. Hedemark, Drontheim, Bergen, &c., and traversed by the Louzen riv. Area 9,300 ac. Pop. (1845) 106,840.

CHRISTIANSAND, a fortified seaport town of Norway, near its S. extremity, cap. stift of same name, on a fiord of the Skager-rack, 157 m. S.W. Christiania. Lat. 58° 8′ N., lon. 8° 3′ E. Pop. (1845) 8,548. It is regularly laid out, and built chiefly of wood. Princip. edifices, the citadel Frederick's-holm, a Gothic cathedral, and a cathed. school. A good deal of ship-building is carried on; it has a secure harbour, and an export trade, especially in timber and lobsters. It was taken and partly ruined by the English in 1807.

CHRISTIANSBORG, the principal Danish fort of Africa, on the Guinea coast. [ACCRA.]

CHRISTIANBURG, a village of North Germany, duchy and 18 m. N. Oldenburg.

CHRISTIANSFELD, a small town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 7½ m. N. Hadersleben. Pop. 700. Manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics. It is a colony of Moravian brothers, by whom it was founded in 1773.—*Christianseæ* is a group of islets in the Baltic, 13 m. N.E. Bornholm. Pop. 406. Lat. of light-ho. 55° 19′ N., lon. 15° 12′ E.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a læn or dist. of Sweden, near its S. extremity, mostly enclosed by Halmstad, Wexiö, Carlscrona, and Malonœ. Area 2,400 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 165,880. Its centre is formed of the fertile valley of the Helge. Chief products, corn, flax, hemp, and hops. Chief towns, Christianstad, Cimbrisham, and Engelholm.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a fortified town of S. Sweden, cap. læn of same name, on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 4,500. It is well built, & has artillery barracks, & manufs. of gloves, linen and woollen fabrics, &c.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a small town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, on the Bober, opposite Naumburg. Pop. 870.

CHRISTIANSTED, a town of the isl. St Croix, Danish W. Indies, on the N.E. coast of the isl. Pop. (1846) 5,350, of whom 1,250 are slaves. It is the seat of the governor-general of the Danish W. Indies, and has an excellent port, defended by fort Christiansvärn, and a battery. This is the chief entrepôt of commerce with Copenhagen; the town has a Danish & English church, and a Danish and English bank.

CHRISTIANSUND, a seaport town of Norway, 85 m. W.S.W. Drontheim, amt. Romsdal, on 3 isls. in the Atlantic, which enclose its harbour. P. (1845) 2,634. It has an active trade & exten. fisheries.

CHRISTINA (SANTA), one of the Marquesas isls. [TAHUATA.]

CHRISTINEHAMN, a town of Sweden, læn and 25 m. E.S.E. Carlstad, on the Varn, ½ m. from its mouth in Lake Wener. Pop. 1,800. It is well built, & has a large ann. fair for the sale of iron.

CHRISTINESTADT, a seaport town of Russ. Finland, læn and 55 m. S. Wasa, on the G. of Bothnia. Pop. 1,500. It has a good harbour.

CHRISTIONYDD-KENRICK, a tnshp., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Rhuabon, 2 m. N. Chirk. P. 4,554.

CHRISTLETON, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Chester. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 875.

CHRISTMAS (*Cataracts*), are in the riv. Berbice, Brit. Guiana. Lat. 44° 41′ 45″ N., lon. 57° 54′ 10″ W.—(*Harbour*), Kerguelen Land, Indian O., is in lat. 49° 20′ S., lon. 69° 24′ E., where there is a curiously arched basaltic rock.—(*Island*), Pacific. Lat. S.E. point, 1° 41′ S., lon. 157° 30′ W.; was discovered by Cook, Dec. 24, 1777, and is about 60 m. in circuit.—II. an isl., Indian O. Lat. 10° 31′ S., lon. 105° 34′ E.—(*Sound*), near the S. extremity of America, 120 m. N.W. Cape Horn. It was discovered by Cook in 1774.

CHRISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 350 ac. Pop. 91.

CHRISTOPHE (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France; the princip. in dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,504.

CHRISTOPHER (ST), or ST KITT'S, one of the Brit. W. India isls., Leeward group. Lat. (Fort-Smith) 17° 17′ 7″ N., lon. 60° 42′ 2″ W., 46 m. W.N.W. Antigua. Length N.W. to S.E. 20 m., breadth 5 m., except at its S.E. extremity, where a narrow tongue of land extends towards the isl. Nevis.

Area 68 sq. m. Pop. (1836) whites 1,612, coloured 21,521, being 342 persons to each sq. m. The isl. is an irregular oblong, traversed in the centre from N. to S. by a mntn. ridge of volcanic origin, in the middle of which rises the perpendicular craggy summit of Mt. Misery, elevation 3,711 ft., and overhanging the crater of an extinct volcano; from this central ridge, the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea, every portion of which is a rich fertile soil, and highly cultivated; pasture and woodlands ascending almost to the mntn. summits. Four rivs. water this country, and in the N.E. there are several salt ponds, producing abundance of salt. Soil composed of loam, clay, and volcanic ashes, in some places with a depth of 75 ft., resting on gravel. Brimstone-hill consists of granite, limestone, and primary schists. Sulphur is found in the central range, and some indication of silver ore. Climate dry & healthy; mean ann. temp. of coast 80°, but the mornings and evenings are cooled by sea-breezes. The coldest month February, warmest August. Prevailing winds N.E. and S.E.; rains frequent, but not in excess; hurricanes occur occasionally, and a terrific and fatal one nearly destroyed the isl. in 1722. The scenery, especially the vale of Basseterre, is rich and beautiful. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar plantations. In 1846, 91,022 cwts. of sugar, with 21,714 cwts. of molasses, were exported to Gt. Britain. In 1844, the total exports of St Christopher and Anguilla, amounted in value to 190,173*l.*, of which those to Gt. Britain stood for 171,874*l.* Total value of imports 151,450*l.* In the same year 439 ships, aggreg. burden 21,523 tons, entered; and 456 do., burden 22,355 tons, cleared from this isl. Reg. shipping (1844) 35 vessels, burden 546 tons. The isl. is divided into 9 pas. Chief towns, Basseterre the cap., and Sandy Point. Besides the parish churches, there are 3 Methodist congregations, and several schools. Public expenditure (1842) 6,933*l.*, 11*s.* This isl. was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was then densely peopled by Caribs. In 1625, it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent and bloody contests between the two nations, till at last it was finally ceded to the British in 1783.

CHRISTOVAL (SAN), several small towns of South and Central America.—I. Venezuela, prov. & 96 m. S.S.W. Merida, on an affl. of the Apure.—II. New Granada, prov. Antioquia. Lat. 6° 16′ N. —III. Cent. Amer., state Guatimala, prov. and S.W. Vera Paz.—The *Lake of San Christoval*, confed., dep. and 12 m. N.N.E. Mexico, is 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and has on its S. side a vill. of above name. [SAO CHRISTOVAO.]

CHRISTOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Chudleigh. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 624.

CHRUDIM, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Chrudimka, an affl. of the Elbe, 62 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. (1846) 6,107. It has a fine church, a grammar school, and large markets for horses.

CHRYSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder, 7 m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Pop. 555.

CHRZANOW, a town of the late repub. Cracow, on the Chechlo, 27 m. W.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 4,000, mostly Jews. It has an active commerce.

CHU-CHOW, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, on a navigable river, 130 m. S. Hang-chow-foo.

CHUCUITO, or CHUQUITO, a decayed town of Bolivia, dep. and 15 m. S. Puno, cap. prov., W. of L. Titicaca. Pop. 5,000; at the commencement of the 18th cent., it was estim. at 300,000.

CHUDLEIGH, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 6,230 ac. Pop. 2,415. The town, on an acclivity near the Teign, has been neatly rebuilt, since a fire which almost entirely destroyed it in 1807. Its church contains monuments of the Courtenay family; its grammar school has 3 exhibitions to Cambridge university. Mkt., Saturday. Fairs, June 11, Sept. 21. The country is famous for cider orchards. In its vicinity are Ugbrook (the superb seat of Lord de Clifford), slight remains of a former palace of the bishops of Exeter, and remark. limestone rocks, with a cavern, the reputed haunt of the "Pixies," or Devonshire fairies.

CHUENPEE, a fortified port of China, on an isl. opposite Ty-cock-tow point, in the Canton riv., 35 m. S.E. Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841, when a Chinese squadron of war-junks was also destroyed in Anson's bay, immediately N.

CHULE, a small port of S. Peru, dep. and 60 m. S.E. Arequipa.

CHULNA, *Crocota*, an islet of the Indian Ocean, 6 m. N.W. Cape Monza, Beloochistan. It is a conical rock, about 3 m. in circuit.

CHULUMANI, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 45 m. E.N.E. La Paz, on a head stream of the Beni.

CHUMBA, a town, Punjab, on the Ravee, at the foot of the Himalaya, 120 m. N.E. Lahore. Lat. 32° 22′ N., lon. 75° 56′ E. Pop. about 5,000. It is built of wood, is the residence of a rajah, and was formerly an important place of commerce.

CHUMBUL, a riv. of India, rises in the Vindhyan mntns., flows mostly N.E., and joins the Jumna, 85 m. S.E. Agra. Total course estimated at 500 m. Affls., the Parbuttee and Sind. The towns Kotah & Dholpoor are on its banks.

CHUMLEIGH, a small mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Dart, 21 m. N.W. Exeter. Area 8,650 ac. Pop. 1,647. Ann. rev. of charities about 85*l.* Mkt., Thurs. Fair, last Wed. in July.

CHUMPANEER, or POWAGURH, a town of India, Gwalior dom., on an isolated rock, 150 m. W.S.W. Oojein, cap. of a district yielding an ann. rev. of 23,000*l.*, which is now appropriated to the support of the British force in the Gwalior territory.

CHUMPAWUT, a town of N. Hindostan, and the old cap. of Kumaon, 35 m. S.E. Almorah. It is built of stone, and has some curious diminutive Hindoo temples.

CHUNARGUR, a town and fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Juanpoor, on the Ganges, 17 m. S.W. Benares; the fort on an abrupt rock in the river, E. of which is the town, comprising many stone houses.

CHUN-KHING and CHUN-KHING, two cities of China, prov. Se-chuen, caps. of deps.; the former on a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, 115 m. E. Ching-tou; the latter on the Yang-tze-kiang, 85 m. S.E. Chun-khing, with exten. sugar factories.

CHUN-NING and CHUN-TE, two cities of China. —I. prov. and 170 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep.—II. prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 220 m. S.S.W. Pekin.

CHUPAT, a river of Patagonia, which after a long E. course enters the Atlantic, in lat. 14° 15′ S., lon. 65° W.

CHUPPARAH, a t. of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 90 m. N.N.E. Nagpoor.

CHUPRAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Sarun, 34 m. W.N.W. Patna. Pop. 50,000. It extends upwards of 1 m. along the N. bank of the Ganges, and has many large residences, mosques, and pagodas, with a wide main street, but irregular and dirty. The British military and civil station is isolated.

CHUQUEAPO, a river of Bolivia, rises in the Andes near La Paz, flows mostly N., & may be

considered the head stream of the Beni and Madeira rivers.

CHUQUIBAMBA, a town of S. America, Peru, dep. & 15 m. N.W. Arequipa. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name. Lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 72° 20′ W. Elevation 21,000 feet.

CHUQUISACA, a prov. of Bolivia, S. America, extending S. of the Sierra de la Santa Cruz. Also the cap. city of the state, formerly called *Charcas*, or La Plata. Pop. 25,000. It is built in a delightful valley, elev. 9,000 ft., and contains a fine cathedral, and several good buildings. A university, and a mining and other schools. Two roads lead from the city to the valley of Titicaca; that of Tolapalca is at an elev. of 14,375 feet.

CHUQUITO, a town of Peru. [CHUCUITO.]

CHUR (Fr. *Coire*, anc. *Curia Rhætorum*), the cap. town of the Swiss cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 46° 50′ N., lon. 9° 35′ E. Mean temp. of year 49°; winter, 32°; sum. 63°.7, Fahr. Pop. 5,300. It presents much curious architecture, and has a cathedral partly of the 8th century, a bishop's palace, Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant cantonal school and library, with some manufs. of zinc-wares, cutting tools, and an active transit trade with Italy. The sculptor Angelica Kauffman was born here in 1741.

CHURCH (STATES OF). [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

CHURCHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W.S.W. Gloucester. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 870.

CHURCH, a prefixed name of numerous pas. &c., of Engl. and Wales.—I. (*Church Aston*), a chapelry, co. Salop, pa. Edgmund, 1¼ m. S. Newport. Pop. 512.—II. (*C. Down*), a pa., co. and 3½ m. E. Gloucester. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 999.—III. (*Eaton*), a pa., co. Stafford, 6½ m. E. Newport. Area 4,993 ac. Pop. 743.—IV. (*Gresley*), a pa., co. Derby, 4½ m. S.E. Binton-on-Trent. Area 6,700 ac. Pop. 2,764.—V. (*Honeybourn*), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m. E. Evesham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 119.—VI. (*Hulme*), a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Sandbach, 4 m. E. Middlewich. Pop. 1,008.—VII. (*C. Hill*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 651.—Also co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Axbridge. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 970.—Also co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Kidderminster. Area 950 ac. Pop. 154.—Also same co., 5 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 115.—VIII. (*Knowle*), a pa., co. Dorset, 1 m. S.W. Corfe-Castle. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 463.—IX. (*Langton*), a pa., co. Leicester, 4 m. N. Market-Harborough. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 869.—X. (*Lawton*), a pa., co. Chester, near Congleton. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 622.—XI. (*Lench*), a pa., co. Worcester, 6 m. N.E. Pershore. Area 2,600 ac. P. 393.—XII. (*Oakley*), a pa. co. Hants, 4½ m. W.S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 335.—XIII. (*Over*), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Rugby. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 339.—XIV. (*Staunton*), a pa., co. Devon, 9½ m. N.N.E. Honiton. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 1,086.—XV. (*Stoke*), a pa., N. Wales, co. and 3½ m. N.W. Montgomery. Pop. 1,527.—XVI. (*Stowe*), a pa., co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Kingsbridge. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 542.—XVII. (*Stretton*), a pa. and mkt. town, co. Salop. Area 11,790 ac. Pop. 1,604.—XVIII. (*Town*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m. E. Blackburn. Pop. 1,545, chiefly employed in calico printing.

CHURCHILL (CAPE), British N. America, is a headland on the W. coast of Hudson Bay. Lat. 58° 54′ N., lon. 93° E.—*Churchill River*, which enters Hudson Bay, 45 m. W., is the lower part of the Mississippi. At its mouth is Fort Churchill.

CHURCHTOWN (or *Bruhenny*), several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. S.S.W. Charleville. Area 8,047 ac. Pop. 3,377. The vill. is neatly built; near it are the seats of Burton and Eymont, giving the titles of baron and earl to the Percival family.—II. (or *Rheban*), Leinster, co. Kildare, traversed by the Grand canal. Area 7,331 ac. Pop. 2,294.—III. co. Westmeath, 5 m. W.S.W. Mullingar. Area 5,302 ac. Pop. 1,108.—IV. co. Meath, 3 m. S.W. Navan. Area 1,336 ac. Pop. 509. It is also the name of vills. in the cos. Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Wexford.

CHUREIS, a town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 60 m. N.W. Simferopol, with a fine church and a palace.

CHURGAON, one of the Bundelcund rajahships, India, tributary to Jhansi. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 3,800. Annl. rev. 2,500*l*. Armed force 400 men.

CHURKAREE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, tribut. to the British. Area 880 sq. m. Pop. 81,000. Estim. ann. rev. 40,000*l*.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, near Torbay, 1½ m. W. Brixham. Ac. 2,380. P. 772.

CHURTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. West Lavington. Ac. 2,040. Pop. 428.

CHURWALDEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 6 m. S. Chur. Pop. 658.

CHURWELL, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, 3 m. S.S.W. Leeds. P. 1,198.

CHUSAN, one of a group of isls. off the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, opp. the estuary of the Tsien-tang-kiang, 50 m. E.N.E. Ning-po. Lat. of harb. 30° 0′ 10″ N., lon. 122° 10′ E. Length E. to W. 10 m.; breadth from 6 to 20 m.; circumf. 51 m. Surface mntnous., interspersed with well cultivated valleys, and the mntn. sides are tilled in terraces with the utmost care. Products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth grass, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, chesnuts, walnuts, and varnish. The whole isl. is intersected by flagged roads & canals, which last, and the rice swamps, render it in some parts unhealthy to Europeans; on the whole, however, the climate is delightful & salubrious. Mean temp. of winter, 40°.9; of autumn, 67°.8, Fahr. On many accounts, it appears much better adapted for a British settlement than Hong-kong. Numerous towns and vills. are scattered over it, the cap. being Ting-hae, near the S. coast. It was taken by the British in 1840, and again in 1841, and held until the final settlement of the war expenses agreed to be paid by China to Great Britain.

CHUSISTAN, a prov. of Persia. [KHUZISTAN.]

CHUTA NAGPOOR, a large zemindary or rajahship of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. dists., on the borders of the prov. Gundwana. Surface, a table-land, producing a good deal of timber, with pulse, wheat, barley, and iron ore. It is cultivated more highly than most parts of Centr. India. Princip. vills. Burwa & Maharajegunge.

CHUTE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.E. Ludgershall. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 525.

CHUTTERBAI, a stronghold, N. Afghanistan, in an almost inaccessible position on the Indus, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 72° 58′ E., & belonging, with the fort Am, and about 240 sq. m. of territory, to a predatory chief.

CHUTTURPORE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, feudatory to the British, with a cap. of same name, 73 m. S.E. Jhansi. Area 1,240 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. Rev. 25,000*l*. a year. Armed force 1,200 men.

CHUWARI, a small town, Punjab, 10 m. S.W. Chumba. Lat. 32° 17′ N., lon. 75° 45′ E.

CHYNPOOR-BAREE, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 50 m. E.S.E. Bhopaul. Lat. 23° 2′ N., lon. 78° 15′ E.

CIANCIANA, or SAN ANTONIO, a town of Sicily, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 3,400. Near it are extensive sulphur mines.

CIBAO, the principal mntn. of Haiti, near the centre of the island, in the chain which runs E. and W. Culminating point 4,590 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for the rich mines of gold which it formerly contained.

CIBÍNIUM, Hungary. [ZZEBEN.]

CIBOURE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. Bayonne, with a small port at the mouth of the Nivelle. Pop. 1,537.

CIBRIAN DE CASTRO (SAN), a small town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Zamora, near the Esla.—*San Cibrian de Campos, & de Mazote* are mkt. towns, provs. Palencia and Valladolid.

CICACOLE, a town of Brit. India. [CHICACOLE.]

CICAGNA, a vill. of Sard. sta., prov. and 11 m. N. Chiavari, at the foot of the Apennines. P. 2,722.

CICCIANO, a town of Naples, cap. dist., prov. T. di Lavoro, 3 m. N. Nola. Pop. 3,000.

CICERO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer.,N. York, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Onondaga. Pop. 2,464.

CIECHANOW, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 14 m. S.W. Przasnysz, in a marshy dist. on l. b. of the Lidinia. Pop. 2,400, mostly Jews.

CIECHANOWIEC, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Bialystok, on l. b. of the Nurzek. Pop. 3,000, the greater part of whom are Jews. It has a fine castle, and a convent.—II. a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on rt. b. of Nurzek, opposite the above town. Pop. 567. Distilleries and trade in grain.

CIEGO (EL), a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on. l. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 980. It has trade in fruits, but no manufs.

CIEMPOZUELOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S. Madrid, near rt. b. of the Jarama. Pop. 2,044. It has manufs. of saltpetre, and near it are the salt works of Espartinas.

CIENFUEGOS, a town of the isl. Cuba, cap. jurisd. same name, dep. Centro. Pop. 2,437, of whom 495 slaves. Sugar is the most important product.

CIERP, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, arrond. St Gaudens, in a picturesque situation. P. 1,141. Marble quarries in its vicinity.

CIERS (ST), several comms. & vills. of France, the principal St Ciers-la-Lande, *dep.* Gironde, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Blaye. Pop. 2,825.

CIEZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Murcia, near l. b. of the Segura. Pop. (1845) 6,917. It has manufs. of cloth; on the opposite side of the river are vestiges of a Roman town supposed to be *Carteia*.

CIFUENTES, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Guadalajara, situated in a valley with numerous springs, whence its name. Pop. 1,465.

CIGLIANO and CILAVEGNA, two small towns of Piedmont, div. Novara; the former, prov. and 18 m. W. Vercelli. Pop. 4,475; the latter, prov. Lomellina, 4 m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3,251.

CILAVEGNA, a town of the Sardinian sta., prov. Lomellina, 3½ m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3,251.

CILCEN, or KILKEN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4 m. W.N.W. Mold. Pop. 1,267.

CILCENIN, *Kilkenin*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 9½ m. S.E. Cardigan, on the Teify. Pop. 647.

CILLIECHRIST, or GILCHRIST, a chapelry of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Urray, 9 m. W.N.W. Inverness. It was the scene of a bloody clan-fight early in the 17th century.

CILLY, CILLI, or ZILLI, *Claudia Celeia*, a town of Styria, cap. circ. on the San, and on the railw. from Vienna to Triest, 58 m. S. Grätz. Pop. 1,660. It has a gymnasium, a high school, and some trade in wine and oil. It derived its anc. name from the Roman Emperor Claudius, its reputed founder. Near it is the ruined castle of *Ober Cilly*, former residence of the Counts of Cilly.

CIMBEBASIA, a country on the S.W. coast of Africa, between Cape Frio, in S. Guinea, and the country of the Hottentots; coast said to be inhabited by the tribe of Cimbebas.

CIMBRISHAM, *Cimbrorum Portus*, a town of Sweden, læn and 33 m. S.S.E. Christianstadt, on the Baltic. Pop. 1,032. It has a small port and an active fishery.

CIMINNA, a town of Sicily, cap. circ., intend. and 18 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 6,000.

CIMITILE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 1 m. N. Nola. Pop. 2,500. A massacre of Christians took place here in the time of Marcian.

CINALOA, or SINALOA, a dep. of the Mexican confederation, on the W. coast, in lat. 26° N., now united with Sonora. Country flat, and soil sandy.—Also a town in same dep. Pop. 9,500.

CINCINNATI, a city of U. States, N. America, Ohio, cap. co. Hamilton, on the Ohio, 92 m. S.W. Columbus. Pop. in 1800, 750; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338. It is built on a slope rising from the riv., and has broad, handsome streets, mostly intersecting at right angles; with houses chiefly of brick and stuccoed. Principal buildings, the court-house, two banks, medical & sevl. colleges, mechanics' institution and lyceum, 2 museums, lunatic and other hospitals, 2 theatres, 4 market houses, a bank remarkable for its fine portico: some excellent hotels, & sevl. handsome churches. Cincinnati has manufs. of iron, cabinet work, hats, cottons, woollens, chiefly conducted with steam power, large distilleries, flour mills, & docks for building steam-boats. It is the largest pork market in the Union. About 250,000 hogs are killed and packed for exportation annually; and it has a large trade in eggs. Aver. value of exports was some years ago estim. at 8,000,000 dollars annually. Reg. shipping, consisting chfly. of steamers plying on the Ohio & Mississippi (1840), 12,052 tons. The trade is facilitated by the Miami canal, which connects Cincinnati with Lake Erie. Cincinnati was founded in 1789, on the site of Fort Washington, and is now the sixth city in point of population in the U. States. Its rapid increase has been much aided by European emigration. A considerable portion of its pop. are Germans.—*Cincinnatus* is a tnshp., N. York, 115 m. S.W. Albany.

CINEY, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 9 m. E.N.E. Dinant, on the Haljoux. Pop. 1,435. It has anc. walls, and manufs. of pottery ware.

CINGOLI, *Cingulum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, deleg. & 14 m. W.N.W. Macerata, on the Musone. Pop. 2,440.

CINISELLO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N. Milan. Pop. (1843) 2,408.

CINISI, a town of Sicily, intend., dist. and 14 m. W.N.W. Palermo, near the coast. Pop. 3,400.

CINQ-MARS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Chinon, near rt. b. of the Loire, with 1,728 inhabs., and a remarkable square tower of Roman origin, 92 feet in height, and 13 feet broad on each side.

CINQUEFRONDI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. and 15 m. E.N.E. Palmi. Pop. 3,000. Nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

CINQUE-PORTS (THE), England, cos. Kent and Sussex; had formerly important privileges, and consisted of the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Seaford, & Rye.

CINTEGABELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, on rt. b. of the Ariege, 20 m.

S. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 3,971. Lord Hill's division passed the river here in 1814.

CINTI, or ZINTI, a town of S. Amer., Bolivia, cap. dep., 140 m. S.E. Tueré. Pop. 2,000. Trade in wines.

CINTRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 14 m. N.W. Lisbon, on the slope of the mntn.-chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. Pop. 4,000. It is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its situation, and its delicious climate. It has an anc. royal castle, and numerous villas of the inhabs. of Lisbon. The convention of Cintra, by which the French were allowed to leave Portugal unmolested, was signed here on 22d August 1808.

CINTRUENIGO, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 14 m. W. Tudela, on rt. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 2,396. It has manufs. of woollens. Cintruenigo was a walled town in the time of the Romans.

CIOTAT (LA), *Citharista*, a maritime comm. & town of France, dep. B. du Rhône, on the W. side of a bay in the Mediterr., 14 m. S.E. Marseille. Pop. (1846) 4,093. It is enclosed by old walls, is well built, and has a town-hall, hospital, lazaretto, school of navigation, a port enclosed by a mole, a light-ho., ship-building yds., a brisk trade in dry fruits, wine, & olive oil, & 2 large annl. fairs.

CIRCARS (NORTHERN), several dists. of British India. [NORTHERN CIRCARS.]

CIRCASSIA, or TCHERKESSIA, a country comprising the N. slope of the Caucasus, and also a part of its S. slope, the whole tract extending from the shores of the Black Sea to the vicinity of the Caspian, between lat. 42° and 45° N., and lon. 37° and 47° E., & now nominally composing a part of the Russian empire. Its N. frontier is formed by the Kuban and Terek rivs., of which all its streams are affls. Surface very mountainous, with numerous extensive and fertile valleys, in which corn, wine, and most of the fruits of temperate climates are raised; but cattle rearing is the main branch of industry. The horses are excellent. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, and nitre; salt is nowhere met with, it is a chief article of import for the Russian provs. Trade & manufs. are wholly insignificant. There are no large towns, the inhabs. living in scattered vills. The people are, physically, amongst the finest of the human race, but very little civilized, living partly by brigandage & the sale of slaves; & they have long been waging an obstinate contest against the Russians in their attempts to obtain dominion over the country. The pop. is various, and is composed of—Circassians or Cherkess, the most numerous, consisting of about 12 tribes independent of each other; gov. a hereditary feudalism; pop. 220,000;—the Midozeges or Kistes, E. of Sunga riv., about 160,000, resemble the Circassians, but with a different language;—the Ossetes or Irones, occupying the mntn. range, E. of Kazbek, about 40,000;—the Aokhasas, occupying the most westerly portion of Mt. Caucasus, about 240,000; they possess the small fortified town Anapa, on the Black Sea.

CIRCELLO, or CIRCEO, *Circæum Promontorium*, a headland of S. Italy, on the Mediterr., near the S. extremity of the Pontif. sta., 12 m. W.S.W. Terracina. Lat. 41° 13′ N., lon. 13° 3′ E. Ht. above the sea, 1,713 feet.

CIRCLEVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, cap. co. Pickaway, on the Ohio canal, 25 m. S. Columbus. Pop. 2,972.

CIRENCESTER, pronounced Ciceter, (*Corinium*), a parl. bor., town and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western railway, and on the riv. Churn, and a branch of the Thames and Severn canal. Area of pa. 5,900 ac. Pop. 6,014; do. of parl. borough 5,840. It was a town of the anc. Britons, and occupies a portion of the site of the ancient Roman town, the walls of which, about 2 m. in circ., are still traceable. Princip. buildings comprise a pa. church of the 15th cent., various dissenting chapels, some remains of a very anc. abbey, sevl. hospitals for the poor, & a union work-ho. Public institutions, a free grammar school, of which Dr Jenner was a pupil, blue & yellow coat schools, &c. Princip. manufs. are of carpets, woollen cloths, & cutlery. Mkts. Mond. and Friday. Fairs, Easter Tues., July 18, Mond. before & after Old Michaelmas, 1st Mond. in Aug., Sept., & Oct., & on Nov. 8. It is not an incorporated bor., but is gov. by two high constables and 14 wardsmen. It is a polling-place for E. Gloucestershire. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 496. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. Adjoining the town is Oakley grove, the seat of E. Bathurst.

CIREY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 33 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,347. It has glass works, and manufs. of mirrors.—II. dep. H. Marne, 12 m. S. Vassy, on rt. b. of the Blaise.

CIRIE, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Turin, cap. mand., on a branch of the Stura. Pop. (1838) 3,353.

CIRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. and 21 m. N.N.W. Cotrone, 3 m. from the Mediterr. Pop. 2,900. It is encl. by walls, and has a castle, sevl. churches, a bishop's palace, a seminary, manufs. of serge and coarse linens, trade in manna and agricultural produce, and an anchovy fishery. Birth-place of the astronomer Lilio.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, a former state in the N. of Italy, founded by the French in 1797, of parts of Milan, Mantua, the Valteline, the Venetian territory S. and W. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontif. states. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian republic, and in 1805 it formed the greater part of the kgdm. of Italy.

CISOING, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,400. Its abbey commemorates the battle of Fontenoy.

CISTERNA, several vills. of Italy.—I. Pontif. states, deleg. & 8 m. S.S.E. Velletri. Pop. 2,500. —II. Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. Alessandria, 23 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. (1838) 1,962.—III. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 9 m. N.E. Naples.

CISTERNINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Bari, 17 m. S.E. Monopoli. Pop. 3,600.

CISTRIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, arrond. and 11 m. E. Brioude. P. 1,670.

CITARA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Principato Cit., on the G. of Salerno, dist. & 3½ m. S.W. Salerno. P. 2,550, mostly occupied in fishing.—II. (or *Quibdo*), a town of New Granada, dep. Cauca, on the Atrato, 80 m. S.W. Antioquia. P. 3,000.

CITEAUX, a hamlet of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. and 14 m. N.E. Beaune, on r. b. of the Vouge. It formerly possessed a celebrated Cistertian abbey, one of the finest & richest in France.

CITHÆRON (MOUNT), now ELATEA, a famous mntn. of Greece, forming part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. Height above the sea 4,620 feet.

CITTADELLA, a walled town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 14 m. N.E. Vicenza, on r. b. of the Brentella. Pop. (1843) 6,599, partly engaged in paper and woollen factories.

CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE, a town of the Pontif. sta., deleg. and 23 m. W.S.W. Perugia. Pop. 3,395.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, *Tiberinum*, a town of the Pontiff. sta., deleg. and 25 m. N.W. Perugia, on

l. b. of the Tiber. Pop. 5,339. It has a cathed., an hospital, seminary, many ecclesiastical buildings, and some manufs. of silk twist.

Citta Ducale, Naples. [Civita Ducale.]

Citta-Nuova, a town of Illyria, gov., circ. & 26 m. S.S.W. Triest, on a headland in the Adriatic, with a good harb. Pop. 1,000.—II. a mkt. town of Europ. Turkey, sanj. and 30 m. N.N.W. Ochrida, on an affl. of the Drin.

Citta Vecchia, or Notabile, a fortified city of Malta, near the centre of the isl., 6 m. W. Valletta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which extensive catacombs have been excavated at a remote period; and it has a cathed. & numerous magnificent, though decayed private residences. On its S W. side is the suburb Rabato, in which is the grotto of St Paul.—II. a seaport and mkt. town, on an inlet of the isl. Lesina, Dalmatia, circ. and 23 m. S. Spalatro. Pop. (1845) 3,046.

City Point, a port of the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, at the junction of the James' and Appomattox rivs., 20 m. S.E. Richmond. Great quantities of tobacco are shipped at this place, which is at the head of the navig. on James' riv.

Ciudad de las Casas, a town, Mexican confed., cap. dep. Chiapas. Lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 92° 40′ W. Pop. 3,800. It has a cathed., sevl. convents, an hospital, coll., seminary, &c. Since its foundation in 1528, it has borne six different names.

Ciudadela, a city and seaport of the isl. Minorca, on its W. coast, 25 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 7,800. It was formerly cap. of the isl., & retains portions of its ancient walls.

Ciudad Real, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of La Mancha, 97 m. S. Madrid, between the Guadiana and the Jabalon. Pop. (1845) 8,300. It has a large hospital, with several schools; its manufs. of woollens & leather, formerly important, have greatly declined. Chief commerce in wine, fruits, oil, and mules; large annual fair in August. It was the head-quarters of the celebrated *Santa Hermandad*, or "holy brotherhood," founded in 1249 for the suppression of highway robbery.

Ciudad Real, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. & 170 m. S.S.W. Cumaná, on the Orinoco.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a fortified frontier city of Spain, prov. and 44 m. S.W. Salamanca, near r. b. of the Agueda, here crossed by a bridge of 7 arches. Pop. (1845) 4,612. Chief edifices, a large square citadel, a Gothic cathed. of the 12th century, two other churches, and the governor's residence. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1706, by the French in 1810, and by the British under the Duke of Wellington in 1812, who hence derived his title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, conferred by the Spanish government.

Cividale, *Forum Julia*, a town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 9 m. E.N.E. Udine, on the Natisone, here crossed by a bridge, 220 feet in length. Pop. (1843) 6,027.—*Cividate* is a vill., Lombardy, prov. and 13½ m. S.E. Bergamo.

Civita, several mkt. towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Cit., 3½ m. N. Cassano. Pop. 1,500, mostly of Greek descent.—II. (*C. Borella*), prov. Abruzzo Cit., 22 m. S. Lanciano.—III. (*Camporano*), prov. Molise, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

Civita Castellana, a town of the Pontif. sta., deleg. & 19 m. S.E. Viterbo. Close to it are remains of the anc. *Falerium*, with some sepulchral chambers, &c.; and 4 m. distant are those of *Falerii*, made memorable to readers of Roman history, by the episode of Camillus and the schoolmaster. The latter ruins present the most extraordinary specimen extant of anc. military architecture. The walls, towers, and several gateways are tolerably perfect; and within the area are remains of an anc. theatre, and of a Lombard church of the 12th century.—C. Castellana is a bishop's see. Near it the French under Macdonald defeated the troops under Mack, December 4, 1798.

Civita di Penne, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. dist., 23 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 4,000. It is generally ill built, but has some good edifices, including a cathed. & a diocesan seminary. It is the seat of 4 annual fairs.

Civita Ducale, the most W. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. dist., on r. b. of the Velino, 5 m. E. Rieti. Pop. 3,331. It owes its name to having been founded by the Norman King Robert of Sicily, while Duke of Calabria.

Civita-Lavigna, a town of Centr. Italy, Pontif. sta., comm. and 18 m. S.S.E. Rome. It comprises the site of the anc. *Lanuvium*, & has Rom. ruins and antiquities.

Civita Nuova, two small towns of Centr. Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., deleg. and 12 m. E. Macerata, near the Adriatic.—II. Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 16 m. E.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 2,720.

Civitaquana, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., in a valley, 9 m. S. Civita di Penne. Pop. 1,920.—*Civita-Reale*, is a mkt. town, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., at the source of the Velino, 19 m. N.E. Civita Ducale. Pop. 1,440.

Civita Sant-Angelo, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., near the Adriatic, 9 m. N.E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 5,994. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and oil.

Civita Vecchia, *Centum Cellæ*, and *Trajanus Portus*, the principal seaport city of the Pontif. sta., Central Italy, cap. deleg., on the Mediterranean, 38 m. W.N.W. Rome. Pop. 6,878. It is enclosed by walls, and well built. Chief edifices, the convents and churches, theatre, lazaretto, arsenal, building docks, warehouses, and a convict establishment. Two large moles, enclosing its harbour, extend seaward, and are fronted by another mole, on the S. extremity of which is a light-ho. in lat. 42° 4′ 6″ N., lon. 11° 45′ E. It is a free port, and in 1840 was entered by 339 vessels, aggregate burden 35,136 tons, chiefly French and Italian. Imports consist mainly of woven goods, salt provisions, wines and spirits, colonial produce, haberdashery, salt, and drugs; and in 1840 amounted in value to 428,400*l*. Exports consisting of staves, wheat, alum, cheese, skins, bark, &c., amounted in same year to 115,280*l*. Chief trade is with Marseille, Genoa, and England, from which last country most of the woven goods are received, with about 30,000 quintals of salt fish, and 2,000 barrels of herrings annually. Impt. duties amount to about 250,000*l*., and export duties to 25,000*l*. a-year.

Civitella, 3 mkt. towns of Naples.—I. (*Casanuova*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., dist. and 7 m. S.S.W. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*del Tronto*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 10 m. N. Teramo, strongly posted on a rock, crowned by a castle, & having a collegiate church, 3 convents, an hospital, & 2,500 inhabitants.

Civray, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, on the Charente, 30 m. S. Poitiers, with 2,109 inhabs.; a very old pa. church, a castle, manufs. of woollen fabrics, and a brisk trade in corn, chesnuts, truffles, &c.

Clachnaharry ("*the Watchman's Store*,") a fishing vill. of Scotl., co., pa. and 1½ m. W.S.W. Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian canal. Pop. 260. The scene of a bloody feudal battle in 14th century.

CLACKHEATON, or CLECKHEATON, a chplry. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, Birstall pa., 5 m. S.S.E. Bradford. Pop. 4,299, engaged in worsted manufacture.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, the smallest co. of Scotl., having S. the river Forth, and on other sides the cos. Perth, Stirling, and Fife. Area 48 sq. m.; or 30,720 ac., of which about 22,000 are arable, and 5,000 do. in pasture. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which riv. are some rich and well cultivated lands, on which large crops of beans, peas, &c., are raised. Farms vary from about 80 to 100 ac. each. In the N. the co. extends to the Ochil hills. Mineral products consist of ironstone, sandstone, and greenstone, with coal shipped in consid'ble quantities from Alloa. Average rent of land (1810) 1*l.*, 10½d. per ac. Annual value of land (1843) 35,249*l.*; of assessed property generally 52,923*l.*, 10s. This country comprises only 4 pas. Towns Clackmannan, Alloa, and Dollar. It unites with the co. Kinross, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,408.

CLACKMANNAN, a town and pa. of Scotl., cap. co., on the Devon, near its confl. with the Forth, 7 m. E. Stirling. Area of pa., which comprises the vill. Newtownshaw, about 7,000 ac. Pop. of pa. 5,145; do of town 1,077. It stands on an eminence, and is not well built; its harbour has latterly been improved. Chf. edifices, the tower, a part of the palace of Robert Bruce. Fairs in June and Sept. Co. quarter-sessions, on the first Tues. of March, May, and Aug., and last Tuesday of October.

CLAGTON, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 13 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 1,296. Fair June 29.—II. (*Little*), 12 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 547.

CLAGENFURTH, a town, Illyria. [KLAGENFURT.]

CLAGGAN BAY, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, is about 3 m. W.N.W. Innisboffin, and extends inland for 2¾ m. It affords good shelter and anchorage for the largest vessels, and a quay has been erected on it for the benefit of its fishery.

CLAIFE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Hawkeshead, on Lake Windermere. Pop. 541.

CLAINES, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2½ m. N. Worcester. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 6,395. In the nunnery of "the white ladies," Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester.

CLAIRBORNE, sev. cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S.W. part of Mississippi, on river Mississippi. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 13,078, of whom 9,753 are slaves.—II. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 9,474, of whom 624 are slaves.—III. a pa., Louisiana, in the Red river. Pop. 6,185, of whom 2,295 are slaves.

CLAIR (ST), a lake and riv. of N. Amer., betw. the British and U. S. territories, & forming a part of the great water line from Lake Superior to the mouth of the riv. St Lawrence.—*Lake St Clair*, between Upper Canada and the state Michigan, lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 82° 30′ W., is 30 m. in length, and 12 m. mean breadth. Area 360 sq. m. Depth 20 ft., ht. above sea 571 ft., or 6 ft. higher than Lake Erie. Contains many isls., receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear Creek, and other rivs., and communicates on the S.W. by the Detroit river with Lake Erie. On its N. side it is entered by the *River St Clair*, which brings into it the surplus waters of L. Huron, is 30 m. in length, ½ m. in width, about 50 feet in average depth, and easily navigated.—II. a co. in E. of Michigan. Area 930 sq. m. Pop. 4,606. Chief town same name, 48 m. N.E. Detroit. Pop. 1,739.—III. a co. N.E. of Alabama. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 5,638.—IV. a co. in S.W. Illinois. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 13,631.—V. a tnshp. Pennsylvania, 113 m. W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,488.—VI. two tnshps., Ohio, the one in Butler co. Pop. 1,174. The other in Colimbrane co., on Beaver canal. Pop. 1,739.

CLAIR (ST), several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, on l. b. of the Epte, 34 m. N.W. Versailles. It has a hermitage, resorted to by numerous devotees, and the remains of a castle, in which, in A.D. 912, the treaty was concluded between Charles the Simple and the Norman chief Rollo, by which the latter acquired that part of Neustria since termed Normandy.—II. a mkt.-town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N.E. St Lô. Pop. 722.—III. (or *St Clar*), a mkt.-town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Lectoure, near l. b. of the Retz. Pop. 1,638.

CLAIRAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 2,399. It has a Protestant and several other churches, paper mills, and a brisk traffic in white wines, prunes, and rural produce.—II. a vill., dep. Herault, 20 m. N.W. Bezieres.

CLAIREGOUTTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saône, arrond. and 8 m. E. Lure, with manufs. of cotton, and distilleries of kirschwasser. Pop. 600.

CLAIRVAUX, *Clara Vallis*, a comm. and hamlet of France, dep. and on the Aube, 33 m. E.S.E. Troyes. Pop. 2,030. The site of its old Benedictine abbey is now occupied by a prison & a penal factory for silk fabrics, straw-hats, &c.

CLAIS, a comm. and market-town of France, dep. Isère, 6 m. S.S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,710. It has a fine bridge across the Romanche.

CLAMART, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, on the Paris and Versailles railway, 5 m. S.W. Paris. Extens. stone quarries in its vicinity.

CLAMECY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne & Beuvron, 36 m. N.N.E. Nevers. Pop. (1846) 5,257. It has several Gothic churches, a fine modern château, manufs of earthen wares, paper, and leather, and an active trade in fuel, sent hence to Paris down the Yonne. It was formerly fortified, and has remains of an old fortress and walls.

CLANABOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. E. Bow. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 69.

CLANDON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 293.—II. (*West*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area 990 ac. Pop. 407.

CLANDONACH, a barony of Irel., Queen's co., Leinster, forms middle part of what was formerly the bar. of Upper Ossory.

CLANE, a barony, pa., and town of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare. The town is on the Liffey, here crossed by a 6 arched bridge, 7 m. W.S.W. Selbridge. Area of pa. 4,663 ac. Pop. of pa. 2,160; do. of town 335. Here are the remains of an abbey, founded in 548, & of a Franciscan priory of the 13th century. It has 4 annual fairs. Adjoining the town are a ruined castle, an anc. earthwork, and the bog of Clane; area 2,235 acres.

CLANFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. E.N.E. Lechlade. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 584.—II. co. Hants, 5¾ m. S.W. Petersfield. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 239.

CLANMAURICE, a barony of Ireland, co. Kerry, Munster, bounded on W. by Atlantic Ocean. Length 17 m.—II. (*Clanmorris*), a bar., co. Mayo, Connaught. Length N. to S. 18 m.

CLANWILLIAM, a dist. in the N.W. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded N. by the Kousie

river, lat. 29° 41′ S., and S. by the great Berg river (lat. 32° 45′ S.), and Worcester dist. E. by the great Riet river and Beaufort dist., and W. by the Atlantic. Area 22,111 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 9,416. It is traversed N. to S. by the Karree Berg and Cedar Berg mountains, and watered by the Oliphant and its tributaries.—*Clanwilliam*, vill., cap. of the dist., is situated on the rt. b. of the Oliphant river, 140 m. N.N.E. Cape Town. It has a neat church and an English school.

CLANWILLIAM, a bar. of Ireland, co. Limerick, Munster, bounded on N. by the Shannon. Length about 10 m. Also a bar., co. Tipperary, bounded on W. by co. Limerick. Length 18 m.; forming a fertile and picturesque district.

CLAPHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 2 m. N.W. Bedford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 370. —II. co. Surrey, comprising an agreeable suburb of the metropolis, 4 m. S.S.W. St Paul's, London. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 12,106. Income of charities (1826) 60*l*. The vill., built around a beautifully planted common of about 200 ac., is one of the most handsome & respectable in the vicinity of London.—III. co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Steyning. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 262.—IV. co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Settle. Area 24,340 ac. Pop. 1,853. Fair for sheep 2d October. Rev. of charities about 150*l*.—V. (*with Newby*), a township in above pa., 6½ m. W.N.W. Settle. Pop. 890. Sheep fair 21st September.

CLAPTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.E. North-Leach. Area 700 ac. Pop. 117.—II. co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 119.—III. co Somerset, 7½ m. W. Bristol. Area 980 ac. Pop. 138.

CLAR (ST), France. [CLAIRE ST.]

CLARA, a market-town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Kilbeggan, near the Brosna, which here works extensive corn mills. Pop. 1,155. It has a weekly corn market, 8 annual fairs, and co. petty sessions.—II. a pa. co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Kilkenny. Ac. 3,201. P. 663.

CLARA, one of the Mergui isls. off the Canaries; & a town of the isl. Cuba, 48 m. N.W. Trinidad. Pop. (1841) 6,132, of whom 886 are slaves.

CLARA (SANTA), an islet of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. and in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 m. S.W. the isl. Puna.—II. a settlement, Upper California, 20 m. S. San Francisco, near the coast.

CLARBESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5½ m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 244.

CLAR-DE-LOMAGNE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Lectoure. Pop. 1,638.

CLARE, a maritime co. of Irel., Munster, having W. the Atlantic, and landward the cos. Galway, Tipperary, and Limerick, it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg and the riv. Shannon. Area 1,294 sq. m., or 827,994 ac., of which 455,009 are arable, and 8,384 in plantations. Inhab. houses 44,870. Pop. 286,394. Surface mostly hilly and rugged, with some tracts of level land; coast precipitous. Princip. rivers the Fergus & its affluents. Small lakes are numerous. Soil fertile in the low lands. Princip. crops, potatoes, oats, and barley, with a little inferior wheat and clover. Average rent of land 11s. 3d. per acre. The fisheries are important; manufs. are only of coarse linens and hosiery, and flannels are only for home consumption. Clare is subdivided into 11 baronies & 80 pas., in the dioceses of Kilfenora, Killaloe, and Limerick. Chief towns, Ennis the cap., Kilrush, Ennistimon, and a part of Killaloe. Excl. of Ennis, the co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 2,216. Besides numerous ecclesiastical remains, Clare co. is reported to contain 118 anc. baronial castles.—II. a town, Munster, in above co., and pa. of Clare Abbey, on the Fergus, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 m. E.S.E. Ennis. Pop. of pa. 3,280; of town 879. It is pleasantly situated, regularly built and clean; chief edifices, a church erected in 1812, and an old castle now used as an infantry barrack. Its quay is inadequate for its commerce, as it is the port for all the centre of the co.; and its exports consisting of corn, meal, flour, &c., were valued in 1845 at 16,617*l*. Fairs, June 3 and November 11. It gives the title of Earl to the Fitzgibbon family. About 1 m. S.ward are the remains of Clare abbey founded by O'Brien, king of Munster, in the 12th century.—III. (or *Clare-Morris*), Connaught, co. Mayo, 15 m. S.E. Castlebar. Pop. 2,256. It is clean & respectable, & has various schools, a court-ho., & an active retail trade. Fairs, 6 times annually.—IV. (or *Clara*), an isl. off the W. coast of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, & at the entrance of Clew Bay, 4 m. S. Achil isl. Light-ho. N. point of isl., elev. 487 ft. Lat. 53° N., lon. 9° 59′ W. Length 4½ m.; breadth 2 m. Area 3,959 ac. P. 1,616. Surface mntnous, its highest point rising to 1,520 ft. above the sea. Corn is exported hence to Westport, from a vill. on its E. coast, where a quay has been erected. —V. a river, Connaught, co. Galway, after a S.-ward course of about 32 m., enters Lake Corrib, 3 m. N. Galway. Chf. affit., the Moyne. In sev. places it expands into shallow marshes, & for 3 m. it is subterranean. On it are the towns Dunmore & Clare, & it passes near Tuam.—VI. a bar., co. Galway, Connaught, devided from the co. Mayo by Black river. Length 19 m. by 12 m.

CLARE, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Stour, 14½ m. S.S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Area of pa. 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,700. The town is poorly built, but has a handsome church, and the remains of an old castle. Ann. rev. of church estate, poor's-lands, alms-houses, &c., upward of 250*l*. Market, Friday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, 26th July.

CLAREBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2½ m. N.E. East Retford. Area 3,870 ac. P. 2,207.

CLARE-GALWAY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Galway. Area 12,453 ac. Pop. 4,042. Surface mostly fertile, and drained by the riv. Clare, crossed at the vill. by a bridge. Chief edifices, an anc. castle of the De Burghs, and a Franciscan friary.

CLAREMONT, a domain and royal palace of England, co. Surrey, immediately E. Esher, and now belonging to the King of the Belgians.

CLAREMONT, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 40 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 3,217.

CLARENCE, a vill. of Greece; whence since the 14th cent., many members of the British royal family have taken a ducal title. [KLARENTZA.]—II. a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 16 m. E.N.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,271.—III. a settlt. New S. Wales, co. Durham, 18 m. N. Port Hunter.

CLARENCE.—(*Island*), S. Amer., W. of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10′ S., lon. 71° 20′ W. Length E. to W. 52 m.; breadth 23 m. It is rocky & greatly indented by bays.—(*Island*), Pacific O., N. of Navigator isl. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 172° 10′ W. —(*Harb. or Port*), Russian America, on E. side of Behring Strait, 45 m. S.E. Cape Prince of Wales. —(*Peak*), Fernando Po isl., is 10,700 feet above the sea.—(*River*), E. Australia, enters the Pacific at Shoal bay. Lat. 29° 20′ S., after a tortuous N.E.ward course.—(*Strait*), Persian Gulf, betw. the isl. Kishm & the mainland, varies in breadth from 3 to 13 m., and is studded with isls.—Also

a strait, Russian Amer., between Prince of Wales Archipelago and Duke of York isl.—(*Town*), a settlement, and formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po isl. The British troops were withdrawn from it in 1834.

CLARENDON, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, near Stockport. Pop. 2,251.—II. Vermont, 70 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,549.

CLARENDON-PARK, an extra parochial liberty & anciently a royal forest of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area 4,160 ac., about 1-3d of which is woodland. P. 183. Here are the remains of a royal palace or hunting seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted, in 1194, the celebrated constitutions of Clarendon, aimed against the encroachments of the clergy. It gives title of Earl to the Villiers family, as it did formerly to Lord Chancellor Hyde, author of the "History of the Great Rebellion."

CLARENS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 m. E.S.E. Vevey. It commands a fine view of the lake and of the mountains on the opposite shore, and is immortalized by the writings of Rousseau.

CLARION, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, cap. co. Clarion, W. border of the state, near Clarion river, a tributary of the Alleghany. Pop. 2,230.

CLARKE, the name of 10 cos. U. S., N. Amer., viz.—in Virginia, pop. 6,353. Georgia, pop. 10,522. Alabama, pop. 8,640. Mississippi, pop. 2,986. Kentucky, pop. 10,808. Ohio, pop. 16,882. Indiana, pop. 14,595. Illinois, pop. 7,453. Missouri, pop. 2,840. Arkansas, pop. 2,309.

CLARKSON, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 16 m. N.W. Rochester. Pop. 3,486.

CLARK'S RIVER, U. S., N. Amer., Oregon territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a N.W.ward course of about 500 m., joins the Columbia near lat. 48° 45′ N., lon. 117½° W. In its course it expands into a lake 35 m. in length, & at its mouth it is nearly as large as the Columbia.

CLARKSTOWN, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Rockland, 106 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,533. From Rockland lake, in this tnship., the city of New York is supplied with ice.

CLARE, a wapentake or division of the co. York, W. Riding, England, comprising 29 pas., with the towns Ripon, Knaresboro', Otley, &c. Area 212,650 ac. Pop. 42,932.

CLARY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arrond. & 10 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,230. It has manufs. of tulles and gauzes.

CLASE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llangwellach, 5 m. N.W. Swansea. Pop. 5,924, employed in copper works and collieries.

CLASHMORE, a vill. and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.N.E. Youghall. Area 7,202 ac. Pop. 3,777. It has co. petty sessions, and four annual fairs.

CLATT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 8 m. S. Huntly. Pop. 524. The vill. was formerly a burgh of barony.

CLATWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 4,000. P. 309.

CLATFORD, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Goodworth*), 2 m. S.S.E. Andover. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 413.—II. (*Upper*), 1½ m. S. Andover. Area 970 ac. Pop. 620.

CLAUD (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. W.S.W. Confolens, on r. b. of the Son. Pop. 2,000. Important cattle fairs.

CLAUDE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., 25 m. S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon. Pop. (1846) 4,460. It is well built, and ornamented with fountains; and is the seat of a chamber of manufactures & arts. Manufactures comprise articles in horn, ivory and wood, buttons, musical boxes & instruments, toys, jewellery, watches, hardwares, crape and cotton fabrics.

CLAUGHTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Garstang. Pop. 772.—II. a pa., co. and 7 m. N.E. Lancaster. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 118.

CLAUSENBURG, Transylvania. [KLAUSENBURG.]

CLAUSTHAL, or KLAUSTHAL, a town of Hanover, cap. a dist. in the Harz, 47 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. (1845) 9,799, including the adjacent town of Zellerfeld. It is situated on a hill, 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and is mostly built of wood; it is the chief mining town of the Harz, & has an important mining academy, with a valuable museum, a mint, and a high school. Near it are the princip. lead and silver mines in the Harz, in which, and in some manufs. of camlets and other woven fabrics, its entire pop. is employed.

CLAVERACK, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, 5 m. E. Hudson. Pop. 3,056.

CLAVERDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. E. Henley-in-Arden. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 711. Ann. rev. of Matthew's charity, 78*l*.—II. co. Somerset, 3 m. E.S.E. Bath. Ac. 1,180. P. 177.

CLAVERING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.W. Stansted-Mountfitchet. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 1,172.

CLAVERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4½ m. E. Bridgenorth. Area 7,530 ac. Pop. 1,669.

CLAWRPLYF, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Mynydyslwyn. Pop. 2,055.

CLAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. Holsworthy. Area 5,950 ac. Pop. 639.

CLAXBY, sev. pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. 3 m. S. Alford. Area 590 ac. Pop. 132.—II. 3½ m. N. Market-Raisen. Area 1,980 ac. P. 220.—III. (*Pluckacre*), 4½ m. S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 690. P. 29.

CLAXTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 200.—II. co. Leicester, 6 m. N.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 838.

CLAY, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 880 sq. m. Pop. 4,607. Contains salt springs and coal.—II. in W. part of Indiana. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 5,567.—III. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. 3,228.—IV. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 8,228.—V. a tnshp., state New York, on the Oswego riv., 142 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,852.—VI. a tnshp., Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 1,633.

CLAYBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 1,428. Rev. of endowed school and other charities (1837), about 69*l*.—II. *Great Claybrooke* is a chapelry in this pa. Pop. 519.

CLAYCROSS, a station on the N. Midland railway, England, 4 m. S. Chesterfield.

CLAYDON, sevl. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 600 ac. Pop. 418. II. (*East*), co. Bucks, 2¾ m. S.W. Winslow. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 378.—III. (*Middle*), same co., 3 m. S.W. Winslow. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 127. Charities about 80*l*. per annum.—IV. (*Steeple*), same co., 4½ m. W. Winslow. Ac. 3,270. P. 849.

CLAYE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 9 m. W. Meaux, on the Canal de l'Ourcq. Pop. 1,108.

CLAYETTE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. S. Charolles. Pop. 1,221.

CLAYHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Bampton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 294.

CLAYHEDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 13 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 849.

CLAYLANE, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. North Wingfield, 5 m. S. Chesterfield. P. 1,478.

CLAYPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.E. Newark. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 663.

CLAYTON, several pas. and tnshps. of England. —I. co. Sussex, 2 m. E. Hurst-Pierpoint. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 747. Cattle fairs, July 5, and September 26.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3½ m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 4,347, mostly engaged in woollen manufs.—III. (*with-Frickley*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. N.W. Doncaster. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 316.—IV. (*Le-Dale*), a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 511.—V. (*Le-Moors*), same co., pa. Whalley, 7 m. S. Clitheroe. Pop. 2,602.—VI. (*Le-Woods*), co. Lancaster, pa Leyland, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 795.—VII. (*West*), co. York, W. Riding, pa. High Hoyland, 7 m. W.N.W. Barnesley. Pop. 1,440.

CLAYTON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Iowa territory. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 1,101.—II. a tnshp., New York, on the St Lawrence, 12 m. N.W. Watertown. Pop. 2,990.

CLAYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. N.N.E. East-Retford. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 627. Annual rev. of endowed school 64*l*.

CLEAR-CREEK, sevl. tnshps., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, the principal in co. Warren. Pop. 2,882; and Richmond co. Pop. 1,653.

CLEARFIELD, a co. and town, U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of Pennsylvania. Area of co. 1,425 sq. m. Pop. of do. 7,834; of town 1,113.

CLEAR-WATER (or WASHACUMMOV) RIVER, British N. America, lat. 56° 30′ N., lon. 110° W., connects Lake Methy with the riv. Athabasca, & thence the waters flowing to Hudson bay, with those entering the Arctic Ocean.

CLEASBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Darlington. Area 970 ac. Pop. 188.

CLEATOR, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2 m. N. Egremont. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 763.

CLECY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Calvados, near l. b. of the Orne, arrond. and 13 m. W.N.W. Falaise. Pop. 2,028. It has manufs. of lace and cotton fabrics.

CLEDEN, two comms. & mkt. towns of France, dep. Finistère.—I. 25 m. W.N.W.; and II., 26 m. N.E. Quimper.—*Cleder* is a comm. & mkt. town, same dep., arrond. & 13 m. N.W. Morlaix. P. 5,002.

CLEE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S.E. Great Grimsby. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 1,002.—II. (*St Margaret's*), co. Salop, 17½ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 269.

CLEENISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 7 m. W.S.W. Enniskillen. Area 36,681 ac. Pop. 11,075. In it are loughs Erne & Macnean, and on an isl. in the former is the remnant of an abbey, now used as the pa. church.

CLEER (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N. Liskeard. Area 9,700 ac. Pop. 1,412. Here are numerous Druidic remains.

CLEES (LE), a pa. and vill. of Switzerl'd, cant. Vaud, dist. and 4 m. W. Orbe, on l. b. of the Orbe, in a narrow gorge of the Jura. It was formerly a small town, with a fortress for the defence of one of the passes of the Jura.

CLEETHORPE, a tnshp. of England, co. Lincoln, pa. Clee, on the coast, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gt. Grimsby. Pop. 778. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

CLEEVE-BISHOP'S, or BISHOP'S CLEEVE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 3½ m. N.N.E. Cheltenham. Area 8,150 ac. Pop. 1,944. It is noticed for picturesque scenery.

CLEEVE (OLD), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.E. Dunster. Area 4,340 ac. Pop. 1,351. Here are extensive remains of an abbey of the 12th century. Alabaster is found in the parish.

CLEEVE-PRIOR, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. N.E. Evesham. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 366.

CLEGUÉREC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. N.W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,434.

CLEISH, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 3½ m. S.S.W. Kinross. Area about 7½ sq. m. Pop. 681. Here are remains of some Roman forts.

CLEMENT (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Correze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,591.—II. dep. Manche, arrond. and 2½ m. N.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,395.—III. (*de Montagne*), dep. Allier, arrond. and 13 m. S.S.E. La Palisse. Pop. 1,697.—IV. (*des Levées*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on r. b. of the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Saumur. P. 1,756.

CLEMENTE (SAN), a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,120.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 1 m. S.E. Caserta, with a fine historical museum.—III. an isl., Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Upp. California, 15 m. S. Santa, Catalina.

CLEMENTS (ST), two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cornwall, 1½ m. S.E. Truro. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 3,436. —II. co. and 3¾ m. E. Oxford. Area 580 ac. Pop. 1,769. It has a new church, good public baths, almshouses, &c., and a bequest of 400*l*. a year for relief of the poor.—*St Clement-Danes* is a pa. of the metropolis, with a church in the Strand, a little W. Temple-bar. Area of pa. 52 ac. Pop. 15,459.

CLENCH-WARTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. W. Lynn. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 597.

CLENT, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3½ m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 918.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 10 m. E. Ludlow. Area of pa. 7,670 ac. Pop. 1,730. It has a work-ho. for an union embracing 88 sq. m., and a free school founded in 1714. Ann. rev. 472*l*. The Clee Hills in vicinity abound in coal, ironstone, and limestone. Mkt. Thursday. Fairs April 21, June 11, and Oct. 27. The anc. satirist, Piers Plowman, was born in this town.

CLEOBURY (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7½ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,710 ac. P. 176.

CLERCKEN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,845.

CLERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. and 10 m. N. Rouen, on small river of same name. Pop. 906.

CLERKENWELL, a large dist. and out pa. of city of London, co. Middlesex, 1 m. N. St Paul's. Area 320 ac. Pop. 56,756. Has a conspicuous session ho., Clerkenwell Green Prison ho., and New River Head water cistern for supplying the metrop. "St John's Gate" is the only remnant of an ancient priory which stood in that locality.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, *Augustonemetum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Puy de Dôme, on an eminence, 212 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 26,738. It has a university, academy, normal school, and botanic garden, a chamber of commerce, and school of design. It is composed of 2 towns, Clermont and Mont-Ferrand, formerly separate, united by a fine promenade. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. Chief edifices the Gothic cathedral and church of Notre-Dame. In one of its suburbs is the fountain of St Alyne, the incrustations of which, during the successive deposits of 700 years, have formed a curious natural bridge. Manufs. of

linen and woollen fabrics, hosiery, paper, and cutlery, and it is the entrepot for commerce between Bordeaux and Lyon. Birthplace of Pascal. In 1095 Pope Urban V., assisted by Peter the Hermit, here proclaimed the first crusade.

CLERMONT, sev. comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. arrond., on the route betw. Paris and Amiens, and on the railway du Nord, 16 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. (1846) 3,105, engaged in calico bleaching and trading in agricultural produce. Its old castle is now a prison. —II. (*de Lodeve*) dep. Herault, 23 m. W. Montpellier. Pop. (1846) 5,700. Manufs. of coarse woollens for military clothing, and for export to the Levant; and trade in rural produce.—III. (*en Argonne*), dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Verdun. Pop. 1,450.

CLERMONT, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of Ohio, and on Ohio riv. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 23,106. Large part of co. fertile.—Also a township, Columbia, co. N. York. Pop. 1,231.

CLERMONTOIS, a small dist. of France, in the old prov. Lorraine, of which the cap. was *C. en Argonne*; now comprised in the dep. Meuse.

CLERMONT-TONNERE, an isl., Pacific Ocean. Low. isl. group, lat. 18° 32′ 49″ S., lon. 136° 21′ 12″ W. Length 10 m. by 1½ m. across. Surface low. Its discovery has been claimed for the French under Admiral Duperrey in 1825.

CLERVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 24 m. N.E. Besançon, on the Doubs. Pop. 1,260.

CLERVAUX, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Luxemburg, 13 m. N. Diekirch. Pop. 800.

CLERY, *Clariacum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, on l. b. of the Loire, 9 m. S.W. Orléans. Pop. 2,570. Louis XI. was interred in the church of Notre Dame de Clery.

CLETHER (St), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6 m. E. Camelford. Area 3,540 ac. Pop 221.

CLEVEDON, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Severn.—I. 12 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 1,748. The cliffs here are very picturesque, commanding beautiful views of the Bristol Channel; & Clevedon is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing. Clevedon-Road station on the Gt. West. railw. is 4 m. S.E.—II. (*C. Milton* or *Milton-Clevedon*), 2 m. N.N.W. Bruton. Ac. 1,320. P. 213.

CLEVELAND, a fertile dist. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, S. the riv. Tees. It gives the title of Duke to the Vane family.—In it is the hamlet Cleveland-port, pa. Ormesby.

CLEVELAND, a town of U.S., N. Amer., Ohio, cap. co. Cuyahoga, at the entrance of Cuyahoga river into Lake Erie, and at the terminus of the Ohio canal, 123 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 6,071. It has broad streets shaded by trees, many handsome houses, a lyceum, and sev. newspaper offices. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, and the carrying trade is very extensive. In 1843, 577,369 barrels of flour, 813,536 bushels of wheat, and 387,834 do. of coal were received here by canal, & 1,382 vessels, exclusive of steamboats, arrived at, and 1,432 do. left, the port. Reg. shipping (1843), 9,386 tons.

CLEVES, CLEVE or KLEVE, a town of Rhenish Pruss., reg. Dusseldorf, cap. circ. & formerly cap. duchy of Cleve, near the Rhine, & the Netherl. frontier, 23 m. N.W. Wesel. Pop. (1845) 8,000. It stands on a decliv. (whence its name), and is neatly built in the Dutch style. It has a college, a castle now used as a ho. of correction, a good town-hall, and a statue of Prince Maurice of Nassau, with manufs. of silk and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, hosiery, &c. Near it are a royal park and a zoological garden.

CLEW BAY, Ireld., Connaught, co. Mayo, is an inlet of the Atlantic, lat. 53° 55′ N., & lon. 9° 50′ W.; it extends inld. for about 15 m., with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 m. Along its shores are numerous small harbs. & fishing stations, with the towns Newport, Westport, Louisburgh. At its upper end is an archip. of about 300 fertile and cultiv. islets; & opp. its entrance is Clare Island.

CLEWER, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, on the Thames, 1 m. W. Windsor. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 3,975. It has an endowed school and a Roman Catholic Chapel. Fair, May 29.

CLEY NEAR THE SEA, a small sea-port & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on an estuary, forming an indifferent harbour for light craft, ¾ m. from the N. Sea, & 25 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 1,980 ac., mostly salt marsh. Pop. 828. It has a custom house, an export trade in corn & flour, imports of coal, and some fisheries. Fairs last Friday and Saturday in July. It was here that Prince James, afterwards James I. of Scotland, driven by stress of weather on his voyage to France, was detained by the inhabitants: he was afterwards kept a prisoner by Henry IV. for 17 years.

CLIBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 7 m. N.W. Appleby. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 251.

CLICHY-LA-GARONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and on r. b. of the Seine, 4½ m. N.W. Paris, of which it forms a suburb. P. (1846) 5,425. It has important manufs. of chemical products.

CLIDDESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. S. Basingstoke. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 306.

CLIFDEN, a seaport-town of Ireland, Connaught, dist. Connemara, co. and 43 m. W.N.W. Galway, on an inlet of Ardbear harbour. Pop. 1,509. It has a Gothic pa. church, several schools, a bridewell, workhouse, customhouse, sessions-house, & a harbour admitting vessels of 200 tons burden. Chief expts. herrings, and upwards of 1,000 tons of oats annually. Chief import Amer. timber. Markets weekly; fairs 7 times annually. It was founded early in the present century. Clifden castle is 2 m. distant.—II. a vill., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, which gives the title of viscount to the Agar-Ellis Family.

CLIFFE, sevl. places in Engl.—I. a township, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E. Selby, on the railw. thence to Hull. Pop. 540.—II. co. Kent, 5½ m. N. Rochester. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 842. The church, formerly collegiate, is an interesting antique structure.—III. (*West*), a pa., co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Dover. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 116.—IV. (*St Thomas*), co. Sussex, 1 m. E. Lewes. Area returned with Lewes. Pop. 1,545. Charities about 66*l.* per annum.—V. (*Regis* or *King's Cliffe*), co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.W. Oundle. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 1,278. Fair 29th October.—VI. (*Pypard* or *Peper*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S. Wooton-Basset. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 933.

CLIFFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 8 m. S.S.W. Kington. Area 6,920 ac. Pop. 892. Revenue of Smith's charity 358*l.* per annum. Here are the ruins of a castle, the former baronial residence of the De Clifford family.—II. (*Chambers*), co. Glo'ster, 2 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 1,530 ac. P. 309.—III. a tnshp., co. York, W. riding, pa. Bramham, 3 m. S.S.E. Wetherby. Pop. 1,566.

CLIFTON, a watering place and pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, about 1 m. W. Bristol. Area 910 ac. Pop. 14,177. It comprises elegant terraces, and crescents, built on the sides and summit of a precipitous limestone hill, commands fine views, & is separated from a similar cliff by a deep chasm, through which flows the navigable Avon. Its celebrated hot baths have a temperature of

about 73° Fahr. They contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of magnesia, and have for upwards of 2 centuries been in high repute. Hotels, lodging houses, assembly & concert rooms are established, & many of the wealthy inhabitants of Bristol permanently reside here. Races are held adjacent to it annually in April.

CLIFTON, numerous pas., &c., Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 1½ m. E. Shefford. Area 1,420 ac. P. 865. —II. co. Westmoreland, 3 m. S.S.E. Penrith. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 288.—III. (*Campville*), co. Stafford, 5 m. N.E. Tamworth. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 921.—IV. (*Hamden*), co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Abingdon. Area 1,030 ac. P. 297.—V. (*Maybank*), co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Area 770 ac. Pop. 70.—VI. (*North*), co. Notts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 5,050 ac. P. 1,056. —VII. (*Reynes*), co. Bucks. Area 1,120 ac. P. 213.—VIII. (*Upon-Dunsmore*), co. Warwick, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 699.—IX. (*Upon-Teame*), co. and 9½ m. N.W. Worcester. Area 3,310 ac. P. 512.—X. (*With-Glapton*), co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,980 ac. P. 419.—XI. (*With-Campton*), a tnshp., co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Ashbourne. Pop. 839.—XII. (*With-Salwick*), a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E.S.E. Kirkham. Pop. 538.—XIII. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Manchester and Bolton Railw., 5½ m. N.W. Salford. Pop. 1,360.—XIV. a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pas. St Michael and St Olive, 1½ m. N.W. York. Pop. 1,242.—XV. (*Cum-Hartshead*), co. York, W. riding, pa. Dewsbury, 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,675.

CLIFTON-PARK, a tnship. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 17 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,719.

CLIMPING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Arundel. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 279.

CLINCH, a riv. in U. S., N. Amer., Virginia and Tennessee, unites with Holston riv. at Kingston to form the Tennessee, after a S.W. course of 200 m., mostly navigable for boats.

CLINTON, numerous cos. and tnshps. of the U.S., N. Amer.—I. a co. in N.E. of N. York. Area 932 sq. m. Pop. 28,157. Partly mountainous, partly fertile.—II. a co. in N. of Pennsylvania. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 8,323.—III. a co. in S. of Kentucky. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 3,863. Soil fertile.—IV. a co. in S.W. of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 15,719. Soil very rich.—V. a co. in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. 7,308. Surf. level; soil good.—VI. a co. in S. Illinois. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 3,718.—VII. a co. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 2,724.—VIII. a co. in E. part of Iowa territory. Pop. 821.—IX. a tnshp., Maine, 25 m. N.N.E. Augusta. P. 2,818.—X. New York, 10 m. N. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1,830.—XI. a vill., 9 m. S.W. Utica. Pop. about 800. It is the seat of Hamilton College.—XII. a tnshp. N. Jersey, co. Essex. Pop. 1,976. —XIII. Ohio, co. Seneca. Pop. 2,195.

CLION, 2 comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., 11 m. S. Paimbouf. Pop. 2,110.—II. dep. Indre, 4½ m. S.E. Châtillon. Pop. 1,600.

CLIPPESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Acle. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 123.

CLIPSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutld., 7 m. N.N.W. Stamford. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 206.

CLIPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Market-Harborough. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 859. It has a gram. sch., founded in 1667.

CLISHEIM or CLISSEVAL, the highest mountain in the outer Hebrides, Scotland, isl. Harris, 6 m. N.W. Tarbet. Height 2,700 ft.

CLISSA, a small fortified town of Dalmatia, circ. and 4 m. N.E. Spalatro, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. Pop. 1,300. On a mountain of same name in vicinity, is supposed to have stood the Rom. castle of Andretium.

CLISSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Sèvre-Nantaise near its confluence with the Maine, 16 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,372. Manufs. woollen cloths, paper, and yarn.

CLIST, several pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—I. (*St George*), 1½ m. E.N.E. Topsham. Area 860 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (*Honiton*), 4½ m. E. Exeter. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 467.—III. (*Hydon*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Columpton. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 325.—IV. (*St Lawrence*), 5 m. S. Collumpton. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 168.—V. (*St Mary*), 1½ m. N.E. Topsham. Area 580 ac. Pop. 197.

CLITHEROE, a parl. and munic. bor, and mkt. town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Ribble, at the base of Pendle hill (which rises to 1,800 feet above the sea), 28 m. by railway, N. Manchester. Pop. 11,324. It is built of stone, and has a large chapel of ease, a Rom. Catholic chapel, a grammar school founded by Qn. Mary in 1554 (ann. rev. upwards of 450*l.*), a mechanic's institute, moot-hall and jail, small remains of a castle built by the Lacy family in 12th century, and considerable manufs. of calicoes and other cotton fabrics. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, Mar. 24, July 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 7. Races in June. The bor. has no commission of the peace. It sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 412.

CLIVIGER, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m. S.S.E. Burnley. Pop. 1,395.

CLIXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6½ m. E.S.E. Glanford-Brigg. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 45.

CLOCAENOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 457. Charities 51*l.*

CLODOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 18,250 ac. Pop. 1,762.

CLOFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Frome. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 253.

CLOGHANE, or CLAHANE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, consisting chiefly of a mntnous. peninsula, W. of Brandon bay. Ac. 17,572. P. 2,994.

CLOGHEEN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 13½ m. W.S.W. Clonmell. Pop. 2,049. Principal edifices, the church, cavalry barracks, bridewell, workhouse, and hospital. Fairs, Whit-monday, 1st Aug., 28th October, & 11th December. It is head of a poor-law union. The Cork railway passes within 5 m. of the town; and about 2 m. distant is Shanbally, the seat of Viscount Lismore.

CLOGHER, a decayed episcopal city, and disfranchised parl. bor., now a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater riv., 82 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of dist. 49,761 ac. Pop. of do. 17,813; of town 702. It stands in a rich undulating valley, and has a cathed., a bishop's palace, prison, & workhouse; but the houses are mostly thatched cabins. It has some retail trade. Fairs on the 20th of every month, May 2, & July 26. It is the head of a poor-law union. Its diocese comprises 43 pas. in the cos. Monaghan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Louth. Number of churches of Establishment 66, Dissenters 62, Roman Catholics 81.

CLOGHER, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. S.W. Thurles. Area 8,119 ac. Pop. 2,643.—II. (or *Kilcloger*), Leinster, co. Louth, 7 m. N.E. Drogheda. Area 1,861 ac. Pop. 1,371. Its vill., N. of Clogher head (Irish Sea), has a fishery, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. Fairs, 6 times annually.—III. a vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, near Kilcummin-head, & 4 m. N. Killala. Here the French expedition landed in 1798.

CLOGHERNEY, or CLOUGHERNEY, a pa. of Ire-

land, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 5 m. S.E, Omagh. Area 17,792 ac. Pop. 7,553.

CLONAKILTY, or CLOGHNAKILTY, a mkt. town, and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Foilagh, here crossed by 2 bridges, near its mouth in Clonakilty bay, 11 m. S.W. Bandon. Pop. 3,993. Town once flourishing, but now in decay. Princip. edifices, a church, court-house, infantry barracks, bridewell, mkt.-house, and a linen hall. Linens of ann. value of 30,000*l*, were formerly woven here; some cottons are still manufactured. Mkt. Frid. Fairs, 5th April, 30th June, 1st Aug., 10th Oct., 12th Nov.

CLONALLON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 1 m. N. Warrenpoint. Ac. 11,658. Pop. 6,553.

CLONARD, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 15 m. W.N.W. Kilcock. Area 13,324 ac. Pop. 4,503. Surface flat, boggy, and drained by the Boyne, on which is the vill., formerly a bishop's see. The river is here crossed by a substantial bridge. S. of the vill. are ruins of Tieroghan castle.

CLONBEG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. S.W. Tipperary. Area 15,112 ac. Pop. 4,377. Galtee-More, 3,015 feet in height, & the loftiest summit of the Galtee mntns., is in this parish.

CLONBERN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 5½ m. S.E. Dunmore. Area 10,462 ac. Pop. 2,333. In it are loughs Mackeeran & Doo, and the remains of several feudal strongholds.

CLONBRONEY, or CLONBRONE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, about 6 m. W. Granard. Area 12,708 ac. Pop. 5,114.

CLONBULLOGE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Clonsast*), Leinster, King's co., 6 m. S.W. Edenderry. Area 23,558 ac. Pop. 3,803.—II. Munster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Tipperary. Area 3,955 ac. Pop. 1,546.

CLONCHA, or CLONCA, the most N. pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, between the Strabreasy bay & the Atlantic. Area 19,643 ac. Pop. 6,778. Surface chiefly mntnous.; and in it are Malin head and well, with various antiquities.

CLONCLARE, or CLOONCLARE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, comprising part of the town Manor-Hamilton (which see). Area 32,990 ac. Pop. 10,524.

CLONCURRY, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare.—I. 5¼ m. N.W. Kilcock. Area 8,390 ac. Pop. 1,666. In vill. was formerly a castle, and Carmelite priory founded in 1,347. It gives the title *of* Baron to the Lawless family.—II. 3 m. E.N.E. Rathangan. Area 5,420 ac. Pop. 644. Surface boggy, crossed by Grand canal.

CLONDAGAD, or CLONDEGAD, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 6½ m. S.S.W. Clare. Ac. 16,978. P. 5,088.

CLONDALKIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 4½ m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area 4,934 ac. Pop. 2,546. It has a vill. with a school-house, almshouses, &c., many detached villas, and various antiquities.

CLONDEHORKEY, or CLONDAHORKEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 16 m. W.N.W. Letterkenny. Area 29,633 ac. Pop. 6,908. Surface mostly poor & mntnous. Mukish mountain, in this parish, is 2,190 feet in elevation.

CLONDERALAW BAY, Ireld., Munster, co. Clare, 18 m. S.W. Ennis, is an inlet of the Shannon estuary, & penetrates inld. for about 4 m.; breadth varying from 1½ to ½ m.

CLONDERADOCK, or CLONDARADOG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co, Donegal, 9 m. N. Rathmullen, occupies the chief part of the peninsula of Fannat. Area 27,367 ac, Pop. 10,344.

CLONDROHID, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co, Cork, 3 m. N.W. Macroom. Area 27,114 ac. Pop. 6,258. Here are some intrenchments attributed to the Danes.

CLONDUFF, or CLANDUFF, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. S.E. Rathfriland. Area 21,242 ac. Pop. 8,687. In it is the Eagle mntn., 2,084 feet above the sea.

CLONE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Cloone*), Connaught, co. Leitrim, 4 m. N.E. Mohill. Ac. 41,523. P. 21,225.—II. Leinster, co. Wexford, 3 m. E.N.E. Enniscorthy. Area 6,267 ac. P. 1,504.

CLONENAGH, and CLONAGHEEN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, Queen's co., about 7 m. W.S.W. Maryborough; and including the town of *Mountrath* (which see). Area 47,189 ac. Pop. 18,403.

CLONES, a pa. and mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Monaghan, and near the Ulster canal. Area of pa. 42,878 ac. Pop. of pa. 23,506; do. of town 2,877. The town has a modern church, various schools, a work-house, fever hospital, sessions, and mkt. houses, with some trade in brewing, tanning, and an export of linens and corn. Mkts., weekly. Fairs, last Thurs. of every month. It is head of a poor-law union. Near it are numerous antiquities, including an abbey, founded in the 16th century.

CLONEY, CLONY, or CLONIE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. E.N.E. Ennis. Area 10,656 ac. Pop. 3,624.

CLONFANE, STRAWBERRY-HILL, and QUEENSFORT (BOG OF), Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, comprises about 3,715 English ac. In it the riv. Clare has its sources.

CLONFEACLE, *Cluain-Fiacul*, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Armagh and Tyrone, comprises the town Moy (which see). Ac. 26,218. P. 18,930.

CLONFERT and KILMORE, two contiguous bogs of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, N.W. of the Shannon, and comprising 9,615 ac., with an average depth of 30 ft., in many places 10 ft. below the Shannon. They are traversed by the Grand canal.

CLONFERT, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Newmarket*), Munster, co. Cork, comprises the town Newmarket and part of Kanturk. Area 62,110 ac. Pop. 17,328. Surface in the N. and W. mntnous. and sterile, elsewhere it has good arable land. In it are 3 anc. baronial castles, near one of which is a chalybeate spring.—II. Connaught, co. Galway, 4½ m. N.N.E. Eyrecourt. Area 24,877 ac. Pop. 5,704. Surface flat, boggy, and traversed by the Grand canal. The town was an episcopal see, until the union of its diocese with that of Killaloe.

CLONFINLOUGH, or CLOONFINLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 3 m. S. Strokestown. Area 7,814 ac. Pop. 4,782.

CLONGESH, or CLONGISH, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & 3 m. N.N.W. Longford. Area 12,833 ac. Pop. 6,504.

CLONKEEN, three pas. of Irel.—I. Leinster, co. Louth, 4 m. N.W. Ardee. Area 4,322 ac. Pop. 2,158.—II. (or *Clonkeen-Kerry*), Connaught, co. Galway, 7 m. N.E. Athenry. Area 8,214 ac. Pop. 1,971.—III. Munster, co. and 5½ m. E. Limerick. Area 1,145 ac. Pop. 621.

CLONLEIGH, several pas. of Irel.—I. Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of LIFFORD. Area 12,517 ac. Pop. 5,686. Surface a rich undulating plain.—II. (or *Clonlee*), Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. E.N.E. Six-mile-Bridge. Area 8,834. Pop. 3,749.—III. Leinster, co. Wexford, 54 m. N.E. New Ross. Area 2,717 ac. P. 830.

CLONMACNOISE (*The Seven Churches*), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 7 m. S.S.W. Athlone. Area 22,417 ac. Pop. 4,755. The remains of a cathedral, & various monastic buildings are still extant in and around the village.

CLONMANY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 9 m. N.N.E. Buncrana. Ac. 23,376. P. 6,489.

CLONMEEN, or CLOONMEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 10 m. W. Mallow. Area 20,076 ac. Pop. 6,361.

CLONMEL, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of Ireland, Munster, cos. Waterford and Tipperary, on the Limerick and Waterford railw., & on both banks of the Suir, and some isls. in that riv., its several parts connected by 5 bridges, 14 m. S.S.E. Cashel. Area of parl. bor. 331 ac. Pop. 13,505. Its munic. jurisdiction extends over 4,000 ac., mostly in co. Waterford. It appears thriving, and its central part is regularly built, paved, and lighted with gas, but its suburbs are mean. Principal buildings, a church, founded in the 12th century, Roman Catholic and various other chapels, the endowed grammar school, a lunatic asylum, court-ho., co. jail, large barracks, the co. infirmary and dispensary, fever-hospital, house of industry, and butter market. It has a mechanics' institute, several banks, manufs. of cotton fabrics, breweries, a distillery, and a considerable commerce in agricultural produce for the Waterford, Bristol, Liverpool, &c., markets. Mkts., Tues. and Sat. Fairs, May 5, Nov. 5, and the first Wed. in every other month. It is the head of a poor-law union. Corp. rev. (1843) 822*l*. The bor. sends 1 mem. to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 540. It gives the title of Earl to the Scott family.—II. a pa., Munster, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Cork, and comprising a part of the town of Cove (which see). Area 3,197 ac. Pop. 2,564.

CLONMELLON, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. West Meath, 5 m. N.W. Athboy. Pop. 859. Fairs, June 29, May 2, September 28.

CLONMINES, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, at the head of Bannow harbour, 7 m. S.S.W. Taghmon. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 377. In it are some remains of the ruined town of Clonmines, a place of import. in the middle ages.

CLONMORE, several pas. of Ireland.—I (or *Killavenoch*), Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. N.E. Templemore. Area 8,160 ac. Pop. 3,557.—II. Leinster, co. Carlow, 3 m. S.S.E. Hacketstown. Area 6,029 ac. Pop. 2,335. It gives title of Baron to the Howard family, who have here an old castle.—III. co. Wexford, 4 m. S.S.W. Enniscorthy. Area 6,767 ac. Pop. 4,779. Here are picturesque ruins of an anc. abbey.—IV. co. Kilkenny, 5½ m. E.S.E. Carrick-on-Suir. Area 2,092 ac. Pop. 795.—V. co. Louth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Dunteer. Area 1,905 ac. Pop. 725.

CLONMULSK, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Clonrush*), Connaught, co. Galway, 10½ m. S.W. Portumna. Area 11,850 ac. Pop. 3,115.—II. (or *Clonmelsh*), Leinster, co. and 4 m. S. Carlow. Area 3,147 ac. Pop. 675.

CLONOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 2½ m. S.S.E. Stewartstown. Area 12,071 ac. Pop. 6,817. Surface mostly low and marshy. In it are the remains of Mountjoy castle.

CLONOULTY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S.W. Holycross. Area 11,135 ac. Pop. 3,855. The vill. has two annual fairs.

CLONPRIEST, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.W. Youghal. Area 6,985 ac. P. 3,658.

CLONTARF, a small town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Dublin, on the N. side of its bay. Area of pa. 1,190 ac. Pop. 2,664; do. of town 818. The town consists of a pretty good main street, with some detached residences, a church of the 17th century, having the family vault of the Vernons, lords of the manor, who reside in Clontarf-castle. Here, on April 23, 1014, the united Danes and Irish were defeated by the troops of Brian Borouch, who was killed in the action—a battle, forming the subject of Gray's ode, "the Fatal Sisters."

CLONTHAL, or KLÖNTHAL, a lake of Switzerland, in the beautiful valley of same name, cant. and 3 m. S.W. Glarus. It is 2 m. long, 1 m. broad, and 2,526 feet above the level of the sea.

CLONTIBRET, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 7½ m. N.N.W. Castleblayney. Area 26,554 ac. Pop. 16,833. Surface mntnous. and boggy.

CLONTURK, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 m. N.E. Dublin, comprising the town of Ballybough (which see). Area 1,244 ac. Pop. 2,721.

CLONTUSKERT, two pas. of Ireland, Connaught.—I. (or *Clonthushert*), co. Galway, 5 m. N.N.W. Eyrecourt. Area 15,509 ac. Pop. 3,711.—II. (or *Cloontwiscar*), co. Roscommon, 1½ m. N.N.W. Lanesborough. Area 7,466 ac. Pop. 3,221.

CLOONAFF, CLONAFF, or CLONCRAFT, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5 m. N.N.E. Strokestown. Area 5,454 ac. Pop. 2,853.

CLOONOGHILL, or CLOONACOOL, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Sligo, 3½ m. W.S.W. Ballymote. Area 7,098 ac. Pop. 2,588.

CLOPHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2 m. N. Silsoe. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,066.

CLOPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 389.

CLOSEBURN (formerly *Kilosburn*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, 2½ m. S.E. Thornhill. Area 30,189 ac. Pop. 1,530, of whom 123 reside in the village.

CLOSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S. Yeovil. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 164.

CLOTHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2½ m. S.E. Baldock. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 495.

CLÖTZE, or KLÖTZE, a vill. of Pruss. Saxony, reg. and 40 m. N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,320.

CLOUD (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5½ m. W. Paris, on the slope of a hill near l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Versailles. Pop. (1846) 3,051. The fine château of St Cloud, originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, was long the favourite summer residence of the kings of France; it has an extensive park and elegant fountains. The fair or fête of St Cloud is one of the most frequented in the environs of Paris. Henry III. was assassinated at St Cloud by Jacques Clément in 1589. Bonaparte here broke up the assembly of 500, & caused himself to be proclaimed first consul, 9th Nov. 1799; & here, in July 1830, Charles X. signed the ordonnances which cost him his throne.

CLOUDY BAY, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cooke's str. in the N.E. extremity of New Munster (Middle Isl.). Its S. coast is mostly lofty; on its N. shore is Cloudy-harbour, one of the finest harbours known, and the E. entrance of which is in lat. 41° 20′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E. Cloudy bay receives the Wairoo river.

CLOUNEY, a pa. Irel., Munster, co. Clare, 32 m. E. Ennistymon. Area 10,226 ac. Pop. 3,077.

CLOVA, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, a beautiful valley in the Grampian mntns. [CORTACHY.]

CLOVELLY, or CLAVELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. S.W. Bideford. Area 4,200 acres. Pop. 950.

CLOWN, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7½ m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 677.

CLOYD, a riv., N. Wales, cos. Denbigh & Flint, rises near Slanfihangel, flows mostly N.ward past Ruthin, Denbigh, St Asaph, and Rhyddlan, and enters the Irish sea at Rhyl. Total course 30 m. Chief affluent the Elwy. Its valley *is noted for* picturesque beauty.

CLOYES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et Loir, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.W. Châteaudun, on l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 2,080.

CLOYNE, a pa. and market-town, and formerly an episcopal city, Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.W. Castle-Martyr. Area of pa. 9,969 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,726; do. of town 2,200; mostly agricultural. It is generally well built, but decaying. Principal public edifices, a Gothic cathed., founded about the 6th century, and having some good monuments; the old Episcopal palace, now a private residence; the Roman Catholic cathedral, a round tower, and the remains of an ancient castle, a church, nunnery, & monastery. It has a school, endowed by Bishop Crowe in 1719. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, 24th February, Easter Tues., Whit-Tues., & 4th August. The diocese, now merged in that of Cork, comprises 119 pas. in the co. In the vicinity are some valuable marble quarries.

CLUGNAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 14 m. N.E. Guéret, on l. b. of the Veraux. P. 2,120.

CLUIS, 2 contig. vills. of France, dep. Indre, 12 m. W. La Châtre. United pop. 1,950.

CLUN, or CLUNN, a decayed bor., market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on a small riv. of same name, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bishop's Castle. Area of pa. 22,600 ac., including nearly 2,000 ac. of common land in the forest of Clun. Pop. 2,077; do. of township 913. Rev. of Trinity hospital for 13 poor brethren about 1,200*l*. The borough has a town hall and union workho. It is governed by bailiffs, and a recorder, under the Earl of Powis, lord of the manor, and it gives the title of baron to the Duke of Norfolk, a descendant of its ancient lords, the Fitzalans. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, Whitsunday, Monday, and Nov. 22.

CLUNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 7,870 ac. Pop. 994.

CLUNGUNFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 9½ m. N.E. Knighton. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 554.

CLUNIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 13 m. N. Perth. Area about 8,000 ac. P. 763. Surface mountainous. An action between the Caledonians and the Romans under Agricola, is supposed to have taken place in this parish. Here is Clunie Loch, with a small island, and remains of anc. castles.

CLUNY, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 16 m. W. Aberdeen. Area about 7,000 ac. P. 959. Cluny and Fraser castles are structures of the 15th centy.

CLUNY, a comm. & town of France, deps. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Grône, here crossed by two stone bridges, 11 m. N.W. Mâcon. Pop. (1846) 3,467. It is inclosed by ruined walls, and has the remains of an abbey, founded in 910, a college and hospital. Manufs. gloves, linen, and leather; paper and oil mills, a large pottery, and a trade in timber, corn, and cattle.

CLUSES, a town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand. near rt. b. of Arve, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 23 m. E.S.E. Geneva, and having a church, a college, a hospital, and 1,970 inhabitants, mostly engaged in manufacturing clock and watch movements.

CLUSONE, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. N.E. Bergamo, near the Serio. Pop. 3,200. It is pretty well built, and has a church, 2 hospitals, a public school, and a brisk trade in corn and iron. In the vicinity are copper-foundries and vitriol-works.—II. a riv. (anc. *Cluso*), Sard. states, div. Turin, rises in the Alps, about 12 m. E. Mt. Genèvre, flows S.E. past Fenestrella, Perosa and Pinerolo, and after a course of about 50 m. joins the Po, 18 m. S.S.W. Turin.

CLUTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Pensford. Ac. 2,120. P. 1,434. Mostly empl. in collieries. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CLWYD, a small river of N. Wales, flows N. through the counties Denbigh and Flint, to the Irish Sea, past Rhuddlan and St Asaph. It is navigable from Rhuddlan; its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales, 20 m. long, and 3 to 8 in breadth. Sprinkled with towns and vills.

CLYDE, one of the largest and most important rivs. in Scotland. It takes its rise from numerous streams flowing from the mountain range in S. part of Lanarkshire and borders of Dumfriesshire; the chief summits of which are the Lowthers, Leadhills, Queensberry hill, and Rodger Law, with elevation approaching 3,000 ft. The original source of the Clyde, popularly so called, has its rise about 2 m. S.E. Rodger Law, and 4 m. E. vill. of Elvanfoot, at an elevation of 1,400 ft. After a course of a few miles this small stream is joined by the Daer, Powtrail, Elvan, and other mountain rivulets. It now flows in a N.E. direction, receiving tributaries from the Tinto hills, then turning with many windings N.W. and W., is joined by the Douglas Water from the S.W., the Medwin, Mouse, &c., and entering Lanark parish forms the celebrated falls descending by several rapids about 230 ft., amid high shelving sandstone rocks, and most picturesque scenery. Its course is now through rich and fertile valleys on to Glasgow. From this city it expands into a river navigable for ships of 300 to 400 tons, and flows N.W., dividing the cos. Renfrew on the W., from Dumbarton on the N.E., receiving the tributaries of the Kelvin, Cart, Leven. After passing Dumbarton it opens up into a noble estuary 4 m. in width, spreading N.ward into Loch Long, and S.ward into the Firth of Clyde, with the isles of Bute and Cumbraes, situated at the mouth of the estuary. Here the Clyde expands into a *firth* averaging about 32 m. in width, and at the distance of 48 m. becomes identified with the N. Channel. The length of the riv. from its source to Glasgow, including windings, is about 75 m. From Glasgow to the S. point of Bute island about 40 m. In the Clyde was launched the first steam-boat constructed in Britain (1812).—*Clydesdale* is the district forming the valley of the Clyde [LANARKSHIRE], and is celebrated for its orchards, coal and iron mines, and horses. It gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.W. Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop. 1,269.

CLYNE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, 12 m. N.N.E. Dornoch, on the Dornoch Firth. Pop. 1,765. In it are several Pictish remains.

CLYNOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. & 9½ m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,789. Its church is reputed to have been founded A.D. 616.

CLYRO, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 1 m. S.W. Hay. Pop. 984. Sessions for the hund. are held in the vill.—*Clytha* is a hamlet, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N.N.W. Usk.

CLYTHE-NESS, a headland of Scotl., on the German Ocean, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron, lat. 58° 21′ N., lon. 3° 18′ W., having near it the remains of the ancient stronghold, Easter Clyth.

COA, *Cuda*, a riv. of Portugal, prov. Beira, rises in the Sierra de Gata, flows N., passing near Almeida, and joins the Douro on left, 5 m. W. Torre de Moncorvo. Length 80 miles.

COAHOMA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. of Mississippi. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 1,296.

COAHUILA, or COHAUILA, a dep. of Mexican confederation, between lat. 24° and 30° N., & lon. 100° and 103° W., separated N. and N.E. from Texas by the Rio Bravo del Norte, and having on other sides the deps. Nuevo-Leon, Zacatecas, and Durango. Area 30,740 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 75,340. Surface of N. part mntnous., with fertile valleys. It has some silver mines. S. part

level and fitted for pasturage; and cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief towns, Saltilla, Coahuila, and Santa Rosa.—*Coahuila*, or *Montelovez* is a considerable town in the above dep., 130 m. N.W. Monterey. Pop. 3,600.

COALEY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N.E. Dursley. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 979.

COANZA, a riv. of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, enters the Atlantic S. of Loando, near lat. 9° 10′ S., lon. 14° 22′ E., after a rapid course of (as is supposed), at least 500 m.

COARRAZE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. and 11 m. S.E. Pau. Pop. 1,388. Linen weaving. In its environs is a château in which Henry IV. was brought up.

COATBRIDGE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland, 9½ m. E. Glasgow by railway, & on the Monkland canal. Pop. 741. Near it are extensive iron works.

COATES, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W.S.W. Cirencester. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 373.—II. co. and 9 m. N.W. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey. Area 950 ac. Pop. 47.—III. co. Sussex, 3 m. S.S.E. Petworth. Area 510 ac. Pop. 67.—IV. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2½ m. W. Gt. Grimsby. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 245.—V. (*Little*), same co., pts. Lindsey, 2 m. W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 40.—VI. (*North*), same co., and pts. Lindsey, 9 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 225.

COATON-CLAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6½ m. N.E. Rugby. Ac. 1,380. Pop. 107.

COATZACOALCO, a considerable riv. of Mexican confed., rises in the Sierra Madre, dep. Oaxaca, flows tortuously N. between Vera Cruz & Tabasco, and enters the bay of Coatzacoalco (Carib. Sea), 130 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It is of interest as connected with the projected communication across the isthmus. [ISTHMUS of PANAMA.]

COAZZE, a mkt. town of the Sardinian states, div. Turin, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Susa, near the confl. of the Sangone & Sangonetto. Pop. 3,996.

COBAN, a city of Centr. America, state and 90 m. N.N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce. Estim. pop. 14,000, mostly Indians, who are stated to be more wealthy than the inhabitants of most cities of Centr. America.

COBB, a co., U. States, N. America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 7,539.

COBBE, a town of Centr. Africa. [KOBBE.]

COBHAM, two pas. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. W. Rochester. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 758. Fair, 2d August. Rev. of Cobham College, or poor's hospital, founded in 1598, 220*l.* per annum. Near the church are monumental brasses of the Barons of Cobham, whose anc. hall, built by Inigo Jones, is the seat of Lord Darnley.—II. co. Surrey, 9 m. N.E. Guildford. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 1,617. It comprises Church-Cobham, a vill. on the Mole, with the pa. church, and Cobham Park, the residence of the lord of the manor; & Street-Cobham, a hamlet on the old London & Portsmouth road, adjacent to which is the domain formerly belonging to the Earl of Carhampton. Fairs, March 17, December 11.

COBI, a wide desert of Centr. Asia. [GOBI.]

COBIJA, or PORT LA MAR, the only legal seaport of Bolivia, cap. dep. La Mar, on the Pacific, with a vill. in the dist., & 110 m. W. Atacama. Lat. 22° 34′ S., lon. 70° 21′ 2″ W. Pop. (1843) 793. It is a wretched place, and has been destitute of water until the very recent discovery of a spring, but it has some ship-building docks & mining estabs.; & in 1844, a quay, barracks, & a new custom-ho. were in course of construction. It is also a depôt for coin, bullion, ore, and some other products from the interior, which, with imports of cotton & woollen stuffs, paper, and mercury, a few years ago employed 5,700 beasts of burden for their transit. In 1840, 92 vessels, of which 33 were British & 15 French, entered the port; and in 1843, the export of specie amounted to 1,730,533 dollars, & the merchandise imported to 1,534,822 do. in value.

COBLENZ (Engl. *Coblentz*, French *Coblence*, anc. *Confluentes*), a strongly fortifd. city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, the former riv. here crossed by a bridge of boats, 485 yds. across, and the latter by a stone bridge, 536 yds. in length, 49 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. (1846), excl. garrison, 18,730. Mean temp. of year 51° .5; winter 35° .7; summer 66° .6, Fahr. It is well built, & has several fine churches, a noble palace of the former electors of Treves, an anc. Jesuits' college, a Rom. Catholic seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and theatre, manufs. of cotton & woollen fabrics, and an active general trade. Around it are several detached forts. Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, is one of the strongest outworks. Birth-place of Prince Metternich. It was taken by the French in 1794, after an obstinate resistance, and made cap. of the dep. Rhine and Moselle, under the French empire.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the confl. of the Aar and Rhine, 16 m. N.E. Aarau. It has some remains of the Roman period.

COBLESKILL, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 42 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,583.

COBOURG. [COBURG AND SAXE-COBURG.]

COBRE, a town of the island of Cuba, E. dep. Pop. 2,661, of whom 614 are Europeans.

COBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. and forming a suburb of Burslem, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. returned with pa., and employed in manufactures of porcelain and other earthenwares.

COBURG, a town of Cent. Germany, cap. princip. of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), on the Itz, an affl. of the Regen, & on the railway from Dresden to Munich, 26 m. N. Bamberg. Lat. 50° 15′ 19″ N., lon. 10° 58′ 9″ E. Pop. (1846) 10,092. Mean temp. of year 46° .2; winter 32°; summer 62° .8, Fahr. It is irregularly built, but has some good edifices, & public walks separating it from its suburbs. Principal buildings, the Ehrenberg palace, a residence of the Duke, containing a collection of paintings, a library of 26,000 vols., and a fine state banquet-hall; several churches, a large arsenal, observatory, new theatre, casino, and workhouse. On a height above the town is the old castle of the Dukes of Coburg, still a place of strength, and containing a large collection of armour, with rooms once occupied by Luther. In the vicinity are the ducal residence, Rosenau; and the castles of Lanterburg and Kallenberg. Coburg is the seat of all the high courts for the duchy, and it has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, gold & silver articles, bleaching & dye works, stone quarries, & an active transit and general trade.

COBURG-PENINSULA, N. Australia, is an irreg. penins. in lat. 11° 22′ S., lon. 132° 10′ E.; 50 m. in length E. to W., by 20 m. across, connected S.E. with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and separated W. from Melville isl. by Dundas strait. On it is the British settlement Victoria. [PORT ESSINGTON, VICTORIA.]

COCCONATO, a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti, cap. mandamento, 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. (1838) with comm., 2,528.

COCHABAMBA, a dep. of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 17° and 19° S., and lon. 65° and 68° W., enclosed by the deps. Sacré, La Paz, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, named from the riv. Cochabamba, the head stream of the Guapey. Estim. area 55,120 sq. m., and pop. 250,000. It was formerly regarded as the granary of Peru, & produces also cotton, sugar, dye-woods, fine timber, and the precious metals. Chief cities, &c., Cochabamba or Oropesa, Misques, Sacaba, and Tapacari.—*Cochabamba*, or *Oropesa*, is a city & cap. of above dep., on the Cochabamba, in a plain at the E. foot of the Andes, 145 m. N.N.W. Chuquisaca. Pop. 30,000. Climate temperate and healthy; houses large, some of the best having two stories. Churches and convents numerous and well endowed. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics and glass wares.

COCHE, a small. isl. of S. America, Venezuela, between the isl. Margarita and the mainland.

COCHEM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Moselle, at the influx of the Endert. Pop. 2,553. It is picturesquely situated, but ill built, & surrounded by ruined walls. Manufs. cloth, & trade in wine.

COCHEREL, a hamlet of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 12 m. E. Evreux, celeb. for a victory gained by Du Guesclin over Charles le Mauvais, King of Navarre, 16th May 1364.

COCHIN, a rajahship of S. India, comprised in the Travancore dom., and extending along the Malabar coast, between lat. 9° 30′ and 10° 30′ N., and lon. 76° and 77° E., having S. Travancore, N. and E. the Madras dists., and W. the Indian Ocean. Area 1,988 sq. m. It contains fine forests of teak and other woods, from the products of which most part of the rev. is derived. Princip. towns, Cochin and Cranganore.—*Cochin*, a seaport town, cap. of above rajahship, is on the Malabar coast, 93 m. S.S.E. Calicut. It is situated at the entrance of an extensive backwater, & has great natural advantages for ship-building, &c.; and though, during the present century, it has declined in importance, it still has an export trade in teak, timber, cardamoms, coir, and other produce, sent to both E. & W. Asia. Here, in 1503, was erected the first fort possessed by the Portuguese in India; and Cochin is still the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, whose diocese includes Ceylon, and more than 100 Christian stations in India. It has also Protestant church missionary establishments, & various English schools. The town was taken from the Dutch in 1795, and finally ceded to the British in 1814.

COCHIN CHINA. [ANAM (EMPIRE OF).]

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 5½ m. N.E. Biggleswade. Area 1,460 ac. P. 99.

COCKBURN (CHANNEL), Tierra-del-Fuego, is a continuation of Magdalen Sound, in lat. 54° 30′ S., lon. 72° W.—(*Island*), Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12′ 25″ S., lon. 138° 39′ 53″ W.—(*Sound*), W. Australia, co. Perth, lat. 32° 10′ S., lon. 115° 40′ E., is thoroughly sheltered W.ward by Garden isl. Length N. to S. 6 m.; breadth at N. entrance 4 m.; depth from 6 to 10 fathoms.

COCKBURNSPATH, *Colbrandspath*, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. N.W. Berwick, near the N. sea, on the N. British railway. Pop. 1,149. Surface mntnous. in the S, & here are many remns. of anc. forts, & other Roman & Scottish antiqs.

COCKE, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. part of Tennessee, bounded S.E. by Smoky mntns. Area 374 sq. m. Pop. 6,992, of whom 634 are slaves.

COCKEN, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 3½ m. N.N.E. Durham. At Cocken-hall, an anc. edifice, the property of Lord Durham, a convent of nuns was established early in the present century. The grounds about the river Wear, on the opposite side of which are the ruins of Finchall abbey.

COCKENZIE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. E. Prestonpans. Pop. 570, mostly engaged in fishing and manufacturing salt.

COCKER, a small river of Engl., co. Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere, and flowing N. into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCKERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4½ m. N.N.W. Garstang. Area 10,420 ac. Pop. 3,230. Fair, Easter Monday.

COCKERINGTON, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St. Mary's*), 4½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 227.—II. (*St. Leonard's*), E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 246.

COCKERMOUTH, a parl. bor., town, & chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker rivers, each here crossed by a bridge, 25 m. S.W. Carlisle. Pop. of chapelry 4,940; do. of parl. bor. 6,420. It is irregularly built, but clean and thriving, and it has been recently much improved. It possesses some remains of a strong castle, built soon after the conquest, and razed by the parliamentary army in 1648; a large chapel of ease, a grammar school, town-hall, co. house of correction, court-house, market-house, alms-house, &c., with flax and woollen mills, manufs. of hats and hosiery, & cotton looms. Market, Monday. Fairs, 18th Feb., 10th Oct. The corp. is almost nominal. The bor. is a polling-place for the W. division of the co., and sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 322. The poet Wordsworth was born here in 1770.

COCKFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 7 m. N.E. Barnard-Castle. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 1,187.—II. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.W. Lavenham. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 951.

COCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. S. Midhurst, on the road to Chichester. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 464.

COCKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. W. Torbury. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 203.

COCKLEY-CLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.W. Swaffham. Area 4,370 ac. P. 244.

COCKPEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the Edinb. and Hawick railw. & comprising the vill. of BONNYRIGG. Pop. 2,345. It has extens. coal fields, and the large powder manuf. of Stobs. On banks of the S. Esk are Kirkhill, and the mansion and anc. stronghold of the Earls of Dalhousie.

COCKTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Clay. Area 530 ac. Pop. 42. Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel was born here in 1650.

COCOS ISLANDS, Indian O. [KEELING ISLS.]

COCUMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 9 m. S.W. Marmande. Pop. 1,676.

CODDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. E. Needham-Market. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 924. Fair, October 2.

CODDINGTON, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Chester, 6 m. N.N.W. Malpas. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 324.—II. co. Hereford, 3¾ m. N. Ledbury. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 158.—III. co. Notts, 2½ m. E.N.E. Newark. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 436.

CODFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*St Mary*), co. Wilts. 4 m. E.S.E. Heytesbury. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 338.—II. (*St. Peter*), 3 m. S.E. Heytesbury. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 394.

CODICOTE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.W. Welwyn. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 906.

CODIGORO, *Neronia*, a town of Italy, Pontif. states, leg. and 22 m. E. Ferrara, on l. b. of the Po di Volano, 8 m. from the Adriatic. P. 2,250.

CODINAS DE SAN FELIU, a town of Spain, prov. Barcelona, on the Congost. Pop. 2,579. It has several Roman remains.

CODNOR WITH LOSCOW, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Heanor, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Alfreton. P. 1,738.

CODOGNO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. S.E. Lodi, cap. dist., between the Po & Adda. Pop. (1843) 9,632. It is well built, & has manufs. of silk stuffs. It is the principal mart in Italy for the cheese misnamed Parmesan.

CODROIPO, a market-town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friule, 14 m. S.W. Udine. P. 3,100.

CODSALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Area 2,580 ac. P. 1,096.

COEDANA, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 2 m. S.E. Lanerchymedd. Pop. 275.

COEDCANLASS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. S.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 245.

COED DHU CHURCH, S. Wales. [COYCHURCH.]

COED-FRANK, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa Cadoxton. Pop. 1,126, partly employed in copper mines.

COEDKERNEW, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 4 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 710 ac. Pop. 149.

COED-Y-CUMAR, a haml. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, pa. Vainor, 2 m. N.E. Merthyr-Tydvil. P. 1,905.

COEL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Alighur, and the residence of its civil authorities, 80 m. S.S.E. Delhi. It is a busy town; its most remarkable structures are a mosque, and a ruined minaret of the 13th cent.

CŒLE-SYRIA, a fine valley of Syria, between the mountain ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus. Length about 100 m; breadth 10 m., traversed by the Litany river (*Leontes*), and containing the towns Baalbec, Zahleh, and Bekaa.

COELLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 35 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,000.

COEVERDEN, a fortifd. town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, with a port on the Kleine Vecht, 23 m. S.S.E. Assen. Pop. 2,395. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, and an active trade.

COEPANG (Dutch *Koepang*), a town & principal Dutch settlement, in the isl. of Timor, near its S.W. extremity. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and has a good harbour defended by Fort Concordia. It is a free port, but not a good place for obtaining provisions.

COEYMANS, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Hudson river, co. and 13 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,107.

COFFEE, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Tennessee. Area 170 sq. m. Pop. 8,184, of whom 1,105 are slaves. Surface undulating and fertile.

COFFINSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. E.S.E. Newton. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 215.

COGAN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 28.

COGENHOE, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. E. Northampton. Area 960 ac. Pop. 322.

COGGES, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, about 1 m. E. Whitney. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 825.

COGGESHALL (GREAT), a market-town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Blackwater, here crossed by an anc. bridge, 6 m. E.S.E. Braintree. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 3,408. The town, ill built, has a large church, an endowed grammar school, alms-houses, & other charities, with several silk mills & looms. Mkt., Sat. Fair, Whit-Tuesday. Adjoining the town are some remns. of an abbey founded by King Stephen in 1142.

COGGIOLA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Biella, on l. b. of the Sessera. Pop. 2,056. It has two anc. palaces of the families Aimone and Favre.

COGLIANO, *Cosilinum*, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., dist. & 11 m. N.E. Campagna P. 2,600.

COGNAC, *Conacum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Charente, 21 m. W. Angoulême, on l. b. of the Charente. Pop. (1846) 4,148. It has an old castle, in which Francis I. was born. It is the entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name, & which forms the object of a very extensive commerce. Manufs. earthenware & paper.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. H. Vienne, 10 m. W. Limoges. P. 1,808.

COGNE, a town of the Sard. sta., prov. & 9½ m. S. Aosta, in the valley of same name, surrounded by elevated mntns. Pop. 1,480. Iron is extensively mined in the valley.

COGOLETO, a vill., Sard. sta., div. and 14 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 2,065. Celebrated as the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, in 1447.

COGORNO, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. Chiavari, 2 m. N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 3,738.

COHAHUILA, a town of Mexico. [COAHUILA.]

COHASSET, a tnshp. & port of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 20 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,471. It has consid'ble shipping, but a dangerous harb.

COHOES, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Mohawk riv., co. and 8 m. N. Albany. Pop. about 2,000. It has a cotton factory & a brass foundry. In its vicinity, the Mohawk riv. has a perpendicular fall of 70 feet.

COIMBATOOR, or COIMBATORE, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, enclosed by the dists. Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Malabar, and the Mysore and Travancore doms. Area 8,392 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 807,964. It is a table-land between the W. and E. Ghauts, averaging 900 ft. in elevation; the Cavery forms its E. limit. Products comprise rice, cotton, tobacco, salt, nitre, & live stock. Land rev. (1836-7) 208,491*l.* Total rev. 240,908*l.* Principal towns, Coimbatoor, Caroor, and Darapooram.—*Coimbatoor*, cap. above dist., is situated on an affl. of the Cavery, 90 m. S. Mysore. It is tolerably well built, & has a mosque erected by Tippoo. Near it is a highly decorated Hindoo temple. The town & dist. came into possession of Britain in 1799.

COIMBRA, *Conimbriga*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Beira, on r. b. of the Mondego, here crossed by a long stone bridge, 110 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and is highly picturesque externally, but ill built. Its university, the only one in Portugal, consists of 18 colleges, attended now by about 1,100 students, and has a library of 30,000 vols., with extensive museums, an observatory, &c. It has also some fine churches, and many convents, that of Santa Cruz, now serving for a barrack; and around it are numerous detached residences, including the famed *quinta das lagrimas*, or "villa of tears," the scene of the death of Inez de Castro. In addition to earthenwares, linen and woollen fabrics, and combs, one of its principal manufs. is that of willow toothpicks.

COIRE, the cap. town of the Grisons. [CHUR.]

COISE, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. Savoy, 12 m. S.E. Chambery, with mineral springs. P. 1,702.

COJUTEPEQUE, a town of Cent. Amer., state & 15 m. S. San-Salvador. Estim. pop. 15,000. Except three churches, it has no buildings worthy of notice; and its dwellings are mostly built of mud.—*Lake Cojutepeque*, or *Illabasco*, a few leagues distant, is 12 m. in length E. to W., with an average breadth of 5 miles. In windy weather it assumes a dense green hue, and fish are often cast dead in vast quantities on its shores.

COKER, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Yeovil. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,334. The voyager Dampier was born here in 1652.—II. (*West*), 3 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 1,046.

COL ("a neck"), the name of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont; some of the principal being.—I. (*C. de Balme*). [BALME.] —II. (*C. du Bonhomme*), Graian Alps, 10 m. S.W. Mont Blanc. Ht. 8,054 ft.—III. (*C. de Ferret*), between the Valais (Switzerl.) and Piedmont, W. of the Gt. St Bernard. Ht. 7,641 ft.—IV. (*C. de la Seigne*), leads from Savoy into the Val d'Aosta, Piedmont, 7 m. W.S.W. Mt. Blanc. Ht. 8,422 ft. —V. (*C. de Tenda*), Marit. Alps, on the route from Nice to Turin. Ht. 5,986 ft.—Many others are of greater elev., but less frequented as routes.

COLABBA, a narrow promontory, Brit. India, presid. and immediately S. the isl. of Bombay, with which it is connected by a causeway. Here are a light-ho, and cantonments for British troops. —II. a small town on the Malabar coast, 19 m. S. Bombay Fort.

COLAGAUL, a town, Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 70 m. W.N.W. Seringapatam, & lately a thriving place.

COLAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.W. St Columb-Major. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 217.

COLAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, dom. and 65 m. S. Sattarah, & the cap. of a rajahship, comprising also the towns Parnellah, Mulcapoor, and Colgong. Town built on an elevated rock.

COLAR, a town of S. India, Mysore dom., and 40 m. N.E. Bangalore.

COLBERG, or KOLBERG, a strongly fortified seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. W. Köslin, on the Persante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. (1846) 7,610. It has a cathed., several other churches, nums. hospitals, an anc. ducal castle, now used for a charitable foundation, a ho. of correction, a harb., woollen factories, distilleries, extensive salt-works, salmon and lamprey fisheries, and a considerable export trade. It sustained memorable sieges in 1760 and 1806.

COLBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Aylesham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 346.

COLCHAGUA, a dep. of Chile, mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., stretching from the Andes to the Pacific O., having N. & S. the deps. Santiago and Maule. Area 8,120 sq. m. Pop. 130,000. Plains fertile, watered by the Maule and Maypu rivs. The chief towns are Curico, San Fernando, and Rancagua.

COLCHESTER, *Camulodunum*, a parl. & munic. bor., riv. port, and town of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, crossed here by several bridges, & the E. Union railw., 51 m. N.N.E. London. Area of bor., comprising 16 pas., 11,770 ac. Pop. 17,532. It is well built on the sides and summit of an eminence, where there are vestiges of its anc. walls, many antiquated dwellings, imposing remains of a castle of great strength, reputed to have been founded by Edward the Elder, parts of which are now used for the town library and a prison; interesting relics of an abbey & a priory, an anc. chapel, 8 pa. churches, sevl. of which are very antique structures. Its free gram. sch. (ann. rev. in 1837, 181*l.*) has scholarships at Cambridge university, & the celebrated Dr Parr was master of it in 1779. The town possesses also well endowed poor's hospitals, a genl. hospital, various money charities, a union workhouse, fine Moot or town-hall, co. house of correction, neat theatre, small barracks, several literary and scientific associations, a custom-house, large mkt.-house, bonding warehouses, and a quay, approached by vessels of 150 tons. Its manufs. of silk are declining; but it has some malting trade. It imports coal, timber, wines, oilcake, manufs. and colonial produce; exports corn and malt, and has thriving oyster fisheries. Customs revenue (1846) 14,220*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 9,447 tons. Mkt. Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Easter Tuesd., July 5 and 23, Oct. 20. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 3,236*l.* It is a polling-place for the N. division of the co., and sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,235. Colchester was one of the earliest Roman stations in Britain; and numerous coins and other antiquities have been found in it. It was also a Saxon town of note. It gives the title of baron to the Abbott family.

COLCHESTER, sev. tnshps., U. States, N. Amer. —I. Connecticut, co. & 20 m. N.N.W. New London. Pop. 2,101.—II. Vermont, 46 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1739.—III. N. York, co. Delaware, 98 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,567.

COLCHIS, an anc. division of Asia, E. of the Black Sea. It contains gold and silver mines, and the pheasant is originally from this dist. It was, in the 15th cent., subdivided into the principalities of Imeretia, Mingrelia, & Gouriel; & is now almost wholly comprised in the Russian gov. Transcaucasia.

COLD-ASHBY, and COLD-ASHTON, 2 pas. of England. [ASHBY-COLD, and ASHTON-COLD.]

COLD-HIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Towcester. Ac. 1,660. Pop. 388.

COLDINGHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on N. British railw., with a vill. of same name, 2½ m. N.W. Eyemouth, and the hamlets W. Reston and Auchincross. Area about 57,600 ac. Pop. 2,746. In the vill. are the remains of a famous priory, supposed to have been the first founded in Scotland; & about 2 m. N.E. is Fast Castle, the Wolf's Crag of the "Bride of Lammermoor."

COLDITZ, or KOLDITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 2,900, engaged in manufs. of stockings, linens, felt, and earthenwares. Its anc. castle is now used as a house of correction.

COLD-NORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. S. Maldon. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 264.

COLD-OVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2,320. Pop. 118.

COLDRED, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 157.

COLDSBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 8 m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 256.

COLDSTREAM (formerly *Lennel*, or *Leinhall*), a border town, burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotl., co. and 15 m. W. Berwick, on the N. bank of the Tweed, here crossed by a 5 arched bridge, and on the main route from Scotland into England. Rural pop. of pa. 2,857; pop. of town 2,063. It is irregularly built, and contains a pa. church, several chapels, benevolent societies, and libraries, & had an extensive Bible printing establishment: has a monthly cattle mkt., & a corn mkt. on Thurs. The famous ford of the Tweed is in the vicinity, where the Scotch and English armies crossed in former times. Near it is Lennel House, the property of the Earl of Haddington. The "Coldstream guards" were so named from having been raised here by General Monk, in 1659, 60.

COLD-WALTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. Bury. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 460.

COLES, a co. of U. States, N. Amer., in centre of Missouri. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 9,286, of whom 1,179 are slaves.

COLEBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W. Crediton. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 878. Here are the remains of several ruined chapels.

COLEBROOK-DALE, a hamlet of England, co. Salop, pa. and 2 m. N. Broseley, on the Severn, which here winds through a picturesque narrow glen, and is crossed by an elegant one-arched iron bridge. This district contains extensive seams of coal and ironstone, and petroleum or tar springs, which issue from the sandstone strata. Here railroads formed of wood were first used in 1620 and 1650, and about a century afterwards iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. Pop. engaged in the collieries & foundries, firebrick and tobacco-pipe manufs. [BROSELEY.]

COLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. S. Lincoln. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 427.

COLEFORD, a small mkt. town of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Newland, 7½ m. W.N.W. Blakeney. Pop. 2,208. Mkt. Friday. Fairs, June 20 & Dec. 5. It is a polling-place for the W. div. of the co.

COLEGNO, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. & 5 m. W. Turin, on rt. b. of the Dora-Riparia. P. 1,776.

COLEMORE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 144.

COLE-ORTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2 m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 601. It has an endowed school, and an alms-ho.

COLERAIN, several townships, U. S., N. Amer. —I. Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 5,190. And Lancaster co., 69 m. S.E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,453.—II. Massachusetts, co. Franklin, 23 m. N. Northampton. Pop. 1,971.—III. Ohio, 10 m. N. Cincinnati. Pop. 2,272.

COLERAINE, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. from its mouth, and 47 m. N.N.W. Belfast. Area of pa. 4,846 ac. Pop. 5,857. Area of parl. bor. 963. Pop. of town & parl. bor. 6,255. It is tolerably well built, and has a large par. church, an elegant Roman Catholic chapel, endowed and other schools, a town-hall and court-house, custom-house, union work-house, and several market-houses and banks, and some remains of old fortifications. The harbour at the mouth of the Bann has been so much improved of late years, that vessels of 200 tons burden can now discharge at the quay close to the bridge. Exports, corn, meal, provisions, fine linens mostly sent to England. Customs revenue (1846) 4,856*l.* 17s. Reg. shipping (1847) 980 tons. Steamers continually ply hence to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Fleetwood. Coleraine has paper-mills, tanneries, bleach-grounds, and salmon and eel fisheries. Markets Mon., Wed., and Friday. Fairs, 7 times annually. Corp. rev. about 1,200*l.* a-year. The bor. sends 1 m. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 930. It gives the title of baron to the Hanger family. About 1 m. S. are traces of a large Danish fort.

COLERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S. Chumleigh. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 677.

COLERNE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6½ m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Ac. 2,620. P. 1,190.

COLEROON, the most N. and largest branch of the Cavery river, British India, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean at Devicotta, 24 m. N. Tranquebar, after having formed for 80 m. the division between the Madras dists. of Tanjore & Trichinopoly. Waters shallow.

COLESBERG, a district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having S. the dists. Graaf-Reynet and Cradock, and N. the Hottentot country. Area 11,654 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 8,828. It is a lofty level region, well adapted for rearing live stock, of which large numbers are fed. The orange riv. forms its N. boundary. The vill. Colesberg, near lat. 30° 40′ S., lon. 25° 30′ E., has Dutch and Wesleyan churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

COLESHILL, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on the Cole (an affit. of the Tame), here crossed by a bridge, and with a station on a branch of the W. Midland railway, 14½ m. N.W. Coventry. Area of pa. 6,200 ac. Pop. 2,172. It stands on an eminence, and is handsomely built: its pa. church contains a curious font, and many monuments of the Digby family, who possess a domain in the vicinity. Annual. rev. of grammar school 215*l.* Market, Wed. Fairs, 1st Monday in January, Shrove Monday, May 6, & Wednesday after Michaelmas. It is governed by two constables, is the seat of the hundred, & the place of election for the N. division of the county. The antiquary Dugdale was born in its vicinity in 1605.

COLESHILL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3¾ m. W.S.W. Great Farringdon. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 386. Coleshill house, a seat of the Earl of Radnor, surrounded by beautiful grounds, is a fine princely mansion, constructed by Inigo Jones. —II. a hamlet, cos. Herts and Bucks, pa. and 1¾ m. S.S.W. Amersham. Pop. 547. It was the birth-place and residence of the poet Waller.—III. a township, N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, and scene of a battle, where Henry II. was defeated by the Welsh, 1157.

COLESVILLE, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on the Susquehanna, 124 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,528.

COLGONG, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 16 m. E. Oglipoor, beautifully situated on the Ganges.

COLICO, a vill. of Lombardy, gov. Milan, deleg. and 26½ m. N.N.E. Como, near the N. extremity of the Lake of Como, in an unhealthy situation at the foot of Mt. Legnano. Pop. 2,700.

COLIGNY, a comm. and mkt.-town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,764. It gives its name to the illustrious house of Coligny-Châtillon. [CHATILLON SUR LOING.]

COLIJNSPLAAT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the N. coast of the isl. Beveland, 12 m. N.E. Middleburg. Pop. 1,688.

COLIMA, a territory, Mexican confed., mostly between lat. 19° and 20° N., stretching 100 m. along the coast of the Pacific, S. of the dep. Xalisco. In it is the volcano of Colima, rising to an elevation of 12,000 ft. Climate hot; soil fertile. Nearly all the pop. are Indian.

COLIMA, a town of the Mexican confed., cap. above territory, in a fertile plain, S.W. the volcano of Colima, and 40 m. N.E. Porto de Colima, on the Pacific Ocean. It is well built, and has an active trade in salt and palm wine.

COLINDA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tiperah, 26 m. E. Luckipoor.

COLINSBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, 4 m. W. Pittenweem. Pop. 482. It has weekly corn markets and two annual fairs.

COLINTON or COLLINGTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. S.W. Edinburgh, with a vill. on Leith water. Pop. of pa. 2,193. It is beautifully situated on the Water of Leith, N. declivity of the Pentland hills, and in it is the seat of Lord Dunfermline, & several extensive paper mills.

COLIUMO, a small maritime town of S. Amer., Chile, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Concepcion.

COLKIRK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Fakenham. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 467.

COLL, one of the western isls. of Scotl., on the W. coast of Mull, pa. and 2½ m. N.E, the isl. Tiree. Length N.W. to S.W. 12 m.; average breadth 2½ m. Area 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,412, employed in rural and maritime industry, and in manufacturing domestic implements. It contains

many hamlets, and a residence and feudal stronghold of the Macleans. About 1-30 is cultivated and in pasture, the rest is rocky and barren.

COLLACE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.E. Perth. Area nearly 5 sq. m. Pop. 702.

COLLARES, a market-town of Portugal, 12 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, on the Rio-des-Macas, N. of Cape Roca. Pop. 2,200.—II. a small town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Belem, on an isl. in the Para river.

COLLE, several towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 17 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 4,020. It has various ecclesiastical edifices, a hospital, and a large annual fair in September.—II. Tuscany, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Florence, on the Elsa, with 3,800 inhabs.; a cathed., a castle, & paper mills.—III. (*Corvino*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 4 m. E. Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 1,800.

COLLESANO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 25 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. declivity of the Madonia mountains. Pop. 2,800.

COLLESSEAH, a petty maritime town, isl. Socotra, Indian O., on N. coast, 30 m. W. Tamarida.

COLLESSIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 5 m. W. Cupar. Pop. 1,346. Here are two ruined castles.

COLLETON, a dist. U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of S. Carolina, on the Atlantic. Area 2,100 sq. m. Pop. 23,478, of whom 19,246 are slaves. Surface entirely level, & chf. products rice & cotton.

COLLETORTO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 10 m. S.S.E. Larino. Pop. 2,620.

COLLIERLY, a township of England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Durham, pa. Lanchester. Pop. 853.

COLLINGBOURNE-DUCIS, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 518. Cattle fair, December 11.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 7,150. P. 933.

COLLINGHAM, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, W. Riding. 2 m. S.W. Wetherby. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 357.—II. (*North*), co. Notts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 911.—III. (*South*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Ac. 3,220. P. 721.

COLLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N. Bromyard. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 160.

COLLINGTREE, a pa. of England, co. and 3¼ m. S. Northampton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 232.

COLLINS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, co. Erie, on Cattaraugus Creek. Pop. 4,257.

COLLIO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Brescia, on rt. b. of the Mella. Pop. (1843) 2,256. It has iron mines and forges.

COLLIOURE, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Mediterr., a little N. Port Vendres, and 15 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. (1846) 3,073. It is defended by 3 forts, and has some trade in wines, wool, & anchovies.

COLLO, a town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, 68 m. W. Bona, on bay of same name, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,500.

COLLOBRIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., arrond. and 19 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,890, partly engaged in iron, lead, and coal mines.

COLLOGNE, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, opposite St Maurice, on r. b. of the Rhone, elevation 5,302 feet.

COLLON, a market-town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Louth, on an affluent of the Boyne, here crossed by a stone bridge, 5½ m. N.W. Drogheda. Area of pa. 8,813 ac. P. of pa. 3,275; do. of town 936. It is neatly built, and has a good market-house and pa. church, with a cotton factory and a bleaching ground. Stocking and linen weaving employs many of the inhabs. Mkt. Tues. Fairs, June 3 and November 21. Collon house is the residence of Viscount Ferrard, chief proprietor in the parish.

COLLOONEY, a mkt.-town of Irel., Connaught, co. & 5½ m. S.W. Sligo, on the Owenbeg. P. 651.

COLLUMBKILL, 2 pas. of Irel., Leinster.—I. co. Longford, 3 m. W. Granard. Ac. 20,314, includg. Loughs. P. 9,273.—II. co. Kilkenny, includg. a part of Thomastown, which see. Ac. 4,473. P. 1,116.

COLLUMPTON, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Culm, a tributary of the Exe, and on the Great Western railway, 12½ m. N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 5,790 ac. Pop. 3,909. The town, in a broad vale, has many antique houses, a church, originally collegiate, and containing a beautiful chapel and many rich ornaments, and a large serge factory. Market, Saturday. Fairs, 1st Monday in May and November. It has co. sessions, and is the polling-place for N. divis. of co. A fire in 1839 destroyed great part of the town.

COLLY-WESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.W. Stamford. Ac. 1,690. Pop. 434.

COLMAR, *Columbaria*, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. H. Rhin, on the Lauch, near its confl. with the Ill, 41 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1846) 18,200. It is well built; & its old ramparts are now converted into planted boulevards. Princip. edifices, the cathedral, town-hall, theatre, prison, court-ho. It has a comm. college, with a collection of paintings, and library of 40,000 vols., and several hospitals. It is the seat of a superior court, and a tribunal of commerce; & it has active manufs, of cotton fabrics, tapes, cutlery, paper, leather, brushes, combs, &c., which articles, with corn & other produce, it expts. into Switzerl'd. Colmar was an imperial city in the middle ages, and had an active share in the civil wars under Rodolph of Hapsburg and Adolphe of Nassau. It was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

COLMARS, *Collis Martis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 24 m. N. Castellane, on l. b. of the Verdon, 4 m. from the Sard. frontier. Pop. 1,000. It is defended by walls & forts.

COLMENAR, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 15 m. N. Malaga, cap. dist. Pop. 5,949.—II. (*del Arroyo*), prov. and 33 m. S.E. Avila.—III. (*de Oreja*), prov. & 30 m. S.S.E. Madrid. Pop. 4,552.—IV. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 35 m. N. Guadalaxara, on l. b. of the Jarama.—V. (*Viejo*), prov. and 17 m. N. Madrid, between the Manzanares and Tejada. Pop. 3,810.

COLMONELL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, 5 m. N.E. Ballantrae. Pop. 2,801. In it are various remains of anc. forts and cairns.

COLMWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5½ m. W.S.W. St Neots. Ac. 2,310. Pop. 575.

COLN, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*St Aldwyn*), 3 m. N. Fairford. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 428.—II. (*St Dennis*), 3 m. S.S.W. Northleach. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 200.

COLNBROOK, a chapelry of Engl., cos. Middlesex and Bucks, pas. Stanwell, Horton-Iver, and Langley Marsh, on the Colne, here crossed by several bridges, & on the Bath road, 17 m. S.W. London. Pop. 1,050. Cattle fairs, April 5, and May 3. It had formerly a mkt.-town.

COLNE, three rivs. of England.—I. cos. Herts and Middlesex, rises between Hatfield & St Albans, flows successively S.W. & S. past Watford, Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, W. Drayton & Colnbrook, and joins the Thames at Staines. Course about 30 m.—II. co. Essex, rises near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.E.ward past Halstead and Colchester, and joins the North Sea by a broad estuary, separated from that of the Blackwater by Mersea Isl. Course about 30 m.—III.

co. Glo'ster, joins the Isis, near Lechlade, after a S.E.ward course of about 25 m.

Colne, a mkt.-town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on an affl. of the Calder, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 32 m. by railw., N.E. Manchester. Pop. 8,615. It has two chapels of ease, a grammar school of which Archbishop Tillotson was a pupil, a cloth hall, and large manufactures of cotton calicoes, mousselins-de-laine, which have almost entirely superseded its anc. woollen manufacture. Its mills are partly wrought by water power. Coal, slate, and lime abound in the vicinity. Mkt. Wednesday. Fairs for cattle, March 7, May 12, October 10.—Also of same name.—I. co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. S.E. Somersham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 544.—II. (*Earls*), co. Essex, 3¼ m. S.E. Halstead. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,385. Fair, March 25.—III. (*Engain*), same co., 2½ m. E. Halstead. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 685.—IV. (*Wake*), same co., 5¼ m. E.S.E. Halstead. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 444.—V. (*White*), same co., 4½ m. E. Halstead. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 419.

Colney, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. E. Norwich. Area 750 ac. Pop. 110.

Coln-Rogers, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.S.W. North-Leach. Ac. 1,480. P. 137.

Cologna, a town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 19 m. S.E. Verona. Pop. (1843) 6,315. Manufactures silk.—*Cologno* is a mkt.-town of Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. P. 2,650.

Cologne (Germ. *Köln*, anc. *Agrippina Colonia*), a fortified city of W. Germany, formerly cap. electorate, now cap. Rhenish Prussia, on l. b. of the Rhine, across which a bridge of boats connects it with its suburb Deutz, 45 m. N.N.W. Coblenz. Lat. of cathedral 50° 56′ 29″ N., lon. 6° 57′ 52″ E. Pop. (1846) 78,500. It is finely situated, strongly defended, & surrounded by high walls, but very ill built; streets narrow & filthy; houses in great part of wood, & its quay is of a very inferior kind. It has, however, some noble edifices, including its vast cathedral, begun about 1248, & still unfinished. Subscriptions have recently been raised for carrying it on, and the first stone of the new buildings was laid by the King of Prussia in September 1842; several churches, one with an altar-piece by Rubens, and the Mennonite church, having the tomb of Duns Scotus; a fine town-hall, new court-ho., the archbishop's palace, exchange, and an arsenal with curious specimens of anc. armour. Its university, founded in 1388, was suppressed by the French; it has, however, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic college, the latter possessing a valuable library, an archiepiscopal seminary, various other schools, a large public library, and numerous literary institutions. It communicates by railway with Hamm, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Mechlin, and has extensive passage traffic with steam-packets on the Rhine. It has manufs. of cotton yarn & stuffs, silk fabrics, velvets, woollen cloths, hosiery, lace, cordage, tobacco, hats, wax lights, starch, needles, clocks, gold and silver articles, vinegar, sealing-wax, earthen and lacquered wares; and 24 factories of *eau-de-Cologne*. Its position gives it an extensive and increasing trade between Germany and the Netherlands, and, under the French, it was the cap. dep. Roër.

Cologne, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, arrond. and 18 m. N. Lombez, on the Sarrampion. Pop. 939.

Cologno, a walled town of Lombardy, prov. & 8 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,650. It suffered repeatedly in the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibelins.

Coloma (Santa), 2 towns of Spain.—I. (*de Farnes*), prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Gerona. Pop. 3,526.—II. prov. Barcelona, 9½ m. S.E. Cervera.

Colomban de Villars (St), a vill. of Savoy, prov. Maurienne, 6½ m. N.W. St Jean de Maurienne, on the Glandon. Pop. (1838) 1,883.

Colombano (San), a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. S. Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 5,000.

Colombe (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Lyon, on rt. b. of the Rhône, opp. Vienne. Pop. 720.—Numerous comms. & vills. of France have the same name.

Colombey, two vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine, on the railway between Paris and St Germains, 6 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,560. It had formerly a royal castle, in which Queen Henrietta of England died in 1669.—II. dep. Isère, arrond. Le Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,200.

Colombey, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. S. Toul. Pop. 1,000.

Colombia, an extensive region in the N. part of S. Amer., now divided into the repubs. Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador.

Colombier, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. S.W. Neuchâtel, near W. bank of the lake. Pop. 1,000. It has an anc. castle of the Dukes of Longueville, Princes of Neuchâtel.—II. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Vienne. Pop. 1,312.

Colombo, or Columbo, the principal seaport town and mod. cap. of Ceylon, on its W. coast, in lat. 6° 56′ N., lon. 79° 49′ E. Pop. (1831) 31,549. The fortified town, about 1½ m. in circ., stands on a rocky peninsula, on three sides surrounded by the sea, and having landward a lake, a moat, and drawbridges; internally, it is more like a European town than any other in India, except Goa; its buildings are mostly in a plain Dutch style, and some of its streets are lined with trees. Climate salubrious, though humid. Mean temp. of year 80°.7; winter 79°.1; summer 80°.9, Fahr. The fortified town is the residence of the civil and military authorities, and the principal European residents of Ceylon; the open town to the E. is occupied by a mixed pop. of Dutch and Portuguese descent, & the suburbs are inhabited by native Singhalese. Princip. edifices, the government-house, court-house, English, Dutch, & Portuguese churches, chapels, extens. barracks, a good military hospital, and the light-house. It has various museums, schools, hotels, & libraries. The harb., defended by several forts, is small, & the roadstead is safe only during the S.E. monsoon; but Colombo is the entrepôt for most of the foreign trade of Ceylon. Value of exports (1845) 491,026*l.*; do. of imports, 1,188,418*l.* Customs revenue, 107,617*l.* It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517; taken by the Dutch in 1603, and by the English in 1796.

Colomera, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N. Granada, on rt. b. of riv. of same name. P. 2,200.

Colona-di-Buriano, a vill. of Tuscany, 8 m. N.E. Castiglione-della-Pescaja, remarkable for the remains of Cyclopean walls, and Roman and Etruscan antiquities.

Colonella, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo, Ult. I., dist. and 16 m. N.E. Teramo, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.

Colonia do Santissimo Sacramento, a fortified maritime town of S. Amer., Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opp. Buenos Ayres, 98 m. W.N.W. Monte Video. Pop. 2,500. In 1845, it was taken by the English and French fleets from the troops of Rosas.

Colonna (Cape), *Sunium*, Greece, is the most S. point of Attica, 26 m. S.S.E. Athens. Lat. of

temple, 37° 8′ 51″ N., lon. 24° 1′ 48″ E. On it are the remains of a temple of Minerva, from the "columns" of which it derives its name.—*Colonna*, Pontif. sta., is a small town, 13 m. E. Rome.

COLONNE, or NAU, a cape of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., in the Ionian Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. The *Lacinium promont.* of the ancients, so called from a temple of Juno Lacinia, the remains of which still exist.

COLONSAY, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotland, included in Argyleshire, 9 m. W.N.W. Islay, separated from the isl. Oronsay by a narrow sound left dry at low water. Length of both isls. 12 m., and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. Area 9,000 ac., of which one-half is cultivated. Pop. included in pa. of Jura. Surface irregular, but not mntnous. Loch Fad is in the centre. The island was anciently the seat of a monastery.

COLORADO, sevl. rivs. of America.—I. Upper California, rises by many heads in the Anahuac plateau, flows mostly S.ward, and, with the Gila, enters the head of the Gulf of California by an estuary, in lat. 32° N., lon. 114° W. Total course estim. at 700 m., but it is stated to be innavigable from its source to its mouth, on account of its rapidity.—II. Texas, rises by many heads near lat. 104° W., flows very tortuously S.E.ward, through the dists. Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, and Matagorda, and enters the Bay of Matagorda. Total course estimated at 800 m., including that of the Pasigono. The towns Austin, Bastrop, La Grange, Columbus, and Matagorda are on its banks. It traverses a good cotton country and well-wooded tracts; but its navigation is greatly impeded in its lower part by a "raft" or collection of floating and submerged timber.—III. a name of the Desaguadero. [PLATA (LA).]

COLORNO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, duchy and 8 m. N. Parma, with a ducal palace, on rt. b. of the Parma. Pop. 3,000.

COLOSSÆ, a ruined city, Asia Minor, Anatolia, near lat. 37° 47′ 30″ N., lon. 29° 24′ E.; its remains comprise a theatre & nums. sepulchres.

COLSTERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 32½ m. S. Lincoln. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 1,017. Sir Isaac Newton, whose father was lord of the manor, was born here on Christmas day 1642.

COLSTON-BASSET, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 403.

COLTISHALE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 897.

COLTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Wymondham. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 282.—II. co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Rugeley. Area 387 ac. Pop. 672. Ann. rev. of endowed school about 50*l*. [COULTON.]

COLUMB, ST. (*Major*), a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 32 m. S.W. Launceston. Area of pa. 11,680 ac. Pop. 3,140. Mkt. Thurs. Fairs Thurs. after Nov. 13, and Thurs. in Mid Lent. It is the head of a poor-law union, & the seat of petty sessions and a branch bank.—II. (*Minor*), a pa. of same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. St Columb-Major. Area 5,520 ac. Pop. 1,631. Fair, July 9th.

COLUMBIA, a federal dist., U. S., N. America, lying on both sides of the Potomac river, about 120 m. from its mouth, between Virginia and Maryland, by which states it was ceded to the Republic in 1790, for the seat of the United States congress. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. 43,712, of whom 8,361 are free coloured, and 4,694 slaves. Surface undulating. Soil sandy, and not very productive. Besides Washington, the cap. of the republic, it comprises Alexandria and Georgetown. Principal trade consists in the transport of flour, by the Potomac. The district under the immediate gov. of congress, is divided by the Potomac into two cos., in one of which the laws of Virginia remain in force, and in the other those of Maryland.—Columbia is the name of numerous places in U. S.—I. a co. in N. part of N. York, on the Hudson riv. Area 624 sq. m. Pop. 43,252. Soil genial, rich, and highly cultivated. It contains iron, lead, marble, and other minerals.—II. a co. in E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 24,267.—III. a co. in E. part of Georgia. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 11,356, of whom 7,313 are slaves.—IV. a co. Florida. Area 4,320 sq. m. Pop. 2,102.—V. a tnshp. New York, 75 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,129.—VI. a town, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a bridge resting on stone piers, 5,690 ft. in length, 30 m. S. E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 2,719. It has a town-hall, mkt.-house, library, academy, and by railw. sends timber, coal, and iron to Philadelphia.—VII. a town, cap. state S. Carolina, on Congaree riv., 120 m. N.N.W. Charleston, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3,500. It has a state-house, court-house, gaol, mkt.-house, sevl. banks, academies, & churches, & a state college founded in 1804.—VIII. a tnshp. Missouri, cap. co. Boone, 36 m. N. Jefferson. Pop. 3,365.—IX. Ohio, 6 m. E. Cincinnati. Pop. 3,043.—X. a town, Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 2,716.—It is also the name of cos. in Georgia and Florida.

COLUMBIA, or OREGON RIVER, N.W. Amer., British and U. States doms., the main river of Oregon territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, British territory, about lat. 54° N., flows successively N., S., and S.W.ward, & after a total course estimated at 1,000 m., enters the Pacific in lat. 46° 5′ N., 150 m. S. Fuca strait. The lower half of its course lies wholly within the U. States territory, in which also it receives its great affluents Clark and Lewis rivers. At the influx of the latter it is 960 yards across; below this it has some extensive rapids & falls, to near which it is navigable from the sea for sloops, though obstructed by rocks at its mouth where it is 7 m. across. By the Oregon treaty its entire navigation is open to British vessels.

COLUMBIANA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Ohio. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 40,378. Surface hilly but fertile.

COLUMBRETES, a picturesque group of volcanic isls. and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 66 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. of Mount Colibre, in the largest isl., 39° 53′ 58″ N., lon. 0° 44′ 27″ E., supposed to be the ancient *Ophiussæ*. These islands have long been the resort of privateers and Barbary corsairs.

COLUMBUS, several places, U. S., N. Amer.—I. a co. in the S. part of N. Carolina. Area 525 sq. m. Pop. 39,411, of whom 1,086 are slaves.—II. cap. state Ohio, Scioto river, at the mouth of the Whetstone. Lat. 39° 51′ N., lon. 83° 3′ W., 210 m. N.E. Cincinnati. Pop. 6,048. Principal edifices, the state-house, court-house, several handsome churches, a state penitentiary, lunatic, deaf-mute, and blind asylums, a theological seminary. The city was founded in 1812.—III. Georgia, cap. co. Muscogee, on the Chatahoochee, here crossed by a bridge, 124 m. W.S.W. Milledgeville. Pop. (1844) 7,000. It is a large mart for cotton sent hence by steam-boats to the ports of the G. of Mexico.—IV. Mississippi, cap. co. Lowndes, on the Tombigbee, at the head of the steam-boat navigation, 141 m. N.E. Jackson. Pop. 4,000. It has a bridge across the Tombigbee, a court-house, jail, academy, theatre, &c.—V. a township, Indiana, cap. co. Bartholemew, 41 m. S.S.E. Indiano-

polis. Pop. 2,438.—VI. a township, Warren, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,169.

COLVEND (formerly *Culven*), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and 11 m. E. Kirkcudbright, on Solway frith. Pop. 1,495.

COLVESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Brandon. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 42.

COLVILLE, a fortifd. station of Brit. N. Amer., on the W. side of the Rocky mountains, near the river Columbia. Lat. 48° 37′ N. Houses neat; wheat & maize raised, and cattle abundant.

COLWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3½ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 940.

COLWICH, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Trent, 3 m. N.N.W. Rugeley. Area 8,800 ac. Pop. 2,824. Lord Anson was born here in 1697. The vill. is remarkably picturesque.

COLWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2½ m. E. Nottingham. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 109.

COLWINSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Pop. 287. The "golden mile," in this pa., is a common free to all the parishioners.

COLYTON, a small market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Coly, a small affluent of the Axe, 22 m. E. Exeter. Area of pa. 5,430 ac. Pop. 2,451. Ann. rev. of pa. lands (the gift of Henry VIII.) 231*l*. The town is built of flint, and is a titular bor. Market, Thur. Fairs, 1st Wed. in May, 30th November. It is the seat of co. petty sessions.—II. a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W. Sidmouth. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 2,451.

COLZEAN CASTLE, the fine seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kirk-Oswald, on a basaltic cliff projecting into the sea, 4 m. W. Maybole. Near it are some remarkable caves.

COMACCHIO, a strongly fortified town of Italy, Pontif sta., leg. and 28 m. E.S.E. Ferrara, in the midst of the marshes termed *Valli-di-Comacchio*, 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 5,783, chiefly empld. in fishing eels, &c., in the surrounding lagoons. By the treaty of 1815, the Austrians acquired the right to garrison this town and Ferrara.

COMADERRY, a mntn. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W. Glendalough. Elev. 2,268 ft.

COMAYAGUA, formerly VALLADOLID, a city of Cent. Amer., state and 170 m. E. Guatemala, cap. dep. Honduras, on a riv. flowing to the Pacific. Pop. 12,000 (?). Chief edifices, a cathed., a college, and a richly endowed hospital.

COMBE, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Southampton, 9½ m. N. Andover. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 203.—II. (*Abbas*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Wincanton. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 461.—III. (*Florey*), same co., 5 m. N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 304.—IV. (*Hay*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.W. Bath. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 259. —V. (*Long*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Woodstock. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 605—VI. (*Martin*), a pa., co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 4½ m. E. Ilfracombe. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 1,399. Fair, Whit.-Monday. The vill. and cove are encompassed, except on the N.W., by romantic hills. The pa. contains argentiferous lead mines. —VII. (*St Nicholas*), a pa., co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Chard. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 1,293.—VIII. (*Moncton*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 720 ac. P. 1,107, extens. freestone quarries.

COMBER, or CUMBER, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the W. side of Lough Strangford, 8 m. E.S.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 17,419 ac. Pop. 9,022; do. of town 1,964. It is tolerably well built, and has remains of ecclesiastical and other edifices of the 12th century, with a trade in linens and spirits, & 4 ann. fairs.

COMBERMERE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Acton, 1½ m. N.W. Nantwich. Pop. returned with pa. Combermere abbey, founded in 1133, is the seat of the Cotton family, to whom this township gives the title of Baron.

COMBERTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,034 ac. Pop. 520.—II. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Pershore. Area 960 ac. Pop. 215.—III. (*Little*), same co., 2½ m. S.E. Pershore. Ac. 770. P. 229.

COMBIN, a mntn. of Europe, between Switzerland, cant. Valais, and the Sardinian states, prov. Aosta, one of the culminating points of the Pennine Alps, E. of Great St Bernard, 9 m. S.E. Martigny, 14,124 feet in elevation, and containing extensive glaciers.

COMBINTINHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Newton-Bushell. Ac. 2,000. Pop. 425.

COMBLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 26 m. E.N.E. Amiens. P. 1,677.

COMBOOCONUM, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 20 m. N.E. Tanjore, in the delta of the Cavery. It was the anc. cap. of a sovereignty, its former importance being attested by numerous pagodas, and fine tanks. Most of its inhabitants are Brahmins.

COMBOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. & 20 m. S.S.E. St Malo. Pop. 1,247. It is the birth-pl. of Châteaubriand, and has an extensive trade in cattle.

COMBRAILLES, an old division of France in the prov. Basse-Auvergne, the cap. of which was Evreux. It is now comprised in the dep. Creuse.

COMBRONDE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. N. Clermont. P. 1,488.

COMBS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S. Market-Stow. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 1,064.

COMERCOLLY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajishaye, near a branch of the Ganges, 64 m. S.E. Moorshedabad.

COMILLA, a town of British India, cap. dist. Tiperah, 50 m. S.E. Dacca.

COMINES, a town of France. [COMMINES.]

COMINO, an isl. of Mediterranean. [CUMINO.]

COMISA, a town of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, dist. and on the W. coast of the isl. Lissa. Pop. (1843) 2,619, mostly employed in fishing.

COMISO, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 8 m. W. Ragusa. Pop. 10,000 (?).—*Comiti*, or *Comitini*, is a market town, intend. Trapani, 8 m. N.E. Mazzara.

COMITAN, or COMITLAN, a town of Mexic. confederation, state Chiapas, on the Grijalva, 40 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 10,000 (?). It has a superb church, and a large Dominican convent, & it has become a place of considerable contraband trade, as, in consequence of heavy duties at the Mexican ports of entry, most European goods consumed in S. Mexico are smuggled hither through Balize and Guatemala.

COMMENDA, a Brit. fort of W. Africa, Guinea coast, 15 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, having near it a town with 3,000 inhabitants.—*Little Commenda* is a Dutch fort on the same coast.

COMMERCY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, 20 m. E. Bar-le-Duc, on l. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 3,424. It has two churches, a town-hall, barracks, a mkt.-house, and a theatre. Manufs. of cotton and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wood, oil, and cattle. It was formerly fortified.

COMMINES, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 9½ m. E. Ypres, on l. b. of the Lys, & on the frontier of France, opposite the French town of same name, with which it communicates by a drawbridge. Pop. 3,187. Celeb. manufs. of ribbons, thread, handkerchiefs, and tobacco.—II. a comm. and town of France, dep.

Nord, on rt. b. of the Lys, opposite the above town, and 8 m. N. Lille. Pop. 2,988. Manufs. of ribbons and thread. The old town of Commines, which comprised both the above towns previous to the cession of French Flanders to France, was fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1672. Birth-place of Philippe de Commines.

COMO (LAKE OF), German *Comersee*, anc. *Larius Lacus*, a lake of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, forming the greatest sinus of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, and quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mntns. of from 1,000 to 1,300 ft. in elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the 2 branches of Como & Lecco, by the promont. of Bellagio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varena, 3 m. Length, Como to Riva, 35 m. Como is, on account of the beauty of its basin, and its favourable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of N. Italy. Its shores are covered with elegant villas, among which are the Villa d'Este, long the resid. of Queen Caroline of Engl., and the Villa Lenno on the supposed site of Pliny's villa. The lake abounds in all kinds of fish; its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms; regular steam communication is established between its principal towns.

COMO, *Comum*, an anc. episcopal city of Lombardy, cap. prov. same name, in a picturesque situation, at the S. extremity of the lake of Como; elev. 702 ft. Pop. (1845) including its 9 suburbs, 18,600, of whom 7,400 belong to the city proper. It has a public library of 15,000 vols., a botanic garden, 3 gymnasia, and a museum of antiquities. Chief edifices, the cathedral, commenced 1396, built entirely of marble and decorated with numerous works of art; an anc. town-hall, also of marble. Manufs. comprise woollens, silks, cotton, and soap. Trade is much facilitated by navigation in the lake, and by excellent roads. Many of its inhabitants emigrate, as masons & makers of barometers. It was the birth-pl. of the younger (and probably also of the elder) Pliny, of Volta, and of Pope Innocent XI. A colossal statue has been recently erected to Volta.

COMODO, an isl. of the Malay Archip., between Sambawa and Flores, lat. N.E. peak 8° 22′ S., lon. 119° 37′ E. Length N. to S. about 35 m.; average breadth 16 m.

COMORIN (CAPE), the S. extremity of India. State of Travancore, in the Indian ocean. Lat. 8° 5′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E.

COMORN, a town of Hungary. [KOMORN.]

COMORO ISLES, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique channel, 350 m. from the N.W. coast of Madagascar, & 200 m. from the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 11° and 13° S., and lon. 43° & 45° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 80,000, comprising Arabs and negroes. The professed religion is Mohammedanism; but feticism is practised. The group consists of the islands Angaziya, or Great Comoro, Anjouan or Johanna, Mayotta and Mohilia. The islands are mntnous., & fertile in tropical productions. The meadows maintain great herds of cattle, and the rivers abound in fish. The Arabs manuf. coarse cloths, jewellery and small arms. Commerce formerly important, and extended to India. Chief expts. cocoa-nut-oil and tortoise-shell. The Comores are governed by sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. The island of Mayotta was ceded to France in 1841, & the cession was confirmed in 1845. A British consul has recently been appointed for the islands.

COMPIÈGNE, *Compendium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise. cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Oise, and on the railw. (in progress) from Paris to St Quentin, 33 m. E.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. (1846) 8,106. It is a tribun. of commerce, and has a comm. college, & public library of 28,000 vols., manufs. of muslins, hosiery and cordage, and commerce in wood and grain. Chief edifices the church of the anc. abbey of St Corneille, burial place of many of the early kings of France; the Hotel de Ville, & the Pont Neuf. It has a splendid palace, one of the finest in France, rebuilt under Louis XIV., XV. & XVI., and magnificently restored by Napoleon, surrounded by spacious parks and a forest of 30,000 acres. It was formerly strongly fortified, and in defending it while besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, Joan of Arc was made prisoner, in 1430, & afterwards basely sold to the English. Here Napoleon espoused Marie-Louise in 1810.

COMPOSTELLA, a town of the Mexic-Confed., dep. Xalisco, and formerly its cap., 100 m. W. Guadalaxara. It has silver mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

COMPREIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Vienne, near the source of the Vincou, a hill, 12 m. N. Limoges. Pop. 2,280.

COMPSTALL, a vill. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 5 m. E. Stockport. Pop. engaged in manufs.

COMPTAT D' AVIGNON, an old divis. of France, which, with the *Comtat-Venaisin*, forms nearly the whole of the dep. Vaucluse. It was held by the popes from 1228 to 1791, when it was united to France by a decree of the National Assembly.

COMPTON, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 2 m. E.S.E. East Ilsley. Area 4,050 ac. P. 544. —II. co Hants, 2½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Area 1,800 ac. P. 304.—III. co. Surrey, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Guildford. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 522.—IV. co. Sussex, 8 m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 274.—V. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 8 m N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,170 ac. P. 91.—VI. (*Abbas*), same co., 3 m. S. Shaftesbury. Area 1,330 ac. P. 439. —VII. (*Abdale*), co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.W. North-Leach. Area 240 ac. Pop. 260.—VIII. (*Basset*), co. Wilts, 3 m. E.N.E. Calne. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 498.—IX. (*Beauchamp*), co. Berks, 5½ m. S. Great Farringdon. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 157.—X. (*Bishop*), co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Axbridge. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 802 —XI. (*Chamberlain*), co. Wilts, 4½ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 350.—XII. (*Dando*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E.N.E. Pensford. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 358.—XIII. (*Dundon*), same co., 2½ m. N. Somerton. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 679.—XIV. (*Fenny*), co. Warick, 5½ m. E. Kington. Area 2,330 ac. P. 65.—XV. (*Greenfield*), co. Glo'ster, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bristol. Area 640 ac. Pop. 65.—XVI. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 301.—XVII. (*Long*), co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 829.—XVIII. (*Martin*), co. Somerset, 7½ m. N. Wells. Area 2,260 sq. m. Pop. 601.—XIX. (*Nether*), co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Sherborne. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 456.—XX. (*Over*), same co., 3½ m. W. Sherborne. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 151.—XXI. (*Pauncefoot*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area 870 ac. Pop. 256.—XXII. (*Vallance*), co. Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 116.—XXIII. (*Wyniates*), an extra-parochial dist., co. Warwick, 5 m. E.N.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 930 ac. Pop. 46. Compton Wyniates house, is a large structure, built of the ruins of Fullbroke castle.

COMRIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, with a vill., 5 m. W. Crieff. Length of pa. about 16 m.; breadth 12 m. Pop. 2,471; do. of vill. 803, en-

gaged in distilling and in woollen and cotton weaving. The vill., on the Earn and Lednock, here crossed by a stone bridge, has a handsome church, and near it is a granite obelisk to the late Lord Melville. Fairs on Wednesday, 5 times annually. Severe shocks of earthquakes have been repeatedly felt in this pa., especially on Oct. 23, 1839. Among its antiquities are remnants of several Druidic buildings, and the vestiges of a Roman camp, whence it has been supposed that the engagement between the forces of Agricola and Galgacus took place in this parish.

COMTAH, two towns of India.—I. dom. & 8 m. N.E. Nazpoor.—II. British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 12 m. N.N.W. Onore.

CONAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. & 14 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 1,598.

CONAN, a riv. of Scotl., co. Ross, which after an E. course of 35 m. enters Cromarty Firth near Dingwall. Affits., the Garve & Orrin. It affords valuable salmon & trout fisheries.—*Conan bridge*, is a vill. on its banks, 2½ m. S. Dingwall.

CONARAH, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 28 m. N.E. Vizagapatam.

CONCAN, a subdivision of British India, presid. Bombay, stretching along the W. coast of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 16° and 20° N., and lon. 72° 40′ & 74° E., bounded E. by the Ghauts, and having N. the dist. Surat, and S. the Sattarah dom. It is separated into the dists. N. & S. Concan. Length 220 m.; breadth 35. United area 12,270 sq. m., and pop. 1,044,121. Surface mostly a collection of rocky mountains & jungly ravines, interspersed with fertile rice tracts, and presenting many shallow harbours along the coast, near the centre of which is the fine inlet of Bombay. Principal products, grain, hemp, cocoa nuts, spices, and sugar. The S. Concan is assessed on the ryotwar, but the N. on the native village system. Princip. towns, Callianee, Gorah, Jaghur, and Ghariah.

CONCARNEAU, a maritime comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Finistère, on an isl. in the bay De-la-Forêt, Atlantic Ocean, 12 m. S.E. Quimper. Pop. 2,024, chiefly engaged in taking and curing pilchards. It is defended by a fort, and surrounded by ancient walls.

CONCEIÇAO D' ITAMARCA, sev. towns of Brazil, —I. prov. Pernambucco, 16 m. N. Olinda, cap. dist. of the isl. of Itamarca on its W. coast. P. of dist. estim. at 12,000. This town has long been in a state of decay, but its restoration was decreed by the government in 1836.—II. (*de Noguega*), prov. Minas Geraes, 85 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 1,200. A rich gold mine was discovered here in 1785.—III. a modern city, prov. and 340 m. N.N.E. Goyaz. Pop. 2,000.—IV. (*de Lagoa*), prov., & in the centre of the isl. of Santa Catherina, E. Desterro. Pop. 3,000.—V. (*da Serra*), prov. Espiritu-Santo, N.N.W. Victoria. Pop. 1,500.—VI. (*do Serro*), prov. Minas Geraes, N.N.W. Ouro Preto. P. of dist. 8,000, employed in gold mines.

CONCENTAINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Alicante. Pop. 5,972. It has extensive manufs. of woollen cloths. Chief edifices, a square Moorish tower, and a Franciscan convent.

CONCEPCION, a dep. Chile, between lat. 36° & 37° 30′ S., & lon. 70° and 74° W., having N. the dep. Maule, E. the Andes, W. the Pacific Ocean, and S. indep. Araucania. Area 5,210 sq. m. Pop. (1827) 102,000. Principal rivs., the Biobio and Ilata. It contains the most extensive plains in Chile. The *travesia* of Yumbul, 60 m. in length, is almost a desert. The forests, on the hilly tract between the plains and the Pacific, consist of small trees, not fit for ship building, but fruit trees abound. Coal of an inferior quality is also abundant, a little wine is exported. —*Concepcion*, the cap. of the prov., on the Biobio, occupies about 1 sq. m. of surface, and has houses mostly of one storey, and built of unbaked brick. Formerly had a massive cathedral, but this, with most of its other buildings, was ruined by the earthquake of 1835. Its port, Talcahuano, is situated 10 m. N. The principal exports are tallow and hides.—*Concepcion Bay* is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 8 m. N. the town. It is about 5 m. across, and has an entrance on either side of the isl. Quiriquino. It receives the Biobio riv., and almost everywhere affords good anchorage.

CONCEPCION, or CONCEPTION (LA), an isl. of Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. St Salvador.—II. an isl. & headld. on the N. side of the isthmus of Panama, 78 m. E. Puerto Bello.—III. (*de la China*), Plata confed., dep. Entre Rios, on the Uruguay, 160 m. N.N.E. Buenos Ayres. Pop. 2,000.—IV. (*del Pao*), S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. and 110 m. S. Barcelona.—Other places of same name are in Peru, New Granada, Bolivia, Spain, and Texas.

CONCEPTION BAY, an inlet, Newfoundland, on its E. coast, N.W. St John's, lat. 48° N., lon. 53° W., and which gives name to the most flourishing districts of the colony. It has several ports, the principal being Harbour-Grace.—*Conception Strait* is an inlet, T. del Fuego, between Hanover isl. and the Madre archip., and continuous with Mesier channel.

CONCHAGUA, an extinct volcano, Cent. Amer., state and 70 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, at the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Conchagua. Though not very lofty, it commands fine views, embracing as many as 18 other volcanoes.—*The Gulf of Conchagua or Fonseca*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between the states San Salvador and Nicaragua, is 40 m. in breadth, and receives several considerable rivers.

CONCHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Evreux, with 1,672 inhabs., partly engaged in nail-making, and in fancy steel work.

CONCHOS, a riv., Mexican confed., deps. Durango & Chihuahua, joins the Rio Bravo del Norte, near lat. 29° 50′ N., lon. 104° 40′ W., after a N. course, estim. at 300 m. Its valley is the most pop. & best cultiv. in the table-land of Chihuahua.

CONCISE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ. on the Lake of Neuchatel, 6 m. N.N.E. Yverdun. Pop. 1,500, partly engaged in raising wine, which is the best of the district.

CONCOBELLO, a town of W. Africa, on the Congo river, near lat. 4½° S., lon. 10° E.

CONCORD, several towns, &c., U. S., N. Amer. —I. cap. New Hampshire and co. Merrimac, 62 m. N.N.W. Boston, on the riv. Merrimac, here crossed by 2 bridges. Lat. 43° 12′ 29″ N., lon. 71° 29′ W. Pop. 4,897. It has a handsome state house, and a state prison, both built of granite; a court-ho., various churches, manufs. of hardwares, & a considerable trade with Boston, with which it communicates by a railway.—II. a tnshp., Massachusetts, 14 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,784. A marble monument here marks the spot where the first blood was spilt, in the war of the revolution.—III. New York, co. Erie, 25 m. S. Buffalo. Pop. 3,021.—IV. Ohio, co. Ross. Pop. 2,549.—V. Michigan, 85 m. W. *Detroit*.

CONCORDIA, a pa., U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, on the Mississippi. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 9,414, of whom 8,000 are slaves. Soil very fertile. Chief product cotton.

CONCORDIA (DI QUA), a town of N. Italy, gov. deleg. and 34 m. N.E. Venice, on l. b. of the Limene. Pop. 1,330. It was of importance during the Roman dominion, and remains a bishop's see, although now in decay.—II. a walled town of the duchy, and 17 m. N. Modena, on r. b. of the Secchia. Pop. 3,600.

CONDAMINE RIVER, E. Australia, is a head stream of the Darling riv., lat. 28° S., lon. 151° E.

CONDAPILLY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 55 m. N.W. Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, formerly the cap. of one of N. Circars.

CONDAT, several comms. and vills. of France. —I. dep. Corrèze, 16 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,730.—II. dep. Puy de Dôme, 26 m. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,700.—III. (*en Feniers*), dep. Cantal, 32 m. N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 3,630.

CONDATCHY, a bay and vill. of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 120 m. N. Colombo. It is the centre of the celeb. pearl fishery of the Gulf of Manaar.

CONDÉ, sev. comms., towns, & vills. of France. —I. dep. Nord, at the confl. of the Haine and Scheldt, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. (1846) 3,504. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and well built. It has a handsome church, a town-hall, arsenal, military hospital, a harbour for river-craft, manufs. of chicory, starch, leather, and cordage, extensive trade in coals and cattle, large weekly corn-markets, and an annual fair of 8 days in Oct. It was frequently taken during the early wars, and by the Austrians in 1793.—II. (*Condé vieux*), a vill., dep. Nord, on r. b. of the Scheldt. Pop. 2,981.—III. (*sur Noireau*), dep. Calvados, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Noireau and Dronance, 25 m. S.S.W. Caen. Pop. (1846) 5,485. Manufs. linens, cotton, and mixed fabrics, muslins, cotton-yarn, cutlery, & leather, and trade in cattle, horses, and honey.—IV. (*sur Vire*), a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, on r. b. of the Vires, 5 m. S.S.E. St Lô. Pop. 2,164.—V. (*sur Huine*), dep. Orne, 7 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,382.—V. (*sur Iton*), dep. Eure, on l. b. of the Iton, 16 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,100, partly employed in raising and forging iron.—VI. (*en Brie*), dep. Aisne, 8 m. E. Château Thierry, cap. cant. Pop. 692.

CONDICOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.W. Stowe-on-the-Wold. Area 890 ac. P. 165.

CONDOM, a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., on the Bayse, here crossed by two bridges, 25 m. N.N.W. Auch. Pop. (1846) 3,937. Its interior is ill-built, but it has agreeable suburbs, large market-square, a noble pa. church, an exchange, 2 hospitals, manufs. of cotton and mixed fabrics, cotton yarn, earthenware, and an active trade with Bordeaux in rural produce. Bossuet was Bishop of Condom.

CONDOMOIS, a former dist. of France, in the old prov. of Gascogne, the cap. of which was Condom, now comprised in the deps. Gers, Landes and Lot-et-Garonne.

CONDOR, an isl. Chinese Sea. [PULO-CONDOR.]

CONDOVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. S. Shrewsbury. Area 10,540 ac. Pop. 1,550.

CÔNDRIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, 21 m. S. Lyon, on r. b. of the Rhone. Pop. (1846) 3,172; who manuf. silk fabrics, and trade in corn and in superior white wines.

CONECUH, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Alabama, watered by river of same name, which, flowing through Florida, enters Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Bay, and navigable for 100 m. Area of co. 1,531 m. P. 8,197, of whom 3,817 are slaves.

CONEGLIANO, a town, N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 15 m. N. Treviso. Pop. (1843) 6,459. It is enclosed by an ancient wall, is well built, and has a cathedral and a citadel. Manufs. woollen and silk fabrics. It was created a duchy by Napoleon for Marechal Moncey.

CONEMAUGH, two townships, U. S., N. Amer. —I. Pennsylv., 15 m. W. Ebbensburg. P. 1,288. —II. co. Indiana. Pop. 1,441. The Conemaugh riv. joins the Alleghany 29 m. N.N.E. Pittsburgh, after a N.W. course of 150 m.

CONEQUENESSING, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylv., co. and 12 m. W. Butler. Pop. 2,698, chiefly of Irish and German descent.

CONESTOGA, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 5 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 2,886.

CONESUS and CONESVILLE are townships of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, respectively having about 1,000 inhabitants.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, a confederation formed by the secondary states of Germany, under the protection of Napoleon, in 1806. It comprised 34 states, viz., the 4 Kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Würtemberg; and the duchies or principalities of Frankfurt, Berg and Cleves, H. Darmstadt, Wurzburg, Nassau-Usingen, N. Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, H. Sigmaringen, Isenburg-Birkstein, Liechtenstein, Leyen, Saxe Weimar, S. Gotha, S. Meiningen, S. Hildburghausen, S. Coburg-Saalfeld, Anhalt-Dessau, A. Bernburg, A. Cöthen, Lippe-Detmold, L. Schamburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, M. Strelitz, Reuss Greitz, R. Schleitz, R. Ebersdorf, R. Lobenstein, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, S. Rudolstadt, and Waldeck. At the fall of the French Empire the states of the confed. of the Rhine combined with the other states of Germany to form the Germanic confederation. [GERMANY.]

CONFLANS, a town of the Sardinian States, cap. prov., Upper Savoy, at the influx of the Arley into the Isere, 24 m. E.N.E. Chambery. Pop. (1838) 1,335. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French under *Francis* I. Near it are royal smelting works for silver ore, raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill., France, dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E. Le Mans. P. 1,220—Sev. communes in the central and E. deps. of France have this name.

CONFLANS ST HONORINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on r. b. of the Seine, near the influx of the Oise, and on the Paris and Havre railway, 14 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,520.

CONFLENTI, a market-town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 7 m. N. Nicastro. Pop. 2,000.

CONFOLENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Vienne, here crossed by a bridge 35 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. (1846) 2,289. It has a comm. college, a trade in timber, cattle, & corn, & large monthly fairs.

CONG, a small town and pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 9 m. W.N.W. Headford. Area of pa., including Lough Corrib, 37,730 ac. Pop. 8,835; do. of town 364. It has a good church, & curious remains of an abbey of the 7th century.

CONGERSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Market Bosworth. Area 1,020 ac. P. 267.

CONGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 326. The antiquary Spelman was born here in 1594.

CONGLETON, a munic. bor. town and chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Astburg, in the deep valley of the Dane, near the Macclesfield canal, 7½ m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Area of chapelry 2,500 ac. Pop. 9,222. Principal buildings, the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, town-hall and jail, market-house and assembly rooms. It has a grammar school, some cotton spinning factories, and manufs. of ribbands and other silk fabrics, which employ most of its pop.

Ann. value of charities about 250*l.* Corp. rev. (1846-7) 859*l.* Market, Sat. Fairs, Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12, July 5, Nov. 23. It is the head of a poor-law union embracing 80 sq. m.

CONGO, an extensive but little known country of W. Africa in S. Guinea. It was formerly understood to comprise all the countries between the equator and lat. 18° S., and is now divided into 4 principal parts, viz., Loango, Congo proper, Angola, and Benguela. Congo proper is separated from Loango on the N. by the riv. Zaire, S. from Angola by the Dande, and is bounded W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the countries of the interior, cap. Banza, called by the Portuguese San-Salvador. Climate hot and pestilential on the coasts, temperate and more healthy in the mountain districts of the interior. Rainy season from Feb. to April, when fever is prevalent. Soil very fertile and well cultivated in the interior, which is believed to be very populous. Chief products, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, and pepper. The animals, which resemble those of the other countries of Guinea, comprise the lion and elephant. The government of the different states of Congo is despotic. The Portuguese, who discovered Congo in 1486, long held it in vassalage chiefly through their missionaries, but their authority is merely nominal.—*See for the latest account of Congo Ferd Hoefer in l' Univers. Pittor. Afrique, t. 5. Paris,* 1848.—*See also* ANGOLA, BENGUELA, LOANGO.

CONGO, or ZAIRE, a river of Africa. [ZAIRE.]

CONGOON, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Fars, with a port on the N. shore of the Persian gulf, 115 m. S.E. Bushire. Pop. 6,000.

CONGRESBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. S. the Clevedon road station of the Great Western railway. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 1,380. Cattle fair 14th September.

CONGRESS, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 105 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,006. Also a town, Richmond co. Pop. 1,248.

CONHOCTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Conhocton creek, 18 m. N.W. Bath. Pop. 2,965.

CONI (Ital. *Cuneo*), a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, cap. div., prov. and mand., on an eminence at the confl. of the Stura and Gezzo, 48 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. (1838) exclus. garrison, 18,777. It was a strong fortress previously to 1800, when it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. It is still enclosed by walls, and has some handsome streets, a cathedral, and several other churches, numerous nunneries, a fine town hall, a royal college, hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, theatre, and public baths, with manufs. of silk and other fabrics, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce, it being an entrepôt for the commerce between N.W. Italy and the countries beyond the Alps.

CONIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Cadiz. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by 3 forts. Pop. 1,542. Chief industry, an extensive tunny fishery.

CONINGSBY, or CUNESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 5,560. P. 1,959.

CONINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S. St Ives. Area 1,477 ac. P. 169. II. (*with Hunts*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.S.E. Stilton. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 219.

CONINBROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Don, 7 m. N.E. Rotherham. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 1,445. It contains a picturesque village, with stately ruins of a castle supposed to have been erected at the conquest, and the massive keep of which is still nearly entire.

CONISCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 4 m. W. Darlington. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 422.

CONISHOLM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 146.

CONISTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.E. Hull, and a chapelry, pa. Bursall, 11½ m. N.E. Settle. Pop. 116.

CONISTONE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Ulverstone, at the S. extremity of Conistone water, 4 m. W. Hawkshead. Pop. 1,148. It is greatly resorted to by tourists.—*Conistone-water* is a fine lake 6½ m. in length, N. to S., by ¾ m. in breadth, and having at its N. extremity the romantic Conistone fells, in which are slate quarries and copper mines. The char of Conistone water are esteemed the finest in England.

CONITZ, or KONITZ, a town of West Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Brahe. Pop. 1,203. It has a gymnasium and manufs. of linens.

CONJEVERAM (*Canchipura* "the golden city"), a considerable town of British India, presid. and 42 m. S.W. Madras, dist. Chingleput, in which it is the principal military station, and on the riv. Palaur. It is a collection of vills., interspersed with gardens, and it has two remarkable temples, many other pagodas and public edifices, & some manufs. of cotton and other fabrics.

CONLIE, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Mans. Pop. 1,627.

CONNAUGHT, the most W. and smallest of the 4 provs. of Ireland, bounded on N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by Ulster and Leinster, and S.E. by Munster. Greatest length from S. to N., 86 m.; greatest breadth, 81 m. Area 4,392,000 ac., of which about 2 millions are arable. Pop. 1,418,859. The W. portion is broken up into numerous peninsulas, the largest of which is Connemara, and numerous isls., as Achill, Innisbegil, Clare, Innisboffin, Arranmore, &c. The numerous bays and sounds afford commodious harbours. The W. part of the prov., including the isls. is mountainous, the elevation in many parts amounting to 2,000 feet, forming highly picturesque scenery. The N. & S. extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. The chief rivs. are the Bonnet, Uncion, Arrow, Moy, Clare, the Shannon forming the E. boundary. Chief lakes, L. Conn, 10 m. in length, Corrib, Mask, Carra. Granite and primary rocks form the northern part, commencing at Galway Bay; Silurian strata extend W. of Lochs Corrib & Mask, to this succeeds old red sandstone. The centre & eastern parts are composed of limestone, & coal is found in Lough Allan dist. The prov. is divided into the cos. Mayo & Galway on the W., & Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon on the E. Chief towns, Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, Carrick, Castlebar, Tuam, Ballinasloe, and Athlone. Number of national schools in 1842 was 272, attended by 31,500 pupils. Connaught was formerly a kgdm. of the Irish heptarchy, and ruled by the O'Connors; and in 1590 was divided into cos. and came under English administration.

CONNEAUT, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, on Lake Erie. Pop. 2,642. It exports timber and provisions.—Also two tnshps., Pennsylvania.

CONNECTICUT, one of the smaller states of the E. U. S., N. Amer., mostly between lat. 41° and 42° N., and lon. 72° and 73° 50′ W., having N. Massachusetts, E. Rhode Island, W. New York state, and S. Long-Island Sound. Area 4,674 sq. m. Pop. 300,015. Surface undulating; mntnous. in the N. Principal rivs., the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. Principal harbs., those of Newhaven and New London. Soil more fitted for grazing than tillage, and large herds of cattle

are reared; principal products, butter, cheese, wool, maize and European grains, flax, hemp, tobacco, apples, and cider. Mineral products comprise iron, plumbago, marble, and freestone. Cotton and woollen fabrics, hardwares, hats, leather, fire arms, and other goods are made in considerable quantities; and in 1840, the capital employed in manufs. was estimated at 13,669,139 dollars. Farmington canal is in this state, and it has 80 m. of railways. Exports, chiefly of provisions and rural produce to other parts of the Union and to the W. Indies, in 1843, amounted in value to 307,223 dollars; value of imports in same year, 230,841 dolls. Reg. shipping 31,415 tons. It has 3 colls., & publ. education is more diffused than in any other state of the Union. There is no public debt. Principal towns, Hartford, the cap., Newhaven, Middletown, New London, and Norwich. Connecticut sends four representatives to congress. The gov. of the state is vested in a governor, lieut.-governor, who is president of the senate (limited to 24 members), & a house of representatives.—The *Connecticut river*, the largest in New England, rises on the N. border of New Hampshire, separates that state from Vermont, traverses Massachusetts & Connecticut, and enters Long-Island Sound, 30 m. E. Newhaven, after a S. course, estimated at 410 m. The towns Hanover, Windsor, & Hartford are on its banks; to the last of which it is navigable from the sea, a distance of 50 m. It has valuable shad fisheries. Its W. branch forms the boundary between U. States and Canada to lat. 45° N.

CONNELL, a small barony and two pas. of Ireland, on the Liffey.—I. (*Great*), Leinster, co. Kildare, comprising the town of New-Bridge (which see). Area 4,848 ac. Pop. 2,212.—II. (*Old*), Munster, co. Kildare, 4½ m. W.S.W. Naas. Area 3,987 ac. Pop. 745.

CÖNNERN, a walled town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 16 m. N.W. Halle. Pop. 2,730. Good building stone is quarried in its vicinity.

CONNERSVILLE, a townshp, U. S., N. America, Fayette, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,436.

CONNOR, a vill., pa., and episcop. see of Ireld., Ulster, co. Antrim, 18 m. N.N.W. Belfast. Area of pa., 17,136 ac. Pop. 8,272; do. of vill., 265. Though once important as a fortress, it has long ceased to be of consequence. It has 4 annual fairs. Its diocese comprises 72 pas., chiefly in co. Antrim. Net annual revenue 2,215*l*.

CONQUES, two small towns of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,360.—II. dep. Aude, cap. cant., 5 m. N.N.E. Carcassonne, on l. b. of the Orbiel. Pop. 1740.

CONQUET (LE), *Conquestas*, a maritime comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, with a port on the Atlantic, arrond. and 11 m. W. Brest. Pop. 1,312. Manufs. chemical products.

CONSELICE, a mkt. town of Centr. Italy, Pontif. states, leg. & 24 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,000, who trade in rice, corn, and hemp.

CONSELVE, a mkt. town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. S. Padua. Pop. (1843) 4,678.

CONSTANCE (LAKE OF), German *Bodensee*, anc. *Brigantinus lacus*, a lake of Europe betw. Switzerland and Germany, traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. Length 42 m.; extreme breadth 9 m.; elev. above the sea, 1,250 feet; depth 964 feet. Its shores are bounded S. by Switzerland, S.E. by Austria, N.E. by Bavaria and Würtemberg, and N.W. by Baden. Near Constance it separates into 2 branches, *Unter see* (lower lake) on the W., and *Ueberlingen see* (lake of Ueberlingen on the N.W. of Constance. The principal part of the Boden-see communicates with the Unter-see only by a narrow channel traversed by the Rhine. The waters of the lake are subject to rise and fall suddenly, without apparent cause; this phenomenon is called *ruhss*. The shores of the lake, which are in general flat, are very fertile. It is regularly traversed by steam packets. Principal affls. besides the Rhine, the Aach & Argen on the W. Chief towns on its shores, Constance, Bregenz, Lindau, Mörsburg, and Ueberlingen.

CONSTANCE (German *Konstanz*, anc. *Constantia*), a fortifd. city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, cap. circ. Lake, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Constance, at the influx of the Rhine, 35 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. with suburbs (1846) 6,379. It is highly picturesque in its architecture. Chf. edifices, a magnificent cathed., founded in the 11th century; the *Kaufhaus*, in which the famous council of Constance sat from 1414 to 1418 (and which deposed three anti-popes, and condemned Huss and Jerome of Prague); an anc. palace, a grand ducal residence, various conventual establishments, and a theatre. One of its suburbs is connected with it by a long covered bridge across the Rhine. It has manufactures of cotton goods, watches, and silk fabrics. Market gardening, & navigation occupy many of the inhabitants. It was annexed to the Austrian dom. in 1549, and to Baden in 1805.

CONSTANTIA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Oswego co., New York. Pop. 1,476.

CONSTANTIA, a vill. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, at the E. base of the Table mntn., 12 m. S. Cape Town, celeb. for its wine, which, next to Tokay, is reckoned the best liqueur known.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Sevilla, near the Sierra de Constantina. Pop. 6,986. It is defended by a strong castle which was repaired by the French. Near it are some argentiferous lead mines.—The *Sierra de Constantina*, between Andalusia & Estremadura, is connected E. with the Sierra Morena, & gives rise to the Ardilla, affl. of the Guadiana, and the Huelva, affl. of the Guadalquivir.

CONSTANTINE, *Cirta*, a fortified city of Algeria, cap. prov. of same name, on a detached height, surrounded on three sides by ravines, one of which is crossed by an anc. Roman bridge. Lat. 36° 22′ 21″ N., lon. 6° 37′ E. Pop. (1847), excl. of fortress, 20,822, of whom 1,919 were Europeans. Mean temp. of year 63° .5; winter 51° .9; summer 74° .7, Fahr. Houses mostly of brick, raised on stone foundations. It has a public school and hospital, Roman remains, & a citadel on the site of the anc. Numidian fortress, with manufs. of saddlery, and other leathern goods, an export of corn to Tunis, & an active trade with the country S.ward, in the products of Central Africa. It was taken by the French, 13th October 1837.

CONSTANTINE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.W. Falmouth. Area 8,470 ac. Pop. 2,042.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Stamboul*, the cap. city of the Turkish, as formerly of the Byzantine, or Lower Roman, empire, near the E. extremity of European Turkey, separated by the Bosporus from Asia Minor. Lat. of St Sophia's 41° 0′ 16″ N., lon. 28° 59′ 14″ E. Pop. uncertain, but estimated at 400,000, including its suburbs Galata, Pera, Tophani, &c., composed of 150,000 Greeks & Armenians, 20,000 Europeans, & 60,000 Jews, and the remainder Turks and Arabians. The city proper occupying a triangular promontory of land between the Bosporus & its inlet the "Golden Horn," is about 3½ m. in length N.W. to S.E., by from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, enclosed by a triple range of walls 12½ m. in circ., and entered at present by 28 gates. The city is built on an un-

dulating declivity, highest on the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance with its mosques, cupolas, and minarets, interspersed with cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of crooked, ill paved, and dirty lanes, and a crowd of low built and small houses, formed of wood or roughly hewn stone. Its drainage is favoured by its uneven site and a great number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water brought from artificial tanks constructed at some distance. A great number of dogs are permitted to range the streets, which act as scavengers. They have no private owners, but belong to the community. Each ward has its own particular dogs, and should an individual trespass upon a neighbouring territory, he is immediately driven off by the dogs that occupy it. The Climate is variable, and the temp., especially in winter and spring, subject to great vicissitudes, snow and hard frost alternate with mild weather. The mean temp. of year, 56° .3; winter, 40° .8; summer, 71° .2, Fahr. The annual quantity of rain which falls is moderate. This capital, including its suburbs, contains 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 Mohammedan colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, and 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazaars, coffee houses, and caravanserais. The extreme point of the city on the E. is occupied by the "seraglio," or private domain of the Sultan, the boundaries of which are supposed to have been those of the anc. *Byzantium*. It comprises an area about 3 m. in circ., separately enclosed by walls and extending down to the sea of Marmara. Its surface is "irregularly covered with detached suites of apartments, baths, mosques, kiosks, gardens, & groves of cypress." Its inner enclosure alone is devoted to the sole use of the Sultan and his harem; in the second court are the treasury, imperial kitchens & stables, divan, hall of justice, the arsenal, formerly the church of St Irene, and the Corinthian column of Theodosius; and in the outer court (the anc. *Forum Augusti*), are the mint, various state-offices, the infirmaries, &c. This court is entered from the city by a large and heavy gate termed the "Porte," a name which has thence been applied to the divan of the Turkish Sultan. Immediately without the seraglio, is the principal mosque of St Sophia, originally a christian cathedral, built by the Emperor Justinian, between 531 and 538, at a cost equivalent to at least 1,000,000*l. sterling*. This edifice is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet in length by 143 in breadth (in its interior), and surmounted by a flattened dome 180 feet above the ground, besides several minor cupolas, and 4 minarets added to it by the Turks. In its interior are numerous large columns, a floor of variegated marble, and some magnif. bronze gates, but most of the anc. Byzantine paintings and decorations have been hidden by Turkish inscriptions, and the general effect of the building is destroyed by the presence of a multitude of lamps, globes, and other insignificant ornaments depending from the dome. Near St Sophia, is the mosque of Achmet, a fine structure with a beautiful marble pavement, & 6 minarets, a number possessed by no other mosque in the Mohammedan world. This mosque stands on the At-meidan or "Horse course," the anc. *Hippodrome*, of historic celebrity, a space 300 yards in length by 150 in breadth, and on which are the granite Theban obelisk set up by Theodosius, the broken pyramid of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, shorn of its bronze plates, and the identical twisted brass column which originally supported the tripod in the temple of Delphi. Other principal mosques are those of Solyman the Magnificent, a masterpiece of Saracenic architecture, of Mohammed II., Bajazet II., Selim II., Mustapha III., and Othman and Eyub, with the Valide mosque, built by the mother of Mohammed IV., and containing pillars from the ruins of Troy. Most of these estabs. have attached to them one or more colleges or charitable institutions; that of Mohammed II. is surrounded by 8 endowed acads., a diet house for the poor, hospital, carvanserais, and baths all surmounted by lead covered cupolas. There are government naval and military & medical colleges, as well as numerous inferior schools, but the system of education throughout the whole is on a low scale, and very inefficiently conducted. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, but have no architectural beauty; the numerous cemeteries in and arround the city are among its greatest ornaments. Many new barracks, schools, & hospitals have been established in different parts of the metropolis by the late and present Sultans. Principal antiquities are the "burnt column," originally erected by Constantine the Great, a part of the column of Arcadius, the pillar of Marcian, vestiges of the Boucoleon palace, built by Theodosius II., the aqueduct of Valens, various subterranean cisterns, the principal of which called by the Turks the "thousand and one columns," is a vault 240 feet in length by 200 feet in width, supported by 424 pillars. About the S.W. angle of the city is the citadel of the "seven towers" (*Heptapyrgium*), a fortress erected about A. D. 1000, and now used as a state prison. The city proper comprises separate quarters for the Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, that of the last, "the Fanar," extends along the shore of the port, or the "Golden Horn." This fine harbour, which has usurped the name of the promontory on which Byzantium was built, extends between the city and its suburbs Pera, Galata, &c., for about 4½ m. S.E. to N.W., breadth varying from 1 to 4 furlongs. It is deep enough to float ships of the largest size, can receive 1,200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels, with a vast number of light boats, which here form the principal vehicles or transport. A bridge of boats across it, constructed in 1837, connects the Fanar with Pera; besides which suburb, those of Cassim Pasha, Tophani, Galata, and Tershanna with the imperial arsenals and dockyard are on its N. shore. [See the articles on those suburbs, also SCUTARI.] The foreign commerce of Constantinople, though extensive, is not so large as might have been expected. Imports consist of corn, iron, timber, tallow, & furs from the Black Sea and Russia, cotton stuffs and yarn, woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, jewellery, furniture, dyes, and drugs from W. Europe, corn & coffee from Alexandria, sugar from the E. & W. Indies, wax, copper, gums, drugs, porcelain, overland from China, &c. About 2,000 tons of coffee, 1,200,000 lbs. of sugar, 300,000 lbs. of pepper and spices, 2,000 puncheons of rum, and large quantities of low priced cotton manufs. are said to be required annually for home consumption. In 1842, the imports from Great Britain were estimated to amount in value to 1,357,067*l.* (*M'Gregor's Report*). Exports consist of silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, gall, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonea, bones. In 1840, 5,630 ships entered, and 5,499 cleared out of the port; those entering comprised 567 British, aggregate

burden 133,876 tons, the rest were principally Greek, Austrian, Russian, Italian, and Ionian. Scutari is the place of rendezvous for caravans from Persia, Armenia, &c., and is the seat of the principal corn warehouses, & manufs. of Turkish silk & cotton goods. Other manufs. are morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, meerschaum-pipe-bowls, mouth-pieces, pipe-tubes; and expressly for the manufacture of the last, large numbers of cherry trees are raised near the city. Constantinople is the see of Greek, Armenian, and Catholico-Armenian patriarchs. It was originally founded by Byzas, B.C. 656, & rebuilt by Constantine, A.D. 328, since which time it has been repeatedly beseiged, but only twice taken; viz., in 1204 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261, and by the Turks under Mohammed II., May 29th 1453—an event which marked the final extinction of the Roman empire in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE (CHANNEL OF). [BOSPHORUS.]

CONSTITUCION (LA), a small seaport town of Chile, dep. Maule, at the mouth of the river of same name, 115 m. N.E. Concepcion.

CONSTITUIÇAO, a modern town of Brazil, prov. and 115 m. N.E. San Paulo, on r. b. of the Piracicaba. Pop. 2,500.

CONSUEGRA (*Consaburus*), a town of Spain, prov. & 35 m. S.E. Toledo, on r. b. of the Amarguilla. P. 5,124, manufs. coarse woollens. It has the remains of an anc. castle, and various Roman antiquities.

CONTAMINES (LES), a vill. of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, on the route from the Col du Bonhomme to St. Maurice, W. of Mont Blanc. Pop. 1,000.

CONTAS, Brazil. [RIO-DE-CONTAS.]

CONTESSA, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. and 9 m. S.W. Corleone. Pop. 2,500.—II. a vill., deleg. and near Messina. Pop. 1,000.—III. a vill., Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the N. shore of Gulf of Contessa or Orphano.

CONTESSA (GULF OF), Turkey. [ORPHANO.]

CONTHEY, a pa. & town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 3 m. W. Sion, on the Morge, near its mouth, in the Rhône. Pop. 2,239. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

CONTICH, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant. Pop. 3,640. Manuf. hats and leather, and trade in horses and fuel.

CONTIN, one of the largest pas. in Scotland, co. Ross, comprising a vill., 5 m. S.W. Dingwall, with lochs Fannich, Luichart, &c. Pop. 1,770.

CONTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., arrond. & 14 m. S.S.E. Blois. Pop. 1,817.

CONTREXVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Mirecourt, on the Vaire. Pop. 708. It has a celebrated establishment of mineral waters.

CONTROGUERRO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 16 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 2,500.

CONTRONE, a town of Naples, prov. princip. Citra, 10 m. S.S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,000.

CONTURSI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, on the Sale, 26 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

CONTY, or CONTI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arrond. and 12½ m. S.S.W. Amiens, on the Seille. Pop. 897.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 7,720. It is enclosed by decayed walls, defended by a Norman castle, and is pretty well built. Chief edifices, a fine cathedral, several convents, a bishop's palace, diocesan seminary, hospital, & foundling asylum. A brisk trade is carried on between it and Bari, in wine, oil, almonds, and other fruits, flax, and cotton. In the middle ages, it was the cap. of the Norman possessions in E. Italy.

CONVIL-CAYO, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 7½ m. N.W. Landovery. Pop. 2,103. Fairs, Aug. 21, & Oct. 6. Mineral springs in the vicinity.

CONVOY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 2½ m. S.W. Raphoe. Area 20,082 ac. Pop. 5,479, of whom 365 are in the vill. Fairs, May 17, and November 26.

CONWALL, or CONEWAL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town Letter-Kenny (which see). Area 45,270 ac. Pop. 12,666.

CONWAY, or CONWY, a riv. of N. Wales, issues from a small lake, flows mostly N.N.W., between the cos. Carmarthen and Denbigh, and joins Beaumaris bay by a broad estuary, 11 m. E. Beaumaris. Total course 30 m. On its banks are Llanrwst and Conway, at each of which towns it is crossed by a bridge; and it is navigable from near the former to its mouth, where a mussel-pearl fishery is carried on.

CONWAY, or ABER-CONWAY, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the estuary of the above riv., here crossed by a noble tubular suspension bridge, 327 ft. in length, on the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway, 13 m. E.N.E. Bangor. Pop. of pa. 1,358; do. of parl. bor. 1,828. It occupies a steep slope, and is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers and gateways, still in good repair. The castle, built by Edward I., on a precipitous rock above the riv., is also in many parts still entire, & is one of the grandest feudal fortresses remaining in Britain. Other principal edifices are the corporation-hall, and an old church. The harbour dries at low water, and the trade is insignificant. Mkt., Friday. Fairs, April 6, Sept. 4, Oct. 10, & Nov. 8. It has petty-sessions monthly, and is the head of a poor-law union. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, in sending 1 m. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 58. It gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Hertford.

CONWAY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Arkansas. Area 1,025 sq. m. Pop. 2,892.—II. a tnshp., Carrol, co. New Hampshire, 68 m. N.N.E. Concord. Pop. 1,801.—III. a tnshp., Franklin, co. Massachusetts. Pop. 1,409.

CONZA, *Compsa*, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ult., dist. and 9 m. S.E. St Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2,000. It has a cathed., an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. It was of considerable importance in the middle ages, but was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694.

COOCH-BAHAR, a rajahship of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, near the Bootan frontier, and now comprised in the district Rungpoor.

COOK, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Illinois, on L. Michigan. Area 864 sq. m. P. 10,201.

COOKBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Holsworthy. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 301.

COOKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Maidenhead. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 3,676. Ann. rev. of charities upwards of 80*l*. Fairs, May 16, Oct 11. It has an union work-house.

COOKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 324.

COOK ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, S. Polynesia, in S.W. of the Society isls., between the archip. of Tonga on the W., and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangeia, Atiou, Harvey, and Raratonga. Pop. estimated at 50,000 (?). They are of the Malay race, and many of them have been converted to christianity by English missionaries. —(*Inlet*), Russ. Amer., is between lat. 58° and 61° N., lon. 151° and 154° W., opposite the isl Kodiak. Length S. to N. 130 m., breadth varies to 70 m. —(*Strait*), New Zealand, separates the two prin-

cipal isls., and was named after its discoverer, Captain Cook, in 1770.

COOKSTOWN, an inland town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Stewartstown. Pop. 3,006. It is tolerably well built, and has a large Gothic pa. church, a courtho., union work-ho., bank, mkt.-ho., and linen-hall. Mkts., Tues. and Sat.; and there are 10 annual fairs.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. E.N.E. Ratoath. Area 1,238 ac. Pop. 142.

COOLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Rochester. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 144.

COOLOO, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 75 m. S.E. Sumbhulpoor, & an inland mart for traffic in cotton and salt.

COOLSCAMP, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. and 14 m. S. Bruges. Pop. 2,554. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

COOMASSIE, the cap. town of the Ashantee dom., Guinea, about 120 m. N.N.W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6° 34′ 50″ N.; lon. 2° 12′ W. Pop. estimated by Bowditch at 18,000. It stands in a wooded valley, environed by swamps, is regularly built, and has a fortified palace, and an active trade with Central Africa.

COOMBE-BISSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. Salisbury. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 406.

COOMBE-KEYNES, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 135.

COOMBS, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.E. Steyning. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 80.

COONDAPOOR, a marit. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 53 m. N.N.W. Mangalore.

COOPER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Missouri, and watered by river of same name. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 10,484.

COOPER-BRIDGE, a station on the Leeds and Manchester railway, Engl., 24 m. S.W. Leeds.

COOPER ISLAND, Brit. W. Indies, Virginia isl., is an islet, 5 m. S.E. Tortola.

COOPERSTOWN, a vill., U. S., New York, cap. co., & on Otsego lake, 69 m. W. Albany. P. 1,490.

COORG, a subdivision of Hindostan, between lat. 12° and 13° N., extending from the Tambacherry pass on the S., to the riv. Hemavutty on the W. The dist. is hilly and wild, and the Coorges, a subdivision of the Nair tribe, are of unsettled martial habits.

COOS, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. of New Hampshire. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 9,849. Connecticut riv. and the white mntn. range are in this county.

COOSA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Alabama. Area 870 sq. m. Pop. 6,995, of whom 2,125 are slaves. Watered by riv. of same name, 240 m. in length, which, with the Talapoosa, joins to form the Alabama.

COOTEHILL, a market-town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, on the Cootehill riv., an affl. of the Annalee, 28 m. W.N.W Dundalk. P. 2,425. It is pretty well built, and has a neat church, several schools, a courtho., bridewell, union workho., with a brisk trade in linens, and in corn, beer, and spirits. Markets Friday and Saturday. Cattle markets monthly. Fairs four times annually. Quarter sessions at Easter and in October.

COPAIS, Greece. [Anc. name of TOPOLIAS LAKE.]

COPAKE, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 49 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,505.

COPAN, a ruined city, Central America, state Guatemala, 30 m. E. Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 m. along the Copan river, an affl. of the Motagua, & comprise the walls of a supposed temple 624 ft. in length, & many pyramidal structures, with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindoo art, & which are described and delineated in *Stephens' Central America.*

COPANO, a seaport town of U. S., N. America, Texas, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Refugios.

COPDOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 610 ac. Pop. 299.

COPELAND ISLANDS, a small group, Irel., Ulster, co. Down, off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough. On Cross isl., about 5 m. N.N.E. Donaghadee, is a lightho., elevation 131 ft., lat. 54° 4′ 44″ N., lon. 5° 32′ W.

COPELY, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Akron. Pop. 1,439.

COPENHAGEN (Dan. Kjöbenhavn, "Merchant's port") an important city of N. Europe, cap. of the Kingdom of Denmark, in the Sound, is built on the islands Seeland and Amager, which are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, forming an excellent harbour. Lat. of observatory 55° 40′ 43″ N., long. 12° 34′ 44″ E. Pop. (1847) 129,300 (in 1830, 111,793). Mean temp. of year, 46° .6; winter 31° .3; summer, 62° .7, Fahr. Copenhagen, the residence of the sovereign and seat of the court, is strongly fortified, and is one of the finest cities in Europe; it is divided into two parts, the smallest of which, called *Christianshavn,* is on the island Amager. Within the walls there are 15 open squares, one of which, the "Königs Neumarket," is remarkable for its elegance and extent. On the north of the city, and connected with it by an esplanade, is the citadel of Frederickshavn, a regular polygon with 5 bastions. The city contains many noble public buildings, among which are the palace of Amalienburg, inhabited by the royal family, the castle of Charlottenburg, with a public library of 410,000 vols. and 16,000 (?) MSS. It is now used as an academy of the fine arts, and its parks are converted into a botanic garden. The castle of Rosenburg, built 1604, in which are deposited the regalia and many antiquities; the town-house built 1805-1815; the university partly rebuilt between 1831 and 1836, and the royal theatre. The chief ecclesiastical buildings are—the Frauen Kirche, the metropolitan church of the kingdom, adorned with the finest sculptures of Thorwaldsen; St Peter's, or the German church, with a spire 250 ft. in height; the Trinity church, on the round tower of which is placed the astronomical observatory; and the church of our Saviour, in Christianshavn, with a spire 288 ft. in elevation. Long at the head of civilization in N. Europe, Copenhagen possesses many scientific and literary establishments. Its university is rich and flourishing; and had, in 1845, 38 professors and 1,100 students. It has a polytechnic school, a royal academy of sciences & arts, an astronomical & a magnetic observatory, a large gallery of paintings, and a botanic garden. Its numerous academies publish important memoirs. Copenhagen is the centre of the commerce of the kingdom, and, by means of canals, large ships reach its warehouses in the centre of the city. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. In 1847, 1,400 merchant vessels—average burden 57,000 lasts—entered & left its ports. It communicates with Roeskilde and Corsoer by a railway opened 1847, and by steam packets, with the chief ports on the Baltic, and with Havre in France. It is also the station for the naval force of the kingdom, and has a cannon foundery, an arsenal, and extensive shipbuilding docks. In 1847, there were on the station 6 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and upwards of 100 smaller vessels. The manufactures are not important; the chief industrial estabs. are woollen factories, steam spinning mills, distilleries,

breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, sugar refineries, manufs. of sail-cloth, porcelain, tobacco and chocolate. Copenhagen was founded by Bishop Axel in 1168. Originally built of wood, it was burne l in 1728 and 1795. It was taken by Nelson in the battle of the Baltic, 2d April 1801, and bombarded by the English in 1807. Being very little above the level of the sea, it is liable to be overflowed d ring storms, and it suffered much from this cause in 1824.

COPENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 4½ m. N.E. Nantwich, on N.W. railw. Ac. 3,050. P. 747.

COPENSAY, or COPENSHAW, one of the small Orkney islands, pa. Deerness. Lat. 58° 55′ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. It is the resort, in summer, of immense numbers of sea fowl. Pop. 13.

COPERTINO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., dist. and 10 m. S.S.W. Lecce, enclosed by walls, defended by a strong castle, and having several churches and convents. Pop. 3,500.

COPET, or COPPET, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 8 m. N.N.E. Geneva, remarkable for its château, which was the retreat of Necker, and Madame de Staël, his daughter, who are both interred in a chapel near it.

COPFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 645.

COPGROVE, a pa. of Engl. co. York, W. Riding. 4 m. W.S.W. Boroughbridge. Area 1,050 ac. P. 103.

COPIAPÓ, a volcano, riv., town, and dist. of Chilé; the volcano in the Andes, lat. 27° 32′ S.; the riv. flowing W.ward from it to the Pacific, which, after a course of 120 m., it enters at Copiapo bay; the dist. is 200 m. in length by 100 m. in breadth, rich in metallic products, but with a barren soil, and scantily peopled. The town of Copiapo, or San Francisca de Selva, the most northerly of Chilé, dep. Coquinto on the Copiapo riv., 30 m. from its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 3,000. It is pretty well built, but has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes. In 1839 it exported 45,487 marcs of silver, 2,041 cwts. of copper, and 39,233 cwts. of copper ore. Fossil remains and silicified wood abound in this district. The port is at the mouth of the river, lat. 27° 20′ S., lon. 71° 2′ W., where there is a vill. with a pop. of 1,200.

COPLE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Bedford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 551.

COPPENBRÜGGE, a small town of Hanover, landrost and 19 m. S.S.W. Hanover.

COPPERMINE RIVER, Brit. N. Amer., N.W. territ., enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean N.E. of the Great Bear Lake, after a course estimated at 250 m.—W. of it are the Coppermine mntns.

COPPINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hunts, 5½ m. S. Stilton. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 45.

COPPULL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. S.S.W. Chorley. Pop. 1,031.

COPRATES, the ancient name of the riv. of Dizful (Persia), which see.

COPUL, a strongly fortified town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 210 m. S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 15° 19′ N., lon. 76° 10′ E. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1819.

COQUET, or COCKET, a small riv. of Engl., co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot hills, co. Roxburgh, flows tortuously E.S.E., and enters the north sea near Warkworth, which town, and Rothbury, are on its banks. Its valley, Coquetdale, forms a civil division of the co. Opposite its mouth is Coquet isl., 1 m. in circ., and having the remains of an anc. *monastery*, and a warren of Angola rabbits.

COQUIMBO, a dep. of Chile, between lat. 25° 30′ & 31° S., and lon. 69° and 72° W., having S. the dep. Aconcagua, N. the desert of Atacama (Bolivia), E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific. Estimated area 31,840 sq. m., and pop. 30,000. Surface bare and unwatered, but it contains some of the richest mines in S. America. Here is a series of shingle terraces, with organic remains. *Coquimbo*, or *La Serena*, is one of the chief seaport towns, and cap. of the department situated on the Pacific, at the mouth of the Coquimbo riv. Lat. of port 29° 55′ 2″ S., lon. 71° 25′ 15″ W. Pop. 6,000(?). It is regularly built of sun-dried bricks; houses of one storey, and interspersed with gardens; and it has several convents and churches, a public school, and hospital. Some French mercantile houses are established here, and belonging to one are the best smelting furnaces in Chile. In 1839, 15,087 marcs of silver, 29,457 cwt. of copper, and 23,053 cwt. of copper ore, with chinchilla skins, were exported hence; &, in 1845, 148 ships, aggreg. burden 46,032 tons, entered the port with cargoes to the value of 150,030*l.*, and cleared out with other cargoes, to 166,623*l.* in value.

CORA, the cap. town of the isl. Samos, Asiat. Turkey, 3 m. from its S. coast, and on a portion of the site of anc. Samos. Anciently one of the most flourishing cities of Greece.

CORAL SEA, is that part of the Pacific Ocean, bounded W. by Australia, and E. by the archip. of New Hebrides, so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

CORATO, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. dist. 14 m. S.E. Barletta. Pop. 11,680. It has a fine church, 5 convents, and an orphan asylum.

CORAY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. E.N.E. Quimper. P. 1,850.

CORBACH, or KORBACH, a walled town, Cent. Germany, cap. principality Waldeck, on the Itter, which divides it into an old & a new town, 28 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle, Luth. and Calv. churches, a college, orphan-asylum, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

CORBALLY, several pas. of Irel.—I., partly in Leinster, King's co., and partly in Munster, co. Tipperary, near Roscrea. Area 12,747 ac. Pop. 3,373.—II. Munster, co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Waterford. Area 725 ac. Pop. 315.—III. co. and 5 m. S.W. Cork. Area 869 ac. Pop. 193.

CORBEIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond., on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, & at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans railway, 18 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 4,358. It is divided by the Seine into an old and a new town, and was formerly fortified. Princip. edifices comprise a corn hall, large corn magazine, public library, and theatre. It has various manufacturing estabs., and is the centre of an active trade in corn and flour for the supply of Paris.

CORBETTA, a vill., N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 23 m. N.N.W. Pavia. Pop. (1843) 3,734.

CORBIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant. on the Canal de la Somme, and the railw. de Nord, 9 m. E. Amiens. Pop. 1,819.

CORBIERES, Germ. *Korbers*, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland (formerly a town), cant. and 9 m. S. Fribourg, on the Sarine. Pop. 193.

CORBIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Arguisson, 30 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,729.

CORBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a seven arched bridge, and with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 3½ m. E. Hexham. Area 13,130 ac. Pop. 2,103. The vill. was for-

merly a parl. bor. In its vicinity large cattle fairs are held on Whitsun.-eve, July 4, & Nov. 24.

CORBY, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. and 30 m. S. Lincoln. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 714. Mkt. Thursd. Fairs, Aug. 26, and Monday before Oct. 11.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Rockingham. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 761.—III. (*Great*), a tnshp., co. Cumberl'd, pa. Wetheral, 6 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 306. Close to the town, on a cliff overhanging the Eden, is Cas. Corby, a very anc. seat of the Howard family.

CORCIEUX, a comm. and mkt.-town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Epinal. P. 1,640.

CORCOBADO, a volc. mntn., Patagonia. [ANDES.]

CORCOMOHIDE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, cos. Cork and Limerick, 9 m. S. Rathkeale. Area 10,013 ac. Pop. 11,614.

CORCUBION, a fishing town of Spain, on a bay of same name, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Coruña. Pop. 864. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled by the English in 1809, in which year the town was burned by the French.

CORDEMAIS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. W.N.W. Nantes. P. 2,238.

CORDES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Albi. Pop. 2,413.

CORDILLERA, the Spanish name of a mountain chain. [ANDES.]

CORDOUAN (TOWER OF), a lighthouse at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock—the remnant of the isl. of Antros, 60 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. The lightho. is 187 ft. in elev., & the finest in France.

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA (French *Cordue*, anc. *Corduba*), a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. kgdm. in a salubrious plain on the Guadalquiver, 86 m. N.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 52′ 15″ N., lon. 4° 49′ 36″ W. Pop. (1845) 41,976. Its Moorish walls, built on Rom. foundations, enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins, except one large square, bordered by lofty & handsome edifices; and the city is generally badly laid out, meanly built and dirty. It communicates with a suburb across the riv. by a noble stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors in the 8th century, and commanded by a Saracenic castle, still kept in a state of defence. Its cathedral, formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohammedan world, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a "labyrinth of columns" of all orders and materials, which were brought from various anc. temples all around the Mediterranean (see description in M'Culloch's Geog. Dict., i. 638). Other princip. buildings are 13 pa. churches, gorgeously adorned, about 40 convents, the bishop's palace, with fine gardens, the remains of a palace of the Moorish sovereigns, now converted into stables for a royal breeding stud, the city hall, 16 hospitals, foundling and other asylums, 3 colleges, and several schools. The famous Cordovan manufs. of leather (hence called *Cordwain*) have declined into insignificance; but the silversmiths and filigree workers of this city maintain their repute; and manufs. of paper, barrels, hats, & silken fabrics are carried on. Cordova was taken by the Moors in 672, and for many centuries afterwards remained the splendid cap. of the "Caliphate of the West," & was occupied & pillaged by the French under Dupont, in June 1808. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, the Roman poet Lucan, the Arab physicians, Avicenna and Averroes, and Gonzalves Fernandez. Cordova was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Sevilla. It was taken by Ferdinand III., king of Castilla, in 1236, & became cap. of one of the 4 old provs. of Andalucia with the title of kgdm. The prov. of Cordova is bounded N. by Badajos and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. & S.E. by Granada and Malaga, and S.W. by Sevilla. It retains its old boundaries unaltered by the decree of 1834.

CORDOVA, a town of the Mexic. confed., dep. & 50 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, on the S. route to Mexico. Pop. 5,000 (?). It is well built of stone, and has many handsome public edifices, an active trade in sugar & coffee for the supply of Mexico, and manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics.

CORDOVA, a republic, Plata confed., S. Amer., near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. Estimated pop. 86,000. Surface mostly mntnous., rising in some places to 2,500 feet in elevation, & the ranges interspersed with stony or sandy flats. Climate variable with medium moisture. Little wheat is raised, that consumed being imported from San Juan. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous, and beef, maize, and fruits are the princip. products. Its E. portion is nearly uninhabited.—*Cordova*, the cap., is in lat. 31° 26′ 14″ S., lon. 63° 55′ W. Estim. pop. 14,000. It is encircled by the Rio Primero, and is neat and clean, though its streets are unpaved, and few of its buildings possess any architectural merit. It has a cathed., sevl. churches, and an university conducted by Jesuits.

CORDOVADO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 23 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 2,400. It has a fort, a cathedral, and bishop's palace.

COREA, a peninsular country of E. Asia, tributary to China, and also to Japan, between lat. 33° & 43° N., and lon. 124° & 130° E., separated N.W. from the Chinese prov. Leaotong, by a wooden palisade, and having N. Manchooria, E. the Sea of Japan, and W. the Yellow Sea. Area including isls., 80,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Coast line elevated and fertile; the interior is little known. Products comprise wheat, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, tobacco, ginseng, the fruits of N. China, plenty of cattle and timber, furs, bullion, iron, rock-salt, & coal. Manufs. are similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits and religion mostly prevail amongst the pop., though the Coreans use an alphabetic & not symbolic mode of writing. Commerce chiefly with Japan, whence are imported pepper, aromatic woods, alum, horns, Japanese and Dutch manufactured goods. The trade with China is stated to be wholly contraband; and no Corean trader is suffered to settle in China, or Chinese in Corea. Government despotic; and the election of the sovereign, and many of his important public acts, must be approved by the Emperor of China. Corea is divided into 8 provs.; chief city, Han-ching. It became subject to China at the end of the 17th century, to which country it sends every 4 years, an embassy with tribute in ginseng root, skins, cotton, pepper, silk, horses, and silver ingots. The *Archip. of Corea* comprises numerous isls. and islets in the Yellow Sea, and on the coasts of the peninsula; the chief are Quelpaert and Amherst.—*Corea Strait* is between the peninsula of Corea and the isl. of Kiusiu.

CORELEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Tenbury. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 525.

CORELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 49 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 4,648. It has an hospital, and sevl. distilleries, oil mills, and liquorice factories.

CORENTYN, or CORANTYN, a river of S. Amer., rises in Mt. Acarai, lat. 1° N., 25 m. E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British & Dutch Guiana, and enters the Atlantic by an

estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 57° W., about 25 m. across at its mouth. It was ascended in 1836, by Sir R. Schomburgk, as high as lat. 4° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 57° 35′ 30″ W., where it forms a series of fine cataracts, and is 900 yds. across. It is navigable for boats from the sea to the influx of the Cabalaba (lat. 5° N.), a distance of 150 m.

CORFE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Taunton. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 279.

CORFE-CASTLE, a decayed bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wareham, within the parl. bor. of which it is now comprised. Area of pa. 9,860 ac. Pop. 1,946, partly employed in stone quarries. The town, which appears to have derived its origin from its celebrated castle, is poorly built, and has little trade. The castle, founded during the Saxon era, is a well preserved ruin, on a steep rocky hill, and surrounded by a dry moat; it was dismantled by the Parliamentary army. Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 29. The bor. sent 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranchised by the reform act. King Edward the martyr was murdered here at the instance of his step-mother, Elfrida, A. D. 978.

CORFE-MULLEN, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.W. Wimborne-Minster. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 758. It has two endowed schools, and a money charity of about 60*l.* per annum.

CORFU, *Corcyra*, one of the Ionian isls., and the seat of their government, next in size to Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean, opposite the coast of Albania, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, between lat. 38° 40′ and 39° 40′ N., and mostly between lon. 19° 10′ and 20° E. Shape elongated & irregular. Extreme length 40 m., breadth 2 to 18 m. Area 227 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 74,913. Surface hilly and very picturesque; soil fertile; climate hot, very variable, and unhealthy on the coasts. Principal products, corn, sufficient for 4 months consumption annually, with a good deal of inferior wine and oil, more than half of the isl. being covered with olive-groves; with oranges, lemons, salt, honey, and wax. It is subdivided into 7 cants., each sending 1 mem. to the legislative assembly. Besides the city of Corfu, it contains only some villages.

CORFU, a fortified seaport city, cap. above isl., near the centre of its E. coast, 10 m. S.S.W. Butrinto (Epirus). Lat. of citadel 39° 37′ 1″ N., lon. 20° 6′ 2″ E. Pop. nearly 20,000. It is beautifully sit. on an eminence, has been greatly improved of late, and is defended by a detached citadel, by forts Neuf and Vido (the latter on a small isl., the anc. *Ptycha*), and various new fortifications. Principal edifices, the cathedral, numerous other richly decorated Greek & Rom. Catholic churches, the arsenal, military hospital, residence of the lord-high-commissioner in the citadel, lunatic and orphan asylums, a light-ho., and an aqueduct. On the esplanade is a fine statue of Count Schulenberg, who successfully defended the city for the Venetians against the Turks in 1716. Corfu is the seat of the parl. senate, and high judicial court of the Ionian isls., and of a university and college. It is well supplied with necessaries, has a safe and convenient harbour, and communicates by weekly packets with Otranto, and twice monthly by steamers with Triest, Athens, Gibraltar, and England.

CORFU (CHANNEL OF), an arm of the Mediterranean, between the isl. Corfu and the mainland of Epirus, about 30 m. in length N. to S., & varying in breadth from 2 to 16 m. Corfu and Butrinto are the chief towns on its banks.

CORHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 181.

CORI, *Cora*, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif sta., deleg. Frosinone, 29 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 3,000.

CORIA, *Caurium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. N.N.W. Caceres, on the Alagon. Pop. 1,770. It is enclosed by granite walls of Roman origin, and has a castle of the 15th century, remarkable for its solid construction, a Gothic cathedral with fine sculptures, several convents and hospitals, & a modern aqueduct. In 1812, it formed the winter quarters of the troops under Lord Hill.—II. a mkt. town, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir, noted for a manuf. of large jars for storing oil and almonds. Pop. 3,156.

CORIGLIANO, two towns of Naples.—I prov. Calabria Cit., cap. dist., 6 m. W.N.W. Rossano and 4 m. from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 8,260. It is gloomy and ill built, but well supplied with water by an aqueduct from the neighbouring mntn; it has a fine castle, & manufs. of woollen cloth, caps, & soap, with a trade in wine & fruit, the prod. of the vicin. Near it is the site of *Sybaris*, the type of anc. luxury and indolence—II. prov. Otranto, dist. & 14 m. S.S.E. Lacce. Pop. 2,160.

CORINALDO, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., between the Misa and the Cesano, deleg. and 25 m. W. Ancona. Pop. 5,859.

CORINGA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 15 m. W.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,000.

CORINGA, *Caranga*, a considerable seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 35 m. S.E. Rajahmundry, on one of the mouths of the Godavery, with the only harbour (except Blackwood's), having smooth water on the W. side of Bengal bay during the S.W. monsoon.

CORINTH, sevl. tnshps., U. States, the principal in Vermont, 32 m. S.E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,979. —Others are in New York and Maine.

CORINTH, *Corinthus*, a city of the kgdm. of Greece, cap. dep. of same name, on the isthmus of Corinth, between the gulfs of Lepanto on the W., and Egina on the E., 48 m. W. Athens. Pop. 2,000. Its citadel, called Acro-Corinthus, was nearly ruined during the wars of independence. From its port, in the bay of Corinth, it exports dried grapes, wheat, oil, honey, and wax. Chief remains of antiquity, 7 Doric columns, and traces of an amphitheatre and Roman baths. This was originally the cap. of Corinthia, taken and destroyed by Mummius, 146 B. C. It was the entrepôt of the commerce of Asia with Greece and W. Italy. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury; travellers from all parts came to admire its magnificent works of art. St Paul preached the gospel here during more than a year. It came into the possession of the Venetians, after the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, and remained in their hands till 1446, when it was taken by the Turks. The Venetians re-took it in 1687. It was again captured by the Turks in 1715, and retained by them till 1823.

CORINTH (GULF OF), or GULF OF LEPANTO, an arm of the Mediterranean, extending into the centre of indep. Greece, and separating the Morea on the S., from Hellas on the N. Length W. to E. 75 m.; average breadth 15 m. It receives numerous small rivs., and communicates N.ward with the Gulf of Patras, by the Strait of Lepanto. Shores highly picturesque, & in many parts very fertile; around them are the towns Lepanto, Galaxidi, Livadostro, Corinth, Vasiliko, and Vostizza.

CORINTH (ISTH. OF), a neck of land, in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the gulfs of Corinth and Ægina. Length about 20 m.;

breadth varies from 4 to 8 m. Its scenery is very interesting, and on it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall, and traces of the famous temple of Neptune. The vill. Kalamaki is on its N., & Kenkries on its S. coast.

CORIO, a mkt. town, Sard. states, cap. mand., prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 5,813.

CORK, the most southerly and largest co. of Ireland, Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, N.E. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length 100 m., breadth 55 m. Area 2,885 sq. m., or 1,846,333 ac., of which about 1,308,000 are arable, 52,180 in plantations, and 465,889 waste. Inhabited houses 121,510. Pop. (excluding the city of Cork), 773,398. Surface mntnous. in the W.; in the N. and E. rich and fertile, but deficient in timber. Old red sandstone and mntn. limestone are the predominant rocks, with some seams of coal. Silurian strata in the S.E. dists. prevail. Coast deeply indented by some of the finest bays and harbours in the world; the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus bays, and Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbs. Principal rivs., the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon; the first chiefly, the others wholly, within this co. Small lakes are numerous, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque. Chief crops, oats, wheat, and potatoes; considerable quantities of which are exported from Cork. Properties generally very large, farms small. Average rent of land 13s. 7d. per ac. From 1,500 to 2,000 hands are employed at Allahies in raising copper; after which limestone is the principal mineral product. Principal manufs. linen weaving, with distilling in Cork. The co. is subdivided into E. and W. Ridings, 19 baronies, and 269 pas., mostly in the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. After Cork city, the cap., the principal towns are Youghal, Bandon, and Kinsale. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors in 1848, 3,674. Cork is supposed by some to have been originally peopled by the Iberi from Spain. The ancient territory was more extensive than at present, and previous to 1172, formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

CORK, a city, parl. bor., and river port of Ireland, cap. co. Cork, and a co. of itself, on the Lee, 11 m. above the entrance of Cork harbour, and 137 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of co. of city 48,006 ac.; of the municipality 2,683 ac. Pop. of co. of city, or barony, 106,055; of munic. bor. 80,720, 5-6ths of whom are Roman Catholics. The city-proper is built on an isl. formed by the Lee, which riv. is here crossed by 9 modern bridges, several of them elegant structures. Its main streets are broad, well paved, and lighted with gas; but a large part of the city consists of wretched lanes, inhabited by a pop. in the lowest destitution. Houses in the more ancient quarters are mostly of limestone; elsewhere they are of brick, frequently faced with slate, and nowhere do they present much regularity of architecture. Among the most striking edifices, are the city & co. court-ho., erected at a cost of 22,000*l.*, and having a portico, surmounted by a group of colossal figures; the mansion-ho., on a fine walk termed the Mardyke; the exchange, commercial buildings, old co. court-ho., co. and city prisons, ho. of correction, convict depôt, savings bank, N. and S. infirmaries, lunatic asylum, custom-house, Cork royal institution, and the Episcopal palace of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The cathedral is a plain and uninteresting building. Here are three large Roman Catholic churches, one of which ranks as a Rom. Catholic cathedral, various other places of worship, Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, and Capuchin monasteries (the two latter possessing very handsome chapels), and two nunneries, to which are attached large female schools. Charitable institutions comprise, besides the infirmaries, fever, lying-in, and foundling hospitals, the Magdalen asylum and refuge for females, green and blue-coat schools, the Monk's schools, government pawn-bank (mont de piété) estab. in 1841, and numerous other charities of less note. Principal scientific institutions—Queen's College, the school of medicine and surgery, Cork library, philosophical library, fine art, Cuvierian, agricultural, horticultural, & other societies, and the mechanics' institution. Cork has several club-houses and banks, a chamber of commerce, 3 theatres, a circus, & 3 newspapers. Near it are cavalry and infantry barracks, adapted for 2,000 men, & a public cemetery. Its beautiful environs are studded with country residences belonging to merchants, &c. Principal manufs. are of leather, iron, and other metallic goods, glass, gloves, and paper, and there are some extensive breweries & distilleries; the woollen and cotton manufs., formerly extensive, are now all but extinct. The trade is extensive; in 1835, the exports, consisting of corn, flour, butter, & other Irish produce, amounted in reg. value to 2,909,846*l.*, and the imports to 2,751,684*l.*; the latter consisted chiefly of manufactured goods from England; wines, fruits, and salt from Portugal and the Mediterranean; timber from the Baltic and N. America. Reg. shipping (1847) 406 vessels, aggreg. burden 48,214 tons. Customs revenue (1846) 319,647*l.* 14s. Cork communicates by steam-packets with London, Dublin, Bristol, Liverpool, & Glasgow. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 16 aldermen, and 48 town-councillors, elected from its 8 wards. Corp. rev. (1845) 10,194*l.* It is the seat of assizes for the city and the co. Cork, of quarter-sessions, and a recorder's weekly court; and the head-quarters of the S. military dist. of Ireland. It sends 2 mems. to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 3,574. Mkts. daily; those on Wed. and Sat. for grain; cattle-mkts. 3 times weekly; and 2 large annl. fairs are held in the vicinity. Cork is the birthplace of the artists Barry and Maclise, of O'Keefe, and of the dramatic author Sheridan Knowles.—*Cork Harbour* is a fine land-locked basin, formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable to 1½ m. above Cork city. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 m. across, within which its breadth varies to 8 m. It contains Spike & Haulbowline isls., on which are artillery barracks and various ordnance works. Lat. 51° 50′ 4″ N., lon. 8° 19′ W. On its shores are the towns COVE & PASSAGE, (which see), with quays 4 m. in length, & which were erected at a cost of 100,000*l.* Harbour rev. (1845) 9,897*l.*

CORLAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. and 17 m. N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 1,475. It has 12 annual fairs.—The adjacent vill., *Haut-Corlay*, has 1,608 inhabitants.

CORLEONE, a town of Sicily, intend. and 21 m. S. Palermo, cap. dist., on a hill near the source of the Belici. Pop. 16,000. It is pretty well built, and has several churches and convents, a royal college, prison, and hospital, with a brisk trade, chiefly with Palermo, in corn & oil.

CORLETO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 23 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 250.

CORLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 228.

CÖRLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 16 m. S.W. Cöslin. Pop. 2,430.

CORMANTIN, an abandoned Dutch fort of W. Africa, on the Guinea coast, 3 m. E. Anamaboe.

CORMAYEUR, or CORMAJOR, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 19 m. N.N.W. Aosta, on l. b. of the Dora Baltea, and 4,029 ft. above the sea. Pop. (1838) 1,535. It has many good houses, & is in summer resorted to for the sake of its mineral springs.

CORMEILLES, two comms. and mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Oise, 15 m. N. Beauvais. Pop. 1,620.—II. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 38 m. W.N.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,390. Manufs. of parchment.

CORME-ROYAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. & 9 m. W. Saintes. P. 1,217.

CORMERY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. and 11 m. S.E. Tours, on l. b. of the Indre. Pop. 1,048.

CORMICY, a comm. and mkt.-town of France, dep. Marne, 10 m. N.W. Reims. Pop. 1,500.

CORMONS, a walled town of Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. and 7 m. W. Görz. Pop. 3,600, partly engaged in silk manufactures.

CORNARD, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 1 m. E.S.E. Sudbury. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 938. Fair, first Monday in October.—II. (*Little*), 2¾ m. S.E. Sudbury. Ac. 1,480. P. 396.

CORNEGLIANO, or CORNIGLIANO, two market towns, Sard. states.—I. div. prov. and 3 m. W. Genoa, on the Mediterr. Pop. 2,888.—II. Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba, cap. mand., 26 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 1,814.

CORNEILLE-LA-RIVIERE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orient., arrond. Perpignan. Pop. 1,131.

CORNELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1 m. W. Tregony. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 119.

CORNETO, a marit. town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 12 m. N. Civita Vecchia, on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterr., and 1½ m. from the ruins of *Tarquinii*, to which city it succeeded in the 6th century, as a bishop's see. Pop. 3,800. It has a Gothic cathedral of the 9th century, with a fine dome and various antiques; many private houses and churches are built, partly with materials from the anc. *Tarquinii*. In the chapel of one of its convents, Madame Mère, the mother of Napoleon, and Cardinal Fesch, are buried.

CORNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 3½ m. S.E. Ravenglass. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 273.

CORNFORTH, a township of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Durham, pa. Bishop's-Middleham. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 700.

CORNIA, a riv. of Tuscany, flows & enters the Mediterr., 3 m. E. Piombino, length 24 m. Its basin is remark. for volcanic phenomena, springs of carbonic acid and mineral waters.

CORNHILL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Norham, 2 m. E. Coldstream. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 823. Fair, December 6.

CORNIMONT-HORNENBERG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 11 m. E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,720.

CORNISH, 2 tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 62 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,263.—II. New Hampshire, 46 m. W.N.W. Concord. P. 1,726.

CORNO, MONTE, Italy. [GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA.]

CORNOUAILLAS, an old dist. of France, in Lower Brittany, the cap. of which was Quimper-Corentin, now comprised in the deps. Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan.

CORNUS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on the Boras, arrond. & 15 m. E.S.E. St Affrique. Pop. 1,860.

CORNWALL, a co. of Engl., forming its S.W. extremity, enclosed on all sides by the sea, except E.ward, where it is mostly separated from Devonshire by the riv. Tamar. Length, 78 m.; breadth, 43 m. Area 866,474, of which 650,000 are estimated to be arable, pasture, and meadow lands. Pop. 341,279. Surf. intersected from W. to E., by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and very scantily timbered, but it has some very picturesque and fertile valleys. William of Worcester states, that between Mount's Bay and the Scilly Islands, there had been woods and meadows, and arable lands, and 140 parish churches, which, before his time, were submerged by the ocean; and the sub-marine forests show, in this tract, a subsidence of at least 12 feet. On the N. coast, a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height, which have a shifting progress. Shores greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St Ives and Padstow, harbours on the Irish Sea; & on the English channel, St Blazey bay, Falmouth harbour, and Mount's bay, between the promontories of the Lizard and Land's End. Principal rivs., the Tamar, Lynher, Towey, Fal, & Camel or Alan. The climate is very mild, especially the winters, but damp, with cloudy atmosphere, & frequent rain, yet on the whole very salubrious. Myrtles & some other plants of S. Europe, flourish in the open air, but fruits do not ripen well. Corn and potatoes are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved, though farms remain mostly small. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 774,692*l.*; do. of all real property, 1,353,261*l.* The pilchard fishery employs capital, varying from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.*; and, in 1832, 31,618 hds. of pilchards were exported. Cornwall is rich in metals, its tin mines have been known and wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district, extends from Dartmoor in Devonshire on the E., to the Land's End on the W. Tin is found most abundantly in the St Just, and St Ives, and St Austell dists. Copper in the dists. Gwennap, Redruth, Camborne, Breague, Marazion, and Gurnnear. Silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, bismuth, are also found in various localities. The capital invested in the Cornish mines is estimated at nearly 2½ millions sterling, and about 71,000 hands are employed. In 1838, 11,527 tons of copper, valued at 857,779*l.*, were raised. The tin produced is estim. to average 4,000 tons annually. Nearly all the ores are sent into S. Wales to be smelted. About 5,000 tons of soapstone, and 7,000 do. of porcelain clay, are shipped annually from Cornwall for the potteries. The exports are nearly confined to mining produce and fish. Manufs. almost wholly domestic. Poor-rates (1844-5) 77,945*l.* Cornwall, including the Scilly islands, is sub-divided into 9 hundreds, and 203 pas., all in the diocese of Exeter, and S.W. circuit. Before the Reform Act, it contained 20 bors., many of them being mere vills., each sending 2 members to H. of C. It now, with its towns, returns 10 members, including 2 for each division of the county. Reg. elects. (1848), for the E. division, 6,197; for the W. do., 5,212. Principal towns, Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penrhyn, and Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons, till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (*Cornish*, a dialect of the Celtic) has become extinct only during the present cent. The dist. contains many Drudical stones & other rude monuments, as also ruins of baronial castles. Co. rates (1847) 14,190*l.*; expenditure 12,153*l.*

CORNWALL, a small town, Upp. Canada, cap. E. dist., on the St Lawrence, 5 m. W. St Regis.—II. a tnship., U. S., N. Amer., 48 m. N. New York, on the Hudson riv. Pop. 3,925. In it is the U. States Military Academy of West Point. Other tnships. of same name are in Vermont and Connecticut.

CORNWALL (NEW), a country of British N. Amer., Columbia, on the Pacific O., betw. New Norfolk & New Hanover, inhab. by Indian tribes.

CORNWALLIS, a co. of Lower Canada, extending 160 m. along the S.E. b. of the St Lawrence, at present thinly inhabited.—II. a town, Nova Scotia, King's co., on an inlet of the bay of Fundy, 50 m. N.W. Halifax.—III. (*Island*), British N. Amer., Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst isl., lat. 65° N., lon. 95° W.—IV. New Shetland, S. Atlantic, lat. 61° S., lon. 54° 28′ W.—V. Mulgrave archip., Pacific, N. of Radack island.

CORNWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3 m. W. Chipping Norton. Area 820 ac. Pop. 97.

CORNWOOD, a pa. of England co. Devon, 4½ m. N.E. Earls-Plymton. Area 10,680 ac. Pop. 1,080.

CORNWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Totness. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 554.

CORO, a marit. city of S. Amer., Venezuela, of which it was once the cap., now cap. prov., in a sandy plain near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 155 m. W.N.W. Valencia. Pop. 4,000. It is meanly built, and has few public edifices; its trade with the W. India Islands, has greatly declined.

COROFIN, or CUROFIN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 13 m. S.W. Gort. Pop. 907. It is ill built, and not thriving. It has petty sessions every Wednesday, and 7 annual fairs.

COROMANDEL COAST, India, extends along the side of the peninsula, through nearly 6° of lat., from Point Calymere to the mouth of the river Kistnah. It has no good harbour, and is heavily surf-beaten. The cities Madras, Tranquebar and Pondicherry, and the towns Sidras, Cuddalore, Carical, and Negapatam, are on this coast.

CORON, a seaport town of Greece. [KORON.]

CORONA, a hamlet of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 15 m. N.W. Verona. Celebrated for a battle between the French and Austrians, 15th Jan. 1797.

CORONATA, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 18 m. S. Zara. Length, N.W. to S.E., 15 m.; greatest breadth, 1½ m. Surface mntnous. Inhabs. employed in rearing sheep, making cheese, fishing, and trading in wine and olive oil. It has one vill. and three tolerable harbours.

CORONATION-GULF, Arctic Ocean, British N. Amer., is W. of Victoria Land and Kent peninsula. Lat. 68° 30′ N., and lon. 110° W.

CORONATION-ISLAND, New S. Shetland, S. Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 60° 32′ S., lon. 46° 52′ W. It was discovered in 1821.—II. Russ. Amer., W. of Prince of Wales's archipelago. It was discovered by Vancouver in the last century.

CORONIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Sevilla, on a crown-shaped hill (whence its name), with ruins of a Moorish castle. P. 3,920.

CORPS, two towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Drac, 28 m. S.S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,414.—II. (*Nuds-les-Trois-Maisons*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 2,342.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, a lagoon of N. Amer., Texas, co. Refugio, lat. 27° 30′ N., lon. 98° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang isl. from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransaso and Corpus Christi inlets. At its W. extremity it receives the river Nueces.

CORPUSTY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aylsham. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 449.

CORRAL DE ALMAQUER, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzares. Pop. 3,378.

CORREGAUM, a vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 17 m. N.E. Poonah, on the Beemah, and memorable for an obstinately and successfully contested action, fought on Dec. 31, 1817, by a few British troops, against the whole army of the Peshwa, estimated at 20,000 cavalry and several thousand infantry, mostly Arabs.

CORREGIO, a town of N. Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 9 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 4,000. It is ill-built and gloomy; it has several churches, an old castle, and large weekly markets; it is remarkable as the birth-place of Antonio Allegri, commonly known as Corregio.

CORRESE, a vill. of Cent. Italy, Pontif. state, deleg. & 18 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near river of same name, on the site of the famous anc. city of *Cures*, cap. of the Sabines.

CORREZE, a department of France, formed of part of the old prov. Limousin, near its centre, between the deps. Creuse, H. Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dome, and between lat. 44° 55′ and 45° 40′ N. Area 2,290 square m. Pop. (1846) 317,569. Surface hilly, climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Dordogne and Vezère, of which latter the Corrèze is an affluent. Soil poor. Corn is raised for exportation, but many of the pop. subsist on chesnut flour. Cattle are reared for the Paris markets. Other chief products are timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, & millstones. The principal manuf. is of muskets, at Tulle. It is divided into the 3 arronds. of Tulle, the cap., Brive, & Ussel.

CORRÈZE, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Tulle, with 1,760 inhabs., & 8 large ann. corn fairs.

CORRIB (LOUGH), one of the largest lakes in Ireland, Connaught, co. and 3 m. N. Galway. Shape very irregular. Length, N.W. to S.E., 20 m.; breadth, varies from 1 m. to 6 m. Area 43,485 ac. It contains numerous islets, receives the Clare and other rivs., with the surplus waters of loughs Mark and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway riv. into Galway bay. On its banks are the towns Cong & Oughterard.

CORRIENTES, a dep. of the Plata confed., mostly between lat. 27° and 30° S., and lon. 57° & 59° W., having E. and S. the Missiones and Entre Rios, and W. the riv. Parana, which riv. also separates it N.ward from Paraguay. Estimated area 20,000 sq. m., and pop. from 35,000 to 40,000. Surface on the S. undulating, fertile, and wooded; in the N. Swampy, and comprising the L. Ybara. Products, maize, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk (*seta sylvestre*). Chief towns Corrientes and St Lucia.—*Corrientes*, the cap., is situated on the Parana, near the confl. of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27′ 31″ S.; lon. 58° 46′ W. Pop. 45,000. A riv., same state, & sev. Capes in Cuba, Mexico, and N. Granada, have same name.

CORRIEVREKIN, or CORRYBRECHTAN, a formidable whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotl., between the islands Jura and Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock, which rises 15 fathoms below the surface.

CORRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. Grays-Thurrock. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 255.—II. (*Great and Little*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 6,270 ac. P. 564.

CORRISKIN (LOCH), a small lake of Scotl., in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast, 12½ m. S. Portree. Length, N. to S., about 2 m. by ½ m. across. It is very deep, contains several islets, and is finely described by Sir W. Scott, in the "Lord of the Isles."

CORROPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., dist. & 14 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 2,000.

CORSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. N.E. Newent. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 482.—II. *Cape*, the N. point of the island of Corsica.

CORSECOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. N.E. Beaminster. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 810.

CORSENSIDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 17 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Ac. 9,710. P. 1,108.

CORSEUL, *Fanum Martis*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. E. St Brieuc, with 4,236 inhabs., & numerous Roman remains.

CORSHAM, a pa of Engl., co. Wilts, with a sta. on the Great Western railw., 4 m S.W. Chippenham. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 3,842. Ann. revenue of charities in 1834, 237*l*. Cattle fairs, March 7 and Sept. 4. Its parsonage house was formerly a priory. The seat of Lord Methven contains a choice collection of paintings.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland of Scotl., on its S.W. coast, co. Wigton, 12 m. N. Port Patrick, with a light-house, elev. 112 ft. Lat. 55° 1′ N.; lon. 5° 9′ W.

CORSICA (French *Corse*), an island in the Mediterr., sit. between lat. 41° 20′ and 43° N., and lon. 8° 30′ and 9° 30′ E., separated S. from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio. Shape nearly oval, with a projecting appendage N.ward. Length, N. to S., 120 m.; greatest breadth 45 m., cap. Ajaccio. Pop. (1846) 230,271. Shores mostly low; centre mountainous; culminating point, Monte Rotondo, 8,760 ft. in elev. Soil in most parts very fertile, but agriculture is very badly conducted, the pop. generally impoverished. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry; next to cattle, the chief products are timber, honey, wax, olive oil, the fruits of Italy and S. France, and fish, which latter are, however, mostly taken by Genoese and Neapolitan fishermen. Corsica is rich in minerals, but few mines are wrought; and manufs. are nearly limited to the production of coarse woollens, hardwares, & leather. Pop. mostly of Italian descent. Paoli and Napoleon were born in the isl. The dep. is divided into the 5 arronds. of Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvia, Corte, and Sartene, its principal towns. It was ceded to France (of which it forms a dep.) by the Genoese in 1768. In 1848, a light-house was erected on the island Giraglia, off the N. point of Corsica, in lat. 43° 1′ 45″ N., lon. 90° 24′ 17″ E.

CORSICO, a vill., Lombardy, gov. & 4½ m. S.W. Milan, on the Naviglio Grande. It is the depôt for the best cheese, called *parmesan* or *grana*, made in the provs. Milan and Pavia.

CORSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.W. Warminster. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 1,621.

CORSOER, or KORSÖR, a marit. town of Denmark, prov. Seeland on the Great Belt opposite Nyeborg, with 1,600 inhabitants, an old castle, a small port, and a ferry station. It communicates by railway with Copenhagen, 61 m. N.N.E.

CORSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¾ m. W. Bath. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 604.

CORSTONE-HACKET, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.E. Broomsgrove. Ac. 1,400. P. 211.

CORSTORPHINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 4 m. W. Edinburgh, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The church built in 1429 was collegiate. There is here a once-famed sulphur spring. Pop. of pa. 1,551; do. of vill. 372.

CORTACHY and CLOVA, two conjoined pas. of Scotl., co. Forfar, the vill. Cortachy being 7½ m. N.W. Forfar. Pop. 867. They comprise a very picturesque portion of the Grampians; and contain Cortachy Castle, the seat of Lord Airlie, & Clova House.

CORTALE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Catanzaro. P. 3,030.

CORTÉ, a comm. and town of Corsica, near its centre, cap. arrond., 31 m. S.W. Bastia. Pop. (1846) 4,164. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a polytechnic school, called the school of Paoli, an hospital, and trade in corn and wine. Near it are extensive quarries of jasper and marble.—Corté is the name of some vills. in N. Italy and Spain.

CORTEGANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Huelva, at the foot of the Sierra Aracena. Pop. 3,295. Its parish church is built of marble.

CORTEMARCQ, a market-town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,015, who manufacture woollen fabrics.

CORTEMIGLIA, a town of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba, cap. mand., divided into two parts by the Bormida, 34 m. S.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 2,640.

CORTES de la Frontera, a town of Spain, prov. & 48 m. W.S.W. Malaga. P. 2,970. Manufs. of leather.—II. a bay on the S.W. coast of the isl. Cuba.

CORTLAND, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of N. York. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 24,607. Soil fertile, contains iron, marl, and sulphur springs. Chief town same name. Pop. 5,592.—*Cortlandville*, a township, same co. Pop. 3,799.

CORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Lowestoft. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 442.

CORTONA, *Corytum*, a town of Tuscany, in anc. times one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Florence, on a hill facing the lake of Thrasymene. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 3,400. Its ancient Cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3,000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Around the city, and in its numerous museums, are a great variety of Etruscan and some Roman antiquities; and Cortona has a cathedral of the 10th century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art, also a castle built by the Medici, a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726, a theatre, and trade in wine & olives.

CORTON-DENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. N. Sherborne. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 480.

CORUCHE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Erra, 50 m. E.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,520.

CORUÑA (Engl. *Corunna*, French *Corogne*), a fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in the bays of Betanzos and el Ferrol (Atlantic), 320 m. N.W. Madrid. Lat. (Fort St Antonio) 43° 22′ 5″ N., lon. 8° 22′ 7″ W. P. (1845) 18,840. It stands on the E. side of a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter containing the theatre, custom-house, reading room, palace of the capt.-general, court-house, arsenal, and barracks. Its harbour is safe, and defended on the E. by fort San Diego, W. by fort San Antonio: North of it is the tower of Hercules, a lighthouse 92 ft. in height, on a Roman foundation. A great part of its pop. is employed in the herring and pilchard fishery on the coast. Principal manufs. linen goods, hats, cordage, canvas, and cigars, in which last 1,500 females are employed. Some ship-building is carried on, and it has a school of navigation. From this port the Spanish Armada set sail in 1588, and near this, on the heights of Elvina, the French were defeated Jan. 16, 1809, by the troops under Sir J. Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action. There is regular steam communication with Southampton in summer.

CORVO, the most N. and smallest of the Azores islands. Lat. of S. point, 39° 41′ 41″ N.;

it is 6 m. long and 3 m. broad, with an elevated mountain at each extremity, and a hollow centre, giving it the form of a saddle. It is fertile, and the climate is delicious, but the inhabitants are idle, poor, and ignorant. Pop. 900.

CORWEN, a market-town and pa. of N. Wales, cos. Merioneth and Denbigh, on the Dee, 11 m. E.N.E. Bala. Pop. 2,129. The town, neatly built, has an antique church, an endowed college for widows of clergymen, a bridewell, and an union workhouse. Markets, Monday and Friday. Fairs, March 12, May 24, July 14, and Dec. 20. Near it are the vestiges of an ancient British fort.

CORYCIAN CAVE, Greece, gov. Bœotia, is a fine stalactitic cavern on the S. slope of Mt. Parnassus, 10 m. E.N.E. Salona, said to be capable of containing 3,000 persons, and named the "Forty Courts," by the inhabs. of its vicinity. It was long the resort of the robbers of Parnassus.

CORYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.W. Tavistock. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 374.

COS, or STANCHIO, an isl. of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 21 m. long and 5 m. in breadth. A lofty range of mountains rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile plain, with a delightful climate. Produce, corn, cotton, silk, and wines, fruit, and formerly flocks of sheep. The only town of same name is beautifully situated, and its port much frequented by merchant vessels. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to Esculapius, and was the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher.

COSALA, a town of the Mexican confed., dep. Sinaloa, 65 m. S. Culiacan.

COSSATO, a town of Sardinian states, Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. and 7 m. E. Biella. Pop. 2,847, partly engaged in raising wine.

COSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 1,013.

COSCILE, *Sybaris*, a river of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., which, after an E. course of about 20 m. joins the Crati, 4 m. from the G. of Taranto, and near the sité of the ancient city Sybaris.

CÖSEL, or KÖSEL, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oder. Pop. 3,600.

COSENZA, *Cosentia*, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Calab. cit., at the confl. of the rivs. Crati and Busento, 12 m. E. the Mediterranean, 29 m. S.W. Rossano. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle now converted into barracks, a fine court-house, a cathedral, diocesan seminary, royal college, theatre, large foundling asylum, academies of science and literature, manufs. of earthenware and cutlery, an active trade in silk, rice, wine, manna, flax, &c., and two large annual fairs. Alaric died, while besieging this city. A.D. 410, and was buried in the bed of the Busento beneath its walls.

CÖSFELD, or KÖSFELD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. and 20 m. W. Münster, with some fortifications. Pop. 3,510.—II. a pa. and vill., same circle. Pop. 3,000.

COSGROVE, or COVESGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. N. Stony-Stratford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 701.

COSHESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. 513.

COSI, or KOOSE (Hind. *Kausihi*), a riv. of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins in Bengal, about 30 m. S.W. Purneah, after a S.ward course estimated at 300 m. It is very liable to inundation; and at all seasons it is navigable by boats of from 400 to 500 maunds burden as high as some rapids at its exit from the hills in Nepaul.

CÖSLIN, or KÖSLIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg., 7 m. from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12′ 7″ N.; lon. 16° 10′ E. Pop. (1846) 8,230. It was burned in 1718, and rebuilt by Fred. William I., whose statue adorns the market-place: it has a provincial society of arts, a college, a normal school, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, silks, and leather. On the Ellenberg, a hill near it, is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813.

COSME (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. & 7 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 2,028.

COSNE, *Condate*, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. arrond. on the Loire, 27 m. N.N.W. Nevers. P. (1846) 5,376, who forge anchors and heavy iron-work, and manuf. hardwares and cutlery, in all of which it has an active trade.

COSPOOR, or KHASPUR, the cap. town of Cachar, Farther India, on the Madhura, an affl. of the Brahmaputra, 60 m. E. Sylhet.

COSSAL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area 720 ac. Pop. 334. Ann. rev. of Willoughby's almshouses 130*l.*

COSSATO, a market-town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. E. Biella, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. (1838) 2,847.

COSSEIR, a seaport town, Egypt. [KOSSEIR.]

COSSE-LE-VIVIEN, a comm. and market-town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Laval, on l. b. of the Oudon. Pop. 1,999.

COSSIMBAZAR, a considerable town of Brit. India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and about 1 m. S. Moorshedabad, of which it is the port, on the Bhagirathi or Hooghly branch of the Ganges. It has manufs. of carpets, satins, and stockings, and a large trade in silk, &c.

COSSIMCOTTA, a small town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 28 m. W.S.W. Vizagapatam.

COSSACKS OF THE BLACK SEA, a gov. of S. Russia, bounded E. by the gov. Caucasus, W. by the Sea of Azov, S. by Circassia, and N. by the country of the Don Cossacks; cap. Ekaterinodar on its S. boundary, and on r. b. of the Kouban. It is occupied by a pop. of Cossacks, who form a species of democratic republic, and who, in 1828-9, attempted to render themselves independent.

COSSACKS (COUNTRY OF THE DON), a vast plain of S. Russia traversed by the river Don, and bounded N. by the gov. Saratov, S. by the gov. Caucasus and the Cossacks of the Black Sea, E. by Astrakhan, and W. by Voronies and Jekaterinoslav; cap. Tcherkatsk. Territory fertile, but ill cultivated. Soil an elevated plateau. Chief industry agriculture, fishing, and cattle rearing. Though subjected to Russia, the Cossacks are governed by their own laws, and have peculiar usages. Pop. is estimated at 500,000 Cossacks, besides the Russians permanently established in separate hamlets, in all about 704,300.

COSSILA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Biella, on the Oropa. Pop. 2,328.

COSSINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 1½ m. S.E. Mount-Sorrel. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 310. Annual rev. of charities (1837) 108*l.*—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,408 ac. Pop. 248.

COSSIPOOR, a town of British India, Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 64 m. N. Bareily. It is a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, with numerous temples, & an active trade with N.W. Hindostan.

COSSONAY, or COSSONEX, a town of Switzerl., cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the Venoge, 9 m. N.W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,080. Formerly a rich priory of the Benedictines.

COSSYAH HILLS, Farther India, abt. lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 91° 30′ E., embrace all that tract of

country between Assam and Sylhet, and from the Bengal dist. Mymunsingh to Cachar. In many parts they are interspersed with fertile valleys, in others they rise to upwards of 4,000 feet in elevation, and here are the sanitary stations Cherrapoonjee and Darjeeling.

COSTA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 4 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, on the Adigetto. P. 2,000.

COSTAMBONE, a city, Asia Minor. [KASTAMONNI.]

COSTA-RICA, the most S. state of Cent. Amer., chiefly betw. lat. 9° & 11° 40′ N., & lon. 83° & 85° W., extending from the Caribb. Sea to the Pacific O., between the state Nicaragua on the N., and New Granada on the S. Area 16,250 sq. m. Estim. pop. 150,000, of whom 25,000 are Indians, the rest whites. Religion Roman Catholic. Surface mostly mountainous, with numerous volcanoes; its N.E. is more rugged than its S.W. division, contains two large forests, temperature tropical, but mild and salubrious in the elevated districts. Its W. shores surround the Gulf of Nicoya. It possesses some of the most productive gold and silver mines in this part of America (whence its name); and in 1835 the bullion and coin exported amounted in value to 300,000 dollars. At present coffee is the staple article of trade, & it is estim. that from 3,000 to 4,000 tons, worth 200,000*l*., are annually produced. Tobacco of very superior quality; sarsaparilla, wild indigo, sugar, cacao, and dye-woods are among its other products. Principal exports are hides, tobacco to Nicaragua, and about 70,000 quintals of coffee to Europe and N. America, in return for manufactured goods. The state is divided into the two deps. of Cartago & Alajuela, with cities of same name; San José is the cap., its port is Punta Arenas on the Gulf of Nicoya; other cities are, Eredia, Estrella, Esparsa, with smaller towns. The government, which is representative, with the executive intrusted to a supreme chief, was established in 1823, and has been praised as the best in Central America. Public rev. 87,000 dollars annually.—The *Costa Rica* riv., 30 m. in length, is an affluent of the San Juan, on the N. frontier of the Plata.

COSTESSY, or COSSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 1,074.

COSTIGLIOLE, two towns of the Sard. sta., Piedmont.—I. (*d' Asti*), div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 8 m. S. Asti. Pop. (1838) 5,016.—II. (*di Saluzzo*), div. Coni, prov. and 6 m. S. Saluzzo. Pop. 2,654.

COSTOCK, or CORTLINGSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8¾ m. S. Nottingham. Ac. 1,320. P. 470.

COSTON, two pas., Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 6½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 147.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 300 ac. Pop. 48.

COSWIG, or KOSWICK, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Elbe, 11 m. E.N.E. Dessau. Pop. 2,800.

COTAGAYTA (SANTIAGO DE), a small town of Bolivia, dep. and 15 m. S.S.E. Potosi, on the riv. Cotagayta, an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

COTE D'OR, a chain of mntns. in France, which separates the basin of the Sâone from those of the Seine and Loire, and connects the Cevennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain, which extends from Dijon to the S. limit of the dep. Côte d' Or, and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Culmin. point Le Tasselot, 1,968 ft.

COTE D'OR, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bourgogne, between lat. 46° 55′ and 48° 10′ N., and surrounded by the deps. Aube, Yonne, Sâone-et-Loire, Jura, H. Sâone, and H. Marne, cap. Dijon. Area 3,380 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 396,524. Chief rivers the Seine, the Armançon, Serain and Aube in the basin of the Seine; the Sâone, which is navigable, the Vingeaune, the Tille and Ouche its affluents. The Canal de Bourgogne traverses the dep. from S.E. to N.W. Climate temperate. Soil rich in mines of iron and coal, marble, gypsum, building and lithographic stones. A great part of it is covered with forests. It is fertile in grain and fruit, but especially in the vine, which renders this one of the most important deps of France. The most celeb. vineyards are those of Chembertin, Romanée, Richebourg, Clos-Vougeot, Clos-St George, Tache, Montrachet, Nuits, Volnay, Pomard, and Beaune. Chief manufs. iron, pottery, jewellery, and chemical products, woollen and cotton spinning, and manufs. of cloth & paper. The dep. is divided into 4 arronds., Beaune, Chatillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur.

COTENTIN, (*Constantinus*, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of dep. Manche extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is Cape la Hague, princip. town Coutances.

COTE-ROTIE, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Lyon, cant. St Colombe, with a vineyard producing the celebrated red wine of that name.

COTE ST ANDRÉ (LA), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Isère, arrond. and 19 m. E.S.E. Vienne. Pop. 3,009. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liqueur called Eaux-de-la-Côte.

COTES (LES), several vineyards of France, dep. Gironde, those which produce the best grapes extend along the r. b. of the Garonne, between Ambarez and St Croix-du-Mont.

COTES-DU-NORD, a maritime dep. of the W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Bretagne, cap. St Brieuc, it is situated between lat. 48° 3′ and 48° 57′ N., bounded N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small isls., S. by the dep. Morbihan, E. by Ille-et-Vilaine, and W. by Finistère. Area 2,870 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 628,520. Principal rivers the Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, & Oust, all small. Climate temperate, but inconstant and often rainy. Soil mountainous and undulating, contains iron, lead, excellent granite, and many mineral springs. Corn and cider are exported, hemp and flax are extensively raised; many horses and cattle are reared. Chief manufs. linen and woollen goods, and sail cloth. Linen goods are exported in immense quantities, even to the U. S. of N. America. The other chief exports are iron, lead, copper, grain, honey, wax, and cider. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, Loudeac, and S. Brieuc.

COTESWOLD, or COTSWOLD HILLS, England, a tract of about 200,000 acres in the centre of the co. Gloucester, extending from Bath N.ward to Chipping Campden, and separating the basins of the Thames & Severn. Surface generally bare; extreme elevation near Cheltenham 1,134 feet.

COTGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 850.

COTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S. Newark. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 87.

COTHELTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Taunton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 104.

CÖTHEN, a town of Germany. [KÖTHEN.]

COTHERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. N. Worcester. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 228.

COTHERSTON, a township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 3 m. N.W. Barnard Castle. Pop. 566.

COTHY, a river of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen,

which, after a S.ward course of 25 m. joins the Towy about 5 m. above Carmarthen.

COTIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 16 m. W. Draguignan. P. 3,397. Trade in silks, leather, confectionary, and wine.

COTIGNOLA, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., 34 m. S.S.E. Ferrara, near l. b. of the Sennio. Pop. 3,335.

COTLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.N.E. Honiton. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 269.

COTNI, or COTNY, a town of Haiti, 40 m. N.N.W. St. Domingo.

COTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 307.

COTOPAXI, a volcano of S. Amer., Ecuador, in the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 34 m. S.S.E. Quito. Lat. 0° 41′ S., lon. 78° 42′ W. Shape perfectly conical; height above the sea, 18,887 feet, or 9,800 feet above the adjacent valley; the upper 4,400 ft. of the mountain are covered with snow, except a section around its summit.

COTRONE, *Crotona*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., on its E. coast, near the mouth of the Esaro, 6 m. N.W. Cape Nau. Pop. 5,500. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a strong citadel. Amongst its narrow streets and shabby houses are a cathed., and sevl. other churches, a diocesan seminary, military and civil hospitals, & several asylums and convents. It has a small harbour; trade insignificant. In anc. times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras, and as the birth-pl. of the famous Milo and other celebrated wrestlers.—*Cotronei* is a mkt. town, 20 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 1,400.

COTTBUS, or KOTTBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Spree. Pop. (1846) 8,127. It is enclosed by walls, and has several suburbs, a royal palace, college, orphan asylum, and various other public institutions; extensive manufs. of woollen cloths, linen, hosiery, and tobacco, with breweries, distilleries, & export and transit trade.

COTTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 6¾ m. N. Cambridge. Area 7,510 ac. Pop. 1,833. In 1109 some monks of Crowland resorted hither as lecturers, whence is supposed to have resulted the system of academical instruction at Cambridge. Archbishop Tenison, Pepys, and Lord Chancellor Cottenham, were born in this parish.

COTTERED, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. W. Buntingford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 465.

COTTERSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Cundle. Area 690 ac. Pop. 204. Various Roman antiqs. have been discov. here.

COTTESBATCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Lutterworth. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 82.

COTTESBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 252.

COTTESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N. Bicester. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 187.

COTTESMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4 m. N.N.E. Oakham. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 670.

COTTINGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. N.W. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 8,530 ac. Pop. 2,618.—II. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Rockingham. Area 3220 ac. Pop. 1,033.

COTTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 897.

COTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.W. Mendlesham. Ac. 1,820. Pop. 545.—II. a tnshp., co. Stafford, pa. Alveton, 5¼ m. N.E. Cheadle. P. 519.—Sev. smaller tnshps. of Engl. have this name.

COTUY, a town of the isl. Haiti, N.E. dep., near the riv. Juna, 44 m. N.E. San Domingo. Pop. 2,000. In its vicinity are copper and iron mines.

COUBCABIA, a town of Centr. Africa, Nigritia, Darfur, is a fertile district, 41 m. W. Cobbe. It is the entrepôt of goods from the W. of Africa, and has a large fair twice a week.

COUCHES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sâone-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Autun. Pop. 3,050. It has 8 annual fairs.

COUCY-LE-CHATEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Soissons. It has the remains of a fine old feudal castle (whence its name), and 4 annual fairs.—Also several comms. in the deps. Ardennes and Aisne.

COUDKERCKE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,593.

COUDES-MONTPEYROUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Issoire, with remains of castle of Montpeyroux. Pop. 1,473.

COUERON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, with a basin & quay on the Loire, 14 m. S.E. Savenay. Pop. 1,162. Commerce in linens, cloths, wine, brandy & fish.

COUESMES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 11 m. N.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,640.

COUESNON, a river of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, enters Cancale bay, nearly opposite Mont-St-Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable. On its banks are the towns Autrain & Pontorson.

COUFFE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. W.N.W. Ancenis. Pop. 1,750.

COUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 955. The seat of the Throckmorton family is in this pa.

COUHÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. & 11 m. N.N.W. Civray, on rt. b. of the Dive. Pop. 1,913. It has manufs. of coarse woollen stuffs.

COULL, a pa. of Scotld., co. Aberdeen, W. of Lamphanan, with 462 inhabs., and the ruins of a large feudal castle.

COULLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 33 m. S.E. Orleans. Pop. 2,060.

COULOMMIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Grand-Moron, an affl. of the Marne, 13 m. S.E. Meaux. Pop. (1846) 3,006. It is irregularly built; chief edifices, a large pa. church, and the ruins of an old castle. It has an active trade with Paris in corn and flour, Brie cheeses, fruit, and cattle; weekly markets, and 2 annual fairs.

COULONGES-SUR-LAUTIZE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. N.N.W. Niort. Pop. 1,845.

COULSDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.W. Croydon. Area 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,041.

COULSTON (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Westbury. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 105.

COULTER (LOCH), a small lake of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. St Ninian's, about 2 m. in circ., and the waters of which are reported to have sunk from 10 to 12 feet at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1756.

COULTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5 m. N.N.E. Ulverstone. Area 13,330 ac. Pop. 1,983. Annual rev. of endowed school, 62*l*.

COUND, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 808.

COUNDON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, 2 m. E.S.E. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 990.

COUNTESTHORPE, a chapelry of Engl., co. and 6 m. S. Leicester, on the S. Midland railway, pa. Blaby. Pop. 815. Six daily schools.

COUNTISBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 14½ m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 185.

COUPANG, a Dutch settlement in the S.W. of

the isl. of Timor, with a free port, and a force of 50 soldiers, 10 of whom are Europeans.

COUPE-LENCH-NEWHALLKEY, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 4 m. S.S.E. Haslington. Pop. 1,716.

COUPIAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 25 m. S. Rodez. Pop. 2,763.

COURBEVOIE, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine, arrond. St Denis, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles railway, 5½ m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 3,570. It has manufs. of white lead, and distilleries.

COURCELLES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4½ m. N.W. Charleroi. Pop. 3,226.—*Courcelle* and *Courcelles* are several vills. of France.

COURCEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, 14 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,862.

COURCITÉ, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. and 17 m. E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,900.

COURDEMANCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.W. St Calais. Pop. 1,660.

COURIERRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 15 m. E.S.E. Béthune. Pop. 2,538.

COURLAND, or KURLAND, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 56° and 58° N., and lon. 21° and 27° E., having S. the gov. Wilna, E. Vitebsk, N. Livonia, and the Gulf of Riga, and W. the Baltic. Area 10,860 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 553,300, mostly Protestants and of Lithuanian descent. Coast flat; surface undulating. Princip. rivs., the Duna, Buller, Aa, and Windau; lakes numerous. Soil fertile in the E., but in many other parts swampy; about 2-5ths of the surface are covered with forests of fir and oak. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption, with flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. Pasturage scanty, and the oxen, sheep, and horses are generally of inferior breeds. In manufacturing industry, Courland ranks nearly the last amongst the Russ. govs.; it has only a few manufs. of paper and copper wares, with distilleries and tile factories. Principal towns, Mitau, the cap., Libau, Goldingen, and Jacobstadt. Courland formed an independent duchy from 1561 to 1795; it was incorporated with Russia in the latter year, but the Courlanders maintained their anc. rights and privileges.

COURNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 6 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand, near l. b. of the Allier. P. (1846) 2,545.

COURONNE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arrond. and 4 m. S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 2,090. It has numerous paper mills. —II. two vills., dep. Seine-Inf., near l. b. of the Seine, 6 m. W.S. Rouen. United pop. 2,630.

COURPIERRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 m. E. Clermont. Pop. 3,562.

COURS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 20 m. W.N.W. Villefranche, on the Trambouze. Pop. 4,478. It is the centre of an extens. manufacture of cotton goods called Beaujolais.

COURSAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. N.N.E. Narbonne. Pop. 2,000.

COURSEULLES, or COURSEULE-SUR-MER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Calvados, near the Engl. Channel, 11 m. N.N.W. Caen. Pop. 1,540, empld. in lace-making, & in the coasting trade.

COURSON, several vills. of France.—I. dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Auxerre. Pop. 1,530. —II. dep. Calvados, 40 m. S.W. Caen. Pop. 1,360.

COURTEENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5 m. S. Northampton. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 143.

COURTENAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, 15 m. E.N.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,984.

COUTHEZON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. and 10 m. N.N.E. Avignon, on a branch of the Ouveze. Pop. (1846) 2,553.

COURTINAY, a large vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. N.W. Bellary.

COURTISOLS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arrond. and 7 m. E.N.E. Châlons, on the Vesle. Pop. 1,900. Its inhabitants, said to be descended from an anc. Greek colony, are distinguished by their agricultural knowledge, their *patois*, and many peculiar customs.

COURTMACSHERRY, a fishing vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on W. shore of bay, 7 m. E. Clonakilty. Pop. 740. Courtmacsherry house, in vicinity, is a marine villa of the E. of Shannon.

COURTRAI, or COURTRAY (Flem. *Kortryk*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. arrond., on the Lys, 26 m. N.W. Ghent, with which, as also with most other princip. places in Belgium, it comunicates by railway. Pop. (1842) 19,682. It is well built and clean; chief edifices, a Gothic town-hall and cathedral, St Martin's church, and a public library. It has various public schools; in and arround it extens. manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, damasks, lace, and yarn are carried on; and it has also manufs. of woollen goods, hosiery, paper, tobacco, soap, beer, and leather, with large fairs on Easter-Monday and August 24. Its vicinity is highly cultivated. The famous "Battle of the Spurs" was fought here in 1302. It was taken by the French in 1793, and made cap. of the dep. of the Lys.

COURVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Eure, 11 m. W. Chartres, with 1,540 inhabitants.

COURZIEU, or COURSIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 12 m. W. Lyons. P. 1,630.

COUSSAC-BONNEVAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 3,010. It has manufs. of porcelain.

COUTANCES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the Soulle and Bulsard, 8 m. from the English Channel, and 41 m. S. Cherbourg. Pop. (1846) 7,442. It stands on a hill slope, surrounded by an old wall; it is not well built; but has an ancient cathedral, and two other handsome churches, a bishop's palace, prefecture, comm. college, public library, & theatre. Manufs. of worsted stuffs, druggets, tape, lace, parchments, and hardwares, and a brisk trade in corn, flax, hemp, butter, and cattle, and two considerable annual fairs.

COUTERNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, on l. b. of the Vée, near its confluence with the Mayenne, 11 m. E.S.E. Domfront. P. 1,720.

COUTICHES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 8 m. N.E. Douai. Pop. 2,110. It has manufs. of beet root sugar.

COUTOUVRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 8 m. N.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,750.

COUTRAS, *Corterate*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 26 m. N.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,355.

COUTURE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 5 m. N.E. Béthune. Pop. 2,360.—II. a vill., dep. Eure, arrond. and 14 m. S.E. Evreux, with manufs. of wind-instruments.

COUVET, a pa. & vill., Switzerland, in the Val-de-Travers, cant. & 14 m. W.S.W. Neuchatel. It is the centre of the lace manuf. of the Canton.

COUVIN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 35 m. S.W. Namur, cap. cant. Pop. 2,000. It has rich iron mines and important and celebrated manufs. of steam machinery and cables.

COUX (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. W.S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,583.

COVE, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on the S. shore of Nigg bay, 4 m. S.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 421.

COVE OF CORK, now QUEENSTOWN, a seaport & mkt. town of Irel., Munster, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Cork, on the S. side of Cove isl. in Cork harb. Pop. 5,142. It occupies a steep slope, its houses being disposed in successive terraces. Princip. edifices a handsome pa. church, large Roman Catholic chapel, national school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, club-rooms, and a spacious market-house. Roche's point at the E. entrance of Cork harbour, lat. 51° 47′ 33″ N., lon. 8° 13′ 14″ W., is surmounted by a light-house, and at the E. end of the town are a pier, quays, and a station-house for pilots and officers of the port of Cork. Cove is protected by formidable batteries, and opposite it are several islets, with additional fortifications, barracks, magazines, and victualling stores. In summer Cove is a good deal resorted to for bathing, by the inhabitants of Cork, with which city a continual communication is maintained by steamers. Markets, Saturday. The isle of Cove, area about 13,000 ac., is fertile, mostly occupied with villas and plantations, and connected with the mainland by several bridges.—II. a maritime vill., same co., 1 m. E. Kinsale. Pop. 352.

COVE, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Hythe*), 4 m. N. Southwold. Area 1,900 ac. P. 186.—II. (*North*), 3 m. S.E. Beccles. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 219.—III. (*South*), 3¼ m. N. Southwold. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 190.

COVELONG, a maritime town of British India, presid. and 22 m. S. Madras, dist. Chingleput. A fort here, now destr., was taken by Clive 1752.

COVENEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ely. Area 8,420 ac. Pop. 1,523.

COVENHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St Bartholomew*), 5 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 277.—II. (*St Mary*), 7 m. W. Saltfleet. Area 950 ac. Pop. 169.

COVENTRY, a city, co., and munic. & parl. bor. of Engl., cap. co. Warwick, nearly in the centre of S. Britain, on the Sherbourne, an affl. of the Avon, and on the London and Birmingham railway, 17½ m. E.S.E. Birmingham. Area of city 4,920 ac. Pop. 30,743; of its co., which is co-extensive with the parl. & munic. boundary, 15,070 ac.; pop. 41,387. It stands on a slope, & has some remains of its anc. walls, which were 3 m. in circ. Streets of the old town generally narrow and ill-paved, and buildings antiquated; but it has several good thoroughfares; and of late years many new streets and extens. suburbs have been laid out. It is conspicuous from a distance by the elegant spires of its churches, the princip. of which are St Michael's, a fine Gothic structure with a steeple 303 feet in height, Holy Trinity, St John's, and Christchurch, to the last of which is attached the spire of an anc. monastery. Besides the other churches, & numerous dissenting chapels, public buildings comprise a co. hall, St Mary's hall, used for public meetings, the draper's hall, canal office, jail, barracks & theatre. Endowed foundations of the city have an aggregate income of 10,359*l.* annly. The latter comprise Bablacke's hospl. for aged men, a school for boys; and a free grammar school having an income of 1,070*l.* a year, 2 fellowships at St John's college, Oxford, and one at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, besides 3 exhibitions in each university. At this school the antiquary Dugdale was educated. Coventry has a mechanic's institute, public library, and various associations. Its woollen manufactures, formerly flourishing, have wholly decayed, but have been succeeded by a large manufacture of all kinds of silk fabrics, especially ribbons. In 1839, there were in the city & suburbs 3,967 looms, mostly wrought for silk stuffs, and employing nearly 4,000 persons in their own houses, besides 1,862 looms in factories; watch-making is another important branch of manufacture, and here are large dye-works employing several hundred hands. Coventry is divided into 6 wards. It has quarter sessions; and sheriff's county courts monthly. Corp. revenue (1846-7) 17,073*l.* It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 4,043. Mkts. Wed. and Saturday. Fairs, 8 days from the first Friday after Trinity Sunday, 2d Friday in Lent for linens & woollens, May 2, for cattle, Aug. 26, 27, and Nov. 1, besides which monthly cattle fairs, and cheese fairs in May and Sept. have been established. Races are held in March annually. This city was originally chartered by Earl Leofric, in the time of Edward the Confessor, at the instance it is said of his Lady Godiva, in commemoration of whom, a curious annual festival takes place in the city. It was the seat of two memorable parliaments in the 15th century. Besides the remains of its walls traces exist of its cathedral, destroyed under Hen. VIII., and of a monastery of white-friars, Cheylesmore castle, & an episcopal palace. It formed a part of the see of Lichfield & Coventry until 1836, when it was transferred to the see of Worcester. It gives the title of Earl to the descendants of John Coventry, Lord Mayor of London in 1425.

COVENTRY, sevl. tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Connecticut, 17 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,018.—II. Pennsylv., on Tioga river. Pop. 2,620.—III. Rhode Isl., 13 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 3,433.—IV. Chenango co., New York. Pop. 1,681; and Seneca co. Pop. 1563; manufac. of cotton.

COVERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.W. Middleham. Ac. 22,120. Pop. 1,254.

COVERT, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., co. Seneca, N. York, 176 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,563.

COVILHA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 21 m. S.W. Guarda. Pop. 5,000. It has a Latin school, a literary society, woollen manufs., and near it are thermal springs.

COVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1,290. Pop. 142.

COVINGTON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Alabama. Area 1,664 sq. m. Pop. 2,435.—II. a co. in S. of Mississippi. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 2,717.—III. a tnshp. of Kentucky, on the Ohio river, directly opposite Cincinnati. Pop. 2,026. It has numerous schools and churches, a Baptist theological institute.—IV. a tnshp., New York, co. Genessee. Pop. 2,438.—Other tnshps. of same name in Pennsylvania, Ohio & Georgia.

COVINGTON and THANKERTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 7 m. E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Pop. 523, of whom 113 were in the vill. of Thankerton. In the pa. are traces of anc. encampments.

COWAL, or COWALL, a peninsular dist. of Scotland, co. Argyle, between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, on the E., and Loch Tyne on the W. Pop. 9,397. In it are Lochs Goyle & Eck, the vills. Inverhallon, Kilmodan, Kilmun, Killuan, Strathlachlan, Lochgoilhead, Kilmorich, & the royal castles of Dunoon and Carrick.

COWARNE, two contig. pas. of Engl., co. Hereford.—I. (*Much*), 5½ m. S.W. Bromyard. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 557.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. W.S.W. Bromyard. Area 830 ac. Pop. 187.

COWBIT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Crowland. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 664.

COWBRIDGE (or PONT-VAEN), a munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan,

on the small river Ddau, here crossed by a stone bridge, 12 m. W. Cardiff. Pop. of parl. bor. 1,080. It is neatly built; & possesses an anc. Gothic gateway, a town-hall, a market-ho., curious old church, and a small grammar school, having fellowships, in Jesus' coll., Cambridge. Mkt. Tuesd. Fairs, 7 times annually. It unites with Cardiff and Llantrissant in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 86. In the vicinity are the remains of a castle and of a Druidic temple.

Cowden, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7½ m. W. Tunbridge Wells. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 695.

Cowes (East), a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Whippingham, on the E. side, r. b. of the river Medina, at its mouth, opposite W. Cowes, and 4 m. N. Newport. Pop. 880. It has some good residences, the custom-ho. for the port of Cowes, and a chapel of ease, the foundation stone of which was laid by Her present Majesty in 1831. Near it are Norris-castle and Osborne-ho., the marine residence of Queen Victoria.

Cowes (West), a seaport town and watering place, Isle of Wight, pa. Northwood, on the W. side of the riv. Medina, at its mouth (here ½ m. across), and at the N. extremity of the isl., 10½ m. S.S.E. Southampton, and 11 m. W.S.W. Portsmouth, with both of which ports it communics. daily by steamers. P. 4,107. Being built on a steep & wooded slope, it has a striking appearance from the sea, & comprises many good residences, with hotels, assembly and reading rooms, but its streets are inconveniently narrow and winding. At the angle, formed by the riv. and sea, termed Egypt point, is a battery, originally built by Henry VIII.; a handsome church is the other chief public edifice. Cowes has a good bathing establishment, and docks for ship-building; and it is the head-quarters of the Royal Yacht club, who hold their annual regatta here. Its coasting trade consists chiefly of exports of agricultural produce and malt; imports coal, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. Customs rev. (1846) 2,347*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 9,239 tons. Fairs, Whit.-Thursday.

Coweta, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Georgia. Area 532 sq. m. Pop. 10,364, of whom 3,078 are slaves.

Cowfold, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.E. Horsham. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 943.

Cowgrove, a tything of Engl., co. Dorset, pa. Wimborne-Minster, 1 m. S. Kingston. Pop. 752.

Cow-Honeyborne, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 1,080. P. 327.

Cowick, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.E. Snaith. Pop. 882.

Cowishar, a t. of Nepaul, near its N.W. extrem., on the Goggra. Lat 13° 16′ N., lon. 81° 5′ E.

Cowlam, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6½ m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 1,930. P. 44.

Cowley, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. S. Cheltenham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 317. —II. co. Middlesex, 2 m. Uxbridge. Area 300 ac. Pop. 392.—III. co. and 2¼ m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area 940 ac. Pop. 606.

Cowling, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Clare. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 882. Fairs, July 31, October 26.

Cowling, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 5½ m. S.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 2,458, employed in cotton manufs.

Cowpen, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Horton, 6½ m. S.S.E. Morpeth. Pop. 2,464, partly engaged in raising coal.

Cowsby, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 108.

Cowthorpe, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Wetherby. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 115. One of the largest oaks in England is standing in this pa.

Cowton (East), a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the Great W. of Engl. railw., 6 m. N.E. Catterick. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 454.—*North* and *South Cowton* are tnshps. in the same parish.

Coxe's Bazar, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, on the river Nauf, near its mouth, 70 m. S. Islamabad.

Coxhoe, a tnshp. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Durham, pa. Kelloe, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Pop. 3,904.

Coxlodge, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Gosforth, 2½ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. P. 924. The Newcas. race-course is in this tnshp.

Coxsackie, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, Greene co., 22 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,539.

Coxwell (Great), a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 1½ m. S.W. Great Farringdon. Ac. 1,440. P. 351.—*Little Coxwell* is a tnshp. in the same pa.

Coxwold, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N. Easingwold. Area 14,590 ac. Pop. 1,076. Fair, August 29. The celebrated Laurence Sterne once held the curacy of this pa.

Coy-Church, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2½ m. E. Bridgend. Pop. 1,254.

Coyle, a small town, British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Agra, on an isl. in the Jumna, 6 m. S. Muttra, and rendered conspicuous by its numerous mosque turrets and pinnacles.

Coylton, or Coylston, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. E.S.E. Ayr. Pop. 1,484, partly engaged in coal mines and chalk pits.

Coyty, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 1,930.

Cozes, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 43 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle. P. 1,950.

Cozumel Isl., off the E. coast of Yucatan, Cent. Amer., lat 20° 35′ N., lon. 86° 41′ W., 24 m. in length N. to S., & 7 m. in width. Surface level.

Crach, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 19 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 1,700.

Cracow (Germ. and Polish *Krakau*), a city & ancient cap. of Poland, more recently the cap. of a small republic, now comprised in the Austrian empire, on l. b. of the Vistula, which separates it from the suburb Podgorze, at the head of a branch railw. from Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw (in progress in 1849), 158 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. Lat. 50° 3′ 59″ N., lon. 19° 51′ 50″ E. Pop. about 43,000, of whom about 12,000 are Jews, residing on an insular quarter in the Vistula. Mean temp. of year 47°; winter 27°, summer 66° Fahr. It is irregularly built, and greatly dilapidated; a few years ago, 40 of its churches were in ruins. It has however many venerable and historically interesting edifices; viz., the castle founded A.D. 700, a magnif. cathedral, containing 20 chapels and the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, the bishop's palace, council-house; a university founded in 1364, has attached to it a botanic garden, an observatory, and a library with 30,000 printed vols. and 4,500 MSS. Cracow has also a gymnasium, school of arts, and academy of painting. Near it are the mounds said to mark the tomb of the founder of the city in the 8th century, and about 3 m. W. is a vast tumulus to the memory of Koscinsko, 120 feet in elevation. The territory, which formed the late republic of Cracow, has an area of 445 sq. m. Pop. 146,000, and comprises, besides the city, the towns Chrzanow & Krzezowica. It was incorporated with the Austrian empire, after an insurrection, in December 1846.

Cradley, a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester,

pa. and 2½ m. N.W. Hales-Owen. Pop. 2,686.—II. (*East and West*), a pa., co. Hereford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Area 6,460 ac. Pop. 1,504. Rev. of poor's lands about 50*l.* per annum.

CRADOCK, a dist. in the E. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having E. British Kaffraria, S. the dist. Somerset, N. Colesberg, and W. Graaf Reynet. Area 3,168 sq. m. P. (1845) 8,118. Surface alternately fertile & arid, bare of wood, or encumbered with mimosa bushes. Principal rivers, the Great Fish, Brakke, and Tarka.—The vill., *Cradock*, on l. b. of the Great Fish river, 3 m. N. Somerset, has a Dutch church and chalybeate springs.

CRAIG, *Inch Brioch*, a maritime pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, comprising the vills. Ferryden, Rossie, and Usan. Area 3,308 Scotch ac. Pop. 1,945.

CRAIGIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 9 m. E.N.E. Ayr. Pop. 779. Among its antiquities are ruins of the old castle of Craigie.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, a picturesque ruin, co. and 3 m. S. Edinburgh, on an eminence in Liberton pa., formerly a royal residence, and the seat of a famous conference in 1566.

CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE, is a fine ruin of Scotl., co. and S.W. Lanark, pa. Lesmahagow, on the riv. Nethan.

CRAIGNEISH, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, comprising a peninsula N. of Jura Sound, with a vill., 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. Pop. of pa. 873. Surface level, and here are various remains of Danish encampments.

CRAIG-PHADRIC, a lofty hill of Scotl., co. and near Inverness, and having extensive remains of an ancient fortress composed of vitrified stones.

CRAIG'S VILLAGE, a vill. of British Guiana, a few m. from the mouth of Berbice riv. P. 1,500.

CRAIKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham enclosed by the co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. N.E. Easingwold. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 579.

CRAIKHALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. and 1¾ m. W.N.W. Bedale. Pop. 576.

CRAIL, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotl., co. & in the "East Neuk" of Fife, on the N. Sea, 9 m. S.E. St Andrews. Pop. of pa. 1,737; do. of town 1,221. It has many massive and antique houses, an ancient church, once collegiate, and some remains of a royal palace. Its harb., formerly a great rendezvous for boats employed in the herring fishery, is small & inconvenient. It existed as a town in the middle of 9th century, and was called Caryll; its trade and manufs. have now decayed. The bor. unites with St Andrew's, Anstruther West and East, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending 1 m. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 47.

CRAILING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in Teviotdale, 6 m. S.W. Kelso. Pop. 667. Here are traces of Roman camps and a Roman road.

CRAILSHEIM, a t., Würtemberg. [KRAILSHEIM.]

CRAMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton. Area 3,710 ac. P. 610.

CRAMLINGTON, a chplry. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. St Andrews, 8½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle, on railway. Pop. 2,634.

CRAMOND, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Edinburgh and Linlithgow, with a vill. at the mouth of the Almond, 5½ m. W. Edinburgh, and 1 m. N. Cramond brig'. Pop. of pa. 1,981, mostly employed in extensive iron works. In this pa. are Corstorphine hills, Cramond and Inch Mickery island, and Cramond brig across the Almond.

CRANAGE, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Sandbach, 3½ m. E.N.E. Middlewich. P. 512.

CRANBERRY, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. & 11 m. S.W. Butler. P. 1,822.

CRANBORNE, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Winborne, & 13 m. S.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 13,730 ac. Pop. 2,551. The town is pleasantly sit., & has some remains of a castle & anc. church, originally part of a priory. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, Aug. 23 & 6 Dec. Bishop Stillingfleet was born here in 1635. Cranborne Chase is a tract of wood and parkland extending nearly to Salisbury, and still abounding in deer. Its castellated mansion-ho., containing the Chase prison, was formerly a royal lodge.

CRANBROOKE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. the Staplehurst station on the S. E. railw., and 13 m. S. Maidstone. Area of pa. 10,460 ac. Pop. 3,996. It has a fine Gothic church. Rev. of grammar school, founded by Q. Elizabeth, 135*l.* per annum. Mkt. (for hops, &c.), Sat. Fairs, 30th May, 29th Sept. The town was one of the earliest seats of the woollen manufacturing establishments in England.

CRANFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 6 m. W.N.W. Ampthill. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,371.

CRANFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Middlesex, 1½ m. from the Southall station, Gt. W. railway, and 2¾ m. N.W. Hounslow. Area 790 ac. Pop. 370.—II. co. Northampton, 3½ m. E. Kettering. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 598.

CRANGANORE, a marit. town of S. India, Travancore dom., rajahship and 16 m. N. Cochin, on the backwater of the Malabar coast, formerly possessed by the Portuguese, and latterly by the Dutch. It is the see of a Rom. Catholic bishop.

CRANHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.E. Painswick. Ac. 1,970. P. 428.—II. co. Essex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Romford. Ac. 1,880. P. 280.

CRANLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 8 m. S.S.E. Guildford. Ac. 7,420. P. 1,357. Most part of the vill. is built around an open common. Its church has a fine chancel. Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

CRANMORE, two contig. pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 980 ac. Pop. 66.—II. (*West*), 3½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 319.

CRANOE, a pa., Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 990. Pop. 137.

CRANSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Framlington. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 303.

CRANSHAWS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. Dunse. Pop. 120. It comprises a portion of the Lammermoors. Cranshaws castle, formerly a fortress of the Douglasses, under the name of Ravenswood castle, has been rendered famous by Sir W. Scott, in the "Bride of Lammermoor."

CRANSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.W. Kettering. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 319.

CRANSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 3 m. S.E. Dalkeith, Area about 7½ sq. m. Pop. 1,128. Coal, limestone, and sand are raised here in considerable quantities. It gives the title of Baron to the Cranston family.

CRANSTON, a tnshp. of the U. States, N. Amer., Rhode Island, co. and 5 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 2,962, partly employed in cotton factories.

CRANTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.W. St Michael. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 450.

CRANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Sleaford. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 230.

CRANWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 108.

CRANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.E. Watton. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 340.

CRAON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Oudon, 18 m. S.W. Laval. Pop. (1846) 3,153. Volney was born here in 1755.

CRAONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Laon. Pop. 1,056.

In the battle of Craonne, 7th March 1814, the army under Blücher was routed by Napoleon.

CRAPONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., arrond. and 19 m. N. Le Puy. P. 2,260. Manufs. of lace & woollen fabrics.

CRATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 720. Ann. rev. of charities about 15*0l.*

CRATHORNE, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S.S.E. Yarmouth. Ac. 2,460. Pop. 294.

CRATHY and BRAEMAR, an extensive united, and the most inland pa. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the dist. of Marr, and intersected by the Dee riv. Pop. 1,712. Length of inhabited part 30 m.; breadth 8 to 10 m. The high mntns. Ben Macdhui, Benaven, and Cairntoul are on the N.W., and Lochnagar, Ben Uarn, &c., on the S. The Dee, taking its rise in Braemar forest, forms a cascade at Linn of Dee, & winds through the beautiful valley of Crathy, where there are situated, Balmoral, on rt. b. of the Dee, a royal residence; the adjoining estate of Birkhill, the property of his R. H. Prince Albert, purchased at 14,900*l.*; Marr Lodge, Earl of Fife, & Invercauld, Farquharson. The ancient Caledonian forest of Marr, formerly covered the whole pa., and part still remains at Braemar, where are also extensive plantations of fir and larch. Principal lakes, lochs Callader & Brolachan; in Glen Callader, the junction of granite with primary schistose rocks is well marked. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort George intersects the dist. [BRAEMAR.]

CRATI, *Crathis*, a riv. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. & E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 13 m. E.S.E. Cassano. Total course about 50 m. Chief affls. the Coscile and Busento. On it is the city Cosenza.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. Comarca, near l. b. of the Ervedal, 11 m. W. Portalegre. Pop. 3,000. It was formerly an import. fortr.; but its defences are now in decay.

CRATO, a city of Brazil, prov. Ceara, cap. comarca, 180 m. S. Fortaleza. Pop. of prov. (1845) 10,000. It is situated in a fertile dist. with a rapidly increasing pop. It received the title of city in 1817, previous to which the pop. of the dist. was only 3,000.

CRAU (LA), *Lapidæi Campi*, a plain, S. France, occupying the W. part of the dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. Arles & Aix, between the Rhone and the étang de Berre, its N. part traversed by a branch of the canal of Craponne. Surface generally arid and covered with boulders, but it is interspersed with some excellent vineyards, and various olive and mulberry plantations.

CRAVEN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of N. Carolina. Area 1,100 sq. m. Pop. 13,438, of whom 3,702 are slaves. Surface level, somewhat marshy, but fertile.

CRAWFORD, the name of 8 cos. of U. States, N. Amer.—I. in N. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,016 sq. m. Pop. 31,724.—II. in W. of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 7,981, of whom 3,568 are slaves.—III. in N. of Ohio. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 13,152.—IV. in S. of Indiana. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 5,282.—V. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 426 sq. m. Pop. 4,422.—VI. in N.W. of Wisconsin. Surface mntnous. and wooded. Pop. 1,502.—VII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1,650 sq. m. Pop. 3,561.—VIII. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 7,800 sq. m. Pop. 4,266.—Also a tnshp., New York, 92 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,075.

CRAWFORD, or CRAWFORD-DOUGLAS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, including the vill. of Leadhill (which see), 15 m. S.S.E. Lesmahagow. Area about 76,000 ac. Pop. 1,684. The vill. of Crawford on the Clyde, here crossed by a chain-bridge, has opposite to it the ruined castle of Crawford-Lindsay, the anc. seat of the Earls of Crawford.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 12½ m. S. Lanark. Area 21,123 Scots ac. Pop. 993. On Netherton hill are the traces of an anc. camp; and in the pa. are some feudal strongholds.

CRAWFORD TARRANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 600. P. 67.

CRAWLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Southampton, 5 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 483.—II. co. Sussex, with a station on the London and Brighton railway, 8 m. N.N.E. Cuckfield. Area 820 ac. Pop. 449. Fairs, 8th May, 9th Sept.—III. (*North*), co. Bucks, 3½ m. E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 865.

CRAY, several contig. pas. of Engl., co. Kent.—I. (*Foots*), 11½ m. E.S.E. London. Area 620 ac. Pop. 358. Foots-Cray Place is an elegant mansion built after a design by Palladio.—II. (*North*), 1 m. N.E. Foot's-Cray. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 517.—III. (*St Mary's*), 2 m. S. Foot's-Cray. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 997. Ann. rev. of endowed schools, 70*l.* Fairs, 2d Feb., 10th Sept.—IV. (*St Paul's*), 4½ m. E. Bromley. Area 630 ac. Pop. 564. The above 4 pas., called "the Crays," are so named from the small riv. Cray, which joins the Darent, 2 m. N.N.W. Dartford.

CRAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Cray, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenwich. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 2,403. The vill. had formerly a mkt. In its vicinity are extensive bleaching grounds, silk and calico-printing establishments, & numerous chalk pits. Here, in 457, Hengist totally defeated Vortimer in the second great battle between the Saxons and Britons.

CREACOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. E.S.E. South-Molton. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 58.

CREAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, including a part of the town of Skibbereen. Area 5,802 ac. Pop. 6,415.—II. Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising a part of the town of Ballinasloe. Area 8,868 ac. Pop. 2,888.

CREAKE, two contig. pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3 m. S.S.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area 3,460 ac. P. 648.—II. (*South*), 4 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 940.

CREANCES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. N.N.W. Coutances. Pop. 2,350.

CREATON (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 790 ac. Pop. 505. Holmby-house, in which Charles I. was kept prisoner, is in this pa.—*Little Creaton* is a hamlet, same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Northampton.

CRECY, or CRESSY, sev. small towns & vills. of France.—I. dep. Somme, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Abbeville, on the Maye, famous in British history for the signal victory gained here, Aug. 26, 1346, by the troops of Edward III. of England, over a large French army under Philip of Valois.—II. dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on the Grand Morin riv., 25 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,049.—III. (*sur Serre*), a comm. and town, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Laon. Pop. 2,044.

CREDENHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 192.

CREDIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.W. Ploermel. Pop. 1,830.

CREDITON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Crede, near its confl. with the Exe, 8 m. N.W. Exeter. Area 11,440 ac. Pop. 5,947. The town, in a narrow vale, between 2 steep hills, is in 2 separate divisions, and mostly well built. It has a noble church of the Tudor era, a flourishing grammar school, founded by Edward VI., a

blue coat school, & other well endowed charities; a union work-ho., and mkt.-ho., with trifling manufs. of woollens, once extensively woven here. Mkt., Sat. Fairs, May 11, Aug. 21, Sept. 21. It is a polling-place for N. Devon. In olden times it was the see of a bishop, afterwards transferred to Exeter.

CREE, a riv., S.W. Scotland, rises in Loch Dornal, co. Ayr, flows S.E. between the cos. Wigton and Kirkcudbright, and joins Wigton bay, by the estuary Loch Cree, after a course of 20 m., in the latter part of which it is navigable. Newton-Stewart & Creetown are on its banks.

CREECH (ST MICHAEL), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Taunton. Ac. 2,150. P. 1,296.

CREED, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N.N.E. Tregony. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 758.

CREEK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, Washington co. Pop. 2,006.

CREEKSEA, or CRIXITH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Burnham. Ac. 690. P. 154.

CREEK TOWN, a vill. of Guinea, on an affl. of the Old Calabar riv., 70 m. above its mouth. Lat. 5° 56′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E.

CREETING, several pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk. —I. (*All Saints*), 2 m. N. Needham. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 286.—II. (*St Olave*), adjoining the above. Pop. 44.—III. (*St Mary* with *St Olave*), 1 m. N.E. Needham. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 256.—IV. (*St Peter*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Stow-Market. Area including Creeting All Saints. Pop. 213.

CREETON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.E. Corby. Area 490 ac. Pop. 64.

CREETOWN, or FERRYTOWN OF CREE, a marit. vill. and burgh of barony, Scotland, Stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Kirkmabreck, at the mouth of the Cree in Wigton bay, 4 m. N.E. Wigton, with which it communicates by steam-boats daily. Pop. 984. It has good anchorage, and some coasting trade. Near the vill. is an extensive granite quarry, employing upwards of 300 hands. Dr Thomas Brown was born here in 1780.

CREFELD, a thriving town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 12 m. N.W. Dusseldorf, cap. circ. Pop. 23,426. It is well built, and is the principal town in the Prussian dom. for the manuf. of silk goods; a branch of industry introduced here by refugees from Juliers in the 17th and 18th centuries, and employing about 2,500 looms in the town and vicinity, the products of which are estim. worth nearly 1,000,000*l.* annually. Many silks introduced into Great Britain as French; are from Crefeld. Here are also manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, oil-cloths, &c., with potteries, tanneries, and distilleries. An old castle in the vicinity is now used as a dye-house.

CREGGAN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Armagh & Lough, 9 m. N.W. Dundalk. Ac. 24,815. P. 15,502.

CREGRINA, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4½ m. E.N.E. Builth. Pop. 112.

CREIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. 2,151. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has remains of an old royal palace, on an isl. in the riv.; a large porcelain factory, and some trade in oil, timber, and corn.

CREMA, a town of Lombardy, deleg. Lodi and Crema, on r. b. of the Serio, 25 m. E.S.E. Milan. Pop. (1843) 8,510. It is enclosed by old fortifications, is well built, and has several handsome churches and palaces. Manufs. of lace, hats, thread, and silk.

CREMEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 11 m. S.S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,540.

CREMIEUX, a town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 43 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,985.

CREMMEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 26 m. N. Potsdam. Pop. 2,450.

CREMONA, a fortified city of Lombardy, cap. deleg., on the Po, here crossed by a bridge, 48 m. S.E. Milan. Pop. (1843) 28,318. It is handsomely built, & has a cathedral & numerous other churches rich in works of art; also the loftiest clock tower in Italy, a richly adorned edifice 372 ft. in elevation; a fine baptistry, city-hall, 2 theatres, barracks, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Its corso is fine and much resorted to. Its infant schools were the first established in Italy. Its violins and other musical instruments formerly had a high reputation; the manuf. of these articles has now declined; but Cremona has flourishing manufs. of silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, dyes, and chemical products. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was the seat of a highly meritorious school of painting.

CRENDON (LONG), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N. Thame. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 1,656. The remains of Nuttley abbey, founded here in 1162, are now converted into a farm-house.

CREPY, or CRESPY, 2 comms. & towns of France. —I. dep. Oise, cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. E. Senlis. Pop. 2,607. It has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, manufs. of fine cotton fabrics, coarse linens, lace, paper, and leather, monthly markets, and two annual fairs.—II. (*en Laonnois*), dep. Aisne, arrond. and 5 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 1,520.

CRESCENT ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 23° 20′ S., lon. 134° 35′ W., and 3½ m. in length.

CRESCENTINO, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Vercelli, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. Pop. 5,547. It has a church founded 8th cent., manufs. of silk and woollens, and Roman remains.

CRESLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5½ m. N. Aylesbury. Ac. 620. Pop. 7. It has no church.

CRESPANS, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Treviso, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Asolo. Pop. 2,020, engaged in woollen and linen weaving.

CRESPINO, a town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., on the Po, 40 m. S.S.W. Venice. Pop. 4,000, chiefly engaged in trade on the river.

CRESSING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.E. Braintree. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 560.

CRESSINGHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk. —I. (*Great*), 4½ m. W.N.W. Walton. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 475. Fair, 12th August.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. W.S.W. Walton. Area 1,699 ac. P. 244.

CRESSY, a vill. of France. [CRECY.]

CREST, a comm. & town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Drôme, 14 m. S.S.E. Valance. P. (1846) 3,807. It stands at the foot of a hill, crowned by the remains of an old castle. It has manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, printed cotton fabrics, and silk and cotton twist.—II. a market-town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,080.

CRETE (vulg. *Candia*, Turk. *Kiridi*), a large & famous isl. of the Mediterranean, now belonging to Turkey, between lat. 34° 55′ and 35° 43′ N., and lon. 23° 30′ and 26° 20′ E. Length 150 m.; breadth 6 to 35 m. Pop. estimated at 158,000, comprising 100,000 Greeks, and 44,000 Turks. It is traversed throughout its entire length by a chain of mountains. Mount Ida, near its centre, rises to 7,674 feet in height. The N. coast has many good harbours, while the S. is almost inaccessible. Caverns are very numerous, and one of great extent near Mount Ida, is supposed to have been that anciently celebrated as the retreat of Minotaur. Climate mild & healthy.

Soil of the valleys very fertile; princip. products, tobacco, oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonea, wool, cotton, & honey. Soap is its staple article of manufacture. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Manufs. mostly domestic, comprise some leather and spirits, with coverlids, sacking, and coarse cloths. Exports in 1839 amounted in value to 126,400*l.* Imports in do., consisting mostly of cotton goods aad other manufd. products, colonial goods, rice, wheat, & barley, amounted to 111,780*l.*, & came mostly from the Turkish dom., Greece, and Italy. Crete is divided into the 3 provs. of Candia, Retimo, and Canea (or Khania), its princip. towns. For a long period it has been one of the worst governed regions in the civilized world, and formidable insurrections have repeatedly broken out here in late years. It was annexed to the Egyptian dom. on the recognition of Greek independence, but re-annexed to Turkey on the expulsion of the Egyptians from Syria.

CRETEIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, on the Marne, 6 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 1,570.

CRETINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Framlington. Ac. 1,700. Pop. 411.

CREUILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. N.W. Caen, on rt. b. of the Seule. Pop. 1,000. It has manufs. of lace.

CREUSE, a riv. of France, deps. Creuse & Indre, joins the Vienne, 12 m. N. Chatellerault, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 150 m., of which only the last 4 m. are navigable. Affls. the Gartempe and Claise. On it are the towns Aubusson, Argenton, and Le Blanc.

CREUSE, a dep. in the centre of France, cap. Gueret, situated between the deps. Indre, H. Vienne, Correze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, & Cher. Area 2,244 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 285,680. Climate cold and moist. Surface mostly mntnous., and great part of it arid. This is one of the poorest deps. of France; from 20,000 to 24,000 of its labouring pop. emigrate annly. to Paris, &c., as masons & other artisans. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption, & the rearing livestock is the chief branch of rural industry. Principal mineral products, coal & salt. The manuf. of carpets is the only one in the dep. It is divided into the 4 arronds. of Aubusson, Bourganeuf, Boussac, and Gueret.

CREUX (CAPE), *Prom. Crucis*, the most E. point of the Spanish peninsula, forming the W. limit of the Gulf of Lion. Lat. (of ruin) 42° 19′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 20′ 34″ E.

CREUZBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 24 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,710.

CREUZOT (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, 12 m. S.S.E. Autun. Pop. 6,303, employed in raising iron and coal, and in blast-furnaces, steel-mills, foundries, forges, and steam-engine factories.

CREVECOUR, 2 comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Beauvais. Pop. 2,125.—II. dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,875.

CREVECŒUR, a fort, Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 4 m. N.N.W. Bois-le-Duc.—II. a Dutch fort of Guinea. [ACCRA.]

CREWE, a mkt. town and great railway depôt of England, co. Chester, pa. Barthomley, on the London and N. W. railw., at its junction with the Chester & Holyhead line, 34 m. S.E. from Liverpool, 47 m. N.N.W. Birmingham, 21 m. S.E. Chester, and 166 m. N.W. London. Pop. chiefly employed in stations & foundries connected with the respective railways here centering, & with the recent construction of which the town has entirely sprung up. It consists mostly of houses and neat cottages with gardens, for the railway officers and servants; has a handsome station in the Elizab. style, a fine hotel, elegant church, R. Catholic chapel, schools, lecture-room, library, mechanics' institute, baths, and numerous shops. Mkt. Sat. It gives the title of Baron to the Crewe family, whose seat is in the vicinity.

CREVILLENTE, an anc. town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. W.S.W. Alicante. Pop. (1845) 7,226.

CREWKERNE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Ilchester. Area of pa. 5,810 ac. Pop. 4,414. The town, paved and lighted with gas, has a fine cruciform church, in the Tudor style, and richly ornamented; a gram. school with 4 exhibitions to Oxford university, & a rev. of 320*l.* a year, an alms-house (ann. rev. 133*l.*), a mkt.ho., manufs. of sail-cloth & dowlas, a large corn mkt. on Sat., and a fair in Sept.

CREYSSE & CREZANCY, two comms. of France; the former, dep. Lot, 16 m. N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,410; the latter, dep. Cher, arrond. Sancerre. Pop. 1,500.

CREICH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. N. Derby, near the N. Midland railway. Area 6,180 ac. Pop. 3,698, partly employed in manufs. of silk & cotton. Fairs, Lady and Michaelmas days. The vill. had formerly a mkt.

CRICHTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the Tyne, here crossed by a handsome 5 arched bridge. Area of pa. (which includes the vill. Pathhead), about 3,900 Scots ac. Pop. 1,384; do. of Crichton vill. 122. The vill. is thriving; and near it are limestone quarries, and the ruins of Crichton castle, described by Sir W. Scott, in "Marmion."

CRICK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the London and Birmingham railway, 4½ m. N. Weedon. Ac. 3,930. P. 1,006.

CRICKADARN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.N.W. Talgarth. Pop. 441.

CRICKEITH, or CRICCIETH, a contrib. parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on Cardigan bay, 9 m. E.N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. of parl. bor. 604, mostly engaged in the herring fishery, and in an import trade in limestone and coal. Mkt. Wed. Fairs, May 23, July 1, Oct. 18. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Nevin, and Pwllheli in sending 1 member to H. of Commons. Reg. electors. (1847) 30.

CRICKET, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Melherbie*), 2 m. S.E. Ilminster. Area 350 ac. Pop. 36.—II. (*St Thomas*), 4 m. S.W. Crewkerne. Area 540 ac. Pop. 78.

CRICKHOWELL, a market town and pa. of S. Wales, co. & 12½ m. E.S.E. Brecon, on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Pop. of pa. 1,257. The town, picturesquely situated, and greatly resorted to both by tourists and invalids, has the remains of a castle, and is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of petty sessions. Mkts., Thursd. and Sat. Fairs, Jan. 1, Feb. 1, April 13, and May 12.

CRICKLADE, a parl. bor., and market town of England, co. Wilts, on the Isis, and the Thames and Severn canal, 3½ m. N. the Purton station of the Gloucester and Swindon railway. Area of old bor., comprising 2 pas. (St Mary & St Samson), 5,840 ac. Pop. 2,128. Pop. of mod. parl. bor., which embraces most part of 4 adjac. hundreds, & the town Swindon, 34,381. It has 2 antique churches, an anc. cross, a union workhouse, and the remains of an old priory. Ann. rev. of charities, 293*l.* Mkt. Sat. Fairs, 2d Thursday in April, and Sept. 21. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847), 1,659.

CRIECH, or CREICH, two pas. of Scotl.—I. co. Fife. Area 2,314 ac. Pop. 430. Comprising two vills., Luthrie and Brunton, the castle of Creich, formerly the property of the Bethune family, & remains of Roman camps.—II. co. Sutherland, 11 m. N.W. Dornoch, 40 m. in length, and about 1-3d cultivated.

CRIEFF, a town, burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. W. Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge. Pop. of pa. 4,333, do. of town 3,584. It stands near the foot of the Grampians, at the entrance of one of the principal passes to the highlands, and ranks as the second town in the co. It has 3 good churches, a small jail, a town-house, several branch banks, an elegant assembly room, subscription and circulating libraries, active manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted and woollen stuffs, tanneries, corn and oil mills, distilleries, and a trade in tambouring and flowering webs for Glasgow houses. Previous to 1770, it was the site of the largest cattle mkt. in Scotld., which was then transferred to Falkirk. It has 9 annual fairs.

CRIFFEL, or CRIFFLE, a granite mntn. of Scotland, Dumfries & Gallowayshire. Elev. 1,892 ft.

CRIGGLESTONE, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Great Sandal, 3 m. S.W. Wakefield. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 1,479.

CRIMEA, *Taurica Chersonesus*, a peninsula of S. Russia, formed by the sea of Azov and the Black Sea, comprising the chief part of the gov. of Taurida, and divided into the dists. of Simpheropol the cap. Eupatoria, Theodosia & Perekop, the chief towns. Pop. of the peninsula in 1837, estim. at 190,063. It is separated into 2 distinct regions by its largest river, the Salghir, the N.W. portion forms a vast plain, the soil of which is impregnated with salt, and only fit for pasturage, while the S.E. part is in general mountainous, and interspersed with fertile valleys. The mntn. chain runs in a direction N.E. to S.W., its culminating point, Tchatir dagh (anc. *Berossus*), is 5,180 feet in elev. The climate of the N.W. portion is cold and humid in winter, and hot and dry in summer; but the S.E. part, defended by the mntns. from the N. winds, is mild and salubrious. The soil is rich and fertile, producing in abundance all the grains and fruits of S. Europe; the mntns. are covered with valuable forests, and present the most varied and picturesque scenery. Vast herds of cattle are reared, and the honey of the Crimea is celebrated for its excellent quality. Among the Tartar pop. the dromedary is used as a beast of burden. This country was called Taurida by the Greeks, who formed in it the small kingdom of Bosporus; it was held by the Mongols in the 13th cent., subjected to the Turks in 1475, and ceded to Russia in 1783. Its changing history is indicated by the circumstance that each of its towns has at least 3 different names.

CRIMMITZSCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Zwickau, on the Pleisse, and on railway from Altenburg to Zwickau. Pop. 4,300, employed in woollen, cotton, and needle factories.

CRIMOND, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 6 m. S.E. Fraserburgh. Area 4,600 ac. P. 767.

CRIMPLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Stokeferry. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 358.

CRINAN CANAL, Scotland, co. Argyle, connects Loch Gilp with Jura Sound, across the head of the peninsula of Kintyre. Length about 9 m.; average width 24 ft., and depth 12 ft. It has 15 locks, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, and was completed between 1793 and 1801, at a cost of 183,000*l*. Near its extremities are the vills. Crinan and Lochgilphead.

CRINGLEFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Norwich. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 191.

CRINOW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. N.E. Narberth. Pop. 53.

CRIQUEBŒUF, two comms. and vills. of France. —I. (*en Caux*), dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,827.—II. (*sur Seine*), dep. Eure, arrond. Louviers. Pop. 1,250.

CRIQUETOT, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Seine-Inf.—I. (*Lesneval*), cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*sur Ouville*), arrond. Yvetôt. Pop. 1,020.

CRITCHELL, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Long*), 6 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 120.—II. (*Moore*), 5½ m. S.W. Cranborne. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 316.

CRITTENDEN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., on N.E. of Arkansas. Area 2,100 sq. m. Pop. 1,561.

CRIVITZ, a town of N. Germany. [KRIVITZ.]

CRIXA, a city of Brazil, prov. and 135 m. N. Goyaz, and 10 m. S. of the l. b. of river of same name. The title of city was conferred on the old borough of Crixa in 1836. Pop. 5,000 (?).

CROAGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 3½ m. N.N.E. Rathkeale. Area 7,221 ac. Pop. 3,185, of whom 187 are in the vill. Its church was formerly collegiate. It has 4 annual fairs.

CROAGH PATRICK, or REEK, a mntn. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, on the S. side of Clew bay, 6 m. W.S.W. Westport. Elev. 2,530 ft. An object of superstitious reverence by the Irish.

CROATIA (Germ. *Kroatien*), a prov. of the Austrian Empire, dependant on the crown of Hungary, bounded N. by Illyria, Styria, and Hungary, E. by Slavonia and Turkish Croatia, S. by Dalmatia, and W. by the Adriatic. Area 9,800 sq. m. Pop. 588,763. It is divided into *Civil Croatia*, cap. Agram, chief towns Warasdin and Creutz; and *Military Croatia*, chief towns Carlstadt, Belovar, Zeng, and Carlopago. The form and surface of Croatia are very irregular, between the Save and the Adriatic, it is traversed by a range of limestone mntns., an extension of the Julian Alps, varying in height from 3,500 to 5,000 ft. Its minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, and coal. It has salt mines, and many mineral springs. Climate mild and salubrious in the S. districts; on the higher summits snow lies during a great part of the year, and it is visited by violent and excessively cold N.E. winds. The plains of the E. and N.E. are very fertile, and furnish various kinds of grain, fruits, and especially a wine of excellent quality; there are extensive forests of oak and beech; the chief occupation of the inhabs. is cattle rearing; there are almost no manufs. The inhabs. are of Slavonian descent, and mostly belong to the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.—*Croatia*, Militärgrenze. [MILITARY FRONTIER.]

CROATIA (TURKISH), a part of anc. Croatia, comprised in the Turkish Empire, in which it forms the sanjak of Banialuka, dependent on the eyalat of Bosnia. It is situated between Austrian Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

CROCE FIESCHI, two vills. of Sardinia.—I. prov. and 13 m. N.N.E Genoa, with the *palaces of Balbi & Daglio*. Pop. 3,687.—II. (*Mosso*), prov. Biella. Pop. 1,630.

CROCE (SANTA), Italy. [SANTA CROCE.]

CROFT, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 144.—II. co. Leicester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 321.—III. co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area 5,840 ac. Pop. 649.—

IV. co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the Great N. of Engl. railway, 11 m. N.N.W. Northallerton. Area 7,060 ac. Pop. 744.

CROFTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Wakefield. Area 970 ac. Pop. 389.

CROGHAN, a pa., Irel., Leinster, King's co. P. 915.

CRÖGLIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Kirkoswald. Area 9,180 ac. P. 336.

CROIA, a town of Albania, 45 m. S.E. Scutari. It is the chief town of the Mirdites, a Roman Catholic people, nearly independent. P. 6,000.

CROISIC (LE), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on a point of land between the mouths of the Loire & Vilaine, 44 m. W. Nantes. Pop. (1846) 2,196. It is ill built, but has a handsome pa. church, its steeple forming an important land mark, an exchange, a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, and a port of great extent and depth, with active fisheries of herring, mackarel, and pilchard; and refineries of salt and soda procured from neighbouring salt-marshes. About 6 m. seaward, is *Le Four*, an extensive and dangerous reef of rocks, now marked by a lighthouse.

CROISILLE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 20 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 2,120.

CROIX-ROUSSE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and cant. Lyon, of which it forms a suburb, on rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. (1846) 18,933. It has manufs. of silk.

CROIX (ST), two rivers, U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, rises in Grand Lake, in lat. 45° 40′ N., lon. 67° 3′ W., flows tortuously S.E.ward, forming a part of the boundary between the U. States & New Brunswick, and enters Passamaquoddy bay. Total length 54½ m., for the latter 12 m. of which, or to Calais, it is navigable for large vessels. Principal affl. the Schoodie.—II. a co., Wisconsin, S.W. of Lake Superior; boundaries extensive, but not much peopled. Chief town, riv., & lake same name. The riv. has mostly a S.ward course, traversing Lake St Croix, & joins the Mississippi, lat. 45° N., below the Falls of St Anthony.—III. an isl. of Danish W. Indies. [SANTA CRUZ.]

CROIX (STE.), numerous comms. and vills. of France, the principal being.—I. dep. Gironde, arrond. and 22 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,126.—II. dep. H. Rhin, arrond. & 4 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 1,609.—III. (*aux Mines*), dep. Vosges, arrond. & 15 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,625.—IV. (*de Volvestre*), dep. Ariege, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. N. St Girons. Pop. 1,761.—V. a vill., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 m. W. Granson. Pop. 2,900, many of whom are engaged in watch and lace-making.—VI. a vill., Lr. Canada, on the S. bank of the riv. St Lawrence, 25 m. S.W. Quebec.

CROIX (STE.), the S.most & largest of the Virgin isls., and the most important of the Danish possessions in the W. Indies. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 25,600, of whom 18,400 were slaves, cap. Christiansted. It was possessed successively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, and French, and was sold to Denmark in 1733.

CROLLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 11 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,550.

CROMARTY, a small co. of Scotl., forming the promontory called *Ardmeanach*, or "Black Isle," consisting of about 17½ sq. m., but including also 9 detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. The dist. is now included in the sheriffdom of Ross, with which it joins in sending a member to H. of C., and a sheriff court is held every alternate Friday, at the town of Cromarty. The pa. and co. belonged to the eccentric Sir Thomas Urquhart.—*Cromarty*, a parl. bor., seaport town, & pa., cap. above co., beautifully situated on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, near S. Sutor, 16 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. Pop. of pa. 2,662; do. of parl. bor. 1,938. It is a neat place; it has two churches, some ship building docks, an excellent harbour, and a pier accessible by vessels of 400 tons, manufs. of ropes, sacking, sail-cloth, and beer. Exports of pork to England, estimated some years ago at 20,000*l.* in annual value; and a considerable share in the herring fishing. Steamers ply weekly between it and Leith. Market, Friday. Fairs in August and October. The bor., which was once a royal burgh, now unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 35.

CROMARTY FIRTH, *Portus Salutis*, an inlet of the N. Sea, Scotland, and one of the finest bays in Britain, on its N.E. coast, immediately W. Moray Firth, and between the cos. Cromarty and Ross. Length N.E. to S.W. 18 m.; breadth within varies from 3 to 5 m.; average depth 9 to 12 fathoms; it is entered by a strait, between wooded headlands, called S. and N. Sutors, only 1½ m. across. On it are the towns Dingwall and Cromarty, and the vills. Inverbreckie, Resolis, Urquhart, Kiltearn, Kilmuir-Easter, and Nigg. The old red sandstone of this locality contains fossil fishes. Lias rocks, with numerous fossil remains, are also found on S.E. shore.

CROMBIE, an anc. pa., Scotl. [TORRYBURN.]

CROMDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 25 m. S.E. Inverness, with 3,560 inhabitants, on the Spey, the low banks of which here are celebrated in song as the "Haughs of Cromdale," a place where the adherents of the Stuarts were defeated by the royal forces in 1690.

CROMER, a small seaport town and watering-place of England, co. Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 m. N. Norwich. Area of pa. 800 ac. Pop. 1,240. The town has many handsome modern houses on a high cliff, and inferior old ones on the beach, some remains of anc. walls, and of an abbey, a fort and battery, a fine church in the Tudor style, with baths, hotels, and a public library. About ¼ m. E.ward is the first of 4 light-houses between it and Yarmouth. All attempts to form a harb. have been baffled by the heavy sea which is here continually gaining on the land, & vessels load and unload on the open beach. Nearly the whole of the old town, formerly called Shipden, and 1 pa. church, have been swept away by the sea. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. Fair, Whit-Monday.—*Cromer Bay*, from the danger of its navigation has been named by seamen the "devil's throat."

CROMFORD, a neatly built mkt.-town of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Wirksworth, in the picturesque valley of Matlock-dale, at the terminus of the Peak forest railw., 2 m. S. Matlock. Pop. 1,409, mostly employed in the cotton factories of the Arkwright family, who have a handsome seat here, and whose celeb. member, Sir R. Arkwright, established here in 1771, the first great cotton mills ever erected. It has a neat church and schoolhouse. Market Saturday.

CROMHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Wickar. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 732.

CROMPTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwich, 4 m. S.S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 6,729, mostly employed in cotton manufs.

CROMWELL, a pa. of England. co. Notts, 5 m. N. Newark. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 203.

CRONBERG, or CRONENBERG, a town of Nassau, arrond. and 1½ m. E. Königstein. Pop. 2,133. Near it is the mineral spring of Kronthal.

CRONDALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Farnham. Area 9,540 ac. Pop. 2,199.

CRONSTADT or KRONSTADT, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. W. St. Petersburg, of which it forms the port, on a small island in the Gulf of Finland. Lat. of cathedral 59° 59′ 46″ N., long. 29° 46′ 38″ E. Pop. in summer, 53,000, including garrison and marine. In winter, during several months of which the port is ice-bound, it is nearly deserted. Its vast *port*, the most important of the Russian marine, is divided into 3 parts,—that on the E. is the military port, which usually contains the greater part of the Russian fleet; the middle port is used for refitting ships of war, and that on the W. for the lading and discharging of large merchant vessels, which cannot approach St Petersburg: they are all strongly defended by ramparts and bastions. The streets are all in straight lines in the direction of the island, and the town is traversed by 2 navigable canals. It has 5 Russian churches, 1 Lutheran, and 1 English church, and a celebrated school for Baltic pilots. The inhabitants are mostly sea-faring people. Cronstadt was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.

CRONSTADT, Transylvania. [KRONSTADT.]

CROOK and BILLY-ROW, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Brancepath, 5 m. N.W. Bishop-Aukland. Pop. 538.

CROOKED ISLANDS (GREAT & LITTLE), two isls. of the Bahamas. Lat. of Moss's flag sta., 22° 47′ 5″ N., lon. 74° 20′ 86″ W. Great Inague Island.

CROOKHAVEN, a vill., Irel., Munster, co. Cork, on Crookhaven harbour, 19 m. W.S.W. St Kibbereen. Pop. 395. Near it are remains of a castle.

CROOM, a town and pa. of Ireld., Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.S.E. Adare. Area of pa. 13,437 ac. Pop. 7,097: do. of town 1,470. It was of considerable importance in earlier ages, and still has a strong castle, built in the reign of king John. Fairs 3d May, 1st Sept., 22d June, 8th December.

CROOME, several pas. of Engl., co. Worcester.—I. (*Earl's*), 1½ m. N.E. Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,650 ac. P. 194.—II. (*D'Abitot*), 4 m. W.S.W. Pershore. Area 1,510 ac. P. 119.—III. (*Hill*), 2½ m. E. Upton-on-Severn. Area 840 ac. P. 201.

CROPPENSTÄDT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ and 7 m. S.S.E. Oschersleben. Pop. 2,061.

CROPREADY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Banbury. Area 8,460 ac. Pop. 2,765.

CROPTHORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. E.S.E. Pershore. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 732.

CROPWELL-BISHOP, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 533.—*Cropwell-Butler* is a hamlet, same co., pa. Tythby, 7 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Pop. 678.

CROSBY, several places in Engl.—I. (*Garret*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. W.N.W. Kirby-Stephen. Area 4,580 ac. Pop. 274. The village is in a picturesque secluded vale at the foot of Crosby-Fell.—II. (*Great*), a chplry., co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, on the Irish sea, 7 m. N.N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 1,946.—III. (*Ravensworth*), a pa., co. Westmoreland, 4 m. N. Orton. Area 15,460 ac. Pop. 909.—IV. (*Upon Eden*), co. Cumberl., 3½ m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 403.—V. (*Little Crosby*), is a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, 8 m. W.N.W. Liverpool.

CROSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 804. Fair, Lady-day.

CROSS a pa. of the Orkney isls., Scotland, in island of Sanda. Pop. 515.

CROSS, (ST), SOUTH-ELMHAM or SANDCROFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Bungay. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 258.—II. a famous hospital and church, 1 m. S. Winchester, and incl. in that city. The hospital founded in 1132, maintains a master, steward, chaplain, and 13 poor brethren, and provides refreshment for every wayfarer who calls for it at the gate.

CROSSBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 m. S. Claremorris. Ac. 16,234. P. 6,702.

CROSSEN or KROSSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenb., reg. and 32 m. S.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. Pop. (1846) 6,450. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & hosiery, tanneries and distilleries. It is walled, and has an old citadel. It was taken by the Russians in 1758.

CROSS-FELL, a mntn of Engl., co. Cumberland, 11 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Elevation 2,901 ft.

CROSSFORD, a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. and 2½ m. W. Dunfermline. Pop. 443, mostly weavers.

CROSSGAR, a vill. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Down, 5 m. N.W. Downpatrick. Pop. 695.

CROSS (or LA CROSSE LAKE), Brit. N. Amer., 20 m. in length N. to S., receives the Beaver, and gives origin to the Mississippi. On its W. side is Fort La Crosse, lat. 55° 26′ N., lon. 108° W.

CROSSGATES, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, chiefly in pa. and 3½ m. E. Dunfermline. Pop. 646. It has sevl. ann. fairs, & mkts. for horses & cattle.

CROSSLAND (SOUTH), a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,705.

CROSSMAGLEN, a neat market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 10 m. N.W. Dundalk. Pop. 546. Mkt. weekly. Fairs 6 times annually.

CROSSMICHAEL, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright. Area 7,696 ac. Pop. 1,321. It has several Pictish and other antiquities.

CROSSMOLINA, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Deel, 6½ m. S.W. Ballina. Area of pa. 67,201 ac., mostly mntnous. Pop. 12,221; do. of town, 1,672. The latter, well built, has a good church, and the remains of an old castle, and an abbey of the 10th century.

CROSS-RIVER, Guinea. [CALABAR.]

CROSS-SOUND, Russ. America, separates King George III. archipelago, N.W. from the mainland. Cross Cape is at its S.W. entrance.

CROSTHWAITE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, comprising the town of Keswick, Borrowdale, and the lakes Derwentwater, Thirlmere, & a part of Bassenthwaite water. Area 58,330 ac. Pop. 4,759, partly engaged in woollen weaving. Ann. rev. of gramm. school, 100*l.*; of charities generally about 300*l.*—*Crossthwaite* and *Lyth* is a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Heversham, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kendal. Pop. 717.

CROSTON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 6 m. W. Chorley. Area (including sev. tnshps.) 17,840 ac. Pop. 3,939. Ann. rev. of charities 135*l.* Fair, Monday before Shrove Tuesday.

CROSTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Coltishall. Area 550 ac. Pop. 147.

CROTONA, Italy. [COTRONE.]

CROSTWIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Walsham. Area 710. Pop. 69 ac.

CROTOY (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, arrond. and 10 m. N.W. Abbeville, with a small port on rt. b. of the Somme, near its mouth. It has an extensive oyster bed & remns. of a fortress in which Joan of Arc was imprisoned.

CROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.W. Brackley. Ac. 2,620. P. 472.

CROULIN ISLES, a group, Scotland, off the W. coast of Ross-shire, 14 m. S.W. Loch-Carron. The largest island is about 1 m. in length.

CROWAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.W. Helstone. Area 7,340 ac. Pop. 4,638.

CROWCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. N.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 673. Fairs, 1st Friday in May, 1st Monday after 1st Aug., and 28th October. The vill. is a titular bor., and governed by a portreeve.

CROWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E.S.E. Tetsworth. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 169.

CROWHURST, two pas. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.E. Godstone. Ac. 2,250. Pop. 350.—II. co. Sussex, 2½ m. S. Battle. Ac. 2,180. Pop. 326.

CROWLAND, a town of England. [CROYLAND.]

CROWLE, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, near the confl. of the Trent and Don, 5¾ m. E.S.E. Thorne. Area of pa. 7,350 ac. P. 2,544.

CROWLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 526.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, a pa., Engl., co. Oxford, 1½ m. E.N.E. Wellingford. Area 480 ac. P. 330.

CROWN POINT, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Lake Champlain, 106 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,212.

CROWNTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 580 ac. P. 111.

CROXALL with EDINGHALL, a pa. of Engl., cos. Stafford & Derby, 6 m. N. Tamworth. Ac. 3,160. Pop. 558.

CROXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Caistor. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 106.

CROXDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2,400. Pop. 268. Here are the remains of an abbey founded in 1176.

CROXTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. W. Coxton. Area 1,901 ac. Pop. 264.—II. co. Lincoln, 6½ m. E.N.E. Glandford-bridge. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 105.—III. co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N. Thetford. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 330. The church is supposed to date from the Saxon era.—IV. a township, co. Stafford, pa. and 3¾ m. W.N.W. Eccleshall. Pop. 887.—V. (*Keyrial*), a pa., co. Leicester, 9 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,900 ac. P. 650.—VI. (*South*), same co., 8 m. S. Grimston. Area 1,760 ac. P. 297.

CROY, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Nairn and Inverness, 8 m. N.E. Inverness. Pop. 1,684. It comprises the moor of Culloden, memorable in hist. for the total defeat of Pr. Charles' army in 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland.—II. a station on the Edinburgh & Glasgow railw.

CROYDON, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the London and Brighton railway, 10½ m. S. London-bridge. Area of pa. 9,840 ac. Pop. 16,712. The town is well built and increasing in size; principal edifices, a handsome pa. church, with many tombs of archbishops of Canterbury, various other places of worship, the town-hall, occasionally used as a corn market, the poultry market-house, Trinity hospital for maintenance of 40 poor persons (rev. upwards of 2,000*l.* a-year), several alms-houses, the jail, union work-house, and near the town some barracks. Addington park, the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury, is near Croydon. Ann. rev. of charities, exclus. of the hosp., nearly 500*l.* ann. Among its num. publ. schools are archbp. Tenison's for 30 children (income 12*l.* a-year), and a school of the society of Friends, removed to Croydon from Islington in 1825. Addiscombe college for cadets in the E. I. company's service, is about 1½ m. distant, and has 14 professors with 120 to 150 pupils. Croydon alternately with Guildford, is the seat of the co. assizes, and the place of election of members of parliament for E. Surrey. It has a court of requests and petty sessions. An active trade in corn for the London markets is carried on; and the direct London and Portsmouth railway here joins the Brighton line. Market, Saturday. Fairs, July 6, and October 2, 3, and 4. Croydon is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Noviomagus*, and near it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.—H. a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S. Caxton. Area 2,655 ac. Pop. 441.

CROYLAND, or CROWLAND, an anc. town and pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the river Welland, here crossed by a bridge built in the time of Edward II., and much admired by antiquaries, 14 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area of pa. 29,070 ac. P. 2,973. The town is in a rich district, formerly a marsh, has a picturesque appearance from being intersected by streams bordered with willows. It is celebrated for the ruins of its once splendid abbey founded in 716, & out of the rems. of which a church has been constructed. Pop. mostly employed in the dairy, rearing geese, fishing, & taking wild fowl. Fairs, June 28th, September 5th.

CROZON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 25 m. N.W. Quimper, on a peninsula S. Brest roads. Pop. 8,858, chiefly supported by navigation and fishing.—II. a vill., dep. Indre, 6 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,080.

CRUACH-LUSSA, or CRUACH-LUSACH ("the mountain of plants"), a mntn. of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Knapdale, 3,000 feet above the sea.

CRUCES, a vill. of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. and on the Isthmus, 20 m. N.N.W. Panama, and to which boats ascend the Chagres river.

CRUDEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 2,349. Here are the remains of a Druidical temple, and the fine castle of Slaines, the seat of Earl of Errol. In the 11th century, this pa. was the scene of a battle between the forces of Malcolm II. of Scotland, and of Canute, afterwards king of England.

CRUDWELL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Malmesbury. Area 4,820 ac. Pop. 681.

CRUIT ISLAND, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is in the Atlantic, immediately off its N.W. coast, 6 m. N.N.W. Dungloe. Length N. to S. 2 m.

CRUMLIN, a mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 12 m. W.N.W. Belfast. Pop. 568. Mkts., 1st Friday in every month. Fairs, July 23, Nov. 20. Near the town is Glendarragh ho., the seat of Col. Heyland, lord of the manor.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Dublin. Area 1,817 ac. Pop. 1,024; do. of vill. 268.

CRUMMOCK-WATER, a lake of Engl., co. Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. Length 4 m., breadth ¾ m. The Cocker carries its superfluous waters to the Derwent. The surrounding mntn. scenery is beautiful. Scale-Force, the loftiest cascade of "the lakes," having a fall of 156 ft. in one clear leap, is in its vicinity.

CRUMSALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 2,745.

CRUNDAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 278.

CRUNWEAR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E.S.E. Narberth. Pop. 282.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. W. Tiverton. Area 6,299 ac. Pop. 670.

CRUX-EASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area 950 ac. Pop. 102.

CRUYBEKE, and CRUYSHANTEM, two vills. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; the former, 6 m. S.W. Antwerp; the latter, 11 m. S.W. Ghent.

CRUZ (SANTA). [SANTA CRUZ.]

CSABA (pronounced *Tsaba*), *a vill. of Hungary*, beyond the Theiss, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Bekes. Pop. of dist. (1845) 24,590. This is the largest village in Europe. It has a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, and an extensive trade in corn, cattle, fruit, wine, hemp, and flax.

CSAKVAR, a vill. of Hungary, county Stuhlweissenburg, 27 m. W.S.W. Buda, with a castle and a Protestant church. Pop. 4,840.

CSANAD, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. co., 44 m. N. Temesvar, on the Maros. Pop. 3,730. It was once a flourishing town, and has the remains of an ancient castle.

CSATSAK or TSATSAK, a town, Servia, on the Morava, 90 m. S.W. Belgrade, & lately rebuilt in a regular style. It is the see of a Greek-bishop.

CSETNEK, a market town of N. Hungary, co. Gömör, 8 m. W. Rosenau, on an affl. of the Sajo. Pop. 2,500. It has iron & antimony mines, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and schools.

CSONGRAD, a market town of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, at the confluence of the Theiss & Körös, 70 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 13,686. It is well built. Its co-council and high court has been transferred to Szegedin, 32 m. S.ward.

CSORNA, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 30 m. E.S.E. Oedenburg. P. 3,990. It is surrounded by gardens, & has a Benedictine abbey, built 1180.

CUAJMEQUALPA, a town of Central Amer., state of Guatemala, and the largest between that city and Sonsonate. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000.

CUAUTLAY-AMILPAS, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 70 m. S.W. La Puebla.

CUBA, the largest of the W. India isles, situated between lat. 19° 50′ and 23° 9′ N., and lon. 74° 8′ & 84° 58′ W. It is of an elongated narrow shape, greatest length 764 m., breadth varying from 25 to 130 m. Area, including its dependant isls., about 32,800 sq. m. The census of 1775 gave a pop. of 170,370; that of 1817, 551,998, and that of 1841, 1,007,624, of whom 418,291 were whites, 152,838 free coloured, and 436,495 negro and coloured slaves. The coasts are surrounded with reefs and shallows, and only 1-3d of them accessible to vessels; on this part, however, there are several excellent harbours. There are numerous islets surrounding the coast, the principal of which are Los Pinos, Romano, Turignano, Cruz, Coco. The S.E. part of the isl. is intersected by a mountain range, the Montaños del Cobre, the highest parts attaining an elevation of 7000 ft.; this chain extends along the greater part of the length of the isl. The northern part is more level, with rich valleys and plains. Extensive lagoons and salt marshes lie along the flat shores. There are no large rivers. Some are navigable for a few miles inward for boats; others are used for irrigating the fields. The climate is more temperate than that of the other W. Indian isls., but also more variable. Snow never appears even in the highest parts; but hail-storms occur sometimes, and ice occasionally is formed at an elev. of a few hundred feet. Hurricanes are less frequent on land than in the other isls., though common in the neighbouring ocean, but earthquakes are frequent. W. winds prevail during the cold season, and rain falls every month of the year. Except in the low marshy grounds the climate is salubrious, and invalids from the U. States resort to the isl. Primary rocks and limestones prevail in the mountain districts; good bituminous coal has been found near Havana; copper mines were worked near Santiago in 17th cent., afterwards abandoned, but have again been re-opened and worked with some success, and a copper mine has been recently opened near Santa Clara by an American company. Gold & silver to any extent have never been found in the isl. Extensive districts, especially in the mountain regions, are covered with dense forests, among which the majestic ceiba and mahogany trees are conspicuous, with other valuable wood fit for shipbuilding, & palms, plantains, & beautiful ornamental trees abound. Only a small proportion of the land, about 2 millions of acres, is yet under cultivation, but it produces abundant crops of maize, yams, bananas, potatoes, sugar, coffee, tobacco, & to a small extent, cotton, cocoa, indigo. The uncultivated portions contain extensive and fertile prairies, where upwards of 1½ millions of cattle are reared. Only one indigenous quadruped has ever been found, the *huita*, resembling a rat, and 18 inches in length. Amphibious reptiles, as the alligator, manatai, tortoise, abound, and serpents from 10 to 12 ft. in length. Birds of beautiful plumage are numerous, and fish of various kinds swarm along the coasts. Cuba is divided into 3 prov. (*intendencias*), the N. & central being the richest and most pop., and contains 22 cities and towns, & 204 vills. & hamlets. Chief towns, Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, Trinidad, &c. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years greatly on the increase. Provisions of all kinds, & manufactured goods, are the chief articles of importation, which, in 1842, amounted to 24,637,519 dollars, 1-8th of which was from England, and 1-4th from Amer. The exports amounted to 26,684,602 dollars, of which 1-3d were to England, and 1-5th to Amer. With all this trade it has not a single bank, and though it has only a specie currency, in no other country is there so much paper-money. The internal traffic is now facilitated by improved roads, and 800 m. of railroad opened in 1847. The government of the isl. is vested in a captain-general, who is supreme military commandant & civil governor of one of the provs. There is a governor of the other provs., who has independent civil power, responsible only to the Court of Spain. There is a military garrison of several battalions, and a marine force of 1 frigate, 2 steam-ships, & 16 small craft. Steam-boats ply between Havana and other parts of the coast. No foreigner can land on the isl. without procuring the security of a native of responsibility for his good behaviour. Cuba was discovered by Columbus in his first voyage, 1493. In 1511 the first settlement was made by the Spaniards, and soon after the aboriginal inhabitants were wholly extirpated. In 1762, Havana was captured and taken possession of by the British, but restored to the Spaniards next year. Cuba, from its position, and the nature of the trade-winds and gulf stream, might control the trade and intercourse of the whole Gulf of Mexico and the islands in the Caribbean Sea. [For education, &c., see HAVANA.]

CUBA, a town of U. S., N. America, New York, 280 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,768.

CUBAGUA, a small isl. of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. and 30 m. N. Caracas, in the Caribb. sea, between Margarita and the mainland. A pearl fishery was carried on off its coast.

CUBBERLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. S.S.E. Cheltenham. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 231.

CUBBINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6½ m. E.N.E Warwick. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 830.

CUBERT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5½ m. W.N.W. St Michael's. Area 2,320 ac. P. 368.

CUBLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 6 m. S. Ashbourne. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 425. Fair November 30.

CUBLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6 m. N.N.E. Aylesbury. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 290.

CUBLIZE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Ville-Franche-sur-Saone, on r. b. of the Rhone, 27 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. 3,040.

CUBZAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. and 11 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux, on r. b. of

the Dordogne, with a small port, and fine suspension bridge. Pop. 1,000.

CUDDALORE, a marit. town, Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 m. S. Pondicherry. Lat. 11° 43′ N., lon. 79° 45′ 7″ E. It is large, well built, populous, and has on the N. a suburb with some good European buildings. Several years since it had some European looms, and a paper factory.

CUDDAPAH, *Cripa*, an extensive dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, enclosed by Bellary, Arcot, Nellore, and Guntoor, the Nizam's and the Mysore doms. Area 12,753 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 1,063,164. It consists of a portion of the tableland above the ghauts; its rivs. being mostly affls. of the Pennar. Products comprise cotton, indigo, tobacco, red-pepper, soda, and nitre, with coarse cotton stuffs & sugar. Land rev. (1836-7), 191,247*l.*; total rev. 233,406*l.*—*Cuddapah*, the cap. above dist., on the Cuddapah riv., 138 m. N.W. Madras. It was formerly the cap. of an independent state, and has a mud fort containing the rajah's residence, the court-ho., and prison. The diamond mines are 7 m. N.E. of the town, on the Pennar.

CUDDESDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 6¼ m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 1,483.

CUDDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 980 ac. Pop. 626.—II. co. Surrey, 1 m. N.N.E. Ewell. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 158. Henry VIII. built in this pa. his magnificent palace of Nonsuch, which was destroyed in the wars of 17th century.

CUDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area 5,930 ac. Pop. 776.

CUDREFIN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, with a small port on E. bank of the Lake of Neuchatel, dist. & 5 m. N.W. Avenches. P. 636.

CUDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S.E. Ilminster. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 155.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Royston, 3½ m. E.N.E. Barnesley. Pop. 552.

CUELLAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Segovia. Pop. 2,851. It has a fine castle, formerly belonging to the Albuquerque family. Its environs are very fertile, & famous for poultry. Its inhabitants manufacture linens.

CUENCA, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, near the confl. of the Huecar and Jucar, 84 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. (1845) 6,980. It is enclosed by high walls, and has 7 gates, a richly adorned cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, 14 pa. churches, 13 convents, sevl. colls. & hospitals, a diocesan school, & 8 bridges across the rivs. In its vicin. are agreeable promenades. Manufs. woollen stuffs and paper. It gives its name to the Sierra Cuenca, a part of the Iberian mntns., which traverse the province.

CUENCA, a city of S. America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. prov., in a wide plain, 8,640 ft. above the sea, 85 m. S.S.W. Quito. Pop. 20,000 (?) Though not well built, it is regularly laid out, & it has a cathed., various other ecclesiastical edifices, a university, and trade in cheese, confectionery, hats, bark, and rural produce. In its vicinity are various Peruvian antiquities.

CUERDEN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 5m. N.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 573.

CUERNAVACA, a town of Mexican confed., state and 40 m. S. Mexico, on a mntn. spur jutting into a valley. It consists of numerous steep & narrow streets with ranges of one-storied houses, fronted with balconies and porches, and has quite "a Neapolitan appearance." Its suburbs, inhabited by Indians, are also very picturesque. In its vicinity is an old isolated mount with Indian ruins.

CUERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 3,909. Trade in wine, brandy, and olive-oil.

CUEVA DE VERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Almeria, at the mouth of the Almanzor in the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845), including its suburbs, 10,140. Many of its inhabs. are occupied in fishing, in the manufs. of saltpetre, and in potteries. It has risen into importance from the silver mines recently discovered in its vicinity.

CUEVAS DE VINROMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana. P. 2,600.

CUFFEIGHTRIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. E. Ballycastle. Area 26,338 ac., above half of which is mntn. & heath. P. 4,577.

CUGGIONO-MAGGIORE, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 18 m. W. Milan. Pop. (1845) 3,629, mostly engaged in manufactures.

CUGLIERI, a town of Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. intend., 9 m. S.E. Bosa. Pop. (1838) 4,052.

CUISEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.E. Louhans. Pop. 1,760. It has a fine church of the 14th century, with peculiar & grotesque carvings.

CUISERY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Seille, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Louhans. Pop. 1,660.

CUIVRE, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, co. St Charles. Pop. 2,093.

CULBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8½ m. W. Minehead. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 34. The vill. and church are so buried among lofty & almost perpendicular hills, with an elevation of 1,300 feet, that for 3 months in winter the sun is never seen.

CULCHETH, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 4 m. E. Newton. Pop. 2,193.

CULDAFF, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 9 m. N.N.W. Moville. Area 20,089 ac. Pop. 5,883. Here are remains of anc. fort.

CULEBRA, a seaport of Central America, state Costa Rica, in lat. 10° 35′ N., lon. 85° 38′ W.—II. a river, same state, enters the Caribbean Sea, near the L. Chiriqui.—III. one of the Virgin isls., W. Indies, 8 m. long by 2 wide. Pop. 300.

CULFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Bury St Edmund's. Ac. 2,490. Pop. 352.

CULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Abingdon. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 396.

CULIACAN, a town of Mexican confed., dep. & 90 m. S.E. Sinaloa, in a fertile tract, on the riv. Culiacan. Pop. (1835) 11,000. It is a depôt for goods passing between Guaymas and Mazatlan.

CULLATOOR and CULLOOR, two towns of India; the former British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly; the latter Nizam's dominions, 200 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad.

CULLEN, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotl., co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Banff, on the Cullen, here crossed by a bridge at its mouth in Cullen Bay (N. Sea). P. of town 2,622; do. of parl. bor. 1,564. It is well built, and ranks as the second town in the co. It has an ancient church, a good market-place, some manufs. of damasks and other linen goods, and a trade in dried and cured fish with Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Leith. Cattle and horse fairs, third Friday in May, and last Tuesday in September. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 71*l.* The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, and Inverury in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors 38. It gives the title of baron to Lord Seafield, chief proprietor, whose mansion, rich in valuable paintings, is adjacent.

CULLEN, several pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 6 m. N.W. Mill-Street. Area 13,674 ac.

Pop. 5,490. Here are the remains of sev. baronial castles.—II. co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Kinsale. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 1,330.—III. co. and 5 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 1,986 ac. Pop. 1,013, of whom 275 are in the village.

Cullen's Wood, Ireland, Leinster, is a suburb of Dublin, on its S.E. side, and having 546 inhabitants, and many handsome residences.

Cullera, *Sucro*, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Valencia, on the Mediterranean at the mouth of the Jucar. Pop. (1845) 7,114.—*Cape Cullera*, 3 m. N., is in lat. 39° 9′ N., lon. 4° 51′ 41″ E.

Cullercoats, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. and 1¼ m. N.N.W. Tynemouth. Pop. 730. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

Culloden, or Drummossie-Moor, a wide moory ridge of Scotl., co. and from 3 to 5 m. E. Inverness, pa. Croy, and memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles' army, on the 16th April 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland. On the moor, 4 m. E.N.E. Inverness, stands Culloden house, the old seat of the Forbes family, in which Prince Charles lodged on the night previous to the battle.

Cully, a town of Switzerl., cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 5 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. It has some Roman antiquities. The pop. is almost entirely employed in the culture of the vine.

Culm and Culmbach. [Kulm, Kulmbach.]

Culmington, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 541.

Culmstock, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6½ m. N.E. Collumpton. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,446. Fairs, May 22, and October 1.

Culna, *Khalana*, two towns of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal.—I. dist. Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.—II. dist. Burdwan, of which it is the port, on the Hooghly river, 43 m. N. Calcutta. It is large, populous, and near it is a magnificent residence of the Burdwan rajah.

Culpee, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. of 24 Pergunnahs, in a jungly & unhealthy position, on the Hooghly river, about 34 m. W.S. W. Calcutta.

Culpepper, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia. Area 672 sq. m. Pop. 11,393, of whom 8,069 are slaves.—II. a towhship and cap., same co., 98 m. N.N.W. Richmond.

Culpho, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W. Woodbridge. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 70.

Culross, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 19 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1,444; do. of burgh 603; do. of parl. bor. 587. It stands on a steep acclivity, and is meanly built; chief edifices, a pa. church, formerly collegiate and belonging to a monastery, the remains of an ancient chapel, and those of Culross abbey, successively the seat of the Bruce and Dundonald families. It has various schools and charitable institutions, and some damask weaving. Its harb. was formerly of importance, but at present small craft can approach the town only at high water, and its traffic is now mostly confined to a small export of fish caught in the Forth. The bor. unites with Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Stirling in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 25. In the vicinity are the remains of two Danish camps, & the house of Castle-hill, on the site of an anc. stronghold of the Macduffs, called Dunnemarle, and where the murder of the wife and two children of Macduff, by order of Macbeth, is reputed to have taken place.

Culsalmónd, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,104.

Culter, a pa., Scotl., co. & 11 m. S.E. Lanark. Pop. 536. Surface partly mountainous, and here are the remains of several circular camps. Culterfell mountain has an elevation of 2,430 feet.

Cults, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 3 m. S.W. Cupar. Area 2,100 (Scots) acres. Pop. 889. Its antiquities comprise a Roman camp, and in the pa. is the superb mansion of the Earls of Lindsay and Crawford. The celebrated painter, Sir D. Wilkie, was a native of Cults.

Culworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. N.E. Banbury. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 713.

Cuma, a fortress of S. Italy, 11 m. W. Naples, close to the Mediterr., occupying the site of the anc. *Cumæ*, of which it has a few remains.

Cumaná, a marit. city of S. Amer., Venezuela, cap. dep. and prov. on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Ft. Boca del Rio 10° 27′ 6″ N., lon. 64° 11′ W. Pop. 8,000. It has several suburbs, and a fort on an adjacent height, but no remarkable edifices; and, on account of frequent earthquakes, all its houses are low-pitched. Its roadstead is good; export trade in cattle, smoked meat, salt fish, cacao, and other provisions pretty extensive; and it is the oldest European city on the American continent, having been founded in 1523. In the year 1840-41, 24 vessels, aggregate burden 1,853 tons entered, and 22 do., burden 1,525 tons, cleared out of the port.—The dep., of which it is the cap., having W. the dep. Caracas, S. the riv. Orinoco, and on the other side of Caribbean Sea, has an area of 370,000 sq. m., and comprises, besides the cities Cumaná and Barcelona, the towns of Cariaco, Carupano, Aragua, and El Pao.

Cumanacoa, a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cumaná. P. 5,000 (?). It has a cool and healthy climate.

Cumber (Upper and Lower), two contiguous pas. of Ireland and Ulster, co. Londonderry.—I. 10 m. W. Dungiven. Area 26,329 ac. P. 7,052.—II. area 14,783 ac. Pop. 4,510.

Cumberland, the most N.W. co. of Engl., having N. Solway firth and the Esk and Liddle rivers separating it from Scotland, W. the Irish Sea, and on other sides the cos. Lancaster, Westmoreland, Durham and Northumberland. Area 1,523 sq. m., or 974,720 ac., about two-thirds of which are enclosed and cultivated. Pop. 178,038. Surface mountainous, and highly picturesque. Skiddaw rises to 3,166 ft. above the sea. Principal rivers, the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this co. are the beautiful lakes Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ulles-water, on the borders of Westmoreland. The co. is traversed by the Lancaster and the Whitehaven and Carlisle railways. Wheat, oats, and turnips are the principal crops; agriculture has of late greatly improved. In the S. is a large extent of grazing land, and butter forms a principal export. Property is much subdivided: average rent (1810) 9s. 7½d. per acre. Near Whitehaven and Newington are extensive and profitable beds of coal, and in Borrowdale is a famous mine of plumbago or graphite. Other mineral products are lead, iron ore, and various metals, slate, marl, & gypsum. There are iron forges at Carlisle, Dalston, and Seaton; and this co. has thriving manufactures of woollens, cottons, linens, earthenwares, and glass. According to a recent parliamentary return, in 1847, 3,296 hands were employed in the production of woven goods, 2,300 of that number being engaged in the fabrication of cottons. Annual value of land 603,724*l.*,

do. of real property 910,334*l*. Co. poor rates, 36,921*l*. Cumberland is divided into 5 wards, and 104 pas. Principal towns, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Keswick, and Egremont. It sends to House of Commons two members for each division of the county. Reg. electors (1846) for E. division 5,348; for W. division, 4,042. Within the limits of this co. is a considerable extent of the great Roman wall erected in the time of Hadrian.

CUMBERLAND, a co., E. Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 151° E., having E. the ocean, and landward the counties Northumberland, Hunter, Cook, and Camden. In it are the towns Sydney, Paramatta, Richmond, Windsor, Hawkesbury, and Liverpool, with Ports Jackson, and Hackins, & Botany Bay.

CUMBERLAND, several places in the U. S., N. Amer.—I. a co., Maine. Area 990 sq. m. Pop. 68,658. Chief town same name. Pop. 1,616.—II. a co. in S.W. of N. Jersey. Area 524 sq. m. P. 14,374.—III. a co. in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 544 sq. m. Pop. 30,953. Soil rich.—IV. a co. in S.E. of Virginia. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 10,399. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Chief town same name.—V. a co. in S. part of N. Carolina. Area 1,300 sq. m. Pop. 15,284.—VI. a co. in S. border of Kentucky. Area 270 sq. m. P. 6,090, of whom 1,485 are slaves.—VII. a township of Pennsylvania, Green co. Pop. 1,958.—VIII. a township of Rhode Island, co. and 8 m. N. Providence. P. 5,225, extensively engaged in manufs. of cotton and in boat building.—IX. a large riv. rises in Cumberland mountains, Kentucky, and, after a S.W. course of 600 m., enters the Ohio riv., navigable for the last half of its length for vessels of 400 tons.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, Brit. N. America, is a peninsula between Davis Strait and Northumberland inlet.—II. an island, Pacific, Dangerous Archipelago group.—III. U. States, off the coast of Georgia, N.E. St Mary's, 15 m. long and 5 broad.—The Cumb. isls. are a group off N.E. Australia. Lat. 20° to 21° S., lon. 149° E.

CUMBERNAULD, a burgh and pa. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 14 m. N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. 17,260 ac. Pop. 4,501; do. of burgh, 2,227, mostly employed in cotton weaving for Glasgow houses. The town, in a fine valley, has a good church and subscription library. Fair, 2d Thursday in May. Cumbernauld house, adjacent, is the property of Lord Elphinstone. In N. part of pa. are some remains of Antoninus' wall.

CUMBERSDALE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. St Mary's, Carlisle. Pop. 620.

CUMBERWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alford. Area 950 ac. Pop. 183.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Silkstone, 7 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,867.—III. (*Half*), a tnshp., same co., pa. Kirk-Burton. Pop. 1,298.

CUMBRAY, or CUMBRAES (*Great* & *Little*), two isls. of Scotland, co. Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, 2 m. S.W. Largs. Area of Great Cumbray and pa., 5,100 ac., of which 3,000 are arable. Pop. 1,413. Little Cumbray lies S.ward, separated from the co. Ayr by a channel 3 m. across, and has a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 43′ 16″ N., and lon. 4° 58′ W., both isls. contain remarkable trap dykes intersecting the old red sandstone.

CUMBRE (LA), a principal pass across the Andes, betw. Santiago (Chile), and Mendoza, in lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20′ W. Elev. 12,454 feet.

CUMBRES-MAZORES, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N.N.E. Huelva. Pop. 2,056.

CUMBRIA, an anc. British principality, comprising, with the greater part of Cumberland, the Scotch dists. Strathclyde, Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, in the cos. Wigtown and Ayr. Early in the 11th century it was given to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the crown of England. Its name is preserved not only in that of Cumberland, but in the isls. Cumbray, and in many places in Clydesdale.

CUMIANA, a mkt. town of Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. N. Pignerolo, on the Cisola. Pop. 3,453.

CUMINESTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Monquhitter, founded in 1760 by Cumine of Auchry. Pop. 477.

CUMINO, or COMINO, a small isl. of Mediterr., between Malta & Gozo, 1½ m. in length, by ¾ m. across. Pop. 900. W. of it is the islet Cominotto.

CUMLY, or COOMBLA, a marit. town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on a peninsula surrounded by a salt lake, close to the Malabar coast, 20 m. S.E. Mangalore.

CUMMERTREES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on Solway Firth. Area 8,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,277. Here are Kinmount-ho., the superb seat of the Marquis of Queensberry, chief proprietor in the pa.; and the anc. castle of Hoddam, built early in the 14th century.

CUMMUM & CUMMUMAIT, two towns of India; the former, presid. Madras, dist. and 75 m. N.E. Cuddapah; the latter, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., 110 m. E. Hyderabad.

CUMNOCK, two contig. pas. of Scotland, co. Ayr.—I. (*Old*), on Lugar Water, here crossed by 3 bridges, 12 m. E. Ayr. Pop. 2,836; do. of vill. about 1,200. It is irregularly laid out, lighted with gas, has an old church, many good shops, some banks, and public libraries, a manuf. of snuff boxes, of which between 25,000 & 35,000 are produced annually, a trade in cotton stuffs, and earthenwares, and an active retail trade. Fairs in Feb., May, July, and Oct., O. S. It gives the title of Baron to the Crichton-Stuart family, who chiefly own the pa., and whose fine seat stands near the banks of the Lugar.—II. (*New*), immediately S. of Old Cumnock. Area of pa. 30,000 ac. Pop. 2,382. Extens. coal mines in the pa.

CUMNOR, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.N.E. Abingdon. Area 7,730 ac. Pop. 1,058. It has an endowed free school, & other charities. Cumnor palace, the anc. residence of the abbots of Abingdon, and supposed scene of the murder of Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester (Sir W. Scott's "Kenilworth"), was situated in this pa.

CUMREW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6 m. N. Kirk-Oswald. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 183. It has the remains of an anc. cas. of the Dacre fam.

CUMRU, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, Berks co. Pop. 2,939.

CUMWHITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Area 5,670 ac. Pop. 533.

CUNDALL and LECKBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Boroughbridge. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 378.

CUNDINAMARCA, the centre dep. of New Granada, S. America, comprising the provs. Antioquia, Mariquita, Neyva and Bogotà, in the region of the Andes, with large parts of the valleys of the Magdalena and Cauca. Estim. area 350,000 sq. m. The pop. consists of whites, Indians, and mixed races in about equal proportions. It comprises the cap. city of the republic.

CUNEO, a town, Piedmont. [CONI.]

CUNDWAH, or KUNDAH, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 70 m. S.S.E. Indore, in an open plain, enclosed by a substantial earth rampart, and in 1820, comprising 800 houses.

CUNHA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 135 m. N.E. Saõ Paulo, near the Jacuhi. P. (with dist.) 3,000.

CUNLHAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 1,890.

CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND, a large and populous isl., U. S., N. America, Ohio, in the W. part of Lake Erie, Ottowa co., 10 m. N. Sandusky bay.

CUORGNÈ, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 12½ m. W.S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., at the foot of an eminence, on the Orca. Pop. (with comm.) 5,614. It has several churches & convents, an hospital, and a copper foundry.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Forfar, on the Isla, a tributary of the Tay, 13 m. N.N.E. Perth, on the road to Aberdeen, and on the Dundee & Newtyle railway. Pop. of pa., 2,745; do. of town, 1,868. It has an elegant pa. church, a town-ho., & jail. Its inhabs. are chiefly engaged in weaving, bleaching, & tanning. Cattle mkt. weekly; and fairs in March, May, July, October, November, and December.

CUPAR-FIFE, a royal, parl. and municip. bor., market town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 9 m. W. St. Andrew's station, Edinburgh & Northern railway. Pop. of pa., 6,758; do. of burgh, 3,567; do. of parl. bor., 5,137. It has a good pa. church, a handsome co.-hall, with a town-hall, jail, public library, various dissenting chapels, reading rooms, newspaper offices, and banks; an active manuf. of linen goods, spinning mills, corn, snuff, and fulling mills, breweries, and tanyards. Its weekly corn mkt. is well attended. Monthly fairs, mostly on Thursdays; and it is the seat of a sheriff's court, and county quarter sessions. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 122*l*. The bor. unites with St Andrew's, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 335. On a mound, E. of the town, was anciently the principal resid. of the Macduffs, feudal Earls of Fife; and here are also some other historically interesting sites.

CURA, a town of S. Amer., state & dep. Venezuela, 45 m. S.W. Caracas. Pop. 4,000.

CURAÇAO, *or* CURACOA, an isl., Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Dutch, off the N. coast of Venezuela. Lat. 12° N., lon. 69° W. Length 40 m., breadth 6 to 10 m. Pop. (1847) 15,164, of whom 9,728 are slaves. Shores bold; surface *hilly*; soil not rich, and deficient in water, yet a good deal of sugar, indigo, tobacco, & maize are raised. Government, vested in a stadtholder, assisted by a civil and military council. It contains 12 schools, and 1,043 pupils. Chief town, Willemstad, or Curaçoa, a small neat place.

CURBRIDGE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Witney. Pop. 596.

CURDWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. N.N.W. Coleshill. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 693.

CURIA MURIA (or KURIA MURIA) ISLES, a group of 5 isls., off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Hellaniyah, the largest and only inhabited isl. being in lat. 17° 33′ N., lon. 56° 6′ E. Surface sterile.

CURIBUM, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, prov. Orissa, about 82 m. N. Chicacole.

CURICO, a town of Chile, dep. Colchagua, 120 m. S. Santiago. Pop. 2,000. (?)

CURISCHE-HAFF, a lagoon, or back water of the Baltic, E. Prussia, extending along the coast for about 53 m. S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Curische-Nehrung—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N. extremity by Memel Deeps, a channel 300 yards across, and 12 feet deep. It receives the Niemen.

CURITIBA, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca of same name, prov. Sao Paulo, lat. 25° 40′ S., lon. 50° 5′ W., 108 m. W. Paranagua, on l. b. of the Curytiba. Chief building, the church of St Luz. Manufs. coarse woollens. Its dist. has a pop. of 12,000, mostly employed in agriculture.

CURLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 228.

CURNOUL, or KURNOOL, a dist. and town of British India, Madras, on r. b. of Toombuddra, with a strong fort, taken by the British in 1815.

CURRAH, or KURRAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 38 m. N.W. Allahabad, on the Ganges, with numerous Mohammedan remains on the high banks of the river.

CURRIE, *Coria*, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,000, of whom 297 are in the vill. Here are the remains of a Roman camp, and of several baronial strongholds.

CURRIN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Monaghan and Fermanagh, 5 m. S.S.E. Clones. Pop. 6,928.

CURRODE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, on the Nerbuddah, dist. and 25 m. E. Surat.

CURRITUCK ISLAND, a long and narrow isl., U. S., N. Amer., off the coast of N. Carolina, at its N.E. extremity.

CURRUCKDEAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhangulpoor, 100 m. S.E. Patna.

CURRUCKPOOR, a town and zemindary of Brit. India, prov. Bahar.

CURRY, several pas. of England, co. Somerset. —I. (*Mallet*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 620.—II. (*North*), 6 m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area 6,020 ac. Pop. 2,028. It has a small mkt. on Tues. Fairs, 1st Tues. in Sept. —III. (*Revelle*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Langport. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 1,660. Fair, Monday after Lammas. The Earl of Chatham has a seat in the pa.

CURRYBARRY, an extensive zemindary of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, E. of the Brahmaputra.

CURTIS'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 30° 18′ S., lon. 178° 2′ W.

CURUGUATY, a vill. of Paraguay, 135 m. N.E. Assumpçion. It is a depot for *yerba-maté*, or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

CURVALE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Rance, 16 m. E. Albi. Pop. 2,567, partly employed in adjacent lead mines.

CURY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.E. Helston. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 541.

CURZOLA, *Corcyra Nigra*, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, on the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula Sabioncello. Lat. 43° 55′ N., lon. 16° 46′ E. Length E. to W. about 25 m., average breadth 4 m.; the greatest part of it is covered with trees. Pop. 4,268, mostly employed in commercial navigation and fishing. Principal products, timber, corn, wine, and fruits.—II. a town on its N.E. coast, with 1,846 inhabs., a cathed., and two small harbours. —*Curzolari Isles*, coast of Greece. [KURZOLARI.]

CUSANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., in the mntns., 19 m. N.W. Benevento. Pop. 4,000. It has 3 churches and an hospital.

CUSHENDALL, or NEWTOWNGLENS, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Dall, near its mouth, 32 m. N. Belfast. Pop. 545. Frequented as a watering-place.

CUSOP, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Hay. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 223.

CUSSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. S.W. Limoges. Pop. 1,990.

CUSSET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 32 m. S.S.E. Moulins. Pop. (1846) 3,856. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and has manufs. of coarse woollens and paper.

CUSSY-EN-MORVANT, a vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Autun. Pop. 1,750.

CÜSTRIN, a fortfd. town of Prussia. [KÜSTRIN.]

CUTCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Dunster. Area 7,760 ac. Pop. 843.

CUTCH, or KUTCH, a state and prov. of W. Hindostan, mostly betw. lat. 23° and 24° N., and lon. 68° 30′ and 71° E., having W. the Koree branch of the Indus, S. the Indian Ocean, E. the Gulf of Cutch, and N. the Runn—an extensive salt morass, which separates it from the Indian desert, formed after an earthquake in 1819, the estim. area of which is 7,400 sq. m. A chain of rocky hills extends through the country from E. to W., and abounds in volcanic products, elsewhere rare in India. Rivers small, and the soil is in many parts sterile from want of water. Chief products, cotton, dates, iron ore, horses and goats, which are exported to Scinde and the Malabar coast, in return for corn and other provisions. The ruling family is Mohammedan. Principal towns, Bhooj the cap., Anjàr, Teerah, Luckput, and Kuntcote, all fortified, and besides which the country is studded with fortresses. The people are treacherous and demoralized.

CUTCH-GUNDAVA, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 50′ N., & lon. 67° 21′ and 69° 15′ E., having W. the provs. Sarawan and Jhalawan, N. Afghanistan and E. Scinde. Length N. to S. 160 m., breadth 130 m. Area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 100,000?. Surface low and generally level, but ill watered, and destitute of forest land; and the climate is oppressively hot. Where irrigated, however, fine crops of grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, and fruits are produced, and this is the most valuable part of the khan of Kelat's dom. It has also some commercial importance, from being traversed by the principal routes from Scinde into Afghanistan. Principal towns, Gundava, Dadur, Bhag, Lehree, and Kotree.

CUTTACK, a large marit. dist. of British India, presid. and on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, between the Midnapoor and Berar, ceded dists., and the N. part of the Madras presidency. Area 9,000 sq. m. Pop. (1822) 1,296,365 (?). Surface marshy along the coast, hilly in the W., and the latter region abounds with valuable forest trees. Besides the Mahanuddy and Brahminy, it has several rivers of considerable size. Products very various; amongst the most valuable is salt of great purity, from a monopoly of which, the government derives a large revenue. Total rev. 57,286*l.* Principal towns, Cuttack, Balasore, and Juggernaut.—*Cuttack* (*Catac*, "a royal residence"), cap. of dist., is situated on the Mahanuddy, 220 m. S.W. Calcutta. Lat. 20° 27′ N., lon. 86° 5′ E. Pop. 40,000 (?). It has a good main street, a spacious mkt.-place, some military cantonments, and some handsome Mohammedan structures, the whole secured against inundation by solid embankments along the river. It is a place of resort for bathing, and one of the healthiest stations in India. In some seasons, large importations of rice take place here; and a good deal of timber, destined for Calcutta, is floated hence down the Mahanuddy.

CUTTERAH, a vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 30 m. S.E. Bareily. Here the Oude and British forces totally defeated the Rohillas in 1774.

CUTTUB, a small town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 13 m. S. Delhi, with many tombs of Mogul emperors, and the Cuttub-Minar, an edifice of a kind unrivalled in Hindostan, 242 ft. in height, with several balconies, ascended by a staircase, and erected early in the 13th century.

CUTWA (Hindostan *Kangtoya*), a town of Brit. India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 30 m. N.E. Burdwan, on the Hooghly river.

CUVO, a riv. of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic, 120 m. S. of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 400 m.

CUXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.W. Tetsworth. Area 520 ac. Pop. 222.

CUXHAVEN, a seaport vill. of N.W. Germany, dom. and about 58 m. W.N.W. Hamburg, on the W. bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 53′ N., lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. 1,000. It has public baths, and a regular packet communication with Engl.

CUXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¾ m. S.W. Rochester. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 376.

CUXWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E. Caistor. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 62.

CUYABA, or CUIABA, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, near l. b. of river of same name. Lat. 15° 36′ S., lon. 56° W. Pop. (1845) 3,000. It is ill built and irregular; houses mostly of clay; chief edifices, the churches of Bom Jesus, N. S. do Rozario, and S. Antonio; it has an imperial hospital, a lazaretto, a school of philosophy, a latin and other schools. Cuiaba supplanted Mato-Grosso as cap. of the prov. in 1820. It is the seat of the prov. assembly, of the military commandant, and of the bishop of the diocese of Mato-Grosso. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of iron implements and other European manufs. for gold. The comarca, of which it is cap., comprises numerous villages, and has a pop. of 25,000, comprising miners, agriculturists, and many half civilized Indians. The rich gold mines of the dist. have been worked since 1719.

CUYAHOGA, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., on N. part of Ohio, watered by river of same name. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. 26,506.—II. (*Cuyahoga Falls*), a vill. same state, on the Cuyahoga river, and the Pennsylvania & Ohio canal, 128 m. N.E. Columbus. It has paper and other manufs. and great water power, the river here falling 240 feet by successive leaps through a deep channel. The *Cuyahoga river*, enters lake Erie at Cleveland, after a N.ward course estimated at 60 m.

CUYUNI, CUYUNY, or CUYUWINI, a river of British Guiana, tributary to the Essequibo, which it joins from the W., in lat. 2° 16′ N., lon. 5° 43′ W., after receiving the Maparoony. Its banks are less picturesque than those of the latter river, and it is much less navigable; but it traverses a more productive region.

CUZCO, a dep. of S. Peru, mostly between lat. 13° and 15° S., and lon. 70° and 73° W., having W. and S. the deps. Ayacucho and Puno. Area 44,900 sq. m. Pop. (1827) 263,924. Surface covered in the W. by the Andes, declines E.ward to the valley of the Inambura. It is divided into 11 provs.; its chief towns are Cuzco, Abançay, and Urubamba.—*Cuzco*, cap. dep., and formerly the cap. of the Incas, 200 m. N.N.E. Arequipa, & 11,380 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 30′ 55″ N., lon. 72° 4′ 10″ W. P. (1826) 46,123, who manuf. cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, embroidery, &c., which have considerable repute. Its cathed. and Augustine convent are among the finest edifices in S. Amer., & here are a mint, hospitals, collegiate schools, and a university. Its Dominican convent occupies the site of a famous Peruvian temple of the sun; and many massive specimens of ancient Peruvian architecture are extant in & around the city. On its N. side are remains of a vast fortress of a cyclopean kind; & traces remain of a magnificent road extending thence to Lima.

CWM, or COMBE, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 2 m. N.N.E. St Asaph. Pop 426.

CWMCARVAN, a pa. of S. Wales, & 4 m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 315.

CWMDARE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Aberdare, 4 m. S.E. Merthyn-Tydvil. Pop. 2,404. In its vicinity is a cascade, the schistous bed of which emits an inflammable gas.

CWMDU, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llangynyd, 7½ m. N.N.W. Bridgend. P. 2,880.

CWMRHEIDOL, a township of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadarn-Fawr, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 758.

CWM-TOYDDWR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 2 m. S. Rhayader. Pop. 883. Charities, with school, about 70*l.* per annum.

CWMYOY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford and Monmouth, 6 m. Abergavenny. Area 9,870 ac. Pop. 718. The beautiful ruins of Lanthony Abbey, are situated on the summit of a cliff, in the romantic vale of Ewyas, in this parish.

CYCLADES, are the principal isls. of the Grecian archip., situated between lat. 36° and 38° N., and lon. 24° and 26° 30′ E., belonging to the kgdm. of Greece, of which they form the govs. Tenos, Syra, Naxos, and Thera, comprising the isls. Lyra, Kythnos, Thera, Tenos, Andros, Naxos, Melos. United area 13,000 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 18,908, many of whom are Roman Catholics. These isls. are generally mntnous., but most of them fertile. Produce of the whole, comprising wine, silk, barley, olive oil, estimated in 1836, at 121,250*l.* Total ann. revenue to the government, 55,168*l.*; expenditure, 9,711*l.* In the same year, 972 vessels, aggregate burden 43,522 tons, were owned in the Cyclades. The inhabs., whose chief occupation is marit. trade, are amongst the most industrious and best educated in the kingdom.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN, a township of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanfihangel-Genur-Glynn, 4 m. N.N.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 1,191.

CYLCH-Y-DEE, a township of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, pa. St David's. Pop. 1,086.

CYLY-CUM, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5 m. N.W. Llandovery. Pop. 1,481.

CYNELL-MAWR, a tnshp. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. N.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 641.

CYPRIAN BAY (ST), an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, Sahara, immed. N. Cape Barbas. Lat. 22° 35′ N., lon. 17° W. It receives the river St Cyprian, 50 m. in length.

CYPRIEN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,680.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, 16 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 2,384.

CYPRUS, a famous isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 60 m. off the S. Coast of Asia Minor, in lat. 35° N., and between lon. 32° and 34° 40′ E. Area estimated at 4,500 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 100,950, of whom 70,000 were Greeks, and 30,000 Turks. Two mountain ranges traverse it from W. to E., having between them the valley of the Pedia; and Mount Santa Croce (ancient *Olympus*) is said to be nearly 8,000 ft. in ht. The climate is cold in winter, and the summer heat excessive. Surface in many parts uninhabited and covered with heaths and wastes; elsewhere very productive, and about 112,000 qrs. of corn, 63,000 do. of carobs, 1,246,000 gals. of wine, 198,000 cwt. of salt are stated to be an average produce annually; besides *which*, madder, *colocynth*, cotton, hemp, pitch, wool, tobacco, olive oil, cheeses, raisins, silk, lambskins, fine timber and fruit, are important products. Some carpets, silks, and cotton goods are made. Value of exports in 1841, 56,595*l.*; of imports in do., mostly cotton and woollen fabrics, dressed leather, other manuf. goods & colonial produce, 25,327*l.* Trade chiefly with the Turkish, Egyptian and Sardinian dominions, and France. Principal towns Lefkosia, (or Nicosia), Larnica, Famagusta, & Baffa. The isl., at an early period, was colonized by the Phœnicians, then successively possessed by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, and lastly by the Turks, who now possess it.

CYR (ST), numerous vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 2½ m. W. Versailles. Its famous militia school established 1803, occupies part of the royal abbey founded by Louis XIV. in 1686.—II. dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. Coulommiers. P. 1,402.—III. dep. Var., arrond. Toulon. Pop. 1,764.—IV. (*au Mont d'Or*), dep. Rhône, near r. b. of the Saône, 3 m. N. Lyon. P. 1,830.—V. (*du Bailleul*), dep. Manche, arrond. Mortain. Pop. 2,500.—VI. (*en Pail*), dep. Mayenne, cant. Prez-en-Pail. Pop. 1,490.

CYSOING, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,746.

CYRUS (ST), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, with a vill. on the N. sea, 5½ m. N.N.E. Montrose. Length of pa. 5 m., breadth 3 m. Pop. 1,600; of vill. 207. Most part of the pa. is well cultiv., and in the N. Esk is a good salmon fishery.

CYZICUS, a penins. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, extending into the sea of Marmora, S.E. of the isl. of Marmora, and 70 m. S.W. Constantinople, connected by a narrow neck with the mainland. Length S. to N. about 9 m.; breadth 18 m. It is noted for picturesque beauty. On its isthmus are the remains of the ancient town Cyzicus, the princip. being those of a fine Rom. amphitheatre.

CZARNIKOW (pron *Tcharnikov*), a town of Prussia, reg. and 63 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circ., on the Netz. P. 3,510. Manufs. of linen fabrics.

CZARNOWO, a vill. of Poland, 80 m. E.N.E. Plock, on r. b. of the Orz, celeb. for a victory by the French over the Russians, Dec. 23, 1806.

CZASLAU (pron. *Chazlau*), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., 45 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 3,400. In its church, which has an elevated spire, is the tomb of the Hussite leader, Ziska. Here Frederick the Great gained a victory over the Austrians, 17th May 1742.

CZEGLED, a large vill., centr. Hungary, co. and 40 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 16,650. It has Roman Catholic and Calvinistic churches, and a trade in red wines.

CZEMPIN, a small town of Prussia, Poland, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Posen.

CZENSTOCHAU, or CZENSTOCHOVA, a town of Poland, prov. and 75 m. S.E. Kalisz, with 3,500 inhabitants, woollen manufs., and a fortfd. convent. It has a sta. on railway from Warsaw to Cracow.

CZENSTOCHOW (ALT & NEW), two contiguous towns of Poland, 135 m. S.S.W. Warsaw, with which they comm. by railway. Joint pop. 6,500.

CZEREKWE, two small towns of Bohemia, circ. and 34 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

CZERNIEJEVO, a town of Prussia, Poland, reg. Bromberg, 10 m. S.W. Gnesen.—*Czersk* is a town of Poland, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Warsaw.

CZERNOWITZ, or TSCHERNOWITZ, a town of Austrian Poland, Bukowina, cap. circ. same name, on a hill near the Pruth, 146 m. S.E. Lemberg. It has a Greek cathedral, 700 houses, a gymnasium, and high schools, manufs. of clocks, silver goods, hardwares, and carriages, and an active trade.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

CZORTKOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ. on the Sereth, 105 m. S.E. Lemberg, with 2,300 inhabitants, a castle and an important manufacture of tobacco.

CZYRKASSY, a town of Russia. [TCHERKASK.]

D

DABER, a fortifd. town of Prussia, reg. Stettin, 18 m. N.N.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,560.

DABO, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Sarrebourg, cant. Phalsbourg. P. 1,226.

DABRINGHAUSEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. and 8 m. S.E. W. Lennep; with manufs. of cotton and silk. Pop. 242.

DABUL, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, 85 m. S.E. Bombay.

DACCA, a city of British India, ranking as the second in the prov. of Bengal, and formerly its cap., now the seat of one of the 6 circuit courts of its presid., & a cap. dist., on the Dallye creek, which connects the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivs., and is here crossed by 10 bridges, 155 m. N.E. Calcutta. Lat. 23° 42′ N., lon. 90° 17′ E. Estim. pop. 200,000. It has an imposing external appearance, with its numerous minarets & spacious buildings, and some good European residences with gardens attached; but much of its interior is said to be like the worst parts of Calcutta. There are in the city and suburbs, 13 ghauts or landing places, 7 ferry stations, 12 bazaars; Protestant, Rom. Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches & cemeteries, 180 Mohammedan, and 119 Hindoo places of worship; other conspicuous buildings being the offices of the Brit. magistrate, judge, collector, and rev. commissioner, the post office, jail, native hospital, lunatic asylum, Brit. military cantonments (unhealthily placed, however, on the borders of a large marsh), the commissariat dep., military orphan asylum, and elephant depôt. Sevl. of its ruined palaces were once fine edifices. It has a government college, and numerous Baptist missions, with Hindoo and Mohammedan schools. The manuf. of fine and strong muslins for which Dacca was formerly famous, is wholly extinct; scarf embroidering, and manufs. of gold ornaments, musical instruments, necklaces, and idols are important branches of industry. Much of the trade is in the hands of Armenians. Dacca is a comparatively modern city. In 1608, the seat of government was removed from Rajmahl to this place.

DACCA, & DACCA JELALPOOR, two contiguous dists. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Mymunsing, Tiperah, Bachergung, Jessore, and Rajeshaye, & intersected by the main streams of the Brahmaputra and Ganges. United area 4,455 sq. m. Pop. upwards of 1,000,000. Surface highly fertile, producing rice, cotton, sugar, indigo. A good deal of the land has been brought under culture; but it is still divided into very small properties, the limits of which are continually altering by shifting of the riv. courses. Manufs. of damasks and cotton fabrics are important. Besides the city Dacca, the dist. Dacca contains the towns Narraingunge, Soonergonge, and Rajnagur. [FUREEDPOOR.]

DAËT, a prov. and town of Luzon, Philippine archipelago, the town is situated on the small riv. of same name, which falls into the Pacific at the mth. of the bay of San Miguel. P. of prov. 12,420.

DACHAU, a mkt. town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 m. N.N.W. München. Pop. 1,300.

DACHSTEIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 10 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg, Pop. 565.

DACRE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. W.S.W. Penrith. Area 8,130 ac. Pop. 975. It has an anc. church built out of the ruins of a monastery; and a castle, the anc. seat of the barons of d'Acre, whose ancestor's exploits as a crusader at Acre, in Palestine, obtained for the family this name.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ripon, 5½ m. W. Ripley. Pop. 695. Near it are valuable lead mines.

DADARAH, a large vill. of Scinde, on the Indus, 34 m. S.W. Larkhana.

DADE, sevl. cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. of Georgia. Area 225 sq. m. Pop. 1,364.—II. on E. coast of Florida, including sevl. isls. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 446.—III. in S.W. of Missouri.

DADREE, a town, N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, 56 m. S.W. Delhi.

DADUR, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 5 m. E. of the Bolan pass. Pop. abt. 3,000. It is stated to be "one of the hottest places in the world." Here in Nov. 1840, the British troops routed a Kelat force.

DAGELET, an isl. in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Corea, 8 m. in circ.

DAGENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S. Romford. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 2,294.

DAGHESTAN, a prov. of Russia, extends along the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, mostly between lat. 41° & 43° N., and lon. 46° & 50° E., bounded S. and S.W. by the Caucasus mntns. and Georgia, and N. by the prov. Kumiki. Surface mostly mntnous; various grains, with hemp, madder, & tobacco are raised in the valleys, but the pop. is chiefly employed in cattle rearing. Chief towns, Derbend, Tarki, Nizabad, & Kuba. [DERBEND.]

DAGLINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 302.

DAGO, an isl. of Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the isl. Oesel, on the N. by Sele-Sund. Length nearly 34 m.; breadth 15 m. Pop. 10,000, mostly employed in fishing and rearing cattle. Coasts rocky, and soil poor.

DAGSBOROUGH, a vill. of U. S., N. America, Delaware, 44 m. S.S.E. Dover. Pop. 2,324.

DAHHI & DAHHRA, two towns of Arabia; the former in Yemen, 50 m. S.E. Loheia; the latter, dom. and 80 m. S.S.W. Muscat.

DAHLEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 4 m. S.W. Gladbach. Pop. 1,360. Manufs. woollen fabrics, lace, and soap.—II. Saxony, on railw., circ. & 27 m. E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,081. It has manufs. of linens.

DAHME, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the riv. Dahme, 44 m. S. Berlin. Pop. 3,750. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a strong citadel; it has woollen cloth, tobacco, and linen factories. The French were defeated here in 1713.

DAHNA (AL), a wide sandy plain occup. all the N.E. part of Arabia, bordering on the Turkish pash. Bagdad, and extending S. to abt. lat. 27° N.

DAHOMEY, a country of W. Africa, Upper Guinea, extending along the coast, from the riv. Volta to Fort Badagry, between lat. 6° and 8° N., and lon. 0° 30′ and 2° E., bounded W. by Ashantee, and E. by Yarriba, & comprising the coast dists. Whydah, Popo, and Kerapay. Surface level and well watered; tropical products grow here in the utmost luxuriance. The inhabitants appear to be in the lowest stage of barbarism, & their kings are said to exercise the most absolute despotism. An active slave trade continues to be maintained here. Chief town, Abomey.

DAILLY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, with a vill.

on the Girvan riv., 6 m. E.N.E. Girvan. Area estim. at 17,000 ac. Pop. 2,272.

DAIMIEL, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. (1845) 9,128. There are several salt marshes in its vicinity; it has manufs. of woollens and linens, and is one of the richest & most import. places in La Mancha.

DAINA, a vill. of Syria, pash. and 20 m. W. Aleppo. Here are numerous ruins supposed to be those of the anc. *Imma*, and near it the convent and ruined pillar of St Simon-Stylites.

DAIRSIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 2½ m. E. Cupar. Area 2,306 ac. Pop. 669. In it are the vill. Dairsiemuir or Osnaburg, and an old castle in which a parliament was held in 1355; subsequently Archbishop Spottiswood resided in it, & built the church and bridge across the Eden.

DAJEL, a small town and fort of N. Scinde, 40 m. S.S.W. Dera Ghazee Khan, and commanding a route from the Indus through the Bolan pass.

DAKHEL, or DAKHLEH (EL), the W. oasis of Upp. Egypt, near lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 29° E., 50 m. W. the oasis El-Kharzeh. Length E. to W. 28 m.; breadth 15 m. Estim. pop. betw. 6,000 and 7,000. Soil very fertile, yielding large quantities of dates, olives, and other fruits. It contains the small towns El Kasr and Kalamoon, numerous vills., and the remains of many anc. towns, with a remarkable temple.—*Dakkeh* (anc. *Pselcis*), is a vill. of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. N.E. Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era. Opposite it, E. the Nile, are considerable remains of the anc. Metacompso.

DALAI-NOR, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, lat. 54° N., lon. 116° E.

DALAROE, a maritime vill. of Sweden, læn and 20 m. S.E. Stockholm, with a fort on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 600, mostly pilots and fishers.

DALBEATTIE, a vill. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, 4½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Douglas.

DALBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 221.

DALBY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.E. Spilsby. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 106. —II. co. York, N. Riding, 9½ m. W.S.W. New Maldon. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 141.—III. (*Magna*), co. Leicester, 3½ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 479.—IV. (*Parva*), same co., 4 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 184.—V. (*on the Wolds*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 410.

DALDERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. Area 550 ac. Pop. 57.

DALE, a maritime vill. and pa., formerly a bor. and market-town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. W. Milford, on a peninsula bounding Milford-haven on the W. Pop. of pa. 392. In this pa. is St Ann's Head, lat. 51° 41′ N., lon. 5° 10′ 25″ W., with two light-houses, elevation 192 feet. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here to contest the crown of Engl. in 1485.

DALE, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Alabama. Pop. 7,397. Chief town Daleville.

DALECARLIA, or DALARNE, an old prov. of Sweden, now comprised in the læn Fahlun.

DAL-ELF, a riv. of Sweden, læns Fahlun & Gefle, formed by the union of the Oster & Wester-Dal, 20 m. W. Fahlun, flows successively S.E. & E., traversing many lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 m. E. Gefle. Total course, from the source of the Oster-Dal, about 250 m. It forms numerous cataracts, and except near its mouth, it is only navigable for rafts. On it are the towns Hedemora and Avesta.

DALEN, a vill. of Netherl., prov. Drenthe, 2½ m. N.E. Kolvorden. Pop. 1,600.—*Dalenburg* is a town of Hanover, 15 m. S.E. Luneburg. P. 800.

DALESZYCE, a town of Poland, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Kielce, in a deep valley. Pop. about 1,520. It has a fine church. Near it are extens. mines.

DALFSEN, a vill. of the Neth'ds, prov. Overyssel, on the Vecht, 7 m. E. Zwolle, with a fine church.

DALGETY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. N.E. Inverkeithing. Pop. 1,265. It has a harbour, whence coal and salt are exported. Donibristle house, in this pa., was in 1592 the scene of the murder of Earl Moray.

DALHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Newmarket. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 598.

DALHOUSIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 8 m. S.E. Edinburgh, pa. Cockpen; in its vicinity is Dalhousie castle, seat of the Earl of Dalhousie.

DALIAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845) 11,970, chiefly employed in fishing.

DALINGHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Wickham-Market. Ac. 1,110. P. 346.

DALKEITH, a burgh of barony, market-town, & pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Edinburgh, between the N. and S. Esk rivers, and a station on the Hawick branch of the N. British railway. P. of pa. 5,830; do. of town 4,831. Town well built, paved, and lighted; has a pa. church (a gothic edifice, formerly collegiate), several other chapels, a classical school, scientific institution, subscription library, various banks, two market-houses, numerous good shops and resids., and one of the largest corn markets in Scotland. In and around it are extensive corn mills, with breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, and coal works. Markets, Monday and Thursday. Fairs, first Thursday after Rutherglen May fair, and 3d Tuesday of October. In its vicinity is Dalkeith palace, the princip. seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and where George IV. resided during his visit to Scotland in 1822.

DALKEY, a maritime pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. and 8 m. S.E. Dublin. Area 467 ac. Pop. of pa. 1,449; of vill. 304. The latter on the Irish Sea, immediately outside Dublin Bay, was a seaport town of some consequence in the 17th century, and its harbour is protected by 7 strong forts, now in part dismantled. Dalkey isl. and battery are sep. from the mainland by a narrow sound.

DALLAS, or DOLLAS, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 8 m. S.W. Elgin. Pop. 1,179.

DALLAS, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Alabama. Area 925 sq. m. Pop. 25,199, of whom 17,208 are slaves.

DALLINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 1½ m. N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1,520. P. 518.—II. co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Battle. Ac. 3,890. P. 612.

DALLYA, or DALJA, a market-town, Austrian dom., Slavonia, co. Verötz, on r. b. of the Danube, 19 m. E.S.E. Eszek. Pop. 3,430, partly engaged in extensive sturgeon fisheries in the river.

DALMACHERRY, a town of British India, presid. and 100 m. N.W. Madras.

DALMATIA (KINGDOM OF), Germ. *Dalmatien*, the S.most portion of the Austrian empire, situated between lat. 42° 15′ and 44° 54′ N., and lon. 14° 30′ and 19° E., and forming a narrow strip of country, bounded W. by the Adriatic, E. by Turkey (Herzegovina), N. and E. by Croatia: cap. Zara. Area, including 60 isls. & numerous islets, 5,815 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 410,000, mostly of Slavonic origin & Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, covered by offshoots of the Dinaric Alps, traversed on the N. by a ridge of limestone mountains, and on the W. by a similar ridge parallel with the coast. Culminating point *Mt.*

Orien, 6,332 feet in elevation, *Dinara* 6,040 feet, Pastovo 5,929 feet, and Velebich 5,439 feet. Chf. rivers the Zermagna, Kerka, Settina, & Narenta. Soil good; agriculture in a very rude state; chf. products, Indian corn, rye, barley, the fig, and olives. Coal of inferior quality is worked at Dernis: iron exists in the mountains, but is not worked. Salt is a profitable article of export. Fishing employs 8,000 of the coast pop., and the country is remarkable for the number of its birds. Ship building is an active branch of industry, and all parts of the coast afford excellent harbours. Climate resembles that of Naples, but is more healthy. Temp. seldom below freezing. Maximum heat in June and July 89° Fahr.; winter short; snow seldom lies, except on the mountains. The Sirocco blows 100 days in the year, and is much dreaded on the coast in winter. Dalmatia is divided into the 4 deps. Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro. Education is far behind, the chief schools are a gymnasium at Ragusa, and another at Spalatro. It formed part of ancient *Illyricum*. In 1805, Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Italy, and created Marshal Soult Duke of Dalmatia.

DALMATOV, or DOLMATOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on the Iset, 100 m. E.S.E. Ekaterinburg. Pop. about 1,000.

DALMELLINGTON, a pa. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. and 13 m. S.E. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 1,199, partly engaged in woollen manufs., and in coal works. Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, Hallowe'en, and Friday after Whitsunday, O. S. The scenery of the Doon in this pa. is remarkably picturesque.

DALMENY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. E.S.E. Queensferry. Pop. 1,393. It has, among other antiquities, a picturesque castle of the Earl of Rosebery, and a Saxon church in fine preservation.

DALMOW, a town of India, dom. Oude, on N. b. of the Ganges, 54 m. S. Lucknow.

DALMY, a small isl., Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 24° 36′ N., lon. 52° 24′ E. Inhabitants partly engaged in pearl fishing.

DALRY, a vill. and pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, the vill. having a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, 18 m. N.N.W. Ayr, 15 m. S.W. Paisley. Pop. of pa. 4,791, of which the vill. contains a half. There are coal and iron works, a brisk manuf. of woollens, and 6 annual fairs.—II. a pa. stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the Ken, 3 m. N.W. New Galloway. Pop. 1,215. Height of Blacklarg mountain 2,890 feet.

DALRYMPLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 4½ m. S.E. Ayr. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 909. The vill., situated on the Doon, gives name to an eminent Scottish family, anciently lords of the barony.

DALRYMPLE (PORT), Tasmania, is an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, N. shore of Van Diem. Ld. Lat. of lightho. 41° 3′ 5″ S., lon. 146° 47′ 5″ E.

DALSERF, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 6 m. S.E. Hamilton. Ac. 7,220. P. 3,205.

DALSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area 10,890 ac. Pop. 2,874. The seat of the Bp. of Carlisle, Rosecastle, stands in a beautiful valley in this pa.—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of London, pa. Hackney, 3½ m. N.N.E. St Paul's. It is pleasantly situated.

DALTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. E. Dumfries. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 638.

DALTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 9 m. N.E. Lenox. Pop. 1,254.

DALTON, several pas., &c. of England.—I. (*In Furness*), with a mkt. town, co. & 18 m. W.N.W. Lancaster. Area of pa., including several isls. on the coast, 16,210 ac. Pop. 3,231, mostly engaged in iron mines and foundries, and in malting. The town has an old church, an ancient tower used as a court-house, gaol, and a free grammar school, rev. 135*l.* per ann. In its vicinity are the splendid ruins of Furness abbey, and remains of a castle called the Peel of Foundey, erected on an islet, to defend the harbour.—II. (*Le-Dale*), co. Durham, 6½ m. S. Sunderland. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 2,709. Annual rev. of charities 50*l.*—III. (*North*), co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 506.—IV. (*South*), same co. and Riding, 5½ m. N.W. Beverley. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 269.—V. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1½ m. E.S.E. Burton-in-Kendal. Pop. 1,005.—VI. (*On-Tees*), a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Croft, 5 m. S. Darlington. P. 502.

DALUPIRI, one of the Philippine isls., N. Luzon. Lat. 19° 15′ N., lon. 121° 34′ E., 30 miles in circ.

DALWOOD, a hamlet of Engl., co. Dorset, pa. Stockland, 3½ m. N.W. Axminster. Pop. 513.

DALZIEL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, 2 m. N.E. Hamilton. Pop. 1,457. The mansion-house of Dalziel is a fine antique structure. It has a single arched bridge across the Calder. The pa. was intersected by the Great Western Roman road.

DAMAGHAN, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 50 m. S.S.E. Astrabad. Its ruinous walls are about 2½ m. in circ., but not one-half of the space within them is occupied by buildings.

DAMAK, a town of Java, near its N. coast, 15 m. N.E. Samarang.

DAMALA, a vill. of Greece, Morea, dep. Argolis, 26 m. E.S.E. Argos, on the G. of Egina. It was the seat of a congress during the Greek revol. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Trœzen*.

DAMANHOUR, *Hermopolis-parva*, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov. Bahireh, 37 m. E.S.E. Alexandria. It has cotton-spinning & woollen-weaving factories, in which latter are woven coarse capotes for the army, afterwards sent to Boulack to be finished.—*Damanhour Chobra* is a vill. on the Nile, 5 m. N. Cairo, and where the Egyptian pasha has a summer residence.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. S.S.E. Sana, with a citadel, a college, & 5,000 hous

DAMARAN, an isl. of Asiatic Archip., E. Palawan, lat. 10° 45′ N., lon. 120° 5′ E., 45 m. in circ.

DAMASCUS, the largest pashalic of Syria, comprising all that country between Lebanon & the Euphrates, lat. 31° to 36° N., lon. 35° to 41° E., having N. the pashs. Aleppo and Diarbekir, W. those of Tripoli, Acre, and Gaza, E. and S. the Arabian desert. Surface mostly level, except in the W.; in parts it is extremely fertile. Princip. rivs., the Orontes and Jordan; and it comprises the Dead Sea, a part of the L. of Tiberias, and several smaller lakes. Corn, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, cotton, silk, and cochineal are raised, and live-stock of all kinds numerous. Chief cities, Damascus, Homs, Hamah, & Jerusalem; here also are the remains of Palmyra, and other cities, celebrated in ancient and sacred history. The pash. is divided into 20 dists., or governorships, has 8 cities and towns, 1,522 villages, and a pop. of 526,812, exclusive of Bedwins.

DAMASCUS, *Es-Sham*, a famous city of Syria, cap. pash., in a hilly fertile plain, E. of Anti-Libanus, and 53 m. E.S.E. its port Beyrout. Lat. 33° 27′ N., lon. 36° 23′ E. Pop. estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000, of whom 12,000 are Christians, and 12,000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls and towers, and has extensive suburbs, many handsome mosques, the principal of which is 650 feet in length, by 150 ft. in width; Greek, Maronito, Syrian, and Armenian churches, 3 Fran-

ciscan convents, 8 synagogues, an extensive khan, and numerous bazaars of less size, all well supplied with goods; various hospitals, 20 large and many smaller Mohammedan schools, a Greek college, Jewish, and Armenian schools, and a large fortified palace of the pasha in the centre of the city. Its private buildings are mostly mean externally, but internally often fitted up with great magnificence; a large and increasing trade attests the wealth of its inhabs. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and had a few years ago 4,000 looms for silk and cotton stuffs, important manufs. of soap, saddlery, cabinet-work, jewellery, and sabres. Caravans come to it several times annually from Bagdad, Mecca, Aleppo, &c., and there is daily communication with Beyrout, Tripoli, and Acre. Large quantities of wheat, madder, hemp, and tobacco are raised in its vicinity, which is one of the "four paradises" of eastern poetry; the city imports British and other European goods to a considerable amount. Damascus is probably one of the earliest cities in the world which attained to consequence; it is mentioned in Genesis xiv. 15. It was taken by David (2 Sam. viii. 6); but soon afterwards recovered its independence. The city was taken by the Saracens, A. D. 632. In 1516 it fell into the hands of the Turks, and in 1832 was captured by Ibrahim Pacha.

Damaun ("the border"), a frontier prov. of Afghanistan, between the Solymaun mntns. & the Indus. Lat. 30° to 33° N., & lon. 70° to 71° E. Surface mostly a bare, clayey plain; but it is irrigated and fertile around its towns Dera-Ismael, D.-Ghazee Khan, &c., and under the Sikhs it yielded an annual rev. of about 150,000*l*.—II. a town of W. Hindostan, belonging to the Portuguese, on the Gulf of Cambay, 59 m. S. Surat. Estimated pop. 6,000. It has several churches and convents, a Parsee temple (the fire in which is reputed to have been burning for 1,200 years), a tolerable roadstead, & some trade in ship-buildg.

Damazan, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 11 m. N.N.W. Nerac. P. 1,680.

Dambach, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 4 m. N. Schelestadt. Pop. 3,485. Near it are mines of iron and manganese.

Dambooloo, a vill. of Ceylon, 40 m. N. Kandy, with cave temples, and Buddhic sculptures.

Damborschitz, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Brünn. Pop. 1,617.

Damer, a town of Nubia. [Ed-dahmer.]

Damerham (South), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 10 m. S.S.W. Salisbury. Ac. 4,310. Pop. 728.

Damery, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, arrond and 4 m. W.N.W. Epernay, near r. b. of the Marne. Pop. 1,770. It has a handsome church, and a trade in esteemed red wines.

Damgarten, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. W. Stralsund. Pop. 1,411.

Damiano (San), several small towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., leg. and 8 m. S.S.E. Forli. Pop. 1,300.—II. (*d'Asti*), Sard. sta., div. Alessandria, prov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Asti, cap. mand., on the Borbo. Pop. (1838) with comm. 6,767. It is partially fortified.—III. (*di Coni*), div., prov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Coni. Pop. (with comm.) 2,674.

Damietta, a town and riv. port of Lr. Egypt, on r. b. of the great E. branch of the Nile, at its delta, 8 m. from its mouth, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 25′ N., lon. 31° 49′ E. Pop. estimated at 28,000. It is in general meanly built, but it has some good mosques, houses, and marble baths, a school for infantry officers, and a cotton-spinning factory. Its harbour is bad, and its commerce having become mostly monopolized by Alexandria, it has now little more than a coasting trade with the ports of Syria, &c., in dried fish & agricultural produce.—*Old Damietta*, repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades, was about 4 m. N., where are some of its remains.

Damm, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 5 m. E.S.E. Stettin, on the railw. to Stargard, at the mouth of the Slöne, in L. Damm. Pop. 2,890. Manufs. woollen cloths.

Damma, a small island of the Molucca group, E. Archip., N.E. Timor, lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 128° 30′ E. It yields a consid. quantity of sulphur, and has some good anchorages. It was settled on by the Dutch in 1646, but afterwards abandoned.

Dammarie, several comms. and vills. in the central deps. of France; the principal in Eure-et-Loir, 8 m. S. Chartres. Pop. 1,131.

Dammartin, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. N.W. Meaux. Pop. 1,827.—Some vills., deps. Doubs, Jura, H. Marne, &c., have the same name.

Damme, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. N.E. Bruges, on a canal. P. 800.—II. a vill., N. Germany, duchy and 43 m. S. Oldenburg, with an extensive cattle market.

Dammer, an isl. of Asiatic Archip., off the S. extremity of Gilolo, in lat. 1° S., lon. 128° 10′ E.

Dammersche-see, a lake of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, formed by the Oder near its mouth. It is navigable in all its extent.

Dampier Archipelago is off the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 21° S., lon. 116° to 117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuch, and many smaller isls.—*Dampierre Str.* between the isl. Waygiou & Papua, is 35 m. broad.

Dampierre, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near r. b. of the Doubs, 12 m. N.E. Dole. Pop. 591.—II. (*sur Sâlon*), a mkt. town of France, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., on the Sâlon, 9 m. N.E. Gray. Pop. 1,422.—*Dampierre* is the name of several vills. in Central and W. France.

Dampoor, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 38 m. N.W. Moradabad.

Damsa, a beautiful islet of the Orkneys, in bay, & forming part of pa. of Firth. Circuit abt. 1 m.

Damvillee and Damvillers, two comms. and vills. of France, caps. of cantons; the former, dep. Eure, arrond. and 11 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 804.—The latter, dep. Meuse, arrond. and 13 m. S. Montmedy. Pop. 1,075.

Dan, a city of antiquity in Palestine, at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land" (Beersheba, or Bir-saba, 140 m. distant, forming its S. limit). The site of Dan has been fixed by Robinson at the Tell-el-Kady, 3 m. W.N.W. Banias.

Dana, a vill. of N. Syria, pash. and 20 m. W. Aleppo. In and around it are many remains of antiquity, remarkable mounds and caverns.

Danakil, or Dankali, a country of N.E. Africa, extending along the W. coast of the Red Sea, between lat. 12° and 15° N., and lon. 40° & 43° 30′ E., having W. chiefly the dom. of Tigre, Abyssinia. It is a rocky, bare, and desolate region, with numerous salt lakes, the salt from which forms the principal article of traffic.

Danbury, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 4½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford, and with a hill and anc. Danish camp, whence its name. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 1,189. Fair, 29th May.

Danbury, a township and bor., of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, Hartford. P. of tnshp. 4,504. It was burned during the revolutionary war.

Danby, two pas. of England, co. York, N. Riding.—I. 8½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 13,860 ac. Pop. 1,273.—II. (*Whiske*), 3½ m. N.W. North-Allerton. Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 546.

DANBY, two townships of U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 168 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,570. —II. Vermont, 13 m. N. Manchester. P. 1,379.

DANDE, a riv. of S.W. Africa, bounds N. the state Angola, enters the Atlantic, 60 m. N. the mouth of the Coanza, after a N. course estimated at 200 m. (?)—*Dande* is a vill. near its mouth.

DANGEAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 9 m. N. Châteaudun. Pop. 1,500.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls., Pacific O., in lat. 21° S., lon. 140° W., comprising the Palliser, Resolution, Harp, & numerous other isls.—*The Isles of Danger* are a small group in the Pacific. Lat. 11° S., lon. 166° W.

DANIELE (SAN), a mkt. town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 13 m. N.W. Udine, cap. dist., with a magnificent bridge on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3,500.

DANILISHA, a populous vill. of Russia, gov. & adjacent to Perm, of which it is a suburb.

DANKARA, a town of W. Africa, Upp. Guinea, cap. kgdm. of same name, on the Gold Coast, 47 m. W. Coomassie. The kingdom is tributary to Ashantee, and contains rich gold mines.

DANILOV, a town of Russ., gov. & 40 m. N.N.E. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Pelenda. Pop. 1,764. It is surrounded by collieries, and has manufs. of candles, and dye-works.—*Danilovetschi*, is a mkt. town, gov. & 80 m. N. Minsk. Pop. 1,200.

DÄNISCHE-WALD, a country, Denmark, Schleswig, between the gulfs of Eckernfiorde and Kiel.

DANKOV, or DONKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Vesovaja with the Don. Pop. 2,500. It is mostly built of wood, and has 6 churches.

DANNAIKENCOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 32 m. N. Coimbatoor.

DANNEMARIE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. E. Belfort, on the canal of the Rhône and Rhine. Pop. 1,214.—Also comms., deps. Doubs, &c.

DANNENBERG, a walled town of Hanover, landr. and 30 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, cap. co., on the Jeetze. Pop. 1,500, engaged in breweries, &c.

DANNEMORA, a mining town of Sweden, læn & 22 m. N. Upsal. Its mines are the largest, and yield the best iron in the country.

DANSVILLE, a township of U. States, New York, 25 m. N.W. Bath. Pop. 2,725.—II. a vill., same state, near Sparta. Pop. 1,600.

DANUBE (German *Donau*, anc. *Danubius* and *Ister*), an important river, and, next to the Volga, the largest in Europe, originates in the *Berge*, a mntn. torrent which rises in the E. declivity of the Schwarzwald in Baden, at an elevation of 2,850 feet above the level of the sea. This stream, when joined by the *Brigach*, and by the waters of a spring from the castle garden of Donaueschingen, takes the name of the Donau. It flows first generally E.N.E. through an alpine country to Ulm, thence E.N.E. and E.S.E. to Passau it traverses the plain of Bavaria. From Passau to Vienna E.S.E., it intersects a hilly region, and the remainder of its course, E.S.E. to Waitzén, S. to Bacz, and E. to the Black Sea, is through a country, generally flat, except at the defile of the "*iron gate*," E. of Orsova. Length (direct) 1,000 m., or including windings, 1,725 m. It drains the waters from a surface of nearly 250,000 sq. m.; its average fall is 18 inches per m., but below Pesth it is only 3 inches; at Ulm it is 1,400 feet, at Regensburg 1,000, at Passau 800, at Vienna 450, and at Pesth 300 feet above the level of the sea. Its breadth at Ulm is 108 feet, and in its lower course 6,000 feet; depth at Ulm, 6 ft., at Passau 16 feet, and lower down average 20 feet. It passes Sigmaringen and Ulm in Würtemberg, Dillingen, Hochstädt, Donauwörth, Ingolstadt, Regensburg, & Passau in Bavaria; Linz, Diernstein, Korneuborg, & Vienna, in Austria; Presburg, Komorn, Gran, Waitzen, Buda, Pesth, Peterwardein, and Carlowitz in Hungary; Belgrade, Semendria, and Orsova in Servia; Widin, Nicopoli, Rutschuk, Silistria, and Hirschova in Bulgaria; Giurgevo, and Brahilov in Wallachia. The chief affls. of the Danube are, on the right, the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Ens, Raab, Drave, Save, Morava, Timok, Isker, Vid, & Jantra; & on the left, the Altmühl, Nab, Regen, March, Waag, Gran, Theiss, Temes, Chyl, Aluta, Jalomnitza, Sereth, and Pruth. Near its mouth in the Black Sea it separates into several branches, the S.most of which, called the branch of St George, forms, by the treaty of Adrianople, the boundary between the Ottoman empire and Russia. It communicates by canals with the Elbe by means of the Moldau, & with the Rhine by the Altmühl. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons from Ulm. Steam packets were established on the Danube in 1830. In 1840, there were 10 steam vessels employed between Presburg, Pesth, and Constantinople, and 2 between Regensburg and Linz.

DANUBE, a tnshp., U. States, New York, 70 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,960.

DANUBE (CIRCLE BEYOND THE), (Germ. *Kreise jenseits der Donau*), one of the great divisions of Hungary, comprising nearly all the kingdom on the right or W. of the river. The "circle on this side the Danube," *diesseits der Donau*, extends along the left, or N. and E. of the river.

DANUBE (CIRCLE OF), one of the 4 circles of Würtemberg, cap. Ulm. Pop. (1845) 403,315.

DANVERS, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, N.W. Salem, of which its principal vill. is a suburb. Pop. 5,020.

DANVILLE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 30 m. N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 2,633.—II. a vill., Pennsylvania, 50 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,000.—III. a vill., Virginia, on the Dan, an affluent of the Roanoake, 28 m. W.N.W. Roxborough. Pop. 1,200. It is situated on an eminence, & has two banking houses & a masonic hall.—IV. a vill., Kentucky, 40 m. W.S.W. Frankfort. Pop. 1,223. It has a deaf & dumb asylum and a college with 7 professors.—V. a vill., Missouri, cap. co. Montgomery, 47 m. N.E. Jefferson.

DANZIG (*Dantzic Gdansk*), an important fortifd. city & seaport of W. Prussia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Vistula, 3½ m. from its outlet at Weichselmünde, and here joined by the Mottlau & Randanne, which traverse the city. Lat. (of parish church) 54° 21′ 4″ N., lon. 18° 39′ 34″ E. P. (1846) including its 9 suburbs, 57,933. Mean temp. of year, 45° 6; winter, 30°; summer, 61° .9 Fahr. It is very old, its streets are narrow & gloomy. Principal public edifices, a cathedral, finished in 1503, numerous Lutheran & Roman Catholic churches and chapels, 2 synagogues, an English church, several monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, a royal school of navigation, schools of commerce, arts, and trade, a public library with 30,000 vols., an observatory, a museum, society of natural history, an orphan asylum, ho. of industry, and several hospitals, 2 town-halls, an arsenal, and an exchange. Vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river, or in the roads, which afford good anchorage for vessels of any burden. Principal manufs. fire-arms, tobacco, silks, vitriol, and jewellery; and it has numerous distilleries, breweries, flour mills, dye-works, & sugar refineries. Princip. exports wheat, rye,

barley, oats, pease, flour, linseed, rape, biscuits, provisions, ashes, zinc, bones, timber, staves, flax, hemp, linens, spirits, black beer, and wool. Imports comprise woollen and silken stuffs, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dyes, wine, oil, spice, fruit, salt, & furs. In 1845, its exports of wheat amounted to 34,106 lasts, of which 23,343 do. were sent to Great Britain. The corn granaries, with warehouses for linens, ashes, hemp, &c., are all situated on a small isl. formed by the Mottlau. Danzig was occupied by the Teutonic knights from 1310 till 1454, when it became independent under the protection of Poland, and was for a long period a principal member of the Hanseatic league. It was assigned to Prussia at the second partition of Poland. It capitulated to the French in 1807. Since 1815, its fortifications have been greatly extended and improved, and works have been constructed by which the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. It is the birth-place of Fahrenheit.—The *Gulf of Danzig*, E. and W. Prussia, is an inlet of the Baltic, 65 m. in breadth at its entrance. It is separated from the Frische Haff by the Frische Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E. On it are the towns Pillau, Putzig, and Hela.

Daoudcaundy, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Brahmapootra, 30 m. W. Comillah.

Daoudnagur, a town of British India, Bahar dist., on the Sone, 30 m. S.S.W. Patna.

Daoulas, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. E. Brest, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 501.

Daouria, a country of Asia, in Russia & China, comprising in the first the gov. Irkutsk, the cap. of which is Nertchinsk, and in the second, a part of Mantchuria. The *Daourian* mountains, are a part of the Stanovoï chain, between the basin of the Amour and Lake Baikal, they are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, and mercury.

Dara, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 20 m. S.S.E. Mardin, with extensive remains of granaries, tombs, and reservoirs.—*Dar*, *Darak*, and *Darah* are vills. of Scinde.

Darabgherd, or Darabjerd, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 130 m. S.E. Shiraz. It is large, populous, and surrounded by orange groves.

Darajee, a town of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 39 m. S.S.W. Tattah. Pop. about 2,000.

Dar-al-Beida (the "white house"), a small fortifd. maritime town of Marocco, kingdom Fez, on the Atlantic, 46 m. N.E. Azamor.

Daranagur, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, 67 m. N.E. Delhi.

Daraporam, a populous town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 42 m. S.E. Coimbatoor.

Dardanelles, or Hellespont (Channel of), a narrow strait betw. Europ. and Asiatic Turkey, connecting the sea of Marmora, and the Ægean Sea, betw. lat. 40° and 40° 30′ N., and lon. 26° 10′ and 26° 40′ E., having S.E. Asia Minor, and N.W. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length N.E. to S.W. 40 m.; breadth 1 to 4 m. As the key of Constantinople and the Bosporus it is strongly fortified; on its shores are several castles, the towns Gallipolli and Lamsaki, the sites of anc. Sestos, Abydos, &c. The invading armies of Xerxes and of the Turks crossed it to enter Europe.

Dardenne, a town of U. S., N. America, Missouri, 160 m. N.E. Jefferson. Pop. 1,605.

Darent, a river of Engl., co. Kent, rises near Bradsted, flows mostly N.E. past Dartford, and joins the Thames near Erith. Total length 20 m. It is navigable from the Thames to Dartford, and many mills are seated on its banks.

Dardesheim, a town of Prussian Saxony, circle and 11 m. N.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,655.

Darenth, a pa., Engl., co. Kent, on the Darent, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Dartford. Area 2,080 ac. P. 698.

Darfield, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the river Dearne, with a station on the N. Midland railway, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Barnesley. Area 12,740 ac. P. 7,519. Ann. rev. of charities 511.

Darfur, a country of Central Africa, E. Nigritia, consisting of an oasis, near lat. 14° N., lon. 27° E., and W. of Kordofan. It is very little known, but said to be very infertile. Pop. 200,000 (?) Arabs and Negroes. Copper & iron are among its chief products, and these with camels, ivory, feathers, gum, leather, and slaves are exchanged by its merchants for Asiatic and European manufs., and other goods brought by caravans from Egypt and Nubia. Chief towns Kobbé the cap., Kubcabia, and Zeghawa.

Dariel, a Russian fortress of Circassia, in a narrow defile of the Caucasus, on the Terek, 80 m. N. Tiflis. It is the ancient *Pylæ Caspiæ* (?).

Darien, a town of the U. States, N. America, Georgia, on the navigable river Altamba, 8 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic. It has an export trade in cotton.—II. a township, New York, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,046.—III. a township, Connecticut, 74 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,080.

Darien (Gulf of), a portion of the Caribbean Sea, New Granada, in lat. 9° N., and lon. 7° W., having W. the isthmus of Darien or Panama. Shores steep, and on it are few good places for embarkation. At its S. extremity an inlet termed the Bay of Choco, receives the river Atrato.

Darien, Isthmus. [Isthmus of Panama.]

Darke, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Ohio. Area 714 sq. m. Pop. 13,282. Soil very fertile.

Darkehmen, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Angerapp. Pop. 2,260. Manufs. linens and woollens.

Darkhan (Mount), a lofty granite mountain range, Mongolia, 140 m. S.E. Ourga, near the route thence to Pekin; on it is a monument to which the Mongol tribes repair annually to celebrate the memory of Genghis Khan.

Darking, a town of England. [Dorking.]

Darlaston, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Trent, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Wednesbury. Area 770 ac. Pop. 8,244, employed in hardware manufs., &c. Coal and iron ore are extensively wrought.

Darleton, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3 m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 203.

Darley, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.W. Matlock. Area 7,860 ac. Pop. 1,929. In the churchyard is a yew tree of great antiquity. Fairs, May 13th, Oct. 27th.—*Darley Abbey*, a township, same co., pa. Alkmund, is on the Derwent, 1¼ m. N. Derby. Pop. 1,059.

Darling, a principal river of Cent. Australia, rises by numerous heads, between lat. 26° and 27° S., and lon. 151° & 152° E., it flows S.W.ward, and has been traced as far as lat. 32° 24′ 20″ S., lon. 142° 24′ 26″ E., where it has a S.ward course, and unites with the Murray near lat. 34° S., lon. 142° E. It receives the Bogan from the S.E., traverses a bare and sterile country, and in most part of its course its waters are salt.—*Darling Downs*, are a grassy hill-chain N.E. of its source. Lat. 28° S., lon. 152° E., and with an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea.—*Darling range*, is a granite series of mountains, W. Australia, parallel with the coast, and abounding with sandal-wood and other large timber trees.

Darlington, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. & 18½ m. S. Durham, on the Great N. of Engl. railway, 45 m. N. York. Area of pa. 7,630 ac.

Pop. 11,877; do. of town 11,033, a large number of whom are Friends. Streets, which diverge from a spacious market-place, well built and lighted. It has a bridge of three arches across the Skerne, an affluent of the Tees, a fine church of the 12th century, and formerly collegiate, a new church, a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, rev. (from real property) 245*l.* per annum, a blue coat school, union work-ho., formerly an episcopal palace, a town-hall, mechanics' institution, manufs. of worsted & linen yarn, metal foundries. Market, Monday. Fairs, first Monday in March, and in Easter and Whit-Monday week; Nov. 22, &c. It is a titular bor. under the bishop of Durham, and the place of election for S. division; of co., petty sessions, and bor. courts are held. It communicates by railway with Bishop Auckland and Stockton. It gives the title of earl to the Duke of Cleveland.

Darlington, a dist. of the U. S., N. America, in E. part of S. Carolina. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. 14,822, of whom 7,560 are slaves. General surface, sandy & light; rich soil on riv. margins.

Darmstadt, a town of W. Germany, cap. grand-duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, and of the prov. Starkenburg, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, & on the Frankfurt & Mannheim railway, 58 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. (1846) 27,000. It consists of an old and new town, both enclosed by walls; the former is ill built; the latter has broad and handsome streets. It has an old and new ducal palaces; the former of which contains a picture gallery, museum of natural history, with valuable fossils, and of ancient and modern sculpture; a hall of antiquities, collections of cork models, armoury, and a library of 200,000 vols.; other edifices are the palaces of the hereditary prince, and the landgrave Christian, the opera-ho. in the Italian style, artillery depôt, sev. churches, one of which contains the tombs of the landgraves, ancient princes of this territ., the *Casino*, hall of the commons, milit. hospital, royal stables, orphan asylum, ducal chapel, synagogue, &c. It has an agricultural normal school, a gymnasium, school of arts and sciences, artillery, sculpture & drawing. The presence & expenditure of the court form the chf. source of subsistence to the inhabs.; manufs. of tobacco, wax-candles, carpets, silver articles, paper, cards, starch, &c., are carried on.

Darnac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 8 m. N.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 2,214.

Darnaway Castle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, Scotland, co. Elgin. [Dyke.]

Darnetal, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Aubette, arrond. and 2 m. E. Rouen. P. (1846) 5,850. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, blankets, flannels, &c.

Darney, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. S. Minecourt. Pop. 1,880.

Darnley Island, Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 m. N.E. Cape York.

Daroca, a town of Spain, on the Jiloca, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,510.

Darowen, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6 m. E.N.E. Machynllaeth. Pop. 1,043.

Darrington, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.E. Pontefract. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 668.

Darsham, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¾ m. E.N.E. Yoxford. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 528.

Dart, a riv. of Engl., co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.E.ward past Totnes, and after a course of 35 m. joins the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbour of Dartmouth.

Dartford, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton, on the navigable Darent, here crossed by an ancient bridge, and near the line of the London and Gravesend railway, 15 m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 4,150 ac. Pop. 5,619. The town, situated in a narrow valley, has a large church, a grammar school, a church charity school, rev. 130*l.* per annum, alms-house founded in reign of Hen. VI., considerable money charities, some remains of a nunnery founded about 1355, and made a royal residence at the reformation, a co. bridewell, union work-house, market-house, branch bank, with large gunpowder, paper, oil, & flour mills, an extens. steam engine factory, and considerable trade with London by the river. Market for corn, &c., Saturday. Fair, August 2d. It is the seat of lathe sessions and a court of requests. The insurrection of Wat Tyler, the blacksmith, commenced here.

Dartington, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Dart, 2 m. N.N.W. Totnes. Ac. 2,910. P. 603.

Dartmoor, a table land of England, occupying a large part of the S. half of the co. Devon, extending from Okehampton to S. Brent, and from Tavistock to Ashburton & Moreton, Hampstead. Area 350,000 ac. It comprises many granite heights, termed *tors*; the Yes-tor has an elevation of 2,050 ft.; and Cawsand beacon, 1,782 ft. Pop. scanty. Surface mostly heath or woodland. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are pastured here in summer. Dartmoor has numerous mines, & belongs to the duchy of Lancaster.

Dartmouth, a parl. and munic. bor., and seaport town of Engl., co. Devon, on the W. side of the estuary of the Dart, which forms its harbour, and 8 m. S.S.E. the Great Western railway at Totnes. Area (including 3 pas.) 1,650 ac. Pop. 4,663. Town most picturesquely built on a steep acclivity, forming a succession of terraces often connected by stairs; and its dock-yard and quay project into the riv., which here resembles a lake with finely wooded banks, and is crossed by a floating-bridge. Principal edifices, some old churches, several chapels, alms-houses for decayed seamen, the jail, custom-house, and new market-house. The Dart is defended at its entrance by a castle and strong batteries, and navigable to the town for vessels of 150 tons burden. Principal exports, barley, woollen goods, and cider. Imports, wine, oil, fruit, salt from the Mediterr., and fish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the pilchard and Labrador fisheries. Steamers ply hence daily to Totnes. Reg. shipping of port (1848) 452 vessels; aggregate burden, 32,099 tons. Customs rev. (1846) 4,075*l.* Mkt., Friday. Corp. rev. (1847) 445*l.* It is the seat of bor. quarter sessions. It returns 1 mem. to H. of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 282. It gives the title of Earl to the Legge family.

Dartmouth, a marit. township of the U. S., N. Amer, Massachusetts, 7 m. S.W. New Bedford. Pop. 4,135. Many vessels engaged in the whaleing and coasting trade, are owned here.

Darton, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Area 4,510 ac. Pop. 3,583.

Daruvar, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonia, co. & 28 m. N.W. Posega. It has sulphur baths, and marble quarries.

Darwar, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, surrounded by the Sattarah, Mysore, and Nizam's, domins.; the Madras dists., Canara & Bellary; and the Portuguese territory of Goa. Area 9,122 sq. m. Pop. 838,757. Chief towns, Darwar, 75 m. E. Goa, and Belgaum.

Darwen, two contiguous townships of Engl., co. Lancaster.—I. (*Lower*), pa. and 2 m. S.E. Blackburn. Pop. 3,077.—II. (*Over*), same pa., 3½ m. S.S.E. Blackburn. Pop. 9,348.

Darwent, a riv. of Engl. [Derwent.]

DARWIN (MOUNT AND SOUND), Tierra del Fuego, are on the S.W. side of King Charles's South Land; the mountain near the coast, is estimated to be 6,800 feet in height.

DASCHITZ, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 7 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, on the Laucna. Pop. 1,500.

DASHCOVKA, a town of Russia, gov. & 12 m. S. Mohilev, on r. b. of the Dnieper. P. 1,100. The French defeated by the Russians, 10th July 1812.

DASSAU, or DASSOW, a market town of N. Germany, Mecklen.-Schwerin, lordship, and 20 m. W. Wismar, on the Stepenitz. Pop. 1,045.

DASSEL, a town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, principality and 23 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. Pop. 1,811. It has Roman Catholic and Luth. churches, manufs. of linens and paper.

DASSEN ISLAND, S. Africa, Cape Colony, in the Atlantic, is 40 m. N.N.W. Cape Town.

DASSET-ON-AVON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Kington. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 287.

DATCHET, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge, connecting it with Windsor Home Park, 1½ m. E. Windsor, and 2½ m. from the Slough station of the Great Western Railw. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 922. Here are many elegant mansions, including Lord Montague's seat of Ditton Park, remarkable for its fine oaks. Datchet Mead is famous for Falstaff's adven. in "Merry Wives of Windsor."

DATCHWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N.E. Welwyn. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 581.

DATNOVO, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. about 1,400.

DATSCHITZ (Moravian DACZICZE), a town of Moravia, circ. and 25 m. S. Iglau, on the Thaya, with 1,600 inhabtants, and a castle.

DATTOLI, a cluster of small rocky islets around the island Panaria, Lipari group, Mediterr., conject. to be part of the anc. volcanic isl. *Evonymus*.

DAUBA, or DUBA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 19 m. N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1,700.

DAUGI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. S.W. Novo-Troki. Pop. 1,200.

DAULE, a vill. of S. Amer., Ecuador, 22 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

DAUMERAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 19 m. N.W. Baugé. Pop. 1,853.

DAUN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 29 m. N.N.E. Treves. Pop. 460. It has a castle of the counts of Daun, and mineral springs.

DAUNTSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4½ m. S.S.E. Malmesbury. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 576.

DAUPHIN (FORT), E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 25° 1′ S., lon. 46° 50′ E., is a square fortress 150 feet above the sea, belonging to the French.

DAUPHIN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. 30,118. Surface mountainous, soil fertile.—II. (*Island*), off the entrance of Mobile bay, 25 m. S. Mobile, and 14 m. in length E. to W.—III. (*River*), Brit. N. Amer., connects lakes Manitouba & Winnipeg.

DAUPHINÉ, an extensive old frontier prov. in S.W. of France, now comprised in the deps. Drome, H. Alpes, and Isère. After having been gov. for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *Dauphins*, it was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349, and from that time to the revolution of 1830, the eldest son of the King of France had the title of Dauphin.

DAUSS, an island, Persian Gulf, in a bay of the Arabian coast, lat. 25° 10′ N., lon. 53° 3′ E.

DAVENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Wenbeck, 2 m. S. Northwich. Area 9,440 ac. Pop. 5,335. Ann. rev. of charities about 70*l*. A battle between the royal and parl. armies, was fought at Budheath, in this pa., in 1643.

DAVENPORT, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 69 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,052.

DAVENTRY, an anc. munic. bor., town, and pa., Engl., co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Northampton, and 5 m. S.W. the Weedon station of the London & N.W. Railway. Area of pa. 4,090 ac. Pop. 4,565. The town, on an eminence, near the source of the Nen, is respectably built and clean. It has a good modern church, a free grammar school, founded in 1576; the remains of a priory, founded in 1090, and now used as dwellings for the poor; a union workhouse, branch bank, and manufactures of shoes and whips. Market, Wednesday. Fairs, chiefly for horses (for which this is the principal mart in the Midland cos.), first Monday in January, last Monday in February, Easter Tuesday, June 7, Aug. 3, Sept. 23, Oct. 2 and 27. Bor. sessions are held yearly. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 108*l*. It is a polling-place for S. div. of co. A branch of the anc. Watling Street runs E. the town, and on Brough (or Dane's) hill in the vicinity, is the largest and loftiest Roman encampment in the kingdom.

DAVIDS (ST), a decayed episcopal city of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Allan, 1 m. from its mouth on the N. side of St Bride's bay, 15 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. of pa. 2,413, nearly half in the city. It has some good streets, but is mostly ill-built and straggling. Its cathedral, 307 feet in length internally, has a lofty tower, a fine Gothic chapel, the monuments of St David, Bishop Anselm, Giraldus Cambrensis, Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the father of Henry VII., with the ruined college of St Mary, founded by John of Gaunt, the bishop's palace, which stands in an area enclosed by walls 1,200 yards in circuit. The diocese comprises the cos. Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecon, and most part of Radnorshire, with pas. in adjacent cos. Gross rev. of see (1845) 4,752*l*. 13*s*. Average rev. of chapter, 1,176*l*. The bishop resides at Abergwelly. The inhabs. of St David's are mostly agricultural, or connected with the episcopal estab.; the vicinity is poor, & the place has little trade.—*St David's Head*, the most W. point of Wales, is in lat. 51° 50′ N., lon. 5° 15′ W.

DAVID'S (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Brecon. Pop. 1,422.—II. a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the N. side of the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. E. Inverkeithing. Pop. 155, who manuf. salt.

DAVID (ST), one of the Bermuda isls. Lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 64° 20′ W.; also pas. in Hayti & Jamaica.

DAVIDSON, 2 cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in centre of N. Carolina. Area 790 sq. m. Pop. 14,606, of whom 2,538 are slaves.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 30,509.

DAVIDSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. Camelford. Area 6,260 ac. Pop. 408.

DAVIE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of N. Carolina. Area 175 sq. m. Pop. 7,574.

DAVIES, two cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S.W. of Indiana. Pop. 6,720.—II. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 2,736.

DAVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, ¾ m. N.W. Feversham. Area 540 ac. Pop. 143.

DAVIOT, two pas. of Scotl.—I. cos. Inverness & Nairn, with a kirk, 5 m. S.E. Inverness. Pop. 1,681.—II. co. & 19 m. N.W. Aberdeen. P. 643.

DAVIS' STRAIT, between Greenland and British N. Amer., connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean; where narrowest it is from 150 to 160 m. across. It was named after its discoverer in the 16th century. Strong currents set from it S.ward, & it is greatly encumbered with ice; but is much frequented by whaling ships.—*Davis' Cove*, an inlet near W. extrem. of Jamaica, 5 m. S.W. Lucea.

DAVLIA, *Daulis*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 9 m. N.W. Lebadea, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus.

DAVOID-GORODOK, a mkt. town, Russ. Poland, gov. and 132 m. S.S.W. Minsk. Pop. 3,000.

DAVOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. and 18 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,000.

DAVOS, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 15 m. E. Coire. It is the principal place in the valley of same name. Pop. 600.

DAVRELI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 45 m. N.E. Wilkomir. Pop. 1,100.

DAWLEY (MAGNA), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Shiffnall. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 8,641.

DAWLISH, a vill. and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the British Channel, 3 m. N.N.E. East Teignmouth, and having a station on the Great Western railway. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 3,132. The vill. is frequented as a watering-place, on account of its fine climate, beach, and scenery.

DAWSON, a considerable river of E. Australia, lately discovered near lat. 25° S., lon. 150° E.

DAWULGHAUT, a walled town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 54 m. S. Boorhampoor.

DAX, AX, or AQS, *Aqua-Augusta*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arrond. in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the Adour, 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. (1846) 5,238. It is enclosed by old Roman walls, is pretty well built, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, court-ho., prison, chamber of commerce, and theatre; with manufs. of earthenware, linen-thread, linseed-oil, vinegar, and leather, and some trade in corn, wine, brandy, Bayonne hams, and wood. It was celebrated in the time of the Romans for its hot saline springs (temp. 162°, Fahr.), and is still much frequented by invalids.

DAYLESFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 548. Pop. 81. The celebrated Warren Hastings resided here.

DAYTON, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, on the Great Miami river, 60 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 6,067, employed in cotton-factories, iron-foundries, and machinery-works. The Miami canal connects it with Cincinnati.

DEAD SEA, or LAKE ASPHALTITES (Arabian *Bahr-el-Lout*, "sea of Lot"), a lake of Palestine, celebrated in scripture as the site of Sodom and Gomorrah, between lat. 31° 5′ and 31° 52′ N., and lon. 35° 26′ and 35° 43′ E., its N. extremity nearly 20 m. E. Jerusalem. Mean length N. to S. about 35 m.; average breadth from 10 to 12 m.; but its size varies greatly in different seasons and years (*Robinson*). It is enclosed in a valley, bounded by bare limestone mntns., and according to recent researches, its depth is about 350 fathoms, and its surface 1,312 ft. below that of the Mediterranean Sea; it being thus by far the deepest known fissure on the earth's surface. The riv. Jordan enters it on its N. side. Its waters are thoroughly impregnated with salt; and it has not been proved that any animal exists in this sea. A mntn. of rock salt on its S.W. side, called *Hajr Usdum*, "stone of Sodom," preserves the name of that city, ruined with others, as described in Genesis xix. 24-28; and traces of towns or buildings, are reported on doubtful authority, to have been seen at certain times in its bed. Asphaltum was thrown to the surface at its S. extremity in large quantities, after the earthquakes of 1834 & 1837. Messrs Robinson and Smith have found the "*Asclepias gigantea*," growing at Engedi, on its W. coast, the fruits of which (the famed "apples of Sodom"), though inviting in appearance, crumble in the hand into powder.

DEAKOVAR, a mkt. town of Hungary, Slavonia, co. Verötze, 22 m. S.S.W. Erzek. Pop. 3,000.

DEAL, a munic. and parl. bor., marit. town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, mem. of the Cinque port of Sandwich, from which town it is 4½ m. S.E., on the shore of the N. Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, opposite Goodwin Sands, 8 m. N.N.E. Dover, and 102 m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 1,120 ac. Pop. 6,688; do. of bor., including the pa. Walmer, immediately S.ward, 8,858. The town consists of Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal; the last, stretching in parallel streets along the coast, is indifferently built; Upper and Middle Deal are well built, and comprise many detached houses. Princip. buildings, the church, court-ho., jail, naval store-ho., custom-ho., and new public rooms with a library and baths. At the S. and N. extremities of the bor. are Walmer and Sandown castles, and intermediate is Deal castle, a fortress built by Henry VIII. The inhabs. are mostly connected with marit. traffic, & the skill and boldness of Deal boatmen is proverbial. Customs rev. (1846) 1,077*l.* Of late, Walmer has been resorted to for sea-bathing. Mkts., Tues. & Sat. Fairs, April 5, & Oct. 12. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 696*l.* 10*s.* The bor. unites with Sandwich, in sending 2 mems. to H. of C.

DEAN, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 4½ m. S.W. Cockermouth. Area 6,360 ac. Pop. 876.—II. co. Lancaster, 134 m. S.S.W. Great Bolton. Area 19,340 ac. Pop. 26,217, employed in cotton mills, bleaching works, and coal mines. Annual rev. of charities 195*l.*—III. co. Southampton, 5½ m. W.S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 164.—IV. (*East*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. Romsey, with a station on a branch of the S.W. railway. Area 640 ac. Pop. 228.—V. (*East*), co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.E. Midhurst. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 433.—VI. (*East*), same co. 2½ m. S.W. Eastbourne. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 369.—VII. (*Little*), co. Glo'ster, 2 m. W.N.W. Newnham, on the edge of the Forest of Dean. Area 780 ac. Pop. 828, engaged in iron mines. It has a ho. of correction; and fairs, Whit.-Mon., and Nov. 26.—VIII. (*Nether*), co. Bedford, 3½ m. W. Kimbolton. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 541.—IX. (*Prior*), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 552.—X. (*Priors*), co. Southampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Petersfield. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 163.—XI. (*West*), co. Wilts, 7 m. N.W. Romsey. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 426.—XII. (*West*), co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Seaford. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 129.—XIII. (*West*), same co., 6 m. S. Midhurst. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 657.—XIV. co. Northampton, 5 m. E.N.E. Rockingham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 516. Patron of rectory the E. of Cardigan, whose seat, Deanthorpe-park, is in the pa. [MITCHELDEAN.]

DEAN (FOREST), England, co. Glo'ster, comprised formerly the chief part of the co. W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 ac., about 5 m. S.W. Newnham, and of which about ⅓ is under enclosure for navy timber. Pop. 10,692, mostly employed in iron and coal mines, with which the forest and neighbouring wastes abound. It contains fine plantations of oak, beech, &c., & orchards yielding the famous styre-apple cider. Numerous railways connect the mines with the Severn, Wye, &c. It is divided into 6 extra parochial districts, & belongs to the crown. The inhabitants are exempted from county rates, & have other anc. privileges.

DEARBORN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Indiana, on the Ohio. Area 380 sq. m. P. 19,327.

DEARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N.W. Cockermouth. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 1,803.

DEASE INLET, Arctic Ocean, Russ. America,

S.E. Point Barrow, is in lat. 71° 13′ N., lon. 75° 10′ W., and 5 m. across at its entrance.

DEBA, a town of Tibet, cap. a division, near the Upp. Sutleje, 14,918 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 13′ N., lon. 80° 21′ E. It is built of stone, & has a large temple of Vishnu, and monastic establishment, with some trade in wool and salt. —II. a seaport town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, dom. and 100 m. N.W. Muscat.

DEBALPOOR, a town of India, Punjab, between the Sutleje and Ravee rivs., 77 m. S.W. Lahore.

DEBDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. N.W. Thaxted. Area 5,040 ac. Pop. 979.

DEBENHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 13 m. N. Ipswich. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 1,667. Mkt. Frid. Fair 24th June.

DEBO (LAKE) (Arab. *Bahr-Tieb*, the "black lake"), a lake of Central Africa, Nigritia, 150 m. S.W. Timbuctoo, & traversed by the Joliba riv., which enters on its S. and emerges from its N.E. side.—On its S.W. shore is a town of same name.

DEBRECZIN, a royal free town of E. Hungary, and, next to Pesth, the largest in the kingdom, cap. co. Bihar, in a sandy plain, 116 m. E. Pesth. Pop. (1846) 63,000, mostly Magyars, and nearly 43,800 of whom are Calvinists. Houses almost all one storey in height, and thatched; streets broad, unpaved, and in wet weather, a mass of liquid mud. Principal edifices, &c., 5 churches, a monastery, several hospitals & infirmaries, an orphan asylum, & a town-hall. It has a Calvinistic college, with a library of 20,000 vols., and upwards of 2,000 students; a Piarist college, and a Roman Catholic high school. Manufs. soap & tobacco pipe-bowls, of which latter, about 13 mill. are made annually; shoe-making is also carried on to a vast extent, and about 25,000 sheep skins are prepared annually; besides which it has manufs. of furs, combs, and coopers' & turnery-wares. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, but abandoned by them in the same year.

DEBTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.E. Maidstone. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 318.

DEBURIEH (the *Daburath* of antiquity), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 2 m. S.E. Nazareth.

DECATUR, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Georgia. Area 1,675 sq. m. Pop. 5,872, of whom 2,386 are slaves.—II. a co. S.E. of Indiana. Area 340 sq. m. Pop. 12,171.—III. township, New York, 61 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,071; and several other smaller towns and villages.

DECAZEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. & 19 m. N.E. Villefranche, with extensive iron forges. Pop. 4,290.

DECCAN (*Dacshina*, "the south"), a term formerly applied to the whole of Hindostan, S. of the Nerbuddah, but latterly limited to the country between that riv. and the Kistnah, or from lat. 16° to 23° N., and comprising the provs. Gundwana, Orissa, the Northern Circars, Candeish, Berar, Beeder, Hyderabad, Aurungabad, Bejapoor. In 1818, the following dists. were ceded to Britain, and constitute the British Deccan; Candeish, Ahmednugger, Poonah, and Darwar, under the presid. of Bombay; and the ceded districts on the Nerbudda, under the presid. of Bengal. The remainder of the Deccan is under the rajah of Berar, the Nizam, the rajah of Sattarah, the Guicowar and the Gwalior sovereign.

DECEPTION ISLAND, near S. Shetland, Antarctic Ocean, is volcanic, & consists of alternate layers of ashes and ice, with a deep lake, 5 m. in circ., and hot springs, temp. 140° Fahr.

DECHKIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Orel, on the Oka. Pop. 2,000. It has a harbour and salt magazines.

DECHTCHIN, a mkt. town of Russ. Poland, gov. Volhynia, 11 m. S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,050.

DECIZE, *Decetia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arrond. & 18 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 2,828. It is situated on a rock in the middle of an isl. formed by the Loire, and has extensive iron works.

DECTAN, a town, India, dom. and N.W. Indore.

DECUMAN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. E. Dunster. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 2,660.

DEDDINGTON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 2,025. It has endowed almshouses, and breweries of excellent ale. Market, Saturday.

DEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Stour, here crossed by a bridge, 3½ m. N.W. Manningtree. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 1,787.

DEDHAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, cap. Norfolk co., 9 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 3,290. Has a gaol, court-house, bank, and and many elegant residences.

DEDILOVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Tula. Pop. 1,000.

DEE, several rivs. of Britain.—I. rises in L. Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, flows at first E. through the vale of Llangollen and Wynnstay, then turns N., separating the co. Denbigh on the W. from Flintshire and Cheshire on the E., nearly encircles the city Chester, and is thence continued by an artificial channel 8 m. in length, to an estuary 14 m. in length, and from 2 to 6 m. across, between the cos. Flint and Chester, by which it communicates with the Irish Sea. Total course, at least 70 m. Principal affl., the Alwyn, which joins it at Holt. Its estuary is encumbered by sand banks, but it has important inland communication with the rivs. of Centr. England. —II. co. Aberdeen, Scotland, rises in Cairngorm mntns., Braemar, and flows, with a generally E. course, to the N. Sea at Aberdeen. Total course 96 m., and with its affls. it drains nearly 1,000 sq. m. Near its source its waters are hemmed into a narrow intricate chasm of rock, flowing over which it forms the "Linn of Dee." Castletown of Braemar, Ballater, Aboyne, and Kincardine O'Neil, are on its banks. Its salmon fishery is one of the most valuable in Scotland, and lately yielded 8,000*l.* a-year.—III. stewartry of Kirkcudbright, flows S.ward through L. Ken, and past Carsphairn, Dalry, New Galloway, and Kirkcudbright, and below the latter town joins the Solway Firth, after a course of 50 m., for the last 7 m. of which it is navigable.

DEEG, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 22 m. N.W. Bhurtpoor.

DEEGOA, a large walled town of Bornou, Cent. Africa, cap. a chfshp., 60 m. S. Kouka. P. 30,000 (?)

DEEPING, three pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St James*), on the Welland, ¾ m. E.N.E. Deeping-Market. Area 6,470 ac. Pop. 1,733.—II. (*Market*), a mkt. town and pa., 93 m. N.N.W. London. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 1,290. Mkt., Thurs. Fairs, 2d Wed. after May 11, Wed. before Lammas, August 1, Oct. 11, Nov. 22.—III. (*West*), on the Welland, 2 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 306.

DEER, two pas. of Scotl.—I. (*Old*), cos. Aberdeen and Banff, on a small riv. of same name, 25 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 4,453, partly engaged in manuf. of flax, and in limestone quarries. Near the vill. are remains of Deer-abbey, built early in the 13th century.—II. (*New*), co. Aberdeen, adjoins the above. Pop. 3,756. It is flat, well cultivated, and watered by river of same name.

DEERFIELD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, 15 m. S.E. Concord. Pop.

1,950.—II. Massachusetts, 95 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,912.—III. New York, 4 m. N. Utica. Pop. 3,120.—IV. New Jersey, co. Cumberland. Pop. 2,621.—Others are in Ohio, &c.

DEERHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 937. It gives the title of viscount to the E. of Coventry.

DEER ISLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 93 m. E.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,341. Situated on Penobscot bay, and has several good harbours.

DEERNESS, a pa. of Scotland, Orkney, isl. of Pomona, forming a peninsula, between the N. Sea and the inlet of Deer sound, which forms an excellent harbour. Pop. 777, mostly fishers.

DEES, a mkt. town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, at the confl. of the Great and Little Szamos, 28 m. N.N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. (1846) 5,300. It is a depot for salt raised in its vicinity.

DEESA, a town of India, Gujerat, 88 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad, and the head-quarters of a brigade of the Bombay army. It is hot and unhealthy, but near it is the fine salubrious retreat Mt. Aboo.

DEFFORD, a chaplery of Engl., co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 4 m. N. Tewkesbury. Pop. 422.

DEFYNOCK, a pa. of S. Wales, on a branch of the Usk, co. & 8 m. W.S.W. Brecon. Pop. 1,927.

DEGAGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, arrond. and 6 m. S.S.W. Gourdon. P. 2,000.

DEGGENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 3,800. It is well built, & has 3 hospitals, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and potteries.

DEGHITCHÉ, a town of Russ. Poland, gov. Vilna, 44 m. W.N.W. Georgenburg. Pop. 1,100.

DEGLIA, or DELIA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 11 m. S.S.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 2,600.

DEGNIZLI, or DENIZLI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 53 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr. It is enclosed by mntns. and vine clad hills, and has a castle, several mosques, and bazaars; but it has never regained the importance it had, previous to 1715, when it was destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 of its inhabs. are said to have perished.

DEGO, a town of the Sardinian Sta., prov. & 18 m. S. Aequi. Pop. 2,167.

DEHAK, or DOHAK, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 53 m. N.W. Ispahan.

DEHR, the cap. town of Nubia. [DERR.]

DEH-I-HAJEE, a walled town of Afghanistan, 20 m. S. Candahar. Pop. 2,000.

DEHRA, or DEYRAH DOON, a large vill. of N.W. Hindostan, Gurhwal, in the Dhoon valley, 42 m. N.E. Seharunpoor, and near which is the salubrious cantonment of Landour, established for British troops in 1827.

DEIDESHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. W.N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,400.

DEIGHTON-KIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Wetherby. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 539. In the vicinity is a large anc. tumulus. —A chapelry, pa. N. Allerton; and a tnshp., pa. Escrick, co. York, are named Deighton.

DEIR, numerous places in the E.—I. (or *Der*, probably the anc. *Thapsacus*), Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 20 m. N.W. Kerhisiya.—II. (*D-el-Ahmar*), Syria, pash. Acre, 10 m. S.E. Beyrout, on the road to Damascus, and the chief town of the Druses, whose emir resides in its citadel.

DEIRA, a riv. and plain of Persia, prov. Khuzistan; the riv., an affl. of the Holwan river, S.W. Zohab; and the plain it traverses the place of a breeding stud, famous throughout Persia.—*Deira* was the name of one of the two sovereignties into which the Anglo-Saxon *kgdm. of Northumberland* was divided, in the middle of the 7th cent.

DEIRUT, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Rosetta, on the W. bank of the Nile.

DEISLINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, 35 m. S.W. Tübingen. Pop. 1,500.

DE KALB, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 10,467, of whom 2,000 are slaves.—II. a co. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 1,500 sq. m. Pop. 5,929.—III. a co. in centre of Tennessee. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 5,868.—IV. a co. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 365 sq. m. Pop. 1,968. V. a tnshp., New York, co. St Lawrence, on the riv. Oswegatchie. Pop. 1,531. Several vills. in the U. S. have this name.

DEKNAL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 40 m. N. Cuttack.

DELAGOA BAY, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, S.E. Africa, 55 m. in length N., to S., by 20 m. across. Lat. of Cape St Mary, Myach island, 25° 58′ S., lon. 33° 15′ E. *Shores*, flat, marshy, and unhealthy in summer. The bay commodious and safe, is a good deal frequented by South Sea whalers. It receives the Manice river from the N., and Mapoota, or Machavanna from the S., & has on its W. side an estuary, termed English river, formed by the mouth of several streams, one of which, the *Delagoa river*, is navigable by vessels drawing 12 feet water for 40 m., and by boats for 200 m. The Portuguese have a small fort near Cape Inyack, whence a limited export trade in ivory and gold dust, and a larger trade in slaves, is carried on.

DELAMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. E.N.E. Chester. Ac. 8,670. P. 914. Its extensive forest is now almost wholly under culture. It gives the title of Baron to the Cholmondeley family.

DELAWARE, a riv., U. S., N. Amer., rises in Catskill mountains, New York, flows mostly S.-ward, dividing this state and New Jersey from Pennsylvania, and finally expands into Delaware bay, between New Jersey on the E. & Delaware state on the W. Total course about 310 m. Principal affluents, the Popacton and Leigh. It is navigable from the ocean for large ships to Philadelphia, 50 m. from its mouth, & for sloops 35 m. farther, to Trenton; besides which cities, the towns Milford (Pennyslv.), Easton, & Salem, are on its banks. It is connected by several canals with the Hudson river and Chesapeake Bay.—*Delaware Bay* is a large inlet of the Atlantic, 65 m. in length N. to S., by 18 m. in breadth between Capes May and Hinlopen, where two stone piers enclose an artificial harbour.

DELAWARE, one of the U. States of N. Amer., and, next to Rhode Island, the least in the Union, between lat. 38° 29′ and 39° 47′ N., and lon. 74° 56′ and 75° 40′ W., having N. Pennsylv., W. and S. Maryland, and E. Delaware river and bay. Area 2,120 sq. m. Pop. 78,085, of whom 2,605 are slaves. Surface hilly in the N. & E.; elsewhere level, and in the S. is Cyprus swamp, yielding a good deal of fine timber. Climate generally mild; in N. part winter severe. Products mostly agricultural. Chf. crops, fine wheat, maize, and oats. Manufs. thriving, but not extensive; capital employed therein (1840) 1,589,215 dolls. Value of exports (1843), 98,628 dolls. A canal in the N. part of the state, connects the Delaware & Chesapeake rivs., & a railw. exists between Newcastle & Frenchtown. Dover, the cap., is inferior in size to Wilmington & Newcastle, the chief ports. Present constitution was adopted in 1831. The senate and governor are chosen for 4 years, and the latter is never re-eligible. All acts of the legislature must be renewed every 20 years. Delaware sends 2 senators and 1 representative to the U. States' Congress.—II. a co. in S.W. part

of New York. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. 35,396.—III. a co. in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 19,721. Surface undulating, soil fertile.—IV. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 610 sq. m. Pop. 22,060.—V. a co. in E. of Indiana. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. 8,843.—VI. in N. of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 168.—VII. a township, New Jersey, on Delaware river. Pop. 2,305.—VIII. a township, Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.W. Mercer. Pop. 2,024.—IX. a vill., Ohio, 24 m. N. Columbus. It has a handsome court-house, and in its vicinity a sulphur spring and baths.

DELBRÜCK, a market town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 9 m. W.N.W. Paderborn. Pop. 1,110. Manufacture of tobacco, and a trade in linens.

DELDEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over-Yssel, 31 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 1,495.

DELEMONT (German *Delsberg*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 29 m. N. Bern, on l. b. of the Sorne. Pop. 1,422. It has a manuf. of watches.

DELFT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on the canal between it and the Hague. Pop. (1840) with suburbs 17,037. It is well built of brick, & clean, but dull. Principal edifices, the palace in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, July 10th 1584, now used as a barracks; a Gothic church, with the magnificent tomb of that prince, and that of Grotius (H. van Groot), born at Delft, April 10, 1583; the old church, with the tombs of Adm. van Tromp, P. Hein, and the naturalist Leeuwenhoek, the council-house, arsenal, and school of military engineering. It has many breweries and distilleries, with manufs. of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloth, soap, & earthenwares—but most of the coarse table goods known as "Delft ware," are in reality made in England.

DELFT ISLAND, Palk str., Indian Ocean, off the N. extr. of Ceylon, 7 m. long, 3½ m. broad.

DELFTSHAVEN and DELFZYL, 2 towns, Netherlands; the former, S. Holland, on rt. b. of the Maas, 2 m. S.W. Rotterdam, with 3,000 inhabs. engaged in ship building, in the herring fishery, and in distilling; the latter, a strongly fortified town, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Groningen, with a port at the mouth of the Ems. Pop. 3,974.

DELGADO (CAPE), a headland on the E. coast of Africa, Quiloa. Lat. 10° 41′ S., lon. 40° 40′ E.

DELHI, an old Mohammedan prov. of Hindostan, between lat. 28° and 31° N., and lon. 75° & 80° E., surrounded by the provs. Gurhwal, Oude, Agra, Rajpootana, and Lahore. Its principal subdivisions are:—

1. The Assigned Territories.
2. Dist. Bareilly. } formerly Rohilcund.
3. Dist. Moradabad. } formerly Rohilcund.
4. Dist. Shahjehanpoor. } formerly Rohilcund.
5. The Jaghire of Rampoor. } formerly Rohilcund.
6. Dist. of N. Saharunpoor.
7. Dist. of S. Saharunpoor or Merut.
8. Hurriana.
9. Sirhind.
10. Pattialah and various petty Seik states.

The greater part of the prov. is flat, with a sandy soil; a mntn. range extends S.W. through the Macherry dom. The chief rivers are the Ganges and Jumna. The climate is very sultry and dry, especially to the W.; and cultivation of grain and vegetables is chiefly accomplished by irrigation. Several canals traverse the country, the chief of which is the Doab canal, the canal of Ali Merdan Khan, extending from Kurnaul to Delhi, and the canal of Feroze Shah. The prov. came under British rule in 1803, and the land is assessed under a modification of the vill. system. The principal towns are Delhi, the cap., Bareilly, Pillibheet, Shahjehanpoor, Rampoor, Moradabad, Anopshehr, Merut.—*Delhi*, the former cap. of the Mogul empire is situated in a plain, on the Jumna, 112 m. N.W. Agra. Lat. 28° 41′ N., lon. 77° 5′ E. Pop. estimated at 200,000. It is enclosed by embattled walls of red granite, about 7 m. in circ., with a moat and glacis; and it has a magnif. appearance with its mosques, minarets, and cupolas, interspersed with cypress and other trees. It has a noble main street, many good residences, a spacious palace, still the residence of the titular Mogul emperor, many other palaces, and numerous fine mosques, the principal, or *Jumma Musjeed*, being considered the noblest Mohammedan place of worship in India. Outside of the city are the Shalimar gardens, so highly extolled in Lalla Rookh, but now partly desert, and partly the site of British cantonments; also a large observatory, a Saracenic fortress, & the tomb of Humayoon, & of the Cuttub Minar, 242 ft. in height, & ruins extending over a space stated to be as extensive as that occupied by London, Westminster, and Southwark. The principal European structures are an arsenal, a church, a college, a printing office, and the dwellings of the British functionaries, who exercise the real authority at Delhi, the Mogul emperor receiving a yearly stipend of 150,000*l.* from the Indo-British government. The vicinity is fertilized by the canal of Ali Merdan, re-opened by the British in 1820. Delhi has manufs. of scarfs, embroidery, harness, and ornamented goods in great variety; and its bazaars are furnished with most of the produce of the East.

DELHI, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Delaware, 67 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,554.—It has an academy, jail, & court-house.—II. a tnship. of Ohio, near Cincinnati. P. 1,466.

DELICETO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a hill, dist. & 3 m. S.E. Bovino. Pop. 3,000. It has a colleg. church, and various charit. estabs.

DELIKLITASH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 25 m. S.S.W. Sivas.

DELITZSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. and 19 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Lobber. Pop. 4,670. It is well built, and has a castle, 3 churches, an hospital, with manufs. of tobacco, woollen stockings, and gloves.

DELLAMCOTTA, a fortress of N. Hindostan, Bootan, 47 m. E.S.E. Sikkim, taken by the Brit. in 1773, but again restored.

DELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 11 m. S.E. Belfort. Pop. 965.

DELLO, a town of Sumatra, cap. rajahship, on the Strait of Malacca, at the mouth of a river, nearly opposite Penang.—*Mount Delly* is a headland of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. coast, 15 m. N.W. Cananore.

DELMENHORST, a town, N.W. Germany, Grand duchy, and 16 m. E.S.E. Oldenburg, cap. circ., on the Delme. Pop. 1,777.

DELOS, 2 small isls. in the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades; the largest, lat. 37° 24′ N., lon. 25° 15′ E., 4½ m. long, and 2 m. broad, is the anc. *Rhenea*. The smaller island is a rock ½ m. E. the former.

DELPHI, a ruined city of Greece. [CASTRI.]

DELTA, from the Greek letter Δ, a name applied to the alluvial tracts, enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river, and their common recipient. Deltas are called *fluvial, lacustrine, Mediterranean, and Oceanic*, according to the recipient of the streams which form them. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into 2 branches only, and compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, and Niger. *Deltic branches* of a riv. are those which enclose a delta;

and *deltic islands* are those formed by the *ana*-deltic branches of a compound delta.

DELTING, a pa. of Shetland, isl. Mainland, on its N. coast. P. 2,019, who mostly live by fishing.

DELVINO, a large vill. of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., 47 m. W.N.W. Yanina, on a hill slope covered with olive and orange plantations, formerly the residence of the Pacha.—*Delvinachi* is a vill. of 300 houses, 23 m. E.ward.

DEMAVEND (MOUNT), a volcanic mntn. of Persia, and the loftiest peak of the Elburz chain between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Mazanderan, 40 m. N.E. Teheran. Estim. elev. 14,695 ft. Shape conical, with a crater shaped summit. It yields large quantities of pumice stone, and pure sulphur. Around its base are many hot springs; betw. it & Teheran is the small town Demavend.

DEMBEA, or TZANA, a lake of Abyssinia. Lat. 12° N., lon. 37° 15′ E. Length N. to S., 60 m., average breadth, 25 m. It contains several isls., the largest named Dek, & its S. part is traversed by the Bahr-El-Azrek, or Blue Nile.

DEMBLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. N.W. Folkingham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 58.

DEMER, a riv. of Belgium, provs. Limburg and S. Brabant, tributary to the Dyle, which it joins 6 m. N. Louvain, after a W. course of 47 m., for the last 18 of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Hasselt, Diest, and Aerschot.

DEMERARA, or DEMERARY, a riv. of S. Amer., British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20′ N., & after a N.course of perhaps 180 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean, near lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 58° 20′ W., by an estuary, on the E. side of which stands Georgetown. It gives name to a co. of British Guiana.

DEMETRIO (SAN), two mkt. towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 2,100. It has several churches, & a trade in almonds and saffron.—II. prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., dist. and 17 m. W. Rossano. Pop. 1,150, mostly of Albanian descent.

DEMIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 106 m. S.E. Novgorod. Pop. 1,200.—II. a vill. of Siberia, gov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk.

DEMIR-HISSAR, *Heraclea*, or the castle of iron, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Struma, 13 m. N.N.W. Seres. Pop. 8,000.

DEMISH, or ODEMES, a commercial town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna.

DEMMIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circ., reg. and 73 m. W.N.W. Stettin, at the mouth of the Tollense and the Trebel. Pop. 6,140. It has a superior school, manufs. of hats, woollen-cloths, linen, stockings, and leather; distilleries, breweries, a brisk trade in tobacco, gloves, timber, corn, and a small harbour on the river; and 4 annual fairs. It is very anc., and celebrated for the numerous sieges it has sustained; its fortifications were razed in 1759.

DEMONE (VAL), an old division in the N.E. of Sicily, now comprised in the provs. Messina, Catania, and Palermo.

DEMONTE, a fortified town of Sardinian states, Piedmont, prov. & 15 m. S.W. Coni, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Stura. Pop. (1838), incl. comm., 6,956. It has been repeatedly besieged, and was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1774.

DEMOTICA, *Didymotichos*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, 25 m. S. Adrianople. Pop. 8,000. It is well built, has sevl. Greek churches, & schools. It was the residence of Charles XII., for a year after the battle of Poltava.

DENAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, a station on the railway from Abscon to Valenciennes, 14 m. E. Douai. Pop. (1846) 6,648. In 1712, Villars gained a victory here over Prince Eugene.

DENBIGH, a parl. and municip. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on an affl. of the Clwyd, 5 m. S. St Asaph. Pop. of pa. 3,405; do. of parl. borough, including three other towns, 5,228. It stands on a steep acclivity, crowned by the ruins of its stately castle, and has many handsome antique houses, an old pa. church, an anc. chapel, two free schools, a town-hall, assembly-room, literary society, and mkt.-house, with some manufs. of gloves & shoes. Mkt. Wed. Fairs, May 14, July 18th and Sept. 25th. Quarter sessions. Corp. rev. (1846-7), 122*l.* 17*s.* The bor. is a polling-place for co., & joins with Wrexham, Ruthin, and Holt in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) of united bors., 908. The Eisteddfod, or triennial assembly of the Welsh bards, is sometimes held here. It gives the title of Earl to the Fielding fam.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a marit. co. of N. Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the cos. Flint and Chester, S. Shropshire, Montgomery, and Merioneth, and W. Carnarvon. Area 683 sq. m., or 405,120 ac.; of which about 150,000 are estimated to be arable, the rest being mostly in pasture. Inhabited houses 18,437. Pop. 88,866. Surface mostly rugged and mntnous., but it contains the fertile valley of Llangollen. Princip. rivs., the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, and Valle-Crucis. The Conway forms its W., and the Dee most part of its E. boundary. Farms mostly small; chief crops rye, barley, and oats. Sheep & goats are numerous; wool is manufd. into stockings, flannel, and coarse cloths by the rural pop. Average rent of land (1810) 9*s.* per ac. Annual value of land (1842-3) 284,345*l.* Total value of assessed property 371,349*l.* Coal, lead, iron, flint, and slate are raised; in the Rhuabon hills are several iron works, and a cannon foundry. Gloves & shoes are among the manufd. products. Co. rates (1847) 9,395*l.*; disbursement 8,611*l.* The Holyhead railway crosses the N. part of the co. Denbighshire, is divided into 6½ pas. in the dioceses of St Asaph and Bangor. Exclusive of its bors., it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 3,939. Chief towns, Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergely, Holt, and Rhuabon.

DENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.S.W. Ashburton. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 470.

DENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Derby. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 1,338, partly employed in collieries. Flamstead the astronomer was born here in 1646.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. W. Barnesley. Pop. 1,690.

DENCHWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Wantage. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 246.

DENDER, a riv. of Belgium, provs. Hainaut & E. Flanders, after a N. course of 42 m. joins the Scheldt at Dendermond; besides which town, Alost, Ninove, Grammont, Lessines, and Ath, are on its banks. It is navigable from the Scheldt to Ath, by the help of numerous sluices, & serves extensively for the conveyance of coal.—II. a riv. of Nubia, trib. to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 m. N. Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 250 m.

DENDERAH, *Tentyra*, a vill. of Upper Egypt, near the l. b. of the Nile, opposite Keneh, important for its antiquities, & especially its grand temple, which is 220 ft. in length by 50 ft. in breadth, with a portico supported by 24 columns. In it is also a famous zodiacal ceiling; its planisphere was removed to Paris in 1822.

DENDERMONDE (Belg. *Termonde*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arrond., at the confl. of the Dender and the Scheldt, and

on the railw. from Mechlin to Ostend, 16 m. E. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 8,548. It has a citadel of the 16th cent., a town-hall and hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums, several churches and convents. Manufs. of cotton-yarn, lace, & woollens.

DENEKAMP, a pa. and vill. of the Neth'ds, prov. Overyssel, 5½ m. N.E. Oldenzaal. Pop. 4,068.

DENERDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N. Clare. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 339.

DENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. S. Thrapston. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 329.

DENGIE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. S.W. Bradwell. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 219.

DENHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.N.W. Uxbridge, & 5½ m. N. the W. Drayton station of the Great W. railw. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 1,261. It has a lunatic asylum.—II. co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W.S.W. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 182.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.N.E. Eye. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 313.

DENHOLM, a vill. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, pa. Cavers, 5 m. E.N.E. Hawick. Pop. 696. It is neatly built. Birth-place of Leyden the poet.

DENIA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,980. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ruined castle, and several hospitals; manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, and an export trade in fruits. Its harbour is now mostly choked with sand.

DENIO, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carnarvon, including the township Pwllheli. Pop. 2,367.

DENIS (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, cap. arrond., with a station on the railw. du Nord, 5½ m. N. the centre of Paris. Pop. (1846) 9,166. It is well built, and has a theatre, public library, very various manufs., and several annual fairs; but it is chiefly celebrated for its church, which, from the 7th century, was the principal burial place of the kings of France. This is a noble Gothic edifice, 415½ ft. in length, 106½ ft. in breadth, with two towers, and a spire 85 ft. in height; in the vaults are some of its anc. tombs, which escaped destruction in the first Revolution. Its anc. abbey is now used as a ho. of instruction, founded by Napoleon, for the daughters of members of the legion of honour.—The canal of St Denis is a short branch of the canal d'Ourcq.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4½ m. N.E. Mons, with cotton spinning works in the ancient abbey.

DENIS (ST), cap. town of the French colony of the isl. Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the isl., at the mouth of the riv. St Denis. Lat. 20° 52′ N., lon. 55° 30′ 24″ E. Pop. with dist. 19,140, of whom 10,096 are slaves. It is the residence of the governor of the isl., the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospital, botanic garden, a bank established in 1826, cap. 1 million francs, & an active general trade. It is situated on an exposed roadstead, the best in the island.

DENIS (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inf., in the isl. Oleron, with a small port.—II. (*d'Anjou*), dep. Mayenne, 12 m. E. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 2,696.—III. (*de Gastines*), dep. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 3,448.—IV. (*de Jouhet*), dep. Indre, arrond. and 7 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,832.—V. (*en-Val*), dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,000.—VI. (*sur-Loire*), dep. Loir-et-Cher, arrond. & 4 m. N.E. Blois, with mineral springs.—VII. (*de Pillé*), dep. Gironde, on l. b. of the Isle, arrond. and 5½ m. N. Libourne. Pop. 2,525.—VIII. (*d'Orques*), dep. Sarthe, arrond and 21 m. W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,346.—IX. (*le Chevasse*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Bourbon-Vendée, cant le Poiré-sur-Bourbon. Pop. 1,256.—X. (*le Gast*), dep. Manche, arrond. and 10 m. S.S.E. Coutances. Pop. 1,859.—XI. (*le Vétu*), arrond. and 4 m. S. Coutances. Pop. 500.—XII. (*sur Sarthon*), dep. Orne, arrond. & 6 m. N.W. Alençon. Pop. 1,416.

DENIZLI, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 54 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr, in a fertile valley surrounded with gardens, with 1,350 houses, & sev. bazaars.

DENKENDORF, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kersch, 3 m. S. Esslingen. Pop. 1,459. It has remains of a monastery.

DENMARK (KINGDOM OF), a state of N. Europe, cap. Copenhagen. It is composed of three distinct parts, I. the isls. in the Baltic and Atlantic, II. the peninsula of Jutland, and III. its dependencies, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. The principal portion is situated between lat. 53° 22′ 42″ and 57° 44′ 52″ N., and lon. 8° 5′ and 12° 37′ E. Area 21,651 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 1,378,200. It is bounded N. and W. by the North Sea, E. by the Cattegat and the Baltic, and S. by the Elbe. The coasts are greatly indented, and the country is perfectly flat; in the N., some parts of it are below the level of the sea, from the invasions of which it is defended by dykes. On the E., the surface rises into gentle elevations. The highest part of the peninsula is 500 feet, and of the isls. 400 feet above the sea. Holstein and Lauenburg are the best watered districts. Among the isls., only Seeland and Fühnen have rivers, the others being watered by mere brooks. Extensive marshes exist in all the valleys of the peninsula and the islands. Next to the Elbe, which forms the S. boundary of the kingdom for 80 m., the Eider is the largest and most important river. The largest lake is the Arve in Seeland. The principal gulfs are the Liim-fiord, Ringskiobing-fiord, Nissum-fiord, and the bays of Kalloe and Flensburg on the continent; the Ise-fiord in Seeland, and Odense-fiord, in Fühnen. Between the isls. and the peninsula of Denmark & Sweden, there are sev. passages called sounds, the chief of which are Ore Sund (the Sound), and the Great and Little Belts. The climate of Denmark is humid and cloudy, but, notwithstanding its northern position, it is, from the lowness of its level and the influence of the surrounding seas, much milder than the countries of Germany situated farther S. Mean temp. of the year 46° .6, Fahr.; shortest day 6½ hours; longest day 17½ hours. Storms are rare, and of short duration; average days of storm, 9, rain 137, snow 32. Prevailing winds, W. during spring and summer, and S.W. in autumn and winter. Soil almost entirely alluvial, covered with a vegetable mould well adapted for cultivation, in Jutland and the duchies, and producing excellent pasturage in the marshy dists. The proportion of cultivated to marsh land is as two to one. Agriculture has been greatly improved of late years, and corn is raised more than necessary for home consumption. The principal crops are barley, wheat, oats, buck-wheat, potatoes, hemp, lint, tobacco, and hops. Forests are not extensive, and mostly confined to the E. coasts of the peninsula and the isls. Seeland and Fühnen. Cattle are extensively reared in N. Jutland and the duchies. Horses of an excellent breed, and valuable for military purposes, are reared on a great scale, and exported to the average number of 11,000 per annum. Sheep are of a superior kind. Goats are kept in small numbers, pigs are plentiful, & game is abundant. Oysters, herrings, salmon, & seals are fished on the coasts and in the rivers. As Denmark has no mountains, except in Bornholm, where an inferior quality of coal is found, its mineral pro-

ducts are insignificant. From the absence of coal, metals, & water power, there are no manufs. of importance in Denmark. Woollen cloths, linens, bonnets, and paper are manufd. for home consumption. Government formerly protected several branches of manufs., but these are now confined to the porcelain works at Copenhagen, and the cloth factory at Usseröd. Roads in general are bad, the best are in Seeland, Fühnen, & the duchies. A railw. was opened from Altona to Kiel (with branch to Glückstadt), 1844; Neumünster to Rendsburg, 1845; Hamburg to Berlin, 1846, and Copenhagen to Roeskilde, 1847. The geographical position of the country is favourable for water communication, & there are many extensive canals, the chief of which are the Schleswig-Holstein canal, which with the Eider river forms a communication between the Baltic and the German Ocean, navigable for vessels of 120 tons. In 1846, 4,019 vessels passed through this canal; and the Stecknitz canal in Lauenburg, which joins the Elbe to the Baltic by means of the riv. Trave, but it is navigable only for boats. The principal ports are Copenhagen, Altona, Kiel, Flensburg, and Aalborg. The commerce of Denmark has greatly increased since the peace in 1815; the chf. exports are agricultural products, horses, oxen, beer, and brandy. The greater part of these are shipped from Altona. The exports from Iceland, Greenland, the Faröe isls., & consisting of eider down, feathers, skins, dried fish, and wool are mostly shipped at Copenhagen. The number of merchant vessels belonging to the state was, in 1840, 3,905. Aggregate burden 70,380 lasts. The Danish government is (with the exception of the duchy of Lauenburg) an absolute monarchy, but since 1834 it is restricted by a national representation. The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted from Denmark, 26th March 1848. As Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, the king was a member of the German confederation, & had three votes in the full council of the diet; his contingent to the military force was 3,600 men. By the constitution of 1834, the kingdom is divided into four political provs., represented by four prov. states, the members of which are elected for 6 years. The pop. is divided into three classes, nobles, citizens, and peasants. The state religion is Lutheran, and the king is the head of the church; other sects are tolerated. The poor are provided for by assessment. Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, attendance at school is obligatory from the age of 7 to 14. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. The university of Copenhagen, founded 1478, had, in 1842, 39 professors & 1,100, students, a museum of natural history and a library of about 100,000 vols.; and the university of Kiel, founded 1665, 31 professors, 250 students, museum, botanic garden, and a library nearly as extensive. The military force of the kingdom consisted, in 1842, of 24,823 men, and the navy had 6 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 4 corvettes, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, and 4 steamers. Public rev. (1847) 16,293,630 rix dollars. Expend. 15,928,932 rix dollars. The continental part of Denmark, formerly called the *Cimbrian Chersonessus*, was the country of the Cimbri who ravaged Europe 100 years. B.C. Its first kings were descendants of Odin, and hence issued many of the pirates, who under the name of Normans long ravaged W. Europe, and under whom the Danes made irruptions into England in 835 and 1042. After conversion to christianity, the Danes were long the leaders in the affairs of the north. The celebrated Margaret of Denmark, by the treaty of Calmar in 1397, united the 3 kingdoms of the north, and after the dissolution of the union, the Danes kept possession of Norway till 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden. *The colonial possessions of Denmark* consist of the islands of Faröe and Iceland, and part of the coast of Greenland, and the tropical possessions, viz., the Danish W. India islands, St Croix, St Thomas, and St John, with a number of smaller islands, the aggregate pop. of which amounted, in 1841, to 40,955, of whom 16,200 are free, and 24,755 are slaves. The establishments on the coast of Guinea, viz., forts Christiansborg, Fredensborg, Kongensteen, Prindsensteen, and the factory of Augustenborg. The town Tranquebar, with its dists., on the Coromandel coast, ceded to Denmark by the rajah of Tanjore in 1620, and the small dist. and town of Serampore (Danish Frederiksnagor) in Bengal, founded by the Danish E. I. Co. in 1755, was transferred to England in 1846. The Nicobar isls. in the Bay of Bengal, were taken possession of by the Danes in 1756; in 1840 the pop. of the Danish colony amounted to 6,000, but they were aband. on account of their insalubrity in 1848.

DENMARK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, on Black river, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,388.—II. Maine, 47 m. N.W. Portland. Pop. 1,143.

DENN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 4 m. S.E. Cavan. Area 11,600 ac. Pop. 6,696.

DENNEWITZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. and 3 m. S.W. Jüterbogk. It has an iron monument to commem. the battle betw. the French & allies, 6th Sept. 1813.

DENNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Framlington. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 979.

DENNIS, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 65 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,942.—II. New Jersey, 73 m. S. Trenton. Pop. 1,350.

DENNIS (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.E. St Columb Major. Area 3,370 ac.

DENNY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Stirling. Area estim. at 6,016 ac. Pop. 4,916; of vill. 1,881. Fairs in May and November.

DENT, a chplry. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on a small stream of same name, pa. and 3 m. from Jedburgh. Pop. 1,857. The vill. is large, has a chapel, many antique houses, & is a polling-place for W. Riding. The secluded valley of Dentdale is singularly picturesque.

DENTA GYENTA, a market town of Hungary, 28 m. S. Temesvar, on the Bezava. Pop. 5,110.

DENT-DU-MIDI, a mntn. of the Alps, on the frontiers of the Valais and Savoy, 10,771 feet in elev. It was ascended for the first time in 1784.

DENTILA, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, between the rivs. Gambia and Falemé, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. Surface elevated.

DENTON, numerous pas. &c., of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area 890 ac. Pop. 97.—II. co. Kent, 7½ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 208.—III. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Grantham. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 626. A Roman tesselated pavement has been discovered here.—IV. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Harleston. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 625.—V. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 557.—VI. co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 1½ m. N.E. Newhaven. Area 890 ac. Pop. 120.—VII. (*Nether*), co. Cumberland, 5 m. E.N.E. Brampton. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 280.—VIII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester, 4 m. N.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,440, partly engaged in the hat manufacture.—IX. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 4 m. N.W. Otley. Pop. 185. Here is the beautiful seat of

Sir C. Ibberston, Bart.—X. (*East*), a township, Northumberland, pa. Newburn, 3½ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 543.

D'Entrecasteaux (Channel), Australasia, Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25′ S., lon. 147° 15′ E., separates Bruny isl. from the mainland. Length N. to S., 35 m.; breadth varies from 3 to 9 m. At its N. end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent riv., & that of the Huon joins it from the W.—(*Islands*), Pacific O. Lat. 10° S., lon. 151° E.—(*Point*), W. Australia. Lat. 34° 52′ 30″ S., lon. 116° E.

Denver, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S. Market-Downham. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 910.

Deobund, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 21 m. S.S.E. Saharunpoor.

Deoghur, the name of several towns, &c., in India.—I. Berar dom., cap. an extensive dist., 56 m. N.W. Nagpoor.—II. Bundelcund, 29 m. N.N.E. Ditteah.—III. (*Baidyanath*), a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom, 106 m. N.W. Moorshedabad, with a temple.—*Deoghurwara* is a vill., dom. and 5 m. S.E. Indore.

Deola, a fortified town of Hindostan, dom. & 55 m. S.E. Odeypoor.

Deols, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, arrond. and 1 m. N.N.E. Châteauroux, on rt. b. of the Indre. Pop. 2,180.

Deopham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.W. Wymondham. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 525.

Depden, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 345.

Depedelen, or Tepeleni, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 30 m. S.E. Avlona. Birth-place of Ali Pacha of Yanina.

Deptford, a parliamentary bor. and naval port of England, cos. Kent & Surrey, on the Thames, where joined by the Ravensbourne, and on the London and Greenwich railway, contiguous to Greenwich, & 3 m. S.E. London Bridge. Area, comprising two pas., 1,060 ac. Pop. 23,165. Is irregularly, & in most parts meanly built. Chf. buildings, the parish churches, a well endowed charity school, 2 large anc. hospitals for decayed pilots and ship-masters, or their widows, belonging to the Trinity House, and an extensive naval arsenal, victualling office, and dockyards, established here by Henry viii., & occupying an area of 31 ac. This, with large private yards for ship-building, mostly employs the pop. The bor. (created by the Reform Act) joins with Greenwich, Woolwich, &c., in sending 2 mems. to H. of C.

Deptford, a township of U. S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Gloucester. Pop. 2,570.

Depuch Island, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 37′ 45″ S., lon. 117° 44′ E., 8 m. in circ., composed of a vast collection of greenstone rocks rising to 514 feet above the sea, and forming a remarkable contrast to the adjacent low mainland. Here have been found some curious native sculptures.—(*Geog. Journal*, vol. xii.).

Dera, a prefix of the following towns of Afghanistan, in the Derajat, a dist. immediately W. of the Indus.—I. (*Derabund*, or *Drabund*), 30 m. S.W. Dera Ismael Khan, & a rendezvous for Lohanee caravans. Pop. about 1,000.—II. (*D. Deen Punah*), 40 m. N.N.W. Mooltan, and nearly opposite a vill. of same name, on the E. bank of the Indus.—III. (*Fati Khan*), 15 m. N.W. Leia. Pop. 5,000, who trade in cotton, grain, indigo, sugar, & opium.

Dera Ghazee Khan, a considerable town of Afghanistan, 4 m. from rt. b. of the Indus, and 65 m. N.W. Bhaulpoor. Lat. 30° 5′ N., lon. 70° 52′ E. Pop. 25,000. It stands at the junction of several great routes, & has a bazaar, reported to contain 1,600 shops, with manufs. of silks, cottons, scarfs, and cutlery to about 20,000*l.* annlly., an active transit trade and extensive commerce.

Dera Ismael Khan, a town of Afghanistan, near the W. bank of the Indus, 17 m. N.N.W. Bukkur. Lat. 31° 50′ N., lon. 70° 58′ E. Pop. 8,000. It has extens. manuf. of white cotton cloth.

Derayeh (El), a town of Arabia, formerly cap. of the country of the Wahabees, nearly in the centre of Nedjed. Lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 46° 30′ E. Pop. 15,000 (?). It consists of 5 separately fortified quarters; and had formerly nearly 30 mosques, and as many colleges, besides bazaars; but in 1819 it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of 7 months.

Derbe, an anc. city of Asia Minor, probably the modern vill. Devli, 28 m. N.E. Karaman.

Derbend, or Derbent, *Albana*, a fortified marit. town of Russia, cap. of the prov. Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, 135 m. N.W. Baku. Pop. (1843) 12,000 Mohammedans, with a few Armenians and Jews. It is situated at the foot of a mntn. at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "*Albanian gates*," and formerly shut in on the N. by an iron gate. The town is enclosed by 2 walls of singular masonry, 8 feet thick, and 26 feet high, probably 1,500 years old; and 7 gates lead to the different quarters. Streets strait and regular, but narrow. The upper city, separated by a wall, forms the citadel, & is still in repair. Derbend has no proper harbour, ships cannot come near it, and consequently there are many shipwrecks. The circle of Derbend, established 1806, extends over the plains on the W. shore of the Caspian, and includes 26 vills., with a pop. of 37,000 in 1843. It was taken by Russia from Persia in 1795.

Derby, a parl. and munic. bor., and manufacturing town of England, cap. co., on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, and on Markeaton brook, both here crossed by handsome bridges, also at the junction of the principal branches of the Midland railway, 35 m. N.N.E. Birmingham, and 15½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area of bor., including 5 pas., 1,660 ac. Pop. 32,741. Streets clean and well paved, and lighted; the older, crooked and narrow; the newer, well built, and it has a spacious mkt.-pl., in which are a covered mkt. and a large assembly-room. Other principal edifices are a fine Grecian structure, containing the post office, Derbyshire bank, a hotel, and publ. rooms, a museum, All-hallows' church with fine tower and monuments, an elegant Roman Catholic church, many new chapels of ease, and dissenting chapels, almshouses built by the D. of Devonshire, the infirmary, co. and town halls, & an excellent jail. The free school, founded in the time of Henry ii., is considered one of the most ancient in England. Amongst numerous public institutions are a philosophical society, town and co. library, mechanics' institute, and various charitable asylums. Annual revenue of charities about 2,000*l.* Adjacent to the town are public grounds possessing much beauty. Derby is favourably situated for manufactures & trade, standing at the S. extremity of a large coal-field, and communicating by canals & railways with a large part of England. It is a principal seat for manufs. of silk twist and hosiery; & in 1839, it had 17 silk mills, employing about 3,000 hands. Silk ribbonds, cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain of great beauty and elegance, fluor-spar and marble ornaments are also made in large quantities: and it has many rolling mills, foundries, and other metallic works, soap factories, tanneries, bleaching grounds, corn mills, and malting houses. Wages are stated to be

generally higher and steadier than in most other large manufacturing towns, yet this town was the centre of the great strike of operatives in 1833-4. Mkt. Frid. Fairs, Jan. 25, Mar. 21, Friday in Easter and Whitsunday weeks, and after May 1, St James' day, Friday before old Michaelmas, & Sept. 27. Co. asssizes; co. quarter sessions 3 times yearly; and bor., quarter and petty sessions are held. Corp. rev. (1846-7), 9,769*l.*; expenditure 8,102*l.* Assessed taxes (1847), 4,785*l.* It is the place of election for the S. division of co. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electrs. (1846), 2,177. It gives the title of Earl to the Stanley family. The town was called Northworthige by the Saxons, and Deoraby by the Danes, and is supposed to have been the Roman station of Derventiæ. It is the birth-place of Linacre, the founder of the royal college of physicians, Dr Darwin, the antiquary Hutton, and the novelist Richardson.

DERBY, two townships of U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, at the head of the sloop navigation, 37 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,851.—II. Vermont, on the E. side of the L. Mephremagog, 53 m. N.N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,681.

DERBY HAVEN, a marit. vill. of Isle of Man, 2 m. N.E. Castleton, with a good safe harbour.—*West Derby* is a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, and included in the bor. of Liverpool. Pop. 16,864.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland and central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Notts, S. Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford, and W. Stafford and Cheshire. Area 663,180 ac., of which about 510,000 are in pasture, or arable. Inhab. houses 53,020. Pop. 272,217. Surface in the N.W. occupied by the S. termination of the Penine chain of mntns., highest elev. 1,700 to 1,809 ft., composed of limestone, and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery, caverns, & other natural curiosities [PEAK]; elsewhere level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Climate cool and rather moist in the N.W. part, but on the whole bracing and salubrious. Surface in the N.W. mostly heathy or peaty on the hills; soil reddish clay or marl, and fertile in the S., where most grain, and large quantities of cheese are produced. Farms mostly small, though estates are large. Average rent of land (1810) 18s. 10¾d. an ac. Annual value of land (1842-3), 845,681*l.*; do. of all real property 1,379,025*l.* Collieries & iron works are numerous in the N.E., and valuable lead mines in the Peak dists., where marble and various kinds of spar are also obtained. Annual value of mines (1842-3) 40,638*l.* Extensive manufs. of silk & cotton piece goods, & hosiery, are carried on in the chief towns Derby, Glossop, Belper, Chesterfield; also manufs. of metallic goods and porcelain in Derby. In 1847, 16,887 hands were employed in various mills, of whom 11,602 were engaged in the production of cotton goods. Canals are numerous, and branches of the Midland railw. intersect the co. throughout. Co. rates (1847) 18,044*l.*; expenditure 13,683*l.* Poor rates (1844) 58,281*l.* Derbyshire is divided into 6 hundreds, and about 140 pas., in the dioceses of Lichfield and Midland circuit. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. for each of its 2 parl. divisions (N. and S.), and 2 for its co. town. Reg. electors (1848) for N. divis. 5,347, for S. divis. 7,167; total 12,714.

DERECSKE, a vill. of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, 12 m. S. Debrecin. Pop. 5,320. In its vicinity are 5 salt lakes, and a small pearl fishery.

DEREHAM (EAST), or MARKET-DEREHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 16 m. W.N.W. Norwich, & 10 m. N.N.W. Wymondham, where it communicates by a branch with the E. Counties railw. Area of pa. 5,550 ac. Pop. 3,834. The town, situated in a dist. noted for its gardens and orchards, is remarkably well built and clean. It has a very anc. cruciform church, formerly part of a convent, founded about A. D. 750, and containing a rich antique font, and a monument to the poet Cowper, who was buried there in 1800. Charities 147*l.* per ann. Mkt. Frid. Fairs, Thurs. before Old Midsummer, and Michaelmas days.

DEREHAM (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 544. Charities 75*l.* per annum. It has the remains of an abbey, founded in 1188.

DERENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. and 7 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,400. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient castle, paper and oil mills, & 2 ann. fairs.

DERENDAH, a town and fort of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. S.E. Sivas.

DERETSCHIN, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 53 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,500.

DERG (LOUGH), Ireland, is the longest & most picturesque of the expansions of the Shannon, & separates Munster (co. Tipperary) from Connaught (co. Galway). Shape serpentine; length N. to S. 24 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles. Area 29,570 ac. At its N. and S. extremities respectively, are the towns Portumna & Killaloe. It receives several small rivs., and the surplus waters of lakes O'Grady and Craney.—II. a lake, Ulster, at the S.E. extremity of the co. Donegal, about 9 m. in circ.; and containing the famous inlet termed, St Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited annually by 18,000 devotees.

DERNA, or DERNE, *Dernis*, a seaport town of N. Africa, Tripoli dom., 140 m. N.E. Bengazi. It is regularly, but meanly built. It was one of the cities of Pentapolis.

DERNIS, a vill. of Dalmatia, cap. dist., circ. & 50 m. S.E. Zara, on the Cicola. Pop. 1,010. It was formerly fortfd., and had the rank of a town.

DERPT, a town of Russia. [DORPAT.]

DERR, or DEER, a town of E. Africa, cap. of Nubia, on S.E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44′ N., lon. 32° 15′ E. It is stated to be increasing in trade and importance, and is the residence of a native Nubian kaschef under the Egyptian pasha. It is celebrated for its ancient temple.

DERRALOSSORY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co, Wicklow, 8 m. N. Rathdrum. Ac. 45,966. P. 4,897.

DERRY, a co. & city of Irel. [LONDONDERRY.]

DERRY, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, 28 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 2,034.—II. Pennsylvania, comprising Lewistown. Pop. 1,080.—III. Pennsylvania, 12 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,816.—IV. 84 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,754.

DERRY, the prefix of sev. pas. in Ireland.—I. (*Derryaghy*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. N. Lisburn. Area 12,480 ac. Pop. 5,397.—II. (*Derryheighan*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. Area 7,643 ac. Pop. 3,167.—III. (*Derryloran*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising Cookstown (which see). Area 12,100 ac. Pop. 8,480.—(IV. *Derrynoose*, or *Madden*), Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. S.S.W. Keady. Area 15,049 ac. Pop. 9,089.—V. (*Derryvullen*), Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising Lowtherstown (which see). Area, including loughs, 23,646 ac. Pop. 10,675.

DERSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 676.

DERTINGEN, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N. Maulbronn. Pop. 1,800.

De Ruyter, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 13 m. S.W. Eaton. Pop. 1,800.

Derval, or Darval, a thriving manufg. vill. of Scotl., co. Ayr, pa. Loudon, on Irvine water, 9 m. E. Kilmarnock. Pop. 1,362.

Dervock, a neat vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. Pop. 545.

Derwen, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. S.S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 569.

Derwent, several rivs. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, rises in the High Peak, near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.S.E., past Chatsworth, Matlock, and Belper, to Derby, whence it proceeds in a navigable S.E. course, and joins the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. Length nearly 50 m. Chief affl., the Wye. Its upper vale is strikingly picturesque.—II. co. York, E. Riding, a large part of which it drains, rises in the Wolds, and after a S.ward course, past New Malton, joins the Ouse at Barmby, whence it is navigable to Malton. Total course about 60 m.—III. co. Cumberland, rises in the dist. Borrowdale, and after forming the cataract of Lodore, flows N. through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, & thence W.S.W. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea, which it enters at Workington. Chief affls., the Greta and Cocker. Its waters are singularly clear, and its banks abound with fine scenery, especially where it expands into the celebrated lake of Derwent-water.

Derwent, one of the principal rivs. of Tasmania, Australasia, rises from Lake St Clare, in centre of the isl., flows very tortuously S.E., through the dist. New Norfolk, and betw. Richmond and Hobartown, enters Storm bay by an estuary, 4 m. across.—Hobartown and New Norfolk are on its banks.

Derwent-water, or Keswick Lake, a celebrated and picturesque lake of Engl., co. Cumberland, in Borrowdale, stretches S. from Keswick for 4 m., and is about its centre 1½ m. across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several richly wooded isls., and a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent riv., which enters at its S., and emerges at its N. extremity.

Desaguadero, a riv. of Bolivia, dep. La Paz, rises from the Lake Titicaca, and after a S.ward course, estimated at 190 m., enters Lake Uros, 160 m. N.W. Potosi. It is the only riv. of any importance, the entire basin of which is wholly within Bolivia.—II. a riv. of Plata confed., betw. the deps. San Luis and Mendoza, but dried up in summer.—*Desaguadero de Osorno* is a lake of Araucania (Chile), 35 m. in length, by an average breadth of 5 m., and which discharges its surplus waters by the Osorno riv. into the Pacific Ocean.

Désaignes, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, on r. b. of the Doux, arrond. and 16 m. W.N.W. Tournon. Pop. 3,974.

Desborough, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Kettering. Area 2,410 ac. P. 1,388.

Deseada, an isl., W. Indies. [Desirade.]

Desenzano, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. E.S.E. Brescia, on the S.W. bank of the L. di Garda, on which it has a fishing port. Pop. 3,600. It is defended by an old castle on an adjacent height, & has a gymnasium, several churches, barracks, and manufs. of silk-hosiery.

Desert, a prefix of several pas. of Ireland.—I. (*Desertcreight*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, 1½ m. S.W. Cookstown. Area 14,399 ac. Pop. 7,675, many employed in linen weaving.—II. (*Desertlyn*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, including part of the town of Moneymore. Area 5,561 ac. Pop. 3,255.—III. (*Desertmartin*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3 m. S.E. Tubbermore. Area 9,580 ac. Pop. 5,023, of whom 256 are in the village.—IV. (*Desertoghill*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4 m. W.N.W. Kilrea. Area 11,469 ac. Pop. 4,901.—V. (*Desertserges*), Munster, co. Cork, 6 m. W.S.W. Bandon. Area 15,730 ac. Pop. 6,327.

Desertas (Las), a group of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, S.E. Madeira; the largest is 6 m. long, and ½ m. broad. It supports many cattle. They are visited by shepherds from Madeira.

Desford, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E. Market-Bosworth. Area 3,830 ac. P. 1,006.

Desful, a town of Persia. [Dizful.]

Desha, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Arkansas. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 1,599.

Desima, an artificial isl. of Japan, immediately opposite the city Nangasaki, with which it communicates by a stone bridge, strictly guarded. The island is about 600 feet in length by 250 in breadth, and to it the Dutch merchants in Japan are in general closely restricted.

Desio, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

Desirade, an isl. of the Little Antilles, 4 m. W. Guadaloupe, of which it is a dependency. Length N.E. to S.W. 6 m.; average breadth 2 m. Pop. 2,568, of whom 2,070 slaves. Surface elevated and infertile. It was the first isl. discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage, Nov. 1493.

Deskford, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, 3 m. S. Cullen. Pop. 860. It has a ruined castle.

Des-Moines, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Iowa, watered by river of same name. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. 5,577.

Desna, a riv. of Russia, govs. Smolensk, Orel, & Tchernigov, joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev, after a S. course of nearly 500 m., for the most part of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Elnia, Briansk, and Tchernigov.

Desoto, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Mississippi. Area 925 sq. m. Pop. 7,000.

Desolation (Cape), Greenland, is the S.W. extremity of Nunar-Soak isl. Lat. 60° 50′ N., lon. 48° 50′ W.—II. a headland, Tierra-del-Fuego, on one of its W. isls. Lat. 55° 45′ 40″ S., lon. 71° 37′ 10″ W.—Kerguelen's Land.

Despoto Dagh, *Rhodope*, a mountain chain of European Turkey, Rumili, leaves the Balkan, about 40 m. E. Ghiustendil, extends S.E., and terminates on the bank of the Maritza, the basin of which riv. it bounds on the S.W. Elev. 7,800 ft.

Dessau, a walled town of N. Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Dessau, on l. b. of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, here crossed by a fine bridge, 67 m. S.W. Berlin. Pop. (1846) 12,000, of whom 800 were Jews. It consists of an old and a new town, and several suburbs, and is well built and lighted. Principal public edifices, the ducal palace, built in 1470, and having a theatre, a good collection of paintings and other works of art; two other palaces, the Amelia asylum, the riding-school, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and 2 Calvinist churches, and a synagogue. It has a college, a normal school, schools of music, a separate female school, and a Jewish classical seminary, with manufs. of woollens, hats, and leather, numerous distilleries, and a brisk trade in corn. In the vicinity are 2 summer palaces.

Desterro, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Santa Catharina, nearly in middle of W. coast of the island Santa Catharina, 460 m. S.W. Rio-Janeiro. Pop. of dist. (1845) 6,000. Chief buildings, the palace of the president of the prov., an arsenal & small hospital. It is defended by several forts, and has an excellent port.

DESVRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. E.S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 2,816. It has manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, earthenwares, & leather.

DETMOLD, a town of N.W. Germany, cap. princip. Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 47 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. (1846) 4,716. It consists of an old and new town, with a suburb; the new town is well built. Principal public edifices, a neat palace of the prince, a Lutheran and two Calvinist churches. It has a normal school, a gymnasium, a good library, a bible society, a school of arts and sciences. Manufs. of linens and leather, and several breweries, with numerous well frequented annual fairs. In the vicinity is a summer palace of the princes, and the battle field on which the army of Varus was destroyed by the Germans under Herrmann (Arminius), A. D. 9, to commemorate which event, a monument was erected there in 1838.

DETROIT, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., cap. Michigan, on the W. side of the river or Channel of same name, which divides the U. States from Canada, and uniting Lakes St Clair and Erie, 225 m. W. Buffalo. Pop. in 1810, 770, in 1840, 9,102. It is built mostly of wood, but has many good private houses, a handsome state-house & city-hall, state bank, state penitentiary, government magazines, 3 mkt.-houses, 8 or 9 churches, including a cathedral built of granite; a theatre, museum, public garden, merchants' hall, various charities, schools, and literary societies. Iron and brass foundries, ship-building, and the general trade of the lakes, for which this is the principal emporium, employing most of the pop. Tonnage of the port (1840) 11,432 tons, including many steamers. Detroit was founded in 1670 by the French, and incorporated into a city in 1815.

DETROIT RIVER, has its origin in Lake St Clair, and extends 28 m. to Lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between Canada and the U. States. At Detroit it is ¾ of a m. wide, and is navigable throughout for vessels of any burden. Grosse, Fighting isl., and other isls. are near its mouth. Navigation open for 8 months of the year. Principal channel on the E. side Canada shore. On its banks are numerous thriving settlements.

DETTELBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Mayn, 10 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2,445, partly engaged in raising wines. It has two churches, one of which is much resorted to by pilgrims.—*Dettenheim* is a vill., circ. Middle Franconia, 25 m. S. Anspach.

DETTINGEN, several market-towns of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Erms, 6 m. S.W. Nürtingen. Pop. 2,851. It has a cutlery and coach factory.—II. circ. Danube, 18 m. E.S.E. Nürtingen. Pop. 2,283. —III. circ. Jaxt, 15 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,437. —IV. a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on rt. b. of the Mayn, 8 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg. In June 1743, the allied British and Austrian army under George II., gained a victory here over the French, under Marshal Noailles.

DETTWILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 4½ m. E.N.E. Saverne, on l. b. of the Zorn. Pop. 1,846. Manufs. cottons.

DETTVA, a town in N.W. of Hungary, co. Sohl, in a valley E. of Altsohl. Pop. 7,240.

DEUSLEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 8 m. N.W. Lille, P. 2,125.

DEUCAR, a t., Nepaul. Lat. 28° 8′ N., lon. 82° E.

DEULE, a riv. of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, passes Lille to Quesnoy, dep. Nord, & joins the Lys on the right.—The *Canal-de-la-Deule* joins the Scarpe and the Lys, and passes Lille and Quesnoy. Length 41 miles.

DEULINA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 33 m. N. Moscow, on the Voria. A treaty was concluded here in 1618, between the Poles and Russians.

DEURNE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, near the Peel marsh, 5 m. E. Helmond. Pop. (with comm.) 3,354.—II. a comm. of Belgium, prov. and 2 m. E. Antwerp. Pop. 5,196.

DEUTICHEM, or DOETICHEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Yssel, 16 m. E. Arnheim. Pop. 1,831.

DEUTSCHBROD, a town of Bohemia. [BROD.]

DEUTSCHENDORF, or POPRAD, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 7 m. S.W. Kesmarkt. P. 1,370.

DEUTSCH-KRONE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the L. Radnor, 61 m. W.N.W. Posen. Pop. 3,000.

DEUTSCHLAND, country, Europe. [GERMANY.]

DEUTSCHES-BUND. [GERMANY.]

DEUTZ, or DUYTZ, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on rt. b. of the Rhine, reg. & opposite Cologne, with which city it is united by a bridge of boats, at the head of the railway to Minden. Pop. 3,088. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, and manufs. of velvets and silken fabrics.

DEUXHILL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 470 ac. Pop. 45.

DEUX-PONTS (German *Zweibrücken*), "two bridges," a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly cap. an indep. duchy, and since 1814 of a dist. and co., on the Erbach, near its confl. with the Serre, 50 m. W. Spires. Pop. 6,920. It is well built & has remains of an ancient ducal palace, a Lutheran cathed., Calvinist & Lutheran churches, a college, and manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, cotton, & tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fine castle, built by Stanislaus, K. of Poland. Deux-Ponts with its duchy formed from 1802 to 1814 an arrond. of the French dep. Mont-Tonnerre.

DEUX-SEVRES, a dep. of France. [SEVRES.]

DEVA, (Germ. *Diemrich*, or *Schlossberg*), a market-town of Transylvania, co. and 10 m. N. Hunyad, on the Maros. Pop. 4,000. In the vicinity are a copper mine, and paper mills.

DEVA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, with a small port on the Deva, near its mouth, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,490.

DEVAPRAYAGA, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, reckoned holy to Hindoos as being the place where the Bhagirathi and Alakananda rivs. unite to form the Ganges. It has an anc. temple, and numerous stone houses inhabited by Brahmins.

DEVENISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 5 m. N.N.W. Enniskillen. Area, including loughs, 32,243 ac. Pop. 8,381.

DEVENTER, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. arrond., on the Yssel, 18 m. S. Zwolle. Pop. (1840) 14,379, including 372 military. Chief edifices, a cathed., 6 other churches, and the town-hall. It is the seat of courts of assize, and has an athenæum, a latin and several other schools, and an observatory founded 1839. Manufs. of stockings, carpets, and linen goods.

DEVEREUX (ST), a pa. of England, co. & 6½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 191.

DEVERHILL, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Longbridge*), 3 m. S. Warminster. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 1,352.—II. (*Monckton*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Mere. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 207.

DEVERON, a riv. of Scotl., cos. Aberdeen and Banff, rises in the pa. Cabrach, flows N.E. past Huntly & Turriff, and enters the N. Sea at Banff. Length 40 m. Principal affls. Bogie and Isla.

DEVICOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. N.E. Tanjore.

DÉVILLE-LÈS-ROUEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., *on the* Cailly, 2 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 3,610. Manufs. cotton cloths.

DEVIL ISLAND, Tierra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58′ 30″ S., lon. 69° 4′ 50″ W.—Cook gave the name of *Devil's Basin* to a port in Christmas Sound, T. del Fuego, lat. 55° 16′ S., lon. 70° W.—*Devil's Bridge* crosses the Reuss, in Switzerland, cant. Uri, 16 m. S. Altorf.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, but partly on the limit of King's co., Leinster, extending S.W. to N.E. for about 24 m., & separating the basins of the Shannon and Suir. Height 2,084 feet.

DEVIZES, *the Vize*, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon canal, 23 m. N.N.W. Salisbury, and 10 m. S.E. the Chippenham station of the Gt. Western railway. Area of bor., including 2 pas., 660 ac. Pop. 6,156. It is built on an eminence near the N. limit of Salisbury plain. The main streets, branching from a large mkt.-place, are spacious, well paved, and lighted. Houses generally handsome. Principal buildings, 2 anc. churches, an endowed school & almshouse, a handsome townhall and cross, large co. jail, and a union workhouse. Annual revenue of charities, 250*l*. Devizes has numerous inns, having formerly been a great halting place on the Bath Road; also mills for silk-throwing, manufs. of snuff, malt, and on Thursday one of the largest markets for corn in W. of England. Fairs, Valentine's day, Holy Thursday, April 20, July 5, Oct. 2, and 20. It is the seat of co. summer assizes, co. quarter sessions, and petty sessions. Corp. rev. (1846-7), 1,058*l*.; expend. 775*l*. It is the place of election for the N. division of the co. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848), 385.

DEVOCH-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. E. Ravenglass, and formed by the sources of a tributary of the Esk. Area 300 ac.

DEVON, a riv. of Scotl., cos. Perth & Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil mntns., pa. Blackford, and after a course of about 25 m., successively E., W., and S., joins the Forth near Alloa. It has remark. falls near the vill. Crook of Devon, & its fine scenery has been celeb. by Burns.—*Devon* is the abbreviated name of *the co. Devonshire*.

DEVON (NORTH), a tract of the Arctic region, in N. Amer., lat. 75° N., lon. 80° to 92° W., having E. Baffin bay, W. Wellington strait, and S. Barrow strait, separating it from North Somerset.

DEVONPORT (until 1824, called PLYMOUTH DOCK), a parl. and munic. bor., marit. & fortified town, and naval arsenal of Engl., co. Devon, at its S.W. extrem. on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, termed the Hamoaze, 2 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. The bor. comprises pas. Stoke-Damerel & E. Stonehouse. Pop. 43,532. The town stands on high ground, & is enclosed by ramparts, defended by various batteries. Its extens. naval dockyard, occupies 96 acs., the buildings on which are mostly of *granite* & *limestone*. In 1848, 529 hands were employed in this yard, but as many as 3,000 have been sometimes engaged there. Principal structures, the residence of the port-admiral, the barracks, the military hospl., chapels of ease, assembly-rooms, theatre, and a Doric column erected on a height to commemorate the changing the name of the town. Devonport has breweries, soap factories, and an extensive trade in refitting & victualling ships. Mkts. Tues., Thurs., & Sat. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 1,373*l*.; expend. 1,420*l*. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 2,161.

DEVONSHIRE, a large marit. co. of England, forming part of its S.W. peninsula, and having N. the Bristol Channel, E. the cos. Somerset and Dorset, S. the English Channel, and W. Cornwall. Area 2,585 sq. m., or 1,654,400 ac., of which about 1,200,000 ac. are reported to be arable or in pasture, and upwards of 300,000 waste. Inhabited houses, 94,704. Pop. 533,460. Surface greatly broken and diversified, but except the wild sterile tracts, Dartmoor and Exmoor (which see), generally remarkable for fertility. The vale of Exeter, & the dist. bordering the English Channel, called the S. Hams, are especially beautiful & rich. Climate rather moist, & in summer cool, but in winter so unusually mild, that even orange & lemon trees require little sheltering. Mean winter temp. 44°.9; mean summer 60°.9, Fahr. Princip. rivs. the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Teign, & Axe, the estuaries of most of which form good harbs. The inlets of Torbay & Plymouth Sound are respectively upon its S.E. & S.W. sides. Most kinds of corn are raised; and the co. is famed for its cider. Grazing & dairy farms numerous. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly esteemed; and Dartmore feeds large numbers of small ponies. Estates and farms usually small. Average rent of land (1810) 14*s*. 8½*d*. per ac. Ann. value of land (1842-3), 1,556,180*l*.; of all real property, 2,589,376*l*. Herring, pilchard, mackarel, dory, & other fisheries are important. Mines of copper & tin extens. Ann. value of mines, 15,265*l*. Woollen weaving & spinning has declined, but in 1847, employed 1,480 hands. Gt. Western railw. extends through the S. part of the co., past Exeter to Plymouth. Co. rates (1847), 21,761*l*. 17*s*.; expend. 21,849*l*. 16*s*. Poor rates (1844-5), 159,936*l*. Devonshire is divided into 33 hundreds, & about 470 pas. in the diocese of Exeter (the cap.). Plymouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Honiton, Totness, Ashburton, and Dartmouth, are the other chief towns & bors.; & together send 18 mems. to H. of C. The co. sends 2 for its N. & 2 for its S. division. Reg. co. electors. (1848) for N. division, 8,494; for S. div., 10,191; total 18,685. It gives the title of Duke to the Cavendish, and of Earl to the Courtney family.

DEVRIGHI, *Nicopolis*, a town, Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 62 m. E. Sivas, on the Egkin.

DEWANGARY, a populous vill., Bootan, 2,100 feet above the sea, and having sev. Buddhic temples.

DEWASS, a town of India, prov. Malwa, 23 m. S.E. Oojein. It is the cap. of a rajahship, under British protection. Ann. rev. 42,500*l*.

DEWCHURCH, 2 pas., Engl.—I. (*Much*), co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 4,890. P. 579.—II. (*Little*), same co., 5½ m. S.E. Hereford. Ac. 1,640. P. 330.

DE-WITT, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, near Onondaga. Pop. 2,802.

DE-WITT LAND, a region, Australia, on its N.W. coast, between lon. 120° and 123° S., opposite Dampier archip., discovered by De Witt in 1628.

DEWLISH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 3,480. P. 389.

DEWSAH, a considerable town, W. Hindostan, 32 m. E. Jeypoor, enclosed by a wall.

DEWSALL, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 40.

DEWSBURY, a market and manufacturing town, pa. and township of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Calder, 8 m. S.S.W. Leeds, and having a station on the Manchester and Leeds railway, 7 m. W.N.W. Wakefield. Area of pa. 9,620 ac. Pop. of pa. 23,806; of township, 10,600. The town lies low, but has some good streets, and stone houses, and it is well paved and lighted. It has a free school, revenue about 108*l*. per annum; a mechanics' institute, branch banks, a blanket-hall, with large and thriving manufs. of blankets,

carpets, druggets, flushings, paddings, and other low woollen fabrics, made from refuse woollen rags, re-spun. In the vicinity are some collieries. The Calder navigation connects the town with Hull and Liverpool. Fairs, Wednesdays before May 12, and before October 10.

DEXTER, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 56 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,464.—II. a vill. of Jefferson co., New York.—III. *Dexterville*, New York, is a recently formed vill. on the N. side of Lake Chatauque, with a trade in timber.

DEYUZE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, and the Ghent and Courtrai railway, 9 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 3,630. It has celebrated manufs. of gin.

DEYPAULPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 22 m. N.W. Indore, having 1,000 houses.

DEYRAH DOON, a town of N. Hindostan, prov. Gurwal, between the Jumna and Ganges.

DHALAK, or DAHALAK, *Orine*, an isl. in the Red Sea, 25 m. E. Massowah, Abyssinia, 23 m. in length N. to S., by 15 m. in average breadth. Surface flat. Its inhabs. are chiefly employed in a coral fishery. On its S. coast is the vill. Dhalak.

DHAMIE, one of the Sikh states, N.W. Hindostan, S. the Sutlej, protected by the British. Pop. 3,000. Ann. rev. 350*l*. Armed force 100 men.

DHAMONEE, or DHAMANI, a fortified town of India, dom. and 150 m. S.S.E. Gwalior.

DHAR, or DHARANUGGUR, a city of Central Hindostan, cap. a Rajpoot state of 1,466 sq. m., subsid. to the British, 32 m. W.S.W. Indore, elevation 1,908 feet. It was formerly important.

DHOLKA, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, dist. and 20 m. W.S.W. Kaira.

DHOORCATEE, the smallest of the Sikh states, N.W. Hindostan, protected by British. Pop. 200.

DHOORWYE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, under Brit. protection. Area 18 sq. m. Pop. 8,000.

DHOLPOOR, a town, Hindostan, 34 m. S.E. Agra.

DHAWALAGIRI, a lofty peak of the Himalaya mntns., N. Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface; betw. Nepaul and Tibet, in lat. 29° N., lon. 82° 50′ E. Estimated elevation 28,000 ft. [HIMALAYA.]

DIABLERETS, a remarkable mntn. of Switzerl., in the Bernese Alps, between the cants. Bern & Valais. Height above the sea, 10,190 feet.

DIADIN, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 25 m. W.N.W. Bayazid, on the N. branch of the Euphrates. It has a large ruined fort, and was, until lately, a place of some importance.

DIAMANT, a comm. and town of the French colony of Martinique, in the Antilles, on the S. coast of the isl., 8 m. S.S.E. Fort Royal, near the *Morne de Diamant*, a volcanic mntn., 1,568 feet in elevation. Pop. 1,534, of whom 1,183 are slaves.

DIAMANTINA, a flourishing modern city of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, cap. of the old dist. of Tejuco, situated in a valley surrounded by high mntns., 220 m. N.N.E. Ouro-Preto, 5,700 ft. above the level of the sea. It was erected into a city in 1831. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Streets wide and paved; its dist. comprises several vills., and a pop. of 14,000.—II. a town of the prov. Mato-Grosso, at the confl. of the rivs. Ouro and Diamantino, 70 m. N.N.W. Cuiaba. Pop. 4,500. The river *Diamantino*, so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The Spanish government closed the dist. in order to monopolize the gold & diamonds, which led to an extensive emigration in 1749. The present town of Diamantina occupies the site of the old vill. of Alta Paraguai-Diamantina.

DIAMOND (HARBOUR), British India, presid. Bengal, is in the riv. Hooghly, 34 m. below Calcutta, with which it communicates by a good road. Situation swampy and unhealthy.—(*Island*), Burmese dom., is in the estuary of the Bassain riv., 12 m. S.E. Cape Negrais. It abounds with turtles. —(*Point*), Sumatra, bounds W. the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 5° 16′ N., lon. 97° 40′ E.

DIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., in the Val-di-Diano, on the Calore, 45 m. Salerno. Pop. 5,000.—II. *D-Marino*, Sard. states, div. Nice, prov. & 1½ m. N. Oneille. Pop. 2,538.—III. *d'Alba*, prov. & 3½ m. S. Alba. P. 1,793.

DIARBEKIR, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, forming the W. part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 37° and 39° N., and lon. 37° and 39° E., having N.W. and S. the Euphrates, separating it from the pashs. Erzeroum, Sivas, Marash, & Damascus; and E. the pash. Van, and Kurdistan. Its centre is traversed by the Upper Tigris. Chf. cities, Diarbekir, Orfah, and Mardin.—*Diarbekir*, the cap., is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 55′ 30″ N., lon. 39° 52′ E. Pop. about 8,000 families, chiefly Turks & Armenians. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, is substantially built, and has a citadel, some cotton & silk looms, & copper works; but its manufs. have of late materially diminished. It is the see of a Chaldean patriarch.

DIBDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Southampton. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 490.

DICKINSON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 24 m. S.W. Harrisburg. P. 2,701.—II. a tnshp., New York, 15 m. S.W. Malone. P. 1,005.

DICKLEBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Scole. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 856.

DICKSON, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.W. Tennessee. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. 7,074.

DIDAM, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. S. Zutphen. Pop. 2,100.

DIDBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 353.

DIDCOT JUNCTION, a station on the Gt. Western railway, Engl., co. Berks, 53 m. W. London.

DIDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St Neot's. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 212.

DIDDLEBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N. Ludlow. Area 7,400 ac. Pop. 896.

DIDIER-LA-SÉAUVE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,999. Manufs. silk twist.

DIDIER (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France, mostly in the E. and central deps.—I. (*D.-au-Mont d'Or*), Rhône, 5 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,800.—II. (*de Chalaronne*), Ain, arrond. and 16 m. N. Trevoux. Pop. 2,859.—III. (*de la Tour*), Isère, arrond. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,318.—IV. (*sur Doulon*), H. Loire, arrond. and 8 m. E. Brioude. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*sur Rochefort*), Loire, arrond. and 16 m. N.W. Montbrison. Pop. 1,500.

DIDLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. S.W. Midhurst. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 119.

DIDLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 77.

DIDMARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. S.W. Tetbury. Area 170 ac. Pop 95.

DIDSBURY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, 3 m. W. Stockport. Pop. 1,248.

DIE, *Dea Vocontiorum*, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Drome, 26 m. E.S.E. Valence. Pop. 3,382. It has manufs. of silks, paper, & leather.

DIÉ (ST), *Sanctum Deodatum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Vosges, 24 m. E.N.E. Epinal, on the Meurthe. Pop. (1846) 6,433. It has a commercial college, cotton spining, iron forges and wire works. In its vicinity are iron & copper mines, & marble quarries.

Dié (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on l. b. of the Loire, arrond. and 8 m. N.E. Blois. Pop. 1,261. Manufs. vinegar.

Dieburg, a town of Central Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Gersprenz, 9 m. E.N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,100. It is defended by a strong castle.

Diego (San), a harbour and marit. vill. of Upper California, on the Pacific O. Lat. 32° 39′ 5″ N., lon. 117° 17′ W.—II. a shoal of the G. of Mexico, between Pensacola (Florida) and the mouth of the Mississippi.—*Cape San Diego* is the E. extremity of Staten-Land, T. del Fuego.

Diego Garcia, the S. most of the Maldive isls., Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbour.—*Diego* is a bay, Anegada, W. Indies.—*D. Sauriez* or British Sound, a fine harbour, near the N. extremity of Madagascar; and *Diego Ramirez*, an isl. group, S. Pacific, 60 m. S.W. Cape Horn.

Diekirch, a town of Belgium, prov. and 18 m. N. Luxembourg, on the Sure. Pop. 3,000.

Dielli, a fortified town of the isl. of Timor, on the N. coast, cap. of the Portuguese gov. of Dielli, and residence of the governor.

Diemel, a riv. of Central Germany, Prussian Westphalia and H. Cassel, joins the Werra, 24 m. N. Cassel, after a N.E. course of 50 m., past the towns Stadtberg and Reinhardtswald.

Dienville, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 13 m. N.W. Bar-Sur-Aube. Pop. 1,264.

Diepenbek, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, and 3 m. S.E. Hasselt. P. 2,508.

Diepholz, a town of Hanover, cap. co., landr. & 60 m. W.N.W. Hanover, on the Hunte. P. 2,523.

Dieppe, a comm. and seaport town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine Inf., at the mouth of the Arques, on the English Channel, and 33 m. N. Rouen. Lat of lighthouse, 49° 55′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 5′ 2″ E. Pop. (1846) 16,504. It is divided into the town proper, and the suburb le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge, both being well furnished with water from an aqueduct supplying nearly 200 fountains. Principal edifices, an old castle on a cliff W. the town, 2 churches, the town-hall, comm. college, theatre, public library, baths, and a school of navigation. The port, enclosed by 2 jetties, and bordered by quays, can accommodate from 60 to 80 vessels under 600 tons; but it dries at low water, and is otherwise inconvenient. Dieppe has an active general trade, ship building docks, manufs. of ivory wares, watches, lace, &c., & it is a packet station, communicating daily by steamboats with Brighton, the traffic having increased considerably since the opening of the Paris and Rouen railway. It is also resorted to by summer visiters; but its inhabitants depend chiefly on its fisheries of herrings, mackarel, and oysters.

Diersdorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 14 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Wiedbach. Pop. 1,400. It has a fine castle, & manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

Diesbach (Ober), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. S.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 5,915.—*Unter Diesbach* is a vill. same cant. Pop. 1,330.

Diessen, a mkt.-town of Upper Bavaria, on L. Ammer, 13 m. S.E. Landsberg. Pop. 1,330.

Diessenhofen, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 5½ m. E. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,517, mostly Protestants.

Diest, a walled town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Demer, arrond. and 17 m. N.E. Louvain. Pop. (1842) 7,720. It has manufs. of woollens and hosiery. It was taken by Marlborough in 1705.

Dietenheim, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Iller, 15 m. N.E. Biberich. Pop. 1,251. It has a fine church, and ruins of a castle.

Dietfurt, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palat., on the Ludwigs-canal, at the mouth of the Altmühl, 23 m. W. Regensburg. Pop. 957.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Franc., on the Altmühl, 2 m. N.W. Pappenheim.—*Dietigheim*, or *Dittigheim*, is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 1 m. S. Bischopheim. Pop. 989.

Dietikon, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. W.N.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,000.

Dieu, an isl., W. coast of France. [Ile-d'Yeu.]

Dieu-le-Fit, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., in a mntnous. dist., arrond. & 17 m. E. Montelimart. Pop. (1846) 3,041. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, a model Protestant school. Manufs. of woollen cloths, earthenwares, and glass. In the town are two accidulated mineral springs, and 2 m. N.E. is a curious stalactitic cave called "Tom-Jones."—*Dieulouard* is a comm. & vill., dep. Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. Nancy. Pop. 1,480.

Dieuze, *Decem Pagi*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. E. Chateau-Salins. Pop. 3,863. It is enclosed by walls, & has a large church, 2 hospitals, manufs. of linen cloth, hosiery, hats, and soda.

Diey (St), a town of France. [Die St.]

Diez, or Dietz, a town of Germany, deleg. & 10 m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist. on the Aar, at its mouth in the Lahn. P. 2,204. It consists of an old & a new town, & has an anc. castle, used as a house of correction, 2 churches, and a school of horticulture; 3 m. from the town is the castle of Oranienburg, the resid. of the dukes of Nassau.

Digby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Sleaford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 364.

Digby, a vill. of Nova Scotia, on Annapolis harbour, 11 m. S.W. Annapolis.—*Cape Digby* is on the E. side of Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean.

Dighton, a t., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on the Taunton river, 37 m. S. Boston. P. 1,378.

Dignano, a town of Illyria, circ. Istria, gov. & 48 m. S.S.E. Triest, pleasantly situated on an eminence about 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 3,600. It has a cathedral, and 2 monasteries.

Digne, *Dinia*, a walled town of France, cap. dep. B. Alpes, on a hill side, near l. b. of the Bleone, 55 m. N.E. Aix. Pop. (1846) 3,730. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courts of assize and commerce, a public library, tanneries, and trade in prunes, almonds, corn, hemp, and cattle.

Digoin, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, at the entrance of the Canal du Centre, arrond. and 14 m. W. Charolles. Pop. (1846) 2,503. Manufs. earthenwares, and trade in salt.

Digswell, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. S.S.E. Welwyn. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 187.

Dihong, the great western stream forming the Brahmaputra riv., Further India, which breaks through the Himalaya, near lat 28° 15′ N., lon. 95° 10′ E., and has been supposed identical with the San-po, Tibet. [Brahmaputra.]

Dijon, *Divio*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Côte-d'Or, at the confl. of the Ouche and Suzon, on the Canal de Bourgogne, and on the railway (in progress) from Paris to Lyon, 160 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 26,674. Mean temp. of year 52°.9; winter 35°.4; summer 69°.6 Fahr. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has many fine public walks, and beautiful environs. Chief public buildings, a palace of the princes of Conde, a castle built by Louis xi. and xii., and serving for barracks, the town-hall, prefecture, a large old courthouse, a theatre, hospitals, prisons, and an orphan

asylum. It has 2 public libraries, a cabinet of natural history, a national court for the deps Côte d'Or, H. Marne, and Saône-et-Loire, courts of assize & commerce, a university academy, 8 colleges, schools of medicine and the fine arts, and a botanic garden. Manufs. linen, cotton, & woollen fabrics, hats, earthenware, soap, beer, & leather; but its chief dependence is on its wine trade, it being the principal depôt and market for the sale of Burgundy wines. Birthplace of Bossuet, Crébillon, and Daubenton.

DIJONNAIS, an old division of France, in the prov. Burgundy, the cap. of which was Dijon, now comprised in the dep. Côte d'Or.

DIKEWID, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. S.S.E. Aberaeron. Pop. 518. Fair 9th May.

DILHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 488.

DILHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Cheadle. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 1,579. It has 2 schools. Excellent coal found in the parish.

DILLN (Hung. *Bela-Banya*), a town, N.W. Hungary, co. Houth, 2 m. N.E. Schemnitz. P. 2,597.

DILLENBURG, a town of Germany, duchy and 37 m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist., on the Dille. Pop. 2,500. It has an anc. ruined castle, a college, hospital, and orphan asylum; manufs. of woollen fabrics, and numerous annual fairs. In the vicinity are copper mines, potash, and lime works.

DILLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist. on l. b. of the Danube, 24 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 3,453. It is enclosed by ancient walls, & has a palace, the residence of the bishops of Augsburg, 3 Roman Catholic churches, an orphan asylum, barracks, gymnasium & superior schools; ship building docks, & manufs. of cutlery. —II. a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 28 m. S. Treves. Pop. 1,390. It has paper mills, and copper and iron foundries.

DILMAN, a new and considerable town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. N.N.W. Urumiyah. Pop. 15,000 (?). Around it are numer. gardens.

DILTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Wilts, pa. and 2 m. S.S.W. Westbury. Pop. 1,848.

DILWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Ribble, 7 m. N.E. Preston. Pop. 845.

DILWYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2 m. N.E. Weobley. Area 6,080 ac. Pop. 1,060.

DIMA, a large town of Abyssinia, state Amhara, dist. Gojam, near lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 38° 5′ E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls; houses mostly of stone, and its church is one of the largest edifices in the country.

DIMCHURCH, a pa. of Engl. [DYMCHURCH.]

DINABURG, a town of Russia. [DUNABURG.]

DINAGEPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Purneah, Rungpoor, and Rajeshaye. Area 5,374 sq. m. Pop. 2,341,420, about 2-3d Mohammedans. Surface undulating, and having no mntns. or lakes, traversed by affluents of the Ganges; about 2-3d of the land is occupied and under cultivation; rice, grain, and pulses are raised; fish abound in the rivers. Farms are small, and the condition of the people very poor. Public rev. (1839-40) 192,953*l.*; expend. 19,391*l.*—*Dinagepoor* ("the abode of beggars") the cap. of the dist. and the seat of a Brit. jurisdiction, is 105 m. N. Moorshedabad. Estimated pop. 30,000. It is meanly built. The vicin. is sandy soil & ill supplied with water.

DINAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., on a height near the Rance, 14 m. S. St. Malo. Pop. (1846) 7,705. It is enclosed by a wall, defended by a fine old castle. Principal edifices, two Gothic churches, a clock-tower, the town-hall, comm. college, hospital, public library, concert-hall, &c. It has manufs. of sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, and leather; salt refineries, beet-root sugar factories, and a brisk trade in butter, hemp, linen thread, &c., carried on by means of the river, which is navigable up to the town. In 1389 it was besieged by the Duke of Lancaster, and defended by du Guesclin.

DINANT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S. Namur, on the declivity of a rocky and castle crowned height, near the Meuse. Pop. (1842) 6,388. It has a Gothic cathedral, two hospitals, a Latin school, manufs. of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, and leather.

DINAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 14 m. W. Patna, with a quay on rt. b. of the Ganges; handsome military cantonments, & 3,200 houses, chiefly of mud & tiled.

DINARIC ALPS, consist of that portion of the Alpine system, which connect the Julian Alps with branches of the Balkan in Turkey, and cover S. Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, Narenta, and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7,000 ft. in height, and are chiefly of a calcareous formation.

DINAS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the coast of Newport B., 4 m. N.E. Fishguard. P. 819.

DINAS-MOWDDU, a decayed bor. and market-town of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Malwydd, on the Dovy. Pop. 300. It is most picturesquely sit. on side of a precip. mntn., and though but a miserable vill., has the local designation of a "city."

DINDER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the river Brue, 2 m. S.E. Wells. Ac. 1,050. P. 248.

DINDIGUL, an old subdivision of the Madras presid., British India, now comprised in Madura. Also a town, the cap. dist. and 30 m. N.W. Madura, elev. 400 feet. Fort on a high granite rock.

DINDING ISLES, a group off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, 70 m. S.S.E. Penang. Lat. 4° 20′ N., lon. 100° 32′ E.—*Pulo Dinding* is a granitic and wooded islet 250 feet in length.

DINEDOR, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Hereford. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 289.

DINEVAWR CASTLE, a ruined fortress of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandefeysant, anc. a seat of the Cambrian princes, & now giving the title of baron to the Cardonnel family.

DINGÉ, a comm. and town, of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. Rennes. Pop. 1,830.

DINGELSTÄDT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Unstrut, 10 m. N.N.W. Mühlhausen. Pop. 3,062. Manufs. of cotton, linens, and woollen stuffs.

DINGESTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 190.

DINGLE, a seaport, and market-town, pa., and disfranchised bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 8 m. E. Dunmore Head. Area of pa. 9,097 ac. Pop. 6,205; do. of town 3,386. Its linen manuf. has declined. Dingle Bay is much exposed to the swell of the Atlantic, but the harbour is safe.

DINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2½ m. E. Market-Harborough. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 144. Dingley-hall, in the vicin., is a noble mansion, which belonged to the knights of St John.

DINGOLFING, a town, Lr. Bavaria, on a rock n. rt. b. of the Isar, 10 m. W.S.W. Landau. P. 1,897. Ecclesiastical councils were held here in 772 & 932.

DINGWALL, a royal bor. and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, where joined by the Peffer, 11 m. N.W. Inverness. P. of pa. 2,100; do. of bor. 1,739. It has wharves

for vessels drawing 9 feet water, but very little trade. Average corp. rev. about 170*l*. The soil in the vicinity is rich and fertile. The bor. joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, & Kirkwall in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 107.

DINKELSBUHL, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. dist., on the Wernitz, 20 m. S.W. Anspach. Pop. 5,019. It was formerly a free town of the empire, and has manufs. of woollen cloths, camlets, leather, stockings, and gloves, and a brisk trade in corn.

DINKLAGE, a vill. of N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, cap. dist. and lordship, 8 m. S.W. Vecht. Pop. 1,384. It has four annual fairs.

DINNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.W. Worksop. Area 1,540 ac. P. 279.

DINSDALE, a pa. and watering-place of Engl., co. Northampton, on the Tees, 5 m. S.E. Darlington. Area of pa. 1,340 ac. Pop. 169. It has a medicinal spring, with baths and hotel.

DINSLAKEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 24 m. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,624. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs.

DINTELOORD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. W.S.W. Willemstad. P. 1,000.

DINTING, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Sheff. and Manches. railw., 30 m. N.W. Sheffield.

DINTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 818.—II. co. Wilts, 5½ m. W. Wilton. Ac. 2,420. P. 565.

DINWIDDIE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Virginia. Area 616 sq. m. Pop. 22,538.

DINXPERLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S.W. Breedwoort. Pop. 700.

DIOIS, an old district of France, in the prov. Dauphiné, the cap. of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis-de-Poitiers.

DIOMA, a river of Eur. Russia, gov. Orenburg, after a N.N.E. course of 150 m., joins the Biela near Ufa. Many copper mines on its banks.

DIOMEDE ISLAND, a group in Behring Strait, midway betw. Asia and America, consisting of Fairway, Krusenstern, and Ratmanow isls., the central one in lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

DIOS-GYÖR, a market-town of N. Hungary, co. Borsod, in a pleasant valley, 5½ m. W. Miskolcz. Pop. 3,264. It has manufs. of barrels and toys. Near it are important iron mines.

DIOS (NOMBRE DE), a town of Mexico, state and 50 m. S.E. Durango. Pop. 7,000.

DIOZEGH, two market towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, 23 m. S.E. Debreczin.—II. co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Presburg, on the Dudwag. P. 1,714.

DIPIGNANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. cant., 3 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.

DIPPOLDISWALDE, a town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. S. Dresden, on the Weisseritz. Pop. 2,406. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.

DIPTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Avon, 5 m. W.S.W. Totness. Ac. 4,150. P. 755.

DIRHAM, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 3,290. P. 530.

DIRILLO, *Achates*, a river of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, enters the Mediterr., 24 m. W.N.W. Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 m.

DIRK-HARTOG ISLAND, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S., lon. 113° E. Coast steep; length, N. to S., 45 m.; breadth, 10 miles.

DIRLETON, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. N. Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Area 7,500 Sc. acres. Pop. 1,497. Its vill., one of the most beautiful in Scotland, is situated in a plain, on one side of which are the noble ruins of Dirleton castle.

DIRMSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, and 4 m. E.N.E. Grünstadt. Pop. 2,049.

DIRSCHAU, a town of E. Prussia, cap. circ. Stargard, reg. and 20 m. S.S.E. Dantzic, on l. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 3,510. It has tanneries, breweries, and a transit trade on the river.

DIS, a walled town of S. Arabia, near the coast, 53 m. E.N.E. Makallah, with 1,000 inhabitants.

DISAPPOINTMENT (ISLS.), a group in the Pacific, in lat. 14° 5′ S., & discovered by Byron in 1765.

DISCHINGEN, two market towns, Würtemberg. —I. circ. Jaxt, on the Egge, 5 m. S.S.E. Neresheim. Pop. 1,150.—II. (*Upper*), circ. and on the Danube, E. Ehingen.

DISCO, a large island in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 70° N., lon. 55° W.

DISENTIS, or DISSENTIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, 34 m. S.W. Chur, 3,809 feet above the sea, with 1,436 inhabs., & a monastery of the 7th century.

DISEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6½ m. N.W. Loughborough. Ac. 1,880. P. 739.

DISMAL-SWAMP, a large morass, U. S., N. Amer., commencing S. of Norfolk, Virginia, and extending for 30 m. into N. Carolina. Area about 235 sq. m. It is thickly covered with wood, has Lake Drummond in its centre, & is traversed by the Dismal Swamp canal, 23 m. in length.

DISON, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liége, arrond. and 2 m. N.N.W. Verviers. Pop. 2,900. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

DISS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 3,205, partly engaged in manufs. of hemp, flax, and cotton. Fairs, last Friday in July, 8th November.

DISSAIS and DISSAY, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,556.—II. dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 21 m. S.S.W. St Calais, on l. b. of the Long. P. 1,600.

DISSEN, a market town of Hanover, landrost and 13 m. S.S.E. Osnaburg. Pop. 1,550.

DISSERTH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on a branch of the Wye, 4½ m. N.E. Builth. P. 627.

DISSNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 110 m. N.N.E. Minsk, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Dissna, with the Dune. Pop. 2,219.

DISTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. S. Workington. Area 2,910 ac. P. 1,108.

DISTLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. and 6½ m. S.E. Stockport. Pop. 2,191.

DITCHEAT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.W. Castlecarey. Area 5,220 ac. P. 1,244.

DITCHELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Hurstpierpoint. Area 5,270 ac. P. 1,148.

DITCHINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. Bungay. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 1,124.

DITMARSCH, N. and S. (Dan. *Norder, & Süder Ditmarschen*), a subdiv. of the Duchy of Holstein, Denmark, betw. the Elbe & the Eider. The N. district contains 11 vills., chief town Heide. Area 231 sq. m. P. (1847) 30,200: the S. dist. 13 vills. Chief town Meldorf. Area 275 sq. m. P. 38,400.

DITRO-VARHEGY (German *Burgberg*), a vill. of Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Maros, 8 m. N.W. Gyergyo St Miklos, with mineral springs.

DITTEAH, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. rajahship, 15 m. N.W. Jhansi. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly built of stone. The rajahship, area 850 sq. m., pop. 120,000, is under British protection. Annual revenue 100,000*l*. Armed force, 1,000 horse and 24,000 foot.

DITTERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Area 950 ac. Pop. 95.

DITTFURT, a mkt. town, Prussian Saxony, reg. & 28 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. P. 2,120.

DITTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.W. Dartmouth. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 917.

DITTON, numerous pas., &c., England.—I. co. Kent, 3½ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 244. A handsome mansion in the vicinity is supposed to have been a part of an abbey founded in the reign of William Rufus.—II. (*Fen*), co. and 2¼ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area 1,862 ac. P. 537.—III. (*Long*), co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.S.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 827.—IV. (*Priors*), co. Salop, 7½ m. W.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 5,520 ac. Pop. 660.—V. (*Thames*), co. Surrey, 12½ m. S.W. London by railway. Ac. 2,900. P. 2,196.—VI. (*Wood*), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Ac. 4,899. P. 1,016.

DITWYL, or DIETWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.N.E. Lucerne, on the Reuss. Pop. 2,500, mostly engaged in agriculture.

DIU, a fortified maritime town of W. Hindostan, belonging to the Portuguese, on an isl. off the S. coast of the Gujerat peninsula E. of Din-head. Pop. 4,000. (?) It has the remains of a once famous Hindoo temple, a citadel, & a good harb.—*Diu-head Cape* is in lat. 20° 43′ N., lon. 71° 3′ 2″ E.

DIVEN, or DIVIN, several market towns, E. Europe.—I. (Hung. *Diveny*), Hungary co., Neograd, 20 m. S.E. Altsohl. Pop. 1,056. It has glass-works and a ruined castle.—II. S. Russia, prov. Daghestan, on the Rubass, 22 m. W.S.W. Derbend.—III. Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, about 20 m. S.S.E. Kobrin.

DIVES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. and 12 m. W. Pont l'Evêque, on r. b. of the Dives, opposite Cabourg. Pop. 589. It has a small harbour.

DIVONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, cant. & 6 m. from Gex. It has paper mills and iron foundries. Pop. 1,500.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 65 m. N.E. Axum, on the Danakil frontier.

DIXCOVE FORT, a British settlement of W. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lat. 4° 48′ N., lon. 1° 57 W., in a fine bay, in which ships of 100 tons can load. The town, which lies below the fort, has a permanent pop. of 1,200. Behind Dixcove is a small lake with brackish water, in which the negroes maintain a number of crocodiles.

DIXMONT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Yonne, 20 m. N. Auxerre. Pop. 1,540.

DIXMUDE (Flem. *Dixmuyden*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, pleasantly situated on the r. b. of the Yser, 12 m. N. Ypres. Pop. (1842) 3,566. It has a handsome pa. church, a hospital, and a work-house, breweries, and tanneries.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, a strait, N. Amer., W. coast, lat. 54° 30′ N., lon. 132° W., between Queen Charlotte island and the Prince of Wales's archip. Length, W. to E., 100 m.

DIXTON (NEWTON), a pa. of Engl., co. and 1 m. N.E. Monmouth, on the Wye. Ac. 4,280. P. 751.

DIZFUL, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, in which it is now the principal mart, on the Dizful river (*Coprates*), here crossed by a fine bridge of 22 arches, 32 m. W.N.W. Shuster. Pop. 15,000 (?). It is not so well built as Shuster; and from the inferior size of its bazaar, the merchants expose their goods for sale in private dwellings or caravanserais. Near it are many mounds, evidently of Sassanian origin; it has ruins of anc. buildings, and Mr Layard supposes that here was the site of the "Castle of Oblivion," in which Shahpoor confined the Armenian king, Arsaces II.

DIZIER (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the r. b. of Marne, where it becomes navigable, arrond. and 10 m. N. Vassy. Pop. (1846) 6,450. It is handsome, & was formerly fortified; it has a comm. college, a fine new town-hall, a hospital, & ruined castle; docks for buildings vessels, cotton and iron factories, and an active export trade in iron and timber. In 1544, it sustained a memorable siege by the Emperor Charles V.; and in 1814, the French troops here twice defeated a part of the allied army.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, arrond. and 5 m. N. Bourganeuf. Pop. 81,754.

DJ, For places sometimes spelled with these initial letters, & not found here, refer to DI & G.

DJANGUTAI, a mkt. town of S. Russia, prov. Daghestan, 60 m. N.W. Derbend. Pop. 5,000.

DJAR, or EL DJAR, a marit. town of Arabia, Hedjaz, on the Red Sea, 45 m. S.S.E. Yembo.

DJAVAT, a town of the Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Shirvan, on l. b. of the Kour, at its junction with the Aras, 36 m. S. Novo-Shamaki.

DJESR-ERKENE, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, at its confl. with the Erkene, 18 m. S.E. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.

DJOKJOKARTA, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the isl. near its centre. Pop. (1840) 330,000. The cap. town of same name, lat. 7° 47′ S., lon. 10° 24′ E., is well built, & contains the old palace of the Sultan and the Dutch fort. Pop. 90,000. This was formerly one of the most important native states of Java.

DMITROV, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N. Moscow, cap. circ. on the Jakhrama, an affl. of the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It is anc. and ill built; and has a college, and manufs. of woollen cloths and leather. Near it are a porcelain factory, and the palace of the counts Soltikov, burnt by the French in their retreat, October 1812.

DMITROVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., on the Nerussa, and on the high road from Moscow to Kiev. Pop. 3,935.

DNIEPER, *Borysthenes*, a riv. of Russia, rises in the gov. Smolensk, flows generally S., & passes Smolensk (where it becomes navigable), Mohilev, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and enters the Black Sea on the N. Length 623 m. (including windings 1,230 m.) Chief affls., on right, Drutz, Berezina, Pripet, Bug,—left, Soj, Desna, Soula, Korol, and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 47 m. below Ekaterinoslav.

DNIESTER, *Tyras* or *Danaster*, a navigable riv. of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian mntns. (Galicia), separates Bessarabia from the govs. Podolia and Kherson, flows E.S.E., passes Sambor, Halicz, Choczim, Mohilev, Bender, Akerman, and enters the Black Sea on the N.W. Length 400 m. (including windings 500 m.) Chf. affls., right, Stry, Reout, and Botna; left, Sered, and Podhorce. Navigation difficult.

DNIEPROVSK (VERKHNE), a town of Europ. Russia, cap. dist. same name, gov. and 41 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper.

DOAB ("two waters"), a name applied in Hindostan to tracts between two rivers, & especially to that between the Ganges and Jumna. The ("Jullunder doab"), between the Sutleje & Beas rivs. Punjab was acquired from the Sikhs by the British in 1846.

DOAN, a town of Arabia, near its S.E. coast, 110 m. W. Dofar.

DOAZIT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 18 m. S.S.W. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1,500.

DOBARVA, the most N. town of Abyssinia, 98 m. N. Axum, formerly important.

DOBBO, a town of E. Archip. [ARRU ISL.]

DÖBELN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 35 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on an isl. formed by the Mulde. Pop. (1846) 5,952. It has 2 churches, an hospital, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and cotton.

DOBERAN, a mkt. town and sea-bathing establishment of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin,

duchy and 40 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on a small riv. which falls into the Baltic, 2½ m. below the town. Pop. 3,223. It has a grand-ducal palace, sea-water baths, at the mouth of the river, and mineral springs and baths, temp. 42° Fahr.

Doblen, or Doblehn, a large mkt. town of Russia, gov. Courland, circ. and 18 m. W. Mitau.

Döbling, a suburban vill. of Vienna, 3 m. N. the city, with mineral baths, and numerous villas.

Doboj, a town of Europ. Turkey, Bosnia, on l. b. of the Bosna, 42 m. N.E. Travnik.

Doboka, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Doboka, 12 m. W.S.W. Szamos-Ujvar. The co. of Doboka, is partly mntnous. & infertile. Pop. (1846) 66,900.

Dobra, a town of Poland, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Kalisz. Pop. 1,000. It has two churches, a synagogue, and manufs. of linens, gloves, and hosiery.—II. (*D. Bonopolis*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, on the Maros, and on the frontier of the Banat, 50 m. W.S.W. Karlsburg.

Dobriluck, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 66 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on the Dober. Pop. 1,200. Manufs. of woollens.

Dobromil, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 23 m. E. Sanok, cap. landship, on the Wirwa. Pop. 1,600. It has important cattle fairs.

Dobrota, a mkt. town of Dalmatia, circ. and 2 m. N. Cattaro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1,700.

Dobruschka, or Dobruska, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. E.N.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,900. It has a trade in corn, flax, yarn, & wine.

Dobrzan, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Pilsen, on r. b. of the Radbuza. P. 2,000.

Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, gov. Plock, on the Drewenz, 18 m. N.N.W. Lipno. Pop. 2,200, one-half of whom are Jews. It has a fine castle and manufs. of woollen cloth and leather.

Dobschau, or Dobsina, a mkt. town of, N. Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.N.E. Gömör, on the Dobsina. Pop. 5,410, mostly Germans. It has extensive iron, copper, and cobalt mines.

Doce, a riv. of Brazil, rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, flows N.E. between the provs. Porto Seguro and Espiritu Santo, and enters the Atlantic, 60 m. N. Victoria. Length 320 miles.

Dochart, a lake of Scotl., co. Perth, pa. Killin. Length about 3 m. Its banks are beautifully wooded, there are ruins of a castle on an islet, & a curious floating island.—A river of same name, 8 m. in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dochart, into the Lochy.

Docking, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Burnham. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 1,537.

Docklow, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5 m. E.S.E. Leominster. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 215.

Doda, a town of N. Punjab, on the Chenab, here crossed by a cable-bridge, 115 m. N. Lahore. It has a fort and a good bazaar.

Dodairee, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 22 m. E.N.E. Chittledroog.

Dodbroke, a small market-town and pa. of England, co. Devon, ½ m. E. Kingsbridge. Area 420 ac. Pop. 1,229. Market, Wednesday. Fair, Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

Doddenham, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area 830 ac. Pop. 260.

Dodderhill, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, ½ m. N. Droitwich. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 2,130.

Doddinghurst, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Brentwood. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 419.

Doddington, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. S. the station of the Peterboro' and Ely railway at March. Area 38,240 ac. P. 8,648.—II. co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 220.—III. co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Sittingbourne. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 473.—IV. co. Northumberland, 23 m. N. Wooler. Area 9,110 ac. Pop. 941. In the vicinity is a valuable coal mine.—V. (*Dry*), co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 2,160 ac. P. 215.—VI. (*Great*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 474.

Doddiscombsleigh, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Exeter. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 378.

Doddleston, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Chester. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 826.

Dodford, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Daventry. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 228.

Dodington, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 143.—II. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 600 ac. Pop. 114.

Dodworth, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Pop. 1,474.

Doediberg, a principal summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 m. S.S.W. Glarus, at the S. extremity of the canton. Height 11,887 feet. Elevation of pass between the valleys of the Linth and Vorder Rhein, 9,609 feet.

Doesburg, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on the Yssel, 10 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. (1840) 3,347.

Doessah, a large vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, 56 m. S.W. Ramghur.

Dofrefeld, or Dofrines, the central portion of the mntn. chain of Scandinavia. [Norway.]

Dogger-Bank, a sand bank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10′ and 57° 24′ N., and lon. 1° and 6° 7′ E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. It is the seat of important fisheries. On 5th August 1781, an obstinate contest took place between the English and Dutch off its S. extremity.

Dognacska, a market-town of Hungary, co. Krassova, 8 m. S. Boksan. Pop. 2,335. It has mines of copper, lead, and zinc.

Dog Island, Pacific Ocean, in Timor group. Lat. 7° 40′ S., lon. 126° 2′ E.

Dogliani, a town of the Sardinian sta., prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Mondovi. Pop. 4,644.

Dogmersfield, a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Odiham. Ac. 1,650. Pop. 305.

Dogmel (St), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W. Cardigan. Pop. 2,478, chiefly employed in fishing. The vill. has the ruins of a fine abbey.

Dogs (Isle of), or Poplar Marshes, a peninsula of the Thames, England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.S.E. St Pauls. The West India docks are here sit., and the city canal intersects it. In former times the king's hounds were kept here.

Dogsthorpe, a hamlet of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. N. Peterborough. Pop. 514.

Dogswell (St), a pa. of S. Wales, with medic. spring, co. and 8 m. N. Pembroke. Pop. 461.

Dohud, a considerable town of India, Gwalior dom., 98 m. W.S.W. Oojein.

Dokkum, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., on the ship-canal Dokkumdiep, 6 m. from the North Sea, and 12½ m. N.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 3,797. It has a town-hall, with a remarkable tower, a Latin school, shipbuilding docks, salt refineries, and breweries.

Dol, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. St Malo. Pop. (1846) 3,387. It is enclosed by old fortifications, & is ill built, but it has a fine cathedral, a hospital, and trade in corn, hemp, and cider.

Dol-Ben-Maen, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.W. Tremadoc. Pop. 401.

Dolce (Gulf and River). [Dulce.]

Dolce Acqua, a market-town of the Sard. sta., div. and 21 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on

the Nervia. Pop. (with comm.) 1,892.—*Dolcedo*, a vill. in the prov. Oneglia. Pop. 2,568.

Dole, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., at the foot of a vine clad hill, on r. b. of the Doubs, 29 m. N. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. (1846) 9,322. It is irregularly built; principal edifices, court-house, old & new prisons, 2 hospitals, and a theatre. It has a public library, manufs. of straw-hats, leather, earthenwares, hardwares, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

Dole (La), a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, in the chain of the Jura, on the French frontier, 16 m. N. Geneva, 5,509 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for its magnificent prospects.

Dolgelly, or Dolgellen, a market town and pa. of N. Wales, cap. co. Merioneth, on the Mynach, here crossed by a bridge near the foot of Cader-Idris, 46 m. W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 3,695. The town, surrounded by magnificent hill scenery, is irregularly built; principal edifices, a church with fine tower, a co. hall, jail, and house of correction. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, considerable markets for flannels on Tuesday, and 6 yearly fairs. It is the seat of co. summer assizes, and the head of a poor-law union. The vicinity is much frequented by tourists. Here Owen Glendwr held a parliament in 1404.

Dolgoi, an isl., Caspian Sea, off the coast of Khiva. Lat. 45° N., lon. 51½° E.—II. an island, European Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 m. S. the island Vaigatz.

Dolina, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.E. Stry. Pop. 3,120. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

Dollar, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 10 m. N.E. Stirling. Pop. 1,562. The vill. is beautifully situated on the Devon. Fairs in May, June, Aug., and October. Dollar academy is an elegant structure founded in 1819, under the will of Capt. M'Nab, who left nearly 80,000*l.* for the purpose. Coal is wrought here; ironstone is abundant, and lead and copper mines were formerly wrought in the Ochills. The fine old ruin of Castle-Campbell is in this parish.

Dollar-Law, a mntn. of Scotland, co. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Peebles. Elevation 2,840 feet.

Dollart, a gulf of the German O, at the estuary of the Ems, between Hanover & the Netherlands, 10 m. in length N. to S., by about 7 m. across, & which owes its origin to a destructive inundation in 1276. The town Emden is on its N. shore.

Dolmatov, a town of Asiat. Russia, gov. Perm, on l. b. of the Iset, 30 m. W.N.W. Shadrinsk. Pop. 1,600. It has a fine monastery, and an ann. fair, visited by merchants from Siberia.

Dolo, a town of N. Italy, gov. and 13 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta and Brentano. Pop. 3,600.

Dolores, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 2,433.—II. a town, Mexic. Confederation, dep. and 45 m. N.E. Guanaxuato.

Dolphinton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6½ m. N.N.E. Biggar. Area 2,926 ac. Pop. 305. Elevation of Dolphinton Hill, estimated at 1,550 feet.—*Dolphinston* is a hamlet, co. Haddington, 2 m. W. Tranent; and *Dolphiston*, a vill., co. Roxburgh, on the Jed, 5½ m. S.S.E. Jedburgh.

Dolton, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 922.

Dol-Wydellan, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the riv. Ledan, 6½ m. S.S.W. Llanrwst. Pop. 754. On a rocky hill in this pa., are the ruins of Dol-Wydellan Castle, in which Llewellyn the Great was born.

Domaize, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 22 m. S.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,671.

Domalain, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 m. E. Rennes. P. 2,830.

Domart, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Amiens. P. 1,314.

Dombai, a large vill. of Asia Minor, 20 m. W. Ulu-bowilu. Near it are many remains of antiq.

Dombes, an old division of France, in the prov. Bourgogne, cap. Trévoux, now comprised in the dep. Ain. The principality of Dombes was long governed by particular princes. The district is unhealthy, from numerous artificial marshes.

Dombrovitzy, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 138 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 2,645.

Domburg, a small town, Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the W. coast of the island Walcheren, 6½ m. N.W. Middelburg.

Domène, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,590.

Domenica (Sta.), a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. Paola, 3 m. E. Scalea. Pop. 2,586.

Doméhat, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, 3 m. W.N.W. Montluçon. Pop. 3,022.

Domfront, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arrond., on a steep rock near the Varenne, 35 m. W.N.W Alençon. Pop. 2,086. It has a fine old church, manufs. of coarse linen and hempen cloths, and 11 large annual horse and cattle fairs. It was founded in the 11th century, and was formerly one of the strongest fortified posts in Normandy.—II. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,440.

Domingo (San), a fortified seaport city of Hayti, W. Indies, on the S.E. coast at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbour. Lat. 18° 29′ N., lon. 69° 59′ W. Pop. about 15,000. It was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America; it is regularly laid out in the old Spanish style, and has a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches, some convents, hospitals, colleges, an old and a new national palace, an arsenal, lighthouse, and large barracks. Its harb. is secure, but unfit for large ships. [Hayti.]

Domingo (San), an islet of the W. Indies, on the Great Bahama bank, 90 m. N.E. Las Nuevitas (Cuba).—II. a small town, New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte, 28 m. S.W. Santa Fé.—III. a mission, Lower California, near the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 30° N., lon. 115° 30′ W.—IV. a town, S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 60 m. E. Antioquia.—V. (*Suriano*), a vill., Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, near its confl. with the Plata, 80 m. N. Buenos-Ayres.

Dominica, or Domenica, a *Brit.* W. India isl., Leeward group, lat. of Roseau 15° 18′ 4″ N., lon. 61° 24′ 7″ W., 22 m. N. Martinique and S. Guadaloupe. Length N. to S. 29 m., breadth 16 m. Area 186,436 ac. Pop. (1842) 18,291, of whom 700 were whites. It is of volcanic origin, and the most elevated of the lesser Antilles, the extreme height 5,314 ft., being in part mountainous and rugged, though interspersed with fertile valleys, well watered. Hot and sulphureous springs abound. Soil fertile, and well suited for coffee and sugar; other products are maize, cotton, cacao, tobacco, splendid timber trees, and cabinet wood. Hogs, poultry, bees, and game are plentiful. Temperature of the low districts ranges from 69° to 88° Fahr., but in the more elevated parts it is much lower, the air being frequently chill. Wet season from September to January, but rain falls frequently during the other months. Thunder storms not generally severe, earthquakes of rare occurrence. There are one Episcopal & two Dissenting churches, four day schools, and two infant do. In 1846, 52,700 cwts. of sugar, 8,866 do. of molasses, 22,205 galls. of rum, 21,085

lbs. of coffee, with cacao, cane-juice, copper ore, &c., were exported to the United Kingdom. Total value of exports (1844) 72,718*l.*, of which those to Great Britain stood for 65,915*l.*; value of imports, 67,656*l.* In the same year, 343 ships, aggregate burden 14,783 tons, entered, and 350 do., burden 14,595 tons, cleared, from the ports of the island. Registered shipping 14 vessels, aggregate burden 502 tons. Principal harbours, Roseau on the W., and Pr. Rupert bay on the N. coast. Government in the hands of a governor, council, and legislative assembly of 20 members, and well organized militia. Public rev. (1845) 10,468*l.* 10*s.* The island is divided into 10 pas. Chief towns, Roseau, the cap., and St Joseph. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763.

DOMINICK (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¼ m. S.E. Callington. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 825.

DOMINO, or DOMENICO (SAN), the largest of the Tremeti isls., Adriatic Sea, 14 m. N. the promontory Gargano, Naples. Length 2 m., breadth 1 m.

DÖMITZ, a fortified town, N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, deleg. & 33 m. S.S.W. Schwerin, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Elde with the Elbe. Pop. 2,545. Its citadel, on an isl. in the Elbe, is now used as a house of correction. It has manufactures of tobacco, distilleries and breweries.

DOMMÈ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and on the Dordogne, cap. cant., 36 m. S.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,444. It has monthly cattle fairs.

DOMMEL, a riv. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, after a tortuous N. course of 45 m. joins the Maas at Fort Crevecœur, 4 m. N. Bois-le-Duc, which town and Eyndhoven are on its banks.

DOMMITSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 8 m. N.N.W. Torgau. Pop. 2,050.

DOMNAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,281. It has an ancient castle, a Lutheran church, and an hospital.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. mand., on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier, and 16 m. N.W. Lago Maggiore. Pop., with comm. (1838), 2,025. It is built chiefly of stone and defended by a small fort.

DOMPAIRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 7 m. S.E. Mirecourt, cap. cant. Pop. 1,600. It has manufs. of lace.

DOMPIERRE, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inf., 6 m. N.E. La Rochelle. P. 2,686.—II. dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,620.—III. dep. H. Vienne, 12 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,700.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 7 m. N. Neufchateau, on l. b. of the Meuse, is the native place of Joan of Arc, whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a handsome monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine.

DOMBIANSK, a market-town of European Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Perm. Pop. 1,600.

DOMUS, a maritime town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 16 m. S.W. Surat, at the mouth of the Taptee, in the Gulf of Cambay.

DON, *Tanais*, a river of Europ. Russia, rises in the gov. Tula, flows generally S., passes Dankov, Lebedian, Tcherkask, Nakhitchevan, Azov, Rostov, and enters the sea of Azov by many mouths on the N.E. Chief affluents on the right, the Sosna, and the Donetz; left, the Voronetz, Khoper, Medvietza, Sal, & Manitch. Length, direct, 468 m., including windings, 995 m. The navigation of the Don is difficult in summer when the water is low, but in winter it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronetz communicate by canals with the Oka, affl. of the Volga, & thus unite the Sea of Azov to the Caspian.

DON, two rivers of Britain.—I. Engl., co. York, W. Riding, rises in the moors W. of Pennistone, flows at first S.E. to Sheffield, and thence N.E. past Rotherham and Doncaster to Goole, where it joins the Ouse after a course of 55 m.; navig. from Sheffield. Affluents, the Hodbeck and Wente. It communicates by canals with the Trent and the Calder.—II. Scotl., co. Aberdeen, rises in Ben Aven, flows tortuously E. past Towie, Alford, Monymusk, Inverury, and Kintore, and enters the North Sea 1½ m. N. Aberdeen, after a course of 62 m. Principal affluent, the Uric. Banks mostly level, except in the last part of its course, where it flows rapidly through a narrow channel, and it is navigable from the sea only for a short distance. Its salmon fisheries were lately rented for 2,000*l.* per annum. Balgounie Bridge, is an old Gothic one-arched bridge near its mouth, alluded to by Lord Byron; a splendid new bridge of 5 arches, crosses the river a little farther down.

DON, a river of France, deps. Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 m. E.N.E. Redon, after a W. course of about 40 m., for the last 10 of which it is navigable.

DONA (SAN), a town, N. Italy, cap. dist., deleg. and 18 m. N.E. Venice, on left bank of the Piave. Pop. 4,600.

DONABATE, a vill. and pa. of Irel., co. and 10½ m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Area 2,715 ac. P. 479.

DONAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Ulster & 5 m. N.N.E Monaghan. Ac. 16,202. P. 10,244. —II. co. Donegal, comprising the town of Earn. Area 25,259 ac. Pop. 5,447.

DONAGHADEE, a sea-port, market-town, & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish Channel, 16½ m. E.N.E. Belfast. Area 9,593 ac. Pop. 8,557; do. of town 3,151. It is well built, & has a good harbour, with a lighthouse. Embroidering is here carried on to a considerable extent, and in the town are many flax mills. Steamers ply hence to Portpatrick. Fairs, 6th June, 4th July, 16th Aug., 10th Oct., and 2d Wed. in Dec.

DONAGHCLONEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 2½ m. S.E. Lurgan. Ac. 6,698. P. 6,373.

DONAGHEADY, a pa., Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7½ m. N.E. Strabane. Ac. 39,398. Pop. 10,608.

DONAGHEAVY, or FINDONACH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Fintona. Area 23,052 ac. P. 11,229. Linen weaving.

DONAGH-HENRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, includ. Stewartstown and a part of Coal Island. Area 7,155 ac. P. 5,673. Linen weaving.

DONAGHMORE, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Donegal, including the town of Castle Linn, 4 m. S.W. Lifford. Area 46,378 ac. Pop. 12,955.—II. co. Tyrone, 2½ m. N.W. Dungannon. Area, 18,410 ac. Pop. 12,333, of whom 542 are in the vill. Fairs first Tuesday of every month. —III. Munster, co. Cork, 11½ m. E.N.E. Macroom. Area, 22,308 ac. Pop. 7,491. It gives title of earl to the Hely-Hutchison family.—IV. Ulster, co. Down, 4½ m. N. Newry. Area 8,396 ac. Pop. 4,436.—V. Leinster, co. Wicklow, 4 m. N.N.E. Baltinglass. Area, 23,428 ac. Pop. 3,910. —VI. co. Wexford, 6 m. S.S.E. Gorey. Area 7,478 ac. Pop 2,497.—VII. Queen's co., about 2½ m. N.N.W. Rathdowney. Area 3,529 ac. Pop. 1,620, of whom 496 are in the vill.—VIII. co. Meath, including part of the town of Navan. Area 3,955 ac. Pop. 1,524.—IX. Munster, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Limerick. Area 943 ac. Pop. 727.—X. co. Tipperary, 1½ m. S. W. Fethard. Area 1,797

ac. Pop. 459.—XI. co. Cork, 7½ m. E.S.E. Clona. Area 312 ac. Pop. 458.—XII. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. E.S.E. Ratoath. Area 3,413 ac. Pop. 391.—XIII. co. Kildare, 1½ m. E.S.E. Maynooth. Area 301 ac. Pop. 29.

DONAGHMOYNE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Monaghan, 3 m. N.N.E. Carrickmacross. Area 25,604 ac. Pop. 15,110.

DONAGHPATRICK, two pas., Irel.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, 3 m. E.N.E. Headford. Area 10,342 ac. Pop. 3,770.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 4½ m. N.W. Navan. Area 4,028 ac. Pop. 786.

DONALDSONVILLE, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, 63 m. W.N.W. New Orleans. Pop. 1,000.

DONATO (SAN), several mkt.-towns of Italy.— I. Naples, prov. T.-di-Lavoro, 11 m. E. Sora. Pop. 2,500.—II. duchy and 3 m. E.S.E. Parma.—III. Tuscany, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Florence.

DON BENITO, a town of Spain, prov. and 57 m. E.N.E. Badajoz, near l. b. of the Guadiana. It is cap. of partido of same name, comprising 8 vills. Pop. (1845) 15,124. It has manufs. of woollens.

DONAT-LE-ROMAN (ST), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Drôme, 13 m. N. Valence. Pop. 2,084. It has manufs. of crapes and silk.

DONATTS (ST), two contig. pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. on the Bristol Channel, 5 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 151. The church, in a beautiful secluded dell, contains several monumts. of the Stradlings, who for 7 centuries occupied the fine anc. castle, part of which is still inhabited. —II. (*Welsh*), 2 m. N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 275.

DONAU, a river of Europe. [DANUBE].

DONAUESCHINGEN, a town of S. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, 37 m. N.W. Constance, at the confl. of the Brigach and Brege. Pop. 3,050. It is well built, and has a fine resid. of Prince Fürstenberg, in the courtyard of which is a spring considered the fountainhead of the Danube.

DONAUSTAUF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 9 m. W.N.W. Wörth, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 1,164. Near it is the Walhalla temple.

DONAUWÖRTH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Wernitz with the Danube, the latter here crossed by a bridge, 25 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,700. It was formerly a free town of the empire, is enclosed by walls, and well built. It has several churches and hospitals, a monastery, and a fine public prominade. Its inhabs. are mostly empld. in raising fruits, flax, hemp, and hops, in brewing, and a transit trade on the Danube. In 1704, Marlborough here gained a victory over the Bavarians.

DONCASTER, *Danum*, a municipal bor., market town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the navigable riv. Don, here crossed by 2 fine stone bridges, and on the great N. road, 32 m. S. York, and 9 m. E. the Swinton station of the N. Midland railw. Area of pa. 5,840 ac. Pop. 11,245; do. of town, 10,194. It is pleasantly situated, & is one of the cleanest and best built towns in the kgdm. The High Street, nearly 1 m. in length, is remarkably handsome. Chief buildings, the parish church, a noble cruciform structure with a tower, Christ church, an elegant modern edifice, a grammar school supported by the Corporation, St Thomas' hospital for decayed housekeepers, rev. (1837) 424*l.*; a large county deaf and dumb institution, union workhouse, a noble mansion house, or residence for the mayor, the town-hall, jail, & cross, public library, theatre, lyceum, branch banks, numerous fashionable hotels, betting room, and on the celebrated racecourse adjoining the town on the S.E., a magnificent grand stand, noblemen's stand, with every other convenience for its far-famed races, which directly or indirectly contribute to the chief resources of the inhabitants. They were established in 1703. In 1776, the famous St Leger stakes for 3 year olds were founded by Col. St Leger, and have been since annually run for in September by the best horses in Engl. Charities (1827) 890*l.* per annum. Mkt., large, for corn, Saturday. Large wool markets from June to Aug. Fair, Monday before Old Candlemas, Feb. 13, April 5, Aug. 5, and Nov. 26. Corp. revenue (1846-7) 15,854*l.*; expend. 18,467*l.* It is a polling-place for the W. Riding.

DONCHERY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on rt. b. of the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge, arrond. and 3 m. W. Sedan. Pop. 2,632. It is surrounded with walls, and was formerly strongly fortified. On a large open space are a town-hall, and residence for a milit. governor; it has an hospital, cavalry barracks, and manufs. of serge, linen cloths, and lace.

DON COSSACKS COUNTRY. [COSSACKS.]

DONDRA HEAD, the S.most extremity of the isl. Ceylon. Lat. 5° 55′ N., lon. 80° 38′ E.

DONEGAL, a maritime co. of Ireland, Ulster, having E. and S. the cos. Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal bay & the Atlantic. Area 1,852 sq. m., or 1,185,641 ac., of which 393,191 ac. are arable, and 769,587 do. waste. Inhabited houses 51,389. Pop. (1841) 296,448. Surface mutuous.; principal rivs. the Swilly and Leenan. Shores greatly indented, & the co. contains Loughs Swilly and Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gliddore, Guybarra, and Lochrus bays; and many isls. off the coast. Inland lakes numerous; the principal is L. Derg, in which is the isl. St Patrick's purgatory. Soil not very fertile; timber is scarce; potatoes, oats, barley, and flax are the chief crops. Properties are large; farms small. Annual value of property 225,049*l.* Fisheries in 1835, employed 13,700 hands, and 3,000 vessels. Principal manuf. is of linens; the woollen stocking manuf. has declined. Trade chiefly conducted through the city of Londonderry. The co. is divided into 6 baronies & 51 pas. Princip. towns, Ballyshannon & Letterkenny, with the ports Rathmelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 701.—*Donegal Bay*, an inlet of the Atlantic, extends inwards abt. 25 m.; breadth at entr. 20 m.—II. a seaport, mkt. town, & pa. in same co., at the mouth of the Esk in Donegal bay, 11 m. N.N.E. Ballyshannon. Area of pa. 23,260 ac. Pop. 6,588; do. of town 1,366. It is ill built, but it has a neat church, a spacious mkt.-place, a bridewell, workhouse, sulphur baths, the ruins of a monastery, the remains of a fine castle, a harbour for vessels drawing 12 feet water; and it exports corn and butter. Six annual fairs.

DONEGAL, several tnshps., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. S.W. Pittsburgh. Pop. 2,261. —II. 37 m. N.N.E. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,747.—III. an adjacent township, co. Butler. Pop. 1,615.

DONERAILE, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Awbeg, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Mallow. Area of pa. 20,442 ac. Pop. 8,350; do. of town, 2,722. It is a poor place, with a few good residences, a neat church, large Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, dispensary, and mkt.-ho. Mkt. Sat. Fairs 12th Aug., and 12th November. It gives the title of viscount to the St Leger family. The ruined castle of Kilcolman in its vicinity was a favourite residence of the poet Spenser.

DONETZ, a river of S. Russia, and the princip. affl. of the Don, rises in the gov. Koursk, flows mostly S.E. through the gov. Kharkhov and the

Don-Cossack country, & joins the Don on right, 40 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask, after a course of 400 m. It is wide & deep, & its banks are highly fertile. Principal affls. the Oskol, Aidar, and Kalitva, all from the N. On its banks are the towns Bielgorod, Tmiev (where it becomes navigable), Izium, and Slavianoserbsk.

DONGES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire Inf., 25 m. N.N.W. Nantes. P. 2,700.

DONG-NAI, a town and river of Anam; the riv. enters the China Sea by many mouths, near lat. 10° 20′ N., lon. 107° E. It is navigable for large ships to the city Saigon, 40 m. from its mouth. On one of its tributaries is the town Dong-nai, 25 m. N.E. Saigon.

DONGOLA, a prov. of Nubia, in its central part, consisting of the valley of the Nile, between lat. 18° and 19° 30′ N., and comprising the towns New and Old Dongola. The Mamelukes took possession of this country on escaping from Egypt; it was taken from them by Ibrahim Pacha in 1820.

DONGOLA (NEW), or MARAKA, a town of Nubia, cap. prov. Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 19° 10′ 19″ N., lon. 30° 22′ 15″ E. It is populous, and important, both as a military depôt and a place of trade; its expts. are chiefly slaves in return for goods of all descriptions from Cairo. It has an indigo factory belonging to the Egyptian pasha.—*Old Dongola* is a ruined town on rt. b. of the Nile, 75 m. S.S.E. New Dongola.

DONHEAD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St Andrew*), 5¼ m. S. Hindon. Area 5,600 ac. Pop. 900.—II. (*St Mary*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Hindon. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 1,596.

DON-ISLE, or DUNHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. S.E. Kilmacthomas. Area 6,287 ac. Pop 2,160. Here are the ruins of Don-Isle castle, destroyed by Cromwell.

DONINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Castle*), co. Leicester, 2 m. from Keyworth station, on the Midland railw. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 3,508. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, March 18, Whit-Thursday, & Sept. 29.—II. (*on Bain*), co. Lincoln, on the Bain, 6¾ m. S.W. Louth. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 344.

DONJON (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., on the Odde, 26 m. S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of cloths.

DONKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Riazan, on the Don, cap. dist. Pop. 2,500.

DONNINGTON, several pas., &c., England.—I. a market town and pa., co. and 27 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 6,180 ac. Pop. 2,026. A canal connects the town with Boston. Hemp is largely cultivated. Mkt. Sat. Fairs, 17th Aug., 26th May, 4th September, 17th Oct.—II. co. Salop, 4¼ m. S.E. Shiffnall. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 380. It has the remains of a priory.—III. co. Sussex, on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, and 1¾ m. S. Chichester. Ac. 1,090. P. 206.—IV. co. Hereford, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Ledbury. Ac. 740. P. 100.

DONNYBROOK (ST MARY'S), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.E. Dublin, including the small towns of Irishtown, Ringsend, and Sandymount (which see). Area 1,689 ac. Pop. 9,825, of whom 1,610 are in the vill.; the latter on the Dodder, here crossed by a handsome bridge, has an elegant pa. church, a large hospital, a dispensary, a hat factory, & several mills, but is chiefly famous for its fair held during the week commencing August 26th.

DONOBEW, a town of the Burmese dom., prov. Pegu, on the Irrawadi, 60 m. above Rangoon.

DONOHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. N. Tipperary. Area 13,914 ac. Pop. 4,834.

DONTREIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 20 m. E. Aubusson. Pop. 2,250.

DONYATT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. W.S.W. Ilminster. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 525.

DONYLAND (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area 1,430 ac. P. 793.

DONZDORF, a town, Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lauter, 5 m. N. Geisslingen. Pop. 1,659.

DONZENAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Brives. Pop. 1,800.

DONZÈRE, a comm. & town, France, dep. Drôme, on the Rhone, 35 m. S. Valence. Pop. 1,707.

DONZY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Nonain, arrond. and 10 m. E.S.E. Cosne. Pop. 2,196.

DOODPUTLEE, a town of Further India, Cachar, 40 m. E. Sylhet, and where, in 1824, a British detachment was repulsed by the Burmese.

DOOISH, a mntn. of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 10 m. W.N.W. Letterkenny, height 2,143 feet.

DOOLEA, a consid. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 34 m. W. Arundool.

DOOLURIA, a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 13 m. S.W. Husseinabad.

DOOLEY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. of Georgia. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 4,427, of whom 1,185 are slaves. Surface elevated, and well watered.

DOON, a riv. of Scotland, co. Ayr, flowing from Loch Doon, in a N.N.W. course of about 18 m. into the Frith of Clyde, 3 m. S. Ayr. Burns has immortalized the name of this beautful stream.—*Loch Doon*, 22 m. S.S.E. Ayr, is about 5 m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth, is enclosed by mntns., & has an islet, on which are the ruins of a castle.

DOON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Tipperary. Area 27,630 ac. Pop. 7,895.

DOONGURPOOR, a town of W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, 48 m. S. Odeypoor, and the cap. of a small rajahship, tributary to the British.

DOORN (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of S. Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to Elephant river, in the dist. George.—*Doorn* is the name of communes in the Cape Colony and the Netherlands.

DOORNIK, a city of Belgium. [TOURNAY.]

DOORNSPYK, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 1½ m. S.W. Elburg. Pop. of pa. 2,815.

DOOSHAK, a town of W. Afghanistan. [JELALABAD.]—II. a walled village of W. Afghanistan, on the route between Herat and Candahar.

DORA, *Duria*, *Major* and *Minor*, two rivers of N. Italy, Piedmont, tributary to the Po.—I. (*D. Baltea*, D. Major), rises at the foot of the Little St Bernard, and after an E. and S.E. course of nearly 90 m., joins the Po near Crescentino. The towns Cormajor, Aosta, Chatillon, & Ivrea are on its banks; and under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Ivrea was the cap.—II. (*D. Ripaira*, D. Minor), rises in the Cottian Alps, and after an E. course of 60 m., joins the Po near Turin. On it are Cozanne, Oulx, and Susa.

DOR, or DORE (MONT), a group of mntns. in France, comprised in the mntns. of Auvergne, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. Lat. 45° 32′ N., lon. 2° 50′ E. The principal summit is the pic de Sancy, 6,188 ft. in elevation. These mntns. contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources here, and the celeb. mineral baths of Mont Dor are situated in the N. of the mntns. The Dor mntn. is often mistaken for the Mont d'Or, in the dep. Rhône.

DORAK, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 90 m. S. Shuster. It is walled, and reported to be populous, and to have some thriving manufs.—S.E. of it are the remains of Eski (or Old) Dorak.

DORAMA, a town of Central Arabia, Nedjed, 30 m. N.E. Derrayah. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, on a mntn., 30 m. S. Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

DORAT (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Bellac. Pop. 1,852.

DORCHESTER, *Durnovaria*, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co. Dorset, on an eminence on the r. b. of the Frome, 8 m. N. Weymouth, on the English Channel, & 115 m. S.W. London, on the South Western railw. Area of bor., comprising 3 pas., 1,870 ac. Pop. 5,402. It is almost wholly surrounded by fine avenues, and handsomely built, the poorer edifices being confined to the adjoining suburban vill., Fordington. It has 3 churches; St Peter's is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments & stained glass; a small grammar school, having exhibitions to the university; several ancient endowed poors' hospitals, a co. hospital, union workho., handsome town hall with mkt. ho., neat shire hall, co. jail and ho. of correction, large cavalry barracks, theatre, some banks, and several interesting Roman remains, including traces of the anc. walls; and in the close vicinity of the town two strongly entrenched stations, and the remarkable amphitheatre of Maumbury, the most perfect in the kingdom. The last is enclosed by sloping sides or seats of chalk, rising 30 ft. above the spacious arena. Dorchester has a flourishing retail trade; breweries of celebrated ale; & large fairs for the vast numbers of sheep and lambs pastured on the adjacent downs. Mkts., Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Feb. 14, July 6, Aug. 6, Oct. 25. Races in Sept. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 259*l*. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 396. It gives the title of baron to the Carleton family. Judge Jefferies' "bloody assize" was held here in 1685.

DORCHESTER, *Dorocina*, a vill. and pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. S.S.E. Oxford, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. Area 900 ac. Pop. 1,078. The vill. had formerly a mkt. Its anc. cruciform church was originally the cathedral of St Birine, who fixed here the seat of his bishopric (the largest ever formed in England), about A.D. 635. It still contains the tomb of the Saint and his leaden font, said to be the most anc. of the kind known. The vicinity abounds in Roman remains. Fair, Easter-Tuesd.

DORCHESTER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Maryland. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 18,843, of whom 4,223 are slaves.—II. a tnshp., Massachusetts, on an inlet of Boston harbour, 4 m. S. Boston. Pop. 4,875, employed in various manufs., and in whale and cod fisheries.

DORDOGNE, a dep. in the S.W. of France, betw. the deps. H. Vienne, Charente, Charente Inf., Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Correze. Cap. Périgueux. Area 3,520 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 503,557. Chief rivers, Dordogne and Vezere, both navigable, H. Vezere and Isle. Climate healthy, but cold in the mntnous. districts. Surface in many parts uncultivated, & has numerous marshes. Soil generally dry and sandy, is rich in minerals, including iron, copper, lead, coal, manganese, and lithog. stones; it has marble quarries and mineral springs. Corn deficient, but wine abundant for the population. Chesnuts are extensively cultivated, and the truffles are the best in France. It is celebrated for hams. The principal manufs. are iron, paper, brandy, & liqueurs. Dordogne is divided into the arronds. Bergerac, Nontron, Périgueux, Riberac, and Sarlat.

DORDOGNE, a riv., S.W. of France, formed by the junction of the Dor and Dogne, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, flows generally W., through the deps. Correze, Lot, Dordogne, and Gironde, and after a course of 220 m., 167 of which are navigable, joins the Garonne, 13 m. N. Bordeaux. Affls., the Vezere and L'Isle. On its banks are the towns Argentac, Bergerac, Libourne, and Bourg.

DORDRECHT, a town, Netherlands. [DORT.]

DORE, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Dronfield, 8¼ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 575. —II. (*Abbey*), a pa., co. and 12 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 5,790 ac. Pop. 542.

DOREBAT, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 45 m. E N.E. Mocha, and the residence of a sheikh.

DORE L'EGLISE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S. Ambert. Pop. 2,090.

DORES, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Inverness, on Loch Ness. Pop. 1,745.

DORGALI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. dist., prov. Nuovo, 62 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. 3,356.

DORHEIM, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, in a territory enclosed by Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. and 16 m. N. Hanau, on the Wetter. Pop. 688.

DORJELING, or DARJEELING, a vill. and watering-place of N. Hindostan, Sikkim, on a hill range near the source of the Mahanada river, 110 m. N.N.E. Purneah. It has hotels, and is resorted to by invalid Europeans from Bengal.

DORKING, or DARKING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, in a valley famed for picturesque beauty, 21 m. S.S.W. London. Area of pa. 10,150 ac. Pop. 5,538. Town pretty well built, stands chiefly on a slope facing the N., and contains many new and handsome residences; a church newly rebuilt, containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of Norfolk, lords of the manor; and in the cemetery of which are traces of the Roman Stone street; some alms-houses, and a workhouse for a union comprising 67 sq. m. Market, Thursday, at which a good deal of corn is sold, and there is a large fortnightly market for sheep and cattle. Trade in lime and chalk from adjacent pits is considerable. Around the town are numerous fine seats and mansions, including Deepdene, the residence of the late Mr Hope, author of "Anastasius;" and the Rookery, the birth-place of Malthus.

DORLA (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 3 m. S.S.W. Mühlhausen. United pop. 2,170.

DORMAGEN, *Durnomagus*, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near the Rhine. Pop. 1,486, employed in distilleries, &c.

DORMANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 14 m. W. Epernay. Pop. 1,529.

DORMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. E. Hereford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 164.

DORMSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Needham. Area 770 ac. Pop. 61.

DORMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6½ m. W. Alcester. Area 830 ac. Pop. 115.

DORNACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 2½ m. by railway N.W. Mühlhausen. P. 3,055, engaged in cotton spinning & weaving.

DORNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. N. Soleure. Celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, 22d July 1499.

DORNBACH, a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. N.W. Vienna, with the castle of Neuwaldegg. Pop. 960.

DORNBIRN, or DORNBÜRN, a market town of Austria, Tyrol, princip. Vorarlberg, circ. and 6 m. S. Bregenz, at the confluence of the Fussach with the Lake Constance. Pop. 4,600.

DORNBURG, a small town of Germany, duchy and 15 m. E. Weimar, on the Saale. Pop. 600.

DORNES, a vill. of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., arrond. and 21 m. S.S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,105. It has 8 annual fairs.—II. a market town of Portugal, on the Zezere, 14 m. N.E. Thomar.

Dorney, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Eton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 324.

Dornhan, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 7 m. W. Sulz. Pop. 1,550.

Dorno, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, 3 m. S.E. Mortara. Pop. (with comm.) 3,683.

Dornoch, a royal & parl. bor., maritime vill., & pa. of Scotl., cap. co. Sutherland, on the Firth of same name, 14 m. N. Cromarty. Pop. of pa. 2,714; do. of bor. 451. The town is poor, but has a church (originally a cathedral), elegantly fitted up by the late Duchess of Sutherland; and fine remains of the bishop's castle, a part of which has been converted into the co. jail. Markets and sheriff courts are held. Bor. revenue 3*l.* 15s. per ann. It unites with Kirkwall, Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 38. Dornoch was, until the revolution, the seat of the bishops of Caithness. The last victim in Scotland of the laws against witchcraft was burnt in this pa. in 1722.

Dornoch Firth, a deep inlet of the North Sea, on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between the cos. Sutherland & Ross. Breadth of entrance about 15 m. The vills. Tain and Dornoch are on the Firth, the navigation of which, for large vessels, is obstructed by sand-banks.

Dornock, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth, 2 m. E. Annan. Ac. 3,880. P. 847.

Dornstetten, *Tarodunum*, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 m. E.N.E. Frendenstadt. Pop. 1,200—*Dornum* is a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. N.W. Aurich. Pop. 1,580.

Dorogobush, or Dorogobuj, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Dnieper. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has numerous churches, a fine market-place, a ruined citadel, and a brisk general trade. On the 12th October 1812, the French were defeated here by the Russians.

Dorogoié, a town of Moldavia, in its N. part, 70 m. N.W. Jassy, on rt. b. of the river Schig.

Dorosma, a vill. of Central Hungary, Little Cumania, 6 m. W.N.W. Szeged. Pop. 8,030.

Dorpat, or Derpt (Russian *Juriev*), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Embach, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the road between Riga & St Petersburg, 150 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 12,000. Mean temp. of year 41°.8; winter, 30°.1; summer, 63° Fahr. It has a very picturesque appearance, is well built and paved, & comprises a town proper, & the suburbs St Petersburg & Riga. Its old fortifications have been converted into ornamental gardens & public walks. Principal edifices, the ancient, but partly ruined, cathedral, the government offices, a college founded in 1589. Female & numer. other schools, and a spacious market-house. Its celebrated university, originally founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and re-estab. by Paul I., had in 1846, 80 professors, 574 students, an extensive library, a museum of arts, an observatory, & a botanic garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant clergy in Russia, and the reformed synod of Wilna send their students to Dorpat.

Dorre Island, W. Australia, is 15 m. N. Dirk Hartog isl., and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 25° 10′ S. Length N. to S. 20 m.

Dorrha, or Durrow, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 9 m. E.N.E. Portumna. Area 15,798 ac. Pop. 4,267.

Dorrington, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. Sleaford. Area 680 ac. Pop. 379.

Dorset, a tnship., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 76 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,426.

Dorsetshire, a marit. co. of England, on its S.W. coast, having N.W. the co. Somerset, N. Wilts, E. Hants, W. Devonshire, & S. the English Channel. Area 1,006 sq. m., or 643,840 ac., about 1-3d of which is estimated to be arable, 1-9th waste, and the remainder in pasture. Inhabited houses 34,576. Pop. 175,045. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S. finely diversified by hill and dale; in the E. are some wide heaths. Principal rivers, the Stour and Frome. Coast on the S. presents the islands of Portland and of Purbeck, with St Alban's Head, and on the S.E., the inlet Poole harbour. Wheat, barley, hemp, and linseed are principal crops; some hops are raised. Sheep are estimated at nearly a million. Dairy husbandry is highly important; excellent butter, ale, and cider, are products of importance. Estates and farms mostly large. Average rent (1810) 15*s.* 2½*d.* per acre. Assessed value of land (1842-3) 613,507*l.*; of all real property, 917,077*l.* Portland and Purbeck stone, coarse marble and potter's clay, are raised in large quantities. In 1847, 1,120 persons were employed in linen, silk, and woollen factories. Poor rates (1844-5) 82,721*l.* The S.W. railway from London, now (1850) extends through the S.E. part of the co., to Dorchester. The co. is sub-divided into 34 hundreds, and 276 pas. in the W. circuit, and forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Salisbury. Principal towns, Dorchester, the cap., Poole, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Weymouth, & Beaminster. It sends, with its bors., 12 mems. to H. of C., 3 of whom are returned by the co. Co. reg. elects. (1848) 6,094.

Dorsington, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 7 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 910. Pop. 141.

Dorsten, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 2,900. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

Dorstone, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. E. Hay. Area 4,700 ac. Pop. 538.

Dort, or Dordrecht, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on an isl. in the Merwe (Meuse), 10 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. (1840) 20,991. Chief edifices, a fine town-hall, a Gothic church, with a tall square tower, and numerous monuments and curious works of art. It has a latin school, and many public institutions; several quays and canals, a good harbour, building docks, numerous saw mills, salt and sugar refineries, linen-bleaching grounds, white lead and tobacco factories, and a large trade in flax, corn, salt-fish, train oil, & timber, floated hither down the Rhine. Dort was the original residence of the counts of Holland, and the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provs. was first declared. It is the birth-place of the brothers De Witt. The famous Synod of Dort, which anathematized the doctrines of Arminius, & was productive of much intestine disturbance in the Netherlands, was held here in 1618 & 1619.

Dortmund, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 27 m. W.N.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ. on the Emster, on the Cologne & Minden railw. Pop. (1846) 7,620. It is the seat of a mining-board, and has a Roman Catholic and 4 Luth. churches, 3 monasteries, 3 hospitals, a prov. acad., founded in 1543. Manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, tobacco, nails, and cutlery.

Dorton, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. E. Oxford. Area 890 ac. Pop. 151. It has a chalybeate spa and handsome bath estabs.

Dorum, a town of Hanover, duchy and 44 m. N.N.W. Bremen, cap. of the dist. *Wurstein*. Pop. 628.

DORZBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. and on the Jaxt, 7 m. S. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,480.

DOS BARRIOS, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E.S.E. Toledo, in a plain.

DOS HERMANAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Sevilla, near the Guddiara. Pop. 2,915.

DOTIS, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Komorn. Pop. 4,896. It consists of an upper and a lower town, between which are ruins of a celebrated anc. castle, which was inhabited by Mathias Corvinus; it has also a castle, with fine gardens, belonging to the Esterhazy family, a Calvinist, and several Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a Capauchin monastery, a Piarist college, gymnasium, and high school. Manufs. of porcelain and woollen cloths, &c.

DOUAI, or DOUAY, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scarpe, and on the railway du Nord, at the junction of the branches to Lille and Valenciennes, 18 m. S. Lille. Pop. (1846) 16,935. It is well built, and has several handsome old churches, a fine arsenal and cannon foundry, several hospitals, a theatre, botanic garden, national college, univ. academy, and other public schools, and it is the seat of a national court, and numerous flourishing scientific institutions. It has important manufs. of lace, gauzes, cotton stuffs, earthenware, beet root sugar, glass, soap, and refined sugar.

DOUARNENEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on the bay of Douarnenez, arrond. and 12 m. N W. Quimper. Pop. 3,958. It has a considerable fishery.

DOUBS, *Dubis*, a riv. of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the dep. Doubs, passes Pontarlier, Morteau, St Hippolyte, Besançon and Dole, where its natural navigation commences, & joins the Saône on the left at Verdun-sur-Saône, it is accompanied by the canal of the Rhône and Rhine from Voujancourt to its junct. with the Saône. Length 288 m. Chief affluent the Loue. Near Morteau, it forms a cataract 88 feet high.

DOUBS, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the provs. of Franche-Comté, cap. Besançon. It is situated between the deps. H. Rhin, H. Saône, and Jura, and on the frontier of Switzerland. Area 2,020 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 292,347. Chief rivs., the Doubs and Loue. In the N.W., the Oignon forms part of the limits of H. Saône. The canal of the Rhône and Rhine traverses the dep. from S.W. to N.E. Climate cold in the E. Surface mountainous, and elev. nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. Soil in many parts fertile, rich in the valley of the Doubs. Corn insufficient for consumption. It has mines of iron, salt, gypsum, & mineral springs. Excellent pasturage, and is celebrated for its draught horses. It has numerous iron foundries, and manufs. of iron goods, watches, cutlery, cotton and yarn fabrics, paper and leather. Exports comprise cheese & butter. It is divided into the 4 arronds., Beaume-les-Dames, Besançon, Montbeliard, & Pontarlier.

DOUCE (vulg. *Djouce*), a mntn. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bray, elev. 2,392 ft.

DOUCHY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Selles, 27 m. S.S.E. Lille. P. 1,558.

DOUDEVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., arrond. and 8 m. N. Yvetot. Pop. (1846) 1,785.

DOUÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. (1846) 3,053. It has vast Roman ruins and curious grottoes in its vicinity.

DOUERA, a walled town of Algeria, cap. dist., 10 m. S.W. Algiers. Pop. 1,573.

DOUGLAS, a seaport, market town, watering place, and cap. of the Isle of Man, on a fine bay on its E. coast, 81 m. N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 8,647. Its old streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty; but several handsome ones, with terraces, a crescent, and numerous detached villas, have been recently built. It has 4 episcop. churches, several meeting-houses, a handsome custom-ho., market-ho., general post office for the island, house of industry, assembly rooms, libraries, baths, with excellent lodging houses and hotels, including a very elegant one, formerly a seat of the Duke of Athol. The harbour, which admits of vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet at high water, but dries at low tide, has a good pier, 520 feet in length, with a light-house at its N. head. Lat. 54° 10′ N., lon. 4° 29′ W. Liverpool, Glasgow, and Irish steamers, often touch here, and bring many visitors, attracted by marine scenery, and the partial exemption from taxation. Small vessels are also built, and the town has some coasting trade and fisheries. Chief markets on Saturday. Fair, Nov. 6. It is the seat of the Deemster Court for the island.

DOUGLAS, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Lanark, on a stream of same name, which rises in Cairntable mountain, and flows 16 m. N.E., through Douglas-dale into the Clyde. Area of pa., which is mostly pastoral, estimated at 28,000 ac. Pop. 2,467, more than one-half of whom reside in the vill., & are employed in cotton-weaving and collieries. The pa. gives the title of Baron to its almost sole proprietor, the heir-at-law of the Douglas family, and that of Marquis to the Duke of Hamilton. The ruin of St Bride's church is full of family tombs, including the beautiful one of "the good Lord James," the friend of Bruce, and the hero of Sir W. Scott's "Castle Dangerous." The remains of that fortress still stand near the princely, though incomplete, modern seat of Lord Douglas, in a park stretching to Cairntable mountain.

DOUGLAS, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 40 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,617, who manuf. cotton and leather goods, &c.; also a township, Berks, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,133; and Montgomery co., do. Pop. 1,090.—II. *Fort-Douglas*, British N. Amer., is near the confl. of the Assiniboine and Red rivs.—III. *Douglas-Island*, Russian Amer., is between Admiralty Isl. and the mainland. Lat. 58° 15′ N., lon. 134° 24′ W.

DOULEVANT, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. H. Marne, arrond. and 9 m. S. Vassy, on l. b. of the Blaise. Pop. 707.

DOULLENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond., on the Authie, 17 m. N. Amiens. Pop. 2,419. It has a citadel, a prison, theatre, cotton-spinning mill, & a trade in coarse hempen cloths, corn, &c. It was taken by the allies in 1814.

DOULTING, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¾ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 4,530 ac. P. 666.

DOUNE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Kilmadock, beautifully situated on the Teith, 5½ m. N.W. Stirling. Pop. 1,559, mostly employed in the extens. adjacent cotton works of Deanston. Large cattle fairs in Feb., May, July, Nov., and Dec. Doune Castle, one of the most majestic feudal remains in Britain, was built in the 14th century, and last occupied as a fortress by the adherents of Prince Charles, in 1745.

DOUR, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. W.S.W. Mons. Pop. 5,833. It has a custom-house, and extensive iron and coal works.—II. a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 83 m. N.N.W. Bagdad,

on the Tigris.—III. a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 75 m. N.W. Ispahan.

Dourdan, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Orge, 18 m. S.W. Versailles. Pop. 2,323. It has an old castle, a handsome Gothic church, manufs. of silk hosiery and coarse woollen goods.

Dourgne, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Castres, at the foot of Mt. Noire. Pop. 1,009.

Dournazac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. and 15 m. S.E. Rochechouart. Pop. 2,310. It has important iron foundries.

Douro (Spanish *Duero*), an important river of Spain & Portugal, rises in the prov. Soria (Spain), flows generally W. through Leon to Miranda, then turns S.S.W., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal; and, lastly, again W., and having divided the Portuguese provs. Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the prov. Oporto, enters the Atlantic at San Joao da Foz, 3 m. W. Oporto. Total course estimated at 400 m. Its basin, between the Asturian mntns. N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrella, &c., is the most extensive in the Spanish peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributs., the Pisuerga, Elsa, Eresma, Tormes, and Tavora. The cities and towns, Soria, Aranda, Toro, Zamora, Miranda, St Joao de Pesquiera, and Oporto, are on its banks. Its course is rapid and so impeded by rocks, that until lately, it was navigable only to San J. de Pesquiera; but it has recently been rendered so into the Spanish territory. About 50 m. E. of Oporto, commences the wine country of the Douro.

Douro, or Duero, a recently formed prov. of Portugal, in the N., having W. the Atlantic O., and on the other side the provs. Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Upp. Beira, and Estremadura. Area 3,872 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 839,908. It comprises the comarcas of Oporto, Aveiro, and Coimbra.

Doustre and Douve, two small rivs. of France, the former, dep. Correze, joins the Dordogne near Argentat, after a S. course of 25 m.; the latter, dep. Manche, enters the English channel at Carentan, after a S.E. course of 30 m.

Douvaine, a town of the Sard. sta., prov. Chablais, 9 m. S.W. Thonon, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,140.

Douvres, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Caen. Pop. 1,311.

Doux and Douze, two rivs. of France; the former, dep. Ardèche, joins the Rhone near Tournon, after a S.E. course of 25 m.; the latter, deps. Gers and Landes, joins the Midon at Mont-de-Marsan, after a N.W. course of 55 m.

Dovadola, a town of Tuscany, 10 m. S.W. Terra-del-Sole, on the Montone. Pop. 2,293.

Dove, a riv. of Engl., between the cos. Derby and Stafford, rises near Buxton, and, after a S. course of 39 m., joins the Trent below Burton. Its banks are highly picturesque, especially in the vicinity of Ashbourne, where it winds through a remarkable chasm 2 m. in length, termed Dovedale.

Dover, *Dubris*, a parl. & munic. bor., cinque port, and town of Engl, co. Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait, at the terminus of the S.E. railway, 66 m. E.S.E. London, 21 m. from Cape Gris-nez, on the opposite side of the English Channel, and 25½ m. N.W. Calais. Lat. of castle, 51° 7′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 19′ 5″ E. Area of bor. 320 ac. Pop. (1801) 7,084; (1841) 17,795. The town consists mostly of a collection of old streets on the N. side of its harbour, and a long street on the banks of a small stream, the whole enclosed and backed by chalk downs, on which are the castle, citadel, and several strong detached forts. On the E., extending between the harbour and castle, are a series of residences, newly built, and resorted to by visiters in the bathing season. On the W., the railway enters the town through a tunnel cut in the cliffs, which here abut into the sea. The castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 acres; its foundation has been attributed to the Romans, and it contains Roman and Saxon towers, a spacious keep forming a bomb proof magazine & barracks for 2,000 men. Other principal edifices are a military hospital, the 2 pa. churches, a handsome new chapel of ease, numerous dissenting chapels, a synagogue, the town-hall and jail (previously the victualling office), and the hospital Maison-Dieu, custom-ho., work-ho., theatre, assembly rooms, museum, baths, docks, bonding warehouses, and numerous good hotels. The harbour consists of 3 basins, the outer one enclosed between two piers 150 feet apart; large sums have been spent upon it in different reigns, since Henry VII., but its entrance is unfortunately impeded by a moveable shingle bar. It is proposed to establish here a harbour of refuge, by throwing out jetties of great magnitude still further into the sea. Dover, the chief port of communication between England and the continent, has continual intercourse by steam-boats with Calais & Boulogne. It imports large quantities of eggs, fruit, and other rural produce, from France, and has a thriving coasting trade and fishery. Customs rev. (1846) 23,590*l.* 14*s.* Ship-building, with sail, rope, and paper making, employ many of the pop. Reg. shipping (1847) 109 vessels; aggregate burden, 5,249 tons. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, & governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 5,049*l.* 7*s.*; expend. 4,620*l.* 15*s.* Assessed taxes (1847) 5,297*l.* 18*s.* Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fair, Nov. 23. Dover is the seat of quarter sessions, a board for licensing pilots, and a court of the constable of the cinque ports. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1847) 2,060.

Dover, sev. towns, &c., of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. a borough, cap. Kent, co. Delaware, 50 m. S. Wilmington. Pop. 3,790. It has regular streets, a fine public square, and handsome houses, mostly of brick, an elegant state-house, 13 churches. —II. a township, cap. Strafford co., New Hampshire, on Piscatogua riv., 57 m. N.N.E. Boston. P. 6,458. It is beautifully situated on the falls of the Cocheco, has a court-house, jail, bank, churches, with cotton and other manufs., and considerable shipping.—III. a township, New York, 74 m. E.S.E. Albany. Pop. 2,000.—IV. New Jersey, 24 m. S. Freehold. Pop. 2,752.—V. York, co. Pennsylvania, 18 m. S. Harrisburg. P. 1,930.—VI. and cap. Piscaliquis, Maine, 83 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,597.—VII. a township, Ohio, 62 m. S. Cleveland, by the Ohio canal. P. 2,247. —VIII. Lafayette, co. Missouri, 121 m. W. Jefferson. Pop. 1,217.

Dover (Strait of), (French *Pas-de-Calais*, anc. *Fretum Gallicum*), the strait which separates Engl. and France, and connects the English Channel with the N. Sea. It extends from Dungeness (co. Kent), and Cape Gris Nez (dep. Pas-de-Calais), N.E. to the S. Foreland and Calais. Length 22 m.; breadth (where narrowest) 21 m.

Doverdale, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2½ m. W.N.W. Droitwich. Area 890 ac. Pop. 54.

Dovrefield, or Dofrine Mts. [Norway.]

Doveridge, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2 m. E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 816.

Dovy, or Dyvi, a riv. of Wales, cos. Merioneth

and Montgomery, rises near Bala, and, after a S.W. course of about 30 m., joins the Irish Sea 7 m. N. Aberystwith.

DOWALLY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. N.N.W. Dunkeld, with which it is united. Area 11,500 ac. Pop., exclusive of Dunkeld, 656. Here was a royal chase, & the hills are still partly covered with wood, abounding in red & roe deer.

DOWDESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.E. Cheltenham. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 249.

DOWLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 244.

DOWLES, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 1½ m. N. Bewdley. Area 1,080 ac. P. 80.

DOWLETABAD (Deoghir, "the fortunate city"), a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., in dist. of same name, 7 m. N.W. Aurungabad, and with a remarkable rock fortress, about 500 ft. high. Near it are the cave-temples of Elora, which see. —II. a ruined fort, W. Afghanistan, on the Furrah-rood, 140 m. S. Herat.

DOWLISH, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*Wake*), ½ m. S.S.E. Ilminster. Ac. 680. P. 374.—II. (*West*), 1¼ m. E.S.E. Ilminster. Ac. 450. P. 31.

DOWN, a maritime co. of Irel., Ulster, having W. the cos. Antrim and Armagh, and on other sides the Irish Sea and Belfast Lough. Area 9,560 sq. m., or 611,209 ac., of which about 514,000 are arable. Inhabited houses 65,102. Pop. 361,446. Carlingford bay separates it from Leinster on the S., and the Newry canal and Lagan rivers form its boundaries on the W. Other rivers are the Bann and Annahill. It contains Lough Strangford, Dundrum bay, & the Mourne mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2,796 ft. Surface mostly mountainous or hilly, but in many parts tolerably fertile. The S. part consists of granite and primary rocks, the N. of secondary limestones and trap rocks. The rural population are said to be better off in this than in most other Irish cos. Principal crops, potatoes, barley, oats, and flax. Timber is scarce. Estates large; farms mostly small. Average value of land (1847) 455,874*l*. Fisheries in 1843 employed about 14,000 hands. Linens, muslins, hosiery, leather, salt, and cotton thread are the chief manufd. products. Exports comprise these goods, with corn, butter, pork, hides, and skins. The Ulster railway crosses the N. part of the co. Down, is subdivided into 10 baronies and 70 pas. in the dioceses of Down and Dromore. Principal towns, Downpatrick, the cap., Newton-Ardes, and Newry. The co. returns 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 1,754.

DOWN, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 444.—II. (*East*), co. Devon, 6½ m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 473.—III. (*West*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 5,000 ac. P. 637. —IV. (*St Mary*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 407.

DOWNE, a town, U. S., N. Amer., co. Cumberland, New Jersey, 14 m. S.E. Bridgeton. P. 1,920.

DOWNHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. N.N.W. Ely. Ac. 10,550. P. 2,140.—II. co. Essex, 3¾ m. E. Billericay. Ac. 790. Pop. 254.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Ouse, here crossed by a stone bridge, with a station on the E. Anglian railway, 10½ m. S. Lynn. Area of pa. 2,880 ac. Pop. 2,953. The town is well built, has an antique church, a union workhouse, a large bell-foundry, and markets on Saturday, well supplied with fish and wild-fowl, and dairy produce.

DOWNHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. E.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,310 ac. P. 207.

DOWN-HOLLAND, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W. Ormskirk. Pop. 740. Crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

DOWNHOLME, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4¾ m. S.W. Richmond. Area 5,800 ac. P. 248.

DOWNPATRICK, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and pa. of Irel., Ulster, cap. co. Down, near the mouth of the Quoyle, in L. Strangford, 21 m. S.S.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 11,485 ac. Pop. 8,812. Area of borough 1,487 ac. Pop. 4,866; do. of town 4,651. Town well-built, consists chiefly of four streets stretching up hills from a centre in a confined valley, and is divided into English, Irish, and Scotch quarters. Principal edifices, the cathedral, parish church, chapels, diocesan school, co. court-house, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, alms-houses, large barracks, and a union workhouse. It has a library, news-room, various schools, some convenient quays, manufs. of linen, leather, soap, breweries, monthly fairs, and a market on Saturday. Near the town are the ruins of the old cathedral, a remarkable ancient mound; a race-course, on which races take place every other July, and wells, resorted to by Roman Catholic pilgrims. It is the seat of county assizes, quarter and petty sessions, and sends one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 386.

DOWNS (THE), a portion of the N. Sea, off the S.E. coast of Engl., co. Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate, Deal, &c., where valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin sands, which serve as a breakwater, and where large numbers of ships are often lying.

DOWNTON, a disfranchised borough, town, and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, each crossed by a bridge, 6 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area of pa. 11,420 ac. Pop. 3,663. It has a long irregular street, with some good houses, a large cruciform church, several chapels, a grammar school, and some traces of an ancient castle. Fairs, 23d April, 13th October. About 2 m. distant is the mansion and estate of Standlinch, the national gift to Horatio Lord Nelson.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 104.

DOWSBY with GRABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Bourn. Area 1,900 ac. P. 232.

DOYLESTOWN, a borough, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 95 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 2,127.

DOYNTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. S. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 529.

DRAC, a riv. in the S.E. of France, deps. H. Alpes & Isère, rises in the Alps, & joins the Isère 3 m. below Grenoble after a N.W. course of 70 m.

DRACHENFELS, a celebrated mountain peak, one of the range of the Sieben-gebirge, in Rhen. Prussia, on r. b. of the Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Bonn, elev. 1,056 ft. Its summit, crowned by the ruins of a castle, commands a noble prospect.

DRACUT, a township, U.S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 27 m. N.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,188.

DRAGOMESTRE, *Astacus*, a seaport town of Greece, Hellas, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 28 m. S.S.E. Vonizza. The *Bay of Dragomestre*, sheltered on the S.W. by the Dragonera isls., is 6 m. in length by 1 m. across.

DRAGOMIR, European Turkey. [RADOMJE.]

DRAGOMIRNA, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, circ. and 35 m. S.W. Tchernovitz, on the frontier of Moldavia.

DRAGONERA, several isls., Mediterranean.—I. belonging to Spain, off the W. end of Majorca, about 2 m. in length, and having a fort on its highest point, but otherwise uninhabited.—II. a group, Ionian isls., immediately off the coast of

Acarnania, 6 m. S.W. Dragomestre.—III. a group, S. the Morea, and immediately E. Cerigo.

Dragoni, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. N.N.E. Capua. Pop. 2,400.

Dragon's Mouth is the passage between the isl. of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, S. America, 12 m. across from E. to W., and interspersed by islets.—The *Boca del Drago* is a passage, N. Granada, prov. Veragua, leading from the L. Chiriqui into the Caribbean Sea.

Dragör, a maritime vill. of Denmark, on the Sound, at the S.E. extremity of the isl. Amager, 7 m. S. Copenhagen. P. 1,800, mostly seafaring.

Dragten, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,400.

Draguignan, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 40 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop (1846) 7,530. It is picturesquely situated, and has many public fountains, botanic garden, & manufs. broad-cloth.

Drah, or Draha, a riv., prov., and town of Marocco, the riv. in the Tafilet E. of Atlas and lost in the desert after a S. course of 250 miles.

Drainy, a maritime pa. of Scotl., co. and 4 m. N. Elgin, on the Moray Firth. Pop. 1,515.

Drake's Channel, Brit. W. Indies, is immed. S.E. the isl. Tortola.—*Drake's Island*, Engl., in Plymouth Sound, off the town of Plymouth, has a fort and military quarters.

Drama, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 30 m. E.N.E. Seres. It has some trade in cotton fabrics, and tobacco raised in its vicinity. A few miles S.E. is the celebrated plain of Philippi, on which the forces of Brutus and Cassius were defeated B.C. 42.

Dramburg, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 50 m. S.S.W. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Drage. Pop. 3,321. It has manufs. of woollens.

Drammen, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Buskerud, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Christiania fiord, 22 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. (1845) 8,095. It consists of the two formerly separate vills. Bragernæs and Stromsoe, which are united by a bridge across the river. It is well built, though straggling, and has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufs. of carriages, sail cloth, rope, tobacco, and earthenwares, and an active trade in timber, iron, pitch, and other Baltic produce.

Dranse, a riv. of Savoy, prov. Chablais, enters the Lake of Geneva, 2½ m. N.E. Thonon, after a N. course of 24 m. [Bagnes-le-Chable.]—II. a river, Switzerl., cant. Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 m.—*Drausen* is a small lake, W. Prussia, S. of Elbing.

Dransfeld, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, and 7 m. W.S.W. Gottingen. Pop. 1,342.

Draughton, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Kettering. Area 1,360 ac. P. 208.

Drave (Germ. *Drau*), a river of S.E. Europe, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the Tyrol, abt. 17 m. E. Brunecken, flows E. between the basins of the Mur & Save, at first through Carinthia and Styria, and afterwards separating Hungary from Croatia & Slavonia, and joins the Danube, 14 m. E. Eszek, after a total course of 360 m., for the latter 3-4ths of which it is navigable. Chief affluents the Mur, Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, & Gail. On it are the towns Lienz, Greifenburg, Villach, Marburg, Warasdin, and Eszek. In its upper part it is rapid, and is little used for commercial purposes.

Drax, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. N.N.E. Snaith. Area 7,490 ac. Pop. 1,161. It contains the townships of Newland, Camblesforth, Drax, and Long-Drax.

Draycot, two pas. of Engl., on the Derwent, co. Wilts.—I. (*Cerne*), on a branch of the Avon, 3½ m. N.E. Chippenham. Area 1,090 ac. P. 181. —II. (*Folliat*), 4½ m. S.S.E. Swindon. Area 740 ac. Pop. 26.—*Draycot & Wilne* is a chapelry, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Derby, pa. Sawley. Pop. 895.

Draycott-in-the-Moors, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.W. Cheadle. Ac. 3,690. P. 518.

Drayton, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 2½ m. S.S.W. Abingdon. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 521.—II. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Norwich. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 372.—III. co. Oxford, on the Thame, 4½ m. N. Wallingford. Area 820 ac. Pop. 327.—IV. same co., 2½ m. W.N.W. Banbury. Area 540 ac. Pop. 206. The church is ancient and has several curious monuments.—V. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.W. Langport. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 409.—VI. (*Basset*), co. Stafford, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Tamworth. Area 3,941 ac. Pop. 404.—Drayton-manor here is the seat of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. —VII. (*Beauchamp*), co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Tring. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 231.—VIII. (*Dry*), co. and 5 m. N.W. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 2,389 ac. Pop. 478.—IX. (*East*), co. Notts, on a branch of the Trent, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 212.—X. (*Fen*), co. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse, 3 m. S.E. St Ives. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 281.—XI. (*Fenny*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Hinckley. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 129. George Fox, the founder of the sect of Friends, was born here in 1624.—XII. (*Parslow*), co. Bucks, 4½ m. E.N.E. Winslow. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 526.—XIII. (*West*), co. Notts, on the river Maun, 3 m. N.N.W. Tuxford. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 109.—XIV. a hamlet, co. Sussex, with a station on the South Coast railway, 2 m. E. Chichester; and a hamlet, co. Hants, 1 m. E. Cosham.

Drayton-in-Hales, or Market-, *Mediolanum*, a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Liverpool & Birmingham junction canal, 17¾ m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 6,880 ac. Pop. 4,680. Annual revenue of Charities, which comprise a grammar school, abt. 270*l*. Mkt. Wednesday. Fair, Wed. before Palm Sunday, and before 22d June, Sept. 19, and Oct. 24.

Drayton (West), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the Great Western railw., 13¾ m. W. the terminus at Paddington, and 3½ m. S. Uxbridge. Area of pa. 850 ac. Pop. 802.

Drebach, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. S.W. Lengefeld. Pop. 2,000.

Dregg, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ravenglass. Ac. 3,610. Pop. 429.

Dreghorn, a vill. & pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, the vill. 2 m. S.E. Irvine. Area of pa. about 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,222, of whom 300 are in the vill.

Drem, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N. Haddington, with a station on the North British railway, 16½ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh.

Drengfurth, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, on the Veisse, 12 m. N.N.E. Rastenburg. Pop. 1,760. Manufs. of linen and leather. —*Drensteinfurth* is a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,150.

Drenthe, a frontier prov. of the Netherlands, having E. the Hanoverian dom., N. and N.E. provs. Groningen, W. Friesland, S. and S.W. Overyssel. Area 1,028 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 83,570. Surface level, & much of it marshy; its E. frontier is formed by the Bourtanger moor. Soil generally poor; buck wheat is the principal grain raised. The rearing of live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Coarse woollens and linen fabrics are manufactured. Chief towns, Assen, Meppel, and Koeverden.

Drepano (*Drepanum*), Cape, several head-

lands, European Turkey and Greece.—I. Macedonia, forms the S. extremity of the Centr. Chalcidie peninsula.—II. N. coast of Crete, 15 m. E. Canea.—III. on the S. shore of the Corinthian Gulf, at its entrance, and 2 m. S.W. of which is the vill. Drepano.

DRESDEN, the cap. city of the kingdom of Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, here crossed by an elegant stone bride of 16 arches, which connects its old and new towns, 61 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, & 100 m. S.S.E. Berlin, with which city, Gorlitz, &c., it has railway communication. Pop. (1843) 90,200, the greater part of whom are Protestants. Elev. 322 feet above the N. Sea. Mean temp. of year 49° .1.; winter 32° .7.; summer 66°, Fahr. The old town, on the S. bank of the river, is old fashioned, and was formerly enclosed by fortifications which were destroyed by the French, and their site is now laid out in fine public walks, outside of which are sev. suburbs. The new town is handsomely laid out; and the whole vicinity of the city is very picturesque. The royal palace is a vast antiquated building containing a royal library, a Roman Catholic church with a tower 378 feet in height, and the state treasury, with an immense collection of valuable property. The far-famed Dresden gallery of paintings, for the reception of which a new building is in progress, is considered the finest collection N. the Alps. The palace of the princes, the Japanese palace or Augusteum, and the Zwinger, also contain large collections of valuable works of art and scientific treasures, for its wealth in which, Dresden has been termed the "German Florence." Other principal objects of interest are the Brühl palace, many splendid churches, & residences of noblemen, rich in works of art, an opera house seated for 8,000 spectators, a smaller theatre, the residence of the commandant, the mint, arsenal, hall for the annual exhibition and sale of works by Saxon artists, an academy of arts, various colleges, schools, and asylums, the house of assembly, royal guard house, new post office, trades' and city halls, and excellent public baths. Dresden has manufs. of silk and woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, gloves, jewellery, musical & scientific instruments, artificial flowers, chemical products, a bomb and cannon foundry, sugar refinery, and a wool market recently established, and it is the resort of numerous artists of all descriptions. Its trade is, however, less than might have been supposed, and is chiefly conducted up and down the Elbe. In its neighbourhood are a great variety of places of public entertainment. On the 26th and 27th Aug. 1813, the allies were defeated under its walls by the troops of Napoleon.

DRESDEN, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 14 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,647.—Also townships in New York, Illinois and Maine.

DREUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arrond. and on the Blaise, 20 m. N. Chartres. Pop. (1846) 5,547. It is regularly and well built; it has a fine Gothic church and town-hall, a well endow. asylum, publ. baths, a theatre, and a pleasant walk along the river, with manufs. of serge, woollen hosiery, hats, & leather.

DREWENZ, a river & lake of Prussia; the lake, circ. and close to Osterode, 7 m. in length E. to W., and traversed by the river, which after a S.W. course of 80 m., past Neumark, Strasburg, and Dobrzyn, joins the Vistula, 3 m. E. Thorn.

DRIBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 39 m. S. Minden, at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruins of the anc. castle Iburg. Pop. 2,320. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of glass and fire-arms, & mineral baths.

DRIBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Alford. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 97.

DRIEBERGEN, a vill. of the Netherl., prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, with a stat. on the Amsterdam and Arnhem railway.

DRIEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S.S.E. Bommel. Pop. (1840) 2,815.

DRIESEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 64 m. N.E. Frankfürt, on an isl. formed by the Netze. Pop. 3,840. It was formerly well fortified; and has 2 large mkt.-places, manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

DRIFFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3¾ m. E.S.E. Cirencester. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 148.—II. (GREAT), a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarbro' railway, 20 m. N.N.W. Hull. Area of pa. 7,520 ac. Pop. 3,477. The town, pleasantly situated at the foot of the wolds, has an anc. church, a union workho., branch banks, and large mkts. for corn, mostly sent to Hull by river and canal. Mkt., Thursday; cattle mkt. fortnightly. It is a polling-place for the E. Riding of the co.—*Little Driffield* is a chapelry in same pa.

DRIGLINGTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 5 m. E.S.E. Bradford. Ac. 1,050. Pop. 2,046, empld. in woollen manufs.

DRIMEIRCHION, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Clwyd, 3 m. E.S.E. St. Asaph. Pop. 613.

DRIMOLEAGUE, or DROMDALEAGUE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 8 m. E.S.E. Bantry. Area 18,708 ac. Pop. 5,501.

DRIMTEMPLE, or DRUMOTEMPLE, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, cos. Galway and Roscommon, 4 m. S.S.E. Castlerea. Area 6,531 ac. Pop. 2,878.

DRIN, two rivers of European Turkey.—I. Bosnia, rises in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a N. course of 180 m., partly separating Bosnia from Servia, joins the Save 63 m. W. Belgrade. In S. Bosnia it receives numerous affls.; and on it are the towns Totcha, Vischegrad, and Zvornik.—II. Albania, formed by the junction of the Black and White Drin, 17 m. S.S.W. Prisrend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 m., & enters the Gulf of Drin (Adriatic) 5 m. below Alessio.

DRINAGH, two pas. of Irel.—I. *Munster*, co. Cork, 3½ m. S. Dunmanway. Area 12,869 ac. Pop. 4,589.—II. Leinster, co. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Wexford. Area 1,171 ac. Pop. 436.

DRINKSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stow-Market. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 505.

DRISHANE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. York, compr. the town of Millstreet. Ac. 33,085. P. 8,868.

DROBAK, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the E. side of Christiania fiord, 18 m. S. Christiania. Pop. 1,476. Trade in timber.

DROGHEDA, a parl. and municipal borough, seaport, & town, Ireland, Leinster, cos. Meath & Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, here crossed by a 3-arched bridge, 4 m. from its mouth in the Irish Sea, 31½ m. N. Dublin, by railway. Area, comprising parts of 3 pas., 497 ac. Pop. of town 16,621; do. of parl. bor. 17,300. It was formerly enclosed by walls, some remains of which still exist; and it is generally well built. It has 2 churches, a chapel of ease, an elegant Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries and nunneries, an endowed classical and 5 other schools, an infirmary, a mendicity house, an institution for Protestant clergymen's widows, an alms-house, mansion-house, jail, barracks, union workhouse, custom-house, linen-hall, market-house. The harb. & river have been improved, so that vessels of 200 tons may now discharge at the bridge. The manuf. of linens here, formerly flourishing, has given way to that of cottons, but

this also is declining; and brewing is the most important branch of industry, Drogheda ale being in great request. Trade chiefly with Great Britain by means of steamers, 5 of which ply regularly to Liverpool & Glasgow. Customs revenue (1846), 16,792*l.* 14s.; registered shipping (1847), 6,546 tons. Markets, Thursday and Saturday. Fairs, 8 times annually. Assizes, quarter, and petty sessions, are held here. Corp. rev. about 4,500*l.* annually. The borough sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848), 612. It gives the title of Marquis to the Moore family.

DROHITSHIN, or DROHICZYN, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 55 m. S.S.W. Bialystok, cap. circ., on the N. bank of the Bug. Pop. 1,000. It is the most ancient town of Podlachia, has several churches, convents, and public schools, and was formerly a principality. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here 20th July 1831.—II. a town, gov. Grodno, 25 m. E. Kobrin.

DROHOBICE, or DROHOBICZ, a town, Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Sambor, on the Tiszmanicka. Pop. (1845) 7,206. It has 8 suburbs, numerous churches (one of which is the finest specimen of ancient architecture in Galicia), a synagogue, several schools, & important annual cattle and corn markets. Near it are pitch wells, iron mines, and salt works.

DROITWICH (Roman *Salinæ*), a parl. & munic. bor., and town of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on a canal communicating with the Severn, and with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. Area of munic. bor. 1,660 ac. Pop. 2,832. Pop. of parl. bor., embracing a large agricultural district, 6,588. It has several churches, a well-endowed poor's hospital & other charities, and a union workhouse. In the centre of the town, rising through strata of red sandstone and gypsum, are the famous brine-springs, wrought from the time of the ancient Britons, & which at present yield annually about 30,000 tons of salt, nearly a half of which is exported. Mkt., Friday. Fairs, Friday in Easter week, 18th June, 22d Sept., and 15th Dec. Corp. revenue (1846-7) 54*l.* 11s.; expenditure, 116*l.* 17s. The borough formerly sent 2 members to H. of Commons; at present 1. Reg. electors (1846) 346. It is the place of election for the E. division of co. Near it are Hindlip hall, and other fine mansions.

DROMAGH, a vill. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Kanturk, with a castle, extensive collieries, bolting-mills, & a manuf. of coarse pottery.

DROMAHAIRE, a barony and vill. of Irel., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 7½ m. E.S.E. Sligo. P. 348.

DROMARAGH, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 6 m. E.S.E. Dromore. Area 21,192 ac. Pop. 10,070, of whom 226 are in the vill.

DROMCLIFFE, or OGOOMUCK, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, comprising the town of Ennis. Area 9,968 ac. Pop. 13,211.

DROME, a river of France, rises in the H. Alpes, flows W. through the dep. Drôme, & joins the Rhone on left, 12 m. S.S.W. Valence, after a course of 60 m. past Luc, Die, and Crest. It is innavigable, but used for floating timber.

DROME, a dep., S.E. of France, enclosed by the Alpine deps., Isere, Vaucluse, and the Rhone, which river separates it W. from Ardéche. Area 653,557 hect. Pop. (1846) 320,075. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isere, and Drome. Climate temperate. Surface mntnous. in the E., level in the W. Soil generally infertile, and less corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Silk and wine are important products, Hermitage being among the growths of the latter. Mineral products consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, and granite. Manufs. comprise silk-twist & fabrics, iron goods, woollens, gloves, and hosiery. Drome is divided into the 4 arronds. of Valence, the cap., Crest, Die, and Montelimar.

DROMIN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. S.S.W. Bruff. Area 4,096 ac. Pop. 1,375.—II. Leinster, co. Louth, 1½ m. W.N.W. Dunleer. Area 2,042 ac. Pop. 863.—*Dromod*, a pa. of Munster, co. Kerry, 7 m. S.S.E. Cahirciveen. Ac. 50,702, mostly rugged upland. P. 5,247.

DROMISKIN, a pa. of Irel., co. Louth, Leinster, 2 m. N. Castle-Bellingham. Ac. 5,312. P. 2,036.

DROMORE, an episcopal city and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Lagan, 14¾ m. S.W. Belfast, on the road from Dublin. Area of pa. 20,488 ac. Pop. 14,954; do. of city 2,110. It is regularly built; in its cathedral lie the remains of Jeremy Taylor and other bishops; and it has an episcopal residence, a substantial market ho., and various antiquities. Considerable quantities of linen cloth are sold at its mkts. and fairs; many inhabs. of both the town and pa. being linen-weavers. It has co. petty-sessions, and 8 annual fairs. The diocese comprises 27 pas. in cos. Down, Armagh, and Antrim. Episcopal rev. (1831) 4,217*l.*—II. a pa., co. Tyrone, 8½ m. S.W. Omagh. Ac. 25,492. Pop. 10,601.—Some vills. in the cos. Clare and Sligo have this name.

DROMORE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 15 m. S.E. Lancaster. Pop. 2,268.

DRON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on S.E. borders, adjoining Abernethy pa., co. Fife. Pop. 441.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., near the foot of the Alps. Pop. (1838) including comm. 7,716.

DRONFIELD, a vill. and pa. of England, co. Derby, 5½ m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. Ac. 15,580. Pop. 4,583, partly engaged in manufs. of cutlery and iron wares. The vill., neatly built, has a beautiful ancient church and a grammar school, having an annual rev. of about 200*l.* Fairs, April 25, August 11. Beauchief abbey, in ruins, was founded by Fitz-Ranulph in 1163, in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket.

DRONNE, a river of France, after a S.W. course of 90 m., unites with the Isle near Coutras, which town and Aubeterre are on its banks. It forms the boundary between the deps. Dordogne and those of Charente and Charente-Inferieure.

DRONRYP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Leeuwarden.

DRONTHEIM, Norway. [TRONDHJEM.]

DRORANDORF, a fortfd. town of Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontier, 20 m. W. Znaym. It has a castle, formerly belonging to the Templars.

DROSENDORF, a town of Lower Austria, circ. & 32 m. N. Krems. Pop. 791. Formerly fortified.

DROSSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 4,200. It has several Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linen fabrics, and leather.

DROTINGHÖLM, a royal castle of Sweden, læn and 6 m. W. Stockholm, on the N. shore of Lake Maelar. Its noble parks are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Stockholm.

DROUMTARIFF, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.S.W. Kanturk. Ac. 15,224. P. 7,271.

DROXFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 7,380. P. 1,942.

DROYLSDEN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. E. Manchester. Pop. 4,933. The Moravian settlement of Fairfield is in this tnshp.

DRUM, two pas. of Ireland., Connaught.—I. (or *Elardrum*), co. Roscommon, 5½ m. S.W. Athlone. Area 16,149 ac. Pop. 5,048.—II. co. Mayo, 5 m. S.E. Castlebar. Ac. 7,768. P. 4,127.

DRUMACHOSE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, comprising the town of Newtown-Limavaddy. Area 11,685 ac. Pop. 5,463.

DRAMAUL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, Ac. 32,394. P. (with town of Randalstown) 9,818.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising a part of the town of Rathfriland. Area 12,339 ac. Pop. 9,138.

DRUMBLADE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. E.N.E. Huntly. Pop. 945.

DRUMBOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 4 m. E. Lisburn. Area 13,793 ac. Pop. 8,271.

DRUMCANNON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 7 m. S. Waterford, including the town of Tramore. Area 7,672 ac. Pop. 3,988.

DRUMCLIFFE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 4 m. N. Sligo. Area 26,598 ac. Pop. 12,982.

DRUMCOLLIKER, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 10½ m. W. Charleville. Ac. 4,846. P. 2,781.

DRUMCONDRA, or DRUMCONRA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. E.N.E. Nobber. Area 7,926 ac. Pop. 3,013, of whom 419 are in the vill. Fairs, 4 times annually.—II. a village, co. and about two m. N. Dublin. Pop. 227.

DRUMCOREE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, comprising the town of Portadown. Area 13,386 ac. Pop. 14,038.—II. a vill., co. Westmeath.

DRUMCULLEN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.S.W. Ballyboy. Ac. 13,904. P. 4,608.

DRUMGATH, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down. Ac. 5,331. Pop. (with town of Rathfriland) 4,608.

DRUMGLASS, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone. Ac. 3,504. Pop. (with town of Dungannon) 6,089.

DRUMGOOLAND, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down. Area 19,653 ac. Pop. 10,567.

DRUMGOON, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan. Ac. 15,475. Pop. (with town of Cootehill) 12,575.

DRUMHOLM, or DRUMHOME, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 4 m. N. Ballyshannon. Area 35,433 ac. Pop. 9,893.

DRUMKEERAN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, including part of the town of Pettigoe, 1½ m. N.N.W. Kesh. Area 27,159, including part of Lough Erne. Pop. 8,751.—II. a vill., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5½ m. S.S.E. Dromahaire. Pop. 469.

DRUMLANE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan. Area 20,066 ac. Pop. 9,438.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, a mansion of the Duke of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. Dumfries, on r. b. of the Nith, 3½ m. N.W. Thornhill. Built by the Duke of Queensberry in 1689.

DRUMLEASE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 6½ m. N.W. Sligo. Ac. 15,271. P. 8,807.

DRUMLOMAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 2½ m. E.N.E. Granard. Area including Loughs 17,248 ac. Pop. 8,807.

DRUMMELZIER, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 8½ m. S.W. Peebles. Pop. 228; of vill. 63. Here are a castle, anc. fortress, and Roman road.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, the seat of Lord Willoughby d' Eresby, Scotl., co. Perth, pa. Muthill, 2 m. S. Crieff.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND, is the farthest W. of the Manitoulin isls., Lake Huron, N. America, 30 m. E. Mackinaw; 20 m. in length E. to W., by 10 m. in greatest breadth. Here is a British fort and trading post.—II. an islet in China Sea, Paracels group, 220 m. S.E. Hainan.

DRUMMULLY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Monaghan and Fermanagh, 4 m. W.S.W. Clones. Area 7,547 ac. Pop. 4,534.

DRUMOAK, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen & Kincardine, on the Dee, 11 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 811.

DRUMQUIN, a vill. of Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7½ m. W. Omagh. Pop. 452. It has 8 annual fairs.

DRUMRAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Omagh. Area 20,164 ac. Pop. 11,453.

DRUMRANEY, or DRUMRATH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 8½ m. N.E. Athlone. Area 9,102 ac. Pop. 3,367.

DRUMREILLY, a pa. of Ireland, chiefly in Connaught, co. Leitrim, 4 m. E.N.E. Ballinamore. Area 33,673. Pop. 10,289.

DRUMSHAMBO, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4½ m. N. Leitrim, on the Shannon, at the S. extremity of Lough Allen. Pop. 517.

DRUMSNA, a small but thriving mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, 4½ m. E.S.E. Carrick. Pop. 516.—*Drumsnat*, a pa. of Ulster, co. & 4½ m. S.S.W. Monaghan. Area 5,019 ac. Pop. 3,439.

DRUNEN, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,400.

DRUNG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Cavan. Area 1,475 ac. Pop. 6,551.

DRUSENHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine, 17 m. S. Weissembourg. Pop. 1,616.

DRUSHKOPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 32 m. S.S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 1,080.

DRUTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 11 m. W.N.W. Nimeguen, with a castle, and 2,700 inhabitants.

DRYBURGH-ABBEY, a beautiful ruin of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 4 m. S.E. Melrose. It was founded by Hugh de Morville, about A.D. 1150, & is now the property of the Earl of Buchan. The ruin, embosomed in woods and overgrown with ivy, forms a fitting cemetery for the great bard of romance, Sir Walter Scott, whose remains were interred here in 1832.

DRYDEN, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 153 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 5,446.

DRYFESDALE, or DRYSDALE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, on the Dryfe, an affl. of the Annan, E. Lochmaben. Area 11,000 ac. Pop. 2,093.

DRYMEN, a large pa. of Scotland, co. & 18 m. W.N.W. Stirling. Length N. to S., 14 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m. Pop. 1,515. Surface mostly mountain and moorland; 8 yearly fairs.

DRYPOOL, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, ¾ m. N.E. Hull. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 3,418.

DRZEWICA, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Drzewica, 29 m. W. Radom. Pop. 800.

DUAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area 19,701 ac. Pop. 5,065.

DUANESBURG, a twnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 24 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,357.

DUAULT, a comm. and village of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 18 m. S.W. Guingamp. P. 2,380.

DUBEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Mulde, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 18 m. W. Torgau. Pop. 2,380.

DUBBOI, a populous town of India, dom. and 38 m. N.E. Broach, with remains of fortifications, a tank, a gate and temple adorned with some of the finest Indian sculptures, and a trade in rice and other grains, cotton, sugar, and hemp.

DUBICZA, or DUBITZA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Unna, 23 m. W. Gradiska. Pop. 6,000. It was taken by the Austrians in 1738.—II. (*Austrian Dubicza*), is a vill. on the military frontier, on l. b. of the Unna, opposite Turkish Dubicza.—III. a market town of Croatia, circ. Dubicz. Pop. 3,320.

DUBLIN (Irish *Bally-ath-cliath* "the town on the ford of the hurdles," *Oubh-linn*, "Black pool," the *Eblana* of Ptolemy), the cap. city of Ireland, and of co. Dublin, on the Liffey, close to its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 66 m. W.

Holyhead, and 135 m. W. Liverpool. Lat. of observatory, 53° 23′ 2″ N., lon. 6° 20′ 5″ W. Area of municipal bor., 4,943 ac.; of parl. bor., 2,807 ac. Number of houses, 22,000. Pop. of municipal bor., 232,726; of city & suburbs, 287,729. Mean temp. of year, 49°; winter, 39°.8; summer, 59°.6, Fahr. The city-proper is nearly surrounded by the Circular-road, 9 m. in length, and which (accompanied by a branch of the Grand canal on the S. and S.E.), encloses an area of 1,264 acres, intersected from W. to E. by the Liffey, its E. portion comprising 786 acs., and its N. 478 do. The river is here crossed by 7 stone and 2 iron bridges, and bordered on each side by noble granite quays, 2½ m. in length. Nearly in the centre of the S. half of the city is Dublin castle, an edifice of different ages, built on an elevated site, and containing an arsenal, an armoury, the viceregal chapel, and various government offices, with the state apartments of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who, however, resides generally at a mansion in Phœnix park. Adjoining the castle on the S. are its gardens; and on its N. side is the elegant exchange, a line of streets extending from which may be considered, with the Liffey, to separate Dublin into 4 quarters, differing greatly in their appearance and character. The S.W. quarter, occupying all the site of the anc. city, is mostly ill-built, irregular, and filthy; in this part are Christchurch and St Patrick's cathedrals, both containing interesting monuments, the archbishop's palace, the royal and foundling hospitals. The N.W. quarter, much more regularly built than the foregoing, is principally inhabited by the trading and middle classes. On its outskirts are many good edifices, and here are the new house of industry, Richmond penitentiary, blue-coat hospital, royal barracks, Smithfield and Ormond mkts., the linen hall, and the new courts of law erected on King's Inn quay, at a cost of 200,000*l*. The E. quarters of Dublin are by far the handsomest; & the finest approach to the city is on the N.E. The quarter in this direction comprises Sackville street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe, and in which are the post-office & the rotunda; and in its centre, the Nelson pillar, a Doric column, 134 feet in height, & surmounted by a statue; in this quarter are also the custom-house, and royal lying-in hospital, with Mountjoy and Rutland squares, and Marlboro' green. The S.E. quarter comprises St Stephen's green, in which is the equestrian statue of George II., Merrion & Fitzwilliam squares, College-green, now a paved area, on which are the Bank of Ireland (formerly the parliament house), Trinity college, and a bronze statue of William III.; Dame street, Sir P. Dun's hospital, the Dublin royal society house, and the mansion house, near which is an equestrian statue of George I. Princip. edifices not hitherto mentioned, comprise St George's church with a steeple 200 feet in height, 29 other Protestant parochial churches, and as many chapels of ease, 9 Roman Catholic parochial churches, 7 friaries, 3 monasteries, 8 convents, numerous dissenting chapels, and a synagogue; the commercial buildings, corn exchange, royal hospital at Kilmainham, various barracks, the new inns of court, the co. infirmary, Richmond surgical, Dublin, St Vincents, Steeven's, Mercer's, & sevl. other general hospitals, many maternity hospitals, the general dispensary, Richmond lunatic asylum, numerous other charitable institutions, the city assembly house, corporate halls, sessions house, Newgate, and several other prisons, and three theatres. Dublin is decorated with sevl. historical statues besides those already named, & many of its public buildings are adorned with symbolical figures. Its university, chartered in 1591, is situated in Trinity coll., is attended by about 2,000 students, possesses a landed rev. of 15,000*l*. a-year, a library of 150,000 vols., a park, printing-house, anatomical & chemical departments, a botanic garden, & an observatory. Dublin has colleges of physicians and surgeons, an apothecaries hall, royal Irish & Hibernian academies, a royal institution, zoological, geological, phrenological, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies; various clubs, & mechanics institute. The zoological society has gardens in the Phœnix park, a fine open space at the W. extremity of the city, and in which is the Wellington testimonial, a heavy obelisk, raised at a cost of 20,000*l*. This park, the rotunda and zoological gardens, are the favourite places of resort for the inhabitants. The villages Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Herold's cross, Kilmainham, Glassnevin, Drumcondra, and Clontarf, are immediate suburbs of the city, the environs of which have much picturesque beauty. Dublin communicates with the W. of Irel. by the Grand & Royal canals, by railways with Drogheda, Kingstown, & Limerick, & by steam packets with Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Holyhead, Bristol, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, London & Havre. The Dublin and Drogheda railway is 31½ m. in length, & borders the coast of the Irish Sea N. to Ballbriggan, which, with Clontarf, Malahide, and Baldunjan are on this line. The Dublin & Kingstown railway, 6 m. in length, has a S.E. direction from Dublin, & a continuation by an atmospheric line to Dalkey, 2 m. further S. Its harb., which comprises an area of 3,030 ac., has been latterly much improved, and near the mouth of the Liffey, are the Grand canal & the custom-ho. docks, the latter occupying 8 acres; depth at low water 12 feet, at high tides 24 feet; the wharfs and docks are accessible by vessels of 900 tons. Dublin had formerly important manufs. of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, but they have declined into insignificance, and at present its chief trade is in export of linens, poplins, porter, provisions, &c. Its timber trade has very recently increased so much, that in 1846, 14,253 loads of timber and deals were imported from N. Europe, and 19,661 do. from N. America. Customs revenue (1846) 1,062,437*l*.; excise do. 320,902*l*. Reg. shipping of port 417 vessels; aggregate burden 37,210 tons. Steamers 46 (10,865 tons), mostly employed in the coasting and cross-channel trade. Ships entered (1845) 308; aggregate burden 69,852 tons. Value of Irish produce exported 72,445*l*. Harbour revenue (1843) 33,383*l*.; revenue of port, including Kingstown and Howth harbours, 35,017*l*. The corp. consists of a Lord Mayor and 15 aldermen, and 45 town-councillors, elected out of the 15 municipal wards. Corp. revenue (1845) 34,602*l*. Besides the Lord Mayor's weekly courts, here are courts of conscience for debts under 40s. Irish, and 5 manor courts; and Dublin is the seat of a chamber of commerce, and the ouzel-galley society for the arbitration of commercial disputes. Net annual value of holdings in the city, was in 1843 estimated at 670,435*l*.; and united value of parochial livings at 7,285*l*., that of St Peter's pa. amounting to 1,087*l*. The see of the archbishop comprises the cos. Dublin and Wicklow, with part of Kildare, and his jurisdiction is nearly co-extensive with the provs. Leinster and Munster. Dublin is divided into 20 pas. and 15 municipal wards, with 15 aldermen, one of whom is chosen Lord Mayor, & 45 coun-

cillors; sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 16,614.

DUBLIN, several townships of the U. S., N. America, the principal in New Hampshire, 47 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,075.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. Dublin, between Howth head on the N., with Baily light-house, lat. 53° 21′ 40″ N., lon. 6° 3′ 5″ W., & Kingstown on the S., with the light-house, lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. Its length and breadth of entrance are each about 7 m. Shores bold and highly picturesque. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harb., and on its shores are the vills. Ratheny, Clontarf, Blackrock, and Kingstown.

DUBLIN COUNTY, Ireland, Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, and landward from S. round to N. the cos. Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. Area 354 sq. m., or 226,414 ac.; of which 196,063 ac. are arable, 19,312 do. uncultivated, 5,519 do. in plantations, and 1,820 do. towns, excluding Dublin city. Pop. 140,047, viz., 113,778 in the rural, and 26,269 in the civic districts, excluding the cap. Surface level or undulating; principal river the Liffey. Property much subdivided; near the cap. a good deal of it is laid out in market gardens. Average rent of land 18s. an acre. Fishing all along the coast is important; and manufs. are more various than in any other part of Ireland. The co. is divided into 9 baronies; chief towns, after Dublin city, are Kingstown, Blackrock, Balbriggan, and Swords. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 3,450.

DUBNICZ, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 7 m. N.E. Trentschin, near the Waag. Pop. 1,868. It has a noble residence.

DUBNICZA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. S. Sophia, on l. b. of the Djerma. Pop. 6,000. It has extensive iron works. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity.

DUBNO, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Irwa, 32 m. W. Ostrog. Pop. 8,700. It has a castle, numerous Greek & Roman Catholic churches, a Greek abbey, and a large trade in cattle & timber.

DUBOIS, a co, of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of Indiana. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 3,632.

DUBOVKA, or DUBOVSKI-POSAD, a market town of Russia, gov. Saratov, circ. and 30 m. N.E. Tzaritzin, on the rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 4,000, with an extensive transit trade on the Volga.

DUBOZARI, or NOVO-DUBOZARI, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dniester, 42 m. N.W. Tiraspol. Pop. 1,600. It has several churches and a synagogue, and a trade in tobacco.

DUBROVNA, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 47 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on l. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,000. It has a synagogue, and manufactures of clocks and woollen fabrics.

DUBUQUE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Iowa. Pop. 3,059. Chief town, same name, on the rt. b. of the Mississippi, 424 m. above St Louis. Pop. about 1,300. It has an export trade in lead ore, found abundantly in the vicinity.

DUCATO (CAPE), at the S. extremity of the island Santa Maura, Ionian isls., is the ancient Leucadian promontory, or "lovers' leap," whence the Greek poetess Sappho is said to have precipitated herself into the sea.

DUCATES, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 8 m. S. Valona. It is the cap. of a numerous tribe of Albanian Japys, whose government is patriarchal.

DUCEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S.S.E. Avranches. Pop. 1,822.

DUCIE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is oval shaped, and of coral formation, with a lagoon in its centre. Lat. 24° 30′ S., lon. 124° 20′ W.

DUCK (CREEK), Central Australia, is an arm of the Macquarrie river, W. of its marshes, and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling riv.—(*Island*), Lake Huron, N. America, off the S. coast of the Great Manitoulin island.—(*River*), U. States, a tribut. of Tennessee.

DUCKENFIELD, a twnshp., Engl. [DUKINFIELD.]

DUCKLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Witney. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 541.

DUCKMANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3½ m. E. Chesterfield. Area 4,870 ac. Pop. 628. The Adelphi coal and iron works are in this pa.

DUCLAIR, or DUCLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, arrond. & 10 m. W.N.W. Rouen. P. 1,700.

DUDCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Dallingford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 203.

DUDDINGSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, and comprising the bor. of Portobello, the vills. Joppa and Duddingston, with a beautiful demesne of the Marquis of Abercorn. Pop. 4,366. The pa. church, of Saxon origin, is beautifully situated on the borders of Duddingston Loch, which skirts the base of Arthur Seat. Between the vill. and Portobello is an ancient causeway.

DUDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Wandsford. Ac. 1,400. Pop. 413.

DUDDON, a river of England, rises near the junction of the cos. Cumberland, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, & after a S.S.W. course of about 8 m., between Cumberland & Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecambe bay, by a wide estuary, mostly dry at low water. The riv. is celebrated in a series of sonnets by Wordsworth.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. Grübenhagen, cap. circ., on the Hahle, 15 m. E. Göttingen. Pop. 4,414, mostly Roman Catholics. Its ancient ramparts have been converted into public promenades. It has a Roman Catholic college & an Ursuline convent.

DÜDINGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.N.E. Frieburg. Pop. 2,342.

DUDLEY, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by co. Stafford, 10 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. and bor. 3,930 ac. Pop. 31,157. It has several good streets, a fine modern Gothic pa. church, a chapel of ease, and numerous dissenting chapels, a grammar school founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and free to all parishioners, revenue (1832) 368*l.*; Baylie's charity school, revenue 455*l.*; a blue coat school, revenue 482*l.*; several other liberally endowed schools, money charities, and a bank. It is a principal seat of the iron trade; its vicinity abounding with mines of coal and iron, and with limestone quarries. Nails, chain cables, grates, fire-irons, and iron utensils generally, with glass, are the principal manufactured products; and all around Dudley, the fires of the numerous forges illuminate the country by night. On a hill N. the town, are the remains of a castle founded A. D. 700, by a Saxon chief named Dudo, from whom Dudley appears to have derived its name, and W. the castle are the ruins of a priory. Market, Saturday. Since the Reform Act, it has sent 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 916. The Dudley canal, 13 m. in length, joins the Birmingham and Worcester canal 4 m. S. Birmingham. The limestone of Dudley belongs to the silurian system, and is full of organic remains. Dudley-hill is composed of basalt. The lime-

stone has been wrought out into caverns of vast extent. 2 m. from the town are some chalybeate springs.

DUDLEY, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 48 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,352.—II. a township, state Iowa. Pop. 1,650. Others are in Ohio and North Carolina.

DUDZEELE, a comm. and town of Belgium. prov. W. Flanders, 4½ m. N. Bruges. Pop. 1,600.

DUEÑAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S. Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2,490. In its vicinity is a handsome iron suspension-bridge called "puerto de la Union," recently constructed.

DUERO, a river of Spain & Portugal. [DOURO.]

DUFF ISLANDS, a group of 11 islets, Pacific O., lat. 10° S., lon. 167° E., N.E. of Santa Cruz.

DUFFEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the railway thence to Brussels, and on the Nethe. Pop. 4,048.

DUFFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 4¼ m. N. Derby, with a station on the N. Midland railway. Area 17,390 ac. Pop. 17,664, employed in manufs. of cotton and cotton lace, and in collieries. It has several endowed alms-houses.—*North Duffield* is a tnshp., co. York, E. Riding, pa. Skipwith, 5½ m. N.E. Selby. Pop. 350.

DUFFUS, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 3 m. N.N.W. Elgin, with a village, picturesquely built near Moray Firth. Pop. of pa. 2,529. It contains Duffus castle, a ruin of great antiquity, and vills. Brough Head, Cumminston, and Hopeman.

DUFTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N. Appleby. Area 20,560 ac. Pop. 466.

DUG, a considerable town of India, 80 m. S. Kotah, and containing about 2,000 houses.

DUINO, *Castellum Pucinum*, a small seaport town of Austrian Empire, Illyria, gov. and 12 m. N.W. Triest, on the N. coast of its gulf. Near it is a quarry of black marble.

DUIRNISH, or DURINISH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the most W. part of the Isle of Skye. Area upwards of 50,000 Scotch ac. Pop. 4,983. In it is the village of Kilmuir.

DUISBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ. of same name, reg. and 15 m. N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and Anger, near the Rhine. Pop. 7,770. It is partly walled, and has two Luth. and two Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, leather, glue, tobacco, and soap. It has ship-building docks, and several of the Rhine steamers were built here. The circ. of Duisburg contains 227 sq. m., and a pop. of 97,865. It communicates by canal with the Rhine, and has a considerable transit trade.

DUIVELAND ("pigeon land"), an isl., Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, in the E. Scheldt, separated from Schoewen by a narrow channel. Length E. to W. 8 m.; breadth 5 m. It is defended by dykes, and on its N. side is the town of Krammer.

DUKINFIELD, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Stockport, with a station on the Manchester and Staley-bridge railway, 1½ m. S.W. Staleybridge. Pop. 22,394, chiefly engaged in manufs. of cottons, and in collieries.

DUKE'S TOWN, Guinea. [CALABAR.]

DUKES, a co., U. S., N. Amer., consisting of sevl. isls. in Buzzard Bay, Massachusetts. Pop. 3,958.

DUKLA, a frontier town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 17 m. S.E. Jaslo, on the Jasielka, at the foot of the Carpathian mntns. Pop. 2,300. It has a fine castle, a Roman Catholic church, manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and flannel.

DUKORA and DUKOVSTCHINA, two mkt. towns of Russia; the former, gov. & 22 m. S.E. Minsk; the latter, cap. circ., gov. & 32 m. N.E. Smolensk.

DULAS, a pa. of Engl., co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 60.—II. a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton, 9 m. E.S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 767, partly employed in coal & copper mines.—III. a marit. hamlet, on the N. coast of Anglesey, 4 m. S.S.E. Amlwch. —Several small rivs. of Wales have this name.

DULCE (RIO), a river of S. America, La Plata, rises in the dist. Tucuman, flows S.E. past Santiago, and empties itself into Porongos Lake.—II. *Golfo Dulce* is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Gulf of Honduras, S. of Balize. Lat. of entrance 15° 50′ N., lon. 88° 46′ 20″ W. The gulf is 28 m. long, 11 m. broad, and 6 to 8 fathoms deep.—III. an inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Guatimala. Lat. 8° 20′ N.; lon. 83° W.

DULCIGNO, *Ulcinium*, a seaport town of European Turkey, Albania, on cap. Kadilie, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 m. W.S.W. Scutari. Pop. from 7,000 to 8,000, about half Turks. Its inhabitants were formerly noted pirates.

DULEEK, a disfranchised bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on Nanny Water, 5 m. S.S.W. Drogheda. Area of pa. 16,554 ac. Pop. 4,594; do. of town 1,158. It has a handsome Rom. Catholic chapel, and some remains of an abbey of the 12th century.

DÜLKEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the canal between the Rhine and Venlo (Netherlands). Pop. 2,370. Manufs. linens, cottons, velvet, and watches.

DULL, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3½ m. W. Aberfeldy. Length, N. to S., 20 m., breadth 12 m. Surface mostly mountainous. Pop. 3,811.

DULLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S.S.W. Newmarket. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 758.

DÜLLN, or DILLN (Hung. *Bela-Banya*), a royal free town of N.W. Hungary, co. Honth, 8 m S.W. Altsohl. Pop. 1,680, engaged in adj. silver mines.

DULMEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 17 m. S.W. Münster, cap. co. Pop. 2,500. It has a castle, the residence of the Duke of Croy, lord of the co. and town; several churches and hospitals, manufs. of linen, & some dyeing estabs.

DULOE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.W. West Loe. Area 5,900 ac. Pop. 937.

DULVERTON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 151 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 7,760 ac. Pop. 1,422, who manuf. woollen stuffs. Rev. of charities about 56*l.* per annum. The town, pretty well built, has a union workhouse and branch banks. In the vicinity are some lead mines. Market Saturday.

DULWICH, a hamlet of England, co. Surrey, & suburb of the metropolis, pa. Camberwell, 4½ m. S.S.E. St Paul's, London. Pop. 1,904. It is beautifully situated, partly in a valley and partly on a commanding height; and has numerous handsome mansions and villas.—*Dulwich College*, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyne, a celebrated tragic actor of Shakespere's time, is a very handsome and spacious Elizabethan edifice, with a chapel, gardens, & library; maintains a master and a warden (who must bear the name of Alleyne, or Allen), four fellows in holy orders, numerous poor brethren and sisters, and foundation scholars. Annual rev., including the manor of Dulwich, about 8,000*l.* The picture-gallery, containing one of the choicest collections of Italian and Flemish paintings in Britain, was left to the college in 1811 by Sir F. Bourgeois.

DUMANWAY, a market town, Ireland, Munster, near the junction of three streams, which form the river Bandon, 29 m. W.S.W. Cork. P. 3,086. It has a large pa. church, an endowed school, a bridewell, union-workhouse, and market-house.

DUMARAN, an isl. of Asiatic Archip., Philippines, N.E. Palawan. Lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 120° E.—About 20 m. in length and breadth, with a town, same name, S.W. coast. Pop. 1,460.

DUMBARTON, or DUNBARTON, a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Dumbarton, on the Leven, here crossed by a 5 arched bridge, near its confl. with the Clyde, 13 m. N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 8,155 ac. Pop. 3,828; do. of town 3,782; do. of parl. bor. 4,391. It has a good main street, but its houses are in general too crowded. A suburb called Renton, is situated on the W. side of river. Dumbarton castle, situated on a bold isolated basaltic rock, probably a Roman station, at the river's mouth, is a fortress of great antiquity and historical interest, and one of those maintained at the public expense by the terms of the union. The Leven is navigable from its mouth to the quay, at high water; and the town has flourishing glass works, some ship-building and rope making. Various manufs. are carried on in its vicinity. Its schools have long enjoyed deserved repute; the novelist, Smollet, was a native of Dumbarton. The bor. unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, to return 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 164. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1222. On or near its site had previously stood the town of *Alcluid*, the cap. of the Strathclyde sovereignty.

DUMBARTONSHIRE (formerly *Lennox*), a co. of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond and Long, and the Firth of Clyde, which separates it from the cos. Stirling, Argyle, and Renfrew; but having also a detached portion E.ward, between the cos. Stirling & Lanark. Total area 165,760 ac.; about 20,000 ac., forming a part of Loch Lomond. Inhabited houses 7,985. Pop. 44,296. Principal riv. the Leven. Surface mostly mntnous., and soil poor; but in the lowlands fertile & well cultivated. Principal crops, oats and potatoes. Estates mostly large; farms small. Average rent of land (1810) 7*s.* 10*d.* per ac. Annual value of land (1843) 72,041*l.*; of all real property 140,752*l.* It contains iron and coal mines, freestone and limestone quarries, cotton mills, which in 1847 employed 778 hands, glass works, paper mills, & extensive print fields. It is subdivided into 12 pas.; principal towns Dumbarton and Helensburgh. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,224.

DUMBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. N.N.W. Winchcombe. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 497.

DUMDUM, a vill. and cantonment of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, 6 m. W.N.W. Calcutta, & the head quarters of the Bengal artillery. —II. the valley of the Pir Panjal pass between the Punjab and Cashmere. Elev. 11,800 feet, traversed by a riv. of same name.

DUMFRIES, a parl. and municipal bor., river-port, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwellton, by two bridges (one of 7 arches, as old as the 13th century), 9 m. from the mouth of the river in Solway Frith, and 28½ m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. about 15 sq. m. Pop. of do. 11,409; do. of town 10,069; do. of parl. bor. 13,088. It is handsomely though irregularly built, mostly of red freestone quarried in the vicinity; and it is regarded as the provincial cap. of S. Scotland. Around it, of late, many handsome villas have been erected. Princip. edifices 3 pa. churches, one with an extensive cemetery, a vast number of monuments, and which contains the remains and tomb of Burns; numerous dissenting chapels, a tower in the High Street, the work of Inigo Jones, and where the town council meets, the Crichton royal institution (a lunatic asylum), the infirmary, dispensary, court-house, jail and bridewell, theatre, and assembly rooms. Here are 4 endowed seminaries united under the name of the Dumfries academy, various other schools, sevl. associations with libraries, reading rooms, an observatory, and a mechanics' institution. In Queensberry sq. is a handsome Doric column erected in 1780 in honour of Charles, D. of Queensberry. Vessels of above 60 tons can approach the town quay, and between the town and the mouth of the river are three other quays for larger vessels. Principal manufs. are of hats, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs, & shoes. Dumfries has a large weekly cattle market, & considerable annual fairs for the sale of cattle, which, to the value of about 350,000*l.* are annually exported hence to England. It is also the princip. pork market in Scotland. Other chief exports, wool, freestone, hosiery, shoes, sheep, grain, and wood, mostly to England. Principal imports, coal, slate, iron, tallow, hemp, bones, timber (from the Baltic & N. America), wine, & colonial produce. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool. Custom's revenue (1846) 11,074*l.* 14*s.* Reg. shipping (1847), 8,366 tons. Mkts. Wed. Corp. revenue (1843-4), 1,416*l.* The bor. unites with Kirkcudbright, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, & Annan in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848), 513. Dumfries became a royal bor. in the 12th cent., about the end of which a monastery was founded here, in the chapel of which John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce, in 1305. On the banks of the Cluden are the ruins of a nunnery. Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the Crichton-Stuart family. On the rt. b. of the Nith is the extensive suburb of Maxwelltown.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a frontier co. of Scotland, bounded E. & S. by Cumberland & Solway Frith, and having on other sides the cos. Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, & Kirkcudbright. Estim. area 1,007 sq. m., or 644,385 ac., about 1-4th of which is arable. Inhabited houses, 14,356. Pop. 72,830. The whole valley of the Nith is composed of a red sandstone (the new red?). The mountainous districts are of the lower silurian strata. Limestone is quarried at Closeburn and Kelhead. Coal is found at Sanquhar and Langholm; lead at Leadhills. Gold was also in former times found here. Mineral springs at Moffat. The climate in the S.W. valley is mild but moist. Mean ann. fall of rain 36 in. The co. is subdivided into Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, & Esk. There are nine lochs in vicinity of Lochmaben, and Loch Skene, near head of Moffat water, at an elev. of 1,300 feet. Lochar moss, covering 10 m. of the valley between Nith & Annan, is principally a morass. A considerable part of the county is mntnous., especially towards the N. & N.E. Amongst the highest mntns. are Black Larg 2,890 feet, Lowther 3,130 feet, Queensberry 2,140 feet, Hartfell 3,300 feet. The high grounds afford good pasturage; and cattle, sheep, and pig rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. Soil fertile in the lowlands, and agriculture has greatly improved within the present century. Estates mostly very large; farms average in the lower dists., from 100 to 500 ac.; in the hill dists., from 500 to 10,000 ac. Average rent of land (1810) 6*s.* 1*d.* per ac. Manufs. unimportant. Annual value of land, 266,547*l.*; do. of assessed property in 1843, 319,750*l.* The Glasgow, Dumfries, & Carlisle railway, is (1849) in pro-

gress. The co. is subdivided into 43 pas. Principal towns, Dumfries, the cap., Annan, Sanquhar, & Lochmaben, which are royal boroughs; Thornhill, Moffat, Lockerbie, Langham, & Ecclefechan. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,149. Dumfries originally comprised the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and by the Romans was comprehended under the prov. *Valentia*.

DUMMER, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 5½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 2,100. Pop. 412.

DUMMODAH, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Hooghly river 30 m. S.W. Calcutta, after a S.E. course estim. at 300 m. On it are the towns Ramghar & Burdwan. Its valley is capable of furnishing large supplies of coal.

DUMPO, a town of Tibet, 40 m. S.S.W. Gardokh. Lat. 31° 6′ N., lon. 80° 15′ E.

DUN, several comms. and towns of France.—I. (*le Palleteau*), dep. Creuse, arrond. and 14 m. N.W. Gueret, cap. cant. Pop. 1,421.—II. (*le Roi, Castrum Duni*), dep. Cher, arrond. and 11 m. N. St Amand Montrond, on rt. b. of the Auron, cap. cant. Pop. (1846) 3,950. It was an important city in the 15th century.—III. (*sur Meuse*), dep. Meuse, arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Montmedy, on l. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 966. Formerly fortified.

DUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N.W. Montrose. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 581.

DÜNA, or SOUTHERN DWINA, *Turuntus*, an important riv. of Russia, rises in the W. of the gov. Tver, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by a canal, flows at first S.W. between the govs. Smolensk and Pskov, and afterwards N.W., in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from the govs. Vitebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga 7 m. N.W. Riga. Length direct, 400 m., for nearly all of which it is navigable; though its mouth & many other parts of the river being encumbered by shoals, its navigation is unsafe, and only fit for small vessels, except during the spring thaws and autumnal rains. Opposite Riga it is about 2,400 feet broad, & crossed by a floating bridge, which is taken down annually in September and again erected early in April. Principal affluents, the Evst and Drissa from the N., and the Meja and Desna from the E. and S. On its banks are the towns Velij, Suraj, Vitebsk, Polotzk, Drissa, Dünaburg, and Riga. It is connected by canals with L. Ilmen, the Beresina, and the Niemen.

DUNABURG, a strongly fortified town of Russ. Poland, gov. Vitebsk, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Düna, 57 m. W.N.W. Drissa. Pop. 6,300. It has Greek united and Roman Catholic churches.

DUNAERTZI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 12 m. N. Kamenietz. Pop. 3,000.

DUNAGHY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 5½ m. N. Ballymena. Ac. 13,743. P. 3,881.—*Dunamanagh* is a vill., co. Tyrone, 8 m. E.N.E. Strabane.

DÜNAMÜNDE, a fortress of Russia, gov. Livonia, circ. and 9 m. N.W. Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Düna, which it defends. It has a custom house, and a quarantine establishment.

DUNA VECSE, a market town of Centr. Hungary, co. & 40 m. S. Pesth, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 7,910.—II. a vill. of Europ. Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 22 m. from its mouth.

DUNBAR, a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Haddington, on an eminence at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, & with a station on the N. Brit. railway, 25½ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 4,471; do. of town 3,013; do. of parl. bor. 2,978. It is regularly laid out, and has mostly modern houses, a new Gothic pa. church, Dunbar house, the residence of the E. of Lauderdale, an old town-hall, handsome assembly rooms, various public libraries, ship building docks, sail cloth & cordage factories, iron foundries, breweries, distilleries, and the remains of an anc. castle. The harbour, though its entrance is impeded by rocks, is accessible by vessels of 300 tons; principal imports, coal and foreign grain; exports, corn, whisky, and fish for the London markets. Mkt. Tuesday. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 1,662*l*. The bor. joins with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, & Jedburgh in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 149.

DUNBAR, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylv., Fayette co., 8 m. N.E. Union. P. 2,070.

DUNBARNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Perth. Pop. 1,104. It is intersected by the Earn, and abounds with fine scenery.

DUNBEATH, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Latheron, with a castle on a peninsular rock in the North Sea.

DUNBLANE, or DUMBLANE, a burgh of barony, mkt. town, pa., and formerly an episcopal city of Scotland, co. and 23 m. S.W. Perth, on the Allan, here crossed by a single arched bridge of the 15th century. Pop. of pa. 3,361; do. of town 1,911. It is ill built, but a good deal resorted to in summer for the sake of a mineral spring. Remains of several ecclesiastical edifices exist here, and the choir of its anc. cathedral now serves for the pa. church; it has also a public library, founded by Bishop Leighton. Its business is mostly confined to that at a weekly mkt. and 4 ann. cattle fairs. Near it, on the 13th November 1715, was fought the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, betw. the royal forces under the Duke of Argyle, and the troops of the Pretender under the Earl of Mar. Dunblane gives the title of viscount to the Osborne family.

DUNBOE, a pa., Irel., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Coleraine. Ac. 14,811. P. 4,627.

DUNBOG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. W.N.W. Cupar. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 219. Dunbog house is a mansion of the E. of Zetland.

DUNBOYNE, a pa. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Meath, 9½ m. N.W. Dublin. Area 13,686 ac. Pop. 2,347.

DUNCANNON, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harbour, 2 m. S.S.E. Ballyhack. Pop. 521. It has a fort, and gives the title of Viscount to the E. of Besborough.

DUNCAN ISLAND, Pacific O., near the centre of the Galapagos group.—II. China Sea, belongs to the Paracels (which see).—III. *Duncan Channel*, inlet Prince of Wales' archip., Russ. America.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, the N.E. headland of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Cannisby, about 1½ m. E.N.E. John O'Groat's House. Lat. 58° 39′ N., lon. 3° 1′ W. On its highest part is an ancient watch tower, commanding a magnificent view.

DUNCHIDEOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Exeter. Area 790 ac. Pop. 208.

DUNCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 13½ m. E.N.E. Warwick. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 1,390.

DUNCTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 308.

DUNDALK, two baronies, and a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the S. bank of Castletown riv., near its mouth in Dundalk bay, 45 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 6,202 ac. Pop. 13,204. Area of town and bor. 450 ac. Pop. 10,782. It has some good streets, but a large part of the town is filthy and miserable. Principal buildings, a spacious pa. church, large Roman Catholic chapel, county court house, co. jail, market and custom houses, infirmary, guild-hall, linen-hall, news & assembly rooms, a large barrack, union workhouse, and

several ruined ecclesiastical edifices. It has various schools, one called the Dundalk institution, and steam flour mills, a pin factory, breweries, tanneries, and a large distillery. Harbour safe; fisheries somewhat important, and it exports a good deal of rural produce, with timber, slates, & coal. Customs rev. (1846) 40,666*l*. Reg. shipping 2,636 tons. Markets, Monday. Fairs, 3d Wednesday in each month. Steamers ply between it and Liverpool. It is the seat of co. assizes, and quarter and petty sessions, and sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1849) 426.—*Dundalk bay* is a shallow inlet of the Irish sea, between Cooley and Dunany points, and 8 m. in length & breadth. It contains large oyster beds, and receives the river Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

DUNDAS, a town of Upper Canada, cap. dist. Gore, at the head of Burlington bay, L. Ontario, 41 m. S.W. Toronto.—(*Island*), British N. Amer., is in the Pacific, 40 m. N.E. Queen Charlotte Island.—(*Islands*), off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 1½° S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 m. in length, but with only one secure harbour near the mouth of the Durnford riv.—(*River*), an afflu. of English riv., Delagoa bay, E. Africa.—(*Strait*), N. Australia, separates Melville island from Coburg peninsula, and is 18 m. across.

DUNDEE, a parl., munic., royal burgh, seaport town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Forfar, on the N. bank of the Tay, 10 m. W. Buddonness light, at the entrance of its firth. Lat. of light-ho., 56° 8′ N., lon. 2° 58′ W. Area of pa. 3,700 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 62,873; of royal burgh 59,135. Mean temp. of year, 51°.9 ; winter, 41°.4 ; summer, 63°.4 Fahr. It stands mostly on the declivity between the riv. & Dundee-law, which has an elev. of 525 feet, up the sides of which, as also to the E. and W., it has of late considerably extended. It is irregularly built: some of its principal streets in the old town meet in a spacious market place, termed the cross; others extend along the shore. Principal edifices, a town hall, the new public seminaries, exchange coffee-room, trades' hall, Watt institution, St Andrew's and some other churches, a great number of dissenting chapels, of which Roman Catholic & Glassite are conspicuous, excellent barracks, the jail and bridewell, infirmary, lunatic asylum, dispensary, and numerous other charitable institutions. The most prominent object in the town, is the old square tower of the cathedral church, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, which rises to the height of 156 feet. The churches connected with this ancient tower, have suffered many dilapidations, and were nearly destroyed by fire in 1841. The Luckenbooths, at W. end of High Street, now nearly demolished, was the birth-place of Anne of Buccleugh, Duchess of Monmouth, and the temporary residence of General Monk, and afterwards, in 1715, of the Pretender. Whitehall, an old building, now demolished, which stood near the Cross, was the scene of frequent conventions of estates and meetings of general assemblies of the Scottish Kirk. The town was formerly surrounded by fortified walls begun by the English and completed by the French in 1547, no vestige of these remain but the names of the gates. Dundee is the principal seat of the linen manufs. in Great Britain. Its fabrics consist of Osnaburghs, sheeting, duck and coarse linens generally; besides which, linen yarn, cotton-bagging, canvass, and cordage, are goods extensively manufactured. In 1839, there were in the town and immediate vicinity, 47 spinning mills, impelled by steam, & producing 12,960,000 spindles of yarn: in the same year, from 4,000 to 5,000 hands were employed in weaving, and the estimated value of the manufd. goods exported, amounted to 1,810,466*l*. Kid glove-making, tanning, refining sugar, iron working & machinery, and ship-building, the last including the construction of iron steamers, are also important. Dundee has a tide-harbour, and several large wet docks, recently constructed at a great expense. Total shipping of port (1847) 320 vessels; aggreg. burden 48,742 tons, many of which are employed in the whale fisheries and the Baltic & American trade. There are 3 local banks and a savings bank, and 4 weekly newspapers. This town communicates hourly by a steam ferry with Newport on the opposite shore of the Tay, and by railway with Edinburgh to the S., Arbroath, Montrose, &c., to the N.; with Perth, Cupar Angus, Forfar, Newtyle, &c., by the Scottish Midland railway; also by steam with Newburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Leith, Hull, and London. Previous to 1834, the town formed only one pa. It was then by act of assembly, divided into 12 *quoad sacra* pas. The municipal borough is divided into 3 dists., town council consisting of a provost, 4 bailies and 10 councillors, including dean of guild. Corp. rev. (1843) 3,055*l*. Since the Reform Act, Dundee sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 2,727. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. Among its celeb. natives are Hector Boethius, Halliburton, who was the first openly to profess the reformed religion in Scotl., Sir Geo. M'Kenzie, Lord Advocate, Fergusson the poet, & Admiral Lord Duncan. Sir Wm. Wallace was educated here.

DUNDONALD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, 4 m. S.S.W. Irvine. Area about 17 sq. m. Pop. 6,716. On Firth of Clyde are ruins of a castle, supposed to have been built by the Stuarts before their accession to the throne, and in which they afterwards frequently resided. It gives the title of Earl to the Cochrane family.

DUNDRENNAN, the old name of a pa. of Scotl., co. Kirkcudbright, containing the ruins of a once famous abbey. [RERWICK.]

DUNDRUM BAY, Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, is a bay of the Irish sea, 7 m. S.W. Downpatrick, having St John's point on its N.E. side, and the Mourne mntns. skirting it on the S.W. Breadth at entrance about 10 m. A heavy S. and S.E. swell sets into it, and near its N. side are the rocks Cow and Calf, connected by a reef with the mainland. The *Great Britain* steam-ship was stranded here in 1846.—II. a vill., inner harbour of this bay; also a vill. 4½ m. S. Dublin.

DUNDRY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.W. Pensford. Ac. 2,828. P. 536. Fair, 12th Sept.

DUNEAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 8½ m. W.N.W. Antrim. Area 13,128 ac. Pop. 6,369.

DUNES, a comm. and town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 29 m. W. Montauban. Pop. 1,248.

DUNFANAGHY, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the S. side of Dunfanaghy harb., 12½ m. N.W. Kilmacrenan.

DUNFEENEY, or DOONFEENY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 10 m. N.W. Killala. Area 31,251 ac. Pop. 4,819.

DUNFERMLINE, a parl. and munic. bor., manufacturing town and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 13 m. N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 20,217; do. of town 7,860; do. of parl. bor. 13,296. It is generally handsome, though irregularly built, on an eminence separated from a large suburb on the W., by a ravine crossed by a bridge. Principal edifice, its fine collegiate church, erected in 1821, contiguous to the ruins of the ancient edifice. The abbey, originally founded by Malcolm and

his Queen between 1070 & 1086, was a monastery of Culdees. Here Edward of England resided for some months in 1304, and on leaving it set it on fire. It was rebuilt by Bruce, and here his body was interred. In 1589, the abbey, with its lands, was erected into a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI. The nave and tower, and some parts of the refectory still remain, and are partly Saxon and partly Norman architecture. In the town are various other places of worship, a guildhall with a spire 132 feet in height, town hall and jail, several public schools, a flourishing mechanics' institute, several learned associations, and subscription libraries. The linen manuf. here dates from the 17th century, and, since 1778, the finest kinds of table linen, diapers, damasks, have been woven at Dunfermline, the finer yarns being supplied from Yorkshire and Ireland, and the rest from mills in the vicinity, and from Dundee, &c. The weavers work in their own houses; and, in 1836, there were in Dunfermline and its vicinity 3,517 looms, employing upwards of 5,000 persons, and estimated to produce goods to the annual value of 351,700*l*. Here are also some breweries, rope, tan, and soapworks, tobacco factories, and a steam-flour mill. Coal, lime, & iron, are raised in large quantities in the pa.; many of the collieries and lime-works belong to the Earl of Elgin, who also owns a railroad, extending hence to Charleston, the port of Dunfermline on the Firth of Forth. The town, erected into a royal burgh in 1588, unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, & Queensferry, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 564. Adjoining the abbey was a palace, enlarged by James IV. in 1500, in which Charles I. was born in 1600, and where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the league and covenant.

DUNFORD-BRIDGE, a station on the Sheffield and Manchester railway, 18½ m. N.W. Sheffield.

DUNGANNON, a parl., and munic. bor., and market town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, near a branch of the Blackwater, 11 m. N.N.W. Armagh. Area 230 ac. Pop. of town and parl. bor. 3,801. It stands on a hill slope, consists of an old and a new town, is regularly and pretty well built, and has a good church, an endowed royal school, founded in 1628, an union workho., fever hospital, bridewell, several branch banks, court & market houses, manufs. of linen & earthenware. Markets, Monday and Thursday. Fairs, 1st Thursday of every month. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 473. It gives title of Viscount to the Hill-Trevor family.

DUNGANSTOWN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Wicklow. Area 14,287 ac. P. 3,434.

DUNGARVAN, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 m. W.S.W. Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the bay of Dungarvan, and across which a handsome one-arched bridge connects it with its suburb Abbingside. Area of pa. 9,413 ac. Pop. 13,321. Area of parl. bor. 8,499 ac. Pop. 12,382; do. of town 8,625. It is neatly built, and resorted to for sea-bathing. Principal edifices, the pa. church, 4 Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a castle of the 15th century, now used as a barrack, a bridewell, session-house, union workhouse, and market-house. It has little trade, its harbour being only fitted for vessels under 150 tons; and most of the pop. derive resources from fishing and the supply of summer visitors. Markets daily. Fairs 4 times annually. Co. quarter and petty sessions. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 442, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Cork.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. W.S.W. Gowran. Area 5,881 ac. P. 1,806.

DÜNGEN, a vill., Netherl., prov. W. Brabant, 3 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

DUNGENESS, a headland of Engl., forming the S. extremity of the co. Kent, and projecting into the English channel, about 3½ m. S.E. Lydd. It has a fort and lighthouse in lat. 50° 54′ 59″ N.; lon. 58° E. Elevation of lighthouse 92 ft.

DUNGIVEN, a market-town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 16½ m. E.S.E. Londonderry, on the road from Armagh. Area of pa. 29,328 ac. Pop. 5,169; do. of town 1,016. Town regularly built, has various ecclesiastical remains, and an old castle; market on Saturday, and 8 annual fairs.

DUNGLASS, a promontory of Scotl., co. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Dumbarton, pa. Old Kilpatrick, projecting into the Clyde. Here was the W. termination of the walls of Antoninus, which is crowned by a ruined castle of the Colquhouns.

DUNHAM, several pas., &c., of Engl., co. Notts, on the Trent, here crossed by a bridge of 4 arches, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 538. Fair, 12th August.—II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 520. Ann. rev. of charities about 55*l*.—III. (*Little*), same co., 5¾ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 298. Rev. of charities 60*l*. per ann. —IV. (*Massey*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, 5¾ m. N.N.W. Nether-Knutsford. P. 1,257. In the vicinity is the seat of the Stamford family.

DUNHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6¼ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 310.

DUNIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, arrond. and 10 m. N.E. Yssengeaux, on l. b. of the Dunieres. Pop. 2,409.

DUNINO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. S. St Andrews. Pop. 471. It has 3 ruined castles.

DUNIPACE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, conjoined with Larbert, Falkirk. Pop. 1,578. Here are two singular artificial mounds of Celtic or Roman origin. Torwood, a part of the old Caledonian forest, still remains in this parish.

DUNKELD, a burgh of barony, & market town of Scotland, co. Perth, Old Dunkeld (pa. Dunkeld and Dowally) being 13 m. N.N.W. Perth, on the great E. pass to the Highlands, and on the N. bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with the suburb, Little Dunkeld, by an elegant bridge of 7 arches. Area of Old Dunkeld pa., about 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,752; do. of town 1,096. The town is old and meanly built; but it has fine remains of a cathedral, the choir of which is now used as the pa. church. In ancient times, Dunkeld is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. A cell of Culdees was here early established, & in 1130 was made the seat of a bishopric by David II. The municipal jurisdiction of the town is vested in a baron bailie. In its vicinity is Dunkeld ho., the superb seat of the Duke of Athol. The pa. of Little Dunkeld has an area of about 31,000 ac. Pop. (1841) 2,718. Both pas. possess the most romantic scenery, and numerous antiquities.

DUNKERQUE (Eng. *Dunkirk*), a fortified seaport town, and the most N. of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Strait of Dover, 40 m. N.W. Lille, and 45 m. E. Dover, at the junction of 3 canals, & on the railway du Nord. P. (1846) 24,562. It is defended by a citadel; has a town-hall, theatre, concert-hall, several fine churches, a lofty belfry, several hospitals, military and civil prisons, barracks, a college, and public library, soap, starch, and iron-works, rope-works, tanneries. Harbour, chiefly artificial, is shallow, but the roadstead is good, and since Dunkerque was made a free port in 1826, it has had a brisk and increasing trade in

wines. It has also many vessels engaged in the herring and cod fisheries. In 1388, it was burned by the English; in 1664, Charles II. of England sold it for 200,000*l.* to Louis XIV., who had it strongly fortified at a vast expense.

DUNKERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 910 ac. Pop. 825.

DUNKESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Honiton. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 536. It has the remains of an abbey founded in 1201.

DUNKIRK, an extra-parochial dist. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 638.—II. a town of France. [DUNQUERQUE.]

DUNKIRK, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Lake Erie, 40 m. S.W. Buffalo, and 470 W. New York, at terminus of N. York & Erie railw.

DUNKITT, or DUNKELD, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. N.W. Waterford. Area 6,773 ac. Pop. 2,709.

DUNLAVAN, a town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5 m. N.W. Donard. Area of pa. 5,852 ac. Pop. 2,594; do. of town 990.

DUNLECKNEY, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Carlow. Area (with Bagnalstown) 7,956 ac. P. 4,743.

DUNLEER, a disfranchised bor. and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Louth, 11 m. S. Dundalk. Area of pa. 2,379 ac. Pop. 1,551; do. of town 808.

DUNLOP, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Ayr and Renfrew, 7½ m. N.E. Irvine. Pop. 1,206. It is famous for its excellent cheese.

DUNLUCE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including part of the town of Bushmills. Area 9,381 ac. Pop. 3,381. Dunluce castle, a structure of the 14th century, is now a picturesque ruin.

DUNMANWAY, a market town of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 13 m. W. Bandon. Pop. 3,086.

DUNMORE, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 7 m. S.E. Stirling, pa. Airth. Pop. 153. The castle is the ancient seat of the Murray family, to whom it gives title of Earl.—II. a town and pa., Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7½ m. N.N.E. Tuam. Area of pa. 34,939 ac. Pop. 11,775; do. of town 917. It has a small barrack.—III. a pa., Leinster, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Kilkenny. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 767. Here is a curious cave of considerable extent.—IV. (*East*), a seaport town, Ireland, Munster, co. & 8½ m. S.E. Waterford, on Waterford harbour. Pop. 302. It is well built, and much frequented as a watering-place. It has a handsome church, and a harbour & quay. Mail steam-packets ply regularly between it & Milford.

DUNMOW (GREAT), a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 12 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 7,910 ac. Pop. 2,792. The town, supposed to have been the Roman *Cæsaromagus*, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and well built. It has a fine church, a market-cross built in 1578, a union workhouse, & some manufs. of sacking. Market, Saturday. Fairs, 6th May and 8th Nov.—II. (*Little*), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. E.S.E. the above. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 385. The church & manor house consist of the remains of a priory founded 1104.

DUNNET, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, on Pentland Firth, with a vill. 7½ m. E.N.E. Thurso. Pop. of pa. 1,880. *Dunnet-head* in this pa. is a rocky peninsula, forming the N. extrem. of Gt. Britain, and having on it a lighthouse, 340 ft. above the sea, in lat. 58° 40′ N., lon. 3° 21′ W. On the S.W. side is the deep inlet Dunnet bay.

DUNNICHEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Forfar. P. 1,625. Fair, 3d Wed. in Mar., O. S.

DUNNING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a neat vill. 8½ m. S.S.W. Perth. Pop. of pa. 2,128. Fairs in May, June, and Oct. Duncruib, anc. seat of the Rollo family, is in this pa.

DUNNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co., ainsty, and 4 m. E. York. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 765.

DUNNOSE, a lofty headland, Isle of Wight, near the centre of its S.E. coast. Lat. 50° 37′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 11′ 36″ W.

DUNNOTTAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on the N. Sea, and comprising the town of Stonehaven. Pop. 1,873. The extensive ruin of Dunnottar castle, formerly the seat of the Keiths, Earl-Marischals, stands on a perpendicular rock, 160 ft. above the sea, and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. The castle was taken in 1296 by Sir W. Wallace. During the commonwealth, the Scottish regalia were kept there; and on the surrender of the garrison to Cromwell, the crown was secreted in the church of Kineff. In 1685 many covenanters were imprisoned in the dungeons of Dunnottar. It was dismantled after the rebellion of 1715.

DUNOLLY, a ruined castle, Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, on a rock forming the N. point of Oban bay, 1 m. N.E. Oban. It commands a magnificent view. The M'Dougals, descendants of the lords of Lorn, are its proprietors.

DUNOON and KILMUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 7½ m. W. Greenock. Estim. area 72 square m. Pop. 4,211. The vill. is frequented as a watering-place, and numerous steamers touch there. It has the ruins of a castle of the early Stuarts.

DUNREGGAN, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 16 m. N.W. Dumfries. Pop. 277. A bridge across Dalwhat water connects it with the vill. Minnyhive.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, Scotl., co. Sutherland, is a resid. of the Duke of Sutherland, pa. Golspie, on a height on Dornoch Firth, 7 m. E.N.E. Dornoch.

DUNROSSNESS, a pa. forming a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, & terminating in Sumburgh Head. Pop. 4,494.

DUNSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Bourn. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 195.

DUNSCORE, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 9 m. N.W. Dumfries. Area 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,517. Ellisland farm, resid. of the late poet Burns, is in this pa.

DUNSE, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, on an eminence at the S. point of Dunse Law, & on branch of N. British railway, 13 m. W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area of pa. about 21 sq. m. Pop. 3,162; do. of town, 2,656. It is well built, & has many private schools, a town-hall, subscription and other libraries, a reading-room, 2 branch banks. Mkts., weekly. Fairs, 7 times a year for cattle, horses, & sheep. Near it is Dunse Castle, a part of which dates from the time of Robt. Bruce. The famous divine, Duns Scotus, was a native of this pa., as also Boston & M'Crie.

DUNSFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.E. Godalming. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 669.

DUNSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area 6,560 ac. Pop. 925.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a market town and pa., Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 11 m. S.S.E. Navan. Area of pa. 3,264 ac. Pop. 1,581; do. of town, 524.

DUNSINNANE, one of the Sidlaw hills, Scotl., co., and 7 m. N.E. Perth, pa. Collace. Elev. 1,114 ft. It has been a military station, surrounded by ramparts and fosse, attributed to Macbeth. It is 15 m. S.E. of Birnam.

DUNSINSK, a vill., Irel., Leinster, co. Dublin, 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin castle, and on a hill near which is Trinity college observatory.

DUNSTABLE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 18 m. S.S.W. Bedford, on the Watling Street, at the E. base of the Chiltern hills, 10 m. E.N.E. the Boxmore station of the London and N. Western railway. Area of pa. 520 ac. Pop.

2,582. The town, situated amongst chalk downs, consists of antique but mostly respectable brick houses, and has a church originally the nave of a celebrated priory, founded by Henry I. Rev. of public school upwards of 330*l.* per ann.; do. of alms-hos. & other charities, including one for the relief of clergymen, about 434*l.* per ann. Dunstable is the principal seat of the British straw-plait manuf., in which many females are engaged. Larks are caught on the downs in immense numbers between Sept. and Feb. Mkt., Wednesday. Fairs, Ash Wednesday, May 22, Aug. 12, Nov. 12. The early Norman kings had a palace here.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, an anc. royal castle, Scotl., co. Argyle, on Loch Etive, 2½ m. N.E. Oban. It belonged to the Scottish monarchs in early times, & is of unknown antiquity. The famous palladium stone of Scotl., now in Westminster Abbey, was kept here previous to its removal to Scone.

DUNSTAN (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, ½ m. W. Canterbury. Area 320 ac. Pop. 1,209.

DUNSTER, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 32¾ m. W.N.W. Somerton. Area of pa. 2,500 ac. Pop. 1,078. The town, finely situated in a vale near the Bristol Channel, has the remains of a castle. Market, Friday.

DUNSTEW, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. S.S.W. Deddington. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 449.

DUNSTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 7½ m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area 4,620 ac. Pop. 518.—II. co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 4 m. S. Norwich. Area 500 ac. Pop. 107.

DUNSYRE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 7 m. N.N.E. Biggar. Pop. 288.

DUNTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.E. Launceston. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 212.

DUNTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 3 m. E.S.E. Biggleswade. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 434.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. S.E. Winslow. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 107.—III. co. Essex, 3½ m. N.N.W. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 194.—IV. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Fakenham. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 147.—V. (*Bassett*), co. Leicester, 4¾ m. N. Lutterworth. Ac. 1,860. P. 553.

DUNTSBORNE, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Glo'ster.—I. (*Abbots*). Ac. 3,290. Pop. 354.—II. (*Rouse*), 3½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 1,730. P. 138.

DUNVEGAN, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

DUNVEGAN FORT, British N. Amer., on the Peace river. Lat. 56° 14′ N., lon. 117° 30′ W.

DUNWICH, a decayed bor., seaport, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area of bor. and pa. 3,240 ac., mostly heath or sea beach. Pop. 237, chiefly engaged in fishing. It was anciently an important city, the cap. of East-Anglia, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea; and the ruins of a monastery, a church, and a chapel, are all that remain of its ancient ecclesiastical edifices, said to have been 50 in number. Revenue of Maison-Dieu charity (1830) 93*l.* The corp. revenue was recently about 150*l.* per annum. The bor. formerly sent 2 mems. to H. of C. It was a Roman station, & the cap. of East Anglia.

DUPLIN, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 11,182.

DUPPAU, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. E.N.E. Elnbogen, in a deep valley on the Aubach. Pop. 1,400. It has a gymnasium.

DUPPLIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 4 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. returned with Aberdalgie, to which the pa. is united. Dupplin castle, the noble seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, is in this pa.

DURANCE, a river of S.E. France, rises near Mont Genèvre, dep. H. Alps, and after a tortuous S.W. course, dividing that dep. from B. Alps, and Vaucluse from the Bouches-du-Rhone, joins the Rhone, 3 m. S.W. Avignon. Course 160 m. Chief affluents, the Buech and Verdon. It is rapid and innavigable, but is used to float down numerous rafts from the mountains. On it are the towns Briançon, Mont-Dauphin, Embrun, Sisteron, Cavaillon, and Orgon.

DURANGO, a dep. of the Mexican confederation, mostly between lat. 24° & 28° N., & lon. 102° 30′ and 107° W., surrounded by Coahuila, Zacatecas, Xalisco, Sonora, Chihuahua. Area estimated at 54,500 sq. m., & pop. at 150,000. Surface mostly mountainous, and much of it is a rocky and irreclaimable desert; but along the banks of its small rivers are some fertile tracts, yielding maize, rice, and other grains, flax, cotton, and indigo. Other products are cattle, cochineal, iron, and precious metals; the most productive silver mines are in the Sierra Madre. The N. part of the dep. has been of late extensively ravaged by Indian tribes. Chief towns Durango, Nombre-de-Dios, Mapimi, and San Bartolomeo.—*Durango* is the cap. above dep., and at an elevation of 6,848 feet, in the Sierra Madre, near the Culiacan riv., 150 m. N.W. Zacatecas. Pop. 22,000. It is regularly built and handsome; chief edifices, a cathedral and other churches, several convents, a theatre, and a mint, at which, in 1845, gold to the value of 43,732 dollars, and silver to 600,608 do. were coined. Iron mines are wrought in its vicinity, and its inhabitants also manuf. wooden articles, woollen stuffs, and leather.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. S.E. Bilbao, on rt. b. of the Durango, over which it has 3 stone bridges. It has an hospital, sevl. public schools, and 2,246 inhabitants.

DURAS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N. Marmande. P. 1,700.

DURAS, or KINVARRA-DURAS, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 8 m. N.W. Gort, & comprising the town of Kinvarra. Ac. 11,290. P. 6,586.

DURAVEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 18 m. W.N.W. Cahors, on r. b. of the Lot. P. 3,120. It has a large annual cattle fair in Oct.

DURAZZANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 7 m. E.S.E. Caserta. Pop. 2,300.

DURAZZO, *Dyrrachium*, a fortified mart. town of Europ. Turkey, Albania, sanj. & 30 m. W.N.W. El-Bassan, on the rocky peninsula of Peli, in the Adriatic. Pop. from 9,000 to 10,000. Its harbour is safe, and though moderate sized vessels must anchor more than 1 m. from the shore, the town has an active import trade in Manchester and Birmingham goods by way of Triest, and an export of tobacco and corn to Italy.

DURBEN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the S.E. shore of the L. Durben, 15 m. E.N.E. Libau. Pop. 1,500. It has an anc. castle.

DURBUY, a small town of Belgium, Luxembourg, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Ourthe, 11 m. N.N.E. Marche. Pop. (1842) 312.

DUREN, *Marcodurum*, a town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. and 18 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle railw. Pop. 8,010. It is pleasantly situated, and has a Roman Catholic, & numerous Luth. & Calvinist churches, a high female school, manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, cotton goods, nails, cutlery, watches, soap, leather, and coloured silks. In its vicinity are oil, paper, and wire mills. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons, and held diets in 775 and 779. It was cap. of the dep. Roër under the French empire.

DURHAM, a marit. co. of Engl., in its N. part,

having E. the N. Sea, N. the co. Northumberland, W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, & S. Yorkshire. Area (including the detached portion Norham on the Tweed, Scotland; Holy island, and some islets, and dists. included in Northumberland and Yorkshire), 1,097 sq. m., or 702,080 ac., of which about 500,000 ac. are arable, and 200,000 in pastures and waste lands. Inhabited houses 57,513. Pop. 324,284. Surface mntnous. in the W., where the range has an elevation of 1,000 feet to 2,196 feet, whence several parallel hill ranges decline toward the coast, enclosing many fertile tracts. The river Tees forms the S. boundary, the Tyne the N.; the other rivers are Wear, Skerne, and Derwent. Heaths occupy much of the W. portion, where, however, agriculture is most advanced. The valley of the Tees & eastern shores of the co. are composed of magnesian, limestone, and new red sandstone, covering to a considerable depth the coal fields below. The W. part of the co. consists of mntn. limestone, rich in lead ore; greenstone and basalt dykes intersect the district. Climate healthy, air sharp and cool in the W., but milder near the shores. The Teeswater breed of short-horned cattle is deservedly famous. Sheep, chiefly Cheviots and Leicesters, are pretty numerous. Farms mostly small, but estates large; about one-third of the land in the co. is estimated to belong to the bishopric. Average rent of land (1810) 14*s.* 5*d.* per ac. Ann. value of land (1843) 538,781*l.*; do. of all real property 1,668,986*l.* The Durham collieries are the most extensive and valuable in the kgdm.; near the coast are numerous coal mines; lead, iron, and grinding stones are also highly important products. Total annual value of mines (1842-3) 392,112*l.* Manufactures very various, but except ship-building at Sunderland and S. Shields, none are carried on extensively; in 1847 worsted and flax mills occupied 863 hands. All the E. part of the co. is intersected by railways, and the Great N. of England line traverses it from S. to W. Durham, as a co-palatine, was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, most of whose jurisdiction has now merged in that of the crown. It is divided into the 4 wards of Chester, Easington, Darlington, & Stockton, & 60 pas. & 15 parochial chapelries in the diocese of Durham. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, S. Shields, and Stockton. It sends in all 10 mems. to H. of C., 4 of whom are returned by the co. Reg. electors (1848) of N. div. 6,119; of S. div. 5,681. It gives the title of earl to the Lambton family. At the time of the Roman invasion the principal part of the co. was included in the territory of the Brigantes. William the Norman, soon after the Norman conquest, subjugated and laid waste the whole district.

DURHAM, an anc. city, parl. and munic. bor., and famous episcopal see of Engl., cap. above co., nearly in its centre, on a branch of the Great N. of Engl. railw., 14½ m. S. Newcastle. Area of bor. 10,260 ac. Pop. 14,151; do. of city 9,577. It has a most imposing external appearance, its cathedral and castle, occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence surrounded by hanging gardens and plantations, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges, and beyond which on either side are the quarters Framwellgate, Elvet, &c. Its central and E. parts in particular, contain many good residences. The cathedral, founded in 1093, and one of the noblest edifices in the kgdm., including the Western porch, is 507 ft. in length, by 200 ft. in greatest breadth, and has a central tower 214 ft. in height; it is chiefly of massive Norman architecture, and has the tomb of St Cuthbert, the chapel of the venerable Bede, a fine W. front with a Galilee chapel and two richly ornamented towers, 143 ft. in height. The see, founded near the end of the 10th century, and comprising the cos. Durham and Northumberland, with some other tracts, was long the richest bishopric in England; in 1843 its gross income was 22,416*l.*, but its arrangements have been materially remodelled by the ecclesiastical commissioners, and the bishop's annual income fixed at 8,000*l.* Adjoining the cloisters are the deanery, library, chapter-ho., prebendal college, exchequer. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral, was founded by William the conqueror, and contains apartments for the bishop, but is otherwise chiefly appropriated to the ecclesiastical university, incorporated in 1837, and which succeeded one existing from the time of Cromwell to the Restoration. Durham has 6 pa. churches, a Roman Catholic & various other chapels, a grammar school with exhibitions to Oxford & Cambridge, a well endowed blue-coat, and nums. other schools; an infirmary, alms-houses, and many other charitable institutions, public libraries & assembly rooms. In the old town, on the N., are the mkt. place, theatre, and principal shops; in Elvet the co. jail and court-house, erected at a cost of 140,000*l.* The trade and pop. of the city have recently received a rapid increase, owing mainly to the extension of the coal trade. Manufs. are not important; hats, woollen stuffs, brass, and iron goods are the principal articles made. The trade in mustard raised in the vicinity is important. Mkt., Sat. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 660*l.* Durham is the seat of co. assizes, bor. sessions, and sheriff's courts, the palatine courts having been abolished. It is also a polling-pl. for the co., and head of a poor-law union. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,106. About 2 m. from the city is Neville's Cross, erected to commemorate the defeat of David II. of Scotland in 1346.

DURHAM, a co. of New S. Wales, in the N. part of the colony, enclosed by the cos. Glo'ster, Brisbane, Hunter, and Northumberland. Surface mostly mntnous. and well wooded; the Hunter riv. forms its boundary on the N.W. and S. In it are the settlements Muscleton, Edenglassie, Merton, Dulwich, Paterson, and Clarence.—II. a dist., W. Australia, surrounded by the dists. Grey, Carnarvon, Lansdowne, Howick, and Victoria, but unsettled.—III. a co., Upper Canada, dist. Newcastle, N. of Lake Ontario.

DURHAM, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, on the Androscoggin riv., 28 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,836.—II. New Hampshire, 8 m. W.N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,498.—III. Connecticut, 20 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 1,095.—IV. Green, co. New York. Pop. 2,813.

DURISDEER, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 17 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area 28½ sq. m. Pop. 1,445. Drumlanrig castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, on r. b. of Nith, is in this pa. It was built by the Duke of Queensberry in 1689, uniting the aspect of a palace and a castle.

DÜRKHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Isenach, 18 m. N. Landau. Pop. 4,529. It is well built, and has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, and a high school, with manufs. of tobacco, cutlery, and paper, saline baths, and trade in wine.

DURLACH, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the Pfinz, with a sta. on Baden

railw., 3 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe, with which city it commun. by a poplar avenue. Pop. 4,840. It was formerly the residence of the Baden margraves, whose castle on a contiguous height is now a ruin, in the gardens around which some Roman antiquities have been discovered. It has a cavalry barrack, manufs. of tobacco and earthenwares.

DURLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, ½ m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Area 480 ac. Pop. 143.

DURLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, 3 m. W. Bishop's Waltham. Area 4,290 ac. P. 425.

DURNESS, a pa. forming the N.W. extremity of Scotl., co. Sutherland, and including Cape Wrath. Area estimated at 300 sq. m., mostly in mountains and lakes. Pop. 1,109.

DURNFORD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Amesbury. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 533. Ogbury camp, an extensive ancient earth work, is in the parish.

DURRENBERG, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 5 m. S.S.E. Merseburg. Pop. 320; with saline springs, yielding annually 240,000 cwts. of salt. —II. a vill. and mountain of Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, near the Salza, 2 m. S.S.W. Hallein, the mountain containing mines, from which upwards of 150,000 tons of salt are raised annually.

DÜRRENSTEIN, a town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube, 3½ m. W.S.W. Krems. P. 500, with the castle Närhemberg, and an abbey of the Augustines. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned on his return from Palestine, in 1192, by Leopold, Duke of Austria. In 1805 the French were defeated here by the united Russian and Austrian armies.

DURRINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.W. Worthing. Area 740 ac. Pop. 191. The church is in ruins.—II. co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2½ m. N. Amesbury. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 465. In the vicin. are traces of an anc. Brit. town.

DURRIS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 10 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 1,109.

DURREMENZ-MÜHLACKER, a market town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 17 m. W. Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,490.

DURROW, a market town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, Kilkenny and Queen's cos., 5½ m. S.S.W. Abbeyleix. Area of pa. 6,529 ac. Pop. 2,977; do. of town, 1,318. It has extensive flour mills. —II. a pa. chiefly in King's co., 4 m. N. Tullamore. Area 9,773 ac. Pop. 2,922.

DURRUS, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.S.W. Bantry. Area 11,138 ac. Pop. 4,483.

DURSEY, an isl. of Irel., Munster, off its S.W. extremity between the estuary of the Kenmare riv. and Bantry bay. Length 2½ m. Pop. 200.

DURSLEY, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Glo'ster, and 4½ m. E.S.E. the Berkeley station of the Glo'ster and Bristol railway. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 2,931, partly engaged in manufs. of woollens. Rev. of charities upwards of 70*l.* per annum. It has a market ho. and union workhouse; is a place of election for the W. division of the co. Market, Thursday.

DURSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.E. Taunton. Area 980 ac. Pop. 267.

DURTAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Loire, 20 m. N.E. Angers. P. 1,566, Manufs., paper, coarse earthenware, bricks, and tiles.

DURWESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Stour, 2½ m. N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 468.

DUSHET, a town & fort, Georgia, 28 m. N. Teflis.

DUSKY BAY, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of Middle isl., New Zealand, lat. 45° 40′ S., lon. 166° 20′ E., affording good anchorage, and having in it Resolution & other isls. Discov. by Cook in 1769.

DÜSSELDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg. and of duchy of Berg, on r. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, at the influx of the Düssel, 21 m. N.N.W. Cologne on the railway, thence to Minden, and 16 m. W. Elberfeld, with which town it is also connected by a railway, and of which it is the port. Pop. (1845), including suburbs of Neustadt and Rugselburg, 23,517, chiefly Roman Catholics. It is the residence of the governor of the Rhenish provinces and is generally well built. Near the riv. and quays the streets are full of factories and warehouses, but beyond these are many handsome streets and planted squares. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, and their place is now occupied by public walks. Principal edifices, the castle of the former electors, to one of whom a monument was erected in the market-place in 1830, sev. fine churches, townhall, and large barracks; it has a synagogue, a mint, several hospitals, an academy of sciences originally seated at Duisburg, a famous school of painting, and many excellent educational establishments, an observatory, museums, and the remains of a noble collection of pictures which were chiefly transferred to Munich. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, carpets, hosiery, chemical products, starch, and vinegar, and receives woven fabrics from Elberfeld, iron wares from Solingen, and linens, which are exported into Switzerland, and down the Rhine to the Netherlands, along with coal from the mines on the Roer.

DUSSLINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Black forest, 5 m. S. Tubingen. Pop. 2,287.

DUSTEE, a riv. of Beloochistan, prov. Mehran, enters the Arab. Sea lat. 25° 3′ N., lon. 61° 50′ E., after a course of 1,000 m., but very shallow throughout.

DUSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. W. Northampton. Ac. 1,760. Pop. 687. It has remains of an abbey, built in 1112 by Wm. Peverel.

DUTCHESS, a co., U.S., N. Amer., in S.E. of New York. Area 765 sq. m. Pop. 52,398.

DUTHILL and ROTHIEMURCHUS, an united pa. of Scotl., cos. Elgin and Inverness, on the Spey. Pop. 1,769. It has vast fir woods abounding in game, and much romantic highland scenery.

DUTTEAH, a town & rajahship, India. [DITTEAH.]

DUTTON, two townships of Engl.—I. co. Chester, pa. Great Badworth, 4½ m. E. Frodsham. Pop. 361. The Grand Junction railway viaduct here crosses the valley of the Weaver, & is a stupendous structure of stone, consisting of 20 Gothic arches about 70 ft. in height & 60 ft. in span. Dutton hall is a ruin of 16th cent.—II. co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester, 6½ m. N.N.W. Blackburn. P. 563.

DUX, or DUXOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. W.N.W. Leitmeritz. Pop. 864. The town belongs to the counts Waldstein, whose castle contains a fine library of 13,000 vols., a picture gallery and cabinet of natural history.

DUVAL, a co., U. S., N. Amer., on N.E. of Florida. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 4,156.

DUXBURY, two townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 30 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,798. —II. Vermont, 13 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 820.

DUXFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, on the Cam, 5½ m. W. Linton. Area 2,982 ac. Pop. 763.

DVINA, two rivs. of Russia. [DUNA & DWINA.]

DWARACA, a maritime town, and famous place of pilgrimage, W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., at the W. extremity of the Gujerat peninsula. Lat. 22° 14′ N., lon. 68° 58′ E. Here is a temple of Krishna, with a pyramid 140 feet in height, and

resorted to annually by 15,000 pilgrims. The town, enclosed by walls, has an important trade in chalk, which having a high sanctity is used by the Brahmins for marking their foreheads.

Dwina, Dvina, or Northern Dwina, an important river of Russia, govs. Vologda & Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sukhona and Vitchegda, flows N.W. and enters a gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 m. below Archangel. Total course 330 m. Chief affls., the Pinega from the N., Vaga and Emtza from the S.; all the principal towns of the gov. Vologda are on the banks of its tributaries. It is connected through the Sukhona with the Neva by the Lubinski canal, & through the Vitchegda with the Kama and Volga, by the Severnoi canal. From shoals at its mouth, it does not admit vessels drawing more than 14 feet water; and it is ice-bound there for half the year. Opposite Archangel it is 4 m. in breadth; and it is the principal channel for the trade between Central Russia and the White Sea.

Dwygyfylchi, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 1½ m. W. Conway. P. 709.

Dyambiluya, a town, Senegambia.

Dyce, a pa., Scotl., co. & 8 m. N.W. Aberdeen, on the Don. Pop. 472, partly engaged in quarrying granite. Here are some Druidical remains.

Dyer, a co. of U. S., N. America, Tennessee. Area 840 sq. m. P. 4,484. Chf. town, Dyersburgh.

Dyffryn (Clydach), a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.W. Neath. Pop. 854.

Dyhernfurth, a town of Pruss., prov. Silesia, reg. & 18 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle; manufs. of pottery.

Dyke and Moy, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin and Nairn, on the Moray Firth, 3 m. W. Forres. Pop. 1,366. In this pa. are Hardmoor Heath, on which Macbeth is supposed to have met the Weird sisters; and Darnaway castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Moray, surrounded by vast pine woods. Though mostly modernised, this edifice still contains the original baronial hall built by Regent Randolph, nephew of Bruce.

Dyle, a river of Belgium, provs. S. Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 50 m., joins the Nethe to form the Rupel, 4 m. N.W. Mechlin, besides which city, Louvain and Wavre are on its banks. Chief affl. the Demer, from the influx of which, the Dyle is navigable to its termination, a distance of 22 m. It gave its name to the dep. *Dyle* (of which Brussels was the cap.), under the French empire.

Dymchurch, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 4 m. N.N.E. New Romney. Area included in Romney marsh, 1,210 ac. Pop. 613. This pa., though defended by a strong seawall, has been often inundated by the sea.

Dymock, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.W. Newent. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 1,776. In the vicinity are numerous orchards, and a good deal of cider and perry are made. John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," was born here.

Dynow, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 17 m. *N.* Sanok, on *l.* b. of the San. Pop. 2,675. It is an entrepôt for the sale of linens.

Dysart, or Desart, a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 12 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Area of pa. 3,054 Scotch ac. Pop. 7,591; do. of burgh 1,885; do. of parl. bor. 7,057. It consists of several narrow thoroughfares meeting in a central open space: the high street is lined with substantial antique houses. On its W side is Dysart house, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. Philp's school has an annual endowment of 120*l.* for the teacher. Manufs. of ticking and checks to the value of about 150,000*l.* a-year, a flax spinning mill, & a trade in coal and building stone; about 100,000 tons flax are raised annually in the pa. The bor. unites with Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. It gives the title of E. to the Tollemache family. W. of the town are the ruins of Ravenscraig castle. Dysart is mentioned in Scottish history as early as the Danish invasion of Fife in 874.

Dysert, or Dysart, numerous pas. of Ireland. —I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. S.E. S. Castlecomer. Area 7,938 ac. Pop. 2,367.—II. Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S. Corrofin. Area 7,251 ac. Pop. 1,933.—III. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Mount-Talbot. Area 6,569 ac. P. 1,739. —IV. Munster, co. Kerry, 1½ m. S. Castle-Island. Area 6,070 ac. Pop. 1,529.—V. co. Waterford, 8 m. E. Clonmel. Area 5,396 ac. Pop. 1,406.—VI. co. Kerry, 6½ m. S.W. Listowel. Area 6,149 ac. Pop. 1,295.—VII. Leinster, co. Westmeath, 5 m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Area 7,417 ac. Pop. 1,129.—VIII. co. Louth, 2 m. E. Dunleer. Area 1,912 ac. Pop. 608.—IX. Munster, co. Limerick, 3½ m. S.S.E. Adare. Area 910 ac. Pop. 170.—X. (*Gallen*), Leinster, Queen's co., including the town of Ballinakilly. Area 10,781 ac. P. 4,342.

Dyserth, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S. St Asaph. Pop. 892.

Dzialoszice, a town of Poland, prov. & 36 m. S.S.W. Kielce, on r. b. of the Warta. Pop. 3,193.

Dzialoszyn, a town of Poland, prov. and 57 m. S.S.E. Kalisz, on r. b. of the Warta, with 1,100 inhabitants, & manufactures of morocco-leather, woollens, and hosiery.

Dziangnamring, a *t.*, Tibet, 150 m. W. Lassa.

Dzitovo, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 97 m. S.S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,000.

Dziuzilov, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 70 m. E. Kamenietz. Pop. 1,500.

Dzoungaria (Chinese *Thian-Chan-pe-loo*), a region of Central Asia, comprised in Chinese Turkestan, between lat. 42° and 50° N., lon. 75° & 90° E., bordering on the Russian gov. Tomsk & the khanat Khokan. It abounds with mtns. and lakes, and is subdivided into the military divisions of Ili and Kour-kara-Ousson its chief cities, & of Tarbagatai. [Turkestan (Chinese).]

Dzwinogrod, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. S.W. Kamienetz. P. 1,800.

E

Eagle, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 524.

Eagle, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 264 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,187.

Eagle Island, Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, in the Atlantic, & 4 m. W.S.W. Erris-Head. It has 2 lighthouses. Lat. 54° 7′ N., lon. 10° 6′ W. —*Eagle Mountain*, Ulster, co. Down, is one of the highest of the Mourne mountains. Elevation 2,684 feet.

Eaglescliffe, or Ecclescliffe, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, ½ m. N.N.E. Yarm. Ac. 3,970. P. 628.

Eaglesham, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 9 m. S.E. Paisley. Area 15,450 ac. Pop. 2,428. It has much beautiful scenery, & moors abounding in game, almost entirely owned by the Earl of

Eglintoun. Here are remains of a castle, built by Sir J. Montgomery, with the ransom money of Henry Hotspur, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Otterburn. Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," was born in this pa. in 1798.

EAGLESHAY, one of the Orkney Isls, 1 m. E. Rousay. Length 2½ m.; breadth 1 m. Pop. returned with Rousay. It has an anc. church.

EAGLE'S-NEST (THE), a rock, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, between the Upper and Middle lakes of Killarney, 4 m. S.W. Killarney. It is an almost perpendicular crag, 1,300 feet in height.

EAHEINO-MAUWE, or N. isl. [NEW ZEALAND.]

EAKRING, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.E. Allerton. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 661.

EALAN-NA-COOMB, an islet of Scotland, off the coast of Sutherland, pa. Tongue. It has remains of an ancient chapel.

EALING, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, with a station on the Great W. railway, 6 m. W. Paddington, and 9 m. W. St Paul's cathedral, London. Area 3,930 ac. Pop. 8,407. It has a boys' endowed school, also a girls' do., an excellent industrial school, and several handsome villas. It comprises the town of Old Brentford.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pa. Burton, 1½ m. W.S.W. Penrith. Pop. with Yanwath 316.

EARDISLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. W. Leominster. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 856. It has a free school, founded in 1607.

EARDISLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5 m. S.S.E. Kington. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 756. In its vicinity is a gigantic oak 400 years old.

EARL, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 3,982.

EARLSFERRY, a decayed burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. W. Elie. Pop. 496.

EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.E. Hinckley. Pop. 2,220.

EARLSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. W. East Lavington. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 381.

EARLSTON, or ERCILDOUNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 6½ m. S.S.E. Lauder. Pop. 1,756, partly employed as woollen weavers. It has an endowed academy, library, and savings' bank, and is famous as the birth-pl. of Thomas the Rhymer.

EARLY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., on S.W. of Georgia, watered by Chattahochee riv. Area 128 sq. m. Pop. 5,444, of whom 2,317 are slaves.

EARN (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. and 24 m. W. Perth. Circumference about 19 m. Depth said to be 100 fathoms. Benvoirlich is the loftiest of the mntns. surrounding this lake, the scenery of which is much admired. At its E. end is the beautiful village of St Fillans.—II. a river issuing from the above lake, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn, & joins the Tay after a course of 30 m., near Abernethy. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to the BRIDGE OF EARN, a small watering-place, 3 m. E.S.E. Perth.

EARNLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.W. Chichester. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 139.

EARNSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Langport. Area 390 ac. Pop. 12.

EARSDON, a pa., Engl., co. Northumberland, 3½ m. N.W. North Shields. Ac. 11,060. P. 9,429.

EARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Bungay. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 731.

EARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5¼ m. N.E. Chichester. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 117.

EASBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E. Richmond. Area 5,090 ac. Pop. 771.

EASDALE, or EISDALE, a small isl. of the Hebrides, coast of co. Argyle, pa. Kilbrandon. Area about 1½ sq. m. It is noted for slate quarries, which have been wrought for 150 years.

EASEBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Midhurst. Area 5,680 ac. Pop. 1,708.

EASINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. & 8½ m. E. Durham. Area 12,400 ac. Pop. 5,573. It is head of a poor-law union.—II. co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.W. Tetsworth. Area 380 ac. Pop. 24. —III. co. York, E. Riding, on the N. Sea, 6 m. E.S.E. Patrington. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 546.—IV. same co., N. Riding, 10 m. E.N.E. Guisborough. Area 3,856 ac. Pop. 791.

EASINGWOLD, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 12½ m. N.N.W. York. Area of pa. 10,070 ac. Pop. 2,719; do. of town 2,171. It has an endowed school, a union work-house, 3 branch banks, and large markets on Friday.

EASKEY, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 19¼ m. S.S.W. Sligo, on river of same name. Area 13,285 ac. Pop. 6,349. Fairs, June 3, November 18. It has an ancient castle.

EAST, is the prefix of numerous places of the U. S., N. Amer., the principal of which are.—I. (*Bethlehem*), a township, Pennsylvania, 197 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,312.—II. (*Bloomfield*), New York, 8 m. W. Canandaigua. Pop, 1,986.—III. (*Bradford*), co. Chester, Pennsylvania. P. 1,215. —IV. (*Bridgewater*), Massachusetts, 26 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,950.—V. (*Caln*), Pennsylvania, co. Chester. Pop. 1,757.—VI. (*Chester*), 15 m. N.E. New York. Pop. 1,502.—VII. (*Cocalico*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 1,983.—VIII. (*Deer*), Pennsylvania, co. Alleghany. Pop. 1,987. —IX. (*Donegal*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 2,987.—X. (*Feliciana*), a pa., Louisiana. Area 560 sq. m. Pop. 11,823 (slaves 7,871).—XI. (*Greenwich*), Rhode Island, cap. co. Kent, 12 m. S. Providence. Pop. 1,509.—XII. (*Hoddam*), Connecticut, 30 m. S.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,620. —XIII. (*Hampton*), New York, on the E. end of Long Isl., 98 m. E. New York. Pop. 2,076. It has a light-ho. 140 feet in height.—XIV. (*Hanover*), Pennsylvania, 21 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,461. —XV. (*Hartford*), Connecticut, 2 m. E. Hartford, with which it communicates by a bridge across the Connecticut riv. Pop. 2,389.—XVI. (*Haven*), Connecticut, 39 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,382. It has a harbour and light-ho.—XVII. (*Hempfield*), Pennsylvania, 38 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,657.—XVIII. (*Huntingdon*), Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 1,774.—XIX. (*Liverpool*), a vill., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 156 m. S.S.E. Columbus. It has numerous handsome buildings, and is an extensive depôt for flour.—XX. (*Nantmeal*), a township, Pennsylvania, 33 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,171.—XXI. (*Nottingham*), Pennsylvania, 40 m. S.W. Philadelphia. P. 2,048. —XXII. (*Penn*), Pennsylvania, 91 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,335.—XXIII. (*Pensboro'*), Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Carlisle. Pop. 2,391.—XXIV. (*River*), a strait connecting Long Island with New York harbour.—XXV. (*Union*), a township, Ohio, 108 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,864. —XXVI. (*Whiteland*), Pennsylvania, Chester co. Pop. 1,208.—XXVII. (*Windsor*), Connecticut, 7 m. N.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,600.—XXVIII. (*Windsor*), N. Jersey, 20 m. S.W. New Brunswick. Pop. 1,989.

EASTBOURNE, a market town, watering place, and pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6½ m. S. Hailsham. Area of pa. 5,850 ac. Pop. 3,015. The town has a theatre, ball-room, library, a chalybeate spring, and an excellent beach for bathing. In its vicinity is Beachy Head.

EASTBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N. New Romney. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 22.

EAST CAPE, *Wai-Apou*, is the most E. point of New Zealand, N. isl. Lat. 37° 40′ S., lon. 178° 40′ E.—II. the most E. cape of Madagascar. Lat. 15° 2′ S., lon. 50° 4′ E.

EAST-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, Isle of Sheppey, 5 m. E.S.E. Queenboro'. Area 6,220 ac. Pop. 1,019. Fair, Holy Thursday.

EASTCOTTS, a chapelry of Engl., co. and 3½ m. S.E. Bedford, pa. Cardington. Pop. 859.

EASTER (GOOD), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 504.—II. (*High*,) a pa., same co., 8 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 975.

EASTERGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. W.S.W. Arundel. Area 890 ac. Pop. 208.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific, is in lat. 27° 6′ S., lon. 109° 17′ W., about 200 m. W. the coast of Chile. It is small, and of volcanic origin, and rises to 1,200 feet in elevation. Soil fertile. Pop. estimated at 1,200.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. [ASIATIC ARCHIP.]

EASTERSNOW, a pa., Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4 m. E.S.E. Boyle. Ac. 6,457. P. 2,035.

EAST GRINSTEAD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 26 m. S. London. Area of pa. 13,390 ac. Pop. 3,586. The town has a grammar school, and a handsome college for 24 aged persons. Market, Thursday. Fairs, April 21, July 13, and December 11. It formerly sent two members to H. of C.

EASTHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Chester, 4½ m. E.N.E. Great Neston. Area 7,170 ac. Pop. 2,377.—II. co. Worcester, 4 m. E. Tenbury. Area 4,660 ac. Pop. 599.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3½ m. E.S.E. Workingham. Area 5,300 ac. P. 627.

EASTHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 1,480 ac. P. 108.

EASTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. Gt. Coggeshall. Area 1,300 ac. P. 146.

EASTHOTHLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 7½ m. N.E. Lewes. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 607.

EASTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. W. Stroud. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 1,871, partly employed in woollen manufs.

EASTLEACH, two pas. of Engl., co. Glo'ster.—I. (*Martin*), 3 m. N.N.W. Lechdale. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 186.—II. (*Turville*), same co., 4 m. N.N.W. Lechdale. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 421.

EASTLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. S.W. Faversham. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 437.

EAST-MAIN, or SLADE RIVER, a river of Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side. Lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 78° 41′ W., after a course estimated at 400 m., in which it traverses numerous lakes.

EAST-MEON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 8 m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 11,380. P. 1,499.

EASTNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ledbury. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 500. Earl Somers' seat here, is a magnificent fabric.

EASTON, numerous pas., Engl.—I. co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ludgers-hall. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 532.—II. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wickham-market. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 415.—III. co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 186.—IV. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 279.—V. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Stamford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 883.—VI. co. Hants, 2½ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 505.—VII. (*Great*), co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Gt. Dunmow. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 929.—VIII. (*Little*), same co., 1½ m. N.W. Gt. Dunmow. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 343.—IX. (*Bavents*), co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 1½ m. N.N.E. Southwold. Area 770 ac. P. 11.—X. (*In Gordano*), co. Somerset, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 2,199.—XI. (*Grey*), co. Wilts, 3½ m. W. Malmsbury. Area 790 ac. P. 165.—XII. (*Magna*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Bringhurst, 1½ m. N.W. Rockingham. P. 600.—XIII. (*Maudit*), a pa., co. Northampton, 5½ m. S. Wellingboro'. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 214.—XIV. (*Neston*), in same co., 1 m. E. Towcester. Area 720 ac. Pop. 169. The splendid seat of the E. of Pomfret is in this parish.

EASTON, several tnshps., &c., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 22 m. S. Boston. P. 2,074, partly employed in cotton manufs.—II. New York, 27 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,988.—III. a bor., Pennsylvania, cap. co. Northampton, at the confl. of the Delaware and Lehigh, 50 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,865. It has a court-house, several churches, a college, and various manufs.—IV. a vill. of Maryland, cap. co. Talbot, on an estuary joining Chesapeake bay, 30 m. E.S.E. Annapolis.

EASTPORT, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer. Maine, consisting of Moose and several smaller isls. in Passamaquoddy bay, 183 m. W.N.W. Augusta. P. 2,876. It is a garrison town; has a bridge connecting with the mainland, and an excellent harb.

EASTRINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull and Selby railway, 20 m. W. Hull. Area 6,190 ac. Pop. 2,076.

EASTROP, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, ½ m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area 440 ac. Pop. 94.

EASTRY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Ac. 2,750. P. 1,629. Fair, 2d Oct.

EASTWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. N. Ashford. Area 820 ac. P. 106.—II. co. Leicester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,370. P. 131.

EASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. W.S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Area 750 ac. P. 73.

EASTWOOD, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex, 1½ m. S.W. Rochford. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 596.—II. co. and 8 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 940 ac. Pop. 1,621, partly employed in coal mines.

EASTWOOD, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 7,970.

EATINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kington. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 704.

EATON, numerous pas., Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 404.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. N.E. Tarporley. Pop. 525.—III. in same co., pa. Prestbury, 1½ m. N.N.E. Congleton. P. 535.—IV. a pa., co. Notts, 2 m. S. East-Retford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 189.—V. co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Church-Stretton. Area 5,200 ac. Pop. 579.—VI. (*Bishop*), co. and 4½ m. W. Hereford. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 434.—VII. (*Bray*), co. Beds, 3½ m. W.S.W. Dunstable. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 1,097.—VIII. (*Constantine*), co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 890 ac. Pop. 294.—IX. (*Eaton-hill*). [PULFORD].—X. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. N.W. Gt. Farringdon. Area 1,330 ac. P. 161.—XI. (*Little*), a chapelry, co. & 3½ m. N.N.E. Derby (pa. St Alkmund). P. 712.—XII. (*Long*), same co., pa. Tawley, 6½ m. Nottingham by Midland Co.'s railway. Pop 859.—XIII. (*Socon*), a pa., co. Bedford, on the Gt. N. road, 1½ m. S.W. St Neots. Area 7,530 ac. Pop. 2,600.

EATON, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 2,379.—II. a township, N. York, 103 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3,409.—III. N. Hampshire, 50 m. E.N.E. Concord. Pop. 1,710.—IV. cap. Preble, co. Ohio. P. 1,000.

EAUX-BONNES (LES), a hamlet of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 22 m. S. Pau, frequented for its sulph. springs. It has several good hotels.—*Les Eaux Chaudes* is a similar place of resort, adjacent to Eaux-Bonnes.

EAUX-VIVES, a vill. of Switzerl'd, cant. Geneva, on the S.E. shore of Lake Leman. Pop. 1,462.

EAUZE, *Elusa*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant. on the Gelise, an affl. of the Garonne, arrond. & 15 m. S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,664.

EBBERSTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.E. Pickering. Area 6,350 ac. Pop. 578.

EBBESBORNE-WAKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 8 m. S.W. Wilton. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 306.

EBBS-FLEET, a hamlet, co. Kent, pa. Minster, on Pegwell bay, 3½ m. W.S.W. Ramsgate.

EBELEBEN, a small town of central Germany, princip. & 9 m. S.W. Schwartzb. Sondershausen. Pop. 831. It has a palace of the sov. prince.

EBELTOFT, a seaport town of Denmark, Jütld., stift and 18 m. E.N.E. Aarhuus, on a bay of the Cattegat. Pop. 1,100. It has a small harbour.

EBENFURT, a town of Lower Austria, 24 m. S. Vienna, on the Leitha. Pop. 1,000. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollens and papers.

EBERBACH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, on r. b. of the Neckar, 23 m. E. Mannheim. Pop. 3,650.—II. a vill. of Nassau, near rt. b. of the Rhine, 3 m. N. Hattenheim. It had formerly an important abbey, the buildings of which are now used as a house of correction. Its vineyard is the most elevated in the Rheingau (200 feet), and produces one of the best wines of the district.

EBERMANNSTADT, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franc., 15 m. S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 651.

EBERN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franc., on l. b. of the Baunach, 45 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,162. It has linen and woollen manufs.

EBERSBACH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 14 m. S.W. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. Pop. (1838) 5,620. It is one of the principal seats of the linen manuf. of Saxony.

EBERSBERG, or EBELSBERG, a vill. of Upper Austria, on r. b. of the Traun, 4 m. S.S.E. Linz. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May 1809.—II. a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 18 m. E.S.E. Münich, with 1,004 inhabs.—III. a vill. of Würtemberg, 4 m. E. Backnang.

EBERSDORF, the name of numerous villages in Germany. The chief are—I. a mkt. town, princip. Reuss, cap. l'dship, 39 m. S.S.E. Weimar, with 1,312 inhabs., and a fine residence of the sovereign prince. Here Napoleon issued his first proclamation to the Saxons in 1806.—II. *Kaiser-Ebersdorf*, a vill., L. Austria, 5 m. S.E. Vienna. P. 1,136.

EBERSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin. on the Strasbourg and Mulhausen railway, 4 m. N.N.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,564.

EBERSTADT, a market town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,792. It has woollen manufs. and breweries.

EBESFALVA, a royal free town of Transylvania, 35 m. N.E. Hermmannstadt. Pop. 2,900.

EBHER, a town of Persia. [ABHER.]

EBINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ., 10 m. E.S.E. Bahlingen, on the Schmiecha. Pop. (1846) 4,284. Manufs. woollen cloths, hosiery, & leather.

EBLERN, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. Judenberg, on rt. b. of the Ens. Pop. 600. It has copper mines and foundries, producing annually from 18,090 to 20,000 cwt. copper pyrites, 156 cwt. sulphur, & 500 cwt. vitriol.

EBOE, a town of Guinea. [ABOH.]

EBOLI, or EVOLI, *Eburi*, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 16 m. E.S.E. Salerno. P. 4,200.

EBONY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.E. Tenterden. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 168.

EBREUIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arrond. and 5 m. W. Gannat, on l. b. of the Sioule. Pop. 1,334.

EBRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. E.N.E. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 3,690. Pop. 583. It gives title of viscount to the Fortescue family.

EBRO, *Iberus*, a river in the N.E. of Spain, rises in the prov. Santander, 12 m. W. Reynosa, flows generally S.E. past Frias, Mirarda-de-Ebro, Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequineza, Mora, Tortosa, and Amposta, and enters the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42′ N., lon. 0° 50′ E. Length 340 m. Chief affls., on r. the Jalon; on l. the Aragon, Galego, and Segre. It is navigable from Tudela, but its navigation is difficult on account of its rapidity and the rocks in its bed, & sev. canals have been cut for its improvement.

EBSTORF, a town of Hanover, landr. and 15 m. S. Lüneburg (princip. of Lüneburg). Pop. 866.

ECAUSSINES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Senne, and on the Namur railway, 13 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,680.

ECCHINSWELL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Hants, pa. Kingsclere, 7½ m. N.N.E. Whitchurch. P. 506.

ECCLES, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. W.N.W. Manchester, with a station on the railway thence to Liverpool. Area, including the Morass of Chat-Moss, 20,240 ac. Pop. 33,792, mostly employed in cotton mills.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Counties railway, 11 m. E.N.E. Thetford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 124.

ECCLES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Tweed, about 5 m. N.N.E. Kelso. Area 17½ sq. m. Pop. 1,946. Noted for its great fertility. The celebrated Lord Kaimes was born in this pa.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3¾ m. S.W. Sheffield, Pop. 19,984. It is head of a poor-law union.

ECCLESFECHAN, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. E. Dumfries (pa. Hoddam). Pop. 768, mostly employed in manufs. of ginghams.

ECCLESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N. Sheffield. Area 43,540 ac. Pop. 15,150. It has sev. endowed schools & hospitals.

ECCLESHALL, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Great Junction railw., where it joins the Manchester and Birmingham, 6½ m. W.N.W. Stafford. Area of pa. 20,930 ac., including the bishop's woods of 1,300. Pop. 4,730. The town is neatly built. Its church afforded a sanctuary to Queen Margaret of Anjou. The bishops of Lichfield owned the manor at the time of the conquest, and have inhabited the castle here since the 13th century. Market, Friday.

ECCLESHILL, a tnshp., Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Blackburn. Area 820 ac. Pop. 510.—II. co. York, pa. and 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 3,008, chiefly weavers.

ECCLESMACHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. from Linlithgow, composed of two separate parts. Pop. 303.

ECCLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 321.—II. a pa., co. Lancaster, 4 m. W. Chorley. Area 8,090 ac. Pop. 3,319.—III. a tnshp., same co., pa. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Prescot. Pop. 6,247.—IV. (*Great*), same co., pa. St Michael, 5 m. N. Kirkham. Pop. 661.

ECDALLAH, or EKDULLAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 50 m. W.N.W. Allahabad, on the Ganges.

ECHAUFFOUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, arrond. & 19 m. E. Argentan. P. 1,705.

ECHELLES (LES), a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. Savoy, 12 m. S.W. Chambery, on r. b. of the Guiers. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here, and which have been replaced by a new road cut in the mntn., over a space of 1,000 feet, begun by Napoleon, and finished by the King of Sardinia in 1817.

ECHMIADZIN (pron. *Etchmiadzin*), a town and

the ecclesiastical cap. of Armenia, in the Russian dom., prov. and 15 m. W. Erivan, and 25 m. N. Mount Ararat. It has a large fortified convent, comprising a magnificent church, bazaars, &c.; and is the seat of the Catholicos, or primate of the Armenian church.

ECHMIN, or AKHMIN, *Panopolis*, or *Chemnis*, a town of Upper Egypt, 17 m. N.W. Girgeh, on r. b. of the Nile, with ruins of a fine temple of Osiris.

ECHT, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 16 m. W. Aberdeen. Area about 11,000 ac. Pop. 1,078.

ECHT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 12 m. N.N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,188.

ECHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant., on the Sure, 19 m. N.E. Luxembourg. Pop. 3,726. Manufactures damasks and paper.

ECIJA, *Astigis*, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on l. b. of the Genil. Pop. (1845) 28,370. It has numerous convents, hospitals, churches, and Roman remains; and a fine public walk near the river, ornamented with statues and fountains. Its vicinity is fertile in corn and oil, but the town is so hot as to be called the "frying-pan of Andalucia." It has manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

ECK (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Argyle, between lochs Long and Fyne. Length 7 m.; breadth ½ m. Its banks are eminently beautiful.

ECKARTSBERGA, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. and 25 m. S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,628. Manuf. woollen cloths and leather.

ECKERNFÖRDE, or ECKERNFIORD, a seaport town of Denmark, amt. Gottorp, on an inlet of the Baltic, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Schleswig. Pop. 3,800. It has a suburb joined to it by a bridge, an invalid asylum, and a normal school; with distilleries, ship-yards, and malting trade.

ECKFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in vale of Teviot, 5 m. S.S.W. Kelso. Pop. 1,069. Here are ruins of the border tower of Cessford.

ECKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Pershore. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 785. —II. a pa., co. Derby, with a station on the N. Midland railway, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 6,610 ac. Pop. 4,401, employed in potteries and nail works. It has three endowed schools.

ECKMÜHL (Germ. *Eggmühle*), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 13 m. S.S.E. Regensburg, on l. b. of the Great Laber. Celeb. for a victory of the French over the Austrians, 22d April 1809, for which Davoust was created Prince of Eckmühl.

ECLIPSE ISLAND, W. Australia, dist. Plantaganet, is off its S. coast, 12 m. S. Albany.

ECLUSE (L'), an important frontier fort of France, dep. Ain, above the Rhone, 14 m. S.W. Geneva. It commands the only entrance into France, between Seyssel and St Genaix, and has latterly been greatly strengthened by additional batteries.—II. a vill., dep. Nord, arrond. and 6 m. S. Douai, on the Sensee. Pop. 1,691.—III. the French name of the Dutch town SLUYS.

ECOMMOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.E. Le-Mans. P. 1,243.

ECONOMY, a tnshp., U. S., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 217 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,283, mostly Germans, who have a church, concert-hall, museum, library, and a few factories.

ECOUCHÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., arrond. and 5 m. S.W. Argentan, on l. b. of the Orne. Pop. 1,500.

ECOUEN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Paris. Pop. 957. Its fine chateau, built in the time of Francis I., is now a house of education for the children of military officers.

ECOURT-ST-QUENTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Arras, cant. Marquion. Pop. 1,803. Manufs. cloths.

ECRICOK, or ICHICOK, a town of Guinea, cap. a chiefship, on the Old Calabar river, here upwards of 1 m. in breadth, about 100 m. N. its mouth; houses of earth and raised on platforms. —*Old Ecricok* is much higher up the same river.

ECTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,790 ac. P. 602.

ECUADOR (*Equator*) REPUBLIC OF, an indep. state of S. Amer., mostly between lat. 1° 40′ N., and 5° 50′ S., and lon. 69° and 81° 20′ W., having N. New Granada, E. Brazil, S. Peru, and W. the Pacific Ocean. Length 830 m.; breadth 510 m. Area variously estimated from 212,000 to 325,000 sq. m. Estimated pop. from 550,000 to 600,000. Its W. part comprises the great chain of the Andes, which here attains nearly its highest elevation, in the summits of Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Cayambe. On the E. the country descends into the vast central plain of the continent, and is traversed by the upper course of the Amazon, and its tributaries, the Putomayo, Nafo, Pastaça, Macas, Huallaga & Ucayale. W. of the Andes the Guayaquil, Esmerelda and Mira rivers flow into the ocean. The temp. of Quito and the more elevated table-lands, varies only betw. 58°.2 & 61°.3 Fahr. during all the year. Mean ann. temp. 61°. In the low valleys the temperature is much higher. Along the coast, from Gulf of Guayaquil to Cape San Lorenzo, rain rarely or never falls. The valleys of Daüli and Guayaquil have regular rainy and dry seasons, and in the valley of the Amazon it rains almost daily, with excessive heat. Principal products are cacao, cotton, coffee, sugar, maize, yams, tobacco, corn, and fruits, of both tropical and temperate regions: wheat is raised in the elevated plains. In the S. extremity of the Andes are extensive forests, and the Cinchona bark trees is common; the plains yield wax, gums, resins and sarsaparilla. Turtles abound in the Amazon, and fish, especially the manta, are plentiful on the shores of the Pacific. Gold is abundant in the sands of almost all the rivers, and the contributions of the Indians of the interior are mostly paid in gold dust. Lead and quicksilver are also plentiful; but few, if any, mines are wrought. Sulphur is abundant near Chimborazo. Woollen cloths and cotton goods are manuf. Ecuador is divided into the deps. Quito, Guayaquil and Assuay: principal cities & towns, Quito, the capital, Riobamba, Ambato, Baëza, Harra, Otavalo, Puno, Maynas, Cuença, Loxa, & Guayaquil, which last is the great emporium of the foreign trade. Ecuador, which once formed part of the empire of the Incas, was discovered by Pizarro in 1526, and was held under the Spanish crown till 1812, when a revolution occurred which ended in the establishment of a free republic. In 1821, New Grenada and Venezuela united, & formed one republic, under the name of Columbia; but this union was dissolved in 1831, when the countries again separated, and Ecuador disjoined itself from New Grenada. The republic is governed by a president, chosen for 8 years, a vice-president, council of state, senate, and house of representatives, with 1 member for every 40,000 inhabitants. The pop. consists of the descendants of Spaniards, and of aboriginal Indians and Meztizos. There are very few negroes. In the W. mountainous region the natives are Peruvians, & are agriculturists and mechanics. The Indians of the plains are chiefly hunters and fishers.

EDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, with a port on Zuyder-Zee, 12 m. N.E.

Amsterdam. Pop. (1840) 4,024.—II. a small isl. of the Malay Archip., off the E. coast of Celebes.

EDAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, between Westray and Stronsay, to the latter of which is a ferry, 3 m. across. Length 6½ m.; breadth 2½ m. Surface mostly hilly, and yielding good pasture. Pop. 944. Its harbour of Calf-Sound affords shelter to the largest vessels.

EDBURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. E. Steyning. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 318.

ED-DAHMER, a town, Nubia, on the rt. b. of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, 80 m. N. Shendy.

EDDERACHYLIS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, on its W. coast, 14 m. N.N.W. Assynt. Length 16 m.; breadth about 10 m. It consists mostly of mountains and lakes, and is indented by numerous arms of the sea. Pop. 1,699.

EDDERTOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 3 m. W.N.W. of Tain. Pop. 975.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Ivinghoe. Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 1,722.

EDDLESTONE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 3 m. N. Peebles. Pop. 742. Eddlestone water intersects it from N. to S.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, on the Eddystone rocks, Engl. Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 m. S.S.W. Plymouth breakwater. Lat. 50° 10′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 15′ 53″ W. It was built in 1759, of Portland stone encased in granite, and is about 100 ft. high, furnished with 16 powerful argand-burners, which give a fixed light of the first magnitude.

EDE, a station on the Amsterdam & Arnhem railw., Netherlands, between Utrecht & Arnhem.

EDE, a vill. and pa., Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, cap. cant., 10½ m. N.W. Arnhem. Pop. of vill. 1,000, of pa. 8,326.

EDEN, a riv. of Engl., rising in county Westmoreland, near the borders of co. York, & flowing through Cumberland, after a N.W. course of 48 m. into Solway firth. Chief affl. the Eamont. Kirk-Oswald and Carlisle are on its banks, which in many parts are very beautiful. The salmon fisheries of this river are valuable.—II. a riv. of Scotl., co. Fife, flowing, after an E. course of 18 m., into the Bay of St Andrews, in the N. Sea. The town of Cupar is on its banks.—III. a riv. of Scotland, joins the Tweed after a S.E. course of 18 m., 3½ m. below Kelso.

EDEN, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 14 m. S. Buffalo. Pop. 2,174.—II. a township, Ohio, 8 m. S. Tiffin. Pop. 1,471.

EDENBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railw., 5 m. N.N.E. Godstone. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 2,029.

EDENDERRY, a mkt. town of Ireld., Leinster, King's County, near the bog of Allen, 32½ m. W. Dublin. Pop. 1,850.

EDENFIELD, or EATON FIELD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 5½ m. N. Bury. Pop. (returned with pa.), employed in cotton manufs.

EDENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. N. Penrith. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 539. The church contains monuments of the Musgrave family, whose noble mansion gives name to the pa.

EDENHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.W. Bourn. Area 7,760 ac. P. 699. Grimsthorpe castle, seat of Lord W. D'Eresby, is in this pa.

EDENKEILLIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Elgin, on the Findhorn, in the centre of the co. Area about 65 sq. m., a large part of which is woodland. P. 1,237. It has remains of 3 anc. fortifications.

EDENKOBEN, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, 7 m. N. Landau. Pop. 4,900. It has mineral springs and important grain markets.

EDENSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Derwent, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Bakewell. Area 4,900 ac. Pop. 748. Chatsworth, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is in this parish.

EDENTON, a vill. of U. S., N. Amer., N. Carol., cap. co. Chowan, on a bay of same name, connecting with Albemarle Sound, 66 m. S. Norfolk. It has a handsome court-house, 2 churches, a bank, academy, and considerable shipping.

EDER, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 100 m. N.N.W. Baroda, and estimated, in 1820, to comprise 2,500 houses.

EDERNION, a beautiful valley of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, between Corwen and Bala. It contains many fine seats, including Crogen, formerly the residence of Earl Dudley and Ward. Pop. of hundred 4,905.

EDERN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, 8 m. S.E. Châteaulin. Pop. 1,734.

EDEYRN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.N.W. Nevin. Pop. 624.

EDFOU (Coptic *Atbo*, anc. *Apollinopolis Magna*), a vill. of Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 50 m. S.S.E. Thebes, consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around some of the finest ruins in Egypt. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000, Arabs and Copts, which last manuf. blue cotton cloths and earthenware, similar to the anc. Egyptian pottery. The remains of antiquity comprise a quay and 2 fine temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

EDGAR, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Illinois. Area 600 sq. m. P. 8,225.

EDGARTON, a seaport of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 75 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,736. It has a good harbour, and some shipping.

EDGE, a tything of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Stroud. Pop. 1,510.—II. tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Malpas. Pop. 320.

EDGEBASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. S.W. Birmingham, of which it forms a suburb. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 6,609.

EDGECOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 10½ m. W.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 650 ac. Pop. 195.—II. co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area 960 ac. Pop. 83. In the wars of the Roses the adherents of Edward IV. were defeated here.

EDGECOMBE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. of N. Carolina. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 15,708, of whom 7,439 are slaves.—II. a seaport town of Maine, 32 m. S.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,238.

EDGECUMBE (MOUNT), a picturesque hill of Engl., Devonshire, on the Tamar, opposite Plymouth, on which is the beautiful seat of the Mount Edgecumbe family.

EDGECUMBE (BAY), E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S.; lon. 147° 30′ E.

EDGEFIELD, a dist. of U.S., N. Amer., in W. of S. Carolina. Area 1,689 ac. Pop. 32,852, of whom 17,538 are slaves. Soil light, and adapted for cotton, the chief produce. Chief town same name, 140 m. N.W. Charleston. Pop. 1,200.

EDGEFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Holt. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 638.

EDGEHILL, an elevated ridge, Engl., co. Warwick, 7 m. N.W. Banbury. Here was fought, A.D. 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the parliamentary forces. At the foot of the hill is the vale of Red-Horse, so called from the colossal figure of a horse cut on the side of the hill.—II. co. Lancaster, a suburb of Liverpool, which it adjoins, and with which its pop. is united. The Liverpool botanic garden is situated here.

EDGEWARE, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. W.N.W. London. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 659.

EDGEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 1,697.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. and 6¾ m. E.S.E. Longford. Area 10,943 ac. Pop. 4,933. Fairs, 6 times yearly. It was the resid. of R. L. Edgeworth, Esq., & his gifted daughter.

EDGMOND, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 1½ m. W. Newport. Area 8,270 ac. Pop. 2,486.

EDGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 219.

EDGWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, 7 m. W.N.W. Bury. Pop. 1,697.

EDINBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 52 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,458.—II. Ohio, 146 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,085.

EDINBURGH, a city, parl. bor., and the metropolis of Scotland, is situated on the S. bank of the estuary of the Forth, in lat. 55° 57′ 3″ N., lon. 3° 11′ W., 392 m. N. of London. Pop. in 1801 (including Leith) 82,560. In 1841, of city and suburbs, 138,182. Number of houses (including *flats*) 22,898. The city is most picturesquely situated upon two ridges of hills. Elev. of High Street, at Tron Church, 255 ft.; do. of Register House, 217 ft. The old town occupies the more elevated ridge which terminates on the W. by the bold rocky eminence of the Castle Hill (elev. 383 feet). Between the old and new town is a deep ravine, now converted into gardens, and crossed on the E. by a spacious bridge, and communicating about the centre by an earthen mound. The new town extends to the N. of the old, and forms an extensive parallelogram, with wide & straight streets intersecting each other at right angles, & relieved at certain places by squares, a Circus, and a spacious octagon. To the S. of the old town extends the rural suburbs of Newington and Morningside. The principal feature in the old town is the long spacious High Street, which, with the Canongate, extends along the elevated ridge from the Castle on the W., to Holyrood Palace on the E., with narrow wynds or closes on each side. The houses on this part, built on the old continental system, are very lofty, and each story divided into distinct dwelling apartments or *flats*. In this line of streets are the High Church of St Giles, built in the cathedral style, with a tower in the form of an imperial crown; the Tron Church; the Assembly Hall, with a spire 238½ ft. high; the Parliament House, containing the old parliament hall, with oaken roof, built 1632, and the various courts of justice, advocates' and writers' libraries, and Royal Exchange. At the E. extremity of Canongate, in the valley between Arthur Seat and Calton Hill, are situated the abbey and palace of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I. The ruins of the choir of the ancient abbey remain; and the tower of the N.W. corner of the palace, built 1528 by James v., and containing Queen Mary's apartments, have been preserved and incorporated with the more modern buildings erected after the restoration in 1671. The castle, built on a precipitous rock of basaltic greenstone, contains some ancient apartments, the crown and regalia of Scotland, an armoury and barracks for soldiers. The university, founded 1580, by charter of James VI., is a noble institution. The building, founded 1789, forms a large quadrangle, with a spacious court in the centre, and contains a library with 90,854 printed books and 310 MSS., museum and class-rooms for the professors, who amount in number to 31, and who deliver courses of lectures on literature and science, theology, law, medicine, agriculture, and music. Ann. average of students (since 1800) 1,636. There is also a Free Church College, and a Theological College of United Presbyterians. A college of physicians and of surgeons, with a handsome hall and anatomical museum, the royal society, Highland & agricultural society, society of arts, antiquarian soc., royal academy of painting; a botanic garden, originally founded in 1670, and reconstructed in its present position in 1824; the high school, an elegant building on the Calton Hill, a naval & military academy, new Edinburgh academy, several other schools for the instruction of youth, a mechanics' institute, school of design and philosophic institution, united service and new clubs. The most remarkable public buildings of the new town are the royal institution, adorned with a statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, St George's and St Andrew's churches, Lord Melville's monument, 139 feet high, Sir Walter Scott's monument, the national monument on the Calton Hill, an astronomical observatory, general post-office and stamp-office, Waterloo Place. Edinburgh is divided into 17 pas., and 13 *quoad sacra* pas. Besides these there are 23 Free Church congregations, 14 United Presbyterian, 9 Episcopalian, 2 Roman Catholic chapels and nunnery, 3 Independent, several Baptists, a Methodist, Society of Friends, and other churches. The charitable institutions are —Trinity hospital, founded 1461 by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II.; eight institutions for education and maintenance of children; the orphan hospital, George Heriot's hospital, founded 1624—a very wealthy institution; Watson's hospital, Gillespie's do., the merchant maiden, trades maiden, and orphan hospitals, Donaldson's hospital, Stewart's hospital, an asylum for the blind, deaf and dumb institution, a royal infirmary, receiving from 3,000 to 4,000 patients annly., & sevl. public dispensaries; night asylum for the houseless poor, & house of refuge. There are 3 poor's houses & 2 ragged schools connected with the city and suburbs. The principal banking establishments are—the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank, British Linen Co., Commercial, National, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Union & Clydesdale, City of Glasgow, Western, and a savings' bank. Edinburgh has never been famous as a manufacturing city, it contains few general merchants, its trade being chiefly retail; but Leith, which may be considered its seaport, holds a conspicuous rank for its extensive shipping, &c. Coach-building, flint glass making, and strong ale brewing, are its chief manufs. It has long held a high standing as a printing and publishing centre, with engraving, book-binding, and those trades connected with literature. There are 10 newspapers published in the city, 1 of which is published three times a week and 6 twice a week; 6 quarterly reviews, literary, scientific, religious, and medical; 6 monthly magazines, and various other periodical works. Edinburgh is the central point where the great lines of railway meet, and a part of the new town is traversed by an extensive tunnel of the Northern Railway. The elevated situation of the city allows of a free ventilation; and the supply of water brought from the Pentlands, 8 m. S.W., is now abundant. Mean temperature of the year 47° .1, Fahr.; mean of summer heat, 57° .2; winter, 38° .4. Annual fall of rain 24 inches. In 1841 the annual registered mortality of the city was 3,507, making the deaths in the proportion of 1 to 36.45. The climate of Edinburgh is reckoned salubrious, and is comparatively dry & mild. The varied beauty of the scenery of the vicinity is unrivalled. From the Calton Hill and summit of Arthur Seat, is obtained an extensive view of the plains of Mid-Lothian, the Lammermoor and Pentland Hills, the blue waters of the

Firth of Forth, the neighbouring shores of Fife, and the distant Ochil Hills; the situation of the city, amidst surrounding scenery, bearing in many respects a resemblance to that of Athens.

The city is governed by a Lord Provost, elected for 3 years, who is also high sheriff of the royalty, lord lieutenant of co. of the city, & admiral of Firth of Forth, & has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer and council; the whole amounting to 33. There is a guildry and merchant company, and 14 incorporated trades. The city is divided into 5 wards. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 6,462. Annual revenue of city about 25,000*l*. The court of session, or supreme civil and criminal court for Scotland, is composed of 13 judges, 5 of whom sit as lord ordinaries, to decide causes in the first instance, and 4 sit in each of the two divisions of the inner house. The court of justiciary is composed of the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and 5 lords commissioners. The faculty of advocates (barristers) consists of advocates who have the privilege of pleading causes before the court of session. The advocates' library contains 148,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 MSS. The society of writers to the signet, who have also a large library, practise as agents or attorneys before the court of session. The solicitors is another society who practise before the supreme courts, but with inferior privileges to the W.S. There are also the sheriff court, justice of peace court, &c. The Register House, an elegant building E. end of Princes Street, erected in 1774, with an equestrian statue of Wellington in front, contains the public records, and records of landed property, for Scotland, under the direction of the lord register and clerks of court of session. The police establishment and society of high constables, form an effective protection for the peace of the city. The prisons for the city and co. are situated S. of the Calton Hill, & are under excellent regulation.

Simeon of Durham, writing in the year 854, mentions the fortress or castle under the name of *Edwinesburch*, or castle of Edwin, probably so called after Edwin, Prince of Northumberland. In 1128 the town received a charter from David I. In 1215, Alexander II., son of William the Lion, held a parliament here for the first time. After this it frequently became the residence of the Kings of Scotland, and latterly the permanent seat of the Scottish parliament, courts of justice, and executive government.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, is situated in the eastern part of the S. division of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. by Haddington and Berwick shires, S. by Peebles and Selkirk shires, and W. by Linlithgowshire. Extreme length W. to E. 38 m.; average breadth 15 m. Area 358 sq. m., or 229,120 ac. Pop. 225,454. By the census of 1841, there were in the co., and it may be presumed chiefly inhabiting the city, 9,012 English, and 7,100 Irish. The S.E. part of the co. is intersected by the Moorfoot hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, of greywackè or lower silurian formation. From the S.W., the Pentland range runs towards the N.E., composed of porphyry, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth S.ward, & are continued by the greenstone and basaltic elevations of the castle rock, Arthur's Seat, & Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. Carnethy, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is 1,802 feet above the sea. From the S. the co. gradually slopes towards the borders of the Firth, and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The principal rivs., none of which are large, are the Water of Leith, flowing along the N.W. declivity of the Pentlands, till it joins the Firth at Leith. The Esk, deriving its origin by two branches N. and S., in the southern part of the same mountain range, uniting to the E. of Dalkeith, and joining the sea at Musselburgh. The Almond, flowing through the N.W. valley of the co., and the Tyne, taking its origin from the Moorfoot hills, and flowing E. into Haddingtonshire. The greater part of the co. belongs to the coal formation, and coal is extensively wrought. A bed about 15 m. in length and 8 m. in breadth, extends across the district from Carlops to Musselburgh, containing 33 seams, from 9 inches to 6 feet thick, partly horizontal and partly edge. Sandstone of a very superior quality abounds, and is extensively quarried at Craigleith, Granton, & Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Crichton, & Burdiehouse. Slight indications of lead and copper have been noticed, but no metal is wrought except iron, which exists as ironstone in the coal strata. The co. is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. In the vicinity of the metropolis, extensive nurseries and vegetable & fruit gardens are established. There are extensive paper mills on the Esk, and Water of Leith, and several distilleries, breweries, potteries, but no other manufs. of importance. The Edinburgh and Glasgow, N. British, and Caledonian, and Edinburgh and Northern railways, traverse the co. Edinburgh, the cap., is the only royal burgh. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, and Musselburgh a burgh of regality. Principal vills., Portobello, Newhaven, Lasswade, Loanhead, Ratho, Penicuick, Roslin, &c. Leith is the principal seaport, and Granton is an excellent steam-boat harbour. The co. (exclusive of Edinburgh and suburbs) contains 29 pas. and 5 *quoad sacra* do. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 2,088. Polling places, Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and Mid-Calder. Mid-Lothian and the surrounding districts, at the period of the Roman conquest, was formed into the prov. of *Valentia*. The country was subsequently occupied by Saxon invaders from the N. of England, and by them chiefly retained till about the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish monarch, Malcolm II.

EDINBURGH (NEW), a seaport of S. Amer., prov. and 118 m. E.S.E. Panama, on the Gulf of Darien.

EDINGHALL, or EDINGALE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Stafford and Derby, 5 m. N. Tamworth. Area 730 ac. Pop. 197.

EDINGLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 429.

EDINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Area 590 ac. P. 195.

EDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.N.E. Westbury. Area 5,260 ac. Pop. 1,136. The bishops of Salisbury had formerly a palace here, destroyed (1450) by the populace, who dragged the bishop from the altar and stoned him to death.—*Beatton-hill*, in this pa., a Danish encampment, which was taken by King Alfred. The figure of a white horse, cut on the side of the hill, is supposed to commemorate this victory.

EDISTO, a riv., U. S., N. Amer., S. Carolina, rises in Edgefield distr., and flowing S.E. and S., enters the Atlantic by two branches, which enclose Edisto isl. (12 m. in length) about 20 m. S.W. Charleston. The river is navigable for 100 m.

EDITH-WESTON, or EDWESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4½ m. S.E. Oakham. Ac. 1,810. P. 343.

EDLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3 m. S. Ashbourne. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 214.

EDLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Area 11,570 ac. Pop. 659. Has remains of an old castle.

EDLINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 2,900. P. 254.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1,080. P. 127.

EDMESTON, a township, U.S., N. Amer., New York, 15 m. W. Cooperstown. Pop. 1,907.

EDMONDBYERS, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 9 m. N.N.W. Walsingham. Ac. 15,260. Pop. 1,025.

EDMONDTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. E.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2,100. P. 261.

EDMONSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 1½ m. S. Cranborne. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 298.

EDMONSON, a co., U.S., N. Amer., in centre of Kentucky. Area 250 sq. m. Pop. 2,914.

EDMONTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the London and Cambridge railway, and the Kerr river, 8 m. N. London. Area 7,480 ac. Pop. 9,027. It has a large ancient chapel, an endowed school, many handsome mansions and villas, and has considerable trade in timber by the river Lea.

EDMONTON, a fortified vill., Brit. N. Amer. Lat. 53° 45′ N., lon. 113° 20′ W. It is built of red earth, enclosed by high pickets, and entered by battlemented gateways. Its vicinity is rich in coal and other minerals.

EDMUND'S-BURY. [BURY ST EDMUND'S.]

EDNAM, or EDENHAM, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the Eden, 2½ m. N.N.E. Kelso. Pop. 615. It has an obelisk to the memory of Thomson, "poet of the Seasons," who was born in the manse of Ednam, A.D. 1700.

EDOLO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 44 m. N.E. Bergamo, on r. b. of the Oglio. Pop. 2,000.

EDROM, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 3½ m. N.E. Dunse. Area 13 sq. m. Pop. 1,415.

EDSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 11½ m. W. Pickering. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 156.

EDWALTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 830 ac. Pop. 117.

EDWARDS, a co., U. S., N. America, on S.E. of Illinois. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 3,070. Surface undulating, soil fertile.—*Edwardsville* is a township, same state, cap. co. Madison, 48 m. W.S.W. Vandalia.

EDWARDSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W. Hadleigh. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 495.

EDWIN-LOACH, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3¾ m. N. Bromyard. Area 360 ac. Pop. 62.

EDWIN-RALPH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,060 ac. P. 166.

EDWINSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2 m. W. Ollerton. Area, including the N. part of Sherwood forest, 17,270 ac. Pop. 2,418.

EDWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedfordshire, 3½ m. S.E. Biggleswade. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 105.

EDZELL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.N.W. Brechin. Pop. 1,064. It has ruins of a stately castle, and several Druidical remains.

EECHANK, a town, India, presid. Bengal, cap. raj. and one of the largest zemindaries in the dist. Ramghur, 103 m. S.S.E Patna.

EECKEREN, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 4 m. N. Antwerp. Pop. 3,934.

EECLOO, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arrond. on the post-road between Ghent and Bruges, 11 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 9,151. It has a town-hall, ancient convent, prison, several churches, numerous schools, and manufs. of woollens, tobacco, and chocolate, with breweries, and salt refineries.

EEGHOLM (GREAT and LITTLE), 2 small isls. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2½ m. W. Seeland.

EEJMUT, a small town of Scinde, near the Indus, 17 m. S.E. Shikarpore. Lat. 27° 55′ N., lon. 68° 56′ E.

EELA, a city, Chinese Turkestan. [ELE.]

EEMNES, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, near the Eem, 8 m. N.N.W. Amersfort. P. 1,396.

EESAUGHUR, a town and strong fort, Hindostan, dom. and 100 m. W.S.W. Gwalior, cap. of a pergunnah.

EFAT, a prov. of Shoa, Abyssinia. [ABYSSINIA.]

EFENECHTYD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 234.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 m. W. Linz, with an old stronghold of the Princes of Starkemberg. Pop. 1,300.

EFFINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3¾ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 581. Its vill., formerly a large town, gives title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

EGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on r. b. of the Teffé, near the Amazon. Pop. chiefly Indians, who cultivate manioc, rice, maize, cacao, and sarsaparilla, in which they trade by barter.

EGADI, *Egates*, a group of isls. in the Mediterranean, W. of Sicily; the chief isls. are Favignana, Levanso, and Maretimo.

EGDEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.E. Petworth. Area 620 ac. Pop. 121.

EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,082.

EGEDESMINDE, a dist. of N. Greenland, comprising nums. islands. It was named from Hans-Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741.

EGELN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 16 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,800.

EGELSHOFEN, a vill. of Switzerland, 1 m. S. Constance. Pop. 1,000, partly wine growers.

EGENSBURG, a town of lower Austria, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Krems. Pop. 1,262.

EGER, a riv. of E. Germany, rises by numerous heads near the Fichtelbirge, N. Bavaria, flows N.E. through Bohemia, nearly parallel to the Erzgebirge, and joins the Elbe 33 m. N.N.W. Prague, after a course of 125 m. Affls. the Saubach and Tepl. It is innavigable; the towns, Weissenstadt, Eger, Falkenau, Ellbogen, Saaz, Laun, Budin, Theresienstadt, are on its banks.

EGER (Bohemian *Cheb*), a frontier town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on r. b. of the Eger, 92 m. W. Prague. Pop. (1845) 10,500. It is built on a rock, and was formerly an important fortress. In its old castle, in 1634, the principal friends of Wallenstein were put to death, while Wallenstein himself was assassinated in a house in the market place. Eger has some handsome buildings, including the town-hall and pa. church, college, barracks, numerous schools, and hospitals, and manufs. of chintz, cotton fabrics, and woollens. Near it are the baths of Franzenbrunnen.

EGERDIR, a lake & town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 15 m. N.E. Isbarta. The lake, 27 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 10 m., is highly picturesque, and communicates at its N. end with Lake Hoïran. At its S. extremity is the town, in lat. 37° 52′ N., lon. 31° 6′ E., at the foot of a high cliff, and with a castle on a promontory in the lake. From 500 to 600 houses, all Turkish.

EGERI, a small lake of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. S.E. Zug. Length 3½ m.; breadth varying to 1½ m.; depth very great. Near its S. extremity is the vill. Morgarten (which see), twice the scene of a victory in favour of Swiss independence. Egeri is the name of two adjacent pas. (*Ober* and *Unter*), with a united pop. of about 2,500.

EGERSUND, a maritime town of Norway, amt. and 38 m. S. Stavanger, on the strait which

separates it from the small isl. of Egeröe. Pop. 1,262. It has a small port, and is the centre of an extensive herring fishery.

EGERSZEG, a vill. of W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the Zala, 70 m. S.S.W. Raab. Pop. 3,422.

EGERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 880.

EGGA, a large town of Guinea, on the S.W. bank of the Niger (Quorra), 70 m. N.N.W. its junction with the Chadda. Lat. 8° 42′ N., lon. 6° 40′ E. It extends for more than 2 m. along the river, and is very populous. A large pop. also live here on board of canoes, and trade up and down the Niger from Egga, importing Benin and Portuguese goods. Near it, on the opposite bank, is a considerable market town.

EGG-BUCKLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Plymouth. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 1,296.

EGGENBERG, a vill. of Styria, circ. and near Grätz, with a castle of the Prince of Eggenberg, and extensive gardens. Pop. of dist. 3,516.

EGGESFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S. Chumleigh. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 168.

EGG HARBOUR (GREAT), a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 48 m. S.E. Woodbury. P. 2,739.—II. (*Little*), 35 m. S.E. Mt. Holly. P. 1,875. Also two bays and rivers in same state.

EGGINTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. N.N.E. Burton-on-Trent. Area 2,030 ac. P. 374.

EGGLESTON ABBEY, a pa. of Engl. [ROKEBY.]

EGGLESTONE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Middleton-in-Teesdale, 5½ m. N.N.W. Barnard castle. Area 7,700 ac. Pop. 617.

EGGMUHLE, a vill. of Bavaria. [ECKMUHL.]

EGGOLSHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Nurnberg and Neuemarkt railway, 11 m. S. Bamberg. Pop. 918.

EGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 3 m. E. Windsor. Area 7,440 ac. Pop. 4,448. The vill. is connected with Staines in Middlesex by an iron bridge over the Thames. Adjoining it is the field of Runnymede, where King John held the memorable conference with his barons, which ended in the signing of Magna Charta, A. D. 1215. A fair and races are held on this field, 19th September. Cooper's hill, in this pa., is celeb. in the poetry of Denham and Pope.

EGHOLM, a small island of Denmark, diocese Fionia, in the Little Belt, 4 m N.E. Æroe Island. Also a small island in the Liimfiord, Jütland.

EGIDISTADT, Transylvania. [ENYED (NAGY).]

EGIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Euphrates, 22 m. N.E. Arabgir. It stands in a wooded ravine, terraced into gardens.

EGINA, an isl. and gulf of Greece. [ÆGINA.]

EGLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 1¼ m. S.E. Oakham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 138.

EGLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. Alnwick. Area 17,650 ac. Pop. 1,648. Here are ruins of a border tower.

EGLINTON-CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kilwinning, on the Lugton, 2 m. N. Irvine. It is a magnificent modern Gothic structure, surrounded by a park of 1,200 ac. It gives the title of earl to the Montgomerie family, whose ancestor, a relative of the Conqueror, commanded the van at the battle of Hastings. The castle was, in 1839, the scene of a brilliant pageant, in imit. of an anc. tournament.

EGLISAU, a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 14 m. N. Zurich, on rt. b. of the Rhine, near the Baden frontier. Pop. 1,600. It has a tall watch tower and the remnant of an old castle.

EGLISH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 3¾ m. N.N.E. Birr. Area 14,799 ac. Pop. 3,494.—II. Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Tynan. Area about 10,500 ac. Pop. 5,601. Elm park, the resid. of Earl of Charlemont, is in this pa.

EGLON, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with the vill. Ajlan, pash. and 18 m. E.N.E. Gaza.

EGLOSHAYLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Camel, ¾ m. E. Wadebridge. Area 6,170 ac. Pop. 1,357.—II. (*Egloskerry*), a pa., same co., 3½ m. W.N.W. Launceston. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 552.

EGLWYSBREWIS, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorg., 4 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 24.—*Eglwys* (which signifies church) is the prefix to other pas. in Wales.—I. (*Cymmyn*), co. Carmarthen, 4 m. from Llangham. Pop. 349. It has ruins of 2 castles; and 2 subterranean rivers fall here in Carmarthen bay.—II. (*Eirw*), co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Cardigan. P. 560. The ruins of Pencilli chapel are in the pa.—III. (*Fach*), cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 6 m. N. Llanrwst. Pop. 1,632. Fairs, Feb. 24, May 11, Aug. 24, and Nov. 24.—IV. (*Ilan*), co. Glamorg., on the Taff, 9½ m. N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 3,813, partly employed in coal mines. Annual revenue of 2 endowed schools upwards of 70*l*. Here is a bridge across the Taff, having a single arch of 140 ft. span. It was built by a self-taught architect.—V. (*Rhos*), co. Carnarvon, near the mouth of the Conway, 1½ m. N.N.E. Conway. Pop. 630.

EGMANTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1¼ m. S. Tuxford. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 391.

EGMERE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Walsingham. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 54.

EGMOND-AAN-ZEE, a marit. vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the N. Sea, 5 m. W. Alkmaar. P. 1,338.—*Egmond-binnen* & the castle of *Graven* (Counts), *Van Egmond*, are adjacent.

EGMONT (BAY), an inlet of the Gulf of St Lawrence, N. America, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward isl. Lat. 46° 34′ N., lon. 64° E.—II. (*Island*), Low Archipelago Pacific. Lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 139° 15′ W.—III. (*Island*), the largest of the Santa Cruz Archipelago, or Q. Charlotte isls., Pacific. Lat. of co. Mendana, 10° 53′ S., lon. 165° 50′ E. Length, 20 m.; breadth, 10 m. It is of coral formation, steep, well wooded, & fertile.—IV. (*Mount*), an active volcano of New Zealand, N. isl., 18 m. S. New Plymouth, & rising to about 8,840 ft. above the sea. Lat. 39° 15′ S., lon. 174° 13′ E.—V. (*Port*), W. Falkland isl., off its N. coast, between Keppel and Saunders isls., in lat. 51° 21′ S., lon. 60° W. It affords anchorage, and fresh water, but little or no wood.

EGNACH, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 2½ m. W. Arbon. Pop. 3,276.

EGOI ISLES, Pacific Ocean. [CAROLINES.]

EGREMONT, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Ehen, 37 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. 2,850 ac. Pop. 1,750. It has ruins of a massive Norman castle, with manufs. of linens, canvass, and paper. Corn mkt., Sat. Fair, 19th Sept. It is a polling place for the E. division of the co., and gives title of Earl to the Wyndham family.—II. a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.W. Narberth. Pop. 140.

EGREVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 17 m. S.S.E. Fontainbleau. Pop. 1,477. It has manuf. of serge.

EGRIPO, or NEGROPONT, Greece. [EUBŒA.]

EGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. W.S.W. Whitby. Area 13,570 ac. Pop. 1,128.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancester, pa. & 4 m. N.N.E. Ulverstone. Pop. 547.

EGUILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 5 m. N.W. Aix. Pop. 1,587.

EGUISHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Strasbourg & Mulhausen railw., arrond. & 4 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,149.

EGYPT, *Ægyptus*, the *Misraim* of Scripture, & Massr of the Arabs, a country of N.E. Africa, situated between lat. 23° 50′ and 31° 35′ N., and lon. 25° and 34° E.; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Isthmus of Suez & the Red Sea, S. by Nubia, and W. by Barbary and the Sahara. Length, N. to S., 520 m.; breadth, undefined. Area, uncertain. Pop. estimated at 2,895,500. Cap. Cairo. The territory of Egypt is composed of a long narrow valley, enclosed by a double range of hills, which extend from Assouan to Cairo, and traversed by the Nile. N. of Cairo, where the mntns. terminate, the Nile separates into numerous branches, of which the two principal flow, the one N.E., and the other N.W., to the Mediterr., enclosing a triangular space, having the sea for its base, and called the Delta from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ. These mntn. chains, which defend the valley of the Nile from the sands of the surrounding desert, rise to a height of about 2,000 ft. in the vicinity of Thebes; in many places they are merely low hills stretching into the desert. On the E. of the Nile the range terminates abruptly in Jebel Mokketam, near Cairo, and runs E. towards the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. of the Nile the desert is mountainous, and traversed by ravines & valleys, the most remarkable of which form the caravan routes between Cairo & Suez, and between Kenneh and Cosseir. The desert of Libya contains many oases, which owe their fertility to the lowness of their situation, enabling them to retain moisture. In the N. of the Lybian desert are 2 contiguous valleys, inclosed by branches of the W. mntns., in one of which, called the "valley of the Natron lakes," are found small pools, which in winter exude a liquid of a violet-red colour, to the height of 6 or 8 ft. This, when evaporated by the heat of the sun, leaves the substance called natron, a mixture of marine salt and sulph. of soda. The principal lakes are Birket-el-Keroun or lake Mæris in Middle Egypt, and Mareotis, Bourlos, and Menzaleh, in Lower Egypt, which last are shallow lagoons, separated from the Mediterranean by numerous peninsulas of sand. The climate of Egypt is characterized by extreme dryness, which is evinced by the perfect preservation of the colours & the sculptured surfaces of the temples on the banks of the Nile. There are but two seasons, the temperate, which lasts from Oct. to March, & the hot season, from March to Sept. The heat, during the day, is excessive in summer, owing to the confined position of the country, & the lowness of its surface; but the nights are cool and agreeable. In winter the weather is mild & pleasant. At Cairo, lat. 30° 3′ N., the mean temp. of the year is 72° .2; winter, 58° .4; summer 85° .1; and at Kenneh, lat. 26° 10′ N., mean temp. of year 79° .9; winter 63° .6; summer 92°, Fahr. Upper & Middle Egypt are more healthy than the Delta. On the subsiding of the inundation, fevers, dysentery, and opthalmia prevail over the whole country. N. & N.W. winds blow permanently during the progress of the sun towards the Tropic of Cancer; but, on his return to the Tropic of Capricorn, it varies betw. S.E. and W. During the spring equinox, the country is visited by the pestilential wind called *the Simoom* or *Khamsin*, a hot S.S.W. wind of 50 days' duration, when the diseases peculiar to the country assume their greatest virulence. The *mirage* occurs on the extensive plains after the surface has been heated by the sun, on which occasion the country appears like a vast lake studded with islands. Rain is unknown in Upper Egypt; in the Delta it falls frequently from Nov. to March. Showers are slight and infrequent at Cairo, yet in 1824 rain fell continuously for 8 days, & caused the destruction of several houses. During the French scientific expedition, the number of rainy days was 15, and the latest observations give 13 in a year in Lower Egypt. Fogs are rare, but very dense when they do occur. Snow never falls except in the vicinity of the coast, and then in very small quantity. In 1833 snow fell at Alexandria, Rosetta, and Atfeh, to the amazement of the inhabs., to whom the phenomenon was totally unknown. With the exception of the oases, the fertility of Egypt is confined to the valley inundated by the Nile, in the Delta, & a space of from 5 to 25 m. on the banks of the river, in Middle and Upper Egypt. The soil is composed of successive deposits of earth brought down by the river, and enveloping the sands of the desert. The Nile regularly inundates its valley for several months in the year. This periodic inundation commences in June, and attains its maximum height in Sept. After having remained stationary for several days, the waters subside, and disappear at the end of Nov. The distribution of the water is favoured by the slightly convex form of the central valley of the Nile, and is assisted by lateral canals. On the left or W. side of the river, the chief of these is the canal of Joseph, which feeds the anc. lake Mæris, at the bottom of the fertile valley of Fayoum. As a potable water, that of the Nile is reckoned the best in the world. Egypt has no metals, & the only minerals are natron, saltpetre, salt, marble, & the celebrated red granite called "Syene marble," employed in the construction of the pyramids, & in many of the monuments of Italy; the principal quarries are situated in the mntns. of Upper Egypt. Emeralds are found in the mntns. on the shore of the Red Sea, but the mines are abandoned. The cultivation of the soil is divided into that of the low grounds, or those watered naturally, and the high grounds, which depend for their productiveness on artificial inundations; the greater part of Upper Egypt is thus watered, & many means have been employed to facilitate the process. In anc. times lake Mæris was formed for a reservoir; & a complete barrage of the Nile, now in progress, promises greatly to augment the fertility of the soil. The plants peculiar to Egypt comprise the lotus, the papyrus (from which the first substance used for writing upon was made), the ziziphus, and many aromatic plants. The date palm flourishes to the lat. of Thebes, & on its fruit many of the inhabs. of Upper Egypt depend for nourishment. Egypt has always been considered one of the most fertile countries in the world. The chief cultivated plants are cotton, lint, hemp, indigo, sugar, tobacco, opium; the principal grains are millet, maize, wheat, & rice. Durrah (*Sorghum Vulgare*) forms a chief article of nourishment. The cereals of Egypt have always been celebd.; and onions, melons, cucumbers, are extensively used. The vine, widely cultivated in anc. times—extirpated by the Mussulmans—has been again introduced, and its cultivation actively promoted by the late Mehemet Ali. The fruit trees comprise those of tropical countries; those of Europe do not flourish; numerous plantations of mulberries have been made by Mehemet Ali; there are no forests; and sycamores and palms are thinly distributed. Among wild animals are the hippopotamus, crocodile, ichneumon, jerboa, and the fox; the domestic animals comprise the ox & buffalo, horse, ass, mule, camel, and dromedary. Among birds are the ibis, celebrated in antiquity, the vulture, pelican, plover, bittern, and the quail, which ar-

rives in great flights from the interior of Africa. The rearing of fowls, pigeons, and bees, is an important branch of industry among the peasantry, who hatch eggs by means of artificial heat. Fish is abundant in the lakes of the Delta and in the Nile, the salmon of which is excellent. Reptiles are numerous; and sponges, coral, the polypus and madrepores, are found on the shores of the Red Sea. The manufactures of Egypt are almost entirely monopolized by the Government. In 1839 there were upwards of 20 cotton-spinning factories distributed through the different towns. There are large dyeing and printing works at Cairo; woollen cloths for military clothing are manufd. at Boulac, where there is an extensive iron-foundery. Carpets are made at Benisouef, red caps at Foulah, and fire-arms & military accoutrements at Cairo. [BOULAC.—CAIRO.] The principal manufs. of the natives are of woollen cloths (which, however, have lost their ancient renown), pottery-ware, and carpets. The trade with Europe is carried on thro' Alexandria. In 1842 the total value of exports was estimated at 1,813,825*l.*, & imports at 2,470,866*l.* The traffic with the interior of Africa is carried on by means of caravans, which bring, in exchange for European & Egyptian products, ivory, gold-dust, skins, wool, gum, ostrich feathers, and metals (the slave market of Cairo was abolished in 1846). The chief commercial relations with Arabia and India are carried on by Cosseir and Suez. Since the establishment of regular steam packets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, Egypt has become the route to India for all the correspondence of Europe, as well as for the greater portion of travellers. The principal means of communication at present are the Nile, which is traversed by steam packets, & the canals, many of which have been repaired by Mehemet Ali; but even the best of them are often innavigable during a great part of the year. The route from Cairo to Suez (180 m.) is traversed by horses and vans, and the mail is conveyed in 18 hours. The project of uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, by reopening the anc. canal, has been recently revived, but it is surrounded with difficulties, and not likely to be carried into effect. The more practicable and safe plan of a railway communication between Cairo and Suez has been resolved on, and is likely soon to be realized. This may again render Egypt the principal entrepôt of commerce between the E. and the W. worlds. Egypt was one of the earliest civilized countries in the world. It is believed that a colony of Ethiopians first introduced a form of religion, & the art of cultivating the soil. The empire was greatly extended under Sesostris and Rameses; it was subjugated by Cambyses, King of Persia, 525 B. C. At that time it was occupied by an industrious population, had numerous cities and monuments of astonishing grandeur—of which the pyramids still exist,—the obelisks, many of which were carried to Rome & Paris, and numerous temples and palaces. For 24 centuries it has been subjected to foreign domination, and has fallen successively into misery and ignorance. It was taken by Alexander in 332; after his death it formed a separate kingdom under the Ptolemies, till the year 30 B. C. Augustus then reduced it to a Roman province. The Mohammedan Arabians seized it in the 7th century. The Caliphs possessed it for 2 centuries. In 1250 it came into the power of the Mamelukes, who were subjected to the Turks at the commencement of the 16th century. The French conquered it in 1798; in 1802 they were driven from it by the English, and in 1811 Mehemet Ali rendered himself master of the country by the massacre of the Mamelukes. By a judicious government & great reforms, Egypt under Mehemet Ali has made rapid progress in civilization; he has added to his territory Nubia, Kordafan, and part of Abyssinia; he had also extended his dominion over Syria, Crete, and part of Arabia, but in 1840 he was deprived of all his Asiatic possessions. By the treaty of London, 15th July 1841, the government is hereditary among the descendants of Mehemet Ali. Egypt comprises the provinces of Saïd, or Upper Egypt; Vostani, or Middle Egypt; and Bahari, or Lower Egypt. These are divided into 7 *intendencies*, which are subdivided into *departments* and *arronds*. Besides the governors of these divisions, the Fellahs have preserved their hereditary sheiks. The highest tribunals are those of the cadis; inferior causes are judged without appeal by the magistrates. In the absence of an official census, the following estimate of the pop. is based on a recent official return of the number of houses, allowing 8 persons to each house in Cairo, and 4 for the rest of the country:—Egyptian Mussulmans, 2,600,000; do. Copts, 150,000; Osmanli Turks, 12,000; Bedwin Arabs, 70,000; Barbaras, 5,000; negroes, 20,000; Abyssinians, 5,000; Circassian and Georgian slaves, 5,000; Jews, 7,000; Syrians, 5,000; Armenians, 2,000; Greeks, 5,000; Europeans domiciled in Egypt, about 9,500. The chief cities are Cairo and Alexandria. The largest pyramids are near Gizeh, 7 m. S.W. Cairo, but others occur at intervals on and near the l. b. of the Nile, over a space of 70 m.; the greatest temples and sculptures are found on the site of Thebes, and at Edfou, Denderah, &c. The chief establishment of public instruction is the University of El-Agha at Cairo. Mehemet Ali has established schools of medicine, languages, and agriculture—military and naval schools. The most of the primary schools and the libraries are dependant on the mosques. The Egyptian army, also created by Mehemet Ali, is raised by conscription. In 1841 it comprised 58 regiments, with 148,032 regular troops, of whom 11,644 cavalry, besides irregular troops, national guards, and a batallion of labourers and workers in the arsenal—in all, 146,341 men. The fleet consists of 7 line-of-battle ships, 6 frigates, 4 corvettes 7 brigs, 2 steam packets, 23 transports. Public rev. in 1833 amounted to 2,225,725*l.*, chiefly derived from the land and capitation taxes, & from the Pacha's monopoly on raw and manuf. goods. Expenditure same year 2,102,525*l.* Egypt has no public debt.

EHEN, a riv. of England, co. Cumberland. It rises near Borrodale, and flows through the lake and vale of Ennerdale, past Egremont, & thence S. to the Irish Sea.

EHINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 15 m. S.W. Ulm. Pop. 3,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, an hospital, and four churches. Manufactures cotton goods.

EHNHEIM, a town of France. [OBERNAI.]

EHNINGEN, a large market town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. E. Urach. Pop. 5,010, many of whom travel as venders of lace & linens:—II. a vill., circ. Neckar, on the Wuzin, 4 m. S.W. Böblingen. Pop. 1,530.

EHRENBERG (ALT and NEU), two contiguous vills. of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. Alt 2,579; Neu 1,320, chiefly employed in linen weaving and cotton manufactures.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ., and immediately opposite Coblenz,

with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2,100. It is situated at the foot of a rocky mntn., 468 feet in elevation, and thence called *Ehren. im Thale;* it commands extensive views of the Rhine, and has a steam-cooking apparatus which prepares provisions for 1,000 men daily.—The *Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein* (Broad Stone of Honour), which covers the rock, was originally a Roman castrum. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1632 and 1688. It was again besieged by General Marceau in 1796, and taken in 1799; it was demolished after the peace of Lunéville, but has been restored by the Prussian government since 1815; and is now a first class fortress, capable of containing a garrison of 14,000 men.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. W. Volkenstein. Pop. 2,150, mostly employed in mining and lace making.

EHRENHAUSEN, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 12 m. N. Marburg, on the Vienna and Triest railway. It has a fine castle of Prince Eggenberg.

EHRENSTETTEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 8 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,564.

EIBAU (ALT and NEU), two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Budissin, on the Rumburger. Pop. 4,900. This is one of the chief seats of the celebrated linen manufacture of Lusatia.

EIBELSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., 5½ m. S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2,000.

EIBENSCHÜTZ, a town of Moravia, circ. Znaym, on the Iglawa, 12 m. S.W. Brünn. Pop. 3,549.

EIBENSTOCK, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 4,666. Manufs. of chemical products, muslin, and lace. Tin mines and stone quarries in vicinity.

EIBISWALD, a market town of Styria, circ. and 24 m. W.N.W. Marburg. Pop. 917. It has a castle, and extensive coal mines and iron works.

EICHHORN, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 10 m. W. Brünn, on the Schwarzawa, with an old fortress, powder mills, and iron works.

EICHSTÄDT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. of a princip. given in 1817 to Prince Eugene Beauharnais, 42 m. W.S.W. Regensburg, on the Altmühl. Pop. (1846) 7,396. It has a ducal residence, a cathedral, and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, bishop's palace, gymnasium, Latin and other schools, a public library, museums, and manufs. of earthenwares, hardwares, and woollen goods, with breweries & stone quarries. It was the head-quarters of the French under Dessaix in 1796.

EICHSTETTEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on l. b. of the Dreisam, 8 m. N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,517.

EIDER, *Eidora*, an important riv. of Denmark, rises in Holstein, 8 m. S. of Kiel, and flows generally W. to the German Ocean, past Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt, forming, with the canal of same name which continues it, the limit between the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Length 90 m., for 70 m. of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic and the German Ocean, and the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg. Chief affl. the Trenn.

EIDSVOLD, a town of Norway, amt. Aggershuus, 32 m. N.N.E. Christiania, on r. b. of the Vermen-Elf. It has iron forges, and was the seat of the National Assembly, held after the treaty of Kiel, January 14, 1814, by which Denmark abandoned Norway to Sweden.

EIGER, a mntn. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Bernese Oberland, 2 m. N. of the Mönch. Elevation 13,045 feet.

EIGG, or EGG ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Small Isls., 12 m. W. Arisaig, on the mainland. Area 5,580 ac. Scots. P. 546. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs.

EIKEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, near the Rhine, 10 m. N. Aarau. Pop. 1,078.

EIL (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe, on the borders of cos. Argyle & Inverness. Here is the residence of the chief of clan Cameron.

EILAU (DEUTSCH), a town of Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, reg. and 29 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, on the Lake of Genserich. Pop. 2,280.

EILAU (PREUSSISCH), a town of Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circ., reg. and 22 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Pasmar. Pop. 2,580. It is well known for the victory gained by the French over the Prussians and Russians, Feb. 8, 1807.

EILDON HILLS, three conical peaks of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, pa. Melrose. Elevation of the loftiest 1,350 ft. Tradition relates that these hills were originally one mntn., cloven into 3 parts by the power of the wizard Michael Scott! The view from their summits embraces some of the most interesting scenery of the border.

EILENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on an isl. in the Mulde. Pop. (1846) 8,740. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle. Luther preached here at the commenc. of the reformation in 1522.

EILSEN, a vill. of N. Germany, Lippe-Schaumburg, amt. and 2 m. E.S.E. Bückeburg, on the Au, at the foot of the Haarlberg mntn. It has celebrated mineral springs, and a bathing establishment. Temp. of water 52° to 55° Fahr.

EIMBECK, a town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, cap. principality Grubenhagen, on the Ilm, 39 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. (1846) 5,867. It is enclosed by fortifications. The S. side, restored since the burning of 1826, is well built and regular, has a gymnasium and various endowed institutions. Manufs. linen fabrics and hosiery.

EIMEO, one of the Society Isls., Pacific Ocean, N.W. Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30′ S., lon. 150° 10′ W. Length 9 m.; breadth 5 m. Estimated pop. 1,300. It is mntnous., has an abrupt coast, & is noted for its excellent timber. It is the church station of the missionaries in these isls., who have established here some cotton, rope, and other factories. [SOCIETY ISLS.]

EINDHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant. on the Dommel, at the infl. of the Gender, 19 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3,028. It has a Latin school, and manufs. of linens and woollens. It was formerly fortified.

EINÖD, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. and 5½ m. N.W. Judenburg, with mineral springs. In 1797, a skirmish took place here between the Austrians and French under Massena. There are numerous vills. in Germany called Einöd, or Einöde.

EINSIEDEL, a vill. of N. Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Golnitz, 114 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,370.

EINSIEDELN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N.N.E. Schwytz, in the valley of the Sihl. Pop. 3,000. It comprises about 75 inns and alehouses for the reception of pilgrims, &c.; & owes its origin to the famous Benedict. abbey, superior of all the Benedict. abbeys in Switzerland, with an extensive parish, & a pop. of 8,000, including the town. The abbey is situated above the town, at an elevation of 2,985 feet above the sea, in a cold exposed district. It was founded in the 9th century, has spacious apartments, an hospital, library, with 26,000 vols., museum of paintings & Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel with an image of the virgin, which, on the 14th September annually, attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798. The

reformer Zwingli was curate of Einsiedeln, which is the birthplace of Paracelsus.

EINURU, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, in lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 75° 16′ E., and having a Brahm. and numerous Jain temples.

EINVILLE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Meurthe, 4½ m. N. Lunéville, with a chateau, in which Stanislaus of Poland resided. Pop. 1,146.

EIRKE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Queen's and Kilkenny, 4 m. N.N.W. Urlingford. Area nearly 19,000 ac. Pop. 5,678.

EISENACH, a town of Central Germany, Grand Duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. princip. of Eisenach, on the Hörsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, and on the railway from Leipzig to Cassel, 44 m. W. Weimar. Pop. (1846) 9,439. It is the principal town in the Thuringian Forest, and has many good public edifices, including a ducal residence, mint, town-hall, prisons, and hospitals. It has a gymnasium, forest and various other schools, manufs. of cotton goods, soap, and white lead, dye-works and tanneries. Near it is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, and in which Luther passed 10 months of durance, from 4th May 1521 to 6th March 1522, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. The princip. of Eisenach has an area of 285 sq. m., and a pop. of 76,845.

EISENBERG, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, duchy and 24 m. W.S.W. Altenburg. Pop. 4,744. It has a castle, with an observatory, manufs. of woollen stuffs and porcelain. This is the name of several vills. in Bavaria, &c.

EISENERZ, a mkt. town of Styria, circ. and 19 m. N.W. Brück, in an Alpine region at the foot of the Erzberg. Pop. 1,500. [ERZBERG.]

EISENSTADT, a free royal town of E. Hungary, circ. and 12 m. N.N.W. Odenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. (1840) 5,700. It is divided into the town dist., and the demesne of Prince Esterhazy. The former has a town-ho. & a Franciscan convent; and the latter contains the magnificent palace of the Prince, with a chapel, theatre, and other splendid apartments. In the park, is an immense orangery, containing 400 orange trees, and 70,000 species of exotic plants. N. the town are the princely zoological gardens.

EISEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Thames, 1 m. N.N.E. Cricklade. Ac. 1,840. Pop. 188.

EISFELD, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 8 m. E. Hildburghausen, on the Werra. Pop. 2,796. It has an old castle, and manufs. of cottons.

EISGRUB, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 29 m. S.S.E. Brünn, on the Thaya, with 1,954 inhabs., and a fine seat of Prince Liechtenstein.

EISLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., 23 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. (1846) 8,340, employed in linen weaving, & mines of silver and copper in the vicinity. It is divided into an old town enclosed by walls and ditches, a new town, with suburbs; & has an old castle, a gymnasium, and the house in which Luther was born (1483), now a charity school.

EIXO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 27 m. S.S.W. Lamego, near r. b. of the Vouga. P. 3,100.

EKATERINBURG, a fortified town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. Perm, on the E. slope of the Ural mntns., & on the riv. Isset. Lat. 56° 48′ 57″ N., lon. 61° 35′ E. Pop. 11,000. Mean temp. of year 32°.9; winter 4°.7; summer 60°.9, Fahr. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1723, & is regularly built. Chief edifices, a mint, an arsenal, and a custom-house, a gov. school, & an hospital with a botanic garden. It is the seat of a council of mines, and the centre of all the forges and mines belonging to the crown. The pop. is chiefly employed in the mining works, and in polishing the precious stones, porphyries, agates, and jaspers procured in the adjacent mountains.

EKATERINODAR, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on rt. b. of the Kouban, 150 m. W.N.W Stavropol. It is cap. dist. of the Cossacks of the Black Sea (or the Tchernomersk Cossacks). Pop. 3,000.

EKATERINOSLAV, a fortfd. town of New Russia, cap. gov. of same name, 820 m. S.S.E. St Petersburg, near r. b. of the Dnieper. Lat. 48° 27′ 50″ N., lon. 35° 5′ 53″ E. Pop. (1842) 13,500. It is the see of an archbp., & has an eccles. seminary, and manufs. of cloths and silks. It was founded in honour of the Empress Catherine in 1787.

EKEROE, one of the Aland isls., G. of Bothnia, immed. W. Aland. Length 12 m., breadth 4 m.

EKHMIM (*Panopolis* and *Chemmis*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 53 m. S.S.E. Siout. Pop. about 3000. It has some rems. of antiquity.

EKNAO or EKENES, a town of Russia, Finland, on a fiord of the G. of Finland, 55 m. S.E. Abo. Pop. 1800. It has a small fishing port.

EKRON, an anc. town of Palestine, identif. with the vill. Akri, pash. Gaza, 23 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem.

EL ARAISH (the garden of pleasure), improperly LARACHE, a fortif. seaport town of Marocco, on a deeliv. near the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 45 m. S.S.W. Tangier. Lat. 35° 13′ N., lon. 6° 9′ W. Pop. 4,000, of whom 1,300 are Jews. It has a castle, a handsome mosque, a large mkt. place, and a dockyard. The port receives only small vessels, & its trade has of late very much declined.

ELBA (Latin *Ilva*, Greek *Æthalia*), the largest isl. of Tuscany, in the Mediterr., betw. Corsica and the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. It is of a triangular form, rounded on W., coasts elevated and steep, deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto-ferraio, the cap. Length, E. to W., 17½ m.; breadth, 2½ to 10½ m. The pop., which has been gradually increasing, was, in 1842, 18,448 civilians, of whom 7,546 were proprietors of the soil. The isl. is entirely mntnous., covered with the contre-forts of 3 chains, which meet S.E. of the cap., the culm. point is 3,134 ft. in elev. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in some low dists. on the shore. Excellent wine and delicious fruit are produced. Iron abounds in many parts of the isl., but is worked only near Porto-ferraio. The port of embarkation for all the minerals of Elba is *Follonica*, on the Gulf of Piombino. By the treaty of Paris, 1814, the isl. was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon, and it was his residence from 3d May 1814 to 26th Feb. 1815.

ELBA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 7 m. N. Batavia. P. 3,161.

EL-BASSAN, ALBASSAN, or ILBASSAN, a town of Albania, cap. sanj., in a fertile plain on the Scombi, 28 m. N.N.E. Berat. Pop. 5,000. It has a strong castle, the residence of the pasha, and manufs. of iron and copper wares.

ELBE, *Albis*, an important river of Germany, rises in the western slopes of the Schnee-Koppe, in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, from 30 springs, the S.most of which, the *Elb-brunnen*, is sit. at an elev. of 4,500 ft. above the sea. It flows generally N.W., and waters Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia; separates Hanover and Mecklenburg, and forms part of the S. boundary of Denmark. It enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven, and passes in its course Leitmeritz, Königstein, Dresden, Torgau, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Altona, and Glückstadt. Length, direct dist., 395 m.; including windings,

550 m. Chief affls. on r. the Havel, augmented by the Spree; on l. the Moldau, Eger, and Saale. It is navig. from the confl. of the Moldau, but its navig. is impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of which is only from 150 to 300 ft. above the level of the sea. It is 14 m. wide at its mouth, and ships drawing 14 ft. water can ascend it at all times to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sandbanks. It is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave, an affl. of the Baltic; and light steam-packets ascend it as far as Melnik in Bohemia.

ELBERFELD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., on both sides of the Wupper, 16 m. E. Dusseldorf, with which it is connected by railw. This is one of the richest and most important manufacturing towns in Germany. Pop. (1846) 35,100. Mean temp. of year 50°; winter 36° .5; summer 63° .1 Fahr. It is long, straggling, & irreg. built, but in the newer parts of the town are sev. good streets, well paved, & lighted with gas. It is the seat of several commercial companies, and has a gymnasium, with a library and museum, a school of manufs., and 22 burgher schools, with 7,743 pupils. It has 5,500 families, and 160 great houses engaged in manufs. Its chief business is in dyeing, printing, and cloth-weaving. It has 70 dyeing estabs., 10 bleaching-grounds, 6 cotton-spinning factories, and 1 woollen mill. It is famed for the dyeing of Turkey-red, and a great amount of yarn is annually sent here to be dyed from Great Britain and other places. Elberfeld and Barmen, which adjoins it, supply all Germany with tapes and bands. [BARMEN.] It has extensive exchange transactions, a Rhenish-West-Indian trading co., and a mining co. Bleachfields were estab. here in 1450, but it first assumed importance at the conclusion of the 7 years' war.

ELBERT, a co., U. S., N. America, N.E. of Georgia. Area, 560 sq. m. Pop. 11,125, of whom 4,975 are slaves. Surface hilly. Soil good, producing grain, cotton, &c., and a little silk.

ELBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. S.W. Thornbury. Area, 1,420 ac. Pop. 190.

ELBE-TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. W. Chrudim, on r. b. of the Elbe, and on the Prague and Olmutz railway.

ELBEUF, or ELBŒUF, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine Inf., arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. Rouen, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. (1846) 16,010. It is celebrated for its manufactures of cloth, which employ more than two-thirds of the population, and about 2,000 of the inhabitants of the neighbouring comms.

ELBING, a fortif. seaport town of E. Prussia, reg. and 34 m. E.S.E. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Elbing, 5 m. from its mouth in the Frische Haff. Pop. (1846) 20,000. It consists of an old town, a new town, and suburbs, the last partly enclosed within the town-walls, which are entered by 7 gates. Principal edifices, a R. Cath. and 8 Protest. churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, with a public library, and numerous schools and charitable estabs., including a house of industry, founded by Cowle (an Englishman), and in which 400 children are educated. Manufs. of woollen cloths, refined sugar, vitriol, pearl-ash, tobacco, sailcloth, oil, starch, soap, chicory, in some of which steam machinery is empld. Trade extensive, and about 500 vessels are employed.

ELBINGERODE, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, in the Harz, 20 m. E. Klausthal. Pop. 3,051, empld. in mining, iron forging, & brewing.

ELBOGEN, or ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Eger, 75 m. W. Prague. Pop. 2,000. Manuf. of fine china ware.

ELBRIDGE, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, 13 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 4,647.

ELBURG, a town of the Netherl., prov. Guelderland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 40 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in fishing.

ELBURZ, ELBRUZ, or ELBURJ (the watch-tower), a mountain of Asia. [CAUCASUS.]

ELCHE, *Illici*, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. (1845) 18,068. It is encld. by walls, and has wholly an Oriental appearance, being built in the Moorish style, and surrounded on all sides by extensive plantations of date palms, which furnish its principal article of export, shipped from Alicante as "Barbary dates." Chief edifices, a fine old castle of the D. of Arcos, a church with a majestic dome, convents, schools, & a handsome bridge across a ravine which intersects the town. It has many Roman inscriptions, and a palace and fortalice called Callaforra, of ancient and magnificent architecture. It is the birth-pl. of Don Jorge Juan, the travelling companion of Ulloa in S. America.—II. (*E. de la Sierra*), prov. and 65 m. S.S.W. Albacete, on the Segura, with manufactures of coarse cloths.

ELCHINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. N.E. Ulm. Celeb. for a victory of the French over the Austrians, 14th Oct. 1805, which procured for Marechal Ney the title of Duke of Elchingen.

ELDA, *Adellum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Alicante, on l. b. of the Elda. P. 3,846. It has manufs. of paper, soap, lace, leather, & brandy.

ELDAGSEN, a town of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, 15 m. S.S.W. Hanover. Pop. 2,210.

ELDEN, a pa. of Engl. [ELVEDON.]

ELDENA, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, with a royal school of agricul., circ. & 5 m. E. Griefswalde.

ELDERSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 3,400 ac. P. 837.

ELDERSLIE, or ELLERSLIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Paisley. Pop. 1,086, chiefly weavers, spinners, and colliers. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birth-pl. of Sir W. Wallace, in whose family it remained until the last century. A noble oak, still standing near the vill., bears the name of the patriot, whom its branches are said to have shelt. from the English.

ELDON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, 3 m. S.E. Auckland. Pop. 186. It gives the title of earl to the descendants of the Lord Chancellor Eldon.

ELE, a city of Chinese Turkestan. [ILI.]

ELECHEE, or ILITSI, Turkestan. [KHOTEN.]

ELEIGH, or MONKS-ELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1,670. P. 732.

ELENA (ST), a point and maritime vill. of S. America, Ecuador, dep. Guayaquil, prov. Manabi, point St Elena, in lat. 2° 12′ S., lon. 81° W.; and the vill. on the bay of St Elena, 30 m. S.E.

ELEPHANT BAY, S.W. Africa, Benguela, is an inlet of the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 14′ S., lon. 12° 33′ E. It has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.—(*Island*), Senegambia, in the Gambia river, 100 m. from its mouth. It is very populous, and on it the French formerly had fort Podor.—(*River*), S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the Atlantic after a course of 140 m.

ELEPHANTA, a small isl. of British India, presid. and in the harbour of Bombay, 7 m. S.W. the city. It is 6 m. in circ., & has some remarkable cave-temples, in one of which is a colossal bust 15 ft. in height, representing a triune Brahminical divinity. A gigantic figure of an elephant (whence the name of the isl.) formerly stood near the shore, but it has now fallen to decay. The great temple-cave is 130 feet long and 123 broad,

rests on 26 pillars, & contains many mythological figures of a remote and unknown age.

ELEPHANTINÉ (Arabic *Jeziret-el-Chaf*, "islet of flowers"), an isl. of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Assonan (Syene). It is 1 m. long, and ½ m. broad, highly fertile, and covered with gardens, dwellings, and mills, interspersed among canals and ruins. It has extensive quarries of granite, traces of Roman edifices, and remains of temples erected by the Pharaohs.

ELETZ, a city of Russia. [JELETZ.]

ELEUSIS, an ancient and famous city of Greece, the remains of which exist near Lepsina, gov. Attica, at the mouth of the Sarandaporo, in the G. of Ægina, 12 m. N.W. Athens. The whole plain around is strewed with ruins, and the anc. causeway hence to Athens, forms the modern highway.

ELEUTHERA ROYAL ISLAND AND KEYS, one of the Bahama isls., W. Indies. Lat. of Pigeon Key, 25° 11′ N., lon. 76° 15′ W., 50 m. N.E. New Providence, and separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. Length 80 m.; breadth 10 m. At its N. end is a harb. fort. Pop. 2,568.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, or BETOGABRA, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit-Jibrin, a vill., pash. and 28 m. E.N.E. Gaza, with ruins more extensive than any in S. Palestine, except those at Jerusalem and Hebron, and comprising a large Roman fortress & massive vaults. Near it are remarkable artificial caverns.

ELFDALEN, a pa. and vill. of Sweden, læn and 72 m. N.W. Fahlun. Pop. 2,700. It has porphyry quarries and iron works.

ELFELD, or ELTVILLE, a town of Central Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. dist. Rheingau, on the Rhine, 5 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,234.

ELFORD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Tamworth. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 434.

ELFSBORG, a fortress of Sweden, now a prison, læn and 5 m. W. Göteborg, on the Kattegat.

ELGAR, an islet Orkney, Scotl., S. of Shapinsay.

ELGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. with adjacent hamlet 3,000. It has an old castle and a glass factory.

ELGIN, a royal par. munic. bor., ancient city, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Moray or Elgin, on the Lossie, 118 m. N. Edinburgh, and 5 m. S.W. Lossiemouth, its seaport. Area of pa. about 18 sq. m. Pop. of do. 6,083; do. of bor. 3,911; inhabited houses of do. 996. Mean annual temp. 47°.7, Fahr. Annual rain 24 inches. The town is situated in a fertile valley anciently called "the garden of Scotland," and extends about a mile in length along the r. b. of the Lossie, with the suburban vill. of Bishopmill on the left. About the beginning of the present century, the town still retained the antiquated and stately aspect of an ancient ecclesiastical metropolis; but more recently, most of the old houses have given place to modern structures. It contains a neat modern church in centre of the high street, occupying the locality of old St Giles', a modern courthouse and prison, Gray's hospital or infirmary on elevated ground to the W., endowed with 26,000*l*., to which is attached a lunatic asylum; an orphan institution, endowed (1832) with 70,000*l*, by General Anderson, a native of the town, and who left it for India a private soldier. There is an English chapel, free church, and sev. other churches. A literary and scientific institution with museum, assembly rooms, public fountain. There is also an excellent academy. Trades schools and infant school; some ancient alms-houses, and other charities for the poor. The ruins of the cathedral, by far the most extensive and beautiful of any ancient Scottish remains, are on the N.E. of the High Street. The cathedral was founded in 1224 by bishop Andrew Moray, was burned 1390 by the Wolfe of Badenoch, and rebuilt by bishop Barr. It is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length; breadth of transept 120 feet; height of two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. The great central tower and spire which fell in 1711 was 198 feet high. The chapter house is entire and highly ornamented. The architecture is a mixture of Saxon and middle Gothic. An ancient wall enclosed a space of ground called "the college," in which resided the dignitaries of the cathedral. Several of the old mansions still remain entire. There are remains of a monastery of Grey Friars, and a conical eminence called Lady hill, the ruins of an ancient castle or stronghold of the Earls of Moray, on which is now erected a pillar to the memory of the late Duke of Gordon. Elgin is supposed to have derived its name from Helgy a Norwegian general, and was created a royal burgh by William I. Along with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, it returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 238. Corp. revenue (1840) 538*l*. Here is held the sheriff and head burgh court of co. Market-days, Tuesday and Friday, and 9 annual fairs. In the vicinity is Grant Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Seafield. The Earl of Elgin derives his title from this town. The beautiful and secluded valley of Pluscardine, in S.W. of pa. contains the ruins of Pluscardine priory, founded in 1230 by Alexander II., it is a model of Melrose on a smaller scale, and less ornamented, but of beautiful proportions, and simple style of architecture. The church walls are pretty entire, and the refectory has been fitted up as a chapel of ease for the S.W. part of this extensive parish.

ELGIN-SHIRE, a co. of Scotl. [MORAY-SHIRE.]

ELGIOBAR, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. W.S.W. St Sebastian, on the Deva. P. 2,035.

ELHAM, a small market town and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6½ m. N.N.W. Folkstone. Area of pa. 6,240 ac. Pop. 1,291. Market, Monday. 3 Fairs.

EL-HAYZ, a small oasis of the Libyan desert. Lat. 28° 8′ N., lon. 28° 53′ E.

EL-HELLEH, a vill. of Upper Egypt, prov. Keneh, on rt. b. of the Nile, opposite Esné.

ELIAS (MOUNT ST), the name of many summits in Greece, &c.—I. (anc. *Taygetus*), Morea, gov. Laconia, in Maina, 10 m. S.W. Mistra. Height 7,829 feet.—II. (anc. *Ocha*), near the S.E. extrem. of the isl. Eubœa. *Height* 4,607 feet. Here have been discovered the remains of a temple of Neptune.—III. isl. Ceos.—IV. isl. Melos.—V. isl. Paros, Grecian Archip.—VI. Santa Maura, Ionian isls., 4½ m. S.W. Amaxichi. Height 3,000 feet.—VII. a volcanic mountain of N. America, forming a part of the boundary between the British and Russian territories. Lat. 60° 18′ N., lon. 140° 30′ W. Estim. height 17,860 feet. It is said to be perceptible 120 m. off at sea.

ELIANGOODY, a large and populous vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 25 m. N.W. Ramnad.

ELIE, or ELY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, here forming the Bay of Ely, 2½ m. S.S.E. Colinsburgh. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 907. The vill. has an excellent harbour & pier. The ruins of Ardross castle are in the vicinity.

ELING, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, at the mouth of the Anton river, 3½ m. W. Southampton. Area 14,950 ac. Pop. 5,404. Fair, *July 5*. It has ship-building docks.

ELIS, a dep. of the kingdom of Greece, on the N.W. coast of the Morea. Chief town Pyrgos.

ELISABETGRAD, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. and 130 m. N. Kherson, on the Ingul. Pop. 10,000. It is regularly built, has several suburbs, military magazines, and a large hospital.

ELISABETHSTADT, a royal free town of Transylvania, circ. and on the Kükullo, 35 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 4,000.

ELISABETOPOL, or GANJEH, a fortified town of Georgia, cap. prov., 90 m. S.E. Teflis. Pop. 12,000. It was formerly important as the residence of an Aghovavan primate, and a Persian Khan. Near it are the vills. of Anenfeld and Helmendorf, two German colonies.

ELIZABETH, nums. tnshps., &c., U. S., N. Amer., of which the principal are:—I. New Jersey, on Staten Isl., Sound. Pop. 4,184.—II. Pennsylvania. P. 3,317, employed in collieries & various manufs. At the vill., 16 m. S. Pittsburg, many steamboats are built.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 2,049.—IV. Ohio, co. Lawrence. Pop. 1,540.—V. (*City*), a co. in E. part of Virginia. Area 64 sq. m. Pop. 3,706, of whom 1,706 are slaves.—VI. (*City*), N. Carolina, the Pasquotank, 40 m. S.W. Norfolk. Pop. about 2,000. It is accessible to vessels drawing 7 ft. water.—(*Islands*), Massachusetts, the name of 16 islets between Buzzard Bay and Vineyard Sound. —VIII. (*Port*), New Jersey, on Staten Island, 12 m. S.W. N. York. Pop. of township about 2,500. It has a court-house, 5 churches, and a harbour which admits of vessels of 300 tons. Steamboats ply daily to New York. The railway to Somerville commences here.—IX. (*River*), Virginia; it flows N.W., 25 m., into the estuary of James riv., its mouth forming the fine harbour of Norfolk.—X. (*Cape*), Maine, at the S.W. entrance of the Bay of Casco. Lat. 43° 33′ N., lon. 70° 10′ W.

ELIZABETH (*Cape*), Chinese Empire, is the N. extremity of Sagalin isl., in the sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 24′ N., lon. 142° 47′ E.—II. Russian America, E. of the entrance to Cook inlet. Lat. 59° 8′ N.; lon. 151° 3′ W.—(*Island*), or Henderson's isl., Pacific, in lat. 24° 21′ S., lon. 128° 18′ W., is of a peculiar coral formation, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breath, and thickly covered with shrubs.—(*Port*), Cape Colony, dist. Uitenhage, on the W. side of Algoa bay, and the most frequented seaport along the S. coast of Africa. —(*River*), U. States, Virginia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, numerous tnshps., U. States, N. Amer.—I. New Jersey, 40 m. N.E. Trenton, on Elizabethtown riv. and two railways. Pop. 2,500. It has a court-house, and is accessible from Staten island Sound for vessels of 30 tons.—II. New York, W. of Lower Champlain, 110 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,061.—III. Virginia, cap. co. Marshall, 12 m. S. Wheeling. It has a court-ho., & ancient tumuli.

ELIZONDO, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. of the valley of Bastan, 20 m. N. Pamplona. Pop. 1,100.

EL-JEMM, *Tsydrus*, a vill. of Barbary, dom. & 105 m. S.S.E. Tunis, with remains of amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome and Verona.

ELK, the prefix to several places in the U. S., N. Amer.—I. *Elk Creek*, a township, Pennsylvania, 16 m. S.W. Erie. Pop. 1,645.—II. *Elkhart*, a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. 6,660. Consists of woodland and prairie, well watered.—III. *Elk Ridge-Landing*, a vill. of Maryland, on the Patapsco, 8 m. S.S.W. Baltimore. Pop. about 1,000, partly employed in iron works. The Washington branch railway, and the Baltimore and Ohio railway intersect at this place, the former is here supported on a granite viaduct.

EL KAB, *Eilethyas*, a town, Upper Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.S.E. Thebes.

EL-KASR, a large vill. of Upper Egypt, cap. the great W. oasis of Dakil, in lat. 25° 41′ N., lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh, is surrounded by palm and acacia plantations; and has sulphur springs, and remains of an Egyptian temple.

EL-KHARGEH, a town, Upper Egypt, cap. the Great Oasis. Lat. 25° 28′ N., lon. 30° 40′ E. Pop. 6,000. Among numerous ruins are those of a temple, and near it is a remarkable necropolis.

EL KHATIF (or KHATIFF), a maritime town, Arabia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Bahrein.

ELKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 10¼ m. N.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 1,720. Pop. 46. It has no church.—II. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1,290. Pop. 91.—III. (*South*), 2¼ m. N.W. Louth. Ac. 2,660. Pop. 273.

EL-KOS (a "bow," so named from its windings), a river of Marocco, prov. Fez, enters the Atlantic at El-Araish, after a N.W. course. It has a bar at its mouth, within which is a port.

EL-KOSH, a market town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, at the foot of the Sote mountains, 30 m. N. Mosul. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000, said to be all Roman Catholics. It is a place of considerable strength, with stone houses and a synagogue, resorted to by many Jewish pilgrims.

ELKSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4¼ m. N.W. Taxford. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 414.

ELKSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 7½ m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 335. —II. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Alstonefield, 5½ m. E.N.E. Leek. Pop. 772.

ELLA-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W. Hull. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. (includes many wealthy inhabitants of Hull) 1,061.

ELLAND, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Calder, pa. and 4 m. S.E. Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds railway. Pop. 6,470. Manufs. of coarse woollens.

ELLASTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ashbourne. Area 7,970 ac. Pop. 1,308.

ELLÉ, a riv. of France, between the deps. Morbihan and Finistère, enters the Atlantic 30 m. S.W. Quimper, after a S. course of 38 m. It is navigable from Quimperlé (8 m.) to the sea.

ELLEL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Cockerton, 4 m. S.S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 2,223.

ELLENBOROUGH, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Durham, on the small river Ellen, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 766, chiefly colliers. It gives title of Earl to the Law family.

ELLENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Eccleshall. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 280.

ELLERBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. E.N.E. Pickering. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 216.

ELLERTON (PRIORY), a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8½ m. N.N.W. Howden. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 320.—II. (ON SWALE), a township, N. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. E.S.E. Chatterick. Pop. 152. Henry Jenkins, who died in 1679 at the extraordinary age of 169, was born here.

ELLERY, a township, U. S., N. Amer., N. York, 343 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,242.

ELLESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¾ m. W.S.W Windover. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 708.

ELLESMERE, a market town and pa. of Engl. and Wales, cos. Flint and Salop, 16 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. (including a small lake from which it takes its name), 25,280 acres. Pop. 7,081. Charities (1830) 92*l*. It is head of a poor law union; has a branch bank, and a large trade in malt, carried on by a canal, which communicates with Welshpool, Chester, and the Mersey. Market, Tuesday. The site of the ancient castle commands a rich and varied prospect.

ELLEZELLES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. N.E. Tournay. Pop. 6,205.

ELLICE ISLANDS, a group of islets on a coral reef, surrounding a lagoon in the Pacific, discov. 1819. Lat. 8° 30′ S.; lon. 179° 13′ E. P. 250.

ELLICHPOOR, a city of India, Nizam's dom., 98 m. W. Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 14′ N., lon. 77° 36′ E. It is partly enclosed by walls.

ELLICOTT, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 18 m. S.E. Maryville. Pop. 2,571.—*Ellicottsville*, cap. co. Cattaraugus, same state. Pop. 1,084.

ELLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., on the Rezat, 28 m. S.S.W. Nuremberg. Pop. 1,329. It has a manuf. of pianofortes.

ELLINGHAM, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2⅜ m. N.E. Bungay. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 398.—II. co. Northumberland, 8 m. N. Alnwick. Area 13,970 ac. Pop. 861.—III. co. Hants, 2½ m. N. Ringwood. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 301.—IV. (GT), co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 838.—V. (LITTLE), 4 m. N.W. Attleburgh. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 250.

ELLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. W. Huntingdon. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 448.

ELLINGTON, 2 townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Connecticut, 15 m. N.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 356.—II. New York, 25 m. E. Mayville. Pop. 1,725.

ELLIOT, a township, U.S., N. Amer., Maine, 102 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,889.

ELLISBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on lake Ontario, 140 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,349.

ELLISFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S. Basingstoke. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 246.

ELLON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Ythan, 16 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 2,941.

ELLORE, a considerable town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 38 m. N. Masulipatam, & formerly cap. of one of the N. Circars; is the residence of the district collector.

ELLOUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area 500 ac. Pop. 155.

ELLOUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. South Cave. Ac. 1,420. Pop. 664.

ELLRICH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 2,600. Near it is the remarkable calcareous grotto of *Kille*.

ELLSWORTH, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 89 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,263.

ELLWANGEN, a town of Würtemberg, cap. circ. Jaxt, on the Jaxt, 45 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,938, employed in bleach-works and tanning. It has a castle, cathedral, gymnasium and hospital.

ELM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, isl. of Ely, 2 m. S. Wisbeach. Area 11,230 ac. Pop. 1,742. It has an endowed school; revenue (1836) 53*l*. Other charities 154*l*.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Frome. Area 820 ac. Pop. 421.

ELM, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.S.E. Glaris. Pop. 1,013. Its sulphur springs were formerly celebrated.

EL MASARAH, a vill. of Egypt, prov. Ghizeh, 10 m. S. Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with extensive ancient quarries, to which a railway has recently been laid down.

ELMDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. W.S.W. Coleshill. Ac. 1,680. Pop. 167.—II. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 680.

EL METEMNEH, a town of Nubia, on. l. b. of the Nile, nearly opposite Shendy. It has manufs. of coarse cotton fabrics.

ELMHAM (*North*), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. East Dereham. Area 5,000 ac. P. 1,219.—II. (*South*). [ALL SAINTS, ST JAMES, ST CROSS, ST MARGARETS, ST MICHAEL (SOUTH ELMHAM).]

ELMINA or ST GEORGE DEL MINA, a town and fort, cap. of the Dutch possessions, on the Guinea coast, Africa. The fort is in lat. 5° 4′ 45″ N.; lon. 1° 20′ 30″ W. The town is irregular, ill built, and dirty. Pop. 8,000 to 10,000 blacks. The fort of Elmina is the strongest on the whole coast, it is surrounded with double walls and deep ditches, has 3 rows of guns next the sea, and the land side is defended by Fort St Jago, the key of Elmina.

ELMIRA, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., N. York. cap. co. Chemung, on the Chemung canal & N. York and Erie railw., 162 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 4,791. It exports vast quantities of timber.

ELMLEY CASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.W. Evesham. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 403.

ELMLEY (ISLE OF), a pa. of Engl., co. Kent. Isl. of Sheppey, 3½ m. S.E. Queenborough. The isl. is 3½ m. long by 2 m. in breadth. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 42.—II. (*Lovett*), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 381. It gives title of viscount to the Lydon family.

ELMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Gloucester. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 379.

ELMSALL (NORTH and SOUTH), 2 adjacent townships of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. South-Kirby, 6½ m. S.S.E. Pontefract. Pop. 799.

ELMSETT, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,810 ac. P. 446. Here is a curious petrifying spring, called the Dropping-well.

ELMSHORN, a town, Denmark, Holstein, on the Elbe, & on the Kiel & Altona railw., 10 m. E.S.E. Glückstadt. Pop. 5,600. Active trade in grain.

ELMSTEAD, a pa., England, co. Essex, 4½ m. E. Colchester. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 809.

ELMSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6¾ m. E.N.E. Ashford. Area 2,530 ac. P. 505. Fair, 25th July.

ELMSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 36. The church, which is in ruins, was occupied as the head quarters of the officers of Richard III.'s army, before the battle of Bosworth.

ELMSTONE, a pa., Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Wingham. Ac. 360. P. 81.—II. (*Hardwicke*), co. Glo'ster, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Cheltenham. Ac. 2,730. Pop. 410.

ELMSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the E.-union railw., 7¾ m. E.S.E. Bury. Ac. 2,380. P. 671.

ELMTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7½ m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 433.

ELMUNCHILLY, a vill. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 31 m. S.W. Vizagapatam, in a valley, with a temple and some curious sculptures.

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia. [ELBOGEN.]

ELNE, *Illiberis*, *Helena*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyren. Orient., on l. b. of the Tech, 8 m. S.S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 2,303. It was once a place of importance. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees; having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.

EL-OBEÏD, the cap. town of Kordofan in Africa, in a plain, 240 m. S.W. Sennaar. Lat. 13° 11′ N.; lon. 30° 8′ E. Estim. P. 30,000, it having doubled since 1828. Dwellings mostly reeds or straw, & in the shape of corn stacks, & a few of sun-dried bricks. Exports comprise gold, silver, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves. Seven m. S.E. is the village of Milbess, finely situated, & the summer resid. of the govern. officers of the Pachá.

EL OOS, an isl. & town in the Euphrates, Asiatic Turkey, 8 m. N.N.W. Hit. The isl. is 1 m. in length, with 500 houses, and some mosques.

ELORA or ELLORA, a vill of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., in lat. 20° 5′ N., & lon. 75° 15′ E., about 1 m. E. of which are some cave-temples excavated in the W. slope of a hill, and in magnitude and execution surpassing all other structures of their kind in India. (For full particulars and delineations of these remarkable caves, see *Asiatic Re-*

searches, vi. 382-424; *Trans. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay*, iii. 281, &c.; *Journ. of Asiat. Soc. of Bengal*, vi. 1038-41; the works of Erskine, Seely, &c., and a brief article in M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, i. 758.)

ELORRIO, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 m. S.E. Bilbao. Pop. 2,280. Celeb. annual fair.

ELOY (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Riom, is an exten. coal basin, the mines of which furnish ann. 40,000 quintals.

ELPHIN, a mkt. town, pa. & bishop's see of Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 17½ m. W.N.W. Longford. Area of pa., which contains some of the richest grazing land in the kingdom, 12,544 ac. Pop. 6,781. Pop. of town 1,551. Its cathed. is a small plain church with an anc. tower; the episcopal palace & deanery are substantial structures. The diocese comprises 76 pas. in cos. Roscommon, Sligo, Galway and Mayo, and is now annexed to the sees of Kilmore and Ardagh. The family of Goldsmith resided in this pa., & by some, the poet is said to have been born here.

EL ROSARIO, a town of Mexican confederation, dep. Sinaloa, 55 m. E.N.E. Mazatlan. P. 5,000. It had some rich gold and silver mines, no longer wrought, and is now important chiefly as a depôt for the trade between Mazatlan and the interior.

ELSA, two rivs. of Tuscany.—I. provs. Siena & Florence, joins the Arno, 3½ m. W. Empoli, after a N.W. course of 30 m.—II. an affluent of the Albegna; total course 12 m.

ELSASS, a country of Germany. [ALSACE.]

ELSDON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Area of pa., including much mountain woodland, 62,470 ac. P. 1,680. Mkt. Tuesday. The castle, built in reign of Henry III., is now the rectory house. The pa. abounds in coal, lime and ironstone.

ELSENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.E. Stansted-Mount-Fichet. Ac. 1,810. Pop. 491.

ELSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3¼ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 185.

ELSFLETH, a mkt. town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 m. N.W. Bremen. Pop. 2,000, employed in ship-building.

ELSHAM or AILESHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Glandford-Brig. Ac. 4,110. P. 458.

ELSING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Dereham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 457.

ELSINORE or ELSINEUR (Dan. *Helsingör*), a seaport town of Denmark, isl. Seeland, on its E. coast, at the narrowest part of the Sound, 24 m. N. Copenhagen. Lat. 56° 2′ 11″ N.; lon. 12° 36′ 49″ E. Pop. (1846) 8,000. It stands on a declivity, sloping to the shore, and on its N.E. side is the fine fortress of Kronborg. Here the Sound-dues are levied from all merchant ships, except Danish and Swedish, passing into or out of the Baltic, which perform quarantine in a roadstead. In 1846, 18,765 passed the Sound. Elsinore is the assumed scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of Hamlet.

ELSON'S BAY, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, Russian America, immediately E. Point Barrow. Lat. 71° N.; lon. 156° W.—Elson Isl. in the Pacific is one of the Gambier isls.

ELSTEAD, 2 pas., Engl.—I. co. Surrey, 4 m. W. Godalming. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 743.—II. co. Sussex, 4¾ m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1,790. P. 212.

ELSTER, 2 rivers of Germany.—I. (*White*), rises near Asch in Voigtland, flows N., and joins the Saale, 3 m. S. Halle (Prussia) passing Adorf, Plauen, Greitz, & near Leipzig; length 110 m. Chief affl. the Pleisse on right.—II. (*Black*), rises 2 m. S. Elster (Saxony), flows N.W. past Hoierswerda, Elsterwerda, & Herzberg, & joins the Elbe, 8 m. E. Wittemberg (Prussia), length 105 m. Chief affl. the Röder, on left.—*Elster* is a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cant. Voitsberg, on the little Elster, with mineral springs.

ELSTERBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. & 16 m. S.W. Zwickau, on l. b. of the White Elster. P. 2,379, employed in woollen & cotton weaving.

ELSTERWERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 66 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 1,442.

ELSTON or ELVESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4½ m. S.W. Newark. Area 1,640 ac. P. 285.

ELSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S. Bedford. Ac. 1,522. P. 562. John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born here in 1628.

ELSTREE or EDLESTREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Edgeware. Ac. 1,370. P. 360.

ELSWICK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. St John, 1 m. W. Newcastle. P. 1,789.

ELSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 915.

ELTERLEIN, a mining town of Saxony, circ. & 19 m. S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 1,910. Manufs. lace.

ELTHAM, a town and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 4,230 ac. Pop. 2,310. The town is pleasantly situated, and has remains of a royal palace, formerly consisting of 4 quadrangles, & possessing great magnificence, the existing edifice of which is the hall, now or lately a *barn*, but in good preservation. Eltham was a favourite residence of the Plantagenet and Tudor monarchs; in 1315 a son of Edward II. was born here. The palace and parks were destroyed during the Commonwealth.

ELTISLEY, a pa., Engl., co. Cambridge, 2½ m. W.N.W. Caxton. Area 1,941 ac. Pop. 372.

ELTMANN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franc., on the Mayn, 35 m. E.N.E. Würtzburg. P. 1,392.

ELTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 2½ m. W.S.W. Stockton. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 92.—II. co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Ludlow. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 99.—III. co. Hants, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stilton. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 814. Charities (1830) 22*l*.—IV. co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 980 ac. Pop. 81.—V. a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Warmingham, 2 m. W.S.W. Sandbach. Pop. 570.—VI. a tnshp., co. Derby, 6 m. N.W. Matlock. Pop. 536.—VII. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. and 13¾ m. W. Bury. Pop. 5,202.

ELTON (or golden lake), a salt lake of Russia, 70 m. E. of the Volga, gov. and 160 m. S.S.E. Saratov. Area 130 sq. m. It receives several rivers. Upwards of 100,000 tons of salt are obtained annually from its waters.

ELTSCH (Hung. *Jolsva*), a town of Hungary, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Gömör. Pop. 4,500. It has mines, and an extensive trade in iron.

ELTVILLE, a town of W. Germany. [ELFELD.]

EL-TYH (DESERT OF, or of "*the wandering*,") so called because it was the place of the 40 years' sojourn of the Hebrews in the desert, is a name applied to that peninsula between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine. It is mntnous., comprising the Jeb-el-Tyh, Mt. Sinai, &c.—The *Wady-el-Tyh*, or "valley of the wandering," is in Middle Egypt, extending betw. anc. Memphis and Suez, immed. S. the Jeb-el-Ataka.

ELVAN WATER, a small affl. of the Clyde, Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. Crawford. It flows N.E. Particles of gold have been often found in its sands.

ELVAS, a fortif. frontier city of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. N.E. Evora, and 12 m. W. Badajos, on r. b. of the Guadiana. Pop. 16,460. It stands on a hill, on which are the fortresses of Santa Lucia and Lippe. Town generally ill-built and dirty. Its streets are lined with venerable Moorish buildings. Chief edifices, the cathedral,

sev. churches and convents, the arsenal, bomb-proof barracks for 6,000 or 7,000 men, a theatre, college, seminary, public hospital, prison, and a remarkable tower. A large Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water from a hill 3 m. W. Manufs. of arms and jewellery. Elvas was taken by marechal Junot, and held by the French from March to Aug. 1808.

ELVASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Derby. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 518. Elvaston Hall, seat of E. of Harrington, is in the pa.

ELVEDON, or ELDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Thetford. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 240.

ELVEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Vannes. P. 3,320. In its castle, now a ruin, Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII. of Engl.), remained a pris. for 14 years after the battle of Tewkesbury.

ELVETHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N.E. Odiham. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 552.

ELVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. York. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 478.

ELVIS (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. E.S.E. St David's. Pop. 34.

ELWICK-HALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 8½ m. N.N.E. Stockton. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 165.

ELWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. N. Wiveliscombe. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 210.

ELWY, a riv., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Pennarth.—II. a riv., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, falling into the Clwyd at St Asaph.

ELY (ISLE OF), a dist. of Engl., co. Cambridge, lying north of the centre of the co., from the rest of which it is separated on the S. by the Ouse. Pop. 61,610. Area 225,150 ac., comprising 4 hundreds, and consisting of fens interspersed with small elevations, generally crowned with vills. A smaller tract, of about 7 m. by 4 m. is, however, now viewed as forming the isle strictly so called. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered with water, whence the name. The soil is very fertile, but requires artificial draining. The dist. exhibits a level monotonous plain, containing many marsh plants and aquatic birds, but few other objects of interest. [BEDFORD LEVEL.]

ELY, a city and episc. see of Engl., cap. of above isl., on the navig. Ouse, 16 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, & 72 m. N.E. London, on E. Counties railw. Area, incldg. 2 pas., 17,480 ac. P. 6,825. Houses mostly anc. The cathedral, chiefly built betw. the reigns of Wm. Rufus & Edward III., exhibits a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, & Gothic styles. It is 535 ft. in length by 190 ft. in the transept; has an elegant octagonal central tower, & many interesting monuments. Trinity Church, founded in 1321, is a beautiful structure. The bp's. palace is neatly built of brick. Here are also a gram. school, founded by Henry VIII.; an endowed charity school, rev. (1836) 323*l.*; several oil mills, manufs. of earthenware & tobacco pipes. In the environs are rich orchards & mkt. gardens. Mkt., Thurs. Ely is governed by a custos-rotulorum, & is the only city in Engl. which sends no mem. to H. of C. Its bishoprick was founded in 1107. It now extends over pas. mostly in cos. Camb., Bedf., and Hunt. Episc. rev. (1845) 5,500*l.* The bishop of Ely has the gift of about 100 livings, and a large patronage in the Univ. of Camb. The celeb. Abbey of Ely, on which the bishoprick was founded, was estab. by St Etheldreda or Audry, daughter of a Saxon king, A. D. 673. It was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870. The city and isl. are said to owe their name to the number of eels which still abound here.

ELY, a beautiful demesne, Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising several woody islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne, 4 m. N. Enniskillen. It gives title of marquis to the Loftus family.

ELYRIA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 105 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,636.

ELZ, a riv., S.W. Germany, Baden, joins the Rhine 20 m. S. Strasbourg, after a tortuous course of 33 m. past Waldkirch and Kenzigen.—The *Elza* is a riv. of Tuscany, joining the Arno near Empoli after a N.W. course of 35 m.

ELZE, a town of Hanover, landr. & 9 m. W.S.W. Hildesheim, near the Saale. Pop. 2,035.

EMATRIS, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Monaghan, 3½ m. W. Ballybay. Area 12,298 ac. Pop. 7,643.

EMANUEL, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Georgia. Area 1,100 sq. m. Pop. 3,129.

EMBA, or DJEM, a riv. of central Asia, forming a part of the boundary between the Russ. gov. Orenburg, and the Kirghis territ. (indep. Turkestan), enters the Gulf of Emba at the N.E. extremity of the Caspian sea, after a S.W. course, estim. at 250 m., where it expands into numerous shallow lakes, and has valuable fisheries.

EMBDEN, a town of Hanover. [EMDEN.]

EMBERTON, or EMMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Buckingham, 1½ m. S. Olney, and 8 m. from Wolverton station on the London and N. W. railway. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 658.

EMBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumb., 6¼ m. N.N.E. Alnwick. Area 12,810 ac. Pop. 2,030. It has an endowed sch.—II. a chapelry, co. Cumb., pa. Brigham, 2¾ m. S.E. Cockermouth. P. 408.

EMBOMMA, a t. of Africa, Lr. Guinea, Congo, on rt. b. of the Zaire, 70 m. W.N.W. San Salvador.

EMBORROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.E. Wells. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 210.

EMBRUN, *Ebrodunum*, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Durance, 19 m. E. Gap. Pop. 2,209. It has a cathed., with a lofty tower. Under the Romans it was an important military post; and its archbishop's see, suppressed at the Revolution, is said to have dated from the time of Constantine.

EMBSAY, a tnshp., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 962.

EMDEN, or EMBDEN, a fortified seaport town of Hanover, landr. Aurich, princip. E. Friesland, on the Dollart, 14 m. S.W. Aurich, with which it communicates by a canal. Lat. 53° 22′ 3″ N., lon. 7° 12′ 38″ E. Pop. 11,997. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbour; princip. edifices, the council and custom-houses, barracks, exchange, gymnasium, school of navig. The port, consisting of an outer and two inner harbours, is shallow; but the roadstead is deep enough for vessels of any size. Emden is a free port, but its trade has been declining ever since the 16th century, and its herring fishery is almost extinct. It has shipbuilding docks, and manufs. of linen fabrics and yarn, hosiery, hats, soap, starch, tobacco, and sail-cloth, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Exports corn, butter, cheese, spirits, tallow, honey, wax, wool, & hides; imports timber from the Baltic, hemp, & potash.

EMENABAD, *Aminabad*, a town of the Punjab, 35 m. N. Lahore. Lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 74° 8′ E.

EMESSA, a town of Palestine. [HOMS.]

EMILION (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 3 m. S.E. Libourne. Pop. 3,000. It is celeb. for its wines, and has a ruined castle.

EMINEH, a cape of European Turkey, forming the termination of Mt. Balkan in the Black Sea.

EMLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 3,120. P. 1,575.

EMLY, a small market and episcopal town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 8 m. W.S.W.

Tipperary. Area of pa. 9,183 ac. Pop. 4,011. Pop. of town 650. It has ruins of a cathedral.

EMLYFADD, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. & 11½ m. S.S.W. Sligo. Area, including the town of Ballymote, 9,453 ac. Pop. 4,811. It has ruins of a small abbey, and of a castle built in 1300.

EMMAUS, or NICOPOLIS, an anc. town of Palestine, supposed to be the vill. Amwas, pash. Gaza, on a conical hill, 13 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem.

EMMEN, two rivers of Switzerland.—I. (*Great*), cant. Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N. and joins the Aar 1½ m. N.E. Soleure, after a course of 45 m. Its valley "the Emmenthal," is one of the finest in Switzerland, and feeds large herds of cattle.—II. (*Little*), cant. Lucerne, rises near the source of above riv., & after a N.E. course of 30 m., joins the Reuss 1½ m. N.W. Lucerne.

EMMENDINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, and on the Duke of Baden's railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of paper and cotton.

EMMERICH, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 49 m. N.N.W. Dusseldorf, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. (1846) 6,380. It has a custom-ho. and manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, and soap.

EMMETTSBURG, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Maryland, 80 m. W. Annapolis. Near it is the Roman Catholic college of Mount St Mary.

EMMINGTON, or AMMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3 m. S.E. Thame. Ac. 1,230. Pop. 97.

EMNETH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Wisbeach. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 1,065.

EMPINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 6 m. E. Oakham. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 914.

EMPOLI, *Empulum*, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. W. Florence, on l. b. of the Arno. Pop. 5,500. It has manufs. of straw hats.

EMPSHOT, a pa. of Engl, co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Alton. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 148.

EMS, *Amisus*, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in Prussian Westphalia, N. of Paderborn, flows at first W., then N. through the Hanover dom., and joins the North Sea by an estuary, between the Netherlands and E. Friesland, after a course of 160 m. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart. Affluents, the Werse, Haase, and Leda. On its banks are the towns Wahrendorf, Rheine, Lingen, Meppen, Aschendorf, Oldersum, and Emden.

EMS, or BAD-EMS, a quiet watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 15 m. N. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,800. It is shut in by hills, and has a pleasant terrace along the Lahn, with fine scenery on the heights around it. The Kurhaus is a large ducal château, let out in apartments to visiters. The springs vary in temp. from 93° to 135° Fahr.

EMSWORTH, a small maritime town of England, co. Hants, on an arm of Chichester harbour, and on the Chichester and Portsmouth railway, 8¼ m. E.N.E. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,165. It is neat and clean, and has some trade in ship-building, with extensive oyster beds.

ENARE, a large lake of Russian Lapland, about lat. 69° N., lon. 28° E. Area 685 sq. m. It contains numerous islands, and communicates with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki river. On its W. shore is the fishing vill. Enare. Pop. 350.

ENAREA, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S.W. Shoa, and between lat. 7° & 8° N., & lon. 36° and 37° E. Nearly all the coffee, & a large proportion of the slaves and ivory brought through Abyssinia to be sent to the marts N. and E., are from this country. Principal town, Saka.

ENBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. S.W. Newbury. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 384.

ENCINA-SOLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Huelva. Pop. 3,441. Manufs. of woollens and linens.

ENCOUNTER BAY, S. Australia, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 139° E. It receives the outlet of Lake Victoria, and is E. of Kangaroo isl., under shelter of which is good anchorage for small vessels.

ENDAVA, a riv. of S. Amer., N. Grenada, rises in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 69° 20′ W., & after an E. course, joins the Orinoco near the influx of the Meta.

ENDE, a seaport town of the Malay Archip., on the S. coast of the isl. Flores, in lat. 8° 52′ S., lon. 121° 42′ E. It has an excellent harbour, & formerly belonged to the Dutch.

ENDEAVOUR (RIVER), E. Australia, enters the Pacific, in lat. 15° 26′ S., lon. 145° E.—(*Strait*), N. Australia, is between Cape York & Wolf Isl., E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 45′ S., lon. 142° 10′ E. Breadth 8 miles.

ENDELLION, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Wade Bridge. Ac. 3,530. P. 1,154.

ENDERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 1,336.—II. (*Bag*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area 860 ac. Pop. 102.—III. (*Mavis*), same co., 2¾ m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 379.—IV. (*Wood*), same co., 3½ m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area 990 ac. Pop. 233.

ENDERBY LAND, a considerable extent of territory in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 50° E., discov. Feb. 1831, by Biscoe, who so named it after the enterprising London merchants, by whom he had been sent out on his voyage.

ENDERI, or ANDREEVA, a town of Russia, in the Caucasus, 35 m. S. Kizliar. Previous to the Russian conquest it had an extensive slave market, which is now abolished.

ENDERMO, a port of Japan, on the S. coast of the isl. Jesso. Lat. 42° 20′ N., lon. 141° 5′ E.

ENDFORD, or ENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 7,880. P. 947.

ENDIAN, a town of Persia. [HINDIAN.]

ENDINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. N.N.W. Freiburg, betw. Rhine and the Baden railw. Pop. 3,000. It has linen manufs. & exten. vineyards.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 1½ m. S.W. Bahlingen. P. 746.

ENDON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. & 4½ m. S.W. Leek. Pop. 571.

ENDOR, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 18 m. S.E. Acre, on the W. declivity of Mt. Hermon.

ENDRICK, a small river of Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, and flows through the picturesque valley of Innerdale into Loch Lomond, near Buchanan.

ENFIELD, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the London and Cambridge railw., 2½ m. from Ponder's End, and 10 m. N.E. London. Area of pa. 12,460 ac. Pop. 9,367. It has an anc. church, with several subordinate chapels; a free school, founded in 1413; and remains of an anc. royal palace. Mkt., Saturday. Fairs, September 23, and St Andrew's-day.—II. a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, with a station on the Dublin railw., 24 m. W.N.W. Dublin.

ENFIELD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Connecticut, on Connecticut riv., here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. N.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,648. It has a Shakers' settlement, and a large carpet factory.—II. New York, 5 m. W. Ithaca. P. 2,340.—III. N. Hamp., 40 m. N.W. Concord. P. 1,514.

ENGADINE, an extensive valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, league of "God's house," between two principal chains of the Rhætian Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length, S.W. to N.E., 45 m.; average width 1½ m. Elevation 5,753 feet above the sea. Pop. 10,000. It is subdivided into the Ober and Unter-Engadine.

ENGANO, an isl. of the Malay Archip., off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat 5° 21′ S., lon. 102° 20′ E. It is about 30 m. in circuit, rather lofty, and well wooded.—II. an isl., off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 2° 28′ S., lon. 135° E. Length about 15 m.; breadth 5 m.—III. a cape, at the N.E. extremity of the isl. Luzon (Philippines). Lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 122° 20′ E.—IV. the most E. cape of Hayti. Lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 68° 20′ W.

ENGELBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, 9 m. S.E. Sarnen, 3,284 feet in elevation, with 1,500 inhabs., and a remarkable Benedict. convent, having a fine church and library.

ENGELHARDSZELL, a town of Upper Austria, 28 m. N.W. Wels, on the Danube. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle of the Prince of Wrede.

ENGELHOLM, a seaport town of Sweden, læn Christianstad, on the Rönne Aa, near its mouth in a bay of the Kattegat. Pop. 1,088.

ENGELSBERG, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 24 m. W.N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,200.

ENGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Aach, 23 m. N.W. Constance. P. 1,472. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May 1800.

ENGER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 18 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,560, engaged in linen manufs. In its pa. church is a monument to the Saxon chieftain Witikind.

ENGHIEN, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 3,742. It has a château with a park and gardens, a gymnasium, manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics. It belongs to the Aremberg family, but gave the title of duke to that of Bourbon-Conde, till the death of the last duke, shot by order of Napoleon in 1804.—II. a vill. of France. [MONTMORENCY.]

ENGIA, or EGINA, an isl. of Greece. [ÆGINA.]

ENGLAND, is the largest & most populous portion of Great Britain, comprising the S. part of the island, between lat. 50° and 55° 46′ N., and lon. 1° 45′ E., & 5° 45′ W., having N. Scotland, E. the German Ocean, S.E. and S. the English Channel, separating it from Belgium and France, and W. the Atlantic Ocean, the Bristol Channel, Wales, and the Irish Sea. Length from Berwick to the Land's End 430 m; breadth E. to W. varies from 67 to 320 m. Area 32,247,680 ac.

The surface is elevated in the N. and W. where it borders on Wales; a region in the centre gently undulating; and along the eastern shores, extending into alluvial plains and low lying marsh ground. The principal summits are in the N., where Scafell rises to an elevation of 3,166 feet, Helvellyn to 3,055 ft. A mntn. range there, continuous with ranges in S. Scotland, mostly separates the cos. Northumberland, Durham, & York on the E., from Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire W.ward; and continuing S.ward through the cos. Derby and Warwick, unites itself to the high lands of the S. by the Coteswold hills (Gloucestershire); having separated the basins of the rivs. Tyne, Tees, Humber, Trent, and Thames, from those of the Severn, Mersey, and Eden. The mntn. system of S. England has its centre in Salisbury Plain and Marlborough Downs (Wiltshire), whence proceed two long chains, the S. and N. Downs, through the cos. Hants, Sussex, Surrey, and Kent; a third range N. of the Thames, and which in the cos. Oxford & Bucks receives the name of the Chiltern hills; some ranges further N.E.ward; and a prolongation to the S.W.: the last in the centre of Devonshire, expands into the region of Dartmoor, where Cawsand hill has an elev. of 1,782 ft. Principal rivers are the Severn, Medway, Dee, Mersey, on the W. coast; and the Thames, Trent, Humber, Tyne, on the E. Besides these there are on the N., Ouse, Derwent, Aire, Don, and Wharf, all tributaries to the Humber; the Wear & Coquet farther N., & the Nen, S. Ouse, Waveney, Stour, and Medway, all disemboguing on the E.; the Wye, Usk, Teme, and Upper and Lower Avon, affls. of the Severn, besides the Ribble, Parrott, Taw, and Torridge, entering the sea on the W.; and the Tamar, Dart, Exe, Frome, Stour, Hampshire—Avon, Anton, and Arun, on the S. coast. Lakes are mostly confined to Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, where are Windermere, Ullswater, Derwent, Bassenthwaite, and Coniston Waters, deservedly renowned for picturesque beauty. In the S., Whittlesea-Mere (Huntingdonshire), is the only collection of fresh water deserving notice. Area (exclusive of Wales), pop., and subdivisions, as follows:—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1841),	Co. or Chief Towns.
Bedfordshire,	463	107,926	Bedford.
Berkshire,	752	161,147	Reading.
Buckinghamshire,	738	155,983	Aylesbury.
Cambridgeshire,	857	164,459	Cambridge.
Cheshire,	1,052	395,660	Chester.
Cornwall,	1,320	341,279	Bodmin.
Cumberland,	1,523	178,038	Carlisle.
Derbyshire,	1,028	272,217	Derby.
Devonshire,	2,585	533,460	Exeter.
Dorsetshire,	1,006	176,043	Dorchester.
Durham,	1,097	324,284	Durham.
Essex,	1,533	344,979	Chelmsford.
Gloucestershire,	1,268	431,383	Gloucester.
Herefordshire,	863	113,878	Hereford.
Hertfordshire,	630	157,207	Hertford.
Huntingdonshire,	372	58,549	Huntingdon.
Kent,	1,557	548,337	Canterbury.
Lancashire,	1,766	1,667,954	Lancaster (Manchester and Liverpool).
Leicestershire,	806	215,867	Leicester.
Lincolnshire,	2,611	362,602	Lincoln.
Middlesex,	282	1,576,636	Brentford (London).
Monmouthshire,	496	134,355	Monmouth.
Norfolk,	2,024	412,664	Norwich.
Northamptonshire,	1,016	199,228	Peterborough.
Northumberland,	1,871	250,278	Newcastle on Tyne.
Nottinghamshire,	837	249,910	Nottingham.
Oxfordshire,	756	161,643	Oxford.
Rutlandshire,	149	21,302	Oakham.
Shropshire (Salop),	1,343	239,048	Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire,	1,645	435,982	Bath.
Southamptonshire, (Hampshire or Hants)	1,625	356,004	Winchester (& Southampton).
Staffordshire,	1,184	510,504	Stafford.
Suffolk,	1,515	315,673	Ipswich.
Surrey,	759	582,678	Guildford.
Sussex,	1,466	299,753	Chichester.
Warwickshire,	897	401,715	Coventry.
Westmoreland,	762	56,454	Appleby.
Wiltshire,	1,367	258,733	Salisbury.
Worcestershire,	723	335,336	Worcester.
Yorkshire,	1,119		
East Riding,		194,936	Beverley.
North Riding,	2,055	204,122	Northallerton.
West Riding,	2,376	1,154,101	Ripon.
City and Ainstey,	86	38,321	York.
Fraction unexplained,	7		
Total.	50,287	14,995,138	

The coasts of Engl. are extremely irregular, & abound with inlets. On the W. are Morecambe bay, the estuaries of the Ribble, Mersey, Dee, and Severn, and Bideford bay; and on this side of the isl. are the important harbs. of Liverpool, Preston, Whitehaven, Bristol, and Glo'ster. On the S. coast are the harbs. of Falmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Torquay, Exmouth, Weymouth, Poole, Southampton, and Portsmouth. On the E. are the Wash, and the estuaries of the Thames, Orwell, Humber, and Tees, and the ports of Dover, Harwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Boston, Hull, Scarboro', Whitby, Stockton, Hartlepool, Shields, Sunderland, Newcastle, and Berwick.

The geological structure of England, commencing on the W., consists of the Silurian system of rocks which form the country bordering

on Wales, and extend into that principality. This system is composed of clay, slates, & greywacké, intersected in various places by porphyries and other greenstone rocks. To this succeeds the Devonian or old red sandstone, which prevails through the cos. of Hereford, Monmouth, Devon, and Cornwall. The midland part of Engl., commencing at Berwick in the N., has a basis of mountain limestone, which extends S. & W., with some interruptions, into Devonshire, and contains the principal lead mines. Above this lie the great coal formations, commencing in Northumberland, & extending through Durham, W. Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, into S. Wales. Above the coal deposits lie the new red sandstone and magnesian limestone, in some localities abounding in salt and gypsum. East of the coal and sandstone districts in a waving line from Whitby to the S. coast of Dorset, extend the Lias and Oolite. These are succeeded eastward by green sand and chalk, and the Wealden beds of Sussex. Diluvial clays and tertiary formations constitute the Norfolk & Suffolk districts, & basins of the Thames & S. Hampshire. [BRITAIN, CORNWALL, WALES.] The following table exhibits the mean annual temp. of England :—

Places.	M. of Winter.	M. of Summer.	M. of Year.
	Deg. Fahr.	Deg. Fahr.	Deg. Fahr.
London, . .	39 .3	63 .8	50 .6
Plymouth, .	44 .9	60 .9	52 .0
Liverpool, . .	41 .3	61 .1	50 .8
Manchester, .	38 .3	59 .9	48 .8
York, . .	36 .2	62 .3	49 .2
Kendal, . .	37 .0	57 .8	47 .0
Mean of England,	39 .5	60 .8	49 .7

The prevailing winds for the summer, autumn, and part of winter, are S.W. and W. In spring and other portions of the year, dry and scorching E. and N.E. winds are common. Most rain falls in summer and autumn. The greatest annual amount of rain falls in Cumberland (amounting to 51 inches), and in the W. coast generally. The least annual amount on the E. coasts (from 20 to 25 inches). Mean ann. fall of rain about 31 inches. From the year 1838 to 1845 there were in the pop. of England 1 in 64 persons married, one birth in every 31, one death in every 46, and an average of five children to each marriage.

Estates and farms vary very much in size; but throughout the major part of the country, landed property is very much divided; & 200*l.* has been loosely estim. as the average value of estates. In 1843, the total annual value of property in England (exclusive of Wales) assessed to the property tax, amounted to 82,337,016*l.*, of which that of the land was estimated at 37,795,904*l.*; and, in 1831, it was found that about 834,000 families were wholly or chiefly supported by the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture, in some of the E. counties, has attained great superiority, and, throughout England generally, it is better conducted than in most parts of Europe, though in many districts, particularly in the W., it is backward. Wheat is the principal crop, especially in the E. and S.E. cos.; barley is raised chiefly in the central cos., and oats in the N., though they are cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Pease, beans, potatoes, & turnips, are the crops next in importance. Rye & buckwheat are only partially cultivated; rape, flax, hemp, and mangel-wurzel, are only cultivated in certain parts. Hops are nearly confined to Kent, Herefordshire, and the vicinity of Farnham in Surrey, and their average annual produce is estimated at 30 mill. lbs. Adjacent to the large towns, a good deal of the land is commonly laid out in kitchen gardens, and in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to raising vegetables for the London markets. In the S.W. cos., large quantities of apples are produced, and Devon and Hereford are famous for their cider. Perry is made chiefly in Worcestershire; and mead in many of the cos. contiguous to Wales. The grape does not flourish so as to produce wine; beer and ale being universally the popular beverages which supply its place.

A full half of the cultivable lands are estimated to be in meadows and pasturage; and hay forms an important crop, for which Middlesex and the adjacent cos. are especially famous. The stock of horses (in England and Wales) has been lately estimated at 1,500,000; 2-3ds of which are employed in farm labour. Among the rest, a considerable proportion are partially or wholly descended from the English race-horse, a noble breed, originally derived from crossings of the Arab, Persian, and Barbary breeds. Horned cattle are estimated at 4,000,000, 1-4th of which stock is annually slaughtered; of these the Lancashire, Holderness, Northumberland, Durham, Devon, Hereford, Sussex and Suffolk, are the chief breeds; in addition to which, many have of late been introduced from Guernsey, Alderney, &c. Butter is a highly important product in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Dorset. Cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wilts, Leicestershire and Devonshire. The number of sheep has been estimated at 26,000,000. The long-woolled comprise the Romney-marsh, Tees-water, Lincoln, & New Leicester breeds; and the short-woolled, the South Down, Dorset, Wilts, and Hereford. Total annual produce of wool in England, has been estimated at 470,000 packs, of 240 lbs. each (upwards of 1,000,000 cwt.). Hogs are very generally kept, and are especially numerous in the forest lands of Hants, Berks, Gloucester, and Hereford, the former of which cos. are as famous for their bacon, as Yorkshire and Westmoreland are for their hams. Geese are reared in large numbers in Lincoln fens, partly for the sake of their quills. Many other kinds of poultry are also common. England is generally well-wooded, and 62,620 ac. of royal forest lands are enclosed for the growth of timber. The New Forest in Hampshire, the forests of Sherwood (Notts), Dean (Gloucestershire), are among the largest of the forest-tracts; but the oak, so valuable a material for the construction of our navy, grows to the greatest perfection in the weald of Sussex, Surrey and Kent, a tract comprising all the country between the N. and S. Downs, and many parts of which have remained densely wooded ever since the Roman period. The fisheries, though they have never been chief sources of national wealth, are highly important in some localities. In the N. Sea, the herring fishery is that principally pursued, and about 100 smacks of from 40 to 50 tons burden, are annually employed from Yarmouth, which has an extensive trade in herrings. The towns of Sunderland, Whitby, Scarboro', and Harwich, are also a good deal interested in the same trade. On the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, a large proportion of the pop. are employed in the pilchard fisheries, which fish visit those shores in vast shoals during the summer. Cod, mackarel, soles, flounders, salmon, in some of the N. estuaries, and oysters, are the other fish of most importance taken in the British seas. At many of the ports, ships are fitted out for

whale fisheries in the N. and S. oceans, and these employ many thousands of seafaring people. England is indebted for the high rank she holds, in a great degree, to her extraordinary mineral wealth. The abundant supply of coals obtained in Lancashire, W. Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, have rendered those cos. the seats of the largest and most flourishing manufs. in the world, and it is supposed that from 210,000 to 250,000 of the pop. are directly dependent for subsistence on the iron trade. [For stat. of coal and iron see BRITAIN]. Tin is produced only in Cornwall and Devon, and copper is almost confined to that region; the produce of the former is estimated at 4,500 tons, worth from 292,000*l.* to 360,000*l.*; and that of the latter at 13,000 tons, valued at 1,170,000*l.* to 1,300,000*l.* a year. Lead is raised in Somerset, Derbyshire, and Cumberland, the mines being supposed to employ 1,100 men. The total quantity obtained annually in England and Wales, is estimated at 50,000 tons, from which silver to the value of about 30,000*l.* is usually extracted. Plumbago is found in the greatest purity at Borrowdale in Cumberland, and some of inferior quality in Devonshire, where also manganese is raised. Zinc, nickel, arsenic, alum, salt from beds and springs in Cheshire and Worcestershire, potters' clay in Staffordshire and Cornwall, lime, freestone and granite, are among the most valuable minerals. Manufs. are in the greatest variety. By far the most important are those of cotton goods, the great seat of which is S. Lancashire, and it is estimated that cotton fabrics and yarn to the value of 35,000,000*l.* are annually produced in England, by the manufacture of which from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 individuals derive their support. The woollen manufs. are chiefly seated in W. Yorkshire, especially at and around Leeds, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and Dewsbury; also in the cos. Lancaster, Cumberland, Gloucester, Wilts, Devon, and Somerset. In Leicestershire 12,000 stocking frames are supposed to be at work; and Norwich has still some trade in worsteds. The manuf. of linens is pursued principally in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, and Dorset; and that of silks in the metropolis (Spitalfields) and at Manchester, Macclesfield & Coventry, in which last town ribbons are chiefly woven. Norwich is the principal seat of the crape manufacture. The foregoing manufs. are now mostly wrought with the aid of steam, & the following table exhibits, with other particulars, a comparative view of the number of hands employed in them in 1838 and 1847 :—

Mills working (1838).		Steam (horse) power.	Tot. (horse) power employed.	Persons employed (1838).	Persons employed (1847).
Cotton,	1,389	40,589	47,917	213,152	276,797
Woollen,	1,029	10,838	16,370	47,065	61,058
Worsted,	416	5,863	6,837	31,634	51,737
Flax, .	178	3,134	3,921	16,971	19,840
Silk, .	263	2,309	2,896	38,553	43,690
Totals,	3,475	62,733	77,991	346,974	453,182

Next in importance to the manuf. of woven fabrics is that of hardwares. The more ponderous iron machinery is wrought in Shropshire, Staffordshire, in the vicinity of Birmingham, and in the great naval dockyards. Sheffield, London and Birmingham, are the principal seats of the manuf. of cutlery. Watch and clock works are made especially in Lancashire: and the total annual value of the hardwares produced, is estimated at 17,000,000*l.* Leather gloves are made at Worcester, Yeovil, and Woodstock; boots and shoes in large quantities in the cos. Northampton and Stafford; and the leather manuf. is estimated to employ in all nearly 234,000 hands, and to produce goods to the value of 13,000,000*l.* a year. Earthenwares manufactured in the potteries of N.W. Staffordshire, & china wares in Derbyshire and Worcestershire, are supposed to amount to 2,300,000*l.* annually; & glass wares chiefly made in the N. cos. to 2,000,000*l.* a year, their manufacture employing 50,000 hands. Paper to about 1,500,000*l.*; hats to double that amount; bricks & tiles, soap, gunpowder, chemical wares, straw-plait, & all goods required for ordinary use, are produced in Engl. Extensive sugar refineries, distilleries, and breweries, are established in all the larger commercial towns; and the London breweries are estimated to supply annually from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 barrels of porter. Ship-building is a most extensive and important branch of industry: the largest ships of the line are built at the great dock-yards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and others at the yards of Sheerness and Deptford. Mercantile vessels of large burden are chiefly built in or near London, Liverpool, Sunderland, Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Bristol, Southampton, & Cowes. Internal communication is effected by numerous navigable canals, and in every direction by the best turnpike roads in any country in the world; but both these means of traffic have been in a great part superseded by a most extensive series of railways, which already extend like a net work over the greater part of the kingdom. London, though placed near one extremity of the island, is the great centre of the principal railways; from it branch out the Great Western to Bristol, with a prolongation to Exeter and Plymouth; the S. Western to Southampton and Gosport; the S. coast railway to Brighton and Portsmouth; the S.E. to Dover; the North Kent, the E. Counties to Norwich and Yarmouth, the Great Northern to York, and the N.W. to Birmingham. Manchester, Derby, Leeds, York, and Stockton, are centres of numerous railways. The gross customs duties received at all the ports of England in 1846, amounted to 18,198,730*l.*; and the shipping registered as owned at the same ports in 1847, consisted of 18,119 vessels, aggregate burden 2,397,587 tons.

England, in the early middle ages, composed a heptarchy of 7 kingdoms—viz. Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, E. Anglia, including the S.E. cos., and Mercia including the Midland cos. These provinces, under the Saxon monarchy, have, with a few exceptions, long been obsolete; but ecclesiastically, the country is divided into the two provs. or archbishopricks of Canterbury & York. The former of these, comprising all the country S. of the Dee and Humber, is sub-divided into the sees of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Norwich, Worcester, Hereford, Rochester, Oxford, Peterboro', and Gloucester, together with the 4 Welsh bishoprics; and the province of York comprises the see of that city, with those of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and the Isle of Man. There are 10,718 parishes or parochial benefices, the incumbents of which enjoy an aggregate revenue of about 3,250,000*l.* annually. The cos. are territorial divisions, some of which were established during the heptarchy. In each are a lord lieutenant & one or more sheriffs appointed by the Crown, a variable number of magistrates commissioned by royal authority to act as justices of the peace, &

one or more coroners, elected by the commonalty. Besides parishes, the cos. are generally sub-divided into hundreds and tythings, and pa. unions; in addition, Sussex is divided into rapes, Kent into lathes, Lincoln into parts, the extreme N. cos. into wards, and Yorkshire into wapentakes and ridings, all which are more extensive divisions than those previously named. Cities and boroughs are governed by their own corporations, which, since the Municipal Reform Act, have consisted of a mayor and a variable number of aldermen, and three times their number of councillors or burgesses, elected by the different bor. wards. The cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, and York, and the towns, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, and Southampton, are cos. of themselves, and participate in the regulations applying to cos. in the election of representatives to Parliament. [For government, commerce, and elective franchise, see BRITAIN.]

ENGLAND (NEW). [NEW ENGLAND.]

ENGLEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W. Reading. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 373.

ENGLEWOOD-FOREST, a wide moor in England, co. Cumberland, near Carlisle. It was disforested by Henry VIII.

ENGLISH BAZAR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Dinajipoor, on the Mahanuddy, 55 m. N. Moorshedabad.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, that portion of the Atlantic which separates Great Britain from France, extending from Dover Strait to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover 20 m., at Land's End 102 m.; greatest width 155 m.

ENGLISH-COMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Bath. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 486.

ENGLISH (COMPANY'S ISLANDS), a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 m. N.W. Cape Arnhem. Lat. 12° 10′ S., lon. 136° 35′ E.—*Cove*, a bay on the S.W. coast of New Ireland, Pacific. Lat. 4° 54′ S., lon. 152° 35′ E.—*Harbour*, S. coast of the isl. Antigua, is one of the best harbours in the W. Indies. Lat. 17° 3′ N., lon. 61° 45′ W.—II. Central America, Costa Rica, on the Pacific. Lat. 8° 50′ N., lon. 83° 55′ W.—*River*, an estuary in Delagoa Bay, S.E. Africa, about lat. 25° 58′ 2″ S., lon. 32° 36′ 7″ E., which receives the Mattoll, Dundas, and Temby rivers. It flows through a mud flat covered with mangroves.

ENGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 5,751. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, and a considerable trade.

ENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N. Andover. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 184.

ENIKALE (STRAIT OF), S. Russia. [YENIKALE.]

ENKHUYSEN, or ENKHUIZEN, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Zuyder-Zee, 28 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. (1840) 4,988. It has a fine town-hall, a large cannon foundry, and trade in salt, fish, timber, and cattle; though its harbour is now choked with sand & nearly useless.

ENKIRCH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, 4 m. S.W. Zell, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,090.

ENKIOPING, a town of Sweden, læn and 27 m. S.W. Upsal, near Lake Mælar. Pop. 1,253.

ENMORE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 930. Pop. 302. Sir E. Tierney, Baronet, has here a fine moated castle.

ENNASKA, one of the Fox isls., N. Pacific O., 90 m. S.W. Oumnak. Lat. 52° 40′ N.

ENNEDA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 1 m. S.E. Glarus, on the rt. b. of the Linth. Pop. 2,129.

ENNEL, or BELVEDERE, a lake of Irel., Leinster, co. Westmeath, 2 m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Area 3,603 ac. It is studded with wooded islets, and has several fine seats on its banks.

ENNERDALE-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 1 m. E. of the small vill. of Ennerdale, & about 7 m. N.E. Egremont. It is formed by the river Eken, and is surrounded by inland mountain scenery. Length 2½ m.; breadth ½ m.

ENNEZAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,516.

ENNIS, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, cap. co. Clare, on the Fergus, 20 m. W.N.W. Limerick. Pop. 9,318. It has 3 bridges across the Fergus, a co. court-house, jail and infirmary, a fever hospital, town-hall, barrack, work-house, market-house and linen market, 3 branch banks, a pa. and a large Roman Catholic church, a Roman Catholic college, two convents, and ruins of a fine abbey. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday, for corn and other provisions. Fairs, April 25, September 3. The corp. has no revenue nor jurisdiction. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 191.

ENNISCORTHY, a munic. bor. and market town, of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Wexford. Pop. 7,016. It has a court-house, district bridewell, Roman Catholic cathedral and convent, a stately Anglo-Norman castle, the property of Lord Portsmouth, and still in good repair; remains of a priory granted by Queen Elizabeth to the poet Spenser. Most of the corn raised in the co., sent to Wexford. Markets, thrice weekly. Fairs, monthly. General sessions, Easter and Michaelmas. Enniscorthy was the scene of frightful outrages during the rebellion of 1793.

ENNISKEEN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster and Leinster, cos. Cavan & Meath. Area 21,000 ac. Pop. 11,548.

ENNISKERRY, a beautiful vill. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 11 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Pop. 448.

ENNISKILLEN, a parl. and munic. bor., thriving market town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Fermanagh, mostly built on an isl., on the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa., which is noted for its picturesque scenery, about 26,500 ac. Pop. of town 5,686. It is well built, & has a co. court-house and prison, a town-hall, in which are preserved the banners borne by the Enniskilleners at the battle of the Boyne, a richly endowed school, large barracks, an infirmary, union work-house, linen-hall, two or three branch banks, two weekly newspapers, &c., a small manuf. of cutlery. Large markets on Tuesday and Thursday for cattle, timber, coals, provisions, and linens. Corp. revenue about 600*l.* per annum. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 250. Enniskillen was founded in 1641 by Sir W. Cole, to whose family it still mostly belongs, and now gives the title of Earl. The inhabitants warmly supported the Protestant cause in the war of 1689, successfully defended their town against King James' forces, and afterwards distinguished themselves at the battle of the Boyne. A part of their soldiery were subsequently formed into the gallant reg., known as "the Enniskillen dragoons."

ENNISTRAHUL, a small isl. off the N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. E.N.E. Malin-Head. It has a light-house with revolving light.

ENNISTYMON, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on a small river of same name, near its mouth in Liscanor bay, 14½ m. W.N.W. Ennis. Pop. 2,989. It has a union work-house and dist. bridewell, with 7 yearly fairs between March and December. In the environs, which are singularly picturesque, is an old castle of the O'Briens.

ENNS, or ENS, *Anesus*, a river of Austria, rises in the circ. Salzburg, 11 m. S. Radstadt, flows E. through Styria, & then N., separating the provs. of Upper and Lower Austria, past Radstadt, Steyer, and Enns, and enters the Danube on r., 11 m. S.S.E. Linz. Chief affls., the Steyer on r., and Salza on left. Length 112 miles.

ENNS, *Lauriacum*, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, on l. b. of the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 10 m. S.E. Linz. It has 3,400 inhabs., and manufs. of iron and steel. The town is enclosed with old walls (the expense of which was defrayed with a part of the ransom of Richard I. of England), and has a tower, erected by the Emperor Maximilian. It was the head-quarters of Napoleon in 1809. Near it is the castle of Ennseck.

ENODER, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. St Michael. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,127. Fairs, Holy-Thursday, July 26, September 25.

ENONTEKEIS, a vill. of Russian Lapland, on the Tornea river, 190 m. N.N.W. Tornea. Pop. 800.

ENORE, a vill. of British India, presid. and 8 m. N. Madras, on the bank of a salt lake.

ENOS, or EÖNOS, *Ænos*, a seaport town of Europ. Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj. and 38 m. N.W. Gallipoli, on the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritza, in the Gulf of Enos. Pop. 7,000 (?). It is the actual port of Adrianople, & the seat of some trade; but its harbour is choked with sand, & admits only small vessels.—*The Gulf of Enos*, N. of the town, is 14 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and entered by a strait 2½ m. in width.

ENOSBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 56 m. N.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 2,022.

ENSCHEDE, a frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 40 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 5,000.

ENSENADA DE BARRAGON, a bay and vill. of the Plata Confed., dep. and 30 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres, in the estuary of the Plata river.

ENSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, on the Isis, 5 m. E.S.E. Witney. Area 5,060 ac. Pop. 1,893. The vill., formerly a market town, is very ancient. It has 2 handsome stone bridges across the Isis, a fine Gothic church, a very curious anc. cross, & remains of an abbey founded in the 13th century. The vicinity has delightful scenery.

ENSISHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Ill, 15 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 2,590. It has manufs. of calico and straw hats, and was formerly cap. of Austrian Alsatia.

ENSIVAL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Vesdre, 7 m. N. Spa. Pop. 2,720.

ENSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. E.S.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 1,121.

ENTLEBUCH, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, cap. valley of same name, on the Little Emmen, 12 m. S.W. Lucerne.

ENTRAIGUES, or ENTRAYGUES, the name of several comms., towns, and vills. of France; the principal being—I. in dep. Aveyron, 15 m. N.W. Espalion, on the Lot. Pop. 1,806.—II. three vills., deps. Isère, Nievre, and Vaucluse.

ENTRAGUE, a vill. of the Sard. sta., prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Coni. Pop. with comm. 3,147.

ENTRECASTEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 12 m. N.E. Brignolles. Pop. 2,187.

ENTRE-DEUX-MERS, *Bimaris*, a vine country of France, dep. Gironde, between the Dordogne & Garonne, interspersed with corn fields & country seats; the best wine is produced from the vineyards of Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.

ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO, Portugal. [MINHO.]

ENTRE RIOS, a dep. of the Plata Confed., S. Amer., between the rivers Uruguay and Parana (whence its name), having E. the repub. Uruguay, and on other sides, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres. Estimated area 32,000 sq. m. Pop. 150,000 (?). Surface alternately swampy and in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses wander; its S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Climate equable and healthy; there is no frost. Cultivation is very limited. Principal products are hides, horns, tallow, & jerked beef. Chief towns, Bajada de Santa Fé or Paranà, Ybicuy, & Concepcion de la China.

ENTREVAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., on a height near the Var, arrond and 17 m. N.E. Castellane. Pop. 1,704.

ENTRY ISLAND, or KAPITI, an isl. off the W. coast of New Zealand, N. isl., in Cook Strait. Lat. 40° 50′ S.; lon. 174° 45′ E. It is 5 m. in length N.E. to S.W., by 1½ m. in breadth, and rises to 1,800 feet above the sea. Water, wood, and stock are plentiful, & the isl. is a native depôt for flax.

ENTWISLE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Bolton. Pop. 555.

ENVILLE, or ENFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Stourbridge. Area 4,930 ac. Pop. 814. Lord Stafford has a fine mansion here.

ENYED (NAGY), a town of Transylvania, cap. circ., near the Maros, 32 m. S. Klausenburg. P. 5,448. It has an evangelical and a Greek church, and a Protestant lyceum.

ENZ, a river of Germany (Würtemburg and Baden), rises in the Schwarzwald, 12 m. S. Wildbad, flows N.E. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar on l. at Besigheim. Length 55 m.

ENZELI, ENZILLI, or INZILI, a seaport town and a lake of Persia, prov. Ghilan; the town, on a low spit of land between the Caspian and the lake, 18 m. N.W. Reshd. Estimated pop. 2,500, mostly Russians. It consists of 200 wood & reed houses, caravanserais, a bazaar, & a few detached towers for its defence. The lake, about 25 m. in length E. to W., communicates with the Caspian, immediately E. Enzeli, by a channel 500 yards across. It forms the port of Enzeli, and is frequented by Russian craft of from 30 to 70 tons; larger vessels anchor in the Caspian, opposite the town.

ENZERSDORF, a small fortified town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. E. Vienna, on railway to Stockerau. It was bombarded by the French in 1809.

EOOA, or MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Isls., Pacific O. Lat. 18° 19′ S., lon. 175° 37′ W. Circuit about 30 m. Surface rocky and barren, rises to 600 feet above the sea. It was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

EPAIGNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 5½ m. S.S.W. Pont-Audmeer. Pop. 2,317.

EPEHY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N.E. Peronne. Pop. 2,019.

EPERIES (Hung. *Heperjes*), a royal free town of Hungary, cap. circ. Saros, on the Tarcza, an affl. of the Theiss, 143 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1846) 8,600. It is one of the best built towns of Upper Hungary, being surrounded by walls & gardens; it has a Luth. and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, town-halls, Cath. and Luth. gymnasiums, an episcopal library, manufs. of linens and woollens, earthenware, and beer. Near it are chalybeate springs, and a royal salt mine.

EPERNAY, *Aquæ Perennes*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. arrond., near l. b. of the Marne, 19 m. W.N.W. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. (1846) 5,926. It was formerly fortified, & is neat and clean. It is the principal entrepôt for Champagne wines, which are here kept bottled in curious vaults, excavated in the sandstone on which the town is built.

EPERNON, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Eure-et-Loir, 14 m. N.N.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,553.

Epfig, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. & 6½ m. N. Schelestadt. P. 1,946.

Ephesus, a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the ruins of which exist on the banks of the Mendere (*Cayster*), near its mouth in the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 m. S.S.E. Smyrna. Its remains comprise a magnificent theatre, a stadium 687 feet in length, ancient walls and towers of the Greek, Roman, & Byzantine periods, and in a marshy tract the traces of a vast edifice, apparently those of the celebrated temple of Diana, or of a church subsequently erected on its site. Ephesus was anciently the cap. and one of the twelve cities of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the Apostles. Subsequently a Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the former, but it has also fallen into utter decay. A few scattered villages now only remain, and the sea has retired and left its ancient port a desolate marsh. The celeb. painters Apelles and Parrhasius were natives of this city.

Ephratah, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 52 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,009.—II. Pennsylvania, 38 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,083. It was founded by the German sect of Tunkers.

Epidaurus, or Pidavro, a seaport vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. and 23 m. E. Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Its inhabitants raise vegetables for the markets of Athens. It was the place where the first Greek congress assembled in 1821. The remains of *E. Limera* exist in the gov. Laconia, on the Ægean, 3 m. N. Monemvasia.

Epila, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Zaragoza, on the Jalon. Pop. 3,152.

Epinac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loir, 10 m. E.N.E. Autun. Pop. 1,630, engaged in extensive coal and iron mines. It is connected by railw. with the canal of Bourgogne.

Epinal, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 9,583. It is generally well built, and has a ruined castle, and several large and fine public edifices, including a Gothic church, the prefecture, and a theatre; a public library of 17,000 vols., and museums of paintings and antiquities. It is the seat of manufs. of embroidery, lace, linen fabrics and thread, hosiery, earthenware, oil, paper, and chemical products.

Epinay, the name of several comms. and vills. of France, the principal being in dep. Seine, 9 m. N. Paris, & comprising many handsome country villas.—Another (*E. Sur Orge*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Paris and Orleans railway, 2½ m. from Longjumeau, has quarries of paving stones.

Epirus, a county of European Turkey, in the S. of Albania, in which it is now included.

Epperstone, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.W. Southwell. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 518.

Epping, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 16 m. N.N.E. London. Area of pa. 5,250 ac. Pop. 2,424. The town, originally a hamlet of Waltham abbey, is pleasantly situated, and much visited in summer. It has a union workhouse, and with surrounding district, is noted for its excellent cream, butter, sausages, and pork. Market, Friday. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and 3d November. The famous royal forest of Epping still boasts of some beautiful woodland scenery. The river Roding divides Epping Forest from the forest of Hainault on the S.E. The two forests together cover about 10,000 acres.

Eppingen, a town, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 25 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. P. 3,237.

Eppstein, a romantic vill., with a mineral spring and ruined castle in Nassau, N. Germany, 5 m. S.W. Königsten. Pop. 346.

Epsom, a town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, 14 m. S.W. London, and 8 m. W.S.W. Croydon station, on the railway to form a part of the direct line to Portsmouth. Area of pa. 3,970 ac. Pop. 3,533. It has a town-hall, a national school endowed with 72*l.*, and other charities. Epsom is famous for its medicinal spa (discovered in 1618), and from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts; but chiefly for its races, which are held on the week preceding Whitsunday, and are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom, from 300,000 to 400,000 persons, mostly from London, resorting hither during the week.

Epworth, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Area of pa. 8,140 ac. Pop. 1,882, mostly employed in the culture, dressing, & spinning of flax, &c. Market, Thursday. Fairs, first Thursday after May 1, and after Sept. 29. John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, was born here in 1703.

Equador, republic, S. America. [Ecuador.]

Erbach, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. co., on the Mimling, 22 m. S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,078. It has a ducal residence, with interesting collections of armour and antiquities. Erbach is the name of several vills. of Würtemberg and Nassau, and of a river of Rhenish Bavaria, which passes Deux-Ponts and joins the Bliese, after a a course of 20 m.

Erbil, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [Arbil.]

Erbistock, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 5 m. N.W. Ellesmere. Pop. 99.

Ercall (High), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Wellington. Area 11,780 ac. Pop. 1,999.

Erce, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, 12 m. S.E. St Girons. Pop. 1,236.—II. (*en Lamee*), a vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 3,040.

Ercildown. [Earlston.]

Ercsi, or Ersceny, a vill. of Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, with a steam packet station on rt. b. of the Danube, 9½ m. N. Adony. P. 3,296.

Erdeven, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 12 m. S.E. L'Orient. P. 3,002.

Erding, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 m. N.E. Munich. P. 1,826, employed in woollen weaving.

Erdöd, a town of E. Hungary, circ. Szathmar, 55 m. E.N.E. Debreczin, with glass works, and a ruined castle. Pop. 1,670.

Erdre, a riv. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., joins the Loire at Nantes, after S.W. course of 45 m., for the last 16 of which it is navigable.

Erebus, Volcano of. [Victoria Land.]

Erech, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 40 m. N.E. Jhansi. Lat. 25° 49′ N., lon. 79° 2′ E.

Eregli, or Erekli, *Heraclea*, a seaport town of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, 128 m. E.N.E. Constantinople. Lat. 41° 15′ 30″ N., lon. 31° 28′ E. It has 300 houses, of which about 50 are Greek, some mosques and khans, a castle, and huge blocks of stones & architectural fragments of the ancient city; a good port, and ship-building yards. Exports timber, silk, and wax; imports colonial produce, tobacco, and iron. It was anciently of considerable importance, and here 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece.—II. (anc. *Archelais*), a town, pash. Karamania, 80 m. E.S.E. Konieh, at the N. foot of the Bulghar Tagh, consisting of about 800 poor houses, the inhabitants of which

cultivate a good deal of madder in the vicinity. —III. (anc. *Perinthus*), a seaport town, European Turkey, Rumili, on the sea of Marmora, 53 m. W. Constantinople.

ERETZ, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, district Shirvan, near the Kur, 50 m. W.N.W. Nova Shamaki.

ERFURT, or ERFURTH, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, cap. reg., on the Gera and on the Thuringian railway, 14 m E. Gotha. Pop. (1846) 24,640. It is old and irregularly built, princip. edifices, a cathedral, with a famous bell weighing 275 cwt.; numerous churches and spires, an Ursaline convent and girls' school, an orphan asylum, occupying the Augustine convent, of which Luther was a member. The university founded here in 1392, was closed in 1816, and the pharmicenic institute was abolished in 1828, but Erfurt has a Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Normal school, an academy of sciences, scientific and literary associations, museums, a botanic garden, and a public library of 15,000 vols. It has a garrison of 4,000 men. Erfurt has an extensive manuf. of shoes, with others of woollen and cotton cloths, leather, vinegar, vermicelli, and pearl barley. In 1808, a memorable interview took place here between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

ERIBOLL (LOCH), an arm of the sea, N. coast of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Durness. It is about 10 m. in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth.

ERICEIRA, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 22 m. N.W. Lisbon, Pop. 2,550, mostly fishers.

ERICHT (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, cos. Perth & Inverness, pas. Fortingall and Lagan. Length 14 m.; breadth 1 m. It lies in a vast uninhabited district, considered the wildest and most inaccessible in Scotland. Prince Charles Edward found refuge here after the battle of Culloden.—II. a river, E. of co. Perth, flowing into the Isla, opposite Balbrogy, after a course of 17 m. Its banks are singularly picturesque.

ERIE (LAKE), one of the five great lakes of N. America, mostly between lat. 41° 25′ and 43° N., and lon. 79° and 83° 30′ W., having N. Upp. Canada, and on other sides the states New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Length 240 m.; breadth 60 m. Area 9,600 sq. m. Height of its level above the sea 565 feet, being 16 feet below the level of Lake Huron, and 333 feet above that of Lake Ontario. It is less deep than any of the other great lakes, being on an average 84 feet in depth. Its water is pure and transparent. Near its W. end are several groups of isls., and it there also receives the Detroit river from Lake St Clair. On its N. side the Ouse or Welland, and some smaller rivers join it; and from the S. the Portage, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, Cattaraugus, but most of these have bars at their mouths. Near its W. extremity it discharges itself into Lake Ontario by the Niagara river, and communicates through the Ouse by the Welland canal. The *Erie Canal* borders most part of its S. shore, and the Ohio canal connects it with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The towns of Buffalo, Dunkirk, Portland, Erie, Cleveland, Dover, Port Talbot, and Sherbroke are on the banks of Lake Erie, which was lately navigated by 300 vessels of various kinds, and 50 steam boats.

ERIE, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in W. of New York. Area 876 sq. m. Pop. 62,455. Surface pretty level but hilly towards the S.—II. in N.W. part of Pennslyvania. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 31,344. Surface well adapted for grazing. —III. in N. of Ohio. Area 150 sq. m. Pop. 12,599. Surface level and fertile.—Also a bor. and port and cap. of this co., on the above Lake, 330 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,412. The harbour has 8 to 10 feet water on the bar.—*Fort Erie*, Upper Canada, is at the commencement of Niagara river, immediately opposite Blackrock, New York. Lat. 42° 54′ N., lon. 79° W.

ERINO-KASTRO, *Thespiæ*, a vill. of Greece, gov. and 10 m. W. Thebes, on the slope of Mount Zagros (ancient *Helicon*).

ERISAY, and ERISKAY, two islets of the Hebrides; the former between Harris & N. Uist; the latter immediately S. of S. Uist, 2 m. in length N. to S., and the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed, in 1745.

ERITH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Thames, 2¼ m. N. Crayford. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 2,082. The church is an ancient picturesque edifice.

ERIVAN, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, cap. prov., on the Zengui, an affluent of the Araxes, 115 m. S.S.W. Teflis. Pop. (1834) 11,284. It is ill built, but has a large bazaar, several Armenian churches, an Armenian convent, Greek church, mosques, and curious aqueducts. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock, in which are the governor's residence, a fine mosque, a cannon foundry, and barracks. Erivan is interspersed with numerous gardens; it is hot and unhealthy in summer, but proverbial for excellent fruits. It has some manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, and earthenware; is a station for caravans from Teflis and Erzeroum; and has considerable trade with Russia and Turkey. It was taken by the Russians in 1827, and confirmed to them by a treaty with Persia in the following year.

ERKELENZ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 23 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2,070, engaged in linen weaving and lace making.

ERKENEK, a vill. and pass in Mount Taurus, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash; the pass is 45 m. N.E. Someisat, on the Euphrates, elevation 3,828 feet above the sea.

ERLACH (French *Cerlier*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Lake of Bienne, 24 m. W.N.W. Bern, with 540 inhabitants, and a castle of the 11th century, now used as a prison.

ERLANGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., near the Regnitz, on the railway from Bamberg to Nürnberg, 11 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg. Pop. (1846) 10,630. It is walled, and divided into an old and new town, which latter is one of the best built places in Germany. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743 by one of the Margraves of Bayreuth, occupying their ancient palace, and with which the university of Altdorf was incorporated in 1809. This institution has faculties of theology, medicine, and arts; museums of natural history, a library of 105,000 vols., and a botanic garden, the promenades of which are elegantly adorned with statues; number of students in 1847, 364. The town has manufs. of woollen goods, hosiery, hats, gloves, and leather; a large plate-glass factory, breweries, and an active trade in cattle.

ERLAU (Hung. *Eger*, Slav. *Jager*), a fortified town of Hungary, cap. co. Heves, on the Erlau or Eger, 67 m. N.E. Pestb. Pop. (1846) 19,800, mostly Roman Catholics. It is entered by six gates, has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan lyceum, with a library and observatory, a gymnasium and high schools, various public institutions; it is the seat of a large trade in fine red wines raised in its vicinity. It has also manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

ERLENBACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. S.E. Bern, on the Simmen river, at the foot

of the Stockhorn mountain. Pop. 1,187.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. S.E. Landau.

ERMATINGEN, a vill., Switzerl'd, cant. Thurgau, on the Untersee, 4 m. W.N.W. Constance. P. 1,584.

ERME (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.E. Truro. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 552. Fairs April and November.—II. a river, rising in Dartmoor, co. Devon, and flowing S. into the English Channel, 4½ m. S.S.W. Modbury.

ERMELAND, an old div. of Poland, forming the E. part of the palatinate of Marienburg, now comprised in the Pruss. regency of Königsberg.

ERMENONVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 7 m. S.E. Senlis, with an elegant château, celeb. as the place in which Rousseau died.

ERMESLEBEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 38 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 2,290.

ERMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Erme, 1½ m. W.N.W. Modbury. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 1,607. Fairs, February 2, June 23.

ERMONT, a station on the Great Northern railway of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 9½ m. N. Paris.

ERMSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 38 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Selke. P. 2,296.

ERNE, a river and two celebrated lakes of Ireland, Ulster. The river issues from Lake Ganny, co. Cavan, and flowing N. merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, from whence reissuing, it flows into Donegal bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet to Ballyshannon, where it forms a fine cataract. The scenery on its banks and on its two lakes is in many parts magnificent. United length of the two lakes and their connecting river, about 60 m. Area of upper lake 9,453 ac.; do. of lower lake, 27,645 ac. The lakes are studded with numerous islets. Elevation of lower lake above Donegal Bay 148 feet. The Ulster canal will connect these waters with Lough Neagh and Belfast.

ERNEÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.W. Laval. Pop. 3,577. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of needles.

ERNSTHAL, a town of Saxony, circ. and 12 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,700. Manuf. woollens.

ERPINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. N. Aylesham. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 475.

ERRIGAL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Kilrea. Area 19,625 ac. Pop. 5,748.—II. (*Kerogue*), a pa., co. Tyrone. Area 21,139 ac. Pop. 9,171. It has anc. ruins and much fine scenery.—III. (*Trough*), cos. Monaghan and Tyrone. Ac. 25,000. Pop. 9,585.

ERRINGDEN, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 7 m. W. Halifax, near York and North Midland railway. Pop. 2,221.

ERRIS, a maritime district or barony of Irel., Connaught, in the N.W. of co. Mayo. Area 232,889 ac., singularly wild and desolate mountain scenery. Pop. 26,428.—*Errishead*, a lofty promontory in this district, forms the W. point of the Bay of Broadhaven, 5½ m. N. Belmallet.

ERROL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Tay, 10 m. W.S.W. Dundee. Area 3,626 ac. Pop. 2,832, chiefly weavers. The vill. is beautifully situated, and gives title of earl to the Hay family.

ERROAD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 58 m. N.E. Coimbatoor, on the Coleroon riv. Station for a garrison of sepoys.

ERROMANGO, & ERRONAN ISLS. [POLYNESIA.]

ERROOR, a small marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 50 m. S.E. Calicut.

ERSEK-UJVAR, a market town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.S.E. Neutra, on l. b. of the Neutra. P. 6,785. It has a Franciscan & a normal school.

ERSKINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, on the Clyde, 5 m. W.N.W. Renfrew. Area 6,365 ac. Pop. 1,407. The Earls of Mar took their surname from this pa., formerly their property.

ERSTEIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill, & on the railway thence to Mulhausen, 12 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,357. It has extensive manufs. of cotton goods, cordage, tobacco, tiles, and earthenware.

ERTH (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.E. Marazion. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 2,452.

ERTRAAG-OE, an isl. of Norway, stift Trondheim, 40 m. N.E. Christiansand. Lat. 63° 13′ N., lon. 8° 20′ E. Length and breadth about 12 m. each.

ERTVELDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N. Ghent. Pop. (including comm.) 3,060.

ERVAN (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¾ m. S.S.W. Padstow. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 477.

ERVY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 19 m. S.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,821. It has manufs. of coarse linens and wicker work.

ERWARTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 870 ac. Pop. 199.

ERWYRYS, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Llanarmon, 4 m. E. Ruthin. Pop. 681.

ERZBERG, a celebrated mining dist. of Styria, circ. Bruck. The mkt. town of Eisenerz lies at the foot of the Erzberg mntn.; and here for upwards of 1,000 years, extensive iron mines have been in operation. These yield annually 300,000 cwt. of the best iron. On the summit of the mountain a colossal iron crucifix, 25 feet in elevation, was erected by the Archduke John in 1823. [EISENERZ.]

ERZEN, *Arzianorum Oppidum*, or *Thospia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 85 m. E. Diarbekir, on the Erzen river, an affl. of the Tigris. Near it on the E., is the small lake Thospitis.

ERZENGAN, or ERZINGEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., in a fine plain on the Euphrates, 75 m. W.S.W. Erzeroum. It is said to comprise 3,000 houses.

ERZEROUM (PASHALIC OF), one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the major part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° N., and lon. 39° & 44° E., having N. the pash. Trebizond, W. Sivas, S. Diarbekir & Bagdad (Koordistan), & E. Persia (Azerbijan), & the Russian dom. (Georgia, &c.). It is a lofty table-land; elevation estimated at 6,000 feet; traversed from E. to W. by several mntn. chains, and containing the sources of the Euphrates, Araxes, Kur, and Tchoruk rivs. The winter and spring climate is severe, but the summer heat is considerable. It has many extensive and fertile valleys, producing rye, barley, flax, and fine fruits; and rich pasturages, feeding numerous herds of cattle, &c. It is subdivided into the dists. of Erzeroum, Kars, Ipsera, Bayazid, Moosh, &c.; principal towns of same name.

ERZEROUM, ERZ-RUM, or ARZEROOM, the principal city of Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, cap. above pash., in a plain on the Kara riv., or W. branch of the Euphrates, from 5,500 to 6,000 feet above the sea, 30 m. long and 20 m. broad, 120 m. S.E. Trebizond, and 155 m. W. Mount Ararat. Pop. before the Russian invasion in 1830 was estimated at 100,000; but in 1844 it was only 40,000; it is, however, regularly increasing. Elevation 6,100 feet. It is partly enclosed by a wall 30 feet high, and has an extensive citadel. Streets narrow, filthy, and infested with dogs; houses mostly of mud, timber, or sun-dried bricks. Principal buildings, Armenian and Greek churches and schools, about 40 mosques, a large custom-house, & numerous khans or caravanserais. Erzeroum has an extensive trade with all the adjacent

countries, and is a chief halting station for caravans going from Teheran to Mecca. Imports comprise shawls, silk, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, madder, & rhubarb, from the E.; and broad cloths, chintzes, shawls, and cutlery, from the W., by way of the Black Sea. Its vicinity is extremely fertile; and near it many cattle, horses, mules, and sheep, are reared; which with furs, galls, &c., form the principal exports. British goods are here superseding many native fabrics; on an average 6,000 bales of British manufs., value 300,000*l.*, are annually retailed in the bazaars. Erzeroum was founded about 415, near the site of the ancient *Arze*, under the name of *Theodosiopolis;* and it was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, as it still is under the Turks, its position rendering it an important military post.

ERZ-GEBIRGE (Ore mntns.), a mntn. chain of S. Germany, bounding Saxony on the E., and Bohemia on the N.W., and extending from the Fichtelberg N.E. to the Saxon Switzerland. Total length about 120 m.; average breadth 25 m.; average height 2,500 feet, but the Schwartzwald rises to 4,590 feet. It is abrupt on its S.E. side, mostly of primary formation, and yields numerous metallic ores, whence its name.

ESCALA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Gerona, with a fishing port in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,295.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Toledo, on the Alberche. Pop. 500. It has a ruined palace, and remains of ancient walls. Nearer Toledo is *Escalonill*, a vill. with 2,094 inhabs., and a ruined castle.—II. a market town, prov. & 12 m. N. Segovia. Pop. 1,098.

ESCAMBIA, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. of Florida. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 3,993, of whom 1,356 are slaves.

ESCATRON, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. S.E. Zaragoza, near the confl. of the Martino and Ebro. Pop. 2,263.

ESCAUT, a riv. of France & Belgium. [SCHELDT.]

ESCHENBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 27 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,800.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Franc., 9 m. S.E. Anspach.—III. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. N. Lucerne.

ESCHERSHAUSEN, a vill. of Brunswick, circ. Holzminden, on the Lenne. Pop. 1,070, employed in linen weaving. It has 3 yearly fairs.

ESCHMUNEIN, or ESHMOUNEYN, a vill. of Cent. Egypt, prov. and 22 m. S. Minieh, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Nile, on the site of *Hermopolis Magna*, the remains of which have been greatly destroyed to procure lime and saltpetre.

ESCHOLTZ BAY, an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, Behring Strait, Russian America, near the Arctic Circle, lon. 161° 10′ W., and where some remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

ESCHWEGE, a walled town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Werra, 26 m. E.S.E. Cassel. Pop. (1843) 6,042. It is a flourishing town, and has manufs. of woollens and linens.

ESCHWEILER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. and 9 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the railway thence to Cologne. Pop. (1846) 7,884. Manufs. ribbons, woollens, canvas, needles, iron wire, and machinery.

ESCLUSHAM (ABOVE and BELOW), the name of two tnshps. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Wrexham, about 5 m. S.W. Holt. Joint pop. 1,015.

ESCOMBE, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Durham, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Area 840 ac. Pop. 510.

ESCONDIDO, the name of several harbours in America, &c.—I. Cuba, on its S. coast, 60 m. E. Santiago.—II. Colombia, Venez, dep. Zulia, prov. Coro, on the N. coast of the peninsula Paraguana.—III. New Granada, dep. Isthmus, prov. Cauca, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, 140 m. S.E. Panama.—IV. Gulf of California, in lat. 25° 55′ N., lon. 110° 45′ W., near Loreto.—V. Yucatan, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Terminos. Lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 91° 5′ W. It is the name of the adjacent channel from Lake Terminos into the Gulf of Mexico, & of the Blewfields river, Cent. Amer.

ESCORIAL DE ABAJO, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. N.W. Madrid, on the S.S.E. slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. Pop. 1,326. It is remarkable for the celebrated monastery and palace of the *Escurial* in its vicinity. This splendid edifice, built by Philip II., is constructed in the form of a gridiron, and contains a magnificent mausoleum for the members of the royal family, an extensive collection of rare paintings, books, and MSS. It is the usual residence of the court in autumn.

ESCORIAZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.W. St Sebastian, with mineral springs, on the Deva. Pop. 1,761.

ESCRICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. S.S.E. York. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 895.

ESCUDO DE VERAGUA, a river dividing Central from S. America, flows into the Caribbean Sea, opposite the isl. Escudo, after a course of 15 m. Lat. of Escudo island 9° N., lon. 81° 30′ W.

ESCUINTLA, a town of Central Amer., on the Pacific, 35 m. S.W. Guatemala. Pop. 2,500.

ESCURIAL, a town of Spain. [ESCORIAL.]

ESDRAELON (PLAIN OF), (Turk. *Merj Ibn Amir*), a famous plain of Palestine, pash. and from 10 to 30 m. S. Acre, between Mounts Carmel W., and Hermon and Gilboa E. It is highly fertile and watered by the Kishon. It has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient and modern times, and especially of the victory of Deborah & Barak over Sisera. (Judges iv. 12-15).

ESENS, a town of Hanover, landr. Aurich, near the N. Sea, 26 m. N.E. Emden. Pop. 2,218. It has linen manufs., breweries, and distilleries.

ESGUIERA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 22 m. N.E. Aveiro. Pop. 2,900. It has a Benedict. convent, the oldest in the kingdom.

ESH, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Lanchester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Durham. Pop. 518. It has a handsome Roman Catholic college.

ESHER, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a station on the S.W. railway, 15 m. S.W. London. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,261. The royal palace of Claremont in this pa., was built by the great Lord Clive, and purchased for the residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1816. It was the resid. of Louis Philippe, after his abdication, 1848.—*Esher-place* is a splendid Gothic structure, once occupied by Card. Wolsey, and now the property of the Pelham family.

ESHMOUNEYN, Egypt. [ESCHMUNEIN.]

ESHOLT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Otley. Pop. 443. Esholt-hall occupies the site of a nunnery.

ESHTEMOA, an anc. town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, identified with the modern vill. Semua, 8 m. S. Hebron, and has remains of antiquity.

ESINO, a riv. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows N.W., and enters the Adriatic 7 m. N.W. Ancona, length 40 miles.

ESK, a beautiful lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. & about 3 m. N.N.E. Donegal. Ac. 976.—II. a mntn. range, Munster, betw. cos. Cork & Kerry.

ESK, a river of Engl., co. Cumberland, rises in Sea Fell, and flows S.W. for 20 m. into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

ESK, several rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Dumfries, formed by the confl. of the Black & White

Esk in Eskdalemuir, flows 24 m. into Solway Firth, near Sarkfoot. Its valley is noted for picturesque scenery.—II. (*North*), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, and flows 32 m. into the German Ocean, 3 m. N. Montrose.—III. (*South*), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, in the N.W. of the co., flows E. through Strathmore, after a course of 36 m. into Montrose harbour. The towns of Brechin and Montrose are on its banks. Fine pearls were formerly fished in this river.—IV. and V. (*North & South*), 2 small but beautiful streams, rise in co. Peebles, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, and proceed to the sea at Musselburgh. The N. branch flows past Roslin castle and Hawthornden.

Esk (North and South), two rivs. of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), dist. Launceston, flow W., and join the Macquarrie and Quamby to form the Tamar river. The town Launceston is on the N., and Perth on the S. Esk.

Eskdalemuir, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 22 m. N.E. Dumfries. Area 42,250 ac., mostly heath and mntns., the loftiest rising to 2,200 feet above the sea. Pop. 646. This formed part of the dist. of Eskdale, early settled by Norman barons.

Eske, a riv., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, rises near Kildale, & flows E. into the N. Sea at Whitby.

Eski (signifying "old"), a Turkish prefix of the names of numerous towns, &c., including the following.—I. (*E. Adalia*), the ruins of the anc. *Side*, Asia-Minor, pash. Adana, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. N.W. Alaya, comprising the remains of defensive walls, & a large theatre.—II. (*E. Andaval*), pash. Koniah, 6 m. N.E. Nigdeh, & famous in antiquity for its breed of horses.—III. (*E. Baba*), a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Kirk-kilissia, 28 m. S.E. Adrianople.—IV. (*E. Djuma*), a town, Bulgaria, 18 m. W. Shumla.—V. (*E Erekli*), Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, 55 m. W. Constantinople.—*E Stamboul* is the anc. *Alexandria Troas* (which see).

Eski-Hissar, two ruined cities of Asia-Minor, Anatolia.—I. (anc. *Laodicea*), 46 m. S.E. Ala-Shehr (anc. *Philadelphia*), has extensive remains of walls, two theatres, temples, &c.; but having suffered greatly from earthquakes, its site is now wholly deserted.—II. (*Stratonicæa*), 55 m. S.E. Aiasaluk (anc. *Ephesus*), and also having extensive remains, incldg. a vast temple, & a theatre.

Eskilstuna, a town of Sweden, læn Nyköping, 57 m. W. Stockholm, on the Hielmar. P. 2,486.

Eski-Sagra, *Beroa*, a town of Europ. Turkey, prov. Rumili, on the S. slope of the Balkan mntns., 70 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is finely situated, and has manufs. of carpets and leather. Near it are hot mip. baths well frequented.

Eski-Shehr, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 27 m. E.N.E. Kutaiah, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Dorylæum*.

Esmerelda, a riv. of S. Amer., Ecuador, provs. Imbabura and Pichincha, rises near Quito, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific, in lat. 0° 58′ N., lon. 79° 40′ W., after a course of 110 m. At its mouth is a vill. of same name.—II. a mission settlement of Venezuela, dep. and on the Orinoco, 16 m. E. its bifurcation.—III. (*Serra*), a mntn. chain of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, between the Doce and Belmonte rivers. Lat. 18° 30′ S. Length W. to E. about 170 miles.

E'sne (*vulg. Esneh*, Copt. 'Sne), (anc. *Latopolis*), the principal commercial town of Upper Egypt, on l. b. of the Nile, 25 m. S. Thebes. It stands on a mound of debris, 30 feet in height, and is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravans. It has manufs. of cotton shawls, pottery, a cotton spinning factory, and a coptic monastery; but it is chiefly famous for a vast anc. temple, now converted into a cotton warehouse.

Eso, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Zara, in the Adriatic, between the isls. Grossa & Ugliano. Length 7 m.; average breadth 1½ m.

Esooan, a town of Egypt. [Assouan.]

Esopus, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Hudson riv., 7 m. S. Kingston. P. 1,939.

Espadacinta, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 20 m E. Moncorvo.

Espain (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. S.S.W. Tours. Pop. 2,128.

Espalion, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arrond., on the Lot, 16 m. N.E. Rhodez. Pop. 2,487. It has a large timber trade.

España, a country of Europe. [Spain.]

Esparraguera, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2,366. It has numerous cloth factories, paper mills, &c., and a celebrated annual fair.

Espejo, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Cordova, on the Salado. Pop. 5,284. It is very anc., & has remains of a Moorish castle, a college of primary instruction, an hospital, manufs. of pottery, and linen weaving.

Espelette, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 12 m. S. Bayonne. Pop. 1,500.

Espera, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete. P. 1,577. Linen weaving.

Esperance (Bay), an inlet, S. coast of Australia. Lat. 33° 50′ S., lon. 122° E.—(*Cape*), N.W. coast of the isl. Guadalcanal, Solomon group, Pacific O.

Esperaza, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, arrond. and 8 m. S. Limoux, on l. b. of the Aude. Pop. 1,403. It has manufs. of hats.

Espichel (Cape), or Cape Spichel, Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 21 m. S. Lisbon, with a light-ho., in lat. 38° 24′ N., lon. 9° 13′ W.

Espiel, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Cordova, near l. b. of the Guadiato. Pop. 1,088.

Espierre, a vill., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.S.E. Courtrai, & where the French force was defeated by the Austrians & English, May 22, 1794.

Espinhaca (Serro do), an extensive mntn. chain of Brazil, which traverses from S. to N. the provs. Bahia, Minas Geraes, & S. Paulo, & extends to the Uruguay. It contains rich diamond mines.

Espinosa-de-los-Monteros, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. N. Burgos, near l. b. of the Trueba. Pop. 2,298. Victory of the French over the Spaniards, November 1808.

Espiritu Santo, a small marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30′ and 21° 20′ S., having N. the prov. Porto-Seguro, W. Minas Geraes, S. Rio Janeiro, and E. the Atlantic; cap. Victoria. Pop. 40,000. Surface rises on proceeding inland. Principal rivers, the Doce on the N., & Parahyba on the S. border. Soil infertile, but adapted to the culture of sugar.—II. (*Espiritu Santo*, or *Villa Velha d'*), the former cap. of the above prov., is situated on the S. shore of the bay of Espiritu Santo. P. 1,000.—III. the largest & most W. of the New Hebrides isls., Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S., lon. 167° E. Length N. to S. 65 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface mntnous.; but except in the most elevated parts, fertile & well wooded.—IV. a cape, Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 52° 38′ S., lon. 68° 37′ W.

Espiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the centre of the isl. Pop. 9,484, of whom 5,296 are whites.—II. a vill. of Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 42 m. E.N.E. Llerena.—III. an isl. of the Gulf of California, 30 m. N. La Paz, and 13 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth.—IV. a group of the Bahama isls., 18 m. S. Andros.—V. a bay of the U. S., Florida, on its W. coast, in lat. 28° 40′ N.,

lon. 82° 45′ W., and divided into Hillsborough & Tampa bays.—VI. a bay of Texas, forming a part of the backwater, dists. Victoria and Refugio. Lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 97° 30′ W. It is large; at its opposite extremity it receives the Guadalupe riv.; opposite the sea it is sheltered by Matagorda isl.; and S.W. it communicates with Aransas bay, and with the Gulf of Mexico by Espiritu Santo inlet.

Espita, a town of Central America, Yucatan, about 30 m. N. Valladolid. Pop. 3,000.

Espluga de Francoli, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,702.

Esposenda, a marit. town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 1,500.

Esprit (St), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 4,463. It has a citadel, commanding the town and port of Bayonne.

Esquermes, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 1,707.

Ess, a magnificent cataract of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 4¾ m. W. Glendalough, formed by the Avonbeg river.

Essarts (Les), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 2,192.

Essé, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 16 m. S.W. Vitre, with 1,703 inhabs; and near which is the *Roche-aux-Fees*, a druidic monument, occupying a space about 20 yards in length S.E. to N.W., and consisting of 43 large blocks, 34 of which support 8 others.

Esseck, Essegg, or Eszek (Slav. *Oszik*, anc. *Mursia*), one of the most strongly fortified towns of the Austrian Empire, cap. Slavonia, on the Drave, on which it has a steam-packet station, 13 m. from its confl. with the Danube. Pop. 12,262. The modern fortress contains many massive buildings, including an arsenal and barracks for 30,000 men, strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drave. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns, in which last most of the trade is conducted. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, a town council-house, a gymnasium & normal school. Manufs. of silk stuffs, and large fairs for corn, cattle, and hides, 4 times a-year.

Essen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Cologne and Minden railway, 19 m. N.N.E. Dusseldorf. Pop. (1846) 7,296, employed in manufs. of fire arms, steam-engines, steel and iron wares, leather, vitriol, woollen and linen goods, and coal mines. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an old capuchin convent, & a gymnasium. It is the seat of a mining board, and a municip. court of justice.—II. a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. E.N.E. Osnaburg. Pop. 832.—III. a vill. and pa. of Oldenburg, circ. Kloppenburg, 31 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg. Pop. 748.

Essendine, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4½ m. N.N.E. Stamford. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 152.

Essendon, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E. Hatfield. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 690.

Essequibo, or Essequebo, the principal river of British Guiana, S. Amer., enters the Atlantic in the N.W. part of that colony, by an estuary, 20 m. in width, lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 40′ W., after a course of at least 450 m. One of its sources has been reached by Sir R. Schomburgk, in lat. 0° 41′ N. Affls., the Ripununy or Rupunoony, Masseroony, and Cuymi. Its course lies through forests of the most gigantic vegetation. It abounds with isls., and in its estuary are three or four of considerable size. About 60 m. from its mouth are the falls of Etabally. It gives name to a co. of British Guiana.

Essex, a marit. co. of England, having N. cos. Cambridge and Suffolk, E. the N. Sea, S. the Thames, and W. Middlesex and Herts. Area 981,120 ac., of which nearly 900,000 ac. are arable & grass-land, and about 50,000 wood-land. Inhabited houses 67,618. Pop. 344,979. Surface towards the Thames and the sea flat, marshy, & much broken into peninsulas and islands; in the centre and N. beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Princip. rivs., the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, Chelmer, & Blackwater. Soil mostly a fertile loam. Climate on the coast damp, and producing agues; in other parts clear and healthy, less rain falling, than, perhaps, in any other English co. The farming is ranked among the best in England. The quality of the Essex wheat is very superior. Besides the usual crops, teazels, saffron, carraway, and hops, are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market; and the butter of Epping is of the finest quality. Stock of sheep estimated at from 500,000 to 600,000 head. Farms of all sizes, some of those rented being among the largest in the kingdom, while some farmed by their own proprietors are among the smallest. Average rent of land in 1810, 18*s.* 5½*d.* an acre. Leases not so common as formerly. The co. is almost wholly agricultural; in 1847, however, 2,227 persons were engaged in silk manufactures. Oyster fisheries are said to employ a capital of from 60,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* Value of land (1843) 1,289,645*l.*; total value of assessed property 1,935,610*l.* Co. rates (1847) 63,737*l.*; expenditure 60,332*l.* Essex contains 14 hundreds, 5 half-hundreds, and a royal liberty, comprising 406 pas., in the home circuit and dioceses of London and of Rochester. Chief towns, Chelmsford (the cap.), Colchester, Maldon, & Harwich. The co. is intersected by the E. cos. railw. It sends 10 mems. to H. of C.; of which 2 are for its N., & 2 for its S. divisions. Reg. electors (1846-7) for N. division 5,461; for S. division 5,426; total 10,887. It gives the title of Earl to the Coningsby family.—This was the name of a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, comprising the above co. Essex, and parts of the cos. Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

Essex, several cos., &c., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.E. of Vermont. Area 225 sq. m. P. 4,226.—II. in N.E. of Massachusetts. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 94,987.—III. in N.E. of New York. Area 1,779 sq. m. Pop. 23,634.—IV. in N. of N. Jersey. Area 241 sq. m. Pop. 44,621.—V. in E. of Virginia. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 11,309, of whom 6,756 are slaves.—VI. a township of Vermont, 48 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,824.—VII. a township of Massachusetts, 32 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 1,450, employed in ship-building and fisheries.—VIII. a vill., Connecticut, on Connecticut riv., 37 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. about 1,000, employed in ship-building, &c.—IX. a tnshp., New York, on Lake Champlain, 118 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,681.—X. the E.most co. of Upper Canada, between the Lakes Erie and St Clair.

Essie-with-Nevay, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. W.S.W. Forfar. Area 5,120 ac. Pop. 732.

Essington, a tnshp. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Bushbury, 5 m. N.E. Wolverhampton. P. 623.

Essington, N. Australia. [Port Essington.]

Es-Siout, a town of Upper Egypt. [Siout.]

Essling, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 m. E. Vienna, & where a severe engagement took place, 21st and 22d May 1809, between the French and the Austrians. [Aspern.]

Esslingen, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Nec-

kar, on the Neckar, and on the railway to Ulm, 7 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 6,833. It is enclosed by walls, and ill built; principal edifices, an old castle on a height, and a handsome town-hall. It has a richly endowed hospital, various seminaries, manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, lacquered tin wares, glue, and paper mills.

Essonnes, a river of France, deps. Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 m. N.E. Orleans, after a N. course of 45 m. joins the Seine at Corbeil. It turns numerous flour mills.—II. a comm. and vill. on the above river, dep. Seine-et-Oise, ½ m. S.W. Corbeil. Pop. 2,776, employed in flour milling, & tobacco mills, and manufs. of table-linen.

Es-Souan, a town of Upper Egypt. [Assouan].

Essoyes, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,727.

Estaca (Cape), the most N. point of Spain, E.N.E. C. Ortegal. Lat. 43° 47′ 50″ N.; lon. 7° 38′ 26″ W.

Estagel, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyren. Orient., on r. b. of the Gly, 11 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,225, employed in distilleries and marble quarries. Birthplace of Arago.

Estaires, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on l. b. of the Lys, 13 m. W. Lille. Pop. 3,207, employed in manufs. of linens and soap.

Estancia, a town of Brazil, prov. & 25 m. S.W. Sergipe, on l. b. of the Piauhy. Pop. 3,000.

Estarac, an old subdivision of France, in the prov. Guyenne, of which *Mirande* was the cap., now included in the deps. Gers and H. Pyrenees.

Estavayer, or Estavayé (Germ. *Stæffis*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W.N.W. Freiburg, on the E. shore of L. Neuchatel. Pop. of pa. 1,703. It has an old castle, a Dominican nunnery, and a Jesuits' college.

Este, *Ateste*, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. S.S.W. Padua, cap. dist. Pop. 8,000, employed in manufs. of silk twist, linens, and earthenware. It is picturesquely situated, & well built; its houses are supported on arches, and it has a church and leaning tower in the Romanesque style. The Rocca or castle, near the town, is a fine feudal fortress, on the site of the seat of the Este family, from whom the sovereigns of Great Britain, Hanover, Brunswick, and Modena, are descended.—II. Este is the name of a river of Hanover, which joins the Elbe, 7 m. W. Altona, after a N. course of 26 miles.

Estella (*Stella* and *Alba*), a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 26 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 6,192. It has an old castle, several churches & convents, an hospital, college, and manufs. of woollens.

Estepa, *Astapa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, with a fine palace of the family of Centurion. Pop. (1845) 6,559.

Estephe (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,145.

Estepona, a marit. town of Spain, prov. & 41 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845) 9,251. Chief industry, fishing, linen weaving, and manufs. of leather. It has an old Roman castle in the centre of the town.

Esterhazy (Hung. *Eszterhaz*), a vill. of Lower Hungary, circ. Oedenburg, near the S.E. extremity of the Neusiedl lake, 41 m. W.S.W. Presburg. Pop. 375. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, built in 1700 in the Italian style, surrounded by a noble park.

Esthonia, or Revel (Germ. *Esthland*), a gov. of Russia, between lat. 58° 15′ and 59° 40′ N., and lon. 22° 10′ and 28° 5′ E., having E. the gov. St Petersburg, S. Livonia and the Lake Peipus, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises the isls. Dago, Worms, &c. Area 7,790 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 310,400. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Principal rivers, the Narva, Loksa, Keyel, all flowing N. Soil sandy or marshy, and climate humid; about 2-3ds of it covered with pine forests, or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption; besides flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are important. Except distilling, the manufactures are almost wholly domestic. Principal exports, corn, spirits, salt fish, & hides. Principal imports, herrings and salt. The inhabs. are mostly of Finnish descent, and Protestants. The gov. is subdivided into 6 circs. Principal towns, Revel, Hapsal, Weissenstein, & Wesenberg.

Estrella, a riv. of Central Amer., state Costa Rica, enters the Pacific near Quaypo, after a S.W. course of 50 m.—II. a town of N. Granada, prov. Antioquia, 5 m. S.W. Medellin.—III. (*Porto da*), a marit. vill. of Brazil, prov. and on the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16 m. N. Rio.—IV. (*Serra da*), a mntn. range of Portugal, prov. Beira, extending from S.W. to N.E. for about 75 m., and having one peak which rises to 7,524 feet in height.—V. a mntn. chain of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro. Length E. to W. about 18 m.; aver. ht. 3,400 ft.

Estremadura, an old prov. in the S.W. of Spain, bounded N. by the prov. Leon, E. by New and Old Castile, S. Andalucia, and W. Portugal; now comprised in the provs. Badajos and Caceres. Area 14,166 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 547,420. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierras de Gredos, Bejar, & Gata; on the S. by that of Constantina, a continuation of the S. Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Guadalupe and San Benito, into two regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana. Soil very fertile, but almost wholly devoted to pasturage. Agriculture is greatly neglected; much less corn, wine, flax, hemp, &c., is raised, than is required for home consumption; & chesnuts form a large portion of the food of the inhabs. Four millions of merino sheep are said to be driven hither to feed every winter; and vast herds of hogs, goats, and cattle are reared. Lead, copper, silver, and iron mines exist here, but they are nearly all neglected; and manufs. are insignificant.

Estremadura, an administr. prov. of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean; cap. Lisbon. Area 7,176 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 782,875. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is more mntnous. than the S., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Princip. products, wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, sumach, & salt. Nearly sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Few mines are wrought; and manufs. are unimportant. The prov. is subdivided into the dists. of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem, besides which cities it comprises Setubal, Torres-Vedras, Thomar, and Cintra.

Estremoz, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 23 m. N.E. Evora. Pop. 6,600. It has a strong castle on an eminence, an arsenal, and cavalry barracks, manufs. of earthenware, and a trade in hardwares. It is the seat of the authorities of the prov. Near it are marble quarries.

Eszek, a town of Hungary. [Esseck.]

Etables, a comm. and marit. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 m. N.N.W. St Brieuc. Pop. 1,018.

Etain, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Moselle, in a marshy tract, 12 m. E.N.E. Verdun. Pop. 2,981. It has a communal college, & manufs. of cottons.

Etal, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 9 m. N.N.W. Wooler. Pop. returned with pa. of

Ford. Here are ruins of a castle, built by Sir R. Manners in the reign of Edward I.

ETALE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, 24 m. S.W. Bastogne.

ETAMPES (formerly *Estampes*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond., stretching with its suburbs, for 2 m. along the post-road between Paris & Orleans, 30 m. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 7,672. It has a station on the Paris & Orleans railway, a Gothic church of the 13th century, and the remains of a royal castle. In the town & its vicinity are numerous flour mills, & it is estimated to supply Paris with nearly half the quantity of flour consumed in that capital. It has also manufs. of soap, hosiery, and linen thread.

ETAPLES, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, on the Canche, near its mouth, 15 m. S. Boulogne. Pop. 2,030. Its importance, as a military post, has long ceased; and its castle, built in 1160, is now a ruin; but it retains trade in salt, and has breweries and distilleries.

ETAWAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Bareily, in the Doab, enclosed by the dists. Agra, Alighur, Ferokhabad, and Cawnpore, the Gwalior dom. and Bundelcund. Area 3,450 sq. m. Principal towns, Minpooree, Etawah, Kanoje, and Belah.—II. a town, cap. above dist., on the Jumna, 63 m. S.E. Agra; with remains of former grandeur, now in decay.

ETCHELLS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 1,476.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 282.

ETCHINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 8 m. E.S.E. Wadhurst. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 820.

ETCHMIADZIN, a vill., N. Persia. [ECHMIADZIN.]

ETIENNE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. arrond., on the Furens, a small affluent of the Loire, 32 m. S.W. Lyon, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1846) 47,302. It has been called the "French Birmingham," and like that of England, it is surrounded by coal mines. It is irregularly laid out, but has some good houses built of a fine white stone. It has a national college, a school of mines, a chemical laboratory, & a public library. Principal edifices, the hotel de ville, comprising the town-hall, exchange, & a museum of the local manufs.; court-house, theatre, public library, a handsome obelisk fountain, and the termini of the two railws. to Lyon and Roanne. St Etienne has rapidly acquired prosperity in the two very dissimilar manufs. of iron wares and silk ribbons. Hardwares to the value of 180,000*l.*, and cutlery to 18,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* yearly, with bayonets, files, nails, cast iron, and steel are made, and a great deal of coal is raised for exportation. The ribbon manufs. are mostly in the suburbs and vicinity, and in 1841, the total produce of ribbons was estimated at 1,800,000*l.* It has also manufs. of other silk goods, lace, embroidery, muslins, cotton yarn, glass, leather, paper, and lamp black.

ETIENNE (ST), the name of numerous comms. and towns of France.—I. (*de Baigorry*), dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Spanish frontier, 23 m. S.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 3,196. It has iron mines & marble quarries.—II. (*de Lugdarès*), Ardeche, cap. cant., 31 m. W. Privas. Pop. 2,028.—III. (*de Montluc*), Loire-Inf., 10 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,540.—IV. (*de St Geoirs*), Isère, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,002.—V. (*du Rouvray*), Seine-Inf., near the Seine, 4 m. S. Rouen. P. 1,494.

ETIVE (LOCH), an inlet of the N. Sea, Scotl., co. Argyle. Length about 20 m.; breadth varying, & often very narrow. Scenery on its shores very beautiful.

ETJOU, a town of Japan, isl. Kiusiu, 65 m. N.E. Nangasaki.

ETKO, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 m. S.S.W. Rosetta, 18 m. in length, & from 3 to 5 in breadth, and separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow sand-bank, on which is the vill. Etko, 14 m. E. Aboukir. This lagoon was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1801.

ETNA (Italian *Mongibello*), a celebrated volcanic mntn. of Sicily, on the E. coast of the isl., forming a nearly isolated cone, having E. the Mediterranean, and on the other sides the rivers Simeto and Onobello. The summit of the volcano is the culminating point of an irregularly triangular space, and its slopes are divided into 3 regions; I. the lava region covered with the richest vegetation, elegant cities, and villas; II. the wooded region; III. the upper region, covered with scoriae and ashes, in the midst of which rises the principal crater, which is always covered with snow. The highest point 10,874 feet above the sea, is in lat. 37° 43′ 31″ N., lon. 15° E. The first recorded erruption of Etna is in the year 476 B.C., and the last occurred in 1832.

ETOILE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. S. Valence. Pop. 1,058. It has a fortified castle in which Louis XI. resided.

ETOLIA, a prov. of Greece. [ÆTOLIA.]

ETON, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Area of pa. 690 ac. P. 3,526. Charities about 550*l.* per ann. Horse fair, Ash-Wednesday. The town which consists of one long winding street, is famous for its college founded by King Henry VI. in 1446, & now a favourite seat of preliminary instruction for the sons of the nobility and gentry. It consists of two noble brick quadrangles, with towers, cloisters, and gateways in the Tudor style, and has a fine chapel and hall, a valuable library, two statues of its royal founder, beautiful pleasure grounds, with 70 foundation scholars, and about 700 stipendiary pupils. The college is governed by a provost and fellows, and is richly endowed. The fellows of king's college, Cambridge, are entirely elected from Eton scholars. The ancient and curious triennial pageant of the *Montem*, when money is collected for the senior scholar on his removal to Cambridge, is now discontinued. Amongst the many great men who received a part of their education at Eton, may be named Waller, Boyle, Walpole, Bolingbroke, Fielding, Gray, Sherlock, Porson, Chatham, Fox, Lord Grey, Canning, and Wellington.

ETRETAT, a comm. & maritime vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the English Channel, 15 m. N.N.E. Havre. It affords facilities for an extensive harbour, its port being defended by a natural dyke. It is celebrated for its oysters.

ETRURIA, in ancient times one of the most important countries of Italy, now forms the duchy of Lucca, the greater part of Tuscany, and a portion of the Pontif. states. The name was restored by Napoleon, who by the treaty of Lunéville, in 1808, formed, of the grand duchy of Tuscany, the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1808. [For an account of anc. *Etruria*, see *Cramer's Ancient Italy*, vol. i.]

ETRURIA, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, 1½ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. returned with pa. It was the residence and seat of the manufs. of the late Mr J. Wedgewood, inventor of the beautiful imitation of Etruscan vases, and the great improver of English porcelain, who died here in 1795.

ETSCH, a river of N. Italy. [ADIGE.]

ETTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. W.S.W. Breda. Pop. (with comm.) 5,391, who trade in corn, cattle, and fuel.

ETTENHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 18 m. N. Frieburg, on railway to Carlsruhe. P. 2,730, who manuf. linen fabrics. From 1790 to 1803, this town was the residence of the last prince bishop of Strasburg, and here the Duke d'Enghien was seized and conveyed to Vincennes, May 16th 1804.

ETTLINGEN, a town of Baden circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on railway and on the Alb riv., 4½ m. S. Carlsruhe. Pop. 4,250. It has gunpowder, paper, and cotton mills.

ETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. N.W. Beverley. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 425.—II. co. Northampton, 6½ m. N.N.E. Peterboro'. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 118.

ETTRICK, a river of Scotland, rising in the S.W. of co. Selkirk, through which it flows N.E., joining the Tweed after a course of 24 m., 2 m. below Selkirk. Chief affluent the Yarrow.—II. (*Pen*), a mountain near the source of the above river. Height 2,200 feet.—III. (*Forest*), a beautiful pastoral tract watered by the above river and its tributaries. It formed originally a part of the Great Caledonian forest, but is now almost entirely divested of trees.—IV. a mountainous pa., near the head waters of the above river, 17 m. S.W. Selkirk. Area 43,968 ac. Pop. 525. It was the ancient seat of the Buccleugh family, has several old border fortresses, and much romantic scenery. Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born, and spent the greater part of his life, in this parish.

ETWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Derby. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 689.

EU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 17 m. N.N.E. Dieppe. Pop. 3,749. In its pa. church, with a crypt, are many effigies of the Artois family, Counts of Eu. The Château d' Eu, inherited by the ex-king Louis Philippe from this family, contains the finest collection of historical portraits in France, & is surrounded by a park & extens. gardens, The forest of Eu extends for a considerable distance to the E. & S. The town of Eu was burnt in 1445 by Louis XI., to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. This was the place of an interview between Queen Victoria and the King of the French in 1843.

EUBŒA (formerly *Egripos*, or *Negropont*), the largest isl. of the kingdom of Greece, of which it forms a dep., in the Ægean Sea, lying along the N. coast of Thebes and Attica, between lat. 37° 57′ and 39° 2′ N., and lon. 22° 40′ and 24° 40′ E., separated from the mainland by the channels of Eubœa (ancient *Euripos*, *Egripos*, or *Negropont*, crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point opposite Chalcis), Talanta, and Trikeri. Length 115 m.; greatest breadth 33 m. Pop. (1840) 43,342. Surface mountainous, but very fertile. Highest mountain St Elias, near the S.E. extremity, 4,607 feet, and Delphi, near centre on N. coast, 5,725 feet. Principal products, corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. Principal towns, Chalcis, cap. of the N. division (Eubœa), Karystos chief town of the S. division.

EUCLID, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, on Lake Erie, 132 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,775.

EUDOKEEF, or FOGGY ISLANDS, a group of small isls. in the N. Pacific, off the S.E. coast of Aliashka, Russian America.

EUFEMIA (SANTA), a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., near the Gulf of St Eufemia, 5 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 1,100. It suffered severely in the great earthquake of 1638.

EUGANEAN HILLS, a low range of N. Italy, deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Padua, extending for about 10 m. from N.W. to S.E., and containing many fossil remains, and hot springs resorted to for bathing.

EULE, or ELAU, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, 12 m. S. Prague. Pop. 1,350. It was formerly celebrated for its rich gold mines.

EUPATORIA, formerly KOSLOV, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the W. coast of the Crimea, 38 m. W.N.W. Simferopol. Pop. (1838) 7,000. It has a high Tartar school, hospital, custom-house, a large harbour, & considerable trade.

EUPEN, a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Vesdre, 4½ m. E. Limburg. Pop. (1846) 10,940. It has important manufs. of woollens.

EUPHRATES (native *Phraat*, or *Frat*), a famous river of Asiatic Turkey, the E.most part of which it drains; rises by two heads in the table land of Armenia, the source of the principal, the Morad, being between Lake Van & Mount Ararat, & that of the Frat, about 20 m. N.E. Erzeroum. Both branches have a W. course, and they unite in lat. 39° N., lon. 39° E., whence the Euphrates has successively a S. and a S.E. course, encompassing on three sides the whole basin of its chf. tributary the Tigris, and separating Turkish Armenia and Mesopotamia from Syria and the Arabian Desert. In lat. 31° N., lon. 47° E., the Tigris unites with it to form the Shat-ul-Arab, which about 130 m. below enters the head of the Persian Gulf, and including which, the total length of the Euphrates to the source of the Morad may be estimated at 1,800 m. In its upper third, it traverses a mountainous country, and near Someisat breaks through the Taurus chain, forming a double cataract; but from this point it is navigable to the sea, and in its lower part flows through a rich & flat region, where it varies from 200 to 800 yards in width, having as high as Hillah a depth of 18 feet, and navigable for steamers drawing 4 feet water, from the sea to Bir, 100 m. E. the Gulf of Scanderoon, and the nearest point of its approach to the Mediterr. Besides the Tigris, it receives the Kara-su of Kaisariyeh, Khabur, and Kerah rivers; and on its banks are the Bassorah (on the Shat-ul-Arab), and the towns Arja, Semava, Lemlum, Hillah (the modern representative of Babylon), Aubar, Hit, Hadith, Kaskisia, Rakha, &c.; and in Armenia, Melagherd, and Erzeroum.

EURE, *Ebura*, a river of France, rises in dep. Orne, flows N.E. through the deps. Eure-et-Loire & Eure, past Chartres, Nogent-le-Roi, Ivry, Louviers, and joins the Seine on left, near Pont-de-l'Ardeche. Chief affluent the Iton on left. Length 112 m., for 50 of which it is navigable.

EURE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Evreux, forms part of the old prov. of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine, between lat. 48° 37′ and 49° 28′ N. Area 2,414 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 423,247. Climate mild and humid; surface generally flat. Chief rivers, the Seine and its affluents, the Eure, Rille, Andelle, and the Iton, affluent of the Eure. Minerals comprise iron, building and mill stones; corn is raised for exportation; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive, and forests cover one fifth part of the dep.; excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. *Mining and manuf. industry* very active. Manufs. include woollens, cotton, paper, glass, iron, copper, and zinc wares. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Les Andelys, Bernay, Evreux, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer.

EURE-ET-LOIR, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Chartres, forms part of the old provs. Orleanais and Ile-de-France, between lat. 47° 57′ and 48° 55′ N. Area 2,361 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 292,337. Chief rivers, the Eure and Loire; there are many marshes in the W. Climate mild and temperate. Soil extremely fertile; a great amount of corn is raised, & it is considered the granary of Paris. Excellent cavalry horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep, and poultry. The dep. is poor in minerals, but has several iron works, and manufs. of coarse cloths, cottons, and paper. It is divided into the arronds. Chartres, Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou.

EURIPOS CHANNEL, Greece. [EUBŒA.]

EUROPE, *Europa*, the smallest, but most civilised, and in proportion to its extent, the best peopled of the five great divisions of the globe; forms a peninsular prolongation of Asia, from which it is separated on the E. by the river Kara, the Ural mountains and river, and the Caspian Sea; and on the S. by the mountain chain of Caucasus. On all other sides it is bounded by seas, bays, gulfs, and straits; these are, on the N. the Arctic Ocean, W. the Atlantic, and S. the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea. The continental portion of Europe is comprised between lat. 36° and 71° 12′ N., and lon. 9° 30′ W. and 60° 50′ E. Its greatest length from Astrakhan to Brest is 2,400 m., and its extreme breadth from Cape Nord-Kyn to Cape Matapan 2,360 m. Area estimated at 3,595,000 sq. m., 3-4ths of which is occupied by plains, and 1-4th by mountains and high lands. The peninsulas comprise 1-4th, and the islands 1-21st of the whole extent.

The following table shows the area, pop., proportional value of life, and miles of railway communication in the different states in 1849:

Name of States.	Style of States.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. last census.	Proportion of deaths to pop.	Railways open, 1849.
					miles.
Austria,	Empire,	257,830	38,000,000	1 in 33	652
Belgium,	Monarchy,	11,313	4,258,426	1 in 42	483
Britain,	Kingdom,	120,344	26,831,105	1 in 45	4,400
Denmark,	Monarchy,	21,650	1,378,200	-	144
France,	Republic,	207,252	35,400,486	1 in 44	1,412
German Empire (excl. of the possessions of Austria, Prussia, Denmk., and the Netherlands),	Various(see Germany),	145,822	16,138,032	-	3,000
Greece,	Monarchy,	18,244	856,470	-	-
Ionian Is.,	Republic,	1,096	2,197,970	-	-
Italy (excl. of Austr. and French Italy),	Various(see Italy),	71,330	12,570,512	1 in 30	176
Netherl'ds,	Monarchy,	13,610	3,236,741	1 in 33	152
Portugal,	Kingdom,	36,125	3,412,500	-	-
Prussia,	Monarchy,	107,958	16,112,948	1 in 33	-
Russia, & Poland,	Empire,	2,089,999	60,708,502	1 in 28	218
Spain,	Monarchy,	182,750	12,386,841	1 in 34	15½
Sweden & Norway,	Monarchy,	297,500	1,328,471	1 in 50	-
Switzerl'd,	Republic,	15,261	2,320,000	-	11½
Turkey,	Empire,	197,625	12,200,000	-	-
Total,		3,795,709	249,337,204		

One of the great characteristics of this quarter of the globe, is the vast number of inland seas and estuaries by which it is intersected, and the immense extent of coast line (17,000 m.), which in consequence it enjoys. The principal peninsulas thus formed are in the N.; Scandinavia, between the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; Jutland, between the Baltic and the German Ocean; the peninsula of Brittany, between the English channel and the Bay of Biscay. In the S., the Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal), between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean; the Italian peninsula, between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Sea; the Hellenic peninsula (Greece and Turkey), E. of Italy; and the Crimea in the N. of the Black Sea. The principal islands are in the German Ocean, the British Isles, the largest in Europe. In the Arctic Ocean, Iceland and Novaia Zemlia. In the Mediterranean and its branches, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta, Elba, and the Balearic islands. The isls. of Greece, Crete or Candia, the Ionian isls., and the islands of Dalmatia. The Baltic includes numerous islands, the chief of which are Seeland, Fühnen, and Laaland, Rugen, Bornholm, Oeland, Gothland, and the archipelago of Stockholm. Most of the rivers of Europe belong to two great basins, that of the Atlantic and its branches on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S.; the line of separation, which follows the direction S.W. to N.E., is elevated on the W., where it is formed by the Sierra Nevada, part of the Pyrenees, the Cevennes & the Vosges mountains; it meets the Alps near the sources of the Rhine & Rhone. After cutting the Carpathians on the N. of Hungary, the watershed traverses Russia, where its elevation is very inconsiderable. On the E. and S.E., the Volga and its affluents contribute their waters to the Caspian Sea, and on the N.E. the Dwina flows to the Arctic O. The mean height of Europe is 636 feet. A great part of N. Germany, Denmark, Holland, and part of Belgium are plains, little elevated above the level of the sea; the great plains of Russia and Poland have a mean height of 360 feet; the other countries of Europe are traversed by chains of mountains, the chief of which are the Scandinavian Alps in Sweden and Norway, the Carpathians and their contreforts, the Sudetic mntns. in Germany; the Balkan mountains, the Dinaric Alps, and the chain of Pindus in Turkey; the Alps between Italy, France, Switzerland, and Germany; the Apennines in Italy, the Jura between France and Switzerland, the Cevennes & the mountains of Auvergne in France, the Pyrenees between France and Spain, the Iberian & the Cantabrian mountains, the Sierra Estrella, the mountains of Toledo, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada in Spain. The principal summits of the different chains are, in the Alps, Mont Blanc, the culminating point of Europe, 15,810 feet, Monte Rosa 15,208 feet. In the Pyrenees, Pic Nethou or Maladetta 11,168 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, the peak of Mulhaçen 11,660 feet. The mountains of Great Britain cover the N. and W. parts of the island; their general direction corresponds with that of the Scandinavian mountains, and like them also the W. sides are abrupt, and broken up by numerous gulfs, while they slope gradually to the E. shores. The principal chains are the Grampians and the Cheviots, and the culminating point is Ben Nevis 4,368 feet. Iceland is covered with mountains, the highest of which is the Oräfäjokel, 6,405 feet in elev. The isls. of Sardinia and Corsica are traversed by a small chain of mountains, interrupted by the Strait of Bonifacio, culminating point Monto Rotondo in Corsica 8,760 feet. Si-

cily is traversed by a chain of mountains, separated from the Apennines by the Strait of Messina, culminating point Mount Etna 10,874 feet. Some of these mountain chains contain numerous extinct volcanoes, and the volcanoes of Etna, Vesuvius, Heckla, and Stromboli are still in a state of activity.

Europe is every where well watered; it has no deserts like those in Asia and Africa. The most important rivers are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Danube, Po, Rhone, Ebro, Tagus, Garonne, Loire, Seine, Meuse, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Dwina. Lakes abound in Sweden, the N.W. of Russia, Switzerland, Hungary, and Italy. The most remarkable are Wener, Wetter, Mælar in Sweden; Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Leman, Lucerne, and Zurich in Switzerland; Constance between Switzerland and Germany; Neusiedl and Balaton in Hungary; Maggiore, Como, and Garda in N. Italy.

The climate of continental Europe presents the most striking contrasts, but it is in general temperate, and exempt from the extremes of heat and cold to which the other great divisions of the globe are exposed. This is partly owing to the seas by which it is surrounded, and partly to the gulf stream, the heated atmosphere from which, is carried by the prevailing S.W. winds to the W. shores of Europe. The numerous inland seas, lakes, and rivers which intersect it, soften the atmosphere, & induce a humidity favourable to vegetation. South of the parallel of lat. 45° N.; extreme cold is rare, and of short duration, while the heat is tempered by the mountains which cover this portion of Europe; but the southern coasts frequently suffer from the hot wind of Africa, the *Sirocco*, which is occasionally arrested only at the foot of the Alps. The great plain of the N.E. being exposed to N. winds from the Arctic Ocean, has a much more severe climate than the other countries of Europe. The lower limit of perpetual snow in Europe, has, in the Alps and Pyrenees, an elevation of 8,000 feet; and, in the interior of Norway, 4,000 feet. The soil of the different countries of Europe, is, on the whole fertile, and produces all the vegetable substances of temperate climates. In the peninsulas of the S., where the vegetation resembles that of the tropics, the sugar cane, the cotton plant, the orange, citron, fig, pomegranate, vine, rice, and tobacco are cultivated, and the trees comprise the chesnut, oak, and pine. In the central regions, comprising France, Switzerland, and the valleys of the Rhine, Elbe, Danube, and Theiss, and on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, the vine is cultivated with success; the orchards supply the walnut, peach, apricot, apple, and pear; wheat, rye, and in some places tobacco and maize are cultivated; the poplar is common, the chesnut is rare, and the forests comprise the oak, beech, and fir. In the British islands, and the greater part of lower Europe valuable grain is cultivated, and the forests produce the oak, beech, birch, and pine. In the N. of Europe, barley and oats are cultivated as far as lat. 60° N. in Lapland, and the forests produce the pine and the birch; the N. of Russia is incapable of producing any kind of grain.

The fauna of Europe is less varied than that of the other continents of the old world, but is rich in useful animals, and exempt from the noxious species common to Asia and Africa. The horse, cow, ass, sheep, goat, pig, and dog are distributed nearly all over the continent; the buffalo, inhabits the marshy plains of Italy, Wallachia, and Hungary; and the camel is found near the Black Sea. In the N. of Europe, the rein-deer renders valuable service to man; many quadrupeds yield furs, and the eider duck furnishes the down so valuable in commerce. The forests are peopled with hares, foxes, deer, and wild boars, the wolf and the bear are common in Scandinavia. In the higher Alps and the Pyrenees are found the chamois, the wild goat, the bear, and the eagle. The birds of prey comprise the vulture, kite, eagle, and falcon.

The mineral riches of Europe are highly important, less on account of the precious metals, than the abundance of the commonest minerals, to which she greatly owes the development of her industry, & the superiority she has acquired over the other regions of the globe. The most productive gold mines in Europe are those of the Carpathians in the N. of Hungary, Transylvania, and Russia. The richest silver mines are those of the Erzgebirge, the Carpathians, and the Harz in Germany, and the Alps in Scandinavia. Iron is very widely distributed, it is most abundant in Britain, and general in the Cevennes, the Vosges, the Jura, the E. Alps, the Riesengebirge, and other mountains in Germany, and in the Scandinavian Alps. Lead is abundant in the E. part of the Sierra Nevada, in Cornwall, and in the E. Alps. Copper in Cornwall, the E. Alps, and the Alps of Scandinavia. Tin is no where plenty, except in Cornwall, and zinc is mostly found in the Riesengebirge. The principal mines of mercury are those of Almaden in the Sierra Morena, and of Idria in the E. Alps. Salt mines occur principally in the Carpathians and in the E. Alps, but sea salt is obtained abundantly on the greater part of the coasts—especially on those of the Black Sea. Coal is most abundant in Great Britain, but rich mines exist also in Belgium, in the Cevennes, and in the mountains between the Rhine and the Weser. The greatest amount of turf is obtained in the low plains of N. Holland, and at the mouths of the Meuse and Rhine in S. Holland. Europe, now mistress of the world, was to a great extent plunged in barbarism, at a time when Asia and Africa had powerful nations, and rich and populous cities. The navigators of Phœnicia, Greece, and Tuscany diffused civilization and the arts through the countries of the S., while those of the middle and N. of Europe, separated by impenetrable forests and vast marshes, were inhabited by nomade races, unacquainted with agriculture and commerce. Among these, however, the Celts, Germans, and Sarmatians formed powerful nations, who held disputed sway, till the Romans subdued all the countries of the S. and W., and during five centuries gave them their language, their arts, and their laws. In the 5th century the Roman Empire was dismembered by irruptions of barbarians, & Europe again partially reverted to a state of barbarism. Modern civilization dawned amidst the struggles consequent on the founding of the empire of Charlemagne, at the end of the 8th century. It was much facilitated by the crusades in the 12th century, and far more by the invention of printing in the 15th century. The marit. discoveries of the 15th century, distributed over the globe the commerce and the colonies of Europeans, who now people the greater part of America, & have settled in Africa & the islands of the E. Ocean.

The pop. belong entirely to the Indo-Europ. family of the Caucasian race (except a few mongolian tribes in the N. & E. of the continent). The varieties of this family consist of the Teutonic or German, distributed over the N. & W. of Europe;

the Slavonian in the centre & E.; the Hellenic & Pelasgian in the S.; the Celtic in the W., &c. (See *Johnston's Physical Atlas*). Christianity in its different forms, is professed by a great majority of the inhabitants. The Greek church prevails in Russia, Greece, the Ionian islands, Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, parts of Turkey, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. The Roman Catholic church is dominant in the S. and W. of Europe, in Italy, Spain and Portugal, France, Belgium, a great part of Austria, and some of the smaller German states, Switzerland, and Ireland. The Protestant church prevails in Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and several of the smaller German states, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and England, as well as in parts of France and Austria, and in the Baltic provs. of Russia. Mohammedanism is confined to the inhabitants of Turkey.

The following table shows the comparative amount of instruction in the principal states of Europe in 1846:

Saxony,	1 pupil for every 6 of the pop.		
Netherlands,	1	„ 6	„
Prussia	1	„ 6½	„
Great Britain,	1	„ 9	„
Belgium,	1	„ 9	„
Austria,	1	„ 10	„
France,	1	„ 11	„
Russia,	1	„ 143	„

EUROTAS, a riv. of Greece, Morea. [VASILIKO.]

EUSKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 3,100.

EUSTATIUS (ST), one of the Dutch W. India isls., leeward group, 12 m. N.W. St Christopher. Area 190 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 1,903. It is mountainous and has two extinct volcanoes. Climate healthy, but earthquakes & hurricanes frequent.

EUSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 279.

EUTIN, a town of N. Germany, cap. princip. Lubeck, in a detached territory, enclosed by Holstein, 18 m. N. Lubeck. Pop. 2,816. It has a ducal palace on an isl. in an adjacent lake.

EUXINE SEA. [BLACK SEA.]

EUXTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Manchester and Preston railway, 2 m. W.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 1,562.

EVAL (ST) a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4½ m. W.N.W. St-Columb Major. Ac. 2,300. P. 349.

EVANS, a township. of the U. S., N. America, New York, 311 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,807.—II. (*Evansville*), a vill., Indiana, on the Ohio, 172 m. S.S.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 2,500.

EVAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arrond. and 21 m. N.E. Aubusson, with hot mineral baths. Pop. 1,391.

EVEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2¾ m. N.E. Sleaford. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 91.

EVENLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1 m. S. Brackley. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 487.—II. a river of England, rising in the N. of co. Oxford, and flowing S.E. past Blandford and Blenheim, into the Isis, 4 m. W.N.W. Oxford.

EVENLODE, a pa., co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.E. Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Area 1,560 ac. P. 325.

EVENWOOD, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St Andrew Auckland, 5 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. Pop. 726.

EVERBECQ, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. N.E. Tournai, with extensive salt refineries and linen manufactures. Pop. 4,084.

EVERCREECH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 449.

EVERDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Daventry. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 777.

EVERGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Ghent. Pop. 7,795.

EVERINGHAM, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Market-Weighton. Ac. 3,080. P. 318.

EVERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4¾ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 354.

EVERSDEN (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Area 1,260 ac. P. 300.—II. (*Little*), 5½ m. S.E. Caxton. Ac. 670. P. 225.

EVERSHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Woburn. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 899.

EVERSHOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6½ m. E.N.E. Beauminster. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 566. Fairs, 12th May. Melbury Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, is in this parish.

EVERSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. N. Hartford Bridge. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 770.

EVERTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Beds, 4½ m. N.N.E. Biggleswade. Area 975 ac. Pop. 233.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,094.—III. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Pop. 9,221. It has two churches and many elegant villas.

EVESBATCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area 830 ac. Pop. 98.

EVESHAM, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Worcester, in the beautiful vale of the same name, and on the navigable Avon, 15 m. S.E. Worcester. Area, which includes three pas., 2,150 ac. Pop. 4,245, mostly employed in garden work in the rich environs. It has some remains (including the stately tower) of its celebrated mitred abbey, founded in 709; two branch banks, with small manufs. of stockings, and large market on Monday for horticultural produce. It sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 371. An act has been obtained for a railway connecting Worcester & Oxford, and passing through Evesham. In 1265, Edward P. of Wales, afterwards Edward I., here totally defeated the barons, under Simon de Montfort.

EVESHAM, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 34 m. S. Trenton. Pop. 5,060.

EVIAN, a vill. of Savoy, on the Lake and 26 m. N.E. Geneva. Pop. 2,084. Near it are the chalybeate-baths of Amphion.

EVIE and RENDALL, a pa. in the mainland of Orkney, Scotland. Pop. 1,447.

EVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 285.

EVORA, *Ebora* and *Liberalitas Juliæ*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Alemtejo, on a height 85 m. E.S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has two ruined forts, a rich Gothic cathed., sev. convents & hospls., a house of charity, barracks, diocesan school, and a museum. An aqueduct still in use, and the remains of a temple of Diana (now a slaughter house) are attributed to the Roman general, Q. Sertorius. It has manufs. of hardware and leather, and a large cattle fair on St John's day.—*Evoramonte* is a market town, prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. N.E. Evora.

EVRAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on rt. b. of the Rance, 6 m. S.S.E. Dinan. Pop. 4,163.

EVRE, a river of France, dep. Cher, rises in the marsh of Bourdelins, and joins the Cher near Vierzon. Length 41 m.

EVREUX (anc. *Mediolanum*, afterwards *Eburovices*), a city of France, cap. dep. Eure, on the Iton, 53 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 8,137. It is well built, and has many antique houses, a fine cathedral, the church of St Taurin, a clock tower, built during the English domination in 1417, a town hall, episcopal palace, theatre, and

a botanic garden. It has manufs. of cotton twist, woollen and cotton fabrics, and leather. In its environs is the fine château of Navarre, in which the Empress Josephine resided after her divorce.

EVRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 17 m. E.N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,256. It has manufs. of linen goods.—*Evry*, is a sta. on the Paris & Corbeil railw., 13 m. S. Paris.

EWE (LOCH), an inlet of the N. sea, Scotl., W. coast of co. Ross. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

EWE (ST); a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. E.N.E. Tregoney. Area 6,100 ac. Pop. 1,468.

EWELL, a small market town and pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom railway, 1½ m. N.N.E. Epsom. Area of pa. 4,170 ac. Pop. 1,867.—II. a pa., co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Dover. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 392.

EWELME, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Wallingford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 663. It has an hospital, founded by the Duke of Suffolk in reign of Henry VI.

EWENNY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W. Cowbridge. Pop. 211. It has ruins of an abbey founded in 1141.

EWERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 433.

EWESDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the small river Ewes, 4 m. N. Langholm. Area 34½ sq. m. Pop. 328. The scenery is amongst the most beautiful on the borders.

EWHURST, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 10 m. S.W. Dorking. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 942.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 4 m. N.E. Robert's Bridge. Area 5,310 ac. Pop. 1,169. Fairs 21st May, 5th August.—III. co. Hants, 6 m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area 820 ac. Pop. 22.

EWLOE, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hawarden, 6 m. S.S.E. Flint. Pop. 1,404.

EWYAS, a valley of S. Wales, co. Brecknock, near the point where it joins with the cos. Hereford and Monmouth. It is watered by the river Honddy, surrounded by lofty mountains, and contains the picturesque ruins of Llanthony abbey.—II. (*Harold*), a pa. of England, co. and 10½ m. S.W. Hereford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 356.

EXBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 593.

EXBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6½ m. E.N.E. Symington. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 406.

EXE, a river of England, rises in Exmoor, co. Somerset, and flows, after a S. course of 45 m., into the English Channel at Exmouth, from whence to Topsham (about 8 m.), it has a navigable estuary. Chief affls., the Yeo and Clist. Bampton, Tiverton, and Exeter are on its banks.

EXEA, OR EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,082. It has manufs. of linens and woollens.

EXELBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Burneston, 2 m. S.E. Bedale. Pop. 682.

EXETER, *Isca Damnoniorum*, a city, episcopal see, separate co., parl. and munic. bor., & river-port of England, cap. co. Devon, on the Exe, 10 m. N.W. from its entrance into the English Channel, 64 m. S.W. Bristol, with which it is connected by the Gt. W. railw. Area of city & co., which includes 19 pas., 1,800 ac. Pop. 31,312; of parl. bor. 37,231. It occupies an eminence in a richly diversified dist., has 2 main streets (each nearly 2 m. in length), & crossing at right angles; considerable remains of its anc. walls, a fine bridge across the Exe, many handsome modern squares & terraces intermixed with anc. narrow streets, 2 noble mkt.-places, and several suburbs containing numerous elegant villas. Chief buildings, the cathedral, probably commenced in 1280, and though of a severer style of architecture than the later cathedrals, surpassed by few in grandeur, or chasteness of proportion and of ornament. Its massive Norman towers over each transept, richly carved W. front, painted windows, colossal organ and bell, episcopal throne, chapter-ho., library, and numerous chapels, with the monuments of its bishops, and of the Bohurst Courtenays, deserve special mention. The bishop's palace was built in the reign of Edward IV.; the grammar school, founded in 1633, has an annual rev. exceeding 800*l.*, and about 15 exhibitions to the universities; there are numerous other well endowed schools and ancient hospitals; a modern co. hospital, lunatic, blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, female penitentiary, infirmary, and work-house; a co. sessions-ho. within the yard of the ancient castle of Rougemont, of which vestiges remain; a co. and city gaol and bridewell, large cavalry and artillery barracks, an ancient guildhall containing some interesting portraits, a theatre, circus, baths, fine ball-room, beautiful park promenade, several fountains, a public library, museum, athenæum, mechanics' institution, scientific and literary institution, about 6 banks, 5 weekly newspapers, a custom-house, bonding-warehouse, & cloth-halls. Exeter is a great thoroughfare; excellent mkts., and a beautiful vicinity induces many to reside here. It has still some manufs. of serges, paper, &c., with large breweries and iron foundries; but its once immense trade has greatly declined, notwithstanding the recent improvements of the port, the forming of a large floating basin, and the deepening of the anc. ship canal to Topsham, by which vessels of 300 tons now approach the city. The heavy port dues, consequent upon these improvements, are said to check commerce. Customs duties (1846) 97,715*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 176 vessels; aggreg. burden 16,285 tons. Mkts., Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; that on Friday being the largest for corn & wool in the W. of England. Races in Aug. Corp. rev. (1847) 8,195*l.* Corp. debt, more than 2-3ds of which has been incurred by the ship canal, about 150,000*l.* Exeter has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. since 1286. Reg. electors (1847) 3,798. It is also the place of election for the S. division of the co. Its bishopric, fixed here in 1050 by Edward the Confessor, comprises 4 archdeaneries & about 640 benefices, occupying nearly the whole of Cornwall and Devon. Episcopal rev. (1831) 2,700*l.* Average rev. of dean and chapter (including 24 prebendaries), about 10,000*l.* Exeter gives title of Marquis to the Cecils. During the middle ages it sustained several sieges, and was noted for the number of its religious houses.

EXETER, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. N. Hampshire, on Exeter riv., 33 m. E.S.E. Concord. Pop. 2,925. It has a well endowed academy. The riv., a branch of the Piscataqua, is navigable for vessels of 500 tons.—II. Rhode Isl., 26 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 1,776.—III. N. York, 77 m. W. Albany.—Pop. 1,423.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Berks. Pop. 1,911.—V. in same state, 129 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,529. The battle of Wyoming, noticed in Campbell's poem, was fought here in 1778.

EXFORD, a pa., Engl., co. Somerset, on the Exe river, 7½ m. N.N.W. Dulverton. Area 6,310 ac. Pop. 473. It has several anc. tumili and much picturesque scenery.

EXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.E. Alcester. Area 780 ac. Pop. 207.—II. in same co., 4¼ m. N.N.E. Coventry. Area 1,750

ac. Population 936, partly employed in ribbon weaving.

EXILLES, a vill. of Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. & 37 m. W. Turin, prov. Susa, on the Doire. Pop. (1838) including comm. 1,785.

EXIN (Pol. *Ksynia*), a town of Pruss. Poland, gov. Posen, reg. and 24 m. W.S.W. Bromberg, with 2,000 inhabs., and a famous convent.

EXMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 1,177.

EXMOOR, an extra parochial dist. of Engl., in W. of co. Somerset, and N.E. of Devon. Area 19,270 ac. Pop. 163. It consists of ranges of hills, from 1,100 ft. to 1,600 ft. in elev., formerly forest, and the resort of the ancient Druids, but now mostly heath or marsh. A few red deer still breed in this tract. The river Exe rises here.

EXMOUTH, a town and watering-place of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Littleham, on the Exe, at its mouth, in the English Channel, 9 m. S.S.E. Exeter. Pop. 4,356. It has a ball-room, baths, libraries; the extreme beauty of its surrounding scenery, with the mildness of the climate, rendering it a very favourite residence. The Beacon hill commands one of the finest views in England. Exmouth gives title of viscount to the Pellew family.

EXNING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. Newmarket. Area 5,710 ac. Pop. 1,259.

EXTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area 4,860 ac. Pop. 282. The hall, an anc. seat of the Noel family, stands in a noble park.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Dulverton. Ac. 3,870. P. 380.—III. co. Hants, 4½ m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 2,210. P. 282.

EXUMA (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Bahama isls.; the larger in lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 75° 50′ W., 30 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth, and having one of the best harbours in these isls.

EYAFIALLA-YOKUL, a volcano of Iceland, 15 m. S.E. Mount Hecla, and which was the seat of violent eruptions in 1821-2.

EYAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, in a romantic wooded and rocky dell, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tideswell. Area 5,030 ac. Pop. 1,426. Eyam was once known as "the village of the plague," with which disease it was visited in 1665.

EYBAR, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 23 m. W.S.W. St Sebastian. Pop. 1,771. It has extensive manufs. of arms.

EYDON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 9 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 647.

EYE, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. from the Hawley-road station of the E. cos. railway, and 20 m. N. Ipswich. Area of pa. 4,320 ac. Pop. 2,493; of bor. 7,347. The town mostly consists of white washed and thatched cottages; it has a fine Gothic church, a grammar school with two exhibitions to Cambridge, a handsome guildhall, jail, house of industry, alms-house, and a branch bank of England. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Eye formerly sent 2 mems, and now sends 1 to H. of C. The parl. bor. now extends over 11 pas. Reg. electors (1848) 330.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2 m. N.W. Leominster. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 739.—III. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.E. Peterboro'. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 1,359.—IV. a liberty, co. Oxford, pa. Sonning, 5 m. S.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Pop. 868.

EYEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. W.S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,380. P. 83.

EYEMOUTH, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, on the Eye, a small stream which rises in the Lammermoor range, and here enters the N. Sea, 8 m. N.N.W. Berwick. Pop. of pa. 1,401. It exports grain, and has a fishery. Market, Thursday. Here is a fine bay, with an excellent harbour.

EYGUIERES, a comm. & town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Arles. Pop. 2,660. Manufs. of woollen stuffs and silk twist.

EYKE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 502.

EYLAU, two towns of Prussia. [ILLAU.]

EYMOUTIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 23 m. E.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,842.

EYNESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, ½ m. S. St Neot's. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,003.

EYNESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Foots-cray. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,313. It has an anc. church & ruins of a Norman castle.

EYRAGUES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 16 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,844.

EYRECOURT, or AIRCOURT, a small market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 5 m. N.W. Banagher. Pop. 1,419. In the vicinity is the residence of the Eyre family.

EYTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 423.

EYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Area 850 ac. Pop. 177.—II. (*on the Wildmoors*), co. Salop, 2½ m. N. Wellington. Area 1,420 ac. Pop, 365. The celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born here in 1581.

EYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 4 m. N.N.E. Biggleswade. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 128.

EZCARAY, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Oja. Pop. 3,211.

F

FAABERG, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 85 m. N. Christiania, on the Longen. P. 4,780.

FAABORG, a seaport town of Denmark, isl. Fühnen, on its S. coast, amt. & 15 m. W. Svendberg. Pop. 2,200. It has steam communication with Kiel, and exports corn.

FABBRIANO, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 29 m. W. Macerata. Pop. 6,619. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of paper and parchment.

FABBRICA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 11 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 2,149.

FABRIQUE LA NUEVA, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, near the Guadiaro. Pop. 2,475.

FABIUS, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 120 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,562.

FACCOMBE, a pa. of England., co. Hants, 9 m. N.N.E. Andover. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 276.

FACHINGEN, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy and 9 m. E.N.E. Nassau, on the Lahn, with a celeb. spring, whence 500,000 flasks of mineral waters are annually exported.

FACTORY ISLAND, one of the isls. de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 m. N.W. Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 28′ N., lon. 13° 44′ W.

FAD (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 m. S.E. Rothesay. Length 5 m.

FADIEVSKOI, an island of the Arctic Ocean, Asiat. Russia, gov. Yakutsk, lat. 76° N., and lon. 141° to 145° E., between the isls. Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Length, S.E. to N.W., 100 m.; breadth, 35 m. It is mntnous and uninhabited.

FÆGLOE, one of the Aland isls., Baltic, in the S. part of the group. Lat. 60° N., lon. 20° 20′ E.

FÆMUND, a lake of Norway, dist. Hedemark, near the Swedish frontier, 85 m. S.E. Trondheim. Length N. to S. 37 m.; breadth varying to 5 m.

FÆNGOE, an isl. in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Sweden. Lat 58° 13′ N., lon. 16° 57′ E.

FAENZA, *Faventia*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 19 m. S.W. Ravenna, at the junction of the canal of Zanelli with the Lamone. Pop. (1833) 19,752. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a citadel. It has a cathedral, and a fine marble fountain, schools of painting, a college, hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums. It has manufs. of a peculiar earthenware called *faïence* (from this city), silk twist, fabrics, and paper, and a brisk trade by the canal to the Po. It was sacked by Sir J. Hawkwood in 1376. It is the birthplace of numerous painters, and of the mathematician Torricelli.

FÆRDER, a small isl. off the S. coast of Norway, with a light-house in lat. 59° 3′ N., lon. 10° 37′ E.

FAGAN (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, in the vale of the Elwy, 5 m. W. Cardiff. Pop. 424. It has a modern castle. In 1648, the royalists were here defeated by the parl. troops.

FAGNANO, several vills. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 19 m. N.W. Milan, on rt. b. of the Olona. Pop. 1,670.—II. deleg. and 13 m. S. Verona. Here in 1799, an engagement took place between the French and the Austrians.—III. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 14 m. S.E. Aquila.—IV. prov. Calab. Cit., 22 m. N.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,800.—V. Pontif. sta., deleg. Ravenna, 10 m. S.W. Faenza

FAHAN, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal.—I. (*Lower*), on L. Swilly. Area (mostly mntnous.), 24,782 ac. Pop. 5,823.—II. (*Upper*), 2½ m. S. Buncrana. Area 10,040 ac. Pop. 2,949.

FAHLIYAN, Persia, prov. Fars, cap. dist., 45 m. N. Kazerun; a town of from 60 to 70 houses, but formerly of more importance.

FAHLUN, or FALUN, a mining town of Sweden, cap. læn, on lake Runn, 54 m. W.S.W. Gefle. Pop. 4,379. It is built of timber, has a school of practical mining, museums, and manufs. of cotton yarn, &c. W. of the town are the principal copper mines of Sweden.

FAIDO, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the Val Levantine, cant. Tessin, 22 m. W.N.W. Bellinzona, on l. b. of the Ticino. Pop. 615.

FAI-FO, a town of the empire Anam, Further India, and formerly the centre of its China trade, prov. Quang-nan, on a riv. near its mouth, in the China Sea, and 15 m. S. Turon, with which town it communicates by a canal. It has a large Buddhic temple, with 2 other Chinese temples; its pop. being mainly Chinese. It has a large ann. fair. Princip. exports, sugar and cinnamon.

FAILSWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4½ m. E.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 3,879.

FAIRBURN, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ferrybridge. Pop. 528.

FAIRFAX, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Virginia. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 9,370, of whom 3,453 are slaves.—II. a tnshp., Vermont, 57 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,918.

FAIRFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. W.N.W. New Romney. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 68.—II. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Hope, 1 m. N.E. Buxton. Pop. 599.—III. a hamlet, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Manchester, on the railway thence to Stayley-bridge. Pop. (with pa.), mostly employed in cotton manufs. The Moravians have an establishment here.

FAIRFIELD, numerous tnshps., &c., U. S., N. Amer.; the chief of which are.—I. Maine, 22 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 2,198.—II. Vermont, 40 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,448.—III. a seaport, Connecticut, in Long Island Sound, 52 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,654. It has a good harbour, and a light-house on Fair-weather Isl.—IV. a tnshp., New York, 69 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,836.—V. New Jersey, 72 m. S.S.W. Trenton. Pop. 1,935.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 2,035.—VII. Ohio, co. Butler. Pop. 2,171.—VIII. Ohio, co. Highland. Pop. 3,544.—IX. a co. in S.W. of Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. Area 63 sq. m. Pop. 49,917.—X. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 31,924.—XI. a dist. in centre of S. Carolina. Area 796 sq. m. Pop. 20,000, of whom 12,505 are slaves.

FAIRFIELD-HEAD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield, 7½ m, N.E. Leek. Pop. 991.

FAIRFORD, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold hills, 24 m. S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 4,220 ac. Pop. 1,672. It is neatly built, & has a beautiful church of the reign of Henry VII.

FAIRHAVEN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Acushnett riv., 59 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,951, partly employed in the whale fishery.

FAIR HEAD, or BENMORE HEAD, a lofty promontory, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. E.N.E. Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar greenstone, 630 feet in elevation.

FAIR ISLE, Scotland, between Orkney and Shetland, 23 m. S.W. Sumburgh Head. Length 4 m.; breadth 2½ m. Pop. 232. It is accessible for vessels at only one point, on the S.E. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588.

FAIRLEY, a vill. of Scotl., co. Ayr, on the coast, 3 m. S. Largs. Pop. 521. It has an old castle.

FAIRLIGHT, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Hastings. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 631.

FAIRLOP, in Hainault Forest, England, 12 m. N.E. London, celebrated for an annual fair, and an oak of great age & size, now nearly destroyed.

FAIRSTED, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. Witham. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 306.

FAIRVIEW, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania.—I. 17 m. N.W. York. Pop. 1,993.—II. Erie co., 267 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,481.

FAIRWEATHER, a cape and mntn. of Russian Amer.; the cape is in lat. 58° 51′ N., and lon. 137° 36′ W. Mt. Fairweather, 35 m. N.E., forms an important point of the Russian & British frontier, and is stated to have an elevation of 14,900 feet.

FAISANS (ILE DES), a small isl., formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France and Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France & Spain, Sept. 7, 1659.

FAITH (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, 1 m. S. Winchester, within the boundary of which city it is included. Pop. 438.

FAJEMMIA, a fortified town of Africa, Senegambia, state Konkodu, & resid. of its chief, 60 m. S.E. Bambouk. Lat. 12° 50′ N., lon. 10° 35′ W.

FAKENHAM (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Ac. 1,660. Pop. 213.

FAKENHAM-LANCASTER, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 m. N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,640 ac. Pop. 2,164. It has a magnificent church.

FAL, a riv. of England, co. Cornwall, rises near Tregonna hill, in the centre of the co., flows S. & S.W. past Grampound, into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbour.

FALA and SOUTRA, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Edinburgh and Haddington, 14 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. 393. There was an ancient hospital here

for the relief of pilgrims. Elevation of Soutrahill 1,184 feet.

FALABA, a fortified town of W. Africa, Senegambia, cap. state Sulimana, 215 m. N.E. Sierra Leone. Pop. 6,000 (?).

FALAISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., on r. b. of Anté, 22 m. S.S.E. Caen. Pop. (1846) 8,621. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several suburbs. Chief edifices, the castle in which William the Conqueror was born in 1024, town-hall, & 2 hospitals. Principal manufs., cotton, yarn, and hosiery. In Guibray, a suburb on a height immediately E., a famous fair is held from the 10th to the 25th of August. Falaix was formerly fortified, & was nearly the last place held by the English in France.

FALALU, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Hogolen.

FALCES, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,310. It has mineral springs and ruins of a Roman castle.

FALCET, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,995. It has remains of Roman walls, and a modern temple.

FALCONARA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 10 m. W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,666.

FALCONERA, a small isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 26 m. N.W. Milo. Lat. 36° 50′ 40″ N.

FALDINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 350.

FALEMÉ, a river of Senegambia, W. Africa, affluent of the Senegal, which it joins 15 m. N.W. Galam, in lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 11° 48′ W., after a N.ward course of 200 m.

FALFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. and 3½ m. N.E. Thornbury. Pop. 1,597.

FALKENAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. W.S.W. Elnbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 1,900.

FALKENBERG, a fortified town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Oppeln, cap. circ., 14 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,632.—II. a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 20 m. N.W. Halmstad, with a small harbour, 1,660 inhabitants, and an active salmon fishery.

FALKENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 47 m. S. Köslin. Pop. 3,050.

FALKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 290.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. E. Plauen. Pop. 3,346, employed in iron mines and in muslin weaving.

FALKINGHAM, a pa. of Engl. [FOLKINGHAM.]

FALKIRK, a parl. munic. bor., market town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on an eminence at the S.W. extremity of the fertile tract called the Carse of Falkirk, 24 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and Scottish Central railway. Pop. of pa. 15,621; of bor. 8,209. It has one good street, with many narrow lanes, a town-house, pa. church, numerous schools, a public library, several branch banks, a foundry, and other small manufs. The great Carron iron works are within 2 m. of the town, which is famous for its three annual trysts, held the 2d Tuesday in August, September, and Oct., and which are the largest cattle fairs in Scotland, 300,000 head of cattle and sheep, on an average, appearing annually, & sales made to the amount of half a million sterling. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 514. Traces of the Roman wall of Antoninus are visible in this pa. Here was fought, A. D. 1298, a battle between the troops of Sir W. Wallace and of Edward I., when the latter was victorious; also, in 1746, an engagement between the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward, and the English army.

FALKLAND, a royal & munic. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, at foot of E. Lomond hill, 22 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,886, partly linen weavers. Houses mostly old. The only object of interest is the palace, a favourite hunting seat of the Scottish monarchs. The chief part of the present edifice, which is in good repair and inhabited by the heritable keeper, was built by James v., who died here. Falkland gives the title of viscount to the English family of Carey.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (French *Malouines*, Spanish *Malvinas*), a group in the S. Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, and consisting of 2 large and 200 small isls., between lat. 51° and 52° 30′ S., & lon. 57° 40′ and 61° 20′ W., about 310 m. E. the Strait of Magellan, Patagonia. Estimated area 13,000 sq. m. The E. Falkland isl. is nearly 100 m. in length N.E. to S.W. by 60 m. in greatest breadth, and the W. Falkland measures about 90 by 50 m.; they are separated by Falkland Sound, from 9 to 12 m. in breadth. Others of the group are named the Great Swan, Saunders, Keppel, Pebble, Eagle, and Jason isls. Shores greatly indented, and mostly low, afford many good harbours. Surface more lofty in the W. than in the E. portion of the group, but in the latter are some hills 1,700 feet above the sea. Clay slates of the silurian system constitute the greater part of the level country, and quartz rock the mountain summits. Climate temperate and healthy, but moist westerly winds, often very violent, prevail. Mean temperature of year 47° .2; summer 53° .3; winter 39° .9, Fahr. Grass lands are extremely luxuriant, and these isls. are well adapted for rearing live stock, already very numerous in a wild state. The tussac grass grows to the height of 6 feet. Shrub trees are the only timber. Peat is abundant to the depth of 10 ft. Some vegetables are raised in the settled parts, but little or no corn. The only indigenous quadruped is a large fox; sea-fowl are in considerable numbers; snipe, quails, hawks, &c., and a species of vulture are found in the isls. Copper and iron ores have been discovered; and seals and whales are plentiful around the coasts, and fish, especially cod, are abundant in the bays. These isls. form a convenient station for ships to procure provisions and fresh water, but are at present of little further value. An English garrison formerly stationed at Port Louis, Berkley Sound, E. Falkland, is now removed to Stanly harbour, Port William. The remaining inhabitants are mostly Buenos-Ayrean colonists, with some Indians, Europeans, and occasionally the crews of whaling vessels. Value, in 1842, of exports to Great Britain, 3,729*l.*; of imports from do., 938*l.* Receipts and expenditure of the colony (1844) 6,179*l.* The Falkland isls. were discovered by Davis, in 1592, colonised by the French in 1763, taken by the Spaniards in 1767, and ceded in 1771 to the English, who have held uninterrupted possession of them only since 1833.

FALKÖPING, a small town of Sweden, læn and 38 m. S.W. Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Albert, King of Sweden, was defeated and made prisoner by Margaret, Queen of Denmark.

FALL RIVER, a seaport and township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the Fall river, at its entrance into a branch of Narraganset Bay, 51 m. S. Boston. Pop. of township 6,738. The town has two banks, various manufs., and considerable shipping.

FALLS, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 153 m. S.E.

Harrisburg. Pop. 2,108.—II. a township of same state, on the Delaware river, at its falls, opposite Trenton, with which it communicates by a bridge. P. 2,058.—III. a town, Hocking co., Ohio. P. 1,625.

Falls of St Anthony, on the Mississippi, N. America, are 9 m. above the influx of St Peter's river, 60 m. below the Big Falls, and 1,200 above the mouth of the Mississippi. Lat. 45° N., lon. 93° 14′ W. The river here flows in two channels from 200 to 300 feet in breadth, and falls 16 feet in perpendicular height, over a limestone rock.

Falmer, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.S.W. Lewes. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 493.

Falmouth, a parl. munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on a branch of the estuary of the Fal, 14 m. N.N.E. the Lizard Point, and 79 m. S.W. Exeter. Lat. 50° 8′ 8″ N., lon. 5° 2′ 7″ W. Area of pa. 1,210 ac. Pop. of bor., including Budock pa., 7,965. Mean temp. of year 50°.6; winter 41°.9; summer 58°.1, Fahr. The town consists mostly of a long line of streets extending along the W. side of the harbour, with elegant villas ranged on the eminence behind. It is generally well built, has a church and several meeting houses, a town-hall, gaol, market-house, custom-house, excise office, packet office, large bonding and other warehouses, 3 banks, public rooms, subscription library, baths, a polytechnic institution, a merchants' hospital for disabled seamen, annual rev. about 300*l.*, and numerous schools. The harbour is formed by the estuary of the Fal, has numerous creeks, & is about 5 m. in length & 1 in breadth. The entrance is defended by Pendennis and St Mawe's Castle, both built in reign of Henry viii., and the former containing large barracks, magazines, &c. Its position, at the entrance of the English Channel, has rendered Falmouth for the last 150 years, a principal station for the foreign mail packets, and the great rendezvous for fleets proceeding to the S. and W. The foreign and coasting trade is considerable. Chief imports, rum, sugar, gold, silver, from the W. Indies and S. America; wines, spirits, and fruits from the Peninsula and Mediterranean; timber, tallow, and hemp from the Baltic, and provisions from Ireland. Chief exports, tin, copper, pilchards, and fuel. Customs (1846) 12,118*l.*; corp. rev. (1846) 331*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 6,518 tons. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. With Penryn it sends 2 members to H. of C. Falmouth is a town of recent origin, and is first noticed in a charter of Charles ii., dated 1661.

Falmouth, two seaport towns in the British W. Indies, one on the W. coast of Jamaica, in lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 77° 40′ W., and the other on the S. coast of Antigua, with a harbour & 2 forts.

Falmouth, several townships, U. States of N. America, the principal of which are,—I. Maine, 6 m. N. Portland. Pop. 2,589.—II. Massachusetts, on the S.W. point of Cape Cod, 60 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,071. It has some manufs. and considerable shipping.

Falour, or Filor, a town of India, Punjab, on rt. b. of Sutleje, 6 m. N.W. Loodiana.

False Bay, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, S. Africa, Cape Colony, the W. side of which is formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth about 22 m. each. False Cape is a little E. of its entrance. Ships resort to Simon's Bay in this inlet from Table Bay, during the N.W. monsoon, and it is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.—II. a bay of New Zealand, on the W. side of North island. Lat. 36° 33′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E.—III. an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, 60 m. E. Cuttack.—*Cape False* is the name of various headlands of California, N. Granada, Hayti, Honduras, &c.

Falster, *Falstria*, an isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic, stift Seeland, and separated from that island, Moen, & Laaland, by narrow straits. Lat. about 54° 50′ N., lon. 12° E. Length 30 m., breadth 2 to 13 m. Pop. (1846) 22,000. Surface flat and well watered; and the isl. is so fertile in fruit, &c., as to be termed the "orchard of Denmark." More corn is grown than is required for home consumption; timber, live stock, and bees are plentiful. Some vessels are built; but manufactures are almost wholly domestic. Principal town Nykioping.

Falsterbo, a small seaport town of Sweden, near its S. extremity, læn and 16 m. S.S.W. Malmö, on a peninsula in the Baltic.

Falstone, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 7 m. N.W. Bellingham. Area 57,700 ac., mostly mntnous. sheepwalk. Pop. 660. Coal is abundant in the parish.

Falterona (Mount), a summit of the Apennines, Tuscany, 25 m. E.N.E. Florence. Height 5,557 ft. The Arno rises on its S. side.

Faltsi, a frontier town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on the Pruth, 70 m. S.S.E. Jassy.

Falu, Fahlun, or Storra-Kopparberg, a marit. prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° 52′ and 62° 16′ N., and lon. 12° and 17° E., having W. Norway, and on other sides the læns Oestersund, Gefleborg, Westeras, Orebro and Carlstad. Area 12,232 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 138,141. Three offsets from the Dovrefield mntns. inclose its 2 principal basins, those of the Siljan lake, and E. and W. Dahl, which unite to form the Dahl. Little corn is raised; cattle rearing, forest culture and mining employ most of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Fahlun and Hedemora.

Falun, a mining town of Sweden. [Fahlun.]

Famagusta, a seaport town of Cyprus, on its E. coast, in lat. 35° 7′ 40″ N., lon. 33° 59′ E. Its defences are now insignificant, and the town, with its palace and numerous churches, is mostly in ruins; its harbour is choked up, and useless except for small craft. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. Famagusta is built on the ruins of the anc. *Arsinoe*. Under the Venetian rule it was one of the principal commercial cities of the Levant. 5 m. N.E. is old Famagusta (anc. *Salamis* and *Constantia*), a site covered with ruins.

Famars, *Fanum Martis*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 3 m. S. Valenciennes. Pop. 506. It has the remains of a Roman fort, & anc. bronzes have been discovered here.

Famatina, an extensive valley of S. America, Plata confed., dep. La. Rioja, about 150 m. in length, and 30 m. in breadth, bounded E. and W. by the mntn. ranges of Velasco and Famatina. Its irrigated spots are very fertile; but its surface is generally barren. It contains the town Chiliceto, numerous vills., and silver mines.

Fambridge, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 5 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 142.—II. (*South*), 3 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 94.

Fameliçao (Villa Nova de), a mkt. town of Portugal, 12 m. S.E. Barcellos. Pop. 2,000.

Famieh, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, on rt. b. of the Orontes, 32 m. N.W. Hamah. Supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Apamea*.

Fammamatz, a town of Japan, isl. Niphon, near the coast, 50 m. S.S.E. Okasaki.

Fanano, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy and 30 m. S.W. Modena, near Monte Ceinone. Pop. 2,000.

Fangfoss, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. N.W. Pocklington. Area 980 ac. Pop. 185.

FANG-KI, a small isl. off the S. coast of China, prov. Quang-tong. Lat. 21° 18′ N., lon. 110° 35′ E.

FANIRU and FANISO, two vills. of Africa, Nigritia, state Houssa.—I. 64 m. N.W. Kano.—II. close to Kano, enclosed by a wall.

FANJEAUX, *Fanum Jovis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., on a mountain, arrond. and 9 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,776. It was taken and burnt by Edward the Black Prince, in 1355.

FAN-LING-TAO, an isl. in the Sea of Japan, E. of Corea. Lat. 36° 48′ N., lon. 128° 50′ E.

FANLOBBUS, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, containing the town of DUNMANWAY. Area 35,606 ac. Pop. 12,253.

FANNET, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 16 m. N. Chambersburg. Pop. 1,858.

FANNET POINT, a headland of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, with a light-house at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

FANO, *Fanum Fortunæ*, a seaport town of Central Italy, Pontif. states, leg. Urbino and Pesaro, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Metauro, 7 m. S.E. Pesaro. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by old walls, with a lofty bastioned front toward the sea; and is superior in its treasures of art to every other town on the E. coast of Central Italy. Fano has one of the finest modern theatres in Italy, remains of a triumphal arch erected to Augustus, and several other antiquities. Its harbour is now choked up; but it still has some trade, and manufs. of silk twist.

FANO, or FANNO, one of the Ionian islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 m. N.W. Corfu, of which it is a dependency.

FANÖE, an isl. of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jutland, stift and 11 m. N.W. Ribe, 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad. Pop. 2,800, mostly fishers.

FANTEE, a marit. country of Guinea, about lat. 5° 30′ N., and lon. 1° W., bounded S. by the ocean, and enclosed landward by the states Aguafoo, Wassaw and Assin. Soil fertile; and the country is populous, owing to the protection of the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, &c.

FAOU (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. and 8 m. N.N.W. Châteaulin with a port on Brest roadstead. Pop. 877.

FAOUET (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the Ellé, arrond. and 24 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,474. Manuf. paper.

FARA, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 11 m. N.W. Novara. Pop. 1,804.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., dist. and 7 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 1,420.—III. (*S. Martino*), Abruzzo Cit., dist. and 13 m. S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,400.

FARADES, a town of N. Africa, dom. and 38 m. S.E. Tunis, on site of the anc. *Aphrodisium*.

FARÆ, or FARO, an island in the Baltic belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a dependency, and separated from it by Faræ sound, 2 m. across. Area *30 sq.* m. Pop. mostly engaged in fishing & taking wild-fowl.

FARAFREH, an oasis of the Libyan desert, Africa, in lat. 27° N., *lon.* 28° 23′ E., 100 *m.* N.N.W. the oasis of Dakhel. It comprises several vills., and a town with traces of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture cotton yarn, coarse woollens, & earthen vessels.

FARAHABAD, a seaport town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, 15. m. N. Sari.

FARAY, an islet of the Orkneys, separated by a narrow sound from Eday. Pop. 67.—II. (S.), near the island of Flotta. Pop. 55.

FARCETT, a chapelry of England, co. Huntingdon, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. Pop. 620.

FAREHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Hants, at the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth harbour, with a station on the S.W. railway, 4½ m. N.N.W. Gosport. Area of pa. 6,670 ac. Pop. 6,168. Charities (1826) 264*l*. The town is resorted to for sea bathing. It has a union workhouse, a philosophical institution, and manufs. of ropes and earthenware, ship-building, and trade in timber, coals and corn. Market Monday. It is a polling place for S. division of the co.

FAREWELL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Lichfield. Area 470 ac. Pop. 203.

FAREWELL (CAPE), the S. extremity of Greenland. Lat. 59° 49′ N., lon. 43° 54′ W.—II. the N. extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. Lat. 40° 31′ S., lon. 172° 47′ E.

FARFORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S. Louth. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 92.

FARGEAU (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Joigny. P. 1,858.

FARIGLIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Mondovi, on rt. b. of the Tanaro. Pop. 2,040.

FARILHAO, a group of islets off the coast of Portugal, prov. Estrem., 12 m. N.W. Cape Peniche.

FARIM, a palisaded town of Senegambia, W. Africa, on the Cacheo river, 50 m. N.W. Jeba.

FARINDOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 22 m. S.S.E. Feramo. Pop. 2,556.

FARINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co Hants, 2½ m. S. Alton. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 545. [FARRINGDON.]

FARLAN, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. E.S.E. Brampton. Area 5,680 ac. Pop. 1,035.

FARLEIGH, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, on the Medway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Maidstone. Area 2,050 ac., a large part of which is laid out in hop grounds and orchards. Pop. 1,377.—II. (*West*), a pa. adjacent to the above, 3½ m. S.W. Maidstone. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 403. The churchyard contains some of the finest yew trees in England.—III. (*Hungerford*), co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 840 ac. Pop. 154. Adjoining the village are the ruins of a castle & a chapel, built about 1170. The environs abound in rich scenery.—IV. (*Wallop*), a pa., co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,820 ac. P. 94.

FARLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area 960 ac. Pop. 86.—II. (*Chamberlyne*), a pa., co. Hants, 5½ m. W.S.W. Winchester. Area 1,930 ac.. Pop. 149.

FARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the coast, 1½ m. W. Havant. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 792. Here are extensive waterworks, supplying Portsmouth and its suburbs.

FARLSTHORP, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.E. Alford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 109.

FARMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Bath. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 1,149.

FARMINGTON, a pa. of England, co Glo'ster, 1½ m. E.N.E. Northleach. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 359.

FARMINGTON, several townships, U. States, N. America.—I. Maine, 32 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,613.—II. Connecticut, 9 m. W.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,041.—III. New York, 205 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,122.—IV. New Hampshire, 28 m. E.N.E. Concord. Pop. 1,380.—V. Michigan, 20 m. N.W. Detroit. Pop. 1,684. And many smaller places.

FARNBOROUGH, various pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. East Ilsley. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 204.—II. co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 680. Fair, 12th September.—III. co. Hants, 6½ m. N.N.E. Farnham, with a station on the London and S.W. railway, 4 m. E. Fleet-pond. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 356.—IV. co. Warwick, 6½ m. E.S.E. Kington. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 367.

FARNDALE, a township of England, co. York, N.

Riding, pa. Lastingham, 13 m. N.W. Pickering. Pop. 405.

FARNDISH, a pa. of England, cos. Bedford and Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Higham-Ferrers. Area 810 ac. Pop. 86.

FARNDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 7½ m. S. Chester. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 999. Speed, the antiquary, was born here in 1552.—II. co. Notts, 2¼ m. S.W. Newark. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 575.—III. (*East*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1070. Pop. 250.

FARNE, or FERN ISLANDS, a group of 17 islets and rocks off the E. coast of England, co. Durham, pa. Holy Island, lying between 2 and 5 m. from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. Innumerable sea-birds build on these islands, on which there are now 2 lighthouses, the highest, on S.W. point, revolving, the other, on N.W. point, fixed. Lat. 55° 37′ N., lon. 1° 39′ W. And on one of which, where St Cuthbert died, are a square tower, a ruined church, and the stone coffin of the saint. The passage between the islets is, in rough weather, very dangerous. Here the "Forfarshire" was wrecked in 1838, when 9 persons were saved by the heroism of the lighthouse-keeper & his daughter, Grace Darling.

FARNELL, a pa. of Scotland, in the E. division of the co. Forfar, 4 m. S.S.E. Brechin. Pop. 620. An anc. castle of the Ogilvies is here used as a kind of work-house.

FARNHAM, a market-town and pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6 m. S.W. the Farnboro' station of the S.W. railway, & 10 m W.S.W. Guildford. Area of pa. 10,510 ac. Pop. 6,615. The town has an ancient church, an endowed grammar school, and a castle, forming the principal palace of the bishops of Winchester, with a valuable library and collection of paintings. Farnham is chiefly noted for its very superior hops, grown in the vicinity. It has a manuf. of bagging, canvass, &c. Markets, Thursday. The town is governed by bailiffs, under the Bishop of Winchester. Two m. S. are the interesting ruins of Waverley abbey, founded in 1128. W. Cobbett was born here in 1762.—II. a pa., co Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. Cranborne. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 341.—III. co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 549. Revenue of charities, 55*l.* per. annum.—IV. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Saxmundham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 186.—V. co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Knaresbro'. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 580.—VI. (*Royal*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N. Windsor. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,258. Charities (1832) about 105*l.* The Earls of Shrewsbury, who formerly held the manor, still have the privilege of its tenure confirmed, of supporting the left arm of the sovereign, while holding the sceptre at the coronation.

FARNHILL, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa.. Kildwick, 3½ m. S.S.E. Skipton. Pop. 1,618, partly employed in a lead mine.

FARNHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N. Midhurst. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 762.

FARNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Foot's-Cray. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 701. A bridge of 4 arches here crosses the Darent, on which are several paper mills.

FARNLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4 m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 1,530, mostly employed in woollen manufs. It has an extensive wood.—II. a chapelry, same co. & Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Otley. P. 217.—III. (*Tyas*), a tnshp., same co. & riding, pa. Almondbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. P. 844.

FARNSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 1,099.

FARNWORTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3 m. S.E. Great Bolton. P. 4,829.

FARO, a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. comarca, on the Valfermosa, near the S. coast, 20 m. S.W. Tavira. Pop. 8,440. It has a cathedral, several convents and charitable establishments, a military hospital, custom-house, arsenal, and superior schools. Its harbour is small, but it has a good roadstead. Exports, fresh and dried fruits, wine, cork, sumach, baskets and anchovies.—II. a vill., prov. Alemtejo, 12 m. W.N.W. Beja.—III. a vill. of Brazil, prov. Para, on a considerable lake, 40 m. W. Obidos. —IV. two vills of Sicily, on and near Cape Faro.

FARO, an island of Sweden in the Baltic, off the N.E. extremity of the island Gothland. Lat. 58° N., lon. 19° 10′ E. Length, N. to S., 10 m., breadth varies to 6 m. On its E. side is a vill. of same name.

FARO, CAPE, *Pelorus*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. of Sicily, bounding, with the opposite coast of Calabria (rock of Scylla, &c.), the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. of light-house 38° 15′ 50″ N., lon. 15° 40′ 40″ E. On the hill above are two sea batteries and martello towers, the whole covered by a strong fort. The *Faro-channel* is a name given to the Strait of Messina, and the two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions are accordingly called the *Dominij-al-di-là* (on this side), and *Al-di-quà* (beyond) *di Faro*.

FÄRÖER, or the FAROE ISLES, a group of isls. in the N. Sea belonging to Denmark, 180 m. N.W. of the Shetlands, between lat. 61° 20′ and 62° 25′ N., and lon. 6° 20′ and 7° 40′ W. They consist of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited, and extend 70 m. in length N. to S., and 46 m. in breadth E. to W. Pop. (1847) estimated at 7,800. Coasts steep and rugged, interior mountainous, highest peaks, in Osteroe, 2,864, and in Stromoe, 2,430 feet. The channels which separate the islands afford several good bays. The islands enjoy all the advantages of an insular climate, and derive great benefit from the N. branch of the gulf stream, which, besides raising the temperature, carries to their shores considerable quantities of drift wood. The winters are extremely mild, so much so, that sheep and cattle require no housing. Summer moist and foggy. The longest day in summer is 20, and the shortest in winter 4 hours; but the length of the day is greatly extended by the morning and evening twilight, and by the aurora borealis. There is no timber on the islands, but turf is abundant. Barley is cultivated, but does not always ripen. Turnips and potatoes yield good crops. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, of which that of a species of small whale is the most important; and in the preparation of wool. Sheep, of which there are 80,000, form the chief riches of the islanders. The horses are small but powerful; waggons are not employed. Sea-fowl are numerous; and feathers form a considerable article of commerce. Among minerals, the chief are fine opals and coal, the last especially in Süderöe. The people, of Norwegian descent, are robust and healthy; their spoken language is a dialect of the N. German, but their written language is Danish. The islands are governed by an amtmann, who is also military commandant, a judge, and a provost. The trade is a royal monopoly; and half of the soil belongs to the king. The islands are divided into 7 parishes under 1 bishop. Thorshavn, on the S. coast of Strömöe (pop. 720), is the cap. and the only town. The chief islands are Strömöe, the central and

largest of the group. Area 146 sq. m. Pop. 2,000; Bordöe, pop. 300; Wideröe, pop. 150; Osteroe, pop. 1,780; Waagoe, pop. 600; Sandöe 500; Skuöe 60; Suderöe, pop. 1,100.

FARR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on its N. coast. It is about 40 m. in length, and from 3 to 20 in breadth, consists mostly of sheep-walks, and is entirely owned by the D. of Sutherland. Pop. 2,217.

FARRINGDON (GREAT), a market-town and pa. of England, co. Berks, at the foot of Farringdon hill, in the vale of Whitehouse, 32 m. W.N.W. Reading, and 6 m. N. Farringdon-road station of the Great W. railway. Area of pa. 6,910 ac. Pop. 3,593. It is an ancient and very neat town, with an interesting old church, and a town-hall; charities amounted, in 1836, to 174*l.*; a large national school, a branch bank, and an extensive trade in corn and bacon. Markets, Tuesday. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the co. The Farringdon-road station is 63¾ m. W. London.—II. a pa., co. Devon, 3½ m. N.E. Topsham. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 381.

FARRINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, with a station on the N.W. railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Preston. Pop. 1,719. —II. (*Gurney*), a pa., co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 890 ac. Pop. 605.

FARS, or FARISTAN, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 28° and 32° N., and lon. 50° and 55° E., having S.W. the Persian Gulf, and on other sides enclosed by the provs. Khuzistan, Irak Ajemi, Yezd, Kirman, and Laristan. Surface very various; on the coast it is level, and the climate hot: in the interior are mountain ranges rising to 2,500 or 3,000 feet in height, and interspersed with many long and narrow fertile plains. Principal rivers, the Bundemeer, Tab, and Nabon. Salt lakes numerous. Products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins and other fruits, fine tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, wine (that of Shiraz being greatly esteemed in Persia). Many cattle and sheep are reared; and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. Principal minerals, lead, iron, marble, borax, naptha, and salt. The inhabitants are among the most civilized and industrious in the kingdom: and manufacture fine woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, and skins for exportation, principally to Hindostan. Chief cities and towns, Shiraz, the cap., Bushire, Firozabad, and Kazerun. Fars contains the ruins of Persepolis, Pasargada, and Shapoor. It was the patrimony of Cyrus, and, with the substitute of *P* for its initial letter, it gave name, among the ancient Greeks, to the whole empire of his successors. [PERSIA.]

FARSHIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 m. E.S.E. Girgeh. It has a Coptic church, a government school, and a cotton yarn factory.

FARSUND, a marit. vill. of Norway, stift Christiania, 50 m. W. Christiansand, on the N. Sea. Chief exports, dried fish. Pop. 1,032.

FARTAK, a cape and seaport vill. of Arabia, on its S. coast, the cape in lat. 15° 36′ 40″ N., lon. 52° 21′ 10″ E., and the vill., called also Saïf, or Kersah, situated on its W. side, with a harbour, affording anchorage in 9 fathoms water.

FARTHINGHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Brackley. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 409.

FARTHINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Towcester. Ac. 1,820. Pop. 315.

FARWAY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. Honiton. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 376.

FAR-WEST, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, 169 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 500.

FASANA, a small seaport town of Illyria, gov. & 52 m. S. Triest. Opposite are the Brioni Isls., the marble of which was used in building Venice.

FASANO, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Monopoli. Pop. 8,890.

FATCHIO, an isl. of the Japanese dom., in the Strait of Corea, Pacific. Lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 129° 30′ E. It is fertile, but difficult of access, & is the place of banishment for state-criminals.

FATEEREH, a vill. and ruined town in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, 55 m. N.E. Kenneh, with Roman antiquities and granite quarries.

FATEJ, a town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. N.W. Koursk, near r. b. of the Ousoja. Pop. 2,000.

FATSAH, *Phadisana*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 m. E.S.E. Samsoun. It has an old palace and a large khan, but is in decay. Two m. E. are the ruins of *Polemonium*.

FATTECONDA, a town of Senegambia, Bondou, on r. b. of the Falemé riv., 32 m. N.E. Bulibani.

FAUCIGNY, a vill. of Savoy, giving name to a prov., of which Bonneville, 3 m. S.S.E., is the chief town. This prov. is the highest in Savoy, and is called "the classical country of the Alps." Pop. 101,792. The vill. is 2,162 feet above the sea.

FAUCILLES, a mntn. range of France, deps. Marne and Vosges, connected E. with the Vosges mntns., and S.W. with the plateau of Langres, separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône. Summit les Fourches, 1,611 feet in elevation.

FAUCOGNEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mntns., arrond. & 11 m. N.N.E. Lure. P. 1,581.

FAUGHANVALE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Londonderry, watered by Faughan river. Area 18,582 ac. Pop. 5,929.

FAULHORN, a mntn. of the Alps, Switzerland, cant. and 32 m. S.E. Bern, between the valley of the Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz, 8,802 ft. in elevation. It has an inn on the summit.

FAULKBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Witham. Area 750 ac. Pop. 157.

FAUQUIER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Virginia. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 21,898.

FAUSSE RIVIERE, a lake, U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana. It was the bed of the Mississippi until about 1714, when the river took a shorter course. The banks of this lake are richly cultiv.

FAVARA, a town of Sicily, 4 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 7,590. It has rich mines of sulphur.

FAVERGES, a vill. of Savoy, prov. Genevese, cap. mand., near the lake of Annecy, 23 m. N.E. Chambery. Pop. 3,641. Manufs. paper & cotton.

FAVERNEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saône, 10 m. N. Vesoul, on the Lauterne. Pop. 1,557.

FAVERSHAM, a munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on a navigable arm of the Swale, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, 9 m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Area of pa. 2,270 ac. Pop. 4,621. The town has 4 well paved main streets, and several suburbs; a guild-hall and market-ho., jail, fine cruciform church, grammar and endowed national schools, an alms-house and other large charities, a theatre, assembly-rooms, union work-ho., branch custom-ho., bonding warehouse, with a valuable oyster fishery, originally belonging to the manor of Milton, and conducted by a privileged company. Near it are gunpowder factories, established before the reign of Elizabeth. Large quantities of corn, hops, fruit, and wool, are shipped here for London. Custom duty (1846) 4,351*l.* The port, subordi-

nate to Dover, admits vessels of more than 100 tons burden. Reg. shipping (1847) 288 vessels; aggregate burden 10,266 tons. Mkts., Wed. and Sat. King Stephen was buried in the abbey which he founded here in 1147. The town gives the title of baron to the Duncombe family.

FAVIGNANA, *Ægusa* or *Æthusa*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. and 11 m. S.W. Trapani. Length E. to W. 6 m.; average breadth 2 m. Surface low, except in the centre, where a hill range crosses it from N. to S., having on its highest point St Catherine's Castle. It has stone quarries, tunny & anchovy fisheries, and an export trade in sheep, goats, poultry, &c. On its E. side is its principal town San Leonardo, and on its N. coast a good harbour, defended by Fort San Giacomo.

FAVRIA, a market town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, mand. Rivarolo. Pop. 2,745.

FAWDON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Gosforth, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 544.

FAWKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 277.

FAWLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4½ m. S. Wantage. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 225.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 280. Fawley-court is a handsome structure built by Sir C. Wren in 1684. —III. co. Hants, 5½ m. S.S.E. Southampton. Area 6,590 ac. Pop. 2,077.

FAWSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S. Daventry. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 48. The seat of the Knightley family, situated in a fine deer park, is an anc. and interesting structure.

FAXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Rothwell. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 108.

FAY, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., 8 m. N.E. Savenay. Pop. 3,712.—II. (*aux-Loges*), dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,053.

FAYAL, one of the Azores Isls. Lat. of Horta 38° 30′ 12″ N., lon. 28° 41′ W. Area about 37 sq. m. Pop. 22,000. Surface very fertile; in its centre is a mntn. about 3,000 feet in height. On its S.E. side is a fine bay, which renders it the most frequented isl. of the group, after St Michael. On this bay is Horta, the principal town.

FAYENCE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,403. Manufs. earthenware and glass.

FAYETTE, numerous places, U. S., N. Amer.—I. a co. in S.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 824 sq. m. Pop. 33,574.—II. a co. in W. of Virginia, on Great Kanawha river, cap. Fayetteville. Pop. 3,924.—III. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 415 m. Pop. 18,984.—IV. a co. in centre of Georgia. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. 6,191. Cap. Fayetteville. —V. a co. in W. of Alabama. Area 1,250 sq. m. Pop. 6,942. Cap. same name.—VI. a co. in centre of Kentucky. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 22,194, of whom 10,710 are slaves.—VII. a co. in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 21,501, of whom 10,885 are slaves.—VIII. a co. in E. of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 9,837.—IX. a co. in S. of Illinois. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 6,328. —X. a tnshp., New York, 178 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,731.—XI. Pennsylvania, 214 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,484.—XII. a vill., Missouri, 61 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 1,000. It has a college.—XIII. (*Fayetteville*), a town, N. Caroline, 1 m. from the navigable Cape Fear riv., & 50 m. S. Raleigh. Pop. 4,285. It has a U. S. arsenal, several cotton factories, and considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and naval stores.

FAYL-BILLOT (LE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Haute Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. S.E. Langres. Pop. 2,324.

FAYOE, a small isl. of Denmark, stift and immediately E. Laaland. Area 3½ sq. m. P. 1,500.

FAYOUM, a prov. of Middle Egypt, consisting of a valley, 40 m. S.W. Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, and considerably depressed beneath its surface. Length E. to W. 38 m.; breadth 31 m. In its N. part is the famous Lake Mœris. It is well irrigated both by nature and art, and was anciently the garden of Egypt. It yields wheat, olive oil, attar of roses, indigo, and nitre. Medinet-el-Fayoum (anc. *Arsinoe*), is its cap., around which are numerous remains of antiquity; and there are about 70 other towns and vills., all densely peopled.

FAZELEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, with a station on the Birmingham and Derby railway, pa. and 1½ m. S. Tamworth. Pop. 1,490. The late Sir R. Peel's cotton factory was in this tnshp.

FAZILPOOR, a small and decayed town of N.W. Hindostan, Bhawlpoor territory, with a fort on the Indus. Lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 69° 50′ E.

FE SANTA, S. America, &c. [SANTA FE.]

FEACLE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. W.N.W. Scariff. Area 36,972 ac. Pop. 10,156.

FEALE, a riv. of Ireland, Munster, rises in mntns. near the junction of cos. Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, flows N.W., dividing Limerick and Cork, and through co. Kerry, and joins the Shannon near Guisborough, by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length 30 miles.

FEARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, near the Moray Firth, N. of Cromarty. Area about 2 m. sq. Pop. 1,914. It contains ruins of Fearn abbey, & of Lochlinn and Cadboll castles.—II. a pa., near centre of co. Forfar, 7 m W.N.W. Brechin. P. 404.

FEATHERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Pontefract, with a station on the railway thence to Wakefield. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,005.—II. a tnshp., co. Northumberland, pa. and 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Pop. 265. Its castle, the anc. seat of the Featherstones, is picturesquely situated near the S. Tyne.—III. a tnshp., co. Stafford, pa. & 6 m. S. Wolverhampton.

FECAMP, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the English Channel, at the mouth of the riv. Fecamp, and on the branch railway from Rouen to Havre, 21 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. (1846) 9,737. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the Channel, and has been lately much improved by the construction of a quay and lighthouse. Its sends several vessels to the whale fishery. Fecamp has numerous cotton, oil, and other mills, turned by water-power, several steam saw-mills, ship-building docks, tanneries, sugar-refineries, manufs. of linens, hardwares, soda, &c., and an active trade in Baltic and colonial produce, fish, salt, and brandy. It has a remarkable church, part of an anc. abbey; it is the seat of a chamber of commerce, naval bureau, and school of navigation, & is the residence of various foreign consuls.

FECKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 7 m. E.S.E. Droitwich. Area 6,740 ac. Pop. 2,800, partly engaged in manufs. of needles.

FEDT, a vill. and pa. of Norway, stift and 15 m. E. Christiania, on Lake Ojeren. Pop. 2,360.

FEEJEE ISLS, a group in the Pacific, forming a section of the Friendly Isls, between lat. 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ S., and lon. 177° E. and 178° W., comprising 154 isls., of which 65 are inhabited. Principal isls., Kantaou, Ovolau, Ambau, Muthuatu. Estimated pop. of group 133,000. Formation of the isls. chiefly volcanic. Some of them mntnous. Scenery beautiful. Soil rich &

well watered. Temp. varies from 62° to 96° Fahr. Vegetation most luxuriant: bread-fruit tree, palms, & sugar, in abundance. The natives well formed and active, but irritable and warlike; and they are not devoid of agriculture & domestic arts. Their canoes are superior to those of most of the S. Sea Isls. Missionary stations at Rewa, Viwa, &c.

FEELSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 10 m. N. Chelmsford. Area 7,170 ac. Pop. 1,798.

FEERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Coggeshall. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 817.

FEGERSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, with a station on the railway to Colmar, 7 m. S. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,771.

FEGREAC, a comm. and vill., dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. N. Savenay. Pop. 2,305.

FEHRBELLIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 33 m. N.N.W. Potsdam. Pop. 1,644. In 1675 the Swedes were defeated here by the troops under the elector of Brandenburg.

FEIA, a large lake of Brazil, prov. and 130 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro, near the Atlantic, with which it communicates by an artificial canal called *Furado*. The lake is shallow and abounds in fish.

FEIGNIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 12 m. N. Avesnes. P. 1,846.

FEIRA, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Atlantic, cap. comarca, 14 m. S.S.E. Oporto. Pop. 2,000.

FEISTRITZ, a riv. of Styria, which joins the Raab below Furstenfeld, after a S.E. course of about 50 m. Pirkfeld and Ilz are on its banks.—II. a vill., Styria, circ. and 9 m. N.N.W. Grätz, on the Mur, with 600 inhabs., lead mines and smelting works.—III. Carniola, circ. and W. Villach, with iron-works.—IV. (*Windisch-F.*), a town, Styria, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Cilly. Pop. 250.

FELANICHE, a town of the isl. Majorca, 27 m. E.S.E. Palma. Pop. (1845) 8,102. It has a convent, hospital, and manufs. of linens & woollens.

FELBRIGG, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.W. Cromer. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 133. The Wyndham family have a seat in this parish.

FELDBERG, a mntn. of Germany, in the Black Forest. [BADEN.]

FELDKIRCH, a town of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. 2,300.—*Feldkirchen* is the name of a vill. of Baden, 10 m. W.S.W. Freiburg, and of one in Illyria, circ. Villach.

FELDSBERG, a town of Lower Austria, 40 m. N.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 2,322. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Liechtenstein, and in the vicin. the best wine in the archduchy is produced.

FELEGYHAZA, a town of Hungary, W. of the Theiss, cap. dist. Litt. Cumania, on the road between Pesth and Temesvar, 66 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 17,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, large cattle markets, and an extensive trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

FELICE (SAN), two vills. of N. Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the W. bank of L. Garda. Pop. 1,100.—II. duchy Modena, 4 m. E.S.E. Mirandola. Pop. 3,000.

FELICIEN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. W. Tournon. Pop. 2,200. Manufs. cloth.

FELICUNDA, an isl. Mediterr. [LIPARI ISL.]

FELIX HARBOUR, N. Amer., Boothia. [BOOTHIA FELIX.]

FELIX-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. N. Thirsk. Area 6,990 ac. Pop. 931.

FELIX (ST), an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapo, Chile. Lat. 26° 21′ S., lon. 79° 35′ W. —II. a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar.

FELIX (ST), two comms. and towns of France. —I. dep. H. Garonne, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,698. It is well built of stone, and has an old castle.—II. (*de Sorgue*), dep. Aveyron, 7 m. S.E. St Affrique. Pop. 1,890.

FELIXSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 552.

FELIZZANO, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, 9 m. W. Alessandria. Pop. 2,175.

FELKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Area 6,360 ac. Pop. 1,186.

FELLBACH, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 5 m. E.N.E. Stattgart. Pop. 2,700.

FELLETIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 5 m. S. Aubusson. Pop. (1846) 2,959. It has manufs. of carpets, velvets, and paper.

FELLIN, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. dist., 110 m. N.N.E. Riga. Pop. 3,000. It is very anc., and has the remains of an old castle.

FELMERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Harrold. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 531.

FELMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.S.W. North Walsham. Ac. 2,010. Pop. 408.

FELPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Arundel. Area 1,800 ac., a part of which is liable to inundations of the sea. Pop. 555.

FELSBERG, a town of H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on l. b. of the Eder, 13 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,233. It has a ruined castle.

FELSHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Stow-mkt. Ac. 1,440. Pop. 398. Fair, Aug. 16.

FELSTED, a pa., Engl., co. Essex. [FEELSTED.]

FELTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. S.W. Hounslow. Area 2,620 ac. P. 1,029.

FELTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 574.

FELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area 990 ac. Pop. 113.—II. co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, here crossed by a stone bridge, 8 m. S. Alnwick, and 5 from the Acklington station of the Great N. of England railway. Area 14,750 ac. Pop. 1,585.—III. (*West*), co. Salop, 4 m. S.E. Oswestry. Area 6,160 ac. Pop. 1,087.

FELTRE, *Feltria*, a town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. S.W. Belluno, on a height near the Piave. Pop. 5,500. It is partially fortified, and has a cathedral, an episcopal gymnasium, and a diocesan school. Silk-twist & wax-bleaching factories, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. In 1809, Napoleon conferred the title of the Duke of Feltre, on General Clarke.

FELTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. Stoken Ferry. Area 14,810 ac., nearly half fen, 1,100 ac. common lands. Pop. 1,512, partly crape & stuff weavers. It has 2 pa. churches.

FELUJAH, a castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 32 m. W.S.W. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, here crossed by a bridge of boats, about midway between Hit and Hillah.

FEMERN, an isl. of Denmark, prov. Schleswig, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by Femersund, a channel 1 m. broad. Lat. of Burg, its cap., 26° 10′ N., lon. 11° 12′ E. Area 70 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 8,860. Surface low and level. Corn and cattle are abundant, but fishing and navigation are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

FEMINA, or FEMMINE, a small rocky island off the N. coast of Sicily, 10 m. N.W. Palermo.

FENAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Leitrim, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ballinamore. Area about 9,800 ac. Pop. 4,426. It has the ruins of an abbey.—II. Leinster, co. Carlow, 5 m. E.S.E. Leighlin Bridge. Pop. 4,314.

FENAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 9 m. E. Douai. Pop. 1,942.

FENCE-HOUSES, a station on the Newcastle and Durham railw., Engl., co. & 6 m. N.E. Durham.

FENÉTRANGE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Sarre, 8 m. N. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,473.

FENESTRELLE, a market town of Piedmont, div. and 50 m. W. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 1,291.

FENITON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Honiton. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 315.

FENNER, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 112 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,997.

FENNIT, an isl., Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, forming the division between Tralee and Ballyheigue bays, 8 m. W.N.W. Tralee. Area 686 ac. Pop. 215. It has a ruined castle.

FENSTANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.S.E. St Ives. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 1,032. It has a well endowed free school.

FENTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Newark. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 120. —II. (*Kirk*), co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.S.E. Tadcaster. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 608.—III. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 2½ m. E.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 3,744.—IV. (*Little*), a township adjoining. Pop. 1,179.

FENWICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. N.E. Kilmarnock. Area 14,500 ac. Pop. 2,018.

FEOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on Falmouth harbour, 4½ m. S. Truro. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 1,476. Trelissick House is in this pa.

FEODOSIA, or THEODOSIA, Crimea. [KAFFA.]

FERAHABAD, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, at the mouth of a riv. in the Caspian Sea, 15 m. N. Sari.

FERDINAND (ST), a township, U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, co. St Louis. Pop. 3,079.

FERBANE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., on the Brosna, 9 m. N.E. Banagher. P. 537.

FERDINANDEA, or GRAHAM ISLAND, a remarkable volcanic island, which appeared in the Mediterranean, 31st July 1831, in lat. 37° 8′ 3″ N., lon. 12° 42′ 15″ E., between Sicily & Pantellaria, and remained visible above the water for 3 months.

FERE (LA), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on an island in the Oise, near its confl. with the Serre, 14 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 3,129. It has manufs. of woollens and chemical products, a large arsenal, and a school of artillery. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636, and by the Prussians 28th February 1814.—II. (*F. Champenoise*), a comm. & vill., dep. Marne, cap. cant. arrond. Pop. 1,526. Here, on 24th March 1814, the French were totally defeated by the allies.—III. (*F. en-Tardenois*), a comm. and town, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Ourcq, arrond. & 12 m. N.N.E. Château-Thierry. Pop. 2,212.

FERENGAL, a remarkable lead mine in N. Afghanistan, 18 m. S.W. Ghorbund, extensively wrought at a remote period, but long concealed, and re-discovered only a few years ago. Lat. 34° 55′ N., lon. 68° 33′.

FERENTINO, *Ferentinum*, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 6 m. N.W. Frosinone. Pop. 6,800. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous antiquities.

FERED, or FEREDJIK, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 44 m. N.W. Gallipoli, near r. b. of the Maritza, with mineral baths. Pop. 3,000.

FERGHANA, Central Asia. [KHOKAN.]

FERGUS, a riv. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, through which it runs S.E. by Ennis and Clare, and enters the Shannon, by a broad estuary, after a S.E. course of about 27 miles.

FERGUS (ST), a marit. pa. of Scotl., comprehended in co. Banff, but situated in co. Aberdeen, with a vill. 4 m. N.W. Peterhead. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,391. It contains the ruined castle and vill. of Inverugie.

FERIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,437. Manufs. cloths.

FERIANEH, *Thala*, a town of N. Africa, in the desert, dom. and 176 m. S.S.W. Tunis.

FERLA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,596.

FERLACH, a vill. of Carinthia, circ. and 7 m. S. Klagenfurt, on rt. b. of the Drave. Pop. 2,000. It has extensive iron and steel manufactures.

FERMANAGH, an inland co. of Irel., Ulster, enclosed by the cos. Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, and Connaught. Area 714 sq. m., or 457,195 ac., of which 289,228 ac. are arable, 114,847 waste, 46,755 under water, and about 8,000 in woods. Mountain limestone is the prevalent rock, with old red sandstone and millstone grit. Soil generally rich loam. Inhab. houses 26,796. Pop. 156,481. Surface varied from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes, Upper and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the co. into two nearly equal portions. Farms mostly very small. Agriculture is backward, except in the N., where the Scotch methods are partly followed. Oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes are the principal crops. Number of schools in 1824, 1,240; of scholars, 9,793, of whom 5,283 were connected with the established church, 4,204 Roman Catholics. Fermanagh contains 8 baronies and 18 pas., 15 of which are in the diocese of Clogher. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C., 2 for the co., and 1 for Enniskillen, its chief town. Co. reg. electors (1848) 1,299.

FERMO, *Firmum*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. state, cap. deleg., 4 m. from the Adriatic, and 34 m. S.E. Ancona. Pop. (1845) 7,000. The city-proper is enclosed by a wall, entered by five gates, & has a cathedral, an university, founded 1824, and fine collections of art. Its coast-harbour, Porto di Fermo, is small, but exports corn, silk, and woollens. It is the birth-place of Lactantius and Galeazzo Sforza.

FERMOSELLE, *Ocellum Durii*, a frontier town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Zamora, near the Douro. Pop. 3,360. Manufs. cloths.

FERMOY, a market town and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 19 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the rt. b. of the Blackwater. Pop. of town 6,379. Streets spacious, and town remarkably well built. Chief structures, a stone bridge of 13 arches erected in 1689, handsome barracks for 3,000 troops, an elegant pa. church, a court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, theatre, hospital, and convent. It has extensive flour mills, and a large trade in agricultural produce. Previously to being made a military station in 1797, Fermoy consisted only of a few wretched cabins.

FERNANDO (SAN). [SAN FERNANDO.]

FERN ISLANDS, England. [FARNE ISLANDS.]

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, an isl., S. Atlantic Ocean, 125 m. from the E. extrem. of Brazil, to which empire it belongs. Lat. of Peak, 3° 50′ 10″ S., lon. 32° 22′ 42″ W. Length N.E. to S.W. 8 m. Surface mountainous and rugged. It has several harbours defended by forts, and it serves as a place of banishment from Brazil.

FERNANDO PO (Portuguese *Fernão do Pao*, the name of its discoverer), an isl. of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, between lat. 3° 10′ and 3° 44′ N., lon. 8° 22′ and 8° 54′ E. Length N.N.E. to

S.S.W. 45 m., breadth 25 to 15 m. Its coasts are rocky & steep, its interior entirely mountainous, and presents an appearance of extreme beauty and fertility. It rises by regular slopes to two peaks, the N.most & highest of which (Clarence peak), is 10,630 ft. in elev. A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests of valuable timber. It abounds in monkeys, some of which are remarkable for their great size, and contains also many wild goats and sheep. Its climate is excessively hot, and it is exposed to the *harmattan*, a pestilential wind from the continent, but is healthy after the rainy season. Pop. estimated at 14,000, Negroes of a mild and peculiar character. Fernando Po was taken possession of by Spain in 1778, and abandoned in 1782, garrisoned by Britain in 1827, and abandoned in 1834. In February 1843, the Spaniards again took possession of it under the name of *Puerto de Isabel*, with a view to its colonization.

FERNAN NUÑEZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. S.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 5,652. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

FERNEY, or FERNEX, a vill. of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arrond. & 6 m. S.E. Gex, & 4 m. N.W. Geneva, at the foot of the Jura mountains. It was a miserable hamlet till Voltaire fixed his residence there. In 1768, he established a manuf. of watches, which occupied 800 hands. The house in which he lived for 20 years, is annually visited by thousands of travellers.

FERNS, a pa. and decayed town of Irel., Leinster, co. and 17¾ m. N. Wexford. Pop. of town 632; of pa. 2,860. It has picturesque ruins of an abbey, and a modern cathedral; it was a bishop's see, comprising the whole of co. Wexford, until united with Ossory in 1835.

FEROE ISLAND, Atlantic. [FÄRÖER.]

FEROZABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 24 m. E. Agra.—II. a town, Nizam's dom., on the Beemah, 112 m. W.S.W. Hyderabad.—III. a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 63 m. S. Shiraz. It is enclosed with old walls, and has a royal palace, a large temple, & an anc. aqueduct, but it is now mostly in ruins.

FEROZEPORE, a town of N.W. India, dist. Sirhind, near l. b. of the Sutleje, 85 m. W. Lodiana. —*Ferozeshah* is a vill., 10 m. E.S.E. Ferozepore. Here the British gained a victory over the Sikhs, 18th November 1845.

FERRANDINA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 36 m. E.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 4,900.

FERRARA (the *Forum Allieni* of Tacitus), a famous city of Italy, cap. the most N. legation of Pontif. Sta., on the Po di Volano, 26 m. N.N.E. Bologna. Pop. (1833) 25,586, 1-3d Jews. It is fortified with ramparts and a strong citadel, garrisoned by Austrian troops, and it is elegantly built, though dull. Principal edifices, the old ducal palace, a moated fortress, a vast cathedral, and numerous other churches, all rich in works of art; the palace of the chief magistrate, in which the Ariostean academy meets, and where are some rooms once occupied by Calvin; the college of medicine and jurisprudence, with rich museums, a public library of 80,000 vols. and 900 MSS., and many relicts of Ariosto; a fine theatre, the house of Ariosto, and numerous private palaces. Ferrara is an archbishop's see; it has an university, and some trade in corn, cotton, cattle, &c. Under the line of Esté, it was the cap. of a sovereign duchy, and possessed one of the most polished courts in Italy, and a pop. estimated at more than 80,000. In the 15th century, it was famous for its school of painting, which ranked as one of the first in Italy; and in the 16th, it was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and many other eminent Reformers. It was the birthplace of Guarini, and Cardinal Bentivoglio; was long the favourite residence of Ariosto, and was the place of confinement of Tasso, whose prison is still shown in the hospital Santa Anna.

FERRAZZANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 1 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,450.

FEREIRA, *Rarapia*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. W. Beja.—II. a vill., Portugal, Estremadura, 6 m. E. Thomar.—*Ferreira* is a vill., prov. Beira, 40 m. E.N.E. Aveiro.

FERRIBY, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. Hull, by the railw. to Selby, on which it has a station. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 935.—II. (*South*), co. Lincoln, on the Humber, 3 m. W.S.W. Barton. Ac. 1,750. P. 542.

FERRIERE, several comms. and vills. of France. —I. dep. Allier, arrond. & 4 m. S.S.E. La Palisse. Pop. 3,228.—II. (*La*), dep. Orne, 7 m. N.E. Domfront. P. 1,497.—III. Isère, 17 m. N.E. Grenoble.

FERRIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. N.N.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,782. It has marble quarries.

FERRING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. W. Worthing. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 285.

FERRINTOSH, a vill. and barony of Scotl., in co. Ross, but now forming part of Nairnshire, pas. Logie and Urquhart, 1½ m. S.E. Dingwall. Pop. of barony 2,997. It was formerly famous for its whiskey, distilled here free of duty, a privilege withdrawn by government in 1785.

FERRISBURGH, a township, U. S., N. America, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 35 m. W.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,755.

FERRO (Spanish *Hierro*, French *Ile de Fer*), the most S.W. of the Canary islands. Lat. of N.W. point 27° 45′ 8″ N., lon. 18° 7′ 5″ W. of Greenwich. It is known chiefly as the place whence the longitude is reckoned by many of the geographers of Europe. Area of isl. 100 sq. m. Pop. 4,337. It is the least fertile isl. of the Archip., but produces good wine & fruits; archil, honey, small sheep, &c., which with brandy, are exported to Teneriffe. Chf. town, Valverde.—*Cape Ferro*, Algeria, prov. Constantine, forms the E. side of the Gulf of Stora. Lat. 37° 7′ 10″ N., lon. 7° 17′ 15″ E.

FERROL, a seaport town and one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Coruña, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of Mole 43° 29′ 30″ N., lon. 8° 13′ W. Pop. (1845) 15,720. Its harbour, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a strait which admits only one ship at a time, and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma. The town on its N. shore is strongly fortified on the land side. Its vast arsenal and dockyard founded by Charles III., covers nearly 24 acres, and comprises many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has two hospitals, three large churches, a monastery, a prison for galley-slaves, the residence of the authorities, naval barracks for 6,000 men, and schools of navigation and mathematics. Manufs. comprise hats, paper, leather, naval stores, and hardwares. Principal exports, corn, brandy, vinegar, and fish; imports, salted meat & manufactured products of N. Europe.

FERRYBRIDGE, a small town of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Frystone-Ferry, on the Aire, and near the junction of the N. Midland, York, Manchester, & Leeds & Selby railw., about 2 m. N.E. Pontefract, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Pop. returned with parish.

FERRYDEN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, on the S. Esk, opposite Montrose, and ¾ m. from the N. Sea. Pop. 921, mostly fishers.

FERRYHILL, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Merrington, with a station on the Great N. of England railw., 6½ m. S. Durham. Pop. 850.

FERRYLAND, a small marit. town of Newfoundland, on the S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. St John's.

FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the S. side of estuary of the Tay, here crossed by a floating bridge of the Edinburgh & Northern railway, 11½ m. N.E. Cupar. Area about 2,026 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,714, engaged in the salmon fishery, and in weaving linen. Here is one of the Tay light-houses. Lat. 56° 29′ N., lon. 2° 49′ W.

FERRYTOWN OF CREE. [CREE.]

FERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Diss. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 295.

FERTE (LA), an old term signifying a feudal fortress, is the name of many towns, &c., of France.—I. (*Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the l. b. of the Huisne, arrond. and 17 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 2,595. It has manufs. of linen fabrics, linen and cotton yarn.—II. (*Gaucher*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. E.S.E. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,914. Manufs. of serges, paper, and leather.—III. (*Macé*), dep. Orne, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. E. Domfront. Pop. 2,891. Manufs. of cotton goods.—IV. (*Milon*), dep. Aisne, on the Ourcq, arrond. and 15 m. N.W. Château-Thierry. Pop. 1,944. It is enclosed with walls, and has a ruined castle. Birth-place of Racine.—V. (*sous Jouarre*), a comm. and town, dep. Seine-et Marne, cap. cant., on the Marne, arrond. and 11 m. E. Meaux. Pop. 3,267. About 1,200 pairs of millstones are annually quarried in its vicinity, and exported to England, America, &c.; and it has manufs. of paper, ropes, and leather. It has a commercial basin on the Marne, here forming several islands, on one of which is the anc. castle of La Barre.—VI. (*St Aubin*), a comm. and town, dep. Loiret, 13 m. S.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,533.—VII. (*Sur Aube*), a comm. & town, dep. H. Marne, 16 m. W. Chaumont. P. 1,131. It is a great timber depôt.

FERZAH, a vill. and dist. of Afghanistan, 30 m. N.W. Cabool. The dist. highly cultivated & fertile, has a pop. of about 4,000 Afghans & Tadjiks.

FESA, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 78 m. S.E. Shiraz. Estimated pop. 18,000. It stands on a mountain defile, is of considerable size, and has manufs. of silken, woollen, & cotton fabrics, with a trade in superior tobacco raised in its vicinity.

FESTENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 2,476.

FESTINIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 14 m. W. Batafynydd. Pop. 3,138. It has slate quarries, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

FETCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Leatherhead. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 373.

FETHARD, a munic. town and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. S.E. Cashel. Pop. of town 3,915. It was built in the reign of King John; most of the original walls and gateways remain entire. It has a very large anc. church, a Roman Catholic friary chapel, and an infantry barrack.—II. a pa. Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. S.E. Duncannon. Pop. 2,178. The vill., on Bannow Bay, has a large lobster fishery. Loftus Hall, seat of the Marquis of Ely, and interesting remains of antiquity, are in this parish.

FETLAR, one of the most N. of the Shetland Isles, separated from N. Yell by a sound about 2 m. in breadth. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 761.

FETTERCAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the N. Esk, 12 m. N.N.W. Montrose. Ac. 14,359. P. 1,793. Here is a very anc. ruin called "Fenella's castle," *in which Kenneth III.* is said to have been murdered in the 10th century.

FETTERESSO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the N. Sea, about 2 m. W. Stonehaven. Area 24,914 ac. Pop., including part of Stonehaven, 5,212, mostly episcopalians. A Roman camp and Druidical remains are in this parish.

FEUCHTWANG, or FEUCHTWANGEN, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Sulz, 14 m. S.W. Anspach. Pop. 2,550, employed in weaving damasks and woollen fabrics.

FEUERBACH, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 2½ m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,538.

FEUILLEE (LA), two vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inf., cant. Argueil. Pop. 2,154.—II. Finisterre, 14 m. N.W. Carhaix, with 1,902 inhabitants, near which is an ancient Pagan temple.

FEURS, *Forum Segusianorum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Montbrison, on rt. b. of the Loire. P. 2,063. It has a port on the riv., trade in corn and hemp, and numerous Roman antiquities. It was the cap. of the dist. of Forez till 1441.

FEVEDA, an island, N. America, in the Gulf of Georgia, Oregon territory, between Vancouver island and the mainland. Lat. 49° 41′ N., lon. 124° W. Length 32 m.; average breadth 2 m.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Engl. [FAVERSHAM.]

FEWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. N. Otley. Area 16,660 ac. Pop. 2,118.

FEYE-OE, a small isl. off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 30 m. N.W. Bergen. Lat. 60° 46′ N., lon. 4° 44′ E. Length 4 m., breadth 2 m.

FEZ, or FAS, an anc. & important city of Morocco, cap. prov., surrounded by wooded mountains, whence rise several affits. of the Sebu, in lat. 34° 6′ 3″ N., lon. 5° 1′ 10″ W., 240 m. N.W. Morocco. Pop. has been estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000, but probably does not exceed 40,000. Fez is the holy city of the empire, and one of the three residences of the Sultan; it is supposed to have been founded about A.D. 800. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an anc. fortress at each of its extremities E. & W.; its streets are narrow, tortuous, and dirty; houses of brick, and very high, the different quarters are separated by gates. Fez is said to have 360 mosques, the chf. of which called *El-Caroubin*, has 300 pillars and numerous fountains, its tower contains globes & astronomical instruments, which are neglected and in decay. The most venerated mosque is that of Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, which contains his sepulchre, has a fine minaret, & is a sanctuary for all criminals. The palace of the Sultan, a vast edifice, has not been visited by Europeans. Manufs. consist of carpets, Marocco leather, woollens, silks, jewellery, saddlery, and earthenwares. Fez is the seat of the university of Marocco and contains numerous schools. In the 16th century it was celebrated in Europe as a place of education. Nicolas Clenard, the grammarian, studied here, in 1541. [MAROCCO.]

FEZZAN, *Phasania*, an extensive region of Africa, S. of Tripoli, and separated by a chain of mountains from Ghraat on the W., is formed by a number of oases in the middle of the desert, and extends between lat. 24° 30′ and 30° 40′ N., and lon. 12° and 17° E. It is said to comprise 101 towns and vills., or inhabited oases, which are fertile, especially in palms. It is chiefly inhabited by Tuaricks, Arabs, Moors, and Negroes. The chief, who is subject to the Ottoman Porte, takes the title of Sultan, and resides at *Mourzouk*, the cap. The next important town, is Zuela, which was colonized by the Romans, and has ancient inscriptions. A little wheat and barley are raised, but dates form the chief article of food both for men & animals. Fezzan, formerly

rich and populous, is now reduced to extreme poverty, its cultivation neglected, and many of its best dists. abandoned under the Turkish system of government.

FIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 885.

FIANONA, a vill. and seaport of Illyria, circ. Triest, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 m. S.W. Fiume. Pop. 810.

FICARIZZI, a maritime vill. of Sicily, prov. Messina, 6 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 1,820.

FICCAROLO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 19 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, on the Po, here crossed by a flying-bridge. Pop. 2,500.

FICHTEL-GEBIRGE (MOUNTAIN). [BAVARIA.]

FICULLE, a small town of Italy, Pontif. Stat., deleg. and 9 m. N.N.W. Orvieto. Pop. 1,766.

FIDALGO, a large harbour of Russian Amer., on its S. coast, N.E. Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50′ N., lon. 145° 45′ W., and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

FIDALLAH, a walled seaport town of Marocco, prov. Fez, near the Atlantic, 40 m. S.W. Rabat.

FIDDICH, a small river of Scotland, co. Banff, flowing through the rich and beautiful vale of Glen-Fiddich into the Spey, 1 m. below Elchies.

FIDDICHOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, circ. Grieffenhagen, on the rt. b. of the Oder, 21 m. S.W. Stettin. Pop. 2,150.

FIDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 220.

FIDDOWN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Suir, 10 m. W.N.W. Waterford. Area about 11,000 ac. Pop. 4,519. The noble seat of the Earl of Besborough is in this parish.

FIDELAIRE (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 16 m. W.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,551.

FIDERIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Landquart valley, 12 m. E.N.E. Chur.

FIDJI ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. [FEEJEE.]

FIDO-KASTRO, a ruined fort of Epirus, on the N. shore of the gulf, and at the mouth of the old riv. of Arta, & supposed to be the anc. *Ambracus*.

FIELD-DALLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. New-Walsingham. Ac. 1,620. Pop. 403.

FIESOLE, *Fesulæ*, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Florence, on a steep hill commanding a fine view of the Arno valley. Pop. (1844) 2,404. It was anciently one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, and has remains of Cyclopæan walls, and of a Roman amphitheatre, with a cathedral of the 11th century, adorned with excellent sculpture and paintings, a commercial hall, episcopal school, and many country houses of the inhabitants of Florence. Near it are extensive sandstone quarries.

FIFEHEAD, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Magdalen*), 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 229.—II. (*Neville*), 8½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 83.

FIFE-NESS, a promontory of Scotland, co. Fife, projecting on the N. Sea, in lat. 56° 17′ N., lon. 2° 36′ W. Beyond it, the dangerous ridge called Carr-rocks, extends a consid. distance into the sea.

FIFESHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotland, forming a peninsula, on its E. coast between the Firth of Tay on the N., and the Firth of Forth on the S., and having E. the North Sea, and W. the cos. Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. Greatest length 41 m., do. breadth 18 m. Area 470 sq. m., or 298,800 ac., of which more than 2-3ds. are cultivated. Inhabited houses (1841) 29,036. Pop. 140,140. Surface finely diversified. The N. portion is formed of old red sandstone. From the Eden W.ward, it consists of the coal formation, with limestone, coal, and ironstone. The whole co. is intersected by trap rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds, and Largo Law are the highest summits. Principal rivs., the Tay, Eden, Leven, and Forth. The "How of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Farming is good, and the agricultural pop. generally prosperous. Cattle are of superior breed. Property is more subdivided than in most Scotch cos. Average rent of land from 1*l.* to 5*l.* an acre. Annual value of land (1842-3) 381,572*l.*; total annual value of real property 508,922*l.* Coal, lime, and fish are large exports. Linen manufs. are extensively carried on at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, &c. Fifeshire contains 13 royal burghs, and an unusual number of thriving towns & villages, chief of which are Cupar, the co. town, Dunfermline, St Andrews, Kirkcaldy, Elie, and other towns of the S.E. shores. Fife sends 1 mem. to H. of C., and its burghs join in sending 3 others. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 2,439.

FIFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Burford. Area 810 ac. P. 213.—II. (*Bavant*), co. Wilts, 6 m. S.W. Wilton. Ac. 860. P. 45.

FIGEAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Selle, 32 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. (1846) 5,982. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has remains of fortifications, numerous antique dwellings and public edifices. Beyond the town are two remarkable obelisks. Champollion was born here in 1790. Figeac has linen and cotton manufs., dyeworks, & tanneries.

FIGHELDEAN, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Amesbury. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 510.

FIGLINE, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Florence, near l. b. of the Arno. Pop. 4,100.

FIGUEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 m. S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 6,000. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favourite bathing place.—II. a vill. and seaport, prov. Algarves, 4 m. N.E. Cape St Vincent.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 97 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,410.

FIGUERAS, a frontier town of Spain, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, prov. and 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, near the French frontier. Pop. (1845) 8,050. It is situated in a rich plain of olives and rice. Principal edifices, a large citadel, built by Ferdinand VI., with vast arsenals & magazines, & quarters for 16,000 men. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, & 1823. It has manufs. of leather and paper, and trade with France.

FILADELFIA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 13 m. S. Nicastro. Pop. 8,300.

FILBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Caistor. Area 1,450 ac., including a lake of 160 ac. Pop. 553.

FILEHNE (Poland *Wulen*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, on an island in the Netze, 45 m. N.W. Posen. Pop. 3,480. Manufs. of woollen cloth and lace.

FILEY, a small watering place and pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the N. Sea, and with a station on the Scarboro' and Hull railway, 8 m. S.E. Scarboro'. Area of pa. 3,090 ac. Pop. 1,590.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRO (SAN), *Agyrium*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 31 m. W.N.W. Catania, cap. cant., near the centre of the island. Pop., in 1831 (with comm.), 7,156. It stands on an isolated rock near the Salso, has a castle and several churches, convents, &c., and is the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus. The best saffron in Sicily is raised in its environs.—II. a vill. of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Calab Ult. I., 1 m. N. Gerace. Pop. 1,500.

FILKINS, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. Broadwell, 5 m. S.S.W. Burford. Pop. 556.

FILLAN, a riv. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin, enters Loch Tay after an E.ward course of 10 m.

FILLE-FIELD (MOUNTAIN). [NORWAY.]

FILLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¾ m. W.N.W. South Molton. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 395.

FILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 312. Here is Summer Castle on an eminence.

FILLONGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6½ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Area 4,310 ac. Pop. 1,030.

FILOR, or FALOUR, a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 78 m. S.E. Amritsir. It has a fort built by Runjeet Singh, and a ferry across the Sutlej.

FILS, a river of Würtemberg, which joins the Neckar, 6 m. E. Esslingen, after a W. course of 30 miles. Göppingen is on its N. bank.

FILTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 276.

FIMBROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk. —I. (*Great*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Stowmarket. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 467.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S.W. Stowmarket. Area 220 ac. Pop. 64.

FINALE, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Sardinian states, div. Genoa, cap. prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. (1838) 5,018. It consists of the two comms., F. Borgo, and F. Marino. It has a collegiate church, numerous ruined forts, a small harbour, and some trade in fruits.—II. a frontier town of the Modenese dom., cap. cant., near the Po, 22 m. N.E. Modena. Pop. 8,000. It has manufs. of silk and other fabrics, and an active general trade.

FIÑANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28. m. N.W. Almeria, at the foot of Mount Almirez. P. 3,173.

FINCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Downham. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 807.

FINCHAMSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. S.S.W. Oakingham. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 530.

FINCHINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. E.N.E. Thaxted. Area 9,410 ac. Pop. 2,262.

FINCHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 7½ m. N.W. London. Ac. 3,350, including the common, once a noted haunt of highwaymen. Pop. 3,664.

FINDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.S.W. Steyning. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 589.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Inverness, near Strathdearn, flows through that co., Nairn, and Moray, and after a N.E. course of 45 m. enters the Moray Firth. The scenery on this river is very beautiful. There is a valuable salmon fishery. Fearful inundations, producing "the Moray Flood," took place in 1829. —II. *Findhorn*, a small seaport, on the above river, at its mouth, co. Moray, pa. Kinloss, 4 m. N. Forres. Pop. 806. It has a large herring fishery, & some exports of corn. The sand-banks here are continually shifting; & the site of the vill. has been already changed on account of the encroachments of the sea.

FINDÖE, a small isl. off the S.W. coast of Norway, dist. and 15 m. E.N.E. Stavanger, in Bukkefiord. Its church contains a monument recording a victory obtained over the Scotch.

FINEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Wellingboro'. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 1,378.

FINESHADE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 8 m. N.N.W. Oundle. Area 840 ac. Pop. 55.

FINESTRAT, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Torres, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,720, who manuf. rush-wares.

FINGAL, a dist. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, N. of the Liffey. The inhabitants were orginally Finnish or Norwegian settlers (whence the name); and they still retain a dialect and other marks of foreign origin. Fingal gives the title of Earl to the Plunkett family.

FINGEST, a' pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Great Marlow. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 379.

FINGHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Middleham. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 458.

FINGLASS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area 4,696 ac. Pop. 2,187. Fair, May 6, the anc. "May Sports" of which attract great numbers from Dublin. The poet Parnell was vicar of Finglass.

FINGRINHOE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 581.

FINHAN, or FIGNAN, a comm. and market-town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,646.

FINHAVEN, a vill. of Scotland. [OATHLAW.]

FINISTÈRE, properly FINISTERRE (Lands end), a dep. of France, forming its N.W. angle, & part of the old prov. Bretagne, bounded E. by the deps. Côtes du Nord, and Morbihan, N. by the English Channel, S. and W. by the Atlantic, in which it comprises numerous small islands: cap. Quimper. Area 2,690 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 612,151. Coasts steep, much indented on W., presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbours. Surface little elevated; traversed by the low mountains of Arrée and Noires; highest point 984 ft. It is formed by the basins of numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Elorn, Aulne, Odet, and Ellé, all navigable near their mouths. Climate humid and rainy; tempests frequent. Soil generally poor. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Cider is much used; flax and tobacco are grown; horses and cattle extensively reared. Minerals comprise coal, lead, granite, and slate. Manufs. confined to linen, paper, leather, and chemical produce. The dep. is divided into the 5 arronds. of Brest, Châteaulin, Landerneau, Quimper, and Quimperlé.

FINISTERRE (CAPE), *Nerium, or Celticum prom.*, a promontory of Spain, forming the N.W. angle of the peninsula. Lat. 42° 54′ N., lon. 9° 21′ W.

FINLAND (PRINCIPALITY OF), an administrative division of the Russian Empire, cap. *Helsingfors*, situated between lat. 59° 48′ and 70° 6′ N., and lon. 20° and 32° E., bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the govs. Archangelsk and Olonetz, S. the Gulf of Finland, and the gov. St Petersburg, W. by the Gulf of Bothnia, and Sweden. Area 136,000 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,411,952. Surface flat; traversed in centre by a chain of low hills, separating the basins of the White Sea and the Baltic. Highest point 1,300 feet. Coasts deeply indented; on W. bordered by granite rocks, and numerous small islands, chiefly belonging to the Archipelago of Aland. [ALAND.] The S. part of the country is nearly covered with water, forming a remarkable system of lakes and marshes. Rivers mostly small. Chief lakes, Ladoga, Saima, and Ulla. Climate healthy on the coasts. Temp. (of Uleaborg), mean of year 31° .8; winter 8° .4; summer 55° .4, Fahr. June & July are the driest months; heavy rains fall in autumn. Soil is fertile, and little cultivated. Pine forests extend to lat. 69° N. Chief crops, rye and barley. The potatoe, introduced in 1762, is extensively cultivated. Pasturage poor; yet horses and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. Mineral products, copper, iron, sulphur, marble, and granite. Chief exports, timber, butter, skins, and the produce of the extensive fisheries. Imports, grain, salt, metals, tobacco, and colonial produce. Chief educational establishments, the university of Helsingfors, and schools under the bishops of

Abo and Borga. Finland is divided into 8 govs., Nyland, Abo, Tarastehus, Wiborg, Kuopio, St Michaels, Wasa, and Uleaborg, and comprises old Swedish Finland, the gov. of Wiborg, or Russian Finland, E. Bothnia, and part of Lapland. It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Frederikshamm in 1809.

FINLAND (GULF OF), one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. between lat. 58° 40′ and 60° 40′ N., and lon. 23° and 30° 10′ E., bounded N. by Finland, and E. and S. by the Russian govs. St Petersburg and Revel. Length, E. to W., 260 m.; breadth, N. to S., 25 to 90 m. It contains numerous isls., principal Cronstadt; and receives the Neva, Luga, Narova, and many smaller rivers. St Petersburg is at its E. end, & the towns, Narva, Revel, Port Baltic, Eknaes, Borgo, Frederikshamm, Helsingfors, and Wyborg are also on its coasts.

FINLAGAN, a lake of Scotland, isl. of Islay, and with an island containing ruins of a castle of the Lord of the Isles.

FINMARK (Norway *Finmarkens*), an extensive prov. of Norway, forming the N.most portion of continental Europe, situated between the Arctic Ocean and Russian Lapland, bounded S.W. by the prov. Nordland. Area estimated at 27,450 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 36,854. It comprises numerous islands, on the N.most of which is North Cape. Lat. 71° 10′ N., lon. 25° 50′ E. [NORWAY.]

FINMERE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8 m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 387.

FINN, a lake and river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. The lake, in pa. Inniskeel, is about 2 m. in length; the river proceeds from it, and, after an E.ward course of about 24 m., joins the Foyle near Lifford.

FINNAN, or FINDON, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S. Aberdeen. Pop. returned with pa. of Banchory-Davenick. The village is famous for its smoked haddocks.

FINNAN, a small riv. of Scotland, co. Inverness, flowing through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel. A monument in this romantic vale marks the spot where Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his banner, in 1745.

FINNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Eye. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 480.

FINNINGLEY, a pa., Engl., cos. Notts & York (W. Riding), 4 m. N.N.E. Bawtry. Ac. 5,970. P. 1,209.

FINOW, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 31 m. N.E. Berlin, on the *Finow-canal*, which connects the rivers Havel and Oder. Pop. 560.

FINSBURY, a parl. bor. of Engl., co. Middlesex, comprising the N. part of the metropolis, between the bor. Marylebone on the W. and the Tower Hamlets on the E., and on the S. bordering on the city of London and liberty of Westminster. Pop. (1841) 265,043. It comprises the pas. Islington, Clerkenwell, St Luke, &c., and derives its name from Finsbury square, circus, and dist. near its S.E. extremity; besides which it comprises St Luke's hospital, the charter-ho., Smithfield, St Bartholomew's, and the Foundling hospitals, Gray's Inn, the British Museum, Clerkenwell sessions-house and prison, and the depot of the New River company. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1847) 15,921.

FINSTER-AARHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, culm. point of the Bernese Alps, between the cants. Bern and Valais, 14,026 feet in elevation.

FINSTERMÜNZ, a narrow pass in the Alps of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 18 m. N. Glurns.

FINSTERWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m. N. Dresden. Pop. 4,680.

FINTONA, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 8 m. N.W. Clogher. Pop. 1,327.

FINTRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10. m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area abt. 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,032.

FINTRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill. 5 m. S.E. Balfron. Area estimated at 15 sq. m. Pop. 884. The scenery on the Carron and Endrick is beautiful; the latter forming the cascade (60 feet) called the "Loup of Fintry."

FINVOY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. S.S.W. Ballymoney. Area 16,474 ac. P. 6,405.

FIORA, a riv. of Central Italy, Tuscany, and the Pontif. states, rises near Mt. Amiata, and enters the Mediterranean 20 m. N.W. Civita Vecchia after a S. course of 40 miles.

FIORENZUOLA, *Fidentia*, a town of N. Italy, duchy Piacenza, cap. cant., on the Æmilian Way, 18 m. W.N.W. Parma. Pop. 2,750. It has a collegiate church, and many remains of antiquity. Cardinal Alberoni was born here in 1664. 8 m. S. are the ruins of the anc. *Veleia*, buried by a fall of sand in the 4th century, and rediscovered in 1761.—II. a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Santerno, 21 m. N.E. Prato.—III. a vill., Pontif. Sta., deleg. Urbino, 5½ m. N.W. Pesaro.

FIRANDO, an island of Japan, off the N.W. coast of Kiusiu, 55 m. N.N.W. Nangasaki. Lat. 33° 30′ N., lon. 129° 30′ E. On its E. side is the town Firando, with a good harbour; here the Dutch had a trading fort from 1609 until 1640.

FIRBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.W. Tickhill. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 191.

FIRENZE, a city of Italy. [FLORENCE.]

FIRLE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4¼ m. S.E. Lewes. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 722.

FIRMING, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. S.W. St Etienne, and sharing with that town in manufs. of silks, glass, and hardwares, coal mines, &c. Pop. 2,258.

FIROZGUR, a town of India, dom. and 102 m. S.W. Hyderabad, on the Beemah.

FIRSBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. 4 m. S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 910. Pop. 196.—II. (*East*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 690. Pop. 40.

FIRTH and STENNESS, a united pa. of Orkney, mainland. Pop. 584.

FISCHA, or FISCHAMENT, a market town of Lower Austria, with castle on rt. b. of the Gross Fischa riv., 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,220.

FISCHBACH, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, with a castle of Prince William of Prussia.

FISCHHAUSEN, a seaport town of E. Prussia, cap. circ., at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 m. W. Königsberg. Pop. 1,914.

FISHBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¼ m. W. Chichester. Area 610 ac. Pop. 295.

FISHERROW, a vill. of Scotl. [MUSSELBURGH.]

FISHER'S ISLAND, U. S., N. Amer.—New York, is 14 m. N. from E. end of Long Island. Length 7 m.; breadth 1 m.—II. *Fisher Strait*, in N.W. Amer., is between Princess Royal Isls. and the mainland. Lat. 52° N., lon. 127° 53′ W.

FISHERTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*Anger*), ¼ m. W. Salisbury, with which it communicates by a stone-bridge over the Avon. Area 660 ac. Pop. 1,739. The co. gaol is in this pa., and petty-sessions are held here.—II. (*de-la-Mere*), 10 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 324.

FISHGUARD, or ABERGWAIN, a seaport town & pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 14 m. N. Haverfordwest, to the parl. bor. of which it is contributory. Pop. 2,013. The town on a cliff, at the mouth of the Gwain, has very steep streets irregularly built; a valuable fishery, and exports of

oats, butter, and slates. The port, with a pier, a breakwater, outer & inner basin, and lightho., is one of the best harbours in St George's Channel. A detachment of French, who landed here in 1797, were captured by the inhabs. under Lord Cawdor.

FISHTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Holland, 2½ m. E.S.E. Boston. Ac. 4,580. P. 562.

FISHKILL, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, on the Hudson, 78 m. S. Albany. Pop. 10,437. It comprises several vills., and has fine scenery.

FISHLAKE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. W. Thorne. Ac. 6,170. Pop. 1,257.

FISH RIVER (GREAT). [GREAT FISH RIVER.]

FISHWICK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. E. Preston. Pop. 756.

FISKERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E. Lincoln. Ac. 2,040. Pop. 410.—II. a tnshp., co. Notts, on the Trent, 3 m. S.E. Southwell. P. 402.

FISMES, *Fines Remorum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Ardre and Vele, 15 m. W.N.W. Reims. Pop. 2,190. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.

FISSATA, a seaport of N. Africa, dom. and 90 m. W.N.W. Tripoli.—*Fistella* is a town of Marocco. [TEFZA.]

FITATS, or FITAKI, a town of Japan, isl. Niphon, cap. prov., on a river near the E. coast, 90 m. E.N.E. Yeddo.

FITCHBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 46 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,604, employed in cotton, woollen, and other manufs. —II. *Fitchville*, a tnshp., Ohio, 98 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,292.

FITERO, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 53 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on l. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 2,263. It manufs. woollen cloths & sandal cords.

FITFUL-HEAD, a headland, S. coast of Shetland, W. of Quendal Bay. Elevation 400 feet.

FITTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 8 m. W. Ludgershall. Ac. 3,050. P. 336.

FITTLEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S.E. Petworth. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 713.

FITTRÈ, a lake, Central Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 14° N., lon. 20° E., 200 m. E. Lake Tchad.

FITZ, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 246.

FITZHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area 1,190 ac. P. 339.

FITZHUGH SOUND, a strait of N.W. Amer., lat. 51° 33′ N., lon. 128° 10′ W., separating Calvert Isl. from the mainland; 18 m. long, 3 m. broad.

FITZWILLIAM, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. Hampshire, 30 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,366.

FIUMARA-DI-MURO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 7 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,400.

FIUME (Croat. *Rika*, German *St Veit-am-Flaum*), a seaport town of the Austrian dom., cap. the Hungarian Littorale (Croatia), on the Gulf of Quarnero, at the mouth of the Fiumara, in the Adriatic, 40 m. S.E. Triest. Pop. (1846) 11,000. The old town is poor, but the new town is clean and regular; among its churches are the fine cathedral of St Veit. It has a high school, casino, theatre, lazaretto; and on an adjacent hill is an old castle of the Frangipani family. Harbour small, and large ships lie in a deep and tolerably sheltered roadstead. Fiume, a free port, communicates with Carlstadt and Zeng, by the *Carolina* and *Josephina* roads, and is the immediate outlet by sea for the produce of Hungary, with which country it is connected by the *Louisenstrasse*. Chief exports, wheat, tobacco, rags, wine, salt, rape-seed, hemp, linens, and ship-building materials. It has manufs. of linens, coarse woollens, leather, rosoglio, and earthenware; with a sugar-refinery, tanneries, and ship-yards. It was occupied by the French from 1809 to 1814.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 26 m. W.S.W. Udine. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*di Nisi*), a seaport vill. of Sicily, prov. and on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the anc. *Chrysothoas*, 17 m. S.S.W. Messina. Pop. 2,200. Near it are mines of alum, antimony, and copper.

FIUME-FREDDO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 11 m. W.S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.—II. a vill. of Sicily, on the little riv. of same name, which flows from Mount Etna, prov. Catania, and enters the Mediterranean at Aci. Pop. 2,840.

FIUMICELLO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 1 m. W. Brescia, with many country houses of the inhabitants of that city.

FIUMICINO, a small seaport vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca, and 15 m. S.W. Rome, at the N. mouth of the Tiber. It is a place of holiday resort for the Romans.

FIVE, a prefix of—I. (*Five Fingers Point*), a headland of New Zealand, Middle Isl., on its W. coast, in lat. 45° 33′ S., lon. 166° 18′ E. "The Five Fingers" is another point, on the same coast, about 16 m. S. Cape Foulwind. Lat. 42° 2′ S., lon. 171° 25′ E.—II. (*Five Hummocks Point*), Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 30° 24′ N., lon. 115° 40′ W.—III. (*Five Islands Harbour*), a bay on the W. coast of the isl. Antigua, Brit. W. Indies.—IV. (*Five Men's Sound*), in Frobisher Strait, British N. America.

FIVEHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.W. Langport. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 412.

FIVIZZANO, a walled town of Tuscany, cap. a detached portion of territory, 34 m. N.W. Lucca, on l. b. of the Rosaro. Pop. 1,800.

FIXBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 3½ m. N.N.W. Huddersfield. P. 399.

FLADBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3½ m. E. Pershore. Area 7,830 ac. Pop. 1,448.

FLADSTRAND, Denmark. [FREDERIKSHAVN.]

FLAGSTAD-OE, a small isl. off the S.E. coast of Norway, amt. Nedenaes, 7 m. N.E. Arendal.—II. one of the Loffoden isls., S. of Vest-Vaagen.

FLAMBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the N. Sea, 4 m. E.N.E. Bridlington. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 1,191. The old fishing vill. occupies the centre of the celebrated promontory *Flamborough-Head*, which consists of a range of limestone rocks, elev. 450 feet, extending along the shore for several miles, with a lighthouse 214 ft. above the N. Sea, in lat. 54° 7′ N., lon. 0° 5′ E. On it are the remains of an anc. tower and a Danish fosse. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea-fowl.

FLAMSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Redbourne. Area 5,660 ac. Pop. 1,492.

FLANDERS, an extensive country of Europe, comprised between the Lower Scheldt, the German Ocean, Artois, Hainaut, and Brabant. It was long governed by Counts of Flanders. Louis XIV. of France conquered part of it, and the remainder passed with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria at the commencement of the 18th century. It now forms the provs. E. & W. Flanders in Belgium, part of the prov. Zeeland in the Netherlands, and the greater part of the dep. Nord in France.

FLANDERS (EAST and WEST), two contiguous provs. of Belgium, between lat. 50° 40′ and 51° 23′ N., and lon. 2° 37′ and 4° 23′ E. Having N.W. the N. Sea, & on other sides the provs. Zealand, Antwerp, S. Brabant, Hainaut, and the French dep. Nord. United area 2,503 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,634,276. [See also BELGIUM.] Surface level. Principal rivs., the Scheldt, its affls. the Lys and

Dender, and the Yperlee. Soil sandy, but carefully cultivated; & Flemish husbandry is famous. Corn, flax, hemp, oil seeds, hops, and tobacco, are chief crops; pastures are excellent, & cattle numerous. Coal, turf, and potter's clay are the principal mineral products. Manufs. are extensive, & of almost every description. E. Flanders is divided into 4 arronds.; chief cities, &c., Ghent the cap., Oudenarde, Dendermond, and Eecloo, with St Nicholas, Alost, and St Renaix. W. Flanders comprises 4 arronds., Bruges the cap., Courtrai, Furnes, and Ypres, with Ostend, Thielt, and Poperinghen, formerly included in the above provs.

FLANDERS, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was *Lille*, is now comprised in the dep. Nord.

FLANNAN ISLES, a group of islets, Hebrides, Scotland, about 15 m. N.W. Gallan Head, in Lewis. They are not inhabited, but feed numerous sheep, and are a great resort of sea-fowl.

FLATBUSH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Long Island, state and 5 m. S.E. N. York. P. 2,099.

FLATHOLM, an islet of Engl., in the Bristol Channel, co. Somerset, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Uphill. It is about 1½ m. in circumference, consists mostly of rich pasture land; and has a lightho. with a revolving light, 156 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 22′ 35″ N., lon. 3° 7′ 3″ W., and an inn resorted to by pleasure parties.

FLAT (ISLAND), a small isl., Mergui archip., S.E. Asia.—(*Islands*), two islets off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 3′ E.—*Flat-Point* is the S. extremity of the isl. Sumatra, and a headland on the S. coast of Bórneo.

FLATOW (Polish *Zlotowo*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 83 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,320. Manufs. cloth and lace.

FLATTERY (CAPE), a headland of U. S. territory, N. Amer., Oregon, at the entrance of the strait of Juan de Fuca, S. side.—II. a cape of E. Australia, in lat. 14° 56′ S., lon. 145° 17′ E.

FLAVEL-FLYFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E. Worcester. Area 730 ac. Pop. 156.

FLAVIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Dijon, with 1,234 inhabs., and the remains of an abbey.

FLAVY-LE-MARTEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. S.S.W. St Quentin. Pop. 1,553.

FLAXBOURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 540 ac. Pop 232.

FLAXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. N. Newnham. Area 1,989 ac. Pop. 229.

FLAYOSC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arrond. and 4 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 1,826.

FLÈCHE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arrond, on rt. b. of the Loir, 24 m. S.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. (1846) 5,838. It is ornamented with fountains, supplied by an aqueduct upwards of ½ m. in length. On an isl. in the Loir, which separates the town from its suburbs, are the remains of an anc. castle. Other principal edifices are a military college, formerly a Jesuits' college, the town-hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St Thomas, from the lofty spire (*flèche*) of which, the town derived its name. It has some linen, hosiery, & glove manufs.

FLECKEROE, an isl. off the S. coast of Norway, 3 m. S. Christiansand, with a good harbour.

FLECKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1,630. P. 473.

FLEDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,300 ac. P. 112.

FLEET, two pas. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Weymouth. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 140.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 2 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 960.

FLEET, a small riv. of Scotland, stewartry Kircudbright, issuing from a lake of same name, and flowing S.S.E. into Wigton Bay. The scenery on this stream is much admired. It is also the name of a small riv. of England, an affl. of the Trent, co. Notts; & of anc. Fleta, which bounded the Roman city of London on the W., and is now a covered sewer called Fleet-ditch.—II. (*Loch*), an arm of the sea, S.E. coast of co. Sutherland. Across its E. end a road is carried by an embanked earthen mound.

FLEETWOOD, a new seaport and watering place of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton-le-Fylde, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecombe Bay, 18 m. N.W. Preston, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 2,833. The town, rapidly increasing, has a church and hotel, market-ho., custom-ho., light-ho. & docks. Several steamers ply between it and Ireland and Scotland—its position, and the easy access of its harbour, giving a decided advantage over most other ports as a point of communication between London, Belfast, and Glasgow. Vessels entered coastwise (1844) 128,527 tons; vessels cleared 110,124 tons.

FLEKKEFIORD, a marit. town of Norway, stift and 55 m. W. Christiansand, amt. Mandal, on an inlet of the N. Sea. Pop. 873.

FLEMING, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. (slaves 1,990) 13,268.

FLEMINGSTONE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 74.

FLEMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Bury St Edmunds. Area 720 ac. P. 210.

FLENSBURG, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Schleswig, on its E. coast, at the W. end of Flensburg fiord, 19 m. N. Schleswig. Pop. including suburbs (1847) 16,500. It has 4 churches, 3 market houses, a school of navigation, a harbour fitted for the largest vessels, yards for building W. India merchant ships, sugar-refineries, distilleries, dye-works, foundries, chicory, vinegar, and tobacco factories, and an active general trade.

FLERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 11 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 4,063. It has manufs. of linen and cotton goods.

FLESSELLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arrond. and 7 m. N. Amiens. P. 1,693.

FLETCHING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. N.W. Uckfield. Area 5,830 ac. Pop. 1,914. Here is the Gothic mansion of Earl of Sheffield. In the church is a monument to Gibbon.

FLETTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. Area 780 ac. Pop. 256.

FLEURANCE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Auch. Pop. 2,250.

FLEURBAIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Bethune. Pop. 3,041.

FLEURIER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. S.W. Neuchatel, in the val Travers.

FLEURS CASTLE, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 1 m. above Kelso. It is a superb mansion, built by Vanburgh in 1718.

FLEURUS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, in a wide plain, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi. Pop. 2,370. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in 1622, 1670, 1794, and 1815.

FLEURY, numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Aude, 7 m. N.E. Narbonne. Pop. 1,305.—II. Yonne, 6½ m. N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,420.—III. (*sur Andelle*), Eure, 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys. Near it are the remains of Mortimer Abbey, begun in 1154 by Henry II. of England.—IV. (*sur Loire*), on the Loire, 20 m. E.S.E. Orleans.

FLIMBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. S.S.W. Maryport. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 546.

FLINDERS (LAND), is a name formerly given to the coast of S. Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E., discovered by Flinders in 1802.—(*Range*), S. Australia, is a mntn. system, extending, with its ramifications, N.N.E. from about lat. 32° S., lon. 138° E., through the peninsula, surrounded by Lake Torrens. Mount Serle, its chief summit, is in lat. 30° 30′ S., lon. 138° 40′ E.

FLINES, two vills. of France, dep. Nord.—I. (*lez Rach*), arrond. and 3 m. N.E. Douai, with 3,574 inhabs., and an anc. Cisterc. abbey.—II. (*les Mortagne*), on rt. b. of the Scheldt, 7 m. S.S.E. Tournay. Pop. 1,832.

FLINSBERG, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1,700. It has mineral springs and baths.

FLINT, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, watering place and pa. of N. Wales, cap. co. Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12½ m. W.N.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 2,860; do. of parl. bor. 3,265. It is surrounded by anc. intrenchments, has the ruins of a castle of great strength, a fine co. jail and guildhall, considerable exports of coal and lead from the large mines in the vicinity, and imports of timber, &c. Its wharfs are approached by vessels of 300 tons at all states of the tide. Flint is the principal polling place for the co., but the assizes have been removed hence to Mold, with which bor., and with St Asaph, Rhyddlan, &c., it unites in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 270.

FLINTSHIRE, a marit. co. of N. Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the Dee, and S. and W. Denbighshire. Area, including a small detached portion between cos. Chester, Denbigh, and Salop, 244 sq. m., or 156,160 ac., it being the least of the Welsh cos. Inhab. houses 13,394. Pop. 66,919. Surface level in the N.; elsewhere finely diversified, and a mntn. range runs parallel with the Dee throughout the co. Chief rivs. the Dee and Clwyd. Soil extremely fertile in the plains and vales, but the arable land is estimated at not more than 20,000 ac. Principal agricultural produce, wheat, and cattle of a small but excellent breed, with cheese and butter. Average rent of land (1810) 15*s.* 2½*d.*, being nearly double that of any other Welsh co. Its lead mines are now the most extensive in the empire; those of copper are also valuable, and coal, near the Dee, is plentifully obtained for smelting works and for export. Manufs. of cotton, &c., have been established at Mold and elsewhere, and, in 1847, employed 241 hands. Annual value of land (1842) 193,505*l.*; do. of mines 28,669*l.*; total annual value of assessed property 274,470*l.* Flint is divided into 5 hundreds and 28 pas., mostly in diocese of St Asaph, & circuit of Chester. Chief towns, Flint, Mold, St Asaph, Holywell, Rhyddlan, & Hawarden. The great line of railway to connect London with Holyhead, traverses the co. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C., and 1 is returned for Flint and its contributory boroughs. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 3,158.

FLINTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6½ m. S.W. Newark. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 611.

FLISK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Pop. 270. On the Tay, in this pa., stands the ruin of Bambreich Castle, the ancient seat of the Rothes family.—II. a small river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

FLITCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¾ m. E.N.E. Castle Rising. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 428.

FLITSCH, or PLESS, a market town of Illyria, circ. and 50 m. N.N.W. Triest, on the Isonzo. Pop. 2,100. Near it is the *Flitscher-Klause*, a pass cut across the Julian Alps in 1809.

FLITTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 1¾ m. W. Silsoe. Area 3,185 ac. Pop. 1,363.

FLITWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2¾ m. S. Ampthill. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 693.

FLIX, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W. Tarragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro. Pop. 1,937. It has manufs. of linens.

FLIXBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 2,650. P. 231.

FLIXECOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 12 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,729.

FLIXTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 7 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Ac. 2,710. Pop. 2,230.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 820. Pop. 23.—III. same co., 2 m. S.W. Bungay. Ac. 1,460. Pop. 192.

FLOBECQ, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. N.E. Tournay. Pop. 5,258. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

FLOCKTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornhill, 7½ m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,096.

FLODDA, or FLADDA, an islet of the Hebrides, off the N.W. point of Rasay.

FLODDEN, a hill of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Kirknewton, 8 m. N.N.W. Wooler. Around its base was fought, on 9th Sept., 1213, the celebrated battle of *Flodden Field*, between the English and Scotch. A pillar has been erected on the spot to commemorate this action.

FLOGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the canal of Burgundy, 18 m. N.W. Auxerre.

FLONHEIM, a market town of W. Germany, H. Darmstadt, 17 m. S.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 1,602.

FLOORE, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. W. Northampton. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,032.

FLORAC, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Lozère, 15 m. S.E. Mende, on l. b. of the Tarnon. Pop. 1,904.

FLORDON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Norwich. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 193.

FLORENCE (Ital. *Firenze*, and *Florentia*), cap. of the grand duchy of Tuscany, and usual residence of the Grand Duke, is one of the finest cities in the world, and is visited annually by many thousand tourists. It is situated on the Arno, in a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, in lat. 43° 46′ 41″ N., lon. 11° 15′ 55″ E., 146 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop., with suburbs (1845), 106,899. Elevation 134 feet. Mean temp. of year, 59°.2; winter, 43°.8; summer, 74°.6, Fahr. Florence is surrounded by walls and defended by 2 castles. The Arno is here crossed by 5 bridges, one of which, a suspension bridge, was erected in 1844. The environs are occupied by beautiful villas, and the city contains an immense number of monuments of the fine arts, the chief of which are the cathedral of Sta. Maria-del-Fiore, the master piece of Brunelleschi, with a cupola 384 feet, and a tower 266 feet, in height. The church of Sta. Croce, containing the tombs of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, Alfieri and Dante; the church of Sta. Maria Novella, St Esprit, and 247 other churches and convents, many of which are remarkable for their architecture and the magnificent works of art they contain. The Palazzo-Vecchio, or palace of the ministers; the Pitti Palace, residence of the Grand Duke, in the celebrated Boboli Gardens, one of the finest palaces in Europe, containing a rich collection of paintings. There are also numerous private palaces, built from the designs, and decorated with the works, of the first masters. The famous Florentine Gallery, contains the Venus di Medici, the group of Niobe, and the richest collections of

paintings, sculptures, and antiquities, in the world. Among its many educational establishments are the university, founded 1438, academy della Crusca, the library of Magliabecchi, the richest in Tuscany, and one of the finest in Italy, containing (in 1845) 140,000 printed vols., and 11,000 MSS., an institution of the fine arts of great size, a magnificent astronom. observatory, connected with which is an extensive museum of natural history, a botanic garden, and the tribune, opened on occasion of the meeting of the scientific congress in 1841. Florence has 9 theatres, seated in all, for 14,500 spectators, and many charitable institutions. Chief manufs., silks, carpets, straw hats, mosaic work, porcelain, and jewellery. Florence was an important place during the wars of Sylla; in the middle ages it was one of the most powerful of the Tuscan republics; under Napoleon it was cap. of the dep. of the Arno in the French empire. It is the birth-place of Dante, M. Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Brunelleschi, Boccacio, Guicciardini, Petrarch, Machiavelli, Galileo, and Pope Leo x. A railw. was opened from Florence to Prato (11 m. N.W.) in 1848.

FLORENCE, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Alabama, on Tennessee riv., 110 m. N.W. Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 2,000. It has a court-house, a large cotton factory, and it communicates by steamboats with the Mississippi.—II. a township, Ohio, 112 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,635.—III. New York, 33 m. N.W. Utica. Pop. 1,259.

FLORENSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Montpelier. P. 3,465.

FLORENT (ST) (Italian *San Fiorenzo*), a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N. side, cap. cant., on the Gulf of St Florent, 7 m. W. Bastia. It was taken by the English after a lengthened siege in 1793.—II. (*le Vieil*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Loire, 21 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,102. The Vendean war commenced here in 1793.

FLORENTIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Armance and Armençon, arrond. & 15 m. N.N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 2,205. It has a fine pa. church.

FLORES, or FLORIS, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° & 9° S., & lon. 120° and 123° E. Length W. to E. about 200 m.; average breadth 35 m. Surface hilly, and on its S. side are several lofty volcanic peaks. Cotton of good staple is raised, but the only exports are sandal wood, bee's-wax, horses, and a few slaves. The native inhabitants are Timuri, a dark curly-haired race, who occupy all the isls. hence E. to Timor-laut, in lon. 131°; on the coasts are several colonies of Malays and Bugis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At its E. extremity, is Larantuca, a Portuguese station. The princip. trade of Flores centres in Singapore. The Strait of Flores, on the E., separates this isl. from those of Solor and Adenara.—II. the most W. of the Azores. Lat. 39° 40′ N., lon. 31° 5′ W. Pop. 9,000. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. Products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fine fruits, cedar wood, archil, and some manufactured woollen stuffs. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens.—III. an isl. of the Plata estuary, 22 m. E. Monte-Video. Lat. 34° 56′ S., lon. 55° 55′ W.—IV. an isl., N.W. America, immediately W. Vancouver isl., in the Pacific. Lat. 49° 20′ N., lon. 126° W. Length 30 m.; average breadth 6 m.

FLORIAN (ST), a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, 12 m. N.N.W. Steyer, near the Danube, with a rich Augustine abbey.

FLORIAN, or FLORIANA, a suburb of La Valetta, Malta (which see). Here are the residences of many English families, with the principal Protestant burial grounds in Malta, barracks for 1,000 men, a botanic garden, and a house of industry for 200 female children.

FLORIDA, a territory of the U. S., N. America, in the S. part of the Union, between lat. 25° and 31° N., and lon. 80° and 87° 44′ W., having N. Georgia and Alabama, E. the Atlantic Ocean, & on other sides the G. of Mexico. Area 57,000 sq. m. P. (1845) 54,477, of whom 25,717 were slaves. Most part of it consists of a peninsula 400 m. in length by 120 m. in average breadth, stretching from N. to S., between the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and separated from Cuba by Florida gulf or strait, 140 m. across. Surface in the N. hilly and mostly covered with pine woods, S. of lat. 28° it is low, & comprises the region of magnolias, and dwarf palm. Marshes are very extensive. Soil mostly poor, except along the rivs., the principal of which are the Appalachicola, Suwanee, St John's, and Pensacola. On its E. side are numerous inlets & some good harbours. Maize, cotton, and tobacco are the principal crops; some rice, sugar, and coffee, are raised; timber is an important product. Figs, pomegranates, oranges, and dates grow freely in Florida. It has extensive grazing lands, on which many cattle are reared. Total value of exports (1844) 1,011,416 dollars; of imports 155,695 dollars. It sends 1 delegate to Congress. Public rev. (1844) 98,000 dollars; expenditure 100,000 dollars; debt 4,850,000 dollars. Chief towns, Tallahassee, the cap., St Augustine, and Pensacola. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1821. Its present constitution was formed in 1839, & it was admitted into the union in 1845. It was, a few years ago, the scene of a protracted warfare between the U. States colonists and the Seminole Indians.

FLORIDA, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 34 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,214.

FLORIDA (CAPE), a headland on an islet of the S.E. coast of Florida. It has a light-house in lat. 25° 47′ N., lon. 80° 42′ W.

FLORIDA (GULF OF), the channel between Florida and the Bahama isls., traversed by the "gulf stream." [ATLANTIC OCEAN.]

FLORIDA-KEYS, a chain of islets, rocks, and sand-banks in the Bahama Channel, off the S. extremity of Florida, between lat. 24° and 25° N., and lon. 80° and 83° W. Here numerous wrecks of vessels occur. On one of the islets is the United States arsenal of Key-West.

FLORIDIA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., in a plain, 7 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 4,800.

FLORIDSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, with a station on the railway from Vienna to Olmutz, 4 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,060.

FLÖRSHEIM, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy and 35 m. S.E. Nassau, on the Mayn. Pop. 2,000.

FLOTA, one of the Orkney islands, adjacent to Fara. Length 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. with adjacent islets, 405.

FLOTTE (LA), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., on the N. shore of the I. de Ré, 9 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,227. It has a good harbour and roadstead.

FLOUR (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. arrond., 33 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. (1846) 4,818. It stands on a scarped basaltic rock near rt. b. of the Auzon, and has a comm. college, public library, and trade in corn.

Flowton, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 800 ac. Pop. 179.

Floyd, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S. of Virginia. Area 525 sq. m. Pop. 4,453.—II. in N.W. of Georgia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 441.—III. in E. of Kentucky. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. 6,302.—IV. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 144 sq. m. Pop. 9,454.—V. a township, New York, 8 m. N. Utica. Pop. 1,742.

Fluelen, or Flühlen, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Uri, 2 m. N. Altorf. Here is a chapel erected to the memory of W. Tell in 1388, and resorted to annually by a large concourse of persons in Ascension-week.

Flumendosa (*Sæphus*), a river of Sardinia, div. Sassari, which after a S. and E. course of 60 m., enters the Mediterranean on the E. coast of the isl., 30 m. N.E. Cagliari.

Flushing (Dutch *Vlissingen*, French *Flessingue*), a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the S. side of the isl. Walcheren, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt. Lat. 51° 26′ 42″ N., lon. 3° 24′ 57″ E. Pop. (1840), exclusive of garrison, 7,725. It is strongly defended, and has 2 harbours with extensive dock-yards, and a fine town-hall; but most of its public buildings were destroyed during its bombardment by the English in 1809. It is the seat of an admiralty board, and has considerable trade with both Indies, England, &c., and extensive communications by packet boats. Admiral de Ruyter was born here in 1607.

Flushing, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., 9 m. E.N.E. New York, on a bay of same name. Pop. 4,124. It has an episcopal college, and is much frequented as a bathing-place during the summer.—II. a township, Ohio, 110 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,683, chiefly quakers.

Fluvanna, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. of Virginia. Area 416 sq. m. Pop. 8,812, of whom 4,145 are slaves.

Flyford-Grafton, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. E. Worcester. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 229.

Fobbing, a pa. of England, co. Essex, near the Thames, 3½ m. E. Hordon-on-the-Hill. Ac. 1,830. P. 428. Jack Cade's rebellion commenced here.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland, co. Moray, pa. Bellie, on the Spey, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge, 9 m. E. Elgin. Pop. 1,135. It is very neatly built. In the vicinity is the Duke of Richmond's magnificent domain of Gordon castle.

Fodderty, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty, E. Dingwall. Pop. 2,437.

Foeil (Le), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.W. St Brieuc. Pop. 2,485.

Fogaras, a town of Transylvania, cap. dist. on the Aluta, 55 m. E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 5,100. It has a Protestant gymnasium, churches of various sects, and an old fortress.

Foggia, a walled city of Naples, cap. prov. Capitanata, in the great plain of Apulia, 80 m. E.N.E. Naples. Pop. (1844) 25,000. It is well built, but unhealthy. Principal structures, the governor's residence, a Gothic cathedral, about 20 other churches, theatre, the corn magazines (*fosse*), extending under a large part of the city, the remains of a palace, built by the Emperor Frederick II., and a new promenade. It is the entrepôt of a large trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, & capers. It is the place of registration for the flocks feeding in the Apulian *tavoliere*, and has an important annual fair.

Foglizzo, a vill. of the Sardinian sta., div. prov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Turin. P. (incl. comm.) 2,917.

Fogo, one of the Cape Verd Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular, and 40 m. in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mntn., 9,157 feet in elevation. The first eruption of this volcano on record occurred in 1680, and the last, which caused great destruction, 9th April 1847. Its inhabitants suffer severely from the want of water; during 3 years of drought (from 1730), 2-3ds of the inhabitants perished from this cause. In 1831 the pop. was reckoned at 17,000, and in 1843 only 7,000. The climate is excessively dry, and the temperature elevated. It is extremely fertile, and produces the best grain and fruit in the Archip. The chief port is Nossa Senhora da Luz. Lat. 14° 52′ N., lon. 24° 34′ W.

Fogo, a small isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique Channel.—II. an isl. N.E. of Newfoundland. Lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 54° W.

Fogo, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Greenlaw. Area about 5,000 ac. P. 455.

Föhr, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, in the N. Sea. Lat. 54° 43′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Area 25 sq. m. The W. part of the isl., with a pop. of 2,100, belongs to Jutland, and the E. part, with 2,650 inhabitants, including vill. of Wyk, to Schleswig. Great numbers of oysters are exported hence to Hambro', & numerous wild fowl are taken here in autumn.

Foix, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariége, 44 m. S. Toulouse, on l. b. of the Ariége, at the foot of the Pyrenées. Pop. 3,414. It has a communal college & a normal school, & is surmounted by a cavernous rock, on which are 3 Gothic towers, remains of an old castle, celebrated in the middle ages for the sieges it sustained. It has several iron forges, and trade in cattle, leather, wool, iron, and steel goods. Birthplace of Gaston de Foix. This was cap. of the old *Comté de Foix*, part of the domain of Henry IV., now forming the dep. Ariége.

Foiano, two mkt. towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Molise, 23 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,000.—II. Tuscany, prov. Florence, in the Chiana valley, 15 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. Pop. 5,550.

Fo-kien, a marit. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 24° and 28° N., & lon. 116° and 121° E., having S.E. the China Sea, and on other sides the provs. Che-kiang, Kiang-si, and Quang-tong. Pop. (1812) according to a Chinese census, 14,777,410. Surface mntnous. Principal river, the Min, which enters the sea below Foo-chow-foo, the cap. city. Though one of the smaller provs., it is amongst the most wealthy in China, producing a good deal of the finest black tea consumed in the empire, with the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, & alum; these articles, with porcelain, umbrellas, cloths, & other manufd. goods, compose its chief exports. Principal imports are grain, pulse, drugs, salted meats, fruits, and silk piece goods, received from the N. provs. The town of Amoy and the isl. Formosa are comprised in this prov.

Foktchany, a frontier town of Wallachia and Moldavia, Europ. Turkey, on r. b. of the Milkov, 92 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. 6,000, mostly Greeks and Jews. It was burned by the Turks in 1822.

Földvar, a town of Hungary, circ. Tolna, on rt. b. of the Danube, 50 m. S. Buda. Pop. (1845) 10,400. It is a steam-packet station, and has an extensive sturgeon fishery.

Folembray, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. and 15 m. W. Laon. Pop. 1,057. It has an extensive glass factory employing 900 workmen, and producing 8 millions of wine bottles annually.

Foleshill, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N.E. Coventry. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 7,063, mostly weavers for the manufacturers of Coventry.

FOLGOAT (LE), a vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 14 m. N.N.E. Brest, remarkable for a magnificent pa. church built in the 15th century.

FOLIGNO, *Fulginium*, a walled town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Perugia, on the Flaminian way. Pop. 9,000, who manuf. woollens, paper, parchment, and wax-candles. It has a cathedral, several other churches with fine pictures, and a new comm.-hall.

FOLKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 318.

FOLKESTONE (*Lapis populi*), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport, mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Dover, of which cinque-port it is a member. Area of pa. 4,860 ac. Pop. 4,413. The town, on the line of the S.E. railway, here carried across a lofty viaduct, lies in a hollow between 2 high cliffs, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne. It is irregularly built; has an anc. church, an endowed school and charities, a battery, a pier, harbour admitting vessels of from 10 to 12 feet draught at high water, and recently much improved by the removal of shingle; a mkt. house, excellent baths, and other accommodations for visitors, whom the fine sands and beautiful surrounding scenery attract hither. Folkestone greatly suffered by encroachments of the sea, and its trade has much decayed, but it has still valuable fisheries and considerable traffic with Boulogne. Mkt., Thursday. Earl Radnor, as lord of the manor, owns the gaol and appoints the keeper. The bor. joins with Hythe in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578.

FOLKINGHAM, or FALKINGHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 26 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 1,700 ac. Pop. 820.

FOLKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 198.

FOLKSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1½ mr N.W. Stilton. Area 770 ac. Pop. 186.

FOLKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Scarborough. Area 5,040 ac. P. 580.

FOLLIFOOT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. W.N.W. Spofforth. Pop. 356.

FOLLONICA, a marit. vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba, and 12 m. E. Piombino. It has rapidly increased in size, having had in 1830 only 3 houses, whereas now it has in winter from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabs., employed in iron works. All the ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted, and during 8 months of the year, 1,000,000 lbs. of iron are produced from its furnaces.

FOND-DES-NEGRES, a town of Hayti, in its S.W. peninsula, 55 m. W.S.W. Port-Republicain.

FONDI, *Fundi*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Appian way, dist. & 14 m. N.W. Gaëta. Pop. 5,000. It is unhealthy from the proximity of a salt lagoon (anc. *Lacus Fundanus*); but it has a Gothic cathedral and various other public buildings, with extensive remains of Cyclopæan walls. Its vicinity (the anc. *Cæcubus Ager*), is extremely fertile, and was anciently famous for its wine.

FONG, a name of many cities of China; Fong-tsiang, prov. Shen-si, being a cap. dep., on an affl. of the Hoei-ho, 90 m. W. Si-ngan. [See also FUNG.]

FONNI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, div. and 34 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. (with comm.) 3,053.

FONSECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 4,162. It has manufs. of cloth; dye works and brandy distilleries.

FONSECA GULF, Pacific Ocean. [CONCHAGUA.]

FONTAINEBLEAU, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 35 m. S.S.E. Paris, in the middle of one of the finest forests of France, 2 m. from l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Lyon. Pop. (1846) 7,816. It is celeb. for its anc. and vast royal palace, long the favourite residence of the sovereigns of France, surrounded by magnificent gardens and parks. It has manufactures of porcelain, commerce in excellent grapes, & extensive quarries for paving stones. Birthplace of Philippe IV., Henri III., and Louis XIII., kings of France, and Dancourt and Poinsonet, dramatic authors. Christina, queen of Sweden, resided here after her abdication. Pope Pius VII. was detained here for 18 months, and here Napoleon signed his first abdication in 1814.

FONTAINE FRANCAISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,208. It has a fine château and a monument to Henri IV.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Charleroi. Pop. 3,018, employed in iron forges, hardware manufs., &c.

FONTAINE NOTRE DAME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 2 m. W. Cambrai. Pop. 1,582.

FONTANA, several vills. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 8½ m. S.S.W. Sora. Pop. 2,100.—II. (*F. Fredda*), N. Italy, deleg. and 32 m. W.S.W. Udine.—III. duchy of Parma. P. 1,000.

FONTANAROSA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult. I., 4½ m. W. Frigento. Pop. 3,000.

FONTANELLA, a decayed town of N. Italy, deleg. and 17 m. S.S.E. Bergamo.—*Fontanellato* is a vill., duchy & 7 m. W.N.W. Parma. Pop. 1,600.

FONTARABIA (Spanish *Fuenterrabia*), a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 11 m. E.N.E. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the Bidasao, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,935. It has a military governor.

FONTELLO, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on r. b. of the Douro, 4 m. E.N.E. Lamego.

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. arrond., on the Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 33 m. S.E. Napoleonville. Pop. (1846) 6,426. It is pleasantly situated; and has a communal college, barracks, hospitals, a church with a spire 311 ft. in height, and a ruined castle. Manufs. coarse linen and woollen cloths; and it is an entrepôt for the Gironde and Charente wines.—Fontenay is the name of numerous comms. and vills. of France, the chief of which is *F. aux. Roses*, dep. Seine, S. of Paris, with a station on the railway to Sceaux.

FONTENOY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. S.E. Tournay, memorable as the place where, on the 30th April 1745, the forces under the Duke of Cumberland were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe.—II. (*F.-le-Chateau*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, on r. b. of the Toney, 17 m. S.S.W. Epinal. P. 1,372.

FONTEVRAULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Saumur. Pop. 1,400. It owed its foundation to a famous abbey, destroyed during the 1st revolution, a part of which is now a prison; other remaining portions are a church of the 12th century, in which are the tombs of Henry II. and Richard I. of England, Eleanor of Guienne, and Isabelle, widow of King John.

FONTHILL, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Bishop's*), 2 m. N.N.E. Hindon. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 207.—II. (*Gifford*), a pa. adjoining, 1½ m. S.E. Hindon. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 416. Here stood Fonthill abbey, the superb and singular mansion of the late W. Beckford, Esq.

FONTMELL-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S. Shaftesbury. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 876.

FONTVIEILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, arrond. & 5 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,786. Near it are excellent stone quarries.

FONZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Huesca. Pop. 2,160. It has Roman remains.

FONZASO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., deleg. and 22 m. W.S.W. Belluno. P. 2,700.

FOORICARIA, a large town of W. Africa, Mandingo country, 75 m. N.N.E. Sierra-Leone.

FORBACH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 3,082. Manufs. of woollen cloths & tobacco pipes.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Murg, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 24 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,245.

FORBES' ISLANDS, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 12° 30′ S., lon. 143° 20′ E.

FORCALL, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. Castellon de la Plana, on an affl. of the Ebro. Pop. 2,000, engaged in the manuf. of sandal-cords.

FORCALQUIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. arrond. & 24 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 1,998. It was formerly fortified.

FORCETT, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Area 4,760 ac. P. 451.

FORCHHEIM, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., on the Regnitz, 16 m. S.S.E. Bamberg, on the railway thence to Nürnberg. Pop. 3,000. It has a collegiate church, synagogue, & arsenal. Rudolph of Rheinfield was elected emperor here by the diet of 1077.

FORCHTENAU, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. and 11 m. W. Oedenburg. Pop. 729. It has an elegant new residence of the Eszterhazy family.

FORCHTENBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 18 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,164.

FORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, on the Till, here crossed by a stone bridge, 7½ m. N.N.W. Wooler. Area. 12,220 ac. Pop. 2,257. Ford castle is partly modern. It was taken, previous to the battle of Flodden, by James IV.—II. co. Salop, 5 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 309.—III. co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area 480 ac. Pop. 70.—IV. a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Bishop-Wearmouth, 3½ m. W. Sunderland. Pop. 1,720.

FORDE, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 76 m. N.N.E. Bergen. Pop. of pa. 3,760.

FORDEN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. and 3 m. N. Montgomery. Pop. 827.

FORDHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. N. Newmarket. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,416. Rev. of charities 51*l.* per annum.—II. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Colchester. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 739.—III. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S. Downham-Market. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 219.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge, 19 m. N.W. Southampton. Area of pa. 5,720 ac. Pop. 3,073.

FORDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, ½ m. S.E. Dorchester, and included within its parl. bounds. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 2,937.

FORDON, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. and 7 m. E.N.E. Bromberg, on l. b. of the Vistula. P. 2,080.

FORDOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. W.S.W. Stonehaven. Area about 44 sq. m. Pop. 2,342. The small hamlet of Kincardine in this pa. (15 m. S.W. Stonehaven) gave name to the co., of which, before the reign of James VI., it was the chief town. Remains of its palace, the principal residence of Kenneth III., and where Baliol is said to have yielded his crown to Edward I., are still visible. Birth-place of Lord Monboddo, and of Fordoun (?) author of Scoti-chronicon.

FORDWICH, a small munic. bor., pa., & mem. of the cinque port of Sandwich, Engl., co. Kent, on the navig. Stour, 2 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area of pa. 610 ac. Pop. 231. It has an ancient church, and was formerly of importance.

FORDYCE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, on the N. Sea, co. & 10 m. W. Banff. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 3,442. The vill. is a burgh of barony.

FORE, a decayed town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 3 m. E. Castlepollard. Pop. 119. Remains of the town, built in the reign of Edward III., a square tower of same date, an ancient stone cross, ruins of a priory and chapel, and the cell of a hermit, tenanted so late as 1764.

FORELAND (NORTH AND SOUTH), two celebrated headlands in England, co. Kent; the first forming the N.E. angle of the co., and the most easterly land in England. It consists of chalky cliffs, nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the N. Sea, and having a light-house with fixed light, elev. 184 ft., in lat. 51° 22′ 29″ N., lon. 1° 26′ 47″ W. The S. Foreland is about 16 m. S. of the former, the Downs lying between. It has 2 light-houses, in lat. 51° 8′ 26″ N., lon. 1° 22′ 22″ E., elevation 372 feet, with fixed lights, to warn ships coming from the S. of their approach to the Goodwin sands.

FOREMARK, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 212.

FORENZA, *Forentum*, a city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., in the Apennines, 15 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 6,100.

FOREST, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Middleton. Pop. 884, partly employed in lead mines. Here are cascades of the Tees and romantic scenery.

FOREST, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Avesnes. Pop. 1,590.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Liege, near the Vesdre.

FOREST (BLACK), Germany. [BLACK FOREST.]

FOREST CANTONS, Switzerland, are the cants. Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne, or lake of the Four Forest Cantons.

FOREST-GATE, a station on the E. Counties railway, England, co. Essex, 5 m. E.N.E. London.

FORESTHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 650 ac. Pop. 149.—II. a station on the London and Brighton railway, 5 m. S. London Bridge. Around it is much beautiful scenery, interspersed with many handsome villas.

FOREST-QUARTER, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. & 7 m. N.W. Stanhope. Pop. 3,531.

FOREZ, an old divis. of France, in the prov. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Montbrison, now forming greater part of the dep. Loire.

FORFAR, a parl., munic., and royal bor. and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Forfar, in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 14 m. N.N.E. Dundee, with which, and Arbroath, it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 16 sq. m. Pop. 9,620; pop. of bor. 8,362. It is well built, has handsome co. buildings, an excellent news-room and library, numerous schools, and places of worship, with considerable manufs. of Highland brogues and coarse linens. Market, Saturday. Forfar unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 243. It is connected by railways with Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Perth.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, a marit. co. of Scotl., having N. the cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. the N. Sea, S. the Firth of Tay, and W. co. Perth. Area 892 sq. m., or 532,243 ac. Inhab. houses 36,184. Pop. 170,520. Surface naturally divided into 4 parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W., viz., the Braes of Angus, a part of the

Grampian range; the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; the rich plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. Principal rivers, the N. & S. Esks, & Isla. Climate in elevated parts rather chill & moist. Soils various. Agriculture greatly advanced. Wood lands estimated at nearly 30,000 ac. Estates generally small. Average rent of land (1810) 9*s*. 1¼*d*. per ac. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 312,200*l*. Forfar is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufs. of Scotland. The total ann. value of property 502,841*l*. The co. has 5 royal burghs, viz., Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C., 1 being for the co. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 2,649.

FORG, a town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 175 m. S.E. Shiraz. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, is well furnished with water, and has a fortified palace, and about 200 houses.

FORGAN, *St Phillans*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Tay, opposite Dundee, with which it communicates by a steam-boat ferry. Area about 5,000 ac. Soil rich. Pop. 1,219. Newport, a vill. beautifully situated on the banks of the Tay, is in this pa.

FORGANDENNY, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth and Kinross, 6 m. S.W. Perth. Pop. 796. It has remains of Roman and Danish camps.

FORGES-LES-EAUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 22 m. N.E. Rouen. Pop. 1,653. It has mineral springs, and an establishment of baths, frequented from July to September. Its three springs, *la Reinette, la Royale,* and *la Cardinale,* were so named from having been resorted to in 1632 by Louis XIII., his queen, & Cardinal Richelieu. They are chalybeate, and have a temp. of 45° Fahr. Manufs. of porcelain and vitriol are carried on at Forges.

FORGEUX (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. & 14 m. S.W. Villefranche, on l. b. of the Trenchin. Pop. 2,047.

FORGLEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7½ m. S. Banff. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 771. The ancient castle of Forglen is situated on the romantic banks of the Deveron.

FORGUE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. E.N.E. Huntly. Area about 50 sq. m. P. 2,489. The hill of Forman, elev. 1,000 feet, and almost entirely covered with wood, is in this parish.

FORIO, a seaport town of Naples, on the W. coast of the isl. Ischia, dist. and 16 m. W.S.W. Pozzuoli. Pop. 5,100. It is beautifully situated, and has a good harb. Near it are mineral baths.

FORKHILL, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Armagh, 8 m. S.S.W. Newry. Area abt 12,600 ac. P. 8,128.

FORKS, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, near the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,166.

FORLI, *Forum Livii,* a walled city of Central Italy, Pontif. States, cap. leg., on the Æmilian way, 40 m. S.E. Bologna. Pop. (1833) 15,637. It is well built, and handsome, and has a cathedral and several churches, containing noble works of art, a city hall, an university, and a famous citadel, now a prison. It is the seat of a cardinal-legate, a court of justice, subordinate to that of Bologna, manufactures of silk ribands and twist, oil cloth, and woollen fabrics; and has wax, nitre, and sulphur refineries, with an active trade in agricultural produce. It was taken by the French in 1797.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 7½ m. N. Isernia. Pop. 2,200.

FORLIMPOPOLI, *Forum Popilii,* a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. States, leg. and 5 m. E.S.E. Forli. Pop. (1833) 4,191. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral, and some trade in wine, flax, and silk.

FORMBY, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, on the Irish Sea, 7½ m. W. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,446. Resorted to for sea bathing.

FORMENTERA, *Pityusa Minor,* one of the Balearic isls., in the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Iviza. Length, W. to E., 13 m., breadth 2 to 10 m. Pop. 2,000, engaged in agriculture.

FORMERIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 21 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,257.

FORMICHE, several islet groups in the Mediterranean.—I. two small islands off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. & 5 m. S.W. Trapani, the E. and larger being covered with stone buildings, and having a tolerable harbour.—II. a group off the S.E. extremity of Elba.—III. (*di Grosseto*), a group including Monte Christo, Gianuti, Giglio, &c.

FORMICOLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 2,000.

FORMOSA (Chinese *Tae-wan*), an island off the S.E. coast of China, partly independent, and partly comprised in the prov. Fo-kien, between lat. 22° and 25° 30′ N., and lon. 121° E., about 90 m. from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Fo-kien, or Formosa. Estimated area 15,000 sq. m. The Chinese pop. are estimated at 2,000,000; the number of native inhabs. is unknown. A volcanic mntn. chain, with summits upwards of 12,000 ft. in height, traverses the centre of the isl. from N. to S., separating the Chinese colonists of its W. half from the native Formosans on the E. side. On some parts of the coasts are bold headlands, but all the W. side is flat, and surrounded with quicksands and rocks. Surface of the Chinese portion well watered and generally fertile, producing great quantities of rice, sugar, camphor, and tobacco, with wheat, maize, millet, various fruits and spices, coffee, cotton, hemp, silk, fine timber, and bamboos. The Chinese colonists are of a very mixed description, Formosa having been a kind of "Botany Bay" to China; but among them there are many wealthy and active traders; and a very extensive commerce is carried on with Amoy, & other parts of the opposite coast, to which all the shipping employed in the trade belongs. Principal exports, the products already detailed, with salt, and sulphur. Imports comprise tea, silks, woollens, and other manufactured goods. The native Formosans are a Malay race, little civilized, and living under petty chiefs. Formosa, with the Panghoo isls., forms a *foo,* or dep., under the prov. Fo-kien, subdivided into 5 *heens,* or dists. Its cap., Tae-wan, is a Chinese city of the first class; and its schools are in pretty high repute in China. It was the last conquest of the present Tartar dynasty, and has been always rather insecurely held by the Chinese. In 1632 the Dutch became masters of it, but they were expelled by the famous pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1683. It was on Formosa that the Nerbudda transport, and the brig Ann were wrecked in 1841; and nearly all their survivors ultimately put to death with great cruelty by the Chinese.

FORMOSA, the most N. of the Bissagos isls., off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water. This is the name also of the river of Benin, of bays on the Brazil and Zanguebar coasts, of a mountain of Johore, Malacca, and of a vill. of Sicily, S.E. Trapani, with 2,000 inhabitants.

FORNAS, a vill of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 7 m. S.E. the ruins of Xanthus, and near which are the remains of the anc. *Patosa.*

FORNCETT, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*St Mary*), 3 m. W.N.W. St Mary-Stratton.

Area 760 ac. Pop. 305.—II. (*St Peter*), 2½ m. N.W. St Mary-Stratton. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 669.

Fornella, a fortified harb. of the isl. Minorca, on its W. coast, 12 m. N.N.W. Port Mahon.

Fornham, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk, —I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N.N.W. Bury St Edmunds. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 336.—II. (*St Genevieve*), 3 m. N.N.W. Bury. Ac. 760. P. 70.—III. (*St Martin*), 2 m. N. Bury. Ac. 1,230. Pop. 294.

Forno, several vills. of N. Italy, the principal being *F. di-Rivara*, Piedmont, div. prov. and 31 m. N.W. Turin. Pop. (with comm.) 2,612.

Fornovo, *Forum Novum*, a mkt.-town of N. Italy, duchy and 13 m. S.W. Parma. Here the French, under Charles viii., defeated the Milanese and their allies in 1495.

Forrabury, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 5 m. N.N.W. Camelford. Area 430 ac. Pop. 354.

Forres, a parl., munic., royal bor., and pa. of Scotland, co. Moray, 10 m. W.S.W. Elgin. Area of pa. (which is richly cultivated, and noted for fine scenery, and for having perhaps the driest and best climate in Scotland) about 9 sq. m. Pop of do. 3,711; pop. of town 2,844. It is neatly built; has a town-house, and excellent academy, annual rev. 130*l.*, a library, some remains of a castle, a tower in honour of Nelson, and near it a remarkable anc. obelisk called Sweno's pillar, probably erected in memory of a victory over the Danes. Mkts., Tuesday and Wednesday. Corp. revenue (1840) 1,558*l.* Forres unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 153. According to Shakespeare, and the old chronicles, it was on a "blasted heath" near Forres that Macbeth first met the weird sisters. Findhorn, 4 m. to the N., is the sea port.

Forsbrook, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Dilhorne, 2½ m. W.S.W. Cheadle. Pop. 843.

Forscote, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 580 ac. Pop. 84.

Forse, a river of Scotland, co. Caithness, rises near the centre of the co., & after flowing N., falls into the Pentland Firth, near a vill. of same name.

Forste, or Forsta, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 43 m. S. Frankfürt, on an isl. in the Neisse. Pop. 3,610, employed in potteries, and in weaving linens and woollens.

Forsyth, a co., U. S., N. America, in N. of Georgia. Area 290 sq. m. Pop. 5,612.

Fort, a prefix of the names of some vills., and numerous military stations, the following being among the principal.—I. (*F. Augustus*), a fort & vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the line of the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness. The vill. is mean and irregular; the fort, built in 1730, is now all but abandoned.—II. (*Blockhouse* and *Monckton*), two forts, England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, defending the entrance of Portsmouth harbour on the W.—III. (*Chippeywan* and *Wedderburn*), British N. America, at the W. extremity of Lake Athabasca.—IV. (*Confidence*), British N. America, at the N. extremity of the Great Bear Lake.—V. (*Cumberland*), a strong fortress of England, co. Hants, on Portsea isl., 4 m. E. Portsmouth, and defending the entrance of Langston harbour.—VI. (*Dauphin*), a ruined French fort and town on the S. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 1′ S., lon. 46° 40′ E.—VII. (*Enterprise*), British N. America, about 150 m. N. the Great Slave Lake.—VIII. (*Franklin*), British N. America. Lat. 65° 12′ N., lon. 123° 13′ W., with a mean annual temp. of 17°, Fahr.—IX. (*Garry*), British N. America, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, 40 m. S. Lake Winnipeg. It is a strong and regular fortification, and near it are many good dwellings, with Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.—X. (*George*), Scotland, co. and 9 m. N.E. Inverness, and the N.most of the three forts on the line of the Caledonian Canal, on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth. It covers 15 acres, has quarters for 3,000 men, bomb proof magazines, and is esteemed the most complete fortification in Britain. Fort George is also the name of the citadel of Madras, & of Astoria, U. S., Oregon territory, N. Amer.—XI. (*James*), a British station on the coast of Guinea. [Accra.]—XII. (*Laramie*), Central N. America, near the head of the Platte river. Lat. 42° 12′ 10″ N., lon. 105° 21′ 10″ W.—XIII. (*Liberté*), a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast. Lat. 19° 42′ N., lon. 71° 57′ W. It is well built and has a good harbour. It was formerly called Port Dauphin.—XIV. (*Pitt*), a fortification near Chatham, England; and one in British N. America, on the river Saskatchewan, lat. 47° 30′ N., lon. 108° W.—XV. (*St Elme*), the citadel of La Valletta, Malta, which see.—XVI. (*San Sebastian*), the citadel of the Portuguese settlement, Mozambique, E. Africa, which see.—XVII. (*San Joachim*), a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N., lon. 60° 3′ W.—XVIII. (*Vancouver*), a station, Oregon territory, on the Columbia, 100 m. from the Pacific. Lat. 45° 37′ N., lon. 120° 50′ W.—XIX. (*Victoria*), Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the cap. town of Amboyna.—XX. (*Villarino*), a frontier settlement in Patagonia, on the isl. Choleechel in the Rio Negro, and named after its founder in 1782.—XXI. (*Wayne*), U. S., N. Amer., Indiana. Pop. 2,000.—XXII. (*Wellington*), a fort on Coburg peninsula, N. Australia, near Port Essington.—XXIII. (*William*), a fortress of Scotl., co. Inverness, on Loch Eil, near the foot of Ben Nevis, and at the S. extremity of the Caledonian canal, adjacent to the vill. Maryburgh. It was originally built by General Monk, and re-constructed in the time of William iii., whence its name. It is now garrisoned by only a few invalids.—XXIV. (*William*), Brit. N. Amer., on the N.W. coast of Lake Superior. Lat. 48° 25′ 33″ N., lon. 89° 20′ W.—XXV.—Also the citadel of Calcutta, Brit. India.

Fortaleza, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. Ceara, on a bay in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Ceara. Lat. 3° 42′ S., lon. 38° 30′ W. Pop. 3,000. It has a palace of the gov., a Latin school, and an hospital. Previous to 1823 it was called Ceara, or Villa do Forte.

Fortana, the E.most of the Bonin isls., Pacific Ocean, near lat. 25° N., lon. 143° 30′ E.

Fortanete, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Teruel. P. 2,002. It has manufs. of linens.

Fort Ann, a township of the U. S., N, Amer., New York, 55 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,559.

Fort Covington, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, near the St Lawrence, 6 m. E. St Regis. Pop. 2,094.

Fort Edward, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson, 43 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,726.

Fortaventura (Isl.). [Fuertaventura.]

Forteviot, a pa. of Scotland, co. and adjoining Perth on the Earn. Pop. 638.

Forth, a river of Scotland, rises on the N.E. side of Ben Lomond, co. Stirling, and flows E. by Aberfoyl, Stirling, and Alloa, where, after a winding course through some of the finest scenery in the kingdom, it expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth, dividing the cos. Perth, Clackmannan, and Fife on the N., from

Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington on the S. The course of the Forth, including its many "links" or windings, is estimated at 170 m. Breadth at Queensferry 3 m., at Leith Fort 6 m. Chief tributaries the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Forth has many good harbours, principal of which is Leith; above Queensferry is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, and to Alloa for vessels of 300 do. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal, about 38 m. in length.

FORT HAMILTON, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, at the W. point of Long Island, in which is a strong fort, mounting 70 guns, and commanding the entrance of New York harbour.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range of hills, Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. W. Wexford. In 1798, about 15,000 insurgents encamped here previous to the attack and capture of Wexford. The maritime barony of Forth forms a peninsula, studded with the ruins of Anglo-Saxon towers, built to protect the invaders from the Irish.

FORTHO, or FURTHO, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Ac. 480. P. 16.

FORTIFIED ISLAND, in British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, is a small island opposite Onore, Malabar coast, and fortified by Tippoo Saib, from whom it was taken in 1792.

FORTINGAL, a large mountainous pa. of Scotl., occupying the chief part of the N.W. division of the co. Perth. Area nearly 450,000 ac. Pop. 2,740. Several yearly cattle fairs are held in its different vills. *Remains* of a Roman camp, and of numerous celtic forts and feudal castles are still visible, and in the district of Rannoch are large remnants of the ancient Caledonian forest. In Fortingal churchyard is a yew tree supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. In the pa. are Schiehallion, Glen Lyon, and Lochs Rannoch, Etricht, and Garry.

FORT LOUIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, near the Rhine, 21 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg, with the remains of a fort built by Vauban, and destroyed by the allies in 1815.

FORT MADISON, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Iowa, co. Lee, on the Mississippi, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. about 700.

FORTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. N.N.W. Garstang. P. 679.—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Newport. Ac. 3,760. P. 764.

FORTORE, a river of Naples, rises in the Apennines, about 20 m. N.E. Benevento, flows mostly N., separating the provs. Capitanata & Molise, & enters the Adriatic by two mouths, 34 m. N.N.W. Foggia, after a course of 45 miles.

FORTROSE, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosemarkie, on Moray Firth, opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, and 8 m. N.N.E. Inverness. Pop. 758, mostly shoemakers and fishers. It has a good harbour, an episcopal chapel, an academy, at which the late Sir J. Mackintosh received his early education, and remains of the ancient cathedral of the Bishops of Ross. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forres, and Nairn in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 52.

FORT ROYAL, a fortified seaport town and cap. of the isl. Martinique, on its W. coast, at the N. side of Fort Royal Bay. Lat. 14° 35′ 9″ N., lon. 61° 4′ 2″ W. Pop. (with comm.) about 12,000. It is well built, comprising government offices, naval storehouses, barracks, an arsenal, a hospital, the residence of the apostolic prefect of the isl., & a harbour defended by several forts. It is the seat of the chief judicial court for the colony.

FORT ST DAVID, a town of British India presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Coromandel coast, 92 m. S.S.W. Madras, and the cap. of the British settlements in the Carnatic from 1746 to 1758, when it was taken by the French, and its defences were demolished.

FORTUNA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Murcia. Pop. 4,010. It has mineral baths and a saltpetre factory.

FORTUNADE and FORTUNAT (ST), two comms. and market towns of France; the former, dep. Correze, 4 m. S. Tulle. Pop. 1,961. The latter, dep. Ardèche, 7 m. N.N.E. Privas. Pop. 1,523.

FORTUNE (BAY), an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, S. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° N., lon. 55° W., giving name to a dist. on its N. side. It contains Bruné isl., and at its entrance are the French isls. Miquelon & St Pierre.—(*Island*), a small islet off the coast of Sumatra.—(*Key*), one of the Bahama islands.

FOS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, in the Pyrenées, 60 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,597. Near it silver mines were worked in the time of the Romans.

FOSCALDO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 16 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,000.

FOSDYKE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. Holbeach. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 601.—*Fosdyke-wash*, an arm of the sea, 1 m. in width, is here crossed by an embankment and bridge.

FOSNÆS, a maritime vill. and pa. of Norway, stift and 90 m. N.N.E. Trondheim. Pop. 2,600.

FOSSACECA, several vills. of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, 9 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,450.—II. prov. Abruzzo Cit., near the Adriatic, 4½ m. S.E. San Vito. Pop. 2,360.—III. prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. N.W. Piedimonte. Pop. 800.

FOSSANO, a town of the Sard. sta., Piedmont, div. and prov. Coni, cap. mand., on the Stura, 14 m. N.E. Coni. Pop. (1838) with comm., 16,041. It is picturesquely posted on a hill, enclosed by old walls, & crowned by a fine castle. Internally it is antique and gloomy, the houses built over arcades, which form the footways; it has a fine cathedral, mineral baths, and manufs. of silk fabrics, paper, and leather.

FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Kinross, 6 m. W. Kinross. Area about 50 sq. m. Pop. 1,724. The castles of Tulliebole and Aldie are in this parish.

FOSSE, or FOSSES, a vill of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 8 m. S.W. Namur. Pop. 2,378.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., 10 m. E.S.E. Urbino, on the Metauro, here crossed by a fine modern single-arched bridge. Pop. (1833) 6,421. It sprang from the ruins of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, about 2 m. distant, and has a cathedral and flourishing manufs.

FOSSUM, a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 62 m. S.W. Christiania. It has a cobalt mine, and extensive iron works.

FOSTAT, or OLD CAIRO, a town of Central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 3½ m. S.W. Cairo, opposite Ghizeh. [CAIRO.]

FOSTER, a township, U. S., N. America, Rhode Island, 19 m. W.S.W. Providence. Pop. 2,181.

FOSTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5¾ m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 497.—II. co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 840 ac. Pop. 41.—III. co. York, N. Riding, 11½ m. N.E. York. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 370.—IV. (*on-the-Wolds*), E. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 792.

FOTHERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3 m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1,400. P. 227.

FOTHERINGHAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.E. Oundle. Area 2,110 ac. Pop.

230. Revenue of charities, including a school founded by Queen Elizabeth, about *57l.* Horse fair, July 6. Edward, Duke of York, who died at Agincourt, and Richard, Duke of York, slain at the battle of Wakefield, were buried in its church. The castle, founded in the reign of the Conqueror, the birth-place of Richard III., and the scene of Mary Queen of Scots' imprisonment, trial, & execution, was razed to the ground after the accession of James I.

FOUAH, *Metalis*, a vill. of Lower Egypt, on rt. b. of the W. arm of the Nile, opposite Atfeh, 16 m. S.S.E. Rosetta.

FOUESNANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant. 8 m. S.E. Quimper. P. 3,172.

FOUGERAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arrond. and 17 m. E.N.E. Redon. Pop. 5,254.

FOUGÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., 27 m. N.E. Rennes, near l. b. of the Nanson. Pop. (1846) 9,106. It has a comm. college, mineral springs, & manufs. sail-cloth and hempen fabrics, and trade in corn, butter, and honey. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Brittany, and was often taken & re-taken during the wars with the English from the 11th to 15th centuries.

FOUGEROLLES, two comms. and vills. of France. —I. dep. & 19 m. N.W. Mayenne. Pop. (of comm). 2,324.—II. dep. H. Saône, arrond. and 13 m. N.N.W. Lure. Pop. 1,139. It has a considerable manuf. of cherry brandy.

FOUGES, a seaport town of Asia Minor. [PHOCÆA.]—The *Gulf of Fouges* is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, immediately N. of the G. of Smyrna.

FOULDEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 3,500 *ac.* Pop. 500.

FOULDEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Berwick. Area 3,000 ac., richly cultivated. Pop. 393.

FOULMIRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.E. Royston. Area 2,302 ac. Pop. 610.

FOULNESS, an isl. and pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the N. Sea, 9 m. E.N.E. Rochford. It is the largest of a cluster of isls. near the mouth of the river Crouch. Area 8,060 ac. Pop. 674.

FOULPOINT, a vill. on the E. coast of Madagascar, formerly the principal settlement of the French on that isl. Lat. 17° 40′ S., lon. 49° 30′ E.

FOULRIDGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. N. Colne. Pop. 1,458.

FOULSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.W. Norwich. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 1,048.

FOULSTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5¾ m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,856.

FOULWEATHER (CAPE), a headland of N.W. Amer., Oregon, U.S., 100 m. S. the mouth of the Columbia. Lat. 44° 49′ N., lon. 125° 56′ W.

FOUNAI, a considerable town of Japan Isl., Kiu-siu, near its N. coast.

FOU-NING, two cities of China.—I. prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 70 m. N.E. Foo-tchow-foo.—II. prov. Chi-li, near the Yellow Sea, 165 m. E. Pekin.

FOUNTAIN'S ABBEY, one of the finest monastic ruins in Engl., co. York, W. Riding, in the beautiful park of Studley-Royal, about 3 m. S.W. Ripon. It was founded in 1204, and formerly occupied 12 ac. of ground, 2 of which are still covered by magnificent ruins, and in a more perfect state than most others in the kingdom.

FOUR EVANGELISTS, a group of 4 islets, off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, lat. 52° 34′ S., lon. 75° 5′ W., and which, with 8 others, about 15 m. W., compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

FOURMIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.S.E. Avesnes. Pop. 1,883.

FOURNI ISLANDS, *Corseæ*, a group of the Grec. Archip., belonging to Asiatic Turkey, and consisting of about 20 islets, 5 m. S.W. Samos. They are mountainous, and abound with caverns.

FOUR TOWNS, Scotl., co. Dumfries. [HIGHTAE.]

FOU-SHAN, a town of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Yang-tse-kiang, below Nankin, at the base of a fortified height.

FOUSSERET (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 28 m. S.W. Toulouse. P. 2,115.

FOU-TCHOW-FOO, a city of China, one of the five ports recently opened for commerce, cap. prov. Fo-kien, on the Min riv., 25 *m.* from its mouth. Lat. 26° 12′ 24″ N., lon. 119° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 500,000. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 m. distant, and is enclosed by a castellated wall, 9 to 10 m. (?) in circumference, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. The whole is commanded by a fortified hill 500 ft. above the plain, and inside of the walls is another height crowned by a conspicuous watch tower. A long bridge, erected on granite pillars, here crosses the river, and is partly covered with shops. The walled city is very superior to that of Amoy; it has good shops and houses, a main street, with residences for the public functionaries. Large quantities of cotton goods and well dyed blue cloths are manufd. here, and 500 ovens for the production of porcelain, are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. Near it are also extensive lead mines; and the black tea dist. being within 70 m., tea is procured at Foo-tchow 25 per cent. cheaper than at Canton. A large commerce is carried on with the marit. provs. of China, both by land and water, also with the Loo-choo Isls. and Japan. Princip. exports, timber, tea, paper, bamboo, oranges, sugar, sugar-candy, spices, copper, and corn. Imports comprise Straits' produce, European manufs., and a great variety of other goods. Besides the trade by land, it is estimated that shipping to 29,000 tons is employed in the trade of Foo-tchow; and the value of the import and return cargoes is supposed to amount to 7,455,000 dollars annually.—II. a city, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 240 m. N.W. the foregoing city.

FOVANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6½ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 620.

FOVEAUX STRAIT, New Zealand, lat. 47° S., lon. 167° E., separates New Munster from New Leinster. Breadth varies from 10 to 25 m. It contains numerous islets.

FOVERAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 1 m. S.S.W. Newburgh. Pop. 1,620. Here are the ruins of 2 castles. The Ythan river in this pa., has a pearl fishery.

FOWEY, a riv. of *Engl.*, co. Cornwall, rises between Bodmin and Launceston, flows S.W. and S., & enters the English Channel near Fowey, after a course of about 30 m. It has a broad estuary, and is navigable to near Lostwithiel.

FOWEY, a decayed seaport, borough town, and pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the above river, W. side, 25 m. S.S.W. Launceston. Area of pa. 1,900 ac. Pop. 1,643. The town, amidst scenery of singular beauty, is irregularly built, with very narrow streets. Exports of iron ore & pilchards. Its harbour admits the largest vessels, and is defended by an anc. & two modern forts. Customs rev. (1846) 4,994*l.* Mkt., Sat.

FOWLA, or FOULA, one of the Shetland Isles, 18 m. W. the others, in lat. 60° 8′ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. Length about 2 m.; breadth 1½ m.; elev. 1,369

feet. Pop. 215, mostly fishermen & fowlers. This islet, which affords good sheep pasture, is conjectured to have been the *Ultima Thule* of the ancts.

Fowler's Bay, S. Australia, is near the head of the great Australian bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 3′ S., lon. 132° 40′ E.

Fowlis Wester, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 1,609. In the vill. is a very curious ancient cross.

Fownhope, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S.E. Hereford, on the Wye. Ac. 3,870. Pop 1,004.

Foxcot, or Foscott, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 119.

Foxearth, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Sudbury. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 474.

Foxford, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 9 m. S. Ballina. Pop. 680. It has a market-house and barracks.

Foxhall, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 200.

Foxholes, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10½ m. N. Gt. Driffield. Area 4,150 ac. P. 349.

Fox Islands, Pacific O. [Aleutian Isls.]

Foxley, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Foulsham. Ac. 1,840. Pop. 293.—II. a pa., co. Wilts, 2½ m. W.S.W. Malmsbury. Ac. 850. P. 70.

Fox River, U. S., N. America, rises in S.E. of Wisconsin territory, flows through Illinois, and after a S.S.W. course of 160 m., joins the Illinois river at Ottowa.—Several smaller rivs. in the U. States have this name.—II. a considerable river of New Zealand, Middle Isl., which flows from Lake Rotuili W. to the Ocean.

Foxton, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Camb. Ac. 1,082. P. 452.—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 2½ m. N.W. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 2,020. P. 385.

Foy, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. N. Ross. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 278.

Foy (St), several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Rhône, 2 m. S.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 2,905.—II. Gironde, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Dordogne, 38 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,635.

Foyers, a small riv. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Boleskine, flows mostly N., and joins Loch Ness about half-way between Fort Augustus and N.E. end of the loch, 2 m. above which junction it falls over a ridge, estimated at 90 ft. in height, forming the finest cataract in Britain. There is another fall of 30 feet, about ¼ m. above this, crossed by a bridge. The grandeur of these cascades is aided by surrounding scenery.

Foyle, a riv. of Ireland, Ulster, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, flows thence N. in a broad tidal stream, till it expands into Lough Foyle, after a course of 14 m. It has a large salmon fishery, and is navigable for vessels of 600 tons to the bridge at Londonderry.—*Lough Foyle* is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the above river. Length 18 m., breadth 9 m.

Foz, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.N.E. Lugo, on a bay of the Atlantic.—II. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Tagus, 27 m. N.E. Lisbon. Extensive iron works.

Frades, a small isl. of Brazil, prov. Bahia, in All Saints Bay, 25 m. N.W. Bahia.—II. a vill. of Spain, with mineral springs, prov. & 22 m. S. Salamanca.

Fraga, *Gallica Flavia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. S.E. Huesca, on l. b. of the Cinca, here crossed by a wooden bridge of 22 arches. Pop. 5,028. Its environs are noted for excellent figs and pomegranates. It has several Roman ruins.

Fragneto, *Monforte* and *l'Abbate*, two contiguous vills. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., and respectively 17 and 18 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. of former 1,820; of latter 2,120. Trade in grain.

Frailes, a modern town of Spain, prov. Jaen, jurisd. Alcala-la-Real. Pop. 2,174.

Frain, a market-town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. W.N.W. Znaim, on l. b. of the Thaya, with an extens. & celebrated manuf. of porcelain. P. 840.

Fraisthorpe, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4¾ m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2,040. Pop. 92.

Fraize, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., and 25 m. E. Epinal. P. 2,501.

Framfield, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.E. Uckfield. Area 6,830 ac. Pop. 1,434.

Framingham, a township, U. S., N. Amer., 18 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 3,030.

Framlingham, a market-town & pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 15 m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 4,470 ac. Pop. 2,523. The town, on an eminence, bounded on the W. by a lake communicating with the river Ore, is well built. It has a fine old church constructed of flint, and containing several monuments of the early Dukes of Norfolk, a free school, alms-house, and other charities, and the ruins of a magnificent castle.—II. (*Earl*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 560 ac. Pop. 100.—III. (*Pigot*), same co. 5½ m. S.E. Norwich. Area 350 ac. Pop. 289.

Framlington, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 11 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Area, including a large tract of moorland, 5,730 ac. Pop. 702.

Frammersbach, a mkt.-town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 28 m. N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 2,188, partly engaged in iron mines.

Frampton, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the Frame, here crossed by a fine bridge, 5½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 391. Cattle fairs in March, August, and September.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 3½ m. S. Boston. Area 6,200 ac. Pop. 784.—III. (*Cotterell*), co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 1,991.—IV. (*on-Severn*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Dursley. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 1,051. This pa. is much exposed to inundations of the Severn.

Framsden, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Debenham. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 829.

Framwellgate, a tnshp. of England, co. and forming a suburb of Durham, connected with it by a bridge across the Wear. Pop. 2,323.

Français (Cape), a headland, N. coast of Hayti, bounding Scots Bay on the N.W. This was also formerly the name of the town Cape Haytien, which see.—*Le Francais* is a small town on the W. coast of Martinique.

Francaise (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Montauban. Pop. 3,888.

Francavilla, several towns of Naples, &c.—I. prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 20 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 11,800. Chief edifices, a cathedral, a college, several hospitals, charitable institutions, and convents. In 1734 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, & snuff.—II. prov. Basilicata, 25 m. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 2,000.—III. prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, 7 m. N.E. Chieti, with 3,150 inhabs., a colleg. church, and 2 annual fairs.—IV. Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Taormina. Pop. 2,900.—V. a vill., prov. Calab. Citra, 4½ m. N.E. Cassano. Pop. 1,100.—VI. prov. Calab. Ult. II., 13 m. S.S.W. Nicastro. Pop. 1,650.

France, a country of W. Europe, situated between lat. 42° 20′ & 51° 6′ N., and lon. 4° 40′ W., and 8° 15′ E., bounded N.E. by Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Rhenish Bavaria. On the E. it is separated by the Rhine from Baden, the Jura from Switzer-

land, the Rhone from Savoy, the Alps from Italy; bounded S. by the Mediterr. and the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; & N.W. by the English Channel, which separates it from England. Cap. Paris. The following table gives the extent and pop. in 1846.

	Departments.	Old provs.	Sq. m.	Pop. (1846).
N. E.	Seine,	Isle de France,	181	1,364,467
	Seine-et-Oise,		2,253	474,955
	Seine-et-Marne,		2,335	340,212
	†Aisne,		2,936	557,422
	Oise,		2,280	406,028
	*Somme,	Picardie,	2,368	570,629
	*Pas-de-Calais,	Artois,	2,624	695,756
	*Nord,	Flandres,	2,278	1,132,980
	*Ardennes,	Champagne,	2,009	326,823
	Marne,		3,214	367,369
	Aube,		2,393	261,861
	H. Marne,		2,482	269,079
	Yonne,		2,824	374,856
	Vosges,	Lorraine,	2,304	427,894
	Meurthe,		2,465	445,991
	†Meuse,		2,369	325,710
	†Moselle,		2,391	448,087
	†B. Rhin,	Alsace,	1,635	580,373
	†H. Rhin,		1,502	487,208
	†Doubs,	Franche Comte,	2,120	292,347
	†Jura,		1,940	316,150
	H. Saone,		1,793	347,096
	Saone-et-Loire,	Bourgogne,	3,321	565,019
	Cote d'Or,		3,380	396,524
N. W.	*Seine-Inf.,	Normandie,	2,300	757,990
	Eure,		2,414	423,247
	Orne,		2,497	442,107
	*Calvados,		2,200	498,385
	*Manche,		2,617	601,024
	*Ille-et-Vilaine,		2,641	562,958
	*Cotes-du-Nord,		2,870	628,526
	*Finistere,	Bretagne,	2,690	612,151
	Indre-et-Loire,	Touraine,	2,400	312,400
	Eure-et-Loir,	Orleanois,	2,361	292,337
	Loir-et-Cher,		2,363	256,333
	Loiret,		2,645	331,633
	Nievre,	Nivernois,	2,691	322,262
	Allier,	Bourbonnois,	2,908	329,540
	Cher,	Berry,	2,853	294,540
	Indre,		2,749	263,977
	*Morbihan,		2,640	472,773
	*Loire-Inf.,	Anjou,	2,735	517,268
	Maine-et-Loire,		2,784	504,963
	Mayenne,	Maine et Perche,	2,010	368,439
	Sarthe,		2,475	474,376
	Creuse,	Marche,	2,244	285,680
	H. Vienne,	Limousin,	2,187	314,739
	Deux-Sevres,	Poitou,	2,267	320,685
	*Vendee,		2,616	376,184
	Vienne,		2,669	308,391
	*Charente-Inf.,	Aunis,	2,763	468,108
S. W.	*Gironde,	Guienne,	4,193	602,444
	Dordogne,		3,479	503,557
	Tarn-et-Garonne,		1,373	242,498
	Aveyron,	Angoumois, Limousin,	3,417	389,121
	Charente,		2,270	379,031
	Correze,		2,290	317,569
	Lot,	Gascogne,	1,530	294,566
	Lot-et-Garonne,		1,838	346,260
	*Landes,		3,486	298,220
	†H. Pyrenees,	Bearne,	1,800	251,285
	Gers,		2,416	314,885
	*†B. Pyrenees,		2,928	457,832
	†H. Garonne,	Languedoc,	2,488	481,238
	*Aude,		2,246	289,661
	*Herault,		2,444	386,020
	Tarn,		2,234	360,679
	†Ariege,	Foix,	2,051	270,535
	*†Pyren. Orient.,	Roussillon,	1,593	189,794
S. E.	Rhone,	Lyonais,	1,047	540,635
	Loire,		1,921	483,786
	Puy-de-Dome,	Auvergne,	2,253	601,594
	Cantal,		2,200	260,479
	H. Loire,	Languedoc,	1,920	307,161
	Ardeche,		2,130	379,614
	*Gard,		2,223	367,263
	†Lozere,		1,973	140,331
	†Ain,	Bourgogne,	2,264	346,100
	†Isere,	Dauphine,	3,258	598,492
	†H. Alpes,		2,144	133,100
	Drome,		2,618	320,075
	†Vaucluse,	Venaissin,	1,305	259,154
	*B. du Rhone,	Provence,	2,331	413,918
	†B. Alpes,		2,870	156,675
	*†Var,		2,825	349,859
	Corsica (island),		3,798	230,271
	Total,		207,363	35,400,486

The deps. marked thus * are situated on the sea coast, and those distinguished thus †, on the frontiers of the country.

In form France resembles an irregular hexagon, greatest length from the W. extremity of Finistère to the point of Antibes, in Var, 680 m., breadth from Givets (Ardennes) to Mt. Huromba (Lower Pyrénées), 585 miles.

Its principal islands are, Corsica, Hyeres, and Lerins, in the Mediterranean; Noirmoutier, Oleron, Ré, Belle-Isle, Dieu, Groix, Sein, and Ouessant, in the Atlantic. Chief peninsulas, Bretagne (Brittany) and Cotentin in the English Channel. The coasts of Brittany are indented by numerous arms of the sea, which form excellent harbours. The two great gulfs are the Golfe de Gascogne (Bay of *Biscay*) on the W., and G. du Lion (G. of *Lions*) on the S. The principal bays are Cancale and St Brieuc on the N.; Brest road & the bays of Douarnenez and Audierne on the W. of Brittany; the bays of La Forest, and Quiberon, and Penerf road on the S. of Brittany; the bay of Bourgneuf S. of the mouth of the Loire; Basque roads or the bay of La Rochelle, & the basin of Arcachon, W. of the dep. Gironde; the roads of Toulon, Cavalaire, Grimaud, Napoule, and Jouan, on the Mediterranean. The most remarkable capes are Gris-Nez in the English Channel, Cape Barfleurs and C. de la Hague in N. of dep. Manche; the Bec du Raz and the Pointe de Penmarch in Finistère. The mean height of France is about 816 feet; the N. deps. present vast plains, agreeably interspersed with hills; those on the S. and E. are mostly covered with mntns.—among these are—I., the Alps between France and Italy; the principal summits of which, in France, are Pelvoux 14,108 feet, Viso 12,692 ft., Genevre 11,785 ft., and Ventoux 6,263 ft.—II. the Pyrenees between France and Spain; the chief summits in France are, Perdu 10,994 ft., Midi 9,438 ft., and Canigou 9,137 ft.—III. the Cevennes in Lauguedoc; the highest points of which are Mezin 5,794 ft., and Lozère 4,884 ft.—IV. the mntns. of Auvergne, a branch of the Cevennes; the highest points of which are Mont Dor 6,188 ft., Cantal 6,093 ft., and the Puy-de-Dôme 4,806 ft.—V. the Jura between Franche Comté and Switzerland, in which the Reculet is 5,643 ft. The centre of France, comprising an 8th or 10th of its superficies, consists of plateaux from 1,200 to 1,900 ft. in elevation, which are separated by narrow valleys.—VI. the Vosges between Lorraine and Alsace; the summit of which is the Ballon d'Alsace 4,688 ft. The Vosges send contreforts into Franche-Comté and Champagne, and are connected with the Cevennes by a chain of heights which separate the basin of the Rhône from those of the Seine and Loire, & in Burgundy are called the Côte d'Or.

The coasts of the English Channel are generally bordered by sandy downs; those of Brittany are covered with rocks. S. of the mouth of the Gironde, is a vast extent of country covered with marshy lakes (*etangs*) and shifting sands. France is watered by a great number of important rivers, the four principal of which are the *Seine*, which flows N.W. to the English Channel, the *Loire* and the *Garonne*, which flow generally W. to the Atlantic Ocean, and the *Rhone*, which flows S. into the Mediterranean. The other principal rivers are the Rhine, Moselle, Meuse, Sambre, Scheldt, and Lys, which contribute their waters to the basin of the *North Sea*, but have only a part of their course in France. The Somme, Orne, Yonne, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Eure in the basin of the *English Channel;* the Blavet, Vilaine, Sèvre-Niortaise, Charente, Adour, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, Creuse, Mayenne, Sarthe, Loire, Ariège, Tarn, Gers, Lot, Dordogne, and l'Isle in the basin of the *Atlantic*; the Aude, Herault, Ain, Saône, Doubs, Isere, and Durance

in the basin of the *Mediterranean*. The different basins, and most of the principal rivers are connected by canals. It is calculated that France has 133 navigable rivers, extending to 8,000 m. France has few lakes, but on its S.E. and S.W. coasts numerous marshes and lagoons, many of which communicate with the sea by narrow channels. The roads of France are divided into national, departmental, and communal roads; the first are paved and kept in excellent order, & the whole have been much improved within the last 20 years. A vast system of railways has been projected to extend from Paris as a centre, to the extremities of the country in all directions. Of these only the following were in operation in 1849:

Railways.	Miles.	Date of Completion.
St Etienne to Lyon,	36	1837
„ „ to Roanne,	55	
Paris to St Germain,	11¾	1837
„ to Versailles (rive Droite),	11½	1839
„ „ „ Gauche,	10¼	1841
Nimes to Montpellier,	33½	1845
Montpellier to Cette,	21	
Strasbourg to the Swiss frontier,	80	1848
Boulogne to Nesle (part of line to Amiens),	6	1848
Montereau to Troyes (part of line from Paris to Lyon),	64	1848
Mulhouse to Thann (part of the line from Strasbourg to Basle),	21	1839
Bordeaux to La Teste,	41¼	1842
Paris to Orleans	76½	1843
(with a branch to Corbeil),	7¼	1843
Paris to Rouen,	61½	1843
Rouen to Havre,	60	1846
„ to Dieppe,	32	1848
Orleans to Tours (forming the first section of the line from Orleans to Bordeaux),	72	1846
Paris to the Belgian frontier, by Amiens, Donai, and Lille,	185	1846
Lille to Calais and Dunkerque,	93	1848
Paris to Soeaux,	7	1846

The above, with several short mineral lines, constitute a total of 1,412 miles in operation in 1849.

There are six lines of Telegraphs all radiating from Paris, viz., to Calais, Strasbourg, Brest, Toulon, Bayonne, and Havre.

France is comprised between the isotherm lines of 50° & 60° of Fahr.; its surface is little elevated, & its climate is in general temp., mild, & healthy. In the N., the winters are sometimes rigorous, and last more than half the year (mean temp. 50°. Fahr.); in the S., the summers are long and warm, the sky almost always serene, and the winters of short duration (mean temp. 60°. Fahr.); in the centre, the temperature is mild and more steady than in the N. and S. (mean temp. 58°. Fahr.); mean annual quantity of rain in S. 23., W. 24., N. 22., valley of Rhone 35, inches. Number of rainy days between lat. 43° and 46°, 134; in the lat. of Paris 105, on the coasts of the Mediterranean 66, and on the Atlantic 152; in the interior 147. Along the coasts of the Mediterranean the S. winds, heated by the burning desert of Africa, often spread desolation. The *mistral*, a glacial wind from the N.N.W., occasionally arrests vegetation by its furious blasts in the basin of the Rhone, while the E. wind from the snowy alps is equally dreaded in the E. deps. The basin of the Garonne is visited by cold S. winds from the Pyrenees, and by storms from the Bay of Biscay. The air is most moist, and rain most frequent, on the western coasts. The vegetable productions of France are abundant and most varied; they comprise wheat and other cereals, potatoes, truffles, beet-root, from which a great quantity of sugar is manufactured; vines, which cover more than a 27th part of the superficies of the country, and furnish excellent wine, the most celebrated of which is that of Burgundy, Champagne, and Bordeaux; olive oil, the mulberry, lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, medicinal plants, and dye woods. Among fruit trees, the apple, pear, cherry, walnut, chestnut, and almond abound. The orange, citron, olive, fig, pomegranate, and the pistachio are confined to the delicious regions of the S., along the shores of the Mediterranean. France furnishes excellent timber for ship-building and carpentry, and the cork-tree abounds in the S. The principal forests are those of Ardennes, Orleans, Fountainebleau, and Compeigne; it is calculated that 1-8th of the superficies is covered with wood. Among wild animals are the bear, wolf, fox, wild cat, wild boar, stag, roe-buck, fallow deer, the chamois, hare, rabbit, and beaver. The most common domestic animals are the horse, mule, ass, oxen, sheep, goats, pigs, and numerous fowls. Among birds, the most common are the eagle, falcon, buzzard, partridge, quail, and lark. Fish abound on the coasts, the most common are, in the Atlantic and English Channel, the herring, turbot, sole, whiting, pilchard; and salmon in the estuaries; lobsters, mussels, and rich banks of oysters are plenty on these coasts. The Mediterranean contains peculiar species of fish, as the tunny & anchovy. The honey bee is extensively reared; and silk worms form one of the principal sources of wealth; the kermes (*Coccus Ilicis*), which is found near the shores of the Mediterranean, furnishes a crimson dye. France possesses excellent building stones, and quarries of marble, alabaster, slate, & a few precious stones. The most important minerals are iron, which is found nearly over the whole country; copper, lead, silver, as well as antimony, sulphur, sulphate of iron, & mineral waters; the gold mines are insignificant. The coal and salt mines are of great value. There are 88 coal, anthracite, & lignite basins in France, the richest of which are the basin of the Loire and that of Valenciennes in the dep. Nord. In 1845 there were 449 coal mines worked and unworked, employing 30,778 miners, & producing 4,141,617 tons of mineral fuel. The salt marshes are a considerable source of wealth.

France is essentially an agricultural country. Since the commencement of the present century the cultivation of the soil has made remarkable progress, and in several deps. has been brought to great perfection. The progress of the industrial arts has been no less rapid during the same period; iron and coal mining has been annually on the increase; nearly 1,000 separate factories have been engaged in the fusion of metals, and the forging and manufacturing of iron and steel. The most important manufs. are those of arms, jewellery, watches, coach building, cabinet making, musical instruments, glass, crystal, pottery, chemical products, beet-root sugar, oil, soap, sugar, and salt refineries; dye-works, tanneries, paper making, & printing; silks, cottons, woollen cloths, carpets, shawls, and lace. The products of manuf. industry, with those of the soil, form the objects of an immense internal commerce. External commerce is much less important. Total amount of exports and imports in 1844, 2,340,000,000 francs (93,600,000*l.*). The principal ports are Marseille, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, La Rochelle, Dunkerque, Boulogne, Dieppe, St Malo, L'orient, Bayonne, and Cette. The countries with which the chief commercial relations are conducted, are the French colonies, Belgium, Switzerland, Sardinia, England, Germany, Spain, and especially the United States of N. America, the imports from, and exports to which, in 1847, amounted to 1-6th of the whole external commerce of the country.

In ancient times France formed the greater part of Transalpine Gaul. It was subjugated by Cæsar in the year 50 B. C., and formed 17 Roman provs. In the 5th century, the Franks established themselves in the N., the Burgundians in the E., and the Visigoths in the S. In the 6th century, the Franks extended their dominions nearly over the whole of Gaul, but Brittany Gascony, and Languedoc preserved their independence. The power of the Franks continued to increase, and under Charlemagne, at the end of the 8th century, their empire extended in Germany N. to the Elbe, and S.E. to the Theiss, in Italy to Volturno, and in Spain to the Ebro. This empire was partitioned in the middle of the 9th cent., when Germany detached itself from Gaul, which last was divided into two parts.—I. The kingdom of France, comprised between the Ocean, the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Rhône, Saône, Meuse, and Scheldt.—II. Lotharingia, a long strip of territory between the Rhine and the Alps on one side, and the Scheldt, Meuse, Saône, and Rhône on the other; to this Italy was added. This state was soon again divided into the kingdom of Italy, Lorraine, and the kingdom of Provence or Burgundy, called also kingdom of Arles. These three states were successively united, nominally, to the Germanic Empire. The kingdom of France was also parcelled out into feudal duchies & numerous seigneuries, so that the king had only an empty title before the family of Hughes-Capet, who ascended the throne in 987, succeeded in uniting round their small territory the different states of France; this process of concentration progressed under succeeding reigns, and was completed at the revolution of 1798, which subjected to equal laws the 33 govs. or provs. of which the monarchy was then composed, and divided them into 83 departments. Avignon and Venassin, which had been in the possession of the Popes for 5 centuries, were soon after united to France. The wars of the revolution rapidly increased the territory of the French republic. Belgium, all the countries of Germany situated to the left of the Rhine, Savoy, & Nice, were conquered, and formed into 16 new departments. This state of matters, confirmed by the treaty of Lunéville in 1801, and by that of Amiens in 1802, gave to France its natural limits, those of anc. Transalpine Gaul; but the conquests of Napoleon overstepped these bounds, —his empire extended in Italy to Garigliano, in Germany to the mouths of the Elbe, in Illyria to the Save and Cattaro, and included Holland. The secondary states of Germany, Switzerland, the kingdoms of Naples and Spain became his vassals rather than his allies. This gigantic extension raised the whole of Europe against France, which, by the treaties of 1814-15, was again confined to its former limits. The most remarkable events in the history of France since the abdication of Napoleon are, the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, the abdication of Charles X. in 1830, the election of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, as king of the French in 1830, the revolution and his abdication in February 1848, and the proclamation of a republic, and the election of Louis Napoleon as president in 1849. The language employed in the acts of administration is the French, which is spoken by all the educated classes, & understood by nearly all the pop. The *patois* of many of the deps. are only corrupt dialects of the French; but German is spoken in Alsace and part of Lorraine, Flemish in part of the dep. Nord, bas-breton in Brittany, Basque in Lower Pyrenees, and Italian in Corsica. The majority of the pop. are Roman Catholics; about 1,000,000 belong to the reformed church; there are 500,000 Lutherans, and 70,000 Jews. France is now divided into 86 deps., 85 of which are on the continent, and the island of Corsica forms the 86th. These were formed from the 32 provs. which existed previous to 1798, & named from the rivs., mntns., & other peculiar features which occur in them. The deps. are subdivided into arrondissments, cantons, & communes; each dep. is governed by a prefect, each arrond. by a sub prefect, & each comm. by a mayor. There are 80 Roman Catholic dioceses, each administered by an archbishop or a bishop, and each cap. of a canton has a curate, each diocese has a seminary under the direction of the bishop. The Lutherans have a general consistory established at Strasbourg, where they have also a seminary and a faculty of theology. The Calvinists have consistorial churches in 59 deps., who meet occasionally in synod, & have a faculty of theology at Montauban. The Jews have a central consistory at Paris, and synagogues at Paris, Strasbourg, Colmar, Metz, Nancy, Bordeaux, and Marseille. For the administration of justice, the country is divided into 27 *ressorts de cours national*; there is in each canton a *juge de paix*, & in each arrond. a tribunal of *premiere instance*. In each chief commercial town there is a tribunal of commerce. The faculty of theology has six schools; at Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Lyon, Rouen, & Toulouse; a Lutheran school at Strasbourg, & a Calvinist school at Montauban. The faculty of law has 9 schools, at Paris, Aix, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, and Toulouse. The faculty of medicine has 3 schools of medicine; at Paris, Montpellier, and Strasbourg, and three schools of pharmacy in the same cities. Secondary instruction is given in national and communal colleges. There is a national college in most of the large cities, and communal colleges in numerous other towns. A normal school is established in Paris for training teachers in the sciences and belles-lettres. Primary instruction is imparted gratuitously in numerous schools supported by the communes, and the teachers for these are trained in the normal schools. The number of pupils average 1 to 11 of the pop. For military purposes, France is partitioned into 21 divisions, of which each department forms a subdivision, except Corsica, which forms 2 subdivisions. For the marine, France is divided into 5 *maritime prefectures*, which are subdivided into arronds. and inscriptions. The administration of forests is divided into 32 arronds., embracing the principal towns in the different deps. In 1848, the French army consisted of 502,715 men, of whom 100,293 were cavalry. At the same date the navy comprised 24 ships of the line, 40 frigates, 36 corvettes, 48 brigs, 78 transports and boats, in all 226 sailing vessels and 91 steamers, comprising 14 frigates, 24 corvettes, & 53 smaller vessels. The revenue of France, in 1848, was estimated at 1,370,978,010 fr.; in 1843, it was 1,423,649,000 francs; during 10 years previous, it had been increasing at the rate of 26 million francs annually. It is a little less than the revenue of Great Britain, but much greater than that of all other countries—more than that of Austria & Russia together, and more than 10 times that of Belgium or Spain. Public debt, in 1848, 413,902,844 francs. In 1848 the revenue was 1,487,324,818 fr., and the expenditure 1,817,642,708 francs, leaving a deficit of 230,317,890 francs.

The colonies and foreign dependencies of France are, in *America*, the islands Martinique

Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Desirade, Saintes, a part of St Martin, in the Antilles, French Guiana and Cayenne, St Pierre & Miquelon, near Newfoundland, at the mouth of the St Lawrence; *Africa*, Algeria, Senegal, and Goree on the W. coast, and the islands Bourbon and St Marie in the Indian Ocean, certain portions of Madagascar, and (since 1843) the islands Mayotta and Nossi-Bé. In 1843, France also took possession of Assinie at the W. of the gold coast of Guinea; *Asia*, Pondicherry and Karikal on the Coromandel coast, Mahè on the coast of Malabar, Yanaon in Orissa, and Chandernagore in Bengal; *Pacific Ocean*, the two groups of the Marquesas & Tahiti, taken possession of in 1841. The colonies are subjected to special laws. In 1845, an ordonnance was passed, having for its object the amelioration of slavery in the French colonies, and in 1848, the provisional government decreed its total abolition.

FRANCE (ISLE OF). [MAURITIUS.]

FRANCESCAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. S.E. Nerac. Pop. 1,244.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, an old prov. in the E. of France, the cap. of which was Besançon, now divided into the deps. Doubs, Haute Saône, & Jura.

FRANCISCO (SAN.) For several places of this name see SAN.

FRANCISVILLE (ST), a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, on a bluff near the Mississippi, 95 m. N.W. New Orleans. Pop. 814.—There are smaller vills. of same name in Illinois & Missouri.

FRANCOFONTE, a town of Sicily, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,480.

FRANÇOIS (ST), a town of the French W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 m. E. Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 6,598, of whom 5,603 are slaves.—II. a comm. of the French isl. Martinique, with a good port on the E. coast. Pop. 5,966, of whom 4,272 are slaves.

FRANCONIA (Germ. *Franken*), an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. Chief cities, Nürnberg, Würzburg, and Anspach. Since 1806 it has been divided betw. the grand duchies of Baden and Hessen, & the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria. It gives name to 3 circles of the kingdom of Bavaria. [BAVARIA.]

FRANCONVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a station on the N. railway, 9½ m. N. Paris. Pop. 1,193.

FRANEKER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 5,149. It is well built, clean, intersected by canals, and has an athenæum, several Latin schools, a public library, and botanic garden.

FRANGY, a vill. of Saxony, prov. Genevese, on an affl. of the Rhone, 31 m. N. Chambery. Pop. of comm. 1,434.—II. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Louhans. Pop. 2,035.

FRANKENAU, two vills. of Germany.—I. Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Eder, 30 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,042.—II. Bavaria, prov. Middle Franc., 14 m. W. Anspach, with a fine castle of Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst.

FRANKENBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 7 m. N.N.E. Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an affl. of the Mulde. Pop. 6,273. It is one of the most important manuf. towns in Saxony, and has extensive establishments for cotton and linen weaving, and mining.—II. a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, on rt. b. of the Edder, 32 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,253. Manufs. woollen cloth, tobacco, & paper.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, principty. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Wipper, 27 m. N. Erfurt. Pop. 4,873. It has been nearly rebuilt since the great burning of 1833. In 1814 a salt spring was discovered in its vicinity.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 39 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on a branch of the railway from Berlin to Dresden. Pop. 6,042. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

FRANKENTHAL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 m. N.N.W. Spires, & connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 m. in length. Pop. 4,656. It is regularly built, industrious and commercial.

FRANKENWALD, a small chain of mntns. in the N.E. of Bavaria, between the Maine & Saale, uniting the Fichtelgebirge with the Thuringerwald.

FRANKFORD, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8¼ m. N.E. Birr. Pop. 1,345.

FRANKFORD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Jersey, co. Sussex. Pop. 2,410.—II. Pennsylvania, 5 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,376.—Also in Cumberland co. Pop. 1,263.

FRANKFORT (Germ. *Frankfurt-am-Main*), a famous commercial city of Germany, cap. state of same name, & seat of the Germ. gov., on both sides of the Main, which divides it into 2 unequal parts; the city proper being on the N., and its suburb Sachsenhausen, with which it communicates by a fine stone bridge of 14 arches, on the S. side. It is sit. in lat. 50° 6′ 43″ N., lon. 8° 41′ 24″ E., 19 m. N.E. the influx of the Main into the Rhine at Mayence; elevation 1,600 feet. Mean temp. of year 49°.6; winter 34°.1; summer 65°.1, Fahr. Pop. (1846) 57,550 civil, and 890 military. It is surrounded by planted walks, and entered by 9 gates. The old town is antiquated, ill built, and irregular; but the new town has many noble public and private buildings, and fine thoroughfares, including the Zell, New Mayence street, Allée, a fine quay along the Main, the horse-mkt., &c. Principal edifices, the *Römer* or old palace, in which the Emperors of Germany were elected; the Thurm & Taxis palace, & place of meeting of the diet; the cathedral, founded during the Carlovingian dynasty, Lutheran high church, many other churches, 2 synagogues, the *Saalhof*, a modern imperial palace, house of the Teutonic order in Sachsenhausen, *Haus zum Braunfels* or exchange, 2 hospitals, the lunatic asylum, theatre, academy of painting containing a good collection of pictures, and with the town museum, occupying a handsome new building, and the Senkenberg museum with Rüppell's African collection. Frankfort has a college, a medical institute, and numerous public schools; a public library with 50,000 vols., several learned, scientific, & literary institutions, including a geographical society, inst. 1836, many private collections of paintings, & in a private garden here is Dannecker's famous statue of Ariadne. Outside of the Friedburg gate is a colossal monument to the Hessians who fell there in defending Frankfort in 1794. Manufs. very various, comprise carpets, table covers, oil-cloth, cotton and silk fabrics, woollen yarn & stuffs, gold and silver articles, tobacco, playing-cards, and printer's black; and here are many printing, stereotyping, & lithographic establishments. Frankfort was made a free port in 1831, is also one of the 4 great emporiums for supplying Germany with all kinds of merchandise; but its principal source of wealth is in extensive banking, commission, and funding transactions. It communicates by railways with Carlsruhe, Mainz, and Wiesbaden, and has a regular traffic with steam-packets on the Main. Two large

fairs are held here annually, viz., at Easter and Michaelmas; Charlemagne held a council in Frankfort in 793; it was fortified in 838, in 843, & erected into a free city in 1154. Napoleon made it cap. of a grand duchy. Göethe was born here, 28th August 1749. The territory belonging to Frankfort, enclosed by Hessen and Nassau, has an area of about 30 sq. m., including 8 villages. Pop. (1846) 68,240, mostly Lutherans.

FRANKFORT (Germ. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder*), a city of Prussia, prov. Brandenberg, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Oder, 50 m. E.S.E. Berlin, with which city it communicates by railway. Lat. 52° 22′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 33′ 24″ E. Pop. (1846) 26,600. It is enclosed by walls and moats, is well built, has many good public buildings, and communicates with the suburbs of Damm by a long wooden bridge. Principal edifices, 6 Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, government and council-houses, new post-house, gymnasium, high school, several hospitals, and a theatre. Its university, founded in 1506, was transferred to Breslau in 1810. Frankfort is the seat of the high court for its reg. and circle, a council of nobles, & boards of taxation, agriculture, and canals. It has manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, stockings, earthenware, sugar, tobacco, and mustard, and brandy distilleries. Commerce extensive in German and foreign produce of all kinds, exported into Poland, Galicia, Russia, Bohemia, &c., by the canals and rivers, on which its inhabitants also carry on a flourishing transit trade. Large fairs are held annually in Feb., July, and Nov., and attended by many merchants from distant parts of Europe. Near Frankfort is Kunnersdorf, the scene of the defeat of Frederick the Great by the Austrians & Russians, 12th August 1759.

FRANKFORT, a demesne of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3¼ m. N.E. Ullingford. It gives the title of baron to the Montmorency family, descendants of the nephew of Earl Strongbow.

FRANKFORT, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, 55 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 3,608.—II. New York, on the Mohawk, 86 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,096. Numerous smaller townships in the U. States have this name.—III. cap., state Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, here crossed by a chain bridge, 60 m. above its confl. with the Ohio, 50 m. E. Louisville. Pop. 1,917.

FRANFKÜRT, FRANKFURTH, Germ. [FRANKFORT.]

† FRANKLAND ISLANDS, are off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 17° 16′ S., lon. 146° E.

FRANKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3¼ m. S.E. Halesowen. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 170.

FRANKLIN, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. of Maine. P. 20,801.—II. in N.W. of Massachusetts. Pop. 28,812.—III. in N.W. of Vermont. Pop. 24,531.—IV. in N.E. of New York. Pop. 16,518.—V. in S. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 37,793.—VI. in centre of New Carolina. Pop. 10,980 (slaves 5,320).—VII. in N.E. of Georgia. Pop. 9,886 (slaves 2,095).—VIII. in N. div. of Florida. Pop. 1,930.—IX. in N.W. of Alabama. Pop. 14,270 (slaves 6,005).—X. in N.W. of Mississippi. Pop. 4,775 (slaves 2,699).—XI. in S. of Tennessee. Pop. 12,033 (slaves 3,089).—XII. in centre of Kentucky. Pop. 9,420 (slaves 2,849).—XIII. in centre of Ohio. Pop. 25,049.—XIV. in S.E. of Indiana. Pop. 13,349.—XV. in E. of Missouri. Pop. 7,515.—XVI. in N.W. of Arkansa. Pop. 2,665.—XVII. in centre of Tennessee. Pop. 12,933 (slaves 3,085).—Also several townships.—I. Massachusetts, 31 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,717, mostly employed in manufs. of cotton and straw bonnets.—II. New York, 81 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,025.—III. New Jersey, 7 m. S.E. Somerville. Pop. 3,878.—IV. same state, 13 m. N.W. Hackensack. Pop. 4,010, employed in cotton, paper, & other manufs.—V. same state, 15 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 2,077.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 2,320.—VII. Ohio, on the Ohio river, co. Claremont. Pop. 2,218.—VIII. Indiana, co. Washington. P. 2,478.—IX. Missouri, 43 m. N.W. Jefferson. P. 2,015.—X. Ohio, co. Richland. P. 1,490. Numerous others of less note.—*Franklinville* is a township, New York, 242 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,293.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 76° 8′ S., lon. 168° 12′ E. Discovered by Sir J. Ross, 12 m. long, and composed entirely of igneous rocks.

FRANKSTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. and 35 m. E.N.E. Prerau. Pop. 3,200.

FRANKSTOWN, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 80 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,500.

FRANKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. W. Dunchurch. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 282.

FRANSHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk,—I. (*Great*), 6 m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 329.—II. (*Little*), same co., 6 m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 263.

FRANT, or FANT, a pa. of Engl., cos. Kent and Sussex, 3 m. S. Tunbridge-Wells. Area 9,430 ac. Pop. 2,280. Here are ruins of Beigham abbey.

FRANZENSBRUNNEN, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. &, 17 m. W.S.W. Elbogen, with celebrated bath establishments, from which 200,000 jars of mineral water are exported annually.

FRASCATI, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., comarca, & 12 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 4,975. It is beautifully situated on one of the lower Alban hills, commanding noble views, & comprises a modern cathedral, with monuments to Cardinal York and his brother Prince Charles Edward, the pretender, who died here 31st Jan. 1788, an old cathedral, an episcopal palace, formerly a fortress, various convents, churches, and fountains, a public seminary, and the villas Aldobrandini, Bracciano, Mondragone, and Ruffinella, the last of which belonged to Lucien Bonaparte, and has in its precincts a planted hill called "Parnassus." On the crest of the hill, above this domain, are the remains of *Tusculum*, the birth-place of Cato, and famous as the residence of Cicero, Lucullus, & Mæcenas. It was totally destroyed by the Romans in 1191, & now comprises only the ruins of an amphitheatre, a theatre, and baths.

FRASERBURGH, a seaport town, munic. bor., and pa. of Scotland, co. and 37 m. N. Aberdeen. Area of pa. about 10,000 ac. Pop. 3,615. The town is very neatly built, has a town-house, handsome cross, church, a harbour constructed at a cost of about 50,000*l.*, and considered one of the best on the N.E. coast of Scotland, with some manufs. of kelp, rope, sail-cloth, and linen yarn; large herring fisheries, and considerable exports of grain and dried fish. The municipal gov. is under the control of Lord Saltoun, provost, whose seat, Pilorth house, is in this parish.

FRASER RIVER, Oregon territory, British N. Amer., W. the basin of the Columbia, enters the Gulf of Georgia, opposite Vancouver isl., in lat. 45° N. Forts George, Alexandria, and Langley are on its banks.

FRASNES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Tournay. Pop. 4,6

FRASSINETTO, a comm. and vill. of Pi div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 3 l. Casale. Pop. 2,087.—*Frassino* is a vill., div. and 19 m. N.W. Coni, with 1,698 inhabitants.

FRASSO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. E.N.E. Caserta. Pop. 4,000.

FRATING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 271.

FRATTA, a small town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 13½ m. N. Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 1,226.—II. (*La*), a vill., N. Italy, deleg. and 7 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, with 2,000 inhabitants, and many handsome country houses.—III. (*Maggiore*), a city of Naples, dist. Casoria, 6 m. N. Naples. Pop. 8,500. Fratta is also the name of a small river of N. Italy, tributary to the Brenta.

FRATTE, two vills. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 13 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 2,900.—II. Pontif. sta., deleg. & 16 m. S.E. Urbino. P. 1,072.

FRAURÜNNEN, *Fons-Beate-Virginis*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.N.E. Bern.

FRAUENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 42 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 2,380. On a height here, is the cathedral of Ermeland, containing the tomb of Copernicus.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant., Thurgau, on the Murg, 21 m. N.E. Zürich. Pop. 2,858. It has cotton mills, dyeing & print works.

FRAUENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Dresden, with 1,107 inhabitants, a castle, a silver mine, dye works, & linen manufs.

FRAUSTADT (Polish *Wschowa*), a frontier town, of Prussian-Poland, reg. Posen, cap. circ., 48 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. (1846) 5,310. It has a Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a college, barracks, an orphan asylum, manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, marocco leather, hats, &c., and a large trade in corn and cattle.

FRAYLES (Los), several small isl. groups in the Caribbean Sea, off S. coast of Hayti.

FRECHEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Cologne, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,640. It has manufactures of earthenware.

FRECHILLA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 1,704.

FRECKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Mildenhall. Area 2,520 ac. P. 495.

FRECKLETON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 8 m. W. Preston. Pop. 995. Sacking and sailcloth manufactories.

FREDENSBORG, a Danish fort, on the Guinea coast, with the vill. Ningo, 30 m. N.E. Acera.

FREDERICIA, or FRIDERICIA, a fortfd. town of Denmark, prov. N. Jütland, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt, 13 m. S.E. Veyle. Pop. 4,600.

FREDERICK, a city, U. S., N. Amer., Maryland, 54 m. N.W. Annapolis. Pop. 5,182. It has a handsome street, court-house, jail, 12 churches, several literary institutions, and a large retail trade. A branch railway, 3 m. in length, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio railway.

FREDERICK HENRY, a bay on the S.E. coast of Tasmania (Van Diemens Land), 9 m. E. Hobart-Town.

FREDERICKSBERG, a vill. of Denmark, prov. Seeland, cap. amt., 21 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen, with a palace, the usual summer residence of the Danish royal family.—*Fredericksborg* is a citadel of Sweden, 15 m. E.N.E. Stockholm, and defending the entrance to its harbour.

FREDERICKSBURG, a city, U. S., N. America, Virginia, on the Rappahannock riv., 50 m. S.S.W. Washington. P. 3,974. It has a court-ho., jail, 5 churches, a mkt.-ho., an ann. export of corn, flour, & tobacco, said to exceed 4,000,000 dolls. in value.

FREDERICKSBURG, a vill. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Albany, 28 m. N.E. Bathurst.

FREDERICKSHALD, a marit. town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on a small river, near the N.E. angle of the Skager-rack, 58 m. S.S.E. Christiania. Pop. (1845) 5,503. It is famous for its strong fortress, Frederickstein, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, December, 11, 1718. The town is singularly picturesque. Streets wide and regular, houses mostly of two stories, and built since a destructive conflagration in 1759. It has an active trade in timber and iron, manufs. linens and tobacco.

FREDERICK'S OORD, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, on the borders of Friesland and Overyssel, 5 m. N.E. Steenwyk. It was founded in 1818; and a great number of paupers are profitably employed there by the state in agricultural occupations, brick making, spinning, and weaving.

FREDERICKSTADT (Dan. *Friedrichstadt*), a town of Denmark, prov. and 23 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, on the Eider, near its mouth, in the N. Sea. Pop. 2,500. It was founded in 1621 by the Arminians driven from Holland by the decisions of the synod of Dort. It is built in the Dutch style, and has Lutheran, Mennonite, Remonstrant, and Roman Catholic churches, and a synagogue, with ship-yards, & manufs. of woollens, mustard, starch, and Prussian blue.—II. a fortified town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, at the mouth of the Glommen, in the Skager-rack, 48 m. S.E. Christiania. Pop. 2,673. It has an arsenal, harbour, and a tobacco factory.—III. a town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Dwina, 48 m. E. Mitau.

FREDERIKSTED, a town of the Danish island Santa Cruz, W. Indies, on its W. coast, with 2,400 inhabitants, a fort, and a roadstead.

FREDERICKSVAERN, a marit. vill. and fortress of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. and 7 m. S. Laurvig, on the Skager-rack. It has a harbour and dockyard.—*Frederikswärk* is a mkt.-town of Denmark, on Use fiord, 30 m. N.W. Copenhagen, with a royal residence, a cannon foundry, gunpowder factory, and copper works. Pop. 500.

FREDERIKSHAMN, or HAMINA, a fortified seaport town of Finland, on an inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 53 m. W.S.W. Wyborg. Pop. 3,500. In 1809, the treaty was signed here by which Sweden ceded Finland to Russia. In 1821, the town was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

FREDERIKSHAVN (formerly FLADSTRAND), the most N. seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, stift and 36 m. N.N.E. Aalborg, on the Kattegat. Lat. 57° 27′ 1″ N., lon. 10° 33′ E. Pop. 1,400. It has a citadel, light-house, and regular communication with Fredericksvaern.

FREDERIKSSUND, a small town of Denmark, island Seeland, on Roeskilde fiord, 22 m. N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 450.

FREDERICTON (formerly ST ANN), the cap. town of New Brunswick, on the St John's riv., 56 m. N.W. St John's. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, and of King's college, an establishment supported by an annual government grant of 2,000*l.*, and the instruction in which resembles that pursued at Oxford.

FREDONIA, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New York, near Lake Erie, 12 m. E.N.E. Portland. Pop. 1,000. The gas used for lighting its streets is obtained from a natural jet issuing from the earth.

FREEDOM, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 270 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,830.

FREEHOLD, two contiguous townships, U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 24 m. E. Trenton, United pop. 11,329.

FREEPORT, a township and seaport, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 34 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,662.

FREETHORPE, a pa. of England, co Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Acle. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 383.

FREE-TOWN, or ST GEORGE, a town of Upper

Guinea, W. Africa, cap. of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27′ N., lon. 13° 14′ W. Mean temp. of year 79° .3; winter 80° .9; summer 77° .6. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mntns.; is regularly built, mostly of wood, and has various schools, government offices, & barracks, a theatre, and around it many European country houses.

FREGENAL DE LA SIERRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.E. Badajoz. · Pop. 5,975. It has extensive tan-yards and manufs. of linens.

FREHEL (CAPE), a headland of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel. Lat. of light-house 48° 41′ 5″ N., lon. 2° 19′ W.

FREIBERG, a town of Saxony, cap. of its mining dist., circ. and 20 m. S.W. Dresden, near the Mulde. Pop. (1846) 12,057. It is enclosed by anc. fortifications, is well built, paved & lighted; and has a fine cathedral, with some remarkable monuments and works of art, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, burgher school, &c.; and outside of the town is the old cathedral of Freudenstein. It is the seat of the administration of mines, and foundries for the kingdom, and of a famous mining academy, founded in 1765, having 13 professors, Werner's collection of minerals, a library of 18,000 vols., and attended by 50 to 70 pupils, who work practically in the neighbouring mines. In the vicinity are said to be about 130 mines of silver, copper, lead, cobalt, &c., employing 139 officials, 5,796 miners, and supporting a pop. of 11,200 persons; the principal is the Himmelsfürst, one of the most productive silver mines in Europe. Extensive smelting works and foundries are seated at Halsbrücke, 3 m. distant. Freiberg has also flourishing manufs. of gold & silver lace, woollen cloths, and cassimeres, linen, and cotton fabrics, yarn, lace, white lead, vitriol, gunpowder, &c., some extensive breweries, and the only shot-foundry in the kingdom. It communicates by railw. with Breslau & Schweidnitz.

FREIBURG, a city of the grand duchy Baden, cap. circ. Upper Rhine, on the Dreisam, and on the Baden railway, by which it communs. with Mannheim, Basle, &c., 75 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop., including suburbs (1846) 15,380. Elev. 920 ft. It is well built, and its cathedral, with a spire 380 ft. in height, and many fine works of art, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. Other principal buildings are the grand ducal, & archbishop's palaces, 3 hospitals, custom-house, exchange, theatre, town-hall, Lutheran church, &c. Good public walks and vineyards replace the old fortifications; and in the centre of the fish-market is a public fountain, with a statue of the founder of Freiburg, Duke Berchthold III. of Zähringen. The university, founded about 1454, and famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, had, in 1847, 219 students. It has numerous museums, a botanic garden, and a library of 100,000 vols. It has also a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, Herder's institute of arts, various other public schools, and numerous charitable establishments. Its chief sources of prosperity are its university and other public establishments; but it has also manufs. of chicory, chemical products, soap, starch, leather, and potash, with bell-foundries, gunpowder, & paper mills, bleaching and dye works, &c. Near it is the ruined castle of Zähringen.

FREIBURG, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 36 m. W.S.W. Breslau, on railw. Pop. 4,000. Manufs. linen and tobacco.—II. a vill. of Hanover, 18 m. N.N.W. Stade, with a port on the Elbe. P. 913. A cant., Switzerland. [FRIBOURG.]

FREIENOHL, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, circ. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 970. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of woollen wares.

FREINWALDE, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Alt-Oder, 33 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 3,670. It has alum works, and manufs. of sulphate of soda from the neighbouring springs of Alexandrienbad and Freienwalde.—II. prov. Pomerania, circ. and 32 m. E. Stettin. Pop. 1,180. Manufs. cloths.

FREINSHEIM, a mkt.-town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, 22 m. N.E. Landau. Pop. 2,191.

FREISING, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 20 m. N.N.E. Münich. Pop. (1845) 5,350. It has breweries and tobacco factories.

FREISTADT, or FREYSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, cap. circ., 23 m. W.N.W. Glogau. Pop. 3,330. Manufs. woollens.—II. W. Prussia, reg. and 16 m. S.E. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,875.—III. a town of Upper Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Schwarzach. Pop. 798.

FREIXO, two vills. of Portugal.—I. (*d'Espada-a-Cinta*), prov. Tras-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 45 m. S. Braga. Pop. 845.—II. (*de Numao*), prov. Beira, 40 m. E.N.E. Viseu.

FREJUS, *Forum Julii*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 2,960. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, and remains of Roman walls, outside of which are those of an amphitheatre, a fine aqueduct, and traces of quays that bordered a canal leading to the ancient port, which is now filled in and occupied by gardens. At St Raphael, a fishing vill. 1½ m. distant, Napoleon disembarked on his return from Egypt, in 1799, and re-embarked on his voyage to Elba in 1814.

FREMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Taw, 3 m. W. Barnstaple. Ac. 6,600. Pop. 1,326.

FRENCH-RIVER, British N. America, Upper Canada, flows W. from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron (Georgian Bay), which it enters, lat. 45° 53′ N., & lon. 81° 5′ W., after a course estimated at 55 m.—II. a river which joins the estuary of the Abbitibbe and Moose rivs. at the S.W. corner of James' Bay (Hudson Sea). Lat. 51° 8′ N., lon. 81° W.

FRENSHAM, a pa. of Engl., cos. Hants & Surrey, 3½ m. S. Farnham. Area 9,390 ac., including a sheet of water about 3 m. in circ. Pop. 1,583.

FRENZE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.E. Diss. Area 500 ac. Pop. 46.

FRESHFORD, a market town of Irel., Leinster, co. & 9 m. N.N.W. Kilkenny. Pop. 2,075. It has an ancient church, formerly part of an abbey.

FRESHFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Avon, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 440 ac. Pop. 645.

FRESHWATER, a pa., Isle of Wight, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Yarmouth. Area 4,760 ac. Pop. 1,299. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by remarkable caverns, and surmounted by a light-house.

FRESNAY, or FRENAY-LE-VICOMTE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 16 m. W.S.W. Mamers, on l. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 3,160, employed in manufs. of table & other linens.

FRESNAYE (LA), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 8 m. N.W. Mamers. Pop. 3,217.

FRESNES, or FRENES, several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Orne, 12 m. N. Domfront. Pop. 2,116.—II. (*sur Apance*), H. Marne, 23 m. E.N.E. Langres. Pop. 1,252.—III. Nord., S. of the Scheldt, 5½ m. N. Valenciennes. P. 4,072.

FRESNILLO, a decayed mining town, Mexican Confed., state & 25 m. N.W. Zacatecas. P. 8,000.?

FRESNOY-LE-GRAND, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St Quentin. Pop. 3,952.

FRESSE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I.

dep. H. Saône, arrond. and 8 m. N.E. Lure. Pop. 2,858.—II. dep. Vosges, arrond and 12 m. S.E. Remiremont, near the Moselle. Pop. 1,200.

FRESSINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Harleston. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 1,456. Archbishop Sancroft was born, and died here.

FRESTON, or FRISTON, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 3 m. S.E. Saxmandham. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 455. United to Snape.—II. 3 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 124.

FRETEVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on rt. b. of the Loire, 9 m. N.E. Vendome; near this the troops of Philip Augustus were totally defeated by the English in 1194.

FRETHERNE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 8 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 380 ac. Pop 242.

FRETTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Coltishall. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 285.

FREUCHIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. and 2 m. E. Falkland. Pop. 713.

FREUDENBERG, a vill. of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, prov. Lower Rhine, on l. b. of the Main, 8 m. W.S.W. Wertheim. Pop. 1,718.

FREUDENSTADT, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Murg, 40 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,130. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, white lead, and Prussian blue.

FREUDENTHAL, a walled town of Austr. Silesia, circ. and 20 m. W. Troppau. Pop. 3,608. It has a large palace, a Piarist college, a high school, and manufs. of linen and woollen cloths.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. W.N.W. Besigheim, with a royal castle. Pop. 833.

FREVENT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 m. W. Arras. Pop. 3,097. It has manufs. of linens & woollens.

FREYBERG, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, N. of the Sudetengebirge, and 42 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 3,600. It has a Piarist coll., & a gymnasium.

FREYBURG, a town of Baden. [FREIBURG.] Do. Switzerland. [FRIBOURG.]

FREYCINET (HARBOUR), an inlet of Shark Bay, W. Australia. Lat. 26° 20′ S., lon. 114° E.—(*Island*), Pacific, Dangerous archipelago, in lat. 17° 55′ S., lon. 140° 52′ W. Discovered by Duperry in 1823.

FREYENWALDE, &c. [FREIENWALDE, &c.]

FREY-OE, an isl. off the W. coast of Norway, stift Drontheim, immediately S. Christiansund.

FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on the railway between Linz and Budweis, 18 m. N.N.E. Linz. Pop. 3,000. It has two castles, a Piarist college, and a high school.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Teschen. Pop. 900.

FREYSTÄDTEL (Hung. *Galgócz*), a market town of Hungary, circ. & 15 m. N.W. Neutra, on the Waag opposite Leopoldstadt. Pop. 4,660.

FREYSTROPE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 671.

FREYWALDAU, or FRIEWALDE, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 37 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,100. It has an anc. castle and a school of industry.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 49 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,050.

FRIAS, a small town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 1,210. It gives the title of duke to a distinguished family.

FRIBOURG, FREIBURG, or FREYBURG, a cant. of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by the cant. Bern, S. by Vaud, and W. by Neuchâtel. Area 565 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 91,145, mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated mostly in the basin of the Aar, and partly in that of Thiele and lake Neuchâtel. Surface hilly in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps, culm. points, the Dent de Brenlaire 7,723 feet, Dent de Folligran 7,716 feet, Mont Moleson 6,583 feet. Principal rivers the Sarine, and the Broie. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Climate mild in the N. and on the lake of Neuchatel. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the N., and cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Corn is grown barely sufficient for home consumption; and dairy husbandry is more advanced than in any other Swiss canton. The breeds of horses and cattle are reckoned the best in the confederation. Timber and peat are important products. Manufs. insignificant, the principal being of straw hats, which, with cheese and timber, form the chief exports. The inhabitants are mostly of Gallic descent, and French is the prevalent language in the towns; but German is spoken in the N.E., and Romansch in the S. Chief towns Fribourg, Romont, and Bulle.

FRIBOURG, or FREYBURG, a town of Switzerl., on the Sarine, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Bern. Pop. 8,400. Elev. (of college) 2,083 feet. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by anc. walls; & consists of the upper or French town, and the lower or German town, on the brink of the river, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 wooden bridges, a fine iron suspension bridge, 905 ft. in length, 28 in breadth, and 174 ft. in elev., completed in 1834. Fribourg has many quaint old houses, a cathedral, with a spire 275 feet in elevation, a Jesuits' monastery, college, town-hall, diocesan school, museum, hospital, orphan asylum, work-house, prison, public baths, several libraries, & medical, natural history, and antiquarian societies; with manufs. of woollen cloths, straw hats, hardwares, porcelain and leather, sugar refineries, dyehouses, and a considerable annual cattle market.

FRICK, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 8 m. N. Aarau. Pop. 1,817. The Frickthal, of which it is the cap., is a valley of about 100 sq. m. in extent, with a pop. of 20,000, mostly Roman Catholics, and employed in cotton spinning, and trading in cattle, wine, and timber.

FRICKLEY, Engl. [CLAYTON with FRICKLEY.]

FRIDAYTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. W.N.W. Gt. Driffield. Ac. 2,070. P. 320.

FRIDERIKSTADT, &c. [FREDERICKSTADT, &c.]

FRIDRIKSHALD, Norway. [FREDERICKSHALD.]

FRIEDBERG, a fortified town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 18 m. S.S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,700.—II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 4 m. E.S.E. Augsburg. Pop. 2,000.

FRIEDEBERG, several towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. and 56 m. N.E. Frankfort, on the Peza. Pop. 4,540. It is surrounded by lakes, enclosed by walls, and has woollen cloth factories and tanneries.—II. a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 46 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Quiess. Pop. 2,140.—III. (*High*), Silesia, 19 m. S. Liegnitz. Here, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by Frederick II.

FRIEDEBURG, a vill. of Hanover, E. Friesland, cap. dist., 16 m. E.S.E. Aurich. The amt. or dist. of Aurich, is 84 sq. m. in extent. Pop. 7,207.

FRIEDECK, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 14 m. W.S.W. Teschen, on the Ostrawitza. Pop. 3,700. It has a large castle, a pilgrimage church, mineral baths, and manufs. of linen cloths.

FRIEDERSDORF, a frontier vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Görlitz, on the Quiess. Pop. 1,266.

FRIEDEWALD, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 1,545.

FRIEDLAND, numerous towns, &c., of Germany. —I. Mecklenb.-Strelitz, 30 m. N.E. New-Strelitz. Pop. 4,656. It has manufs of various fabrics,

and an active trade in horses.—II. E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, cap. circ., 27 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,478. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, 14th June 1807.—III. Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, N. of the Lausnitz mountains, 68 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 3,497. It gave the title of duke to Wallenstein, whose castle is in the immediate vicinity.—IV. (*Märkisch*), W. Prussia, reg. and 120 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, with 2,300 inhabitants, a castle, and manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.—V. (*Prussian*), W. Prussia, reg. and 70 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,600.

FRIEDRICHRODA, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Gotha, cap. dist., in the Thuringian forest, 9 m. S.W. Gotha. Pop. 2,130.—*Friedrichsfeld* is a station on the Mayn-Neckar railway, Baden, between Heidelberg and Ladenburg.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, or BUCHHORN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 6 m. W. Tettnang, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1,672.

FRIENDLY, or TONGA ISLANDS, a collection of upwards of 150 isls., Pacific Ocean, composing the TONGA and FEEJEE groups (which see), between lat. 13° and 25° S., and lon. 172° W. and 177° E. Principal isls., Tacanova, Ambow, and Tongataboo. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook. [POLYNESIA.]

FRIESACH, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 33 m. N.W. Potsdam, with a station on the railway from Berlin to Hamburg. P. 2,300.

FRIESLAND, a prov. of the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuyder Zee, having landward the provs. Groningen, Drenthe, and Overyssel. Area 1,266 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 246,636. Surface flat, and being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Much of it consists of sandy heaths, but in the N. and W. are some pasture lands where live stock are reared. Lakes are numerous, and in the E. are some forests. Peat forms the principal fuel in use. Woollens and fine linen fabrics, sail-cloth, tiles, &c., are manufactured. The chief exports are cattle and dairy produce. It is subdivided into three arronds.; principal towns, Leeuwarden, the cap., Heerenveen, and Sneek, with Harlingen, Bolsward, and Dokkum.

FRIESLAND (EAST), (PRINCIP. OF), the N.W. portion of Hanover, forming with Harlingerland the landr. or district of Aurich. [HANOVER.]

FRIESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 610 ac. P. 53.

FRIESTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. E. Boston. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,276.

FRIGENTO, or FRICENTO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 17 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3,000; with ruins, supposed those of the ancient *Frequentum*.

FRIGILIANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Malaga, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,043.

FRIGNANO (MAGGIORE and MINORE), two contiguous vills. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 10 and 11 m. S.W. Caserta. United pop. 2,356.

FRILSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. S.S.E. East-Ilsley. Area 920 ac. Pop. 182.

FRIMLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Ash, near the S.W. railway, 31 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. 1,535.

FRINDSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. N.W. Rochester. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 2,142.

FRING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 162.

FRINGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 390.

FRINGYBAZAR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 16 m. S.E. Dacca, on a river uniting the Ganges and Megna.

FRINSTED, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 202.

FRINTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. S.E. Manningtree. Area 710 ac. P. 44. A great part of the pa. has been swept away by the sea.

FRIO (CAPE), a prom. of Brazil. [CAPE FRIO.]

FRISBY (ON-THE-WREAK), a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 429.

FRISCHE-HAFF (*Freshwater Sea*), an extensive lagoon of E. Prussia, between lat. 54° 15′ and 54° 45′ N., lon. 19° 15′ and 20° 25′ E., separated from the Baltic by the Frische-Nehrung, a tongue of land 38 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and at the N.E. extremity of which, it communicates with the Baltic, by a channel ½ m. across. Length of the Haff S.W. to N.E. 57 m.; average breadth 5 m. Depth in no place more than 12 feet. It receives the Pregel and Passarge rivers, and two arms of the Vistula at its delta. The towns Pillau, Fischhausen, & Brandenburg are on its shores.

FRISKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Weinfleet. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 1,670.

FRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Eastbourne. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 91.

FRITHELSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. W. Gt. Torrington. Area 2,380 ac. P. 705.

FRITHVILLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. E. Tatlershill. Area 2,900 ac., recovered from the fens, and made parochial since 1812. P. 333.

FRITTENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbrooke. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 804.

FRITTON, a pa., Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. St Mary Stratton. Ac. 710. P. 301.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 2,100. Pop. 223.

FRITWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Bicester. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 524.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Edder, 16 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,049. It has an Ursuline convent.

FRIULI, an old prov. of N. Italy, formerly divided between the empire of Austria and the Venetian territory, now forming the circ. of Goritz, part of Triest and the deleg. Friuli (cap. Udine) in Lombardy.

FROBISHER STRAIT, British N. America, lat. 62° to 64° N., and lon. 65° to 73° or 74° W., is a passage from the ocean W.ward, between Hudson Strait, and Northumberland inlet. Length 140 m.; medium breadth 20 m. Shores on both sides abrupt, rugged and mountainous.

FROCESTER, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.S.W. Gloucester, with a station on the railway thence to Bristol. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 344.

FRODESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. W.N.W Much-Wenlock. Area 2,120 ac. P. 214.

FROGINGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7½ m. W.N.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area 5,030 ac. Pop. 701.—II. (*North*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 7½ m. S.E. Great Driffield. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 831.

FRODSHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of England, on the Mersey and Weever rivs., co. and 11 m. N.E. Chester. Area of pa. 14,100 ac. Pop. 5,821, chiefly employed in salt works and cotton manufs. The town has a fine old church, a grammar school, and a graving-dock for building vessels. Mkt., Wednesday.—II. a lordship in the above pa., 11 m. N.N.E. Chester. Pop. 1,022.

FROEN, an isl. of Norway, off its W. coast. Lat. 61° 47′ N.—II. a vill. and pa. of Norway, stift and 115 m. N.W. Christiania, on the river Longen. Pop. of pa. 4,800.

FROHBURG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.S.E. Leipsic. Pop. 2,523.—*Frohnleiten* is a vill. and railway station of Styria, 14 m. N. Grätz.

FROHSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener-Neustadt, with a castle, residence of the Duke de Bordeaux and the Duchess d'Angoulême in 1849.

FROME, or FROME SELWOOD, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Frome, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, 11 m. S. Bath. Area of pa. 6,960 ac. Pop. of pa. 11,849; of bor. 9,699. It is irregularly built on the skirts of Selwood Forest. Streets mostly narrow. Chief buildings, an anc. church, an endowed school and alms-house, founded in reign of Edward IV., annual rev. nearly 300*l.*; Steven's asylum and hospital, founded in 1790, rev. nearly 800*l.*; a union work-house and market-house. Frome has long been noted for its excellent ale; it has also manufs. of cards for dressing woollen cloth, &c., and of fine woollens, but they are not flourishing; and there is much pauperism in the pa. Mkts., Wednesday and Saturday. The town is governed by 2 constables chosen at the Marquis of Bath's manor court. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 412.—II. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. Hereford. [BISHOP'S-FROME.]

FROME, several rivs. of England.—I. co. Dorset, rises near Beaminster, and flows S.W. past Frampton and Dorchester, into Poole Bay.—II. (*Upper*), an affl. of the Severn, co. Gloucester.—III. (*Lower*), an affl. of the Avon, in same co.—IV. an affl. of the Lugg, co. Hereford.—V. a riv., co. Somerset, rises in the Mendip Hills, flows N. past the town of Frome, and after a course of 20 m., into the Avon, between Bradford and Bath.

FROMISTA, an old and decayed town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N. Palencia, near the canal of Castile. Pop. 1,029. It has brandy distilleries.

FRONSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Dordogne, opposite Libourne. Pop. 1,529.

FRONT (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 12 m. E.S.E. Le-Puy. Pop. 3,033.—II. Lot-et-Garonne, 2½ m. N.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. P. 1,124.—III. Orne, 1 m. S.E. Domfront.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 12 m. E. Avis. Pop. 2,480. The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards here in 1663.

FRONTERA DE TABASCO (LA), a town, Mexican confed., dep. and on the Tabasco, about 3 m from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea, 70 m. N.N.E. San Juan Baptista (Villa Hermosa), of which it is the port. It has some stone dwellings, but its houses are mostly of mud & bamboo. Princip. building, the custom-ho. Abt. 1 m. dist. is a fort on the riv. It expts. logwood, cocoa, timber, dye woods, & drugs.

FRONTIGNAN, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the lagoon of Maguelonne, 12 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,966.

FRONTON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 16 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. 2,225.

FROOME, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*St Quentin*), 8 m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Area 960 ac. Pop. 140.—II. (*Vauchurch*), 7½ m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 180.—(For *Frome-Canon* and *Castle*, see CANON CASTLE).

FROSINONE, *Frusino*, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. sta., cap. deleg., on the Cosa, an affl. of the Sacco (Garigliano), near the Neap. frontier, & 48 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 7,660. Its vicinity is notorious for brigandage, to repress which it has a special tribunal. It is a bishop's see, has some antiquities, and is the seat of a large annual fair.

FROSOLONE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 11 m. E. Isernia. Pop. 4,200.

FROSSAY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, 18 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,820.

FROSTENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 428.

FROWLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 318. Alms-houses for widows. Ann. rev. 440*l.*

FROXFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.W. Petersfield. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 656.—II. co. Wilts, 3 m. W. Hungerford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 625. It has an endowed hospital for 50 widows (30 being those of clergymen), founded by the Duchess of Somerset in 1686.

FROYEN, or FROJEN, an isl. of Norway, off its W. coast, stift and 52 m. W.N.W. Drontheim, separated from Hitteren isl. by Froy-fiord. Lon. 63° 40′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E. Length E. to W. 20 m.; greatest breadth 8 m.

FROYLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.E. Alton. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 849.

FROZEN STRAIT, British N. Amer., is between Southampton isl. and Melville peninsula. Lat. 66° N., lon. 85° E. Average breadth 15 m.

FRUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 32 m. W.N.W. Arras. Pop. 2,924. It has manufs. of woollens & hosiery.

FRUTIGEN, a flourishing vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 27 m. S.S.E. Bern. Pop. 1,000.

FRYEBURG, a township of U. States, Maine, on the Saco, 72 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,536.

FRYERNING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. W. Ingatestone. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 807.

FRYSTONE, two pas. of England, co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Ferry*), ¾ m. N.W. Ferry-Bridge. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 951.—II. (*Monk*), 3¼ m. N.N.E. Ferry-Bridge. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 937.

FUBINE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. & 9 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 2,234.

FUCA, or JUAN DE FUCA, a strait of N. Amer., Oregon territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. of Vancouver island, & forming a part of the British & U. States boundary line. Lat. of entrance 48° 10′ N., lon. 124° W.

FUCECCHIO, a town of Tuscany, on rt. b. of the Arno, 23 m.W . Florence. Pop. (1844) 4,140.

FUCINO, or CELANO (LAGO), *Lacus Fucinus*, the principal lake of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., between two ranges of the Apennines, 15 m. N. Sora. Length N.W. to S.E. 10 m.; breadth 7 m. It receives several small rivers, & the towns Avezzano and Pescina are on its banks. It is subject to sudden risings, and near it are still visible, the remains of an aqueduct, constructed under the Emperor Claudius.

FUEGO (VOLCANO DE,) "fire-volcano" a mountain of Central America, state Guatemala, 20 m. W. the volcano d'Agua. Violent eruptions frequently take place, and smoke is commonly seen issuing from one of its peaks.

FUEGOS, one of the Philippine islands, Asiatic Archipelago, 30 m. N. Mindanao. Lat. 9° N., lon. 123° 30′ E., 20 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth, named from having in its centre a volcanic peak.

FUEN-HO, a river of China, prov. Shan-si, joins the Hoang-Ho, lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 110° 28′ E., after a course mostly S., and supposed to be navigable for 300 m. The cities Tai-Yuen, Fuen-Tchou, Piu-Yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

FUENCALIENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 1,420.

FUEN-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. W. Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. 2,037.

FUENSALIDA and FUENSANTA, two small towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,299.—II. prov. & 58 m. S. Cuenca. Pop. 1,700.

FUENTE-TCHOU-FOO, a city of China, prov.

Shan-si, cap. dep., near the Fuen-Ho. Lat. 37° 19′ 12″ N., lon. 111° 41′ E.

FUENTE, numerous towns of Spain.—I. (*F. Alamo*), prov. and 18 m. S. Murcia. Pop. 6,250. —II. (*F. Cantos*), prov. and 48 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 5,190.—III. (*F. de Leon*), prov. and 50 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 3,280. There is a silver mine in its vicinity.—IV. (*del Maestre*), prov. and 30 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 6,106.—V. (*el Sanco*), prov. and 48 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,599.—VI. (*La Higuera*), prov. Valencia, 43 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,626.—VI. (*La Pena*), prov. & 29 m. S.W. Zamora. Pop. 1,576.—VII. (*Ovejuna*, anc. *Mellaira*), prov. and 36 m. N.W. Cordova. Pop. 4,660. It has manufs. of woollens and leather.

FUENTEPELAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N. Segovia. Pop. 1,352. Manufs. linens.

FUENTERRABIA, Spain. [FONTARABIA.]

FUENTES, several towns of Spain.—I. (*F. de la Campana*), prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 8,672.—II. (*de Don Bermuda*,) prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 3,065.—III. (*de Onore*), prov. Salamanca, 16 m. S.W. Ciudad Rodrigo, and in 1811, the scene of various engagements between the English and French troops.

FUERTE, a small isl. off the N.W. coast of S. America, New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, 86 m. S.S.W. Cartagena.—(*Rio de*), a river, Mexican confed., Sinaloa, which enters the Gulf of California. Lat. 26° 50′ N., lon. 109° 10′ W., after a W. course of about 180 m. [VILLA DEL FUERTE.]

FUERTEVENTURA, or FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary isls., in the E. part of the Archipelago, separated from Lanzarote, on the N., by the canal of Bocayna. Lat. of its S.W. point 28° 4′ N., lon. 14° 29′ W. Area 758 sq. m. Pop. 11,860. It is less mountainous than the other Canary isls. Surface deficient in streams, but has some tracts of great fertility. The cap. is Betancuria. Pop. 900, and Cabras on the E. coast, with the principal harbour, has a pop. of 2,200, and is rapidly extending. [CANARIES.]

FUERTY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Roscommon. Ac. 13,475. P. 5,810.

FUGA, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, Babuyanes, 25 m. N. Luzon, and about 35 m. in circuit. Lat. 19° N., lon. 121° 30′ E.

FUGELOE, an isl. of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 18′ N., lon. 20° 40′ E.

FUGGLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Wilton. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 521. It has 2 endowed hospitals for aged persons.

FÜHNEN (Dan. *Fyen*, Latin *Fionia*), an isl. in the Baltic, and next to Seeland, the largest of the Danish isls., is situated between lat. 55° 4′ & 55° 38′ N., and lon. 9° 44′ and 10° 53′ E., separated from Seeland E. by the Great Belt and from the mainland W. by the Little Belt. Area 1,123 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 159,000. Surface undulating; hilly in the W. and S.W. Shores greatly indented, and in the N.E. by the Odensee-fiord, which receives the Odensee, the principal riv., 35 m. in length. Lakes numerous, the largest is Arreskov See. Climate moist; soil very productive. Corn is raised for export, and flax, hemp, and fruit are cultivated. Fühnen exports a great many cattle; honey, corn, horses, fruit, lard, butter, leather, salted meat, and some manufd. goods, are the other principal exports. The trade is active, and chiefly with Norway and Sweden. Fühnen, with Langeland, an isl. S.E., forms a stift, subdivided into 3 amts. Principal towns of Fühnen, Odensee, Svendborg, and Nyeborg.

FULAILEE, or FULLALEE, a river of Scinde, forming the E. arm of the Indus at its delta. It leaves the Indus about 12 m. N. Hyderabad, which city it insulates, by sending off a branch to rejoin the main stream 15 m. below. It thenceforth has the name of GOONEE.

FULANGA, one of the Feegee isls., Pacific O. It is surrounded by a coral reef, & well wooded.

FULTON, a township of the U. S., N. America, Arkansas. Pop. 3,052.

FULBECK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 690.

FULBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.E. Cambridge. Area 5,221 ac. Pop. 1,405.

FULBROKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 650 ac. P. 70.

FULBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, ¾ m. N.N.E. Burford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 368.

FULDA, a river of Germany, mostly within the territ. Hessen-Cassel, rises in the Rhön-Gebirge mntns., flows tortuously N., & at Munden joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 m. Affls., the Luder, Haun, and Schwalm. The cities and towns Fulda, Hersfeld (where it becomes navigable), Rothenburg, Melsungen, & Cassel, are on its banks.

FULDA, a walled town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, cap. prov. same name, on the Fulda, 54 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. (1845) 9,570. It has a fine cathedral, bishop's palace, Francisc. & Benedict. monasteries, numerous hospitals, asylums, an arsenal, prison, & workhouse. Most of its inhabs. are Roman Catholics, over whom, throughout Hessen-Cassel, the Roman Catholic bishop of Fulda has supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Public institutions comprise a Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant gymnasium, lyceum, with a public library, school of industry, orphan asylum, &c. Manufs. linen & woollen fabrics, tobacco, & leather.

FULEK, and FULEP-SZALLAS, two vills. of Hungary.—I. in circ. Neograd, 64 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1,760; once a fortified town.—II. dist. Little Cumania, 48 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,600.

FULFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S. York. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 1,305. Principal edifices, barracks, and a Friends' lunatic asylum termed "the Retreat."

FULGENT (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Napoleonville. Pop. 1,345.

FULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge leading to Putney, 5½ m. S.W. St Paul's, London. Area 3,960 ac., mostly laid out in rich market gardens. Pop., including numerous Irish employed in the gardens, 9,319. It has some handsome mansions, with alms-houses, schools, and other charities. The palace of Fulham, a residence of the Bishops of London since the reign of Henry VII., is a large and commodious brick quadrangle, surrounded by beautiful grounds, & encircled by a moat communic. with the Thames.

FULIGNO, Italy. [FOLIGNO.]

FULLETBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 243.

FULL-SUTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 950. P. 146.

FULMER, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4½ m. E.S.E. Beaconsfield. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 355.

FULMODESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Fakenham. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 358.

FULNECK, a vill. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Calverly, 6 m. S.W. Leeds. The inhabs. are mostly Moravians, who settled here in 1723, and have a large boys' and girls' school, a chapel, & a species of convent for single brethren & sisters, the whole forming a handsome range of buildings on a terrace overlooking a well cultivated but secluded vale.

FULNECK, or FULNIK, a town of Moravia, circ. and 26 m. N.E. Prerau. Pop. 3,500. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

FULSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7½ m. N. Louth. Area 2,840 ac. P. 501.

FULTA (*Phalata*, "fertility"), a considerable vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. 24 pergunnahs, 20 m. S.S.W. Calcutta, on the E. bank of the Hooghly, which here affords a safe anchorage, with very firm holding-ground.

FULTON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of New York. Area 5,000 sq. m. Pop. 18,049.—II. a tnshp., 9 m. S. Schoharie. Pop. 2,147.—III. a vill., same state, 190 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,600. —IV. a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 1,993.—V. a co. in N.W. of Illinois. Pop. 13,142.—VI. a tnshp., Ohio, in vicinity of Cincinnati, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 1,506. It has several ship-yards where steam-boats are built.—VII. a township, Missouri, 25 m. N.E. Jefferson. Pop. 3,052.

FULWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. and pa. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Preston. Pop. 628. The forest of Fulwood is now enclosed.

FUMAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Meuse, 16 m. N. Mezieres. Pop. 3,300. It stands very picturesquely among wooded heights, two of which, termed the *Dames de la Meuse*, overhang the riv.

FUMEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Lot, 26 m. N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,349.

FUNCHAL, the cap. town of the isl. Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. of the British consul's house 32° 51′ 7″ N., lon. 16° 54′ 7″ W. Pop. 18,000. Mean temp. of year 67°. 6.; winter 63°. 5.; summer 71°. 6. Its white houses, built on declivities, give it a handsome appearance from the sea; and its streets are well paved, though narrow. Chief edifices, a cathed., the governor's residence, hospital, and theatre. The harbour is indifferent, but Funchal remains the entrepôt of the wine trade of the island. Its environs are pleasant, & ornamented by numerous villas.

FUNDAO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 36 m. S.W. Guarda. Pop. 2,600. Manufs. cloths.

FUNDENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. St Mary-Stratton. Ac. 1,270. P. 367.

FUNDY (BAY OF), an inlet of the Atlantic, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. Length S.W. to N.E. 100 m.; average breadth 35 m. At its upper extremity are Chignecto Bay and Menes Channel, leading to Menes basin. Passamaquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. It comprises the Grand Manan & Long Isls., & receives the St John & St Croix rivs. The city St John (New Brunswick), is on its N. coast.

FUNFKIRCHEN ("five churches," Hung. *Pecs*), a royal free town of S. Hungary, cap. circ. Baranya, 105 m. S.S.W. Buda. Pop. (1845) 14,500. It is well built; and has a cathedral on the site of a Roman fortress, numerous remains of mosques, baths, and other edifices built by the Turks, who held the town from 1543 to 1686; a Roman Catholic diocesan school, a college, military and high schools; manufs. of woollen cloths.

FUNG, or FONG, a prefix of the names of numerous cities, &c., China.—I. (*F.-Wah*), prov. Che-kiang, on a branch of the Tchen-kiang riv., about 30 m. from Ning-po; and taken by the British, 1842.—II. (*F.-Whang-ching*), prov. Leaotong, near the Corean frontier, and the only entrepôt of the trade between China and Corea. —III. (*F.-Yang*), prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 95 m. N.W. Nan-king.

FUNTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 983.

FURCA LA (French *La Fourche*), a mntn. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, immediately W. Mount St Gothard. Height 8,268 feet.

FURED, a vill. of Hungary, on the W. shore of Lake Balaton, 9 m. S. Weszprim, resorted to as a bathing place. Pop. 1,046.—II. (*Tisza-Füred*), a market town, circ. and on l. b. of the Theiss, 21 m. E.S.E. Kardszag. Pop. 4,020.

FUREEDABAD, a town of British India, Upper provs., dist. and 17 m. S. Delhi.

FUREEDPOOR, or DACCA JELAPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° and 24° N., lon. 89° and 90° 30′ E., enclosed by the dists. Dacca, Backergunge, Pubna, Mymunsingh, and Jessore. Area 2,585 sq. m. Pop. very dense. The Ganges intersects it near its centre. Indigo is the chief crop. The rice grown is insufficient for home consumption.—*Fureedpoor*, its chief town, is 37 m. W.S.W. Dacca. —II. a town, dist. and 10 m. S.E. Delhi.

FURK, a castle and vill., E. Persia, 105 m. N.W. the Furrah-rood (lake), the castle is reputed to be the strongest in Khorassan. The vill. has about 200 families.

FURLO, a vill. of Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 8 m. S. Urbino, and near which is the famous *Pass of Furlo* (anc. Petra Intercisa).

FURNAS, a vill. on the E. coast of the island St Michael, Azores, with sulphurous springs.

FURNEAUX (or FOURNEAUX) ISLANDS, a group, Australasia, in Bass Strait, between Tasmania & Australia. Lat. 40° S., lon. 148° E. They consist of three or four large and many smaller isls. Great island, the principal, being 35 m. long by 10 m. broad. Cape Barren, Clarke, Hummock, and Babel islands are those next in size. Soil sandy, and vegetation feeble. Discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1773.—*Furneaux* is also an island in the Pacific. Lat. 17° S., lon. 143° 25′ W.

FURNES, the most W. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the N. Sea, and 26 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,699. It has an active trade in cattle.

FURNESS, a manorial liberty of England, forming a large promontory on the Irish Sea, in the N.W. part of co. Lancaster. Its greater part is a rugged region covered with underwood. Pop. mostly employed in iron mines and furnaces, slate quarries, and charcoal burning. The beautiful ruin of the celebrated abbey of Furness, founded in 1127, by Stephen, before he became king of England, stands in a narrow sequestered valley, 7½ m S.W. Ulverston. This abbey was one of the largest and wealthiest in England. It now belongs to the Earl of Burlington. Near it is a station on the Broughton and Fleetwood railway.

FURRAH, a decayed town of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-rood river (which enters the lake of Hamon), 140 m. S.W. Herat. Lat. 32° 24′ N., lon. 62° 7′ E. In 1810, it was large and populous, but between that date and 1839, it had been completely ruined in the hostilities of the chiefs of Herat and Candahar.—II. a vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and N.W. Agra.

FURRUCKABAD, or FEROCKABAD (*Happy residence*), a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), between lat. 27° and 28° N., having E. the Oude doms., & on other sides the dists. Etawah, Alighur, and Bareily. Area 1,850 sq. m. It is mostly comprised in the Doab, its N. part being traversed by the Ganges. Land revenue (1829) 173,685*l*.—*Furruckabad*, the cap. of the dist. is situated near the Ganges, 100 m. E.N.E. Agra.

Pop., from survey in 1811, estimated at 66,000. It is enclosed by a wall, has some wide streets, & is one of the principal commercial towns of Upper Hindostan; but the government establishments of the district are at Futtehghur. Lord Lake defeated the troops of Holkar here, in 1805.

FURRUCKNAGUR, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, one being 10 m. E.N.E. and the other 26 m. S.W. of that city.

FÜRSTENAU, a town of N. Germany, kgdm. Hanover, landrost and 23 m. N. W. Osnabrück. Pop. 1,285.—II. a vill. of H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 20 m. S.E. Darmstadt, with a fine residence of the counts of Erbach.—III. a vill. and castle of Switzerland, cant. Grisons.

FÜRSTENBERG, several small towns of Germany.—I. Mecklenberg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 m. S.E. Old Strelitz. Pop. 2,425.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 14 m. S.E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 1,560.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Styria, circ. & 30 m. E. Grätz, on the Feistritz. Pop. 2,000. It has a large imperial tobacco factory.—II. (*F. Bruck*), a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. N.W. Münich, with a military hospital.

FÜRSTENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfort, on rt. b. of the Spree, 21 m. W. Frankfort, and on the railway thence to Berlin. Pop. 4,412. It has manufs. of linens & woollens, and an active trade by the river

FÜRTH, the principal manuf. town of Bavaria after Nürnberg, circ. Middle Franconia, at the confl. of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, 5 m. N.W. Nürnberg, with which it communicates by railw. Pop. (1846) 14,987, of whom 2,600 are Jews, the rest mostly Lutherans. It has several churches and synagogues, and numerous schools. The Jews, interdicted from settling in Nürnberg, have rendered Furth a formidable rival to that city, and possess here a separate court of justice, Hebrew schools, 2 printing establishments, and enjoy unusual privileges. Manufs. comprise fabrics of various kinds, mirrors, lacquered wares, horn, and bone articles, and pedlary of all descriptions.—II. a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Cham, 40 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,244.—III. a vill. of H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 16 m. S.E. Darmstadt.

FURTWANGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 1 m. E.N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 965.

FURY-AND-HECLA STRAIT, N. Amer., lat. 70° N., lon. 85° W., leads W.ward into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn isl., & S. Melville peninsula. Breadth varies from 8 to 40 m., with numerous islands. [BOOTHIA.]

FUSARO, *Acheron*, a lake of Naples, prov. and 11 m. W. Naples, on the peninsula of Baiæ.

FUSIGNANO, a vill. of N. Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 30 m. S.E. Ferrara, on the Senio. Pop. 4,759. Birth place of Monti.

FUSINA, a vill. and post station of N. Italy, gov. and 4 m. W.S.W. Venice, on the Brenta canal.

FÜSSEN, a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Lech, near the Tyrolese border, 56 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,315. It has a castle, and manufs. of musical instruments.

FUTAK, a town of S. Hungary, circ. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. W. Peterwardein. Pop. 4,700. It has a fair in Nov., attended by Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants.

FUTTEHABAD ("*the abode of victory*"), several towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. and 14 m. S.W. Ougein, so named after a great battle gained here by Aurengzebe.—II. British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 124 m. N.W. Delhi.—III. Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, in lat. 34° 21′ N., lon. 70° 13′ E., and occupied by the troops under Sir R. Sale, during the advance on Cabool in 1842. Also a dist. in the Nizam's dom., comprising the towns Daroor, Cullum, and Latoor.

FUTTEHGHUR (*Fatagħar*, "*the fort of victory*"), a town of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), dist. and 3 m. S.E. Furuckabad, on the Ganges. It has a strong fort, and military cantonments, and is the residence of the head civil and military authorities of the dist. A superior manuf. of tents is carried on here.—II. a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 30 m. N.E. Bhawlpoor, on the Ghara or Sutlej.—III. a ruined fort of the Punjab, on the route from Attock into Cashmere.—IV. a fort of Afghanistan, near the E. end of the Khyber pass, lat. 33° 58′ N., lon. 71° 30′ E.

FUTTEHPOOR, numerous towns, &c., in India.—I. British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 75 m. W.N.W. Allahabad. It is large, well built, & surrounded by many noble, though decayed, edifices.—II. Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 45 m. S. Hyderabad.—III. Punjab, on the Ravee, 86 m. S.W. Lahore.—IV. (*F. Sikra*), British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 19 m. W.S.W. Agra. It was a favourite residence of the Emperor Akbar, and has remains of his palace, and some fine Mohammedan tombs. Some vills. in the Punjab and Beloochistan have this name.

FUTTYPOOR, two towns of India.—I. Brit. dom., presid. Bengal, Nagpoor ceded dists., 48 m. E.S.E. Hosungabad—II. Rajpootana, 90 m. N.W. Jeypoor.—*Futtipoor* is a large vill. of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, 10 m. S. Larkhana.

FUTWA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bahar, 8 m. S.S.E. Patna, on the Ganges, at the influx of the Pompon, here crossed by a bridge.

FUUR, an island of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, in the Liimfiord. Area 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,000. It has mineral springs, and traces of an extinct volcano.

FUVEAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. du Rhône, arrond. and 7 m. S.E. Aix. Pop. 1,897.

FYEN, an isl. of Denmark. [FÜHNEN.]

FYFIELD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 382.—II. co. Essex, 2½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 563.—III. co. Hants, 4¾ m. W. Andover. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 236.

FYLINGDALES, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the N. Sea, 4½ m. S.S.E. Whitby. Area 13,010 ac. Pop. 1,611. On Raven Hill, in this pa., Hubba, the Danish chieftain, unfurled his standard in 867.

FYNE (LOCH), an inlet of the sea, Scotland, co. Argyle, commencing between the isles of [illegible]te and Arran, and running up between the dists. Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 m., with an average breadth of about 5 m. Shores [illegible]gply indented, and finely screened by projecting mountains. The town of Inverary stands near the head of this loch, which is noted for its herring fishery.

FYVIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and about 24 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen. Area about 20,000 ac. Pop. 3,597. Fyvie Castle, the seat of Gordon of Fyvie, is a stately Gothic edifice. Here are also the fine ruins of Gight castle, and of a priory.

FYZABAD ("a beautiful residence"), a town of India, dom. and 4 m. W. Oude, on the Kalee. It is large, populous, and has the remains of a fortress, and of a palace.—II. a vill. of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), dist. Seharunpoor. Near it is a ruined hunting seat of the Emperor Shah-Jehan.—III. a vill. of Afghanistan, on the Herirood, 32 m. E. Herat.

G

GAABENSE, a vill. and ferry station of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Falster.

GABARRET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 854. It was formerly cap. of the viscounty Gabardan.—*Gabas* is a frontier vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, comm. Laruns, where travellers commence the ascent of the Pic-du-Midi d'Ossau.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 50 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., circ. & 36 m. E. Chrudim, on l. b. of the Adler. P. 605.

GABELA, or GABELLA, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, on the Narenta, near the Dalmatian frontier, and 26 m. S.W. Mostar.

GABERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,574. It has manufs. of linens.

GABIAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 12 m. N.N.E. Beziers. Pop. 1,023.

GABIANO, a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 12 m. W. Casale, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Po. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,353.

GABLONZ (Bohemian *Gablunka*), a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Neisse. Pop. 3,209. It is the centre of an extensive trade in ornamental glass, the preparation of which employs 6,000 men. It has also large cloth factories and wool-spinning works.

GABOON, a river of W. Africa, enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary, near the equator. The French planted a colony in its vicinity in 1845.

GABRIEL (SAN), an isl. in the Plata estuary, 22 m. N.E. Buenos-Ayres.—II. a vill., Upper California, near the Bay of San Pedro, 95 m. N.W. San Diego. Wheat and vines thrive in its vicinity.—III. a fort of Brazilian Guiana, prov. Pará, on the Rio Negro, lat. 0° 7′ 30″ S., lon. 67° 20′ W.

GACÉ and GACILLY (LA), two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Orne, cap. cant., 15 m. E.N.E. Argentan. Pop. 1,500.—II. dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 29 m. E.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 1,403.

GACS, or GACZ, a market town of W. Hungary, circ. Neograd, 64 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,300. It has manufs. of woollens, porcelain, and paper.

GADAMES, or GHADAMES, an oasis of the great African desert, S.W. of Tripoli, and S. of the main chain of the Atlas, with a town, near lat. 30° 9′ N., lon. 90° 18′ E., numerous vills. and some antiquities of the Roman period. It is the centre of divergent routes to the territories of Tunis, Tripoli, the oases of Ghraat, Tuat, &c.

GADDADA, or TCHIN-TCHOU, a river of Hindostan, joins the Brahmaputra in Bengal, dist and 45 m. N.E. Rungpoor, after a S. course through Bootan, estimated at 150 m., during which, it forms numerous cataracts. The vills. Tassisudon, Pauga, and Chuka are on its banks.

GADDESBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,580 ac. P. 331.

GADDESDEN, two pas. of England, co. Herts.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.W. Hemel-Hempstead, and 5 m. from the Boxmoor station of the London and N.W. railway. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 1,109.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. E.S.E. Ivinghoe. Ac. 910. P. 454.

GADE, a river of England, co. Herts, after a S. course, joins the Colne near Rickmansworth. Affluent, the Chesham river. For many miles it runs parallel to the N.W. railway, and it supplies the grand junction canal.

GADEBUSCH, *Dei Lucas*, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., 13 m. W.N.W. Schwerwin. Pop. 2,284.

GADJATSCH, or GADITCH, a town of S. Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Psiol. Pop. 3,641. It has 7 churches, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

GADOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W. Almeira, on rt. b. of the Almeira. Pop. 1,954.

GADSDEN, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in centre of Florida, extending from Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 5,992.

GADSHILL, England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Rochester, on the London Road, famous as the scene of Falstaff's & Prince Henry's rencounter.

GAETA, *Caieta*, a small fortified seaport city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. dist., occupying a peninsula on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 m. N.W. Naples. Pop. (besides military) 2,800. It has a handsome cathedral, nine other churches, several convents, a public seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. Around it are numerous country houses, and in its immediate vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, in the grounds of which he met his death, B. C. 43. It is the see of an archbishop, and the centre of an active trade; its port is one of the best in Italy. It was taken by the French in 1799 and 1806. Pope Pius IX. sought an asylum here in 1849.

GAETA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Italy, lat. 41° N., lon., 13° 40′ E. On its N.E. side it receives the river Garigliano.

GAFSA, *Capsa*, a town of N. Africa, Tunis, on elevated ground, 74 m. W.N.W. Cabes. It has some antiquities and a modern citadel.

GAGLIANO, three vills. of Naples.—I. Abruzzo, Ult. II., dist. Aquila. Pop. 1,500.—II. Calab. Ult. II., dist. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,400.—III. Otranto, dist. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,700.

GAIDARONISI, *Hyettusa*, an isl. off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, in the Ægean Sea, 13 m. S. Samos. Lat. 37° 28′ N., lon. 27° E.

GAIL (Slav. *Silla*), a river of Illyria, Carinthia, rises near the Tyrol, and joins the Drave 2 m. below Villach, after an E. course of 65 m.

GAILDORF, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 31 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,510. It has two castles, and manufs. of vitriol & alum.

GAILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., 12 m. W. Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. (1846) 5,507. It has a comm. college, manufs. of wine casks and turned wares, distilleries, tanneries, dye-houses, and an active trade in wines.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.N.W. Milhau. Pop. 1,243.—III. (*G. Toulza*), dep. H. Garonne, arrond. and 16 m. S.S.E. Muret. Pop. 1,723.

GAILLAN and GAILLON, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Gironde, 1 m. N.N.W. Lesparre. Pop. 1,793.—II. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Louviers, with a station on the Paris & Rouen railway, 48 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 2,596.

GAINES, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,268.—II. *Gainesvilla*, a township near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,367.—III. a vill., Alabama, on the Tombigbee, 54 m. S.W. Tuscaloosa. Pop. 1,200.

GAINFORD, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Durham, on the Tees, 7¾ m. W.N.W. Darlington. Area 14,370 ac. Pop. 7,083.

GAINSBOROUGH, a seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.W. Lincoln, on the Trent, here crossed by a fine three arched bridge, about 21 m. from its junction with the Humber. Area of pa. 7,210 ac. Pop. 7,860.

The town is densely built, but clean, well paved, and lighted. It has a church, the tower of which was built by the knights-templars, a grammar school, town-hall, neat theatre, curious ancient hall, said to have been a palace of John of Gaunt, union workhouse, several charities, large and increasing foreign trade by the Trent, the tide of which here rises in singular rapidity, and enables vessels exceeding 200 tons burden to reach the town. Chief foreign imports, linseed, rapeseed, bones, and timber from the Baltic and Germany. Exports, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield manufs. The canals connecting it with the Trent render Gainsboro' a natural outlet on the E. coast for the midl. cos., in consideration of which it was made a port in 1840. Custom duties (1847) 61,903*l.* Reg. shipping 1,057. Mkt., Tuesd. It is a poll. place for the parts of Lindsey.

GAIRLOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the sea, 24 m. E.N.E. the N. extremity of the Isle of Skye. Pop. 4,880. More than 5,000 ac. in this pa. are woodland.—II. a branch of the Firth of Clyde, co. Dumbarton, between pas. Row and Rosneath, opposite Greenock. Length S. to N. 7 m.; aver. breadth 1 m. The scenery on its shores is very beautiful.

GAIRSA, one of the Orkney isls., pa. Rendal, from which it is divided on the N. by a strait. Length 2 m. Pop. 71.

GAIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 4 m. N.E. Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gäbris mountains, 2,900 feet above the sea. It has mineral springs and baths.

GALACZ, or GALATZ (pron. *Galatsh*), a town & the port of Moldavia, on l. b. of the Danube, between the mouths of the Sereth & the Pruth, 14 m. N.E. Brahilov. Lat. 45° 23′ N., lon. 28° 1′ E. Pop. 12,000 (?). Since 1834, when Galacz was made a free port, its trade has rapidly increased: various Greek and English commercial houses have been established, its quays are accessible to vessels of 300 tons, and it has regular steam communication with Vienna and Constantinople. Principal exports, corn, tallow, wool, timber, hides, skins; imports, cotton fabrics and twist from England, colonial products, olive oil, hardwares.

GALADZET HILLS, a range in the Burmese dom., Further India, about 100 m. N. Rangoon. They are steep and rugged, and extend for about 60 miles from E. to W.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot hills, co. Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W. through the above county and Roxburgh, and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford. Its vale abounds in romantic pastoral scenery.

GALAM, or FORT ST. JOSEPH, a town of W. Africa, cap. state Kaajaga, on the Senegal river.

GALANTHA, a fortified vill. of W. Hungary, circ. and 29 m. E. Presburg. Pop. 2,870.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (Spanish for *Tortoise*), a group of the Pacific O., on and near the equator, between lon. 89° and 92° W., 730 m. W. the coast of Ecuador, S. Amer., and consisting of 6 principal and 7 small isls., the largest Albemarle Isl., being 60 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth, and reaching an elevation of 4,000 feet. All are volcanic, and abound in lavas, interspersed with some fertile oases; they are frequented by turtles of enormous size, iguanas, and other reptiles, peculiar to this region. Many of the plants and birds are also of peculiar species. On Charles Isl., a small colony of Spaniards has been planted, forming a penal settlement; the other isls. are mostly unpeopled. The principal isls. are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Charles, James, Narborough, Hood, Barrington, Bindloes, and Abingdon.—II. an unimportant group of the W. Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

GALASHIELS, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh & Selkirk, 5 m. W.N.W. Melrose. Pop. of pa. 2,140; do. of town 1,695. It is irregularly but picturesquely built of stone on both sides of the Gala, here crossed by three bridges; it has three churches, two libraries, a mechanics' institute, two branch banks, and flourishing manufs. of stockings, flannels, blankets, shawls, plaids, and tweeds. The mills are mostly wrought by water-power.

GALATA, the largest suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, ¾ m. W. the Seraglio-point. It is about 4 m. in circumference, enclosed by walls, & entered by numerous gates, which are shut at sunset. The inhabs. are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. Streets narrow and dark; dwelling houses mostly of wood. It has many Roman Catholic, Greek, and Armenian churches, a remarkable tower 140 feet in height, numerous taverns, shops, and the custom-house for the port of Constantinople.—II. a vill. of Greece, gov. Ætolia, W. Lepanto, near the Phidaris.—III. a vill. and cape of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.E. Varna.

GALATINA, Naples. [SAN-PIETRO-IN-GALATINA.]

GALATONE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Lecce. Pop. 4,150.

GALAXIDI, a seaport town of Greece, gov. Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 m. S. Salona, or Amphissa. It has 2 harbours, and was one of the most flourishing commercial towns in W. Hellas, but was ruined by the Turks, in 1821.

GALBALLY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 7 m. S.S.W. Tipperary. Ac. 15,457. Pop. 6,651. It has an anc. church, and ruins of a monastery.

GALDAR, or GALDAS, a vill. of the Great Canary Isl., on its N.W. coast, in a plain, 5 m. N.W. Palmas, with the remains of a residence of the anc. Guanche chiefs, and extensive caverns. P. 2,500.

GALEGA, a small isl. in the Indian Ocean, N.E. Madagascar, lat. 10° 29′ 50″ N., lon. 56° 45′ E. It is covered with cocoa trees, and exports a large quantity of oil to France, of which it forms a possession.

GALEN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, between Geneva and Prattsburg. Pop. 4,234.

GALENA, a city, U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, on the Fêve riv., 6 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. Lat. 42° 22′ N., lon. 90° 20′ W. Pop. about 1,500, employed in lead and copper works. It is the great mart for the lead obtained in the surrounding district, which in 1841, amounted to 9,820 tons. The Mississippi near it is navigable for the largest steamers.

GALERA, a riv. of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, joins the Guapore, 50 m. N.N.W. Villabella, after a course of about 90 m.—II. an isl., Pacific, Solomon Archip. Lat. 9° 15′ S., lon. 161° 30′ E.—III. a point of S. Amer., N. Granada, 28 m. N.N.E. Cartagena, bounding the Bay of Zemba on the N. Lat. 10° 51′ N., lon. 60° 54′ W.—IV. (anc. *Galeria*), a deserted but picturesque vill., Pontif. sta., co. and 13 m. N.W. Rome, on the Arrone.

GALEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.N.W. Listowel. Area 12,605 ac. P. 3,041.

GALIANO ISLAND, British N. Amer., in Queen Charlotte's Sound, is in lat. 51° 9′ N., lon. 128° 2′ W.

GALICIA, an old prov. of Spain, with the title of kingdom, and since 1833, forming the provs. of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, at the N.W. extremity of the peninsula, between lat. 41° 50′ and 43° 50′ N., and lon. 6° 50′ and 9° 15′ W

Area 15,897 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 1,472,786. Surface generally mntnous.; principal rivers, the Minho, Sil, and Ulla. Coast line very irregular, and presents the capes Finisterre, Ortegal, and Estaca, with the bays of Ferrol, Betanzos, Coruña, Pontevedra, and Vigo. Climate temperate; rain more abundant than in any other part of Spain. Forests extensive, and feed large herds of hogs; there are also good pasture lands, and wide tracts of heath. Chesnuts, maize, rye, flax, potatoes, wheat, barley, & inferior wine, form the principal vegetable products; the first compose most part of the food of the Galicians; the rest are partly exported. Sheep and horses are extensively reared. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, and jasper. Some pilchard-fisheries are carried on, and a few unimportant manufs. of woollens, linens, sail-cloth, &c. The mass of the Galicians or *Gallegos* are very poor, ignorant, and uncivilized, but hardy and industrious; and they make the best agricultural labourers, soldiers, and domestic servants in the peninsula. Many emigrate yearly into other parts of Spain and Portugal; and the porters & water-carriers of Madrid, Lisbon, &c., are usually from this part of Spain. Cap. city, Santiago.

GALICIA and LODOMERIA, or AUSTRIAN POLAND (German *Galizien* and *Lodomerien*), a kingdom or prov. of the Austrian Empire, cap. Lemberg, lies in the form of a terrace on the N. slope of the Carpathian mntns. It is bounded W. by Silesia, S. by Hungary and Transylvania, E. by Moldavia and Russia, & N. by Russia, Poland, & Prussia. Area 33,538 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 4,910,629, including 220,000 Jews. The chief rivs. are the Vistula with its affls., the Biala, Wyslocka, & San; the Bug, Dniester, & Pruth; there are numerous small lakes in the Carpathians. The surface in the N. comprises wide and fertile plains, while in the S. it is covered with sandstone hills, which spread out from the Carpathians far into the interior. Climate the most rigorous in the empire, on account of the continuous chain of mntns. which interrupt the mild southerly breezes. Summer is of short duration, and winter, which is very cold, lasts six months. Mean annual temp. in the plain 45°. Fahr. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley, and maize. Flax, hemp, & tobacco are also cultivated. Cattle are extensively reared, and horses are numerous, and of a hardy breed. Sheep and horses are the chief stock in the Bukowina (the S.E. part of the kingdom). Bees are extensively kept, and honey & wax are exported. Minerals comprise marble, alabaster, sulphur, iron, coal, copper, zinc, but the most remarkable mineral production is fossil salt, the bed of which extends for 285 m. along the Carpathians from E. to W., and which, in the salt works of Wieliczka and Bochnia, has been worked *since* A.D. *1300*; and there are numerous mineral springs. The only manufs. of importance are spinning & weaving flaxen & hempen fabrics. Brandy distilleries are numerous. The inhabs. are of Slavonic origin, and speak the Polish language; there are 220,000 Jews, mostly merchants and distillers, the others are divided among the Roman Catholic & Greek churches, and a few Protestants. Education is in a backward state, but there is a university at Lemberg; there are numerous hospitals & charitable institutions; the chief criminal court is at Lemberg. The kingdom is divided into 19 circles, comprising 96 towns, 193 market towns, & 6,060 villages. Galicia, formerly comprised in Red Russia, derives its name from Galitz or Halicz, a town on the Dniester, which was cap. of an indep. principality in the middle ages, & Lodomeria takes its name from Vladimir in Volhynia, which was also cap. of a duchy. This country, which was long possessed by the Poles, was made over to Austria in the partition of the country in 1772 and 1795.

GALILEE, a prov. of anc. Judea, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, from Samaria nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee (or TIBERIAS). It now forms the centr. part of the pash. Acre, Asiat. Turkey.

GALINARA, *Gallinaria*, a small isl. of the Sard. sta., in the Mediterr., prov. & 2 m. S.E. Albenga.

GALITA, *Calathe*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 31′ N., lon. 8° 55′ E. Between it and the mainland are the Sorelli rocks, on which the British steam-frigate Avenger foundered, 20th Dec. 1847.

GALITCH, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.E. Kostroma, on the Lake of Galitch. Pop. 3,000. It has 13 churches, 2 old forts, and linen manufs.

GALL (ST), (Germ. *Sankt-Gallen*), a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded E. by the cant. Grisons, the principality of Liechtenstein, & the Vorarlberg (Tyrol), N. by the Lake of Constance and the cant. Thurgau, W. by Zürich, Glarus, & Schwytz, and S. by Grisons. It wholly surrounds the cant. Appenzell. Area 749 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 158,853. Surface greatly diversified, having fertile valleys in the N., and is mntnous. in the S. Mt. Sentis, near its centre, has an elev. of 8,215 ft. Principal rivs., the Rhine, which forms the E. boundary, the Thur, Sitter, Seez, & Linth. The cant. possesses parts of the coasts of the Lakes of Constance, Zürich, and Wallenstatt. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes, fruit, cider, kirschwasser, and wines (especially those of the valley of the Rhine), are products of importance. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. Forests are extensive in the S. The only minerals worked are iron, coal, & peat; mineral springs which are numerous, comprise the baths of Pfeffers. St Gall is one of the principal manufg. cantons in Switzerland, for muslins, linen cloth, and cotton thread; and has cotton bleaching establishments, glass and wax bleaching factories. Principal imports, corn and other provisions, and materials for its manufs.; which, with cattle and hides, form the chief exports. German is the language of the canton; nearly 2-3ds of the inhabs. are Roman Catholics, and the rest Protestants. St Gall is the only town of importance in the canton.

GALL (ST), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. St Gall, in a narrow valley on the Steinach, 19 m. S.S.E. Constance. Pop. (1837) 9,430, nearly all Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls and a ditch, now forming public gardens; it has several suburbs, and is well built. Principal edifices, the remains of a magnificent abbey, founded in the 7th century, and an important seat of learning during the dark ages, the cathedral, late the abbey church, a fine orphan asylum, and a public reading-room. It has Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, various learned and other associations, and collections in art and science, flourishing manufs. of muslins and cotton yarn, a considerable trade in the produce of the E. Swiss cantons, weekly markets, and two large annual fairs. Near it is a fine bridge over the riv. Sitter, 590 feet in length.

GALLARATE, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg and 23 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,900. It has extensive steam cotton mills, and an active trade.

GALLARDON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 10 m. E.N.E. Chartres. P. 1,496.

GALLARGUES, a comm. and town of France,

dep. Gard, arrond. and 12 m. S.W. Nimes, on railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1,972.

GALLAS (COUNTRY OF THE), an undefined region of Abyssinia and the adjacent countries. The inhabs. are uncivilized, rude, and warlike.

GALLATIN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Kentucky. Area 175 sq. m. Pop. 4,003.—II. a co., S.E. of Illinois. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 10,760. —III. a tnshp., Missouri, 189 m. W. Jefferson. Pop. 1,467.—IV. a tnshp., New York, 15 m. S.E. Hudson. Pop. 1,644.—(*River*), W. territory. After a N. course, of 120 m., unites with Madison and Jefferson rivs., to form the Missouri.

GALLE (POINT DE), a town of Ceylon, on S.W. side, lat. 6° 1′ N., lon. 80° 14′ E., a station where steam-packets call.

GALLEGO, a riv. of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Ebro, about 1 m. below Zaragoza, after a S.ward course of 80 miles.

GALLEGOS, a small and rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic, opposite the Falkland Isls., in lat. 51° 33′ S., lon. 69° W., by a large estuary, in which the tide is said to rise 46 feet.

GALLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 6 m. N.E. Banagher. Area 19,226 ac. Pop. 5,309.

GALLESE, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 16 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 1,060. It occupies the site of the ancient *Fescennium*.

GALLIA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Ohio. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 13,444.

GALLIANO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and S.E. Como, has a curious Lombard church, with inscriptions of the 4th & frescoes of the 11th cent.

GALLIATE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 4½ m. E.N.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 5,858.

GALLICANA, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 19 m. E. Rome. Pop. 1,300.

GALLIPOLI, *Callipolis*, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., on the E. coast of the peninsula of same name, at the entrance of the sea of Marmora, 132 m. W.S.W. Constantinople. Pop. 17,000. (?) It has two ports, and is the principal station of the Turkish fleet; it was formerly fortified. Town ill built and dirty; but has extensive bazaars. Manufs. of cottons, silks, earthenwares, and the best Marocco leather made in Turkey. It is a Greek bishop's see, and residence of a Capitan Pacha: it was the first European town taken by the Turks.

GALLIPOLI (PENINSULA OF) (ancient *Thracian Chersonesus*), is situated between lat. 40° 3′ and 40° 38′ N., and lon. 26° 10′ and 27° E., extending S.W., separating the Hellespont on the S.E., from the Ægean Sea and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N. Length 63 m.; breadth 4 to 13 m.

GALLIPOLI, *Callipolis*, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. and 29 m. W.S.W. Otranto, cap. dist., on a rocky inlet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with its suburb Lizza, on the mainland. Pop. 8,200. It is well built, and has a cathedral and a castle, and schools; but is chiefly noted for its extensive cisterns, excavated in the rock, and peculiarly adapted for clarifying olive oil. 1 m. W. is the isl. St Andrea, between which and the town is a harbour, with from 10 to 12 fathoms water; and this port is one of the most frequented in the Neapolitan dom., as the great mart for the oil of Apulia. The town has also manufs. of muslins, woollens, and cotton hosiery, a tunny fishery, and an active trade in corn, wine, and fruits.

GALLIPOLIS, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., state and on the Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,413.

GALLO (CAPE), a headland of the N. coast of Sicily, 7 m. N.N.W. Palermo.—II. (anc. *Acritas*), a headland of Greece, Morea, forming the S. extremity of the gov. Messenia.

GALLOON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Area upwards of 25,000 ac. Pop. 11,135, including the vill. of NEWTON BUTLER.

GALLOWAY, a district comprising the S.W. part of Scotland; viz., the co. Wigton and stewartry Kirkcudbright. The designation, though long used, implies no political jurisdiction. It gives the title of earl to the Stewart family.

GALLOWAY (MULL OF), a bold rocky headland, forming the extreme S. point of Scotland, in lat. 54° 38′ 9″ N., lon. 5° 51′ 20″ W., having a lighthouse 325 feet above the sea.

GALLOWAY (NEW), a royal and parl. bor., co. and 19 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright, pa. Kells, finely situated on the Ken. Pop. 430. It is a poor ill built village, but unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 17. Kenmure castle stands in its vicinity.

GALLOWAY, a township of U. S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Atlantic. Pop. 2,208.—II. *Galway*, a township, New York, 30 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,412.

GALLYHEAD, a prom. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, between the Bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

GALMIER (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, on the railway between Andrezieux and Roanne, 12 m. E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,113. It has manufs. of lace & chamois leather, and the mineral spring of Fontfort (anc. *Aquæsegestæ*)

GALSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Ayr, on the Irvine. Area of pa. about 23 sq. m. Pop. 4,334, mostly weavers. Loudon castle is in the vicinity.

GALOFARO, or CAPO DI FARO, *Charybdis*, a famous whirlpool immediately outside of the harbour of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily, opposite to it on the coast of Italy is the rock of Scylla.

GALTEE MOUNTAINS, Ireland, Munster, extend E. and W. for about 20 m., between Cahir in co. Tipperary, and Charleville, co. Limerick; celebrated for their picturesque beauty. Several peaks exceed in elevation 2,000 feet.

GALTRES FOREST, a tract in England, co. York, N. Riding, lying between Aldboro' and the city of York, formerly moor & forest, but now cultivated.

GALVESTON, a seaport town of the U. S., N. America, Texas, cap. dist. on the E. extremity of Galveston isl., at the entrance to Galveston Bay, Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 2,500. Vessels drawing 12 ft. water can lay off its piers, & it is the seat of a growing trade.—*Galveston Bay*, extends for 30 m. inland, and receives the Trinidad, San Jacinto, and Buffalo-Bayou rivers.—*Galveston Isl.*, 30 m. in length by 2 or 3 m. across, has at its S. extremity the town and harbour of San Luis.

GALVEZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,263. It has manufs. of serge.

GALWAY, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having N. the cos. Mayo and Roscommon, E. Roscommon, King's co. and Tipperary, S. Clare and the Bay of Galway, and W. the Atlantic. Area 1,565,726 ac., of which about 700,000 are mntn. & bog, 24,000 woodland, and 90,000 water. Inhabited houses 71,182. Pop. 422,923. Surface in the W. includes the Lakes Corrib and Mask, and the district of Connemara, one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland, with a sea coast deeply indented with inlets. In the E. it is mostly flat and fertile, but interspersed with bogs. Climate mild and humid. Chief rivers, the Shannon, which bounds the co. on the S.E. the Black river, and the Suck. Agriculture very backward.

Princip. crops, oats & potatoes; the land is better adapted for grazing and tillage. The breed of long horned cattle is much esteemed. Estates mostly large. Tillage farms small, and farmhouses of the most wretched description. Average rent of land 12s. 1d. per acre. Valued rent (1847) 437,031*l.* Fisheries valuable. Coarse linens and woollens are made here for home consumption. The Irish language is in many dists. universal. The co., which is the second in extent in Ireland, is divided into 2 Ridings, E. and W., and comprises 16 baronies and 116 pas. in the dioceses of Clonfert, Tuam, Kilmacdaugh, Elphin, and Killaloe. Chief towns, Galway (the cap.), Tuam, & Ballinasloe. Galway sends four mems. to H. of C.; two for the co., and two for the chief town. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 2,061.—*Galway*, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport and market town, cap. above co., and co. of itself, at the mouth of the river, flowing from Lough Corrib into Galway Bay, 105 m. W. Dublin. Lat. 53° 15′ N., lon. 9° 3′ W. Area of bor. 628 ac. Inhabited houses 2,413. Pop. 17,271. It is intersected by several branches of the river, and is very irregularly built, with streets mostly narrow and dirty; but from the number of its conventual structures, and antique stone houses, built around courts communicating by archways with the street, its general appearance is picturesque. It has two bridges (one erected in 1342), some remains of anc. fortress, a large collegiate church, founded in 1320, a modern Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries and nunneries, a college & a grammar school, a co. court-house, town-hall, town and co. jail, 3 barracks, a co. infirmary, a union work-house, a theatre, large flour mills, breweries and distilleries, a paper mill, foundry, some fisheries carried on by the inhabitants of the suburbs of Claddagh, with considerable exports of corn, flour, bacon, fish, kelp, & marble. The harbour is furnished with docks admitting vessels of 500 tons burden, and a light-house has been erected on an isl. opposite its entrance. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 3,933 tons. Customs revenue (1846) 41,024*l.* Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. The bor. sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,776. It gives the title of viscount to a branch of the Arundel family. Galway was conquered, in 1232, by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. During the middle ages it had a flourishing trade with Spain, whence the Moorish character of its architecture. The town suffered greatly during the troubles of the 17th century. —*Galway Bay*, a large inlet of the Atlantic, W. coast of Ireland, between cos. Galway and Clare. Length W. to E. 30 m.; average breadth 10 m. Opposite its entrance are the S. Arran isls. It is indented with numerous peninsulas, & studded with islets. Galway is the only town of importance on its shores.

GALWEN, a town of E. Africa, in the region south of Abyssinia, on a river, near lat. 1° 43′ N., lon. 44° 35′ E. Pop. 9,000. (?)

GAMACHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 14 m. S.W. Abbeville, on the Bresle. Pop. 1,273.

GAMBARA and GAMBARARO, two vills. of N. Italy; the former in deleg. and 19 m. S. Brescia; the latter in deleg. and 9 m. W. Venice.

GAMBATESA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 16 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,700.

GAMBIA (the *Stachir* of Ptolemy), a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 m. S.E. Cape Verd, in lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 16° 34′ W., after a W.N.W. course, estimated at upwards of 1,000 m. At its mouth it is about 4 m. across, but immediately within this its width is doubled, & a forty-gun brig, may ascend it for about 150 m. Vessels of 150 tons can reach the vicinity of Barraconda, lon. 13° 50′ W., where the navigation is stopped by falls. It has numerous affluents, and the Casamanza, which enters the Atlantic about 60 m. further S., is considered one of its arms.

GAMBIA, a British colony of W. Africa, consisting of the isl. St Mary, with the town of Bathurst, &c., at the mouth of the river Gambia, and sev. forts on its banks, along which British influence extends to beyond M'Carthy isl., in lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 14° 40′ W. Pop. (1844) 4,857. It is stated to be the most healthy European settlement in W. Africa, and has a flourishing trade. Exports, wax, hides, ivory, gold-dust, rice, palm oil, horns, and timber. Value of imports from Great Britain 31,710*l.* Total public revenue (1842) 9,592*l.*; expenditure 7,472*l.* Gambia is a dependency of Sierra Leone, but it is considered advisable that it should be disconnected from that colony.

GAMBIER, a vill. of U. S., N. America, Ohio, 56 m. N.E. Columbia, the seat of an episcopal college.

GAMBIER ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 22° 30′ S., lon. 154° 40′ W., consisting of 5 large islands and several small islets, in a coral reef lagoon, and important as being (except Pitcairn island) the only known station between Chile and Tahiti, where good water is procurable.—II. a group, Spencer Gulf, S. Australia, Wedge island, the largest, being in lat. 35° 10′ S., lon. 136° 30′ E.

GAMBOLO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. and 18 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. of comm. 5,075.

GAMLA (or OLD) KARLEBY, a town of Finland, læn and 68 m. N.E. Vasa, 1 m. from the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2,000.—*New Karleby* is a maritime town, 45 m. N.E. Vasa.

GAMLINGAY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. N.N.E. Polton. Area 4,143 ac. Pop. 1,434.

GAMRIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, with a vill. on the North Sea, 7 m. E.N.E. Banff. Pop. 4,741. On the coast here, are stupendous cliffs, perforated by caverns, and frequented by vast flocks of sea birds. In the pa. are the town Macduff and the vill. Gardenstown.

GAMRUN, a town of Persia. [GOMBROON.]

GAMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. S. East Retford. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 331.

GAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 4 *m.* S. Pau. Pop. 1,139. It has an active trade. Near it are mineral springs.

GAND, a city of Belgium. [GHENT.]

GANDAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 62 m. N. Ahmednuggur.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. Holzminden, cap. circ. on the Gande, 36 m. S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 1,925.

GANDESA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,316.

GANDIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. S.S.E. Valencia, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,751. It stands in a fertile dist., has a fine collegiate church, college, and a palace of the Duke of Gandia, and is noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manuf. silk, linens, and sugar.

GANDICOTTA, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 43 m. N.W. Cuddapah, on the Pennar, and formerly noted as a strong military post, but now unimportant.

GANDINO, a market town of Lombardy, cap. dist., deleg. & 12 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 4,000.

GANDIOLLE, a vill. of W. Africa, at the mouth

of the Senegal river, 10 m. S. Fort St Louis, said to have 5,000 inhabitants, who trade in corn, &c.

GANEBEW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. N.N.E. Monmouth. Area 950 ac. Pop. 123.

GANGES, the principal river of Hindostan, through the N. part of which it flows from W. to E., traversing the centre of the British presids. Bengal & Agra, almost in their entire length. It rises by two principal heads, Bhagirathi and Alakananda, in lat. 31° N., and lon. 7° E., from an immense mass of snow at an elevation of 13,000 feet; flows at first S.W. to Hurdwar, and thenceforward mostly E.S.E. to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths, its E.most arm uniting with the Megna or Brahmaputra, and its W. branch being the Hooghly riv. Total course estimated at 1,500 m. . In its course it receives 11 affluents, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; the principal are the Jumna, Ramgunga, Goomty, Goggra, Sone, Gunduck, Koose, Mahanuddy, and Teesta, which have courses varying from 300 to 600 m. in length. On its banks are numerous cities and towns. Between Hurdwar and Allahabad it is usually from 1 m. to 1¼ m. across; below which its breadth increases frequently to 3 m., and at 500 m. from the sea it is 30 feet in depth, and so continues to near its mouth, where, however, the quantity of deposit it brings down often forms bars and shoals. In the annual overflow of the river, when it is at its height in July and August the waters rise to 32 feet. The annual deposit of mud at its delta is estimated at 6,000,000,000 cubic feet. It is crossed by no bridges after it leaves the mountains. The Ganges is the sacred river of the Hindoos, and is so called as flowing through *Gang*, the earth, to heaven.

GANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Herault, 25 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. (1846) 4,590. It has a chamber of manufs., and factories of silk-gloves, hosiery, and twist, with a trade in wine.

GANGI, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 9,350.

GANGOUTRI, a famous place of pilgrimage in N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, near the source of the Ganges, in lat. 30° 59′ N., lon. 78° 56′ E., and 10,073 feet above the sea.

GANGPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Gundwana, cap. a chiefship, on the Braminy river, 70 m. N.E. Sumbhulpoor.

GANJEH, a town of Georgia. [ELISABETOPOL.]

GANJAM, the most N. dist. of the presid. Madras, British India, on the Coromandel coast, having landward the dist. Vizagapatam and the presid. Bengal. Area 3,700 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 588,079. Coast low; W. boundary hilly; intermediate surface fertile, and interspersed with extensive forests. Exports comprise rice, paddy, wheat, oil, seeds, sugar, and indigo, with muslin, woollen, and silk fabrics. Principal towns, Ganjam, Munsoorcottah, Calingapatam, Chicacole, and Berhampoor. Land rev. (1837) 93,396*l.*; total revenue 130,083*l.*—II. (*Ganjam*), is the cap. above dist., on a river, near its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 90 m. S.W. Cuttack. It was formerly pop. & handsome, but has latterly decayed.

GANNAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap arrond., on rt. b. of the Andelot, 34 m. S.S.W. Moulins. Pop. (1846) 4,769. It was formerly fortified, and has a comm. college.

GANOS, a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 44 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmora.

GANSERNDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, with a station on the N. railway, 19 m. N.E. Vienna.

GANTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. S.S.W. Scarboro', on the railway thence to York. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 428.

GAN-WAY, a prov. of China. [NGAN-HOEI.]

GAP, *Vapincum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. H. Alpes, 46 m. S.S.E. Grenoble, on rt. b. of the Luie, 2,392 feet above the sea. Pop. (1846) 5,324. Town ill built; is surrounded by vineyards and avenues of walnut trees. It has a Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of the constable Lesdiguieres, a comm. college, normal school, and public library, a court-house, town-hall, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, and a large public reservoir constructed in 1832, before which time the town was ill supplied with water. Gap has manufs. of woollen, silk, & linen fabrics; and in its vicinity some marble quarries which were known to the Romans.

GARA, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, at the junction of the cos. Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon, 13 m. W. Carrick. Area 4,537 ac. It receives the Lung river on the S.W. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

GARACHICO, a town of the isl. Teneriffe, on its N. coast. Pop. 2,500. It was nearly destroyed by a volc. eruption in 1705, before which, it was one of the most important places in the island.

GARBIEH, a maritime prov. of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile, enclosed landward by the provs. Damietta, Rosetta, Menouf, Kelioub, and Mansurah. It is subdivided into 3 deps. and 7 arronds. Chief town, Mehallet-el-Kebir.

GARBOLDISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. East-Harling. Area 3,130 ac. P. 777.

GARD, a river of S. France, formed by the union of the Gardon d'Alais and Gardon d'Anduze, traverses the centre of the dep. Gard, in an E.S.E. direction, and joins the Rhone 5 m. N.E. Tarascon, after a course of 55 m.—*The Pont-de-Gard*, 10 m. N.E. Nimes, is an aqueduct bridge, celebrated as one of the most magnificent Roman remains in France .

GARD, a dep. of France, in the S. formed of part of the prov. of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone, N. by the dep. Ardeche, W. by Lozere, Aveyron, and Herault, & S. for 10 m. by the Mediterranean, cap. Nimes. Area 2,312 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 400,381. Climate mild and temperate, soil dry and arid, exposed to furious winds in the N., which is traversed by high mountains; in the S. numerous lakes and marshes render the country unhealthy. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Vidourle, Herault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Ceze and Gardon, affluents of the Rhone. The dep. is traversed by the canal from Beaucaire to Aigues-Mortes, and by a railway from Alais to Beaucaire by Nimes, and from Nimes to Cette by Montpellier. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, sulphur, and zinc. Numerous salt marshes and mineral springs. Corn is raised insufficient for home consumption, but wine, brandy, olive oil, and fruit are abundant. It is celebrated for white horses, and for a small breed of cattle. Silk worms are extensively reared. Chief manufs. silks, gloves and shawls. Medicinal and dyeing plants are largely exported. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds. of Alais, Nimes, Uzès, and Le Vigan.

GARDA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. N.W. Verona, on the E. shore of the Lake of Garda, on which it has a small harb. Pop. with comm. 3,000. Formerly fortified.

GARDA (LAKE OF), *Lacus Benacus*, the largest lake of N. Italy, between lat. 45° 26′ and 45° 56′ N., and longitude 10° 35′ and 10° 50′ E., enclosed by the delegs. Verona, Mantua, and Bres-

cia, and the circ. Roverdo (Tyrol). Length N. to S. 35 m.; breadth from 2 to 10 m. Height above the sea 320 feet; greatest depth 951 feet. Its banks are bold on all sides, except the S., where the peninsula of Sirmio extends into it. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco river; and at its S.E. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. Its waters have a remarkable dark blue colour; and it contains fish in great variety, which form an important article of trade. In summer, from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 feet, and like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. On its shores are the towns and vills. Peschiera, Riva, Gargnano, Salo, and Garda. Near its E. shore the battle of Rivoli was fought in 1796.

GARDAFUI (CAPE) Africa. [GUARDAFUI.]

GARDANNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, arr. and 5 m. S. Aix. Pop. 2,020.

GARDE-FREINET (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, 15 m. S.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 1,641.

GARDELEGEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, cap. circ. on the Milde, reg. and 30 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 5,750. It has a normal school and manufs. of woollens and cottons.

GARDEN (NEW), two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Pennsylvania, 32 m. S.W. Philadelphia. P. 1,411. —II. Indiana, 78 m. E. Indianapolis. P. 1,890.

GARDENSTON, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. and 7 m. E. Banff, pa. Gamrie, on the N. Sea.

GARDIKI, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. and 12 m. N. Delvino, on a steep acclivity, near the Belitza. Previously to 1812, it was a flourishing city, but it was then taken and mostly ruined by Ali Pasha.

GARDINER, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 8 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 5,042.—II. (*Bay*), is an inlet at the E. extremity of Long Island, New York. In it is Gardiner's Island, 4 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, and richly cultivated.

GARDONE, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 10 m. N.N.W. Brescia. Pop. 1,500. It has manufs. of fire-arms, jewellery, and silk goods.

GARESSIO, a town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. (1838) with comm. 5,436.

GARFAGNANA, a dist. of N. Italy, Tuscany, formerly comprised in the Modenese dom., & formed of the upper valley of the Serchio. Area 155 sq. m. Pop. 31,717. Chief town, Castelnuovo-di-Garfagnana.

GARFORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. S.E. Leeds. Ac. 1,700. P. 1,220.

GARGANO, *Garganus*, a mntn. peninsula of Naples, prov. Capitanata, extending for about 30 m. into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 m. Monte Calvo, or Gargano, is a limestone mass, 5,295 feet in height.

GARGARUS (Turk. *Kaz-dagh*), a mntn. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 10 m. N.W. Adramyti. It is the most elevated summit of the range of Ida, 4,955 feet in height, and like Etna, subdivided into a triple zone of cultivated land, forests, and snow.

GARGNANO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 23 m. E.N.E. Brescia, cap. dist., on the W. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. of comm. 4,000.

GARGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. W.N.W. Skipton. Area 10,420 ac. Pop. 1,761. Here are remains of a Roman villa.

GARGUNNOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. W. Stirling. Pop. 803.

GARIEP, a riv. of S. Africa. [ORANGE RIVER.]

GARIGLIANO, *Liris*, a river of Naples, rises about 5 m. S.E. Tagliacozzo, flows generally S.E. through the provs Abruzzo Ult. II. and T. di Lavoro, turns W. and enters the Mediterranean, 9 m. E. Gaeta, after a course of 75 m. Affls., the Sacco and Melfa.

GARIOCH, an inland dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, comprising 150 sq. m., and including 15 parishes in the centre of the co. Its mountains bound several fertile valleys.

GARLASCO, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., 23 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. (1838) with comm. 5,436. The Austrians crossed the Po near it in their invasion of Piedmont, March 1849.

GARLIESTON, a small seaport town of Scotland, co. & 5 m. S.S.E. Wigton, pa. Sorbie, on a small bay of same name. Pop. 656. The bay affords excellent anchorage, and the harbour admits large vessels. A Liverpool steamer touches here. In the vicinity is the seat of the E. of Galloway.

GARLIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. arr., 18 m. N.N.E. Pau. P. 1,510.

GARMOUTH, a small seaport town of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Speymouth, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 m. N. Fochabers. Pop. 604. It has exports of grain and of timber, floated down the Spey, with a valuable salmon fishery.

GARNACHE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 17 m. N. Les Sables. Pop. 2,743.

GARNKIRK, a station on the railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland, co. Lanark, 5½ m. E.N.E. Glasgow. The Glasgow and Garnkirk branch of the Caledonian line, the first railway formed in Scotl., was opened 27th Sept. 1831.

GARNOCK, a small river of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, joins the Irvine riv. near its mouth, after a course of 12 miles.

GARNSEE, a town of Prussia, prov. N. Pruss., circ. & 8 m. S. Marienwerder, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 1,985.

GAROMNA, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, about 6 m. N. the South Arran Isles. Area about 3¼ sq. m.

GARONNE, *Garumna*, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, enters France near the vill. of Pont-du-Roi, and passes in the deps. H. Garonne, St Beat, Montrejeau, St Martory, & Cazeres, where its natural navigation commences; Carbonne, Muret, Toulouse, near which it is joined by the Canal du Midi; in the dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, Verdun; in Lot-et-Garonne, Agen, Port St Marie, Tonneins, & Marmande; in the dep. Gironde, La Réole, St Macaire, Langon, Bordeaux, and Blaye. At Blaye the river loses its name and assumes that of the Gironde [GIRONDE], which it receives at its junction with the Dordogne, at Bec d'Ambez. Length 300 m. Chief affls. on right, Salat, Ariége, Tarn, Lot, Dorpt, and Dordogne; on left, Neste, Gers, Bayse, & Giron. The Garonne is subject to overflow on account of the general flatness of its banks; its bed is variable, its navigation difficult, and often interrupted by low water. The canal du Midi connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean.

GARONNE (HAUTE), a dep. of the S. of France, on the frontiers of Spain; formed of parts of the old provs. of Gascogne and Languedoc, cap. Toulouse. It is bounded E. by deps. Ariege, Aude, and Tarn; N. by Tarn-et-Garonne; and W. Gers and H. Pyrenees. Area 2,488 *sq. m.* Pop. (1846) 481,938. Climate very mild, and among the most agreeable in France; surface very elevated in S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenees, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the dep. Chief rivers, the Garonne & its affls. The Canal du Midi traverses the dep. for 26 m., and a second, called the Lateral Canal, is in course of execution.

Minerals important, but unavailable from difficulty of access; the principal mines are of lead, copper, antimony, iron, & zinc; excellent marble is produced, and there are numerous mineral springs and salt marshes; pasturage rich, cattle rearing is an important branch of industry in the mntnous. districts. Corn and wine are raised much beyond consumption, and form chief articles of export. Lint, hemp, tobacco, & oranges are grown; mules are extensively reared and exported to Spain. Manufs. various, include iron and steel wares, leather, cotton and linen goods, porcelain, chemical products, mathematical instruments, and straw hats. An active transit trade is carried on with Spain. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds., St Gaudens, Muret, Toulouse, and Villefranche-de-Lauragais.

GAROO, GARDTOP, or GARTOP, a vill. or station of the Chinese Empire, S. Tibet, near a source of the Indus, in lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 80° 21′ E.; elev. 16,000 ft. It is a collection of a few houses, with a number of felt tents pitched beside them in summer; an active trade is then carried on in the exchange of tea, shawl-wool, and other products of China and Tibet, for those of Cashmere and India.

GARRAGILL, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Aldstone. Pop. 1,474, employed in extensive lead mines.

GARRARD, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Kentucky. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 10,480.

GARRISTOWN, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area 5,345 ac. P. 2,420.

GARROBILLAS, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.N.W. Caceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 4,434. It has manufs. of woollens & linens.

GARROW MOUNTAINS, a mntn. range of Further India, between lat. 25° and 26° N., and lon. 90° & 92° E., bounding the valley of the Brahmaputra on the S. & E., and surrounded by the territories of Assam, Bengal, and Jynteah. This region rises to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and is inhabited by an independent people, who bring their surplus produce, mostly raw cotton, into the adjacent Bengal districts, where they exchange it for other kinds of merchandise.

GARRY ISLAND, Arctic O., British N. Amer., is off the mouth of Mackenzie riv. Lat. 69° 30′ N., lon. 135° W.—Garry Lake, British N. Amer., is in lat. 66° N., lon. 99° 30′ W., and receives Black's river from the W.

GARRY (LOCH), a small lake of Scotland, co. Perth, in the wild dist. of Athole Forest. The riv. Garry, flowing from the above lake, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of 20 m., joins the Tummel, about 5 m. S.E. Blair-Athol.

GARSDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 6 m. E.S.E. Sedbergh. P. 681.

GARSDON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Malmesbury, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 215.

GARSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4½ m. S.E. Oxford. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 591.

GARSTANG, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 11 m. S. Lancaster, on the Wyre, and on the Lancaster and Preston railw. and canal. Area of pa. 26,580 ac. Pop. of do. 7,659, employed in cotton and worsted mills and calico print works. Pop. of town 909. Mkt., Thursday. Gars ang has petty-sessions, and is head of a poor-law union. In the vicinity are the ruins of Greenhalgh castle, garrisoned for King Charles I. by the Earl of Derby in 1643.

GARSTON, a chplry. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa Childwall, on the Mersey, 5½ m. S.S.E. Liverpool Pop. 2,436, partly employed in large salt works —II. a pa., co. Berks, 2½ m. S.E. Lambourne. Area 45,020 ac. Pop. 662. [GARVESTONE.]

GARTAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.N.W. Letterkenny. Area 44,124 ac., mostly mntnous. Pop. 2,080.—*Lough Gartan* is about 2 miles in length.

GARTEMPE, or GARDEMPE, a river of Central France, which, after a course at first W. & then N., through the deps. Creuse, H. Vienne, and Vienne, joins the Creuse, 25 m. E.N.E. Poitiers, after a course of 120 m., but of little importance.

GARTH, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llanfalon, 5 m. N.N.W. Caerphilly. Pop. 1,209.—II. a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Montgomery, pa. Guildsfield, 2 m. N.N.W. Welshpool. P. 252.

GARTHBEIBIO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 8 m. W.N.W. Llanfoir. Pop. 383.

GARTHBRENGY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 3 m. N. Brecon. Pop. 162.

GARTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,090. P. 135.

GARTLY, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Aberdeen & Banff, E. Huntly. Area about 33 sq. m. Pop. 1,037. It has slate quarries, and ruins of an old castle.

GARTON, two pas. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding.—I. on the N. Sea, 12 m. E.N.E. Hull. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 226. Grimston-Garth, the seat of the descendants of Sylvester de Grimston, standard-bearer of William the Conqueror, is a large castellated edifice finely situated in this pa. —II. (*on the Wolds*), 3 m. W.N.W. Great Driffield. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 563.

GARVAGH, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 9 m. S. Coleraine. Pop. 851. It gives title of baron to the Canning family, who own the town, and whose seat is adjacent.

GARVAGHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 4 m. S.S.E. Dromore. Ac. 10,000. Pop. 5,063.

GARVALD (BARA), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Haddington. Pop. 862. Here are the ruins of Yester castle.

GARVESTONE, or GARSTON, a pa., Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Ac. 1,100. P. 386.

GARVOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 10 m. N. Montrose. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 446.

GARWAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7 m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 574.

GARZ, two towns of Prussia, prov. Pomerania. —I. reg. and 16 m. S.S.W. Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 3,800. Manufs. cotton and woollen cloths and hosiery.—II. on the isl Rügen, in the Baltic, reg. and 10 m. E. Stralsund. Pop. 1,650.

GASCOGNE (GASCONY), an old prov. of France, near its S.W. extremity, now forming the deps. Landes, Gers, H. Pyrenees, and part of B. Pyrenees. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its cap. was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589.—*Golfe de Gascogne*, a gulf of the Atlantic. [BISCAY (BAY OF).]

GASCONADE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 5,330.—II. a riv., same co., after a course of 140 m., it joins the Missouri.

GASK, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 10 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 436. In it are the vill. Clathey, and some Roman remains.

GASKO, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. dist., 50 m. S.E. Mostar, said to have 800 houses and an active trade.

GASPAR, a small isl. of Malay Archip., in Gaspar Strait, a passage from 50 to 60 m. across, between the isls. Bangka and Billiton.—*Gaspar Grande* is a petty isl. in the Gulf of Paria, S. Amer., near the N.W. extremity of Trinidad.

GASPÉ, a dist. of Lower Canada, mostly betw. lat. 48° and 49° N., and lon. 64° 15′ and 67° 56′

W., having N. & W. the estuary of the St Lawrence, E. the Gulf of St Lawrence, and S. Chaleur Bay, N. Brunswick, and Maine. Area about 7,500 sq. m. Pop. (1831) 13,312, chiefly of French descent.—*Cape Gaspé*, in lat. 48° 45′ N., lon. 64° 12′ W., at its E. extremity, forms the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé, an inlet of the Gulf St Lawrence, about 18 m. in length, by 6 m. across, and forming a safe harbour. An important cod and whale fishery is established off its shores.

GASPERINA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 11 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,600.

GASSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 47 m. S.E. Frankfort, on the Lubst. Pop. 990.

GASSINO, a mkt. town of Piedmont, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand. P. (with comm.) 2,597.

GASTEIN, or WILDBAD-GASTEIN, a bathing-place, Austria, in the Inn valley, circ. & 49 m. S. Salzburg, 3,000 feet above the Mediterranean. Here are several hotels, &c., and mineral springs, temp. 110° Fahr. [HOF-GASTEIN.]

GASTEL (NEW and OLD), two contiguous vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. W. Breda. United pop. 2,917.

GASTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 111.

GASTUNI, or GASTOUNI, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Elis, 9 m. S.E. Cape Klarentza.—The *Gulf of Gastuni* is a bay, opposite Zante, between Capes Kurnia and Skaphidia, and receiving the river Iliaco (ancient *Peneus*).

GATA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. N.W. Caceres, on the river Gata, an affl. of the Alagon. Pop. 2,004.—II. (*Cape*, anc. *Charidemum Promont.*) on the Mediterranean, bounding the bay of Almeria E. Lat. 36° 44′ N., lon. 2° 10′ E.—III. (*Sierra de*), a mntn. range of Spain and Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus and Douro rivs., and the old Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Leon.

GATCOMBE, a pa., Isle of Wight, England, 3½ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 306.

GATEHOUSE, a munic. bor., riv.-port, and mkt. town of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, pas. Anwoth and Girthon, on the Fleet, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 5 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,832. It is a neat town; has a branch bank, news-room, with some manufs. of cotton, soap, and tan works. The riv. is navigable for vessels of 180 tons. A canal of about 1 m. in length abridges the length of navigation about one-half, by means of which about 170 ac. of land have been reclaimed from the riv. Mkt., Sat. In the vicinity is Cally-house, built of polished granite, with fine collection of paintings & sculpture.

GATELEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Fulsham. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 129.

GATES, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 353 sq. m. Pop. 8,161.

GATESHEAD, a parl. & munic. bor. & pa. of Engl., co. Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. Area of pa. 3,320 ac. P. 19,505, employed in extensive glass, iron, & coal works. The town has a dingy aspect, and is chiefly inhabited by artisans and pitmen; it possesses a fine anc. church and chapel, and an anc. hospital for poor brethren, refounded by James I., rev. (1836) 525*l*. Gateshead is connected by railw. with Carlisle, S. Shields, Sunderland, and Durham. It is head of a poor-law union. Corp. rev. (1847) 1,298*l*. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 622.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a pa. adjoining the above (of which it originally formed part), and under which its area and pop. are included. Its grindstones are exported to all parts of the globe.

GATESIDE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 4 m. S.E. Paisley. Pop. 673.

GATINAIS, an old div. of France, dependant on the provs. Orleannais and Isle of France, & now subdivided among the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nievre, and Yonne.

GATINARA, or GATTINARA, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Vercelli, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 4,701.

GATO, GATTE, or AGATTON, a town of Upper Guinea, the port of Benin, from which town it is distant 15 m. S.S.W., on a creek of the Benin river, and accessible to vessels of 60 tons. It is said to be more populous than Benin, but is unhealthy, & here Belzoni died of dysentery in 1823.

GATSHINA, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg. Pop. 7,000. It is well built, and has an imperial palace, with extensive parks, Greek, Luth., and R. Cath. churches; a foundling asylum, subsidiary to that of St Petersburg, a porcelain factory, & a school of agricult.

GATTEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,308. It gives its name to the promontory forming the E. angle of the penins. of Cotentin, called Raz-de-Gatteville.

GATTON, a vill. and pa., and formerly a parl. bor. of Engl., co. Surrey, 9 m. S.S.W. Croydon. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 219.

GATTONSIDE, a vill. of Scotland. [MELROSE.]

GATUN, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, Central America, rises in the mountains E. Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres riv. at the vill. Gatun, 8 m. from the Caribbean Sea.

GAUALGESHEIM, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Selz, 3 m. W. Ober. Ingelheim, with a castle. Pop. 1,862.

GAUDENS (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garrone, cap. arrond., on a hill, near l. b. of the Garrone, in the Pyrenees, 55 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 3,037. It has one of the most ancient churches in France, a comm. college, & manufs. of serge and tape; sawing, fulling, and paper mills; and an active trade in agricultural produce.—*San Gaudenzio* is a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 21 m. E.N.E. Florence, with a foundling asylum and manufs. of woollens.

GAU-EL-KEBIR, *Antæopolis*, a vill. of Egypt, with the remains of a temple on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 m. S.E. Siout.

GAUIR, a river of Scotland, rises near Loch Etive, and enters Loch Rannoch, co. Perth.

GAUKARNA, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 21 m. N.W. Onore, with about 500 houses.

GAULBY, or GALBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 108.

GAULNA, a hill fort and town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 103 m. E.S.E. Surat, taken by our troops in 1804, and finally ceded to the British in 1818.

GAULTIER (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,622.

GAU-ODERNHEIM, a walled town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Selz, 15 m. S. Mayence. Pop. 1,514.

GAURIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.S.E. Blaye. Pop. 1,774.

GAURITZ, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Olifants rivers, and separating the dists. George and Zwellendam to the sea, which it enters after a tortuous S. course of 50 m. It is rapid, & liable to sudden inundations.

GAUZIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Malaga, in the Ronda mountains, com-

manding a fine view over Gibraltar and the sea to the African coast. Pop. 4,815. Manufs. leather.

Gausson, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Loudeac. Pop. 2,328.

Gautby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 99.

Gautulco, a harbour of the Mexican confed., dep. and 110 m. S.E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific.

Gavardo, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. & 10 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. P. 1,900.

Gavarnie, a frontier hamlet of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 34 m. S. Tarbes, 4,378 feet above the sea, with mineral springs, an inn, and near it a magnificent amphitheatre called the circus, or valley of Gavarnie (or Marboré). It is situated on a small stream called Gave-de-Pau, which falling over a height of 11,600 feet, forms the fall of Gavarnie, one of the finest cascades in Europe.

Gave ("water"), the generic name of every stream in the French Pyrenees deps., the principal of which are—I. and II. (*G. d'Aspe* and *d'Ossau*), B. Pyrenées, rise near the Pic-du-Midi, & unite near Oleron, to form the Gave d'Oleron. Length of G. d'Aspe 30 m.; of G. d'Osson 30 m. —III. (*G. de Pau*), rises in Spain, near M. Perdu, flows N.W. through the valley of Gavarnie, and the deps. H. & B. Pyrenées, & joins the Adour, 15 m. E.N.E. Bayonne, after a course of 110 m. Principal affluent, the G. d'Oleron. The towns Luz, Argellez, Pau, and Orthes, are on its banks.

Gavi, a fortified town of the Sard. Sta., prov. & 5 m. S. Novi, cap. mand., on the route between Genoa and Alessandria. Pop. (with comm) 5,702.

Gavino (San), a comm. and vill. of the island Sardinia, 29 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. P. (1838) 2,622.

Gavirate, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 18 m. W.N.W. Como, on the Lake Varese. P. 2,100.

Gavia, a mntn. of Brazil, prov. and S.W. Rio de Janeiro.—II. (*G. la Grande* and *G. la Chica*), 2 vills. of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Granada.

Gaviaon, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 30 m. W.N.W. Portalegre. Pop. 1,117.

Gavello, a market town of N. Italy, deleg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Rovigo. Pop. 2,000.

Gavray, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.S.E. Coutances. Pop. 1,057.

Gavrilovsa, a large vill. of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. Vladimir. It has a breeding stud.—II. a vill. of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, dist. Barnaul.

Gavrios, a river of Greece. [Cephissus.]

Gawcott, a chapelry of England, co. Bucks, pa. and 2 m. S.S.W. Buckingham. Pop. 665.

Gawelghur, a hill fortress of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., cap. a dist., 14 m. N.W. Ellichpoor, formerly considered very strong, but in 1803, stormed and taken by the D. of Wellington.

Gawsworth, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Area 5,480 ac. P. 806.

Gaya, or Gayah, a city of British India, presid. Bengal, prov., dist. and 43 m. S.W. Bahar, on an affluent of the Ganges. Pop. has been estimated at 36,000 (the Bengal Gazetteer states 100,000); it is very variable, often being augmented by many thousand pilgrims. It consists of the old city, on an eminence, inhabited by many Brahims, and considered a town of great sanctity; & Sahibgunge, the trading quarter, regularly & well laid out, on the river's bank. Some silk, & cotton manufs. are carried on here, and the town has well supplied markets, and is noted for its stone-cutters. Buddha-Gaya (which see), in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the place whence the Buddhic religion emanated, but at Gaya proper, the Brahminical faith reigns supreme, and here is a remarkable temple of Vishnu.

Gaya, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 17 m. S.W. Hradisch. Pop. 1,922, of whom 500 are Jews.

Gaydon, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N.N.E. Kington. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 276.

Gayhurst, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N.W. Newport-Pagnell. Area 840 ac. Pop. 116.

Gayton, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. King's-Lynn. Area 2,290 ac. P. 789.—II. co. Northampton, 4¼ m. N.Towcester. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 428.—III. co. and 5 m. N.W. Stafford. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 291.—IV. (*Le Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Alford. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 312.—V. (*Le Wold*), same co., 6 m. S.W. Louth. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 125.—VI. (*Thorpe*), co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 179.

Gaywood, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ½ m. E. King's-Lynn. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,064.

Gaza (Arabic *Guzzeh*), a city of Palestine, cap. pash., about 2 m. from the Mediterranean, and 48 m. S.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 29′ N., lon. 34° 29′ E. Pop. probably 15,000 or 16,000 (*Robinson*). It is an open town, partly built of stone, but mostly of earth, and unbaked bricks, at the foot of a low round hill, the site of the ancient city. It has some manufs. of soap and cotton fabrics, with bazaars much better supplied than those of Jerusalem, and it is a principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt & Syria. Gaza is mentioned very early in Holy Writ (Genesis x. 19). It was one of the chief cities of the Philistines, and it appears to have always remained a place of some importance; but it has very scanty remains of antiquity. Gaza was also a name of the Atropatenian Ecbatana, Persia, prov. Azerbijan, identified by Major Robinson with Takhti Soleiman.

Gazeley, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S. Newmarket. Area 5,470 ac. Pop. 860.

Gazuolo, or Gazzuolo, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mantua. Pop. 2,000. —*Gazzaniga*, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Bergamo.

Gazzo, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 8 m. N.N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 1,660.

Gdov, a town of Russia, gov. and 120 m. S.W. St Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Odovka. Pop. 1,000.—II. (or *Gdou*), a small town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 13 m. W.S.W. Bochnia.

Géant, one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 4⅓ m. N.E. Mont Blanc, 13,099 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) du Géant, is 11,146 feet in elevation.

Geashill, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 7½ m. N.W. Portarlington. Area 55,057 ac., of which a large portion is bog. Pop. 10,077. Here are the ruins of a castle, heroically defended by Lady Digby during the civil war in 1641.

Geauga, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Ohio. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 16,297.

Geb ("mountain"), is an Arabian prefix of the names of numerous heights in Asia and Africa, as Geb-el-Dokhan, "mountain of smoke," (ancient *Porphyrites Mons*), in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, about lat. 27° 18′ N., lon. 30° 18′ E., with extens. ruins, & vast porphyry quarries.

Geba, a river & town of W. Africa. [Jeba.]

Gebesee, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 11 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, on the Gera. Pop. 2,009.

Gebhardsdorf (Alt, or Old), a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,000. Manufs. of horn and wooden wares.

Geby, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo-passage, on the equator, lon. 129° 30′ E Length about 26 m.; average breadth 3 m.

Geddington, a pa. of England, co. Northampton; 5½ m. E.N.E. Bothwell. Area 2,140 ac.

Pop. 833. In the reign of Henry II., a parliament was held here.

GEDERN, a vill. of Central Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 9 m. E.S.E. Nidda. Pop. 2,000.

GEDLING, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 2,642.

GEDNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Area 12,110 ac. Pop. 2,277. The church is a beautiful antique structure.

GEELONG, a township of colony Victoria, South Australia, comprising 5 contiguous vills., at the head of the W. arm of Port Phillip, 40 m. S.W. Melbourne, with which it has constant communication by steam. Pop. (1846) 2,065. It has an increasing trade in wool and grain, though large vessels cannot approach it within 7 m. The riv. Barwon flows past its W. border to the S. Ocean.

GEERTRUIDENBERG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.N.E. Breda, and immediately S. the Biesbosch. Pop. 1,625. It has a small harb., and active salmon & sturgeon fisheries. Taken by Prince Maurice in 1595.

GEFLE, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, cap. læn, at the mouth of the Gefle river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 m. N.N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 8,086. The river here separates into three arms, enclosing two islands, on which, and on either bank, the town is situated. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets, an excellent harbour lined by a long jetty, and having a depth of 18 feet near the shore. Principal edifices, an old castle, now the government-house, the council-house, high school, lazaretto, and hospitals. It has ship-yards, sugar refineries, tanneries, and manufs. of sail-cloth, linen and woollen fabrics.

GEFLEBORG, a maritime læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 60° & 62° 20′ N., & lon. 15° & 17° 30′ E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia, and on other sides the læns Upsala, Westeras, Fahlun, Ostersund, and Hernosand. Area 7,561 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 109,794. Surface mountainous only in the W.; lakes very numerous; principal rivers the Liusne, Woxna, and Dal-Elf; principal towns Gefle, Soderhamn, and Huddiksvall.

GEIB (Hungarian *Hibbe*, or *Hyby*), a market town of N. Hungary, circ. Liptau, on the Waag, 106 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,240.

GEIBUZEH (anc. *Dacibysa*), a large maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf and 32 m. W. of Nicomedia, on a hill, with a handsome mosque, and various remains of antiquity.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ. on the Wurm. Pop. 1,507, including the vill. of Hunshofen, on opposite side of river. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, tobacco, and chicory.

GEISA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 24 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, on the Ulster. Pop. 1,787.

GEISENHEIM, a market town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 2,509. It has an active trade in wines.

GEISLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, at the foot of Rauhe-Alp, 17 m. N.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 2,231. It has a paper mill, and manufs. of horn, copper, and iron wares.

GEISPOLZHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,166. It has manufs. of starch and tape.

GEITHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 3,089.

GELDERLAND, Netherlands. [GUELDERLAND.]

GELDERMALSEM and GELDROP, two vills. of Netherlands; the former, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Thiel. Pop. 1,569; the latter, prov. N. Brabant, 23 m. S.S.E. Bois-le-duc, with an old castle, and 1,730 inhabitants.

GELDERN (French *Guelders*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 17 m. S.W. Wesel, on the Niers. Pop. 3,648. It was founded in 1097, & was the residence of the sovereigns of Guelders till 1343. Its fortifications were razed in 1764.

GELDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Beccles. Area 940 ac. Pop. 386.

GELEEN, a pa. and vill. of Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 2,065.

GELENAU, or GELNAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 3 m. N.E. Thum. Pop. 4,221.

GELLAH, two towns of N. Africa.—I. a fortress, Algeria, prov. and 105 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on the Tunis frontier.—II. dom. and 20 m. N. Tunis, said to be the ancient *Castra Corneliana*.

GELLI-GAER, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 3,215.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Hanau, cap. circ., on the Kinzig. Pop. with suburbs 4,334. It has a paper mill, manufs. of tobacco, and brandy distilleries. On an isl. in the river here, is the castle Burghausen; and near the town are the remains of a palace of Barbarossa.

GELVERDEH, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 60 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh, in a ravine, each side of which is here burrowed with large caves.

GELVES, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 3 m. W.S.W. Sevilla, near the Guadalquivir. P. 3,654.

GEMARKE, a town of Rhen. Prussia, in the centre of the dist. Barmen. Pop. 2,430. [BARMEN.]

GEMBLOUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Namur, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Sambre. Pop. 2,317. Manufs. of cutlery, formerly important. It had in former times a famous Benedict. abbey. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1794.

GEMENOS, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. B. du Rhone, 12 m. E. Marseille. Pop. 1,835.

GEMERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,600, who manuf. fine linen fabrics.

GEMINI (SAN), a mkt. town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 13 m. S.W. Spoleto. Pop. 2,200.

GEMME and GEMMES (STE.), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*d'Andigne*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 20 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,180.—II. (*le Robert*), dep. Mayenne, 20 m. N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,599.—III. (*sur Loire*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,115.

GEMMI (pron. *Ghemmi*), a remarkable mntn. pass across the Alps in Switzerland, between the cants. Bern and Valais, about 24 m. S. Thun, 7,595 feet above the level of the sea.

GEMONA, a market town of N. Italy, circ. & 15 m. N.N.W. Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. 4,800. It has an active transit trade.

GEMOZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., 13 m. S. Saintes. Pop. 2,590.

GEMÜND, several small towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ. on an affl. of the Roer. Pop. 900, engaged in woollen weaving, tanning, and in iron and lead mines.—II. (or *Gmünd*), Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. N.N.W. Villach, on an affl. of the Drave. Pop., with adjacent mining hamlets, 3,600.—III. Lower Austria, 73 m. W.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohem. frontier.—Gemünd is also the name of 3 vills. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 22 m. S.E. Anspach. [GMUND.]

GEMÜNDEN, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Mayn, where joined by the Saale, 21 m. N.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 1,543.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper

Hessen, 15 m. N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,430. [GMUNDEN.]

GENAPPE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Dyle, 17 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 1,800. Near this vill. various military actions took place in 1815.

GENARGENTU, the loftiest mntn. range of Sardinia, near the centre of the isl. Its principal summit rises to 7,000 feet above the sea.

GENARO, or GENNARO (MONTE), a mntn. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 21 m. N.E. Rome, 4,185 feet in height, and one of the loftiest of the hills bounding the Campagna di Roma on the E.

GENDRINGEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., on the Alt-Yssel, 22 m. E.S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 4,827.

GENEMUIDEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, near the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. N. Zwolle. P. 1,200, actively engaged in manufs. of matting.

GENERAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, 7 m. S. Nîmes. Pop. 1,944.

GENESEE, two cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in W. part of New York. Area 473 sq. m. Pop. 59,589.—II. in N.E. of Michigan. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 4,268.—III. a riv. which rises in Potter, co. Pennsylvania, and flows N. through N. York for about 150 m., into Lake Ontario. It is navigable for *small* vessels above and below the rapids at Rochester, where there is a fall of 226 feet.—IV. a tnshp., New York, on the E. bank of above riv., 5 m. N.E. Moscow. Pop. 2,892. It has a court-house, jail, bank, and high school.

GENESEO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., N. York, 208 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,892.

GENEST (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 1,072.—*Genestelle* is a vill., dep. Ardèche, arrond. and 9 m. W. Privas. Pop. 1,975.

GENEST (ST), several comms & vills. of France. —I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. W. Chatellerault. Pop. 1,385. It has 12 annual fairs.—II. (*Champanelle*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 2,126.—III. (*Lerpt*), dep. Loire, arrond. St Etienne. Pop. 1,308.—IV. (*Malifaux*), cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.S.E. St Etienne. Pop. 3,666.

GENEVA (Fr. *Geneve*, Germ. *Genf*, Ital. *Ginevra*), a walled town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, 83 m. S.W. Bern, finely situated on the Rhone, at its outlet from the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva. Lat. of old observatory 46° 12′ N., lon. 6° 9′ 5″ E. Elevation 1,230 feet. Mean temp. of year 52°.7; winter 34°; sum. 66°.4 Fahr. Pop. (1838) 28,000. Geneva, the most populous and industrious town in Switzerland, is the seat of the central administration of the canton, and has a Gothic cathedral, a university academy, founded by Calvin in 1368, with a faculty of theology, laws, sciences, and letters; a college with 16 professors & teachers, school of arts & manufs., a public library of 40,000 vols., and a large collection of curious MSS., a botanic garden, begun by de Candolle in 1816, observatory, museum of natural history, Calvinist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, & a synagogue. Many learned societies and benevolent institutions. The Rhone divides the town into 2 parts, the smaller portion on r. b. is called the *Quartier St Gervais*, the principal seat of trade; between them is "the island," a favourite promenade, with a statue of Rousseau, and commanding a fine view of the lake, connected with the town by several bridges. A hydraulic machine raises the water of the Rhone for the supply of the public fountains. The principal manufs. of Geneva are watches, musical boxes, chronometers, mathematical instruments, jewellery, cutlery, fire-arms, & musical instruments. The manuf. of watches employs 3,000 workmen, the annual produce being 100,000 watches, nearly all gold. Geneva has an excellent quay along the river, an active transit trade on the lake, and steam conveyances with Villeneuve, Coppet, Nyon, Rolles, Ouchy, and Vevey. Few towns of its extent have produced, or adopted, so many learned men, as Geneva; among these are Calvin, Beza, Cranmer, Lesage, Saussure, de Luc, Lefort, Necker, and Rousseau. John Knox was long a resident here. Geneva, one of the chief towns of the Allobroges in the time of Cæsar, was subject to the Romans till the beginning of the 5th century. It was cap. of the 2d kingdom of Bourgogne till 1034, & was under the sovereignty of the Emperor of Germany till the beginning of the 16th cent. Calvin introduced the reformation here in 1535, and from that time Geneva, a free city, was considered the chief seat of Calvinism. It was taken by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, cap. of the dep. Leman in the French Empire. In 1814, along with a small territory, it joined the Helvetic confed.—The *Canton of Geneva* is composed of the former republic of Geneva and part of the county of Gex in Savoy, bounded N. by the cant. Vaud, S. by Savoy, E. by the Lake of Geneva, and W. by France (dep. Ain). Area 91 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 61,871, of whom 34,254 Protestants, and 27,504 Catholics. Surface undulating, but not mntnous. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Climate mild & healthy. In 1843, 7,258 persons, men, women, and children, were employed in the canton in watch-making & jewellery.—II. (*Lake of*, or *Lake Leman*, Germ. *Genfer-See*, anc. *Lacus Lemanus*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and the Sardinian sta. It is crescent-shaped; length 45 m.; breadth from 1 to 9½ m.; area 82 sq. m.; height above the sea 1,230 feet; and greatest depth near its E. extremity 984 feet. It is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., and receives the Dranse, Venoge, and other small rivs. Its waters have a peculiar deep blue colour, are very transparent, and contain a great variety of fish; it is never wholly frozen over; and it is subject to *seiches*, or remarkable risings of from 1 to 4 or 5 feet, which last only about 25 minutes. Its banks are highly picturesque, the S. being bold and lofty, and the N. undulating and richly cultivated. Steam navigation was introduced in 1823.

GENEVA, a town, U. S., N. Amer., New York, beautifully situated on Seneca Lake, 41 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Pop. 3,600. It has a well endowed medical college, with a library, museum, 6 professors, and 175 students.

GENEVESE, or GENEVOIS, a prov. of the Sard. sta., in the W. of Savoy, bounded W. by the Rhone, and on other sides the provs. Chablais, Faussigny, the Tarentaise, and Savoy-proper. It is mntnous., and comprises the Lake of Annecy, and the rivs. Fier and Ussez. Chief towns, Annecy the cap., Rumilly, and Thone.

GENEVIEVE (ST), a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Missouri. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 3,148.—Chief town, same name. Pop. 1,607.

GENEVIEVE (STE), two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 19 m. N. Espalion. Pop. 1,839.—II. dep. Oise, arrond. & 11 m. S.S.E. Beauvais, with extensive manufs. of toys. Pop. 1,124.

GENEVRE (MONT), one of the most remarkable summits of the Cottian Alps, between the French dep. H. Alpes and the Sard. prov. Susa, 11,614 ft. in elevation. It is crossed by a route constructed by Napoleon, at an elevation of 6,560 feet. Sheep pasture near summit in summer.

GENGENBACH, a walled town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 5 m. N.N.W. Zell. Pop. 2,400; until 1809, it was a free imperial town.

GENGOUX (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 22 m. N.N.W. Macon. P. 1,602.

GENIES and GENIEZ (ST), sev. comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, 7 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. Pop. 1,457.—II. (*de Malgoirès*), Gard, 11 m. S.W. Uzes. Pop. 1,308.—III. a town, dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 m. E.N.E. Rodez. Pop. 3,019. It has manufs. of coarse woollen hosiery & leather.

GENIL, or XENIL, a river of Spain, Andalucia, joins the Guadalquivir, 33 m. S.W. Cordova, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 m., through the provs. Granada, Cordova, and Sevilla. The cities Granada, Loja, and Ecija, are on its banks.

GENILLE, GENIS, & GENISSAC, three comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 22 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. 1,954.—II. dep. Dordogne, 23 m. E.N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,429.—III. dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux, with 1,115 inhabs., and a small port on the Dordogne.

GENIS (ST), several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Charente Inf., cap. cant., 6 m. W.N.W. Jonzac. Pop. 963.—II. (*Hiersac*), a vill., dep. Charente, 9 m. N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,410.—III. (*Laval*), a town, dep. Rhône, 5 m. S. Lyon, on the railway thence to St Etienne. Pop. 1,950. It has manufs. of fine carpets, paper hangings, colours, ink, buttons, and other articles, for which Lyon is the chief mart.—IV. (*Terre-Noire*), a vill., dep. Loire, arrond. and 12 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,452.—*St Genix* is a vill. of Savoy, on the French frontier, 14 m. W. Chambery, cap. mand., on the Guiers. Pop. 1,786.

GENLIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Dijon. Pop. 969.

GENNES, several comms. and vills. of France; the principal in dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Angers, on l. b. of the Loire. P. 1,727.

GENNESARETH (LAKE OF). [TIBERIAS.]

GENNYS (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.N.E. Camelford. Area 5,530 ac. Pop. 689.

GENOA (Ital. *Genova*, Fr. *Genes*, anc. *Genua*), a famous fortified seaport city of N. Italy, Sard. sta., cap. div., at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, Mediterranean, 79 m. S.E. Turin. Lat. of lighthouse 44° 24′ 18″ N., lon. 8° 54′ 24″ E. Pop. (1838) 115,257, including the garrison, seamen & pop. of the port, amounting together to 17,686. Mean temp. of year 75° .1; winter 47° .3; summer 75° .1 Fahr. The port, portected seaward by two vast moles, is surrounded landward by the city; which extends up the slope of a mntn. amphitheatre, successively enclosed by two series of walls, outside of which are numerous elegant country houses; the whole embraced by a line of detached forts and outworks, crowning the hills for a circuit of about 7 m. In the older part of the city the streets are steep and very narrow, but in the newer portions broad and straight; & they are generally clean, well paved, and lined by lofty and magnificent edifices. Genoa has justly acquired the title "*la Superba*," for, though possessing fewer remains of ancient splendour than Venice, it exhibits more wealth and comfort. Among its principal edifices are the Doria-Pamfili, the Royal Ducal, Brignole, Durazzo, Serra, Spinola, Balbi, Pallavicini, and numerous other fine palaces, all rich in choice works of art; the cathedral, a gorgeous Saraceno-Gothic structure of the 11th century, numerous other handsome churches (though many were destroyed by the French), the university, with a large library and botanic garden, the *Albergo de Poveri*, a vast asylum for about 1,600 poor persons, two other large hospitals, 15 *conservatorie*, or female asylums, numerous convents, the exchange, bank of St George, one of the most anc. and celebrated in Europe, arsenal, lighthouse, quays, & a bridge over a part of the city. Genoa is an archbp's. see, the residence of a general commandant, and the seat of an admiralty council, and a tribunal and chamber of commerce. It has a royal college, a naval and various other schools, and important manufs. of velvet, silks, damask thrown silk, paper, soap, &c., with marble, alabaster, and coral works. It is a free port, and the great entrepot of a large extent of country, the produce of which, comprising olive oil, rice, fruits, cheese, rags, steel, &c., with manufd. goods, form the chief exports. Principal imports, cotton and woollen stuffs, cotton wool from Egypt, corn, salt fish, colonial and Baltic produce, hardwares and tin plates from England, wool, tobacco, lead, wax, &c. From the 11th down to the 18th century, Genoa was, with some interruptions, the cap. of a famous commercial republic, which planted numerous colonies in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea; but the annals of which are marked by the greatest turbulence. It was taken by the French in 1797, and ceded to the King of Sardinia in 1815.—II. (*Gulf of*), a wide bay of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica, and S. of the Sard. sta., forming an angle, near the summit of which Genoa is situated. It receives numerous small rivers. The Gulf of Spezzia is its chief inlet.

GENOA, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 161 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,593.

GENOIX (ST), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6½ m. S.E. Courtrai. P. 3,648.

GENOLHAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 17 m. N.N.W. Alais. Pop. 1,491.

GENSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 31 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,305.

GENTHIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 30 m. N.E. Magdeburg, cap. 2d circ. of Jerichow, on the Plauen canal, and with a station on the Berlin and Magdeburg railway. Pop. 2,340.

GENTILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond and 4 m. N.E. Sceaux, on the Bievre, S. of Paris. Pop. 7,759. The comm. comprises the vill. of *Bicêtre*, celebrated for its vast castle, serving as an hospital for 5,000 superannuated and imbecile old men, and a prison for 2,000 culprits, mostly destined for the hulks. This edifice also contains extensive workshops for polishing glass, woollen spinning, and various manufs. It has a well, sunk in the rock, 183 feet deep. Near this is the new fort of Bicêtre.

GENZANO, or GENSANO, two towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., comarca, and 18 m. S.E. Rome, on the Appian Way. Pop. (1833) 4,622. It is picturesque, and has some good streets, fine avenues of elms, a palace of the Duke of Cesarini, a Capuchin convent, and a modern cathedral with a fine altar-piece. An annual festival here, called the *Infiorata di Genzano*, from the streets being then strewed with flowers, is frequented by numerous visitors from Rome, &c.—II. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,150.

GEOIRE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. P. 4,583.

GEORG-AM-LEE (ST), a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, immediately N.E. Baireuth, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1,800. It has a noble residence, a park, an abbey, manufs. of porcelain, and marble works.

GEORGE, a marit. dist. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having S. the Ocean, and W. the dists. Zwellendam and Worcester, N. Beaufort, and E.

Uitenhage. Area 4,032 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 9,193. It is traversed by the Outeniqua mntns., and by Olifant's riv., an affl. of the Gauritz; which latter riv. forms its W. boundary. Cap. George Town.

GEORGE (FORT), a fortress of Scotl., co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Inverness, pa. Ardersier, on a peninsula of the Moray Firth, built in 1747, at a cost of 160,000*l.* Lat. 57° 35′ 1″ N., lon. 4° 4′ 2″ W. It covers 10 Sc. ac. of ground, is the most regular and complete fortification in Great Britain, and commands the entrance into the Moray Firth.

GEORGE (LAKE), U. S., N. Amer., New York, 10 m. S. Lake Champlain, into which it discharges its surplus waters, is 34 m. in length S. to N., by about 3 m. in breadth. It contains numerous isls., and has around it very picturesque scenery. On its banks are the remains of several forts, & the vills. Ticonderoga and Caldwell.—II. Florida, on the course of the riv. St John. Length 17 m.; breadth 5 m.—III. a lake, New South Wales, co. Argyle. Length N. to S. 18 m.; average breadth 5 m. It is surrounded by rocky heights, and is upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea.

GEORGE (ST), one of the principal of the Bermuda Isls., N.E. Bermuda, is strongly fortified, & forms the chief military depôt in the Bermudas. —The town of same name, on its S. coast, has a large harb. defended by sevl. forts.—II. an isl., U. S., N. Amer., Florida, in the G. of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the riv. Appalachicola. Length E. to W. 22 m.; breadth 5 m. St George's Strait, separating it from the mainland, is from 6 to 10 m. across.—III. an isl., British Honduras, in the bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the riv. Belize.—IV. one of the Pribylov Isls., Behring Sea. It is granitic, and rises to 300 ft. in height.

GEORGE (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. E. Bristol. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 8,318.

GEORGE (ST), a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Atlantic, 48 m. S.E. Augusta. P. 2,094, emplyd. in fisheries, the timber & coasting trade, & in shipbuilding.—II. a town, Delaware, 28 m. N. Dover. P. 3,127.—III. a riv., Maine, enters the Atlantic near Warren, 28 m. S.S.W. Penobscot, after a S.ward course of 35 m.; the lower portion of which is navigable for larg vessels. Opposite its mouth are the islets called St George's Isls.—*St George's Bank* is in the Atlantic, off the E. coast of the U. States.—*Cape St George* is the name of headlands in Thessaly, Rhodes, Kerguelen's Land, & New Ireland.—*St George* is the name of a pa. in Jamaica, co. Surrey, N. of Kingston, and of several other pas. in the British W. India Isls.

GEORGE, or GEORGES (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Lusençon*), dep. Aveyron, arrond. and cant. Milhau. Pop. 1,693.—II. (*Butavent*), dep. and 3 m. W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,174.—III. (*d'Aulnay*), dep. Calvados, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Vire. Pop. 1,625.—IV. (*de Mons*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. W.N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,409.—V. (*de Montaigu*), dep. Vendée, 18 m. N. Napoleonville. Pop. 2,129.—VI. (*de Noine*), dep. Deux-Sevres, 12 m. S. Parthenay. Pop. 1,526.—VII. (*de Reintembault*), a mkt. town, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. N. Fougères. Pop. 3,315.—VIII. (*de Reneins*), a vill., dep. Rhône, 4 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 2,555.—IX. (*de Rouelley*), dep. Manche, 12 m. E.S.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,667.—X. (*d'Esperance*), a market town, dep. Isere, 9 m. E.N.E. Vienne. Pop. 2,248.—XI. (*d'Oleron*), a vill., dep. Charente Inf., 15 m. N.W. Marennes. Pop. 4,251.—XII. (*en Couzan*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Montbrison. P. 1,047.—XIII. (*le Gaultier*), dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 22 m. W. Mamers. Pop. 1,439.—XIV. (*les Baillargeaux*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,028.—XV. (*le Pouge*), dep. Creuse, 10 m. E.N.E. Bourganeuf. Pop. 1,400.—XVI. (*sur Cher*), dep. Loir-et-Cher, arrond. Blois. Pop. 1,976.—XVII. (*sur Erve*), dep. Mayenne, arrond. and 22 m. E.N.E. Laval. Pop. 1,301.—XVIII. (*sur Loire*), a mkt. town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,532.

GEORGE (GULF OF ST), an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, E. Patagonia, between lat. 45° and 47° S., and lon. 65° and 67° W.

GEORGEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area 4,950 ac. Pop. 923.

GEORGEN (ST), a town of Austrian Croatia, 18 m. N.E. Belovar, with a fortress & 1,500 inhabs. —II. a vill on the Adriatic, 5 m. S. Zeng.—III. a town of Hungary. [GYÖRGY ST.]

GEORGENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Kreuzberg. Pop. 1,703, who manuf. cotton, hosiery, &c.—II. a vill. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 617.

GEORGE-NYMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. South-Molton. Ac. 2,240. P. 272.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL (ST), is that part of the Atlantic which separates the S.W. of Engl. from Ireland, extending from the isl. of Holyhead to St David's, and from Dublin to Wexford. Breadth varies from 40 to 70 miles.

GEORGE'S TOWN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Fayette. Pop. 2,371.

GEORGE TOWN (formerly *Stabroek*), the cap. town of British Guiana, co. & on the E. or r. b. of the Demerara, near its mouth, and here almost 1 m. across. Lat. 6° 49′ 20″ N., lon. 58° 11′ 30″ W. Pop. (1843) 23,000, of whom 19,000 coloured. Streets generally wide and traversed by canals; houses raised on wooden frames 3 or 4 feet high, furnished with verandahs and gardens; the new mkt.-place is elegant; shops & stores numerous, and mkts. good. Principal buildings, the gov. offices, several handsome churches and chapels, including a Roman Catholic cathedral; the mkt.-house, barracks, new colonial hospital, seamen's hospitals, 2 banks, 2 theatres, numerous schools, astronomical and botanical societies, instituted 1844. It has 3 local newspapers & 2 race-courses. The harbour, on account of a bar, is accessible only for vessels drawing under 9 feet water. About 1 m. distant, at the river's mouth, is Fort-William, and near it is a lighthouse.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of Cape Colony, S. Africa, cap. dist., 125 m. E. Zwellendam. It is poorly built, and a few years ago was among the least flourishing places in the colony. Trade chiefly in timber, and supplies for the farmers in the Lange-kloof.—II. a marit. town of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), co. and 28 m. N.W. Launceston, on the Tamar, near Port Dalrymple. Lat. 41° 7′ S., lon. 146° 50′ E.—III. a vill., cap. Isl. Ascension, with a fort and some military works.—IV. a marit. vill., Prince Edward Isl., N. Amer., on its E. coast, 31 m. E. Charlotte Town.

GEORGE TOWN, Prince of Wales Island. [PULO-PENANG.]

GEORGE TOWN, numerous towns, &c., U. S., N. Amer.—I. a district in E. part of S. Carolina. Area 1,040 sq. m. Pop. 18,274, of whom 15,933 are slaves.—II. a city and port, dist. Columbia, on the Potomac, 3 m. N.W. Washington, with which it communicates by 2 bridges across Rock Creek. Pop. 7,312. It has 7 churches, a fine Rom. Cath. college, a nunnery, mkt.-house, several banks, & many handsome country seats. Shipping of the port 9,964 tons.—III. a seaport, S. Carolina, on the W. side of Winyaw Bay, 56 m. N.E. Charles-

ton. Pop. about 2,500. It has a court-house, jail, bank, academy, &c., and exports of cotton, rice, and provisions. The harbour admits vessels drawing 11 feet. Shipping (1840) 4,415 tons. —IV. a vill., Kentucky, 17 m. E. Frankfort. Pop. 1,511. It has a large Baptist college.—V. a tnshp. and seaport, Maine, 50 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,356, mostly employed in fisheries.

GEORGIA, or GRUSIA, a gov. of Russia, in the Caucasus country, W. Asia, composing the central portion of the Transcaucasia, between lat. 40° and 42° 30′ N., and lon. 43° and 47° E. Area 21,500 sq. m. Pop. (according to census of 1836) about 400,000, mostly christians of the Greek Church. Surface generally mntns.; but its centre, traversed by the Kur and its affls., is an undulating and very fertile plain. Corn of numerous kinds, pomegranates and other fine fruits, madder, flax, hemp, cotton, and wine, are among the principal products; wine is naturally good, but ill prepared, and a great quantity is consumed in Georgia. Forests extensive, and consist of most of the trees common in Europe, but they are turned to little profit. Coal, iron, naphtha, and other valuable minerals are supposed to be abundant, but few mines are wrought. The houses, vehicles, &c., are of the rudest kinds, and education in every respect is very backward. Some woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, leather, shagreen, &c., are made, and the arms produced at Teflis have some reputation, but except these, the wares manufactured are very inferior. The Georgians are a peculiarly handsome race of people, and the females were formerly sold in large numbers to supply the harems of the Turks and Persians, but the Russians have put an end to this traffic. The Georgian language resembles that of Armenia, with the addition of many foreign words. Principal towns, Teflis the cap., Elisabetpol, Gori, and Telar. Georgia was annexed to Russia in 1802.

GEORGIA, one of the U. S., N. Amer., in the S. part of the Union, between lat. 30° 30′ and 35° N., and lon. 81° & 85° 50′ W., having E. South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean, S. Florida, W. Alabama, and N. Tennessee and North Carolina. Length 300 m. by 240 m. Area 58,000 sq. m. Pop. (1800) 162,686, (1840) 691,392, of whom 280,944 were slaves. The coast is bordered by a chain of islands, on which the famous sea-island cotton is raised. Surface of the mainland low & level for 50 or 60 m. inland, beyond which is a pine-barren region, rising in the W. and N. into the Appalachian mountain chain, which is here in some places 1,500 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Alatamaha, the Savannah, forming all the N.E., and the Chattahoochee most part of its W. boundary. A large proportion of the soil is very fertile, but in the low country are extensive swamps. Winters mild, snow rarely seen; low country unhealthy in autumn, but high grounds salubrious. Hurricanes are frequent. In 1840, nearly 21 millions bushels of maize, and 73,000 tons of cotton, were estimated to have been raised, the crop of the latter having been greater than in any other state, except Mississippi. Wheat, oats, rice, indigo, sugar, coffee, and silk, are other principal crops. Grapes, oranges, melons, pomegranates, and many tropical fruits are raised; copper, iron, and in the N. considerable quantities of gold are obtained; the supply of the latter is, however, declining. Manufactures of little importance. Value of exports (1844) 4,283,805 dolls.; do. of imports (direct) 305,634 dolls., but the import trade is mostly carried on through Charleston (which see). The Georgia railw. extends from Augusta, 165 m., to De Kalb co., from whence the Western & Atlantic railway extends 140 m. to Challanooga central railway, from Savannah to Macon 197 m., Macon to Whitehall 101 m. The state is divided into 93 cos. Present constitution formed in 1798, and amended in 1839, consists of a governor elected for two years, a senate of 47 members, house of representatives 130 members. Public revenue (1844) 307,917 dolls.; expenditure 295,999 dolls.; debt 1,725,138 dolls. Georgia sends 8 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Milledgeville the cap., Augusta and Savannah.* Georgia was so named in honour of George II., in 1753.

GEORGIA, a township, U. S., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 44 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,106.

GEORGIA, an island, Pacific, Solomon archip., E. of New Guinea.—II. (*South*), an island, S. Atlantic. Lat. 54° 5′ S., lon. 38° 15′ W.

GEORGIA (GULF OF), an inlet, N.W. America, separating Vancouver island from the mainland, lat. 49° N., and lon. 124° W. Average breadth 20 m. It communicates with the Pacific, N. by Queen Charlotte Sound, and S.W. by the strait of Juan de Fuca. *New Georgia* is a name applied to the coast line of N. Amer., on the Pacific, comprising Vancouver island and the adjacent mainland, with the Oregon territory, as far S. as the river Colombia. *New South Georgia* is a part of the territory, Antarctic Ocean, now called New South Shetland.

GEORGIANA, a co., E. Australia, New South Wales, enclosed by the cos. Bathurst, King, Argyle, and Westmoreland. It is traversed by the Abercorn River and its affls., the Lachlan forming its W. boundary.

GEORGIAN BAY. [HURON (LAKE).]

GEORGIEVSK, a fortified town of the Russian dom., gov. Caucasus, cap. dist., near an affluent of the Kuma, 90 m. S.E. Stavropol. Pop. 3,000, mostly Cossacks. It was founded in 1771, is regularly built, and was the cap. gov. till 1802.

GEORGIEVSKOE, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 120 m. N.W. Viatka, on the Kama.

GEORGSWALDE, a market town of Bohemia, with a mineral spring, circ. Leitmeritz, 64 m. N. Prague. Pop. 4,499. Adjacent is the vill. Neu-Georgswalde. Pop. 509, employed in weaving.

GER, sevl. comms. & vills., France, the princip. in dep. Manche, 8 m. E.N.E. Mortain. P. 2,820.

GERA, a river of Central Germany, flows N.-ward through the territories of Gotha, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Prussian Saxony, and Weimar, and joins the Unstrut, 12 m. N. Erfurt, after a course of about 38 m. Plauen, Arnstadt, and Erfurt are on its banks.

GERA, a town of Central Germany, princip. Reüss, cap. lordship, on the White-Elster, 35 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. Pop. (1846) 11,255. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, an orphan asylum, a richly endowed gymnasium, with a public library and museums, normal and various other schools. It manufs. woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, porcelain, colours, earthenware, and carriages; & has dye-works, breweries, & brick kilns. In its neighbourhood are well frequented public baths.

GERACE, *Loeri*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. dist., near the Mediterranean, 34 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 330.

GERACI, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, in the Val Dimona, 16 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 3,360.

GERAND-LE-PUY (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Allier, 5 m. W. La Palisse. Pop. 1,300. It has an old castle

GERARD-DE-NYS, an isl., Pacific Ocean, lat. 3°

10′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E. Length about 40 m.; breadth 8 m. It is mountainous, densely wooded, and inhabited by Papuan Negroes.

GERARDMER, or GEROMÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, between the Lakes Gerardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer, cap. cant., 15 m. S. St Dié. Pop. 1,597. Manufs. of wooden wares, & a large trade in cheese, cattle & timber.

GERASA, a ruined city of Syria, identified by Seetzen with the modern Jerash, pash. and 50 m. S.W. Damascus, E. of the N. extremity of the Lake of Tiberias. Its remains consist of tolerably perfect walls, various ruined amphitheatres, and temples, one of the latter dedicated to the sun, and numerous inscriptions, mostly of the era of Antoninus Pius.

GERBA, or GERBI, an isl., Tunis dom. [JERBA.]

GERBEROY, a comm. and small anc. town of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.W. Beauvais. P. 282.

GERBEVILLER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Luneville. Pop. 2,236. Manufs. calicoes, and woollen stuffs.

GERBIER-DES-JONCS, one of the Cevennes mountains, France, dep. Ardeche, 18 m. W.N.W. Privas. Height 5,125 feet. Its summit was lowered by the effect of an earthquake in 1821, from 5,610 feet, its former elevation.

GERBSTÄDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,950.

GERDAUEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Königsberg, on Lake Bartin. Pop. 2,400.

GERGAL, a market town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. and 18 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 5,028, employed in weaving counterpanes.

GERGEN, a small town and ruined castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash Marash, on the Euphrates. Lat. 37° 56′ 30″, lon. 39° 11′ E.

GERIDEH (ancient *Cratia* and *Flaviopolis*), Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, sanj. and 32 m. E. Boli, is a market town of about 200 Turkish houses, built of hewed logs.

GERINGSWALDE, a town of Saxony, circ. and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,318.

GERLACHSHEIM, two vills. of Germany.—I. grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 13 m. E.S.E. Wertheim, with a princely residence, and 1,100 inhabs.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 8 m. S.S.W. Lauban.—*Gerlingen* is a vill., Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, 3 m. E. Leonberg.

GERMA, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, 50 m. N.W. Mourzouk. It is enclosed by ramparts and a ditch; but mostly built of earth, and in decay: supposed to be the ancient *Garama*, but has no vestiges of antiquity.

GERMAIN (ST), numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loiret, 6 m. S.E. Montarges. Pop. 1,095.—II. dep. Lot, arrond. Goindon. Pop. 1,213.—III. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,499.—IV. (*de Calberte*), dep. Lozère, 13 m. S.E. Florac. Pop. 1,793.—V. (*de Joux*), dep. Ain, arrond. Nantua. Pop. 1,193.—VI. (*de la Coudre*), dep. Orne, 17 m. S. Mortagne. Pop. 2,152.—VII. (*des Champs*), dep. Yonne, 5 m. S. Avallon. Pop. 1,196.—VIII. (*des Prés*), dep. Dordogne, arrond. Perigeux. Pop. 1,040.—IX. (*du Bois*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N. Louhans. P. 2,148.—X. (*du Plain*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 17 m. E.S.E. Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,323.—XI. (*en-Cogles*), dep. Ille-et-Villane, 4 m. N.N.W. Fougères. Pop. 2,581.—XII. (*en Montagne*), dep. Jura, arrond. Poligny. Pop. 3,772.—XIII. (*la Prade*), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 2,184.—XIV. (*Laval*), dep. Loire, arrond. and 15 m. S. Roanne, with manufs. of porcelain. Pop. 1,769.—XV. (*l'Embron*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S. Issoire. Pop. 2,113.—XVI. (*les Belles*), dep. H. Vienne, 16 m. E.N.E. St Yrieix. Pop. 2,251.—XVII. (*l'Herm*), town, dep. Puy-de-Dome, 12 m. S.W. Ambert. Pop. 1,009. Manufs. lace.—XVIII. (*sur Ay*), dep. Manche, 15 m. N.N.W. Coutances, on the bay of same name, at the mouth of the Ay. Pop. 1,091. It has a small port, and exports agricultural produce to England.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the border of the forest of St Germain, 7 m. N. Versailles, and 10 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 11,321. It is well built, and has a house of education of the Legion of Honour, a public library, corn-hall, manufs. of horse hair goods, numerous tanneries, some woollen factories, and an active retail trade. Its magnificent château, founded by Charles V., & embellished by Francis I., Charles IX., Henri IV., Louis XII., & Louis XIV., who afterwards abandoned it, is now used as a barrack & military prison. James II. of England died there, September 16, 1701.—The *Forest of St Germain*, comprises nearly 8,900 acres.

GERMAN, several townships of the U. S., N. America, Ohio; in Holmes co. Pop. 1,295; Clarke co. Pop. 1,665; and Harrison co. Pop. 1,369.

GERMAN FLATS, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Erie canal, 83 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,245.

GERMAN OCEAN. [ATLANTIC—NORTH SEA.]

GERMAN (SAN), a town on S.W. of the isl. Porto Rico, Spanish W. Indies. Pop. (1845) 9,125. Its vicinity is productive in coffee, cotton, & cattle.

GERMANO (SAN), two towns of Italy.—I. Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. with comm. 3,514.—II. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Venafro. Pop. 5,000. Ancient *Casinum Aquinium*.

GERMAN (ST), a disfranchised bor. and town of Engl., co. Cornwall, in a dell, on a creek of the riv. Lynher, 9 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa., the largest in the co., 10,050 ac. Pop. 2,843, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing. It consists chiefly of one street; principal edifice, a fine pa. church, formerly a part of a cathedral, which, in Saxon times, was the seat of a Cornish bishopric. It has a union work-house. In vicinity is Port Eliot, the seat of the Eliot family.

GERMAN'S-WEEK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 1,570. P. 414.

GERMAN TOWN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 8 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 5,482, partly employed in cotton and woollen manufs. The vill. forms a street 3 m. in length.—II. a vill., Ohio, 70 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. about 1,200.—III. (*Germany Town*), Adam's co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,353.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. [GERMANY.]

GERMANY (German *Deutschland*, French *Allemagne*, ancient *Germania*), a country of Central Europe, between lat. 44° 48′ & 54° 50′ N., & lon. 6° and 20° E.; within these limits it comprises all the countries belonging to the late Germanic confederation, consisting of 38 sovereignties (including four free cities); bounded N. by the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; E. by Prussian Posen, Poland, Galicia, Hungary, and Croatia; S. by Istria, the Adriatic, Italy and Switzerland; W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Area 244,634 sq. m., of which 600 m. is washed by the German Ocean and the Baltic, and 25 m. by the Adriatic. Germany is divided naturally into three regions,—the upper or S. region, the middle or the region of plateaux, and the lower or N. region. The chain of the

Alps, which covers the whole of the S. part, comprises five principal groups,—on the Rhetian Alps, the chief ramifications of which follow the course of the Inn on the N., and branch out to the Bavarian Alps and the mountains of Vorarlberg, and extend W. to the Lake of Constance and the Schwarzwald, near the source of the Danube. Culminating points, Ortler Spitz, and Doediberg.—II. the Noric alps, over an extent of 130 m., the contreforts of which form the Styrian and Austrian Alps, extending to the Danube. Culminating point, Gross Glockner, 12,425 feet. —III. Carnic Alps, between the sources of the Drave & the Col de Saisnitz. Culminating point, Marmolata, 11,483 feet.—IV. Julian Alps, from the Col de Saisnitz to Mount Kleck in Carniola, 143 m. Culminating point, Terglou, 11,154 feet. —V. Dinaric Alps, which are prolonged to Dalmatia and Herzegovina. The chain of the Carpathians commence at the mouth of the March in the Danube, and extend to the source of the Vistula, forming the S.E. confines of Germany. Culminating point, Lomnitzer Spitz, 8,779 feet. On the W. of Germany, & at the extremity of the Alpine range, which passes between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extend N. to the plain of Westphalia, separating the basin of the Rhine from that of the other affluents of the German Ocean. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), between the valley of the Rhine and Neckar. Culminating point, the Feldberg. The Odenwald-Rhöngebrige and the Vögelsgebrige, the Taunus and Westerwald. On the S. of the Rhine, the chief mountains are Hardt and Hohewald. The Fichtelgebrige in the N. of Bavaria, separates the basins of the affluents of the German Ocean and the Black Sea, and forms the nucleus of the Erzegebrige, the Böhmerwald, the German Jura, and the Thuringenwald. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S., and the German Ocean and Baltic on the N., forms part of the great plain of N. Europe, and is traversed by great rivers, which extend W. to the Netherlands, and E. to Poland and Russia. The N. coasts are low, and require the protection of dykes, where not defended by sand hills; the N.W. part, below the mouths of the Ems and Eider, is bathed by the German Ocean. The principal gulfs are the Dollart and the Jahde The N.E. part, between the canal of the Eider and the outlet of Lake Tsarnowitz, is bathed by the Baltic. Its principal gulf is the Haff formed by the estuary of the Oder. On this coast, and separated from it by a narrow arm of the sea, are the 3 great isls. of Germany, Rügen, Usedom, and Wollin. The S. coasts bathed by the Adriatic, are flat in the W., high and rocky in the E.

The waters of Germany flow N. to the German Ocean and the Baltic, S. to the Adriatic, and E. to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers, in the basin of the German Ocean, are the Rhine, with its affluents the Neckar, Main, Rednitz, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe on right, & the Nahe, Moselle, Saar, & Sure on the left; the Ems, Weser, Werra, Fulda, Elbe, with its affits. the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, Saale on left, and Iser, Alster Havel, on right; in the basin of the Baltic, the Oder, with its affluents the Oppa, Neissa, Katzbach on left, and Bartsch, Wartha, and Ihna on right; in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Traun, Ens, Leytha, Raab, Drave, & Save on right, and Wernitz, Altmuhl, Naab, Regen, March, & Theiss on left. The chief canals are, the Plauen, connecting the Elbe & Oder by means of the Havel riv.; the Finow canal, betw. the Havel & Oder, the Fred. William canal, betw. the Oder & Spree; the Eider canal, connecting the Baltic and the North Sea; the Vienna canal (in progress), to connect the Danube with the Adriatic; and Ludwigs canal, between the Rhine and Danube.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions, in the basins of the Rhine and Danube on the S., and the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. The principal are in the Alps,—the Lake of Constance, the Chiem See, Wurm See, Ammer See, Lake of Gmunden, Aller See, Mond and Traun See, and the Werther and Zirknitz See. These are mostly deep basins, surrounded by mountains, as in Switzerland. The lakes of N. Germany are of quite an opposite character, being mostly shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. The chief of these are the Eutiner and Plöner See in Holstein; the Malchiner, Plauen, and Mauritz See in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner and Ucker See in the Mark; and the Madue, Vilin, and Streizig See in Pomerania. Germany is partitioned into numerous small states, which, from 1815 to 1848, formed the Germanic confederation, and now comprise the Germanic Empire.

The following table shows the extent and pop. of the countries (including portions of Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands), forming the Germanic Empire in 1849:

States.	Style of States.	Area (sq. m.)	Pop.	Capitals.
Anhalt-Bernburg	Duchy	339	48,844	Bernburg
Anhalt-Kothen	--	318	43,180	Kothen
Anhalt-Dessau	--	369	630,082	Dessau
Austria (portion of)	Empire	76,086	11,893,182	Vienna
Baden	G. Duchy	5,904	1,349,930	Carlsrühe
Bavaria	Kingdom	29,637	4,504,874	Munich
Bremen	Free City	112	72,820	Bremen
Brunswick	Duchy	1,531	268,943	Brunswick
Frankfurt	Free City	38	68,240	Frankfurt
Hamburg	--	151	188,954	Hamburg
Hanover	Kingdom	14,846	1,773,711	Hanover
Hessen-Cassel	Electorate	4,439	732,073	Cassel
Hessen-Darmstadt	G. Duchy	3,761	852,679	Darmstadt
Hessen-Homburg	Landgrav.	206	24,373	Homburg
Hohenzollern-Hechingen	Princip.	117	20,143	Hechingen
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	--	338	45,431	Sigmaringen
Holstein and Lauenburg (Danish)	--	3,720	526,850	Glucksberg
Liechtenstein	--	53	6,351	Vaduz
Lippe-Detmold	--	438	108,336	Detmold
Lubec	Free City	114	47,197	Lubec
Luxemb. (Nethl'ds)	G. Duchy	1,841	389,319	Luxemburg
Mecklenb.-Schwerin	--	4,845	524,242	Schwerin
Mecklenb-Strelitz	--	767	94,406	Strelitz
Nassau	Duchy	1,751	418,627	Wiesbaden
Oldenburg & Knipphausen	G. Duchy	2,431	278,909	Oldenburg
Prussia (portion of)	Kingdom	71,526	12,249,126	Berlin
Reuss (old line)	Princip.	144	33,803	Greiz
Reuss (young line)	--	448	77,016	Schleitz
Saxony	Kingdom	6,777	1,886,433	Dresden
Saxe-Altenb.	Duchy	510	129,589	Altenburg
Saxe-Coburg Gotha	--	799	147,195	Coburg
Saxe-Meiningen	--	971	160,515	Meiningen
Saxe-Weimar Eis.	--	1,418	257,573	Weimar
Schaumburg-Lippe	Princip.	207	31,870	Buckeburg
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	--	327	53,628	Sondershausen
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	--	331	68,891	Rudolstadt
Waldeck	--	461	58,753	Arolsen
Wirtemberg	Kingdom	7,658	1,743,827	Stuttgart
Total		244,634	41,196,509	

The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy; it varies greatly in different quarters. S. Germany, notwithstanding the heat of its valleys is, on account of its elevation, proportionally colder than the more N. basins of the Rhine, Main, Neckar, Moselle, and Danube. Further N., the mountains of Central Germany

separate the climates of the S. and N. In S. Germany the winters are short and so mild, that snow lies only a few days; summer sets in early, and the heat in the valleys is often excessive, & here maize, the chesnut, and the vine, flourish. In the N.W., the cold of the long winters is so severe, that the rivers and lakes are for months together covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded waggons, and the ground is for 3 or 4 months covered with deep snow.

The mineral riches of Germany are extensive and varied. Gold (in small quantity) and silver occur in Saxony, Bohemia, and in the Harz. Iron is widely distributed and very abundant. Copper to the extent of about 100,000 cwt. annually. Tin, lead, mercury (of which there are celebrated mines in Idria), bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, antimony; all kinds of building marble, & many of the precious stones; porcelain clay, coal, turf, and salt in numerous springs and rich mines, nearly 60 of which are in operation. Germany is celebrated for the number and variety of its mineral springs. The vegetable products of Germany comprise all kinds of cereals, the chief of which, in the N., are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and especially buckwheat; in the S., spelt and maize, garden produce of all kinds, and potatoes (which are best in the N.). The principal plants used in manufs. are flax, in Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, Hanover, Westphalia; hemp chiefly in S. Germany. Tobacco, hops, rape seed, poppy, madder, saffron, aniseed, coriander, liquorice; the cultivation of beet root for the manuf. of sugar, has been lately much extended. Fruit trees comprise the apple, pear, chestnut, almond, walnut, and apricot. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated to lat. 51° N., but chiefly in the valley of the Middle Rhine and on the Danube, in Lower Austria, and in the valleys of the Mosel, Neckar, and Main. Timber is very extensively distributed, especially in the N.E., not only on the mountains (from the wooded character of which the word "Wald" (wood) is often used for mountain), but also in the plains. The pine prevails in the E., the oak & beech in the W.

Germany is abundantly provided with all the useful domestic animals; horned cattle are excellent in Friesland and Franconia; horses in Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Hanover; sheep in Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Thuringia; pigs in Westphalia, Mecklenburg, & Salzburg; asses and mules are not numerous. Among wild animals are the bear, the chamois, and the marmot in the Alps; the wolf is most abundant in the valley of the Rhine; the hamster in the Harz; the lynx, fox, martin, and weasel generally. The eagle and vulture are chiefly found in the Alps; geese in Pomerania; pheasants in Bohemia. Fish are less abundant in the German rivers than formerly; the most common are carp, pike, perch, eels, and trout. Bees are very generally reared, especially in the northern meadows. The silkworm is not extensively cultivated.

The inhabs. of Germany belong chiefly to the Teutonic race and a mixture of the Slavonian. To the first, belong the pop. of Thuringia, Hessen, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, & part of Carinthia, Upper Styria, Austria, Tyrol, Brandenburg, the countries of the Middle and Lower Rhine, extending to France and the Netherlands, besides the Saxons in Westphalia, Holstein, Lower Saxony, and Friesland on the German Ocean; and to the second, the inhabitants of Upper Saxony, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Moravia, Lausatia, part of Bohemia, Styria, and Carniola. The Magyars are a distinct race, probably of Finnish or Hunnish descent. Among these are mixed French, since the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and many Jews and Italians in the S. part of the Tyrol and Illyria. The rich and powerful German language is everywhere predominant; it is divided into high and low German, the first of which is the chief written language. With the exception of Jews, the pop. of Germany, belong either to the Protestant or the Roman Catholic church. Protestants (Lutheran and Reformed) prevail in the N., and Roman Catholics in the S. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe; in many of the states the common schools are excellent, especially in Saxony and Thuringia. In 1840, the 19 universities of Germany (exclusive of Austria) had 11,389 pupils. There are numerous gymnasia, lyceums, academies, learned societies, and richly furnished public libraries in the different states. The advantages derived from these noble institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature and science, & in the importance of the German book trade. Architecture, printing, and the preparation of astronomical & optical instruments have attained great excellence. The chief branches of industry are agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining. Germany is not generally a manufacturing country, in so far as steam-power is concerned, but many parts, especially Silesia, Bohemia, Lausatia, Hanover, Westphalia, and Hessen, are distinguished for the manuf. of linens. The other manufs. comprise woollens in Austria, Saxony, Rhenish Prussia; iron, steel, & other metals in Styria, Carinthia, Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, the Harz, Rhenish Prussia, and Nassau; gold and silver work in Augsburg; wooden wares, clocks, and toys in the Schwarzwald; glass in Bohemia; porcelain in Saxony, Prussia and Austria. Leather is an important manuf. all over Germany. Breweries and brandy distilleries are numerous, especially in the N. The manuf. of cotton is important in Rhenish Prussia, Saxony, and Lower Austria, and silk in Vienna, S. Tyrol, Berlin, and Cologne. Tobacco manufs. are numerous, and the manufs. of paper and straw goods are important. The trade of Germany, formerly greatly trammelled by the different rates of duties and customs levied by the separate states, has recently received a fresh impulse from the institution of the German commercial customs' union (*Zollverein*), by which the sev. states agree to a uniform rate of charges in transport duties and postages, and a fixed rate of exchange. This system was commenced by a few of the governments in 1828, since then, it has been joined by all the states of the empire, except Austria, Holstein, Hanover, Mecklenberg-Strelitz, and the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck. Commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers, all of which are traversed by steam-packets, and by an excellent system of railways, which in 1849, extended to 3,000 miles.

For 9 centuries previous to 1792, Germany formed an empire governed by a sovereign, elected by the different states. For the purposes of administration, the empire was divided into 10 circles, and comprised, besides the kingdom of Bohemia, the margravate of Moravia and the duchy of Silesia; its cap. was Vienna. The diet or general assembly of the empire, which was composed of three colleges, was convoked by the Emperor; he was assisted in the administration of affairs by the *Aulic council*, which exercised the functions of the supreme court of

the empire. The conquests of the French, and the annexation of Belgium & the other countries on the l. b. of the Rhine to France, led to the dissolution of the empire in 1806. This was replaced temporarily by the *Confederation of the Rhine*, which had for its object, mutual assistance and the maintenance of peace among the confederate parties, who consisted of the kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, and several petty sovereigns. The Confederation was estab. at Paris 12th July 1806, under the protection of Napoleon. Its territory was from time to time considerably augmented, till its dissolution in 1813. In 1815, the congress of Vienna established the *Germanic Confederation*, composed of all the states of Germany, who formed an alliance to secure the integrity of their laws & their respective territories, and to maintain the peace and order of the whole. The different states contributed to the military force in proportion to their pop. The confederation was represented by an assembly, called the *Diet*, composed of deputies from the different states, the seat of which was at Frankfort on the Main. This state of matters continued till 1848, when in consequence of revolutionary movements, the governments of most of the German states were changed. On 31st March, 500 deputies held a preliminary assembly at Frankfort, for the formation of a Germanic parliament, which held its first sitting on 18th May, and elected a president, and on the following day the Archduke John of Austria was elected regent or vicar of the empire; he was installed on the 12th July, on which day the diet held its seventy-first, and last sitting.

GERMERSHEIM, *Vicus Julius*, a fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Queich, 8 m. S.S.W. Spires. Pop. 2,200, employed in fishing, river navigation, and rural industry. Near it are the remains of the castle Friedrichsbühl, in which the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg died, A. D. 1291.

GERMI, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Ujarud, on the Russian frontier, 120 m. N.E. Tabriz. It is large, and its inhabitants are rich in flocks and cattle.

GERMOE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. Helston. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 1,336.

GERNRODE, a town of N. Germany, duchy Anhalt Bernburg, 13 m. S.S.E. Halberstadt, at the N. foot of the Harz. Pop. 2,193.

GERNSBACH, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Murg, 17 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,265. Near it is the castle of Eberstein.

GEROLSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 34 m. N. Treves, with mineral baths. P. 720.

GERNSHEIM, a town of Germany, Grand Duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 11 m. S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,843. It is named in annals dating as far back as 773, and has a castle, and a remarkable town-hall.

GEROLZHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on an affl. of the Mayn, 20 m. N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 2,160. Large cattle markets.

GERONA, *Gerunda*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on the Ter, at the confl. of the Oña, 52 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. (1845) 7,661. It stands below the fortified height of Monjuiz, its only remaining out-work. Town partly enclosed by walls, is well-built and clean, but dull. Principal edifices, the cathedral, a fine and conspicuous building of the 14th century, the college church of San Felice, the Capauchin convent, with an Arab. bath, the diocesan school, with a large library, several hospitals, and nine convents. Gerona has manufs. of coarse woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, soap and paper, but little trade. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, and is the seat of an ecclesiastical tribunal, a sub-deleg. of police, and a military governor. It has been several times blockaded, especially by Philip v. in the war of the succession, and in 1809 by the French under Augereau, who lost 15,000 men here in seven months.

GERONIMO (SAN), a small town of S. America, New Granada, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Antioquia.

GERRANS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, at the head of St Mawe's harbour, 7 m. S.S.W. Tregony. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 816.

GERRESHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 4 m. E. Düsseldorf, with a station on the railway thence to Elberfeld. Pop. 1,090.

GERRI, *Acerris*, a market town of Spain, prov. and 59 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Noguera. Near it are valuable salt springs. Pop. 519.

GERRON, or GARRON, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenarm and Red Bays, 6 m. N. Glenarm. It has a coast-guard and fishing station.

GERS, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenées, about 20 m. E. Tarbes, flows N.ward through the deps. H. Pyrenées, Gers, and Lot-et-Garonne; and joins the Garonne near Agen, after a course of 75 m. It is innavigable. Auch and Lectoure are the principal towns on its banks.

GERS, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of a part of the old prov. Gascogne, bounded N. by the deps. Lot-et-Garonne, E. Tarn-et-Garonne and H. Garonne, S. and S.W. H. and B. Pyrenées, W. Landes. Area 2,416 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 314,885. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Pryenées. Climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baise, and Adour, all having a N. course. Much of this dep. consists of heaths and waste land. Soil infertile, and scarcely enough corn is raised for home consumption. Wine is produced much beyond consumpt, and a good deal of it is converted into Armagnac brandy. Many mules are reared for the Spanish markets; poultry and hogs are numerous. Mining and manufs. are unimportant, and the trade is chiefly in rural produce with the neighbouring deps. and Spain. Gers is divided into five arronds.; principal towns, Auch, Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, and Mirande.

GERSAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. W.S.W. Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of Mount Righi. Pop. 1,361, inclusive of its small territory, which formed an independent state from 1390 to 1798.

GERSFELD, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Rhön, with 3 castles. P. 1,700.

GERSTETTEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 8 m. S.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 1,524.—*Gersthofen* is a station on the Royal Bavarian railway, circ. Upper Franconia, betw. Augsburg & Nordheim.

GERTRUYDENBERG. [GEERTRUIDENBERG.]

GERVAIS (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Herault, cap. cant., 22 m. N.N.E. Beziers. Pop. 1,576.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 1,284.—III. dep. Vendée, 28 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,249.—IV. dep. Vienne, arrond. Châtellerault. Pop. 1,254.—V. a town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. & 17 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,394.

GERVAIS (ST), a mkt. town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Arve, 22 m. N.W. Bonneville. Pop. (with comm.) 2,477.

GERZAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 2,718.

GESEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. N.E. Arnsberg. Pop. 3,210. It has a nunnery for noble ladies, and manufs. of linens.

GESERICH-SEE, a lake of Prussia, 27 m. E. Marienwerder. Length N. to S. 15 m.; breadth 3 m. The town Deutsch-Eylau is at it S. extrem.

GESPUNSART, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. N.E. Mezierès. Pop. 1,918.

GESSO-PALENA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 20 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,070.

GESTÉ, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, 5 m. W.S.W. Beaupreau. P. 1,993.

GESTEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 4 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,000.

GESTINGTHORPE, or GUESTINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 834.

GESUALDO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 2 m. S.W. Frigento. Pop. 3,200. It has 2 collegiate churches, and four annual fairs.

GETAFE, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Madrid, with a fine church and 2,800 inhabitants.

GETTYSBURGH, a bor., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 35 m. E.N.E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,908.

GEVAUDAN, an old div. of France, in the prov. Languedoc, the cap. of which was Mende, now comprising the dep. S. H. Loire and Lozere.

GEWITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.E. Brunn. Pop. 2,420, many of whom Jews.

GEVEZÉ and GEVREY, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 1,894.—II. dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.W. Dijon. Pop. 1,465.

GEX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arrond., and formerly the fortified cap. of a small territory, now annexed to Switzerland, on the E. side of the Jura mntns., 11 m. N.W. Geneva. Pop. 1,395. It has an active trade in Gruyere cheese, corn, wool, and charcoal.

GEYER, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 3,561, mostly employed in the neighbouring mines, and in manufs. of cotton.

GEYERSBERG (Bohem. *Kyszperk*), a town of Bohemia, circ. and 30 m. S.E. Königgratz. P. 1,400.

GHADAMES, Africa. [GADAMES.]

GHARA, or GARRA, the name given to the Sutleje riv., Punjab, from the influx of the Beas, 34 m. S.S.E. Umritsir, to that of the Chenab, near Ooch, a distance of about 260 m., throughout which it forms the W. boundary of Rajpootana & Bhawlpoor. At its commencement it is from 200 to 270, & at its termination 500 yards across. [SUTLEJE.]

GHARMY, a vill. of the Egyptian dom., in the Libyan desert, about 330 m. W.S.W. Cairo, on a height overlooking some ruins, supposed to be those of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

GHASSA, a town of N. Hindostan, Bootan, cap. dist., 28 m. W.N.W. Tassisudon.

GHAT, an oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, S. of Tripoli, and S.W. of Mourzuk. Lat. 25° N., lon. 10° 12′ E.

GHAUTS (THE), two mntn. chains which border the coasts of the peninsula of Hindostan, diverging from each other N.ward at the Neilgherry hills, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 76° E., and enclosing E. and W. the Deccan, or great table-land of S. India.—The *Eastern Ghauts* stretch N.E. for about 500 m., broken through by the Cavery & Pennar, to the Kistnah riv. Greatest height about 3,000 ft. Summits usually rocky and bare. —The *Western Ghauts* extend through 13° of lat., from C. Comorin to the banks of the Taptee, with a short but remarkable break, the Paulghautcherry pass, S. of the Neilgherries. In various parts they separate the Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Sattarah, and Goa territories, from the dists. immediately under British control. Average distance from the sea 30 to 40 m; average elevation between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. (Chira-Gab) Neilgherries 9,941 feet. They are commonly abrupt on the W. side, and crowned with fine forests of bamboo, rattan, poon, and the finest teak known. The term Ghaut signifies a pass through a range of hills, but has been transferred to the general mountain range.

GHAYN, or KHAIN, a town of E. Persia, prov. & about 230 m. E.N.E. Yezd, on the route into Afghanistan, with a fortress, and some manufs. of felt and carpets.

GHAZIPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, enclosed by Azimghur, Sarun, Shahabad, Mizapoor, and Benares. Area 2,300 sq. m. Pop. 1,028,100. The Ganges bounds it S.ward, the Goggra on the N., and it is one of the most fertile parts of Hindostan. Chief products, sugar, corn, fruit, and attar of roses. *Ghazipoor*, the cap. of the district, is situated on the Ganges, 38 m. E.N.E. Benares. It has a good appearance from the river, is better built and kept than most Indian cities, and has many handsome mosques and good bazaars. Principal buildings, the fine but dilapidated Saracenic palace of Cossim Ali Khan, now used for a custom-house, a new fort, convenient military cantonments, the church, school, and jail; and on the parade-ground, the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. Principal towns are Azimpoor and Dooryghaut.

GHERSE, or GAYBAISSA, *Lybissa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Ismid (Nicomedia), 26 m. S.E. Constantinople. It is pleasantly situated, well built, and has a fine marble mosque and some good baths, built in the 16th century by the vizier of Selim I.

GHEDI, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. S.S.E. Brescia, with a castle and 3,500 inhabs.

GHEEL, a town of Belgium, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Antwerp. Pop. 7,038. From time immemorial, idiotic or insane persons of peaceable habits from the neighbouring provs., have been boarded here in farm houses, &c. In 1839 the number of them was 679.

GHEIVAH, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 16 m. E.N.E. Ismid (Nicomedia), near the Sakaria riv. (anc. Sangarius). It is said to have 400 houses, a large bazaar, and manufs. of wooden wares.

GHELUWE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ypres. Pop. 3,718. It has manufs. of yarn and turned wares, breweries, & oil mills.

GHEMME, a mkt. town of Piedmont, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Novara. Pop. (1838) including comm. 2,935. Celebrated for its wines.

GHENNEH, a town of Upper Egypt. [KENNEH.]

GHENT (French *Gand*), a famous fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. E. Flanders, at the confl. of the Scheldt and Lys, on the railway from Ostend to Cologne, and at the head of a branch railway to Paris by Lille, 30 m. W.N.W. Brussels. Lat. 51° 3′ 12″ N., lon. 3° 43′ 51″ E. Pop. (1845) 112,810. It is enclosed by walls 7 or 8 m. in circumference; is entered by 7 gates; and is intersected by numerous canals, dividing it into 26 isls., which are connected by 70 bridges, & mostly bordered with fine quays. Streets generally wide; it has 13 squares, & many noble public & private edifices. Principal structures, the buildings of the university, founded in 1816, having a library of 60,000 vols., and a theatre for 1,700 students; the cathedral, with a tower 289 feet in height, and, like many other churches here, rich in paintings of the Flemish school; the belfry, the church of St Michael, containing the

famous "crucifixion" by Van Dyck; the *Grand Béguinage*, a convent of vast extent, inhabited by 600 nuns; the site of the palace, in which the Emperor Charles v. was born, marked by the new street *Cour des Princes*; the town-hall, great model-prison, new citadel, cavalry barracks, theatre, 22 public hospitals, and the remains of the castle in which John of Gaunt (or Ghent) was born, now used for a cotton factory. In the Friday mkt.-place (*Vrydag's Market*) many thousands perished in the fires of the Inquisition under the Duke of Alva. Near it is the largest piece of cannon in Europe. Ghent is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military commandant for Flanders, and the seat of a chamber of commerce, of the high tribunals of the prov., & has numerous superior academies, schools, & charitable establishments. It has an active bustling appearance, and has always been important as an emporium of trade. In 1834 there were said to be in the city from 200 to 250 looms wrought by steam; about 19,000 hands were engaged in bleaching, cotton printing, and thread factories, &c., within a circ. of 9 m. Lace making, and woollen, silk, and linen manufs., are next in importance; sugar refineries employ from 10 to 12 million lbs. of raw material; and distilling, brewing, tanning, salt-refining, with manufs. of soap, sail-cloth, oil-cloth, gold and silver stuffs, haberdashery, chemical products, cutlery, machinery, &c., are extensively carried on. Ghent has some good ship-building docks; is connected by ship canals with Bruges and Termonde; and it enjoys a large trade in agricultural produce, with a very active transit trade. This city was pillaged by the Danes under Hastings, when repulsed from England in the time of Alfred; in the 16th century it was the cap. of Austrian Flanders; and under the French, from 1793 to 1814, the cap. of the dep. Scheldt. A treaty of peace between Engl. & the United Provs. was concluded here in 1814. Louis XVIII. took refuge in Ghent in 1815.

GHENT, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 27 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,558.—II. a vill., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 40 m. N. Frankfort.

GHERGONG, a town of Further India, once the cap. of Assam, on an affl. of the Brahmaputra.

GHERIAH, a marit. fortress of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, on a rocky promontory in the Indian Ocean, 172 m. S.S.E. Bombay; taken by the British in 1756.

GHERZEH, *Carusa*, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 20 m. S. Sinope.

GHESAN, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 75 m. N.N.W. Loheia.

GHIEUZEL-HISSAR, or AIDIN, *Tralles*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 60 m. S.E. Smyrna. Pop. 30,000. It is 4 m. in circumference, the residence of a pasha, and the seat of a considerable trade. It has numerous mosques, churches, and synagogues, with streets shaded by rows of trees, and is surrounded by gardens and plantations.

GHILAN, or GILAN, a prov. of Persia, between lat. 36° 30′ and 38° 30′ N., and lon. 48° 30′ & 50° 30′ E., having N.E. the Caspian Sea, and on other sides Mazanderan, Irak-Ajemi, Azerbijan, and the Russian dist. Talish. Area probably 6,000 sq. m. The Elburz mntns. bound it on the S. It is very fertile, densely wooded, swampy, and unhealthy. Rice is the principal grain cultivated. Forests and mulberry plantations are extensive, and the culture of silk is highly important. Many proprietors are wealthy, and the people generally are well lodged, clothed, and fed. Principal towns, Reshd, Enzilli, Lahijan, and Mosulla.—II. a vill. of Persian Koordistan, 30 m. S. Zohab, and with some remarkable antiquities.

GHILARZA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., near the centre of the isl., 20 m. N.E. Oristano. Pop. 2,045.

GHIO, GHEMLEK, or KEMLIC, a small but flourishing seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the bay of Moudania, 16 m. N.N.E. Brusa. It has about 600 Greek and 25 Turkish houses, with a large export trade in olives, silk, wines, and spirits, to Constantinople, &c.; and it is the principal port on the Sea of Marmara for the import of corn from the Black Sea.

GHIOURA, an isl., Greek Archipelago. [GYAROS.]

GHIR, or GHER (CAPE), a headland, empire & prov. Marocco, on the Atlantic, 63 m. S.S.W. Mogadore. Lat. 30° 37′ 30″ N., lon. 9° 52′ 30″ W. On its W. side it is 1,235 feet in height.

GHIRZA, a valley, dom. and 150 m. S.E. Tripoli, with some remains of Roman antiquities.

GHISLAIN (ST), a comm. and fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, and the canal of Mons, 6 m. W. Mons, of which it was formerly regarded as the bulwark. Pop. (1842) 1,956, engaged in linen bleaching, brewing, tanning, barge building, and a trade in coal.

GHISONI, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., in the E. part of the island. Pop. 1,815.

GHISTELLES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.S.W. Bruges. P. 2,500.

GHIUSTENDIL, or KOSTENDIL, *Justiniana Secunda*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., near the Kara-su, or Strymon, 65 m. E.N.E. Uskup. Pop. 8,000 (?), mostly Turks. It has sulphur baths, & near it are iron, gold, & silver mines.

GHIZEH, a town of Middle Egypt, in the prov. of same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 m. S.W. Cairo, and famous as the place where the great pyramids commence, the largest of these being that attributed to Cheops, 763½ ft. square at its foundation, covering 13 acres, and rising to 460 ft. in height, or 100 ft. above the summit of St Paul's. (See *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.* vol. 1. p. 750.)

GHIZNI, a town of Afghanistan. [GHUZNEE.]

GHOA, or GWA, a seaport town of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, 62 m. S.E. Sandoway; formerly important for commerce, which is said to have revived since Aracan has belonged to the British.

GHOLAM-SHAH-KA-KOTÉ, a small but thriving town of Scinde, British India, on the W. branch of the Indus, 35 m. S.W. Tattah.

GHORAGHAUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Dinajepoor, 96 m. N.E. Moorshedabad; formerly of importance, and having a greatly venerated Mohammedan tomb.

GHORBUND, a vill. of N. Afghanistan, in a fertile valley, S. of the Hindoo Koosh, in lat 35° 4′ N., lon. 68° 47′ E., and whence a pass proceeds across the Koosh into Koondooz.

GHORE, or GAUR, a town and indep. dist. of W. Afghanistan, 120 m. S.E. Herat, and the original possession of the famous Mahmoud of Ghore, who established the Afghan dynasty in Hindostan in 1186.

GHOUFT, a modern name of *Coptos*: [KOFT.]

GHOUS, *Apollinopolis Parva*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 17 m. S. Ghenneh.

GHOUSGHUR, a large fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal (upper provs.), dist. and 27 m. S.S.W. Sharunpoor.

GHOY, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Mons. P. 2,147.

GHUMURDJINA, or KOMULDSINA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Ægean Sea, 80 m. S.W. Adrianople. Pop. 8,000 (?). It has large bazaars, and a small citadel.

GHUNPOOR, a fortified town of India, Nizam's territory, cap. a large dist., 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. It appears to have been formerly a place of importance, and had one of the largest and finest mosques in the Nizam's dominion.

GHURRY, a consid. vill. of Scinde, near an offset of the Indus, in lat. 27° 31′ N., lon. 69° 7′ E.

GHURUN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 80 m. W. Malatiyah. It stands in a deep narrow valley, interspersed with gardens, & has a num. pop. of Armenians & Turks, the Christians exceeding the Mohammedans in number.

GHUZEL-HISSAR (or AIDIN G.-HISSAR), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 60 m. S.E. Symrna, near the Mendere. Pop. 30,000. (?)

GHUZNEE, or GHIZNI, a famous fortified city of Afghanistan, on the W. extremity of a hill range, elevation 7,726 feet, 80 m. S.S.W. Cabool. Lat. 33° 34′ N., lon. 68° 18′ E. Pop. (excluding garrison) variously estimated from 3,000 to 10,000. It stands on a scarped rock, 280 feet above the adjacent plain on its W. side; and its walls about 35 feet in height, and flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1¼ m. in circumference; the whole being enclosed by a *fausse-braye* and a wet ditch. In the N.E. part of the town is the citadel, with a palace, magazine, & granary; the whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. From its elevated position the winter cold is intense; from 10° to 20° below zero. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Old Ghuznee, destroyed in the 12th century, is about 3 m. N.E.; its ruins cover an extensive space, and here are 2 fine minarets, and the tomb of Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whence the famous "gates of Somnauth" were removed in 1842. Under the dynasty of Mahmood of Ghore, and his father Subuctaghin, about the beginning of the 11th century, Ghuznee was the cap. of an empire, reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris, and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane, July 23, 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott.—*Ghuznee River*, rises about 12 m. N. Ghuznee, and enters Lake Ab-istada, after a S. course, estimated at 60 m. Near Ghuznee, which it passes on the E., it was embanked in the 11th century by Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whose bund, though much damaged by the Ghore sovereigns, is still fit for the purp. of irrigation.

GHYRCHÉ, *Tutzis*, a large vill. of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 23° 16′ N., lon. 33° E., & having one of the most remark. temples in Nubia.

GHYRETTY, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, near the Hooghly, opposite Fultah.

GHYSABAD, a town of British India, Bundelcund, 35 m. S.W. Lohargong.

GIABAR, or JIABAR, a town & castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 23 m. W.S.W. Rakka. The town has about 1,000 houses and tents. Near it bitumen is abundant.

GIACOMO (SAN), two vills. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 3 m. S. Diano. Pop. 2,700. —II. (*di Lusiana*), N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. N. Vicenza. Pop. 2,500.

GIANNUTRI, *Dianium*, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 9 m. S. the peninsula Argentaro. Length 2 m.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a celebrated basaltic formation, N. coast of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, to the W. of Bengore Head, about 2 m. N.N.E. Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by curious and magnificent basaltic cliffs and caves, but the "causeway," properly so called, is a platform projecting into the sea, from the base of a stratified cliff, about 400 ft. in height, and resembles a pier 700 ft. in length, 350 ft. in breadth, & varying to 30 ft. in height above the strand. It is separated by whinstone dykes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, and very dark coloured polygonal columns, each consisting of several pieces, the joints of which are articulated with the greatest nicety. Their depth below the surface is unascertained. Popular legend ascribes this stupendous formation to the labour of giants, seeking to construct a road across the sea to Scotland!

GIANT'S MOUNTAIN, Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Bosporus, 13 m. W.N.W. Constantinople, is a mntn. immediately opposite Buyukdere. On it is a grave greatly venerated by the Turks, and near its S. fort are some batteries, & the ruins of a church built by Justinian.

GIARRATANA, *Ceratanum*, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 13 m. N.E. Modica. Pop. 2,440.

GIARRE, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, at the E. slope of Mt. Etna, 7 m. N. Aci Reale. P. 4,700.

GIARRETTA, or SIMETO, *Simæthus*, a river of Sicily, watering with its affls. all the plain of Catania and the country immediately W. of Mount Etna, rises in the mntns., about 20 m. S.E. Caronia, and after a very tortuous S.E. course of 50 m., enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Catania. Affls., the Adriano, Trachino, Dittaino, and Chrisas. Fine specimens of amber are often found around its mouth.

GIAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 31 m. W.S.W. Riom. Pop. 2,309.

GIAVENO, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., near the Sangone, 17 m. W.S.W. Turin. Pop. of comm. (1838) 8,866. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and silk stuffs, tanneries, and iron forges.

GIBARA, a seaport vill. of Cuba, on a height on its N. coast, 50 m. N.E. St Salvador.

GIBELLINA, a vill. of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. and 30 m. E.S.E. Trapani. Pop. 5,300.

GIBRALEON, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N. Huelva, on l. b. of the Odiel. Pop. 2,704. It has several churches and convents, an ecclesiastical tribunal, a custom-house, public granary, and an ancient palace of the Dukes of Bejar.

GIBRALTAR, a strongly fortified seaport town & colony of Great Britain, near the S. extremity of Spain, where it occupies a mntnous. promontory, E. of its bay, and on the N. side of the Strait of Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean, 60 m. S.E. Cadiz. Lat. of the Mole 36° 7′ 3″ N., lon. 5° 21′ 2″ W. Mean temp. of year 67°.4; winter 57°.9; summer 77°.8. The celebrated rock (ancient *Mons Calpe*, one of the "pillars of Hercules"), forms a promontory connected with the continent by an isthmus of sand, and consists of a mass of grey limestone or marble, containing numerous caves, and about 3 m. in length N. to S., by from ½ to ¾ m. in breadth; it rises abruptly to 1,600 feet above the sea, on all sides except the W., on which the town of Gibraltar is built. It is everywhere fortified by works of amazing strength and extent; and besides these there are two galleries excavated in the rock, 2 m. in length, and of sufficient width to admit carriages; at its S. extremity, Europa Point, are a signal-house and a new light-house. Surface parched in dry weather, but after rain covered with vegetation; it is inhabited by a race of monkeys held in high veneration, and the only species of that animal to be found native in any part of Europe. The town is built on its W. side,

which shelves down to the bay; and here the fortifications have latterly been greatly improved & strengthened. Pop. (excluding garrison) about 15,000. The principal street is 1 m. in length, well built, paved, and lighted, and many other thoroughfares have been widened of late; but the houses generally are unsuited to the climate, being constructed like those of England, and unfurnished with open courts and galleries, as in the Spanish town San Roque, 5 m. N.W. Principal edifices, the governor's house (attached to which are gardens), the admiralty, naval hospital, victualling office, barracks, cathedral, a modern semi-Moorish structure; and in the mkt.-place, the exchange, with a library, club & news-rooms. Here are a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan chapel, and synagogue, and various subscription schools. Outside of the "south port" are the esplanade, the English cemetery, and a suburban residence of the governor. The harbour is good, and protected by two moles, one 1,100 and the other 700 feet in length. Gibraltar was made a free port in 1704, and its trade is still considerable, though it has latterly suffered from the rivalry of Malta, Genoa, &c. Value of imports from Great Britain (1840) 111,000*l*. Public rev. collected in the town about 30,000*l*. Annual expense of garrison to Great Britain 200,000*l*. This town derives its name (Gib-el-Tarik, "mntn. of Tarik") from its Moorish founder Tarik, or Tarif, who lived early in the 8th century. It was ceded to Spain by the Moors in 1462, and taken by the English, under Sir G. Rooke, in 1704. Under Lord Heathfield it withstood successfully a memorable siege by the French and Spaniards in 1782.—II. (*Bay of*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of Spain, Andalucia, between the rock of Gibraltar on the E., and Cape Carnero on the W. Length and breadth about 6 m. each; greatest depth 110 fathoms. It is well sheltered and admirably adapted for shipping. On its E. side are the town and harbour of Gibraltar, and on the W. the Spanish town and port Algesiras.—III. (*Strait of*, anc. *Fretum Herculeum*), the narrow W. entrance to the Mediterranean, between Spain N., Marocco (Africa), on the S. Length about 50 m.; breadth from 19 to 23 m. Proceeding W. to E., Cape Trafalgar, Tarifa, & Europa Point (S. extremity of Gibraltar Rock), are on its N., and Cape Spartel, Tangier, and Ceuta, on its S. side. A strong current runs here from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean.

Gibraltar (St Antonio de), a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. & on the E. shore of the Lake of Maracaybo, 50 m. N.W. Truxillo. Pop. 3,000.

Gibson, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Tennessee. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. 13,689 (slaves 2,969).—II. a co., in S.W. of Indiana. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 8,977.—III. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 177 m. N.E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,219.

Gidea, a river of Sweden, læns Umea and Hernosand, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. N.E. Hernosand, after a S.E. course of 100 m. Near its source is the village of Gidea.

Gidding, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W. Stow-Market. Area 580 ac. Pop. 173.—II. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 4½ m. S.W. Stilton. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 529.—III. (*Little*), a pa. adjacent, 5 m. S.W. Stilton. Area 640 ac. Pop. 45.—IV. (*Steeple*), 5 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 110.

Gidley, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Oakhampton. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 182.

Gieboldehausen, a mkt. town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, duchy Grubenhagen, 14 m. E.N.E. Göttingen. Pop. 2,141.

Gien, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Loire, 37 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. (1846) 5,107. It has a fine anc. castle, now serving for several public offices, and a spacious quay. It has some potteries.

Giengen, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 24 m. S.S.E. Eillwangen, on the Brenz. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. linen and woollen stuffs, and cutlery. Near it are the baths of Wildbad.

Giesim, a town of Nubia, on the Rahad, tributary of the Nile, 123 m. E.S.E. Sennaar.

Giessen, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Upper Hessen, on l. b. of the Lahn, and on the railway from Cassel to Frankfort, 33 m. N.N.W. Frankfort. Pop. (1846) 9,000. It was formerly fortified, and is irregularly built; but it has some good edifices, including the castle, now the seat of the provincial government, the arsenal, town-hall, observatory, and some churches. Its university, founded in 1607, has recently become famous for its school of organic chemistry, under Baron Liebig, whose class is attended by students from all parts of W. Europe. The university has a library of 36,000 vols., and some MSS. collections in natural history, &c. In 1847 it had 40 professors & teachers, and 570 students. Giessen has also a normal school, schools of forest economy, and other institutions for learning; on which the prosperity of the town mainly depends; but it has also some manufs. of woollen goods, tobacco, and leather.

Giethoorn, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 16 m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,570.

Gifford, a vill. of Scotland, co. & 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington, pa. Yester, on a beautiful stream of the same name. Pop. 525. It is neatly built. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505. (?)

Gifhorn, a town of Germany, Hanover, landrost Lüneburg, at the confluence of the Ise and Aller, 36 m. E.N.E. Hanover. Pop. 2,269.

Giggleswick, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, 1 m. W.N.W. Settle. Area 15,200 ac. Pop. 4,134. Here are a handsome church and a celebrated grammar school, founded by Edward VI., having six scholarships in Christ's college Cambridge, & a revenue now exceeding 1,140*l*. per annum. Giggleswick Tarn, is a considerable lake near the village.

Gigha, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, separated from the district of Kintyre, by a channel 3½ m. in breadth. Area about 5,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 550.

Giglio, *Igilium*, an isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 10 m. S.W. Mount Argentaro. Pop. 1,530, mostly collected in the vill. Giglio. It is 5 m. in length N.W. to S.E., mountainous and fertile. Principal products wine, timber, marble, and fish.

Gignac, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. S.E. Lodève, on l. b. of the Herault. Pop. 2,471, who trade in almonds and dried fruits.

Gijighinsk, a town of Siberia. [Ijighinsk].

Gijon, a fortified seaport town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 44° 55′ 19″ N., lon. 5° 44′ 49″ W. Pop. (1845) 6,522. It stands on a low headland, is handsome, clean, and well supplied with provisions, and has a triumphal arch, a collegiate church, a high school, a school of navigation, and public library; a tolerable harbour, manufs. of stone-wares, hats, and linen fabrics; an active export trade in nuts and other fruits, an import trade in colonial produce, fisheries, and transit trade.

GILA, a river of California, rises in the Sierra-Mimbres, near lat. 33° N., lon. 109° W., and after a W. course, estimated at 400 m., enters the G. of California at its N. extremity with the Colorado. Principal affluent the San Pedro. Near its mouth are some Aztec remains.

GILBERDIKE, a township of England, co. York, E. Riding, pa. Eastrington, 5½ m. E.N.E. Howden. Pop. 815.

GILBERT ISLANDS, S. America, are off the S.W. coast Tierra-del-Fuego, with a good harbour in Doris Cove.—II. a group, Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave archipelago.

GILCRUX, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N. Cockermouth. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 464.

GILDAS (ST), two comms. and vills. of France. —I. (*de Ruis*), dep. Morbihan, near the sea, 11 m. S.S.W. Vannes, with 1,182 inhabitants, and the remains of an abbey, the retreat of Abelard in 1125.—II. (*des Bois*), Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 1,474.

GILDERSOME, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, 5 m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 1,917, employed in woollen manufs. and collieries.

GILDONE, a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, 4 m. Campobasso. Pop. 2,300.

GILEAD (MOUNT), Syria, pash. Damascus, is 25 m. N.N.E. the Dead Sea, lat. 32° 7′ N., lon. 35° 46′ E., and near the S. extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance N.ward along the E. side of the riv. Jordan.

GILES, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of Virginia. Area 935 sq. m. Pop. 5,307.—II. a co in S. of Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 21,494 (slaves 7,030).

GILES (ST), several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 2½ m. E. Torrington. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 275.—II. co. Middlesex, in the centre of the metropolis. Pop. 37,311.—III. (*on the Meath*), co. Devon, on the border of Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.E. Launceston. Area 8,280 ac. Pop. 375.

GILESTONE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Pop. 43.

GILFORD, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Bann, 4 m. N.W. Banbridge. Pop. 643, employed in manufs. Gilford castle is in the vicinity.

GILFORD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 38 m. W. Concord. Pop. 2,072

GILGHIT, a small independent territory o Central Asia, on the N. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, with a vill., in lat. 35° 35′ N., lon. 74° 15′ E., on the Gilghit river, an affluent of the Upper Indus, which it joins about 30 m. S.E.

GILING-AUTING and GILION, two small islands, Malay archipelago, off the E. end of Madura.

GILL, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 2 m. S.E. Sligo. Length 4 m.; scenery picturesque.

GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the canal of Beaucaire, 11 m. S.S.E. Nismes. Pop. (1846) 5,278. It has a fine abbey church of the 11th century, an active trade in wine, brandy, &c.

GILLES-SUR-VIE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., on the Vie, near the Atlantic, 16 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,061.

GILLINGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by several bridges, 4½ m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Area 7,220 ac. Pop. 3,661. It has an ancient church and school, and traces of an ancient Saxon palace in the enclosed forest of Gillingham.—II. co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Chatham, which is partly in this pa. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 6,059. The vill. commands fine views of the Thames and Medway.—III. a pa., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Beccles. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 484, with a Norman church.

GILLES (ST), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., near the Dutch frontier, 21 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,590.—II. a vill., prov. S. Brabant, 2 m. S. Brussels.

GILLY, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.E. Charleroi. Pop. 5,618, employed in coal mines and manufs. of cutlery.

GILMANTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 19 m. N.E. Concord. Pop. 3,485.

GILMER, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Georgia. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 2,536.

GILMERTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 4 m. S.E. Edinburgh. P. 942, employed in coal & lime works.

GILMORTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 2,839 ac. P. 866.

GILOLO, or HALMAHERA, a considerable island, Malay Archipelago, on the equator, lon. 128° E., separated from Celebes by the Molucca passage, and from Ceram by Pitt's passage, respectively about 130 m. across. Estimated area 6,500 sq. m. Shape very eccentric, and like that of Celebes, consisting of four peninsulas radiating N., E., and S., from a common centre. Interior mountainous, and in many parts densely wooded. Coasts resorted to by pirates. Products sago, cocoa nuts, spices, fruits, edible birds' nests, pearls, and gold dust; horses, horned cattle, and sheep. Imports mostly from the Dutch E. I. settlements, comprise manufactured goods, with opium, chinaware, and iron. The island is subivided into several petty states; principal towns, Ossa & Jelolo. —The *Passage of Gilolo* separating it on the E. from the islands Waygiou, Battanta, Mysole, is from 100 to 140 m. across.

GILPAIGON, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 100 m. W.N.W. Ispahan.

GILSLAND, a hamlet and dist. of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Denton, on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 8 m. N.E. Brampton. It abounds in romantic scenery, has several medicinal springs, good boarding-houses, and is much resorted to as a watering-place.

GILSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. W.S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Area 920 ac. P. 246.

GIMENA, or XIMENA, a town of Spain, prov. & 50 m. E.S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 5,878. It has manufs. of leather, and trade in fruit and wine.

GIMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. North-Walsham. Ac. 1,240. Pop. 383.

GIMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Gimone, 14 m. E. Auch. P. 2,071. It has a fine Gothic church, a hospital, and nine annual fairs for cattle, &c.

GINGEE, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 80 m. S.W. Madras. Its extensive fortifications cover most part of 3 detached rocky hills of difficult asceut, and comprise a remarkable 7 storied tower, a pagoda, mosque, and castellated palace, various military works, and some interesting ruins. It has been repeatedly taken, the last time, in 1750, by the French, who ceded it to the British in 1761.

GINGERBREAD GROUND, a dangerous reef, Bahama isls., 35 m. S. the Great Bahama island. Lat. 25° 56′ N., lon. 78° 25′ E.

GINGER ISLAND, W. Indies. [VIRGIN ISLS.]

GINGST, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 11 m. N.N.E. Stralsund, on the W. side of the isl. Rügen, in the Baltic. Pop. 778, employed in damask weaving and in rural industry.

GINNEKEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 1 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 700.

GIOIA, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. and 19 m. E. Altamura. Pop. 9,500.—II. a vill.,

Abruzzo Ult. II., 15 m. S.E. Avezzano. Pop. 1,900.—III. a vill., T. di Lavoro, 6 m. S.E. Piedimonte. Pop. 2,400.

GIOJOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 6,000.—II. a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Patti. Pop. 3,300. It was built by the inhabitants, at the foot of the mountain, on which stood *G. Vecchio* (or old Giojosa).

GIORGIO (SAN), numerous vills. and market towns of Italy.—I. N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 10 m. W.S.W. Verona, with a fortress, on the Adige,—II. Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 12 m. W. Rossano.—III. prov. Calab. Ult. I., 10 m. S.E. Palmi. Pop. 3,400.—IV. prov. Princip. Cit., cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.W. Salerno. P. 2,000.—V. prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Taranto.—VI. a vill. and fortress, Piedmont, prov. and 9 m. E. Susa, on the Dora Ripaira.—VII. Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 10 m. W. Fermo. Pop. 3,000.—VIII. (*Canavese*), Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., near the Malosna. Pop. with comm. 3,656.—IX. (*di Lomellina*), Piedmont, div. and 20 m. S.S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the Arbogna. Pop. 2,534.—X. (*la Molinara*), Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 4,700.—XI. a vill., prov. Princip. Ult., 10 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 1,100. —*San Giorgio Maggiore* is an island of the Adriatic, gov. and 3 m. S.S.E. Venice, with a fine church, containing the tombs of several of the Venetian doges.

GIORNICO (German *Irnis*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 11 m. N.N.W. Belinzona, on l. b. of the Tessin, with anc. religious edifices.

GIOVANNI (SAN), numerous small towns & vills. of Italy, &c.—I. Sicily, intend. and 22 m. N. Girgenti. Pop. 2,400.—II. (*Ilarione*), N. Italy, deleg. and 12 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.—III. (*in Croce*), Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. E.S.E. Cremona. Pop. 1,400.—IV. (*in Fiore*), Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Neto and Arvo, in the Sila forest, 25 m. E. Cosenza. Pop. 5,800.—V. (*in Galdo*), prov. Molise, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,200.—VI. (*in Persiceto*), Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 10 m. N.N.E. Bologna. Pop. with vicinity 3,400. —VII. (*in Val d'Arno*), Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Florence, on the W. bank of the Arno. Pop. 2,000. On the walls of its town-hall are sculptured the arms of many of the principal Tuscan families.—VIII. (*Rotondo*), Naples, prov. Capitanata, 19 m. E.N.E. Foggia. Pop. 4,700, who manufacture linen and woollen fabrics.—IX. (*di Moriani*), a town of Savoy, on the Arvo, cap. prov. same name. Pop. 3,080. Trade in cattle and wool.—*San Giovanni in Medua*, is a harbour, Albania, immediately N. the mouth of the Drin.

GIOVATA, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Kos (here called the Gulf of Giova), 50 m. E. Boodroom.

GIOVENAZZO, *Natiolum*, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Bari, cap. cant., on a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. 6,000. It has a cathedral, convents, hospitals, and a castle; and outside the walls a palace and numerous olive, cypress, & other plantations.

GIPPING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. Stowmarket. Area 900 ac. Pop. 93.

GIRAGLIA, a small isl., Mediterranean, 1½ m. off the N. extremity of Corsica.

GIRAPETRA, a small maritime town of the isl. of Crete, on its S. coast, 17 m. S. Spina-Longa.

GIRARD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 264 m. N.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 5,660.

GIRDLENESS, a headland of Scotland, co. Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, and the E. extremity of the Grampians, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It has a light-house with two fixed lights. Lat. 57° 8′ N., lon. 2° 3′ W.

GIRGEH, a town of Upper Egypt, cap. prov. of same name, on l. b. of the Nile, 60 m. N.W. Thebes. Pop. 7,000. (?) It is large, and ranks in importance after Es-sioot (Siout) in Upper Egypt, but it is ill built. It has several mosques, a government cotton factory, and a school attended, a few years ago, by 100 boys; and a Latin convent, which is now the oldest Roman Catholic establishment in Egypt.

GIRGENTI, or GERGENTI, *Agrigentum*, a city of Sicily, cap. intend. on the slope of a mountain, nearly 1,200 feet above the sea, which it faces at about 3 m. distant. Pop. 15,000. It has an imposing external appearance, but is irregularly laid out. Public buildings large, though, except the public seminary, library, and museum, they are without merit; the principal are, a cathedral of the 13th century, with some antiquities and treasures of art, & a great many other churches and convents. On the coast are, a port with a mole built by Charles III. in 1756, two light-houses, extensive corn magazines, a prison, &c. The extensive remains of the ancient city, E. of the modern town, comprise the magnificent temple of Concord, the most perfect existing structure of early Greek architecture; the remains of a vast temple of the Olympic Jupiter, 369 feet in length (basement), 182 feet in breadth, & 120 feet in height; the tomb of Theron, and portions of temples of Juno, Hercules, Vulcan, Castor, and Pollux, &c. (See *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, I. 900-1.) Girgenti is the chief port in Sicily for the shipment of sulphur; other princip. exports are, corn, almonds, sumach, oil, and soda.

GIRIFALCO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 9 m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,300.

GIROMAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 8 m. N.N.W. Belfort. Pop. 2,682.

GIRONA, a town of S. America, New Granada, prov. & 40 m. W. Pamplona. It trades with Mompox. Excellent tobacco is raised in its vicinity.

GIRONDE, an estuary of W. France, formed by the union of the rivers Garonne and Dordogne, 13 m. N. Bourdeaux. Length about 45 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 m., its mouth being 3 m. across. It is navigable throughout, but greatly encumbered with sand-banks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy reflux from the sea, termed the *mascaret*, similar to the *barre* in the Seine.

GIRONDE, a marit. dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Guyenne, having W. the Bay of Biscay, and enclosed landward by the deps. Charente-Inf., Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, & Landes. Area 4,193 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 602,444. Surface generally level, and all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, and termed the "landes;" fertile N. of the Garonne and on its banks. Climate temperate, but rainy. Principal rivers the Garonne & Dordogne, with the estuary Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret wines are grown in this dep., the vineyards in which forms its chief source of wealth. Only about half the corn necessary for home consumption is raised; other principal products are, fruit, hemp, timber, resin, turpentine, & salt. The fisheries are important. There are stone quarries and smelting works, but few mines. Manufs. are very various, and with the general trade, centre in Bordeaux (which see). Gironde is divided into 6 arronds.; chief towns Bordeaux, Bazas, Blaye, La Réole, Les-

parre, and Libourne. (See also *M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary* i., 902.)

GIRONS (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariege, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Salat, 23 m. W. Foix. Pop. 3,081. It has a comm. college & manufs. of woollens, linens, leather, & paper.

GIRTHON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and immediately W. Kirkcudbright. Area, including several fine lakes, about 24 sq. m. Pop., including Gatehouse, 1,874.

GIRTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 3 m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 351. —II. co. Notts, 6¼ m. S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 206.

GIRVAN, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, rises in a small lake, pa. Straiton, and flows first N.W. and then S.W. into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.—II. a bor. of barony & pa., at the mouth of the above riv., co. & 17 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Area of pa. 19,000 ac., or 29½ sq. m. Pop. 7,421, including many Irish. The town is wretchedly built, and mostly inhabited by cotton-weavers; has a town-hall, two branch banks, a harbour with 9 to 11 feet water, a weekly market, and 2 annual fairs. A copper mine is worked in the vicinity.

GISBURN, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, 10½ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Area including Gisburn forest 18,190 ac., mostly grazing lands. Pop. 2,191. Fairs, several between Easter-Monday and 5 weeks after, and on Sept. 18. The town had formerly a market Gisburn-park, the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, is remarkable for its herd of wild cattle, similar to those of Chillingham. A lead mine in this pa. is richly impregnated with silver.

GISLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 254.

GISLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Eye. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 669.

GISORS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Epte, 33 m. N.E. Evreux. Pop. 3,134. Principal edifices, its old castle, partly built by Henry II. of England, and a curious pa. church of the 13th century. In the middle ages, Gisors was a fortress of importance; here, several memorable interviews took place between Henry I. of England and Pope Calixtus, Henry II. and Louis VII., &c. Its old ramparts are now converted into public walks. It has a comm. college, manufs. of fine woollens, calico, lace, cotton yarn, and glass-wares, and an active trade in corn, &c.

GISR-EL-SHUGHUL, a vill. of Syria, pash. Damascus, on the Orontes, about 40 m. S.E. Antioch. Pop. 3,000.

GISSI, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 3,400.

GISSING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Diss. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 498.

GITSCHIN, a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Bidschow, on the Czidlina, 50 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. exclusive of suburbs 3,828. It has a fine castle built by Wallenstein, and a gymnasium.

GITTELDE, a town of N. Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 35 m. S.S.W. Brunswick. P. 1,213.

GITTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.S.W. Honiton. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 376.

GIUGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. & 6 m. N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 8,300. It is a cap. cant., and has 4 churches, a hospital, and a fine noble residence.—II., a vill. prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.

GIULIANA, a seaport vill. of Dalmatia, on the E. side of the peninsula Sabioncello.—II. a market town of Sicily, intend. and 32 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2,800.

GIULIANO (SAN), several vills., &c. of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 8 m. S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 1,880.—II. (*di Sepino*), Naples, prov. Molise, 9 m. S.S.E. Larino.—A vill. and bay, Malta, 1½ m. N. Valetta, are named San Giuliano, or St Julian.

GIULIANOVA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., 14 m. E.N.E. Teramo, near the Adriatic. Pop. 2,000.—*Giuliopoli*, is a vill., prov. Abruzzo Citra, 22 m. S. Lanciano. Pop. 1,000.

GIULIETTA (SANTA), a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Voghera. Pop. of comm. 2,070.—*San Giulio* is an isl., & vill., div. Novara, in the Lake of Orta, with a collegiate church and 1,400 inhabs., famous for its heroic defence in the 10th century, by Villa, wife of Berengarius.

GIUPANA, or SCIPAN, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, in the Adriatic, near the coast, 3 m. S. Slano. Pop. 850. Length 5 m.; average breadth 1½ m. Shores rocky, but interior fertile.

GIURGEVO, a town of Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, 40 m. S.W. Bucharest, of which it is the port. Pop. 7,000. It is a wretched place, but has an active trade, especially with some of the Austrian ports on the Danube. Principal edifices, a large clock-tower, in the great square, and a citadel on an isl. in the river. The fortifications, formerly encircling the town, were levelled by the Russians in 1829.

GIUSTINO (SAN), a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 26 m. S.W. Urbino. Pop. 3,000. It has a manuf. of straw hats.

GIVENDALE, or GWENDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. E.N.E. Great Pocklington. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 98.

GIVET, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 26 m. N.N.E. Mezieres, on the Belgian frontier. Pop. 4,090. Here are extensive barracks, a military hospital, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. Givet has a tolerable port, a chamber of manufs., tobacco-pipe, white-lead, glue, and sealing-wax factories, with breweries and tanneries.

GIVORS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. S. Lyon, on the railway thence to St Etienne, on the Rhone, near where it is joined by the Gier river, and the canal of Givors. Pop. (1846) 7,010. It is dirty & smoky, and has numerous factories, especially of glass bottles. It has also a considerable trade in coal and iron stone, brought hither by its canal, which is about 10 m. in length.

GIVRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 2,126, engaged in wine making.

GIZEH, a prov. and town of Egypt. [GHIZEH.]

GJAT, or GJATSK, a town, Russia. [GSHATSK.]

GLADBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., near the Niers. Pop. 3,160, engaged in weaving linen and cotton cloths, druggets, and velvets; and in dyeing & bleaching.—II. a town, reg. Cologne, circ. and 6 m. N.E. Mulheim. Pop. 2,550.

GLADENBACH, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 9 m. W.S.W. Marburg. Pop. 1,050.

GLADESTRY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. W.S.W. Kington. Pop. 366.

GLADOVA, a town of Servia, on the Danube, immediately below the "iron-gate," or rapids of that river, 13 m. S.E. New Orsova. Not long ago it was a mere collection of wretched huts, but it is now the chief station of the Danube Steam Navigation Company, and its inhabitants are actively employed in the conveyance of merchandise by land, betwixt it and Orsova.

About 2½ m. below it, are the remains of the bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W. Haddington. Area about 10 sq. m. Pop. 1,669. The battle of Gladsmuir, better known as that of Prestonpans, was partly fought in this parish.

GLAISDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 11 m. W.S.W. Whitby. Area 8,370 ac. Pop. 1,021.

GLAMMIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 5½ m. S.W. Forfar, on the Dundee & Newtyle railway. Area about 15,000 ac. Pop. 2,167, partly employed in the manuf. of brown linen, of which about 12,000 pieces are annually sent to Dundee. The venerable and stately castle of Glammis, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, contains an interesting collection of antiquities. A passage is still shown in which Malcolm II. is said to have been murdered, A. D. 1031.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, the most S. co. of Wales, having S. and W. the Bristol Channel, and on other sides the cos. Monmouth, Brecon, and Carmarthen. Area 792 sq. m., or 506,880 ac., of which about 300,000 are arable or pasture lands. Inhabited houses 32,718. Pop. 171,188. Surface mountainous in the N., level in the S., and the "vale of Glamorgan" is of fertility unsurpassed in Wales. Principal rivers the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Romney, forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire, and on the W. the Loughor, which with the Bury estuary bounds N. the peninsula of Gower. In the uplands large quantities of butter and cheese are produced for exportation; but rural industry yields to mining and manufacturing in this co., all the N. part of which belongs to the great coal-field of S. Wales. Annual value of land (1843) 258,470*l.*; of all real property 617,397*l.* Large iron works are established at Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, Herwain; & smelting works at Swansea, & Neath, connected with the coast by a railway to Cardiff and its branches. The Neath and Swansea canals are also in this co. In 1847, 219 persons were employed in woollen factories. Glamorgan is subdivided into hundreds, comprising 128 pas., and the diocese of Llandaff. Chief towns, Cardiff (the cap.), Llandaff (a city), Swansea, Merthyr-Tydvil, Caerphilly, Cowbridge, and Neath. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C., and its bors. send 3. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 5,471.

GLANDEVE, a hamlet & former town of France, dep. B. Alpes, on the Var, 17 m. N.E. Castellane, ruined by repeated inundations of the riv., which have forced the inhabitants to abandon it.

GLANDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S. Clay. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 102.

GLANDFORD-BRIGG (or BRIDGE), a mrkt. town, Engl., co. & 24 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, pa. Wrawly, on the navigable riv. Ancholme, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,822. It has a gram. school, founded 1669, & consid. exports of rabbit skins & corn. Steam-packets connect the town with Hull.

GLANMIRE, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cork. Pop. 453. In the vale of Glanmire are many beautiful suburban villas.

GLANTON, a tnshp., Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Whittingham, 8 m. W.N.W. Alnwick. P. 592.

GLANWORTH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.S.W. Mitchelstown. Area about 9,700 ac. Pop. 4,832. The vill., formerly a corp. town, has 1,012 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a noble castle, forfeited by Lord Fermoy in 1641.

GLAPTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. N.N.W. Oundle. Ac. 1,370. P. 427.

GLARNISCH, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S.W. Glarus, 7,014 feet in elevation.

GLARUS, or GLARIS, a cant. of Switzerland, enclosed by St Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, and Uri. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 27,348; estimated (1844) 31,000, mostly Protestants. It is a *cul-de-sac*, consisting of the valley of the Linth and its affluents, which pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstatt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides, it is hemmed in by high mountain ranges, and the Dödi at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in E. Switzerland. Orchards are numerous, little corn is produced, cattle rearing, and manufs. of cotton and linen goods form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The Schabzieger cheese (see *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.* i., 903) is wholly made in this cant., and this product, with cattle, horses, butter, honey, slates, and woven goods compose the principal exports. Imports comprise corn, wines, wool, salt, metals, glass, earthenwares, colonial produce, and French manufs., which last are mostly sold by the traders of the cant., at the fairs of the neighbouring countries.

GLARUS, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, on l. b. of the Linth, at the foot of Mount Glarnisch. Pop. 4,320. It is well built, & many of its stone houses are ornamented externally with frescoes. Its church is shared both by Protestants and Roman Catholics, and it has an hospital, town-hall, free school, public library, and reading-room, with manufs. of muslins, printed cottons, woollen cloths, Schabzieger cheese, and a brisk general trade.

GLASBURY, a pa. of S. Wales, cos. Brecon and Radnor, 5 m. W.S.W. Hay. Pop. 1,377.

GLASCOMBE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 8 m. E. Builth. Pop. 561. Has mineral wells.

GLASGOW, a city and parliamentary borough of Scotland, lower ward of Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 43 m. W. of Edinburgh, in lat. 55° 51′ N., lon. 4° 17′ W. Pop. in 1801, 83,769; in 1841, 274,533. The city is built on a gentle declivity, sloping towards the bank of the riv., where 3 large stone, & a wooden bridge, communicate with the suburb of the Gorbals, on the l. b. The leading streets, Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle street, run in a continuous line of 2 m. parallel with riv., while nums. other streets diverge on both sides. W. of Argyle Street are numerous squares and crescents, with many splendid streets and mansions, the residences of the more opulent citizens. Length of city 4½ m; breadth 2 m. The most ancient part of the town is on an elevated ground to the N.W., where stands the cathedral of St Mungo, a fine old Gothic structure, supposed to have been founded in 1136 by Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, & bearing marks in its architecture of various dates of erection; length 319 ft.; height of tower & spire 225 ft. The choir of the cathed. is still used as a place of worship, and a curiously arched crypt below, once used as a church, is now converted into a cemetery. To the E. of the cathedral, in the High Street, is the university, founded in 1450 by Pope Nicholas V. It is well endowed, ann. income about 20,000*l.*, & consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, 8 college professors, & 14 regius professors; a library with 59,000 vols., a museum founded by Dr W. Hunter, and an average number of 950 students. Connected with the university is an astronomical observatory, and there is also a botanic garden in N.W. suburbs. The Andersonian university, founded 1795, is for the popular diffusion of science and literature among all classes of the community. Besides these, there are a faculty of physicians and surgeons, a mechanics' institute, high school, 2 normal schools, an

athenæum, and numerous private seminaries of education. Charitable institutions, a royal infirmary, lunatic asylum, blind asylum, deaf and dumb institution, town's hospital for the poor, Hutchison's hospital for education of boys, and house of refuge. The jail, court-house, &c., are comprised in a large square building W. end of the Green, a large bridewell in Duke Street, a commodious police office, with a most efficient body of police. There are 4 banks and several bank agencies in the city; a chamber of commerce and an elegant royal exchange erected in Queen Street in 1829; 2 theatres, a city hall, co. building, merchant ho., trades' ho., custom ho., western and union club houses, barracks, and several monuments and statues adorning the streets and squares. The royalty, originally embracing one parish, is now divided into 10; and including the barony & suburbs, other 18, including *quoad sacra* pas. Principal churches, St George's, St Enoch's, St Andrew's, St John's, St David's, and the Catholic chapel, There are 30 Free churches, 19 United Presbyterian, 4 Independent, 5 Baptist, and 7 other congregations, 4 Methodists, a Unitarian, 4 Episcopal, and 4 Roman Catholic. Glasgow is supplied with water obtained from the Clyde and from springs in the vicinity, by 2 water companies. There are 2 large gas works; and many of the manufacturers supply their own gas. The Green, on the N. bank of the river, forms an extensive airing ground of 100 ac.; and W. of the cathedral is a very picturesque necropolis, with 3 other cemeteries in the vicinity. Numerous railways communicate with the surrounding districts, & the Clyde affords great facilities for steam-boat conveyance. The Broomielaw harbour extends W. from Jamaica Street along the river, and ships of large tonnage come up to the first bridge. The riv. is now deepened, so as to admit ships of 2,000 tons. The wharfs and docks afford extensive accommodation for vessels of every description. Revenue of harbour (1771) 1,044*l.*, (1820) 6,328*l.*, (1848) 60,600*l.* Glasgow is celebrated as the great Scottish emporium of trade and manufactures. It was here that Watt first began his improvements on the steam-engine, & in the Clyde the first steam-boat, the "Comet," was launched in 1812. The number and tonnage of vessels owned at Glasgow was—in 1811, 55 vessels, 2,620 tons; 1830, 217 vessels, 39,432 tons; 1848, 511 vessels, 136,686 tons. Customs rev. for the same years respectively—3,124*l.*, 72,053*l.*, & 610,978*l.* In 1848, the aggreg. tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels which entered and sailed from the port was 1,175,526 tons. The trade of Glasgow rose into importance about the middle of last century, and consisted chiefly of American and W. Indian commerce, embracing nearly a half of the whole British tobacco trade. Since then the manuf. of cotton goods has risen to a great extent, as also woollens and silks, glass and stone ware, large chemical manufactures, with premises occupying 10 ac., and a celebrated chimney 450 feet high, and 40 feet diameter at the base; iron foundries, and machinery of all kinds, especially steam-engines. In 1846 there were 141 iron furnaces in the vicinity, & 600,000 tons of iron sold. The ann. consumption of coal, chiefly from pits in the vicinity, is estim. at nearly 2 mill. tons, and 250,000 tons exported. Glasgow was early distinguished for its superior letter-press printing, and its Foulis' edition of the classics & other books. It publishes at present 2 daily newspapers, & about 12 others, at various intervals. There are three large suburbs connected with the city, and containing a pop. of 97,000; Gorbals on the l. b. of the river, Calton forming the E. suburb, & Anderston the W.; these three are boroughs of barony. Port Dundas, an extensive suburb, is immediately to the N., on elevated ground, where is the terminus of the Forth & Clyde canal. Mean annual temp. 49°.8 Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain 32 inches. Of the estimated pop. of 1846, 333,100, there were 10,854 deaths, being 1 to 30.6. The Romans had a station on the river Clyde in the locality of Glasgow, which they retained till the year 426. Antoninus' wall commenced a few miles W. of the city. In 560, the see of Glasgow is said to have been founded by Kentigern or St Mungo; about the year 1115 the see was refounded by David, Prince of Cumberland. Glasgow was first erected into a burgh of regality by William the Lion, 1180. Towards the end of the 15th century it was converted into an archbishopric, & in 1611 into a royal burgh. Rev. of police and statute labour trust, about 60,000*l.* per ann. The city is divided into 16 dists., each sending 3 members to its council, governed by a Lord Provost, 8 bailies, 39 councillors, a dean of guild, deacon, convener, and treasurer. Annual income of burgh (1848) 19,267*l.* It is the seat of sheriff, burgh, and co. courts. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 12,154.

GLASHÜTTE, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, amt. and 5 m. E.S.E. Dippoldiswalde. P. 1,085.

GLASNEVEN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area 995 ac. Pop. 1,226. It was, until recently, a favourite suburban place of residence, & it has a botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society, laid out on the grounds formerly attached to the house of the poet Tickell, a handsome cemetery containing the remains of the celebrated J. P. Curran, an agricultural school, and a deaf and dumb institution.

GLASS, a pa. of Scotland, in cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 6 m. W. Huntly. Pop. 886.—II. a lake, co. Ross, pa. Kiltearn. Length 4 m.

GLASSARY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, 4 m. W. Loch Fyne. Area 75,000 ac. Scots, a great part of which is moorland. Pop. 2,628.

GLASSERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S. Wigton, on Luce Bay. Pop. 1,253.

GLASSFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 2½ m. S. Strathaven. Area 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,736.

GLASSLOUGH, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Pop. 562. Adjoining it is Leslie Castle.

GLASSTOOLE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 5 m. S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 849.

GLASTENBURY, a township of the U. S., N. America, Connecticut, 6 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,077. It has iron works, and cotton factories.

GLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 249.

GLASTONBURY, an ancient munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Somerset, 25 m. S.W. Bath, and 15 m. E.S.E. the Highbridge station of the Great Western railway. Area, comprising 2 pas., 7,216 ac. Pop. 3,314. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, between the Poldew and Mendip hills, & anciently known as the Island of Avalon or Apples. Most of the houses have been built out of the materials of its superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which, the beautiful ruins of the church, with St Joseph's chapel and the abbot's kitchen, now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are the ancient market-cross, St George's inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the tribunal, the abbey house, the great gate-house, now also an inn, the hospital of St John, founded in 1246,

the 2 anc. pa. churches, and St Michael's Tor, a curious tower on a hill adjoining the town. Glastonbury has a town-hall, 2 or 3 banks, small manufs. of silk, & some export trade in timber, slates, tiles, & agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with the Bristol Channel. Mkt., Saturday. Its ancient abbey was founded in 605, on the site of a British church, said to owe its origin to St Joseph of Arimathea, whose "miraculous thorn," which constantly blossomed on Christmas day, and the shrine of St Dunstan, once abbot, used to attract multitudes of devotees to Glastonbury in the middle ages. It was the burial place of the renowned King Arthur, whose remains were many centuries ago discovered here. Fielding, the novelist, was born at Sharpham park, in the vicinity, in 1717.

GLATT, a river of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, joins the Rhine below Eglisau.—II. a small town of Germany, Hohenzollern Sig., with a castle on the Glatt river, 35m. N.W. Sigmaringen. P. 486.

GLATTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 715.

GLATZ (Slav. *Kladsko*), a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 52 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, near the Bohemian frontier, elevation 971 feet. Pop. (1846) 7,800, or including garrison 10,058. It is strongly walled, & situated between two heights, one crowned with an old castle, the other with a modern fortress. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and several schools, an arsenal, large barracks, and other buildings for military service, with manufs. of damasks, woollen cloth, plush, ribbons, muslins, hosiery, leather, tobacco, &c.; and it is the residence of a military commandant, & the seat of boards of public works and navigation. It was taken by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1742, by the Austrians in 1759, and by Würtemberg and Bavarian troops in 1807.

GLAUCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Zwickau, on rt. b. of the Mulde. Pop. (1848) 8,184. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle of the Princes of Schönburg, of whose mediatised principality it is the cap. Manufs. cloth, paper, iron goods, &c., & it has an active general trade.

GLAZELEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3½ m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 700 ac. Pop. 38.

GLAZOV, a small town of Russia, gov. and 98 m. E. Viatka, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Tcheptza.

GLEHN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Dusseldorf, with mines of copper, lead, and iron. Pop. 1,250.

GLEIWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 43 m. S.E. Oppeln, on the Klodnitz, with a station on the railway. Pop. (1846) 7,350, chiefly employed in some royal iron foundries.

GLEMHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 3m. W.S.W. Saxmundham. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. S.W. Framlingham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 333.

GLEMSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Clare. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 1,366.

GLEN, two rivers of England.—I. co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot hills, and flows E. into the Till, which it joins at Fenton.—II. a riv. in the Fens, co. Lincoln, enters Fosdyke Wash.

GLENA, a beautiful vale & bay of Ireland, near Killarney, Munster, co. Kerry, and where Lord Kenmare has a cottage.

GLENANS, a group of rocky islets off France, in the Atlantic, 9 m. from the S. coast of the dep. Finistère.

GLENARM, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on an inlet of the Irish Sea, of same name, 25½ m. N. Belfast. Pop. 881. It is picturesquely situated, with a castle, the seat of the Earls of Antrim. It exports provisions and salt.

GLENARTNEY, a valley of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Comrie, with an extensive deer forest belonging to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

GLENAVY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, near Lough Neagh, 9 m. N.W. Lisburn. P. 3,773.

GLENBEGH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 13 m. N.E. Cahirciveen. Area 30,808 ac. Pop. 3,011. Its scenery is highly picturesque. The inhabitants were formerly notorious for their lawless lives, but the efforts of Lord Headley, who has extensive estates here, have produced beneficial changes.

GLENBERVIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Bervie, 8 m. W.S.W. Stonehaven. Ac. 13,963 ac., of which 5,000 are cultivated. P. 1,296.

GLENBUCKET, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 38 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 542. Surface mountainous. The pa. belongs to the Earl of Fife. It has ruins of a castle, and abounds in deer and other game.

GLENCAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.W. Dumfries. Area 44 sq. m., mostly mountainous, and in sheep-walks. Pop. 2,094.

GLENCAPLE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Dumfries, of which town it may be considered as the port. Pop. 268. It has some shipbuilding, and an active traffic with Liverpool.

GLENCOE, a valley of Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. of Lorn, near the head of Loch Etive, extending from Ballahulish, in a S.E. direction for 10 m., within which distance is but one solitary farm-ho. The vale is edged on both sides by rocky and almost perpendicular mntns. of grotesque forms, and in the cliffs of which snow lies all the year round. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "dark torrent of Cona,"—& no other portion of the Highlands presents such a scene of gloomy sublimity. The massacre of the MacDonalds occurred here in February 1692.

GLENCOLLUMBKILL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 12 m. W.N.W. Killybegs. Area 32,243 ac. Pop. 4,356.

GLENCROE, a vale of Scotl., co. Argyle, near the N.E. extremity of Loch Long. Its scenery, with that of the neighbouring vale of Glenkinlass, is remarkably fine.

GLENCROSE, or GLENCORSE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Edinburgh, on the Pentland Hills. Area about 9 sq. m. Pop. 708. Woodhouselee, the seat of the Tytler family, is in this parish.

GLENDALOUGH, a lake and valley of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 24 m. S. Dublin, famous for its wild grandeur and interesting ruins.

GLENDERMOT, or CLONDERMOT, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. and partly within the bounds of the town of Londonderry. Area 21,508 ac. Pop. 10,295.

GLENDEVON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Ochil Hills, about 12 m. E.N.E. Dunblane. Surface almost entirely pastoral. Pop. 157.

GLENDON-BARFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.W. Kettering. Ac. 1,490. P. 44.

GLENELG, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye. Pop. 2,729. It gives the title of baron to the Grant family.

GLENELG RIVER, Australia-Victoria, receives all the rivers S.W. of the Grampian Mntns., and enters the S. Ocean, between Capes Northumberland and Bridgewater, near lat. 30° S., lon. 141° E. Though of considerable size, it has but a shallow outlet.

GLENFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area 6,830 ac. Pop. 1,032.

GLENFINLAS, a narrow and picturesque valley

of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Callander. It is inhabited by the Stuarts, clansmen of E. of Moray.

GLENFINNAN, a valley of Scotland. [FINNAN.]

GLENFRUIN, a valley of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on the W. side of Loch Lomond. It was the scene of a bloody conflict between the Macgregors and Colquhouns in 1602.

GLENGAD, a headland of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, forming the W. point of Culdaff Bay, 8½ m. E.S.E. Malin Head.

GLENGARIFF HARBOUR, a branch of Bantry Bay, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the N. side of the bay, 5 m. N.W. Bantry.

GLENGARRY, a beautiful valley of Scotland, co. Inverness, W. of the Caledonian canal, and about 12 m. W.S.W. Fort Augustus. It contains a fine lake, with a castle of the MacDonalds.

GLENHOLM, a former pa. of Scotl., co. Peebles, now united to BROUGHTON.

GLENISLA, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 17 m. W.N.W. Forfar, on the Isla. Pop. 1,134. It has the ruins of two castles of the Ogilvies.

GLENKENS, a dist. of Scotl., forming the N. part of the stewartry Kircudbright.

GLENLIVET, a valley of Scotland, co. Banff, about 20 m. S.W. Huntly. It contains lead and iron ore, is famous for its whisky, and was the scene of a memorable encounter in 1594, between the adherents of the Earls of Huntly & of Argyle.

GLENLUCE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, pa. Old Luce, near Luce Bay, 16 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Pop. 890. Cattle fairs monthly, between April and December. Glenluce abbey, now a spacious ruin, was founded in 1190.

GLENLYON, a fine mntn. vale of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Fortingal, extending along the river Lyon, W. of the lake of same name, for 28 m. It has much romantic scenery, and gives title of baron to the heir of the Duke of Athol.

GLEN-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. S.E. Leicester. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 795.

GLENMALURE, a wild mntn. vale of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, on the Avonbeg river. It was the scene of outrages during the rebellion, 1798.

GLENMORE, a vale of Scotland, cos. Moray and Inverness, on the Spey, near Abernethy, containing extensive fir forests of D. of Richmond.

GLENMORISTON, a valley of Scotland, co. Inverness. It contains a pa. united to URQUHART.

GLENMUICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the border of Forfarshire, S.E. Castle-Town of Braemar. P. 2,118. It contains Lake Muick.

GLENN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 43 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,678.

GLENN'S FALLS, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 46 m. N. Albany. Pop. about 1,800. The Hudson river here falls 50 feet, and is crossed by a bridge 100 yards in length.

GLENNVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 4 m. W. Schenectady. Pop. 3,068.

GLEN-OF-THE-HORSE, a stupendous ravine of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the side of Mangerton Mountain, about 5 m. S. Killarney.

GLENOGLE, a valley of Scotl., co. Perth, at the head of Loch Earn. It is remarkable for the gloomy and savage grandeur of its scenery.

GLENORCHY and INISHAIL, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the borders of Perth, about 12 m. N.N.E. Inverary. Surface mostly mntnous. Sheep walk intermixed with wood. Pop. 831. Near Loch Awe, in this pa., stand the fine ruins of the castle of Kilchurn, and on the isl. of Inishail, are the remains of a small monastery.

GLENROY, a valley of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmanivaig, Lochaber. It is noted for its "parallel roads," supposed by some to have been the shores of a former lake, which had several distinct epochs of subsidence; by others to have been formed by the periodic upheaving of the land, washed by the waters of the sea.

GLENSHEE, a narrow valley, 7 m. long, of Scotl., co. Perth, at its N.E. extrem., pa. Kirkmichael. The Spittal of Glenshee is a stage on the great milit. road to Fort-George, 20 m. N.N.W. Cupar-Angus.

GLENSHIEL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, adjoining Glenelg on the N. Pop. 745. The Highland Jacobites, were defeated here in 1719.

GLENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2,240. P. 477.

GLENTILT, a long narrow mntn. pass of Scotl., co. Perth, pa. Blair-Athol. Contains marble & schists, penetrated by granite veins. Lord Glenlyon has a beautiful demesne here.

GLENTIES, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, amongst wild mntns., 6 m. E.N.E. Ardara. Pop. 317. It has an inn for tourists.

GLENTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 324.

GLIMSHOLM, one of the smaller Orkney Isls., nearly 2 m. S. Pomona.

GLIN, a mkt. town & seaport of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, on the Shannon, 18 m. N.E. Tralee. Pop. 1,208. Here is the castle of the knights of Glin, descendants of the Desmond fam.

GLINA, a fortified town of Croatia, Hungarian military frontier, on the Glina, 26 m. E.S.E. Karlstadt. Pop. 1,760.

GLINIANY, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 25 m. E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,350.—II. a small town of Poland, prov. & 18 m. N. Sandomir.

GLINTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. Market-Deeping. Ac. 1,380. P. 404.

GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland Isles, 6 m. N.E. Lerwick.

GLOCESTER (NEW), a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 35 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,946.

GLOCKNER (GROSS), a mntn. of Austria, the highest point of the Noric Alps, in the Tyrol, 12,425 feet in elevation.

GLOCKNITZ, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, circ. below the Wienerwald, 42 m. S.S.W. Vienna, a station on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 1,520.

GLOGAU, or GROSS-GLOGAU, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on branch railw. from Frankfürt to Breslau, the town being connected by a wooden bridge with the Dom-insel, or Cathed. Isl., in the Oder, which is separately fortified. Pop. (1846) 12,450, or including garrison 14,591. Besides its cathedral, Glogau has many other Rom. Catholic and some Protestant churches, a synagogue, a citadel, with a large garrison, Roman Catholic and Protestant colleges, a school of midwifery, &c., with manufs. of beet-root sugar, tobacco, paper, woollen and cotton fabrics, and straw hats, and a considerable corn market.—II. (*Upper* or *Little Glogau*), a town, reg. and 23 m. S. Oppeln, on rt. b. of the Hotzenplotz. Pop. (1846) 3,760. It has a garrison, a normal school, & manufs. linens & woollens.

GLOGOVATZ, a market town of Hungary, co. Arad, on the Maros. Pop. 2,085.

GLOMEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,776.

GLOMMEN, the principal riv. of Norway, rises in the Dovrefield table-land, 70 m. S. Trondheim, flows generally S. through the dists. Hedemark and Aggershuus, traverses the Oieren Lake, and enters the Skager-rack at Frederickstadt, 50 m. S.E. Christiania, after a course estimated at 280 m. Its navigation is impeded by numerous falls.

GLONS, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. &

7 m. N. Liege. Pop. 2,000. It is the centre of an important manuf. of straw hats, in which more than 6,000 persons are employed.

GLOOSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 660. P. 157.

GLOPPEN, a pa. of Norway, stift and 100 m. N.N.E. Bergen, on a fiord of same name. P. 3,350.

GLORIOSA ISLANDS, a small group in the Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 100 m. from the N. extremity of Madagascar.

GLOSSOP, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 14 m. E.S.E. Manchester. Area 49,960 ac. Pop. 22,898. Annual rev. of charities 280*l*. Glossop is the polling-place for N. division of co., and the chief seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manuf. In 1838, 50 cotton mills here employed about 4,000 hands, besides woollen mills, dyeing, bleaching, & print and paper works, and iron foundries.

GLOUCESTER, or GLO'STER, *Glevum*, a city, co. of itself, parl. and munic. bor., and river port of England, cap. co. Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 m. N.N.E. Bristol, & 8 m. W.S.W. Cheltenham. Area of city 680 ac. Inhabited houses 2,352. Pop. of parl. bor. 14,497. It occupies a slight eminence beside the Severn, where it divides to enclose the isl. Alney, each of the two channels being here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has four principal thoroughfares, crossing at right angles, and directed towards the cardinal points; and on its S. side is a new & handsome suburb. The cathedral, formerly the church of a rich Benedict. abbey, and built in 1047, is one of the finest in Engl., and possesses a square tower 223 feet in height, a large E. window, stalls of fine workmanship, and the tombs of Edward II., and Robert, Duke of Normandy. It is the place of a triennial musical festival, alternately with Worcester and Hereford. Several of the pa. churches are handsome. Other chief buildings are the episcopal palace, shire-hall, city-hall, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, jail, mkt.-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, and pump-room, over a spa, said to exceed that of Cheltenham in the efficacy of its waters. The grammar school has two exhibitions to Pembroke college, Oxford; an hospital for about 60 poor people, with a rev. in 1838 of 1,031*l*. a-year; a blue-coat school, 916*l*.; and another charity school, a rev. exceeding 100*l*. Manufs. of cutlery, soap, pins, &c., and an old established bell foundry. Until the completion of the Berkeley canal, by which vessels of upwards of 500 tons now ascend to the city, the trade of Gloucester was mostly conducted through Bristol; but it has now extensive wharfs, and an increasing trade in timber, corn, &c., & imports merchandise from the W Indies and the Baltic. Customs rev. (1846) 115,982*l*., 10*s*. Reg. shipping (1844) 306 vessels; aggregate burden 14,658 tons. Corp. revenue (1846) 6,012*l*. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. It is the seat of assizes and quarter-sessions. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,827.—*Glevum*, said to be derived from the British *Caer-Glow*, "the fair city," was a place of importance when made a Roman station under Claudius, A.D. 44; and throughout the Saxon and Norman periods it retained a large share of consequence. Its bishopric, founded by Henry VIII., was united with that of Bristol in 1836. Episcopal rev. (1830) 3,700*l*. Its neighbourhood abounds in fine scenery, and the residences of wealthy individuals.

GLOUCESTER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of New Jersey. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 25,438.—II. a co., in E. of Virginia. Area 2,800 sq. m. Pop. 10,715.—III. a tnshp. & seaport, Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, near Cape Ann, 29 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. of tnshp. 6,350, extensively engaged in fisheries and navigation. It has a fine harbour, near the entrance of which are 2 light-hos.—IV. a tnshp., Rhode Isl., 16 m. W.S.W. Providence. Pop. 2,304.—V. a tnshp., New Jersey, 10 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 2,837.—VI. a vill., Virginia, cap. co. Gloucester, 60 m. E. Richmond.

GLOUCESTER ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a small island, in lat. 19° 7′ S., lon. 140° 37′ W.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a co. of England, in its W. part, having N.W. to N.E. cos. Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick; E. Oxfordshire; S. Berks, Wilts, and Somerset; W. the estuary of the Severn and co. Monmouth. Area 1,258 sq. m., or 805,120 ac., of which about 750,000 are grass and arable. Inhabited houses 81,016. Pop. 431,383. It has 3 natural divisions; the E. being the Cotswold Hills, varying in height from 200 to upwards of 1,000 feet, and now mostly enclosed and arable; the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affls.; and the division W. of the Severn, consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivs., the Severn, Upper & Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis. In the hills, sheep farming is the chief branch of industry; the number of sheep is estimated at 600,000, and the annual produce of wool at 16,000 packs. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn-lands, orchards, gardens, & especially its rich pastures, in which is produced the celebrated Gloucester cheese. The forest produces fine oak timber, excellent perry and the Styre apple cider. Average rent of land (1810) 20*s*. per acre. Annual value of land (1842-3) 1,121,124*l*. Chief minerals, coal and iron ore, extensively worked in the forest dist. Value of mines 21,448*l*. Manufs., besides those of Bristol, consist chiefly of the light, and also of the finest kinds of woollen cloth; the latter are generally preferred to those of Yorkshire; but the trade is not increasing. [STROUD.] In 1838 the co. had 97 woollen factories, employing about 5,500 hands, and cotton factories, employing 1,530 hands. Gloucestershire is divided into 29 hundreds, comprising about 350 pas. in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Chief cities and towns, Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud, and Cirencester. Railways connect the co. town with Birmingham, *via* Cheltenham and Worcester; with Bristol, with Dean-Forest, and with London, by junction at Swindon with the Great Western railway. A canal, *via* Stroud, connects the rivs. Thames and Severn; another connects the cities of Gloucester and Hereford; and a third, 18 m. in length, by enabling large vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation of the Severn, brings them up to the city of Gloucester. The co. sends 6 members to H. of C., 2 are for its E. division, 2 for its W., & 2 for its bors. Reg. electors (1848) for E. division 7,803; for W. division 7,601.

GLOWNO, two small towns of Poland, one N. Posen, the other gov. & 56 m. W.S.W. Warsaw.

GLUCHOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Jesmen. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has several churches and convents, with 3 annual fairs, and a large trade in corn and spirits. It was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetmen, and the governors of Little Russia.

GLÜCKSBURG, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, amt. and 5½ m. N.E. Flensburg, on Flensburg-fiord, with 750 inhabs., & the fine residence of the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg.

GLÜCKSTADT, a town of Denmark, cap. duchy Holstein, in a marshy tract, at the mouth of the

Little Rhine, on the Elbe, 30 m. from its mouth, and 29 m. N.W. Hamburg. Pop. (1847) 6,000, chiefly employed in navigation, and its harbour is being greatly extended and improved. It was formerly important as a fortress; but in 1814, its defences were demolished, and its old arsenal is now used for a prison and work-house. Town regularly built, is intersected by canals, but so deficient in good water that rain has to be carefully preserved in cisterns. It has a school of navigation, and several other schools; since 1830 it has been a free port. It communicates by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg, and by steam-packets with the ports on the Elbe.

GLUIRAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 8 m. N.N.E. Privas. Pop. 3,011.

GLURNS, a small town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Adige, 40 m. W.N.W. Botzen; rebuilt since it was destroyed by the French in 1799. Pop. 842.

GLUSBURN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4 m. S. Skipton. P. 1,052.

GLUVIAS (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1 m. E. Penryn. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 4,484.

GLYDE, a riv. of Ireland, Ulster and Leinster, rises near Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan, flows S E.ward through the co. Louth, and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

GLYMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 119.

GLYN-CONNON, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llanwonno, 6 m. S. Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 1,614, employed in coal and lime works.

GLYNDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Lewes, with a station on the South Coast railway. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 270.

GLYNN, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly, 8½ m. E.S.E. Kidwelly. Pop. 908.

GLYNN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Georgia. Area 625 sq. m. Pop. 5,302.

GLYNNCORWG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. E.N.E. Neath. Pop. 634.

GLYN-TAFF, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwysllan, 5 m. W. Caerphilly. P. 998.

GLYN-TRAIAN, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. and 3½ m. S.E Llangollen. Pop. 949.

GMÜND, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. an old walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Rems, 29 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 6,100. It has numerous churches, several anc. conventual buildings, a fine town-hall, asylums for the blind & for deaf-mutes, a normal and Latin school, and manufs. of jewellery, wooden wares, and woollen stuffs.—II. Lower Austria, 73 m. N.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohem. frontier, with 426 inhabs., and public baths.—III. Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. N.N.W. Villach, on the Leser. Pop. 160.

GMÜNDEN, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, situated among the finest scenery in Austria, on the river & lake of Traun (or *Gmunden See*), 36 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 3,300. It has a depot for the salt of the neighbouring mines, a port for the steam-packets on the lake, and a station for the railway (horse power) to Linz.

GNADAU; a vill. and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 12 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the railway thence to Leipzig. Pop. 345.

GNADENTHAL, a Moravian missionary station of S. Africa, Cape Colony, 70 m. E.S.E. Cape Town.

GNESEN (Polish *Gniezno*), a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. Bromberg, cap. circ., 30 m. E.N.E. Posen. Pop. (1846) 7,140. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, 8 other Rom. Catholic churches, several convents, & a diocesan school, it being the see of the archbishop-primate of Prussian Poland. It has also breweries, distilleries, and a large fair for cattle and horses.

GNOIEN, a town, N. Germany, Meckl.-Schwerin, cap. dist., 25 m. N.E Güstrow. Pop. 2,982.

GNOSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area 7,820 ac. Pop. 2,424.

GOA, *Govay*, a fortified marit. city & cap. of the Portuguese dom. in the E., on an isl. at the mouth of the Mandona river, W. coast of India, 250 m. E.S.E. Bombay. Lat. 15° 28′ 2″ N., lon. 73° 51′ 2″ E. Pop. now only about 4,000, it having been superseded by New Goa, or Panjim, on the coast, about 5 m. W. It is a city of churches, and the wealth of provinces seems to have been expended in their erection, their architecture far surpassing in grandeur and taste whatever of their kind has been attempted by Europeans in the East. The chapel of the palace is built after the model of St Peter's at Rome; the church of St Dominic is adorned with paintings by the Italian masters; that of the Jesuits contains the fine tomb of St Francis Xavier; the cathedral would be worthy of any principal city of Europe; and the Augustine church and convent are also noble structures; but most of these edifices are stated to be decaying, and the viceroy's palace, and the building formerly occupied by the Inquisition, have long been unoccupied. Goa is an archbishopric, and has a diocesan seminary. It was held with its territory by the English from 1807 to 1815. [PANJIM.]

GOACK, a town of the isl. Celebes, Malay Archip., immediately S. Macassar, & the former residence of its sultan. It was taken by the Dutch in 1778. [MACASSAR.]

GOAHATI, GOWHATI, or GWAHATTEE, a small town of Lower Assam, Further India, on the S. bank of the Brahmaputra, 64 m. E. Goalpara, & formerly the cap. dist. Camroop.

GOALPARA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, on the Brahmaputra, near the Assam frontier. It has a few good houses, some shops resorted to for barter by the Assamese, and several religious buildings.

GOAR (ST), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 15 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,430, who manuf. leather, trade in wine, & carry on a salmon fishery. On the opposite bank of the Rhine, in duchy Nassau, is the vill. *St Goarshausen*. Pop. 872.

GOBAIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. W.N.W. Laon. Pop. 1,419. It has an important manuf. of looking-glasses.

GOATHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Sherborne. Area 230 ac. Pop. 37.

GOATHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 341.

GOAT ISLAND, N. Amer., is a densely wooded isl. of about 75 acres, in the centre of the Falls of Niagara, and on to which a bridge has been thrown from the U. States side. [NIAGARA.]—II. an isl., Pacific Ocean, 3 m. S.W. Juan-Fernandez. It is about 5 m. in circumference, 500 feet in height, volcanic, and desolate.—III. the smallest of the Bashee Isls., E. Archipelago.

GOAVE, two towns of Hayti, Le Grand Goave, being 7 m. E. of Le Petit Goave, which is on the Bay of Gonaives, 48 m. W.S.W. Port-au-Prince, with a good harbour, and an active foreign trade.

GOBAIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Laon. Pop. 1,419. It is celebrated for its manufs. of glass.

GOBI, COBI, or SHAMO, a wide region of Central Asia, between lat 40° and 50° N., and lon. 90° and 120° E., comprising a great part of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. Length E. to W. about 1,200 m.; breadth varies from 500 to 700 m. Its central portion consists of a desert of shifting

sands, about 3,000 feet above the sea, skirted on the N. and S. by extensive rocky or stony tracts, somewhat more elevated, and interspersed with some oases, affording a scanty vegetation.

GOCH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Dusseldorf, circ. and 8 m. S. Cleve, on the Niers. Pop. 3,800, engaged in woollen, cotton, linen, and silk weaving, pin making, and in extensive distilleries. It is enclosed by walls, well built, & has a castle, Rom. Catholic, Lutheran, & Mennonite churches.

GOCHSHEIM, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 18 m. N.E. Carlsrühe, with a handsome church. Pop. 1,370. —II. a vill., Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, near Schweinfurt, with a castle, and 1,727 inhabitants.

GODALMING, a munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wey, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. S.S.W. Guildford. Area of pa. 8,470 ac. Pop. 4,328. The town has a long and narrow main street, a spacious church, and an alms-house. Smith's charity, rev. 258*l.*, several paper, parchment, and leather works, a stocking and glove manuf., some trade in timber, bark, hops, and coals, by the Wey, navigable thence to the Thames. Markets, Wednesday & Saturday. Corp. rev. (1847) 246*l.*

GODANO, a town of N. Italy, Sardinia, dom., cap. mand. and comm., prov. and 13 m. N.W. Spezzia, near the Vera. Pop. (of comm.) 3,379.

GODAVERY, a large riv. of India, Deccan, rises by numerous rivulets from W. Ghaut mntns. and Chandpoor hills, after a tortuous S.E. ward course, estimated at 700 m., through the Nizam's and Berar doms., and the N. part of the Madras presid.; it divides into two principal branches, which subdivide as they enter the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 82° E. During the rainy season it is in many places 1½ m. across; but at the pass of Papkoonda, is contracted by precipitous mntns., 2,000 feet high to a quarter of a mile. Principal affls., the Wynegunga and Manjera. The towns Pyetun, Khair, Nandair, Chinnoor, Mahadepoor, Mungapett, and Rajahmundry, are on its banks, which are also lined with forests.

GODDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.E. Bicester. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 117.

GODERICH, or GOODRICH, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, here crossed by a beautiful bridge, 3¾ m. S.W. Ross. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 738. It has massive and picturesque remains of a castle, partly built before the Conquest, and once the residence of the Talbots. It figured greatly during the parliamentary war, & was one of the last castles in England which held out for the king. Goderich Court, a sumptuous modern edifice in the style of Edward II., contains a rare collection of armour, &c.; and Goderich gives title of viscount to the Robinson family, descendants of the Grays, Dukes of Kent, who anciently owned the manor.

GODESBERG, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on l. b. of the Rhine, with 1,170 inhabitants, and mineral springs.

GODEWAERSVELDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,836.

GÖDING, a *town of Moravia*, circ. and 34 m. S.E. Brünn, on the March, and on the railway between Brünn and Prerau. Pop. 2,975.

GODLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 8 m. E.S.E. Manchester, and on the railway thence to Sheffield. Pop. 1,399.

GODMANCHESTER (pron. *Gumcester*), a munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. and ¾ m. S.S.E. Huntingdon, within the parl. limits of which bor. it is included. Area of pa. 5,590 ac. Pop. 2,152, almost wholly engaged in rural industry. The town, on the S.E. bank of the Ouse, is poorly built. It has an endowed grammar school, and other charities. Fair, Easter-Tuesday. Corp. rev. (1847) 524*l.* It is supposed to have been the Roman *Durolipons*.

GODMANHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, Ainsty and E. Riding, 1¾ m. N.N.E. Market-Weighton. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 316. The vill. has a Saxon church, and other remains of antiquity.

GODMANSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 153.

GODMERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the navigable Stour, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 73 ac. Pop. 450. The church has 8 stalls, formerly belonging to the prior and monks of Canterbury, whose residence here remains in good preservation.

GÖDÖLLÖ, a town of Hungary, circ. and 15 m. N.E. Pesth, with 2,330 inhabs., a fine noble residence, and some trade in honey.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Breaze, 5½ m. W.N.W. Helston. Pop. employed in tin & copper mines. It gives the title of baron to the Osborne family, descend. by female side of the Godolphins, who have a seat here.

GODRA, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 142 m. W.S.W. Oojein. Lat. 22° 48′ N., lon. 73° 44′ E.

GODSHILL, a pa., Isle of Wight, 5½ m. S.S.E. Newport. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 1,435. It has an ancient church and a grammar school, founded by the Worsley family 200 years ago. In its vicinity is the seat of the Earl of Yarborough.

GODSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 27 m. S.S.E. London, by the S.E. railway, on which it has a station. Area 6,600 ac. Pop. 1,896. It is celebrated for its sandstone quarries, and has many elegant mansions.

GODTHAAB, a vill. of S. Greenland, in Davis Strait. Pop. of dist. 740. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721. It has a mission seminary, and is the residence of an inspector.

GOEDEREEDE, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 10 m. S.W. Brielle, on the isl. Goeree, formerly of commercial importance. Pop. 1,045.

GOEREE, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, between Cramer and Hollands Diep, now united to the island of Over-Flakkee. The town *Goeree*, or *Goereede*, is on the E. coast.

GOES, or TER-GOES, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the isl. S. Beveland. Lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 3° 53′ E. Pop. (1840) 5,425. It is pretty well built, and has a curious ancient monastery, a harbour on an arm of the Scheldt, ship-building docks, and an active trade in salt, hops, corn, &c.—II. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 19 m. E. Coimbra.

GÆTA-ELF, or GOTHA, a river of Sweden, flows from Lake Wener, and enters the Kattegat, after a S. course of 50 m. The towns Wenersborg, Kongelf, and Gottenburg, are on its banks. It is navigable in most of its extent; but near its origin are the Falls of Trolhætta, to avoid which the Trolhætta canal was constructed.

GÆTEBORG, a town of Sweden. [GOTHENBURG.]

GOETZENBRUCK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 15 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. It has, a manuf. of watch glasses, employing 600 hands, and producing 45,000 glasses daily.

GOFFSTOWN, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 15 m. S. Concord. Pop. 2,376.

GOGAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the E. side of Lake Urumiyah, 5 m. N.W. Dekergan, enclosed by well cultivated gardens.

GÖGGINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on bank of the Wertach, 2 m. S.W. Augsburg, with

a castle and 1,222 inhabs.—II. a vill., grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, E. Mosskirch. P. 622.

GOGGRA, *Gharghara*, a river of N. Hindostan, and one of the chief tributaries of the Ganges, which it joins about 100 m. E.N.E. Benares, after a S.E. course of 400 to 500 m., through Nepaul, Oude, and the Bengal territ. Affls., the Raptee, Chouka, & Kali. The towns Fyzabad & Oude are on its banks. It is the *Sareyu* of Hindoo mythology, & accord. to Rennel the Agorames of Arrian. The riv. is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindoos, is frequently mentioned in their sacred poetry, and its banks are resorted to by numerous devotees.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, England, co. and 3 m. S.E. Cambridge. On their highest summit are remains of an anc. camp with a triple entrenchment.

GOGO, or GOGEH, a marit. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, with a safe roadstead during the S.W. monsoon, and some trade in ship-building.

GOGRA, KANAR, or SARJOO. [GOGGRA.]

GOHUD, and GOHUN, two towns of India; the former, British, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 22 m. N.E. Agra; the latter in Bundelcund, 11 m. N.W. Jaloun.

GOIL (LOCH), a branch of Loch Long, Scotl., co. Argyle, extending for 4 m. N. to Loch goilhead.

GOISERN, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. and on the Traun, 6 m. N.N.W. Hallstadt. P. 708. It has an anc. church, each house is surrounded by a garden, and this is considered the handsomest village in Austria.

GOITO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. N.W. Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 1,800.

GOJAM, a dist. of Abyssinia, state Amhara, S. of the Lake Tzana, lat. 10° to 11° N., lon. 37° to 38° E. It is mostly an undulating grassy plain, with little pop. or cultivation, traversed in some parts by high mntn. ranges, and by affls. of the Abai. Principal vills., Yaush, Yejubbi, Dagat, Bichana, and Dima.

GOJEB, a riv. of Central Africa, in the country S. of Abyssinia, flowing E., in lat. about 6° N., supposed to join the Gibbi and the Abai.

GOKAUK, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 50 m. N.N.W. Dharwar, on the Gutpurba, an affl. of the Kistnah, & which forms here a superb cataract. Town of some importance, and partially fortified.

GOLBORNE, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on the London and N.W. railway, 2 m. N.N.E. Newton. Pop. 1,657.

GOLCAR, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3¼ m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop, 3,598.

GOLCONDA, a fortified town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on a hill, 3 m. W. Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 15′ N., lon. 78° 32′ E. It has been noted as a depôt for diamonds, which are, however, only brought hither from the plains at the base of Neela Hulla mountains, on the banks of the Krishna and Penaar rivers, no mines existing in the vicinity; and a large amount of treasure is supposed to be kept here, as Europeans or native strangers are not usually allowed to enter the gates. On its N. side are some famous tombs, frequently resorted to by holiday-parties from Secunderabad. In the district are found opals, chalcedonies, and other gems.

GOLDANGER, a pa. of England. [GOLDHANGER.]

GOLDAPP, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Goldapp riv. Pop. 3,880. It has tanneries and breweries.

GOLDAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a landslip of which mountain the former vill. of same name, with the vills. Bussingen, Rother, and a part of Lowertz, were totally buried, on the 2d September 1806.

GOLDBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach, an affluent of the Oder. Pop. (1846) 7,350. Manufs. woollen cloth, hosiery, & gloves. At its high school the famous Wallenstein was educated. About 6 m. E. is the hamlet of Wahlstadt, where the troops under Blücher defeated the French under Macdonald, Aug. 26, 1813.—II. Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 28 m. E. Schwerin, on the small lake of Goldberg. Pop. (1846) 2,646. Its baths are now a good deal resorted to.

GOLDCLIFF, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.E. Newport. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 282. It has the remains of a priory founded in 1113.

GOLD COAST, a country of Guinea, W. Africa, extending along the Atlantic Ocean, from the river Volta on the E., to Cape Lahu on the W., and bounded N. by Ashantee. It was discovered by the Portuguese, who founded an establishment at Fort Elmina in 1482. The English first settled here in 1664. The country is fertile; deer are plenty in the interior, and fish along the coasts. The princip. European establishments are Accra, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, and Elmina.

GOLDEN, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, in "the Golden vale," a rich valley of the Suir, 3½ m. W. Cashel. Pop. 602. In the vicinity are the ruins of Athassel abbey.

GOLDEN BRIDGE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 1¾ m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,090.

GOLDEN VALE, England, co. Hereford, lying W. of the city Hereford, on the riv. Dover. It owes its name to its rich soil & beautiful scenery.

GOLDHANGER, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 520.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, cap. dist., on the Windau, 72 m. W.N.W. Mitau. Pop. 2,624, many of whom are Jews.

GOLDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1 m. N.E. Bedford. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 509.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 495. The E. of Harewood, has a mansion here.

GOLDSCHEUER, a vill. of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, 6 m. W.N.W. Offenburg. Pop. 572.

GOLDSHAW-BOOTH, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 2½ m. N.E. Haslingden. Pop. 748.

GOLEGA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 70 m. N.N.E. Lisbon, with 2,600 inhabs., and a large ann. fair in Nov.

GOLEK-BOGHAZ (the "Cilician gates" of antiquity), a pass in Asiatic Turkey, through the Bulghar-Tagh (Taurus), between the pashs. Karamania and Adana, 30 m. N.W. Tarsous, and defended by Turkish batteries.

GOLFO DULCE ("fresh gulf"), a lake of Cent. America, state and 125 m. N.E. Guatemala. Length about 26 m.; average breadth 11 m.; average depth from 6 to 8 fathoms. It receives the Rio Dulce and Polochic, and communicates with the Caribbean Sea by an outlet, 23 m. in length, that expands midway into another lake termed the "Golfete" or Little Gulf. Fort San Felipe, and the vill. Izabal, are on the G. Dulce.

GOLI, a small isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 m. N.E. the Isl. Arbe.—II. a town, W. Africa, Senegambia, on the estuary of the Jeba, 5 m. N.E. Bissao. Pop. 4,000. (?)

GOLIAD, a ruined town of Texas, on the San

Antonio, 70 m. S.E. Bexar, destroyed during the war of 1836, previously to which it had about 1,200 inhabs., living in stone-built houses.

GOLLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Stettin, on rt. b. of the Ihna. Pop. (1846) 4,700, who weave linen and woollen fabrics, & manuf. paper, tobacco, & copper wares.

GOLLOUSIER, a petty maritime town of the Isl. Socotra, Indian Ocean, on its N. coast.

GOLLUB, a town of Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. 2,320. Its suburb Dobrzir belongs to Poland.

GÖLNITZ, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Zips, 18 m. S.W. Eperies. Pop. 5,300. It is the seat of a mining council and tribunal; in and around it are iron and copper mines, iron forges, and factories of iron wire and cutlery.

GOLO, a riv. of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. coast, 12 m. S. Bastia. Length 38 m. Near its mouth are the ruins of *Mariana*.

GOLSPIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 12 m N.N.E. Dornoch. Surface mntnous., interspersed with small lochs. Pop. 1,214. Dunrobin castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is in this pa.

GOLTHO, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W.S.W. Wragby. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 159.

GOMANO, a small isl., Pacific. [MALAY ARCHIP.]

GOMBROON, or BUNDER ABBAS ("port of Abbas," anc. *Hormuz*, or *Harmozia*), a seaport town of Persia, prov. Kirman, but latterly forming a part of the Muscat dom., on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about 12 m. N.W. the Isl. Ormuz. Lat. 27° 18′ N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Pop. 5,000. (?) It stands on a slope in a barren country, and is enclosed by a mud wall, and wretchedly built. It owed its importance and modern name to Shah Abbas, who, in 1622, with the aid of the English, drove the Portuguese from Ormuz, the trade of which isl. was then transferred hither. Some remains of European factories exist, and one serves for an occasional residence of the imam of Muscat; outside of the walls are some European tombs, and reservoirs. Imports consist of Indian and other piece goods, & China ware. Exports comprise Persian carpets, tobacco, and dried fruits.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Isls., W. group, W. Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 13 m. broad. Length 12 m.; breadth 9 m. Pop. (1835) 11,742. It has some primary mntns. covered with perpetual snow; and many fertile valleys, producing corn, fruits, wine, cotton, sugar, &c. Live stock are plentiful, and some woollen stuffs are made. Principal town St Sebastian.—II. a river of Marocco, prov. Fez, enters the Mediterranean near Velez-Gomera, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

GOMERSAL, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 5¾ m. S.E. Bradford. Pop. 8,030, mostly employed in woollen cloth manufs.

GOMEZ, an isl. of S. Amer., New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena. Lat. 11° 6′ N., lon. 74° 50′ W.

GOMMEGNIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 2,950.

GOMMENITZA, a small seaport town of European Turkey, Epirus, on an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite the S. extremity of Corfu.

GOMMERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. P. 1,880.

GOMONA, an isl., Pacific. [MALAY ARCHIP.]

GÖMÖR (SAJO), a vill. of N. Hungary, cap. circ. in the co. Gömör, on the Sajo, 88 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1,049, who trade in wine and tobacco. It was formerly of much more importance, and has a Protestant gymnasium, with a public library, & several scientific collections. The co. of Gömör has an area of 1,694 sq. m., and a pop. of 202,000.

GOMUL, or GOOLAIREE, an important pass on the middle route from Hindostan into Afghanistan, leading from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, along the channel of the Gomul river.

GONAIVE (LA), an isl., W. Indies, W. Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane. Length about 36 m.; average breadth 8 m. It is destitute of potable water, and has no permanent population.

GONAIVES (LES), a town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on the Bay of Gonaives, 65 m. N.W. Port Republicain. It has an excellent harbour, a naval and military hospital, and public baths.

GONALDSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.S.W. Southwell. Area 950 ac. Pop. 113.

GONCELIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1,642.

GONDAR, a city of Abyssinia, cap. state, Amhara, 30 m. N.E. Lake Tzana. Pop. estimated at 1,000 families. It is irregularly built on a lofty isolated eminence, and interspersed with numerous trees. Principal buildings, the palace, a square stone edifice of the 16th century, and about 40 churches. Nearly all goods sold here are exposed for sale in the great square.

GONDRECOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 17 m. S.S.W. Commercy. Pop. 1,681.—*Gondreville* is a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, on rt. b. of the Moselle, 4 m. E.N.E. Toul. Pop. 1,307.

GONDWARA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 18 m. S.S.W. Purneah.

GONERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.W. Grantham. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 1,049.

GONESSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 10 m.N.E. Paris, on the Crou. Pop. (1846) 2,147. Manufs. hosiery and lace. Birth-place of Philip Augustus.

GONFARON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 22 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop 1,663.

GONIADZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 32 m. N.W. Bialystok, on the Bober. Pop. 1,550.

GONNEVILLE, two comms. and vills. of France. —I. dep. Manche, 5 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,370. —II. dep. Seine-Inf., 11 m. N.N.E. Havre.

GÖNNINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, at the foot of the Rossberg, 5 m. S.W. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,422, who carry on an extensive trade in seeds and garden produce.

GONNORD, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 18 m. S. Angers. P. 1,878.

GONNOS-FANADIGA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. Pop. (incl. comm.) 2,925.

GONZAGA, a market town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. S. Mantua.

GOOCHLAND, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of Virginia. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 9,760.

GOODERSTONE, or GOODSON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 500.

GOOD HOPE, a fort of British N. America, on the M'Kenzie river. Lat. 67° 30′ N., lon. 130° 40′ W. Old Fort Good Hope, is on the same river, 105 m. N.W.

GOOD HOPE (BAY OF), a bay of Russian Amer., lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 161° to 164° W., at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso island. The land around it is swampy.

GOOD HOPE. [CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.] It is also the name of the N. extremity of Papua, in lat. 0° 19′ 15″ S., lon. 132° 27′ E.

GOODLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 335.

GOODNESTON, two pas. of England, co. Kent.

—I. 2½ m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 424.—II. 2 m. E. Faversham. Ac. 140. P. 60.

GOODRICH, a pa. of England. [GODERICH.]

GOODWIN SANDS, a range of shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the S.E. coast of Engl., co. Kent, between the N. & S. Forelands, about 7 m. E. Deal and the Isle of Thanet; the roadstead, termed the Downs, lying between them & the mainland. Length about 10 m., by 1½ m. in breadth. They are divided into two portions by a narrow channel, are in many places bare at low water, and owing to their shifting and loose nature, they have, perhaps, proved more fatal to life and property than any other quicksands known. Floating lights have long been fixed here, and some lofty beacons have been erected.

GOODWOOD, the fine seat of the Duke of Richmond, England, co. Sussex, pa. Lavant, 3 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Goodwood races are held annually in the park during the last week in July.

GOOJAH, a town of Scinde, on the route between Tattah and Kurachee, 10 m. W. Tattah, and on a navigable creek of the Indian Ocean, whence inland navigation might be effected to connect Kurachee with the Indus.

GOOLE, a river port town of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Snaith, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don, and at the termination of the Aire and Calder navigation, 3 m. S. Howden. Area of township 3,020 ac. Pop. (1831) 1,671; in 1841 2,850. Goole has only of late risen into importance; it has now docks for merchant ships and coasting craft, a harbour accessible for vessels drawing from 15 to 17 feet water, an active trade in coal, and several banks. Gross customs revenue (1846) 44,920*l*. Reg. shipping of port, 490 vessels; aggregate burden 30,224 tons.

GOOMSUR (*Ghumsara*), a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, cap. a large zemindary, and 73 m. W. Juggernaut.

GOOMTY (*Gomati* "winding"), two rivers of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins 17 m. N.E. Benares. Chief affluent, the Sye. The cities Lucknow, Sultanpoor, and Juanpoor are on its banks. —II. dist. Tiperah, joins the Brahmaputra, 20 m. S.E. Dacca. Comillah is on its S. bank.

GOONDA, a town of Hindostan, dominion and 25 miles N.W. Oude.

GOONEE, an arm of the riv. Indus, Scinde, continuous with Fulailee below Hyderabad, enters the Indian Ocean by the Koree and Sir mouths of the Indus at its delta. New Luckput, its E. branch, traverses a lake formed by an earthquake in 1819. Its W. branch is navigable from the Ali-Bunder, Maghribee, to the sea, a dist. of 50 m.

GOONONG-TELLA, a maritime town of Celebes, on the N. coast of the Goonong-Tella Bay, between the N. & E. limbs of the isl. Lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 123° E. The Dutch had a settlement here.

GOOR, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 1,627.

GOOSE ISLAND, an island in the St Lawrence river, Lower Canada, 13 m. N.E. the isl. Orleans. —II. a rocky islet in Bass Strait, on which a light-house was erected in 1846.

GOOSNARGH, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 5 m. N.N.E. Preston. Pop. 1,621. Here is a richly endowed institution for decayed persons of the higher classes, founded by Dr Bushell in 1735.

GOOTY, a strong fort and town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. E. Bellary, on a mountain, 2,171 feet above the sea. The military works here are very extensive, and Gooty was formerly the cap. of a petty Mahratta state.

GÖPPINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Fils, 27 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. (1846) 5,035. It is well built, and has a royal residence, a remarkable town-hall, mineral baths, manufs. of woollen cloth & earthenwares, bleaching works, and an active trade in wool. Near it are the baths of Boll, & the ruined castle Hohenstauffen, the cradle of the imperial race that held the German empire in the 12th century.

GOPSALL, an extra parochial liberty of Engl., the splendid seat of Earl Howe, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. The chapel is fine.

GORA, a small town of Poland, gov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Warsaw.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. and 22 m. S.S.W. Bromberg.

GORABUNDER, a vill. and fort of British India, presid. and about 20 m. N. Bombay, at the N. extremity of the island Salsette, separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of that sea.

GORAM, an island of the Malay archip., 20 m. in circuit. Lat. 4° 3′ S., lon. 131° 50′ E.

GORBALS, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Lanark and Renfrew, forming a suburb of Glasgow, on the S. bank of the Clyde. Pop. 39,054, employed in the various manufactories of Glasgow.

GORBATOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W.S.W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Oka. P. 2,070.

GORCHEN (Polish *Gorka*), a town of Prussia, prov. and 52 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,500.

GORDES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. W.N.W. Apt. Pop. 1,212.

GORDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. Kelso. Pop. 903. It is famous as having given the title of Duke to the Gordons, a Norman family, whose earliest seat in Scotland was fixed here in the reign of Malcolm Ceanmore.

GORDON CASTLE, or CASTLE GORDON, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, heir of the above family, Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Bellie, about 1 m. N. Fochabers. It stands in a magnificent park, is one of the finest structures in Scotland, and contains some choice paintings and statuary.

GOREE, an island and town of W. Africa, belonging to the French, immediately S.E. Cape Verd, in lat. 14° 39′ N., lon. 17° 24′ W. Pop. (1836) 4,860, comprising 18 Europeans. It is about 3 m. in circ., and steep on the W., S., and E. sides. Surface sandy, swampy, and sterile. At its N.E. extremity is a roadstead, safe for shipping during eight months in the year. The town is well built, and covers about 2-3ds of the island: it is the seat of civil and commercial tribunals, and an entrepôt for gum-Senegal, ivory, gold-dust, &c. It has latterly been pretty strongly fortified, but is deficient in wood and water. It has been repeatedly taken by the English and Dutch in the last and the present centuries.—II. an island and vill. of S. Holland, near the mouth of the Maas.—III. a vill. of Jersey, on its S.E. coast, 7 m. E.S.E. St Helier's, & immediately below Mount-Orgueil Castle.

GORE ISLAND, or ST MATTHEW, an island in Behring Sea, about midway between America & Asia. Lat of its S. point, 60° 18′ N., lon. 172° 4′ W. Length N.W. to S.E. 28 m. It is composed of low hills, separated by deep valleys.

GORESBRIDGE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2¾ m. E. Gowran. Pop. 921.

GOREY, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 24 m. N.N.E. Wexford. Pop. 3,365. It is neatly built, has a handsome church, a barrack, and market-house.

GORGONA, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Pisa, between Corsica and Leghorn. It is a wooded rock, about 2 m. in length and breadth, inhabited by families en-

gaged in its fishery of anchovies, for which it is noted.—II. an island, S. America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, in the bay of Choco, Pacific, of about the same size as the preceding island, 110 m. S.W. Buenaventura. Lat. 2° 57′ N., lon. 78° 25′ W.—III. a vill., N. Granada, on the isthmus, and 20 m. N.W. Panama, on the riv. Chagres.—*Gorgonilla* is an island in the Pacific Ocean, off Point Manglares, Ecuador.

GORGONZOLA, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. E.N.E. Milan, cap. dist. Pop. 2,310. It has an elegant modern church, and extensive trade in the celebrated Strachino cheese.

GORGUE (LA), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,223.

GORHAM, two townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 60 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 3,001.—II. New York, 197 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,779.

GORI, a fortified town of Russia, Georgia, on the Kur, 43 m. W.N.W. Teflis. Pop. 3,000. It has several Greek and Armenian churches; and manufs. of cotton cloths and coverlets.—II. a vill. of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Moghilev.

GORIN, a riv., Russian Poland, govs. Volhynia and Minsk, joins the Pripetz, by two arms about 50 m. E. Pinsk, after a tortuous N. course of 230 m. Chief affl. the Slutch. The towns Zaslav, Ostrog, and Dombrovitza, are on its banks.

GORINCHEM, Netherlands. [GORKUM.]

GORING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, on the Thames and the Great Western railway, on which it has a station, 8¾ m. N.W. Reading. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 971.—II. co. Sussex, on the S. coast railway, 3 m. W. Worthing. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 50. Castle Goring, the seat of the Shelley family, is in this parish.

GÖRISSEIFEN (OBER), a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, circ. Löwenberg. Pop. 2,240.

GORITZ (German *Görz*, Italian *Gorizia*), a town of Illyria, gov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Triest, cap. circ., on the Isonzo. Pop. (1845) 12,137. It consists of an upper, or old town, on a height, enclosed by walls, and with a partly ruined castle, now a prison; and a lower, or new, and well built town. Principal buildings, a fine cathedral, sevl. other churches, the bishop's palace, the barracks, formerly a Jesuit's college, the circle-hall, town-ho., alms-hos., & an elegant new theatre. It has the diocesan school for the gov. Triest, a philosophical academy, Piarist & other colleges, Ursuline, Jews', and other superior schools; societies of agriculture and arts, and manufs. of silks, rosoglio, leather, &c., with dye-works, sugar refineries, and a brisk general trade. The ex-king of France, Charles X., died here in 1836.

GÖRITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 12 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,750.

GORKHA, a town of N. Hindostan, and the anc. cap. of Nepaul, 50 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo, on a high hill, & reported to comprise 2,000 houses, with a temple to the tutelar deity.

GORKUM, or GORCUM, Dutch *Gorinchem*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on the Maas, at the influx of the Linge, 22 m. E.S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. (1840) 8,199. It is pretty well built, and has a court of primary jurisdiction, college, learned association established in 1815, manufs. of tobacco pipes, active salmon fishery, and a considerable trade in corn, cheese, hemp, and horses. Birth-place of several eminent Dutch painters; and a house once occupied by Grotius still exists in the town.

GORLAGO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, with a curious belfry. Pop. 1,200.

GORLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, adjoining Yarmouth on the S., and within its parl. boundary. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 2,355.

GORLICE, a market town of Austrian Poland, circ. Jaslo, 20 m. E.N.E. Newsandec. Pop. 2,547, employed in linen and woollen weaving.

GÖRLITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 52 m. W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Neisse, and on the railway from Dresden to Breslau. Pop. (1846) 15,230. It is walled, entered by eleven gates, has three suburbs, and is generally well built. Principal edifices, the church of St Peter and Paul, a structure of the 15th century; the town-hall, 4 hospitals, a prison, and an orphan asylum. It has a Protestant college, and a philosophical society, with a library of 20,000 vols. and several MSS., extensive manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, bell-foundries, steel, and iron factories, lithographic printing, and bleaching establishments, and an active trade in linen fabrics and wool.

GORMANSTOWN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 1¾ m. N.W. Balbriggan. Pop. 160. It gives the title of Viscount to the Preston family, who acquired the manor in the reign of Edward III., and whose baronial resid. adjoins the village.

GORODISCHTCHÉ, several towns, &c., Russia.—I. gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Pensa. Pop. 2,000.—II. gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tver. Pop. 1,271.

GORODNIA, a town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., with 1,700 inhabs.

GORODOK, several towns, &c., Russia.—I. gov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Vitebsk. Pop 1,700, mostly Jews.—II. (G. *Borisov*), gov. and 63 m. S.W. Moscow, and founded by the Czar Boris-Godanov, whence its name. Gorodok is the name of several vills., gov. Minsk.

GOROGUEA, or GURGUEA, a river of Brazil, betw. the provs. Piauhy and Pernambuco, joins the Parahiba, 95 m. N.N.W. Oeiras, after a N.E. course of 320 m. The town Jerumenha is on its E. bank.

GOROKHOV, or GOROKHOVETZ, a town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. E. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Kliazma. Pop. 2,400. It has a bell-foundry, and manufs. of linen cloth and yarn; and it exports leather, skins, and thread to Astrakhan, and caviar, salted fish, &c., to St Petersburg.—II. a vill., gov. Volhynia, 30 m. S.E. Vladimir.

GORRAN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. E.S.E. Tregony. Area 4,660 ac. Pop. 1,332. The vill. has a pilchard fishery.

GORREDYK, a mkt. town, Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,700.

GORREVOD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 18 m. N. Bourg. Pop. 1,783. It was created a duchy by Louis XVIII.

GORRON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 11 m. N.W. Mayenne, cap. cant., with 1,634 inhabs., and a large Easter fair for cattle & corn.

GORT, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 16 m. N.N.E. Ennis. Pop. 3,056. It is almost embowered amongst trees, is very neatly built, and has a barracks, union work-house, and large market. It gives the title of Viscount to the Vereker family, whose mansion, Loughcooter, is 2 miles from the town.

GORTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Manchester, on the railway thence to Sheffield. Pop. 2,422. Here is a reservoir for supplying Manchester with water.

GORUCKPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having N. Nepaul, W. the Oude dom., and on other sides the dists. Sarun, Ghazipoor, and Azimghur. Area 9,520 sq. m. Principal rivers, the Gunduck on its E. border, the Goggra on the S., and the Raptee traversing its centre.

Surface mostly densely wooded; at the foot of the N. mountains is an extensive marshy and unhealthy tract termed the *Terriani*. Land rev. (1829-30) 169,690*l*. Principal towns, Goruckpoor, the cap., on the Raptee, 150 m. W.N.W. Patna, Lotun, and Sanonly.

GORWYDD, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llan-Ddeir-Brefi, 2 m. N. Lampeter. P. 608.

GÖRZ, a town of Illyria. [GORITZ.]

GORZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Metz. P. 1,763.

GOSARLY, a considerable town of Hindostan, Macherry dom., 60 m. W.N.W. Agra.

GOSBECK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Needham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 316.

GOSBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Spalding. Area 8,820 ac. Pop. 2,120.

GOSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Halstead. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 653. Gosfield hall, is one of the finest remaining specimens of architecture of the reign of Henry VIII.

GOSFORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, 2¾ m. N. Newcastle. Area 6,010 ac. Pop. 3,020, employed in coal mines.—II. co. Cumberland, 6 m. S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 8,400. Pop. 1,113. Here is a curious anc. stone pillar.

GOSHEN, several townships, U. S., N. America. —I. New York, on the New York & Erie railway, 92 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,889. The township is celebrated for its rich grazing farms, and excellent butter for the supply of the New York market.—II. Connecticut, 6 m. N. Litchfield; also celebrated for its dairy farms. Pop. 1,529. —III. Ohio, co. and on the Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,885.—IV. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,880. Numerous smaller places have this name.

GOSIER, or GOZIER (LE), a maritime vill. of the isl. Guadelope, arrond. and 5 m. S.E. Pointe-a-Pitre, on the little Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 3,242.

GOSLAR, a town of Hanover, landrost and 27 m. S.E. Hildesheim, on an affluent of the Ocker, at the N.E. foot of the Harz. Pop. (1846) 7,179, mostly employed in the adjacent mines of the Rammelsberg, but partly in manufs. of vitriol, shot, hardwares, carpets, leather, &c., in distilling and in brewing beer, which has a high repute. It is enclosed by walls, and is badly laid out and gloomy, with houses in an antique style, it being one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a frequent seat of the German Diets, and residence of the Emperor. Principal buildings & antiquities are—portions of the cathedral, demolished in 1820, and of an imperial palace, now a corn magazine, with some churches, and conventual edifices, a hospital, a college, and the *Zwinger*, an old tower, now used for a place of entertainment. Goslar is the seat of the mining council of the Harz, and of the corn depôt for the Hanoverian portion of that region.

GOSPICH, a market town, Austrian Croatia, military frontier, 14 m. E. Carlopago. Pop. 1,000.

GOSPORT, a fortified seaport town of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, W. of, and separated from, Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, across which a floating bridge connects the two towns. It is at the termination of a branch of the S.W. railway, 66 m. S.W. London. Pop. 8,862, mostly engaged in government navy works, or in retail trade, and the supply of shipping. It is regularly and pretty well built, but dull: its ramparts form a section of the fortified barrier, inclosing Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport; but they are much less massive and imposing than the defences of the former towns. Gosport has extensive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling yard, a powder magazine, iron foundries, and a co. house of correction. Outside of the town, on the S., is Haslar hospital, the largest naval infirmary in Britain. Its vicinity is pleasant; and W. the town are the suburbs Bingham town, Forton, and many good villas. It is governed by the co. magistrates, and is a polling-place for the S. division of Hants.

GOSPORT, a vill., U. S., N. America, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, opposite to Norfolk. The U. States have here a large navy yard.—II. a township, New Hampshire, co. Rockingham, 8 m. from Portsmouth, including the isles of Shoals.

GOSSELIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Charleroi. Pop. (1842) including comm., 4,686, engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, hats, nails, and cutlery.

GÖSSNITZ, a vill. of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenberg, on the Pleisse, 31 m. S. Leipsic, on the railway thence to Zwickau. Pop. 1,528.

GOSTYN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 38 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 2,320.—*Gostynin* is a vill. of Russian Poland, gov. and 65 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,300.

GOTA, a town of India, Sattarah dom., 23 m. S.W. Bejapoor, enclosed by a well built stone wall, and having a respectable appearance.

GOTHA, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Saxe-Gotha, on the Thuringian railway, between Eisenach & Halle, 14 m. W.S.W. Erfurt. Pop. (1837) 13,874. It stands on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe Coburg & Gotha, a structure resembling Windsor Castle in miniature, and containing a good gallery of paintings, a library of 120,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS., one of the finest cabinets of coins in Europe, collections of Japanese and Chinese curiosities, and various museums of arts and science. Gotha is one of the best built towns in Germany, and enclosed by handsome boulevards, which replace its ancient fortifications. It contains numerous churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, one of the most esteemed in Germany, a new ducal high school, orphan & lunatic asylum, a house of correction, an institution for neglected children, the Caroline establishment for poor girls, a polytechnic and a normal school, school of trades, society of arts, a life and fire assurance society for all Germany, &c. Manufs. comprise cotton and woollen fabrics, carpets, yarn, sail cloth, leather, tin, and lackered wares, fire engines, paper hangings, musical and scientific instruments; it has many dyeing establishments, and a large porcelain factory, and Gotha sausages are in high repute in all parts of Germany. Near it are the observatory of the Seeberg, and the ducal residence of Friederichsthal. Since 1764, the excellent "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here. The duchy of Gotha, forming part of Saxe Coburg, lies on the N. side of the Thuringian forest, and has a pop. of 101,461. [SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.]

GOTHA-CANAL, Sweden, unites the lakes Wener and Wetter, and the Baltic Sea, with the Kattegat, by the Gœtaelf, Trolhætta canal, &c. Length nearly 25 m.; breadth at base 40 feet; depth 9 ft. The Gotha navigation line, which is open to ships of all nations, was completed in 1832. [TROLHÆTTA CANAL.]

GOTHAN, or GOTEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6¾ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 2,740. P. 747.

GOTHARD, or GOTTHARD (ST), a group of mntns. in the Lepontine Alps, between the Swiss cants. of Uri, Valais, Tessin, and Grisons. Lat. 46° 33′ N., lon. 8° 35′ E. The several peaks of the St Gothard, which are all above the snow line, vary in

height from 8,750 ft. to 10,900 ft. Within a short space from the hospice, the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, & Tessin, have their sources. The *Pass of St Gothard* is one of the best and most frequented routes across the Alps. The excellent carriage road was completed in 1832, it is kept in the best repair, and at the summit of the pass (6,976 ft.), 5 m. N. Ariolo, is the hospice, a commodious station for travellers. On the N. slope is the celebrated *Devil's Bridge* across the Reuss. This was the scene of several combats between the French and Russians in 1799. Mean temp. of the year at the hospice 31°.9; winter 17°.5; summer 44°.7 Fahr.

GOTHENBURG (Swed. *Göteborg*), a læn or prov. of Sweden, having W. the Skagerrack and Kattegat, N. Norway, & on other sides the læn Wenersborg. Area 1,801 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 164,974. Surface mntnous., and wooded in the E., elsewhere level and not very fertile; the coasts are studded with islands, comprising Orust, Tjorn, Marstrand, and Kanso. Principal riv., the Gœtaelf; in the N. are several lakes. Cattle breeding, fishing, weaving, and the timber and lichen trade, employ most of the inhabs. Principal towns, Gothenburg, Uddevalla, and Strömstad.

GOTHENBURG, or GOTTENBURG (Swed. *Göteborg*), a seaport city of W. Sweden, cap. læn, at the head of a fiord, on the Kattegat, which receives the Gœta, or Gotha riv., immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. Pop. (1833) 28,758. It consists of a lower & an upper town; the former in a marshy plain, and intersected by canals; the latter picturesquely scattered over adjacent rocky heights. It is well built, and its terrace-roofed stone houses, with avenues and gardens interspersed, remind a traveller of S. Europe. Principal edifices, the exchange, arsenal, E. India house, town hall, a cathedral, and several other churches, one built with stone from Scotland, the theatre, barracks, and some hospitals. It has a school for 100 children of soldiers (founded by the present King of Sweden), a free school for the board of 200 and education of 300 children, and 2 orphan asylums, with a college & public library, a society of arts and sciences, a chamber of commerce, &c. The harbour, defended by 3 forts, has 17 feet of water; and Gothenburg is, after Stockholm, the most important trading city of the kingdom, having factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufs. of woollens and sail cloth, snuff, glass, & paper, porter breweries, tanneries, and ship-building docks, &c., the products of which establishments form, after iron, timber, tar, copper, and other metals, oak-bark, bones, berries, and rock moss, the principal exports. Imports mostly comprise colonial products, salt, rice, and herrings, which last were formerly the chief article of export. The læn or dist. of Gothenberg has an area of 1,891 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 164,964.

GOTHLAND (Swedish *Göta-land*, French *Gothie*), a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20′ N., and now subdivided among 12 læns (SWEDEN). The prov. of *East Gothland* or *Ostrogothia*, is mostly identical with the læn Linköping; and West Gothland or Westrogothia, with those of Mariestad, part of Wenersborg, and Gothenborg. — II. an isl. of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea. [GOTTLAND.]

GOTKEE, a small town of Scinde, on the Indus, 37 m. N.E. Shikarpoor, with a tolerable bazaar, and a large mosque.

GOTS ISLANDS, the W. most group of Japan, consisting of 5 islands & some rocks, & stretching from N. to S. between lat. 32° 40′ and 33° 30′, and lon. 129° E. The two largest islands are each nearly 25 m. in length.

GOTTENBURG, a city, Sweden. [GOTHENBURG.]

GOTTERN, two vills. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Erfurt. Pop. of Old Gottern 1,128; of Great Gottern 1,806.

GOTTESHAUS BUND, Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

GOTTESBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 46 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,350, employed in weaving, and in adjacent coal and lead mines.

GOTTESGAB, a small mining town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.E. Elbogen. Pop. 1,222.

GÖTTINGEN, a town of Hanover, cap. princip. Göttingen, & of an amt. in the landr. Hildesheim, on the Leine, 60 m. S. Hanover. Lat. 51° 31′ 47″ N., lon. 9° 56′ 45″ E. Pop. (1846) 10,644. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the mountain Haimberg, is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, and consists of the old and new towns, and the quarter of Masch. Streets broad and well paved, and the ramparts, planted with trees, form a pleasant public promenade. Principal edifices, three Lutheran churches, a Calvinist church, and a Roman Catholic chapel; the university-hall, finished in 1837, the courthouse, surgical and lying-in-hospitals, an astronomical and a magnetical observatory, theatre of anatomy, museum, and a large riding school. Its university, founded by George II. in 1734, & rechartered in 1836 as the *Academia Georgia Augusta*, was, down to 1831, the chief of the German universities, and the number of its students in 1822 and 1826 averaged 1,481 annually, but from 1831 to 1837 their average number was only 868, and the oppressive measures of King Ernest in 1837, still further ensured its decline. In 1845 it had only 633 students. Connected with the establishment are a library of 330,000 printed vols., and 5,000 MSS., a noble academical museum, founded in 1773, and a botanic garden laid out under Haller's superintendence in 1739, and various other institutions, including the *Spruch Kollegium*, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. Gross annual expenditure of the university about 50,000*l*. (For copious details see *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.* i. 916.) Connected with the university is a royal society of sciences established 1751, a high female school, and a house of correction. Göttingen was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, coloured paper, musical and surgical instruments, iron and steel wares, starch, and soap; but those of tobacco pipes and sausages, and the sale of books are the only flourishing branches of trade, and the town has hitherto depended for support mainly on its university; under the French, from 1807 to 1814, it was the cap. of the dep. Leine.

GOTTLAND, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms the læn Wisby, between lat. 56° 55′ & 58° N., & lon. 18° 10′ & 19° 10′ E. Area 1,227 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 41,575. Surface generally from 200 to 300 feet above the sea; coasts indented by numerous bays. Soil pretty fertile, though ill cultivated; the uplands are mostly well wooded. Corn and other vegetable products are raised in quantities sufficient for home consumption, and live stock are plentiful; timber, marble, sandstone, and lime are exported to Stockholm. Principal town, Wisby, on the N.W. coast. In 1840, 301 ships, chiefly Swedish, aggregate burden 25,856 tons, arrived here, with cargoes to the value of 17,661*l*.

GOTTLIEBEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 2 m. W. Constance, and having a castle,

which was successively the prison of the reformers John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Malleolus.

GOTTOLENGO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. (with comm.) 3,300.

GOTTORF, or GOTTORP, an amt. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, deriving its name from a castle 3 m. S.W. the town Schleswig, and formerly a ducal residence.

GOTTSCHEE, a town of Illyria, cap. duchy Auersperg, gov. and 39 m. S.E. Laybach. Pop. 628.

GOTTSKA-SANDOE, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, læn and 30 m. N.N.E. Gottland. Lat. 58° 25′ N., lon. 29° 15′ E. Length 5 m.; breadth 3 m. On it are two hamlets.

GOUDA, or TERGOUW, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gouw, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. (1840) 14,451. It is neatly built; principal edifice the large church of St John (*St Janskerk*), remarkable for its stained glass windows. It has four other churches, a fine town-hall, several hospitals, a latin school, and a town library with curious MSS.; nums. tobacco-pipe factories, employing 3,000 hands, brick kilns, and manufs. of woollens, sail-cloth, cordage, and large markets for cheese and other rural produce.

GOUDHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 12 m. S. Maidstone. Area 9,820 ac. Pop. 2,711.

GOUGH'S ISLAND, or DIEGO ALVAREZ, an isl., S. Atlantic. Lat. 40° 20′ S., lon. 9° 44′ W.

GOUKEKA, GOUKCHA, or SEVAN (LAKE OF), Georgia, is betw. lat. 40° 9′ 40″ and 40° 35′ N., lon. 45° E., 23 m. N.E. Erivan. Length N.W. to S.E. 47 m.; breadth varies from 6 to 21 m. Height above the sea 5,300 feet. Its banks abound with volcanic products. It is very deep; yields fine fish; contains the isl. Sevan, with an Armenian monastery, and receives several small rivers. The vill. Goukeka is on its W. side.

GOULBURN'S ISLANDS, two small islands, off the N. coast of Australia, 50 m. E.S.E. Coburg peninsula. Lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 133° 25′ E.

GOULDSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S.W. Louth. Area 144 ac. Pop. 347.

GOUR (Hindoo *Lakshmanavati*, Mohammedan *Jennetabad*, "abode of Paradise," probably the *Gange Regia* of Ptolemy), a ruined city of Hindostan, presid., prov. and anciently the cap. of Bengal, dist. Dinajepoor, 50 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. Its remains, with those of its suburbs, extend along a dry channel of the Ganges, being scattered over an estimated area of 20 sq. m., on which only a few straggling villages now exist. Extensive embankments faced with brick, bridges & roads of the same material, two fine gateways, and remnants of several others, a large fort containing a mausoleum and traces of a palace, 7 or 8 deserted mosques, a lofty tower, and a multitude of large tanks and reservoirs, are the principal remaining structures, most of which are of Mohammedan origin. The cities of Moorshedabad and Dacca, with Maldah, Rajmahal, &c., have been in a great part built of the materials of its edifices, and some of its fine buildings have been destroyed to erect the cathedral of Calcutta.—II. a town of Afghanistan. [GHORE.]

GOURDON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot cap. arrond., 21 m. N. Cahors. Pop. (1846) 2,703. It has a handsome pa. church, manufs. of woollen stuffs, an orphan asylum, in which is a cotton yarn factory, some trade in wine and truffles.

GOURDON, a small seaport and fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Bervie, 1 m. S. Bervie. Pop. 390. It has a good harbour.

GOURIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 51 m. N.W. Vannes. Pop. 3,719.

GOURNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Epte, 27 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 2,540. It has some chalybeate springs, a commercial tribunal, manufs. of linen cloth and leather, & trade in cattle and butter.

GOUROCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. W.N.W. Greenock. Pop. 2,448, partly employed in fisheries. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

GOUVEA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 53 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1,700.

GOUVERNEUR, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 181 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2,538.

GOUZEACOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.S.W Cambrai. Pop. 2,350.

GOVAN, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Lanark and Renfrew, about 3 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area about 10 sq. m. Pop., exclusive of Gorbals (formerly a part of this pa.), 7,810, many of whom are employed in collieries, iron works, and in silk, cotton, and carpet manufs.

GOVEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 26 m. N.N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,020.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 900.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, U. S., N. America, in New York harbour, about 1 m. S. the battery. Area 70 ac. It has two strong forts, and could contain a garrison of 800 men. [ILHA DO GOVERNADOR.]

GOVONE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba, cap. mand., near the Tanaro, 28 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. with comm. 2,838.

GOWER, or GWYR, a peninsula of S. Wales, projecting on the Bristol Channel, and forming the most W. part of the co. Glamorgan. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 15 m.; average breadth about 5 m. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores; several interesting ancient remains, and much fine scenery. Lime is exported. A colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

GOWER ISLAND, Pacific. [SOLOMON GROUP.]

GOWRAN, a small market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 6¾ m. N.N.E. Thomastown. Pop. 1,169. Market, Thursday. It has ruins of a castle & church. In vicinity is Gowran castle, seat of Viscount Clifden.

GOWRIE, Scotland. [CARSE OF GOWRIE.]

GOXHILL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area 5,860 ac. Pop. 892.—II. co. York, E. Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 880 ac. Pop. 64.

GOYANNA, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, cap. dist., on the Goyanna river, 35 m. N.W. Olinda. Pop. (1845) 5,000. It was erected into a city in 1840; has a latin & some other schools, a hospital, a convent, five churches, and numerous factories. It is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade.

GOYAZ, the central prov. of Brazil, extending between lat. 8° and 20° S., and lon. 46° and 52° W., enclosed by the provs. Para, Matto-Grosso, San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Piauhy, and Maranham. Area estimated at 318,000 sq. m. Pop. 72,592. Principal mountains, the Sierras Matta Gorda, Araras, Tabatingas, on the E. frontier; the Cordillera Grande, in its centre, rises to no great height. Principal rivers, the Tocantins in the centre, the Araguaya forming its W., and the Rio Grande its S. boundary. Soil fertile; products comprise maize, tobacco, cotton, sugar, manioc, with fruits common in S. Europe. Along the rivers are some tall forests,

but the wild vegetation is mostly underwood. Vast herds of horned cattle are reared. Gold was formerly plentiful; no mines appear to be now wrought, and every branch of industry is most backward. Principal town Goyaz; the other places are mere villages.

GOYAZ, a city of Brazil, cap. prov. same name, formerly called *Villa Boa*. It is situated nearly in the centre of the empire, being 1,400 m. S.S.W. Belem, and 950 m. N.N.E. Porto-Alegre. Chief buildings, the governor's palace, and two bridges across the river Vermelho, which divides the town in two parts. It has seven churches, a latin school, a school of philosophy, and two primary schools, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the prov.

GOYTREY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N.W. Etsk. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 567.

GOZO, one of the Maltese group of islands in the Mediterranean, 4 m. N.W. Malta. Length 9 m.; breadth 4½ m. Pop. 16,000. It has a richer soil, and is better cultivated than Malta; its surface is agreeably diversified, and has many fertile valleys. Rabato, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its S.E. coast. The chief object of interest in the island is the giant's tower, a cyclopean building.

GRAAF-REINET, or REYNET, a division of Cape Colony, S. Africa, between lon. 23° and 26° E., and extending N. from lat. 33° S., surrounded from W. round to N.E. by the divisions Beaufort, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Colesberg. Area 8,000 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 8,878. Surface almost wholly mutnous., consisting of the range Sneeuwberge (snow mntns.) Climate healthy; it is well watered. Many cattle are reared in its valleys, and fruit of all kinds is abundant. In the S.E. is the cap. vill., Graaf-Reinet, on Sunday river. Pop. 2,500.

GRABOW, several towns of Germany, &c.—I. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 24 m. S.S.E. Schwerin, with a station on the railway between Hamburg and Berlin. Pop. (1845) 5,130. It has many distilleries, but the principal trade is in butter, for which 11 fairs are held annually.—II. Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Schildberg, on the Prosna. Pop. 1,490.

GRABUSA, *Cimarus*, a small island, Grecian Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Crete.

GRAÇAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,105.

GRACEHILL, or BALLYKENNEDY, a Moravian settlement in Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. W.S.W. Ballymena. Pop. 297. A bridge connects Gracehill with Galgorm across the Maine.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, a town of Central America, state Honduras, 40 m. W.N.W. Comayagua, in a fertile plain, and peopled, some years ago, by about 400 families. It is also the name of a cape, Mosquito coast, lat. 14° 59′ N., lon. 83° 11′ W.; and another headland, E. Patagonia, near the mouth of the Galegos river.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores islands, Atlantic, N.W. Terceira, and N.E. Fayal. Length 20 m.; breadth 6 m. Pop. 12,000. It is less steep than the other islands of this group, & very productive of corn, wine, flax, hemp, and fruits. Principal town Santa Cruz. Pop. 3,000.—II. the most N.E. of the Canary islands, is small and unimportant.

GRADACHATZ, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. dist., 42 m. N.W. Zvornik, said to be enclosed with walls, and to have an active trade in cattle and timber.

GRADE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 9 m. S.S.E. Helston. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 333.

GRADIGNAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,650.

GRADISKA, or BERBIR, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Save, 23 m. N.N.E. Banyaluka. Immediately opposite to it is the Austrian fortress of *Alt. Gradiska*, Slavonia, 38 m. W. Brod, with a cathedral, a Greek church, and the head quarters of a staff for the military frontier. Pop. 2,299.—*Neu Gradisha* is a mkt. town, 7 m. N.E. Pop. 2,000.

GRADISTA, a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 12 m. N.E. Valona, on the declivity of a hill, on which are extensive cyclopean antiquities.

GRADO, a maritime town of Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Gorizia, on an island near the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 2,200.

GRADWEIN, a vill. of Styria, on the Mur, with a railway station, 7 m. N.W. Grätz. Pop. 579.

GRAEG, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Bassaleg, 3 m. W.N.W. Newport. Pop. 589.

GRÆMSAY, an islet of the Orkneys, 1½ m. S. Stromness. Pop. 214.

GRÆSOE, or GRÆSSOEN, an isl. of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, læn Stockholm, & separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 60° 25′ N., lon. 18° 20′ E. Length N. to S. 20 m.; average breadth 3 m.

GRAFENAU, a town of Lower Bavaria, on an affl. of the Ilz, 22 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 703.

GRÄFENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 24 m. S.S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,039.—II. a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 4 m. N. Meissan.—*Grafendorf* is a vill. of Upper Austria, 5 m. S.W. St Polten; and *Grafenhain*, a vill. of Saxony, 6 m. S.W. Rochlitz.

GRAFENHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, 9 m. W. Stuhlingen. Pop. 1,273.

GRÄFENHAYNCHEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Bitterfeld. P. 2,670.

GRÄFENTHAL, a town of Central Germany, Saxe Meiningen, cap. amt., 9 m. S.S.W. Saalfeld. Pop. 1,422.

GRÄFENTONNA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe Coburg, princip. and 10 m. N. Gotha. Pop. 1,480. It has manufs. of tobacco.

GRÄFRATH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 14 m. E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,595. It has manufs. of woollens and cottons, and iron works.

GRAFFHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 307.—II. co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Midhurst. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 390.

GRAFTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Regis*), co. Northampton, on the London & Birmingham railway, 4 m. E.S.E. Towcester. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 266, partly employed in lace making. It gives the title of duke to the Fitzroy family, descendants of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland.—II. (*Underwood*), same co., 3½ m. E.N.E. Kettering. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 281.—III. (*Temple*), co. Warwick, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Alcester. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 401.

GRAFTON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. of New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river. Area 1,740 sq. m. Pop. 42,311.—II. a tnshp. in above co., 32 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,201.—III. a tnshp., Vermont, co. Windham, 80 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,306.—IV. a tnshp., Massachusetts, 32 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,943. It has several cotton factories.—V. a tnshp., New York, 20 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,019.

GRAFTON (CAPE), E. Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the S.—(*Island*), the most N. of the Bashee Isls., Philippines, E. Archipelago.

GRAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., 8 m. N.E. Ivrea. Pop. 2,875.

GRAGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. Napoli,

cap. cant., in a plain, 2 m. E. Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 7,200. It has a collegiate church.

GRAHAM ISLAND, Mediterr. [FERDINANDEA.]

GRAHAM LAND, a considerable extent of continuous land, Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 65° S., lon. 60° W. Discovered by Biscoe in 1832.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 3 m. S.E. Paisley.—Also suburbs of Glasgow and Falkirk.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, a town in the E. part of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, cap. division Albany, near its centre, in a valley about 25 m. from the ocean. Lat. 33° 19′ S., lon. 26° 31′ E. Pop. in 1845 estimated at 6,000. In point of importance it is the second town in the colony. Houses interspersed with gardens, and it has spacious stores, a handsome Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan and other chapels, a Protestant church, in which is a monument to Colonel Graham, several tanneries, breweries, barracks, three weekly newspapers, and daily mkts. A military road extends from it to the Tarka dist. N.E., and a post road W. to Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, George, Zwellendam, and Cape Town.

GRAIGUE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., forming a suburb of Carlow, with which town it communicates by a bridge across the Barrow. Pop. 1,675.—II. a town, co. Kilkenny, also on the Barrow, 5 m. S. Goresbridge. Pop. 2,248. It has ruins of a castle and abbey.

GRAIN COAST, W. Africa, is that portion of Guinea, W. of the Ivory coast, and extending betw. lat. 4° and 7° N., and lon. 7° and 11° E. It comprises most part of the territory of Liberia belonging to the U. S., but no other Christian settlements of importance. [GUINEA.]

GRAINE (ISLE OF), an isl. and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey, and 1½ m. W. Sheerness. Area 3,160 ac. of marshy pasture, protected by embankments. Pop. 337. It has large salt works, and is very unhealthy.

GRAINSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S. Great Grimsby. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 103.

GRAINTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 556.

GRAITNEY, a vill. of Scotland. [GRETNA.]

GRAJEWO, a small town of Poland, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Augustowo, on the Lyk. Pop. 1,206.

GRAMAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 27 m. N.E. Cahors, on the Alzon. Pop. 1,788. It has saline springs and baths.

GRAMMICHELE, a town of Sicily, intend. and 30 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 7,900.

GRAMMONT (Flem. *Geeradsbergen*), a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 21½ m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 7,364. It was founded and originally fortified in 1068; it has a college, manufs. of cotton yarn, lace, linen and woollen fabrics, paper, and snuff, bleaching and dye works, and breweries.

GRAMPIANS, a celebrated mntn. chain in Scotl., forming the natural rampart which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. Their limits, owing to numerous parallel ridges and scarcely connected branches, are difficult to define, but they may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyleshire & Dumbartonshire N.E.ward across the island, terminating on the E. and N.E. coasts of the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, in 2 branches running on each side of the river Dee. This mountain chain is composed of granite, porphyries, primary schists, quartz, and marble. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. acclivity the slopes are gentler, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affls. of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and S. Esk. The loftiest summits are Ben Nevis, Ben Macdhui, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Schichallion, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond; the altitudes of which are given under their respective heads.—II. a mntn. range of Australia, Victoria, stretching crescent-wise N. and S., between lat. 36° 52′ and 37° 38′ S., and lon. 142° 25′ and 142° 47′ E., bounding E.ward the basin of the Glenelg and its affls. Height of Mt. William, its central, loftiest, and most E. peak, 4,500 feet.

GRAMPOUND, a munic. bor. and town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Creed, on the Fal, here crossed by a fine stone bridge (whence the name *Grandpont*), 14 m. N.E. Falmouth. Pop. 607. Mkt., Sat. This obscure place sent 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranchised for gross bribery in 1824.

GRAN (Hung. *Garam*, Slav. *Hron*), a navigable river of N.W. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 8 m. W. Dobsina, flows generally S.W., and joins the Danube opposite Gran, after a winding course of 130 m. The towns Brezno-Banya, Neusohl, Altsohl, and Bars, are on its banks.

GRAN (Hung. *Esztergom*, anc. *Strigonium*), a royal free city of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 m. N.W. Buda. Pop. with suburbs (1840) 12,170. It was once the finest city of Hungary, and is still the residence of its prince-primate. Chief edifice, a superb new cathedral in the Italian style, begun in 1821, & though unfinished, the most magnificent modern building in Hungary, occupying, with the archbishop's palace and chapter-house, a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress. Gran has 2 other Rom. Cath. churches, a Greek church, town & council-halls, an hospital for poor citizens, and a Rom. Cath. gymnasium. Its inhabs. weave and dye woollen goods, but its trade is chiefly in wine.

GRAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Coruña, and near the mouth of its harbour, on l. b. of the river Ferrol, with 1,580 inhabitants.

GRANA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Casale. Pop. 1,363.

GRANADA, an old prov. and formerly a kgdm. of Spain, Andalucia, bounded E. by Murcia, S. the Mediterranean, and on other sides the provs. of Sevilla, Cordova, and Jean, now divided into the provs. Granada, Almeria, and Malaga. Area 9,622 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 234,789. Surface mostly mntnous.; the Sierra Nevada traverses its centre, and rises in Mulahacen to 11,660 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Genil, Guadaljore, Nacimento, and Almanzora. The hill-sides are covered with forests of oak, cork, chesnut, and pine, & in the valleys tropical, as well as European products are cultivated. The Moorish system of irrigation is still retained, but the corn grown is insufficient for home consumption, and it is imported from Africa. The hemp of Granada is among the finest known. Mineral products comprise excellent marble, alabaster, serpentine, jasper, iron, and lead. Manufs. are confined to a few woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, paper, & leather; anchovy and tunny fisheries are prosecuted on the coasts. Principal cities, Granada, Malaga, Almeria, Ronda, Antequera, and Velez-el-Blanco. The kingdom of Granada, the last possession of the Moors in Spain, was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

GRANADA, *Illiberis*, a city of Spain, cap. of a prov., and formerly of a kingdom, and the anc. metropolis of the Moors in Spain, on the Genil, at the influx of the Darro, 120 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 16′ N., lon. 3° 45′ 43″ W. Pop. (1845) 70,025 (in the time of the Moors it is said to have had half a million inhabitants). It stands partly on the edge of a plain, and partly on mntn. spurs, progressively rising to the Alhambra. It has a most picturesque appearance, still entirely resembling a Mohammedan city, with its crenated walls, terraced gardens, domes, minarets, fountains, old mosques, flat-roofed houses, and projecting balconies. It is irregularly laid out, and badly paved. Chief public edifices, the cathedral, a large and richly decorated edifice, adjacent to which is the chapel of the kings of Spain, with the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, 23 pa. churches, all adorned with rich marbles & other works of art, and several convents. The Alhambra (*al-hamara* "the red"), or anc. palace of the Moorish kings, is an irregular mass of houses & towers on a commanding height, surrounded by groves, and of which the bastioned walls, arches, halls of the Abencerrages and Ambassadors, court of lions, mezquita, & the unfinished palace of Charles v., are the portions most worthy of notice. Granada has a university, 6 colleges, academies of mathematics & design, several hospitals, manufs. of silks and hats, paper mills, royal nitre and gunpowder factories, and some trade in oil, &c. Its prosperity suffered greatly—first, on its being wrested from the Moors in 1492, and next, by the separation from Spain of her Indian possessions. Its principal law-courts also were removed to Albacete in 1835. Around it are numerous fine public walks and objects of interest, the principal of which is the Soto de Roma, or "wood of pomegranates;" also a very rich Carthusian convent. (See *Murray's Handbook for Spain*, pp. 376-394).

GRANADA, a city of Central Amer., state and 30 m. N.N.W. Nicaragua, on the N.W. shore of the lake. Pop. 10,000. (?) It is well built, having handsome streets and public edifices; the latter comprise several fine churches. It is the seat of a flourishing trade in cacao, indigo, Nicaragua wool, & hides, which are exported in flat-bottomed boats by the lake and river San Juan, to the harb. of San Juan del Norte, Caribbean Sea.

GRANADA (NEW), one of the republics of S. America, mostly between the equator and lat. 12° N., and lon. 68° and 82° W., having E. Venezuela, S. Ecuador, W. the Pacific, N. the Caribbean Sea, and N.W. the Central Amer. state Costa-Rica. Its territory comprises the isthmus of Darien. Estimated area 369,600 sq. m., and pop. (1838) 1,686,000. The Andes, near the Ecuador frontier, diverge into three cordilleras, which traverse the W. and settled half of New Granada, from S. to N., enclosing the basins of its principal rivers the Artata, Magdalena, and Cauca; on N.E. the Meta and Guaviare, tributaries of the Orinoco, flow mostly through this territory. Besides the great lake of Maracaybo, there are many other lakes, N. and W. the mntns. The declivities of the Central Andes appear to be much less productive than other parts of this region; on the summits of the ranges are *paramos*, or extensive table-lands, nearly without vegetation; the lands along the Caribbean Sea are fertile, but unhealthy; almost all the W. parts are covered with dense forests, and yield all kinds of tropical productions. In the S.E. are wide *llanos*, or plains, pasturing innumerable herds of cattle and horses. Climate varies greatly with elevation; in some parts of the W. rains and excessive heat prevail. The uplands produce wheat and other European grains; maize, tobacco, plantains, cotton, cacao, and some sugar are raised in the river, basins, and along the coasts. Brazilletto cedar, mahogany, cinchona bark, & fustic woods, ipecacuanha and balsam of Tolu, are other vegetable products. The plains yield large supplies of jerked beef and hides. Gold is found in the Andes and the sands of the Cauca; platinum along the Pacific; silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, emeralds, and rock-salt, at Zipaquira and Chita; coal near Bogota. Manufs. are limited to coarse woollen and cotton stuffs for home consumption. The average annual value of the trade is estimated at 1,600,000*l.*; in 1844 the imports amounted in value to 880,000*l.*, the exports to 560,000*l.* The imports from England were reported to form 3-5ths of the whole, and to be chiefly composed of cheap cotton and woollen fabrics. In 1846, cotton goods to the value of 140,000*l.*, hardwares to 11,038*l.*, linens to 19,176*l.*, woollens to 27,300*l.*, were imported from Great Britain, the whole imports amounting in value to 219,593*l.*, in return for coffee 7,359,300 lbs., sarsaparilla 47,390 lbs., tobacco 481,300 lbs., and cotton wool 185,491 lbs. The trade with France in 1844 amounted to 130,600*l.*; the imports, consisting of silks & other woven goods, paper, wines, brandy, and perfumery, reached to 1,096,000 francs, and the exports of mother of pearl, dye-woods, raw hides, tortoise-shell, cotton, & cigars, to 1,919,000 francs. The rest of the trade is chiefly with the U. States, Jamaica, Curaçao, Spain, Venezuela, and Peru. Principal commercial ports are Cartagena, Santa Martha, Panama, and Chagres. The country is divided into the 5 deps. of Cundinamarca, Magdalena, the Isthmus, Cauca, and Boyaca. After the cap. Bogota, the principal towns are Medellin, Mompox, Quibdo, and the ports before-mentioned. Public rev. (1839-40) 2,200,545 dolls. New Granada was discovered by the Spaniards in 1499, and the first settlement was made at the Gulf of Darien in 1510. In 1811 this republic was established; in 1841 the provs. of the isthmus separated from the rest, and subscribed to a constitution of their own, but they have since rejoined the parent state.

GRANADELLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Lerida, N. of the Ebro. Pop. 1,714.

GRANADILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 70 m. N. Caceres, with a château and fine gardens of the Duke of Alva. Pop. 434.—II. a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of the isl. Teneriffe. Pop. 2,563.

GRANARD, a mkt. town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Longford, 59 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. upwards of 18,000 ac. Pop. 10,193; do. of town 2,408. It is neatly built, has a mkt.-ho., barracks, & union work-house, some manufs. of coarse linen, and a weekly mkt. It gives the title of earl to the Forbes family.

GRANATULA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,972. Birthplace of Baldomero Espartero, Regent of Spain.

GRANBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 3½ m. S.E. Bingham. Ac. 2,420. P. 516. It gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the D. of Rutland.

GRANBY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 13 m. N.N.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,611.—II. a tnshp., New York, co. Oswego, 158 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,385.

GRAN CANARIA, Canary Isls. [CANARY (GT.).]

GRAN CHACO, a region of S. Amer. [CHACO.]

GRAND, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Vosges, 9 m. W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,314.

GRANDAS-DE-SALIME, a vill. of Spain, prov. & 54 m. W.S.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1,426.

GRANDBOROUGH, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1½ m. S. Winslow. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 345.—II. co. Warwick, 5½ m. N.W. Daventry. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 532.

GRAND-BOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, arrond. Gueret. Pop. 2,464.—II. a town, Marie-Galante. [MARIGOT.]

GRAND CANAL, Ireland, Leinster, cos. Dublin, Kildare, and King's co., proceeds from Dublin W.ward, and joins the Shannon near Banagher. Length 85 m.; breadth at surface 40 feet; depth 6 feet. It has a branch, 27 m. in length, to Athy, where it joins the Barrow riv.; and other branches to Ballinasloe, Portarlington, Mountmellick, &c. Begun in 1765, & completed at a total cost of 2,000,000*l*. Ann. amount of tolls 40,000*l*.

GRAND-CHAMP, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 4,797. It has 12 annual fairs for cattle, &c.

GRANDCOUR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the Lake of Neuchatel, 28 m. N.N.E. Lausanne. Its old castle was once a residence of the Burgundian kings.

GRAND-FONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. St Dié. Pop. 1,623.

GRAND GULF, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Mississippi, on a remarkable bend of the Mississippi riv., 50 m. N.N.E. Natchez. Pop. 1,000. It has a town-hall, mkt.-ho., bank, theatre, and hospital. —*Grand Haven* is a vill., Michigan, on Grand river, near its mouth, in Lake Michigan.

GRAND ISLAND, U. S., N. Amer., New York, is in Niagara riv., 3 m. above the Falls. It is 9 m. long by 6 m. broad. Area 17,381 ac., of which about 1,500 ac. are cultivated, and the remainder mostly woodland.—II. an isl. of Brazil, S. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 23° 12′ S., lon. 44° 15′ W.

GRAND-LIEU, a lake of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. S.W. Nantes. Length 8 m., average breadth 4 m. It receives the Boulougne and Ognon rivers, and discharges itself into the Loire by the Achenau, all navigable.

GRAND-LUCÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,316. It was destroyed by fire in 1786, but has been rebuilt, and has an active trade.

GRAND-PRÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Aire, 30 m. S.S.E. Mezières. Pop. 1,300.

GRAND RIVER, U. S., N. Amer., Michigan, rises near centre of state, and after a W. course of 150 m., enters Lake Michigan; navigable for 40 m., and floats 240 m. The vill. of Grand-haven lies at its mouth, which forms the best harbour on the lake.—II. a river, rising in Iowa, and flowing S.E. through Missouri, into the Missouri riv., about 15 m. above Jefferson. Length 200 m., for 100 m. of which it is navigable.

GRAND-SERRE (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Valence, with 1,785 inhabs., some good public buildings, and 8 annual fairs.

GRANDE-ANSE, a vill. and pa. of Martinique, on its N. coast, 15 m. N. Port Royal.

GRANDE-CHARTREUSE (LE), a famous monastery of France, dep. Isère, in the Alps, 14 m. N. Grenoble; in a picturesque sit., surrounded by mntns., 3,323 feet above the sea, and very difficult of access. It was founded in 1084; but the present building, which is of vast extent, was erected in 1676. In 1826 it was restored to its original destination; and a few years ago it was inhab. by 33 Carthusian monks, & 18 servitors.

GRANDE ISLE, the collective name of the isls. S. Hero, N. Hero, La Motte, and the peninsula Alburg, in the Lake Champlain, U. S., N. Amer., between Vermont and N. York, and forming a co. of Vermont. Coasts abrupt; surface well wooded and fertile. Principal products, corn, cattle, fish, and blue marble.

GRANDE-PAROISSE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near rt. b. of the Seine, 3 m. W.S.W. Montereau. Pop. 1,256.

GRANDE-RIVIERE, various rivers of British America, U. States, Hayti, and Zanguebar, but mostly otherwise designated, or not deserving of especial notice. [RIO GRANDE.]

GRANDE-TERRE. [GUADELOUPE.]

GRANDES VENTES (LES), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 12 m. S.E. Dieppe, with 2,043 inhabs., & 4 annual fairs (whence its name).

GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Davino, 49 m. S.E. Lisbon. P. 2,185.

GRANDRIEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 18 m. N.N.E. Mende. P. 1,504.

GRANDSON, or GRANSON, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the W. shore of Lake Neuchatel, 2 m. N. Yverdun. Pop. 1,862. Celebrated for a victory gained by the Swiss over Charles the Bold in 1476.

GRANDVILLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 17 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,861.

GRANE, a seaport town of Arabia, near the head of the Persian Gulf, 50 m. S.W. the mouths of the Euphrates and Tigris. Pop. 10,000. (?)

GRANGÆRDE, a vill. of Sweden, læn and 33 m. S.W. Fahlun, with some extensive iron works.

GRANGE, several comms. & vills. of France; the chief, dep. Vosges, 12 m. S.W. St Dié. P. 1,335.

GRANGE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 16 m. S.W. Banff. Pop. 1,661. Here are ruins of the "grange" of the abbots of Kinloss.—II. a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 2½ m. N. Armagh. Area about 6,800 ac. Pop. 3,823.—Several smaller Irish pas. have this name.

GRANGEMOUTH, a seaport town of Scotl., co. Stirling, pa. Falkirk, on the Carron, & the Forth and Clyde canal, near the Firth of Forth, 11 m. S.S.E. Stirling. Pop. 1,488. It is well built, & has a custom-house and bank, extensive quays and warehouses, a dry dock, a good harbour for vessels drawing 12 feet of water, establishments for ship-building, including steamers; exports of corn, wool, the manufs. of Stirling, and the products of the great Carron iron foundry; and imports mostly of timber, hemp, flax, & tallow from the Baltic. Customs rev. (1846) 21,104*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 7,329 tons. Kerse-house, seat of Earl of Zetland, is in vicinity.

GRANGER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Tennessee. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 10,572.

GRANICUS (modern *Karakasu*), a small but famous river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, enters the Sea of Marmara, about 30 m. W. the peninsula Cyzicus, after a N.E.ward course of perhaps 60 m. At Dimotica, 5 m. from its mouth, it is crossed by a Roman bridge of 8 arches. On its banks Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius, B.C. 334.

GRANJA (LA) DE TORREHERMOSA, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 2,500. —II. a royal resid., Spain. [ILDEFONSO (ST).]

GRANNOCH (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Girthon. Length about 3 m.; breadth ½ m. It is extremely deep, & abounds with the finest trout and char.

GRANOLLERS DE VALLS, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 3,092. It has extensive manufs. of sandals.

GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, a group of mntns. in

Naples, between the provs. Abruzzo Ult. I. & II., in which is situated the Monte Cavallo, or Monte Corno, 10,154 feet, the highest point of the Apennines. Snow lies on it 9 months in the year.

GRANS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. N.N.W. Aix. P. 1,780.

GRANSDON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 6 m. S.E. St Neot's. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 622.—II. (*Little*), co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S.W. Caxton. Area 1,896 ac. Pop. 273.

GRANSEE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 43 m. N.N.E. Potsdam. P. 2,600. It has a monument to Louisa, late Queen of Prussia.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerl. [GRANDSON.]

GRANSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 164.

GRANT, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Kentucky. Area 184 sq. m. Pop. 4,191.—II. a co., in N. of Indiana. Area 415 sq. m. Pop. 4,875.—III. a co., in S.W. of Wisconsin. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 3,926.

GRANTA, a river of England. [CAM.]

GRANTCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,591 ac. Pop. 606. It is supposed to be the ane. *Camboritum*, the original seat of the university of Cambridge.

GRANTHAM, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. and 23 m. S.S.W. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Witham, and on the ancient Ermine Street. Area of pa. 5,560 ac. Pop. of do. 8,691; of parl. bor. 8,786. It consists chiefly of four nearly parallel and some minor streets, is clean, neat, and has an antique appearance. Its church, a fine edifice of the 13th century, has a spire 273 feet in height, and many costly monuments. The grammar school, in which Sir Isaac Newton received his early education, has an ann. rev. of 800*l.*, and exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge universities. Other chief buildings are several dissenting chapels, the guildhall, bor. jail, union work-ho., a neat theatre, and various remains of religious houses. Annual rev. of charities 80*l.* The principal trade is in malting and export of corn, and import of coal by a canal connecting the town with the Trent. Mkt., Saturday. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 1,242*l.* It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 721.

GRANTHAM, a pa. of Upper Canada, dist. Niagara, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 30 m. S. Toronto.—II. a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 54 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,036.

GRANTLEY HARBOUR, an inlet of Behring Strait, Russian Amer., immediately E. of Port Clarence, 10 m. in length, 2¼ m. across, generally from 2½ to 3 fathoms in depth, and supposed to communicate with a large inland lake.

GRANTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Cromdale, on the Spey, 22 m. S. Forres. Pop. 814. It is neatly built; has a church, townhouse, prison, orphan hospital, and branch bank. In 1774, the site was a barren heath.

GRANVILLE, *Grannonum*, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Bosq, at the foot of a rocky promontory, projecting into the English Channel, 30 m. S.W. St Lô. Lat. of light-ho. 48° 50′ 7″ N., lon. 1° 35′ 57″ W. Pop. (1846) 8,315. It has a strong citadel, a custom-house, a fine granite mole enclosing a small harbour, a Gothic church, hospital, and public baths. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, and a school of navigation, and the residence of a commissary of marine. Its inhabs. are mostly engaged in cod, oyster, and whale fisheries, which last employs 800 hands; it has also some trade with the E. and W. Indies, and the Channel Isls., and exports eggs, &c., to England. It was burned by the English in 1695, and besieged by the Vendeans in 1793.

GRANVILLE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in the N. part of N. Carolina, cap. Oxford. Area 828 sq. m. Pop. 18,817 (slaves 8,700).—Also several tnshps.—I. New York, 63 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,846.—II. Ohio, 25 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,528. It has a Baptist college.—III. Massachusetts, 98 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,414.

GRANVILLIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 17 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,861. Manufs. bonnets and serges.

GRAO, a marit. vill. and bathing-place of Spain, on the Mediterranean, prov. and 3 m. E. Valencia, of which city it is the port. Pop. 1,420.

GRAPPENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 2¾ m. S.E. Warrington. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 2,948, partly employed in cotton mills.

GRASHOLM, an islet, Orkneys, S. Shapinsay.

GRASLITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, 19 m. N.N.E. Eger. Pop. (1845) 4,790, employed in cotton spinning, paper mills, and in manufs. of musical instruments, looking-glasses, &c.

GRASMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 2½ m. N.W. Ambleside. Area 24,550 ac. Pop. 1,681. Its picturesque little vill. stands at the head of Grasmere Lake, which is about 1¼ m. in length, & has an island in its centre.—*Grasmere-Tell*, a mntn., co. Cumberland, E. of Crummock Water. Elevation 2,756 feet.

GRASSANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 25 m. E. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

GRASSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Caistor. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 374.

GRASSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. arrond., 23 m. E.N.E. Draguignan. Pop. (1846) 6,706. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity facing the S., commanding fine views, and has a large Gothic church, a communal college, 3 hospitals, town-hall, exchange, theatre, and an old tower. It has some Roman antiquities, a public library of 5,000 vols., and a gallery of paintings. Large quantities of perfumery are made at Grasse, from the produce of numerous gardens in its vicinity, and from Nice, Monaco, &c., in Italy. It has also manufs. of coarse woollen stuffs, silk organzine, linen thread, leather, liqueurs, and brandy, and an active trade in fruits and oil.—II. *La Grasse* is a town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Carcassonne, with 1,320 inhabs., a fine monastery, oil and fulling mills, tanneries, and iron forges.

GRASSINGTON, a small mkt. town of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Linton, 8½ m. N.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 1,056, partly employed in lead mines.

GRASVILLE, or GRAVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-*Inf.*, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. (1846) 8,481. It has a curious church of the 11th century, and many pleasant country residences belonging to wealthy inhabs. of Havre.

GRATCHEVSKA, a fort and vill. of Russia, gov. and 125 m. N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga. The vill. consists of about 50 willow huts covered with clay, and inhabited by a colony of Cossacks.

GRATELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6 m. W.S.W. Andover. Area 980 ac. Pop. 141.

GRATIS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 92 m. W. Columbus. Pop. 1,931.

GRATSANITZA, two towns of Bosnia; one 14 m. W.S.W., and the other 37 m. W.S.W., Zvornik.

GRATWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Uttoxeter. Area 800 ac. Pop. 119.

GRÄTZ (Slav. *Niemetzki-Gradetz*), the cap. city of Styria, and one of the most important in the Austrian empire, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Mur, in lat. 47° 4′ 13″ N., lon. 15° 26′

E. Pop. (1846) including military 50,000. With its suburbs, it is about 7 m. in circumference, and pretty well built; having many good private and some fine public edifices. The city-proper, small and irregularly laid out, is enclosed by ramparts and a glacis, which serve for the principal public walks. The cathedral has some fine monuments. Near it is a chapel with the tomb of Ferdinand II., and here are about 20 other churches. The *convict*, the largest public building in Grätz, formerly a Jesuits' college, now serves for a school of the university; other principal buildings are the ancient palace of the Styrian dukes, now the governor's residence, the citadel, the observatory, new council-house, built in 1807, theatre, and *landhaus*, with a large collection of ancient armour. The Johanneum, "the pride of Grätz and of Styria," was founded by the Archduke John in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts & manufs. of Styria; it has rich museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, antiqs., and coins, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, a library of 15,000 vols. and 700 MSS., consisting of the best European works, and open to the public, gratuitous courses of lectures, and a reading-room supplied with all the chief European journals. The university, re-opened in 1827, has a library of 38,500 printed vols. and 7,500 MSS., & in 1842 it had 28 professors and 942 students. Grätz has a gymnasium, an episcopal academy, military and numerous other schools, 6 hospitals, and many other charitable establishments, military magazines, a gaol, work-house, &c.; a splendid abbey built by Frederick II. for the Capuchins, now serves for a lunatic asylum. Grätz is the residence of the military commandant for Styria, Illyria, and the Tyrol, and of the prince bishop of Leckau; and is the seat of various courts. It has manufs. of cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, iron and steel wares, rosoglio, &c.; a large trade in timber, iron, and seeds, and transit trade between Vienna and Triest, two large annual fairs, and market well supplied with most kinds of produce. It communicates by railways, N. with Vienna, & S. with Cilly, whence a line is in progress to connect it with Triest. Birth-place of the Orientalist Von Hammer.

GRATZ, or GRAETZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 4 m. S. Troppau, on the Mora.—II. (or *Gredzlack*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 3,595, engaged in woollen weaving, and in brewing.—III. (*Bohmisch-Gratzen*), Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Budweis, with 1,272 inabitants, a castle, and iron works.

GRAUBUNDEN, cant., Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

GRAUDENZ, a fortified town of W. Prussia, reg. and 18 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, on rt. b. of the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 2,700 feet in length. Pop. (1846) including military 6,800. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong fortress, a gymnasium, high school, a Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, woollen, cloth, & tobacco factories, and an active trade in corn.

GRAULHET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Lavaur, on l. b. of the Adour. Pop. (1846) 2,684. It has manufs. of hempen and linen cloths, and leather.

GRAUPEN, or KRAUPEN, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz, with the old castle of Heinrichsruhe. Pop. 1,408.

GRAUS, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E. Huesca, on the Sera. Pop. 2,400, engaged in distilling, tanning, manufs. of soap and paper.

GRAVE, or GRAAF, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Maas, 20 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2,486.

GRAVEDONA, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. Como, and on the W. shore of the lake, 27 m N.N.E. Como. Pop. 3,200.

GRAVE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Alps, situated on a projecting rock, backed by vast snowy heights, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,886.

GRAVELAND (S'), a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. S.W. Naarden. P. 1,215.

GRAVELEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5¼ m. N.W. Caxton. Area 1,558 ac. Pop. 294.—II. co. Herts, 2 m. N. Stevenage. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 403.

GRAVELINES, a comm. and strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. E.N.E. Calais. Pop. (1846) 1,838. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by *dunes* or sand-hills, and which may be laid wholly under water. It has an arsenal, military magazines, and a military hospital. Its port is small but convenient, and frequented by fishing vessels. Its inhabitants are mainly engaged in cod, herring, and mackarel fisheries, salt refineries, and ship-building. Here, in 1520, Henry VIII. met the Emperor Charles V. on returning to England after his interview with Francis I.

GRAVELLONA, a comm. and vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., 11 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. 1,914.

GRAVELTHORPE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Malzeard, 6 m. N.W. Ripon. Pop. 582. The wooded valley of Heckfall, encl. as a pleasure-ground, is in this tnshp.

GRAVENHAGE (S'), Netherlands. [HAGUE.]

GRAVENHURST, two pas. of England, co. Bedford.—I. (*Upper*), 3 m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area 385 ac. Pop. 373.—II. (*Lower*), 5½ m. E.S.E. Ampthill. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 50.

GRAVENSTEIN, a vill. of Denmark, Schleswig, with a castle, 11 m. N.E. Flensborg. Pop. 500.

GRAVENY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Faversham. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 214.

GRAVESEND, a munic. bor., river port, town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the r. bank of the Thames, 20 m. E.S.E. London. Area of bor., including Milton pa. and part of Northfleet, 1,280 ac. Pop. of Gravesend and Milton 15,670. The older part of the town, near the river, has narrow streets, the upper town is more open, and has many tasteful rows of houses and detached villas; the summit of the hill, on which it is built, is crowned by prospect towers, commanding views of the Thames, and is a favourite place of holiday resort. Gravesend has a free school, some handsome endowed almshouses, a battery on its E. side, town-hall, union work-house, commodious market-house, custom-house, bank, numerous good baths, lodging-house, bazaars, shops, and libraries; a theatre, & concert-room; new terraces and two piers on the river, producing a large revenue to their owners, and forming agreeable promenades; and several public gardens. Former trade consisted in supplying ships with stores, vessels from London being obliged, until lately, to clear out here. Its more recent, & still rapidly increasing prosperity dates from the establishment of steam-boats, which run to London in two hours, and during summer, especially on Sundays, bring immense crowds of visitors. Many also of the wealthier class of tradespeople reside here. A railway, to unite with the London and Greenwich line, is in course of formation, and will unite with one which passes through a tunnel, upwards of 2 m. in length, and connects the town with Rochester, distant

about 7 m. There is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. Market, Wed. and Sat. The bor. is a polling-place for W. Kent. The town was burnt by the French in the time of Richard II. On its W. side are the garden & suburb of Rosherville.

GRAVINA, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. & 35 m. S.W. Bari. on l. b. of the Gravina river. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, several convents, and a college.—II. a port of Russian Amer. Lat. 60° 44′ N., lon. 145° 46′ W.

GRAY, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. H. Saône, on l. b. of the Saone, here crossed by a good bridge, and bordered by a fine quay, 29 m. S.W. Vesoul. Pop. (1846) 6,488. It has a comm. college, public library, many public fountains, an old palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, cavalry barracks, exchange, remarkable water-mill, and an active general trade.

GRAYINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 157.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a tnshp., Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 3½ m. W.S.W. Cockermouth. P. 584.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 3 m. N.W. Gravesend. Area of pa. 1,570 ac. Pop. 1,464. The town is irregularly built, has a cruciform church, a wooden pier at which steamers stop, & large brick-works. Market, Thursday. Belmont Castle is in the vicinity.

GRAZALEMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. E.N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a steep rock in the Sierra of same name, and is with difficulty accessible. Its trade is chiefly in bacon, & coarse woollen cloths.

GREAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick. Area with vill. Pallasgreen 7,100 ac. Pop. 3,755.

GREASBOROUGH, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.W. Rotherham. P. 1,623.

GREASLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 9,010. P. 5,184. Here are ruins of the anc. castle of the Cantilopes, & of Beauvale priory, founded by them in the reign of Edward III.

GREAT and LITTLE TOMBS, two small islands in the Persian Gulf, about 20 m. S. Kishm, both low, flat, and uninhabited; but the larger, 4 or 5 m. in circ., abounds with antelopes. Near it, Nearchus anchored with the fleet of Alexander.

GREATA, a small river of Engl., co. Cumberland; passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a township, of the U. S., N. Amer., Mass., 116 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,704.

GREAT FALLS, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 34 m. E. Concord, with 4 churches and 2,500 inhabitants, mostly engaged in woollen and cotton manufactures.

GREAT FISH BAY, S.W. Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 16° 30′ 2″ S., lon. 11° 47′ E.

GREAT FISH RIVER, a considerable river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, rises in the Sneewberge (snowy mountains), flows tortuously S.S.E.ward, through the dists. Somerset, Albany, &c., and enters the Indian Ocean, near lat. 33° 25′ S., lon. 27° E., after a S.E. course estimated at 230 m. Affluents the Great Braak, Tarka, and Little Fish rivers. A bar, at its mouth, renders it inaccessible except by boats.—II. (or *Thlew-ee-Choh*), a riv., British N. America, rises in Sussex Lake, on the N.E. side of the Great Slave Lake, and after a tortuous N.E. course enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

GREATFORD, *or* GRETFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 3½ m. N.W. Market-Deeping. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 264.

GREATHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, 6½ m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees, on the railw. thence to Hartford. Area 2,430 ac. P. 687. The hospital of "God in Greatham," founded and endowed with the manor, by a bishop of Durham, in 1272, now supports a master, chaplain, & 13 brethren. It has very handsome buildings, grounds beautifully laid out, and a rev. of 1,500*l.* per ann. Another hospital for 6 sisters, has a rev. of 91*l.*—II. co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.E. Petersfield. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 205.—III. co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 64.

GREAT HAMLET, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 3 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 929.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest of the Furneaux isls., in Bass Strait, between Australia & Tasmania. Length, N. to S., 40 m.; breadth 12 m.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest island in Cork harbour, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. Length 4½ m.; breadth 3 m. Pop. 10,681. It has a fertile soil, beautiful scenery, and many handsome villas, especially near the town of Cove, which stands on its S. shore.—II. an islet, Leinster, co. and 3 m. N.E. Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harb.

GREAT SOUTH BAY, a bay of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the S. side of Long Isl., separated from the Atlantic by Great S. Beach, a strip of land 40 m. in length, and ½ m. in width. Length of the bay, W. to E., about 65 m.; width 5 m. It is navigable, & abounds with fish & waterfowl. A light-house stands at its W. entrance.

GREATWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Brackley. Area 1,010 ac. P. 184.

GREBENSTEIN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Nieder-Hessen, 11 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,455. It has an active linen trade.

GREDING, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, with a castle on the Schwarzach, 31 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,075.

GREECE, or HELLAS (KINGDOM OF), ancient *Græcia*, a country of S. Europe, situated between lat. 36° 23′ and 39° 30′ N., and lon. 20° 45′ and 26° E., bounded N. by European Turkey, from the Gulf of Volo to the Gulf of Arta, W. by the Ionian sea & isls., S. by the Mediterranean & the island of Crete, and E. by the Ægean Sea, which separates it from Asia. It is composed of a continental portion, divided into 3 parts—I. Hellas on the N (the former Turkish prov. of Livadia), & II. the Morea on the S. (formerly the Turkish prov. Tripolitza), and, III. numerous islands.

The following table shows the divisions & pop. in 1840. Instead of the 30 govs. here named, it was proposed in 1845 to restore the divisions of 1833, viz., into 10 nomarchies, and 49 eparchies. The area is estimated at 18,244 square miles.

Departments.	Pop.	Departments.	Pop.
Morea 8,216 sq. m.			
Argolis,	30,702	Brought forward,	430,504
Achaia,	33,190	Continent, or Hellas 7,456 sq. m. Attica and Megara,	38,717
Corinth,	30,292		12,141
Elis,	37,292	Boetia,	31,679
Tryphilia,	36,607	Etolia,	25,144
Pylos (Navarin),	12,876	Trichonia,	8,921
Messenia,	34,221	Eurytania,	22,112
Cyllenia,	37,394	Acarnania,	25,083
Lacedemonia,	40,930	Phocis,	30,656
Laconia,	35,535	Phthiotis,	24,027
Mantinea,	54,312	Locris,	9,759
Gortynos,	48,133	Islands 2,572 sq. m. Hydra,	17,010
		Spezzia,	13,116
		Eubœa,	43,342
		Sporades,	10,318
		Syra,	29,972
		Melos,	10,268
		Thera,	19,386
		Tinos,	33,403
		Naxos,	19,912
Carry forward, .	430,504	Total, .	856,470

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous., the culminating point of the whole is Mount

Guiona in Phocis, lat. 38° 38′ 40″ N, lon. 22° 16′ 24″ E., 8,239 feet in elevation. The principal chain, that of Pindus, enters the country on the N., and Mount Othrys, one of its branches, forms the greater part of the N. boundary of Greece. S. of this, the principal chain, turns S.E. and, forms two branches, Œta on the N., and Parnassus on the S. Another chain extends from Cape Marathon in the channel of the Egripos, W. to the Morea, which it enters by the Isthmus of Corinth. The centre of the Morea forms an elevated table-land, enclosed by three mountain chains, the most extensive of which crosses the peninsula on the N. The coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented; the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Lepanto or Corinth, Ægina or the Saronic Gulf, Argolis, Laconia, Koron, Arcadia. Chief capes Marathon and Colonna or Sunium in Attica, Malea, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarenza in the Morea. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid and unfit for navigation; the princip. are, on the continent, the Aspropotamos, an affit. of the Ionian Sea, only the lower course of which belongs to Greece; the Phidaris, which flows S. to the Gulf of Patras, the Hellada, an affit. of the channel of Talanti & the Cephissus, which flow S. to the Gulf of Ægina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the Peneus and Alpheus on the W., and the Pamisus and Eurotas on the S. The only extensive lake is Topolais, ancient *Copais*, between Thebes and Bœotia. Climate temperate and generally healthy, except in some parts of the coasts, and in the vicinity of the lakes, violent storms occur in spring and autumn. Earthquakes are rare. Caverns, mineral and gaseous springs are numerous. Minerals are rich and varied, but little worked; marble and other building materials are abundant.

Vegetable products vary according to elevation of the soil. The olive, fig, currant-grape of Corinth, vine, melons, rice, cotton, the orange, date, citron, and pomegranate are cultivated on the coasts, and in dists. situated at an elevation of 1,600 feet, where also the myrtle, the mastic, and the plane tree flourish. Above 6,000 feet in elevation, great part of the mountains are covered with pine forests. The principal domestic animals are sheep and goats; bees are still extensively reared; wild animals are numerous, and game abundant. Manufs., which are mostly domestic and very inconsiderable, comprise silks, chiefly in the island of Tinos, cottons, woollens, coarse pottery, leather, and beet root sugar. Salt, extracted chiefly from the lagoons of Messolonghi, is the most important mineral product. The principal resource of the inhabitants of Greece has always been in maritime commerce, and this, long interrupted by the war of independence, has lately begun to revive, especially with Turkey. The principal ports are Athens (the Piraeus), Patras, Nauplia, Syra, Kalamata, and Navarino. The pop. belong to the ancient Greek race in the W. of the continental portion and E. of Parnassus; in the Morea the same race prevails, but here it is more mixed. The pop. of the islands is a mixture of Albanians and Greeks. The great majority belong to the Greek church. Greece was erected into a kingdom under Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, 30th August 1832. The government was at first nearly absolute monarchy; the revolution of September 1843 introduced a constitution: & in March 1844, a government, on the basis of those of England and France, was proclaimed. The king exercises the power of the executive, and commands the army and navy. The chief tribunals are, a court of cassation at Athens, 2 royal courts, 10 tribunals of *premiere instance*, and 3 tribunals of commerce. The chief educational establishments are, the university at Athens; 5 gymnasia, at Athens, Syra, Nauplia, Patras and Hydra; a normal, polytechnic, a military, and a naval school. Public expenditure (1845) 661,104*l.*; revenue 554,972*l.*; deficit 106,132*l.* In 1845 the army consisted of 8,919 men, of whom 210 were cavalry. The navy consisted of 26 gun corvettes, several steam-packets and smaller vessels. The mercantile marine, in 1835, had 3,314, and in 1846, 3,820 vessels.

GREECE, a township of the U. States, New York, 6 m. N. Rochester. Pop. 3,669,

GREEN BAY, a large inlet, N.W. side of Lake Michigan, U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, with Traverse islands at its entrance. Length, N.E. to S.W., 90 m.; breadth from 15 to 30 m. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons. A vill. of same name, at the entrance of Fox river into the bay, 158 m. N. Maddison, has about 1,500 inhabitants.

GREENBURG, a tnship. of the U. S., N. Amer., state and near New York, on the W. side of the Hudson river, Albany. Pop. 3,361.

GREENBUSH, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 1 m. E. Albany, on the opposite side of the Hudson river. Pop. 3,701; of vill. 900.

GREEN-CASTLE, a fort, harbour, coast-guard, pilot, and fishing station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, at the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 m. N.E. Moville.—II. a vill., co. Down, in a sheltered cove, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 1½ m. W.N.W. Cranfield Point. It has the ruins of a castle of the De Burghs.

GREEN-CASTLE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Indiana, 35 m. W. Indianapolis. Pop. 2,258.—II. a bor., Pennsylvania, 56 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. about 1,500.

GREENE, numerous cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in E. of New York. Area 583 sq. m. Pop. 30,446. —II. in S.W. Pennsylvania. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 19,147.—III. in centre of Virginia. Area 190 sq. m. Pop. 4,232.—IV. in E. of N. Carolina. Area 240 sq. m.—Pop. 6,595.—V. in centre of Georgia. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 11,690 (slaves 7,024).—VI. in W. of Alabama. Area 830 sq. m. Pop. 24,024.—VII. in S.E. Mississippi. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 1,636.—VIII. in E. of Tennessee. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 16,076 (slaves 1,006).—IX. in centre of Kentucky. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. 14,212.—X. in centre of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 17,528.—XI. in S.W. Indiana. Area 456 sq. m. Pop. 8,321.—XII. in W. of Illinois. Area 912 sq. m. Pop. 11,952.—XIII. S.W. of Missouri. Area 1,000 sq. m. P. 5,372.—XIV. in S.W. Wisconsin. Area 10,025 sq. m. Pop. 1,586.—Also numerous tnshps.—I. New York, 120 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,462. —II. Pennsylvania, 15 m. N.E. Indiana. Pop. 2,321.—III. Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.E. Chambersburg. Pop. 2,518.—IV. Pennsylvania, Beaver co. Pop. 1,500.—V. Maine, 25 m. S. Augusta. Pop, 1,406.—VI. Ohio, Clinton co. Pop. 1,833. VII. do., Colombiana co. P. 1,612.—VIII. do., Fayette co. P. 1,622.—IX. do., co. Wayne. P. 1,751.

GREENFIELD, sev. tnshps., U. S., N. America. I. Massachusetts, 75 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,750. —II. New York, 40 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,803.—III. Pennsylvania, 23 m. N. Bedford. Pop. 1,830.—IV. Ohio, co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,138.

GREENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Middlessex, 4½ m. N. Hounslow. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 588. It has a free school, annual revenue 200*l.*

GREENHALGH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3¼ m. N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 371.

GREENHAM, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Thatcham, 1½ m. S.S.E. Newbury. P. 1,228.

GREENHEAD, a vill. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Haltwhistle.

GREENHITHE, a hamlet of England, co. Kent, pa. Swanscombe, on the bank of the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Dartford. Pop. 1,056, partly employed in large chalk lime works. It consists of a main street, and has a pier on the Thames, adjacent to which is the elegant mansion of Ingress Abbey.

GREENHOLM, one of the Shetland Isles, 10 m. N.N.W. Lerwick.—II. two islets of the Orkneys, 1½ m. S.W. Eday.

GREEN-ISLAND, Hudson Strait, 100 m. N.W. Cape Chudleigh.—II. Russian America, at the entrance of Pr. William Sound.—III. Jamaica, off its W. coast, in Green-isl. harb., 8 m. S.W. Lucea.

GREENLAND, an extensive region of N.E. America, belonging to Denmark, stretching from Cape Farewell, its S. extremity, in lat. 59° 49′ N., to the most northerly observed point Edam land, lat. 78° N., and extending between lon. 20° and 75° W. having W. Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, S. and S.E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the Arctic Ocean. Pop. between 7,000 and 8,000, all Esquimaux, except about 150 Europeans. Surface generally high, rocky, and barren; the elevated parts covered with eternal snow and glaciers, extending, in many parts, to the sea shores; but small quantities of corn, potatoes, & kitchen herbs are raised in the S., & some edible berries, with scattered birch, alder, & willow trees, grasses and lichens grow wild, but July is the only month in which there is no snow. Extreme summer temp. 59° Fahr., winter minus 40°; mean annual temp. of N. and S. Greenland 27°.5. Fahr. The natives, or Esquimaux, are a peculiar race, allied to the Mongolian family, of short squat stature and dark skin, employed chiefly in fishing & seal hunting. The region was first discovered by a Norwegian in 981, and soon after colonised from Iceland. Davis re-discovered Greenland in 1587, and in the 17th century, the Danes re-established a communication with the lost colony. In 1837, it comprised 38 European settlements and two missionary stations, mostly established on the W. coast. The country is divided into N. and S. inspectorates, separated by the Longfiord, in lat. 67° N. Principal vills., Frederick's harbour, Julian's harbour, and Good Hope.

GREENLAW, a small town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Berwick, on the Blackadder, 18 m. W.S.W. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area of pa. 25 sq. m. Pop. 1,355. The town has a fine co.-hall and prison.

GREEN-MOUNTAINS, U. S., N. America, commence near Newhaven, Connecticut, and extend N.ward through that state, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Their loftiest summits have an elevation of upwards of 4,000 feet.

GREENOCK, a pa., parl. and munic. bor., and seaport town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde, 22½ m. W.N.W Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 55° 57′ 2″ N., lon. 40° 45′ 30″ W. Pop. 38,860. It stands chiefly on a level strip of land, but partly stretches up an abrupt height commanding noble views. The town is abundantly furnished with water for domestic purposes, by reservoirs belonging to the corporation and the Shaws Water Co. The latter, for the use of public works, has also a large supply, by an aqueduct 6½ m. in length, extending from artificial ponds 630 feet above the level of the Clyde, and occupying 368 acres. There are two lines of falls, the descent being on each line 512 feet, and equal to 1,843 horses' power—1,008 of which are (1849) occupied, and 835 still unlet. On the W. are many new streets & handsome residences. Principal structures, a fine custom-house; quays upwards of 2,500 feet in length, bordering the Clyde, behind which are the harbours; the town-hall, jail, exchange, tontine, assembly-hall, theatre, infirmary, and several handsome churches, Gaelic and many other chapels, various cotton and other mills, and warehouses. Greenock has a flourishing mechanics' institute, several public libraries, one of which possesses 10,000 vols., and in its hall is a statue by Chantrey of Watt, a native of the town; numerous banks, and a grammar school. One newspaper is published in the town. Its docks are among the largest in Britain; the last constructed has 25 feet depth of water, and an area of 6 acres, and ship and steam-boat building is here extensively carried on. Sugar refining is practised to a greater extent than elsewhere in Britain, except London, and it has founderies for steam-engines and machinery; rope, sailcloth, hat, earthenware, paper, and straw-plait factories; a large herring fishery, and a very extensive export trade in Scotch manufactures and produce, especially with America and the Indies. Vessels proceeding to and from Glasgow, commonly touch at Greenock. Customs rev. (1848) 436,984*l*. Reg. shipping (1845) 433 vessels; aggregate burden 83,878; same year, 322 ships, aggregate burden 113,895 tons entered, and 280 ships, burden 112,053 tons, cleared out of the port. Corp. gross rev. (1848) 35,114*l*. It is the seat of a presbytery, sheriff's court, and a burgh of barony, erected 1635. Greenock has wholly risen into importance since the beginning of the 18th century. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,170.

GREENORE, a headland and fishing station of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the side of Carlingford Bay, 2 m. S.E. Carlingford. It has a light-house.—II. a headland, co. Wexford, 7¼ m. S.S.E. the entrance into Wexford harbour, and separated from it by Greenore Bay.

GREEN PORT, a small seaport, U. S., N. Amer., New York, near the N.E. end of Long Island.—*Green River*, is an affl. of the Ohio, Kentucky. Joins the Ohio after a W.N.W. course of about 300 m., for 2-3ds of which it is navigable for boats.

GREENSNORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. W.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 2,490. P. 822.

GREENSTEAD, two pas. of England, co Essex.—I. (*East*), 2 m. E.S.E. Colchester, within the liberties of which town it is included. Pop. 601.—II. (*near Ongar*), 5 m. E. Epping. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 159. Its church, with oaken walls, is supposed to be one of the oldest in Britain.

GREENUP, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 768 sq. m. Pop. 6,297.

GREENSVILLE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Virginia. Area 325 sq. m. Pop. 6,366.—II. a dist., S. Carolina. Area 735 sq. m. Pop. 17,839; (slaves 5,305). Also several townships of N. Amer.—I. New York, 29 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,338.—II. Ohio, 80 m. W. Columbus. Pop. 2,006. Pop of vill. about 500.—III. a vill. of S. Carolina, 107 m. W.N.W. Columbia. Pop 945. And others.

GREENWICH, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the S. bank of the Thames, 3¾ m. E.S.E. London Bridge. Lat. of observatory 51° 28′ 6″ N., lon. 0° 0′. Area of pa. 2,030 ac. Pop. 29,755. Pop. of parl. bor., which comprises the pas. of Deptford and Woolwich, 72,748. Mean temp. of year 48°.9; winter 37°.7; summer 60°.3 Fahr. It is mostly well built, though many of the streets are narrow. It has a fine pa. church. Its chief edifice is the magnificent naval hospital, the

noblest establishment of the kind in Europe, with the finest palatial structure in England. It occupies the site of the royal palace of Placentia, a favourite residence of the Tudors and Stuarts, & was commenced in the reign of Charles II., and in the reign of William III. granted as an asylum for disabled seamen of the navy, and completed gratuitously by Sir C. Wren, by the aid of parliamentary grants & private contributions. It consists of 4 noble quadrangles between the Thames and Greenwich Park. On the river side is a terrace 865 feet in length, forming one side of the grand square; the buildings on the two other sides of which are surmounted by two conspicuous domes of beautiful proportions. At the head of this square is the older portion of the palace, built by Inigo Jones. This hospital, which is on certain days open to the public, contains dormitories and dining-halls for about 2,700 old or disabled seamen (besides whom a much greater number of out-pensioners live out of the building), a beautiful chapel, with rich carved work, and a painting by West of the shipwreck of St Paul; a spacious hall 106 feet in height by 56 in breadth, decorated with representations of sea-fights, statues, and portraits of naval heroes. Detached from the edifice are the buildings of a school for the sons of naval officers & seamen. Greenwich Hospital was, in 1732, enriched with the forfeited estates of Lord Derwentwater. The management of its revenue is vested in commissioners under the Admiralty: in 1839, including a parl. grant of 20,000*l.*, it amounted to 137,954*l.*; expenditure 134,233*l.*—*Greenwich Park*, between the hospital and Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, protector, in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 200 acres of undulating and wooded land, has numerous herds of deer, and is a good deal resorted to by the Londoners. On one of its eminences, 160 feet above the river, and once occupied by Greenwich Castle, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II., 1674, the residence of the astronomer royal, & from which the longitudes in all British charts are reckoned. Greenwich has various endowed charities, comprising a grey coat school for about 120 boys, rev. about 800*l.* per annum; a green coat school, endowed for 26 boys, rev. 600*l.* to 700*l.*; a girls' school, an hospital or college for 20 pensioners, founded by Lambard the antiquary, in 1558, rev. (1836) 665*l.*; Trinity hospital, founded by the Earl of Northampton in 1613, for 20 pensioners, rev. (1836) 2,270*l.*, patr. Mercers' Company; a union work-house, market-house, and theatre. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs at Easter & Whitsuntide, which attract immense crowds from the metropolis. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 3,928. Greenwich was the birth-place of Henry VIII., and of his daughters Mary and Elizabeth; and Edward VI. died here.

GREENWICH, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer., the principal of which are—I. Connecticut, 70 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,921.—II. New York, 35 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,382.—III. New Jersey, 10 m. S. Belvidere. Pop. 2,902.—IV. New Jersey, 7 m. S.W. Woodbury. Pop. 2,958.—V. Pennyslvania, 18 m. N.E. Reading. Pop. 1,629.—*Greenwich Island*, New S. Shetland, is between Livingston and King George isls. Lat. 62° 30′ S., lon. 59° 40′ W. It has a good harbour.

GREET, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2½ m. N.N.W. Tenbury. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 112.

GREETHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1,180. P. 177.—II. co. Rutland, 5½ m. N.E. Oakham. Ac. 1,630. P. 583.

GREETLAND, with ELLAND, Engl. [ELLAND.]

GREETWELL, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Lincoln. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 42.

GREGG, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, Centre co. Pop. 1,671.

GREGOIRE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 2½ m. N. Rennes. Pop. 1,237.

GREGORIO (SAN), a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 17 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 4,000.—A vill., prov. T. di Lavoro, an island of Dalmatia, & a bay of Patagonia, have this name.

GREIFENBERG, sev. towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. and 40 m. N.E. Stettin, on l. b. of the Rega. Pop. 4,470, employed in manufs. of linens, woollens, hats, and leather.—II. Silesia, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. (with suburbs) 2,720. It has manufs. of linens, damasks, &c. Near it is the castle of Greifenstein.—III. prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 45 m. N.N.E. Berlin, on the Sarnitz. Pop. 1,300.

GREIFENBURG, a town of Illyria, circ. and 32 m. W.N.W. Villach, near the Drave. Pop. 700.

GRIEFENSEE, a petty town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. E. Zurich, on the small Lake of Grieffensee, which is 4 m. long and 1½ m. broad.

GREIFENSTEIN, several vills. of Germany.—I. a market town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblentz, in a detached territory, 10 m. N.W. Wetzlar.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, N.W. Kloster-Neuburg.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, S. Heiligenstadt.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a town of the Prussian prov. Pomerania, reg. and 12 m. S.S.W. Stettin, cap. circ., near the Oder. Pop. (1846) 6,000. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and leather.

GREIFSWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 18 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. (1846) 11,420. It is enclosed by walls, and has a harbour fitted for small vessels, an university, founded 1456, with a library of 20,000 vols.; and (in 1844) 225 students: a medico-chirurg. school, observatory, botanic garden, museums, and a gymnasium. Manufs. of tobacco and soap; oil-mills, building-docks, distilleries, salt-refineries, and an active trade both by land and sea. *Greifswald-æ* is an islet in the Baltic Sea, 9 m. S.E. Rügen.

GREIN, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Linz, about 1½ m. above the Strudel-rapid, and at the foot of a mntn., crowned by the castle of Greinburg. Pop. 750.

GREIN, a considerable town of Arabia, Hadramaut, on the Wady Doan, near Macallah.

GREINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 213.

GREITZ, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Reuss-Greitz, on rt. b. of the White Elster, 49 m. S.S.W. Leipsic. Pop. 6,215. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, & is the residence of the sovereign prince, who has here 2 castles & a summer palace, with fine gardens. It has a seminary, a Latin school, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, distilleries, and breweries.

GRENAAE, a maritime town of Denmark, prov. and near the E. extremity of Jutland, amt. & 32 m. E. Rander. Pop. 1,000.

GRENADA, a W. India Isl., belonging to Great Britain, windward group. Lat. of St George 12° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 61° 48′ W. Area 138 sq. m. Pop. (1844) with dependencies 28,923. Surface mntnous. in the centre, where several small lakes occupy extinct volcanic craters. Climate unhealthy; soil fertile, & about 5-8ths of it are under culture. Total value of exports (1844) 123,654*l.*, of which those to Great Britain stood for 110,667*l.*; value of imports in do., 134,051*l.* In the same year 378

ships, aggregate burden 23,630 tons, entered; & 398 do., burden 33,092 tons, cleared from the ports of the isl. Reg. shipping 48 vessels, aggregate burden 812 tons. Grenada is divided into 6 pas. Chief towns, St. George the cap., Charlotte-town and St Mark on the W., St Patrick on the N., and St Andrew on the E. coast.

GRENADE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Garonne, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 2,783.—II. dep. Landes, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,442.

GRENADINES, or GRENADILLES, a group of isls., W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, extending from lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N., betw. Grenada and St Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, and Union, besides some smaller islands.

GRENAUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4½ m. N. Blarney. Area 13,558 ac. Pop. 5,351.

GRENCHEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, with mineral springs and baths, cant. and 7 m. W.S.W. Soleure. Pop. 1,000.

GRENDELBRUCH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 16 m. N.N.W. Schelestat. P. 1,575.

GRENDON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 4½ m. S. Wellingborough. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 595.—II. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 231.—III. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, 6 m. E.S.E. Bicester. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 384.—IV. (*with Whittingham*), co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 529.

GRENELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux. Pop. 3,938. It is comprised within the new fortifications of Paris, and is celebrated for the artesian well of Grenelle, 1,794 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of Paris with excellent water. Temp. at bottom of well 82° Fahr.

GRENNA, a small town of Sweden, læn and 20 m. N.E. Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter. It has some trade in cattle.

GRENOBLE, *Gratianopolis*, a comm. & fortified city of France, cap. dep. Isere, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Isere, here crossed by two bridges, and bordered by handsome quays, 58 m. S.E. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 23,227. The city-proper, on the S. bank of the river, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel; the *faubourg St Laurent*, the original quarter, founded by the Emperor Gratian, on the opposite bank, has no strong walls, but is protected by the new fort of La Bastile, on an adjacent height. Town irregularly laid out, & badly paved, but has many good residences, and has been latterly much improved. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the court-house, formerly palace of the dauphins, national college, with a museum and picture gallery, the episcopal palace, theatre, public library of 60,000 vols., several convents, hospitals, &c. Here is a good public garden; and in a principal square is a colossal bronze statue of the Chev. Bayard. Grenoble is the seat of a national court, a university academy, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufs., board of customs, and has a normal and numerous other schools. From 4,000 to 5,000 hands, in and about the city, are engaged in the manufs. of kid gloves; besides which, it has tanneries, manufs. of liqueurs, and a trade in hemp, iron, & marble, the produce of its vicinity. It was the first place which openly received Napoleon after his return from Elba in 1815.

GRENTON, a pa. of England. [GREINTON.]

GREOUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne, with 1,340 inhabs., and mineral baths. known to the anc. Romans.

GRESFORD, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester railw., 3 m. N.N.E. Wrexham. P. 3,928. The pa. has numerous gentlemen's seats, and a church with a fine chime of bells, and surrounded by noble yew trees, one of great age.

GRESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 340.

GRESIVAUDAN, one of the most picturesque & productive valleys of France, dep. Isere, traversed by the Isere, to its confl. with the Drac, and formerly a dist. of Dauphiny.

GRESLEY, England. [CHURCH-GRESLEY.]

GRESSENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. W.N.W. East-Dereham. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 957. Here is a large house of industry.

GRESSIC, or GRESIK, a marit. town of Java, on its N.E. coast, 10 m. N.W. Surabaya.

GRESY, a town of Upper Savoy, 15 m. E. Chamberg, cap. mand. Pop. 1,441.

GRETA, a small riv. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, rises in Stainmoor, and flows E. and N. past Brignall, into the Tees. Its beauties are noticed in Sir Walter Scott's Rokeby.—*Greta Bridge* is a hamlet on this river, E. Barnard-Castle.

GRETNA, or GRAITNEY, a pa. and vill. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, on the Sark, and with a station on the Carlisle and Edinburgh railw., 9 m. N.N.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. 18 sq. m. Pop. 1,761, partly employed as cotton weavers.—The vill. of *Gretna Green*, situated on the boundary line between Scotland and England, has long been celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriages, to avoid the English marriage law.

GRETTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 4,450. P. 859.

GREUSSEN, a town of Central Germany, principality Schwarzb.-Sondershausen, on the Helbe, 10 m. S.S.E. Sondershausen. Pop. 2,165. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs and linen thread.

GREVENMACHER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. (1840) 2,200.

GREVISMÜHLEN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 11 m. W.S.W. Wismar. P. 2,660.

GREVNO, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 60 m. S.S.W. Monastir.

GREWELL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. W. Odiham. Area 850 ac. Pop. 280.

GREY ABBEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Lake Strangford, 7 m. S.S.W. Donaghadee. Area 7,689 ac. Pop. 3,890; do. of vill. 745. Mount Stewart, seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the ruins of an abbey, founded by the Dé Courceys in 1192, are in this parish.

GREYSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumb., 4½ m. W.N.W. Bellingham. Area 25,980 ac. P. 219.

GREYSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5 m. W. Penrith. Area 47,940 ac., 2-3ds of which are mntnous. Pop. 2,780. Annual revenue of charities, including Matterdale school endowment, 640*l*. In the pa. are a ruined seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, a fine modern mansion and park, and Saddleback mntn. 2,787 feet in height.

GREYSTONES, a headland, fishing vill., & coast-guard station of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. S.E. Bray.

GREZ, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on rt. b. of the Dyle, 18 m. S.E. Brussels. P. 2,150.

GREZ-EN-BOUERE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. E.N.E. Château-Gontier. Pop. 1,338.

GREZZANA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 6 m. N.E. Verona, near which remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

GRIAZOVETZ, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Vologda. Pop. 1,900.

GRIES (MOUNT), an Alpine summit, between Piedmont and the Swiss cant. Valais. Lat. 6° 2′ 30″ N., lon. 48° 47′ E. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli valley and Domo d'Ossola, at an elevation of 7,821 feet; on its S. side, the Tosa forms a remarkable cataract.

GRIÈGES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 16 m. W. Bourg. Pop. 1,214. —*Gries* is a comm. and vill., dep. B. Rhin, arrond. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,398.

GRIESBACH, a mkt. town of Lower Bavaria, 15 m. S.W. Passau. Pop. 740.—II. a vill., 9 m. E. Passau, near the Austrian frontier. Pop. 750.

GRIESHEIM, several vills. of Germany.—I. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. W. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,859.—II. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 14 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 950.—III. circ. Middle Rhine, N. Offenburg. Pop. 834.

GRIESKIRCHEN, a small town of Austria, circ. above the Enns, 22 m. E.S.E. Linz. Pop. 1,300.

GRIETH, and GRIETHAUSEN, two small towns of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and circ. Cleves, on the Rhine.—I. 5 m. E., and II. 3 m. N.N.E., Cleves.

GRIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 34 m. S. Valence. Pop. 2,025. The château Grignan, in which Mad. de Sevigné died, 1696, was partly destr. in the revol., 1793.

GRIGNANO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 3 m. S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 1,900.—*Grignasco* is a comm. & vill., Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the Sesia, 6½ m.W.S.W. Borgomanero. Pop. 1,765.

GRIGNASCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Novara, near l. b. of the Sesia. Pop. 1,765.

GRIGNOLS, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,252.—II. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Bordeaux, with 1,773 inhabs., and 17 annual fairs for cattle, corn, turpentine, &c.

GRIGNON and GRIGNY, two comms. and vills. of France, deps. Côte d'Or and Rhône; the latter having some trade in silk, and a station on the railway between Lyon and St Etienne.

GRIGORIOPOL, a town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dniester, 90 m. from its mouth. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of silk and cotton stuffs, and is of commercial importance.

GRIJOTA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Palencia. Pop. 1,100.—II. a river of the Mexican Confederation. [TABASCO.]

GRIMALDI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 11 m. S.S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,430.

GRIMAUD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., near the Gulf of Grimaud (anc. *Sambracitanus Sinus*), Mediterranean, 19 m. S.S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,320.

GRIMBERGHEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. 2,700. In 1825 it was submerged by the bursting of a dyke.

GRIMLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 4¼ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 723.

GRIMMA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. (1846) 5,034. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, manufs. of woollen stuffs, starch, & mathematical instruments.

GRIMMEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 15 m. S. Stralsund, on the Trebel. P. 2,670.

GRIMOLDBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 267.

GRIMSBY (GREAT), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the S. side of the estuary of the Humber, 30 m. N.E. Lincoln, and 15 m. S.E. Hull. Area of pa. 2,110 ac. Pop. 3,700. Area of parl. bor. 15,400 ac. Pop. 6,698. It has several good streets, a fine cruciform church, a grammar school, founded in 1547, a town-hall and jail, a harbour, now greatly improved and furnished with extensive docks so as to admit vessels of any size, large bonding warehouses, establishments for shipbuilding, bone-crushing, and manufs. of ropes from New Zealand flax. Imports of timber from the Baltic are considerable, though the town has declined in commercial importance since the rise of Hull, but the improvements in its harbour have restored some of its prosperity. It is also a terminus of the E. Lincolnshire and Lancashire railways; and with the exception of Hull, the only good port on the E. of England. Customs rev. (1846) 32,736*l*. Reg. shipping (1846) 1,476 tons. Mkt., Wed. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 2,480*l*. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 567.—*Little Grimsby* is a pa., same co., 3 m. N. Louth. Area 950 ac. Pop. 61.

GRIMSEL, a mntn. of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli valley, crossed by a pass between the cantons Bern and Valais, 7,126 feet above the sea.

GRIMSTEAD (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 227.—*East Grimstead* is a chapelry, 5½ m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Pop. 134.

GRIMSTHORPE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Lincoln, pa. Edenham, 4 m. E.S.E. Corby; near which is Grimsthorpe Castle, an irregular but imposing structure, surrounded by fine scenery.

GRIMSTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 920 ac. Pop. 175.—II. (*North*), co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. New Malton. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 175.

GRIMSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Area 4,240 ac. P. 1,137.

GRINAGER, a pa. and vill. of Norway, 33 m. N.N.W. Christiania. Pop. 3,000.

GRINDLETON, a chap., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Milton, 3 m. N.N.E. Clitheroe. P. 902.

GRINDELWALD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 35 m. S.E. Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, in the Bernese Oberland, 3,524 feet above the sea. It consists of picturesque wooden cottages, widely scattered over the valley, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in rearing cattle, and in acting as guides to travellers. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald.

GRINDON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 5½ m. N.N.W. Stockton. Area 3,900 ac. P. 337.—II. co. Stafford, 6½ m. E.S.E. Leek. Ac. 3,240. P. 404.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Ac. 4,280. P. 790.

GRINSDALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2¼ m. N.W. Carlisle. Area 890 ac. Pop. 115.

GRINSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 970 ac. Pop. 255.

GRINSTEAD (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 17 m. S. East Grinstead. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 1,225.—II. (*East*). [EAST GRINSTEAD.]

GRINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Area 49,810 ac. Pop. 4,811. It has 2 well endowed schools, an ancient church, and a curious cavern near the riv. Swale.

GRIQUA TOWN, S. Africa. [KLAARWATER.]

GRIS-NEZ (CAPE), a headland of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 10 m. N. Boulogne, 23 m. S.E. Folkstone. Lat. of light-house 50° 52′ 10″ N., lon. 1° 23′ 11″ E.

GRISLEHAM, a small seaport town of Sweden, laen & 60 m. N. Stockholm, on the Baltic.

GRISSEE, a Dutch town of Java, on the N. coast, resid. and 10 m. N.W. Surabaya, with a fine port and an active trade.

GRISOLLES, a comm. & town of France, dep.

Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. S.S.E. Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,758. It has manufs. of cutlery.

GRISONS (Germ. *Graubünden*), the most E., & except Bern, the largest canton of Switzerland, cap. Chur, bounded N., W., & S.W. by the cants. St Gall, Glarus, Uri, and Ticino, and on other sides the Austrian and Liechtenstein doms., but from all which it is nearly shut off by lofty mntn. ranges. Area 2,975 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 90,500, about 3-5ths Protestants. It comprises the Engadine, or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources and early affls. of the Rhine, & tributaries of the Po and Adda; it being little more than a mass of mntns. and narrow valleys. Climate cold and severe in the upper valleys, which are covered with snow during 7 months of the year. Scenery very magnificent, & in this cant. are 240 glaciers. Fruits and a little wine are exported; but the corn, hemp, flax, &c., produced, are insufficient for home-consumption, and cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabs. Many flocks & herds are driven hither from Italy to pasture in the summer. The chief mineral riches are iron, lead, and zinc, but few mines are wrought. Manufs. mostly domestic; the principal are of cotton and linen fabrics. Transit trade active across the Splügen, St Bernard, and Septimer passes. Principal exports, timber to about 180,000*l*., and cattle to 70,000*l*. in value annually; imports corn, salt, oil, colonial produce, foreign manufactured goods, and iron. This cant. comprises a great number of petty republics, united into 3 high jurisdictions, the "God's House," "Grey," and "Ten Jurisdiction" Leagues; and these again unite to elect an annual supreme government.

GRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Watton. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 227.

GRISWOLD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 50 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,165.

GRITA (LA), a town or vill. of Columbia, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 65 m. S.W. Merida, on the Grita, an affl. of the Zulia. Its vicinity is well cultivated, and it has considerable trade.

GRITTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 351.

GRIVEGNEE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 1 m. S.E. Liege, on the Ourthe. Pop. 2,200.

GRIZON, one of the Grenadines, W. Indies, 8 m. N.E. Grenada. Lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 61° 37′ W.

GROBY, or GROOBY, a vill. of Engl., co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Leicester. Pop. 532.

GRÖBZIG, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, 19 m. S.W. Dessau. Pop. 1,283.

GRODEK, or GRUDEK, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, on a hill between two lakes. Pop. (1846) 3,800.

GRÖDE, an islet of Denmark, duchy and off the W. coast of Schleswig, 10 m. W. Bredsted.

GRODNO, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., and lon. 24° and 26° E.. enclosed by the govs. Vilna, Minsk, and Volhynia, and the prov. Bialystok. Area 14,705 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 907,100. Surface generally level; in parts undulating. Principal rivs., the Niemen, Bug, Narew, and Priepetz; in the S. are some large marshes. About 6,825,000 hectol. of rye are grown annually, of which 1-3d. is exported: few other grains are raised, but large quantities of flax, hemp, and hops. Pasture lands extensive; the sheep are good, and wool is a principal article of export. Forests extensive; that of Bialoreja, a crown domain, covers 96,200 hectares. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, nitre, and building-stone. Manufs. unimportant; the principal are of woollen cloths and leather. The agricultural produce is sent to the Baltic ports, both by land & by the Niemen canal. In the N., the inhabitants are mostly Lithuanians, elsewhere Rusniaks; the predominant religion is the Roman Catholic. Grodno is subdiv. into 8 circs. Principal towns, Grodno, Brzesc-Litovski, Slonim, & Novogrodek.

GRODNO, a town of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on a hill, near rt. b. of the Niemen, 90 m. S.S.W. Vilna. Pop. (1846) 16,000. It has a fine castle founded by Augustus III. of Poland, nine Roman Catholic & two Greek churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, school of medicine, public library, several scientific collections, and a botanic garden. It has manufs. of woollens.

GROITZSCH, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 1 m. S.E. Pegau. Pop. 2,001. Manufs. of linens.

GROENLO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 31 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 2,262.

GROIX, an island off the coast of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 6 m. S.W. Port Louis. Length, E. to W., 4½ m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 3,127. Principal vill. St Thudy.

GRÖMITZ, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Gulf of Lübeck, 38 m. S.E. Kiel. P. 1,000.

GRONAU, a town of Hanover, landr. and 9 m. S.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1,919.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Münster, on the Dinkel.—III. a vill. of Hessen Cassel, prov. and circ. Hanau.

GRONE, a river of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, joins the Saone 27 m. N. Macon, after a N.E. course of about 42 m.

GRONGAR-HILL, S. Wales, on the Towy, co. & about 11 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen. Its beautiful scenery is the subject of Dyer's celebrated poem.

GRÖNINGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,390.—II. (or *Markgröningen*), a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,674.

GRONINGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. same name, 92 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on the Hanse. Pop. (1840) 31,000. Principal buildings the town-house and the church of St Martin. It has a university, founded 1614, with 18 professors, and (in 1840) 303 students; a museum of natural history, a public library, and botanic garden, a gymnasium, school for deaf, dumb, and blind, an academy of the fine arts, & several learned societies. Its port is accessible for large vessels by means of a canal: it has ship-building yards, paper mills, and an extensive trade in cattle and butter; it communicates by canals with Leeuwarden, Winschoten, and Delfzyl. The *prov.* of *Groningen*, the N.most in the Netherlands, is flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the S.E., where it is bounded by the morass of Bourtang. Climate humid and unhealthy. Area 886 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 190,284. It is divided into the dists. Appingham, Groningen, and Winschoten.

GRONSVELD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 3 m. S.E. Maestrecht. Pop. 1,514.

GROOMSPORT, a fishing vill. and coast-guard station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the S. side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, 3 m. N.W. Donaghadee. Pop. 568. It has a safe harb. and a small pier, remarkable as the landing place of the Duke of Schomberg's army in 1690.

GROOTEBROEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. W. Enkhuizen. P. 1,200.

GROOTE EYLANDT ("great island"), the largest isl. in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 14° S., lon. 136° 40′ E. Greatest length and breadth, about 40 m. each. Shape irregular; centre mountainous; coasts dry and barren, but it has been little explored.

GROOTE RIVER, several rivers of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, one of which joins the Doorn, after a W.N.W. course of 84 m. [CAMTOOS, and ORANGE RIVER.]

GROOTZUNDERT, a vill. of the Netherls., prov. N. Brabant, on the Murk, 9 m. S.W. Breda. P. 2,800.

GROS BLIDERSTOFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cant. Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,124. It has iron forges, and manuf. of paper.

GROPELLO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina. Pop. 2,672.

GROSMONT, an ancient bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. & 10 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area of pa. 5,810 ac. Pop. 692. The small town has a fine cruciform church, a picturesque ruined castle, and is still governed by a mayor.

GROSSALMERODE, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, circ. Witzenhausen. Pop. 2,107. It has alum and vitriol works.

GROSS ASPÄRN, Austria. [ASPERN.]

GROSS AUPA, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Königgratz. Pop. 2,426, employed in spinning and in the neighbouring mines.

GROSS BEEREN, Prussia. [BEEREN, GROSS.]

GROSS BETESKEREK, or NAGY BETESKEREK, a market town of Hungary, Torontal co., with a steam-boat station on the Bega. Pop. 1,223.

GROSS-BITESCH, a fortified town of Moravia, circ. and 31 m. N. Znaym. Pop. 2,200.

GROSS GLOCKNER, a pyramidal shaped mountain in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tyrol, and Carinthia; has two peaks, the highest of which is 13,100 feet in elev.

GROSSELFINGEN, a market town of Germany, princip. Hohen-Zollern-Hechingen, 3 miles W. Hechingen. Pop. 800, who manufacture cottons.

GROSS-KREUTZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 10 m. W. Potsdam, with a station on the railway betw. Berlin and Magdeburg.

GROSS-MESERITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. and 19 m. E. Iglau, on the Oslawa. Pop. (1845) 3,500, partly employed in woollen weaving. Near it is a residence of Prince Liechtenstein.

GROSS-SALZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, with 2,300 inhabitants, partly employed in extensive salt works.

GROSSETO, a fortified tn. of Tuscany, cap. of the Maremma, in the lower valley of the Ombrone Senese, 40 m. S.S.W. Siena. Pop. 2,500. It has a fine cathedral, but is very unhealthy.

GROSSENHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. N.N.W. Dresden, on the Röder. Pop. (1846) 6,394. Its dye-works are in high repute. Manufs. of cottons and woollens.

GROSSENLÜDER, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Fulda. —*Grossenstein* is a vill. of Saxe Altenburg, 2½ m. N. Ronneburg. Pop. 952.

GROSSGERAU, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. N.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,996.

GROSSOTTO, a vill. of N. Italy, Valtellina, on the Adda, 18 m. E.N.E. Sondrio. Pop. 1,300.

GROSSROHRSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Röder. Pop. 3,150. It has extensive manufs. of linen cloths and tape.

GROSSWARDEIN (Hung. *Nagy Varad*), an anc. episcopal city of Hungary, cap. co. Bihar, on the Körös, 137 m. E.S.E. Buda. Pop. (1845) 18,276 mostly Roman Catholics. It consists of a fortress and 8 suburbs. Chief edifices, a cathedral and several other churches. It has a royal academy, a gymnasium, a national, and a Greek school. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs.

GROTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W. Hadleigh. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 624.

GROTON, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 28 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,139.—II. Connecticut, on the Thames, opposite New London. Pop. 2,063. It has a fort, a good harbour, & some shipping employed in the whale fisheries, &c.—III. New York, 162 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,618.

GROTTAGLIE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. dist., 13 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 5,100, who manuf. coarse cotton stuffs.

GROTTAMARE, a tn. of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 14 m. S.S.E. Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 4,050. A few years ago, 20,000 to 30,000 lbs. of liquorice juice, and 2 to 3 million lbs. of refined sugar were annually produced here.

GROTTA-MINARDA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 6 m. S.S.W. Ariano. Pop. 2,800.

GROTTE, a vill. of Sicily, 9 m. N.E. Girgenti, cap. cant., on the side of a rocky hill. Pop. 4,470.

GROTTERIA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.E. Gerace. Pop. 3,600.

GROTTKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, cap. circ., 25 m. W. Oppeln. Pop. 3,083, who trade in cotton and woollen yarns.

GROTTOLE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Basiento, 31 m. E.S.E. Potenza. P. 2,300.

GRÖTZINGEN, two market towns of Germany. —I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 4 m. E. Carlsruhe, on the Pfinz. Pop. 2,061. It has a metal-button factory, established in the old palace of Augustenburg.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. S. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,030.

GROUW, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Grouw, 8 m. N.E. Sneek. Pop. 1,780.

GROVE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. S. Leighton-Buzzard. Area 210 ac. Pop. 25. —II. co. Notts, 2½ m. E.S.E. East-Retford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 91.—III. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. and 1½ m. N. Wantage. Pop. 485.—*Grove Ferry* is a station on the S.E. railway, co. Kent, 6½ m. N.E. Canterbury, on the line thence to Deal.

GROVELAND, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Conesus Lake, in the W. of the state.—II. a township, Michigan, 44 m. N.W. Detroit. Pop. 655.

GRUBE, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the Baltic Sea, 37 m. E. Kiel. Pop. 600.

GRUBBENVORST, a comm. and vill. of Dutch Limburg, on the Maese, 4 m. N. Venlo. P. 1,286.

GRUBENHAGEN (PRINCIP. OF), an old division of N. Germany, now comprised in the landr. Hildesheim, forming the S.E. portion of Hanover.

GRUDEK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 34 m. N.N.W. Kamenetz. Pop. 2,700.—II. a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 14 m. W.S.W. Lemberg.

GRUGLIASCO, a comm. and market town of Piedmont, div. prov. & 5 m. W. Turin. P. 2,074.

GRUINARD (LOCH), a bay and islet of Scotland, on the N.W. coast of the co. Ross, between Lochs Broome & Ewe.—II. an inlet on the N.W. coast of the Isle of Islay, co. Argyle.

GRUISSAN, a comm. & seaport vill. of S. France, dep. Aude, 7 m. S.S.E. Narbonne. Pop. 2,510.

GRULICH, the most E. town of Bohemia, circ. and 42 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,490, employed in manufs. of tape and cotton goods.

GRUMBACH, two vills. of Germany, doms. Baden and Reus.—*Grumberg*, is a vill. of Moravia, 37 m. N.W. Olmutz.

GRUMELLO, two vills. of N. Italy.—I. deleg. & 9 m. N.W. Cremona. Pop. 1,660.—II. deleg. and 11 m. S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,440.

GRUMO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. & 6 m. N. Naples. Pop. 2,800.—II. prov. & 13 m. S.W. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 3,900.

GRUNAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 25 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,916.—*Grunbach* is a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 5 m. N.W. Schorndorf. Pop. 1,398.

GRÜNBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on a height, 14 m. E. Giessen. Pop. 2,439, partly employed in weaving flannels and linen fabrics, and in dye-works.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, cap. circ., 20 m. E.S.E. Crossen. Pop. (1846) 10,420. It is enclosed by walls, & has a Lutheran and two Rom. Cath. churches, with manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn, printed cottons, leather, and straw hats, and extensive cultivation of vines.

GRUND, a small mining town of Hanover, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Clausthal, in the Harz. P. 1,416.

GRUNDISBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 874.

GRÜNHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. W. Annaberg. Pop. 1,336.

GRÜNINGEN, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 6 m. S. Giessen. Pop. 566.—II. a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. S.E. Zurich. Pop. 1,600.

GRÜNSFELD, a vill. of Central Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. lordship, 15 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. Pop. 1,165.

GRÜNSTADT, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Landau. Pop. 3,522. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn.

GRUSIA, a gov. of Russia. [GEORGIA.]

GRUTLI, a patch of meadow-land, Switzerland cant. Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 m. N.N.W. Altorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Fürst met in 1307, and planned the insurrection against Austria, which resulted in the independence of Switzerland.

GRUYERE, or GRUYERES (German *Greyers*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 15 m. S.S.W. Fibourg, with about 1,000 inhabitants (including adjacent hamlets), an anc. church, and a remarkable castle, said to have been founded in the 5th century. In its vicinity, about 40,000 cwt. of the famous Gruyere cheese, worth 72,000*l.*, are made annually, most of which quantity is exported.

GRYBOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. E.N.E. Sandec. Pop. 1,400.

GRZEGORZEW, a small town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 4 m. E. Kolo.—*Grzymalow* is a small town of Galicia, 22 m. W.S.W. Tarnopol.

GSHATSK, or GJATSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.E. Smolensk, on the Gjat, an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2,600.

GSTEIG, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, amt. Interlaken. Pop. 5,522.

GUA (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 10 m. S.E. Marennes. Pop. 2,056.

GUACARA, a town of S. Amer., republic and dep. Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, on the Lake Tacarigua, 6 m. E. Valencia. Pop. 4,000.

GUACHIPE, a considerable river of the Plata confederation, dep. Salta, formed by several rivs. rising in the Andes. It flows E.N.E. for 190 m., and about 33 m. S. Salta takes the name Salado.

GUADALAVIAR, *Turia*, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and after a S.E. course of 130 m., enters the Mediterranean, 3 m. E. Valencia.

GUADALAXARA, or GUADALAJARA, *Arriaca*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. on l. b. of the Henares, here crossed by a bridge partly of Roman architecture, 34 m. E.N.E. Madrid. Pop. (1845) 5,170. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a magnificent palace of the Mendoza family, a Franciscan church, and some Moorish edifices. A woollen factory, formerly belonging to the government, has suffered by the war of independence.

GUADALAXARA, or GUADALAJARA, the second city of the Mexican confederation, cap. state Xalisco, on the Rio Grande de Santigao, 140 m. W. Guanaxuato. Pop. 60,000 (?). It covers a wide extent of surface, the houses being mostly of only one storey. It is handsomely built, flourishing, and has fine public walks. Principal edifices, the house of congress, a fine cathedral, the mint, bishop's palace, Italian opera, & large barracks; a college and numerous other schools; well supplied markets, and extensive manufs. of cotton shawls and earthenwares. In 1840, 881,546 dollars were coined at its mint. [XALISCO.]

GUADALCANAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.N.W. Sevilla, in a plain near the Sierra Morena. Pop. 3,884. Its celeb. silver mines, which have been under water for 150 years, were purchased & drained by an English company in 1848.

GUADALETE, a river of Spain, Andalucia, rises in the Sierra Ronda, & after a S.W. course of 75 m., enters the Bay of Cadiz by two branches.

GUADALIMAR, a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde, & joins the Guadalquivir, 14 m. N. Jaen, after a S.W. course of 70 m.

GUADALQUIVIR (Arab. *Wad-al-Kebir*, "the Great River," anc. *Bætis*), an important river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Cazorla, 15 m. E.S.E. Ubeda, flows generally W.S.W. past Andujar, Cordova and Sevilla, and enters the Mediterranean 18 m. N. Cadiz. Length 280 m.; 12 m. below Sevilla, it separates into three branches, forming the isls. Isla Mayor & Minor. Chief affls. on rt., the Guadalimar and the Jandula; on l. the Guadiana Menor, Guadajoz and Xenil. It is navigable for large vessels to Cordova; barges of 100 tons ascend to Sevilla.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, prov. and 56 m. E. Caceres, near the Sierra Guadalupe. P. 3,000. It is a wretched place, grouped around a famous monastery, formerly the "Loretto of Cent. Spain;" which although despoiled by the French, still containing many rich works of art.

GUADALUPE, a vill. & famous collegiate church, state and 3 m. N. Mexico, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage. (See for interesting details, *Mayer's Mexico as it is*, pp. 63-69).—II. (*G. Victoria*), a town of Texas, cap. dist., on the Guadalupe, 36 m. S.S.W. Gonzales, but little populated, the vicinity being in bad repute for brigandage.

GUADALUPE, a considerable river of U. S., N. America, Texas, dists. Bastrop, Gonzales, Victoria, and Refugio, enters Espiritu-Santa Bay, after a S.E.ward course, estimated at 170 m. The country W. of it is healthy to Europeans, but that on its E. side is generally otherwise. Its navigation is obstructed by fallen timber.

GUADALUPE, a riv. of Spain, Aragon, joins the Ebro 14 m. S.W. Mequinenza, after a N.E. course of 70 m. On its E. bank is the town Alcaniz, whence a Moorish canal, now dry, formerly connected it with the Ebro.

GUADALUPE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 118° 22′ W. Length 15 m. Elevation about 1,000 feet.

GUADALUPE (SIERRA DE), *Carpetani Montes*, a range of mountains of Spain, part of the mntns. of Toledo, near the limits of the provinces Caceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Badajoz.

GUADARAMA (SIERRA DE), a chain of mntns. of Spain, part of the mntns. of Estrella, on the borders of the provs. Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Manzaneres and the Guadarama, affls. of the Tagus, have their sources in this chain.

GUADASUAR, a market town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S.S.W. Valencia, on a canal. Pop. 1,500.

GUADELOUPE, a W. India isl., leeward group, and one of the princip. French colonies, in the Atlantic, lat. of Fort Irois, 16° N., lon. 61° 45′ W., about 25 m. N. Dominica, and S.E. Montserrat. Area 534 sq. m. Pop. (1836) with its dependencies, free, 31,252; slaves, 96,322; total, 127,574. It is divided into two isls. by the Salt riv., an arm of the sea, 5 m. long, and 120 to 140 feet broad, with sufficient depth for vessels of 40 to 60 tons. The E. isl., Grande Terre, is 36 m. long by 12 m. broad. It is generally low, of coral formation, soil sandy, and ill-watered. The town, Point-a-Pitre, is situated near S. entrance of Salt riv., with a sheltered harb., called Le Petit Cul de Sac. Basse-Terre, or Guadeloupe Proper, the W. isl., is 35 m. long, by 18 m. broad, & is traversed by volcanic mntns.; the culminating point, La Souffrière, is about 5,108 feet high; it has no regular crater, but smoke issues at several orifices. S.W. of this mountain is a boiling spring, issuing out of the sea. This island is well watered and fertile. Basse-Terre is the chief town with an indifferent harbour. The contiguous islands are Marie Galante, Deseada, and Saintes. Average annual fall of rain, 86 in.; the greatest quantity falls from the middle of July to the middle of October. Earthquakes are common; a severe one occurred in 1843. Of 164,513 hectares of land in Guadeloupe, 44,745 were, in 1836, under cult.; 23,789 do. in pastures, 23,141 do. in wood, & 72,838 uncultivated. In the same year, the total exp. amounted in value to 983,000*l.*, comprising sugar to 872,922*l.*; coffee, to 58,580*l.*, molasses, rum, dyewoods, cotton, copper, & bullion. About 30,000 kilogrammes of fish are taken annually. Manufs. insignificant. Imports, nearly all from France, amounted in value, in 1836, to 1,070,768*l.* The isl. & depends. are subdivided into 3 arronds., & ruled by a governor, & a colonial council of French residents. It has a superior court, and two courts of assize. Military force, about 2,140 men. Public revenue (1837) 4,396,967 *fr.*, of which the colony itself contributed 2,134,527 *fr.* Expenditure, 4,396,967 *fr.* Principal towns, Basse-Terre, the cap., Capes-Terre, and Pointe-a-Louis (or P.-a-Pitre). The island was discovered in 1493, by Columbus; was colonised in 1635 by the French, afterwards taken by the English, and finally delivered to the French in 1810. In 1848, slavery was abolished by a decree of the French Republic.

GUADIANA, *Anas*, an important river of Spain and Portugal, its basin lying between those of the Tagus and Guadalquivir. It rises in La Mancha, 15 m. N.E. Villahermosa, flows at first W. (& for some distance under ground) through N. Castile & Spanish Estremad., then S. through the Portuguese prov. Alemtejo, and between Algarves and Andalucia, enters the Mediterranean 13 m. E. Tavira, after a course of 380 m., for the last 35 of which it is navigable. Chief affls on rt. the Giguela and Guadaranque, on l. the Jabalon, Zuja, Ardilla, & Chanza. The towns Don Benito, Medellin, Merida, Badajos, Mourao, Serpa, and Mertola, are on its banks.—II. (*G.-Menor*), a riv. of Spain, Andalucia, joins the Guadalquivir 4 m. E.S.E. Ubeda, after a tortuous course of 30 m.

GUADIARO, GUADIATO, and GUADIELA, three rivers of Spain; the first enters the Mediterranean, 11 m. N.E. Gibraltar, after a generally S. course of 40 m.; the second joins the Guadalquivir 17 m. W.S.W. Cordova, after a very tortuous course of about 70 m., and the last joins the Tagus 45 m. E. Madrid; total course, 65 m.

GUADIX (Arab. *Wadi-ash*, "River of Life"), a city of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Granada, on l. b. of the Guadix. Pop. (1845) 1,051. It is enclosed by old walls and mulberry plantations. Principal buildings, the cathedral and a Moorish castle. It has manufs. of silk fabrics, weapons, and sail-cloth. Its vicinity has curious geological features, & near it are the mineral baths of Graven.

GUADUAS, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, near e. b. of the Magdalena, 45 m. N.W. Bogotá, and 8,700 feet above the sea. Estim. pop. 4,000.

GUAFO, or HUAFO, an island, S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile, 20 m. S.W. Chiloe.

GUAHAN, or SAN JUAN, the most S. and largest of the Marianne isls., Pacific O. Lat. 13° 27′ N., lon. 145° E. It is about 100 m. in circ., surrounded by coral reefs, and it has a town and a roadstead, defended by two Spanish forts.

GUAINIA, a river of S. America, Venezuela, joins the Cassiquiare, to form the Rio Negro.

GUAJABA, a small isl. off the N. coast of Cuba. Lat. 21° 50′ N., lon. 77° 28′ W.

GUAHALL, one of the Scilly isls., off Cornwall, W. of Brecher. Area about 10 ac.

GUALAN, a town of Central America, state and 80 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, near the Motagua. Pop. 2,000 (?) It stands on a rock at the junction of two rivers, and encircled by a belt of mntns.

GUALATEIRI, a volcanic summit of the Peruvian Andes, 80 m. E. Arica. Elevation 21,960 feet.

GUALDO, a small town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 23 m. N.E. Perugia. Pop. 2,340.

GUALILLAS PASS, in the Peruvian Andes, 25 m. N.E. Tacna, on the route from Arica to the interior of Bolivia. Elevation 14,750 feet.

GUALTIERI, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 16 m. N. Reggio, on the Po. P. 1,500.

GUAMACHUCO and GUAMANGA, towns of Peru. [HUAMACHUCO. HUAMANGA.]

GUAMOCO, a decayed town of S. America, N. Granada, 70 m. N.E. Antioquia.

GUANA, several islands, W. Indies, the principal being off the N. coast of Abaco, Bahamas, and 17 m. in length by 2½ m. in breadth.

GUANABACOA, a town of Cuba, on the E. side of the harbour of Havana. Pop. of town 16,519.

GUANACACHE, a lagoon of the Plata confed., S. Amer. Lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 68° 30′ W., between the deps. Mendoza and San Juan. Shape very irregular, it forms a series of lakes and marshes, studded with numerous small islands, and receiving the Desaguadero and other rivers.

GUANACAS (PARAMO DE), a mountain knot, of S. Amer., New Granada, in the Andes, where they separate into three lateral cordilleras, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers. Lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W.

GUANAHANI, or CAT-ISL., one of the BAHAMAS.

GUANAPARO, a river of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, prov. Varinas, after an E. course of about 230 m. (including Bocono), joins the Portuguesa, 30 m. N.W. San Fernando de Apure.

GUANARE, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Caracas, on the Guanare riv., 50 m. S.E. Truxillo. Pop. 12,000. It is regularly and well built, and has a magnificent church. Its principal trade is in cattle.—*Guanarito*, on the same riv., an affl. of the Portuguesa, is a small town, 40 m. E. Guanare.

GUANAXUATO, a state of the Mexican confed., enclosed by Xalisco, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro and Michoacan. Area 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 500,000. It is a portion of the Anahuac plateau, with an elevation of 6,000 feet, a principal mining region of the confed., comprising the famous mines Valenciana, Rayas, Mellado, Secho, and Serena. Some manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, refined sugar, and leather, are also carried on.

Principal cities, Guanaxuato, Irapuato, S. Felipe, Salamanca, and Zelaya. Pop. composed of all the three races. *Guanaxuato* or *Guanajuato*, the cap., is situated in the Sierra de Santa Rosa, 160 m. N.W. Mexico. Lat. 21° 0′ 15″ N., lon. 100° 55′ W. Pop. (1835) 34,000. It is irregularly built on mountain declivities. It has some fine private edifices, a public granary, and numerous mining-works. Within 5 leagues N. and S., more than 100 shafts have been opened, and the rich mines of Valenciana are in the immediate vicinity. In 1840, gold to the value of 437,168 dolls., and silver to 3,459,500 dolls., were coined at its mint.

GUANCABAMBA, a large vill. of S. America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, in the Andes, 85 m. S. Loxa, elevation 6,560 feet, near the source of the Guancabamba, an affl. of the Amazon.

GUANCABELICA, Peru. [HUANCAVELICA.]

GUANDACOL, a valley, La Plata confed., dep. Rioja, between the Andes and the Pamatina mountains, W. of the Famatina valley. Lat. 29° S., lon. 69° W. It is traversed by the Bermejo, is highly productive of grain, feeds a good many cattle, and has chief manufs. of hats & ponchos. —*Guandacol*, its vill., is in the centre of valley.

GUANTA, a town of Peru. [HUANTA.]

GUANUCO, a town of Peru. [HUANUCO.]

GUAPEY, and GUAPORÈ, two considerable rivs. of S. America, tributary to the Mamore: the former in Bolivia, joins that river, after a winding course, estimated at 550 m.; the latter in Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, unites with the Mamore, to form the Madera, after a course of 400 miles.

GUARAGUAN (CANO), a mouth of the Orinoco river, S. Amer., enters the Atlantic, about 55 m. N.W. the Naviros or great S. mouth.

GUARAPARI, a mntn. chain of Brazil, part of the cordillera of Armores, prov. Espiritu-Santo, giving origin to two rivers of same name.—The town *Guarapari*, in same prov., is situated on the coast, 30 m. S.W. Villa Velha.

GUARAPICHE, a river of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, enters the Gulf of Paria, Atlantic, 36 m. W. the N. mouth of the Orinoco, after a tortuous course of about 100 m., the lower 3-5ths of which are said to be navigable.

GUARATIBA, a seaport vill. of Brazil, prov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

GUARATUBA, two rivers of Brazil, provs. Minas Geraes and San Paulo; and a town, prov. San Paulo, near the Atlantic, 23 m. S.S.W. Paranagua.

GUARDA, *Lancia Oppidana*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. Comarca, on the Serra de Estrella, 70 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 2,300. It has a cathedral, a large bishop's palace, and an old castle, whence its name. The French, under Massena, abandoned the strong heights near it, March 29, 1811.

GUARDAFUI (CAPE), (Arab. *Ras-Asser*, anc. *Aromatum Promont.*), the most E. point of Africa, between the Indian Ocean and the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 11° 49′ N., lon. 51° 20′ E.

GUARDAMAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Seguro. Pop. 3,238.

GUARDAMIGLIO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Lodi, 4 m. N. Piacenza. Pop. 1,530.

GUARDAVALLE, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 20 m. S. Squillace. Pop. 2,600.

GUARDIA, several small towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Citra, near the Mediterranean, 5 m. S.S.E. Cetraro. Pop. 1,300. It was founded by an Albanian colony in the time of the Emperor Frederick II.—II. (*G. Alfiera*), prov. Molise, on a hill, near the Biferno, 19 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 1,800. It is a bishop's see.—III. (*G.-Grele*), prov. Abruzzo Cit., cap. cant., 12 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 6,190.—IV. (*Lombarda*), prov. Princip. Ult., on the Lombarda, 3 m. N.E. St Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3,000.—V. (*Perticari*), prov. Basilicata, 24 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 1,670.—VI. (*Regia*), prov. Molise, on the N. declivity of Monte Matese, 4½ m. S.E. Bojano. Pop. 1,400. —VII. (*San Framondi*, or *delle-Sole*), prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 22 m. E.N.E. Capua. Pop. 3,600.—Guardia is also the name of the S. headland of the isl. Ponza, and of a mntn. in the island Lipari.

GUARDIA (LA), several towns, &c., of Spain.—I. prov. and 4 m. S.S.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,448.—II. Biscay, prov. Alva, 18 m. S.S.E. Vitoria, with 2,374 inhabs., a castle, and other fortifications.—III. prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 3,316. It is situated on a rocky ridge, in which are numerous caverns, and has old fortifications, having been a *guard-station* or out-post against the Moors, whence its name.—IV. (*Sta. Maria-de*), a seaport town, prov. Pontevedra. Pop. 2,590.

GUARDO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Palencia, 12 m. S.W. Cervera.

GUAREÑA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Badajos, 16 m. S.E. Merida. Pop. 4,020.

GUARENE, a comm. and vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 3 m. N. Alba. Pop. 2,368.

GUARICO, a riv. of S. Amer., Venezuela, Caracas, joins a branch of the Apure, 12 m. E. San Fernando, after a S.ward course, estimated at 200 m. The towns Cura, San Sebastian, Barbacaos, and Calabozo, are on its banks.—II. a cape of the island of Cuba, near its E. extremity.

GUARICURA, an isl. of Brazil, prov. Pará, in the Amazon river, opposite the town of Pará, & near the influx of the Xingu. Length E. to W. 45 m; greatest breadth about 18 m.

GUARISAMEY, a mining town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 55 m. S.S.W. Durango.

GUARMEY, a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. and 158 m. N.N.W. Lima, at mouth of the Guarmey.

GUARO, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W. Malaga. Pop. 2,119.

GUAROCHIRI, a town of Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., at the foot of the Andes, 60 m. E. Lima, which city is hence supplied with snow.

GUARUAPO, two rivers of S. Amer., Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa rivers; the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

GUASH, or WASH, a river of Engl., rises in co. Leicester, and flows W. through the co. Rutland, into the Welland, on the borders of Lincolnshire. It waters a vale of high fertility.

GUASTALLA, a walled city of N. Italy, duchy of Parma, cap., a small detached district of about 40 sq. m., with a pop. of 22,573, on the Po, near the influx of the Crostolo, 19 m. N.E. Parma, and N. Reggio. Pop. 9,554. It was a made a bishop's see in 1828, and has a cathedral, a public library of 12,000 vols., a castle, manufs. of silk fabrics & twist, and a bronze statue of one of its dukes, which is its principal work of art. It has sustained numerous changes of fortune; in 1734 the French defeated the Imperialists under its walls.

GUASTATOYA, a town of Central Amer., state and 35 m. E.N.E. Guatemala.

GUATAVITA, a vill. of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 20 m. N.E. Bogota, and of great importance before the Spanish conquest. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 m in length, very deep, and had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples.

GUATEMALA, or GUATIMALA, the largest of the states of Central America, extending, together with NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, and the MOSQUITO TERRITORY, from lat. 8° to 18° N., and lon. 82°

30′ to 94° W.; exclusive of these Guatemala proper, extends between lat. 14° and 17° N., and lon. 89° and 94° W., having N. Yucatan, and Mexico, E. Honduras and San Salvador, S.W. the Pacific. Area 75,098 sq. m. Pop. 700,000, larger portion aboriginal Indians, the other whites and Mestizos. The surface is very irregular, consisting of mountains, table-lands from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation, & plains. The mntns. are generally of volcanic origin, with several active volcanoes. Earthquakes are very frequent. Climate of the coast-valleys very hot and unhealthy, of the elevated country more temperate; rainy season commences in June, dry season from October till May, N. winds prevail in December and January. For metals & other products see *Central America, Costa Rica, &c.* In the years 1846-7, the total exports amounted in value to 1,014,865 dollars, comprising silver to 932,820 dolls., cochineal to 70,000 do., indigo to 9,000 do., other exports being cochineal, cigars, sarsaparilla, mahogany, cocoa, hides, and dye-woods. Value of imports in same year 838,279 dollars. Principal cities, New and Old Guatemala, Quezaltenango, Coban, and Chequimula.—*New Guatemala*, the cap., is situated in a rich and spacious plain, at an elevation of 4,961 feet, 106 m. W.N.W. San Salvador Lat. 14° 37′ N., lon. 90° 30′ W. Pop. variously estimated from 35,000 to 50,000. It is very handsome, being stated to have the general aspect of the best class of Italian cities, is well supplied with water by a long aqueduct on arches, and extends over a large space; the prevalence of earthquakes causing the houses to be built of only one story. The temp. varies between 60° & 80° Fahr., and rarely exceeds either of these points. In the great square are situated the old vice-regal palace, most of the government offices, the cathedral, an archbishop's palace, & college des infantes, barracks, and most of the principal shops; in its centre is a magnificent public fountain. Here are upwards of 60 richly ornamented churches, a new fort, a good cemetery and hospital, a bull-ring, theatre, university, and various schools. The conventual buildings are now mostly appropriated to lay-purposes. The inhabs. are noted for their aptitude in arts and manufs.; they produce muslins, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery, of high excellence. New Guatemala has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz, Mexico, &c., in sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, & other native products. It was founded after the destruction of Old Guatemala by an earthquake in 1773.—*Guatemala la Antigua*, or *Old Guatemala*, lies 24 m. W.S.W. of the newer capital, at the foot of the Volcan d'Agua, by an eruption of which it was overwhelmed in 1541. It was again devastated by an earthquake in 1773, but has been since rebuilt, and is stated to have a pop. of 12,000 persons. Many of its old public buildings remain entire, comprising a fine cathedral and a palace. Around it are many sugar establishments, & in 1846 its exports of cochineal amounted in value to 6,000*l.*

GUATEYCAS (GULF OF), Chile and W. Patagonia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in which are Chiloe and Chonos Archipelago.

GUATULCO, a port of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 105 m. S.E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific.

GUAURA, a town of Peru. [HUAURA.]

GUAVIARE, a river of S. Amer., New Granada, joins the Orinoco, near San Fernando, in lat. 4° N., lon. 67° 30′ W., after an E. course of 450 m. Principal affls., the Inirida and Atabapu.

GUAYAMA, a seaport town of Porto Rico, on its S. coast. Pop. 5,120. Value of imports here (1838) 386,007 dolls.; of exports 773,937 do.

GUAYANA, a country of S. America. [GUIANA.]

GUAYANILLA, a seaport of the S. coast of Porto-Rico, W. Indies. Value of imports (1838) 43,364 dolls.; of exports 143,206 do.

GUAYAQUIL, a dep. of the republic Ecuador, S. Amer., having W. the Pacific, and landward the deps. Quito and Assuay. Estimated area 14,400 sq. m., and pop. 75,000. Surface level along the coast; the great chain of the Andes forms its E. boundary. Products, cacao, cotton, maize, tobacco, and various fruits. It is divided into the provs. Guayaquil and Manabi. Principal cities, Guayaquil & Puna.—*Guayaquil*, the cap. & the principal seat of trade, is on the coast, & on r. b. of the Guayaquil riv., 40 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Lat. 2° 20′ 28″ S., lon. 79° 43′ W. Estimated pop. 25,000. It is well laid out, and has some good public edifices; but it is mostly built of wood, and on low ground, ill supplied with water, unhealthy, and infested with vermin. Its harbour is one of the best on the Pacific, and defended by 3 forts; and it has some convenient building-docks. The tide rises here sometimes to 24 feet, and large ships can ascend to the town. Exports consist of cacao (8,520,125 lbs. in 1837), timber, hides, tobacco, ceibo-wool, and cattle. In 1835, 123 vessels, burden 21,430 tons, entered the port, with cargoes of the estimated value of 221,680*l.*, and cleared out with cargoes of registered value of 210,429*l.* The country inland is hence supplied with wines, brandy, Peruvian and Chilian sugar, and European merchandise, which goods are carried by water to the head of the riv. Navigation, at Babahoyd, or Caracol.—The *Gulf of Guayaquil* is an inlet of the Pacific, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° S., and lon. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayaquil, Daule, and Tumbez rivers, & contains the islands Puna and Santa Clara.

GUAYMAS, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of a considerable riv. Lat. 27° 55′ N., lon. 110° 16′ W. It is neither large nor well built; but its harbour is the best on the W. coast of Mexico, and it has an active and increasing trade. Customs rev. (1841) 46,189 dolls.

GUAYRA (LA), the principal seaport town of the republic Venezuela, S. America, prov. & 16 m. N.N.W. Caràcas, on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 10° 36′ 19″ N., lon. 67° W. Pop. 6,000. It stands under abrupt rocky heights, and is protected by a castle and other fortifications. Its harbour is a mere road-stead, with a break-water and light-house. It has an active export trade in coffee, cocoa, indigo, hides, sarsaparilla, and dye-woods; and imports manuf. goods, provisions, & wines, from Europe and the U. States. In the year 1842, 261 vessels, burden 38,887 tons, entered, and 207 do., burden 34,276 tons, cleared out of the port. Total united value of imports and exports in do., 1,165,795*l.*; amount of import duties 162,057*l.*

GUAYTECAS, a bay and group of isls., S. Amer., off the W. coast of Patagonia, the isls. forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

GUBBIO, *Iguvium*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 27 m. S. Urbino, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop., with vicinity, 16,988. It is beautifully situated, and well built. Chief edifices, the cathedral, a fine ducal palace of the 16th cent., and numerous churches and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in 1446, were discovered the famous Eugubian tables; 9 plates of bronze, in-

scribed with Umbrian, Etruscan, and primitive Latin characters.

GUBEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 27 miles S.S.E. Frankfort, cap. circ., on the Neisse, and on the railway between Berlin and Breslau. Pop. (1846) 9,840. It has a gymnasium and public library, a board of horticulture, manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, yarn, and tobacco, a copper foundry, building docks, trade in cattle and fruit.

GUDEN-AA, the principal river of Jutland, Denmark, stifts Aarhuus, Wiborg, and Randers, joins the Kattegat, about 16 m. N.E. Randers, the principal town on its banks, by an estuary, 1 m. in width, after a tortuous N.E. course of 80 m.

GUDENSBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 11 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 2,097.

GUDERA, a town of W. Abyssinia, cap. chiefship, on a low rocky height, near lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 36° 57′ E., at the source of the Abai. In a kind of citadel here are a church, and the residences of the chief and his principal officers.

GUDOOK, a pass across the Elburz mountains, N. Persia, between the provs. Mazanderan and Irak-Ajemi, 85 m. E.N.E. Teheran, supposed by Burnes to be the *Pylæ Caspiæ*, near which the Taburi were attacked by Alexander the Great.

GUEBWILLER, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Colmar, on rt. b. of the Lalich. P. 3,860. It has manufs. of tape, cottons, ribbons, woollen cloths, and machinery.

GUEGON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. W. Ploermel. Pop. 2,883.

GUEGUETENANGO, and GUEGUETLAN, 2 towns of Central Amer., state Guatemala; the former, cap. dep., 125 m. N.W. Guatemala; & the latter, dep. Soconusco, on the river Gueguetlan.

GUELAGO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Granada.

GUELDERLAND, or GELDERLAND, a prov. of the Netherlands, having N.W. the Zuyder-Zee, S.E. the Prussian dom., and on other sides the provs. Overyssel, Utrecht, S. Holland, and N. Brabant. Area 1,970 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 373,000. Surface more hilly than in most of the Dutch provs.; principal rivs., the Waal and Old Rhine, the Yssel forming its N.E., and the Maese its S. boundary. Along their banks a good deal of fruit is raised for export, with corn, hops, and tobacco; elsewhere the land is generally poor. Some of the waste lands have been latterly planted with pines and oaks. Principal crops, wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared; manufs. of linen fabrics, paper, and leather, with tile making, brewing, & distilling, are extensively carried on. The prov. is divided into 4 dists.; chief towns, Arnhem the cap., Nimeguen, Thiel, and Zutphen.

GUELDERS, Prussia. [GELDERN.]

GUEMENÉE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 30 m. N.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,013.—II. dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,543.

GUER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Ploermel. P. 3,773.

GUERANDE, a comm. & walled town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., near the sea, 23 m. W. Savenay. Pop. 2,202. It has an old castle, some manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, and 11 annual fairs.

GUERARD, and GUERBAVILLE, two comms. and vills. of France; the former, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S.S.E. Meaux. Pop. 1,922; the latter, dep. Seine-Inf., 4 m. S.S.E. Caudebec. Pop. 2,041.

GUERCHE (LA), sevl. comms., small towns, &c., of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Rennes. P. 1,984.—II. a vill., dep. Cher, cap. cant., 28 m. E.S.E. Bourges. P. 1,935.—III. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 35 m. S. Tours, on the Creuse, with a château, built for Agnes Sorel by Chas. VII.

GUERET, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Creuse, on a hill, 37 m. N.E. Limoges. Pop. (1846) 3,924. It has a library, a communal college, normal school, hospital, and lunatic asylum.

GUERNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,327.

GUERNICA, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E.N.E Bilbao. Pop. 827.

GUERNSEY, the second in size of the Channel, or Anglo-Norman Islands, in the Bay of St Michael, 30 m. W. the coast of Normandy, and 51 m. S. of Portland, English coast, and 15 m. W.N.W. Jersey. Area 16,000 ac. Pop. 28,521. Its form is triangular, and its coast-line, of about 30 m. in circumference, is deeply indented with bays, and surrounded by sunken rocks. Surface gently varied, but generally sloping from the S. —where the cliffs are lofty—to the N. coast, which is low. It is well watered. Soil rests on a structure almost every where granitic, and is, with the aid of sea-weed manure, rendered very fertile. Climate moist, but healthy, and so mild, that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, & the Guernsey lily, flourish luxuriantly. Wood is not plentiful, fences are commonly of stone or turf; and in the N. are many tracts of heath. Farms average from 5 to 12 ac., the land being greatly subdivided under the law which gives to each son an equal share in his father's landed property. Rents vary from 10*s.* to 10*l.* an ac. Chief crops are vegetables, wheat, barley, & apples for cider. The orchards likewise furnish pasture for the famous breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney, & yield, on an average, 1 lb. per day, throughout the year, of the finest butter. Large hogs are numerous. Manufs. are of no importance. Trade, or rather smuggling, has greatly declined since 1807, when the exports from these islands were made subject to our general revenue laws. The shipping, which in 1839, comprised about 100 vessels, averaging 100 tons each, was mostly employed in importing British manufs., and in exporting cider, potatoes, cattle, and granite. They also carry S. American produce to the Mediterranean, in exchange for wine, which is again exchanged in Hamburg for corn. Duties are very moderate, and provisions extremely cheap. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, and Weymouth. The isl. is divided into 10 pas., forming a deanery of the church of England, in diocese of Winchester. St Peter's, on the S.E. coast, is the only town in the island, which is mostly studded with scattered houses or cottages, embosomed in orchards. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French; they have long been remarkable for their adherence to Protestantism. The isl. is under a lieut.-gov., who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, a parliamentary body composed of 12 jurats, with 8 rectors and 2 constables of each pa., and 132 douzaniers from the whole island. These have the power, with the sanction of the crown, of making laws and imposing taxes. The latter are very moderate, producing an annual rev. of about 10,000*l.* The royal court has jurisdiction over all the Channel Isls. except Jersey. Guernsey formed a part of the duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for nearly 1,000 years. The French have made many vain attempts to capture it. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has a well organised militia.

GUERNSY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Ohio. Area 676 sq. m. Pop. 27,748.

GUESTLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.S.W. Winchelsea. Area, 3,180 ac. Pop. 803.

GUESTRICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.N.E. Foulsham. Ac. 1,660. P. 200. Godwin, the author of Caleb Williams, &c., was born here.

GUETARIA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. W. San Sebastian, on the bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,036, partly engaged in a fishery. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine Gothic church.

GUEUGNON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône et Loire, cap. cant., 41 m. W.N.W. Macon, with 1,659 inhabitants, and some iron-works.

GUGLIELMO, a mntn. of Lombardy, near the E. shore of Lake Iseo, 5 m. N. Gardone. Ht., 6,300 ft.

GÜGLINGEN, a town of Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, 3½ m. S.W. Brackenheim. Pop. 14,140.

GUGLIONISI, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 8 m. N. Larino. Pop. 3,300.

GUGUAN, or ST PHILIPPE, an island of the Pacific Ocean. [LADRONES.]

GUHRAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., reg. and 44 m. N.N.W. Breslau. Pop. 3,400.

GUIA, a town of Guinea, Ashantee, cap. state Buroomy, on the Volta, in lat. 7° N., lon. 0°.

GUIA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Parahiba, on the Atlantic.—II. a vill., prov. and on the Rio Negro, near the N. frontier of Brazil.

GUIA (LA), a town of the Canary Islands, on the N.W. coast of Gt. Canary, near Galdar. P. 4,332.—II. a vill. on the S. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 2,230.

GUIANA, GUYANA, or GUAYANA, a wide region of S. Amer., comprising all of that continent between the Amazon and Orineco rivers, extending from lat 3° 30′ S. to 8° 40′ N., & lon. 50° to 68° W., and subdiv. into Brazilian (formerly Portuguese), British, Dutch, French, and Venezuelan (formerly Spanish) Guiana; it was discovered near the end of the 15th century. The Dutch formed the first settlement in 1590, near Demerara riv.; the English, in 1590, near Berbice and Surinam. In 1667, the English settlements were given up to the Dutch, but again re-occupied by the English; and in 1814, the settlements between the Corentyn & Marony rivs. were restored to the Dutch.—I. (*Brazilian Guiana*) comprises the N. part of the Braz. dom. between lat. 3° 30′ S., and 4° 20′ N., & lon. 50° and 68° W., bounded N. by the Sierras Juraguaca, Pacaraima, aud Acarai, which separate it from the other divisions of Guiana, W. and S. by the Rio Negro and Amazon rivs, and having E. the Atlantic. Area roughly estimated at 433,000 sq. m. It is traversed by the Rio Branco, and numerous other rivers; is mostly covered by a dense vegetation; peopled chiefly by roving Indian tribes, and divided between the provs. Para and Rio Negro, which last territory, however, can scarcely be considered as actually under Brazilian rule.—II. (*British Guiana*), a colonial territory on the N.W. coast of S. America, belonging to Great Britain, and generally considered to extend from the Atlantic between lat. 6° and 8° 40′ N., as far southward as lat. 0° 40′ N., and from the 57th to the 61st degree of W. lon., having E. Dutch, S. Brazilian, and W. Venezuelan Guiana, and comprising an area of 76,000 sq. m., but the possession of much of this has been disputed by Brazil and Venezuela. The European pop. are mostly descendants of the Dutch settlers. The African negroes are more numerous than the Europeans. The amount of the native tribes unknown. Pop. of the settled portion (1843) 98,133; exclusive of Indians, 30,980. Surface, near the ocean, a rich alluvial flat, and extending in mud banks into the sea. This plain extends inland from 10 to 40 m.; it then ascends by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima and Acarai, on the S.W. and S. frontiers; near the W. boundary, Mount Roraima rises to an elev. of 7,500 ft. Princip. rivs., the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyn, the last forming its E. border. There are two rainy seasons on the coast, the great, from Dec. to Feb., followed by a lesser till April, when the great rains prevail again from May till the end of July. In the interior there is only one rainy season, from April till the middle of August. Temperature ranges from 75 to 90 deg., mean temp. of the year, 81° Fahr. Prevailing wind, N.E., changes in rainy season to W. The vegetation is perhaps the most luxuriant of any on the surface of the globe. Princip. products are at present sugar, along the coast, and which has progressively superseded there the culture of cotton and coffee, though the latter is still extensively grown on the uplands; rice, maize, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon are also raised. In 1841, 60,037,510 lbs. of sugar, value 809,871*l.*, were exported (being a greater amount than from any other British colony, Jamaica excepted), with molasses to the value of 126,346*l.*, rum to 162,925*l.*, coffee, 632,315 lbs., cotton, 60,600 lbs., rice, 797,250 lbs. Total value of exports to the U. Kingd. (1842) 963,231*l.*; of imports from do., 548,808*l.* In 1846, 325,756 cwts. of sugar, 129,058 do. of molasses, 906,454 galls. of rum, and 61,694 lbs. of coffee were exported to the U. Kingdom. Tot. value of expts. (1844) 1,131,346*l.*, of which amount those to Great Britain stood for 1,094,303*l.* Value of imports, 675,950*l.* In the same year, 550 ships, aggregate burden, 87,937 tons entered; and 569 do., burden, 85,948 tons, cleared from the ports of the colony. Reg. shipping (1844) 72 vessels, aggregate burden, 3,207 tons. Government vested in a governor, council, and the orders of the sovereign in council; the laws of Holland are those mostly in force. Public rev. (1846) 900,000 dols. The colony is divided into the cos. Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; chief towns, George Town, the cap., and New Amsterdam.—III. (*Dutch Guiana*, or *Surinam*), a colonial territory, N.W. coast of S. America, belonging to the Netherlands, between lat. 1° 30′ & 6° N., & lon. 53° 30′ and 57° 30′ W., having E. French, W. English, and S. Brazilian Guiana. Area 10,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1844, 10,536 free; 43,285 slaves; Indians unknown. Natural features are like those of British Guiana. Princip. rivs., the Surinam, in its centre, Marony, on the E., and Corentyn, on the W. frontier. There are many Jews in this country, and the runaway negroes, or Maroons, have formed a colony in the interior. About 25 mill. lbs. of sugar, and 4 mill. lbs. of coffee, are stated to be exported annually; cotton, cacao, rice, cassava, and yams are raised; and other products are fine woods, gums, drugs, and timber, yet the colony is reported not to be flourishing. Imports come chiefly from Holland; though there is some traffic with the W. India islands, and a large smuggling trade with Colombia. Government vested in a gov.-general, and a high council. Chief town, Paramaribo; princip. port, Amsterdam, with a pop. in 1841 of 3,460.—IV. (*French Guiana*), forms the E.most colonial subd. of Guiana, between lat. 2° and 6° N., and lon. 51° 30′, and 54° 30′ W., having E. and S. Brazil, W. Dutch Guiana, and N.E. the Atlantic. Area 10,980 sq. m.; and pop. in 1839, 21,170. Surface rises progressively on proceeding inland, and the middle region of the colony is from 1,600 to 2,000

feet above the sea. Rivs. very numerous, and the coast lands appear to be less unhealthy than in Brit. Guiana. Cultivated lands are estimated to occupy 1-80th part of the whole. Products comprise sugar, cotton, the cultivation of which is considerable, cocoa, coffee, cloves, annatto, vanilla, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, dyewoods, manioc, rice, maize, and bananas. Value of expts. in 1840, 2,643,212 fr., nearly the whole shipped to France or her colonies; of impts. in same year, 3,645,336 fr. Government vested in a governor, privy council, and colonial council. Public rev. (1837) 255,222 fr.; expend. 1,446,710 fr. French Guiana is divided into the districts Cayenne and Sinnamary. Chief town, Cayenne, the cap.; the rest are insignificant.—V. (*Venezuelan*, or *Colombian Guiana*), the N.W. subdivision of Guiana, comprising most of the country between lat. 2° and 8° 40′ N., and lon. 60° and 68° W., or more than half of the Venezuelan dominions, having S. the Sierras Pacaraima, and Iraguaca separating it from Brazil, W. and N. the Orinoco, N.E. the Atlantic, and E. Brit. Guiana, the mutual boundary being disputed. Area roughly estimated at 188,500 sq. m. Pop. accord. to Codazzi, 20,000, of whom 16,000 are roving Indians. It forms most part of the dep. Orinoco; princip. towns, Angostura, Piedra, & San Fernando de Apure.

Guianeco Islands, a group off the W. coast of Patagonia, immed. N. Wellington isl., the princip. being Wager and Byron islands.

Guibaera, a small riv. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Donegal, flowing into an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, between the bays of Rosmore and Trawenagh, after a S.S.W. course of 13 m.—*Guibarrabay* is 5 m. S. Dunsloe.

Guiche, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. B. Pyrenees, on the Bidouze, cap. cant., 14 m. E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,700.—II. (*La*), Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Charolles. P. 944.

Guichen, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 3,534.

Guiclan, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistere, 6 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,549. It has some linen manufs., and 6 annual fairs.

Guicowar's Dominion, India. [Baroda].

Guidel, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. W.N.W. Lorient. Pop. 3,895.

Guignen, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,730.

Guienne, or Guyenne, an old prov. in the S.W. of France, the most extensive of all, the cap. of which was Bordeaux, and of which Gascony was a dependency. These provs. now form the deps. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot Aveyron, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Gers, H. Pyrenees, part of H. Garonne, Ariege, and B. Pyrenees. After having been possessed by the English during three centuries, this country was united to France by Charles vii., in 1453.

Guilden-Morden, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 6 m. E.S.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 2,506. P. 808.

Guilden-Sutton, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area, 1,130 ac. Pop. 180.

Guilderland, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 10 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,790.

Guildford, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, cap. co. Surrey, on the navigable Wey, here crossed by a bridge of five arches, 17 m. S.W. London, on the S.W. railway. Area, comprising 3 pas., 210 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 5,925. It is pleasantly situated on a steep declivity, in a break of the Surrey downs, consisting chiefly of one long and handsome street. It has a modern and two ancient pa. churches, a royal grammar school, chartered by Edward vi., rev. 84*l.*, with two university exhibitions of 39*l.*, a blue-coat school, a handsome hospital, with chapel, for the poor, founded in the reign of James i., revenue upwards of 350*l.*, and minor charities, an elegant co.-hall, a guildhall, council chamber, co.-jail, house of correction, union work-house, a theatre, market-house, and conspicuous remains of a castle, which was a residence of several Saxon and Norman sovereigns. Guildford has a considerable traffic by the Wey in corn, malt, coals; in the vicinity are paper and powder mills, and it is the emporium of an extensive rural dist. Around it are several good mansions, and much picturesque scenery. Market, Tuesday. Corp. revenue (1847) 1,286*l.* It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 475. It gives the title of earl to the North family.

Guildford, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.W. of N. Carolina. Area 672 sq. m. Pop. 19,875 (slaves 2,647). Also sev. tnshps.—I. Connecticut, 32 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 2,421. The town is old, but neatly built, & much resorted to for sea-bathing. A stone house here, built in 1640, is said to be the oldest house now standing in the U. States.—II. New York, 102 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,827.—III. Pennsylvania, 6 m. S.E. Chambersburg. Pop. 3,125.—IV. Vermont, 124 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,525.—V. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 1,500.

Guillac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W.S.W. Ploermel. Pop. 1,520.

Guillaumes, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Nice, on r. b. of the Var. Pop. 1,357.

Guillestre, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Guil, 10 m. N.E. Embrun. It was a station for English prisoners during the last war.

Guillotière (La), a comm. & town of France, on l. b. of the Rhone, which separates it from Lyon, of which it is a suburb. P. 29,843. [Lyon.]

Guilsborough, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 3,080 ac. P. 939.

Guilsfield, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N. Welshpool. Pop. 2,577.

Guimar, a Spanish town on the S.E. coast of Teneriffe, Canary isls. Pop. 3,042.

Guimaraes, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, 12 m. S.E. Braga. Pop. 6,000. It has a handsome collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings, and hospitals, mineral baths, which were known to the Romans, manufs. of hardwares, cutlery, and linens, and an active trade in dried plums. II. (or *Guimaraens*), a town of Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N.W. Maranhao, on the Bay of Cuma. Pop. 2,000.—III. a vill., prov. Matto-Grosso, 40 m. N.E. Cuyaba.

Guimaras, an isl., E. Archip. [Phillippines.]

Guinea, a geographical division of W. Africa, comprising the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, from Cape Negro, lat. 15° 41′ S., to Cape Verga, lat. 10° 20′ N. It is divided into *Upper* or *N. Guinea*, and *Lower* or *S. Guinea*; N. Guinea extending from lat. 10° 20′ N. to lat. 1° S., and between lon. 14° 30′ W., and 10° E., is bounded by Senegambia and Soudan on the N. and N.E., the Atlantic on the W. and S.W., and S. Guinea on the S.E. The coasts are in general low, humid, and unhealthy, but very fertile. The Kong mountains, of which but little is known, are believed to extend from E. to W. along the N. boundary. Principal rivers, the Niger or Quorra, the delta of which is on the Calabar coast, the Volta & Assinie. The S. & W. coasts are watered by numerous small streams. The chief products of the country consist in gold dust, indigo, pep-

per, cotton, and the sugar cane. The forests contain vast numbers of elephants, lions, tigers, rhinoceroses, & enormous serpents. The coasts from N. to S. are called Liberia, Grain coast, Ivory coast, Gold coast, Slave coast, and the Calabar coast. The interior is divided into numerous native states, the chief of which are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. Feticism is the prevailing superstition. The principal European settlements are Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Elmina, and Sierra Leone. On the S.W. coast is the American settlement of Liberia. S. Guinea extends from lat. 1° to lat. 15° 41′ S., and lon. 8° 50′ to 18° (?) E. It is bounded on the E. by elevated mountains, covered with forests. The chief rivers are the Zaire and Coanza, the sources of which are unknown. The W. plains are watered by numerous small rivers. The mountains are said to contain iron and copper. Vegetation is rich, and wild animals are numerous, comprising the lion, elephant, giraffe, antelope, zebra, monkey, the hippopotamus, crocodiles, and serpents. The principal states of S. Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, & Benguela. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, and they have retained nominal possession of the S. districts. Their chief foreign trade is in the supply of slaves for Brazil.

GUINEA (GULF OF), a gulf formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the coasts of North Guinea, betw. lat. 6° 20′ N., and 1° S., and lon. 7° 30′ W., and 10° E. It forms on the N. and E. the bights of Benin and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal isls. in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St Thomas, and Annabon.

GUINEA COMPANY, a town or collection of vills., W. Africa, on the Old Calabar river, near lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Pop. 5,000 (?).—*Little Guinea Company* is a town about 5 m. N.ward.

GUINEA (NEW), an isl. of the Pacific. [PAPUA.]

GUINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, 57 m. S. Calais. Pop. (1846) 3,154. Between Guines and Ardres is the "field of cloth of gold." [ARDRES.]—The *Canal of Guines* connects the vill. with Calais at St Orme.

GUINGAMP, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., in a plain, 18 m. W.N.W. St Brieuc. Pop. (1846) 5,787. It has a church, with two high towers, a comm. college, and manufs. of *ginghams*, linen fabrics, & thread.

GUIONA (MOUNT), the loftiest mntn. of Greece, near its N. frontier. Lat. 38° 38′ 10″ N., lon. 22° 16′ 24″ E. Height above the sea 8,239 feet.

GUIPAVAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistere, 6 m. N.E. Brest. Pop. 5,312.

GUIPEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. & 12 m. S.S.E. Rennes. P. 1,458.

GUIPRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N.E. Redon, with 3,272 inhabitants, and a port on the Vilaine.

GUIPUZCOA, a prov. of Spain, in the N.E., and the smallest in the monarchy, cap. Tolosa, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by France, S. by Alava, and W. by Biscay. Area 622 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 108,599. Surface mountainous, traversed by offsets of the Pyrenees. Chief rivers, the Deva, Urola, Oria, and Urumea. Climate mild and healthy. Chief source of revenue extensive iron mines; corn insufficient for home consumption. As a border prov., it has been the theatre of numerous wars, and from time immemorial has been defended by fortresses, the chief of which are San Telmo de Higuer, Santa Isabel de Pasages, Santa Cruz de le Mota, Fuenterrabia, and San Sebastian.

GUIRIA, a maritime vill. of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, prov. and 135 m. E. Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria. In the years 1841-2, 480 vessels, aggregate burden 3,314 tons entered; and 481 do., burden 3,019 tons cleared of its port. Total value of imports and exports 23,920*l*.

GUISBOROUGH, or GISBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. from the N. Sea, and 40 m. N. York. Area of pa. 12,000 ac. Pop. 2,015. Pop. of town 1,776. It lies at the foot of the Cleveland hills; consists mostly of a long handsome street, with town-hall and market-house, an union work-ho., a branch bank, a modern church, the ruins of a priory founded in 1129, and which, with its outbuildings, once constituted the whole town; a grammar school, and a poor's hospital. Market, Monday. The first alum works in England, were established here about the year 1600.

GUISCARD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.E. Compiègne, with a remarkable castle, and 1,650 inhabitants.

GUISCRIFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 27 m. W. Pontivy. P. 3,016.

GUISE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 13 m. N.W. Vervins. Pop. (1846) 3,347. It has a castle, and manufs. of cotton thread and woollen cloths.

GUISELEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Otley. Area 8,800 ac. Pop. 12,274. extensively employed in woollen factories.

GUISSENY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,102.

GUIST, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. W.N.W. Foulsham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 425.

GUITIVIS, or SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO, a seaport of the Mexican confederation, dep. Sonora, at the mouth of the Mayo in the Gulf of California, 120 m. S.E. Guaymas.

GUITRES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Isle, 10 m. N.N.E. Libourne. Pop. 1,270.

GUJAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, with a small port, 28 m. S.W. Bordeaux. P. 1,388.

GUJERAT, GUJRAT, or GUZERAT, one of the old provs. of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 21° and 24° N., and lon. 69° and 75° E.; its W. portion consisting of the peninsula between the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. Total area about 40,000 sq. m., and pop. 6,000,000. Surface greatly diversified. Principal rivers, the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, and Sabernutty. It is now mostly subdivided among the doms. of the Gwicowar and Gwalior, and the N. dists of the Bombay presid., viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroach, and Surat.—II. a considerable walled town of the Punjab, 72 m. W.N.W. Lahore. Here the Sikhs were totally defeated by the British army, 21st Feb. 1849.

GUJUNDERGHUR, a hill fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 66 m. E.N.E. Darwar.

GUJURU-WALLA, a town of the Punjab, 22 m. S. Amritsir, & the original residence of the family of Runjeet Sing, whose parents are interred here in plain-looking tombs. It has a large fort, enclosing some fine gardens and ornamental buildings.

GULANE (or GOOLANE) NESS, a promontory of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 13 m. W.S.W. the Isle of May. The ancient vill. of Gulane has 273 inhabitants.

GULDEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¾ m. N.E. Rye. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 127.

GULGULA, a ruined city of N. Afghanistan, in the valley, and facing the gigantic figures and excavations of Bamian. [BAMIAN.]

GULMI, a town of Nepaul, cap. rajahship, 138 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo, reported to have a citadel and 500 houses.

GULMAR, or CHELINDREH, *Celenderis*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. W.S.W. Selefkeh, with some antiquities, including sev. tesselated pavements.

GULPEN (French *Galoppe*), a vill., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. E.S.E. Maestricht. P. 1,916.

GUMBINNEN, a town of E Prussia, on the Pissa, 66 m. E.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. (1846) 6,580, mostly Protestants. It has a gymnasium, two hospitals, public library, schools of architecture and midwifery, manufs. of woollen cloths and hosiery, distilleries, breweries, and trade in corn.

GUMBUT, a town of Scinde, 10 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 24′ N., lon. 68° 23′ E. Pop. about 3,000, who manuf. cotton cloths.

GUMFRESTON, a parish of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W.N.W. Tenby. Pop. 128.

GUMHA, a small town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. Mundi, on the S. slope of the Himalaya, in lat. 31° 56′ N., lon. 76° 38′ E., with a salt mine, yielding the rajah an annual clear revenue of 800*l*.

GUMIEL, two contiguous towns of Spain, prov. Burgos.—I. (*G. de Izan*), 40 m. S. Burgos, enclosed by ancient walls. Pop. 1,339.—II. (*G. de Mercado*), 6 m. N.W. the foregoing. Pop. 1,198.

GUMISH-KHANEH ("place of silver," ancient *Bylæ*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. W.N.W. Erzeroum, on the route to Trebizond, from whence it is 44 m. S.ward; cap. beylik, on the Kharshut. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine, and is stated to have nearly 1,000 houses, mostly inhabited by Greeks and Turks. Near it are some productive silver, lead, and copper mines, the ores from which are all reduced at Tokat.

GUMLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1,550. P. 240.

GUMMERSBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 24 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,045. Manufs. woollens and linens.

GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN, a market town of Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on railway to Gratz. Pop. 1,500.

GUMRI, a ruined town of Russian Armenia, 54 m. N.W. Erivan, on which has been recently built the important fortress and city of Alexandrapol. Pop. (1843) 10,000. The circ. of Alexandrapol has a pop. of 36,000, mostly Armenians. From the great elevation of the land in this dist. (average 5,860 feet), the cold is intense, men are often found frozen to death in the open fields, and wild animals are driven into the towns from hunger. Caravans of from 50 to 100 camels bring provisions for the Russian troops stationed here.

GUNABAD, a town of E. Persia, prov. Khorasan, 135 m. W.S.W. Meshed. It covers a large surface, and has a pretty strong castle.

GUNBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 2 m. W.S.W. Colsterworth. Area 930 ac. Pop. 166.—II. 4 m. E. Spilsby. Area 600 ac. Pop. 50.

GUNDAMUCK, a walled vill. of Afghanistan, 28 m. W. Jellalabad. Here the last surviving portion of the British force, retreating from Cabool in 1842, and consisting of 100 soldiers and 300 camp-followers, was massacred, one man only making his escape.

GUNDAVA, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Cutch-Gundava, 115 m. S.E. Kelat, and the usual winter residence of the khan of Kelat.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,726.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. N.N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 612.

GUNDELSHEIM, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N.W. Jaxtfield. Pop. 1,111.

GUNDUCK, a river of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins opposite Patna, after a S.E. course, as supposed, of at least 360 m. In Nepaul it receives numerous affluents; in the British dom. the towns Soopoor and Hajypoor are on its banks. Great numbers of ammonites are met with in its basin, which, under the name of *salgrams*, are greatly venerated by Hindoos.—The *Little Gunduck*, a river W. of the foregoing, joins the Goggra, after a S. course of 90 m.

GUNDWANAH, a prov. of India, and one of the least civilized portions of the Indian peninsula, comprising the N.E. part of the Deccan tableland, between lat. 18° and 25° N., and lon. 77° 30′ and 86° E., and divided among the Nagpoor dom. and the S.W. dists of the Bengal presidency. Some of the largest secondary rivers of India rise in this prov. Chief towns, Nagpoor, Sumbhulpoor, Deoghur, and Mundlah.

GUNIEH, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. E.N.E. Trebizond, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Tchoruk.

GUNONG-API, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago.—I. Banda isls., N.W. Lantoir, lat. 6° 35′ S., lon. 126° 45′. It consists of some fertile tracts surrounding a volcanic peak, which in 1820 broke out in a fearful eruption.—II. Flores Sea, N.E. Sumbawa, lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 119° 8′ E. It has also a volcano.—*Gunong Benko* and *G. Dempo*, are mountains of Sumatra.

GUNONG-TELLA, a town of Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago, on the S. coast of the N.E. limit of this isl. Lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 123° 25′ E.

GÜNS (Hungar. *Köszegh*), a royal free town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Güns riv., 19 m. S.S.W. Lake Neusiedl. Pop. (1845) 8,000, partly employed in woollen weaving and manufs. of silk. It is enclosed by walls, and has an anc. castle, a gymnasium, a Luth. & 2 R. Cath. churches, a high school, and an orphan asylum. It successfully resisted the army of Solyman in 1532.

GUN'S ISLAND, lies off the E. coast of Ireld., Ulster, co. Down, 2¾ m. N.E. Ardglass. It is a coast-guard and fishing station.

GÜNTERSBERGE, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 18 m. S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 840.—*Gunthersfeld*, a vill., principty. Schwartzb.-Sonderhausen, with iron-wks., 24 m. S.E. Gotha.

GUNTERSBLUM, a mkt.-town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 12 m. N. Worms, with 2,592 inhabs., a palace and park of the Prince of Leiningen.—*Guntersdorf* is a town of Austria, 12 m. N.E. Meissau. Pop. 1,500.

GUNTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Holt. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 334.

GUNTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. North-Walsham. Area 1,060 ac., consisting entirely of the park and woods of Gunton ho., the seat of the Suffield family. Pop. 69.—II. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 560. P. 77.

GUNTOOR, a marit. dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, having S. Cuddapah, Nellore, and the ocean, and on other sides, the riv. Kistnah, separating it from the dist. Rajahmundry, and the Nizam's dom. Area 4,690 sq. m. Pop. 519,318. Surface mountainous in the W.; elsewhere low, flat, and sandy, producing paddy, dry grains, some cotton, and sugar; and it expts. most of the culinary articles consumed in Madras. Principal towns Guntoor, Junaconda, and Nizampatam.—*Guntoor*, the cap. of the dist., is 226 m. N. Madras, lat. 16° 21′ N., lon. 80° 31′ E. It is large, but mean, and irregularly built.

GUNVILLE-TARRANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset,

5 m. N.N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 518.

GUNNALLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. S. Helstone. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 298.

GÜNZBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 30 m. W.N.W. Augsburg, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, and joined by the Günz. Pop. (1845) 3,103. It is walled, and has a fine castle, a grammar-school, an English ladies' seminary, and some transit trade.—*Ober-Günzburg* is a vill. 42 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,334.

GÜNZENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Midl. Franc., on the Altmühl, 16 m. S.S.E. Anspach. Pop. 2,605, engaged in raising wine and hops.

GUR (LOUGH), a lake of Ireld., Munster, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Circumfer. about 4 m., surrounded by picturesque hills, and contains on its shores some of the most striking Druidical remains in the kingdom.

GURA, a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gura river, 75 m. W.N.W. Cape Coast Castle.

GURAGUE, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S. Shoa, to which it is tributary, lat. about 8° N., lon. 39° E. It contains the large lake Zooai.

GURDON, or GARUDUN, Thibet. [GAROO.]

GURHWAL, or GURWAL, a prov. of N. Hindostan, tribu. to the British, betw. lat. 30° and 32° N., and lon. 77° and 80° E., consisting of the S.W. slope of the Himalaya mountains, between Kumaon and the Sutlej, which separate it from the Jullunder Doab (Punjab). Estimated area 9,000 sq. m., all of which is mountainous, comprising Bhadrinath, Kedarnath, Jumnotri, & other princ. peaks of the Himalaya, with the sources of the Ganges, various places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and many rajahships subsidiary to the British. Copper is an abundant product. Chf. town, Serinagur.

GURIEL, a prov. of Asia, shared between the Russian and Turkish doms., at the E. extrem. of the Black Sea, encircled landward by the territs. Mingrelia, Imeretia, Akhaltzikh, and the pash. Trebizond. It is fertile, producing wine, maize, millet, tobacco, honey, and some cotton and silk. Its inhabs. are of a very mixed descent, mostly of the Greek church, or Mohammedans. It formed a part of the anc. *Colchis*. Princip. towns, Bartoum, in the Turkish; Poti, Toras, and Fort St. Nikolai in its Russian division.

GURIEV, a town and fortress of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ural riv., near its mouth in the Caspian, lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 52° E. Pop. 2,000, including 300 Cossacks. It has an active trade in caviar, furs, and fish.

GURK, 2 rivs. of Illyria, one joining the Drave, 10 m. E. Klagenfurt, after a course of 65 m.; and the other joining the Save, 22 m. N.E. Neustadtl, after a course of 50 m. Gurk is a vill. on the former river, 49 m. N. Laybach.

GURKFELD, *Noviodunum*, a town of Illyria, Carniola, on the Save, 18 m. N.E. Neustadtl, with 800 inhab., a castle, and mineral baths.

GURNUDY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 55 m. S. Dacca, on the Ganges.

GURRAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Gurrah-Mundlah, stretches for 2 m. along the Nerbuddah riv., 196 m. S.W. Allahabad.

GURRAKOTA, a tn. & fort of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., on the Sonar, 115 m. E.N.E. Bhopaul, and formerly the cap. of a petty state tributary to the Gwalior sovereigns.

GURROTE, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 55 m. S.S.W. Kotah. In 1820 it had 500 houses.

GURRUMCONDA, or GOORUNCONDA, a strong hill-fort of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist., and 52 m. S.S.W. Cuddapah.

GURSUF, or YOURZOUF, a marit. vill. of S. Russia, Crimea, on its W. coast, with a noble residence built by the D. de Richelieu. It was called *Eristhena* by the ancient Greeks.

GURUN, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 84 m. E. Kaisariyah. It is picturesque, and appears flourishing; its merchants trade as far as Aleppo, Marash, and Constantinople.

GURUPI, a riv. & town of Brazil, prov. Para, the riv. entering the bay of Gurupi (Atlantic) after a N. course, estim. at 250 m. The town stands on the W. side of the riv. mouth, 55 m. E. Braganza.

GURWAL, a prov. of India. [GURHWAL.]

GUSPINI, a comm. & vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, div. and 34 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand., with 3,800 inhabs., and some argentif. lead-mines.

GUSSAGE, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*All Saints*), 4¼ m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 390.—II. (*St Michael*), 5 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 280.

GUSSAGO, and GUSSOLA, two vills. of Lombardy, the former, deleg. and 5 m. N.N.W. Brescia; the latter, deleg. and 18 m. E.S.E. Cremona.

GUSSBACH, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franc., N. Bamberg. Pop. 600.—*Gussenstad* is a vill., Würtemb., circ. Jaxt, S.W. Heidenheim. P. 960.

GUSSING, a town of Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Ezenitze, 1 m. S.E. Hartberg. Pop. 3,000.

GUSTAVIA, the cap. town of the Swedish isl. St Bartholomew, W. Indies, on its S.W. coast, with a good harb., 800 houses, & 10,000 inhabs., compris. Swedes, Engl., French, Danes, Americans, Jews.

GUSTEN, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Kothen, 5 m. W. Bernburg. Pop. 1,665.

GUSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. N. Dover. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 237.

GÜSTROW, a town of N. Germany, cap. duchy Mecklenb.-Schwerin, on the Nebel, 34 m. E.N.E. Schwerin. Pop. (1845) 9,004. It is enclosed by walls; principal buildings, a cathedral, an anc. castle, now a workhouse, a ho. of correction, and the gov. house. It has considerable commercial importance, and from 50 to 60 factories of various kinds, comprising many breweries and distilleries.

GUTENBERG, and GUTENBRUNN, two small vills. of Germany, doms. Würtemberg and Austria.—*Gutenhof* is a station on the railw., in Lr. Austria, between Vienna and Brück.

GUTENTAG, or GUTTENTAG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,300.

GÜTERSLOHE, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 2,950.

GUTHRIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, with a hamlet, 9 m. N.N.W. Arbroath. It consists of two detached portions, 6 m. apart, Pop. 350. The castle, reputed to have been built by Sir A. Guthrie, who fell at Flodden, is still entire.

GUTTENSTEIN, two vills. of Austria.—I. Lower Austria, 33 m. S.W. Vienna, with a castle and 500 inhabs.—II. Carinthia, gov. & 40 m. N.N.E. Laybach. Pop. 1,200.

GUTSTADT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 51 m. S. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. (1846) 3,039. It has a castle, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

GÜTZKOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 28 m. S.E. Stralsund. Pop. 1,370.

GUYANA, a region of S. America. [GUIANA.]

GUYANDOTTE RIVER, U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, rises in the W. part of the state, & after a N.W. course of 120 m., joins the Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Barbersville. At its mouth is a vill. of same name.

GUYENNE, France. [GUIENNE.]

GUY'S CLIFF, Engl., co. and 1½ m. N. Warwick, is a secluded locality on the Avon, much visited by tourists, as containing the hermitage in which the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, passed his

latter days, and was buried with his Countess Felicia. Here is also a chapel, built by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI., and containing a colossal statue of E. Guy.

GUYTING, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester. —I. (*Power*), 5¼ m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 672.—II. (*Temple*), 4¾ m. E. Winchcombe. Area 6,180 ac. Pop. 523.

GVOSDEVI, a group of isls. in Behring Strait, between Asia and N. Amer. Lat. 65° 40′ N., lon. 173° 50′ E. The largest, Imaglin, is 25 m. in length. Surface of isls. low, and bare of wood. Pop. only a few Tchuktchi.—*Gvosdanski* is a vill. of Austrian Croatia, 13 m. S.S.E. Glina; and *Gvosdansko*, a vill. of Slavonia, co. Verocze.

GWADEL (CAPE), or RAS NOO, a peninsula of Beloochistan, about the middle of the S. coast, on the Indian Ocean, 95 m. S. Kedje. Lat. 25° 12′ N., lon. 62° 18′ E. It is about 6 m. in breadth, and has a harbour on either side, the W. of which affords good anchorage. A ruined wall extends across its narrow isthmus, near which is a decayed town, and a poor vill. of huts, the inhabs. of which weave some carpets & checked cottons.

GWAENYSGOR, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 8 m. N.W. Holywell. Pop. 355.

GWALIOR, or GUALIOR DOMINION, a state of Central Hindostan, until lately indep., but now subsidiary to the British, extending very irregularly, between lat. 21° and 27° N., and lon. 74° and 79° E., enclosed by the Rajpoor, Baroda, Indore, & Bundelcund doms., and the Bengal & Bombay presids. Area 32,950 sq. m. Pop. 3,650,000. Surface level in the N., including a portion of the basin of the Jumna; in the centre hilly; and in the S. it comprises parts of the Vindhyan and Sautpoora mntn. ranges. It is traversed by the Taptee, Nerbudda, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, and Dussam rivs. Principal cities, Gwalior, Oojein, and Boorhanpoor. Estimated total land rev. 950,040*l.* sterling. After the decisive actions at Maharajpoor and Punnair, Dec. 29, 1843, this state was placed under the military superintendence of the British, and a gross rev. of 16 dists., amounting to 186,000*l.*, was assigned for the support of the British subsidiary force.—*Gwalior* is a city and strong fortress and cap. of the state, on an affl. of the Jumna, 66 m. S. Agra. It has externally a fine appearance with its minarets, interspersed with trees. The citadel, on a high precipitous rock in its centre, about 3 m. in circumference, is unquestionably the most magnificent native fortress in India. The town itself is unenclosed, but its streets may be shut by numerous gates, some of which have much architectural beauty. Other principal edifices, the chief mosque, a palace and some buildings in the most anc. Hindoo style within the citadel, and E. of the city a fine Mohammedan tomb. In the sides of the rock, forming its site, are numerous caves, with Hindoo sculptures.

GWEEK, a seaport vill. of Cornwall, for some purposes included in the port of Falmouth. Customs rev. here in 1846, amounted to 1,215*l.*

GWENDDWR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 4½ m. S. Builth. Pop. 522.

GWENNAP, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Redruth. Area 7,940 ac. Pop. 10,794. Here are the most productive copper mines in Cornwall. They have been sunk 1,800 feet below the surface, employ more than 3,000 miners, and produced, in 1836, 170,000*l.* worth of ore.

GWERNESNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Usk. Area 630 ac. Pop. 55.

GWERSYLT, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Gresford, 3 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 574.

GWETTER, a marit. vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Bay of Gwetter, Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 61° 30′ E.

GWINNEAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Redruth. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 2,862, employed in very productive copper mines.

GWINNET, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Georgia. Area 648 sq. m. P. 10,804 (slaves 2,238).

GWITHIAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, with a vill., 6½ m. W. Redruth. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 4,055. The church, and a large part of the pa. were long ago overwhelmed by drifting sand, and the vill. has only been preserved from the same fate by planting around it the sea-rush.

GWNNWS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. W. Tregaron. Pop. 1,115.

GWYTHERIN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 4½ m. E. Ilanrwst. Pop. 403. Fair, May 6.

GWYDDELWERN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 3½ m. W.N.W. Corwen. Pop. 1,684.

GWYDIR RIVER (native *Kiendar*, or *Karaula*), a river of E. Australia, joins the Peel river, lat. 29° 30′ 27″ S., lon. 148° 13′ 20″ E. Among its affls. are the M'Intyre and Bambarra.

GWYFFYLLIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. W. Ruthin. Pop. 633.

GWYNEDD, a river of N. Wales, rises in the S. side of Snowdon, flows S., past Beddgellert, and between cos. Carnarvon and Merioneth, to Cardigan Bay, which it enters by a wide estuary, 1 m. S. Tremadoc.—II. a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 95 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,589.

GWYNFE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llangadock, 5 m. S.W. Llandovery. Pop. 1,109.

GWYNNED, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 95 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,589.

GY, a mkt. town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Vesoul. Pop. (1846) 2,460, engaged in woollen and cotton weaving, and trading in wine and vinegar. It has 6 annual fairs.

GYALAR, a mkt. and mining town of Transylvania, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Hunyad. Pop. 430.

GYARMATH, several mkt. towns of Hungary; the principal.—I. (*G. Balassa*), in co. Neograd, on the Ipoly, 40 m. N.E. Pesth, with 3,793 inhabs., Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Greek churches, and a synagogue.—II. (*Fuzes*), co. Bekes, 30 m. N.N.E. Csaba, on the Berettö. Pop. 4,070.

GYAROS, or GHIOURA, an isl. of the Grecian Archip., gov. Tenos, 10 m. N.W. Syra. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. It is mountainous and sterile.

GYERGYO ST MIKLOS, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Szeklèr-land, cap. dist. Csik, 95 m. E. Klausenburg. Pop. with district 5,071.

GYFFIN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1 m. S. Aberconway. Pop. 635.

GYMMERGINE, European Turkey. [GHUMURDJINA.]

GYLLINGE, a pa. of Denmark, Jutland, amt. & 17 m. S. Aarhuus, on the Great Belt.

GYÖNGYÖS, a mkt. town of central Hungary, co. Heves, 44 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1846) 14,649. It has several churches, a Franciscan college, a gymnasium, a collection of archives, manufs. of leather, hats, and woollen cloth, distilleries, and consid. trade in corn, fruit, wine, and horses. The fine Vissoutaer wine is raised in its vicinity.

GYÖRGY (ST), a royal free town of Hungary, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Presburg, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Pop. 3,709. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, a college, and sulphur baths.—II. a vill., dist. Jazygia, on the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss, 12 m. S.E.

Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 2,740.—*Sepsi St György* is a market town, Transylvania, Szek-lerland, on the Aluta, 18 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt.

Gyswyl, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, between the lakes of Sarnen & Lungern, 5 m. S.W. Sarnen. It was nearly swept away by an inundation in 1629.

Gyula, two mkt. towns of E. Hungary, co. Bekes, 35 m. N.N.W. Arad, divided by the White Körös river into 2 portions, *Maggar* and *Nemelt*, in one of which only German, and in the other only Hungarian, is spoken. Pop. (1845) 13,815. It has several churches, a castle, oil mills, and zoological garden.

H

Haa, a small isl. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, off its N. coast, 3½ m. E. Far-out-head.

Haag, the name of numerous vills. of Germany, & of the city the Hague, Netherlands. [Hague.]

Haarburg, Hanover. [Harburg.]

Haaren, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, 6 m. S.E. Meppen. Pop. 2,030.—II. a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. and 22 m. N. Aachen. Pop. 1,071.

Haarlem, or Harlem, a city of the Netherls., prov. N. Holland, 11 m. W. Amsterdam, with which city, and with Leyden, it communicates by canals and by railway. Pop. (1840) 24,012. It has remains of its old fortifications, and is "very well built, very clean, and very dull." The cathed. of St Bavon contains the famous Haarlem organ, one of the largest in the world, though its pipes are surpassed in size by some in the organs at York and Birmingham. Other principal structures, are the town-hall, flesh-mkt., and several churches; the statue of L. Coster, the reputed inventor of moveable printing types, and a native of this city, stands in the market-place. Haarlem has numerous public schools, learned societies, and collections in art and science, the principal of the latter being the Teyler museum. It has also large steam cotton mills, manufs. of velvet, silk, and linen fabrics, carpets, lace, ribands, soap, &c., and a celebrated Greek and Hebrew type-foundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers and flower-seeds, raised in the *Bloemen-Tuin*, some extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated; near it is the Pavilion, a noble seat, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte. The painters Wynants, Ostade, Wouvermans, Berghem, and Ruisdael, with Vanderhelst, and Schrevelius, were natives of Haarlem.—II. a vill., U. S., N. America. [Haerlem.]—III. an isl. of Palk's Strait, off the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon.

Haarlem Lake (Dutch *Haerlemmer-Meer*), an inlet of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 2 m. S.E. Haarlem, about 33 m. in circ., communicating N.ward with the Y., and S.ward with the Old Rhine. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the 16th century. The lake is at present (1849) being drained by English steam engines, and it is calculated that 56,000 ac. of land will thus be gained.

Haastrecht, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,385.

Haay, a small island of Scotland, Hebrides, in the sound of Harris, between Harris and N. Uist.

Haesdonk, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,250.

Haase, *Hasa*, a riv. of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, joins the Ems at Meppen, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 90 miles.

Haba (La), a town of Spain, prov. and 51 m. E. Madrid. Pop. 3,020. Manufs. woollens, &c.

Habas, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, arrond., and 11 m. S.S.E. Dax. Pop. 2,000.—*Habay* is the name of two contig. vills., Belg. Luxembourg, 14 m. S.E. Neufchateau.

Habberley, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 125.

Habelschwert, a town, Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, 10 m. S. Glatz. Pop. 2,760, engaged in woollen and linen weaving.

Habergham-Eaves, a tnship. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Burnley. P. 8,526, empld. in coal mines, & cotton & woollen mills.

Habersham, a co. of U.S., N. Amer., Georgia, in the N. part of the state. Area 760 sq. m.; surface mountnous. Pop. 7,961. Cap. Clarksville.

Habesh, a country of Africa. [Abyssinia.]

Habrough, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 334.

Habsal, a town of Russia. [Hapsal.]

Habsburg, or Hapsburg, a vill. of Switzerland, with ruins of a castle, the original seat of the present imperial family of Austria. [Brugg.]

Habsheim, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Altkirch, on the Strasbourg railway, 4½ m. S.E. Mulhausen. Pop. 1,690. It has the largest cattle fairs in the dep.

Hacconby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Bourn. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 406.

Haccourt, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Liege. Pop. 1,212.

Hacery, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. E. Grantham. Area 730 ac. Pop. 64.

Hacha, a riv., S. America, N. Granada, dep. Magdalena, enters the Caribb. Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Marta, after a N. course of 120 m. At its mouth is the town Rio Hacha.

Hachenburg, a town of W. Germany, dom. & 24 m. N. Nassau. Pop. 1,538; manufs. linens.

Hacheston, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Wickham-mkt. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 518.

Hackensack, a vill., U. S., N. America, New Jersey, on a small navigable river of the same name, 12 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 1,000.—II. a tnshp. adjoining, 13 m. N.W. New York. P. 2,631.

Hacketstown, a pa. and town of Ireld., Leinster, cos. Carlow and Wicklow, the town in Carlow on the Dereen, 8 m. S.E. Baltinglass. Area of pa., 11,616 ac. Pop. 4,223; of town, 1,021.

Hackford, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area 820 ac. Pop. 264.—II. (*by Reepham*), same co., 7 m. W.S.W. Aylsham. Area 820 ac. Pop. 694.

Hackington, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1½ m. N. Canterbury. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 506. It has a beautiful cruciform church. Hales Place, the seat of the Hales family, is in this parish.

Hackness, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Scarboro'. Area 12,730 ac. P. 714.

Hackney, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 m. N.N.E. St Paul's. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 37,771, mostly employed in trades & manufs. connected with the metropolis. It is div. into 3 dists., & has an iron bridge across the Lea, 3 churches & numrs. chapels, the London orphan asylum, Clapton, the Independents' academy at Homerton, a savings bank, union wkho., and one of the finest nursery gardens in England. Hackney was formerly the favourite suburban

residence of the London citizens, and hackney coaches are said to have been named from it.

HACKTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 246.

HACKWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 1¾ m. N.W. Rochford. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 366.

HACQUEVILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Eure, arrond. Andelys. It is the birthplace of Sir Mark I. Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Elbe, 5 m. N.W. Limburg. Pop. 2,184. It is walled, and has a castle, a normal school, manufs. of cottons and tobacco, and iron-works.

HADDAM, a tnship., U. S., N. America, Connecticut, 20 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 2,599.

HADDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,545. —II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.S.W. Ely. Area 9,530 ac. Pop. 2,103.

HADDINGTON, a parl. and royal bor., mkt. town and pa., Scotl., cap. co., on the Tyne, here crossed by a four-arched bridge, and on the N. British railw., 18 m. E. Edinburgh. Area of pa., which is in the highest state of cultivation, about 22½ sq. m. Pop. 5,452; pop. of bor. 2,786. The town is remarkably well built; has handsome co. buildings, a town-house, surmounted by a spire 150 feet in height, and a noble collegiate and parish church, originally the nave of an abbey church, erected about the 13th century. Haddington has also a superior grammar school, a mechanics' institution, an agricultural and horticultural society, several public libraries, and a considerable trade in wool, &c. Mkt.-day, Friday. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Cattle fairs in April and October. Corp. rev. (1840) 1,499*l*. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and N. Berwick, in sending 1 member to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 200. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton family, whose seat is about 8 m. distant. In the immediate vicinity is Lethington, the ancient seat of the Lauderdales; also some remains of a convent, founded by Ada, countess of Northumberland, in 1178, & in which a parliamt. was held in 1548. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh, and holds its last charter dated 1624. King Alexander II. was born here in 1198, and the famous reformer, John Knox, is generally believed to have been a native of the town.

HADDINGTON, or E. LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotl., having N. the Firth of Forth, E. the N. Sea, S. co. Berwick, and W. co. Edinburgh. Area variously estimated at from 224 to 280 sq. m., of which about 7,000 ac. are wood. Inhabited houses, 8,010. Pop. 35,886. Surface, in the S., occupied by the Lammermoor hills, in the centre and N. a beautiful plain, gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth, and diversified by gentle elevations. Princip. rivulet, the Tyne. Except the Lammermoor ridge, and the Garletons, there are only two other isolated hills, Traprain and N. Berwick Law, the latter a cone of 800 feet elevation. Soil mostly a clayey loam. Agricult. improvements commenced in 1700, are now in a highly advanced state, and equal, if not superior, to that of any other British co. Many of the nobility, from the 17th century, turned their chief efforts to raising it to its present eminence; and the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, founded in 1819-20, comprises most, if not all, of the wealthy proprietors in the co. Principal crops, wheat, oats, barley, beans, turnips, and grasses. Cattle, brought chiefly from the Highlands, are extensively fattened. In the Lammermoor sheep farms, the Cheviot breed predominates. Farms generally large. Value of land (1843) 221,713*l*. Of houses, 31,558*l*. Total value of assessed property 253,271*l*. Manufs. scarcely exist, except some salt & pottery works at Prestonpans & Tranent, foundries in Dunbar, and several extensive distilleries. Coal is worked in the W., and limestone abounds everywhere. Roads are good, and a railway from Edinburgh to Berwick traverses the co. Haddington comprises 2 presbyteries, 24 *quoad civilia* pas., & 3 royal burghs, Haddington the co. town, Dunbar, and N. Berwick. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., 1 of whom is for the co. Reg. electors (1848) 674.

HADDISCOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, with a station on the Norfolk railway, 4 m. N.N.E. Beccles. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 424.

HADDO, a small town of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, pa. Methlick, 11 m. N.E. Inverury, and which gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Aberdeen.

HADDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. Stilton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 121.—II. (*East*), co. and 7½ m. N.W. Northampton. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 616.—III. (*West*), same co., 8 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 1,013.—IV. (*Haddon Hall*), co. Derby, 2 m. S.W. Chatsworth, in the beautiful valley of the Wye, is a castellated baronial relic of the middle ages, erected between the 14th and 16th centuries. It was the family seat of the Vernons, betw. the reigns of Richard I. and Elizabeth, when it passed by marriage to the Manners family, with whom it still remains, now uninhabited and partially dilapidated.

HADELN, a dist. of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, extending for 12 m. along the Elbe, with an area of 110 sq. m. & 16,941 inhabs. Soil marshy, fertile, and protected from inundations by dykes. It has a distinct administration, and special privileges.

HADERSLEBEN (Dan. *Haderslev*), a seaport town of Denmark, cap. amt. on an inlet of the Little Belt, duchy and 48 m. N. Schleswig. Pop. 6,100. It is well built, and has a safe harbour, several churches, a normal school, and breweries.

HADFIELD, a twnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 11 m. N.N.W. Chapel-le-Frith, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 2¾ m. N. Glossop. Pop. 1,499, partly employed in cotton factories.

HADHAM (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4 m. W.S.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 1,318.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 819.

HADHAZ, a town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 10 m. N. Debreczin. Pop. 3,700, mostly Haiduks, and employed in agriculture and cattle raising.

HADISA, or HADITHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 27 m. E.S.E. Anah, and enclosed by an ancient stone wall.

HADJI-ABBASSE, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on the Barton (anc. *Parthenius*), 50 m. W.S.W. Kastamuni, and around which are some remarkable caves.—II. (*H. Hamza*), a neat country town, Anatolia, 26 m. E. Tosia, near which the Kizil Irmak is crossed by a stone bridge of 15 arches.—III. (*Oglou Bazardjik*), a town of Europ.-Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. N. Varna.

HADJYPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tibet, on the Ganges, nearly opposite Patna. It has a large trade in nitre, produced in its vicinity, an annual horse fair and horse races.

HADLEIGH, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 9½ m. W.S.W. Ipswich, & 7 m. W.N.W. the Bentley station of the E. Union railway. Area of pa. 3,440 ac. Pop. 3,679. It has many curious ancient houses, and a fine church. Market, Monday. It is a polling place for the W.

divis. of the co.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 2¼ m. N.W. Leigh. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 366. Fair, June 24. It has ruins of a noble castle, built by De Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry II.

HADLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 1 m. N.N.E. Barnet. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 945. It has a handsome church. On its tower, which commands very fine views, is a fire pan, anciently used as a beacon, and a column commemorative of the great battle of Barnet (1471).

HADLEY, a tnship., U.S., N. America, Massachs., on Connec. riv., here crossed by a bridge 1,080 feet in length, 74 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,814.

HADLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Tunbridge. Area 5,930 ac. Pop. 2,108.

HADMERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode, with a station on railw. to Halberstadt. P. 1,000.

HADOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 6 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 3,140.

HADRAMAUT, a country of Arabia, extending along its S.E. coast from Oman to Yemen, with which latter region it constituted the anc. Arabia Felix. The coast is lined by mntns. 5,000 feet high. On the edge of the desert of Aklaj, a plummet, sunk in the loose sand, found no bottom at 360 feet.

HADSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1½ m. S.E. Droitwich, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area 940 ac. Pop. 178.

HADSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 1¾ m. S. Linton. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 490.

HAEGHT, and HAELEN, two comms. and vills. of Belgium, the former, prov. N. Brab., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. 1,490; the latter, prov. Limbourg, 11 m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,016.

HAELTERT, and HAERINGHE, two comms. and vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. E. Flanders, 19 m. E. Audenarde. Pop. 3,252.—II. prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant, 12 m. N.W. Ypres. Pop. 1,936.

HÆMUS (MOUNT), Europ. Turkey. [BALKAN,]

HAERLEBEKE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys and the railway to Ghent, 3 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. 4,486. It was formerly an important fortress, and suffered many vicissitudes in the 9th & 10th centuries. Manufs. woollen cloths, &c.

HAERLEM, a vill. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Haerlem river, here crossed by a bridge, 7½ m. N.N.E. New York, with which it is connected by railway.

HAESDONCK, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,551.

HAFF, or STETTIN-HAFF, a lagoon of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 10 m. N. Stettin, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land. Length of lagoon, E. to W., 29 m.; greatest breadth 13 miles. It is divided into the Great and Little Haff, has several considerable arms, receives the Oder, Ihna, and Ucker rivers, and communicates with the sea by mouths at Swinemünde, Cammin, and Wolgast. [CURISCHE-HAFF and FRISCHE-HAFF.]

HAFFAR, an ancient navigable channel, connecting the Karun riv. (Persia), in its lower part, with the Shat-ul-Arab (lower Euphrates). Length about ¾ m.; breadth from 200 to 400 feet; depth from 30 to 42 feet. On both sides of it stand the town Mohammerah.

HAFFEER, a vill. of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 46 m. N. New Dongola. It has a large weekly market, and a government factory for indigo.

HAFNERZELL and HAFNERBACH, two vills. of S. Germany, the former in Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 m. E. Passau; the latter, Lower Austria, West St Polten. Both have porcelain factories.

HAFOD, a pa. of South Wales, co. Denbigh, 14 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 161. The superb mansion of the D. of Newcastle stands amidst grounds, which, for united beauty and grandeur, have been deemed unequalled throughout Europe. In the vicinity is "the Devil's Bridge," an arch of 29 feet spanning a deep wooded chasm, forming the bed of the river Mynach.

HAFSLOE, a vill. and pa. of Norway, stift and 88 m. N.E. Bergen. Pop. 2,100.

HAGBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wallingford. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 824.

HAGE & HAGELBERG, two vills. of Germany; the former, Hanover, landr. and 13 m. N.W. Aurich; the latter, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 22 m. S.W. Potsdam, and where the Allies defeated the French, Aug. 27, 1813.

HAGEN, a tn. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 26 m. W. Arensberg, cap. circ., on the Volme. Pop. 4,500, who manuf. iron ware, woollen cloth, paper, and leather. Near it is the spa of Eppenhausen.

HAGENOW, a town of N. Germany, grand duchy, Mecklenb.-Schwerin, on the Hamburgh & Berlin railway, 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. Pop. 2,657.

HAGERSTON, a vill. of U. S., N. Amer., Maryland, 58 m. W.N.W. Baltimore. Pop. 3,750. It is well built; has a handsome court house, town hall, gaol, 2 academies, and 9 churches.

HAGETMAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant. arrond., and 7 m. S. St Sever. Pop. 1,830. Good wine is produced in its vicinity.

HAGIA & HAGIOS (Greek *Saint*), several small vills. of Greece; and an island, Hagios-Strati (anc. *Neæ*), Grecian Archip., belonging to Turkey, 20 m. S.W. Lemnos, with a vill. of same name on its W. coast.

HAGIA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 13 m. E. Larissa. Inhab. by about 800 families.

HAGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area, 2,830 ac. Pop. 744. In its vicinity is Hagley park, once the favourite residence of Lord Lyttleton, the poet.

HAGNABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area 640 ac. Pop. 80.—II. (*with Hanny*), same co. and pts., 3 m. N.E. Alford. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 100.

HAGUE (THE), (Dutch *S'Gravenhage*, "the Count's meadow," French *La Haye*), a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. of S. Holland, & the usual residence of the court and of the States-general, on a branch of the Leyden and Rotterdam canal, 4 m. from the N. Sea, 14 m. N.W. Rotterdam, and 33 m. S.W. Amsterdam, with which cities it also communicates by railways. Lat. 52° 4′ 20″ N., lon. 4° 18′ 40″ E. Pop. (1844) 66,000. Mean temp. of year 52°; winter 38°.2; summer 65°.5. Fahr. It is enclosed by a moat, crossed by drawbridges, and many streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the *Vyverberg*, or great square of its N. or fashionable quarter. The national museum comprises collections of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, and of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings, among which is Paul Potter's celebrated "bull." The palace of the Prince of Orange has also a good collection of Dutch paintings; the king's palace is a plain edifice of Grecian architecture. The *Binnenhof* appropriated to the States Assembly and the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient Counts of Holland. It has 14 churches, 2 synagogues, an orphan asylum, prisons, numerous schools, and a theatre. The royal library is said to contain 100,000 vols.; and here are many learned associations and private galleries of art.

A cannon foundry established in 1668, &c. Some printing and manufs. carried on. A fine road, called the *Voorhout*, leads N. to the *Bosch*, a wooded park with a suburban royal seat, and 1½ m. S.E. of the Hague is the castle of Ryswick, memorable for the treaty signed there in 1697. A bronze statue of William, Prince of Orange, was erected in 1848.

HAGUE (CAPE LA), a headland of France, often improperly called *Cape La Hogue*. It forms the N. W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, dep. Manche, opposite the island Alderney. Lat. of light-house, 49° 43′ N., lon. 1° 57′ W.

HAGUENAU, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant. on the Moder, 16 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 7,743. It was originally fortified by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th century, and has a church of that period, a synagogue, civil and military hospitals, a female penitentiary, hemp and cotton yarn, madder, & oil mills, manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, earthenware and soap, breweries, and metal foundries. The adjacent forest of Haguenau is one of the largest in France.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, 4 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 600.

HAIDA, or HEIDA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,432. Manufs. glass & crystal.

HAIDHAUSEN, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, immediately opposite Munich, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 3,700.

HAIDUCK TOWNS, Hungary. [HEYDUKE.]

HAIGER & HAIGERLOCH, two vills. of Germany, the former in duchy, and 34 m. N.E. Nassau, on the Dille, with 1,125 inhabitants, and some iron works; the latter in principality Hohenz-Sigmaringen, 8 m. W. Hechingen, with 1,360 inhabs., a castle, and considerable annual markets.

HAIGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.N.E. Wigan. Pop. 1,303. Here are pits of the celebrated Cannel coal. Haigh hall, an anc. edifice, is the seat of the Earl of Balcarras.

HAIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 337.

HAI-KHEOU-SO, a marit. town, island Hainan, China sea, on the N. coast of the island, and the chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 m. N. its cap. city Kiong-tchou.

HAILES, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.E. Winchcomb. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 120.

HAILSHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 11 m. E.S.E. Lewes. Area of pa. 6,350 ac. Pop. 1,586.

HAIN, a town of Saxony. [GROSSENHAYN.]

HAINA, or JAINAS, a riv. and bay of Hayti: the riv., after a S. ward course of 38 m., enters the bay 12 m. S.W. San Domingo, and on the E. side of the bay is a vill. of same name.

HAINA, a vill. of H.-Cassel, prov. Ober-Hessen, circ. Frankenberg, with a central lunatic asylum in the rich abbey of Cistercians.

HAINAN (Chinese *Hai-Lam*, "South of the Sea"), a large isl. belonging to China, prov. Quangtong, between lat. 18° 10′ and 20° N., and lon. 108° 25′ and 111° E., immediately S. the peninsula Loui-tchou, and separating the gulf of Tonquin from the China Sea. Estimated area, 12,000 sq. m. Pop. probably comprises 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior. Some of the mountains in its centre rise above the snow line. It has some pretty large rivs.; coasts generally rocky, but the W. is low, and the S. has several good harbs. Soil not very fertile; timber is a principal product, and is sent to Anam, Siam, and Singapore; other exports are rice, sugar, wax, pearls, coral, salt, and a little gold and silver. It is subdivided into 13 dists. Kiong-tchou, the cap., is a populous city on its N. coast; other principal towns are Hush-e-on and Lok-hoi.

HAINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, circ. Hainau-Goldberg, on the Deichsel. Pop. 3,600. Manufs. woollens and linens.

HAINAULT, a forest of Engl., co. Essex, lying to the E. of Epping forest, and N.W. Romford.

HAINAUT, or HAINAULT (German *Hennegau*), a frontier prov. of Belgium, cap. Mons, bounded W. & S. by France, & on other sides by E. & W. Flanders, S. Brabant & Namur. Area 1,430 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 715,796. Surface generally level; hilly in the S.E. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, and Haine rivs., and by several canals. Agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining, are the principal occupations of its inhabitants; but manufs. of hardwares, glass, linen, & woollen fabrics, lace, leather, &c., are also carried on pretty actively. It is subdivided into 3 arronds. Principal towns, Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi. *French Hainaut* was an old division of France in French Flanders, cap. Valenciennes, now comprised in the dep. Nord.

HAINBURG, or HAIMBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 3,844. It has an important tobacco factory, the largest in Austria, and the ruins of a noble residence of same name. The Magyars here gained a great victory over the Germans in 907.

HAINE, a riv. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, after a W. course of 40 m. past Mons and St Ghislain, joins the Scheldt in France, dep. Nord, opposite Conde, whence it is navigable to Mons. From it the prov. Hainaut derived its name.—*Haine St Pierre* is a vill. on it, 12 m. W. Charleroi.

HAINEWALDE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, near the Elbe. Pop. 2,571, mostly weavers.

HAINFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N. Norwich. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 570.

HAINICHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 40 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 5,580, employed in woollen & cotton weaving. Gelert was born here in 1715.

HAINS, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 19 m. E. Bellefonte. Pop. 2,002.

HAINTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 2,780. P. 322.

HAIRUMBO, a country of India. [CACHAR.]

HAI-TAN, an island of the Strait of Formosa, China Sea, in lat. 25° 35′ N., lon. 120° E.

HAITERBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 30 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,933.

HAITI ISLAND, W. Indies. [HAYTI.]

HAJI, or HAJJI, nums. towns in the E. [HADJI.]

HAJIAR (EL), a town of Arabia. [LAHSA.]

HAJILAR, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 46 m. S.W. Konieh. Near it was the town of *Isaura*, founded in the 1st century, and of which a massive wall, with lofty hexagonal towers, and a fine arch erected to the Emperor Hadrian, are the chief remains.

HAJIABAD, a small town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 40 m. W. Gombroon, near the centre of the Persian Gulf. Pop. from 600 to 700.—II. a vill., prov. Irak-Ajemi, near Teheran.—Haji, or Hadji is a prefix of the names of numerous vills. in Turkish Kurdistan and Armenia.

HAJYGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. & 33 m. W.S.W. Dacca, on the W. bank of the Ganges.

HAJYPOOR, two towns of India.—I. presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, dist. Tirhoot, on the N. bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna.—II. Punjab, on l. b. of the Chenab, 44 m. S.W. Mooltan.

HAKARY, or HAKIARIA, a mountain dist. of

Turkish Kurdistan, of which Joolamerk, about 80 m. S. Van, is the cap. Estimated pop. 50,000 families (?), Nestorian christians.

HAKERSAY, one of the smallest Hebrides, Scotland, between Barra and S. Uist.

HAKIM-KHAN, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. S.E. Sivas, on an affluent of the Euphrates, inhabited by about 250 Turkish and 35 Armenian families, and having an old castle.

HAL, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Senne, Charleroi canal, and Mons railway, 9 m. S.S.W. Brussels. Pop. (1842) 6,507. Its church is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

HALAI, a vill. of Abyssina, state Tigre, 120 m. N. Antalo, on the route to Arkiko, and 8,625 feet above the sea. It is a miserable place. Pop. 400.

HALAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 411.

HALAS, a market town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co. and 75 m. S.S.E. Pesth, on the Lake Halasto. Pop. (1846) 10,330.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Magdeburg, with which it communicates by railway, cap. circ. on the Holzemme, an affluent of the Bode. Pop. (1843) 18,394. It is built in an antique Gothic style, enclosed by walls, outside of which are several suburbs, and has a cathedral of the 15th century, 10 other Protestant and 2 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a handsome mansion-house, formerly a royal palace, a theatre, college, diocesan and normal schools, Gleim's institute, two large public libraries, various private museums and picture galleries, manufs. of woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, linen fabrics, gloves, straw hats, starch, tobacco, soap, &c., with large oil refineries, many breweries, and an active trade in corn and wool.

HALBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Tiverton. Area 5,960 ac. Pop. 1,739.

HALDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Tenterden. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 683.

HALDENSLEBEN (NEW), a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. Pop. (1846) 4,700, engaged in manufacturing woollen fabrics, leather, vitriol, glass, and stone wares, &c.—*Old Haldensleben* is an adjacent vill. Pop. 1,749, similarly employed, & having also a beet-root sugar factory.

HALDON, a vill. and mansion of England, co. Devon, pa. Kenne, 4½ m. S.S.W. Exeter. In vicinity a range of hills extend 7 m., with an elevation of 1,818 feet.

HALDUBARY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 55 m. N.E. Purneah.

HALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. S.E. Egremont. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 305.—II. co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 209.—III. co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 8 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 1,003.—IV. a township, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, 2 m. S.E. Altringham. Pop. 974.—V. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 6¾ m. S. Prescot. Pop. 645. John Middleton, the giant, 9 feet 3 inches in height, was born here in 1578.

HALES, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Beccles. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 302.—II. a tnshp., co. Stafford, 2½ m. E. Market-Drayton.

HALESOWEN, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 7 m. W.S.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 11,290 ac. Pop. 17,376. Pop. of town 2,056. It lies in a beautiful valley, has a handsome main street, a Norman church, with a remarkably elegant spire, and in the cemetery of which is the tomb of the poet Shenstone; a chapel partly built in the Saxon era; some remains of a large abbey, founded in the reign of John; a grammar school, founded in 1652; and some manufs. of coarse hardware. Market, Monday. In the vicinity is the Leasowes, the paternal estate of the poet Shenstone, who was born here in 1714.

HALESWORTH, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Blyth, 7 m. S. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,070 ac. Pop. 2,652, chiefly employed in spinning and weaving yarn from hemp, which is largely grown in the vicinity. Charities 42*0l.* Mkt., Tuesday. It is a polling-place for E. Suffolk.

HALE-WESTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. St Neot's. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 397.

HALEWOOD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4 m. S. Prescot. P. 1,101.

HALFAY, a town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 15 m. N. Khartum, cap. of an extensive dist., mostly between lat. 14° 20′ and 16° N.

HALFMOON, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 13 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,631.—II. Pennsylvania, 99 m. N.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,406.

HALF MOON KEYS, are some reefs and islets, immediately E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.—*Half Moon Islands* are a group, E. Archipelago, lat. 9° N., lon. 115° 10′ E.

HALF-MORTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, district of Eskdale. Area 6,054 ac. Pop. 737.

HALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,010 ac. P. 425.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an island of the N. Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula Aliashka, lat. 54° 48′ N., lon. 164° 15′ W. Circumference 22 m. It was so named by Cook from the large number of halibuts taken there.

HALICZ, or GALITCH, a town of Austrian Galicia (and whence the name of this prov.), on the Dniester, 63 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,830, chiefly employed in salt-works & soap factories.

HALIFAX, a parl. bor., large manufacturing town, and township of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the navigable Calder, and on the Manchester & Leeds railw., 14 m. W.S.W. Leeds. Area of pa., which is one of the largest and most populous in England, 75,740 ac. Pop. of do. 130,743; do. of parl. bor. 26,694. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity, surrounded by lofty heights, and with the exception of a few ancient streets, is mostly built of stone, well paved and lighted. Chief buildings, the piece-hall, a vast and handsome stone built quadrangle, containing 315 rooms or warehouses in which the manufacturers keep their cloths for sale, and the pa. church, a fine structure of the 15th cent., and to which about 18 other churches & chapels scattered throughout the pa. are subordinate. Endowed charities (1827) 2,565*l.* Here are also numerous Dissenters' meeting-houses & schools, several of which, in the rural parts of the pa., are well endowed; a blue coat hospital, founded in 1642, a handsome modern infirmary, a jail belonging to the Duke of Leeds as lord of the manor; a theatre, assembly rooms, public baths, library, literary society's hall with library and museum, mechanics' institute, and several banks. The woollen manuf. was introduced here early in the 15th century, the abundance of water power being probably the great attraction. Since the use of steam, these manufs. have immensely increased, coal also being plentiful in the pa., and the riv. Calder forming a means of communication with Hull on the one side, and Liverpool on the other. The principal staples are shalloons, camlets, figured vestings, moreens, bombazeens, crapes, russets, serges, baizes, coatings, broad & narrow cloths, kerseys, cottons, & silks. In 1838, there were in the pa. 80 worsted, 63

woollen, 71 cotton, and 7 silk mills, employing together 13,579 hands, independent of cottage-weavers. Most of the goods are sold in an unfinished state, to the merchants, in the piece-hall, on Saturday, which is market day. Halifax comprises 19 townships, and is governed by the co. magistrates, who hold petty sessions weekly. It sent two members to H. of C. during the commonwealth, which privilege was restored by the *Reform Act*. Reg. electors (1848) 1,014. The manor was remarkable in the middle ages for its strict laws against thieves, and for its exercising the power of jurisdiction in capital cases so late as the middle of the 17th century. Outside the town, on the W., is Gibbet hill, where those convicted of theft, to the amount of 13½d., were executed by a machine, which was the prototype of the French guillotine. Archbishop Tillotson was born in this pa., A. D. 1630.

HALIFAX, a marit. city & cap. of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, in lat. 44° 39′ N., lon. 63° 37′ W. Pop. exclusive of army & navy, about 19,000. It stands on a declivity facing its noble harbour, & is handsome, though its houses are mostly of wood. Public edifices numerous, and comprise Province building, containing the chief government offices, with the public library; the residences of the military commandant and admiral, two sets of barracks, the ordnance and commissariat departments, Dalhousie college, the military hospital, various churches, the work-house, prison, exchange, assembly rooms, theatre. The dock-yard, covering 14 acres, is the finest in the British colonies; the harbour, defended by strong forts and batteries, is a part of an inlet, which expands above the city into Bedford basin, with an area of 10 sq. m. About 100 large square rigged vessels, and a like number of schooners, besides small craft, belong to the port, which engrosses nearly the whole foreign trade of the colony. Exports consist of preserved fish, timber, coals, grindstones, corn, flour, cattle, cheese, butter, whale and seal oil, and furs. Chief imports, colonial produce from the W. Indies, timber and flour from the U. States, & manufactured goods from Great Britain. Halifax is the seat of some manufs. of snuff, leather, paper, soap, with distilleries, breweries, and a considerable fishery. It communicates by a canal with the bay of Fundy, and by steam mail-packets with Boston (U. S.), and with Liverpool. In 1839, it exported 251,000 quintals of dry and 50,000 do. of pickled fish.

HALIFAX, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. of Virginia. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 25,936.—II. a co., in E. part of N. Carolina. Area 720 sq. m. P. 16,865.—III. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 18 m. N. Harrisburgh. Pop. 2,608.—IV. a township, Vermont, 105 m. S. Montpellier. Pop. 1,339.—V. a river port, N. Carolina, on the Roanoke, 70 m. N.E. Raleigh. It has a considerable trade. *Halifax Bay*, N.E. Australia, in lat. 19° S., lon. 147° E., is between Rockingham and Cleveland bays, 45 m. in width, and contains Palm Islands.

HALKETT (CAPE), a headland of Russian Amer., on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 48′ N., lon. 151° 55′ W., bounds Harrison Bay on the W.

HALKIN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. & 2 m. S.S.W. Flint. Pop. 1,813. Halkin hall is the superb seat of the Marquis of Westminster. In the vicinity is a hill upwards of 1,000 feet high, crowned by a British camp.

HALKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, in the centre of the co., adjoining Reay on the E. Area about 90 sq. m. Pop. 1,963. Here are several ancient castles. That of Braal, has walls of immense thickness.

HALL, several towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 35 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. (1845) including suburbs, 6,489. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, & has 7 churches, a fine town-hall, a richly endowed college, a mint, hospital, two public libraries, and next to Ulm, the greatest number of sugar refineries in the kingdom. It has also some soap and other factories, and a large trade in oxen, hogs, & salt from the neighbouring springs, which yield 90,000 cwts. of salt annually. On an adjacent hill is the old castle of Coneburg, now used as an invalid hospital.—II. (*Nieder Hall*), a town W. of Ingelfingen, on the Kocher, with salt springs.—III. Tyrol, circ. Lower Innthal, on the Inn, 6 m. E. Innsbruck. Pop. (1845) 4,969, chfly. employd. in salt mines, whence 280,000 cwts. of salt are annually produced. It has a mint, a gymnasium, and a ladies' seminary, with cotton and linen factories.—IV. a market town of Upper Austria, 19 m. S. Linz, with a castle. P. 849.

HALL, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Georgia, cap. Gainesville. Area 525 sq. m. P. 7,875.

HALLA, a considerable town of Scinde, Hindostan, 35 m. N.W. Hyderabad, with extensive manufs. of caps and superior earthenwares, and a Mohammedan shrine, greatly frequented. Pop. variously estimated from 2,000 to 10,000.

HALLAM (KIRK), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Derby. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 451.—II. (*West*), 6 m. N.E. Derby. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 677. Revenue of endowed school 199*l*. per annum.—III. (*Nether*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. W. Sheffield. Pop. 7,275.—IV. (*Upper*), 3½ m. W.S.W. Sheffield. P. 1,401.

HALLAMSHIRE, a dist. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, composed of the 2 extensive pas. of Sheffield and Ecclesfield. Though Sheffield and its vicinity are densely populated, much of this dist. preserves its anc. forest and moorland character, and affords good grouse shooting.

HALLATON, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Market-Harboro'. Area of pa. 2,360 ac. Pop. 637. Charities upwards of 200*l*. It has a handsome church, an endowed school, and alms-house, and about 1 m. W. of the town, some vestiges of a castle. Mkt., Thurs.

HALLAU, a frontier vill. of Switzerland, with mineral springs and baths, cant. and 8 m. W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 2,641.

HALLE, a city of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Saale, & at the junction of railways to Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Weimar, 20 m. N.W. Leipzig. Pop. (1846) 29,800. Mean temp. of year 47°.7; winter 31°.5; summer 63°.5 Fahr. It is old, ill built, enclosed by walls, & divided into several quarters, each with its own magistracy. Principal buildings, the Gothic church of St Mary, the church of Maurice, an edifice of the 12th century, the "red tower" in the market-place, 250 feet in height, the university buildings, and outside of the walls E.ward, a monument to the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipzig. Its university, founded in 1694, and long famous for theology, had united to it in 1815, that of Wittemberg, and possesses a library of 64,000 vols., various museums, an anatomical theatre, chemical laboratory, botanic garden, and observatory; it had (in 1844) 721 students. Franke's institute in the suburb Glaucha, is another educational establishment of repute; & here are many private schools, three hospitals, &c. The remaining portion of the castle Moritzburg, now serves for a Calv. church. Principal manufs. are of hardwares and starch, but woollen fabrics, gloves, &c., are also made here; & near

the city are salt springs, yielding 225,000 to 300,000 cwt. of salt annually. Halle is the seat of the mining board for the provs. between the Elbe and Weser. Hoffmann, Michaelis, and Handel, were born here. On the 18th October 1806, the French gained signal advantages here over the Prussians.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ., W. of the Teutoburger-wald. Pop. 1,460.

HALLEIN, a town of Upper Austria, circ. and 9 m. S.S.E. Salzburg, on the Salzach. Pop. (1845) 5,600, chiefly employed in mines, yielding 300,000 cwt. of salt annually; also in pin making.

HALLENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 32 m. S.E. Arnsberg, on the frontier of Hessen-Cassel. Pop. 1,560.

HALLENCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Abbeville, with 1,739 inhabs.

HALLGARTH, a tnshp. of England, co. & 3½ m E.N.E. Durham, pa. Pittington. Pop. 2,295.

HALLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Rochester. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 448.

HALLINGBURY (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Bishop-Stortford. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 690.—II. (*Little*), same co., 10 m. E.N.E. Ware. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 497.

HALLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 860. Pop. 78.

HALLIWELL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3 m. W.N.W. Bolton. Pop. 3,242. In the vicinity is the ancient mansion of Smithells.

HALLOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Southwell. Area 800 ac. Pop. 88.

HALLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2½ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 1,228.

HALLOWELL, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 2 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 4,654. The vill., on Kennebec river, is handsomely built, and accessible to steamers and vessels drawing 9 ft. water.

HALL'S ISLANDS, British N. Amer., are at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait, lat. 63° N., lon. 65° W., the larger is nearly the size of Isle of Wight.

HALLSTADT, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, built in a terraced form, on the W. shore of the Lake of Hallstadt, 16 m. N.E. Radstadt. Pop. 1,030, employed in adjacent salt mines.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., on the Main, 3 m. N.W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,627.

HALLUIN, a comm. and town of France, dep Nord, on rt. b. of the Lys, 10 m. N.N.E. Lille. Pop. 2,535, engaged in weaving and bleaching.

HALLUM, or HALLUN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 7 m. N. Leeuwarden. P. 2,300.

HALLWYL (LAKE OF), Switzerland, cant. Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 9 m. S.E. Aarau, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. The castle & vill. of Hallwyl are near its N. extremity.

HALLYSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Rothbury. Area 19,900 ac. Pop. 443. According to Bede, 3,000 persons were baptised here on the introduction of Christianity into Northumberland.

HALMI, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Ugocz, 10 m. S. Nagy-szallos. Pop. 1,160. It has a castle, and large markets for cattle.

HALMSTAD, a marit. læn of Sweden, having W. the Kattegat, and landward the læns Gœteborg, Wenersborg, Jonköping, Wexiö, and Christianstad. Area 1,900 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 94,934. Surface sandy, and does not produce corn sufficient for home consumption. Forests are now confined to the mntnous. E. frontier. Cattle rearing, fishing, and linen spinning and weaving, are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

HALMSTAD, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. læn, on Laholm Bay, Kattegat, 76 m. S.S.E. Gothenburg. Pop. 1,853. It is pretty well built, and has a castle, the residence of its governor, some woollen manufs., and a salmon fishery.

HALS, a mkt. town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. and 15 m. E. Aalborg, at the entrance of the Liimfiord. Pop. 600, mostly fishers.

HALSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, hundred of W. Derby. Area 15,540 ac. Pop. 4,445.

HALSBRÜCKE, and HALSDORF, two vills. of Germany; the former in Saxony, circ. and 18 m. W.S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1,264.—The latter in Hessen-Cassel, 37 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 724.

HALSE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. E. Wiveliscombe. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 421.

HALSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. E.S.E. Hedon. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 284.

HALSTEAD, a mkt. town and pa of Engl., co. Essex, on the Colne, 18 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 6,230 ac. Pop. 5,710. The town consists chiefly of one main street, wide and irregular; a church, containing several ancient monuments; a handsome grammar school, founded by Lady Ramsay in 1594, ann. rev. 280*l.*; other charities exceeding 500*l.* per ann.; a house of correction, union work-house, and some manufs. of silks, velvets, satins, and straw plait. Market, Friday.—II. a pa., co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 303.—III. a tnshp., co. and 11 m. E. Leicester. Pop. 186.

HALSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. N.N.E. Beaminster. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 626.

HALSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.E. Rochester. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 373.—II. (*Low*), same co., on Standgate creek, 6½ m. E. Chatham. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 297.

HALTCLIFFE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 9½ m. N.N.E. Keswick. P. 567.

HALTE, a vill. of Germany, Hanover, landr. Aurich, on l. b. of the Ems, 10 m. S.S.W. Leer, with a custom-house for the circle of Leer.

HALTERN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, *reg.* and 25 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 1,940, employed in woollen and linen weaving.

HALTHAM-ON-BAIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Ac 2,610. Pop. 253.

HALTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1¾ m. N.N.E. Wendover. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 198.—II. co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 694.—III. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 627.—IV. (*West*), in same co., 8 m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 4,870 ac. Pop. 424.—V. (*Holegate*), same co., 1½ m. E S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 544.—VI. a chapelry, and small market town, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.E. Frodsham. Pop. 1,397. It has a court-house, with extensive manorial jurisdiction, & ruins of a castle, erected at the Conquest.

HALTWHISTLE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 34 m. W. Newcastle. Area of pa. 52,930 ac., much of which is moorland. Pop. 4,655; do. of tnshp. 981. It lies in the beautiful valley of the S. Tyne, here crossed by a wooden bridge; and has a church with anc. monuments, 2 old border towers, a curious fortified mound, and some manufs. of coarse baize. Mkt., Tues. In vicinity is Featherstonehaugh castle, a noble edifice, seat of the Wallace family.

HALVERGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6¾ m. N.N.E. Loddon. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 495.

HALWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4¾ m. S.S.W. Totness. Ac. 2,720. P. 445.—II. same co., 5¼ m. E.S.E. Holsworthy. Ac. 5,830. Pop. 319.

HALYS, a river of Asia Minor. [KIZIL-IRMAK.]

HAM, *Hamum*, a comm. and vill. of France,

dep. Somme, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, near l. b. of the Somme, arrond. and 14 m. S.S.E. Peronne. Pop. 2,447. Its old fortress is used as a state prison. In 1830 the ministers of Charles x., and afterwards Prince Louis Bonaparte, were confined in its citadel.

HAM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. S.S.W. Charleroi. Pop. 1,883. It has an old castle, and manufs. of lace and iron wares.

HAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Area 260 ac. Pop. 24. —II. co. Wilts, 4½ m. S. Hungerford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 215.—III. (*East*), co. Essex, 7½ m. E.N.E. London. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 1,461. Greenstead-house, in this pa., is said to have been built for Anne Boleyn.—IV. (*West*), on the Lea, 4½ m. E.N.E. London. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 12,738. It has 2 well endowed schools, & ruins of an abbey, founded in 1135.—V. (*High*), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Langport. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,281.—VI. (*With Watch*), a hamlet, co. Surrey, on the Thames, pa. Kingston-on-Thames, 11 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Pop. 1,391. Here are many elegant seats, and Ham-house, erected in 1610, for Henry, Prince of Wales.

HAMBERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 9 m. S. Mayenne. Pop. 1,837.

HAMADAN, *Ecbatana*, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 165 m. S.W. Teheran. Lat. 34° 50′ N., lon. 48° 32′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 25,000 to 40,000. It occupies a large surface on sloping ground, and is interspersed with gardens, but is meanly built, and partly in ruins. Near the great mosque is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims; besides several other mosques, the bazaars, baths, caravanserais, an Armenian church, and a synagogue. Some carpet and silk weaving & tanning are here carried on, and the city has a large trade in leather, and is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad and the modern caps. of Persia.

HAMAH, or HAMMAH, *Epiphania*, and the *Hamath* of Scripture, a city of Syria, pash. and 110 m. N.E. Damascus, on the Orontes, here crossed by 4 bridges. Pop. 44,000. It is enclosed by walls, pretty well built, and defended. Principal structures, the governor's palace, mosques, baths, bazaars, and some curious hydraulic works. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gold and silver thread, in which, and in wax, safflower, madder, and colonial and European goods, Hamah has an active trade with Aleppo, and other towns on the great route between Asia and Africa.

HAMANLU, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the S. shore of the Lake Abullionte, 25 m. W.S.W. Muhalitch, and having the remains of an unascertained city of antiquity.

HAMBACH, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. & 2 m. S.W. Neustadt, with 2,065 inhabs. Here was the castle Kastanienburg, built by the Emperor Henry II., but destroyed in the "peasants' war;" on its site a fruitless revolutionary movement was made, May 27, 1832.—Hambach, also a vill., circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 7 m. N. Amberg; and a vill., Oldenburg dom., dist. Birkenfeld, with some mineral springs.

HAMBANTOTTE, a bay and small seaport town, on the S. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 8′ N., lon. 81° 10′ E. It has some trade in bay salt.

HAMBATO, or AMBATO, a town of S. America, Ecuador, dep. and 75 m. S. Quito, at the N.E. foot of Mount Chimborazo, in a wheat country, elevation 8,860 feet. Lat. 1° 4′ S., lon. 78° 56′ W. It was destroyed by an eruption of Cotopaxi in 1698, and again by an earthquake in 1796 but is stated to be again populous & flourishing. Pop. 12,000 (?) It is situated on the only frequented road from Guayaquil to the mntn. region.

HAMBIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 11 m. S.E. Coutances. Pop. 3,554.

HAMBLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on a small riv. of same name, at its junct. with Southampton water, 4½ m. S.E. Southampton. Ac. 440. P. 398.

HAMBLEDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Henley. Area 6,620 ac. Pop. 1,241.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E.S.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area 9,630 ac. Pop. 2,069.—III. co. Surrey, 3½ m. S. Godalming. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 534.

HAMBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 3 m. E.S.E. Oakham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 325.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Brayton, 4½ m. W.S.W. Selby. Pop. 607.

HAMBROOK, a hamlet of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. of Winterbourne, 5 m. N.N.E. Bristol. Pop. 607.

HAMBURG, the princip. commerc. city of Germany, cap. of the republic of same name, on r. b. of the Elbe, about 70 m. from its mouth. Lat. 53° 32′ 51″ N., lon. 9° 58′ 33″ E. Pop. (1848) 148,754. Mean temp. of year, 48°: winter, 32° .7; summer, 63° .7, Fahr. It is about 4 m. in circ., enclosed by planted walks, on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and branches of the Alster river. Most of its old streets are narrow, dark, and dirty, and the houses of brick, old-fashioned, and ill-built. The banks of the Inner Alster, a lake within the city, form the favourite place of resort for the inhabs., and at certain times the water here is covered with pleasure-boats. Princip. edifices in 1841 comprised the churches of the 5 pas., especially those of St Peter, founded in the 12th century, and of St Michael, with a steeple 456 ft. in height, a fine altar-piece, large organ, crypt, &c., and capable of holding 6,000 persons; the exchange, townhall, general infirmary, for between 4,000 and 5,000 patients, new orphan asylum, senate house, founded in the 13th cent., bank, Eimbeck-house, workho., prison, arsenal, and two theatres, one of the latter among the largest in Germany, German, French, and English chapels, the Johanneum and another college, a public city library, with 180,000 vols., numerous other libraries, museums, academies, an observatory, botanic garden, learned and other societies, &c. (but the church of St Peter's, and many of the other public buildings, were destroyed by the great conflagration which commenced on the 5th May, 1842, and burned 61 streets, and 120 passages and courts, & left houseless 19,995 of the pop. Since that time, a great portion of the town has been rebuilt according to a regular plan). Manufs. comprise 100 sugar refineries, tar, tobacco, and sail cloth factories, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cotton printing & dyeing works, anchor & iron forges, and many manufs. of less magnitude. Hamburg is the greatest commercial city of the European continent, its trade embracing every article bought or sold in Germany. Total value of impts. in 1841, 21,568,800*l.*; of exports in do., 18,392,280*l.* The city communicates with Lübeck by a canal, & with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, Kiel, and Rendsburg, by railws. Hambro' is stated to have been founded in the 8th cent., by Charlemagne; early in the 13th century it joined Lübeck in the formation of the Hanse League. Under the French, from 1810 to 1814, it was cap. of the dep. Bouches de l'Elbe. (See also a lengthened article in *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, pp. 953-6.) The territory depending on Hamburgh forms a small republic, consisting of the city and district im-

mediately around it, the towns Bergedorf and Ritzebuttel, the dists. of Vierländen (the sovereignty of which is shared by Lübeck), Cuxhaven, some islands in the Elbe, and some detached portions of territ., enclosed by the Danish and Hanoverian doms. Area 137 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 188,054. Surface level, watered by the Elbe, Alster, and Bille; and the Vierlanden and marsh lands in the river are very productive, being in a great part appropriated to fruit and mkt. gardens. Government vested in a senate of 4 burgomasters, 24 citizens, and 4 representative colleges. Public expend. (1844) 311,700*l.*, and in that year the public debt amounted to 2,976,000*l.*, of which 1,920,000*l.* were contracted to repair the losses occasioned by the great fire in 1842.

HAMBURG, a township, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 263 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,727.—II. a vill. of S. Carolina, on Savannah riv., and here crossed by a bridge 1,000 feet in length, which connects it with Augusta, Georgia, and 135¾ m. N.W. Charleston, on railway. Pop. about 2,500.

HAMDEN, two tnshps. of the U. S., N. America. —I. New York, co. Delaware, 89 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,469.—II. Connecticut, co. Newhaven, 33 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,797.

HAMELN, a town of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, cap. cant., landr. & 25 m. S.W. Hanover, on the Weser, at its confluence with the Hamel. Pop. 6,191, mostly empl. in navigation and salmon fishing, but also in tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and tobacco and pipe factories. It was formerly fortified, and is still defended by Ft. George, a citadel on the opp. or W. b. of the river. A large sluice was constructed here by Geo. II., in 1734, by which a good harb. was formed, and the town still has an active trade.—II. a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 8 m. N.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,030.

HAMERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.S.E. Horncastle. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 171.

HAMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hunts, 6½ m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 160.

HAMI, a prov. of Chinese Turkestan. [KHAMIL.]

HAMID, a town of Asia Minor. [ISBARTA.]

HAMILTON, a parl. & municip. bor., mkt.-town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the Clyde, here crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches, and on the great London road to Glasgow, 10¾ m. S.E. of that city. Area of pa. 14,240 ac. Pop. 10,862; pop. of town 8,876. It is well built, though irregular, has 2 churches, a good grammar school, 2 poors' hospitals, a subscrip. library, mechanics' instit., trades' hall, 3 branch banks, jail, large cavalry barracks; but its chief object of attraction is the magnificent ducal palace of the house of Hamilton. This has a noble Grecian front, 264 ft. in length, and a superb interior, containing the largest and choicest collect. of paintings and marbles in Scotland. The park is also considered, for scenery and extent, the finest in N.B. Within it are the castle of Chatelherault, another resid. of the Hamiltons, named after their anc. French ducal title, and the picturesque ruins of Cadzow castle, their original family seat. It stands on a lofty rock, washed by the Avon, and surrounded by a chase covered with some of the largest oaks in Britain, among which the famous aborig. breed of wild cattle still feed. Hamilton has been the princip. seat of imitation cambric weaving since the introd. of cotton manufs. into Scotl. About 1,200 looms are employed, and the finest thread is woven. Manufs. of lace, black silk veils, check shirts, and hempen fabrics, are also flourishing. Corp. rev. (1840) 715*l.* The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in sending 1 member to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 293. It gives title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland, representative both of the illustrious and originally English house of Hamilton, and of the male line of the Douglas, and owing to the marriage of the first Lord Hamilton with the daughter of James II., A.D. 1474, the next protestant branch of the Royal family, failing the Brunswick line, in succession to the Scot. crown.

HAMILTON, several cos. of the U.S., N. America. —I. New York, on a branch of the Hudson. Area 1,064 sq. m. Pop. 1,907.—II. in S.W. part of Ohio, on the Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 80,145. —III. in S.E. part of Tennessee, intersected by the Tennessee riv. Area 464 sq. m. Pop. 8,175. —IV. in the centre of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 9,855.—V. in S.E. of Florida. Pop. 1,464. —VI. Illinois. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 3,945. Also several townships.—I. New York, 100 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,738. It has a Baptists' Theological Institution.—II. a vill. of Ohio, on the Miami riv., 83 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. about 1,800.—III. a tnshp., New Jersey, 30 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 1,565.—IV. Massachusetts, 22 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 818.—V. Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,069.—VI. Ohio, co. Franklin, on the Sciots. Pop. 1,119.—VII. Ohio, co. Jackson. Pop. 1,711.—VIII. Ohio, co. Warren. Pop. 2,457.—IX. Pennsylvania, co. Franklin. Pop. 1,719.—X. Pennsylvania, co. Monroe. Pop. 1,508.—*Hamilton Ban* is a tnshp., Pennsylvania, co. Adams. Pop. 1,460.

HAMILTON, a new and thriving town of Upper Canada, dist. Gore, co. Wentworth, at the W. end of lake Ontario, S. Dundee. The vicinity is fertile; good roads diverge from it in all directions; and in 1843, the customs and tolls here amounted to 16,926*l.*, or more than double that of 1842.

HAMINIOG, a tnshp. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanrhystydd, 14 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 886.

HAMM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 22 m. N.N.W. Arensberg, cap. circ., on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahse. Pop. (1846), 6,850. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a fort, and has a college, and manufs. of linen fabrics and leather, bleaching works, and an active trade in hams. It communicates by railways with Paderborn and Cologne. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.—II. a vill. in the territory, and 2 m. E. Hamburg. Pop. mostly employed in mkt. gardening and in cotton weaving.

HAMMAH DE CABES (EL), *Aquæ Tacapinæ*, a town of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, 18 m. W. Cabes, and famous for baths, whence its name.

HAMMAM, "a bath," the name of numer. places in Africa & Turkey.—I. (*H-Aida*), a vill. of Anatolia, 4 m. W. Yerma.—II. (*El-Berdâah*, "packsaddlebath," ancient Aquæ Tibilitanæ), Algeria, prov. and 45 m. E.N.E. Constantine, on the route from Bona, in a rocky region, with baths of a temp. from 84° to 86° Fah., & vestiges of Roman buildgs., from which its fort has been constructed. —III. (*El-Elma*), prov. of Titteri, 63 m. S. Algiers. —IV. (*El-Faraoun*, "Pharaoh's baths"), a seaport town, Arabia-Petrea, on the Gulf of Suez, 80 m. S.S.E. Suez.—V. (*H-Lef*, ancient Aquæ Calidæ) a town and baths, dom., and 20 m. S.E. Tunis.—VI. (*Meskutia*, "the enchanted baths"), Algeria, prov. and 38 m. E. Constantine, near the Sebus riv., the hot springs here having formed some curious petrifactions, whence their name. Traces of Roman edifices are here discoverable. —*Hammamat* is a station of Egypt, on the route between Kosseir and Gheneh, with well-buildings lately repaired by an English company.

HAMMAMET, or HAMAMET, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. & 42 miles S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf

of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syrtis. Pop. 8,000, (?) and an active trade with Tunis, in corn, wool, and oil. Its roadstead has a safe anchorage.

HAMME, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant. on an affl. of the Scheldt, 19 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 8,472, employed in navigation, rope making, and trading in hemp.

HAMMELBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on the Saale, 23 m. N. Würtzburg. Pop. 2,630, employed in raising wine and fruits, on the declivity of the hill crowned by the castle Saaleck.

HAMMER, a vill. and pa. of Norway, stift. and 7 m. N.E. Bergen, with 2,780 inhabitants, and formerly a bishop's see, but ruined by the Swedes in 1561.—II. a vill. of Denmark, Jutland, N.E. Aalborg.—III. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the railway betwixt Kosel and Ratibor.

HAMMERFEST, the most N. town of Europe, Norway, prov. Finmark, on the Qual-oe (whale isl.), of which it is the chief port, 60 m. S.W. the N. Cape. Lat. 70° 40′ 7″ N., lon. 23° 35′ 43″ E. Pop. 800. Houses of wood, and painted externally; communication betwixt its quarters is kept up by boats; its harbour is defended by a fort. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temp. is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. Exports comprise stockfish, whale, seal, & shark oil, skins, walrus hides and teeth, copper, and feathers. Trade mostly with Russia & Gt. Britain. In 1842, 195 vessels, aggregate burden 15,999 tons, entered the port, with cargoes to the value of 68,729*l.*; and 185 do., burden 15,514 tons, cleared out with cargoes valued at 72,400*l.*

HAMMERSMITH, a town and pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge (erected in 1827 at a cost of 80,000*l.*), 4 m. W. London. Area of pa. (formerly a chapelry under Fulham), 2,140 acres. Pop. 13,453, many of whom are employed in mkt. gardens. It is irregularly built, but is clean, well paved and lighted. It has many handsome houses; a church built in 1631; a school, endowed by Bishop Latimer, annual revenue about 80*l.*; and a royal cathedral chapel, with ladies' school and nunnery, established in the reign of Chas. II., and which has always maintained a high repute. Hammersmith is a polling place for the co.

HAMMERSTEIN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, circ. Schlochau. Pop. 1,920.

HAMMERWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3 m. W.S.W. Lichfield. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 239.

HAMMOND, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the St Lawrence, S.W. Ogdensburg. Pop. 1,845.—*Hammondsport* is a vill., New York, at the S. of Crooked Lake. Pop. 700.

HAMMOND ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Solomon Group, are in lat. 8° 40′ S., lon. 157° 20′ E.

HAMOA ISLES, Pacific Oc. [NAVIGATOR'S ISLS.]

HAMONT, a small town of Belgian Limbourg, 7 m. N.W. Bree. Pop. 992.

HAMMOON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 870 ac. Pop. 57.

HAMOON, *Aria Palus*, a large morass, or Lake of E. Persia, or W. Afghanistan, betwixt lat. 30° 50′ & 31° 54′ N., and lon. 61° 8′, and 62° 10 E. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 70 m., breadth from 15 to 20 m. It receives the Helmund, Furrah-Rood, and other rivers; and while the Caspian, Aral, and other inland seas of Asia, are decreasing in extent, this lake is said to be on the increase. Its E. part is shallow, and covered with reeds. Here is an island, on which is the fort Rustum, or Koh-i-Kwajeh. Water salt, & banks fringed by forests of tamarisks. L. Zurrah, or Zirreh, to the S.E., is now nearly dry.

HAMPDEN (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 7 m. W.N.W. Chesham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 290. The ancient manor hall was the family seat and birth place of the celebrated John Hampden, who with many others of the name, is buried in the church here. The adjoining land for which he refused to pay ship money, is still pointed out.—II. (LITTLE), in same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Wendover. Area 620 ac. Pop. 83.

HAMPDEN, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, in its S. part, on the Connecticut riv. Area 585 sq. m. Pop. 37,366. It is traversed by the Hampshire and Hampden canal.—II. a tnshp. of Maine, 62 m. E.N.E. Augusta. P. 2,663.

HAMPNETT, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 1 m. N.W. North Leach. Ac. 1,190. Pop. 195.—II. (*Westhampnett*), co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Chichester, & head of poor-law union. Ac. 1,850. Pop. 520.

HAMPRESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3½ m. E.S.E. Wimborne Minster. Ac. 5,090. P. 1,193.

HAMPSHIRE, the colloquial contracted name of the English co. SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in W. of Massachusetts, on Connecticut riv., cap. Northampton. Area 532 sq. m. Pop. 30,897.—II. in N. part of Virginia, watered by branches of the Potomac. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 12,295. III. (*New*), one of the States. [NEW HAMPSHIRE.]

HAMPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 4 m. N.N.W. London. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 10,093. The vill., which contains many elegant & fashionable mansions, is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which is a heath of about 280 ac., commanding very fine views, and much resorted to on holidays from the metropolis. E. of the town is a mineral spring, in high repute during the last and preceding centuries, at which time Hampstead was a fashionable watering-place.—II. (*East.*) [EAST HAMPSTEAD].—III. (*Marshall*), co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 325.—IV. (*Norris*), in same co., 3½ m. S.S.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 6,280. P. 1,280.

HAMPSTHWAITE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, 6 m. W. Knaresbro'. Ac. 6,900. P. 2,500.

HAMPTON, the name of several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 m. W.S.W. London, and 2½ m. W. Kingston. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 4,711. Here are many noble mansions, the chief of which is Hampton court, a royal palace on the N. bank of the Thames, about 1 m. from the village. It was founded by cardinal Wolsey, and two of the magnificent quadrangles, in the Tudor style, though greatly altered, still remain, containing Wolsey's great hall, the chapel, and three large quadrangles, of Grecian architecture, erected for William III., by Sir C. Wren. It contains the state-rooms, in which are some rich furniture & tapestry; a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits, by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, West, and with the 7 celebrated cartoons of Raffaelle, unequalled. The palace is built of brick, with stone decorations, its ceiling is painted by Verrio. The garden is laid out in the Dutch taste; it has a very fine terrace, some good sculpture, fountains, vases, and a grapehouse, containing a vine, said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. The park, 5 m. in circ., is well stocked with deer. This palace was an occasional royal residence betwixt the reigns of Henry VIII. and George II.—II. (*in Arden*), a pa., co. Warwick, having a station on the Midland railway, at its junction with the Derby, 9½ m. E.S.E. Birmingham. Area 12,910 ac. Pop. 2,036. Warwick Charities (1827), independent of Lady Leveson's hosp. in Balsall, about 330*l.*—III. (*Bishop's*)

co., and 3½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 785.—IV. (*Gay*), co. of Oxford, 2¾ m. E. Woodstock. Area 620 ac. Pop. 74.—V. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 1 m. S.W. Evesham. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 469. Charities (1832), 110*l*.—VI. (*High*), co. Devon, 3½ m. W. Hatherleigh. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 365.—VII. (*Little*), co. Sussex, on the Engl. Channel, at the mouth of the Avon, 11 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area 760 ac. Pop. 2,270. It has a small harbour, and is much frequented for sea bathing.—VIII. (*Lovett*), co. Worcester, 1 m. N.N.W. Droitwich, within the parl. boundaries of which it is enclosed. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 174.—IX. (*Lucy, or Bishop's Hampton*), co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3½ m. E.N.E. Stratford. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 458. The church is one of the most beautiful modern specimens of decorated gothic.—X. (*Maisey*), co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. W.S.W. Fairford. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 410. Mkt. on Tuesday.—XI. (*Nether*), co. Wilts, 1 m. S. Wilton. Area 800 ac. Pop. 149.—XII. (*Poyle*), co. Oxford, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Woodstock. Area 830 ac. Pop. 141.—XIII. (*Welch*), co. Salop, 2½ m. E. Ellesmere. Area, 2,970 ac. Pop. 596.—XIV. (*Wick*), hamlet, co. Middlesex, pa. Hampton, on the Thames, ½ m. N. Kingston. Pop. 1,614.

HAMPTON, several tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, 37 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,320. It has a good harbour on the Atlantic, & many vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries.—II. Connecticut, 41 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,166.—III. New York, 26 m. N. Salem. Pop. 972.—IV. a vill. of Virginia, cap. co. Elizabeth City, 94 m. E.S.E. Richmond.—Some vills. of New York, Pensylv. & Illinois, have this name. —*Hamptonburg* is a tnshp. of New York, 4 m. N.E. Goshen. Pop. 1,379.

HAMPTON (NEW), a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New-Hampshire, 30 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,809.—II. a vill. of New Jersey, 47 m. N. Trenton.

HAMPTON-ROADS, a branch of the Chesapeak bay, U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, at the mouth of James riv. It is a U. S. naval station, defended by two strong forts, and having depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels.

HAMSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. N. Lewes. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 533.

HAMSTALL-RIDWARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Rugeley. Area 2,630 ac. P. 391.

HAMSTERLEY, a chplry. of Engl., co. Durham, 6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 490.

HAMWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Poole, within the parl. boundaries of which it is enclosed. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 351.

HAMTRAMCK, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Michigan, co. Mayne. Pop. 1,797.

HAN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, S. Rochefort, and near which is a remarkable cavern, through which the Lesse flows.—II. a mkt. town of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, on l. b. of the Cettina, N.E. Sign.—The *Han-kiang* is a riv. of Corea, which enters the Strait of Corea after a S.ward course of nearly 180 m.

HANAU, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, cap. prov. on the l. b. of the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main, 86 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Population, including suburbs, 15,265. It consists of an old and a new town, the latter well built, and having a good mkt. place, 4 Calvin. pa. churches, a Rom. Catholic church, a castle, now the seat of the Wetteravian society of natural history, a large hosptl., handsome theatre, council-house, college, academy of arts, &c., manufs. of silk stuffs, ribbands, cotton fabrics, camlets, carpets, leather, gloves, hosiery, gold and silver articles, porcelain, carriages, &c., and a considerable trade in timber, barrels, and wine. Near it are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. At Hanau, the French, in their retreat from Leipzig, totally defeated the Bavarians, 30th October 1813.

HANBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 12,380 ac. Pop. 2,485.—II. co. Worcester, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Droitwich, in the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area 2,768 ac. Pop. 1,069.

HANCOCK, many cos. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, in its S. part, bordering the Atlantic. Area 1,850 sq. m. Pop 28,605.—II. Georgia, near its centre, cap. Sparta. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 9,659, of whom 5,915 are slaves.—III. Mississippi, in its S.E. part, bordering Lake Borgne, cap. Shieldsboro'. Area 1,680 m. Pop. 3,367. —IV. Kentucky, in its N. part, bordering the Ohio, cap. Hawesville. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 2,581—V. Ohio, in its N.W. part, on tributaries of Lake Erie, cap. Finlay. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 9,986.—VI. Indiana, near its centre, cap. Greenfield. Area 310 sq. m. Pop 7,535.—VII. Illinois, in its W. part, bordering the Mississippi, cap. Carthage. Area 775 sq. m. Pop. 9,946. Also several tnshps., New Hampton, 34 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,345—II. New York, on the Delaware, near Owego. Pop. 1,026. Others are in Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

HANDA, an islet of Scotl., co. Sutherland, pa. Edrachilis, separated from the mainland by a narrow but navigable Sound. Area about 1 sq. m.

HANDAH, or HANDAK, a town of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.E. New Dongola. Near it are the ruins of a large fortress.

HANDBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. E.N.E. Witney. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 1,009.

HANDFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Trentham, 2 m. S. Stoke. Pop. 733.

HANDFORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Cheadle, with a station on the Manchester branch of the London and N.W. railway, 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 2,394.

HANDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 386.—II. co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Cranborne. Area 5,470 ac. Pop. 1,076.

HANDSCHUHSHEIM, a vill. of Germany, grand-duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Main, 10 m. S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,143.

HANDSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool railway, 5 m. S.E. Wednesbury. Area 7,720 ac. Pop. 6,138.—II. co. York, W. riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Sheffield. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 2,862.

HANDZAEME, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15½ m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,646.

HANG-CHOW-FOO, or HANG-TCHEOU FOO, an important city of China, cap. prov. Che-kiang, on the Tsien-tang-kiang, 20 m. from its mouth in Hang-chow-foo bay, and at the S. terminus of the Gd. Canal. It is said to be very populous, well built, and clean, and to have a large citadel and garrison, extensive manufs. of silk, and a very active general trade. In the late war our troops were prevented from advancing upon Hang-chow-foo, by the innavigable rapidity of its river.

HANGEST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, with a station on the railway to Boulogne, arrond. and 7 m. N. Montdidier. Pop. 953.

HANGLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 71.

HANGOO, or HANGU, a small town of Afghanistan, on the Punjab frontier, 15 m. W. Kohat, with about 1,500 inhabitants, and a stone fort.

HANGO UDDE, a promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, S.W. Eknaes, with a harbour

and a custom house. Off this the Swedes were defeated by the Russians, July 27, 1714.

HANGWELLY, a vill. of Ceylon, 10 m. E. Colombo, and where the Kandy troops were defeated by the British in 1803.

HANHAM, a chplry. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. Bitton, 4 m. E.S.E. Bristol. Pop. 1,217.

HANINGFIELD (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 449.—II. (*South*), 6 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 226.—III. (*West*), 2 m. W. East Haningfield. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 521.

HANKERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.E. Malmsbury. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 417.

HAN-KIANG, a considerable riv. of China, prov. Shen-si and Hou-pe, after a tortuous E. course, estimated at 550 m., joins the Yang-tze-kiang, at Han-yang; besides which city, Han-tchong & Yuen-yang are on its banks.—II. a riv., Corea, enters the sea on its S. coast after a S. ward course of about 200 m.

HANKIN, a marit. town of Corea, E. Asia, at the mouth of a riv. on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 35′ N., lon. 127° 35′ E.

HANLAR, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, 5 m. S.E. Ipsala.

HANLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Manchester and Birm. railway, in the centre of the potteries, 2½ m. N.E. Newcastle, and included within the parl. bounds of Stoke on Trent. Pop. 8,609, emplyd. in earthenware and china manufs.

HANLEY CASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1¾ m. N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 5,630. Pop. 1,677. The Malvern wells are in this pa.

HANMER, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 4 m. N.N.E. Ellesmere. Pop. 2,691.

HANNEY (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3 m. N.N.E. Wantage. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 1,153 It has a fine Norman church.—II. (*East*), a tnshp. in the above pa. Pop. 165.

HANNIBAL, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Oswego. Pop. 2,269.—II. a vill. of Missouri, co. Marion, on the Mississippi. P. 600.

HANNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 201.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsclere. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 261.—III. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.N.W. Highworth. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 433.

HANNUT, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. and 21 m. W. Liege. Pop. 1,075. It was formerly fortified.

HANOVER (Germ. *Hannover*), a city of N. Germany, cap. kingd. of Hanover, on the Leine, an affl. of the Weser, 83 m. S.W. Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22′ 16″ N.; lon. 9° 44′ 40″ E. Pop. (1845) 28,055; with suburbs & military, 42,484. It stands in a sandy plain, enclosed by planted walks, and div. by the riv. (here crossed by several bridges), into an old and a new town, the former ill-built and dirty, the latter regularly laid out, lighted with gas, & comprising a fine esplanade, on which are the monumental rotunda of Leibnitz, and a column, 156 feet in height, erected to the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. Princip. edifices, the royal and vice-regal palaces, opera house, house of assembly, mint, arsenal, school of trades, barracks, royal stables, city hall & record office, with a rich library of printed works, and valuable MSS., chiefly presented by Leibnitz, and the schloss-kirche, with the remains of Henry the Lion, & tombs of George I. of England, & his mother; 4 Lutheran, a R. Catholic, & 3 Calvinistic churches, the Georgianum, founded in 1776 for 40 young nobles, a gymnasium, normal school, various asylums and hospitals, and manufs. of oil-cloth, gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, chicory, &c., but these are to no great amount. Transit trade with Bremen, &c., is, however, considerable; and here is an exchange for mining produce. Outside of the city are some suburbs. About half a mile from it is Mt. Brilliant, a royal country residence, with a fine pict. gallery; and 1 m. distant is the old palace of Herrnhausen, a favourite resid. of Geos. I. & II. Under the French, Hanover was the cap. dep. Aller. It communicates by railway with Harburg, Hildersheim, Brunswick, Berlin, Cologne, Bremen, & Emden.

HANOVER (Germ. *Hannover*), kingd. of, a country of Germany, in the N., on the German Ocean, situated between lat. 51° 17′ 27″ and 58° 50′ 58″ N., and lon. 6° 40′ and 11° 32′ E.; cap. Hanover. It is of a very irregular form, and composed of 2 principal portions, separated by Brunswick. The N. portion is bounded N. by the German Ocean, E. by Denmark, Hamburg, and Meck.-Schwerin, Prussia, & part of Brunswick; S. by Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, H. Cassel, & Pruss.-Westphalia; W. by the Netherlands. The S. portion is bounded N. by Brunswick, S. & E. by Prussia and Brunswick, and S. and W. by Hessen Cassel. Inclosed within the territory is the grand duchy of Oldenburg, the free town of Bremen, and part of Brunswick. It is divided into 6 landrosteis; area and pop. as follow:—

Landrostei.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1845.	Chief Towns.
Hanover, . .	2,326	343,184	Hanover.
Hildesheim, .	1,720	365,998	Hildesheim.
Luneburg, . .	4,336	328,879	Luneburg.
Stade, . . .	2,620	263,916	Stade.
Osnabruck, .	2,411	267,395	Osnabruck.
Aurich, . . .	1,134	174,284	Aurich.
Mining district,	244	35,055	Clausthal.
Total, . .	14,811	1,778,711	- -

Surface flat in the N., forming part of the great plain of Germany; and mountns. in the S., where it is covered by offsets of the Harz, highest point, the Könisberg, 3,260 feet in elevation. The coasts are under the level of the sea, from the encroachments of which they are protected by dykes. Hanover is watered by 3 of the chief rivs. of Germany, 1. the Elbe, with its affls. the Oste, Ilmenau, and Jetze; 2. the Weser, affls. the Wümme, Leine, Aller, Ocker, Innerste, and Hunte; 3. Ems, affls. the Haase and the Vechte, which flow to the Zuyderzee. On the N. are exten. marshes & numerous lakes; the mntnous. portion is rich in metals. Climate humid, mild in the N., & cold in the S. Mean temp. 48° .6; extremes, 64° .6 to 32° Fahr. Soil generally poor, is most fertile in Bremen and E. Friesland, near the coast. Chief products, barley and oats, potatoes, rye, and vegetables, tobacco, hops, chicory, lint, and hemp. There are extensive forests of firs in the Harz, and of oak and beech at Solling. Cattle form one of the chief riches of the country, and they are an important article of export. The horses of E. Friesland, which are celebrated, are bred for exportn., and there is a gov. stud at Celle. The sheep are of improved breeds, and geese are extensively reared in the polders; bees yield valuable produce in Meppen, Lüneburg, and Verden. The lakes and rivers abound in fish. Mining is the most important branch of industry, the chief products are the metals of the Harz, including iron, copper, lead, litharge, salt, turf, coal, alum, marble and granite. There are several mineral springs, some of which have estabs. of baths. The princip. manuf. is that of linen, the chief seat of which is

at Osnabrück, and hempen and woollen fabrics. The manuf. of cotton is limited in extent, and of recent introduction. Paper, soap, leather, and hats are among the other manufs. Brewing, and the manuf. of metals are important branches of industry. Although advantageously situated on the N. Sea, and traversed by navigable rivs., the commerce of Hanover is not extensive. It is conducted mostly by the towns of Bremen and Hamburg. Emden is the chief port. Princip. exports, linens, yarns, and agricultural produce. Imports comprise manuf. goods, colonial produce, wine, and spirits. Besides the navigable rivs., Hanover is traversed by excellent roads, and railways connect the cap. with Hamburg in the N., Brunswick in the E., and Hildesheim in the S. The pop. in the S. belong to the Saxon race, and in the N.W. to the Frisons. In 1845, there were 1,452,103 Luth., 90,128 Calvs., 219,748 R. Caths., and 11,208 Jews. Public instruction is placed under the direction of a superior council; there were, in 1845, 3,561 primary schools, numerous industrial & secondary, polytechnic & elementary schools, 17 gymnasia, and 13 progymnasia. The national seat of learning is the university of Göttingen. There is a school of mines and forestry at Klausthal: milit. & veterinary schools, schools of midwifery, and 5 normal schools. At the dissolution of the French empire, Hanover having reverted to its former sovereigns, the French system of administration was abolished, and the old régime re-established. In 1818, the prov. states voted a constitution, modelled on those of Engl. and France, and in 1833 a new constitution was promulgated. In 1838, Ernest, D. of Cumb., having been called to the throne, on the death of king William IV. of Engl., in virtue of the salique law, abrog. the new constitution, re-established that of 1819, and convoked a new parliament. In consequence of the revolutionary movements of 1848-9, several important modifications in the gov. have taken place. Public rev. (1848-9), estim. at 4,087,955 dolls.; expend. 3,979,224 do. Public debt (1848), 23,233,960. Army (1843) 21,206 men, of whom 2,688 were cavalry, and 300 artillery.

HANOVER, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in the E. part of Virginia, cap. Hanover. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 14,968. Also several townships.—I. New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, here crossed by a bridge, 52 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 2,613. The vill. is neatly built. It contains Dartmouth college and a medical institution.—II. New York, on Lake Erie, 315 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,998.—III. New Jersey, 5 m. N. Morris-town. Pop. 3,909, employed in cotton and woollen manufs., &c.—IV. in same State, 12 m. N.E. Mt. Holly. Pop. 3,045.—V. Pennsylvania, 15 m. S.E. Harrisburgh. Pop, 2,772.—VI. Ohio, 8 m. W.S.W. New Lisbon. Pop. 2,539.—VII. Massachusetts, 20 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,488.—VIII. New York, co. Chatauque, on L. Erie. Pop. 3,998.—IX. Pennsylvania, 22 m. N.W. Washington. Pop. 2,002.—X. Pennsylvania, co. Beaver, with the vill. Frankford. Pop. 1,662.—XI. Ohio, co. Butler. Pop. 1,680.—XII. Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 1,485.—XIII. Iowa, co. Shelby. Pop. 1,438.—XIV. a bor. of Pennsylvania, 32 m. S. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,070.

HANOVER-ISLAND, S. Amer., W. Patagonia, is in lat. 51° S., lon. 74° 30′ W., separated from the mainland, and Chatham isl., by the E. channel.

HANSBEKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. & 8 m. W.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,749, employed in cotton and linen weaving.

HANSDORF (LOW. & UPP.), 2 contiguous vills. of Pruss.-Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Breslau railw., reg. and 47 m. S.S.W. Breslau. United pop. 2,565.

HANSE TOWNS, a name given to the towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, & Bremen, the only remaining members of the *Hanseatic League*. This League was begun in 1241, by Hamburg and Lübeck, to protect their commerce against pirates. It soon embraced the principal maritime cities between the Scheldt and the Gulf of Livonia. Lübeck was regarded as cap. of the League, and the States-General met there every 3 years. The society was very powerful in the 14th cent., but declined after the discovery of America and the route to India, at the end of the 16th century.

HANSI, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 87 m. W.N.W. Delhi, on the canal of Firoze Shah, in the territ. Hurriana. It is irregularly built of brick and earth, & enclosed by a brick wall; princip. edifice, a fort, with some Mohamm. bridges, and a good reservoir; S. of which are cantonments for the Hurriana light-infantry. Hansi was formerly of importance, and toward the close of last century, an adventurer, named George Thomas, made it the cap. of a temporary principality.

HANSLOPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Stoney-Stratford, and 9 m. from the Wolverton station of the London & N.W. railw. Area 5,290 ac. P. 1,533. It has a very anc. church.

HANSOOT, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 12 m. W.S.W. Baroche. Pop. about 4,000, comprises some Parsees.

HANTS, the contracted name of the English co. Hampshire, or SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HAN-TCHONG, an inland city of China, prov. Shen-si; cap. dep., on the Han-kiang river; lat. 32° 56′ N., lon. 107° 11′ E.

HANUSFALVA, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tapoly, 12 m. W.N.W. Eperies. Pop. 1,300. It has mineral baths.

HANWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, having a station on the Gt. W. railw., 7 m. W. Paddington (London). Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 1,469. Here is sit. the co. lunatic asylum, a very handsome building, very extensive, and well-conducted; average number of inmates, 800. Here are also a noble railw. viaduct, & an Artesian well, depth 290 feet, temp. 55° Fahr.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 297.

HANWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4. m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 130 ac. Pop. 167.

HANWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 751. The manor-house was the occasional residence of Henry VIII.—II. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 293.

HANWORTH-COLD, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, 8½ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1,090. P. 63.

HANVEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistere, 16 m. E.S.E. Brest. Pop. 2,763.

HAN-YANG-FOO, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, at the junctn. of the Han-kiang & Yang-tze-kiang rivs., lat. 30° 34′ N., lon. 113° 45′ E.—II. a name of Kiang-ki-tao, the cap. city of Corea.

HAON LE CHATEL (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Roanne. Pop. 707.

HAOURAN, an extensive plain of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Jordan and Mount Gilead, stretching thence to the Syrian desert, and inhabited mostly by a shifting population.

HAOUSA, a town of central Africa. [HOUSSA.]

HAPAEE, or GALVEZ ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Archipelago.

HAPARANDA, formerly CHARLES-JOHN'S TOWN, a marit. town of Sweden, læn Pitea, on the N.

shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of the river, and opposite the town of Tornea.

HAPPISBURGH, or HAISBRO', a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the N. Sea, 6¼ m. E. North-Walsham. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 631. Here are 2 important lighthouses, 1 m. S.E. the vill., in lat. 52° 49′ N., lon. 1° 32′ E.; a red light fixed. There is also a floating light at the N. end of Haisbro' sand, lat. 52° 58′ N., lon. 1° 36′ E.

HAPSAL, HABSAL, or GAPSAL, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, 53 m. S.W. Revel. P. 1,500.

HAPSBURG, Switzerland. [HABSBURG, BRUGG.]

HAPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. E. Attleboro'. Area 670 ac. Pop. 203.—II. a twnshp., co. Lancaster, 5 m. N. Blackburn. Pop. 541.

HARAKAH, a statn. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 20 m. W. Iznikmid, on the N. shore of its gulf, with some remains of antiquity. Supposed anc. *Libyssa*.

HARA, a town & a lake of the Chinese empire; the town in Mongolia, near the great wall, 15 m. N.W. So-phin; the lake in the desert of Gobi, 50 m. S. the Lob-nor.

HARAMUK, a mntn. of Central Asia, in the Himalaya, bounding Cashmere N.ward, lat. 34° 26′ N.; lon. 74° 43′ E.; elevation 13,000 feet.

HARAPA, a vill. of the Punjab, on the E. bank of the Ravee (anc. *Hydraotes*), 105 m. S.W. Lahore, with extens. ruins, and conjectured to be on the site of the Sangala of Arrian.

HARAY, 2 islets of Scotland, off the E. coast of Shetland mainland.

HARBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1½ m. S.W. Totness. Area 5,800 ac. Pop. 445.

HARBLEDOWN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1 m. W. Canterbury. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 651. Here is one of the oldest hospitals in Engl., founded for lepers, by archbishop Lanfranc. It is now used as an almshouse. Attached to it is the ancient church of St Nicholas, in which Hooker is buried.

HARBONNIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 15 m. N.N.E. Montdidier. P. 2,250,

HARBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Birmingham. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 6,657.

HARBOROUGH-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area 1,580 ac. P. 375.

HARBOROUGH (MARKET). [MARKET-HARBOROUGH.]

HARBOR-CREEK, a twnshp. of U.S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. and 6 m. N.E. Erie. P. 1,843.

HARBOTTLE, a small mkt. town of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, pa. of Hallystone, 17 m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Pop. 162. Here is a modern, & ruins of a very strong anc., castle.

HARBOUR-GRACE, a marit. town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception bay, 20 m. N.W. St John's, with a well-sheltered harbour.

HARBOUR ISLAND, W. Indies. [BAHAMA ISLS.]

HARBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ringwood. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 300.

HARBURG, 2 towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. & 23 m. N.W. Luneburg, on the S. branch of the Elbe, and on the Hanover and Brunswick railway, 4½ m. S. Hamburg. Pop 5,053. It is enclosed by walls, & has a citadel, gunpowder, and bone mills, a sugar refinery, tanneries, manufs. of woollens, linens, hosiery, & an active transit trade.—II. a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wernitz, 30 m. N.N.W. Augsburg, with a castle, and 1,459 inhabitants.

HARBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2½ m. W.S.W. Southam. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 1,089.

HARBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8½ m. N. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 629.

HARCOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 10 m. N.E. Bernay. Pop. 1,339.—II. (*H. Thury*), Cavaldos, 15 m. N.W. Falaise. Pop. 1,008.

HARDANGER (FIELD), a subdivision of the great mntn-system of Scandinavia, about 70 m. E. Bergen, highest point 6,000 feet in elevation.—II. (*Fiord*), a gulf of the N. Sea, stift Bergen.

HARDECK, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 9 m. W.S.W. Znaym. Pop. 600.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 10 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. Pop. 1,291. It has manufs. of linens and leather.

HARDEMAN, a co. of the U.S., N. Amer., in the S. part of Tennessee. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 14,563.

HARDENBERG, a town, Netherl'ds, prov. Overyssel, on the Vecht, 23 m. E.N.E. Zwolle. P. 910.

HARDEN HUISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area 540 ac. Pop 146.

HARDERWICK, a seaport town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-zee, 31 m. E. Amsterdam. Pop. 5,538. It has a gymnasium, & an extens. establishment for curing herrings and other fish. Formerly a Hanseatic town.

HARDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m E.S.E. Petworth. Area 680 ac. Pop. 115.

HARDHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 44 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,891.

HARDIN, several cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S.W. of Tennessee, & on that riv. Area 768 sq. m. Pop. 7,387.—II. in N. of Kentucky. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 16,357.—III. in N.W. part of Ohio, on Scioto riv. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 4,598.—IV. in S. part of Illinois, on Big Creek, which affords water power. Area 100 sq. m. Surface high, broken, and abounding in lead and iron ores. Pop. 1,378.

HARDINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 602.

HARDINGHEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N.E. Boulogne. It has manufs. of glass bottles, and extensive coal mines. Pop. 1,334.

HARDINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S.E. Northampton. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 1,053.

HARDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Frome. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 21.—II. (*Mandeville*), in same co., 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Area 2,010 ac. Pop 760.

HARDINXVELD, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 4 m. W. Gorcum. P. 3,155.

HARDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 214.

HARDMEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4½ m. E.N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 83.

HARDRES (LOWER), a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. S. Canterbury. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 252.—II. (*Upper*), 4½ m. S. Canterbury. Ac. 1,670. P. 339.

HARDWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. E. Caxton. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 202. It gives title of Earl to the Yorke family.—II. co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 747.—III. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Bungay. Area 740 ac. Pop. 235.—IV. co. Oxford, 4½ m. N. Bicester. Area 990 ac. Pop. 80. (*Priors*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Southam. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 280.

HARDWICK, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 21 m. N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,354.

HARDWICK, two tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, co. Worcester, 53 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,789.—II. New Jersey, co. Warren, 15 m. N.E. Belvidere. Pop. 1,954.

HARDWICKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 747.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 82.—III. (*H. Hall*), a noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire, co. Derby, pa. Ault-Hucknall, 4½ m. N.W. Mansfield. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by the Countess

of Shrewsbury, daughter of J. Hardwick (owner of the estate), who was married 4 times, & became the founder of 4 dukedoms. It contains a curious collection of antique furniture, historical portraits, and tapestry wrought by Mary Queen of Scots. Adjoining are the ruins of Hardwicke castle.

HARDWICKE or NUNDAWAS MOUNTAINS, E. Australia, are in lat. 30° S., and lon. 150° E., of granite formation, estimated elevation, 3,500 ft.—II. (*Bay*), S. Australia, in an inlet of Spencer Gulf. —III. (*Island*), Brit. N. Amer., in Charlotte Sound.

HARDYSTON, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, co. Sussex. Pop. 2,831. Surface mountainous, and abounding in zinc and iron ores.

HARDY, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Virginia, watered by branches of the Potomac. Area 1,156 sq. m. Pop. 7,622.—II. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Holmes, with the vill. of Millersburg. P. 1,982.

HARDY ISLANDS, British India, off the coast of Aracan, E. Cheduba, lat. 18° 35′ E., lon. 94° E.

HAREBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. W. Spilsby. Area 750 ac. Pop. 100.

HAREFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 3 m. N. Uxbridge. Area 4,510 ac. Pop. 1,516.

HAREID, an isl. of Norway, stift Trondhiem, amt. Romsdal, in the Atlantic, lat. 62° 22′ N. Length N. to S. 11 m., breadth 8 m.

HAREN, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 3½ m. S. Groningen. Pop. of pa. 2,475.

HARESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. W.N.W. Painswick. Area 700 ac. Pop. 132.

HARESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.W. Stroud. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 576.

HARESTON, a pa. of Engl., co Leicester, 11 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 630 ac. Pop. 181.

HAREWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, on the Wheyle, here crossed by a stone bridge, 7 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Area 12,180 ac. Pop. 2,706. The vill. is one of the neatest in the kingdom. It contains a venerable church, the ruins of a castle, built about the reign of Edward I., and in a noble park, the superb mansion of Earl of Harewood.—II. co. Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 860 ac. Pop. 95.

HARFLEUR, *Harfloricum*, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the Lezarde, 1 m. from its mouth in the Seine, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre, & 105 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railw. Pop 1,611. It was formerly an important fortress, and the principal fort on the Seine; but it declined with the rise of Havre, & its harbour is now nearly choked up. It was taken by the English under Henry v. in 1415, after a memorable seige of 40 days.

HARFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Modbury. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 193.

HARFORD, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of Maryland. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 17,120. —II. a tnshp. of Pennsylv., co Susquehanna, 175 m. N.E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,179.

HARGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Kinninghall. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 93.

HARGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co Northampton, 4½ m. E.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 259.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 457.

HARIHARA, a town of India. [HURRYHUR.]

HARINGVLIET, a mouth of the Rhine or Maese, prov. S. Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth 2½ m. Hellevoetsluis is on its N. shore.

HARIPOOR, several towns of the Punjab, at the base of the Himalaya mntns., the principal being on the Dor, and considered as one of the wealthiest places in the Lahore dominions.

HARKSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,250 ac.

HARLAN, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. part of Kentucky, watered by Cumberland riv. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 3,015.

HARLAW, a locality in Scotl., co. Aberdeen, pa. Chapel-of-Garioch, memorable for a great battle fought betwixt the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar, A.D. 1411.

HARLAXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.W. Grantham. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 428.

HARLECH, an anc. decayed munic. bor. & mkt. town, N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llardaning, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. S.S.E. Tremadoc. Harlech, now only a small hamlet, is a polling place for the co. It is famous for its fine surrounding mountain scenery, and for its stately ruined castle, built by Edward I., and the last fortress in N. Wales which held out for king Charles.

HARLE (KIRK), a pa. of Engl., co. Northumb., 12½ m. N.N.E. Hexham. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 382.

HARLEM, Netherlands. [HAARLEM.]

HARLESTON, a small mkt. town of Engl., co. Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall, and 3½ m. from the Haughley Road station of the E. Union railway, on the Waveney, 7 m. S.W. Bungay. Pop. 1,425, partly employed as bombazine weavers. Mkt. Wednesday.—II. a pa., co. and 4 m. N.W. Northampton. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 639.—III. co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. N.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 730. P. 90.

HARLEY, a pa of Engl., co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 560 ac. Pop. 219.

HARLING (EAST), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, near the E. counties railway, 22 m. S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,990 ac. Pop. 1,062. Market Tuesday.—II. (*West*), a pa., 2 m. S.W. the above. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 117.

HARLINGEN, a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. W. Friesl., cap. dist., near the entrance of the Zuyder-zee, 16 m. W. Leeuwarden. Pop. (1840), 7,950. It is well built, and intersected by canals. Principal edifices, the admiralty, a large pa. church, and the town hall. Manufs. comprise sail cloth, salt, hollands, paper, and bricks. It has greatly increased in importance since the opening of the ports in Britain. English steamers leave with cargoes of cattle, butter, cheese, wool, fowls, fruit, vegetables. The number of ships which entered and left the port in 1843, was 800; in 1846, upwards of 11,000.

HARLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Beds, 5½ m. S. Ampthill. Ac. 1,815. P. 521.—II. co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Hounslow. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 841.

HARLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, with a station on the E. counties railw., 6½ m. S. Bishop's Stortford. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 2,315. Well known for Harlow Bush fair, 9th September.

HARLTON, or HARLSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 269.

HARMERSBACH, a populous valley of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, near Zell, extending about 17 m. in length, and having 3,666 inhabitants, engaged in numerous oil and sawmills, granite works, and iron forges.

HARMON (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. N.N.E. Rhayadargwy. Pop. 920.

HARMONDSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2 m. E.N.E. Colnbrook. Ac 3,480. P. 1,330.

HARMONY, several tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer. —I. New York, in its W. part, co. Chatauque, S.E. Portland. Pop. 3,340.—II. Maine, 47 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,096.—III. New Jersey, 58 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 1,062.—IV. Ohio, co. Clerk. Pop. 1,660.

HARMSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S. Lincoln. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 429.

HARNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. E.S.E. Bethune. P. 2,150.

HARNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1½ m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 256.

HARNHILL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Cirencester. Area 830 ac. Pop. 97.

HARO, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Logroño, near l. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 5,928, who manuf. hats, brandy, liqueurs, and leather. There are copper mines in its vicinity.

HARONÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 15 m. S. Nancy. Pop. 666. It has a fine château, birth-place of Bassompierre.

HARP, or BOW ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 6′ S., lon. 140° 10′ W.

HARPENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N.E. Redburn. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 1,872.

HARPER'S FERRY, a vill., U.S., N. Amer., Virginia, at the junction of the Shenamdoah with the Potomac (which latter is here crossed by a long bridge), and on the Baltimore & Ohio railw., 50 m. N.N.W. Washington, containing 810 hos. It is very picturesquely situated, has 3 churches, an iron foundry, and a national armoury, employing 240 hands. 80,000 or 90,000 stand of arms are usually kept here.

HARPFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.W. Sidmouth. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 305.

HARPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Gt. Driffield. Area 1,970 ac. P. 239.

HARPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8¼ m. E.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 376.

HARPOLE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. W. Northampton. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 699.

HARPONELLY, or KURPONHULLY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 67 m. W.S.W. Bellary. It has some fortifications.

HARPSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 1¼ m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 211.

HARPSTEDT, a mkt. town of N. Germany, Hanover, co. and 25 m. W.N.W. Hoya. Pop. 986.

HARPSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7¾ m. E. Gainsboro'. Area 2,180 ac. P. 98.

HARPSWELL, a twnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 22 m. N.E. Portland, on Casco bay. Pop. 1,448.

HARPTREE (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. N. Wells. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 772. Near the vill. are a remarkable cavern, & remains of an anc. fortress.—II. (*West*), 7½ m. N. Wells. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 571.

HARRAN, *Charræ*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pa. and 83 m. S.W. Diarbekir. Near it Crassus was defeated by the Parthians, B.C. 53.

HARRAR, or HURRUR, a town of E. Africa, dom. Shoa (Abyssinia), 160 m. E. Ankobar, and cap. dist. of same name on E. branch of the Nile.

HARRATON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 7 m. N. Durham. Pop. 1,601.

HARRIETSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 675. It has two endowed schools, and alms-houses.

HARRINGTON, a small seaport and pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5 m. N. Whitehaven, to which the port is subordinate. Area of pa. 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,934. The harb. has 8 ft. water, & a light at the pier head, visible 10 m. distant.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4¾ m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 107.—III. co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 238. Charities 10*l*. It gives the title of Earl to the Stanhope family.

HARRINGTON, two twnshps., U.S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, on Narraguagus bay, Atlantic, 24 m. S.W. Machias. Pop. 1,542.—II. New Jersey, co. Bergen, on Hudson riv. Pop. 1,130.—A vill. N. Carolina, 59 m. S.W. Raleigh.

HARRINGTON-INLET, E. Australia, is at the mouth of the Manning river, 34 m. S.S.W. Port Macquarrie.

HARRINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 3,060. P. 358.

HARRIORPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, cap. a large zemindary, 120 m. S.W. Calcutta.

HARRIS, a co. of U.S., N. Amer., on the W. border of Georgia. Area 440 sq. m. P. 13,933.—II. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, Centre co. Pop. 1,978.

HARRIS, or HEBRIES, a dist. and pa. of the Hebrides, Scotl., forming a peninsula, comprising the S. part of the isl. of Lewis, and small surrounding islands. Area, about 90,000 ac., mostly mntnous., with an elev. of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Pop. 4,429. The Sound of Harris is a navigable strait, 9 m. in length, and from 8 to 12 m. in breadth, separating this peninsula from N. Uist, and studded with rocks and islets. [HEBRIDES.]

HARRISBURG, a city of U. S., N. Amer., cap. Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a covered railway bridge, 2,876 feet in length, 95 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia, & 96 m. N. Washington. Pop. 5,980. It is well built, mostly of brick; has a fine state-house, co. court-ho., jail, a large school-house, and market-house.—II. New-York, co. Lewis. Pop. 850.

HARRISON, several cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. part of Virginia. Area 1,095 sq. m. Pop. 17,699 (slaves 693).—II. in N.E. part of Kentucky, on Licking riv. Area 356 sq. m. Pop. 12,472 (slaves 3,384).—III. in E. part of Ohio. Area 486 sq. m. Pop. 20,099. Soil very fertile.—IV. in S. part of Indiana, bordering the Ohio, cap. Corydon. Area 470 sq. m. Pop. 12,459.—V. in S. part of Mississippi. Area 870 sq. m.—VI. a twnshp., New York, 3 m. E. White Plains. Pop. 1,139.—VII. a tnshp., New Jersey, between the rivs. Hackensack and Passaic. Pop. 1,156.—VIII. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Carrolls. Pop. 1,308.—IX. Indiana, co. Fayette. Pop. 1,690.—X. Ohio, co. Pickaway. Pop. 1,149.

HARRISON BAY, Russian America, Arctic O., is between lat. 70° 20′ and 70° 40′ N., and lon. 150° & 152° 30′ W., bounded E. & W. by Point Berens and Cape Halkett. Not far inland rise the Pelly mountains; but the shores are low.

HARRISONBURG, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, cap. co. Rockingham. Pop. 1,100.—II. Louisiana, on the riv. Washita. Pop. 1,150.

HARRISTOWN, a vill. and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Kildare, pa. Rathmore, on the Liffey, 2¼ m. N.E. Kilcullen bridge.—II. a pa. on the Barrow, 4 m. S.S.W. Kildare. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 920.

HARRODSBURG, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Kentucky, cap. co. Mercer, 31 m. S. Frankfort. Pop. 1,254. Bacon college was founded in 1836.

HARROGATE, a township, and one of the princip. watering places of Engl., co. and 27 m. W. York (W. Riding), on the York and N. Midland railw. Pop. 3,371. It consists of 2 vills., High and Low Harrogate, the latter in a valley, the former on an elevated plain, commanding an extensive view. Houses irregularly scattered, but stone-built and handsome. Hotels unusually commodious, and having much the appearance of large country mansions. There are also numerous excellent boarding-houses, several churches, an hospital, branch bank, theatre, libraries, promenade and assembly rooms, and a race course, with springs of chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters, covered over by elegant cupolas, and drawing here, between the spring and autumn, a concourse of about 2,000 visitors, including a large circle of

rank and fashion. The sulphur well is the most in repute; it has been used as an alterative and purgative since the end of the 17th cent., chiefly in cases of scrofula and cutaneous eruptions.

HARROLD, a small mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. N.W. Bedford. Area of pa. 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,007. Market, Thursday.

HARROLD'S-CROSS, a vill. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Dublin, about 1 m. S. Dublin Castle. P. 2,789.

HARROLDSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 1 m. S.E. Haverfordwest. Pop. 337.—II. (*West*), 5½ m. W. Haverfordwest. Pop. 130.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. and vill. of Engl., co. Middlesex, finely situated on the summit of a high hill, 10 m. N.W. London, or 11½ m. by London and Birmingham railway, on which it has a station, 1 m. from the town. Area of pa. 9,870 ac. Pop., including the ham. of Harrow-Weald, 4,627. It contains many good houses, anc. and modern, has a picturesque old church, the views from which are among the finest in the co., and a celebrated grammar school, esteemed one of the best public schools in England, and at which some of the greatest characters of this century, including the late Lord Byron and Sir R. Peel, were educated. It was founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, in 1571, and is a handsome structure, with a chapel in the Elizabethan style.

HARROWBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. of Lincoln, pa. and 2 m. W. Grantham. Pop. 60. It gives title of Earl to the Ryder family.

HARROWDEN (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 168.—II. (LITTLE), 2½ m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 673, subordinate to Great Harrowden.

HARSEWINKEL, and HARSLEBEN, two vills. of Prussia, the former, prov. Westphalia, reg. & 26 m. E. Munster, with 1,042 inhabs., the latter, prov. Saxony, S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,700.

HARSEFELD, a mkt. town of Hanover, landr. & 11 m. S. Stade, on the Aue. Pop. 989.

HARSIN, a vill. of 300 houses, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. and about 25 m. S.E. Kermanshah, in a well cultivated valley, and with some Sassanian remains, comprising the ruins of an aqueduct, and a palace, of which a fort has been built.

HARSON ISLAND, Upp. Canada, is at the entrance of the riv. into the L. St Clair. Lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 82° 25′ W. Length N. and S. 10 m.

HARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 662.

HARSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, 3½ m. W.S.W. Market-Weighton. Ac. 720. P. 67.

HART, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 11 m. N.E. Stockton. Area 7,250 ac. Pop. 728.

HART, a co. of U. S., N. America, Kentucky, near its centre; cap. Mumfordsville. Area 432 sq. miles. Pop. 7,031.

HARTA, or HARTHA, a town of Saxony, circ. & 31 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,941.

HARTBERG, a town of Styria, 30 m. N.E. Grätz. Pop. 1,500, partly employed in woollen weaving.

HARTBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 8 m. W. Morpeth. Area 23,830 ac. Pop. 1,322.

HARTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, near the Mulde, with 1,947 inhabitants.

HARTEST, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. N.W. Clare. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 812.

HARTFELL, a mountain in the S. of Scotl., cos. Peebles and Dumfries, between the pas. Tweedsmuir and Moffat; elev. 2,635 feet. The chalybeate spring of Moffat is in a ravine of this mntn.

HARTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5¾ m. E.S.E. East-Grinstead. Area 8,420 ac. P. 1,603.

HARTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 1¼ m. E.N.E. Huntingdon. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 380.—II. a tnshp. of co. Chester, pa. of Gt. Budworth, with a station on the London and N.W. railw., 11½ m. N.N.W. Crewe. Pop. 994.

HARTFORD, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, on the Connecticut river. Area 727 sq. m.. Pop. 55,629.—II. a city of Connecticut, of which it is joint cap. with Newhaven, on Connecticut river, 38 m. from its mouth, and 93 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 9,468. It is mostly well-built; has a covered bridge across the riv., 1,000 feet in length; a handsome state-house, a large city hall, an episcopal college, with library, bota. garden, museum, &c., and about 80 students; a well-endowed deaf and dumb asylum, the first established in the U. S., an excellent lunatic asy., an arsenal, museum, athenæum, abt. 12 churches, 2 markets, and 5 banks, with manufs. of shoes, saddlery, woollens, cottons, brasswork, & a large inland trade. Steamboats ply to N. York, and a railway, 58 m. in length, connects the city with Newhaven.—III. a tnshp. of Vermont, 52 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,194.—IV. N. York, 15 m. N. Salem. Pop. about 2,160.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Susquehanna. Pop. 1,179.—VI. Ohio, co. Licking. Pop. 1,355.—VII. Maine, 25 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,472.

HARTFORD, NEW, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 4 m. W. Utica. P. 3,819.—II. a tnshp., Connecticut, 17 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,703.

HARTHAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. S. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,256.—*Gross Harthau* is a vill. in the circ. Dresden, N.E. Stolpen.

HARTHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 5½ m. S.S.W. Tarporley. Area 500 ac. Pop. 158.—II. co. York, W. riding, 9½ m. S.S.W. Rotherham. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 709.

HARTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Petersfield. Area 7,830 ac. Pop. 1,267.

HARTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Dove, 8 m. S.W. Bakewell. Ac. 24,160. P. 2,197.

HARTLAND, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, in a bleak district on the borders of Cornwall, 13 m. W.S.W. Bideford. Area of pa. 11,030 ac. Pop. 2,223. It has a large church, serving as a land-mark for mariners; and about 2 m. distant, on the Bristol channel, a quay, much frequented by fishing vessels. Mkt., Saturday. The town was made a port in the reign of Elizabeth, and it is gov. by a portreeve. Near it is Hartland abbey, now converted into a modern mansion, and about 2 m. to the N.W. is Hartland point (anc. *Hercules promon.*), a lofty promontory, forming the S. entrance of the Bristol channel, lat. 51° 1′ N., and lon. 4° 31′ W.

HARTLAND, several tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, 48 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,341.—II. New York, 270 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,350.—III. Maine, 47 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,028.—IV. Connecticut, 24 m. N.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,060.

HARTLEBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Area 5,500 ac. Pop. 2,051. The castle (built in the 17th century), is the residence of the bishops of Worcester. Ann. rev. of grammar school, founded in 1400, 120*l*.

HARTLEPOOL, an anc. munic. bor., seaport, mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. and 19 m. E.S.E. Durham, with which city, and with Stockton, it is connected by railways. Area of pa. 840 ac., consisting of an almost insulated promontory, on the N. Sea, curved so as to form a natural harbour (the best shelter on this coast for small vessels), & presenting from its lofty & singularly excavated cliffs, magnificent sea and land views. Pop. 5,321. The town, on the S. side of this

peninsula, has many handsome modern houses, built for the use of the numerous sea-bathers who now resort here; some fine remains of the feudal fortifications which once defended it, a large and curious church in the early English style, an endowed school, and other charities, a town-hall, several branch banks, a chalybeate spring, and a harbour with one of the largest docks in England, depth of water from 20 to 25 feet, and defended by 2 strong batteries. The trade of Hartlepool, which was in early times very considerable, has of late revived, owing to the formation of railways connected with the new coal mines of Durham. In 1835 only 3 sloops belonged to the port. In 1847 it had 79 vessels; aggregate burden 17,545 tons, & nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal are shipped hence annually. Customs rev. (1846) 4,374*l.* Mkt., Sat. The town is governed by a mayor under an ancient charter. It belonged to the Norman family of Brus or Bruce until the 13*th* century, when, by their accession to the Scottish throne, they forfeited their English possessions.

HARTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6½ m. S.E. Dartford. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 224.—II. a small seaport town, co. Northumberland, on the N. Sea, 4½ m. N. North Shields. Pop. 1,911, employed in a colliery, glass and bottle works. It has an excellent harbour for vessels of 200 to 300 tons, formed by a stone pier & flood gates, constructed by the Delaval family.—III. (*Maudit*), a pa., co. Hants, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Alton. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 84.—IV. (*Westpall*), in same co., 5 m. W. Hartford Bridge. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 351.—V. (*Wintney*), same co., 2 m. S.W. Hartford Bridge. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. (with Hartley Row), 1,370.

HARTLEY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, Union co. Pop. 1,866.

HARTMANITZ, and HARTMANNSDORF, two vills. of E. Germany; the former in Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 18 m. S.S.E. Klattau. Pop. 705; the latter in Saxony, 36 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,583.

HARTLIP, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5½ m. E.S.E. Chatham. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 341.

HARTPURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. E.S.E. Newent. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 877.

HARTSHEAD, a dist. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Ashton-under-Lyne. It is rich in coal, and abounds in fine scenery.

HARTSHILL, a hamlet of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Mancetter, 3¼ m. N.W. Nuneaton. Pop. 1,061.

HARTSHORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 1,389.

HARTWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1½ m. S.W. Aylesbury. Area 680 ac. Pop. 138. Louis XVIII. of France resided here while in Engl.—II. co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,850 ac. P. 533. It has a very curious Norman church.

HARTWICK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 70 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,490. It has a Lutheran theological seminary.

HARTWITH, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Malzeard, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 1,138. Here are the Brimham-Crags, a stupendous group of rocks, piled in fantastic forms, curiously perforated, among which are rocking-stones 100 tons in weight.

HARTY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.E. Queenboro'. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 117.

HARVARD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 32 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,571.

HARVEY ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 19° 17′ S., lon. 158° 30′ W.

HARVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 347.

HARWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 6½ m. E.N.E. Wantage. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 857.

HARWICH, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, & mkt. town of Engl., co. Essex, on a point of land, at the estuary of the Stour, 10 m. E. Manningtree. Lat. 51° 56′ 6″ N., lon. 1° 17′ 5″ E. Area, comprising 2 pas., 2,060 ac. Pop. 3,829. Inhab. houses 674. The town has 3 main streets. Chief buildings, the town-hall, gaol, custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, grammar school, supported by the corporation, and a handsome modern church. Ann. charities upwards of 200*l.* The harbour, with dockyard, is amongst the best on the E. coast of England, affording shelter for the largest fleets, and is defended by a strong garrisoned fort and battery; but the entrance, though well buoyed and indicated by 2 light-hos. with fixed lights, is dangerous without a pilot. The trade and fisheries of Harwich have greatly declined. Some ship-building is carried on, and the town has recently become a resort for sea-bathing. Mkts., Tuesday and Friday. Customs' duties (1846) 1,966*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 4,015 tons. Vessels entered 43,882 tons. Do. cleared 38,514 tons. Corp. rev. (1847) 604*l.* 17*s.* Harwich sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 233.

HARWICH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 73 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,930, mostly employed in fisheries.

HARWINTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 24 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,201.

HARWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Bolton. Pop. 1,990, partly employed in cotton weaving.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry and pa., 4½ m. N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 2,273.

HARWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Bawtry. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 878.

HARZ, or HARTZ, *Silva Hercynia*, a mountain system of N.W. Germany, mostly between lat. 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N., and lon. 10° 10′ & 11° 30′ E., comprised in the doms. of Hanover, Prussia, Brunswick, & Anhalt. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover 1,350 sq. m., between the Elbe & Weser. Culminating point the Brocken, lat. 51° 48′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 36′ 29″ E., 3,740 ft. above the sea, N.W. of which are several other heights of little less elevation. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by greywacké and clay slate; & it is estimated to yield annually 30,000 cwts. of lead, besides a large amount of iron, and considerable quantities of copper and silver. The towns Klausthal, Goslar, Osterode, Blankenburg, &c., are in this region. [BROCKEN.]

HARZGERODE, a town of Central Germany, deleg. Anhalt-Bernburg, in the Selke Valley, 18 m. S. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,517, partly employed in agriculture & cattle-breeding. It is enclosed with walls, and has an old castle, the seat of the ducal mining-board for the Harz. Near it are the Victor-Frederick silver works, some vitriol works, the Magdesprung iron mines, the baths of Alexisbad, and the ruined castle Heinrichsberg, the original seat of the dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg.

HASAN-DAGH (or TAGH), a mntn. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 68 m. S.W. *Mount* Argæus, and 85 m. N.E. Konieh. It *is of* a picturesque conical form, 8,000 feet in elevation, and of volcanic structure.

HASANI, an isl. of the Red Sea, near its E. coast, about 100 m. N.W. Yembo. Lat. 25° 4′ N., lon. 37° 14′ E. Greatest elevation 400 feet on its N. side, whence it slopes away S.E.ward. The pop. are Bedwins, who reside during a part of the year in a straggling vill. on its S. side.

HASCOMB, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m.

S.E Godalming. Area 990 ac. Pop. 335. An enormous tree, known as Hascomb beech, grows here on the site of a Roman camp.

HASEK, a small seaport town of Arabia, Hadramant, on its S.E. coast, opposite the Curia Muria Isles. It exports incense.

HASELBEECH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,790 ac. P. 194.

HASELBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 9 m. W.N.W. Blandford. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 639.

HASELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 188.—II. (*Great*), a pa., co. Oxford, 3 m. W. Tetsworth. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 786. Annual charities 312*l*.

HASELMERE, Engl., co. Surrey. [HASLEMERE.]

HASELOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. E.N.E. Alcester. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 360.

HASELÜNNE, a town of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, on the Hase, 8 m. E. Meppen. Pop. 1,790.

HASENPOTH, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the Baltic, 27 m. N.E. Libau. Pop. 1,020.

HASFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. N. Gloucester. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 304.

HASGUARD, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E. St David's. Pop. 122.

HASIKI, the W.most of the Curia Muria Isls., off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 17° 27′ 16″ N., lon. 55° 40′ 49″ E., formerly covered with guano.

HASSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Loddon. Area 610 ac. Pop. 104.

HASKETON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 508.

HASLACH, several small towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 16 m. S.E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,720.—II. Upper Austria, circ. & on the Mühl, 22 m. N.W. Linz. The Haslach riv. is an affl. of the Rodach in Franconia; and *Hohen*, *Mittel*, and *Nieder-Haslach* are contiguous vills., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar. United pop. 1,300.

HASLAND, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. Pop. 926.

HASLE, a marit. town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the isl. Bornholm. Pop. 700.

HASLEBURY-PLUCKNETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.N.E. Crewkerne. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 809.

HASLEMERE, a decayed bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 8 m. S.S.W. Godalming. Area of pa. 3,330 ac. Pop. 873. Houses mostly old and poor; its only public buildings are an old town-hall and a church. Mkt., Tuesday. Haslemere formerly sent 2 members to H. of C.

HASLEWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. Aldboro'. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 108.

HASLI, a valley of Switzerland, near the S.E. extremity of the cant. Bern, traversed by the upper course of the Aar, and the route leading over the Grimsel, and containing the vill. Meyringen, and baths of Reichenbach. It is celebrated for natural beauties and cascades, including that of the Reichenbach. Its women are "less plain than those of most other Swiss valleys."

HASLINGDEN, a mkt. town & chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the London and N.W. railway, 8 m. N. Bury. Pop. 8,063. It stands in a wild alpine dist., abounding in stone and coal, is mostly stone built, and has manufs. of cotton, employing 4,000 hands. Market, Saturday.

HASLINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 2,439 ac. Pop. 689.

HASLINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, on the Manchester and Nantwich railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Beltey. Pop. 1,146.

HASPARREN, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Bayonne. P. 2,415.

HASPRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 298.

HASSAN, the name of numerous places, W. Asia, &c.—I. Hindostan, Mysore dom., 60 m. N.W. Seringapatam.—II. (*H. Abad*, "abode of Hassan"), Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, destroyed by the Russians in 1836; and a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 10 m. S.E. Kazbin.—III. (*Aga*), Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Lake of Abullionte, W. Brusa.—IV. (*Batrik*), Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 24 m. N.W. Malatiyah, inhabited by about 50 Mohammedan families; has the ruins of a handsome stone mosque & caravanserai.—V. (*Oghlan*), Anatolia, 17 m. E. Angora, with numerous remains of ancient buildings.—VI. (*Kalch*), Turkish Armenia, pash. and 20 m. E. Erzeroum, with a Geurese castle and some public baths.—VII. (*Pasha Palanka*), Servia, 27 m. S. Semendaia, with some mineral baths. [HASAN.]

HASSELFELDE, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Blankenburg, on a plateau of the Harz. Pop. 1,617.

HASSELT, a comm. and town of Belgium, cap. prov. Limbourg, on l. b. of the Demer, 16 m. W.N.W. Maestricht. Pop. (1842) 8,745. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has manufs. of linen fabrics, lace, and tobacco, with extensive gin distilleries, & a large salt refinery.—II. a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., on the Zwarte-Water, 5½ m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,871. Near it is the strong fort Zwarte-sluis.—III. one of the Loffoden Islands, Norway.

HASSFURT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 30 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,880, mostly engaged in raising fruit, hops, and wine, and in cattle breeding.

HASSLEBEN, a vill. of Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 17 m. N.W. Weimar, on the Gera. P. 1,266.

HASTENBECK, a vill. of Hanover, 3 m. S.E. Hameln. Pop. 400. Here the French, under Marshal d'Estrees, obtained an advantage over the troops of the Duke of Cumberland, 31st July 1757.

HASTINGLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. E.N.E. Ashford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 233.

HASTINGS, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, and one of its cinque ports, co. Sussex, on the English channel, at the E. termination of the S. coast railway, 33 m. E.N.E. Brighton, and also connected by branches of the S.E. railway, with Dover, Tunbridge, &c. Area of bor., comprising several pas., 1,670 ac. Pop. 11,607. The town lies mostly in a hollow, surrounded, except on the S., by cliffs, and consists of two principal streets; many of the squares and terraces remarkably elegant; Pelham cresent and the marine parade deserve especial mention. Among the public buildings are 2 ancient pa. churches, a fine modern do., a grammar school, founded in 1619, a handsome town-hall, a jail, custom-house, union work-house, assembly rooms, some excellent hotels, baths, and libraries, a fort, and remains of a castle in which William the Conqueror lodged previous to the battle of Hastings. The town formerly had an extens. trade, but its harbour having been ruined by a storm in the time of Elizabeth, its commercial importance has never been restored, and it is now chiefly noted as a favourite bathing-place. Fisheries and boat-building employ many hands. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Corp. revenue (1847) 1,939*l*. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 899. William the Conqueror landed here, and the decisive battle of Hastings was fought (ann. 1066) 7 m. N.W. the town. [BATTLE.]

HASTINGS, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Oswego. Pop. 1,983.

HASTINGS, a river, E. Australia, after an E.-ward course, enters Port Macquarrie, in conjunction with Wilson and Maria rivers.

HATCH (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 465.—II. (*H. Beauchamp*), in same co., 5 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 329.

HATCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 139.

HATCOUL, a town of British India, Bengal, dist. Sarun, on the Nepaul frontier, 78 m. N. Patna.

HATFIELD, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Hertford, a station on the Great N. railway. Area of pa. 12,700 ac. Pop. 3,646. The town is neat and clean. It has a handsome church, the burial place of the Salisbury family, and a princely quadrangular mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, erected in the Elizabethan style, early in the 17th century. The original structure belonged to the bishops of Ely, & was obtained from them by Queen Elizabeth, who resided in it while princess. It was given by James I. to the Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for Theobalds. In 1835, a portion of this palace was destroyed by fire, in the flames of which the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished. Hatfield is head of a poor-law union and a co. polling-place.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 120.—III. co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Thorne. Area 21,140 ac. Pop. 2,939. William, second son of Edward III., was born here. Hatfield chace, containing 180,000 ac., partly morass, was sold by Charles I., and is now under cultivation. In it are vestiges of a Roman camp. IV. (*Broadoak*), co. Essex, 6 m. E.N.E. Harlow. Area 8,810 ac. Pop. 1,968. In the anc. church is a curious effigy of Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford.—V. (*Peverell*), in same co., 3 m. S.S.W. Witham. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 1,383.

HATFORD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. E. Farringdon. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 123.

HATHERLEIGH, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on a branch of the Torridge, 9½ m. S.S.W. Torrington. Area of pa., which is remarkably fertile, 6,508 ac. Pop. 1,822.

HATHERLEY (DOWN), a pa. of England, co. & 3½ m. N.N.E. Glo'ster. Area 930 ac. Pop. 212. —II. (*Upper*), 5 m. E. Glo'ster. Ac. 810. P. 22.

HATHERN, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.W. Loughboro'. Area 1,292 ac. Pop. 1,252.

HATHERSAGE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8 m. W.N.W. Dronfield. Area 13,630 ac. P. 2,054.

HATHEROP, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N.E. Fairford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 358.

HATHERTON, a tnshp of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. & 2 m. W.S.W. Wolverhampton. Pop. 378. It gives the title of baron to the Littleton family.

HATLEY (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Ac. 1,184. P. 98.—II. (*St George*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Ac. 1,000. P. 136.

HA-TIEN, a town, Anam. [CANCAO.]

HATLOE, an island of Norway, stift and 63 m. N. Bergen. Length & breadth about 4 m. each.

HATRAS, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Alighur, in the Doab, 30 m. N.N.E. Agra, with a fort, several good public buildings, and some commercial activity.

HATTEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 2,408.

HATTEN, a comm. and vill. of France, B. Rhin, 8 m. S. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,079.—II. a vill., N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg.

HATTENHEIM, a vill. of Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 965. Its vicinity produces the celeb. Markebrunner wine.

HATTERAS (CAPE), a low promontory, U. S., N. America, N. Carolina, at the S.W. end of a sandy island, Pamlico Sound, lat. 35° 13′ N., lon. 75° 30′ W. Storms here produce a heavy sea, rendering this headland dangerous to navigators.

HATTERSLEY, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Motham, 6 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 610.

HATTERSHEIM, a market town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. W.S.W. Eltville. Pop. 965.—It has a station on the Taunus railway, between Wiesbaden and Frankfort.

HATTIA, an island of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, at the mouths of the Ganges and Megna, 15 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth. Here are some salt works.

HATTINGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 38 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 3,690, who manuf. woollen cloths and flannels.

HATTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3 m. E.S.E. Wragby. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 203.—II. co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 954. The celebrated Dr Parr held the living here at his death in 1825.—III. a township, co. Salop, pa. and 2¼ m. S.W. Shiffnall. Pop. 647.

HATTORF, a vill. of Hanover, princip. Grubenhagen, N. Harzberg. Pop. 1,375.

HATVAN, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth, with woollen manufs., and horse fairs. Pop. 3,100.

HATZEG, a market town of Translyvania, in the S.W., co. and 10 m. S. Hunyad. Pop. 1,100, forming part of the 1st regt. of Wallachian infantry.

HATZFELD, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on l. b. of the Eder, 6 m. N.N.E. Biedenkopf. Pop. 950. It has a ruined castle and some iron works.—II. (Hungarian *Zsomboly*), a market town of Hungary, co. Torontal, 22 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 4,786.

HAUBORDIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 3,092, employed in manufs. of cotton yarn & white lead.

HAUGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S. Louth. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 111.

HAUGHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Stow. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 916.—The Haughley Road station of the E. union railway, is 11 m. E. Bury St Edmunds.

HAUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 487.—II. (*with Selby*), co. Notts, 4 m. W.N.W. Duxford. Area 980 ac. Pop. 77.—III. (*Le Sherne*), co. Durham, 1½ m. N.E. Darlington. Area 11,340 ac. P. 1,518.

HAUKIVESI, a lake of Finland, læns Kuopio & Wiborg, 22 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, communicating with numerous other lakes, and having the town Nyslot at its S. extremity.—*Haukivori* is a vill. 57 m. S.S.W. Kuopio.

HAUKSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, 5 m. S. Richmond. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 338.

HAUPTWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 1½ m. S.E. Bischofzell. Pop. 1,250. Manufactures cotton goods.

HAUSACH, a town of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, on the Kinzig, 4 m. E. Haslach. Pop. 877.

HAUSBERGEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, reg. circ., and 4 m. S. Minden, on r. b. of the Weser. Pop. 850.

HAUSEN, numerous vills. of S. W. Germany, doms. Baden, Würtemberg, and Hohenzollern, the principal in Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 22 m. S. Freiburg, with a pop. of 500, actively engaged in iron works.—*Upper* and *Lower Hausen* are vills. on the Rhine, W. of Ettenheim, the former with 1,800, and the latter with 1,160, inhabitants.

HAUSRUCK MOUNTAINS, Upp. Austria, separate

the basins of the Inn and Ager. They are covered with forests, abound in some parts with coal, and give name to a circle.

HAUSSY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E.N.E. Cambrai, on r. b. of the Selles. Pop. 3,012.

HAUTBOYS (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 600 ac. Pop. 162.

HAUTE-LUCE, a comm. and vill. of Savoy, 11 m. N.E. Conflans. Pop. 1,585.

HAUTEFORT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 21 m. E.N.E. Perigueux, with a fine chateau, & a large asylum. Pop. 1,755.

HAUTERIVE and HAUTE-RIVOIRE, two comms. and vills. of France, the former in dep. Drôme, 22 m. N.N.E. Valence, 2,330 inhabs.; the latter, dep. Rhône, 21 m. W.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,126.

HAUTEVILLE, several comms. & vills. of France, the principal being H.-la-Guichard, 8 m. E.N.E. Coutances, & the original residence of Tancred, the founder of the Norman dynasty in S. Italy.

HAUVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. E.N.E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,800.

HAUTEVILLERS, a comm. and vill. of France. dep. Marne, arr. & 12 m. S. Reims, with a trade in the fine Ay Champagne. Pop. 1,023.

HAVANA, or THE HAVANNAH (Spanish *Habana*, "the harbour"), the cap. city of the isl. Cuba, on its N. coast. Lat. of the *Morro* 23° 9′ 4″ N., lon. 82° 22′ W. Pop. (1827) 94,000, of whom 46,621 were whites, the remainder coloured and negroes. Pop. (1848) estimated at 150,000. It stands on the W. side of the entrance to a magnificent harbour, capable of holding 1,000 large ships, which may also anchor quite close to its quays. This entrance is defended by the Morro and Punta castles, and further by a strong citadel and the walls enclosing the city-proper, which is separated by a fosse on the land side, from its arsenal and the suburbs Salud, Guadalupe, &c., in which nearly half of the population reside. The suburb Regla is on the opposite side of the harbour. Streets in the city are narrow, & ill paved, but better in the suburbs. Buildings within the walls are wholly of stone. Principal edifices, the cathedral, containing the remains of Columbus, gov. house, admiralty, general post-office, royal tobacco factory, and the *Casa real de beneficencia*, a vast charitable institution, churches, convents, charit. establishments, and 90 male and 66 female schools; and here are a university, with medical and law schools, museum of natural history, school of painting, economic and educational society, 13 printing establishments, 3 daily newspapers, 3 theatres, a bull ring, a fine dock-yard, a botanic garden, and some good public promenades. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; and it has also manufs. of chocolate, woollen fabrics, and straw hats. It is the most important commercial city in the W. Indies. In 1842, the goods exported hence amounted in value to 13,118,585 dollars, the importation and exportation duties amounting to 5,159,828 do.; in the same year 1,419 ships, aggregate burden 246,023 tons, cleared out of the port; in 1844, 1,600 vessels, tonnage 282,698. The trade is chiefly with Spain & Spanish America, the U. S., Gt. Brit., and Germany; but a considerable import of slaves from Africa is still clandestinely maintained. Havana is a bishop's see, and the seat of all the colonial authorities, except the supreme court, which sits at Puerto Principe. It was founded by Velasquez in 1511, on what was then called the Port of Carenas. [CUBA.]

HAVANT, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, with a station on the Portsmouth and Chichester railway, 7 m. N.E. Portsmouth. Area of pa. 2,560 ac. Pop. 2,101. The town, neatly built, has a good cruciform church.

HAVE (LE), a harbour of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Have riv., 48 m. S.W. Halifax.

HAVEL, a riv. of N. Germany, rises in the small lake Käbelick (Mecklenb.-Strelitz), passes Furstenberg, Zehdenich, Liebenwalde, Oranienburg, Spandau, Potsdam, Brandenburg; joins the Elbe at Havelberg. Length 180 m., navigable through its entire length for boats, and for large vessels from Fürstenberg. It forms numerous small lakes in Mecklenburg; and in Prussia, those of Tegel, Potsdam, Werder, and Brandenburg. Chief affls. on right, the Rhin and Dosse, on l. b., the Spree, Nuthe, Plaue. It is connected by canals with the small lakes of Mecklenburg, and with the Elde and the Oder.

HAVELBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 50 m. N.W. Potsdam, on an isl. in the Havel. Pop. 3,100, employed in agriculture, cattle-breeding, and fishing.

HAVERFORD-WEST, or HWLFORDD, a parl. and munic.-bor., riv. port, mkt. town, & co. of itself, of S. Wales, cap. co. Pembroke, on the Cleddy, near its mouth, 8 m. N.N.E. Milford. Pop., comprising several pas., 5,941. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence, has steep streets, but mostly good houses; a bridge across the Cleddy communicates with Prendergast; 3 pa. churches, that of St Mary's being a fine structure, a grammar school, established in 1614, rev. 90*l.* per ann.; a handsome guildhall, co. gaol; custom-house, subordinate to Milford, mkt. ho., hospital, co. lunatic asylum, union workhouse, remains of a castle, built by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, and within the precincts of an ancient priory, some remains of which are still visible; a dockyard, with quays admitting vessels of 100 tons at spring tides. Cattle, butter, oats, and hard coal for malting, are largely exported. Imports timber, coal, and groceries. Mkts. Tues. and Sat. Ann. charities, exclusive of alms-houses, upwards of 500*l.* Corp. rev. (1847), 895*l.* The bor. is a polling place for the co., and unites with Fishguard and Narberth in sending 1 member to the H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848), 706. Living is very cheap, and many respectable families, with moderate incomes, reside here.

HAVERHILL, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New Hamp., 65 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 2,784.—II. Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons, and over which are two bridges, 28 m. N. Boston. Pop. 4,336.

HAVERHILL, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., cos. Essex and Suffolk, 6½ m. W. Clare. Area of pa. 3,320 ac. Pop. 2,451, partly employed in weaving silk, hemp, and cotton unions. Mkt. Tues.

HAVERHOLME, an extra. paroch. dist. of Engl., co. Lincoln, consisting of an island of 300 ac., formed by the riv. Slea, 3½ m. N.E. Sleaford. The remains of its ancient nunnery have been incorporated into a modern mansion.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. N. Romford. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 427. Here are some remains of a palace which was a favourite residence of Edward the Confessor. The extensive manor of Havering is incorporated as a borough.

HAVERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. S.W. Halesworth. Area 230 ac. Pop. 417. The hall, a fine seat of Lord Huntingfield, contains a valuable collection of paintings.

HAVERINGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Reepham. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 160.

HAVERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Stoney Stratford. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 283.

HAVERSTRAW, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson, 115 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,449, partly employed in manufs. It has a ship-yard. Steamers ply hence to New York.

HAVRE (LE), or HAVRE DE GRACE, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. arrond., on the N. bank of the estuary of the Seine, at its mouth, in the English Channel, and at the terminus of the railway from Paris to Rouen, 108 m. N.W. Paris, and 44 m. W. Rouen. Lat. 49° 29′ 16″ N., lon. 0° 6′ 9″ E. It is situated on a plain around its port, and is well built. It has a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, & its port is, next to Marseille, the most important in France. Its citadel is surrounded by a triple row of ramparts and fosses, which renders it a fortress of the first class; the harbour has three vast basins, separated by sluices. The most remarkable buildings are the arsenal, custom-house, tobacco factory, new theatre, and two light-hos. on Cap de la Hève. Elegant villas cover the slopes of Ingouville, which may be considered as a suburb of the town. The commerce of Havre, which may be regarded as the port of Paris, is connected with all parts of the world, but especially with America and N. Europe. Numerous steam-packets ply regularly between Havre and the ports of France, England, and Russia. Havre was founded by Louis XII. in 1509. It was held by the English in 1562, & bombarded by them in 1678 and 1759. Birth-place of Madame de La Fayette, Bernardin de St Pierre, & Casimir Delavigne.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. E. Mons.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a seaport of the U. S., N. America, Maryland, on the Susquehanna, at its entrance into Chesapeak Bay, and on the Wilmington and Baltimore railway, 64 m. N.E. Annapolis. Pop. 1,200, employed in fisheries. It was burned by the English in 1813.

HAWAII, or OWYHEE, the largest and S.most of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S. point 19° 32′ N., lon. 154° 54′ W. Estimated area 4,040 sq. m. Pop. from 80,000 to 100,000. The island is a mass of lava, and contains several lofty volcanic mountains. Mauna-Roa, an active volcano, has an elevation of 13,120 feet. Soil very fertile; products comprise the bread fruit, sugar cane, sandal-wood, arum, and numerous tropical productions introduced by the missionaries, who have many settlements. In Katakokooa Bay on the W. coast, Captain Cook was assassinated, 14 Feb. 1779. [SANDWICH ISLANDS.]

HAWARDEN, or HARDEN, a market town and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 12 m. W.N.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 6,078. The town is well built & paved, has a grammar school, ruins of a fine castle, with large manufs. of earthenware and iron foundries. Market Saturday. The pa. abounds in coal, and clay for earthenwares.

HAWASH, a river of S. Abyssinia, is supposed to rise by numerous heads near lat. 9° N., lon. 38° E.; flows E., and afterward N.E., bounding the dom. of Shoa on the S. and E., and enters Lake Aussa, near lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 41° 20′ E., after a total course, which may be estimated at from 460 to 500 m. At Melkukuya, toward the centre of its course, it has been found in the dry season 60 feet in breadth, and with banks from 15 to 20 feet in height, and well wooded.

HAWAZ, a town of Persia. [AHWAZ.]

HAWCOAT, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Dalton. Pop. 291.

HAWDON (LAKE), South Australia, is near the coast, 15 m. S.S.E. Cape Bernonilli.

HAWERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 870 ac. Pop. 87.

HAWES, a market town of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 20 m. W. Middleham. Pop. 1,611, partly employed in manufs. of knit hose. It is surrounded by fine scenery; has a chapel, grammar school, two branch banks, and an excellent library.

HAWES-WATER, a lake of England, co. Westmoreland, 5 m. N. Kendal. Length 3 m. It is extremely deep, and embosomed in mountains.

HAWICK, a bor. of barony, manufacturing town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, at the confluence of the Teviot and Slitrig, 10 m. S.W. Jedburgh, & 35 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, with which and with Berwick it is connected by railw. Area of pa. estimated at 15,360 ac. Pop. 6,573. Pop. of town 5,770. It is picturesquely situated, well built, & has a much cleaner & more attractive appearance than most manufacturing towns. It contains many handsome modern houses, and some very curious ancient ones, among which is the principal inn, formerly a strong border fortress. There are two bridges across the Teviot, and two over the Slitrig, one of which is supposed to be a Roman structure; an elegant new pa. church, erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, a grammar school, plain town-hall, public rooms, public library, three branch banks, agricultural society, school of arts, and notwithstanding the distance of any seaport and of coals, important manufs. of woollen stockings, flannels, plaids, shawls, blankets, carpets, druggets, and also of leather. In 1839 there were 11 large woollen mills, only one of which was worked by steam. Corp. revenue 386*l*. Hawick, during the border wars, often suffered from inroads of the English. In its vicinity, which comprises the beautiful scenery celebrated in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," are the towers of Branksome, Harden, and Goldielands, ancient seats of the different branches of the family of Scott. Gavin Douglas, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld and the translator of the Æneid, was rector of Hawick in 1496, and Leyden, the poet, was born in its vicinity.

HAWKCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N. Lyme-Regis. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 820.

HAWKE-BAY, New Zealand, is on the coast of North Isl., between lat. 39° & 40° S., & lon. 177° and 178° E.—II. Labrador, is on the E. coast, lat. 53° N., lon. 55° 35′ W.—*Cape Hawke*, E. Australia, N. S. Wales, co. Gloucester, 43 m. N.E. Port Stephens.

HAWKEDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Clare. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 339.

HAWKESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. E.S.E. Wicker. Ac, 8,940. Pop. 2,231. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Liverpool.

HAWKESBURY (ISLAND), British N. America, New Caledonia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 30′ N., lon. 129° W.—*H. River*, E. Australia, N. S. Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose rivers, bounds the co. Cumberland on the N.W. and N., and enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 20 m. N.N.E. Sydney, after a course of 50 m. On it are the vills. Port Town, Wilberforce, and Windsor, to which last it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons.—Another river, co. Bligh, is of less importance.

HAWKESHEAD, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, cap. of the district of Furness, 11 m. N.W. Kirby-Kendal. Area of pa. 22,220 ac. Pop 2,323, partly employed in iron forges. It has an extremely ancient church, a grammar

school, founded by Archbishop Sandys, a native of this place, and at which the poet Wordsworth was educated; revenue about 200*l.* per annum.

HAWKHURST, a pa. of England, cos. Kent and Sussex, 8½ m. W. S.W. Tenterden. Area 8,590 ac. Pop. 1,655. Ann. rev. of endowed school 50*l.*; do. of alms-house and other charities 17*0l.*

HAWKINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Folkstone, Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 156.

HAWKINS, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. part of Tennessee. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 15,035 (slaves 1,499).—*Hawkinsville* is the name of vills. in Virginia and Georgia.

HAWKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¼ m. N. Petersfield. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 323.

HAWKRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dulverton. Area 3,260 ac. P. 79.

HAWKSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 568 ac. Pop. 313.

HAWKSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 720 ac. Pop. 203.

HAWKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1½ m. N.W. Rochford. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 366.

HAWLBOWLINE, an island of Ireland, in Cork harbour, ½ m. S. the Cove, and formerly the place of an important naval depôt.—II. a rock, Ulster, co. Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harb.

HAWLEY, a tything of England, co. Hants, pa. Yately, 7½ m. N.N.E. Farnham. Pop. 847.

HAWLING, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.S.E. Winchcombe. Area 5,070 ac. P. 217.

HAWNBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, 6 m. N.W. Helmsley. Area 22,250 ac. Pop. 815.

HAWNES, or HAYNES, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 913.

HAWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. riding, pa. and 10 m. W.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 6,303, employed in the stuff manufs. In 1838, here were 1,200 hand-looms.

HAWRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3½ m. N. Chesham. Area 610 ac. Pop. 233.

HAWSKER, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Whitby. Pop. 724.

HAWSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. St Edmund's Bury. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 457.

HAWTHORN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Easington, on the North Sea. Pop. 177. The coast here is beset with dangerous rocks, stretching far into the offing, and often fatal to mariners. On 5th Nov. 1824, 50 vessels were lost here.

HAWTHORNDEN, a glen in Scotl., co. Edinburgh, pa. Lasswade, on the N. Esk, celebrated for combining every feature of picturesque beauty, and for having been the residence of the poet Drummond, the friend of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. Beneath the ancient mansion, which stands on a cliff, are several remarkable caves, hollowed out of the sandstone rock, reported to have been used as hiding places during the border wars.

HAWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 2 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 240.

HAXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, 4 m. N. York, with a station on the railway thence to Scarborough. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 457.

HAXEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7½ m. N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Ac. 8,470. Pop 2,071.

HAY, a mkt. town and pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. W. Hereford. Pop. 2,107. It has some remains of a castle of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, an alms-house, endowed with nearly 400*l.* per ann., a union workhouse, 2 branch banks, and a manuf. of flannel. Mkt. Saturday.

HAY (CAPE), a headland of Brit. Amer., on the Polar Sea, near lon. 95° W., and the extreme point seen by Sir G. Back.—*Hay river*, W. Australia, flows S.ward into the Mairet lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany.—*Hay's Peak*, a densely-wooded, conical mountain, E. Australia, lat. 27° 36′ S., & lon. 152° 8′ E.

HAYANGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 5 m. W.S.W. Thionville, with 1,296 inhabitants, employed in extensive iron works.

HAYD, two towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. & 27 m. W. Pilsen, with a castle, and 1,710 inhabitants.—II. circ. and 26 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,000. *Upper* and *Lower Hayd* are contig. vills., circ. and 22 m. S. Budweis, on the railway to Linz.

HAYDOCK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 2 m. N.W. Newton. Pop. 1,296.

HAYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area 660 ac. Pop. 116.—II. co. Essex, 7 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 324.—III. (*Bridge*), a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Warden, on the Tyne, here crossed by a fine bridge, and having a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 6 m. W.N.W. Hexham. Pop. 1,908. It has a grammar-school and alms-house, endowed in 1685.

HAYDOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 6½ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 5,140. P. 647.

HAYE (LA DESCARTES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Creuse, 29 m. S. Tours, with 1,459 inhabitants, and the house in which Descartes was born, A.D. 1596.—II. (*du Puits*), a vill. of dep. Manche, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,207.—III. (*Malherbe*), a vill. of dep. Eure, 4 m. W.N.W. Louviers. Pop. 1,102. La Haye is the French name of the Hague. [HAGUE.]

HAYES, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 390.—II. co. Middlesex, 3½ m. S.E. Uxbridge. Area 5,670 ac., Pop. 2,076. The church is in the early English style, & contains a beautiful front & altar-piece.

HAYES-RIVER, Brit. N. Amer., rises near L. Winnipeg, flows N.E. through Holy, Knee, and Swampy Lakes, and after a course estimated at upwards of 300 m., enters James' Bay at York. Lat. 56° 45′ N., lon. 92° 30′ W. Banks steep, & in many places bordered by pine woods. Affls. Fox riv. and Shamatawa. Oxford house and Rockhouse are stas. on the riv., at its mouth betwixt it and Nelson riv.; on W. side is Hayes isl.

HAYFIELD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 2,737. It is head of a poor-law union.

HAYFIELD, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,401.

HAYINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 10 m. S.S.W. Münsingen, with an old castle, breweries, and cattle market. Pop. 655.

HAYLE, a locality in Engl., co. Cornwall, forming the W. termination of a railw. 12 m. in length, connecting it with Redruth, through Camborne.

HAYLING, an isl. off the S. coast of Engl., co. Hants, in Chichester harbour, separated by narrow straits E.ward from the peninsula Selsea, and W. from the isl. Portsea, and connected N. by a bridge with the pa. of Havant, about 1 m. S. that town. Surface low, and comprising much heath and waste land, but in its centre is some fertile land. It is divided into the two pas. of—I. North Hayling. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 277.—II. S. Hayling. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 669. Some buildings for a watering-place have been erected here. Off the S. coast, stretching into the sea, is an extensive shoal, the Woolsner sandbank, the relic of a considerable tract of land submerged in the reign of Edward III.

HAYN, or HAIN, Saxony. [GROSSENHAIN.]

HAYNAU, or HEINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia,

reg. and 9 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Diechsel, and with a station on the Berlin and Glogau railway. Pop. (1846), 3,600, partly employed in woollen and linen weaving, also in a looking-glass manufacture: Large quantities of fuller's earth are obtained in its vicinity.

HAYNIGHEN, a town of Germany. [HAINICHEN.]

HAY'S-CASTLE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E. St David's. Pop. 366.

HAYTI, or HAITI (Carib. "the mountainous country"), an independent isl., and the largest in the W. Indies except Cuba, from which it is separated W.ward by the windward passage, and E. from Porto Rico by the Mona passage, and having N. the Atlantic Ocean, and S. the Carib. Sea. Nearly 400 m. in length, and from 60 to 150 m. broad. Estimated area 29,500 sq. m., and pop. nearly 1,000,000, mostly composed of blacks and mulattoes. the centre is occupied by a mountainous region, mount Chaco attaining an elevation of upwards of 6,000 ft., and parallel mountain-chains traverse the isl. And here are several extensive plains, Los Llanos, in the S.E., being 80 m. in length, and the plain of Artibonite in the W., watered by the Artibonite, the chief river. Other considerable rivers are the Monte Christi, Guna, and Neive. Several lakes exist in the S., and the soil generally is well watered. Shores swampy in the E., elsewhere mostly bold, and surrounded by reefs, though there are several excellent harbours in the W., where two long projecting peninsulas enclose the large bay of Gonaives. Climate tropical, and on the plains very unhealthy to Europeans; but the soil is highly fertile, and a great part of the island is covered by dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, log-wood, cedar, and other valuable timber trees. Products comprise the plantain, vanilla, and manioc, besides ordinary colonial resources; but cultivation and wealth had so much declined, that in 1826, the export of sugar amounted to only 32,864 lbs., that of coffee to 32,190,000 lbs., and that of cotton to 620,972 lbs., the two latter amounts being respectively only about 2-5ths and 1-10th of the exports in 1789, when the isl. was a French colonial possession, and at the height of its prosperity. In 1836, 37,662,674 lbs. of coffee, 6,767,902 do. of log-wood, 4,854,944 feet of mahogany, 1,222,716 lbs. of tobacco, besides cotton, cocoa, cigars, sugar, rags, wax, and ginger, formed the chief exports. Imports comprise Brit. manufs. of most kinds; wines, liqueurs, silks, and other French manufs.; linen fabrics, bagging, woollens, Rhenish wines, & mineral waters from Germany; and lumber, provisions, hides, colonial produce, from the U. S. In 1836, the imports at the principal port were estimated worth 474,782*l.*, and the exports worth 921,336*l.* Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and rock salt, are found in the island, but the mines are now unproductive. The government, nominally republican, is in reality a military despotism, the power of the elective president greatly outweighing those of the senate and house of representatives. The high court of justice sits in Cape Haytien, the cap., where also, and at Cayes, St Domingo, Gonaives, Jeremie, Jacqmel, Port-au-Prince, and St Jago, the other principal towns, are provincial, civil, and criminal courts. The R. Cath. is the established religion, but all others are tolerated. Public revenue in 1837 amounted to 2,082,522 dollars, in 1841, to 2,500,531 dollars. The debt to France was in 1838 fixed at 60,000,000 fr., to be discharged by six instalments, three of which were in 1846 paid up. Hayti was discovered by Columbus, Dec. 5, 1495, and on its N. coast was planted the first colony, established by Europeans in the W. hemisphere. Spain held possession of the isl. until 1665, when the French obtained a share, and from this period till 1790, the isl. was the most flourishing of all Indian colonies. After this a revolution of the black people took place, the independence of Hayti was proclaimed in 1800, and the French were finally expelled in 1803. Since that period a series of revolutions have occurred, and a sort of elective military government has prevailed under various leaders, the longest, and most vigorous and beneficial, under Christophe. But on the whole education and civilization are at a low ebb, the population are extremely indolent, and the arts and comforts of life little cultivated. In 1846, the Spanish part of the isl. declared the gov. of "Dominica" to be not military, but civil, republican, and representative, with a president, legislature, assembly, & council. In Hayti, or the French portion of the isl., the constitution of 1816 has been adopted, with a president and executive assembly.

HAYTON, a pa. of Engl., co Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area 7,650 ac. Pop. 1,217.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. N.N.E. East-Retford. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 281.—III. co. York, E. riding, 2½ m. S.E. Pocklington. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 485.

HAYWARD'S HEATH, a locality of Engl., co. Sussex, having a station on the London & Brighton railway, at the divergence of the branch to Lewes, 12 m. N. Brighton.

HAYWOOD, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 1,890 sq. m. Pop. 4,975.—II. in S.W. of Tennessee, cap. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 13,870, of whom 6,257 are slaves.

HAZARYBAUGH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Ramghur, on an elevated tract, 214 m. W.N.W. Calcutta, and one of the most considerable places in its dist. It has European cantonments; and near it are sulph. & saline springs.

HAZEBROUCK, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord., cap. arrond., 24 m. W.N.W. Lille, on the Beurre. Pop. (1846) 4,422. It has a church, with a lofty spire, a comm. college, and public library. Manufs. of linen yarn, and cloth.

HAZELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Meldon. Area 1,630 ac. Pop 131.

HAZERSWOUDE, a *vill. of* the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E. the Hague. Pop. 2,739.

HAZELTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloster, 3 m. N.W. North-Leach. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 286.

HEACHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Lea, 8 m. N. Castle-Rising. Area 3,570 ac. P. 811.

HEADBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. N. Winchester. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 207.

HEADCORN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, with a station on the S. Eastern railw., 11 m. W. Ashford. Area 4,930 ac. Pop. 1,292.

HEADEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4 m. S.E. East-Retford. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 269.

HEADFORD, a mkt. town of Ireld., Connaught, co. Galway, 9 m. S.W. Tuam. Pop. 1,647, partly employed in manufs. of linen. It is neatly built. Adj. is the fine mansion of the St George family.

HEADINGLY WITH BURLEY, a chapelry of Engl., *co.* York, W. riding, pa. & 2 m. N.W. Leeds. Pop. 4,768. The vill. has a handsome anc. church. In its vicinity are the Leeds zoological and botanical gardens, and numerous elegant mansions. A remarkable oak tree still standing here, is believed to have been the same as that under which the Saxons held their shire meetings; hence the name *skyrack*, or *schire-ack*, which is given to the whole wapentake.

HEADINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. E.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 1,668.

HEADLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 7½ m. E.S.E. Alton. Area 7,090 ac. Pop. 1,265.—II. co. Surrey, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Leatherhead. Ac. 1,830. P. 317.

HEAGE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 4½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Pop. 2,305.

HEALAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. and ainsty York, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tadcaster. Area 2,800 ac. P. 245.

HEALING, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3½ m. W.N.W. Gt. Grimsby. Ac. 1,250. P. 90.

HEAN, a large town of Tonquin, on the Tonquin riv., at its divergence, 31 m. S.E. Cachao.

HEAND (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. N. St Etienne. Pop. 1,200, who manuf. iron articles, & trade in silks.

HEANOR, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. N.N.E. Derby. Area 6,870 ac. Pop. 6,282, employed in collieries, lace manufs., &c. Codnor castle stands on a hill in this parish.

HEANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 626.

HEAPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E S.E. Gainsboro'. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 125.

HEARD, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Georgia, watered by the Chattahoochee. Area 175 sq. m. Pop. 5,329, of whom 1,577 are slaves.

HEATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4 m. S.E. Chesterfield. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 402.—II. co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 380.—III. a chapelry, co. Beds, 2½ m. N. Leighton-Buzzard. Pop. 856.

HEATHER, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Mkt. Bosworth. Area 1,100 ac. P. 146.

HEATHFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area 550 ac. Pop. 368.—II. co. Sussex, 7 m. N.N.E. Hailsham. Area 11,390 ac. Pop. 1,917.

HEATHY-LEE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonefield, 2 m. W.N.W. Longnor. Pop. 633.

HEATON, the name of several tnshps., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. of Dean, 2½ m. W. Bolton. Pop. 149.—II. co. Northumberland, pa., All Saints, and 1½ m. from Newcastle. Pop. 450. Here are ruins called King John's palace, in which that monarch is said to have found refuge.—III. co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 1,573, employed in worsted weaving.—IV. (*Great*) co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4½ m. N. Manchester. Pop. 159. Heaton-house, the elegant seat of the Earl of Wilton, stands in a fine park in this township.—V. (*Little*), in same pa., 2 m. S.W. Middleton. Pop. 308.—VI. (*Kirk*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, adjoining Huddersfield on the E. Area 6,500 ac. Pop. 11,930, partly employed in woollen mills. Ann. charities about 190*l*.—VII. (*Norris*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport, of which town it forms a handsome suburb. Pop. (including the vill. of Heaton-Mersey), 14,629, mostly employed in cotton-mills and bleaching works. The Manchester and Birmingham railway is here carried across the Mersey on a viaduct, and has a station at H.-Norris.

HEAVITREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1 m. S.E. Exeter, of which it forms a suburb. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 3,048.

HEBBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 2½ m. N. Morpeth. Area 6,930 ac. Pop. 633.

HEBDEN BRIDGE, a populous vill. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, in a valley remarkable for its romantic scenery, pa. and 8 m. W. Halifax, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester railway.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, *Ebudæ*, a series of isls., off the W. coasts of Scotland, betw. lat. 55° 35′ and 58° 34′ N., and lon. 5° and 8° W., and consisting of two principal groups; the Outer Hebrides,—Lewis, Harris, N. and S. Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller isls. in the cos. Ross and Inverness; and the Inner Hebrides,—Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Arran, Bute, &c., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyle, in which cos. and in Buteshire they are included. Total number, not including the smaller islets, 160, 70 of which are permanently inhabited. Total area has been estimated about 3,000 sq. m. Pop. probably 115,000. Of 1,592,000 acres of surface, mntns., morasses, lakes, and unproductive soil have been computed to occupy 600,000 ac., pastures 700,000 do., and arable land only 180,000. Geologically the Hebrides are divided into several groups.—*The Gniess Isls.* comprehend the whole of the Outer Hebrides, Lewis, Harris, N. and S. Uist, Tiree, Col, Iona, &c.—*The Trap Isls.* are Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, & St Kilda.—*The Slate Isls.* are Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, &c.—*The Clyde Isls.*, consisting of trap, sandstone, & limestone, are Bute, Arran, Cumbrays, & Ailsa. Climate moist and chill in Outer Hebrides, much rain in winter, but little snow. Soil of the Gneiss Isls. poor and often peat moss; the trap and sandsone isls. more fertile. Pop. for the most part Celtic. They are generally in the greatest povetry, 4-5ths subsisting almost wholly on potatoes and fish. Principal proprietors are Campbell of Islay, Lord Macdonald, the Duke of Hamilton, Mr Stewart Mackenzie, Mr Matheson, Macleod of Macleod, the Marquis of Bute, and Maclean of Coll; and on the estates of the three former especially, in the isls. Islay, Colonsay, Skye, & Mull, as also in Buteshire, large farms, with improvements in agriculture have been introduced, and the pop. is in a better condition. The Lewis has also undergone great improvements under the proprietorship of Mr Matheson. The introduction of steam navigation has also contributed very much to the improvement of the Inner Hebrides. Aggregate rental, estimated in 1840 at from 110,000*l*. to 120,000*l*. The herring fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined, as has the manuf. of kelp, of which, during the war, nearly 6,000 tons were produced, fetching sometimes 20*l*. per ton. Other manufs. are insignificant and wholly domestic, except some production of cotton stuffs at Rothesay, distilling in Islay, and boat-building at Tobermory, Stornoway, and some other places. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the most profitable branch of industry, and the stock of each is estimated at 120,000. Live stock, including ponies, kelp, wool, cod, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate, are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, and in some of the isls. peat-fuel. A few years ago, the Hebrides had 6 branch banks, but no printing press or newspaper, and "the greater number of the isls. are destitute of surgeons, or even of inns." They are divided into 26 *quoad civilia* pas. In the Outer Hebrides especially, most of the inhabs. are Roman Catholics. Principal vills., Stornoway in Lewis, Portree in Skye, Torosay in Mull, and several in Islay and Buteshire. These isls. were ruled mostly by sovereigns of Norwegian descent from the 9th century till 1264, when they were annexed to the crown of Scotland. The principal isls. are noticed under their respective names.

HEBRIDES (NEW), an isl. group, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 14° and 20° S., and lon. 168° & 170° E., & E.ward of New Caledonia & the Mallicollo group. Principal isls. comprise Ambrym, Anna-

ton, Erromango, Tanna, and Aurora. The natives are of the Papua race.

HEBRON, a town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 16 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 32′ 30″ N., lon. 35° 8′ 20″ E. Elevation 2,835 feet. Pop. 5,000 to 10,000. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, and in the deep narrow valley of Mamre; around it are extensive vineyards, and on its N. side is a suburb, separated from it by open fields. It is unwalled, but has several gates, some reservoirs of high antiquity, a large mosque, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs, a citadel, well supplied bazaars, manufs. of glass wares, leather, and other goods which it exports to Egypt, & a considerable retail trade with the adjacent country. Hebron is one of the most ancient existing cities, and was called Kirjath-Arba, the city of the Anakim. It was the early residence of Abraham and the patriarchs, as also of David.

HEBRON, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 54 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,498.—II. Connecticut, 16 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,726. It is well built, and has some handsome churches. —Others are in Maine and New Hampshire.

HEBRUS, the anc. name of the MARITZA RIVER.

HECHINGEN, a town, S.W. Germany, cap. principality Hohenz.-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 31 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,389, of whom 744 are Jews. It is agreeably built, and has a new palace, with fine grounds, a collegiate church, high school, a bath establishment, and some manufs. of woollen cloths. A poplar avenue, 2 m. in length, leads hence to the castle of Hohenzollern, on a height 2,620 feet in elevation.

HECHO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine church. In its vicinity are iron, copper, and argentif. lead mines.—*Hechosoa* is a town or vill., Mexican Confed., dep. Sinaloa, on the Hiagui, 25 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of California.

HECKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. N.W. Hartford Bridge. Area 5,790 ac. P. 1,325.

HECKINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10½ m. S.E. Norwich. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 309. Here is the Loddon endowed school of industry, and hospital, containing nearly 400 inmates.

HECKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Sleaford. Area 5,720 ac. Pop. 1,558. The church is a noble structure of the 14th cent.

HECKMONDWIKE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 7½ m. W.N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 3,537. It has a branch bank, and important manufs. of blankets and carpets.

HECLA, or HEKLA (MOUNT), a famous volcano of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 63° 59′ N., lon. 19° 42′ W. Height above the sea 5,110 feet, it being surrounded by many much higher mntns. It has 3 peaks, little elevated above its body, and along its sides are numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 feet in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt and lava; but slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, and obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Since A. D. 900, 43 of its eruptions are on record, of which 5 have been simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of Vesuvius, 4 with those of Etna, and 1 with those of both. Its last eruption commenced 2d Sept. 1845, and lasted till 6th April 1846; on the 23d of Nov. the torrent of lava, 2 m. from the crater, was 1 m. in width, and from 40 to 50 feet in depth.

HECLA COVE, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on the N. coast of the large isl., in lat. 79° 55′ N., lon. 16° 49′ E., named, from the Hecla under Sir John Franklin, having been stationed here for the 3 months, June to August 1827, during which period the mean temp. was 38° .15 Fahr.

HECTOR, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 14 m. W. Ithaca. Pop. 5,652.

HEDDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 272.

HEDDERNHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on rt. b. of the Nidda, 6 m. N.E. Hochst. Pop. 1,229.—*Heddesdorf* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N.W. Coblenz, with tanneries, dyeing, bleaching, & iron works. P. 1,115.

HEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. S. Calne. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 342.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the site of the Picts' Wall, 8 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 753.

HÉDÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 824.

HEDEMARKEN, an extensive amt. or dist. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, of which it forms all the N.E. part, having E. Sweden, S. and W. the amts. Aggershuus and Christiania, and N. the Dovrefield mntns., separating it from the stift Trondheim. It is traversed by the Glommen and other considerable rivers, and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. Area 9,539 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 89,810.

HEDEMORA, a town of N. Sweden, læn and 23 m. S.E. Fahlun, on the Wester Dal. Pop. 1,035.

HEDEMÜNDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 12 m. S.W. Göttingen, on the Werra. Pop. 919, who manuf. linens and earthenwares.—*Hedenfors* is a vill. of Sweden, læn Pitea, on the Lulea; and *Hedensted*, a pa. of Denmark, Jütland, S.W. Horsens.

HEDERSLEBEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 9 m.S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,420.—II. a vill., reg. Merseburg, E. Eisleben.

HEDERVÁR, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. and 18 m. N.W. Raab, in the Kleine Schütt island, formed by the Danube. P. 1,240. It has a castle.

HEDGERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¾ m. S.E. Beaconsfield. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 161.

HEDIC, or HŒDIC, a small isl. of France, dep. Morbihan, off the coast of Brittany, 14 m. S.E. the peninsula of Quiberon.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 19 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Area 5,600 ac. Pop. 1,343. Here are the stately ruins of a castle, built by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in the 11th century. In the church is a splendid monument of the Earl and his Countess.—II. (*Sibile*), in same co., 1 m. S.W. Hedingham. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 2,322.

HEDJAZ (EL), "the land of pilgrimage," a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, having S. Tehama, E. Nedjed, and N. Arabia Petræa. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities Mecca & Medina, with the seaports Jedda and Yembo. It now forms part of the Egyptian dominions.

HEDNESFORD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Cannock. Pop. 532.

HEDON, or HEYDON, a bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. E. Hull. Area of pa. 1,440 ac. Pop. 998. The town is well built, and has a town-hall and a fine old church. Mkt., Sat. It formerly sent 2 mems. to H. of C., and has still the form of a munic. corp.

HEDSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3½ m. E.S.E. Great Marlow. Area 770 ac. Pop. 194.

HEEMSTEDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. S. Haarlem. Pop. 2,332.

It has an old castle, many country residences, and an active trade in flowers, roots, and seeds.

HEENE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Lea, 1 m. W. Worthing. Area 460 ac. Pop. 185.

HEEPEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 2,150, employed in yarn spinning and linen weaving.

HEER, two vills., Netherlands.—I. prov. Limburg, 1½ m. E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,270.—II. (*H. Arendskerke*), prov. Zeeland, on S. Beveland, 9 m. E. Middelburg. Pop. 1,633.

HEERDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 30 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 1,200. It has an extensive manuf. of paper.

HEERENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. It has an old castle and a diocesan seminary. Pop. 1,000.

HEERENVEEN, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. W. Friesland, on the Heeren-slot, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,000.

HEERLEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,304, employed in needle making, linen bleaching, brewing, and trading in cattle.

HEESCH, and HEEZE, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant; the former, 11 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,759; the latter, 6 m. S.E. Eyndhoven, with 1,730 inhabitants.

HEGENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, near l. b. of the Rhine, 14 m. E. Altkirch. Pop. 2,157.

HEGYALLA, a chain of hills in N. Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog and the Hernad rivers, and between lat. 48° & 49° N. This is the *côte d'or* of Hungary, and produces the celebrated wines called Tokay. The wine-growing district extends to about 90 sq. m. Estimated annual produce 420,000 eimer. Value 1,420,000 gulden C.M. or fls. (148,000*l.*). [TOKAY.]

HEGYES, a vill. of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co. and 30 m. N.E. Bacs. Pop. 3,700.

HEIBUK, a thriving vill., indep. Turkestan, Khooloom dom., on the route from Afghanistan to Balkh, 80 m. N.W. the Hindoo Koosh, and 4,000 feet above the sea, in a fertile tract, and having houses of earth with domed roofs, with a castle of sun-dried brick on an adjacent height.

HEIDECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., 23 m. S. Nurnberg. Pop. 858. Hops are raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.N.W. Lucerne, on the E. side of the Lake of Baldegg.—*Heidekrug* is the name of vills. of Prussia, regs. Königsberg, &c.

HEIDE, or HEYDE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the N. Sea, 31 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 5,400, employed in agriculture and cattle breeding; for which it has large markets.

HEIDELBERG, a city of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on l. b. of the Neckar, here crossed by a stone bridge, 750 feet in length, and on the Baden and Main-Neckar railway, 32 m. N.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. (1845) 12,048, mostly Protestants. It is picturesquely situated, surrounded by wooded hills and vineyards, and consists of a long main street, into which many narrow and gloomy thoroughfares open, and some good houses. Principal edifices, the church of the Holy Ghost, with a lofty steeple, and subdivided to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants, St Peter's, and some other churches, a synagogue, the university buildings, a massive prison, the *Karlsthor*, and the vast castle, on a height, now a ruin. The university, founded in 1386, is, next to that of Prague, the oldest in Germany, and has 45 professors, 78 teachers, a library of 150,000 vols. & many rare MSS., and an income of 4,000*l.* a year, besides fees. In 1844 it was attended by 759 students, chiefly in law and medicine. Here are also a college for junior students, numerous government elementary schools, three botanic gardens, and other appliances of seats of learning, with a museum, *spruch-collegium*, & dining-hall. Manuf's., though various, are comparatively unimportant; but Heidelberg attracts many families as a cheap and agreeable place of residence.

HEIDELBERG, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania.—I. co. Berks. Pop. 3,539.—II. co. Lebanon. Pop. 2,827.—III. co. and on the Lehigh. Pop. 2,354.—IV. 15 m. S.W. York. Pop. 1,528.

HEIDELSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,272.

HEIDENFELD, a vill. of Bavaria circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 18 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,048. Manufs. earthenwares and leather.

HEIDENHEIM, two towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Brenz, immediately E. of the Rauhe Alp, 22 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 2,465, employed in raising flax, weaving cotton and linen fabrics, and manufacturing brass and earthenwares, and cutlery. It has some large sheep and corn fairs. Near it is the mountain fortress of Hellenstein.—II. Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 21 m. S.S.E. Anspach, with 1,829 inhabitants, & an old Benedictine convent.

HEIDESHEIM, two vills. of Germany.—I. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Rhine, 5 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,402, engaged in wine culture. Near it is the castle of Wintereck, with some remarkable vaults.—II. Rhenish Bavaria, 6½ m. N.W. Frankenthal, formerly residence of the Counts of Leiningen-Heidesheim. Pop. 436.

HEIDINGSFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 2¼ m. S. Würzburg. Pop. 3,121. It has manufs. of woollen yarn.

HEIGHAM-POTTER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6¾ m. N.N.E Acle. Area 2,620 ac. P. 420.

HEIGHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 6 m. N.N.W. Darlington. Area 8,630 ac. Pop. 1,347.—II. a township, co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Pop. 525. It has an endowed school.

HEIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. N.N.E. Newhaven. Area 470 ac. Pop. 81.

HEIKENSZAND and HEINO, two vills. of the Netherlands; the former in prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Goes. Pop. 1,343; the latter, prov. Overyssel, 8 m. S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,671.

HEILBRONN, a fortified town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 26 m. N. Stuttgart (with which it is connected by railway), on the Neckar. Pop. (1845) 8,600. It is irregularly laid out; principal edifices the fine church of St Kilian, townhall, with many ancient records, house of the Teutonic knights, now a barrack, a royal residence, formerly an orphan asylum, several Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, a richly endowed hospital, house of correction, and outside of the walls a remarkable square tower, memorable in German history. It has a gymnasium with a library of 12,000 vols., manufs. of woollen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead, and other chemical products, paper, &c.; and shares actively in the transit trade between Frankfort and S. Germany.

HEILIGENBEIL, a town of Prussia, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Königsberg, on a small river, near its mouth in the Frische-haff. Pop (1838) 2,850.

HEILIGENBERG, *Aræ Flaviæ*, a market town of

Baden, circ. Lake, 13 m. N.N.E. Constance, with a castle of the princes of Furstenberg. Pop. 504.

HEILIGENBLUT, a vill. of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, on the S. declivity of the Gross Glockner, 4,672 feet above the sea, probably the highest vill. in the Austrian empire. Pop. 63.

HEILIGENHAFEN, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 m. E. Kiel. P. 2,000. Its harb. is merely an open roadstead.

HEILIGEN-KREUTZ (" Holy-cross "), sevl. small towns, &c., of the Austrian empire.—I. (Hung. *Nemet-Kereztur*), W. Hungary, co. and 6 m. S. Oedenburg, with 2,490 inhabitants, a castle, and mineral springs.—II. (Hungarian *Szent-Kerezt*), co. and 28 m. N.N.E. Bars, on the Grau, with a castle and Roman Catholic church.—III. Illyria, gov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Trieste. Pop. 1,037.—IV. a vill., Lower Austria, on the Sattelbach, having a fine Cisterc. abbey, with a library, museum, and monuments of the Babenberg family.—V. a vill., Lower Austria, N.E. St Polten.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 48 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ. on the Leine. Pop. 4,770. It is walled, & has a castle, several Roman Catholic churches, a high school, prison, and manufs. of woollen yarn. Under the French, it was the cap. dep. of Harz.

HEILIGKREUZ, a vill. & bath establishment of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Schwatz. Birth-place of Resch, the historian.

HEILSBERG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 41 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 4,500, who trade in woollen and linen cloths, and yarn. It is the residence of the bishop of Ermeland.

HEILSBRONN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Schwabach, 10 m. E.N.E. Anspach. Pop. 824, who manuf. oil cloths and woollen stuffs.

HEILTS-LE-MAURUPT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 23 m. E.S.E. Châlons. Pop. 878.

HEIMBACH, two vills. of Rhenish Prussia.—I. reg. and 18 m. E.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufs. of cotton yarn and wooden wares, and a lead factory. Pop. 1,230.—II. reg. and 26 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine.

HEIMERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,075.—*Heimerlingen*, is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m. N.N.W. Memmingen.—*Heimiswyl* is a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.E. Bern.

HEIMSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 14 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,223.—*Heimersdorf*, is the name of vills. in Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, and in Saxe-Meiningen.

HEINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia. [HAYNAU.]

HEININGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 3 m. S. Göppingen. Pop. 1,120.

HEINRICHS, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, in a detached territory, 7 m. N.W. Schleusingen. Pop. 1,225, who manufacture white lead and iron wares.—*Heinrichsgrün* is a market town of Bohemia, circ. Elnbogen. P. 1,580.

HEINRICHSBAD, Switzerland. [HERISAU.]

HEINSBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Worm. Pop. 1,780, engaged in woollen, cloth, and flannel weaving, spinning by machinery.

HEISKER ISLAND, Hebrides, Scotland, 7 m. W. North Uist. Length E. to W. about 2 miles.

HEITERSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,394.

HEKLA (MOUNT). [HECLA, ICELAND.]

HELA, a small maritime town of W. Prussia, at the extremity of the peninsula of Hela in the Baltic, 19 m. N.E. Danzig. Pop. 382

HELDBURG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, princip. and 10 m. S. Hildburghausen, on rt. b. of the Kreck. Pop. 1,076. It is walled, and has several churches, a town hall, infirmary, brick works, and six large annual cattle fairs.

HELDER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. N. Ruremonde, with distilleries and breweries. Pop. 2,561.

HELDER, a fortfd. marit. town of the Netherl'ds, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., at the N. extremity of that prov., 41 m. N.W. Amsterdam, and separated by the Mars-diep, 2 m. across, from the island Texel. Pop. 2,852, many of whom are pilots. It has some trade with Amsterdam, with which it communicates by the Helder canal, 50 m. long, 125 feet broad at surface, and 21 feet deep, enabling ships of large burden to avoid the navigation of the Zuyder Zee. Near it Admiral Van Tromp was killed in action in 1693. The town was taken by Abercrombie in 1799.

HELDRUNGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,727.

HELEN (ST); a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 3 m. E.N.E. Dinan. Pop. 1,445.

HELENA (ST.), an isl. in the S. Atlantic Ocean, about 800 m. S.E. Ascension, and nearly 1,200 m. from the coast of Lr. Guinea. Lat. of observatory, 15° 55′ S., lon. 5° 44′ E. Area 30,300 ac. Pop. (1837) 4,977, of whom nearly a half were whites. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of rugged mntns., interspersed with numrs. ravines, in one of which, on its N.W. shore, is James Town, the residence of the princip. authorities. Its centre is a table land, with an elev. of 1,500 feet, but from which several mountains rise to a greater elevation, Diana's Peak being 2,700 feet. Climate mild. Mean temp. of year, 61°.3; winter, 58°.4; summer, 63°.8. The island is watered by numerous brooks, and about 1-5th part of its surface is fertile, yielding the products both of European & tropical countries. Goats are plentiful in the uplands; but supplies of provisions are mostly procured from abroad, the isl. lying in the homeward track of ships returning from India. St Helena is chiefly noted as the place of exile of Napoleon Buonaparte, whose residence, Longwood, was on the elevated plateau of the interior. He lived there from 1816 to his decease, May 5th, 1821. The isl. is now made over to the British government, by the E. India Co.—*Port St Helena*, E. Patagonia, is an inlet, intermediate between the Gulfs of St George & San Matias.

HELENA (ST), a pa., U. S. of N. Amer., Louisiana, in its S.E. part, bordering on Mississippi. Area 1,700 sq. m.—II. a bay and isl., S. Carolina.

HELENE (STE), several vills. of France, deps. Morbihan, Lozere, Seine Inf., Vosges, Gironde, &c., and one in Savoy, 6 m. S.S.W. Conflans.

HELEN'S (ST), a town and chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, pa. & 3¼ m. E.N.E. Prescot, with which it communicates by railw. Pop. 5,051, engaged in raising coal, and in extensive plate glass, bottle, & other factories, and in copper-works. It has a new church, various handsome chapels, a new town-hall, a mkt. house, and a branch bank. Mkt., Sat. It has wholly risen from a mere vill. within the last half-century.—II. a pa. at the E. extremity of the I. of Wight, 8 m. E.N.E. Newport. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 1,373. Its old church was demolished by encroachment of the sea, and a new church was erected in 1719. The roadstead of St Helen's is the E. entrance to Spithead.—III. a pa. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Wexford, 2 m. N.N.E. Broadway. Area 671 ac. Pop. 222.

HELENSBURGH, a bor. or barony, & watering

place, Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on the firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, 7 m. N.W. Dumbarton. Pop. 2,229. It is beautifully situ., and neatly built; has commodious baths, a good library, a branch bank, and excellent accommodation for visitors, and numerous steamers ply to Greenock and Glasgow.

HELETTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 17 m. W.N.W. Mauléon. Pop. 1,182. Scene of combat between the British and French, 14th February 1814.

HELFORD, a small port of Engl., co. Cornwall, near the mouth of the riv. Hel, 5 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Timber & coals are impo. here from Wales.

HELGE-AN, a riv., S. Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 m. S.S.E. Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 m. It expands into several lakes.

HELGOLAND, or HELIGOLAND ("holy land," anc. *Hertha*), an isl. in the N. sea, belonging to Great Britain, about 46 m. N.W. the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Lat. 54° 10′ 46″ N., lon. 7° 53′ 7″ E. Area 5¼ sq. m. Pop. 2,300. It consists of a rock, rising to about 200 feet in height, and on which are a vill. and light-house, and a low plain. It is continually decreasing by encroachments of the sea, which have created sandbanks all around it; but it has a harbour on both its N. & S. sides. Inhabs. of Frisian descent; are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock and lobster fisheries, which yield an annual revenue of about 5,000*l*. It was held in high veneration in the middle ages; is of some importance as a post in war-time, and has been retained by the English since 1807, at a cost of about 850*l*. a-year. It has of late been much frequented as a watering place.

HELICON (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 6 m. S. Lebadea. Height 4,963 feet. In modern times it has been called alternately Palæovouni and Zagora, but it has resumed its ancient name.

HELIER's (ST), the cap. town of the isl. of Jersey, on its S. coast, at the E. side of St. Aubin's bay, lat. 49° 11′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. Pop. of town 21,040; of pa. 23,988. It stands between two rocky heights, on the E. of which is the citadel, Fort-Regent overlooking the inner harbour, and constructed about 1806, at a cost of 800,000*l*. Town pretty well built, especially its newer portions on the N. and N.E.; has a central paved square, in which are the pa. church, court-house, reading rooms, and hotels; a good and well-supplied market-house, the theatre, jail, and several chapels. On a rocky isl., off the shore, is Elizabeth castle, a fortress of imposing appearance. The town is the residence of many retired officers of the British army and navy, foreigners, and families of limited income from Great Britain. It has an active trade with Engl., France, and the W. Indies; and it is the seat of the states, or representative parliament of Jersey.

HELIOPOLIS (the *On* & *Beth-Shemesh* of Scrip.), Lr. Egypt, 5 m. N.E. Cairo; is the site of an anc. city, of which nothing but a fine obelisk remains. The French, under Kleber, defeated the Turks here, March 19th, 1800.

HELLADA, *Sperchius*, a river of N. Greece, gov. Phthiotis, flows E., and enters the G. of Zeitoun, N. Thermopylæ, after a course of 50 miles.

HELLAM, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a bridge 5,690 feet in length, 29 m. S. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,421.

HELLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N. Bodmin. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 300.

HELLANIYAH (ISL.), Arabia. [CURIA-MURIA.]

HELLAN's (ST), one of the small Scilly isls., off the coast of Cornwall, Engl., N.W. the isl. Tresco. It has an old church, and good pasture land, but is at present little, or not at all, inhabited.

HELLAS, a country of Europe. [GREECE.]

HELLEBEK, a marit. vill. of Denmark, on the island Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 m. N.W. Elsinore. It has manufs. of muskets, cotton yarn, and hosiery. Pop. 300.

HELLENDOORN, a vill. & pa. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 17 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 3,571.

HELLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. N.W. Norwich. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 400.

HELLESPONT (channel of). [DARDANELLES.]

HELLEVOETSLUIS, a fortified seaport town of the Netherl'ds, prov. S. Holland, on the Haringvliet, the largest mouth of the Rhine, 17 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,843. It has a fine harbour, an arsenal, dock-yard, and a naval school; and, until the employment of steam navigation, mail-packets sailed between it and Harwich twice a-week. The Prince of Orange, embarked here for England, in 1688.

HELLIDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Daventry. Area 840 ac. Pop. 397.

HELLIN, *Ilunum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Albacete. P. 9,814. It has remains of a Roman fortress and manufs. cloths, hats, and leather. Near it are the mineral baths of Azaraque.

HELLINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Hailsham. Area 5,820 ac. Pop. 1,675. Here is an anc. manor-house, timber-built & moated.

HELLOUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 356.

HELLOVO (MOUNT), *Othrys*, a mountain range, forming a part of the N. frontier of Greece, and separating E. Hellas from Thessaly, about lat. 39° N., lon. from 21° 40′ to 22° E. It is connected on the W. with the chain of Pindus, of which it is a spur. E.ward its continuation is called Mt. Varibovo. Its principal peak, Geraco Vouni, rises to 5,570 feet in height; other summits vary from 3,000 to 4,400 feet in elev. The riv. Hellada rises on its S., & the Emicassos & Fanari, tributaries of the Salympria (*Peneus*), on its N. side.

HELL's SKERRIES, a cluster of the Hebridean Isles, about 10 m. W. Rum. The current which runs between them is extremely rapid.

HELMARSHAUSEN, a small town of Germany, H.-Cassel, at its N. extremity, prov. Lr. Hessen, on the Diemel, 22 m. N. Cassel. Pop. 1,932.

HELMBRECHTS, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, N.W. Münchberg. Pop. 1,200.

HELMDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N. Brackley. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 551.

HELME, a riv. of Prussian-Saxony, rises in the Harz, flows S. & E. past Heringen, Kelbra, and Rossla, and joins the Unstrut 3 m. S.E. Artern, after a course of 45 m. Princip. trib., the Sorge.

HELMERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, duchy Eisenach, on the Bavarian frontier, 9 m. W. Meiningen. Pop. 694. It has two castles, and some stone quarries.

HELMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 284. The hall, a moated quadrangular structure, erected by the Tollemache family in the reign of Henry VIII., and still their principal residence, is situated in a beautiful park, containing some of the finest oaks in Engl., and has a valuable collection of books, paintings, and armour. Queen Elizabeth was a guest here in 1561.

HELMINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Needham-Mkt. Area 1,320 ac. P. 381.

HELMOND, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Aa, 21 m. S.S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1,900, employed in linen weaving, &c.

HELMSDALE, a large vill. of Scotl., Sutherlandshire, pa. of Loth, at the mouth of the riv. of the same name. A great herring fishing station.

HELMSLEY, a small mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Rye, 12 m. E.N.E. Thirsk. Area of pa. 29,020 ac. Pop. 3,475. The town is one of the neatest and most picturesque in England. It has 2 branch banks, an elegant church, and ruins of a castle dismantled by Fairfax. Mkt., Sat. In the vicinity is Duncombe house, the superb seat of Lord Feversham, and the beautiful ruins of Rivalx Abbey.—II. (*Gate*), same riding, 6 m. E.N.E. York. Area 520 ac. Pop. 306.—III. (*Upper*), 7½ m. E.N.E. York. Area 780 ac. Pop. 68.

HELMSTÄDT, a town of Central Germany, duchy Brunswiek, dist. Schöningen, cap. circ., 21 m. E.N.E. Brunswick. P. 5,300. It is an old-fashioned town, entered by 4 gates, and its fortifications turned into planted walks. Principal buildings the Lutheran church, town-hall, court-house, formerly the place of its university, several hospitals, &c. Its university, founded in 1576, was suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1809, and a part of its library was transferred to Göttingen; it has now a gymnasium and normal school, with manufs. of soap and tobacco pipes, alum and vitriol works, and an active general trade; and in its vicinity are coal mines and mineral baths.

HELMSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 10 m. W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,168.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, S. Oglasterhausen. Pop. 1,075.

HELMUND, *Etymander*, a river of S.W. Afghanistan, rises 35 m. W. Cabool, at an elev of 11,500 feet, flows W.S.W., with a deep bend to S., through the Huzareh, Eimauk, and Dooranee territories, and the Afghanistan desert; and near lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 62° E., enters the lakes Hamoon and Tuk-i-Teer by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 m. At Giriskh, 70 m. W. Candahar, it is in spring 1,000 yards across, with a depth of 10 or 12 feet, and a powerful & rapid current, but in the dry season 2-3ds less. Its banks are very fertile, and abound almost every where with traces of former cultivation and wealth, but at a little distance, the country, on either side, is a mere arid waste.

HELPERBY, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Brafferton, 4 m. N.E. Boroughbridge. Pop. 645.

HELPERTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, 11 m. E. New Malton. Ac. 2,620. Pop. 160.

HELPRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.E. Folkingham. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 774. The church is a good specimen of the 14th century.

HELPSTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the N. Midland railway, 6½ m. N.W. Peterboro'. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 513. Clare, the peasant poet, was born here.

HELSA, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 9 m. S.E. Cassel. P. 1,186.

HELSBY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2¼ m. S.S.W. Frodsham. Pop. 572.

HELSINGBORG, an anc. fortified seaport town of S. Sweden, læn and 33 m. N.N.W. Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. Pop. 2,854. It has a good harbour, a fine council-house, & manufs. of earthenwares and iron goods.

HELSINGFORS, a seaport town of Russia, and since 1819, the cap. of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 100 m. E.S.E. Abo. Lat. 60° 11′ N., lon. 24° 57′ E. Pop. (1838) 12,000. It has a fine town-hall, a harbour, suited for line of battle ships, and defended by the strong citadel Sveaborg, and is the seat of a university, removed from Abo in 1827, with a library of 40,000 vols., & various museums. It is the see of the Lutheran archbishop of Finland, and has an active trade in Baltic produce.

HELSINGELAND, a former division of Sweden, now composing the chf. part of the læn Gefleborg.

HELSINGÖR, a town of Denmark. [ELSINORE.]

HELSTONE, a parliamentary and municipal bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, in a picturesque locality near its W. extremity, on the Looe, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. W.S.W. Falmouth. Area of bor. 130 ac. Pop. 3,534. It is neatly built, clean, and watered by streams running through its streets. It has an old town-hall, a fine modern church, a grammar school, union workhouse, market-house, banking co., and a considerable export trade in tin, copper, shoes, from port Leven or Looe-pool, about 3 m. distant. Iron, coal, and timber are extensively imported for the use of the surrounding mining district. Market, Saturday. Corp. rev. (1847) 844*l.* It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 400. The May games or *Floralia*, once general throughout England, are still kept up here; and on the 8th May, a general holiday, floral processions, and dances are held.

HELVELLYN, one of the highest mountains of England, co. Cumberland, forming part of the mntn. chain between Keswick & Ambleside, elev. 3,313 feet. It is easy of ascent, and commands a magnificent view of the lake district.

HELVETIA (NEW), a settlement in Upper California, on the Sacramento, 60 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of San Francisco. [CALIFORNIA.]

HELVETIC CONFEDERATION. [SWITZERLAND.]

HELVOIRT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. S.W. Bois-le-duc. Pop. 1,401.

HEM, several comms. and vills. of France, the princip. in dep. Nord, 5 m. E. Lille. Pop. 2,209.

HEMAU, a town and castle of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 15 m. W.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,350, employed in brewing and brick-making.

HEMBLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Acle. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 283.

HEMBURY, a pa. of Engl. [BROADHEMBURY.]

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Herts, 1½ m. from the Broxmore station of the London and Birmingham railway, 23 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 12,440 ac. Pop. 7,268. The town is pleasantly situated, & neatly built; it has a richly ornamented Norman church, union work-house, W. Herts infirmary, with annual endowment of 100*l.*, considerable manufs. of straw-plait, and some of the most perfect paper mills in the kingdom. Market, Thursday.

HEMINGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Selby. Area 9,440 ac. Pop. 1,953. The church is a noble edifice.

HEMINGBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.W. Horncastle. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 373. It has a school and hospital founded in 1727.

HEMIXHEIM, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, pref. and 5 m. S. Antwerp, near r. b. of the Scheldt. Pop. 1,500. It has a house of correction on a large scale, fitted up for 2,000 prisoners, on the site of the abbey of St Bernard.

HEMMINGFORD (ABBOTS), a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 2 m. W. St Ives. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 564.—II. (*Grey*), 1½ m. W.S.W. St Ives. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 910.

HEMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 147.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Frome. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 483.

HEMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 71.

HEMMERDEN, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,295. —*Hemmerich* is a vill., reg. & 16 m. S. Cologne.

HEMPFALD, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 4,772.

HEMPNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Bungay. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 1,256. Fairs, Whit-Monday and December 11.

HEMPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 789. This pa. is noted for its fine timber. The hall is very ancient. In the church-yard is the tomb of Dr Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood.—II. co. and 1½ m. S.W. Glo'ster. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 234. Charities 485*l.*, of which 420*l.* arose from Lyson's bequest to the widows of poor clergy.—III. co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. North-Walsham. Area (much diminished by encroachments of the sea) 1,450 ac. Pop. 175.—IV. in same co., 2 m. S.E. Holt. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 296.

HEMPSTEAD, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of Arkansas. Area 1,150 sq. m. Pop. 4,921.—II. a tnshp. of New York, 70 m. E.S.E. Albany. Pop. 7,609. The vill. lies on the borders of a heath of 15,000 ac. Rockaway beach, on the Atlantic, is much resorted to for bathing. Hempstead bay and harbour, New York, are on the N. shore of Long Island.

HEMPSTON (BROAD). [BROAD HEMPSTON.]—II. (LITTLE), a pa. of Engl., co Devon, 1½ m. N.E. Totness. Area 930 ac. Pop. 268.

HEMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, ½ m. S. Fakenham. Area 560 ac. Pop. 447.

HEMSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Caistor. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 591.

HEMSBACH, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Mayn-Neckar railway, 3 m. N. Weinheim. Pop. 1,715.

HEMSOEN, a Swedish isl., G. of Bothnia, 5 m. N.N.E. Hernösand. Length, N. to S., 5 m., breadth 4 m.

HEMSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Gainsboro'. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 399. Here is an hospital for widows, with chapel, &c., of reign of Edward II.

HEMSWORTH, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. riding, on the N. Mid. railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Area 4,120 ac. Pop. 1,005. It has a grammar school and hospital, founded in 1548. Rev. of school 200*l.*, do. of hospital 2,306*l.*

HEMYOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Collumpton. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 1,222.

HENARES, a riv. of Spain, New Castile, joins the Xarama, an affl. of Tagus, 10 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a S.W. course of 75 m. The towns Siguenza, Jadraque, Guadalaxara, and Alcala, are on its banks.

HENBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. N.W. Bristol. Area 10,660 ac. Pop. 2,439.

HENDERSON, several cos. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. in W. of N. Carolina. Surface mountainous. Pop. 5,129.—II. in W. part of Tennessee. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 11,875, of whom 1,954 are slaves. —III. in N.W. of Kentucky. Area 725 sq. m. Pop. 9,548, slaves 3,319.—IV. a township of New York, on lake Ontario, 7 m. S.W. Sackett's harbour. Pop. 2,480.—V. a tnshp. of Pennsylv., co. Huntingdon, on the Juniata. Pop. 1,555.

HENDERSON'S (or ELIZABETH) ISL., Pacific Oc., in lat. 24° 2′ S., lon. 129° 18′ W., 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, of a peculiar coral formation, and thickly covered with shrubs.

HENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 9 m. N.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 8,290. Pop. 3,327. In the vicinity are many handsome mansions.

HENDRED (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4 m. E.N.E. Wantage. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 858. —II. (*West*), 3 m. E. Wantage. Ac. 2,030. P. 320.

HENDREFIGILL, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Halkin, 5 m. E. Caerwys. Pop. 548.

HEN-EGLWYS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesea, 11½ m. W. Beaumaris. Pop. 466.

HENDRICKS, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Indiana. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 11,264. —II. a tnshp. of Indiana, co. Shelby. Pop. 879.

HENERY, a small fortified isl. of Brit. India, presid. and 15 m. S. Bombay. Lat. 18° 41′ N., lon. 72° 57′ E. It is about 600 yds. in circ., and covered with buildings. Adjacent to it is another islet, also fortified, and named Kenery.

HENFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. N.N.E. Steyning. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,763.

HENFYNYW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. W. Tregaron. Pop. 859.

HENGELO, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Overyssel, 34 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. with pa. 3,561.—II prov. Guelderland, 9 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. with pa. 2,867.

HENGERSBERG, a mkt. town of Lower Bavaria, on r. b. of the Danube, 23 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 908. It has large cattle markets.

HENGOED, a ham. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly. Pop. 1,230, employed in coal mines.

HENG-KIANG, a riv. of China, prov. Hou-nan, after a N. course of nearly 300 m., enters the Lake Tong-ting. The cities Heng-tchou and Chang-cha are on its banks.

HENGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 228. Hengrave hall is a noble specimen of the Tudor style, built in 1538.

HENG-TCHEOU, a city of China, prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the Heng-kiang, a considerable affl. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 112° 18′ E. It is reported to have a large manuf. of paper.

HENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co, Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Thaxted. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 855.

HENIN-LIETARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. S.E. Bethune. P. 3,091.

HENLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Ipswich. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 329.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Wootton-Wavon, at the confl. of the Arrow and Alne, in the dist. forming the anc. forest of Arden, 8½ m. W. Warwick. Pop. 1,223. It contains many old houses, a church, with a beautiful interior, of the time of Edward III.; remains of an ancient market cross, an endowed school, branch bank, and some manufs. of nails and needles. Market, Monday. The town is governed by a high bailiff.—Henley is also a division of the hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick; & *Henley-Cold*, a chapelry, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Whitchurch.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a munic. bor., mkt. tn., & pa., Engl., co. Oxford, 4¾ m. N.N.W. Twyford, by a branch of the Great W. railway. Area of pa. 1,920 ac. Pop. 3,622. The town, beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, which are here richly wooded, has two handsome main streets, an elegant five-arched stone bridge across the Thames, a gothic church, with a lofty tower, said to have been built by Card. Wolsey; two united grammar schools, founded in the reign of James I., rev. about 360*l.*; numerous almshos., yielding, with other charities, about 1,200*l.*; a handsome town-hall and mkt. house, a small theatre, and considerable trade in malt, corn, & timber, by the Thames, with London and other towns. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, & Sat.

HEN-LLAN-AMGOED, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6½ m. N.E. Narberth. Pop 150.

HENLLAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 127. In the vicinity is a beautiful waterfall.—II. N. Wales, co. and 2½ m. N.W. Denbigh. Pop. 2,601.

HENLLYS, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3½ m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 245.

HENLOPEN, a cape of U. S., N. Amer., Delaware, at the S.W. point, forming the entrance of Delaware Bay, 17 m. S.W. Cape May. Lat. 36° 47′ N., lon. 75° 6′ W. It has a lighthouse.

HENLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Beds, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Biggleswade. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 776.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. co., 6 m. S.W. Meiningen, with a castle of its ancient counts and 504 inhabitants. The co. of Henneberg, now subdivided among Prussian Saxony, Hessen-Cassel, and the duchies Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, and Meiningen, contained the towns Schmalkalden, Meiningen, Kalten-Nordheim, Ostheim, and Schleusingen.

HENNEBONT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Blavet, 25 m. W.N.W. Vannes. Pop. (1846) 3,339. This was a fortress famous in the wars of the 14th century, having been successfully defended by the Countess de Montfort against the French in 1341.

HENNEGAU, a prov. of Belgium. [HAINAULT.]

HENNEPIN, a township of U. S., N. America, Illinois, cap. of Putnam co., on the l. b. of great bend of the Illinois. Steam boats call here.

HENNERSDORF, several vills., &c., of Germany, the principal being—I. (*Gross H.*) Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.E. Bautzen. Pop. 1,272, mostly of the Moravian (Herrnhut) sect, who have here a seminary.—II. (*in Seifen*), 1 m. N.W. the foregoing. Pop. 5,577, engaged in weaving, &c.

HENNIKER, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., N. Hampshire, 16 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,715.

HENNOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chudleigh. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 828.

HENNRY'S-MOAT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, N. of St Bride's-Bay. Pop. 338.

HENNY (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.S.E Sudbury. Ac. 1,350. Pop. 417.—II. (*Little*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Ac. 490. P. 65.

HENON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.S.E. St Brieuc. Pop. 3,329.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. & 17 m. E.N. Liege. Pop. 1,330. It has two castles.

HENRICHEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 14 m. W. Sancerre. Pop. 1,302. It was named after Henri IV.

HENRICO, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Virginia, cap. Richmond. Area 291 sq. m. Pop. 33,076, of whom 13,237 are slaves.

HENRIETTA, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 223 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,085.

HENRY, numerous cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S. part of Virginia. Pop. 7,335.—II. Georgia, near its centre. Area 594 sq. m. Pop. 11,756.—III. in S.E. part of Alabama, bordered on the E. by the Chattahoochee. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. 5,787.—IV. in N.W. part of Tennessee, bordered on the E. by the Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 14,906.—V. in N. part of Kentucky, bordered on the E. by the Kentucky river. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 10,015.—VI. in N.W. part of Ohio, on the Maumee. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 2,503.—VII. in E. of Indiana. Area 389 sq. m. Pop. 15,128.—VIII. in N. of Illinois. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 1,260.—IX. in S. part of Iowa. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 3,771.—X. in W. part of the Missouri. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 4,726.—(*Cape*), Virginia, on the S. side of the entrance into Chesapeake bay, opposite and 12 m. S. Cape Charles. Lat. 36° 56′ N., lon. 75° 53′ W.

HENSHAW, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. and 3½ m. E. Haltwhistle. Pop. 569.

HENSIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11½ m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. 1,919.

HENSINGHAM, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees, 1 m. S.E. Whitehaven. P. 1,019.

HENSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Beccles. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 573.

HENSTRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. S. Wincanton. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,146. The church is very ancient. In a house here, which is still an inn, tobacco is said to have been first publicly smoked in Engl., by Sir W. Raleigh.

HENTLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 612.

HENZADAH, a town of the Burmese dom., prov. & 66 m. W.N.W. Pegu, on the Irrawadi. With Keounzook adjoining, it forms a considerable town, having numerous temples, &c.

HEONG-SHAN, a commercial town of China, prov. Quang-tong, on a branch of the Canton riv., 22 m. N.W. Macao, and first visited by the Nemesis on an exploring voyage in 1841.

HEPBURN, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 9 m. N. Williamsport. Pop. 1,570.

HEPPENHEIM, a walled town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Bergstrasse and the Mayn-Neckar railway, 16 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 4,170. Above the town is the ruined castle of Starkenburg, whence the prov. derives its name.—II. a vill., prov. Rhenish Hessen, 5 m. W.S.W. Worms.

HEPTONSTALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, pa. and 8 m. W. Halifax. Pop. 4,791, employed in worsted and cotton manufactures.

HEPWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 11 m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 582.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. riding, 6½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,436.

HERACLIA, or DONYSA, a small island of the Grecian Archip., gov. & 6 m. S. Naxos. Length, N. to S., 4 m., breadth 3 miles.

HERAT, or HERAUT, *Aria*, or *Artacoana*, a strongly fortified city of W. Afghanistan, cap. an independent chiefship, near the Heri-rood, or Hury river, 360 m. W. Cabool, and 200 m. E.S.E. Mushed (Khorassan). Lat 34° 50′ N., lon. 62° 30′ E. Elevation 2,500 ft. Pop., before its unsuccessful seige by the Persians in 1838, was estimated at 45,000, including many Eimauks, Moguls, Jews, Hindoos, but now probably much less. A ditch, mound, & bastioned wall, enclose an oblong area 1 m. in length, entered by five gates, the interior divided by four arched bazaars, meeting in a domed quadrangle in the centre of the city. Herat has been stated to contain 4,000 dwelling-houses, 1,200 shops, 17 caravanserais, 20 public baths, some fine reservoirs, and numerous mosques, the principal of which is a large structure of the 13th century. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel; and without the walls are some magnificent ruins of a religious edifice, and an enormous mound raised by Nadir Shah. The chief's residence is a mean building, and the filth of the town is extreme; but the vicinity is very beautiful, and irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive, and Herat has been usually one of the most flourishing places in the East, as a grand central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia; and other manufs., of carpets, sheepskin, caps and cloaks, shoes, &c., are carried on. Most of its wealthy merchts. are Hindoos. Herat was long the cap. of the extensive empire ruled

by the descendants of Timour. Its territory now extends N. to the Moorghaub mntns., and E. nearly to Candahar; and it is still a post of great military as well as commercial importance.

HERAULT, a river of France, rises in the Cevennes, dep. Gard, passes Gignac, Montagnac and Bessan, and enters the Mediterranean, near Agde, dep. Herault. It is navigable for 7 miles.

HERAULT, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed of a portion of the old prov. Languedoc, and situated between the deps. Gard, Aveyron, Tarn, & Aude, cap. Montpellier. Area 2,444 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 386,020. Surface mountainous in the N. and W., where it is traversed by offsets of the Cevennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Principal rivers, the Herault, Orb, and Lez; coasts low, forming the vast *etangs* (marshy lakes), of Vendres, Thau, Frontignan, Maguelonne, Perols, and Mauguio. Climate generally mild and healthy. Soil fertile in grain, fruits, and wines, the best of which are those of St George, Lunel, & Frontignan. Mineral prods. comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, fine building-stone, and marble. There are several mineral springs. The chief manufs. are iron, pottery-ware, Prussian blue, cloth for the army, and for exportation to Spain and Italy; silks, cottons, leather, and paper. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the canal du Midi, and by railways from Montpelier to Cette and Nimes. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds. Montpellier, Beziers, Lodeve, and St Pons.

HERBERTINGEN, a vill. of Würtemburg, circ. Danube, 5 m. N.W. Saulgen. Pop. 1,272.—*Herbertshofen* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 11 m. N. Augsburg.—*Herbesthal* is a station on the Belg. railw., between Aix-la-Chapelle & Verviers.

HERBEUMONT, a comm. & vill. of Belg.-Luxembourg, on the Semos, 9 m. W.S.W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 992, with extensive slate quarries.

HERBIERS (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., with paper mills on the Maine, 24 m. N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,360.

HERBIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 18 m. W.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,176.

HERBITZHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhine, arr. & 22 m. N.W. Saverne. P. 1,900.

HERBLAIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,280.

HERBLAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on r. b. of the Seine, 9 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,564. It has an old castle.

HERBLON (ST), a vill. & comm. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 5 m. N.E. Ancenis. Pop. 2,500.

HERBOLZHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 16 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,057.

HERBORN, a town of central Germany, duchy and 32 m. N.E. Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 2,267, engaged in woollen and linen weaving, tanning, lime-burning, &c. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old hill fortress, and a famous Calvinist seminary, established in 1584.

HERBRANDSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Milford. Pop. 249.

HERBRECHTINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, with a cotton mill on the Brenz, 19 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,524.

HERBSLEBEN, a mkt. town of central Germany, duchy Saxe-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 m. N.N.E. Gotha, with a castle, and 1,480 inhabitants.

HERBSTEIN, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., 14 m. W. Fulda. Pop. 1,616, mostly engaged in weaving and cattle breeding.

HERCK, or HERKE, a town of Belgium, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., on the Herck, an affl. of the Demer, 9 m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 1,763.

HERCULANEUM, an anc. and buried city of S. Italy, prov. & 7 m. E.S.E. Naples, near the bay of Naples, & at the W. declivity of Mt. Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was submerged by showers of ashes. Its site was discovered in 1713; and although extensive excavations have been made, little more than a part of the anc. theatre remains visible. (See *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, 1., pp. 984-5, for further details, and references to authorities.)

HERCULANEUM, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, on rt. b. of the Mississippi, 28 m. S.S.W. St Louis, and having shot factories & a trade in lead.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, Germany. [HARZ.]

HERDEGGE, or HERDECKE. [HERDEKE.]

HERDEKE, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. & 26 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,308, engaged in woollen cloth and stocking weaving, tanning, and in paper and gunpowder mills.

HEREFORD, a city, episc. see, & parl. & munic. bor. of Engl., cap. co., on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of 6 arches, 120 m. W.N.W. London, & 19 m. N. Monmouth. Area, comprising 6 pas., 2,320 ac. Inhab. ho., 2,138. Pop. 10,921. It lies in a richly cultivated & beautiful valley. Streets generally broad; houses well-built, though in great part anc. Principal building, the cathedral, built in the early Norman style, in 1072; length, 325 feet; height of central tower, 160 feet. It contains many fine monuments, and attached to it is a chapter-house, ladye-chapel, valuable library, cloisters, &c., but its general beauty is much impaired by the incongruous W. front, rebuilt in 1786. A triennial musical festival is held here. The episcopal palace is anc., and surrounded by large gardens; the college is a venerable pile, forming a quadrangle. The grammar-school, partly supported by the dean and chapter, has 20 exhibitions to the university, but it is not in much repute. Amongst the charities, for the number of which Hereford is famous, are 11 ancient hospitals, or alms-houses, yielding together about 1,500*l.* per ann. Total charities, 2,060*l.*, besides 4,360 loaves distributed by the dean and chapter. The other public structures are the handsome co. hall, the co. jail, & ho. of correction, ancient town-hall, city jail, theatre, of which the Kemble family long had the management; a handsome R. Cath. chapel, a large infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions, a lunatic hospital, union work-house, mkt.-house, bank, and Nelson monument; ruins of a monast. of Black friars, & some remains of the castle and city walls. Hereford has small manufs. of gloves, hats, flannels, and cutlery; an increasing trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber, which will be much facilitated by the Hereford and Gloucester canal, the navigation of the river being dependant on season, &c. Coals are obtained chiefly from Abergavenny by railw.; and several railways, to connect the city with Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and Monmouth, are projected, or in progress. Markets well supplied with fish, on Wed. & Sat. The October fair is the largest in Engl. for cattle and cheese. Races in August. Corp. rev., 3,464*l.* The city is a polling-place, and the chief place of election for the co.; it has sent 2 members to the H. of C. since 23d Edward I. Reg. elects. (1848) 1,002. The diocese is one of the most anc. in Engl., being of British origin, and re-established by the Saxons in 680. It comprises the 2 archdeaneries of Hereford and Salop, including 13 deaneries, which partly extend into the cos. of Monmouth, Radnor, Mont-

gomery, and Worcester. Among the celebrated bishops of this see were—Thomas Cantilupe, who died in 1285, and was canonised, Fox, the Reformer, Godwin, and Dr Headley. Hereford suffered much from the Welsh, during the Saxon era, from the Barons' wars, under the Plantagenets, and from those of the 17th century, when it warmly espoused the side of the king, and was one of the last places which held out against the parliament. During the middle ages it gave title of Earl to the great house of Bohun, and now gives that of Viscount to the Devereux family. The city is celebrated in historic records as having been the birth-place of Nell Gwynn and David Garrick, and the school in which the genius of Clive, Siddons, and Kemble, was fostered and developed.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Leominster. Ac. 3,840. P. 462.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., having N. co. Salop, E. Worcester, S. Gloucester and Monmouth, and W. the Welsh cos. Brecon and Radnor. Area 552,320 ac., of which 470,400 are grass and arable. Inhab. houses, 23,381. Pop. 113,878. Surface beautifully undulating, and richly varied with woods, orchards, hop grounds, and meadows, possessing scenery which has been called the garden of England. Princip. hills, the Hatterel range of the Black mntns. in the S.W., and the Malvern on the E. Chief rivs., the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, Frome, and Munnow. Soil in most parts, a deep heavy red loam, mixed with marl and chalk, and unusually fertile. Climate remarkably healthy—diseases of the respiratory organs are placed second in the list of mortality, but instances of longevity are more numerous than in any other part of England, except the N. Riding of the co. of York. Chief agric. produce, wheat & barley, apples, pears, and hops, all of superior quality. The apple crop is the largest in England, estimated to yield not less than 20,000 hhds. of cider, mostly of superior quality. About 13,000 ac. are devoted to hops. Oak bark is also an important production. The cattle are generally preferred for feeding to any other English breed, but are not good milkers. Nearly half the field labour of the co. is performed by them. The breed of sheep (estimated at about 500,000), is almost as celebrated as that of the cattle. Agriculture pretty well advanced, but there is still a great want of drainage. Estates of all sizes; farms mostly large, and held at will. Average rent of land (1810), 16*s.* 5*d.* per acre. Value of land (1843), 629,981*l.* Rent of houses, 128,572*l.* Total annual value of real property, 805,319*l.* There are small manufs. of gloves, and coarse woollens. Hereford is divided into 11 hunds., and 221 pas., in dioceses of Hereford, and of St David's, and in the Oxford circ. Endowed charities, 13,153*l.* Chief towns, Hereford, Leominster, Weobley, Ross, and Bromyard. It sends 7 members to H. of C., 3 of which are for the co. Reg. elects. of do. (1848), 7,371. Hereford formed a part of the anc. British Siluria, and was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia. Numerous ruined castles testify its former military importance as a border county.

HERENCIA, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 6,400. It has manufs. of soap, and a large weekly market.

HERENT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2½ m. N.W. Louvain. Pop. 2,120.

HERENTHALS, and HERENTHOUT, 2 comms. & small towns of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, the former, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Turnhout, with 3,162 inhabs., who manuf. woollen cloths, leather, and lace; the latter, 15 m. S.W. Turnhout, with 2,157 inhabitants, and manufs. of cloths.

HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ. on the Werra. Pop. (1846) 5,550. It has manufs. of cotton cloth and yarn, leather, tobacco, and linens; a large prison, arsenal, gymnasium, six churches, and the central museum of arts, antiquities, and manufs. for the province.

HERGNIES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N. Valenciennes. P. 1,522.

HERIC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 14 m. N.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,927.

HERICOURT, a comm. & town of E. France, dep. H.-Saône, arr. & 15 m. S.E. Lure, on l. b. of the Lizene. Pop. 3,060. It has extensive manufs. of linen yarn and cloth, calico, printed goods, and hosiery, dye-works, tanneries, potteries, &c.

HERINGEN, a town of Prussian-Saxony, reg. & 50 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, on the Helme. Pop. 2,120:—II. a mkt. town, H.-Cassel, prov. Fulda, on r. b. of the Werra, 14 m. S.E. Rothenburg. P. 1,224.

HERINNES, two comms. & vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. S. Brabant, 17 m. S.W. Brussels. Pop. 3,720, engaged in linen-bleaching, brewing, and brick-making.—II. prov. Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N.W. Tournay. Pop. 1,700.

HERIOOR, a town of India, Mysore, 26 m. N.W. Sera, with a temple and granite obelisk.

HERIOT, a pa. of Scotl., in S.E. of co. Edinburgh, on a stream of same name, which is joined by the Gala water. Area 23½ sq. m. Pop. 355.

HERI-ROOD, or HURY, a riv. of Asia. [HERAT.]

HERISAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.W. Appenzell, cap. of the dist. Outer Rhodes. Pop. 2,500, or including comm. 7,150. It has a church-tower, probably of the 7th century, and in which the archives of its dist. are kept, an orphan asylum, court-ho., arsenal, large public library, and manufs. of muslin, cotton, and silk fabrics. Fine public walks traverse its heights, two of which are topped by ruined castles; and 1 m. E. is the watering-place Heinrichsbad.

HERISSON, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., arr. & 19 m. N.N.E. Montluçon. P. 1,407.

HERISTAL, a vill. of Belgium. [HERSTAL.]

HERKENBOSCH, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 5 m. S.E. Roermond. Pop. 1,231.

HERKIMER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., New York, traversed by the Erie canal, and the Utica and Schenectady railway. Area 1,370 sq. m. Pop. 37,477. Cap. same name, 72 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,369.

HERM, one of the smaller Channel Isls., 2½ m. from the coast of Guernsey. Pop. 38.

HERMAGOR (ST), a petty town of Illyria, Carinthia, Laybach, on the Gail, 23 m. W. Villach.

HERMANMIESTETZ, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. W. Chrudim, with a castle and fine gardens. Pop 2,665.

HERMANOS, several groups of small isls. in the Indian Ocean, &c.—I. Lat. 15° 48′ N., lon. 119° 32′ E.—II. (*Tres H.*), between lat. 3° & 4° S., lon. 77° & 79° E.—III. (*Los Hermanos*), Caribbean Sea, 50 m. N.W. the isl. Margarita, belong to Venezuela.

HERMANNSTADT (Hung. *Nagy-Szeben*), a town of Hungary, Transylvania, cap. Saxon-land, on the Zibin, an affl. of the Aluta, near the Wallachian frontier, 73 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. (1845) 17,000. It is enclosed by walls, the upper town on an eminence, communicating with a lower town by flights of steps; it has several suburbs, and is pretty well built in a Gothic style, though dull. Principal edifices, the Bruckenthal palace, with an extensive library & museum, the theatre, many Lutheran, Calvinist, Roman Catholic, and

Greek churches, the barracks, a military hospital, and an orphan asylum. It is a Greek bishop's see, the head quarters of the military commandant of Transylvania, the seat of Roman Catholic and Lutheran gymnasia, and has many museums and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, leather, &c., and a considerable trade.

HERMENT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, 24 m. W. Clermont. Pop. 533.

HERMIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 17 m. S.E. Arras. Pop. 2,337.

HERMINE (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, 13 m. N.W. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 1,261.

HERMITAGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 450 ac. Pop. 132.—II. a castle, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, an anc. stronghold of the Douglas.

HERMITAGE (L'), a famous vineyard of France, dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, cant. Tarn, 10 m. N. Valence, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced. Area about 300 ac.

HERMOGENES (ST), an isl. of the N. Pacific O., off the coast of Russian Amer., N.E. Kodiak. Lat. 58° 10′ N., lon. 152° 3′ W. It was discovered by Behring, and visited by Cook & Krusenstern.

HERMON, two tnships., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 60 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,042.—II. New York, co. St Lawrence. Pop. 1,271.

HERMON (MOUNT), †Arab. *Jeb-el-esh-Sheikh*), a mntn. of Palestine, forming a part of the chain Anti-Libanus. Its summit is covered with snow most part of the year.—*Little Hermon* is a much lower range, 25 m. S.E. Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name Hermon was first applied in the middle ages.

HERMONVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, 7 m. N.W. Reims, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,435.

HERMSDORF, numerous vills. of Germany; the two principal in Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 2 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg, circ. Landshut, with a noble resid., and each having about 2,000 inhabs.

HERNAD, a riv. of N. Hungary, which after an E. and S. course of 120 m., joins the Theiss, 18 m. S.W. Tokay. Principal affls., the Tarcza and Sajo. In its lower part it separates into 2 arms, which enclose an isl. 30 m. in length.

HERNANI, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 8 m. S.E. San Sebastian, on the Urumea. Pop. 2,257. It consists of a long narrow street, built under a fortified hill, and has a good town-ho., a convent, an hospital, and trade in linen thread, iron, and timber. Here the British legion, under General Evans, met with reverses on 29th August 1835, and 16th March 1837.

HERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 3,041.—II. (*Herne Bay*), a newly erected watering-place in the above pa., on the estuary of the Thames, between Whitstable and Reculver, about 8½ m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Pop. 1,572. It has a magnificent pier, 3,000 feet in length, many handsome rows of houses, a fine church, and good hotels, shops, & baths. Steamers communicate with London daily during the summer.

HERNE HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. E.S.E. Faversham. Area, which is beautifully cultivated, 2,690 ac. Pop. 603.—II. a hill, co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, about 4 m. from St Paul's. It is covered with elegant villas.

HERNIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistere, 21 m. E. Châteaulin. Pop. 1,250.

HERNOSAND, or WESTER-NORRLAND, a læn or prov. of N. Sweden, mostly between lat. 62° and 64° N., and lon. 15° and 19° E., having N. Umea, W. Ostersund, S. Gefle, and E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 9,501 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 85,875. It comprises the old dist. Angermanland; principal rivers, the Angerman & Indal. Principal towns, Hernösand and Sundsvall.

HERNOSAND, or HERNŒSAND, a marit. town of Sweden, cap. læn same name, on the W. side of the isl. Hernö, immediately off the mainland. Lat. 62° 38′ N., lon. 17° 59′ E. Pop. 2,114. It is regularly built, & is a bishop's see; having an old church, a cathedral school and library, council-ho., work-ho., public baths, a printing establishment with Lappish type, and building docks. Exports comprise Baltic produce & linen fabrics; imports salt, corn, wine, and manufd. goods.

HERO (NORTH and SOUTH), two isls., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, in Lake Champlain, and together forming GRAND ISLE.

HERON, a considerable town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Khulkul, near the frontier of Ghilan, 40 m. E.S.E. Ardabil.

HERRENBAUMGARTEN, a market town of Lower Austria, leg. Vienna, circ. Korneuburg. Pop. 1,590, extensively employed in the cultivation of the vine.

HERRENBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on a hill, near the Ammer, 18 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,147. It has an old castle, and a richly endowed hospital.

HERRENBREITUNGEN, a mkt. town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circ. & 5 m. W.N.W. Schmalkalden, on rt. b. of the Werra. Pop. 939.

HERRENGRUND (Hung. *Urvölgy*), a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Sohl, 15 m. N.E. Kremnitz. Pop. 1,550, engaged in silver and copper mines.

HERRENKAIRO, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 19 m. S.S.W. Hosingabad.

HERRERA, numerous towns and vills. of Spain; the principal being H.-del-Duque, *Leuciana*, prov. and 97 m. E. Badajos, near the Guadiana. Pop. 2,897.—II. a vill., prov. Sevilla. Pop. 2,388.

HERRIARD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Basingstoke. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 427.

HERRIEDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, on the Altmühl, 6 m. S.W. Anspach. P. 1,389.

HERRINGFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, here crossed by a bridge, 5½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 197. It has a church containing some richly stained glass. Here are also the remains of a priory.

HERRLIBORG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.E. Zurich, on the N. coast of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1,057.—*Herrlsheim* is a vill. and station on the Strasbourg & Basle railw., France, dep. H. Rhin, 4½ m. S. Colmar.—II. a vill., dep. H. Rhin, N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,289.

HERRLISHEIM, two comms. of France.—I. a vill., dep. B. Rhin, 13 m. N.E. Strasbourg. P. 2,289.—II. a town, dep. H. Rhin, 4 m. S. Colmar. P. 1,230.

HERRNALS, a vill. of Austria, and one of the N. suburbs of Vienna. Pop. 3,950. It has an imperial institution for the daughters of army officers.

HERRNHUT, or HERRNHUTH, a small town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Bautzen, inhabited by 849 Moravians (a religious sect, so named from having been founded by two Moravian cutlers in 1722), and from its having been always the head quarters of that sect, the latter are called in Germany *Hernhutters*.

HERRNSHEIM, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, circ. Worms. Pop. 1,335.

HERNSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 35 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Bartsch. P. 2,331.

HERRY, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Cher, 9 m. S.S.E. Sancerre, near l. b. of Loire. P. 2,255.

HERSBRUCK, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, 17 m. E.N.E. Nurnberg. P. 2,316.

HERSELT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. S.W. Westerloo, with brick works and gin distilleries. Pop. 3,907.

HERSFELD, or HIRSCHFELD, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 32 m. S.S.E. Cassel, on l. b. of the Fulda. Pop. 6,565. It is enclosed by walls, and has an abbey church, Calvinist gymnasium, school of manufs., manufs. of woollen cloth, and transit trade by the river. [HIRSCHFELDE.]

HERSTAL, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3½ m. N.E. Liege, on the Maese. Pop. 6,032, mostly engaged in coal and iron mines and iron works. Here, in the middle ages, stood a citadel named *Heristalium*, whence Pepin d' Heristal, great grandfather of Charlemagne, had his title.

HERTFORD, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, cap. co. Herts, on the navigable Lea, and on a branch of the N.E. railway, 20 m. N. London. Area including several pas. 3,350 ac. Pop. 5,450. It has two handsome churches, a small grammar school, a green-coat school, a branch school of Christ's hosp., London, being a preparatory school for 500 of its children; a castle, used by the East India Company as a school preparatory to instruction at its civil college (erected at Haileybury, about 2½ m. S. of the town, in 1806, at a cost of 70,000*l.*); numerous alms-houses and other charities, a general infirmary, co.-hall, town-hall, and market-house, with considerable trade in malt. Corn market, Saturday, one of the largest in the S. of England. Corp. revenue (1846) 979*l.* The bor. sends two members to H. of C., and is the co. place of election. Reg. electors (1848) 611. The castle was founded in 909, and some portions of the existing edifice are very ancient. It was taken by the French Dauphin in the reign of John; in that of Edward III., the kings of Scotland and France were prisoners in it.

HERTFORD, a co. of the U. S., N. America, N. Carolina. Area 356 sq. m. Pop. 7,484.—II. a vill., N. Carolina, cap. Perquiman's co., and on the Perquiman, 50 m. S.W. Norfolk, Virginia.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HERTS, a co. of England, having N. co. Cambridge, E. Essex, S. Middlesex, W. Bucks, & N.W. Bedfordshire. Ac. 403,200, of which about 350,000 are arable and grass. Pop. 157,207. Inhabited houses 30,155. Surface in the N. hilly, elsewhere diversified with gentle elevations, and a more than usual proportion of parks and country seats. Principal rivers, the Lea and Colne, which have numerous small affluents. Soil various, often intermixed with flint, and possessing an average fertility. Subsoil chalk. Climate salubrious. Principal crops, wheat and barley, equal in quality to that of any other co.; turnips, hay for the London market, apple and cherry orchards; numerous calves are also fed for the metropolis, and much manure is brought from it. Modes of husbandry greatly vary. Estates are generally small. Leases not uncommon. Average rent of land (1810) 16s. 11½d. Value of land (1843) 438,793*l.*; do. of houses 340,267*l.* Total value of real property 840,793*l.* Manufs. of little importance, being chiefly confined to that of excellent paper and of straw-plait. Much malting is carried on. Charities (1839) 7,396*l.* The co. is traversed by the London and Birmingham and N.E. railways, and the Grand Junction canal. It is divided into 8 hundreds and 134 pas. Principal towns, Hertford, St Albans, Barnet, Baldock, Hitchin, Hatfield, & Ware. It sends 7 mems. to H. of C., 3 of whom are for the co. Reg. co. elects. (1848) 5,430.

HERTS, a co. of England. [HERTFORDSHIRE.]

HERTINGFORDBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. W.S.W. Hertford. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 737.

HERTOGENBOSCH, Netherl'ds. [BOIS-LE-DUC.]

HERTSMONCEAUX, Engl. [HURST.]

HERTZO, an island of Sweden, læn Pitea, in the Gulf of Bothnia, E. Lulea. Length about 10 m.

HERVAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 63 m. N.N.E. Caceres. Pop. 2,600. It has manufs. of cloth.

HERVE, a town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. Liege. Pop. 3,408. Manufs. woollen cloths and leather, and trade in cheese, butter, and cattle.

HERVÉ (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. N.N.W. Loudeac. P. 1,301.

HERVEY BAY, E. Australia, is between lat. 24° and 25° S., and lon. 152° and 153° E., bounded seaward by the isl. terminating in Sandy Cape.

HERWYNEN, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 5 m. W. Bommel. P. 1,834.

HERXHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 m. S.E. Landau. Pop. 3,557. Here an action took place between the Austrians & French, June 1793.

HERZBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. and 39 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz, and with the chief corn-magazine for that dist. Pop. 3,706, employed in linen and in woollen weaving, and in musket factories and pepper mills. It communicates with Brunswick by a railway. Near it is a castle, the former seat of the princes of Grubenhagen.—II. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 13 m. N.E. Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster. Pop. 3,720, employed in woollen weaving, and trading in flax. Old Herzberg is a vill., E. of the last named, with 200 inhabitants.

HERZEGOVINA (German *Hersek*), a prov. of European Turkey, forming a region 53 m. broad, bounded N.E. by Croatia and Bosnia, S. by Montenegro and Albania, W. by Dalmatia & Cattaro. Area 7,000 sq. m. Pop. about 200,000 (?). It is divided into 13 deps. Chief towns, Mostar, the cap., Stolacz, Trebigno, Nikisch, and Poscitel. Chief rivers the Narenta, Bregava, and Trebisat. Surface mountainous. Highest mountain Velleg, which rises above the snow line.

HERZOGENAURACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, 12 m. N.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,827.

HERZOGENBOSCH, Netherl'ds. [BOIS-LE-DUC.]

HERZOGENBUCHSEE, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 21 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 6,000.

HERZOGENBURG, *Ducum Burgum*, a market town of Lower Austria, in a marshy plain, on l. b. of the Trazen, 6 m. N.N.E. St Polten. Pop. 1,280. It is partially fortified, and has an Augustine convent.

HERZOGENRATH, a front. vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 7 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 466. It was formerly fortified, and has a ruined castle.

HERZOGSWALDAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 48 m. N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 848.—II. (*Nieder*), a vill., same reg., 3 m. N.W. Freystadt. Pop. 636.—*Herzogswalde* is the name of vills. in the kingdom of Saxony, circ. and S.W. Dresden; and E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg.

HESARAB, HEZAR-ASP, or ASARYS, a town of Central Asia, dom. and 50 m. E.S.E. Khiva, on the canal of Hesarab, near the Oxus, consisting of about 600 houses, enclosed by an earthen rampart. Its inhabitants carry on some traffic with Persia, Bokhara, and Russia.

HESDIN, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Canche, arrond. and 14 m. S.E. Montreuil. Pop. 3,244. It is beautifully situated, well built of brick, and has a good town-hall, manufs. of cotton thread and hosiery, oil, earthenware, and leather.

HESHBON, a vill., and in antiquity, a famous town of Syria, pash. & 118 m. S.S.W. Damascus.

HESKET (NEWMARKET), a small mkt. town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 7 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. returned with pa. Mkt. Friday. In the vicinity are copper mines.—II. (*In-the-Forest*), a pa., same co., 9 m. N.N.W. Penrith. Area 16,580 ac. Pop. 2,018. The court for Inglewood forest is held yearly on Barnabas day, under an old thorn tree in this pa.—III. (*Nether*, or *Upper*), a tnshp. in the above pa., 7½ m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 883.

HESLERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, with a station on the York and Scarboro' railw., 13 m. E.N.E. New-Malton. Area 6,170 ac. Pop. 563.—II. (*Monk*), co. Durham, 13 m. N. Stockton. Area 7,090 ac. Pop. 935.

HESLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and ainsty, & 1½ m. E.S.E. York. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 266. It has a poor's hospital, with chapel, endowed by Sir T. Hesketh in 1630. The hall, an anc. seat of the Yarburgh family, is an Elizabethan structure.

HESN, several places of Asiatic Turkey, the principal H.-Keifa, a fortified town on the Tigris, pash. and 65 m. S.E. Diarbekir.

HESSEN, or HESSE, *Hessia*, a country of Germany, inhabited by the members of an old branch of a German family, called Katten (*Catti*), now forming the three states of electoral Hessen, the grand duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, and the landgraviate of Hessen Homburg.

HESSEN CASSEL, or ELECTORAL HESSEN (Germ. *Kurhessen*), a state of Germany, comprised between lat. 49° 56′ and 52° 26′ N., and lon. 8° 25′ and 10° 8′ E., cap. Cassel. It is composed of six isolated portions, the largest of which, comprising Hessen proper, & including the cap., is bounded E. by Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria, S. by Frankfort and Hessen-Darmstadt, W. by Nassau, Hessen, and Waldeck, N. by Prussia and Hanover. The two principal detached portions are Schmalkalden and Schaumburg, and the smaller Barchfeld, Dorheim, and Katzenberg. Area 4,439 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 732,073. Pop. in 1846, 754,590. Surface elevated and mntnous.: the Meissner S.E. of Almerode, 2,325 ft. in elevation, is the highest point of H. proper, and the Inselberg, one of the summits of the Thuringer-Wald, on the frontier of Schmalkalden, is the culm. point of the state. The territory is situated in the basin of the N. Sea, and is drained by the Weser and the Rhine. The chief rivers are (1st), the Weser, with its two upper branches, the Werra and the Fulda; (2d), the Main & the Lahn, affls. of the Rhine. Among the others are the Diemel, the Edder, with the Schwalm, and the Haune, affls. of the Fulda; the Ohm, affl. of the Lahn; the Nidda & the Kinzig, affls. of the Main. Climate generally cold, except in the valley of the Main. Mean temp. at Fulda, year, 46°; winter, 27°.5; summer, 65°.6. Soil is generally infertile, except in the valleys of the principal rivers. Schmalkalden is almost entirely unproductive. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Chief crops rye, barley, oats, wheat, maize. Potatoes are an important crop. Fruit of all kinds is abundant in the prov. Hanau, where apples are extensively used in making cider. The vine is cultivated in the prov. Hanau; it ripens also in the valley of the Werra, near Witzenhausen, the N.most point of its cultivation in Germany. Lint is an important object of culture. Hemp is grown only in small quantities in Hanau. The cultivation of hops, formerly important, is now nearly abandoned, & tobacco is now raised only in the valley of the Werra. Forests occupy one-third of the territory. The principal timber is oak, elm, and beech. Cattle rearing is the most important branch of rural industry. Agriculture is in a very backward state. Hessen Cassel possesses in abundance many of the most useful minerals, the chief are iron, coal, salt; gold in small quantities is found in the sands of the Edder; silver mines, once worked, are long since abandoned, and only one copper mine is in operation. In Schmalkalden, there are seven high furnaces producing iron of excellent quality; in the rest of the state, there are other five high furnaces. The chief coal mines are in the prov. of Lower Hessen. Turf is abundant, and is mostly used for fuel. It has numerous mineral springs, and the sulphur baths of Neundorf are among the best frequented in N. Germany. Manufs. have been greatly extended since the state joined the German customs union. The most important are linen fabrics, called *Osnaburgs*, and next to these flannels, and the fine carpets of Hanau; the weaving of cotton has recently replaced that of linen in the environs of Fulda. Silks and velvets are manuf. at Hanau. The circle of Schmalkalden is the great centre of the manuf. of iron & steel goods of every description, and its products have long been the most celebrated in Germany. The other manufs. comprise paper, wooden wares, pianos, chemical products, tobacco, and beet-root sugar. The pottery of Gross Almerode is among the most esteemed in Europe. Hanau is celebrated for its jewellery. Chief exports, linens, carpets, jewellery, iron and steel goods. Imports colonial goods, cotton, silk, wine, brandy, &c. The chief branch of commerce is in the transit of goods, which is facilitated by the navigable rivers Main, Weser, Werra, and Fulda, and excellent roads and railways, are in progress. In 1832, H. Cassel and H. Darmstadt united with Prussia to form the origin of the German customs union. The chief educational establishments are the university at Marburg, the military and polytechnic school at Cassel, and the theological seminary at Fulda. Numerous elementary schools have recently been established, and the state is not now behind the neighbouring countries in respect of education. H. Cassel is a constitutional monarchy, the title of the sovereign is Prince Elector of Hessen. The state is divided into the provs Lower Hessen, with Schaumburg, Upper Hessen, Fulda, and Hanau. Army 7,064 men, of whom 947 are cavalry. Public revenue (1847) 12,942,460 thalers.

HESSEN DARMSTADT (GD. DUCHY OF), a state of Germany, situated between lat. 49° 22′ and 51° 4′ N., and lon. 7° 50′ & 9° 30′ E., cap. Darmstadt, It consists of two principal portions in N. and S., separated by portions of H. Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort, bounded E. by H. Cassel, Bavaria and Baden, S. by Baden and Bavaria, W. by Prussia and Nassau, N. by H. Cassel and part of Prussia; and nine small districts included in the neighbouring states. Area 3,761 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 852,679. Surface elevated and mntnous. in the N., which is traversed on W. by the Taunus, and E. by the Vogelsgebirge, and in S. by the Odenwald. Highest point the Taufstein, 2,283 ft. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest in that of the Weser. Chief rivers the Rhine (which traverses all the S. portion), and its affls. the Neckar, Main, Nidder, Nahe, and Lahn; the Schwalm and Fulda, affls. of the Weser. Climate cold, except in the valley of the Rhine. The country is essentially agricultural; more than half the territory is arable, the soil is about the

most fertile and best cultivated in Germany. Chief crops, wheat in the lowlands, buck-wheat in the Odenwald, oats in Rhenish Hessen, millet in Starkenburg; potatoes, generally, best in the mntn. districts. The other products are flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, & fruit. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Hessen, which produces some of the finest growths on the Rhine. Forests belong chiefly to Upper Hessen & Starkenburg. Cattle rearing is an important branch in rural industry. Minerals comprise copper, iron, coal, and salt. Iron is mined chiefly in Upper Hessen and the Odenwald, salt at Wimpfen, coal at Dorheim. Spinning and weaving linen and hempen goods are the principal manufs., the others comprise silk, paper, chemical products, metals to a small extent. Chief commerce, exports of agricultural produce; and imports, of colonial & manuf. goods. The principal entrepot is Mayence. The duchy is traversed, from N. to S., by the Frankfort and Mannheim railway. Public instruction has made rapid progress of late, especially in the province of Rhenish Hessen. The chief educational establishments are the university of Giessen, seven gymnasia, and numerous elementary schools. H. Darmstadt is a constitutional monarchy since 1820; the title of the sovereign is Grand Duke of Hessen. The duchy is divided into the provs. of Upper Hessen, Starkenburg, and Rhenish Hessen. Public revenue (1846) 7,795,855 Rhenish florins.

HESSEN HOMBURG (LANDGRAVIATE OF), one of the smallest states of Germany, in the W., cap. Homburg. It is divided into two portions, the Landgraviate of Homburg, enclosed between the duchies of Nassau & H.-Darmstadt, and the lordship of Meisenheim, between Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia and Birkenfeld, the two portions having separate jurisdictions. Area 206 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 24,373, (1846) 24,433. Government a constitutional monarchy. Public revenue 250,000 Rhenish florins, debt 800,000 Rhenish florins. This small state, detached from H. Darmstadt in 1595, was suppressed on the formation of the confederation of the Rhine in 1806; restored to its rights in 1815, it was admitted a member of the confederation of the Rhine in 1817, in which it had one vote from 1838 to 1848. Contribution to the garrison of Mentz 200 infantry.

HESSEN, NIEDER, & OBER (LOWER & UPPER), two contiguous provs. of the electorate of Hessen-Cassel, surrounded by the territory of Hessen-Darmstadt, Prussia, Hanover, & the Saxon duchies, and on the S.E. the prov. Fulda. Area of Lower Hessen (with Schaumburg), 2,080 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 366,663; of Upper Hessen, 882 sq. m. Pop. 122,432. [HESSEN CASSEL.]

HESSEN (RHENISH), (German *Rhein Hessen*), the most W. prov. of Hessen-Darmstadt, bounded E. by the Rhine, and on other sides by Nassau & Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 225,445. Surface mostly level, and this is one of the most fertile parts of Germany. [HESSEN DARMSTADT.]

HESSEN (UPPER), the most N. and E. prov. of Hessen-Darmstadt. Area 1,540 sq. m. Pop. 310,141. Surface mntnous. Principal rivs., Lahn, Nidda, and Fulda. [HESSEN-DARMSTADT.]

HESSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 417.

HESSLE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, having a station on the Leeds & Hull railw., 4 m. W. Hull. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 1,388.

HESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 1¾ m. S.W. the Southall station of the Great Western railw. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 4,071. Charities (1823) 157*l*. The pa. has long been noted for the peculiar fineness of its wheat. In it is Osterley park and mansion, the seat of the Earl of Jersey.

HESWALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.W. Gt. Neston. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 546.

HETEREN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. W.S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,426.

HETHAURA, a vill. of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, 18 m. W.S.W. Khatmandoo, and a princip. mart for the commerce betw. the Nepaulese & British doms.

HETHEL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Wymondham. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 211.

HETHERSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 1,138.

HETHERSGILL, a tnshp., Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 6 m. E.S.E. Longtown. P. 799.

HETTINGEN, several vills. of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, E. Buchen. Pop. 1,058.—II. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 8 m. N. Sigmaringen, with nums. spinning-mills, & 544 inhabs.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a tnshp., Engl., co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5½ m. E.N.E. Durham, with which, and with Sunderland, &c., it is connected by railway. Pop. 4,158.

HETTSTADT, a town of Prussian-Saxony, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. (1846) 4,000, chiefly empl. in copper & vitriol wks.

HEUBACH, several towns and vills. of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Gmünd. Pop. 1,189.—II. (*Gross*), Bavaria, circ. L. Franc., on the Main, 32 m. W.S.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,850.—III. (*Klein*), same circle. Pop. 1,571.

HEUDICOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Péronne. P. 1,546.

HEUKELOM, a small town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Linge, an affl. of the Maas, 5 m. N.E. Gorcum. Pop. 599.

HEULE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. N.W. Courtrai, on the Heule. Pop. 3,491.

HEUSDEN, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Old Maese, 8 m. N.W. Bois-le-Duc, with a strong citadel, and 1,889 inhabs.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,700.—III. a vill., prov. Limbourg, 8 m. N.N.W. Hasselt.

HEVE (CAP DE LA), *Caletorum Promontorium*, a headland of France, Normandy, forming the W. point of the dep. Seine-Inf., on the English channel, 2 m. N. Havre. South light-house 342 ft. above the sea, lat. 49° 30′ 43″ N., lon. 0° 4′ W.

HEWER, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, 7½ m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 2,680. Pop. 582. The castle, built in the 14th century, is defended by a moat and portcullis, and has an inner court. It was purchased from the Hever family by a mercer of London, the great-grandfather of Anne Boleyn, who was here visited by Henry VIII., before her marriage. The estate was afterwards given to Anne of Cleves, who died here in 1557.

HEVERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. S.S.W. Kendal. Area 19,350 ac. Pop. 815. It has a grammar school, founded in 1613, and endowed with several exhibs. to the universities.

HEVES, a mkt. town of Hungary, cap. circ., of same name, 55 m. E.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,699.

HEVINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Aylsham. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 893.

HEWELSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.N.E. Chepstow. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 531.

HEWISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Pewsey. Area 610 ac. Pop. 133.

HEWORTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, on the Tyne, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gateshead. Pop. 7,008, employed in ship-building, manufs. of earthenware, ropes, &c.

HEXHAM, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, and on the Newcastle & Carlisle railw., 20¼ m. W. Newcastle. Area of pa. 28,370 ac. Pop. 5,989; pop. of town, 4,742. It stands on an eminence, in a vale noted for beauty and richness; has irregular narrow streets, and antique houses; a pa. church, formerly an abbey, finished in 1114, the choir, transept, and central tower of which now only remain; a handsome R. Cath. chapel, a small grammar school, an anc. town-hall, jail, and mkt. house, a house of correction, union workhouse, scientific institution, two branch banks, with considerable manufs. of "tan gloves," formerly much worn, hats, and coarse worsteds, and large mkts. (Tues. and Sat.) for corn and vegetables, which are sent to Newcastle. The town is the place of election for the S. divis. of the co. It is supposed to have been a Roman station on the wall of Hadrian. St Wilfrid made it a bishop's see in 673. The bishopric was afterwards annexed to York. The Yorkists here defeated the Lancastrians, and it was in flying hence that queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber. The cave in which he concealed her is still shown.

HEXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 5 m. W.N.W. Hitchin. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 295. The Saxons defeated the Danes here in 914. Near the vill. is an ancient camp called Ravensborough castle.

HEYBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N.N.E. Meldon, within the bounds of which parl. bor. it is included. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 1,117. There are extensive salt works in the parish.

HEYDON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Aylsham. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 321.

HEYDUKE, or HAIDUCK (TOWNS), a privileged dist. of Hungary, beyond the Thiess, co. Szabolcs, comprising 7 towns (the chief of which is Böszörmeny), and a population of 61,019.

HEYFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Northampton. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 599. Rev. (in 1835) of free school, founded 1673, 100*l*. Rev. of Arnold's charity, about 50*l*.—II. (*Purcell*), co. Oxford, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Deddington. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 562.—III. (*Warren*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 337.

HEYL, a small river of England, co. Cornwall, flowing N. into the bay of St Ives.

HEYOP, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Knighton. Pop. 259.

HEYRIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Vienne. Pop. 1,424.

HEYSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on a peninsula between the bay of Morecombe and the mouth of the Loyne, 4¼ m. W. Lancaster. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 698. It has an anc. church, and remains of an Anglo-Norman chapel, and is a favourite resort for sea-bathing.

HEYSHOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.E. Midhurst. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 408.

HEYST-OP-DEN-BERG, a comm. and mkt. town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 17 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 6,902.

HEYTESBURY, an anc. bor., formerly parliam., and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the borders of Salisbury plain, 3½ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area of pa. 3,380 ac. Pop. 1,311. The town has a church, formerly collegiate, and an hospital, with chapel, founded by the lords of Hungerford, about 1470. Rev. (1834) 1,372*l*. It gives title of baron to the A'Court family, whose mansion is in the vicinity.

HEYTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2½ m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 198. The Earl of Shrewsbury has a noble mansion here.

HEYTHUISEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limbourg, 6 m. N.W. Roermond. Pop. 1,279.

HEYWOOD, a vill. & chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, with a station on the Manches. & Leeds railw., 8 m. N.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 14,856, mostly employed in cotton manufs.

HIARNOE, a small isl. of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jütland, at the entr. of the B. of Horsens.

HIBALSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area 4,390 ac. P. 688.

HICKLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 770. P. 157.

HICKLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area, including a large sheet of water, 4,510 ac. Pop. 860. Here are some vestiges of a priory.—II. co. and 10 m. S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 581.

HICKMAN, two cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Tennessee, cap. Centreville. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 8,618.—II. Kentucky, in its S.W. part, cap. Clinton. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 8,986.

HICKORY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Mercer. Pop. 1,831.

HIDDA, a vill. of Afghanistan, 5 m. S. Jelalabad, and where are numerous mounds, caves, & topes—the last being large cylindrical structures of masonry, some found to contain sepulchral relics, vessels, ornaments, Sassanian and Byzantine coins, and supposed to have been of Buddhic origin, constructed betw. the 5th & 8th centuries.

HIDDENS-OE, an isl. of Prussian Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. Rügen. Length N. to S. 9 m.; greatest breadth 1 m. Pop. 500, in 4 vills., the chief of which is Kloster.

HIDJELLEE (native *Hidjala*), a marit. town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Hooghly, at the mouth of the Hooghly riv., 57 m. S.S.W. Calcutta, and having a consid. trade in bay-salt.

HIELM, an islet of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, 6 m. S.E. Ebeltoft.

HIELMAR, a considerable lake of Sweden, between the læns Orebrö, Nyköping, and Westeras. Length 40 m.; breadth 14 m. The town Orebro is at its W. extremity. It contains several isls., and communicates on its N. side with the Arboga river and Lake Mælar.

HIERES ISLANDS, France. [HYERES.]

HIERRO, one of the Canary Islands. [FERRO.]

HIETZING (MARIA), a vill. of LOWER Austria, 3 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 2,000. [In summer 4,000.] It is finely situated behind the palace gardens of Schönbrunn, and contains many elegant summer villas of the Viennese.

HIGHAM, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. Shirland. Pop. 451.

HIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Rochester. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 777.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. Hadleigh. Ac. 1,020. P. 259.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. and 14½ m. E.N.E. Northampton, with a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London and N.W. railway, 6 m. S.W. Thrapston. Area of pa. 2,260 ac. Pop. 1,030. The town occupies a rocky eminence, has a fine richly ornamented church, a town-hall, a free school and alms-ho., with chapel, &c., which are the remains of a monastic college, founded by Archbishop Chicheley in the reign of Henry v. Higham has greatly suffered as a place of thoroughfare since the opening of railws. Mkt., Sat. Earl Fitzwilliam is proprietor and recorder of the bor.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11½ m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 770 ac. Pop. 109.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Hinckley. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 556.

HIGHBRAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8¼ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 314.

HIGHBRIDGE, a locality in Engl., co. Somerset, with a R. Cath. chapel, & a station on the Bristol and Exeter railway, 7 m. N. Bridgewater.

HIGHCLERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 468. The Earl of Carnarvon has a fine seat here.

HIGH-CROSS, in Engl., co. Leicester, at the meeting of the ancient Roman Foss-way and Watling St, 5½ m. W.N.W. Lutterworth. It is one of many localities, said to be the highest in England. A handsome modern cross stands here.

HIGHGATE, a vill. and chapelry of Engl., co. Middlesex, pas. Hornsey and St Pancras, 4½ m. N.N.W. St Paul's, London. Pop. 4,302. It stands on a fine eminence, about 450 feet above the metropolis, has a handsome church, spacious cemetery, grammar school, founded in 1565, rev. 777*l.*; hospital of the Mercer's Company, an alms-ho., & other charities, rev. about 300*l.* In the vicinity are numerous elegant villas, including Caen-wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield.

HIGHGATE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, on L. Champlain, 55 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 2,292.

HIGHLANDS, districts in Scotland and in North America. [ARCTIC HIGHLANDS—SCOTLAND.]

HIGHLAND, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. part of Ohio, between the Scioto and Miami rivs. Area 555 sq. m. Pop. 22,269. Surface elevated, and soil fertile.—II. a town, Iowa, 72 m. W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,653.

HIGHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6¾ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 360.

HIGHTAE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, pa. & 2¼ m. S. Lochmaben. Pop., with 3 other small contiguous vills., 664. The whole are called Four Towns, the land of which has been held by the inhabitants by mere right of possession, since the days of Bruce, who is said to have originally granted it to his domestic retainers.

HIGHWAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.E. Calne. Area 950 ac. Pop. 147.

HIGH-WEEK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1 m. W.N.W. Abbot's-Newton. Ac. 2,140. P. 1,303.

HIGHWORTH, a bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.W. the Shrivenham station of the Great Western railway. Area of pa. 9,810 ac. Pop. 3,944. The town, on an eminence, near the Vale of White-Horse, is irregularly built of stone. Houses mostly old. It has an ancient church, with 2 curious chapels attached. Annual charities about 250*l.* Mkt., Wed. Highworth is governed by a mayor, and is head of a poor-law union. Blunsdon-hill, in its vicinity, is a circular Roman entrenchment.

HIGUERA LA REAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 41 m. S.S.E. Badajos. Pop. 4,992. It has an hospital and a Jesuits' college.

HIGUBRA ISLA DE LA, or ISLA CRISTINA, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Huelva, with a natural harbour, between the rivers Guadiana & Odiel, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,819.—*H. Junta a' Aracena*, a town, 49 m. N.N.E. Huelva, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1,195.—*Higueruela* is a vill. of Spain, prov. and 26 m. E. Albacete. Pop. 2,372.

HIJAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 62 m. N.N.E. Teruel, on the Martin, with an ancient parish church and Roman remains. Pop. 3,060.

HIKLAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, dist. and 6 m. N. Kaisariyeh.

HILAIRE (ST), numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente-Inf., 6 m. S. St Jean d'Angely. Pop. 1,321.—II. Aude, 5 m. E.N.E. Limoux. Pop. 983.—III. Indre, cant. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,010.—IV. Nord, 8 m. E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,007.—V. (*H. de la Côte*), Isère, 22 m. E.S.E. Vienne. Pop. 1,259.—VI. (*H. du Harcouet*), a town, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 3,068.—VII. (*H. des Landes*), Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 m. W. Fougeres. Pop. 1,789.—VIII. (*H. des Loges*), Vendée, 7 m. E. Fontenay. Pop. 3,570.—IX. (*H. Loulay*), Vendée, 22 m. N.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,845.—X. (*H. St Mesmin*), Loiret, 4 m. S.W. Orleans, on l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,282.—XI. (*H. de Riez*), Vendee, 17 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 2,560.—XII. (*H. de Talmont*), Vendée, 9 m. E.S.E. Les Sables. Pop. 2,420, with mines of lead and argentif. sulphur.

HILARY (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 164.

HILBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S. Swaffham. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 337.

HILCHENBACH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 9 m. N.N.E. Siegen. Pop. 1,279.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Cent. Germany, Saxe Meiningen, cap. duchy, on the Werra, 17 m. S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 4,181. It has a gymnasium, a burgher and a Jews' school, orphan and lunatic asylums, manufs. of cloth and papier maché. Formerly cap. duchy Saxe Hildburghausen, now united to Saxe Meiningen. In the neighbouring vill., Veilsdorf, is a porcelain factory.

HILDERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 1½ m. N.W. Linton. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 238.

HILDERSTON, or HINDOLVESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Foulsham. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 839.—II. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. & 3 m. E.N.E. Stone. Pop. 501.

HILDESHEIM, a town of Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on the Innerste, an affl. of the Leine, and on the railway from Hanover to Harburg, 18 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. (1845) 14,734, of whom 1-3d are Roman Catholics. It is a large old-fashioned town, enclosed by ramparts, now used as public walks; and has a cathedral of the 9th century, 3 churches, a consistory, & a college, belonging to the Roman Catholics; a Lutheran college, deaf-mute and lunatic asylums, numerous public schools, a council-hall, treasury, considerable trade in coarse linen cloths and yarn, and the largest cattle fairs in the kingdom.—Its principty. has an area of 660 sq. m., & 162,913 inhabs.

HILDESLEY, a tything of Engl., co. Gloucester, pa. Hawkesbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Wickwar. P. 566.

HILGAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. S. Market-Downham. Area 7,340 ac. Pop. 1,515.

HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.S.W. Berkeley. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 227.

HILL-RIVER, a riv. of British N. Amer., rises near lake Winnipeg, flows N.E. through several small lakes, and under the name of Haye's river, enters Hudson Sea at Fort-York. Total course estim. at 200 m. Princip. affl. the Shamatown.

HILLAH, a town of Asiatic-Turkey, pash. & 60 m. S. Bagdad, the modern representative of Babylon, and near the centre of its ruins, on both sides of the Euphrates, here 450 ft. in width, and crossed by a floating bridge. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N., lon. 44° 28′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and a ditch, entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel, a mosque, several convents, some pretty well supplied bazaars, and manufs. of silks, dye-houses, and tanneries, but its pop. is chiefly agricultural. [BABYLON.]

HILLARY (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.N.E. Penzance, and comprising the town Marazion, with important mines of copper and tin, mixed with lead and silver. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 3,649.

HILLAYA, or HILLIYA, a small town of Scinde,

39 m. S. Hyderabad, on the route from Tattah. Supplies of forage and water are here plentiful.

HILL-DEVERILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. S. Warminster. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 118.

HILLE, a vill. of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. and 8 m. N.W. Minden. Pop. 2,486.—II. a. vill of Sweden, læn and 4 m. N.E. Gefle.

HILLEGOM, and HILLEGERSBERG, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland.—I. on the Haarlem lake, 6 m. S.W. Haarlem, with 1,538 inhabs.—II. cap. dist., 2½ m. N. Rotterdam. P. 1,991.

HILLEROD, a town of Denmark, isl. of Seeland, 20 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,800. It has a Latin school. Near it is a royal stud, with 700 horses, and the royal castle of Fredericksborg.

HILLERSDON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. S.S.W. Buckingham. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 262.

HILL-FARRANCE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3¾ m. W. Taunton. Area 850 ac. Pop. 564.

HILLESHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 36 m. N. Treves. Pop. 750.—*Hillested* is a pa. of Denmark, isl. Laaland, 2 m. S.W. Marieboe. Pop. 500.

HILLINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, comprising the town Uxbridge. Ac. 4,720. P. 9,246.

HILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. E. Castle-Rising. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 321.—The hall is a fine structure, erected in 1627.—II. co. Norfolk, 5¾ m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 220. P. 64.

HILL-MARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Calne. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 806.

HILL-MORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2½ m. S.E. Rugby. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 953.

HILLION, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and 4 m. E. St Etienne. P. 2,518.

HILPERTON, or HILPRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.N.E. Trowbridge. Ac. 980. P. 973.

HILLSBOROUGH, a mkt.-town, formerly a parl. bor., and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. S.S.W. Lisburn. Pop. of pa. 6,524; do. of town 1,338, partly employed in manufs. of linen. It has a remarkably fine church, with 3 towers, erected by the E. of Hillsborough, in 1774, ruins of a castle, the seat of the Marq. of Downshire, an hospital, district bridewell, & mkt.-house. Mkt., Thursday.

HILLSBOROUGH, two cos. of the U. S.—I. in S. part of New Hampshire. Area 1,245 sq. m. Pop. 42,491.—II. Florida, in W. part of its peninsula. Pop. 452.—A township, New Hampshire, 21 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,807.—II. a tnshp., New Jersey, Somerset co. Pop. 2,863.—III. a tnshp., Cape Highland co. Pop. 1,200.

HILLSBOROUGH, the princip. town of the island Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, W. Indies.

HILLSDALE, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S. of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 7,240. Also, a tnshp., New York, 45 m. S. Albany. P. 2,470.

HILSBACH, a town of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine, 17 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,366.

HILSENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arr. & 5 m. N.E. Schelestatt. P. 1,841.

HILSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 13 m. E.N.E. Hull. Area 530 ac. Pop. 41.

HILTENFINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 17 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 689.

HILTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Marston-on-Dore, 2½ m. E.N.E. Tutbury. Pop. 723.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 730.—III. co. Hunts, 3½ m. S.S.W. St Ives. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 344.—IV. co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. E.S.E. Yarm. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 126.—V. a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Sunderland. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 350. The castle, anciently the seat of the Hylton family, is a fine baronial structure, on the Wear.—VI. (*Peel*), co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 5 m. N.E. Leigh. Pop. 3,052. Here is the anc. seat of the Peel family.—VII. (*Middle*), in same pa., 8 m. E. Wigan. Pop. 902.—VIII. (*Over*), 2 m. W.N.W. Peel-Hilton. Pop. 445. The park has been the seat of the Hilton family since the Conquest.

HILPOLSTEIN, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, 20 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg, with a ducal resid., & 1,495 inhabs.—II. a vill., circ. Upp. Franconia, 23 m. S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 488.

HILVARENBEEK, & HILVERSUM, a town & vill. of the Netherlands, the former, prov. N. Brabant, cap. dist., 16 m. S.S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. of dist. 2,384; the latter, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 16 m. S.E. Amsterdam, with 4,999 inhabs., engaged in weaving carpets and cotton cloths.

HIMÁLAYA, or HIMMÁLEH MOUNTAINS, "the dwelling of snow," the *Immaus* of the ancients, extend along the N. boundary of Hindostan, and form the most elevated mountain-chain in the world. They are situated between lat. 27° & 35° N., and lon. 73° and 98° E. The Hindoo Coosh range is continuous with the Himalaya mountains on the W., & on the E. they extend into Assam. The length of the range is estimated at 1,500 m.; the breadth, as far as ascertained, varies from 100 m. to 350 m. The range lies between two plains, a low alluvial plain on the S., drained by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, and the elevated table-land of Tibet on the N. and N.E. The mountains terminate on the S., towards the plain of the Ganges, in a wall-like range, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet high, broken up, at intervals, by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers, formed from the melted snows in the interior, flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well-cultivated valleys of Nepaul, Bhotan, and Assam. To the N., the enormous masses are separated from one another by the valleys of Cashmere, the Indus, and the Sutleje. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Forty of the peaks have an elevation exceeding 20,000 feet. Several reach a height of 25,000 feet, and Dwalagiri is about 28,000 feet, Kunchinginga 28,178 feet, Juwahir 25,670 feet, Jumnautri 25,500 feet, and Chamalari 23,929 feet. The high table-land of Tibet, forming the N. portion of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain declivities of the S. The Himalaya maintains a considerable height and breadth along the N. of Assam, but beyond this point nothing certain is known of the range. The passes, of which there are several across the Himalaya, are at high elevations. Karakorum pass is 18,600 feet, Parangla 18,500 feet, Doora Ghaut 17,750 feet, Niti Ghaut 16,814 feet. The difficulty of these ascents is extreme, especially that of the Niti Pass, which leads to Mansa, the sacred lake of Tibet. The base and summits, and probably the great mass of this range, consists of granite and crystalline-stratified rocks. A zone of silurian strata prevails at elevations of 15,000 to 18,000 feet, and tertiary strata, some of very modern date, with many organic remains, occur at various elevations along the ridge. The lower limits of the snow line is on the southern side, at an elevation of 12,981 feet, while on the northern it is 16,620 feet. Vegetation also extends much higher on the N. than on the S. side. This arises from the serenity and dryness of the air, and the radiated heat from the extensive sloping table-land towards the N., while on its S. there are more frequent gales and moisture, and an abrupt precipitous termination of the moun-

tains. Some of the peaks in the interior are free of snow, and the contrast of this, with the other snow-covered summits, and the deep azure of the sky, renders the scenery most magnificent. The base of the mountains to the S. is covered with a dense, impenetrable jungle, separating them from the plains of India. This belt diminishes to the W. and N. of the Jumna. Cultivation is carried to the foot of the mountains. At the level of the base the vegetation is of a tropical character; at an elevation of 5,000 feet, European plants succeed. Here rice, and other grains, are cultivated; as also a species of *arum*, the roots of which form the food of the Hill-people, and wheat grows at an elevation of 13,000 feet. The cultivation of the tea plant has been introduced successfully in the Kumaon and Gurhwal districts. Herds of cattle are numerous, and especially sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and copper exist, but have been little wrought or explored.

HIMBLETON, a pa. of *England*, co. Worcester, 4½ m. S.E. Droitwich, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area 2,459 ac. Pop. 424.

HIMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3¾ m. W. Dudley. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 409. It has manufs. of scythes and edge tools. The hall is the seat of Earl Dudley.

HIMMELPFORTEN, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Hanover, landr. and 8 m. W. Stade. Pop. 510. —*Himmelkron*, is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, with a royal castle, and the tombs of several princes of Bayreuth. Pop. 682.

HINCHE, a town of *Hayti*, 46 m. S.E. Cape Haytien, on the Hinche, affl. of the Artibonite.

HINCHLEY, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Medina. Pop. 1,285.

HINCKLEY, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Leicester. Area 6,200 ac. Pop. 7,291. The town, situated on elevated table land, is well built, though old, with remains of ancient walls, castle, and a Roman temple and baths; a fine Gothic church, an anc. town-hall, endowed free school, charities exceeding 500*l*. per annum, 2 branch banks, the largest manufs. of coarse hosiery in the kingdom, and breweries of excellent ale. Market, Monday. Hinckley is governed by a mayor, is head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the S. division of the co.

HINDELANG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 15 m. S. Kempten. Pop. 1,288.

HINDELOOPEN, a seaport town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. W. Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 24 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,207, employed in ship-building and navigation.

HINDERCLAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,950 ac. P. 387.

HINDERWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. Whitby. Ac. 3,060. P. 4,970.

HINDIA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., on the Nerbudda, 94 m. S.E. Oojein. It has little military strength, but is in a commanding position, and the cap. of a dist., yielding with that of Hurdah, an annual revenue of 14,000*l*., since 1843 alienated for the maintenance of the British subsidiary force.

HINDIAN, or INDIYAN, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 20 m. from the Persian Gulf, and 75 m. N.N.W. Bushire. Pop. 3,500, mostly Arabs, who carry on some trade with Bassorah.

HINDLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Wigan. Pop. 5,459.

HINDLIP, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.E. Worcester. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 139.

HINDOEN, the largest of the Loffoden isls., Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided betw. the provs. Norrland and Finmark. Length 45 m., breadth 40 miles.

HINDOLVESTON, a pa., Engl. [HILDERSTON.]

HINDON, a market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8 m. S.S.E. Warminster. Area of pa. 270 ac. Pop. 792. Market, Thursday. In the vicinity, which is fertile and beautiful, are the modern ruins of Fonthill abbey, and some vestiges of a British town.

HINDOO COOSH, or KOOSH, INDIAN CAUCASUS, a great mntn. chain of Central Asia, between lat. 34° and 36° N., and lon. 68° and 75° E., extending from the Upper Indus E.ward, to the Bamian pass W.ward, separating Afghanistan from Indep. Turkestan, and connected E. with the Himalaya, W. with the Huzareh mountains, and N. with the table-land of Pamere. It rises in many parts to upwards of 20,000 feet in elevation, but has, especially, one vast summit, the Hindoo Koh, in lat. 35° 40′ N., lon. 68° 50′ E., 80 m. N. Cabool, more lofty than the rest, though no actual measurement of it has been made. This chain is generally barren, and remarkably destitute of timber; in most other respects it resembles the Himalaya (which *see*). In it the Oxus and Helmund rivers have their sources.

HINDOON, or HINDONE, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 74 m. E.S.E. Jeypoor, well built, mostly of red sandstone, & having some Hindoo temples, constructed in a Mohammedan style.

HINDOSTAN, that part of India generally known as the peninsula within the Ganges, extending from the Himalaya mountains on the N., to Cape Comorin on the S., and bounded on the E. and W. by the Indian Ocean. Length from N. to S. 1,800 m.; greatest breadth, between Cape Monze and Sylhet, along the parallel of 25° N., is 1,580 m. Area 1 million sq. m., or about 9 times the area of Great Britain and Ireland. Coast line about 3,280 m. There are very few harbours on the E. coast, but on the W. they are numerous & safe. The mountain ranges are the Himalaya on the N., the Vindhya in the valley of the Ganges, and the E. and W. Ghauts of the S. Peninsula (all which are noticed under their respective names). The principal rivers, on the N. and E. are the Ganges and Brahmaputra, with their numerous tributaries, originating in the Himalaya, & flowing into the Bay of Bengal; the Godavery, Kistnah, Penaar, and Cauvery also discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. On the W. side, the Indus, with its tributaries, flows S. from the Himalaya, and discharges its waters into the Indian Ocean. The Nerbudda and Taptee, are the only other rivers of any magnitude that flow from the interior W.ward. The riv. courses indicate that the elevated portions of this great peninsula, are towards the N. and W., and that the surface has a continuous declination to the E. and S.E. coasts. There are no lakes of any magnitude. The country is naturally divided into the plain of the Ganges and the plain of the Indus, or northern region; the Deccan, or middle region, which extends S. from the Nerbudda river; and the S. region, comprehending the apex of the peninsula S. of the gap of Coimbatoor. A considerable portion of Hindostan, as far as ascertained, consists of the primary granitic formation; while igneous rocks of a later date intersect the centre of the peninsula. Coal is found in several localities, in Bengal, on the Damoda river, at Burdwan, Palamow, in the dist. of Cutch, and on the Indus and Sutleje. A band of lignite traverses the region of the Himalaya. Tertiary formations prevail on the eastern shores of the peninsula, from the Godavery to

the Mahanudee river; and extensive alluvial formations exist in the valleys of the Ganges, Indus, &c. Few metallic mines of any importance are wrought. Diamonds are found in the Dĕccan, and carnelions in the W. parts of the peninsula. Among the native animals, the elephant, lion, tiger, leopard, buffalo, and goat are the most remarkable. The climate of Hindostan is tropical and subtropical. In the S. and middle regions the heat is very great; in the N., the elevated regions of the Himalaya have a temperate and delightful climate. The monsoons prevailing on both sides of the peninsula, bring periodic rains. Many portions of the valleys of the Ganges and Indus are very fertile, producing the cereal grains and pulses, sugar, indigo, cotton, opium, ginger and other spices. Teak and various other timber trees flourish in the Ghauts. In the southern regions, the country is in a more uncultivated state, & more densely covered with forests, but interspersed with many fertile cultivated plains. The name of Hindoo was applied by the Persians to the people inhabiting the country between the Himalaya mountains and Vindhya range; they belong to the Indo-European branch of the human race, & speak dialects of the Sanscrit language; but the peninsula of India was peopled by other aboriginal races, having more of the Negro character than the modern Hindoos. To these are ascribed the most anc. monuments and temple-caves, and traces of their tribes still exist; the most numerous are the Gonds, who occupy the mountain region from Caucasus N.W. to the sources of the Taptee and Whurda rivers; the Bheels, who occupy the N. Ghauts and the Vindhya mountains, and the Coolies, who possess a tract of the western Ghauts. These are of a darker hue, and in a lower state of civilization than the Hindoos. Besides these, there are about 10 millions of Arabs and Persians in Hindostan, from 1 to 2 millions of descendants of Portuguese settlers, and about 60,000 Europeans, chiefly British. The Hindoo pop. is divided into 4 classes or castes, of which, there are *Brahmans, Kshatriyas* or military, *Vaisyas* or agriculturists and herdsmen, and *Sudras* or artisans. Throughout most part of India a peculiar village system is established. The villages are so many little republics, each providing for its own wants, and independent, in general, of any relations with other villages, having its own schoolmaster, accountant, washerman, barber, blacksmith, and electing its own *potail* or head-man, who assesses the villagers for the land tax. The village being taxed with a certain sum, should any of the inhabitants fail in ability to pay their portion, the rest make up the sum wanting; under this system the land revenue is collected, not only in the native governments, where it composes more than 9-10ths of the total revenue, but also throughout most part of the presids. of Bombay and Agra. In Malabar, Travancore, &c., a singular practice is in force, by which property descends in the female, and not in the male line. Their theology is contained in the ancient books of the Vedas, which inculcate the worship of their deities, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva; the transmigration of souls, and their final absorption into the deity. Buddhism had also its origin in Hindostan, and Mohammedanism now extensively prevails. Philosophy, science, and the arts were cultivated from an early period by the Hindoos, especially the domestic arts of weaving, dyeing, & working in metals and gems. They have never greatly excelled in music or painting; but in architecture, they have arrived at considerable eminence. From the earliest records of history, the nations of the western world derived their merchandise from India. The country was entered and partly subdued by Alexander the Great. About 126 B.C., it was also invaded by the Tartars, or *Scythians* of the Greeks, & *Sakas* of the Hindoos. From the 10th to the 12th centuries of the christian era, the Mohammedans overran and conquered considerable portions of Hindostan; & subsequently the Mogul empire was established. In 1498, the Portuguese were the first European nation who invaded and established themselves in India at Goa, and along the Malabar coast; and in the beginning of the 17th century, the Dutch and English commenced their settlements. Further information contained under INDIA (BRITISH), BENGAL, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

HINDRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Walsingham. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 721.

HINDS, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Mississippi, cap. Raymond, and containing Jackson, the cap. of the state. Area 875 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 19,008, of whom 12,275 were slaves.

HINESBURG, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 42 m. W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,682.

HINGHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area of pa. 3,630 ac. Pop. 1,691. It has many good houses, a large church built in 1316, & a grammar school.

HINGHAM, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Boston Bay, 15 m. S.E. Boston Pop. 3,564, partly employed in fisheries.

HING-HOA, a marit. city of China, prov. Fokien, 90 m. N.E. Amoy.

HINGLAJ, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Aghor, 20 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean, with a miserable pagoda, dedicated to the goddess Kali.

HINGUNGHAUT, a considerable commercial town of Hindostan, Berar dom., on an affl. of the Wurda, 50 m. S.S.W. Nagpoor.

HINIESTA, or YNIESTA, *Segestica*, a tn. of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 4,116. It has a fine pa. church, & manufs. of common woollens. Near it are some jasper quarries.

HINKSEY (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co Berks, about ¾ m. W. Oxford. Area 900 ac. Pop. 295.—II. (*South*), in same co., in vicinity of Oxford. Area 550 ac. Pop. 153.

HINLOPEN, or HINLOOPEN, the strait separating the principal isl., Spitzbergen, from E. island.

HINOJOSA DEL DUQUE, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 7,748. It has several convents and hospitals, & manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, and counterpanes.

HINSTOCK, a pa. of, England, co. Salop, 5½ m. N.N.E. Newport. Area 6,720 ac. Pop. 897.

HINSDALE, several tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, on the Connecticut, 71 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,141.—II. New York, on the Genessee valley canal, and New York and Erie railroad. Pop. 1,937.—III. Massachusetts, co. Berkshire. Pop. 955.

HINTLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Hadleigh. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 583.

HINTON, the name of several pas. of Engl.—I. (*Ampner*), co. Hants, 3½ m. S.S.E. New Alresford. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 360. Rev. of school, founded in 1738 (1824) 140*l*.—II. (*Blewett*), co. Somerset, 7½ m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 336.—III. (*Cherry*). [CHERRY HINTON.]—IV. (*St George*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 832.—V. (*Little*), co. Wilts, 5 m. E. Swindon. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 324.—VI. (*On-the-Green*),

co. Glo'ster, 9 m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 178.—VII. (*In-the-Hedges*), co. Northampton, 2 m. W. Brackley. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 171.—VIII. (*Martel*), co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Wimborne-Minster. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 290.—IX. (*Stanbridge*), 2¼ m. N. Wimborne-Minster. Area 430 ac. Pop. 47. Manor ho. is supposed to have been a residence of John of Gaunt.—X. (*Tarrant*), in same co., 8 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 620 ac. Pop. 278.—XI. (*St Mary*), 7 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 361.—XII. (*St Walery*), co. Berks, 6 m. E.N.E. Farringdon. Area 2,180 ac. P. 353.

HINTS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Tamworth. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 213.

HINXHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. E. Ashford. Area 650 ac. Pop. 171.

HINXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 4½ m. W.S.W. Linton. Area 1,503 ac. Pop. 328.

HINXWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4 m. N. Baldock. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 328.

HIORRING, the most N. town of Jütland, Denmark, cap. amt., 29 m. N. Aalborg. Pop. 1,800.

HIPPA, a small isl. of the N. Pacific Ocean, W. of Queen Charlotte Isl., British N. Amer.

HIPPERHOLME, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, on the Calder, and on the Leeds and Manchester railway, pa. and 2 m. E. Halifax. Pop. 5,421. It has a good church, and a grammar school, founded in 1647.

HIRAM, two tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, on the Saco, 60 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,233.—II. Ohio, co. Portage. Pop. 1,080.

HIPPOLYTE (ST), several towns and comms. of France.—I. dep. Gard, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. E.S.E. Le Vigan. P. (1846), 4,778. It is partly fortified, and has an old castle and manufs. of woollen cloths for the army, silks, and cotton hosiery.—II. dep. H. Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basle railw., 4 m. S.S.W. Schelestatt. Pop. 2,129.—III. dep. Doubs, cap. cant., on the Doubs, at the influx of the Dessoubre, 13 m. S. Montbeliard. Pop. 826.

HIRCHOVA, or HIRSOVA, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 55 m. N.E. Silistria. Pop. 4,000. Its citadel is inhabited by Turks, its suburbs mostly by Greeks and Wallachians.

HIREFOLI, a tn. of European Turkey, Rumili, 45 m. S.E. Adrianople, on the route to Rodosto.

HIRIAL, a populous vill. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 12 m. S.W. Bellary, with a small modern fort.

HIRSCHAU, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Arnberg. Pop. 1,406, who manuf. stone-wares. Here Jerome of Prague was arrested in 1415.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Nagold, 2 m. N.W. Calw, with a ruined convent of celebrity, some stained glass from which was removed to Monrepos.

HIRSCHBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on l. b. of the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 7,327. It has a Luth. & 4 Rom. Cath. churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and various charitable establishments, and is a considerable emporium for linen fabrics and hosiery, having also bleaching and cotton printing works, paper mills, sugar refineries, and potteries. Near it is the watering-place Warmbrunn.—II. a town, principty. Reuss, cap. dist. on the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Lobenstein, with a mountain fortress, and 1,700 inhabitants, who manuf. cotton goods & leather.—III. (Bohemian *Dokzy*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 36 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,946.

HIRSCHFELDE, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Neisse, 5 m. N.E. Zittau. Pop. 1,551, employed in linen and cotton weaving.—II. Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 456.

HIRSCHOLM, a vill. of Denmark, isl. Seeland, near its E. coast, 14 m. N. Copenhagen, with a castle, and 300 inhabitants.

HIRSCHORN, a vill. of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist. on the Neckar, 32 m. S.S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,694.

HIRSINGUE, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. H. Rhin, arrond. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Altkirch. Pop. 1,281.

HIRSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 11 m. N.E. Vervins. Pop. 3,024, mostly engaged in yarn factories.

HIRSOVA, a town of Europ. Turkey, Bulgaria, on r. b. of the Danube, 38 m. S. Brahilov. P. 4,000.

HISNANT, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. W.N.W. Llanfyllyn. Pop. 301.

HISAR, or HISSAR, "a castle," a vill. and fort of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 32 m. W.S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, and formerly of importance, but now in decay. Near it are the caves of Kereftee, described by Sir R. K. Porter, and anciently devoted to Mithraic worship.

HISIGLNE, a small town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on Sefid Rood, 60 m. S. Ardabil, near the frontier of Ghilan, with which prov. its inhabitants carry on an active export trade in cotton and grain, & a transit trade by means of pack-horses.

HISINGEN, an isl. off the W. coast of Sweden, læn Gothenburg, and on which that town was originally built, at the mouth of the Gœta-elf.

HISPANIOLA, or SAN DOMINGO. [HAYTI.]

HISSAR, a mntnous. region of central Asia, doubtfully included in the dom. either of Koondooz or Bokhara.—II. its cap. town Hissar, on an affl. of the Oxus, 130 m. N.E. Balkh.

HISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Cambridge, with a station on the Huntingdon branch of the E. counties railw. Ac. 2,300. P. 859.

HIT (anc. *Is* and *Acopolis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 m. N.W. Hillah. Lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 42° 40′ E. It consists of about 1,500 clay-built and flat roofed houses, built around an elongated hill, & enclosed by a high mud wall, with semicircular towers. A graceful minaret, and some handsome tombs, are its only structures worthy of notice; but near it are extensive remains of anc. stone aqueducts, and here the celebrated canal Pallacopas, extending to the Persian Gulf, is supposed to have commenced. The inhabitants are employed in preparing wool, boat building, lime burning, manuf. salt, and exporting bitumen and naptha from the famous pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest ages of antiquity, and seem to be "as permanent as a source of water."

HITCHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Windsor. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 267.—II. co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Bildeston. Area 4,040 ac. P. 1,065.

HITCHENDEN, or HUGHENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¾ m. N. High Wycombe. Area 5,970 ac. Pop. 1,481.

HITCHIN, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. & 14½ m. N.W. Hertford. Area of pa. 6,150 ac. Pop. 6,125. The town, beautifully situated at the foot of a steep hill, is well built though anc. It has a richly ornamented and spacious church, built in reign of Henry VI., & contains numerous monuments, and a fine altar piece by Rubens; a grammar school, founded in 1639, rev. 128*l.*, a girls' school, rev. 80*l.*; other charities, yielding upwards of 700*l.* per ann.; a union workho., an ex-

tensive meal and malt trade, and a large market for corn on Tuesday.

HITHER-INDIA, a country of Asia. [INDIA.]

HITTEREN, an isl. of Norway, stift and 40 m. W. Trondheim, in the Atlantic. Length W. to E. 30 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. Pop of pa., comprising several small adjacent isls., 3,700, mostly employed in fishing.—*Hitteræ* is a small isl., off the S.W. coast, amt. Mandal. Pop. 1,160.

HITTISLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7¼ m. W.S.W. Crediton. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 199.

H'LASSA, the cap. city of Tibet. [LASSA.]

HLINSKO, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. S. Chrudim, on the Chrudimka. Pop. 3,264.

HLUK, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 5 m. S.E. Hradisch. Pop. 1,980.

HOAI-HO, a river of China, provs. Ho-nan and Ngan-hoei, traverses the Lake Hong-tse, & joins the Hoang-ho, after an E. course, length 400 m. —*Hoai* and *Hoang* are the names of many districts and towns of China and Corea.

HOAI-KHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., lat. 35° 6′, lon. 113° E.

HOANG-HO, or YELLOW RIVER, one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, appears to rise in the Ko-ko-nor territory, Tibet, near lat. 34° N., and lon. 98° E., separated S.ward by a lofty mntn. range from the sources of the Yang-tze-kiang, flows N.E.ward, crossing the Chinese prov. Kan-su into Mongolia, to about lat. 41° N., lon. 108° E., re-enters China-proper, and after abrupt bends S.ward and E.ward, enters the Yellow Sea, in the prov. Kiang-su, lat. 34° N., lon. 120° E., 150 m. N. the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, after a total course, estimated at about 2,000 m. Chief affls., the Hoai-ho and Hoei-ho. It is subject to violent inundations, and brings down great quantities of yellow deposit, whence its name. At about 60 m. from the sea it is crossed by the Imperial canal; and on its banks are many cities of 1st and 2d rank, the principal being Lan-tcheou and Khai-fong, respectively caps. of the provs. Kan-su and Ho-nan.

HOANG-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang, 33 m. E. Han-yang.—Two towns of Corea have this name.

HOATHE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 394.

HOBARTON, or HOBART-TOWN, the cap. town of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), & dist. of same name, on the Derwent, near its mouth, on the S. coast, lat. of Fort Mulgrave 42° 53′ 5″ S., lon. 147° 21′ 5″ E. Average temperature of year 52°.3; winter 42°.1; summer 63°.1. It is situated on two declivities, and is regularly and well built, having some good public edifices, a public school and college, an excellent harbour and a quay, beside which ships of the largest size can lie. In 1838, 72 ships, aggregate burden 6,079 tons, belonged to the port. [TASMANIA.]

HOBKIRK, or HOPEKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 6 m. E.S.E. Hawick. Area nearly 30 sq. m. Pop. 776. Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, was born in this pa.

HOBOKEN, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. & 3 m. S.W. Antwerp. P. 2,288. Manufs. woollens.

HOBOKEN, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, on Hudson river, opposite New York, with which it communicates by steam-ferries.

HOBEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,060. P. 392.

HOBROE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, at the head of the fiord, 8 m. W. Mariager. P. 1,000.

HOCHFELDEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,558.

HOCHHEIM, a vill. of Nassau, near the Main, with a station on the Taunus railway, 7 m. S.E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,971. It stands on a hill, sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true *Hock*,—a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally.

HOCHKIRCH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. E.S.E. Bautzen. Here the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, defeated the Austrians under Daun, October 1758.—II. a vill., Prussian Silesia, S.E. Glogau.

HOCHSPEYER, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. and 6½ m. E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,332.

HÖCHST, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Main, near the influx of the Nidda, & on the Taunus railw., 6 m. W. Frankfort. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of tobacco, needles, chicory, cabinet and stone work.—II. a mkt. town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg. Pop. 1,320.

HOCHSTADT, two towns of Bavaria.—I. circ. Swabia, on the l. b. of the Danube, and on the Nürnberg and Neumarkt railway, 23 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,460. The battle of Blenheim, fought in its immediate neighbourhood, is called by the French and Germans the battle of Hochstadt.—II. a town, circ. Upper Franc., reg. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop. 1,713.

HOCHSTETTEN (GROSS), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.E. Bern. Pop. 4,163.

HOCKERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. E. East Dereham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 457.

HOCKERTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 136.

HOCKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. East Harling. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 644.

HOCKHOCKING, a river, U. S., N. Amer., rises in Ohio, co. Fairfield, and flows S.E., after a course of 80 m., into the Ohio at Troy Town. It is navigable for boats, 70 miles from its mouth.

HOCKING, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, watered by the Hockhocking, cap. Logan. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 9,741.—II. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Fairfield, with the vills. Lancaster and Hamburg. P. 2,137.

HOCKLEY (MONTEM), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. N.N.E. Rayleigh. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 850.

HOCKLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Bedf., 4½ m. N.W. Dunstable, and 3½ m. from the Leighton station of the London and N.W. railway. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 435.

HOCKWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Brandon. Area 7,400 ac., a great part of which is fen-land. Pop. 949.

HOCKWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 369.

HODDAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 4 m. N. Annan. Pop., including the vill. of Ecclesfechan, 1,627.

HODDESDON, a small mkt. town of England, co. Herts, pas. Amwell and Broxburn, near a branch of the E. Cos. railw., 4 m. S.E. Hertford. P. 1,743.

HODEIDA, or HODIDA, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N.N.W. Mocha. Its bazaars are supplied with Indian silks, cloths, and grains, besides the produce of Arabia. Its immediate neighbourhood is flat and sandy.

HODGESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. 75.

HODIC, or HOEDIC, an isl. of France. [HEDIC.]

HODIMONT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 13 m. E. Liege. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of cloth.

HODNET, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5½ m. S.W. Market-Drayton. Area 13,920 ac. Pop. 2,135.

HOE, a pa. of England. [Hoo.]

HOEI, numerous cities & towns of the Chinese Empire; the principal being.—I. (*H.-an*), prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Imperial canal, near

the Hoang-ho, 100 m. N.N.E. Nanking, & stated to be enclosed by a triple wall, and to have considerable trade and bustle.—II. (*H.-Ning-tching*, Mongol. *Bainda*), Chinese Turkestan, 15 m. N.E. Elé, and having a Chinese garrison.—III. (*H.-tcheou*), China, prov. and 85 m. E. Canton, on a tributary of the Canton river, cap. dep., and reported to be well built, & to have active manufs. of shell articles.—IV. (*H.-Yuan-Tching*), the Chinese name of Elé, or Ili, which see.—The *Hoei-ho* is a chief affl. of the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river. Total estimated course 400 miles.

HOEN-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, joins the Pei-ho at Tien-sing, 60 m. S.E. Peking, after a S.E. course of 300 m., during which it receives several considerable tributaries.

HOERDT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 8 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,539.

HOF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., cap. dist., on the Saale, and on the Saxon-Bavarian railway, 30 m. N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. (1846) 8,049. Since ravaged by fire in 1823, it has been regularly built, & it has a gymnasium with a large library, and extensive manufs. of muslins, yarns, woollen stuffs, leather, and colours, 2 annual fairs, and iron mines and marble quarries in its vicinity. —II. a mkt. town of Upper Austria, dist. and 8 m. E. Salzburg.—III. *Hof-of-Gastein*, Upp. Austria. [GASTEIN.]—IV. a pa. of Norway, 33 m. N.W. Christiania, with 6,000 inhabitants.—*Hofen* and *Hofenheim* are vills. respectively in the doms. Würtemberg and Baden.

HOFGEISMAR, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on an affl. of the Weser, 15 m. N.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,503. It is enclosed by walls, and an avenue conducts from it to some baths, and an electoral palace about 1 m. distant.

HOFHEIM, a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., 36 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 850.—II. a walled town, duchy Nassau, 9 m. E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,471.—III. a vill., H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 19 m. S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,270.

HOFWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Bern, with a celebrated educational and agricultural institution, established by M. Fellenberg in 1799, having a model and experimental farm, a normal school, and gratuitous schools for the poor. It is attended by pupils from all parts of Europe. Fellenberg, its founder, died in 1844.

HOGELAND, or HOGHLAND, a small isl. of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 m. W. St Petersburg. Celebrated for a naval victory gained by the Russians over the Swedes in 1788, & for the measure of an arc of the meridian betw. it & Jakobstadt.

HOGHTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, with a station on the E. Lancashire railway, 6 m. S.E. Preston. Pop. 1,706. Hoghton-tower is a stately pile of ruins ranged round 2 courts. It has belonged to the Hoghton or Holton family since the reign of Henry II.

HOG ISLAND, several isls., Malay Archip., &c. —I. off the N.E. extremity of Java, lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 114° 55′ E., and about 20 m. in circuit.—II. off the W. coast of Sumatra, and about 40 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth.—III. British India, an islet in the harbour of Bombay.—IV. Bahamas, N.E. of New Providence.

HOG ISLANDS, a cluster of islets, off the coast of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare river, 3 m. N.W. Lambhead.—*Hog-head* is a promontory on the Atlantic, at the point forming the N.W. entrance of the same riv.

HOGNASTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. S.W. Wirksworth. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 272.

HOGOLEN ISLANDS, a group in the centre of the Carolines, Pacific O. Lat. 7° N., lon. 152° E.

HOGSHAW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4 m. S.S.W. Winslow. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 50.

HOGSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Alford. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 790.

HOGSTIES, a group of dangerous rocky islets, Bahamas, W. Indies, 38 m. N.W. the Gt. Inague.

HOGSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. S.E. Winslow. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 204.

HOGUE (LA), France. [CAPE LA HOGUE.]

HÖGYESZ, a town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 32 m. N.N.E. Fünfkirchen. It has a castle, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 3,070.

HOHENAU, a vill. of Lower Austria, near the March, with a station on the Emp. Ferdinand's N. railway, 45 m. N.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,557.

HOHENBRUCK, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,231, employed in linen and paper manufs., and in iron mines.

HOHENECK, two vills. of Germany.—I. Styria, 5 m. N. Cilly. Near it are the mineral baths of Loka.—II. Würtemburg, circ. Neckar, N.E. Ludwigsburg.

HOHENELBE (Slav. *Vrchlaby*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 16 m. N.E. Gitschin. Pop. 3,257, empl. in linen & cotton weaving, and manufs. of lace veils and wooden wares.

HOHEN-EMS, a mkt. town of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier, 10 m. N.E. Feldkirch, with a Jewish synagogue. Pop. 1,900.

HOHENFELS, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palat., 17 m. N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 740.

HOHENFURT, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 26 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 1,042.—*Hohen-hameln* is a mkt. town of Hanover, landr. and 8½ m. N.N.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,031.

HOHENHEIM, a hamlet of Würtemberg, 4 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart, with a castle, and a celebrated school of agriculture.

HOHENLEUBEN, a mkt. town, central Germany, princip. Reuss-Schleitz, 7 m. N.W. Greitz. Pop. 2,200.

HOHENLINDEN, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 20 m. E. Munich, celebr. for the victory of the French and Bavarians under Moreau, over the Austrians under the Archduke John, 3d December, 1800.

HOHENLOHE, an anc. princip. of Germany, circ. Franconia, now mediatised, & mostly comprised in the circ. Jaxt (Wurtemberg), & partly in Bavaria.

HOHENMAUTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. E. Chrudim, with a station on the N. states railw. Pop. with suburbs, 4,623, employed in woollen cloth weaving, &c.

HOHENSAX, a vill. of E. Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 5 m. N. Werdenberg. Pop. 1,153.

HOHENSTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. & 25 m. N.W. Olmutz, on the Sazawa, and with a station on the N. states railway. Pop. 1,494.

HOHENSTAUFEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 24 m. N.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,106, with a ruined castle of the house of Hohenstaufen.

HOHENSTEIN, or HOHNSTEIN, several small towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. & 12 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 4,670, engaged in cotton, woollen, and linen weaving, and spinning by machinery.—II. (Polish *Olstinch*), E. Prussia, reg. & 80 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the L. Wispel. Pop. 1,000.—III. Saxony, circ. & 17 m. E.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 994. Near it is the castle & bear-garden of Hohenstein.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, a principality of Germany, enclosed between Würtemberg on the W., N., & E., and the two portions of the principality H.-Sigmaringen on the S. Area 117 sq. m. Pop. 20,143. Cap. Hechingen. Climate cold and territory infertile. Gov. monarchical. Pub. rev. 160,000 florins; debt, 320,000 florins.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, a principality of

Germany, consisting of two large, and several smaller, portions, surrounded by Würtemberg, H. Hechingen, and Baden. Area 335 sq. m. Pop. 45,431; cap. Sigmaringen. Surface elevated, partly covered with fine forests, and watered by the Rhine and Neckar. Chief industry, agriculture and cattle rearing. Government, a constitutional monarchy. Public revenue 180,000 Rhenish florins; debt 100,000 florins.

HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, a vill., or encampment, Beloochistan, prov. Lus, near which some rich ores of copper have lately been discovered.

HO-KIAN, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 100 m. W.S.W. Pe-king.

HOKIANGA, a riv. of New Zealand, N. isl., enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 173° 26′ E. On it are a British settlement, and a Wesleyan mission.

HOLAR, a vill. of Iceland, on its N. coast, having a cathed., printing establishment, and school. It became a bishop's see in 1106.

HOLBEACH, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.N.E. Spalding. Area of pa. 20,240 ac. Pop. 4,637. The town, on the Bedford level, about 6 m. from the sea, is very anc., and not well built. It has a fine gothic church, a free school, an hospital for 14 poor, founded about 1351; a union work-house, and 2 branch banks. Mkt., Thurs. Holbeach is a polling-place for S. division of the co. Dr Stukeley, the antiquary, was born here in 1687.

HOLBECK, a tnshp. and chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, about 1½ m. S.W. Leeds, within the bounds of which bor., it is included. Pop. 13,346, partly employed in large woollen factories.

HOLBEK, or HOLBECK, a seaport town of Denmark, isl. and stift Seeland, cap. cant., on an arm of the Ise-fiord, 35 m. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,300. It has a castle, and some trade in corn.

HOLBETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Modbury. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,120.

HOLBROOK, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 2 m. S.S.E. Belper. Pop. 880.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1,720. P. 747.

HOLCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 600 ac. Pop. 468. The church is very anc.—II. (*Burnell*), co. Devon, 4½ m. W. Exeter. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 306.—III. (*Rogus*), same co., 7 m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 843.

HOLCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bedf., 4 m. N. Woburn. Area 1,000 ac., Pop. 62.—II. co. Northampton, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 456.

HOLDEN, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 39 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,874.

HOLDENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 187. It has ruins of a princely mansion built by Sir C. Hatton, lord-chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth. Chas. I. was for a short time kept a prisoner in it.

HOLDENHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2½ m. N.W. Christchurch, within the bounds of which parl. bor. it is included. Area 7,320 ac. Pop. 905.

HOLDERNESS, a district of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, consisting mostly of the large tongue of land stretching from N.W. to S.E. between the N. sea & the estuary of the riv. Humber. Area, which is level, & very fertile, 160,470 ac. P. 23,766.

HOLDERNESS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 38 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,528.

HOLDGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 224.

HOLLESCHAU, a town of Moravia, circ. & 20 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on an affl. of the March. Pop. 4,589, comprising many Jews, the rest engaged partly in woollen and linen weaving. It has a noble residence and park, and an active general trade.

HOLFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Watchet. Area 250 ac. Pop. 185.

HOLGUIN, a town of Cuba, 63 m. N.N.W. Santiago. Pop. 6,000.

HOLICS (pron. *Holitch*), a town, N.W. Hungary, circ. Neutra, 46 m. N. Presburg, near the March. Pop. 4,333. It has an imperial castle and stud, R. Cath. and Lutheran churches, a synagogue, a Capuchin convent, and manufs. of pottery, &c.

HOLTZ, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Chrudim. Pop. 3,424.

HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS, India. [INDORE.]

HOLKER (UPPER), a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 1½ m. N.N.W. Cartmel. Pop. 1,114. Ann. rev. of endowed schools and other charities, about 200*l*.—II. (*Lower*), same pa., 2 m. S. Upper-Holker. Pop. 1,670. Holker-hall, a seat of Lord Burlington, contains good paintings.

HOLKHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the N. sea, 2½ m. W. Wells. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 731. The church is a noted sea-mark. Holkham-house, the splendid residence of the late E. of Leicester, is built after a design by Palladio. The library, statue gallery, and picture saloon, abound in the rarest works of literature and art.

HOLLAND, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer., the princip. in New York, co. Erie, on Seneca creek. Pop. 1,242.

HOLLAND (KINGDOM OF). [NETHERLANDS.]

HOLLAND (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous provs., and the most important of the kingdom of the Netherlands, composed of the penins. & isls. between lat. 51° 40′ and 53° 30′ N., and lon. 4° & 5° 20′ E., having S., Holland's-Diep, and a mouth of the Rhine, W. the North Sea, & on other sides, the Zuyder-zee, and provs. Utrecht, Gelderland, and N. Brabant. Area of N. Holland, 960 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 462,851. Of S. Holland, 1,175 sq. m. Pop. 564,454. Surface uniformly flat, intersected by numerous canals, and much of it below the level of high sea-tides, but protected against these by a line of natural downs all along the W. coast, and artificial dykes elsewhere. The Leck and Maas traverse the S. prov.; a large extent in the centre is occupied by the Y inlet, Haarlem lake, and extensive marshes. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; manufs. of every description are very actively carried on. Princip. cities, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Saardam, Alkmaar, and Hoorn, in N.; and the Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, and Dort, in S. Holland.

HOLLAND (NEW). [AUSTRALIA.]

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a distr. of Engl., forming a division of the co. Lincoln on the S.E., & having E. the N. Sea. Area 256,320 ac. Pop. 72,361. Holland-Fen, in this district, is a tract now enclosed and drained, comprising 22,000 ac. Pop. upwards of 10,000.—II. (*Great*), a pa., co. Essex, 11 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 481.—III. (*Little*), same co., 14½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area 740 ac. Pop. 75.—IV. (*Upper*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on the Liverpool and Wigan railw., pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan. Pop. 3,113.

HOLLAND (PREUSSISCH), a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 58 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on a height near the Weeska. Pop. 3,360. It has an old castle, and manufs. of woollens and linens.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, the princip. arm of the Waal, between S. Holland and N. Brabant, Netherlands, divides, after a course of 14 m., into the Haringvliet and Volke-rak, the two largest mouths of the Rhine, and which encircle the isl. Over-flakke.

HOLLACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Holsworthy. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 132.

HOLLESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 590.

HOLLIDAYSBURGH, a bor. of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylv., 81 m. W.N.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,896. A railway passes from hence over the Alleghany mountains to Johnstown.

HOLLFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 13 m. W. Bayreuth, and E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,048. It has large mkts. for sheep.—*Hollingstedt* is a vill. of Denmark, duchy and 12 m. W.S.W. Schleswig.

HOLLINGBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 4,860 ac. Pop. 1,300.

HOLLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¾ m. N.W. Hastings. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 336.

HOLLINGWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 2 m. E. Stayley Bridge. Pop. 2,012.

HOLLINGWOOD, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prestwich, 1½ m. W.S.W. Oldham. Pop. (returned with pa.); has cotton and hat factories.

HOLLIS, two tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 65 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,363.—II. New Hampshire, 33 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,333. —*Holliston* is a tnshp., Massachusetts, 24 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 6,782.

HOLLYMOUNT, a petty town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinrobe. Pop. 454.

HOLLYWOOD, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Belfast Lough, 4½ m. N.E. Belfast. Pop. of vill. 1,532. It is remarkably well built, has a curious old church; a fine modern gothic presbyterian chapel, and a pier used by fishermen. In its vicinity, which is very beautiful, are many handsome mansions and villas, the residences of Belfast merchants, whose families also resort here for sea bathing.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Dublin, 2½ m. E.S.E. Naul. Area 3,992 ac. Pop. 1,022.—III. co. Wicklow, with a miserable vill., 2½ m. S.E. Ballymore-Eustace. Area of pa. 18,383 ac. Pop. 2,770.

HOLLYM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, 16 m. S.E. Hull. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 373.

HOLME, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 3½ m. N. Newark. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 127.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. riding, pa. Almondbury, 7½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 713.—III. (*Cultram*), a pa., co. Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Area 24,920 ac. Pop. 3,037. Formed part of a celebrated abbey, founded here in 1150 by a Scottish prince.—IV. (*East*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.W. Wareham. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 59.—V. (*Hales*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 488. The church is a large structure of the 15th century.—VI. (*Lacy*), co. and 5 m. S.E. Hereford (on the Wye). Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 369.—VII. (*Moss*), a mntn., co. Derby, where it meets cos. York and Chester. Highest point 1,859 ft. above the sea.—VIII. (*On-the-Wolds*), a pa., co. York, E. riding, 6½ m. N.W. Beverley. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 149.—IX. (*Near-the-Sea*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 280. United to Thornham.—X. (*Next Runcton*), same co., 4 m. N. Downham. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 288.—XI. (*On Spalding Moor*), co. York, E. riding, 4 m. S.W. Market Weighton. Area 10,820 ac. Pop. 1,509. The church is an ancient edifice, on a hill, where was formerly a beacon. The hall is the seat of the Hon. C. Largdale. — XII. (*Pierrepont*), co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 222.

HOLMES, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, cap. Millersburg. Area 422 sq. m. Pop. 18,088. —II. a co., Mississippi, between Gazoo and Big-black rivs., cap. Lexington. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 9,452, of whom 5,566 are slaves.

HOLME, a pa. of Orkney, Pomona, on HOLME SOUND, a beautiful firth, on the S. coast of Pomona. Pop. 866. Several small islets of the Orkneys bear this prefix.

HOLMER, a pa. of Engl., co. and 1½ m. N. Hereford. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 628.

HOLMES HOLE, a vill. and large harbour of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 70 m. S.S.E. Boston. It contains a street of 100 houses. The harbour, which has deep water, is much frequented by vessels, when the wind will not allow of doubling Cape Cod.

HOLMESTRAND, a seaport tn. of Norway, stift. Aggershuus, on the Drammen Fiord, 34 m. S.S.W. Christiania. Pop. 1,746. Trade in timber.

HOLMFIRTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. (returned with pa.) mostly employed in manufs. of woollens for the Huddersfield market.

HOLMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co York, E. riding, on the N. Sea, 2½ m. N.E. Patrington. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 197.

HOLMS, two islets of Engl. and S. Wales, in the estuary of the river Severn, S.E. Lavernock.

HOLMSFIELD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Dronfield. Pop. 515.

HOLNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. W. Ashburton. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 394. Holne Park is a beautiful hunting seat in this pa.

HOLNEST, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 139.

HOLSTEBROE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. and 24 m. N.E. Rinkiobing, on the Stor-aa. Pop. 1,200, mostly agricultural.

HOLSTEIN (DUCHY OF), *Holsatia*, a depend. of Denmark, which, till 1848, formed part of the Germanic confederation, situated S. of Schleswig in Denmark, and N. of Hanover and Mecklenburg in Germany, and between lat. 54° 26′ 10″ & 53° 29′ N., lon. 9° & 11° E., bounded E. by the Baltic, and W. by the N. Sea. Area 3,255 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 479,350. Surface mostly level, with low hills in the E.; in the S. and W. the extensive pasture lands are secured against inundations of the sea by dykes. It contains numerous lakes, the chief of which is the Plönsee, and is watered by the Eider, Elbe, and their affls. Its agricultural produce resembles that of the E. of Engl., and it is celebrated for its cattle and horses, which with grain, butter, and cheese, form the chief exports. Principal towns, Glückstadt, the cap., Altona, the chief port, Kiel, Rendsburg, and Elmshorn, which are connected by railways. This prov. became a dependency of Denmark in 1459. It is held by the king of Denmark as Duke of Holstein, under certain limitations. In 1848, Holstein, along with the duchy of Schleswig, revolted from Denmark in order to join the new German empire; the pop. are mostly German in their language as well as in their predilections.

HOLSWORTHY, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Tamar, 7½ m. W.S.W. Stratton. Area of pa. 8,870 ac. Pop. 1,857. Mkt. Sat.

HOLT, a parl. and munic. bor. and pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, crossed by a stone bridge of 10 arches, 5½ m. N.E. Wrexham. Pop. of pa. 1,634. The town is very small. It has an ancient church, built of red stone, an endowed day school, and other charities, exceeding 60*l.* per ann. Holt is governed by a mayor, and unites with Denbigh, Ruthin, & Wrexham, in sending one member to H. of C.—II. a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.N.E.

Dereham. Area of pa. 2,950 ac. Pop. 1,604. The town is delightfully situated on an eminence. It has an ancient church, a shire hall, a workhouse, and a grammar school, founded by Sir J. Gresham in 1554, possessing a rev. of 348*l.*, an excellent library, and a scholarship and fellowship at Sidney college, Cambridge, govs. the fishmongers' company, London. Mkt., Saturday. The celebrated Sir J. Gresham was buried here.—III. a pa., co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 557. It has a Saxon church, and ruins of a castle of the Beauchamps.—IV. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Harboro'. Area 650 ac. Pop. 40.—V. a tything, co. Dorset, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Wimbourne-Minster. Pop. 1,313.—VI. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 1,044. Here is a mineral spring, used in cutaneous diseases.

HOLTBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. E.N.E. York. Area 860 ac. Pop. 146.

HOLTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 21 m. S.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,619.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 21 m. N. Düsseldorf. Pop. 840.—III. a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 25 m. N.W. Tonsberg.

HOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wragby. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 191.—II. co. and 5½ m. E. Oxford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 289.—III. co. Somerset, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 224.—IV. co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 591.—V. (*Le Clay*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Great Grimsby. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 263.—VI. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 187.

HOLVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 480 ac. Pop. 37.

HOLWAN, a city of antiquity, the Calah of Asshur (Genesis x. 11), & the Hallah of the Israelitish captivity, is now represented by the vill. Sar-Puli, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Kermanshah, 8 m. S. Zohab, and where are some sculptured tablets, an excavated royal sepulchre, various Sassanian ruins, and numerous mounds. It remained large and populous long after the Arab invasion of Persia, but was finally ruined by the Huns in 1258. The Holwan river, here crossed by a bridge, rises 20 m. E. Zohab, and after a tortuous course joins the Ghilan, an affluent of the Diyala. In the plain it is fordable in autumn.

HOLWELL, a pa. of England, co. Bedf., 3 m. N.N.W. Hitchin. Area 650 ac. Pop. 182. Annual charities 100*l.*—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.E. Sherborne, in co. Dorset. Ac. 2,330. P. 397. Blackmore forest was partly in this parish.

HOLWERD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., on the North Sea, opposite Ameland, and 6 m. N.W. Dokkum. Pop. 1,700.

HOLWICK, a township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald Kirk, 12 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 205. The fall of the riv. Tees here is one of the finest cataracts in England.

HOLYBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N.N.E. Alton. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 422. It has an endowed school free to all the children of the parish. Revenue 183*l.*

HOLY-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Clent, 3½ m. E.S.E. Stourbridge. Pop. returned with pa. Has large fairs for cheese, &c.

HOLYCROSS, a pa. and vill. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. S.S.W. Thurles. Area of pa. 8,137 ac. Pop. 3,446. Here is an abbey founded in 1182, and now one of the finest monastic ruins in Ireland.

HOLYHEAD, *Caer Gybi*, an island, parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesea, off its W. side, and connected with that island, by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water, 23 m. W. Bangor, with which it is connected by railway. The isl. is mostly a barren rock, interspersed with some sheep pasture, & ending on the N. in a huge headland of serpentine rock, hollowed into many caves, which are the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. Area of pa., which occupies its N. part, 3,000 ac. Pop. of bor. 2,974. Town clean and well paved, has many handsome houses, hotels, assembly rooms, a church formerly collegiate, and a good market-place. The wall of the church-yard is reputed to have formed a part of a Roman fortification. The harbour is formed by a pier 900 feet in length, 14 feet water at low-tide, on which there is a light-house, in lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 4° 37′ W. Two other light-houses, with powerful revolving lights, visible 20 m. distant, stand on the N. and S. stacks, two rocks N.W. of the Head, with which the S. stack is connected by a suspension bridge, lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 4° 42′ W. Holyhead owes its importance to its being the nearest British port to Dublin.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARN, a peninsula, insulated at high water, N.E. coast of England, adjoining co. Northumberland, but belonging to co. Durham, 9 m. S.S.E. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area about 1,000 ac. Area of pa., which includes the Farne Isles about 7½ m. to the S.E., 3,320 ac. Pop. 809, mostly employed in lobster and other fisheries. The N. part of the island consists of sand hills forming a large rabbit warren, the remainder is fertile. It has a small harbour on the E., defended by a battery; a vill., now much frequented for sea-bathing, very fine ancient castle, and remarkable remains of a celebrated Saxon abbey, founded in 635 as a bishop's see, over which the famous St Cuthbert presided as bishop. It was destroyed by the Danes in 900, when the bishopric was removed to Durham, and was afterwards rebuilt as a cell to the priory in that city. Lindisfarne is described in the second canto of Scott's Marmion.

HOLYTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. Pop. 900, chiefly engaged in mining.

HOLYWELL, a parl. bor., market and manufacturing town, and pa., N. Wales, co. Flint, on the line of the Holyhead and Chester railway, 15 m. N.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 10,834. Pop. of bor. 5,864. It lies in a romantic glen near the estuary of the Dee; has a church partly ancient, a beautiful Gothic chapel, now used as a school, & court-house built over the celebrated well of St Winifred by the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; remains of an abbey and of a British fortification, thriving manufs. of cottons, galloons, large smelting houses and foundries, and in its close vicinity extensive lead, copper, and zinc mines. Market, Friday. Holywell, which is now the largest town in the co., unites with Flint, &c., in sending 1 member to *H. of C.* Its ancient well, the most copious spring in Britain, sends up 21 tons of the purest water every minute.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.E. St Ives. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 959.—III. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 4 m. N.N.W. North Shields. Pop. 1,164.

HOLYWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Dumfries. Area 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,061.

HOLZAPPEL, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 8 m. W. Limburg, on the Lahn, at the foot of a height, crowned by the remains of the former residence of the Nassau princes. Pop. 921.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 12 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,638.

HOLZMINDEN, a frontier town of Germany,

duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 56 m. S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 3,409. It is well built, and has a large suburb, several churches, a synagogue, public library, and various manufs., the principal being of iron and steel wares, files, pins, &c. It is also an entrepôt for linen fabrics.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Efze, 20 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,815, partly employed in woollen and linen weaving, brewing, and distilling. It has a normal school, & near it are some iron mines. —II. a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Ohm, 18 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,692. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mountain fortress.—III. a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 921.

HOMBOURG, two contiguous comms. and vills. of France, dep. Moselle, 27 m. E.N.E. Metz. United pop. 3,075.

HOMBRECHTIKON, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Meilen. Pop. 2,800.

HOMBURG, several small towns, &c., of Central Germany.—I. a fortified town, Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 3,107, employed in woollen and cotton manufs., and in sugar refining.—II. Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 13 m. W. Würtzburg. Pop. 700, employed in cultivating superior wine & fruits.—III. a royal chateau, Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 26 m. E.S.E. Cologne. [HOMBERG.]

HOMBURG (VOR-DER-HÖHE), a town of Central Germany, cap. landgraviate Hessen-Homburg, 9 m. N.N.W. Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 4,500, who manuf. linen & silk fabrics, flannels, hosiery, and hats. Principal edifices, a castle, the former residence of its landgraves, a Roman Catholic cathedral and church, a Protestant chapel, synagogue, orphan asylum, & the government offices in the new town. [HESSEN-HOMBURG.]

HOME, a dist. of Upper Canada, between Lakes Ontario and Huron, & having E. the dist. Newcastle, and W. Gore and London. It contains Lake Simcoe, and is watered by the rivers Talbot, Nottawasaga, and Severn. In it is Toronto, cap. of Upper Canada.—*Home Bay*, British N. America, N. of Cumberland island, is in lat. 68° 30′ N., lon. 68° W.

HOMER, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 20 m. N.E. Ithaca. Pop. 3,572.

HOMERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.W. Bungay. Area 580 ac. Pop. 291.

HOMERTON, a vill. of England. [HACKNEY.]

HOMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.S.W. Salisbury. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 171. In the church is a monument to G. Stanley, gent., who died in 1719, aged 151.

HOMME, a river of Belgian Luxembourg, tributary to the Lesse, which it joins after a course of 25 m. Bure and Rochefort are on its banks.

HOMOROD, several vills. of Transylvania, Szekler-land, the principal being H.-Almas, stuhl & 9 m. S.E. Udvarhely. Near it is the grotto of Almas or Amas, famous in local history as a place of retreat against invaders from the E. and S. —The *Great Homorod* is a river which joins the Aluta, after a S.S.W. course of 30 m.

HOMS, or HEMS (*Emesa*), a town of Syria, pash. and 86 m. N.N.E. Damascus. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It is built of dark basalt, and has numerous mosques, some churches, a large khan, well supplied bazaars, manufs. of gold and silver thread, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, and an active trade with Hamah, Aleppo, and Damascus. Its vicinity is irrigated by canals from the Orontes, which river traverses the Lake of Homs, a lake 3 m. S.ward, and about 13 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth.

HO-NAN, an inland prov. of China, mostly between lat. 32° and 37° N., and lon. 110° and 116° E., and enclosed by the provs. Shan-si, Chi-li, Ngan-hoei, Hou-pe. Pop. (1812) 23,037,171. Surface mostly flat and highly fertile; its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-ho. Principal products comprise rhubarb, tea, indigo, musk, and silk. It is divided into 9 deps.; chief city Khai-fung.—II. a city, cap. dep., in same prov., on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, in lat. 34° 40′ N., lon. 112° 28′ E.—III. a famous Buddhist temple, on an island near Canton.

HONDA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 55 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 6,000 (?). It is regularly built, and has some religious edifices, a college, and two bridges, and is a depôt for the commercial produce of the S. provs. of New Granada.—*Honda* is the name of a bay on the N. coast of New Granada, lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 71° 50′ W.; and of a bay, on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 m. W. Havana.

HONDO, or RIO GRANDE, a river of Yucatan and British Honduras, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. S.E. Bacalar.

HONDSCHOOTE, a frontier comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 2,250.

HONDURAS (BAY OF), a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 20° N., and lon. 84° and 88° W., having S. Mosquito and the state Honduras, and W. British Honduras and Yucatan. It receives the Belize, Motagua, and numerous other rivers, and contains the islands Ruatan, Tureffe, Guanaja, &c., with a multitude of islets and reefs, termed keys.

HONDURAS (BRITISH), Centr. Amer. [BALIZE.]

HONEYBROOK, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 38 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,773.

HONEYCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 710 ac. Pop. 69.

HONFLEUR, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Calvados, on the S. or left bank of the estuary of the Seine, 8 m. S.E. Havre. Pop. (1846) 9,506. It is ill-built, dirty, and dull, having declined with the rise of Havre. On a wooded height above it is a church, a good deal resorted to by seafaring devotees. Its port, sheltered by a pier, is adapted only for small vessels, but 2,320,000 fr. were some years ago voted by the French Chambers for its improvement. Honfleur exports to Engl. about 7,000 doz. eggs weekly, with butter, fruits, &c.; has an active trade with America, ship-building docks, and rope-walks. Fine melons, and a good deal of other fruit, are grown in its vicinity. This was the last town in Normandy which submitted to Henri IV.

HONG-KONG, an isl. off the coast of China, E. of the entrance of the Canton river, lat. 22° 12′ N., lon. 114° 13′ E., & now erected into a British colony. Length, E. to W., 8 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 m. Pop. (1845) 23,748, of whom 23,114 were Chinese. Surface mntnous. & bare. Here are some good roadsteads, but violent hurricanes are frequent. On the N. coast is the cap. town, Victoria, and on the S. the vill. Stanley, now connected by a good road; besides which, another newly made road extends nearly round the island. Public rev. (1845) 22,242*l*. Govern. vested in a governor, council, & the orders of the sovereign in council. Hong-Kong became a British possession by treaty with China, June 25th, 1843. Regular steam communication is kept up with England; average passage, 56 days.

Honily, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area 660 ac. Pop. 50.

Honing, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. North-Walsham. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 344.

Honingham, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. East-Dereham. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 358. The hall is a fine Elizabethan structure.

Honington, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Granthain. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 149.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 273. The poet Bloomfield was born here in 1766.—III. co. Warwick, 1½ m. N. Shipton-on-Stour. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 335.

Honiton, a parl. bor., mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Otter, 16½ m. E.N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. and bor. 2,800 ac. Pop. of do. 3,895. Inhab. ho. in do. 767. It is situated in a vale celebrated for beauty and fertility, and consists chiefly of 1 long spacious street, well-built, paved, and lighted, and throughout the whole length of which runs a fine stream of water. It has an anc. church, containing a curious screen, and many old monum., and a superb modern gothic church; a small grammar school, a union workhouse, and an hospital, with chapel, founded for lazars, or poor people, before 1641; other charities about 200*l*. Honiton has long been celebrated for its manufs. of serges, and of lace. Large markets for butter, &c., on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. The bor. is gov. by a portreeve, elected in a manor-court of its anc. lords, the Courtenays, Earls of Devon. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., and is also a polling place for co. Reg. elects. (1848) 414.

Honorine la Chardonne (Ste), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,541.—II. (*La Guillaume*), 16 m. W.N.W. Argentan. Pop. 1,274.

Honley, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 3 m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 5,383, mostly employed in manufs. of fancy woollen goods.

Honningen, a mkt. town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. & 17 m. N.W. Coblentz, on r. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,230.—II. a vill., 30 m. W.N.W. Coblentz.

Honnecourt, a market town of France, dep. Nord, on the canal of St Quentin, near the Scheldt, 8 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,417.

Honolulu, or Honoruru, the princip. town of the Sandwich isls., Pacific O., on Woahoo isl., in lat. 21° 18′ 2″ N., lon. 157° 55′ W. It is meanly built, but an entrepôt for European and Indian goods, re-shipped hence to America; and sometimes 80 whalers, each of from 300 to 500 tons burden, anchor here. [Sandwich Islands.]

Honor de Cos (L'), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on r. b. of the Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,535.

Honoré (Ste), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 11 m. S.S.W. Château-Chinon. Pop. 1,051. It has sulphur baths, & some antiquities.

Honrubia, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 1,820.

Hoo, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. East-Dereham. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 220.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. Woodbridge. Area 540 ac. Pop. 211.—III. (*St Werburgh*), co. Kent, 3¼ m. N.E. Rochester. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 930. It has a union workhouse.—IV. (*St Mary's*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Gillingham. Ac. 1,920. Pop. 297.—V. (*Allhallows*). [Allhallows, Kent.]—VI. a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. & 1 m. N. Plymstock.

Hoobly, *Havili*, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 13 m. S.E. Dharwar. Pop. in 1820, estimated at 15,000. It has two forts, some Mohammedan edifices, and a good trade.

Hood Channel, N.W. America, Oregon terr., is an inlet of the Georgian gulf, lat. 47° 53′ N, lon. 122° 30′ W. *Hood's river*, Brit. N. America, flows into Coronation gulf, Arctic O.—*Hood's Island* is one of the Galapagos group.

Hooe, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Battle. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 519.

Hooge, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7½ m. N. Breda. Pop. 1,314.

Hoogeveen, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Assen. Pop. 6,995.

Hoogezand, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 miles S.E. Groningen. Pop. 1,680.

Hooghly, a town and dist., Brit. India, presid. Bengal, the town on the r. b. of the Hooghly riv., 25 m. N. Calcutta. It is large, prosperous, and picturesque, occupying an elevated site, its buildings being interspersed with trees and bamboo plantations. Principal structures, a handsome church, various Hindoo temples, & ghauts (flights of stairs), and a government college for English, Persian, Arabic, and other languages. Here, in 1632, occurred the first serious outbreak between the Moguls and Europeans; and in 1686, the first engagement between the British and the Moguls, when the fleet of the former bombarded the town. The dist. Hooghly has an area of 2,260 sq. m.; had, in 1822, a pop. of 1,239,150, mostly Hindoos; and in 1840, yielded a land rev. of 119,390*l*., and a total rev. of 131,120*l*.—*Hooghly river*, the W.-most branch of the Ganges, at its delta, formed by the union of the Cossimbazar, and Jellinghy branches, about 55 m. N. Calcutta, besides which city, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Barrackpoor, Serampore, Fultah, Culpee, and Hinjellee, are the princip. places on its banks. Total length about 200 m.; its mouth is nearly 10 m. across. It is the only branch of the Ganges navigated by large vessels, and that alone in the delta which is considered sacred by Hindoos.

Hoogkarspel, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, N.E. Hoorn. Pop. 974; and *Hoogkerk*, a pa., prov. and W. Groningen.

Hooglede, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,033.

Hoogstraeten, a small town of Belgium, prov. & 20 m. N.E. Antwerp, cap. cant., on the March, with 1,550 inhabs., an old castle, & some manufs.

Hook, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Beaminster. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 268.—II. a chplry., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Snaith, 1½ m. S. Howden. Pop. 1,221.

Hook, a pa. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Wexford, forming the S. part of the peninsula which screens Waterford harbour on the E. Pop. 523. At its extremity is an anc. and very curious tower, now used as a lighthouse. Loftus-hall is in this pa.

Hoole, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 6½ m. S.W. Preston. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 989.

Hooly-Onore, a town and fort of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam.

Hoormara, a seaport town, Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 25′ N., lon. 65° 6′ E. Pop. about 2,000. Some small vessels owned here trade to Arabia, Scinde, and Cutch, and the town pays an annual rev. of 1,000 rupees to the chief of Lus.

Hoorn, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., on the Zuyderzee, 20 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. (1840) 8,668. It has a naval college, and an active trade in shipbuilding; also in cheese, butter, herrings, cattle, & the products of its manufs., which comprise carpets, woollen cloths, &c. Birth-place of the navigator Schouten, who discovered Cape Hoorn (Horn), and named it after his native town; and of Tasman, the discoverer of New Zealand & Tasmania.

HOOSICK, a township, U. S., New-York, 32 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,539, employed in cotton and other manufs.

HOOTON (PAGNELL), a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6¼ m. N.W. Doncaster. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 432.—II. (*Roberts*), same co. & Riding, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Darfield. Area 1,050 ac. P. 175.

HOPE, or EASTYN, a small contrib. parl. bor. & pa., N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Alen, here crossed by an anc. bridge, 6 m. S.E. Mold. Pop. of pa. 2,916. The town has an anc. church, and ruins of a castle built prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, and joins with Flint, &c., in sending 1 mem. to the H. of C.

HOPE, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. a small mkt. town and pa., co. Derby, 5 m. N.N.E. Tideswell. Area 36,160 ac. Pop. 4,434, partly employed in manufs. of lace, thread, sacking, ropes, hats, and cottons, and in mines. It is an anc. and picturesque vill., in the romantic valley of Hopedale. Mkt., Friday.—II. (*All-Saints*), a pa., co. Kent, 1¼ m. N.W. New Romney. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 21.—III. (*Bagot*), co. Salop, 5 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Area 650 ac. Pop. 75.—IV. (*Bowdler*), same co., 12 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 184.—V. (*Mansell*), co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Ross. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 187.—VI. (*Say*), co. Salop, 5½ m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 660.—VII. (*Sollers*), co. Hereford, 6 m. N.N.E. Ross. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 161.—VIII. (*Under Dinmore*), same co., 4¼ m. S.S.E. Leominster. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 586. In the church are some beautiful ancient monuments of the Coningsby family.

HOPE, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, 33 m. E.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,770.—II. New Jersey, 66 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 1,690.

HOPE (ISLAND), off the S.E. coast of Spitzbergen, Arctic O., is in lat. 76° 20′ N., lon. 19° 54′ E. It is mountainous, and has a harbour on its N. side. It was discov. in 1613.—*Hope Islands* are a group off the E. coast of Australia.—*Hope Nose*, Engl., E. coast of Devonshire, bounds Torbay on the N.—*Hope River*, Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters the Caribbean Sea, 5 m. E.S.E. Kingston, after a S. course of 10 m.—*Hope's Advance Bay*, N. coast of Labrador, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 70° W.

HOPETOUN-HOUSE, Scotland. [ABERCORN.]

HOPE-TOWN, a vill. of Brit. Guiana, about 1 m. from Fort-Wellington, well laid out, and with about 2,000 inhabitants.

HOPEWELL, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Jersey, 17 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 3,205.—II. in same state, co. Cumberland. Pop. 2,220.—III. Pennsylvania, 14 m. S.E. York. Pop. 1,905.—IV. New York, 187 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,976.—V. Pennsylvania, co. & 13 m. S.W. Huntingdon. Pop. 1,238.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Beaver. Pop. 1,603.—VII. Pennsylvania, co. & 12 m. N.W. Washington. Pop. 1,596.—VIII. Pennsylvania, co. & 15 m. N.E. Bedford. Pop. 1,213.—IX. co. Cumberland, 21 m. W. Carlisle. Pop. 1,036.—X. Ohio, 46 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,860.—XI. Ohio, co. Perry. Pop. 1,544.—*Hopewell-head* is a cape of Labrador, Brit. N. Amer., projecting into Hudson-bay, in lat. 57° 10′ N., lon. 77° W., adjacent to which is Hopewell-bay.

HOPITAL (L'), or ALBERTVILLE, a town of the Sardinian sta., prov. Upper Savoy, ½ m. N.W. Conflans, on rt. b. of the Doron. Pop. 3,406.

HOPKINS, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of Kentucky. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 9,171.—*Hopkinsville* is the name of many vills., U. S., the princip. in Kentucky, cap. Christiansville. P. 1,581.

HOPKINTON, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 7 m. W. Concord. Pop. 2,455.—II. Massachusetts, 25 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,245.—III. Rhode Isl., co. Washington, with a flourishing vill. on Charles river. Pop. 1,726.—IV. New York, co. St Lawrence. Pop. 1,147.

HOPTON, a liberty of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. St Mary and Chad, 2½ m. N.E. Stafford. Pop. 464. It has ruins of a priory, and was the scene of a severe contest between the royal and parl. armies.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 8 m. W. Diss. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 623.—III. same co., 4½ m. N. Lowestoff. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 251.—IV. (*Castle*), co. Salop, 6½ m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 164.—V. (*In the Hole*), same co., 4 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 320 ac. Pop. 30.—VI. (*Monks*), same co., 4½ m. S. Much-Wenlock. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 189.—VII. (*Wafers*), 8 m. E. Ludlow. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 481.

HOPWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 4 m. S.S.W. Rochdale. Pop. 1,545. The hall is the seat of the Hopwood family.

HOR (MOUNT), a mntn. of Arabia-Petræa, on the E. side of the Wady-Arabah, nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea and the head of the G. of Akabah, and forming part of Mt. Seir, or Edom. It is a steep and irregular truncated cone, having three peaks on the N., in the loftiest of which is a grotto, the reputed tomb of Aaron.

HORAZDIOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on l. b. of the Wattawa, 63 m. S.S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,997, employed in woollen and linen cloth weaving.

HORB, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Neckar, 31 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,100. It has a castle and a rich hospital.

HORBLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 571.

HORBURY, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the Manches. & Leeds railw., pa. and 3 m. S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 2,683, employed in woollen manufs.

HORCAJADA, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 50 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 806.

HORCAJO DE SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,820.

HORCASITAS, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 70 m. S. Neuvo Santander.

HÖRDE, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Dortmund. Near it are some productive coal mines.—*Hördt* is a vill. of Rhenish-Bavaria, on the Rhine. P. 1,500; and *Hördten*, a vill., Baden, 12 m. S. Carlsruhe.

HORDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 3 m. S.S.W. Ellesmere. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 308.

HORDWELL, or HORDLE, a pa., Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S.W. Lymington. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 845.

HORE-ABBEY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, adjoining Cashel. Pop. 536. Here are beautiful and well preserved remains of an abbey, founded in 1272, by an archbishop of Cashel.

HOREB (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Arabia-Petræa, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge, with the plain Wady-er-Rahah on the W., and supposed to be the Mount Sinai of Scripture. [SINAI.]

HOREHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Eye. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 442.

HORFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter, 2½ m. N. Bristol. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 620.

HORGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on the W. shore of its lake, 8 m. S.S.E. Zurich. Pop. of pa. (1833) 3,336. It has manufs. of silks and cotton stuffs, and a harbour on the lake.

HORKESLEY (GT.), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.W. Colchester. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 730.—II. (*Little*), same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Neyland. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 206.

HORKSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Barton. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 228.

HORLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3½ m. N.W. Banbury. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 917.—II. co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Brighton railway, 5½ m. S. Reigate. Area 7,640 ac. Pop. 1,583. It has a fine church, some traces of a castle which covered nearly 2 acres. At the station on the London and Brighton railway, a branch here diverges to Horsham.

HORMEAD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2¾ m. E. Buntingford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 595. —(*Little*), a pa. adjoining, 2½ m. E.S.E. Buntingford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 121.

HORN, or HORNFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 2 m. E. Exton. Pop. 38.

HORN, two towns of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, 46 m. N.W. Vienna, with 680 inhabitants, a renowned brewery, & some extensive religious establishments.—II. princip. Lippe-Detmold, 10 m. S. Lemgo, with 1,700 inhabitants, some fortifications, & manufs. of woollen cloths, &c. Pop. 1,607. [See also HOORN.] Some islands, Gulf of Mexico & Pacific Ocean, have the same name.

HORN, or HOORN (CAPE). [CAPE HORN.]

HORNACHOS, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,500.

HORN-AFVAN, an extensive lake, Swedish Lappmark, about lat. 66° N., and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 50 m., breadth varies to 10 m. It discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the riv. Skelleftea.

HORNBACH (ALT & NEU), two contiguous vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Hornbach riv., 5 m. S. Deux Ponts. United pop. 1,905.

HORNBERG, a town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 23 m. N. E. Freiburg, with an old castle, & 1,156 inhabs.

HORNBLOTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 1,330. Pop. 104.

HORNBURG, a tn. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Ilse. P. 2,454.

HORNBY, a small town and chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Melling, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Pop. 318. It is anciently, but neatly, built, and surrounded by the finest scenery, has a stone bridge across the Lune, a gothic church, a noble castle, erected soon after the conquest, and now converted into a modern residence; a cotton factory, and a fortnightly cattle mkt. In the vicinity are ruins of a Saxon fortification, and a priory.—II. a pa., co. York, N. riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Bedale. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 278. Hornby castle, the superb seat of the Duke of Leeds, great part of which was built at the time of the conquest, is in this parish.

HORNCASTLE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 18 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 2,510 ac. Pop. 4,521. The town, on the river Bane, which is navigable to its junction with the Witham, is mostly well built; has some remains of Roman fortifications, a church, a grammar school, founded by Lord Clinton in 1652, rev. about 200*l.* per ann.; a library & literary society, a union workhouse, branch bank, &c., with extensive tanneries, and considerable trade by the riv. in corn and wool. Market, Saturday. The August fair lasts about 10 days, and is one of the largest horse fairs in the kingdom.

HORNCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. S.E. the Romford station, on the E. counties railway. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 2,399.

HORNDON (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. S.E. Brentwood. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 529. —II. (*On-the-Hill*), a pa., same co., 6½ m. N.N.E. Gravesend. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 576.—III. (*West*), same co., 3¾ m. S.S.E. Brentwood. Area 470 ac. Pop. 60. The noble seat of Horndonhill is in this pa.

HORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.W. Godstone. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 649.

HORNEBURG, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. and 8 m. S.S.E. Stade. Pop. 1,300.

HORNELLSVILLE, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 205 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,121.

HORNHAUSEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 21 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,757.—*Hornhuizen* is a pa. of the Netherlands, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Groningen, near the N. Sea.

HORNING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Bure, here crossed by a ferry, 3 m. S.E. North-Walsham. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 767. Here are some remains of the celebrated abbey of St Benedict, founded by Canute in 1020, and so strongly fortified, that it held out against the attacks of William the Conqueror, till betrayed by one of the monks. At the Reformation, the abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Norwich, and its bishops have, since that time, been the only abbots in England.

HORNINGSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 298.

HORNINGHOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. N.E. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1,120. P. 98.

HORNINGSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Warminister. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 1,290.

HORNINGSHEATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmond's. Ac. 1,780. P. 597.

HORNINGTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 290.

HORNOY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. W.S.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,070.

HORNSEA, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, on the N. Sea, about 14 m. N.N.E. Hull. Area of pa. (including a fine sheet of water of nearly 500 ac.) 3,160 ac. Pop. 1,005. The town is much frequented as a watering-place. Mkt. Monday. The sea has made frequent encroachments on this parish.

HORNSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the New river, 5½ m. N.N.W. St Paul's, London. Area 2,960 ac., which includes a great part of Highgate and Finchley common. Pop. 5,937. The vill. is long and straggling. It is beautifully situated, and has many handsome mansions, an interesting church, built in the 16th century, and a grammar school at Highgate.

HORNTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. Horley, 5 m. N. W. Banbury. Pop. 592.

HORNU, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Mons. Pop. 3,022, forming an interesting colony of miners, founded 1823.

HORODLO, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, on the Bug, 38 m. E.N.E. Zamosc. Pop. 1,200.

HOROTEN, on Waikato river. [NEW ZEALAND.]

HORRUES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,000.

HORSE (THE), an islet of Scotl., co. Ayr, in the firth of Clyde, opposite Ardrossan harbour.

HORSEHEATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 3½ m. E.N.E. Linton. Area 1,677 ac. Pop. 523.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, at the W. side of the entrance of Castle-Townsend haven, with a landmark tower.

HORSE-ISLAND, a small island, but the largest and most fertile in the Lake Urumea, Persia, prov. Azerbijan.—*Horsea Island* is a small isl. in Portsmouth harbour, England, 1 m. E. Porchester, and composing a farm.

HORSELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter, 3¼ m. S.W. Minchin-Hampton. Ac. 4,480. Pop. 3,064.

—II. *Horsley (East)*, a pa., co. Surrey, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Leatherhead. Ac. 1,740. P. 300.—III. (*West*), same co., 5½ m. N.E. Guildford. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 671. The ancient mansion-hall here was formerly the seat of the Raleigh family.

HORSEMONDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Lamberhurst. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,218.

HORSEN, or HORSENS, an ancient seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. and 25 m. S.W. Aarhuus, on the Horsens-Fiord. Pop. (1838) 5,100. It is well built, and has several churches, 2 market places, with a good harbour, and an export trade in corn and tallow.

HORSENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.W. Wendover. Area 780 ac. Pop. 27.

HORSEPATH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 306.

HORSEL, or HERSEL, a riv. of Central Germany, rises in the princip. Gotha, and after a N. and W. course of 25 m., joins the Werra, 4 m. S. Kreutzburg. Eisenach is the only town on its banks. —The *Hörselberg* is a mountain range between Eisenach and Kreutzburg. Elevation 1,540 feet.

HORSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Happisburgh. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 162.—(*Isl.*), on the E. coast of Essex, formed by an inlet of the sea, 4½ m. S.S.W. Harwich. It is 6 m. in circumference and abounds in game.

HORSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 593. It has some vestiges of a baronial castle.

HORSFORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, pa. Guisley, on the Aire, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. N.W. Leeds. Pop. 1,188.

HORSHAM, a parl. bor. and market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Adur, 26 m. N.E. Chichester, 37 m. S.S.W. London, by a branch of the London and Brighton railw. Area of pa. and bor. 20,040 ac., of which the forest of St Leonard's covers 11,160 ac. Pop. 5,765. Inhabited houses 1,039. The town presents a picturesque appearance from the intermixture of trees among its ancient, and partly timber-built houses. It has a venerable pa. church, in the early English style, a grammar school, endowed in 1532, rev. 500*l.*, a handsome castellated town hall and court house, a large county jail, union workhouse, mkt. house, & bank. The bor. is a polling-place for W. Sussex. It is governed by a steward, &c., and sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 339.—II. (*St Faith*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N. Norwich. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 973. It is head of a poor-law union, and has a house of industry for 300 persons.

HORSHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ripley. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 766.

HORSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W. Horncastle. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 345.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 915.

HORSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S.S.E. Belper. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 2,278. The ruins of Horeston castle, built early in 13th century, are in this pa.—II. (*Long*), a pa., co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Area 13,240 ac. Pop. 922.

HORST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Ruremond. Pop. 3,100, employed in linen weaving, tanning, brewing, and refining sugar.—II. a vill of Denmark, prov. Holstein, 8 m. E. Glückstadt, with a station on the Kiel and Altona railway.

HORSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. S.W. Uckfield. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 278.—II. (*Keynes*), same co., 5½ m. E.N.E. Cuckfield. Area 6,210 ac. Pop. 812.

HORSTMAR, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,100.

HORSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. Aylsham. Area 2,490 ac. Pop 625.

HORTA, a seaport town of Azores, cap. island Fayal, on its S.E. coast. Pop. 3,500. It is pretty well built, though very irregularly laid out.

HORTEN, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 32 m. S. Christiania, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss. It is the chief military port of the kingdom and station of the fleet, and has an arsenal and extensive building-yards.

HORTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Colnbrook. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 873. Charities (1832) 95*l.*—II. co. Dorset, 4½ m. S.W. Cranborne. Area 7,000 ac. Pop. 448.—III. co. Glos'ter, 2¼ m. N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 466.—IV. co. and 5½ m. S. E. Northampton. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 65.—V. co. Northumberland, 6½ m. S.E. Morpeth. Area 5,360 ac. Pop. 2,638. The church is very ancient.—VI. co. Stafford, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Seeke. Area 4,570 ac. Pop. 942.—VII. (*In Ribblesdale*), co. York, W. Riding, 10 m. W. Kettlewell. Area 18,970 ac. Pop. 520. The mntn. of Pennigen, & a part of Ingleborough, are in this pa.—VIII. (*Kirby*), co. Kent, 4 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 714.—IX. (*Monks*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.W. Hythe. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 171. —X. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. York, W. riding, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 17,615, extensively employed in woollen manufs. It has a mechanics institution, and a free school, founded in reign of Chas. I., and other charities.

HORTON RIVER, E. Australia, flows N. & joins Gwydie river. Lat. 29° 45′ S., lon. 150° 50′ E.

HORWICK, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 5½ m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 3,773, employed in calico print and bleach works.

HORWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. E.N.E. Bideford. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 118.—(*Great*), a pa., co. Bucks, 2½ m. N. Winslow. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 712.—III. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining, 2½ m. N.N.E. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 392.

HORZITZ, or HORZICZE, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 58 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,760.

HORZOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Beraun. Pop. 2,265, engaged in extensive iron mines, in raising coal, silver, and mercury, and in metallic and stoneware factories. Here is also the magnificent seat of Count Wrbna.

HOSE, or HOWES, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. N. Melton Mowbray. Ac. 2,140. Pop. 417.

HOSPITAL, a vill. and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 11 m. W. Tipperary. P. of pa. 2,538.

HOSPITALET, a town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,504.

HOSTALRICH, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Gerona. Pop. 950. It is a bishop's see, and was formerly an important fortress, taken by the French in 1694 and 1809.

HOSTAUN, a town of Bohemia, in its W. part, circ. Klattau, 27 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,381.

HOSTE-ISLAND, Tierra del Fuego, is between lat. 55° & 55° 40′ S., and lon. 68° & 70° W., 90 m. in length E. to W., by 50 m. in greatest breadth, separated E.ward from Navarin Island by Ponsonby Sound, and N.ward from King Charles, South Land by the Beagle Channel.

HOSTIEN (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 1,830.

HOSZUMEZO, a vill. of E. Hungary, co. Marmaros, near the Theiss, 7 m. N.W. Szigeth. P. 1,659.

HOTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, 1 m. N. South Cave. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 430.

HOTHAMPTON, a vill. of England. [BOGNOR.]

HOTHFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 408.

HOT-SPRINGS, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Arkansas, in its W. part, watered by the Washita. Area 2,540 sq. m. Pop. 1,997.—II. a vill., cap. above co., 40 m. W.S.W. Little Rock, and 6 m. N. the river Washita. It has 50 hot springs, resorted to by invalids. Temp. 110° to 150° Fahr. —III. a vill. of Virginia, in the centre of the state, 140 m. N.N.W. Richmond, and having a *hotel*, baths, & springs of a temp. from 103° to 106° Fahr.

HOTTENTOT-COUNTRY, or HOTTENTOTIA, a region of S. Africa, extends between lon. 15° & 27° E., and from lat. 31° S. to an uncertain distance N.ward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, having W. the Atlantic, S. the Cape Colony, E.ward the Bechuana and Kafir territories. It comprises nearly the whole basin of the Orange riv. Surface very various, in parts well wooded and fertile, but elsewhere an arid desert. The pop. are subdivided into numerous tribes, living under petty chiefs; and scattered through the country are various Wesleyan & other missionary stations.

HOTZENPLOTS, a small tn. of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 26 m. N.N.W. Troppau, on the Prussian frontier, and cap. co. Hennersdorf. Pop. 2,579.

HOUAT, a small isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.E. the peninsula Quiberon, with a fort, a small harbour, and 250 inhabitants.

HOUDAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. S.W. Bethune. Pop. 930.

HOUDAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.S.W. Mantes. Pop. 2,056.

HOUFFALIZE, a town of Belgian Luxembourg, cap. cant., on the Ourthe, 9 m. N.E. Bastogne, with a ruined fortress, and 990 inhabitants.

HOUGA (LE), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Gers, 30 m. W.S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,593.

HOUGAERDE, or HOEGAERDEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2½ m. S.W. Tirlemont. Pop. 3,000, with extens. breweries and distilleries.

HOUGH (ON-THE-HILL), a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. Grantham. Ac. 3,600. Pop. 582.

HOUGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Dover. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,311.

HOUGHTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Hunts, 2 m. N.W. St Ives. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 182.—II. co. Hunts, 2 m. S.S.W. Stockbridge. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 458.—III. (*Great*), co. & 2¾ m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 332.—IV. (*Little*), 3 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 566.—V. (*Long*), co. Northumberland, 3½ m. E.N.E. Alnwick. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 772. It has coal and lead mines.—VI. (*New*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N. Rougham. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 303. Sir R. Walpole died here in 1745. The famous collection of paintings he placed here are now in the imperial palace at St Petersburg.—VII. (*Conquest*), co. Beds, 2½ m. N. Ampthill. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 746.—VIII. (*In-the-Hole*), co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. S.W. New-Walsingham. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 342. Here is an ancient chapel formerly attached to Walsingham abbey, but now used as a barn.—IX. (*On-the-Hill*), co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 451.—X. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Watton. Area 470 ac. Pop. 41.—XI. (*Regis*), co. Beds, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,661.—XII. (*Winterbourne*), co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 304.—XIII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,319.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.E. Durham, on the Great N. of England railway. Area of pa. 14,560 ac. Pop. 16,833. The town is seated at the head of a fine vale, it has a large cruciform church containing the monument of the pious Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," who held the living from 1558 to 1583. Here are also a grammar school founded by Gilpin and others, a girl's school, revenue 80*l.*, other charities, a mechanics' institute, and a large trade (by railways connecting with Sunderland and Hartlepool) in coal.

HOUGUE, a headl., France. [C. LA HOUGUE.]

HOULME, an old division of France, Lower Normandy, cap. Argentan, now comprised in dep. Orne.—*Le Houlme* is a comm. & vill., dep. Seine-Inf., 5 m. N.N.W. Rouen. Pop. 2,038.

HOULTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, cap. co. Aroostook. Pop. 1,597.

HOUNAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 10 m. S.S.E. Kelso. Area (including a portion of the Cheviot hills) about 14,458 ac., mostly fine sheep-walk. Pop. 280. The hill of Hounam-Law, in this pa. rises 1,464 feet in height.

HOU-NAN ("south of the lake"), a prov. of China, between lat. 25° and 30° N., and lon. 109° and 114° E., enclosed S.ward by the Quang provs., and elsewhere by Kwi-tcheou, Hou-pe and Kiang-si. Pop. (1812) 18,652,507. Surface elevated but fertile; all the rivers are tributaries to the Lake Tong-ting, on its N. border, & whence its name. Among its products are the finest tea, cotton, various metals, and rice and other grains sent to Peking. Chief city, Tchang-tcha.

HOUND, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S.E. Southampton. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 460. The beautiful remains of Netley abbey, founded by Henry III. in 1239, stand on the slope of a hill, near Southampton water, in this pa.

HOUNDSFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 6 m. W. Watertown. Pop. 4,146. It contains a vill. and late naval station.

HOUNSLOW, a town and chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pas. Heston and Isleworth, 2¾ m. S.W. Brentford. Pop. 3,097. It consists of one long well paved street; has a chapel, built on the site of a priory founded by the Windsor family; and a great number of inns, formerly supported by the traffic of the Great W. of England road, but almost deserted since the opening of the Great Western railway. Hounslow heath, noted in ancient times for tournaments and military encampments, and in modern, for the depredations of highwaymen, is now in great part enclosed. Here are barracks and powder mills.

HOU-PE ("north of the lake"), a prov. of China, between lat. 29° and 33°, & lon. 108° and 116° E., and in the centre of China-proper. Pop. (1812) 27,270,098 (*Chinese census*). It is traversed by the Yang-tze-kiang. Products similar to those of Hou-nan. Chief city, Han-yang.

HOUPLIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1,015.

HOU-QUANG, a former prov. of China, now forming the provs. Hou-nan and Hou-pe, and having in its centre the large lake Tong-ting.

HOURN (LOCH), an inlet of Scotland, co. Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 13 m. At its mouth it is 5 m. across.

HOURTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. S.S.W. Lesparre. Pop. 1,412.

HOUSATONIC, a river of the U. S., N. America, Connecticut, flowing S.ward into Long Island Sound, which it enters 10 m. S.W. Newhaven.

HOUSE, an island of Shetland, pa. Bressa, connected by a bridge with the isl. of Barra. Length 3 m.; breadth about ½ m. Pop. returned with pa.

HOUSSA, an independent state of Centr. Africa, about lat. 12° and 13° N., and between lon. 5° and

10° E., having N. the Desert, E. Bornou, and elsewhere countries unexplored and unknown to Europeans. Denham and Clapperton visited this country, and to their work, the reader is referred for further information. The country is partly mntnous., bnt watered apparently by affits. of the Quorra. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, dates, & cattle are amongst its products. Chief towns, Kano, the cap., Sackatoo, Kashna, & Katagoom.

HOUSTON, a city, and lately the cap. of Texas, but now superseded by Austin, dist. Harrisburg, on the Buffalo-Bayou river, 60 m. N.W. Galveston, with which town it has continual communication by steam-boats. Pop. from 3,000 to 4,000. Though standing mostly on heights, considerably raised above the riv., it appears to be unhealthy; it is, however, a busy place of traffic as a depôt for goods passing between Galveston, and the interior, and it has a theatre, race-course, &c., with numerous shops, cafés, and hotels.—II. a co., U. S., Georgia, bordering the river Ocmulgee, cap. Perry. Area 510 sq. m. Pop. 9,711.

HOUSTON, *Hugh's-town*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5 m. N.W. Paisley. Area 7,500 ac. Pop. 2,818, partly employed in cotton works. Among the antiquities of this pa. are the old church of Killallan, the mansion and the old cross of Barochan, and remains of castle of the *knights of* Houston.

HOU-TCHOU, a city, China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., 35 m. N.W. Hang-chow-foo.

HOUTMAN'S ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Australia, between lat. 28° and 29° S., and lon. 113° and 114° E.

HOVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Brighton, with a station on the S. coast railway. Area 720 ac. Pop. 2,509. It is frequented as a watering-place; has many handsome houses, & an ancient interesting church.

HOVERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S. Southwell. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 398.

HOVETON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. S. North Walsham. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 454.

HOVINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. New Malton. Ac. 8,630. P. 1,277.

HOWARD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 204 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,247.—II. Pennsylvania, 97 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,409.—III. Ohio, co. Knox. Pop. 1,000.

HOWARD, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, near the centre of the state, cap. Fayette. P. 13,108.

HOW-CAPLE, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 970 ac. Pop. 140.

HOWDEN, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, and with a station on the Hull and Selby railway, 22 m. W. Hull. Area of pa. 14,510 ac. Pop. 4,850. Pop. of town 2,332. It is neatly built, and has a magnificent church, formerly collegiate. Here are also extensive remains, now converted into a farm-house, of a favourite palace of the bishops of Durham, to whom the site still belongs, and in which died the celebrated bishops, Pudsey, A.D. 1195, and Skirlaw, 1405. Howden is head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the E. Riding. It has 3 branch banks, a market on Saturday, and some of the largest horse fairs in England, lasting 14 days in Sept. and Oct.

HOWDEN-PANS, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Wallsend, on the Tyne, 2½ m. W.S.W. North Shields. P. 1,296. Numerous vessels are built, and much coal is shipped here.

HOWE (CAPE), the S.E. point of Australia. Lat. 37° 30′ S., lon. 150° 5′ E.—*West Cape Howe* is in W. Australia, co. Plantagenet, 18 m. S.W. Albany. [LORD HOWE'S ISLAND.]

HOWE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.N.E. Loddon. Area of pa. 970 ac. Pop. 92.

HOWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 72. In the church are some curious ancient monuments.

HOWELL, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Monmouth. Pop. 4,699.

HOWES, a pa. of England. [HOSE.]

HOWICK, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Lea, 4½ m. E.N.E. Alnwick. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 242. Earl Grey, to whom the vill. gives the title of viscount, has a seat here.

HOWTH (THE HILL OF), a peninsula and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, forming the N.E. screen of Dublin Bay. Area of pa. 2,760 ac., mostly a rocky and remarkably picturesque ridge, rising 563 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,538, extensively engaged in fisheries. Pop. of vill., which is 8 m. by railway E.N.E. Dublin, 692. It has a large harbour of refuge, with extensive piers, light-house, &c., constructed by Telford, at a cost of nearly 500,000*l.*, but from its position, the rocks which still obstruct it, and the accumulation of sand, now almost useless; an old castle, the seat of the St Lawrence family for nearly 7 centuries, ruins of a church erected in 1228, and in the centre of the town, the remains of an abbey said to have been founded by the Danes 1038. The romantic beauty of the peninsula attracts numerous visitors. Here is also a race-course, and at the extremity of the peninsula a handsome light-house, on a lofty rock, with a fixed red light. Howth gives the title of earl to the descendants of its Anglo-Norman conquerors, and still its chief proprietors, the St Lawrence or Tristram family.

HOXNE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.E. Eye, within the bounds of which parl. bor. it is included. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 1,313. Edmund, King of the E. Angles, was killed here by the Danes, A. D. 870.

HÖXTER a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 42 m. S.S.E. Minden, on l. b. of the Weser. Pop. 3,657, partly employed in chicory manufs., and in linen weaving, brewing, and distilling. 2 m. distant is Corvey, an anc. Benedictine abbey.

HOXTON, a parochial district, forming a suburb of London, pa. St Leonard-Shoreditch, 2 m. N.E. St Paul's, to the Dean and Chapter of which the manor belonged previous to the conquest. Pop. returned with pa. Here are the Haberdashers' alms-house for 20 men and 20 boys, founded in 1692 by R. Aske, rev. 3,550*l.*

HOY, an island and pa. of Orkney, 2½ m. S. Stromness. Length 14 m.; extreme breadth 5 m. Pop. of island 1,486. It has fine cliff scenery, and a harbour at Longhope. Weekly communication by steam is maintained with Leith.

HOYA, a co. of Hanover, enclosed by the Weser and Hunt rivers, landr. Hanover. Area 1,145 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 223,000, mostly Lutherans. Surface alternately marshy and fertile. Cattle rearing, agriculture, and linen weaving are the chief branches of industry. Chief town, Niemburg.—II. a market town in above co., on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. S.S.E. Bremen. Pop. 2,000, employed in transit trade, and linen fabrics.

HOYER, a petty seaport town, Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with a harbour on the N. Sea, 26 m. S.W. Ribe. It has an export trade in oysters.

HOYERSWERDA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 84 m. W.N.W. Leignitz, *on the* Black Elster. Pop. 2,050, chiefly agricultural.

HOYLAND (HIGH), a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Area 3,250

ac. Pop. 1,444, partly employed in woollen manufs. and collieries.—II. (*Nether*), a chapelry, same Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearn, 3½ m. S.W. Darfield. Pop. 2,597.—III. (*Swain*), a township, same Riding, pa. Silkstone, 5 m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Pop. 713.

HOYLE LAKE, or HOYLAKE, a vill. of England, co. Chester, pa. W. Kirby, on the Dee at its mouth, 11 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Pop. 444. It has buildings for the accommodation of seabathers, and two light-houses with fixed lights, in lat. 53° 24′ N., lon. 3° 11′ W. When brought to range in the same line, these lights, one of which is higher than the other, lead into Hoylake roads, which afford safe anchorage.

HOYM, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 14 m. S.E. Halberstadt, on the Selke. Pop. 2,300, with a castle, the original seat of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg.

HRADEK, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 19 m. N.N.W. Pisek.—II. a vill., circ. Königgratz, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia.—III. (or *Wünschelberg*), a town, Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. & 11 m. W.N.W. Glatz. P. 1,150.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on an island in the March, 42 m. E.S.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,100. It has several public schools, and an active trade in wine.—II. a famous old convent, near Olmutz, now used for a military hospital.

HROCHOW-TEINITZ, a vill. of E. Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. E. Chrudim. Pop. 964.—*Hrozinkau* is a vill. of Moravia, circ. and E. Hradisch.

HUAFO, or GUAFO, an island of Chile, off the coast, Pacific, 23 m. S.W. Chiloe.

HUAHEINE, one of the Society Islands, Pacific, N.W. of Tahiti. Estimated pop. 2,000. Surface mountainous and fertile; on it Cook planted the only shaddock tree existing in the island.

HUALLAGA, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, near lat. 11° S., and at 13,200 feet above the sea, flows mostly N.ward, and joins the Amazon, near lat. 5° S., and lon. 75° 40′ W., after a total course estimated at 500 m. The town Huanco, and station Las Lagúnas are on its banks, and near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls.

HUAMACHUCO, or GUAMACHUCO, a town of Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov., 55 m. E.N.E. Truxillo.

HUAMANGA, or GUAMANGA, a city of Peru, cap. dep. Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac, 140 m. W.N.W. Cuzco, on the route thence to Lima. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is finely situated, handsomely built, & has a cathedral, numer. other religious edifices, & a college with the privileges of an university. It was founded by Pizzaro in 1539. Near it the troops of Sucré defeated the Spaniards, and terminated the Spanish dom. in S. America in 1824.

HUANCAVELICA, or GUANCABELICA, a town of Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov., in the Andes, 80 m. W.N.W. Guamanga. Elevation 11,000 feet. Pop. 8,000, most of whom are engaged in mining, and smelting the ores of gold, silver, and mercury raised in its vicinity.

HUANCAYO and HUANTA, two towns of N. Peru.—I. dep. Junin, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Jauja.—II. dep. Ayacucho, prov. and 22 m. N. Huamanga.

HUANUCO, or GUANUCO, a town of Peru, dep. Junin, cap. prov., in the Andes, 180 m. N.N.E. Lima, formerly important, now decayed.

HUAQUI, a riv. of Mexican confed., dep. Sonora, enters the Gulf of California, about 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course, estimated at 400 m.

HUARAZ, a town of S. Amer., N. Peru, dep. Tarma, 130 m. S.E. Truxillo. Pop. 5,000.—*Huari* is a town, E. the Andes, 30 m. E. Huaraz.

HUARTE, two mkt. towns of Spain, Navarra.—I. prov. and 4 m. E.N.E. Pampelúna, near l. b. of the Arga.—II. (*St Araquil*), 15 m. W. Pampelúna, near the r. b. of the Araquil. It is walled.

HUASCO, a town, S. Amer., Chile, dep. and 110 m. N. Coquimbo, at the mouth of the riv. Huasco, in which it has a small harbour.

HUATALCO, a free port, Mexico. [GUATALCO.]

HUAURA, or GUAURA, a seaport town of Peru, dep. Lima, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Chancay, near the mouth of the river Guaura, with some saltworks, and remains of anc. Peruvian edifices.

HUBB, two rivs. of Beloochistan, the principal separating that country from Lower Scinde, and entering the Indian Ocean 27 m. W. Kurachee, after a total S.ward course of 100 miles.

HUBBARD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Trumbull. Pop. 1,242.—*Hubbardston* is a tnshp., Massachusetts, 54 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 1,784.

HUBBERTSTON, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W. Milford. Pop. 1,174. P. O. packets to Ireland sail from the small town of Hakim in this pa., whence corn and coals are also exported.

HUBERT (ST), a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Cleves.—II. a town, Belgian-Luxembourg, cap. arr., in the Ardennes, 17 m. W. Bastogne. Pop. 1,670, who manuf. potash and hardwares.

HUBERTSBURG, a vill. and royal castle of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. E. Leipzig. In the castle was signed the peace of 1763, which terminated the seven years' war.

HUBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Salton-on-the-Forest, 10½ m. E.S.E. Boroughbridge. Pop. 556.

HÜCKESWAGEN, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 25 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, on a hill near the Wipper. Pop. 2,937, employed in woollen & cotton cloth weaving, & in iron and steel works.

HUCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 117.

HUCKLECOT, a hamlet of Engl., co. & 3 m. E. Gloucester, pa. Churchdown. Pop. 455.

HUCKNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 2,630. The church is anc., and contains, among other interesting monuments of the Byron family, one to the immortal poet, who was interred here in 1824.—II. (*Under Huthwaite*), a hamlet, same co., pa. Salton-in-Ashfield, 4½ m. W.S.W. Mansfield. P. 887.

HUDDERSFIELD, a parl. bor., large manufact. mkt. town, & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Colne, a trib. of the Calder, and on the Lancaster and Yorkshire railway, 14 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Area of pa., which is very hilly, 15,080 ac. Pop. 38,454; pop. of bor. 25,068. Inhab. houses in do. 4,671. It lies on a hill-slope, is mostly built of stone, and has an elegant modern pa. church, in the perpendicular gothic style; several handsome subord. churches, many dissent. chapels, including one belonging to the methodists, said to be the largest in Engl.; a national proprietary college, a church, collegiate school; several endowed free schools, and other charities; a large, handsome infirmary, a mechanics' institute, and philosophical hall, subscription library, news room, banking company, several branch banks, and a spacious circular piece-hall, containing warehouse room for about 600 manufacturers, who expose their goods here for sale on mkt. days. The principal manufs. of the town and vicinity, are broad & narrow cloths, kerseymeres, flushings, serges, cords, and especially "fancy goods." In 1839, there were 106 mills, employing 3,428 hands, but the entire manufacturing population, including weavers, more than

doubles this number. Trade is greatly facilitated by the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and by canals connecting with both the Mersey & Humber; that connecting with the former is carried at the highest canal level in England, through the chain of the "English Apennines," by a stupendous tunnel 3¼ m. in length. The Leeds and Manchester railway passes within 4 miles of the town, and there is another railway direct to Manchester, and one to Sheffield. Market, Tuesday. Huddersfield sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 963. It is also a polling-place for the W. Riding. The Roman station Cambodunum is said to have been in this pa.

HUDIKSVALL, or HUDDIKSVALL, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 70 m. N. Gefle, on an inlet of the G. of Bothnia. Lat. 61° 43′ 45″ N., lon. 17° 15′ E. Pop. 1,877. It is regularly built, and has some manufs. of linen fabrics, snuff, &c., but little export trade, the imports in 1833 amounting to only 1,006*l.* Around it are numerous gardens, and its vicinity is geologically remarkable.

HUDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Area 890 ac. Pop. 122.

HUDSON, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, in its N.E. part, on the Hudson riv.; cap. N. Bergen. Area 75 sq. m. Pop. 9,483.—II. a township, Ohio, 122 m. N.E. Columbus. Here is Western Reserve college, founded in 1826, and having elegant buildings and grounds, a library of 4,200 vols., and 9 professors.—III. a township, New Hampshire, 60 m. S.E. Concord. P. 1,148.

HUDSON, a riv., U. S., N. Amer., the princip. in the state of New-York, rising above lat. 44° N., flowing through its eastern part in a S. direction, after a course of 260 miles, into the Atlantic, lat. 40° 40′ N., where its broad estuary forms the harbour of New-York, and is navigable for the largest ships to Hudson, 118 m., and for large steam-boats to Albany, up to which the tide runs, 145 m. from its mouth. Chief tributaries, the Mohawk and Sacandaga.

HUDSON, a city and riv. port, U. S., N. Amer., New-York, on the above river, 108 m. N. New York. Pop. 5,672. It is built on a bold promontory, lined on either side with quays, accessible to the largest vessels; has spacious & regular streets, a handsome court-house, about 8 churches, a literary society, and a bank; some manufs. of cotton fabrics, and 8 or 10 large vessels engaged in the whale fishery. Numerous steamers ply to New-York, and a railway connects the city with Boston, *via* West-Stockbridge.

HUDSON BAY (properly, Sea), an inland sea of N. Amer., between lat. 51° and 64° N., & lon. 77° and 95° W., enclosed by British terr. on all sides, except the N.E., where it communicates with Davis' Strait by Hudson Strait. Length, N. to S., 850 m.; breadth 600 m. Its S. part is named James' Bay, and receives the Albany, Moose, and other rivers. Hudson's Bay has bold shores, numerous islands, and on its coasts several settlements of the Hudson Bay Co.; but it is free from ice & navigable for only a few months annually.

HUDSON (NEW), a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New-York, 14 m. W. Angelica. Pop. 1,502.

HUDSON STRAIT, British N. Amer., between lat. 60° and 64° N., and lon. 65° and 77° W., is about 450 m. in length, with an average breadth of 100 m., and connects Hudson Bay with the ocean and Davis' Strait.

HUÉ, or HUÉ-FO, the cap. city of the empire Anam, Cochin-China, on the Hué river, about 10 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 107° 12′ E. It has probably no parallel in the East, having been early in the present century regularly fortified in the European style. Its walls, mounting numerous cannon, and upwards of 5 m. in circumference, enclose an inner citadel, with the palace, and spacious barracks, large public granaries, an arsenal, and various magazines, which, with other public buildings, are supplied with water by a broad canal from the river, faced with masonry, and crossed by some fine bridges. A large garrison, and fleet of galleys, are usually stationed here. The Hué river, about ¼ m. wide at its mouth, is fitted only for vessels of small draught; but on it are some building docks, and its mouth is defended by a small fort.

HUEHUETOCA, a vill. of Mexico, dep. and 30 m. N. Mexico.—*Huejocingo* is a vill., dep. and 18 m. N.W. La Puebla.

HUELMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Jaen. P. 2,973. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.

HUELGOAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistere, cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Châteaulin, with an argentiferous lead mine. Pop. 1,170.

HUELVA (Span. *Huelba;* anc. *Onoba*), a marit. town of Spain, cap. prov. same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic, 49 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. P. 7,173.

HUENEJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E. Granada, on the N. slope of S. Nevada. P. 2,350.

HUERCALOVERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 40 m. N.E. Almeria, near the Almanzor. Pop., including the surrounding vills., (1845) 12,912. Its inhabs., with those of the vicinity, are employed in manufs. of lace, table linens, and soap.

HUERTA, numerous vills., Spain, centr. provs., the most worthy of notice being H. de Valdecarabaños, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,000.

HUESCA (anc. *Osca*, & *Ileosca*), a city of Spain, Aragon, cap. prov. on rt. b. of the Isuela, 36 m. N.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 9,200. It is "a fine specimen of an old Aragonese city, being solidly built and picturesque," but decaying. Principal edifices, the fine Gothic cathedral, with numerous statues, and a magnificent altar piece; about 15 convents, a foundling hospital, cavalry barracks, and the anc. palace of the kings of Aragon, memorable for the "massacre of the bell." (See *Murray's Handbook*, &c.) Its university was founded in 1354; and it has two other colleges, and some schools. Near it are two remarkable monasteries, containing striking works of art. Huesca has some tanneries, linen manufs., & a large ann. fair.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 68 m. N.E. Granada. Pop. 5,640, who weave some woollen and linen fabrics, and manuf. woollen cloths.

HUETE, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,520. It has a fort.

HÜFINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Bregach, 9 m. S. Villingen. Pop. 1,600.

HUGELHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, 5½ S.W. Rastadt. Pop. 766.

HUGGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. N.E. Pocklington. Area 6,500 ac. Pop. 482.

HUGHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 1,330. Pop. 127.

HUGGLESCOTE, a chapelry, Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Ibstock, 6 m. N.N.E. Mkt.-Bosworth. P. 864.

HUISNE, a river of France, joins the Sarthe 1 m. below Le Mans, after a S.W. course of 65 m.

HUISH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N. Hatherleigh. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 141.—II. (*North*), a pa., same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. Totness. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 433.—III. (*South*), same co., 3¾ m. S.W. Kingsbridge. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 386.—IV. (*Campflower*), co. Somerset, 2¾ m. N.W. Wivelscombe. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 454.—V. (*Episcopi*), same co., ½ m. E. Langport. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 713.

HUISSEAU, several comms. and vills. of France:

the principal *H. sur-Mauve*, dep. Loiret, 9 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,383.

Huissen, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Rhine, 3 m. S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 287.—*Huizen* is a vill., prov. N. Holland, 16 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,942.

Huizum, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 1 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 940.

Hujamree, a mouth of the Great E. channel of the Indus, in lat. 24° 10′ N., lon. 67° 28′ E., & 170 yards across at Vikkur, 20 m. from the sea.

Hulcott, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area 850 ac. Pop. 133.

Hull (Kingston on), a parl. and munic. bor., river port, town, co. of itself, Engl., in co. York, E. Riding, on the N. side of the Humber, at the influx of the Hull, 22 m. N.W. the Spurn-Head, 36 m. S.E. York. Lat. of citadel 53° 44′ 6″ N., lon. 0° 20′ W. Area of town and old munic. bor. 960 ac. Pop. 41,629; and of co. of town, which extends for some distance W.ward along the Humber, 11,600 ac. Pop. 45,173. Pop., in 1841, of new munic. and parl. bor., which comprises the town, the pas. Sculcoates and Sudcoates, a part of Sutton, and some extra-parochial places, 65,670. The old town of Hull, about ¾ m. in length, N. to S., by half as much in breadth, stands on the W. side of the river Hull, at its entrance into the Humber, and is enclosed from N. to W. by three noble docks, crossed by moveable bridges. Beyond these are Myton on the W., Sulcoates on the N., both containing populous quarters of the modern town; and beyond the Hull, on the E., are Sutton and Drypool, with a large citadel occupying the E. angle, formed by the Hull and Humber. The town has a respectable, but not a striking appearance; it is generally well built, & pretty well drained. A good line of streets runs from the Humber N.ward through the middle of the old town, having in its centre the market-place, in which are the fine church of Holy Trinity, a good market-house, and a gilt equestrian statue of William III. This line is crossed by several others leading to still broader thoroughfares beyond the docks, all which present good shops, and commonly a very busy scene of traffic. In Soulcoates are many broad and handsome streets of private residences, and others on the W. part of the town; but this latter quarter also contains some long thoroughfares of an inferior order, and the E. and N.E. suburbs are mostly composed of streets of the same class. Extensive warehouses, backed by narrow lanes, border the muddy river Hull, along which the town & suburbs Trippet & Sculcoates, extend for nearly 2 m. from the Humber. The docks, constructed successively since 1775, on the site previously occupied by fortifications, have an aggregate length of 1,087 yards, breadth varying from 250 to 400 feet, and a total area of 24 acres, besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber; they are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, have a depth varying at high tides from about 20 to 27 feet, and are crowded with shipping of all nations. At the head of one of them is a fine column with a colossal statue of Wilberforce. Holy Trinity church is a cruciform building, 272 feet in length, and one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in England, with a pinnacled tower 140 feet in height, rich internal decorations and numerous monuments. There are about 10 other churches, two of which are quite new, many dissenting chapels, a synagogue, & a floating chapel for mariners. Amongst the most conspicuous public buildings are the custom-house, exchange, pilot, dock, excise, and stamp offices, the infirmary, two theatres, concert-hall, colleges, work-house, jail, mansion-house, new baths and wash-houses, terminus of the Hull and Selby railway, and a magnificent hotel adjoining it. The Trinity guild, founded in 1369, for decayed seamen and their widows, has an elegant edifice in the Tuscan order, containing a council-room with good portraits, a museum, a school for boys destined for the merchant service, and dwellings for pensioners; in 1833 its annual revenue was 13,302*l.* Hull has numerous hospitals and other charities, a charter-house founded by the De la Poles in 1380; Hull and Kingston colleges, which give instruction similar to King's & University colleges, London, and have two elegant buildings in the N.W. suburb; a medical school, a grammar school founded in 1486, having two exhibitions to Cambridge, the Vicar's and Cogan's schools, the latter with a revenue of 400*l.* a-year, a great number of charitable schools, refuges for the insane and the destitute, a dispensary, penitentiary, and lying-in-charity. A public subscription library possesses 25,000 vols., and here are a mechanics' institute, lyceum, and athenæum, all having libraries, a sailors' institute, a savings' bank, and masonic lodges. Outside of the N.W. suburb is a zoological garden. Hull is connected by railways with Scarborough, Whitby, York, and all the manufacturing towns of the W. Riding, for the export of manufs. of which it is the great outlet; and it has been lately put in more ready communication with London and the centre of England, by a continuation of the E. counties railway to New Holland on the opposite bank of the Humber, 2½ m. distant. The Trent, Ouse, Don, &c., tributaries of the Humber, and navigable canals, connect it also with a large inland territory. Principal exports are cotton and woollen stuffs, & yarn, earthenwares, hardwares, metals, rapeseed, and corn, the latter chiefly imported previously, with wool, bones, timber, hemp, flax, madder, skins, and other produce from Germany, Denmark, and the Baltic; with which, and with N. Amer., its foreign trade is the most active. Its coasting trade is highly important, and it receives large quantities of coal. Its merchants were the first in England who embarked in the northern whale fishery, but its fisheries have greatly declined. It communicates by steam-packets with London, Yarmouth, Leith, Berwick, Aberdeen, Hamburgh, Rotterdam, and Copenhagen, many times weekly, and also continually with Selby, Goole, Gainsborough, York, and Grimsby. In 1845, 1,151 British ships, aggregate burden 269,071 tons, and 1,015 foreign vessels, burden 129,744 tons,—total 2,166 ships, burden 398,815 tons, entered the port; and in the same year, the total value of British and Irish produce exported from Hull amounted to 10,798,338*l.*, or upwards of 1-6th of the total exports from the kingdom. Customs revenue (1846) 460,202*l.* Hull has not been renowned as a manufacturing town, but of late years a joint-stock company has been established which possesses three large cotton and flax mills, employing in all 3,000 hands, and producing 100,000 yards of cotton cloth weekly. Ship-building, and its auxiliary manufs., are extensively carried on, and here are foundries, tanneries, potteries, some large breweries, sugar refineries, soap and gas works, and various corn and oil mills, many in the E. suburbs impelled by wind, and which gives a Dutch appearance to the scenery along the Humber. The town has a branch of the Bank of England, many other

banks, and several weekly newspapers. Markets, Tuesday and Friday, and on Saturday for retail and supply. Wool markets on Tuesdays, during all July, and two last weeks in June, and first in August. Fairs July 10, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10, the two former of 6 days each. The bor. is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors. It has quarter sessions, and a court of requests. Corp. rev. (1847) 24,833*l*. Hull returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elecs. (1848) 5,063. This town, under the name of Myton-wyk, appears to have been of importance in the time of Athelstan; but its consequence as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the royal designation, Kingston. In the civil war of Charles I., it was the first town to close its gates against the king, and it successfully sustained two sieges of the royal troops, in 1642 & 1643.—II. (*Bishop's*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 8 miles N.N.W. Northwich. Pop. 1,753.—III. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. Somerset, 1½ m. W. Taunton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,263.—The *Hull River*, England, co. York, E. Riding, rises near Great Driffield, flows S., passing near Beverley, with which it communicates by a short canal, and after a total course of 30 m., enters the Humber on the E. side of Kingston-upon-Hull, of which it forms the harbour, which is lined with warehouses, for about 1 m. from the Humber. It separates the district Holderness on the E. from the Yorkshire Wolds on the W.

Hullavington, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. S.S.W. Malmsbury. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 634.

Hulme, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Manchester, within the bounds of which bor. it is included. Pop. 26,982. Here are cavalry barracks, & the Manchester botanic garden, occupying 17 ac. Hulme-hall, an anc. and curious edifice, built partly of timber, and long the seat of the Prestwich family, now belongs to Lord Francis Egerton.—II. (*Levens*), a township, same pa., 3 m. S.E. Manchester. Pop. 1,231.

Hulpe, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 4 m. E.N.E. Waterloo. Pop. 1,040.

Hulst, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Scheldt, 15 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,369. It was formerly fortified, and an important military post in the wars of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Hulton, a township of England. [Hilton.]

Hulton Abbey, a lordship of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. and 2 m. E. Burslem. Pop. 548, partly employed in coal mines. A farm-house, surrounded by a dry moat, still bears the name of the abbey, founded here in 1223.

Hultschin (Polish *Hiccin*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oppa, 13 m. E. Troppau. Pop. 2,538. Manufs. of woollens.

Hulwud, a town of Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., in the peninsula Guzerat, 25 m. E.S.E. Mallia. Lat. 22° 51′ N., lon. 71° 16′ E.

Humber, an estuary of the E. coast of Engl., between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent rivers, 8 m. E. Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 m. E.ward, and then for about 22 m. S.E. to its junction with the N. Sea, below the Spurn head, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 38′ N., lon. 0° 10′ E. Average breadth between 2 and 3 m., but near its mouth it widens to 6 or 7 m. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull, and from the S. the Ancholme and Ludd rivers. It is navigable to Hull for the largest vessels, and for vessels of considerable burden in all the rest of its extent, and it is connected by canals with all the other principal rivers of England. Its tributaries drain nearly the whole of Yorkshire, Notts, Leicestershire, and with parts of Lincolnshire; in all, an extent of about 10,000 sq. miles, or nearly 1-5th of England. Kingston-upon-Hull is on its N. or Yorkshire side; on its S. or Lincoln side are Barton, New Holland, and Great Grimsby.—II. a river of Newfoundland, enters the Gulf of St Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands, after a S. course of 150 miles.

Humber, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Leominster. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 247.

Humberston, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 462.—II. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.E. Great Grimsby. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 269. It has several charities, endowed by a foundling who gained a large fortune, took the name of the vill., and was interred in 1709, beneath the altar of the church, which also contains a superb monument to his memory.

Humbleton, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Hull. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 568. Charities, including endowed school, about 90*l*.

Humbie, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Haddington and Edinburgh, 8 m. S.S.W. Haddington. Pop. 881.

Humby, a pa. of England. [Somerby.]

Hume, or Home, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 2 m. N. Stitchel, to which it is now united. Pop. 385. It gives title of Earl to the once powerful baronial family of Home, remains of whose castle still exist here.

Hume, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 263 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,303.

Hume River, S.E. Australia, flows N.W. from the Australian Alps, to near lat. 34° 15′ S., lon. 143° E., where it joins the Murrumbidgee.

Humphreys, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. part of Tennessee. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. 5,195.

Hump Isle, E. Archip., is in the Great Bay, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 1° 30′ N., lon. 135° 30′ E.

Humpoletz, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. S. Czaslau. Pop. 4,139.

Hundersfield, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, forming a large part of pa. Rochdale.

Hundleby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1 m. N.W. Spilsby Area 980 ac. Pop. 612.

Hundon, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Clare. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 1,095.

Hundsfeld, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 3 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 868.—*Hundshübel* is a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. Pop. 1,238.

Hundsruck, a mntnous. region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S. into Rhenish Bavaria, where it is connected with the Vosges chain. It rises in some places to 3,000 feet above the sea, and is mostly covered with woods.

Hünfeld, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 2,118.—*Hungen* is a town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upp.-Hessen, 13 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,033.

Hungary (Magyar *Orszag*, German *Ungarn*, French *Hongrie*, anc. *Pannonia*, &c.), a country of Central Europe, situated between lat. 44° 43′ and 49° 34′ N., and lon. 14° 25′, and 25° E., cap. Pesth, bounded N. by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Galicia, E. and S. by Moldavia and Wallachia, S. by Turkey, S.W. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Illyria, Styria, Lower Austria, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia. Within these limits are comprised—I. Hungary proper, including civil Slavonia, Croatia, and the Heyduke districts.—II. Transylvania.—III. the

military frontier. Divisions, area, and population, as follow:—

HUNGARY PROPER.

Comitats and Districts.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1843.
Beyond (W.) the Danube 11 Comitats: Wiesselburg, Oedenburg Raab, Comorn, Wesprim, Weissenburg, Eisenburg, Szalad, Szumegh, Tolna, Baranya,	16,677	2,109,510
On this side (N. and E.) *the Danube*, to the Theiss, 13 Coms.: Pesth, Bacs, Neograd, Sohl, Honth, Gran, Bars, Neutra, Presburg, Trentsin, Thurocz, Arva, Liptau,	21,123	2,764,274
On this side (N. and W.) *the Theiss*, 11 Coms: Zips and the town of Zips, Gomor, Heves, Borsod, Torna, Abujavar, Saros, Zemplin, Unghvar, Beregh,	14,730	1,789,700
Beyond (E.) *the Theiss*, 12 Coms.: Marmaros, Ugocs, Szathmar, Szaboles, Bihar, Bekes, Csongrad, Csanad, Arad, Krasso, Temesvar, Torontal (the 3 last form the dist. of Banat)	25,821	2,631,600
Slavonia, 3 Coms.: Syrmia, Verocz, Posega,	3,643	336,100
Croatia, 3 Coms.: Kreutz, Varadin, Agram,	3,666	506,500
Separate Dists.: Jazygia (Great and Little), Cumania, 7 Heyduke towns and the Hungarian Littorale (or sea coast),	2,341	296,100
Military,		66,243
Total,	87,990	10,500,000

TRANSYLVANIA.

Palatinates, Districts, and Cantons.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1842.
Country of the Hungarians, 11 Coms.: (Upper and Lower Albe, Kockelburg, Thorda, Colosch, Doboka, Inner Zolnoc, Hunyad; pal. of Middle Zolnoc, Krasna, Zarand), and 2 dists., Kovar and Fogarasch,	14,611	1,279,700
Szekler Country, 5 Cants.: Udvarhely, Maros, Haromszek, Csik, Aranyosch,	4,589	373,000
Saxon Dist., 9 Cants.: Hermannstadt, Schasburg or Segesvar, Mediasch, Grosschenk, Reps, Muhlenbach, Reismarkt, Leschkirch, Szaszvaroch (with 2 dists., Kronstadt and Bistritz),	4,243	446,700
Military,		9,005
Total,	23,434	2,108,406

MILITARY FRONTIER.

Generalats, Regiments, and Communities.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1842.
Gen. of Carlstadt, 4 regts.: of Licca, Carlobag, Ottochau, and Zeng; and 2 comms. of Szluin, and Ogulin,	3,643	260,414
Gen. of Ban, 2 regts.: 1st and 2nd, and 2 comms. of Petrinia and Costeiniza,	1,066	117,649
Gen. of Varadin, 2 regts. of St George and Kreutz, & 2 comms. of Belovar & Ivanich,	1,422	134,629
Gen. of Slavonia, 2 regts. of Gradiska and Brody, and that of Peterwardein, 1 batall. and 4 comms. of Brooder, and those of Carlowitz, and Semlin,	2,955	266,175
Gen. of Banat, 2 regts., 1 German and 1 Wallachian, and 2 comms. of Pancsovar and Weiskirch,	3,866	259,663
Gen. of Transylvania, 5 regts., 1st and 2d regts. of Szeklers, 1st & 2d of Wallachians, and a regt. of Szeklar hussars,	2,221	181,973
Total,	15,173	1,220,503

Total of sq. m. 126,597. | Total of pop. 13,828,908.

The Carpathians form a natural boundary on the N. of Hungary, and their ramifications render this part of the country a mntnous. region. They have different names in the 33 counties which they traverse. The most important for their metals are the mountains of Barsch, Honth, Sohl, Liptau, Gömör, and Zips. In the E. the Carpathians of Transylvania traverse the counties of Szathmar, Bihar, Arad, Krasso, and Temes. In the W., beyond the Danube, the country is traversed by contreforts of the Alps of Styria, to which belong the Bakony-wald and the Vertes mountains. The countries of Croatia and the Littorale, in the S.W. are crossed by branches of the Dinaric Alps. These different mountains enclose two great plains, the smaller of which, about 4,200 sq. m. in extent, is in the W., between the offsets of the Alps and Carpathians, and the other in the E., with an area of about 21,000 sq. m., traversed by the Danube and the Theiss, and has an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. This region is so flat that the rivers have a very sluggish course, and a great part of the surface is covered with marshes and sand downs. The rivers of Hungary belong to the basins of the Danube and the Theiss, and have generally a S. course, only one, the Poprad, having a N. direction. Principal riv. the Danube, which enters Hungary on the W. at Presburg, flows generally E. 270 m. to Waitzen, then S. 180 m. to Vukovar, and again E. 190 m. to Orsova, where it enters Wallachia. Its principal affls. in Hungary are, on right the Leythe, Raab, Csaba, Sarvitz, Drave, Save, and Temes; left the March (on W. border), Waag, Neutra, Gran, and the Theiss, which has a S. course of nearly 400 m., and numerous large tributaries.

The principal lakes are the Platten See (or Lake Balaton), Neusiedler See, & Lake Palitz,—the most extensive marsh in the Hansag, between the counties Wieselburg and Oedenburg, which has an area of 126 sq. m.; the whole extent of marsh is reckoned at 1,932 sq. m. The largest canals are the Franzens canal, between the Danube and the Theiss and the Bega canal, in the Banat, which also joins the Danube. The climate varies exceedingly: in the mntnous. districts it is cold and severe, while in the S. it is so genial that the vine, chestnut, fig, and other southern fruits are grown. It is in general healthy, except in the marshy districts. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, salt, alum, and coal. Gold is most abundant in Transylvania, & silver in Hungary. The gold washings of several of the rivers are important. Copper is abundant, yearly average about 34,452 centners; and iron, widely distributed, yields an average of 269,997 centners. Lead, on an average of 5 years, yields only 4,178 centners. In 1845 the amount was only 33,076 tons. Opals are found in the county Saros. Coal and turf both occur, the latter is most widely distributed. Coal is but little worked. Mineral springs are numerous, and many of them celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Hungary is generally fertile in grain, which is exported to a considerable extent. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, buck-wheat, & rice. The level regions of the cos. Bacs and Temesvar possess the richest soil, and have been called the granary of Hungary. The mntns. are covered with dense forests. The cultivation of the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe, & the quality of several of its vintages, especially that of Tokay, is unrivalled. Tobacco is an important product, the annual amount averaging 400,000 centners, great part of which is exported. Domestic animals comprise horses, horned cattle, buffalos, sheep and swine. In 1845, the number of horses was reckoned at 1,200,000. In the N.W. counties they are of middle size, in the S. & E. they are smaller and more active. The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. Great improvements have recently been made in the breed of sheep, the number of which in 1838, was reckoned at 18,000,000. Swine are reared in the forests in

vast herds, the number in 1838 was supposed to be upwards of 8,000,000. Wild and domestic fowls are abundant. Bees are extensively reared, and in 1827, 18,730 cwt. of honey, and 2,289 cwt. wax were exported. Fish are abundant in the rivs. and lakes, and the Theiss is reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations of the pop. are agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining. Manufs., which are unimportant, comprise woollens, linens, silks, paper (which is made by English machinery in the county Gömör), tobacco, & iron ware. There are 300 breweries. The best beer is made at Pesth. Placed between rich pastoral countries on the E., and manufacturing dists. on the W., Hungary is well situated for trade, its only sea coast, indeed, is a slip of 123 m. on the Adriatic, at its S.W. extremity; but it has numerous large navigable rivs., including the Danube, with its affls. the Theiss, Drave, and Save. From 500 to 1,000 vessels trade on the Danube from Hungary to Vienna, exchanging grain, and other raw materials for merchandise. A new impulse was given to this trade by the introduction of steam-packets in 1830. The roads in many parts of the country are very bad, but railway communication has been established in the W. portion. [AUSTRIA.]

Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages, the chief are Hungarians or Magyars, Slavonians, Germans, and Wallachians. The Magyars are of Asiatic origin, many of them are Protestants, & the only people of E. Europe who hold liberty of conscience as a political canon. Their language has recently been substituted for Latin in official correspondence. The Slavonians are more numerous than the Magyars. Their different races include the Slowaks, Croats, Russniaks, Wendians, &c. The Wallachians have also their peculiar language. The Germans, who for 8 centuries have been spread over the country, have in many places lost their language and nationality. Besides these principal nations, there are many Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Gipsies. The greatest number of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and next to these communicants of the Greek Church, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews. The proportions, for Hungary and Transylvania, being, according to *Fenyes* (1843):—Roman Catholics 6,130,188. Greek Catholics 1,322,344. Protestants, Augsburg Confession, 1,006,210. Do., Helvetian do., 1,846,844. Unitarians 47,280. Greek (not united) 2,283,505. Jews 244,035. The chief educational establishments are the university at Pesth, a lyceum at Erlau, 7 schools of philosophy, 55 gymnasia, 66 latin, & numerous parish schools. Education in general is in a very backward state, although the higher nobility are well educated, & generally familiar with foreign languages. The first inhabitants of Hungary mentioned in history, were the Pannonians. The Magyars conquered it in the 9th century. Their followers embraced Christianity. The last duke, Stephen, took the title of king in the year 1000, and added Transylvania to his dominions. The first prince of the house of Hapsburg who reigned in Hungary, was Ferdinand I., who was elected by the diet in 1526; the succession was fixed in the Imperial house in 1687. Since the termination of the civil wars in 1711, the house of Austria has held possession of the country; but as the union on the part of Hungary was voluntary, it was never in reality a dependency of Austria. The two countries were united by having a common sovereign, but the power of the king was controlled by the Hungarian diet, and recent disputes have led to a complete change of relations between the two countries. On 30th May 1848, the diet of Klausenburg decreed the union of Transylvania with Hungary, and by Imperial manifesto, of 10th June 1848, the military frontier was also annexed to the country. At a diet held at Debreczin, May 1849, Hungary, including Transylvania and Croatia, declared itself an independent republic, and forthwith proceeded to vindicate its rights by an appeal to arms. [CROATIA, SLAVONIA, TRANSYLVANIA, &c.]

HUNGEN, a town of H. Darmstadt, prov. Upp. Hessen, 10 m. S.E. Giessen, on the Horloff. Pop. 1,033.

HUNGERFORD, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Kennet and Avon canal, at the terminus of a branch of the Great W. railway, 26½ m. W.S.W. Reading. Area of pa. 6,940 ac. Pop. 2,724. It has many good houses; a town-hall, in which is kept a bugle-horn, given by John of Gaunt, along with a charter, to the town; a branch bank, and a large fish market.

HUNGERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. N.E. Leicester. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 267.

HUNGRY HILL, a mntn. of Ireld., Munster, co. Cork, 15 m. W.N.W. Bantry, elev. 2,249 feet. From a lake on its summit descends a torrent in broken cascades, one of which, 700 feet in height, is said to be the finest in the kingdom.

HUNINGHAM, or HONINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5½ m. N.N.W. Southam. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 245.

HUNINGUE (Germ. *Huningen*), a comm. & small frontier town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhine, 2 m. N.W. Basle. P. 1,422. It was formerly an important stronghold, but its fortifications were demolished in 1816.

HUNMANBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. S.S.E. Scarborough. Area 7,200 ac. Pop. 1,214. The vill. (formerly a mkt. town), near the beautiful bay of Filey, has a church, containing a superb monument of the Osbaldiston family.

HUNNERWASSER, a mkt. town of Bohemia, in the N., circ. & 14 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1,100.

HUNSDON, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 6 m. E. Sawbridgeworth. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 430.

HUNSE, a riv. of Netherlands, provs. Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwer-Zee, a bay of the N. Sea, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

HUNSHELF, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2½ m. S.E. Penistone. Pop. 578.

HUNSINGORE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Knaresboro'. Ac. 3,660. P. 625.

HUNSLET, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Leeds, of which it forms a suburb, connected with the town by bridges across the Aire. Pop. 15,852. It is mostly ill-built and dirty, but has important woollen manufs., chemical works, potteries, and glass works. The Leeds branch of the N. Midland railw. terminates here.

HUNSTANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Lea, 9 m. W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 527. Here is a lighthouse, on a lofty cliff, in lat. 52° 56′ 54″ N., lon. 0° 29′ 80″ E.

HUNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N N.W. Stowmarket. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 162. —II. a pa., co. Sussex, 2 m. S. Chichester. Area 880 ac. Pop. 193.

HUNSWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bradford. P. 978. It is chiefly occupied by worsted and woollen manufacturers, who work for the Bradford market.

HUNTE, a river of N.W. Germany, Hanover, and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously N. ward, and after a course

of 90 m., joins the Weser at Elsfleth, 17 m. N.W. Bremen. It traverses the Dummer lake, and in a part of its course flows between the Hanover and Oldenburg doms. Principal affl., the Aire.

HUNTER, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New-York, 18 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 2,091. Round-top mntn. here rises 3,804 feet above the Hudson.

HUNTER (ISLANDS), a group in Hunter Channel, connecting the E. Ocean with Bass Strait, between S. Australia and Tasmania, the group comprising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.—(*River*), E. Australia, New South Wales, flows tortuously S. & E., separating the co. Durham from those of Brisbane, Hunter, and Phillip, and enters the ocean at Port-Hunter. [PORT-HUNTER.]—*Hunter's Island*, or *Onacusa*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Feejee group. Lat. 15° 31′ S., lon. 176° 11′ E.

HUNTERDON, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of New Jersey, bordering Delaware riv.; cap. Flemington. Pop. 24,789.

HUNTINGDON, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, cap. co., on the N. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by 3 bridges, connecting it with the suburbs of Godmanchester, 17 m. N.W. Cambridge, on the Great Northern railway. Area, including 4 pas., 1,230 ac. Inhab. houses, 677. Pop. of parl. bor. 5,500. The town consists principally of 1 long street; it has 2 anc. churches, a free grammar school, at which Oliver Cromwell was partly educated. In 1830, ann. rev. of school & of associated hospital, 520*l.*; rev. of green-coat school, about 92*l.* There is a town-hall, with assembly room; a co. jail, and bor. do.; a small theatre, baths, some traces of a castle built by Edward the Elder in 917; several breweries, considerable trade by the Ouse, in corn, wool, coals, and timber. Mkt., Sat. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elecs. (1848) 374. Races in August. In the vicinity are Brampton-park & Hinchinbrooke house, the anc. residence of the Cromwell family. The protector Oliver, was born in Huntingdon, 25th April, 1599.

HUNTINGDON, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, and Pennsylvanian canal. Area 1,276 sq. m. Pop. 35,484. It produces a good deal of iron, with coal, lead, salt, and alum.—II. a bor., cap. above co., 62 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,145.—III. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, co. Luzerne, with the vill. of New Columbus. P. 1,500.—IV. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, co. Adams, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,480.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a small inland co. of Engl., having W. & N. co. Northampton, E. Cambridge, and S. Bedf. Area 241,690 ac., of which about 220,000 are said to be arable and grass. Pop. 58,549. Inhab. houses, 11,860. Surface in the W., S., and central parts, gently varied; in the E. & N.E. flat, forming part of the great level of the Fens, and containing 3 meres, or lakes, Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg. Chief rivers, the Ouse and Nene. Climate mild and healthy, except in the Fens, where, in addition to the humidity, is great want of pure water. Soil mostly a clayey, or gravelly loam, upon clay, not remarkable for fertility, except on the rivers, where the meadows are among the richest in England. Principal crops, wheat, oats, beans, hemp, rape, turnips, & mustard-seed. Agriculture in the Fens in an advanced state. Much butter is made. Cattle and sheep of mixed breeds. Horses extensively bred. Pigeon cotes very numerous. Estates generally large. Farms of various sizes. Average rent of land (1816), 16*s.* 11¼*d.* per ac. Value of land (1842-3), 312,082*l.*; of houses, 71,853*l.* Total value of assessed property, 401,683*l.* Co. rates (1847) 6,711*l.*; expenditure 6,332*l.* The co. comprises 4 hundreds, and 107 pas., in the diocese of Ely, & Norfolk circ. Chief towns, Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St Ives, & St Neots. The co. returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 3,047. The co. formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, and of the Saxon Mercia. It was entirely under forest law till the reign of Henry II. David, Prince of Scotland, having married the heiress of the Saxon Earls of Huntingdon, was created Earl in 1108, the title continuing till 1219 in his family, one of whom is said to have been the famous outlaw, Robin Hood. Henry VIII. gave the earldom to the Hastings family, with whom it still continues.

HUNTINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Halesworth. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 397.

HUNTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.W. Kingston. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 262. It has ruins of a castle.—II. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. York. Area 4,830 ac. Pop. 652.—III. a tnshp., co. Stafford, pa. & 2¼ m. N. Cannock. Pop. 121. It is noted for white gravel.

HUNTINGTON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of Indiana, cap. Huntington. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. 1,579.—II. a township, Connecticut, 17 m. W. Newhaven. Pop. 1,326.—III. a township, Vermont, 22 m. W. Montpelier.—IV. a township, New York, on Long Island, 124 m. S.S.E. Albany. Pop. 6,562. It has a good harbour.—V. Ohio, co. Brown. Pop. 2,262.

HUNTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. S. Newent. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 511.

HUNTLY, a bor. of barony, mkt. town, and pa. of Scotl., at the confl. of the Bogie and Deveron, co. and 34 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 3,642; do. of town 2,731. It has 2 bridges, a large mkt. place, several places of worship, 3 branch banks, some linen bleach works, and considerable exports of agricultural produce. Mkt., Thursday. Huntly gives title to the premier Marq. of Scotl., the chief of the Gordons, now D. of Richmond.

HUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Maidstone. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 740.—II. a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pas. Brompton, Patrick, and Hornby, 6 m. N.W. Bedale. Pop. 534.

HUNTSFELL, a pa. of Engl, co. Somerset, 5½ m. N. Bridgewater. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 2,095.

HUNTSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 157.

HUNTSHAW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Great Torrington. Area 2,390 ac. P. 296.

HUNTSVILLE, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Alabama, cap. co. Madison, 120 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa. Pop. 2,496.

HUNWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.S.W. Holt, in the deep vale of the Glaven. Area 940 ac. Pop. 234.

HUON, a river of Tasmania, which bounds the dist. of Hobart-Town, in Van Dieman's Land, on the S.W., and joins D'Entrecasteaux channel by an estuary, 3 m. across.—The *Huon Islands*, Pacific Ocean, are a group N.W. New Caledonia.

HURDA, a populous fortified town, Hindostan, dom. & 40 m. S.S.E. Mysore, with a temple of Siva.

HURDSFIELD, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, forming a suburb of Macclesfield, which it adjoins on the N.E. Pop. 3,551.

HURDWAR (*Hari-dwar*, or *Gangi-dwar*, "gate of Vishnu," or "of the Ganges"), a town and famous place of pilgrimage and commerce, N. Hindostan, Brit. dom., presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 36 m. E. Scharunpoor, on the Ganges, where it issues from the mountains. The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by from

200,000 to 300,000 persons, and every twelfth year by from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, and according to some authorities, even 2,000,000 pilgrims and dealers! Large numbers of horses, cattle, and camels, with Persian dried fruits, drugs, and shawls, are brought hither from Nepaul, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Bokhara.

HUREEKEE, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Sutleje, just below the influx of the Beas, 33 m. S. Amritsir. Though small, it has an active trade, being on the route of nearly the whole traffic between the Punjab and the rest of Hindostan.

HURIEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Montluçon. Pop. 2,730.

HURIN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Kermanshah, 30 m. N.W. Zohab, and where are massive remains of stone buildings, of very high antiquity, and near it some rock-sculptures.

HURLEY, a pa. of England, co. of Berks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Maidenhead. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,119.

HURLEY, a township of N. Amer., New-York, 60 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,201.

HURON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., N. part of Ohio, on Huron and Vermilion rivers. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 23,933.—II. a tnshp., New-York, with the vills. Huron and Port-Glasgow, on L. Ontario. Pop. 1,943.—III. a tnshp., Ohio, at the mouth of Huron river, in Lake Erie. Pop. 1,488.

HURON (LAKE), one of the 5 great lakes of N. Amer., lat. 43° to 46° 20′ N., and lon. 79° to 85° W., having W. the U. S. territory, and on other sides Upper Canada. Length N. to S. 250 m.; breadth 110 m.; depth 1,000 feet. Shores on the E. and W. fit for cultivation, and well-timbered; on the N. abrupt and sterile. Area has been estimated at 30,400 sq. m., it being next in size to L. Superior. Elevation above the sea, 584 feet. Its N. part, divided from the rest by a peninsula, and the Great Manitoulin Island, is called the Georgian Bay. At its N.W. extremity it communicates with Lake Michigan, and also receives the surplus waters of L. Superior, by the river St Mary; at its S. end it disposes of its own to L. Erie, through the river and lake St Clair.

HURON, several rivs. of N. Amer.—I. between Upper Canada & the state Michigan, conveys the surplus waters of L. Huron through L. St Clair, into L. Erie. Total length about 90 m.—II. Ohio, enters L. Erie at Huron, and is navigable for the last 7 miles.—(*Territory*) is a region belonging to the U. S., W. of L. Michigan, S. of L. Superior, and bounded W. by the Mississippi. It is a region of mountains, lakes, and rivers, wholly unsettled, except at a few fortified posts on its outskirts.

HURRIAL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshaye, 78 m. N.W. Dacca.

HURRIANA, an extensive dist., N.W. Hindostan, mostly comprised in the British presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., but partly in the tributary Rajpoot territory. Lat 28° 40′ N., lon. 76° E. It derives its name from (*hurya*, "green"), it being a comparatively fertile tract, enclosed by a desert.

HURRIPAUL, *Haripala*, a town, or large collection of hamlets, British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 23 m. S.W. Hooghley.

HURRYHUR, a frontier town, Mysore dom., S. Hindostan, on the Toombuddra, 45 m. N.W. Chittledroog, lat. 14° 31′ N., lon. 75° 59′ E.

HURRUR, a town of E. Africa, in lat. 9° 37′ N., lon. 41° 35′ E. It is described as larger than Mokha, but no Christians are admitted into it. It exports coffee in great quantity, and of excellent quality, grown in its vicinity, and white cotton cloths, gums, and spices. The only seaport of the district of Hurrur is Zeyla, a mud-walled town. Pop. 750. The anchorage is difficult, and vessels of 250 tons cannot approach within a mile.

HURSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Area 9,850 ac. Pop. 1,520.

HURST, a pa. of Engl., cos. Berks and Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Workingham. Area 6,860 ac. Pop. 2,589. Ann. charities, 45*5l.*—II. (or *Fawkenhurst*), a pa., co. Kent, 5 m. W. Hythe. Ac. 560. P. 40.—III (*Castle*), co. Hants, pa. Christ-Church Hundred, 2¼ m. S.E. Milford, on a remarkable natural causeway, about 200 yards in breadth, running 2 m. into the sea, & approaching within 1 m. of the Isle of Wight. The castle, built by Henry VIII., became, in December 1648, the prison of Chas. I. On Hurst beach are two lighthouses, in lat. 50° 42′ 23″ N., 1° 32′ 50″ W.—IV. (*Old*), a pa., co. Hants, 4 m. N.N.W. St Ives. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 182. Bor. annexed to St Ives.—V. (*Monceaux*), co. Sussex, 3 m. E. Hailsham. Area 4,870 ac. Pop. 1,445. In the church are some curious monuments of the Fiennes family. Hurst-Monceaux castle, now a magnificent ruin, was one of the finest and most perfectly castellated mansions in the kingdom, till it was dilapidated by the proprietor.—VI. (*Pierpoint*), same co., 28 m. E.N.E. Chichester. Ac. 5,590. P. 2,118.

HURSTBOURNE (PRIORS), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. Whitchurch. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 482.—II. (*Tarrant*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Andover. Area 6,380 ac. Pop. 850.

HURWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, on the Tees, 3½ m. S.S.E. Darlington. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 1,599, partly employed in manufs. of linen. The church is finely situated on a cliff.

HUSBY, a pa. of Sweden, læn and 20 m. S.W. Mariastad, on the E. side of Lake Wener, and having sulphureous baths.—II. a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 6½ m. S.E. Flensburg.

HUSCH, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., 47 m. S.E. Jassy, where the treaty of the Pruth between the Russians and Turks was signed in 1711.

HUSSEINPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 62 m. E. Delhi.

HUSSINETZ, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 75 m. S.S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,173. Birth-place of John Huss.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 18 m. N.E. Reichenbach. P. 998.

HUSSINGABAD, or HOSHINGABAD, a considerable town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., on the Nerbuddah, 43 m. E.S.E. Bhopaul. It is an important military post.

HUSTHWAITE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, 7 m. S.E. Thirsk. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 577.

HUSUM, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy and 22 m. W. Schleswig, cap. amt., on the N. sea, at the mouth of a small river. Pop. 4,000. It has ship-building yards and breweries.

HUSZTH, a vill. of E. Hungary, circ. Marmaros, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy-Ag, 28 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. Pop. 4,596.

HUTOFT, or HIGHTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E. Alford. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 515.

HUTTANY, a considerable town of India, dom. and 82 m. S.E. Sattarah, and having an active trade with Bombay, Surat, &c.

HÜTTENBERG, a mkt. town of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, circ. and 25 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurth. Pop. chiefly engaged in iron-works.—*Hüttenrode* is a vill. of Brunswick, S.W. Blankenberg, and *Hutten-Steinach*, a vill. of Saxe-Meiningen, with iron works.

HUTTENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arrond. Schelestadt. Pop. 2,084.

HUTTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Billericay. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 449.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W.

Axbridge. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 462. It has a beautiful church, and a fine old manor hall.—III. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, 3½ m. S.W. Preston. Pop. 563.—IV. a township, co. York, N. riding, pa. Rudby, 4 m. W.S.W. Stokesley. Pop. 911.—V. (*Bushell*), a pa., same co., N. riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Scarboro'. Area 5,670 ac. Pop. 506.—VI. (*Cranswick*), a pa., E. riding, 2½ m. S. Great Driffield. Area 6,230 ac. Pop. 1,228.—VII. (*In-the-Forest*), co. Cumberland, 5½ m. N.W. Penrith. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 1,228. —VIII. (*Magna*), co. York, N. riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 297. —IX. (*Sheriff*), same riding, 10 m. N.N.E. York. Area 9,590 ac. Pop. 1,499.

HUTTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Berwick. P. 1,133. The salmon fisheries of this pa. are productive. Hutton hall is an interesting specimen of a border fortress, still entire.—II. (*with Corrie*), co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area about 23,000 ac., of which nearly 20,000 are pasture. Pop. 809.

HUTTONS-AMBO, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, 3 m. S.W. New-Malton. Ac. 2,300. P. 408.

HUTTWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 22 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 3,092. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of cotton fabrics.

HUXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area 730 ac. Pop. 150.

HUY (pronounced *We*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. & 17 m. S.W. Liege, cap. arrond., on the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. (1842), 8,211. It is enclosed by heights, and has a citadel, a college, numerous iron works and breweries, with tile, paper, leather, glue, & other factories, and an active trade in corn.

HUYSSE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 4,228.

HUYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, with a station on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, 5½ m. E. Liverpool. Area 9,720 ac. Pop. 3,749.

HUZAREH and EIMAUK COUNTRY, a mntnous. region of Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 31° 30′ and 37° N., and lon. 62° and 68° E., enclosed by the doms of Herat, Candahar, Cabool, Bokhara, and Khiva, and estimated to comprise 80,000 sq. m., with a pop. of from 300,000 to 350,000. Surface wholly mutnous., and in some parts 14,000 feet in elevation. The Moorghaub, Helmund, Urghundaub, and rivers of Balkh and Ghuznee rise in this region. The inhabitants are of Mongol descent, very poor, and subject to their more powerful neighbours. They receive turbans, cotton cloths, tobacco, dyes, and carpets, from the rest of Afghanistan, & rice, cotton, and salt, from Turkestan, in exchange for slaves, cattle, sheep, butter, strong woollens, felt, sacks, grain, lead, and sulphur. Silver and copper ores are met with, but no mines are wrought. Principal vills., Ghore, Siripool, and Andkoo.

HUZRAH, or HUZROO, a commercial town of the Punjab, 28 m. E. Attock, on the route from Lahore. Lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 72° 45′ E.

HVALOE, or HVALOEN, an isl. of Norway, stift. Norrland, in the Arctic Ocean, immediately W. Fromsoe. Lat. 69° 35′ N., lon. 18° 30′ E. Length, N. to S., 27 m., breadth 14 m.—*Hvaloer* is the name of an isl. group in the Skager-rack, at the entrance of the Christiana-Fiord.

HVEN, or HVEEN, a Danish isl., in the Sound, 8 m. S. Elsinore, and long the residence of the astronomer Tycho-Brahe, the remains of whose observatory still exist here.

HYABARY, a riv. of S. America. [JABARY.]

HYCKHAM (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. and 4¼ m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 397. —II. (*South*), a pa. adjoining, 5 m. S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 85.

HYDE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 4 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 10,151, chiefly employed in cotton manufs. and coal mines.

HYDE, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., N. Carolina, in its E. part, bordering Pamlico Sound; cap. Lake-Sanding. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 6,548.

HYDE Park, two tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, 31 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 1,450. —II. New York, on Hudson riv., W. bank, 62 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,364. It has continual water communication with New York.

HYDERABAD, a fortified city of India, cap. of the Nizam's dom. on a tributary of the Kistnah, the Musah or Mussey, here crossed by a large stone bridge. Lat. 17° 20′ N., lon. 78° 33′ E. Pop., including suburbs, estimated at 200,000, comprising Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, Patans, and mostly Moslems, this having long been the stronghold of Mohammedanism in the Deccan. The city, about 4 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, is enclosed by a stone wall, and irregularly laid out; streets narrow, crooked, and ill-paved, and houses mostly of wood, and of only one story; but it has some rich noble residences, containing collections of pictures, natural curiosities, and European porcelain, and one handsomely fitted up in the European fashion. Principal public buildings, the Nizam's palace, the "four minarets," and numerous other mosques. Outside of the city, on the road to the British station Secunderabad, 3 m. N.ward, are a royal cannon foundry, a magnificent residence, formerly that of the British representative, and some other fine country seats. Among the curiosities of Hyderabad, is the Nizam's regiment of women, who perform all military duties the same as men. The territory of which this is the cap. will be described under NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

HYDERABAD, or HYDRABAD, a town and fortress of Hindostan, cap. Scinde, on a rocky eminence between the Indus, 4 m. W.ward, and the Fulailee branch, ¾ m. to the E. Lat. 25° 22′ N., lon. 68° 22′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. The fortress, having brick walls flanked by large round towers, comprises the Ameer's palace, a massive keep, some mosques, and together with the open town, about 5,000 mud houses. On the N. part of the eminence is a large cemetery, in which is the fine mausoleum of Gholam Shah. The manuf. of arms, of superior quality, embroidered silk and cotton fabrics, and leather, is stated to occupy 1-5th of its inhabitants.

HYDRA, an isl. of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea, and forming with the isl. Poros a gov. comprising 56 sq. m., and about 23,000 inhabitants. Area of isl. 38 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is a handsome and clean city, with a pop. of 12,600 persons, 3 small harbours, and an active general trade.—*Hydron* is an isl. between Hydra and the mainland, 4 m. in length by 2 m. across.

HYERES, or HIERES, *Arcæ* & *Hieros*, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Toulon. Pop. (1846) 4,591. It is beautifully situated on a declivity facing the mediterranean, and has many good houses and hotels. The town-hall has a column, with a bust of Massillon, a native of Hyeres. It has manufs. of silk twist, essences, and oil, an active trade in fruits and salt, and the ruins of an old castle.

HYERES (ISLES OF), *Stœchades*, a group of small isls. of France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean, in front of the bay of Hyeres. Surface mostly

arid and uncultivated, but their climate is fine, and they might be rendered productive. They are defended by several forts. The chief isls. are Porquerolles, Port Cros, Bagneau, & Titan.

HYKULZIE, a large walled vill. of Afghanistan, 35 m. N. Shawl, on the route to Candahar. Here, on the 28th of April, 1842, the troops under General England routed the Afghans, and forced a passage to Candahar.

HYMETTUS (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Greece, gov. Attica, 4½ m. E.S.E. Athens. Ht. 2,680 ft. The honey collected here is in high repute.

HYPOLITE (ST), France. [HIPPOLITE, ST.]

HYSSINGTON, a pa., Engl. & N. Wales, cos. Salop, & Montgomery, 4 m. N. Bishop's-castle. P. 364.

HYTHE, a parl. & municipal bor. & mkt. town & pa. of Engl., & one of its cinque ports, co. Kent, near the English Channel, & having a station on the South Eastern railw., 11 m. W.S.W. Dover. Area of pa. 860 ac. Pop. 2,265. Inhabited houses 459, of parliament bor., which includes Sandgate, Folkestone, &c., 8,639. The town, in a pleasant valley, near the E. end of Romney marsh, about ¼ m. from the sea, has many curious ancient houses, an elegant cruciform church, in the early English style, with a beautiful chancel, under which is a large crypt full of human bones; an hospital, founded in 1836, rev. (1836), 275*l.*, one of the brethren is still styled "prior;" another ancient hospital, rev. 189*l.*; a county hall, bor. jail; a theatre, library, & branch bank; & on the beach, which is higher than the town, a line of strong martello towers. Hythe was anciently a post of great importance, immediately on the sea, but its harbour has been entirely destroyed by the immense mass of shingle here thrown up, and it has only one open beach, from whence, however, vessels often sail for France, the passage to Boulogne being nearer than from Dover. It is also a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. Market, Thursday. Corporation rev. 291*l.* The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848), 516.—II. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2 m. W.S.W. Hythe. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 239.

I

For notices of places not here mentioned, see the initials J or Y.

IAMBOLI, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 56 m. N. Adrianople, on the Tondja. It has several mosques, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

IAMPOL, or JAMPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., 75 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz, on the Dniester. Pop. 2,457, who trade in corn.

IBAGUE, or IBAQUE, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 70 m. W Bogota, on the route thence to the Quindiu. P. 5,000. (?)

IBARRA, a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, 50 m. N.N.E. Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano Imbaburu. It is in a fertile region, well built, and many years ago was estimated to have 12,000 inhabitants.—II. a vill. of the Mexican Confed., Xalisco, 45 m. N. Aguas-Calientes.—III. (*I. Zalgo*), a town of Spain, prov. Alava. Pop. 796.

IBBENBÜREN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 21 m. N.N.E. Munster. Pop. 2,020.

IBBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6½ m. W. Blandford-Forum. Area 960 ac. Pop. 232.

IBERIA, or IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. portion of Europe, comprising Spain & Portugal.

IBERVILLE, a pa. or co., U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, in centre of state, through which flows an outlet of the Mississippi of same name. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 8,500.

IBI, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,988. It stands in a valley, enclosed by olive-grounds, and has an old castle.

IBIZA, one of the Balearic Islands. [IVIZA.]

IBO, one of the Querimba Isls., off the E. coast of Africa, with a Portuguese fort and small town, 120 m. S. Cape Delgado.—II. a town of Guinea. [ABOH.]

IBOS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 4 m. W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,999.

IBRAH, an old town of Arabia, Oman, dom. & 60 m. S.S.W. Muscat. It has many good houses, which are fortified and highly adorned.

IBRAHIM, *Adonis*, a rivulet of Syria, pash. of Tripoli, enters the Mediterranean about midway between that city and Beyrout. Connected in ancient mythology with the death of Adonis, or Thammuz.—II. a river of Persia, prov. Kerman, enters the Persian Gulf at its mouth, 20 m. E. Ormuz, after a N.ward course of 75 m.

IBRAILA, or IBRAHIL, Wallachia. [BRAHILOV.]

IBRIM, *Primis*, a decayed town of Nubia, upon a rocky height, on the Nile, 12 miles S.W. Derr.

IBROS DEL REY, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 3,650. Manufs. of soap.

IBSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Southampton, on the Avon, 3 m. N. Ringwood. Ac. 870. P. 325.

IBSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4 m. N. Market-Bosworth. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 2,002. Archbishop Laud was rector here in 1617.

IBURG, a mkt. town of Hanover, landr. and 8 m. S. Osnabrück. Pop. 976. It has a castle.

ICA, a town of N. Peru, dep. and 168 m. S.S.E. Lima, cap. prov., near the Pacific O. P. 6,000. (?) —II. a tributary of the Amazon. [PUTUMAYO.]

ICATU, or HYCATU, a town of Brazil, prov. and 52 m. S.E. Maranhão, on rt. b. of the Monim.

ICCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 970 ac. P. 162.

ICELAND, an isl. under Denmark, in the Atlantic Ocean, 700 m. W. Norway, and about 200 m. E. Greenland, between lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N., and lon. 13° 30′ and 24° 30′ W. Area, with adjacent isles, estimated at 37,800 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 57,100. Surface mntnous.; soil volcanic; traversed from E. to W. by separate mntn. masses, the ramifications of which form on the N.E. and W. coasts numerous fiords or bays, which extend far into the interior. The highest mntns. are Oräfäjokel (lat. 64° N.), 6,405 feet; Snäfell (lat. 64° 48′), 5,968 feet; Hecla, 5,110 feet. The central portion is uninhabited and little known. There are many large streams which flow generally with great rapidity. Glaciers cover a surface of upwards of 4,000 sq. m.; they exist in all the mntns. above 4,000 ft. in elevation, and extend down to the sea. In the N., where the hills are generally low, there are few glaciers. The greatest mass of ice is in the S.E. of the isl., and this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 30 known volcanoes in Iceland, 8 of which have been active within a century. The most destructive volcanic eruptions on record were those of 1294, 1341, 1636, 1693, 1783, and the eruption of Hecla, 2d September 1845, to 6th April 1846, on which occasion the ashes reached the Orkney Islands. The isl. also contains

numerous small mud volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs, in the chief of which, the *Great Geyser*, the water, at a depth of 72 feet, is 30° above the boiling point. The climate is very variable; storms of extreme violence are frequent; summer moist; in winter the sky is dark and gloomy, but lighted up by brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. Temperature more elevated than in any other country in the same latitude, mean of year at Reikiavik 40° Fahr.; the S. coasts, washed by a prolongation of the gulf stream, are much milder than the N., and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the isl. is now destitute of trees, except a few stunted birches; the want of fuel is severely felt, although the gulf stream and the polar currents occasionally float drift-wood to its shores, and a fine white turf is used. No grain of any kind can be raised; but cabbage and potatoes are cultivated. The flora of Iceland is nearly allied to that of Scandinavia, comprising mosses & a few shrubs. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the horse, ox, pig, and dog, were introduced from Norway during last century; rein deer, introduced in 1770, now exist in large herds, but are not domesticated; the polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice fields. Fish are very abundant on all the coasts, and form the chief support of the inhabitants. Birds are very numerous, the most valuable of which is the eider-duck. No reptiles of any kind exist in the island. There are no manufs.; and the only commerce consists in the exchange of wool, butter, skins, fish, and oil, for European manufs. The island is divided into 3 amts. or counties, viz., Süderamt, Westeramt, and Norder and Osteramt, & these are subdivided into 19 syssel. The island was discovered by the Northmen in the 9th century, and came into the possession of Denmark in 1380. The Icelanders belong to the Scandinavian race; they are attached to their country, and hospitable to strangers; their religion is Lutheran; there are few schools, but domestic education is general, and the people are intelligent. Their affairs are regulated by a council called *Althing*, composed of 1 representative for Reikiavik, & 1 for each of the 19 syssel; their first meeting was held on 1st July 1845. The only town is Reikiavik. Pop. 900. There are upwards of 20 trading vills., mostly on the coasts.

Ichaboe, an isl. off the S.W. coast of Africa, Namaqua country, in lat. 26° 18′ S., lon. 14° 58′ E. It is ¾ m. in circumference. It abounds with sea-fowl, and was for some years the principal source of the guano introduced into Britain.

Ichawur, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 32 m. S.W. Bhopaul, comprising about 1,000 houses.

Ichenhausen, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Günz, 6 m. S.E. Günzburg, with a castle and 2,573 inhabitants.

Ichterghem, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 12 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 5,659.

Ichtershausen, a market town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 12 m. E.S.E. Gotha, on the Gera. Pop. 789. It has an old & a new castle, & manufs. of linen & paper.

Ickborough, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. Stoke Ferry. Area 1,510 ac. P. 220.

Ickenham, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N. Uxbridge. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 396.

Ickford, a pa. of Engl., cos. Bucks & Oxford, 4 m. W.N.W. Thame. Area 1,500 ac. P. 386.

Ickham, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Stour, 4½ m. E. Canterbury. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 577.

Ickleford, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. N. Hitchin. Area 940 ac. Pop. 576.

Icklesham, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. W.S.W. Winchelsea. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 681.

Ickleton, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.S.W. Linton. Area 2,672 ac. Pop. 700.

Icklingham, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Mildenhall. Area 6,580 ac. Pop. 525.

Ickworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Bury. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 62. Ickworth Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol, is in this parish. Market, Friday.

Ico, a town of Brazil, the most mercantile and populous of the prov. Ceara, on the Salgado, near its junction with the Jaguaribe, 150 m. S. Fortaleza, and 32 m. N.N.E. Crato. Pop., including district, 7,000.

Icod, or Fed de los Vinos, a town on the W. coast of the isl. Teneriffe, Canaries, with 5,479 inhabs., a convent, and manufs. of silk stuffs.

I-Colm-Kill, Hebrides, Scotland. [Iona.]

Icricock, a town of Guinea, on the W. bank of the Old Calabar river, 30 m. from its mouth.

Icy Cape, Russian America, on the Arctic O., about midway between Capes North & Lisburne, and the northerly point reached by Cook in 1778.

Ida (Mount), a famous mntn. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, and 30 m. S.E. the plain of Troy. It sends out many spurs to the N. and E., and in its rise the Mendere (*Scamander*), the Tuzla, and many other small rivs., which flow into the Ægean Sea and Sea of Marmora.—II. the principal mntn. of Crete. [Psilorite.]—*Nagy-Ida* is a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. Aba-ujvar, near the Hernad, 9 m. S.S.W. Kaschau. Pop. 1,732.

Idanha-nova, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. E. Castello-branco. Pop. 2,200.

Idbury, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.W. Burford. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 207.

Iddah, or Attah, a town of Guinea, cap. kingdom of Eggarah, on the E. bank of the Quorra, 50 m. S. the influx of the Chadda. P. 8,000. (?)

Iddesleigh, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 545.

Ide, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 795.

Ideford, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. S.E. Chudleigh. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 331.

Iden, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¼ m. N. Rye. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 554.

Idinsk, a vill. or town of Siberia, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Irkutsk, on the Angara.

Idle, a river of Engl., co. Nottingham, after a N.E. course, joins the Trent at W. Stockwith. At E. Retford it is cr. by the Chesterfield canal.

Idle, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Calverley, 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. P. 6,212, mostly employed in manufs. of woollens.

Idlestree, a pa. of England. [Elstree.]

Idlicote, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N.E. Shipston-upon-Stour. Ac. 1,410. P. 82.

Idmiston, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 6,160 ac. Pop. 497.

Idria, a mining town of Illyria, Carniola, circ. Adelsberg, in an Alpine valley, 23 m. W.S.W. Laybach. Pop. 4,439. It has 2 large churches, and an old castle, now used for the residence of the mining director, and for the government offices connected with its celebrated quicksilver mine. The latter employs upwards of 600 workmen, and next to those of Almaden in Spain, it is the richest in Europe. From 3,200 to 3,500 cwts. of quicksilver are produced annually.

Idro, Lake (*Edrinus Lacus*), N. Italy, deleg. & 17 m. N. Brescia, is intermediate between the

lakes Garda and Iseo. Length N. to S. 7 m.; greatest breadth 1½ m.; depth about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affl. of the Po, and it has on its W. side, the fortress Rocca d'Anfo, and at its S.E. extremity, the vill. *Idro-Alto*, with 1,800 inhabitants.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 15 m. N. Mayence. Pop. 1,987. It has a handsome church, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, a normal school, and an agricultural institution.

IEKATERINBURG, & IEKATERINOSLAV, Russia. [EKATERINBURG, and EKATERINOSLAV.]

IELÉTZ, or ELETZ, Russia. [JELETZ.]

IELSI, a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 9 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. P. 2,200.

IENIDJE, European Turkey. [YENIDJE.]

IENIKALI STRAIT, S. Russia. [YENIKALL.]

IENISSEI, riv. and prov., Siberia. [YENISSEI.]

IF, an islet off the S. coast of France, dep. B. du Rhône, opposite Marseille, and wholly occupied with a fortress. It owes its name to the yews (*if*) with which it was originally covered.

IESI, *Æsis*, a walled episcop. town of Italy, Pontif. Sta, cap. dist., leg. & 15 m. S.W. Ancona, on l. b. of the Esino. Pop. 9,000.

IFFENDIC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W. Montfort. Pop. 4,299. It has a large annual fair in July.

IFFESHEIM, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, S.W. Rastadt. Pop. 1,250.

IFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 6½ m. N.E. Horsham. Ac. 3,880. Pop. 1,061.—II. co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Ac. 350. P. 172.

IFLANI, an upland region of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.E. Amaserah, with a mean elevation of 2,500 feet, and in which are the two vills., Iflani of Kastamuni, and Iflani of Zafaran Boli.

IFLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 764. The church is a curious specimen of early Norman architecture.

IFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Lewes. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 174.

IFTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Chepstow. Area 680 ac. Pop. 41.—II. (*Rheyn*), a tnshp., co. Salop, pa. St Martin, 5 m. W. Ellesmere. Pop. 1,020.

IGEA, a town of Spain, on the Alhama, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,910. It stands at the foot of a hill crowned by a hermitage.

IGELHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 7 m. N.W. Spires. Pop. 1,156.

IGHTERMURROCH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 2½ m. E.S.E. Castle-martyr. Area 5,556 ac. Pop. 3,092.

IGHTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Whitchurch. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 368.

IGHTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.W. Wrotham. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,039. The church contains some ancient monuments; and in the vicinity are an old moated mansion, and extensive Roman fortifications.

IGLA, or IGLAWA, a river of Moravia, joins the Schwartzawa, 19 m. S. Brünn, course 70 m. S.E.

IGLAU, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on the Igla, 49 m. W.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 14,000. It has three suburbs, several churches, a gymnasium, & a high school, with extensive manufs. of woollen cloth, paper, vinegar, colours, potash, and glass wares, and a flourishing corn and transit trade. Silver & lead are raised from neighbouring mines.

IGLESIAS, a town of Sardinia, div. and 32 m. W.N.W. Cagliari, cap. intend., near the W. coast of the island. Pop. (with comm.) 12,455. It is enclosed by ruined fortifications, and has a cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in wine.

IGLO (Germ. *Neudorf*), a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hernad, 7 m. S. Leutschau. Pop. 5,900. It has a large Roman Cath. church, a town-hall, in which the business of many surrounding privileged towns is conducted, a board of mines, smelting works for copper and iron, and some trade in flax and linen fabrics.

IGLOOLIK, a small island of Brit. N. Amer., in Fury and Hecla Strait, lat. 69° 21′ N., lon. 81° 53′ W. Its mean annual temperature in 1823 was, by 8,760 observations, found to be 5°.71 Fahr., the highest temp., in July 1823, being 59°, & the lowest, in Jan. of same year, *minus*, 45° Fahr.

IGNACE (ST), a tnshp. of Lr. Canada, dist. & 40 m. N.N.W. Quebec.—*St Ignacio* is an island at the head of the Gulf of California.

IGNAT, and IGNY (ST), two comms. and vills. of France, the former, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. E.N.E. Riom, pop. 2,010; the latter, dep. Rhône, 5 m. N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 2,835.

IGRANDE, or YGRANDE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. W. Moulins. P. 1,789.

IGUAÇU, a town of Brazil, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4,000. It has a considerable trade in grain by the river Iguaçu to Rio.

IGUAÇU, or CURITIBA, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the provs. San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and joins the Parana, in lat. 26° S., lon. 54° 45′ W., after a W.ward course of 250 m. It is navigable only by canoes, owing to its nums. falls. Near its source is the town Curitiba.

IGUALADA, *Aquæ Latæ*, a town of Spain, prov. & 33 m. N.W. Barcelona, on l. b. of the Noya. Pop. (1845) 10,095. It stands on an eminence, and has a fine new suburb, with airy, well-planted walks. Chief public buildings, the parish church, college, hospital, and cavalry barracks. It has manufs. of cotton goods, cotton and woollen thread, hats, and fire-arms, with brandy distilleries; and in its neighbourhood are several paper-mills.

IGUALEJA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 1,431.

IGUAPE, a river and town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, the river entering the Atlantic about 85 m. S.W. Santos, after a tortuous E.ward course of 150 m., in much of which extent it is navigable. The town, on its S. bank, near its mouth, has a good harbour, and exports rice and timber. Pop. with dist., 8,000.

IGUARAÇU, a town of Brazil, and the earliest founded in the prov. of Pernambuco, from which city it is distant 20 m. N.N.W. It stands on a height, beside the Iguarassu, a trib. of the Upper Parnahiba, & it has several churches. Pop. 5,000.

IGUMEN, a town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. E.S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Beresina. Pop. 1,100.

IHNA, a river of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, enters the Dammschsee, an arm of the Great Haff, 9 m. N. Stettin. Length 55 m. On it are the towns Norenburg, Stargard, and Gollnow.

IJIGHINSK, or GIJIGHINSK, a fortified town of E. Siberia, prov. Okhotsk, at the head of its Gulf, 90 m. W.S.W. Penjinsk.—The *Gulf of Ijighinsk* is an arm of the G. of Penjinsk, between lat. 60° and 60° 30′ N., and lon. 155° and 160° E.

IJMA, a river of N. Russia, govs. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a N.ward course of 190 m. through a desert region.

IK, two rivers of Russia, gov. Orenburg, the principal of which joins the Kama, 20 m. N.W. Menzelinsk, after a N.W.ward course of about 200 m. Menzelinsk is the chief town on its banks.

IKARMA, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific Ocean.

IKAZNI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 44 m. W.N.W. Disna. Pop. 1,200.

IKEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Alde, 4 m. N. Orford. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 342.

ILAM, a vill. & pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 9 m. E.N.E. Cheadle. Area of pa. 2,250 ac. Pop. 244. It has a neat Gothic church, with the tomb of St Bertram. Scenery highly picturesque.

ILANMORE, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, ½ m. N. Coll, & about 1 m. in circuit.

ILANROAN, and ILANTERACH, two small islands, Hebrides, Scotl., co. Inverness, S. & E. Oransay.

ILANZ, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, and the cap. of the "Grey League" (whence the name of the canton), on the Upper Rhine, 17 m. W.S.W. Chur. Pop. 574.

ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER, *Ischalis*, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the anc. Foss-way, and the Ivel, here crossed by a stone bridge, 4½ m. S.S.E. Somerton. Area 690 ac. Pop. 1,068. It was a Roman station, and a considerable town of the anc. Belgæ. The bor. is now disfranchised, and on the decline. Roger Bacon was born at the Friary, in the year 1214.

ILDEFONSO (SAN), or LA GRANJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Segovia, and 40 m. N.N.W. Madrid. Pop. 3,879. The celebrated palace, La Granja, in a mntn. region, 3,840 feet above the sea, was built by Philip v., in the French style. It contains a rich church, many fine apartments, and works of art, and enclosed by grounds, with splendid water works. Town has a royal manuf. of looking-glasses, established by Charles III., and where glasses 13½ feet in length by 8 ft. in breadth have been made.—II. a group of islets, S. Atlantic, 80 m. W. Cape Horn.—*Cape St Ildefonso* is a headland on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Isls., lat. 15° 15′ N., lon. 121° 56′ E.

ILDERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wooler. Area 9,670 ac. Pop. 585.

ILE DE FRANCE, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Paris, now forming the 5 deps. Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, and parts of Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, and Yonne.

ILE, *Aux-Moines*, an island off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lannion. —*Des Faisans*, or *De La Conference*. [FAISANS.] —*Ile de France*, an island, Indian Ocean. [MAURITIUS.]—*d'Yeu*, a small fortified island, dep. Vendée, in the Atlantic, 10 m. from the coast. —*Des Roches*, one of the Seychelles islands, Indian Ocean. [L'ILE.]

ILES D'INSTITUT, a group of isls. off the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fenelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

ILEKSKOI-GORODEK, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.W. Orenburg, at the confl. of the Ilek and Ural rivers. Many of its pop. are exiles. It has a mining, & some other schools.—*Ilkskoi Sastschita* is a contig. fort also on the Ilek.

ILFORD (GREAT), is a ward & chapelry of Engl., co. Essex, in the pa. Barking, with a vill. on the Roding, here crossed by a bridge, and on the E. counties railway, 7 m. E.N.E. London. P. 3,742. It has a modern Gothic church, an hospital, founded in the time of Henry II., and the house of correction for the S. part of co. Essex.

ILFORD (LITTLE), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. London. Area 750 ac. Pop. 189.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on its N. coast, 9½ m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Area of pa. 3,620 ac. Pop. of do. 3,679; do. of town 2,855. It consists mostly of a long street, and a good terrace facing the sea. Its harbour is enclosed by a bold rocky coast, and a pier 850 feet in length; it affords secure anchorage to vessels of 230 tons, and is defended by a battery, adjacent to which is a lighthouse. The town has an export trade in oats, an active fishery and coasting traffic. It is also frequented as a bathing-place. Steam-packets run continually between it and Bristol, Swansea, and Milford.

ILGHUN, or ILGUN, a large and wretched vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 43 m. N.W. Konieh, with some Mohammedan edifices, classic remains, and two lakes in its vicinity.

ILHA DO GOVERNADOR ("governor's island"), an island of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, in its bay, 7 m. N. Rio. Length E. to W. 6 m.; breadth ½ m. It is populous and well cultivated.

ILHA-GRANDE, an island of Brazil, prov. and 68 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra. Length E. to W. 15 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. It produces a good deal of sugar and coffee, and has several good anchorages, resorted to by whale ships; on its W. side is the vill. of Santa Ana. P. 2,000.—II. a town, Brazil. [ANGRA DOS REYES.]

ILHAVO, a town of Portugal prov. Beira, 4 m. S. Aveiro, near the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.

ILHEOS (SAN JORGE DOS), a maritime town of Brazil, prov. & 130 m. S.W. Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos, which enters the Atlantic after an E.ward course of 130 m. It has a good harbour, and some trade in agricultural produce, & is one of the oldest settlements in Brazil, having been founded by Ramiro in 1535. Pop. 3,000.

ILIDJAH, two vills. of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Elegia*), pash. and 8 m. W. Erzeroum, and near which Pompey defeated Mithridates.—II. pash. and 70 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

ILI, KULDSHA, or GULDJA, a city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist. Dzoungaria, on the Ili, lat. 43° N., lon. 82° 30′ E. It is the residence of a Chinese military governor, and is a great entrepôt for the trade of Cent. Asia. Pop. 40,000 (?).

ILISEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. N.E. Diarbekir, cap. beylik, with 750 Mohammedan, and upwards of 200 Armenian families, the latter mostly engaged in cotton cloth weaving. It is named after adjacent warm springs.

ILIM, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, tributary to the Angara. Total course 180 m. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 m. N. Irkutsk.

ILINÇA, or ILINISSA, a mountain of S. America, in the Andes, Ecuador, dep. and 33 m. S.S.W. Quito, with 3 peaks. Elevation 17,200 feet.

ILISSUS, a rivulet of Greece, Attica, rises near the vill. Aleti, flows S.W., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Porto Phanari, E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 m.

ILKESTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. & 8½ m. E.N.E. Derby, on the Erwash & Nutbrook canal. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 5,326, partly employed in manufacturing stockings and lace. There are extensive coal mines in the co., and some medicinal springs. Market, Thursday.

ILKLEY, *Olicana*, a pa. & township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 5½ m. W.N.W. Otley. Area of pa. 7,600 ac. Pop. 1,174.

ILL, a river of France, rises near Altkirch, dep. H. Rhin, flows N. past Altkirch, Muhlhausen, Ensisheim, Benfelden, Erstein, and Strasbourg, 5 m. N.E. of which it joins the Rhine on left. Length 100 m. Chief affls. the Lauch, Faecht, Giesen, and Andlau; the canal of Bruche, and the canal Monsieur join it. Navigable for 62 m.

ILLABASCO, a lake, Cent. Amer. [COJUTEPEQUE.]

ILLAÑON, a bay of the Asiatic Archipelago, forming a wide inlet of the Celebes Sea, extending into the island Mindanao, on its S.W. side. Length and breadth 70 m. each. It is infested by pirates.

ILLATS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 19 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,630.

ILLAU (Hungarian *Illava*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Trentschin, on l. b. of the Waag. Pop. 1,223.

ILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrénees, on the Tet, 10 m. E.N.E. Prades. P. 2,998.

ILLE, a river of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the étang Boulet, flows S. 18 m., & joins the Vilaine at Rennes. It communicates with the canal of the Ille and Rance.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. of Normandy, cap. Rennes. It is situated on the English Channel, between the deps. Manche, Mayenne, Loire-Inf., Morbihan, and Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2,641 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 562,958. Surface flat, covered on the N. with forests, dunes, & marshes. Chief rivers the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, Rance; a portion of the dep. is traversed by the canal of Ille and Rance on the N., and that of Nantes and Brest on the S. Climate mild, but humid. Corn raised nearly sufficient for home consumption; tobacco, hemp, and flax are important crops, and cider is extensively made. Minerals comprise iron, lead, building stones, and potters' clay. Pasturage excellent, and the honey, wax, and butter of the dep. are celebrated. Manufs. of hempen and linen thread, and sail cloth, are extensively carried on; the other branches of industry are iron forging, glass making, and tanning. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Rennes, Fougères, Montfort, Redon, St Malo, and Vitré.

ILLER, a river of S. Germany, rises in the Tyrol, flows mostly N.ward through Bavaria, & along the frontier of Würtemberg, and joins the Danube, about 2 m. above Ulm. Course 85 m. Principal affluent the Aurach; on it are the towns Immerstadt and Kempten. Its banks were, in 1800, the scene of many engagements between the French and Austrians.

ILLERAY, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and W. of North Uist. Length about 4 m.; breadth 1½ m. Pop. 80.

ILLERTISSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on rt. b. of the Iller, 38 m. W.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,145.

ILLESCAS, *Illacuris*, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 22 m. S.W. Madrid. Pop. 2,000. It has a church with a celebrated shrine to the Virgin *de la Caridad*, and manufs. of leather and chocolate.

ILLIDE (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arrond. & 10 m. S.W. Aurillac. P. 1,880.

ILLIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., on the Loir, 15 m. S.W. Chartres. Pop. 2,252, who manuf. woollen goods.

ILLIMANI, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, in the E. Cordillera, 30 m. S.E. La Paz. Lat. 16° 40′ S., lon. 67° 48′ W. It is a serrated ridge with 4 principal peaks, the loftiest estimated to be 24,200 feet in height. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the lake of Illimani, 15,950 feet above the sea.

ILLINGEN, two vills. of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S.E. Maulbronn. Pop. 1,400.—II. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 5 m. N. Rastadt. Pop. 375.

ILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. East Harling. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 93.

ILLINOIS, a river of the U. S., N. America, formed by the union of Kankakee & des Plaines rivers, after a S.W. course of about 400 m., through the state Illinois, to which it gives name, joins the Mississippi, 15 m. N.W. its confluence with the Missouri, in lat. 38° 58′ 23″ N., lon. 90° 20′ W. Principal affluents, the Fox and Vermilion rivers, from which latter it is navigable to its mouth; there is a canal 105 m. long, 6 feet deep, and 60 feet wide, from the influx of the Vermilion river to Chicago on Lage Michigan.

ILLINOIS, one of the U. S., N. America, in the W. part of the union, between lat. 37° and 42° 30′ N., & lon. 87° 30′ & 91° 25′ W., having E. Lake Michigan & Indiana, & on other sides Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 476,183. Surface in its centre level, and consisting of wide prairies; in the N. and S. hilly and densely wooded. The Mississippi forms all its W., and the Ohio and Wabash rivers, most part of its S. and E. frontiers; the Illinois Rock and Kaskaskia rivers traverse it from N.E. to S.W. Climate healthy, except in low wet localities. Mean annual temp. 52° Fahr. Winter cold. Soil very fertile, and this state is continually attracting emigrants. In 1840, 22,634,000 bushels of maize, & 8,550,000 of other grains were reported to have been raised, besides potatoes, hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, and some cotton, silk, and sugar. Hogs and poultry are very numerous. In the N.W. is a tract of 200 sq. m., supposed to be the most productive in lead on the globe, and where, in 1840, 22,000,000 lbs. of that metal were obtained; coal, iron, copper, and salt are other mineral products. Manufs. principally domestic, or connected with its metallic products; capital employed in them in 1840, 3,136,512 dollars. In the same year 23 railroads, aggregate length 1,421 m., were in Illinois. Slavery does not exist in this state. Public revenue (1844) 145,645 dollars. Illinois is divided into 87 cos., and sends 7 members to Congress. Princip. towns, Springfield, the cap., Chicago, Alton, Galena, and Nauvoo. It has 4 colleges, 42 academies, and 1,241 primary schools. Constitution formed 1847; governor and lieutenant governor elected for 4 years, 25 senators for 4 years, 75 representatives for 2 years. In 1720 some French Canadians settled in this region, but nearly all the settlements have taken place since 1800.

ILLISERA, a small town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 57 m. S. Konieh, to which city and to Smyrna the inhabitants send quantities of madder.

ILLKIRCH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, on rt. b. of the Ill, 3 m. S. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,969, partly employed in weaving fustians.

ILLNAU, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on rt. b. of the Kempt. Pop. 2,766. It has manufs. of thread, linens, & silks.

ILLOGAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 2¾ m. N.W. Redruth. Area 8,010 ac. Pop. 7,815, employed in copper and tin mines. It has a small harbour.

ILLOK, a town of Slavonia, co. Syrmia, with a port and steam-packet station on the Danube, 26 m. W. Peterwardein. Pop. 3,550. It was formerly strongly fortified, & has a ruined castle.

ILLORA, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Granada, on the Charcon. Pop. (including 6 adjacent hamlets) 6,900. In its vicinity are considerable Roman ruins.

ILLUECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,559.

ILLUXT, a market town of Russia, gov. Courland, 103 m. E.S.E. Mitau. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle, Roman Catholic, and Unitarian churches.

ILLYE, a market town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 m. N.W. Vajda-Hunyad, with 742 inhabitants, and the ruins of a large castle.

ILLYEFALVA, a market town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, 14 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 1,417.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF), *Illyricum*, a prov. of Austria, forming the S.E corner of the German empire, situated between lat. 44° 25′ 24″ and 47° 7′ 40″ N., and lon. 12° 40′ and 15° 45′ E., bounded E. & N.E. by Styria, S.E. by Hung.-Croatia, S. and W. by the Adriatic & Italy, & N. by Austria, Tyrol, and Styria. Area, including the islands of the Gulf of Quarnero, the chief of which are Veglia, Cherso, and Osero, 10,850 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,252,831. Surface entirely mountainous, traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the Noric, Carnic, and Julian Alps, culminating point, the Gross Glockner, 13,100 ft. in elevation. Chief rivs., the Drave and Save, which belong to the basin of the Danube on the N.E., and the Isonzo, in the basin of the Adriatic on the S.W. The waters of Lake Zirknitz rise and fall periodically, and the streams of its basin disappear under ground. Climate varies greatly according to elevation. The mountain slopes are covered with excellent timber, & the soil is fertile in some of the valleys. In the N., rye, oats, and barley, are the principal crops, and in Carinthia, cattle are extensively reared. In the S. the products comprise wine, olive oil, wheat, and maize. Mineral riches comprise gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, and iron. Mining is a chief object of industry. Iron is most abundant in Carinthia and Carniola, lead in the rich mine of Bleiberg, and mercury at Idria in Carniola. The principal manufs. are woollen cloths and glass. The commerce of Illyria is concentrated at the free port of Triest. The greater part of the pop. belong to the Slavonic race. The kingdom of Illyria was originated by Napoleon, who in 1809 united to the French empire, under the name of the Illyrian provinces, the countries of Carinthia, Carniola, parts of Austria, and Venetian Friuli, the Hungarian Littorale, civil and military Croatia, Dalmatia, Ragusa and Cattaro. It assumed its present form in 1822, and is divided into the governments of Laybach & Triest. [KÄRNTHEN, KRAIN, ISTRIA.]

ILM, two rivers of Germany.—I. Saxony, rises in the Thuringian forest, flows N.E. past Ilmenau, Ilm, Krannichfeld, and Weimar, and joins the Saale, 13 m. N. Jena. Total course 55 m.—II. Bavaria, circs. Upper Bavaria and Swabia, joins the Danube near Neustadt. Pfaffenhofen is the chief town on its banks.

ILM, or STADT-ILM, a town of Germany, duchy Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 m. W.N.W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,000, chiefly weavers.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, gov. and immediately S. Novgorod, is 30 m. in length, E. to W., by 24 m. in greatest breadth. It receives the Lovat, Msta, & Cheson rivs., and discharges its surplus waters by the Volkhov, N.ward into Lake Ladoga.

ILMENAU, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 27 m. S.W. Weimar. Pop. 2,364. It has manufs. of metal buttons, woollen stuffs, and porcelain; iron & coal mines, and a brisk trade in timber.—II. A small river of Hanover, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins from the S., 15 m. S.E. Hamburg. Length 60 m.

ILMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Shipston-upon-Stour. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 891.

ILMINSTER, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Ile, an affl. of the Parrett, 10½ m. S.E. Taunton. Area of pa. 4,390 ac. Pop. 3,221, of town 3,187. It has a new market house, a handsome gothic church, & a free gramm. school.

ILMIRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6½ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Area 810 ac. Pop. 79.

ILOVLINSKAIA, a market town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, on the Ilovla, near its confl. with the Don, 50 m. N.W. Tzaritzin. Pop. 3,948.

ILVLOA, or ILAVLA, a riv. of S. Russia, gov. Saratov and Don Cossack country, joins the Don at Ilovlinskia, after a S.W. course of 150 m. A canal unites it with the Volga at Kamishin.

ILPIZE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, on the Allier, 7 m. S. Brioude. P. 2,487.

ILSENBERG, a mkt. town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 16 m. W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,112, mostly engaged in iron and copper works. It has a castle, and some mineral springs.

ILSFELD, a vill. of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,000.

ILSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. W.S.W. Chudleigh. Area 7,100 ac. Pop. 1,093.

ILSLEY (EAST), a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 15 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area of pa. 3,610 ac. Pop. 733. The town is pleasantly situated in the midst of sheep downs, and has a large sheep market.—II. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2 m. W.N.W. East Ilsley. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 404. It is noted for excellent ale.

ILSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. S. W. Swansea. Pop. 365.

ILTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 557.

ILVESHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, 4 m. E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,081.

ILZ, a small riv. of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Ilzstadt, a suburb of Passau, besides which town Grafenau is on its banks.

ILZA, a town of Poland, prov. S. Sandomir, on the Ilza, 25 m. N.N.W. Opatow. Pop. 2,000.

IMAM-DOUR, a large vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pa. and 70 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris, nearly opposite Tekrit. It is the ancient *Dura*.

IMANDRA, a lake of Russia, gov. Archangel, circ. and 35 m. S. Kola. Length, N. to S., 60 m.

IMAUS, the ancient name of the [HIMALAYA.]

IMBER, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 9 m. S.W. Devizes. Area 2,491 ac. Pop. 405.

IMBROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, off the E. entrance of the Hellespont, its highest summit in lat. 40° 10′ N., lon. 25° 51′ E., and 1,959 feet above the sea. Length, E. to W., 19 m., breadth 10 m. It is densely wooded, and has about 4,000 inhabitants.

IMERETIA, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, forming a part of the ancient Colchis, having N. the Caucasus mountains, E. Georgia, W. Mingrelia and Guriel, and S. the old pashalic of Akhalzikh. Surface mountainous, well wooded, and wholly comprised in the basin of the Rhion (anc. *Phasis*). Climate moist and unhealthy; soil very fertile. Products comprise wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, tobacco, hemp, madder, and a great variety of fruits common in Europe, which articles, with wine, cotton stuffs, taffetas, wool and woollen hoisery, honey, wax, and skins, constitute the chief exports. Imports consist in salt, woollen, silk and linen fabrics, copper wares, Turkish sabres, coin, jewellery, & colonial produce. The slave trade, formerly considerable, has mostly ceased since the Russian occupation of the country, which dates from 1804. Inhabitants of Georgian descent, and the majority are of the Greek Church. The prov. is divided into 4 districts. Chief towns, Kutais, the cap., Bagdat, Vartzik, and Vakhani. Coal was discovered in 1846 N.E. of Kutais; it is of excellent quality, and extensively used for steam vessels on the Black Sea.

IMIER (ST), (German *St Immer*), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 12 m. W. Brienne.

Pop. 1,372, who manuf. clocks, lace, & woollens. Its valley, the Immerthal, is watered by the Suss.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lr. Hessen, 9 m. N.N.W. Cassel P. 1,569.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 13 m. S.W. Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

IMMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Humber, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Grimsby. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 221.

IMOGEELY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising a part of the town of Castlemartyr. Area 6,430 ac. Pop. 3,121.

IMOLA, *Forum Cornelii*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., leg. and 25 m. W.S.W. Ravenna, on the Santerno. Pop. 9,800. It is enclosed by old walls, defended by a castle, and well built. It has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, an hospital, theatre, college, literary academy, and small public library.

IMPERIAL, a town of Chile, Araucania, on the Cauten or Imperial river, 82 m. N. Valdivia.

IMPHAN TOORAL, or IMPAN TURAL, the principal river of Cassay, Further India, after a generally S.ward course of about 200 m., joins the Ning-thee or Khyen-dwem river, 130 m. N.W. Ava. Munneepoor is the chief town on its banks.

IMPHY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nievre, on an affl. of the Loire, 7 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,489, occupied in large iron and copper mills.

IMPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N. Cambridge. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 248.

IMST, a mkt. town of the Tyrol, cap. circ. Upper Innthal, on the Inn, 31 m. W. Innsbruck. Pop. 2,194, partly employed in copper mines.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND, the most W. of the Tristan Da Cunha group, Atlantic. Lat 37° 6′ S.

INADA, or AINADA, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the Black Sea, 75 m. E.N.E. Adrianople.

INAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 6 m. E.S.E. Ennistymon. Area 19,888 ac. P. 4,192.

INAGUA (GREAT & LITTLE), two of the Bahama Isls.; the former, the largest and most southerly of the group, 50 m. in length, & 25 m. in greatest breadth. Lat. of N.E. point 21° 18′ N., lon. 73° 40′ W.—The *Little Inagua*, 12 m. N.ward, is about 8 m. in length, by 6 m. across.

INCA, a town of the isl. Majorca, 17 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 3,300. It has large weekly mkts.

INCE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Chester, on the Mersey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Frodsham. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 475.—II. (*Blundell*), a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, 9¼ m. N.N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 528. Ince-hall, the seat of the Blundell family, contains a superb collection of paintings, statuary, and antiquities.—III. (*In-Makerfield*), a tnshp., same pa., 1½ m. S.W. Wigan. Pop. 2,565.

INCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, 2 m. E. Stranraer. Pop. 2,950. Its antiquities comprise several old baronial castles. About 2½ m. N.W. Stranraer, on Loch Ryan, in this pa., stood the ancient *Rerigonium*; and in more modern times, the town and castle of Invermessan.

INCH, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Down, 2½ m. N. Down-Patrick. Area 6,494 ac. Pop. 2,489. Here are remains of an abbey of the 12th century.—II. Leinster, cos. Wicklow & Wexford, 2¾ m. S.W. Arklow. Area 5,943 ac. Pop. 2,066.—III. Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Cloyne. Area 3,823 ac. Pop. 1,617.—IV. Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the isl. of Inch, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 1 m. W. Churchtown. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 978.—V. Leinster, co. Wexford, 6½ m. W.S.W. Taghmon. Area 1,389 ac. Pop. 526.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a low flat island in the channel of the S. Esk, Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, between Montrose basin and the German Ocean. Pop. 152.

INCHCOLM, an isl. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Dalgetty, beautifully situated in the Firth of Forth, 2 m. S. Aberdour. Length about 1 m. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alex. I. in 1123.

INCHEGEELAGH, or EVELEARY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 9 m. W.S.W. Macroone. Ac. 45,415. P. 6,357, of whom 233 are in the vill.

INCH GARVIE, a rocky islet of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

INCHICRONANE, or INNISCRONANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Ennis. Area 17,438 ac. Pop. 5,118.

INCHINNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. N.W. Renfrew. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 678.

INCHIQUIN, a barony and island of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare; the island in L. Corrib; the barony comprising 88,387 ac., pop. 21,231, with Lough Inchiquin, & the ruins of Inchiquin castle.

INCHKEITH, a small rocky isl. of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S. Kinghorn, co. Fife, opposite Leith, with light-house in its centre. Light revolving. Lat. 56° 2′ N., lon. 3° 8′ W.

INCH-KENNETH, an isl. of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Mull. Length 1 m.; breadth ½ m.

INCH-MARNOCH, and INCH-MURRIN, two islets of Scotland; the former, in the Firth of Clyde, co. and 2 m. W. Bute; the latter, co. Dumbarton, in the S.W. part of Loch Lomond, 1½ m. in length, by nearly ½ mile across.

INCHTURE and ROSSIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Perth. Pop. 765 (243 in vill.).

INCHY-BEAUMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 11 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 1,580.

INCHYRA, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Perth, with a port on Tay, & a ferry to Fingask.

INCISA, a town of Piedmont, div. and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Belbo. Pop. 2,000, partly engaged in silk-throwing.

INCORONATA, an isl. of Dalmatia. [CORONATA.]

INDALS-ELF, a riv., Sweden, læns Ostersund & Hernosand, formed a short distance below Ragunda, flows S.E., & enters the G. of Bothnia, 10 m. N. Sundsvall, after a navigable course of 60 miles.

INDENTED HEAD, a penins, Australia, Victoria, bounding the entrance to Port Phillip on its W. side. Area about 100,000 ac., watered by the Barwurn riv., & consisting chiefly of grassy plains.

INDEPENDENCE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Arkansas. Area 1,250 sq. m. Pop. 3,669.—II. a tnshp., New Jersey, 14 m. N.E. Belvidere. Pop. 2,284.—III. a tnshp., New York, 20 m. S.E. Angelica. Pop. 1,440.—IV. a vill., state Missouri, on an affl. of the Missouri, 36 m. W.S.W. Mount Vernon. It is a depôt for the trade between Santa Fé and the United States.

INDERABIA, or HINDERABI, *Caicandsur*, an isl. in the Persian Gulf, off the S. coast of Persia, prov. Laristan, midway between the isls. Busheab & Kemm, 5 m. from the mainland. Length 4 m.

INDERGHUR, several towns of India.—I. dom. and 85 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor.—II. Gwalior dom., 27 m. W.N.W. Sumpter.—*Inderhdll* is a town, Nizam's dom., 40 m. N.W. Beeder.

INDERKUSH, a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, S. of Lake Urumyiah, 25 m. E. Nakhodeh.

INDIA (BRITISH), comprehends the greater part of the peninsula described under HINDOSTAN (which see). The whole of this region, from the Indus to the frontiers of Burmah, with the exception of Nepaul and Bootan, is under British superintendence, and the greater part is actually in possession of the British government. The British territory is divided into the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; the N.W. pro-

vinces (under Bengal), & the Punjab, all of which are described in separate articles. Under BRITISH INDIA also are included, the island of Ceylon, Malacca, Singapore, and Labuan (Borneo). The *Bengal Presidency* comprises the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, Cuttack, Gundwana, the ceded districts on the Nerbudda, and the British territory E. of the Ganges, on the frontiers of Burmah. The *N.W. provinces* comprise Allahabad, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, the Jullindar Doab, and the Punjab, or territory of the Sikhs. The *Madras Presidency*, includes the Northern Circars, the Carnatic, Malabar, Canara, and all across the penins., S. and W. of Mysore. The *Bombay Presidency* embraces the territory on the W. side of Hindostan, from Canara N.wards, the Concan, Deccan, Candeish, Surat, & the territory of Scinde. Some of the states are subsidiary, some are tributary, some feudatory & otherwise restricted, according to treaties. Boundary, pop., & territ. as follow:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Sq. Miles.	Pop.
Bengal Presidency,	220,000	47,000,000
North-West Provinces,	100,000	20,000,000
Punjab Provinces,	135,000	4,000,000
Madras Presidency,	140,000	14,000,000
Bombay Presidency,	70,000	7,500,000
Scinde,	60,000	1,000,000
Total,		93,500,000

DEPENDENT STATES.

	Sq. Miles.	Pop.
Hyderabad,	95,000	9,000,000
Berar, or Nagpoor,	45,000	2,200,000
Mysore,	27,000	3,500,000
Gwalior and Malwah,	34,000	4,000,000
Gujerat,	25,000	2,000,000
Oude,	20,000	4,000,000
Lahore,	60,000	3,000,000
Bahawulpoor,	12,000	500,000
Cashmere States,	20,000	1,000,000
Bundlecund States,	8,000	1,000,000
Rewah,	7,000	600,000
Bhopal,	6,000	500,000
Indore,	8,000	600,000
Dhar,	500	30,000
Sattara,	8,000	1,000,000
Colapoor,	3,000	600,000
Sawunt Waree,	1,000	30,000
Bhurtpoor,	2,000	500,000
Travancore,	5,000	600,000
Goehin,	1,500	200,000
Sikkim,	2,000	140,000
Rajpoot States. Bikaneer,	14,000	
Jessulmeer,	9,000	
Joudpoor,	25,000	
Jeypoor,	14,000	
Odeypoor,	10,000	12,000,000
Cutch,	7,000	
Sirohi,	3,000	
Kotah,	4,000	
Boondee,	2,000	
Dholpoor,	2,000	
Total,		47,000,000

INDEPENDENT STATES.

	Sq. Miles.	Pop.
Nepaul,	45,000	1,500,000
Bootan,	25,000	500,000
Total,		2,000,000

Total pop. of Indian Peninsula, 142,500,000.

In 1428, India was first visited by Vasco de Gama, and subsequently the Portuguese and the Dutch established settlements on the peninsula, but the former never acquired more than a paltry territory on the W. coast, & the latter a few commercial factories. The French influence in India, at one time considerable, also yielded to the superior enterprise of the Brit., & finally the French relinquished the field. In 1625, the first English settlement was made, by a company of merchants, in a small spot of the Coromandel coast, of 5 sq. m., transferred in 1653 to Madras. A short time previous a settlement had also been obtained at Hooghly, which afterwards became the Calcutta station. In 1687, Bombay was erected into a presidency. In 1773, by an act of the British Legislature, the 3 provinces were placed under the administration of a governor-general, and Calcutta was made the seat of a supreme court of judicature, the presidencies of Madras and Bombay being made subordinate to that of Bengal. Hitherto the affairs of India had been managed by the company, but in 1784 a board of control was appointed by Government, the president of which became secretary of state for India. From the year 1750, when the warlike acquisition of territory commenced under Lord Clive, a succession of conquests, almost forced upon the British contrary to their inclinations, have now placed nearly all India under their sway. The court of directors of the East India company have the power of electing the governor-general, subject to the approval of the government, and they have also the power of his recal. The company also hold the patronage of other appointments till the expiry of the act in 1854; but in 1833 their exclusive right to trade was abolished in favour of a free trade. The governor-general, assisted by a council of 5 members, has the power of making laws for the whole of British India, subject to the approval of the home government, and he has the sole direction of the army, which is under the command of a commander-in-chief. There is a free press and equal laws to all subjects. The revenue is derived almost entirely from a land tax. Under the *zemindary system*, established in Bengal, the zemindars, formerly a sort of collectors, have been constituted the actual proprietors of the soil, and have become bound to pay a fixed and permanent assessment, amounting to about one-half of the produce. In Madras, an assessment varying according to the productiveness of the soil, is adopted, under the name of the *ryotwary system*. The *village system*, prevalent in the native states, and in some parts of Bengal and the Nerbudda districts, consists in the assessment being collected from the cultivators of the soil through the medium of native village officers, appointed by each community without the direct interference of Government. These rent assessments are very high, and bear hard on the cultivators of the soil; yet the condition of the population under British rule, is greatly ameliorated from that under the unsteady governments, and the incessant wars and conquests, of previous periods of their history. The annual revenue of British India is about 15,000,000*l.*, and the total revenue of the whole of India does not probably exceed 20,000,000*l.* The army is composed of British troops under the pay of the company, and of native Sepoys, the infantry consists chiefly of Hindoos, the cavalry of Mohammedans; both of which corps, in addition to their native officers, have also a complement of British officers.

INDIANA, one of the U. S., N. Amer., in the W. part of the union, between lat. 37° & 42° 45′ N., & lon. 84° 42′ and 87° 49′ W., having N. the Lake

and State Michigan, W. Illinois, E. Ohio, and S. the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky. Area 36,000 sq. m. Pop. 685,866. Surface level or undulating. Rivers nearly all tributaries of the Wabash, which forms its W. frontier. Soil on rivers very fertile; in other parts light, & N. sandy hills. Principal products, maize, wheat, oats, potatoes, wool, butter, cheese, and tobacco. In 1840, 246 m. of railways had been completed in this state, within which is more than half of the Wabash and Erie canal. Public rev. (1847) 335,000 dollars. Indiana contains 87 cos., and sends 7 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Indianapolis the cap., Madison, New Albany, and Terre Haute. It has 4 colleges, and 1,521 schools. Indiana became one of the States of the Union in 1816.—II. a co. in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 770 sq. m. Pop. 20,782; & with cap. of same name, 10 m. N.E. Pittsburg. P. 2,697.

INDIANAPOLIS, a town of U. S., cap. state Indiana, on White riv., a navigable affl. of the Wabash, crossed by a large bridge, 158 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,452. It is regularly laid out, and in its centre is a large sq. area, from which 4 streets diverge, and in which is the governor's residence, on an elevated site. The state house is on the model of the Parthenon at Athens.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. [ASIATIC ARCHIP.]

INDIAN KEY, an isl. of U. S., N. Amer., Florida, off its S. coast, 75 m. S.W. Cape Florida, and now resorted to as a watering-place by visitors from the more N. States.—*Indian Springs* is a watering place, Georgia, 52 m. W. Milledgeville.

INDIAN OCEAN, *Indicum Mare*, a vast oceanic basin, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Asiatic Archipelago and Australia, bounded on S. by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass' Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa on W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N. It communicates with the China Sea by the strait of Malacca, Sunda strait, & the strait of Flores. Principal inlets, the Bay of Bengal, the sea of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea. Chief straits, the Channel of Mozambique, and Palk's strait. The most important isls. are Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Comoro isls., the Seychelles, and Socotra, belonging to Africa; the Laccadives, Maldives, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar isls., to Asia. Its principal affls. are, in Asia, the Saluen, Irrawadi, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Godavery, Kistna, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; in Africa, the Zambeze. The chief sea-ports are Calcutta and Bombay in India, Malacca in the Asiatic Archipelago, Aden, Mokha, and Muscat in Arabia, Zanzibar, &c., in Africa. Steam packets are established between the principal ports. The monsoons, or periodical winds, prevail in the N. part of the ocean, blowing from the S.W. between April and October, and S.E. from October to April. Tempests are general at the periods of change; and between lat. 5° and 40° S. violent hurricanes frequently occur. (For limits, routes, &c., see *Johnston's Physical Atlas*.)

INDIES (EAST), a collective name given to the peninsulas of Hither and Further India, and the Asiatic Archipelago. [HINDOSTAN, INDIA.]

INDIES (WEST). [WEST INDIES.]

INDIGHIRKA, a riv. of E. Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, rises in the Yabloni mountains, and after a N. course, estimated at 750 m., joins the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 71° N., lon. 150° E., by an estuary containing numerous isls. It receives many affls., but the region it traverses is almost wholly a frozen desert, with a few villages.

INDIO, a river of the isthmus Panama, New Granada, unites with the Pacora to form a considerable stream, which enters the Pacific, E. Panama. Its shores abound with fine timber.

INDJE-KARA-SU, *Haliacmon*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, enters the Gulf of Salonica, 18 m. S.W. Salonica. Length 110 m.

INDJIGHIZ, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 33 m. W.N.W. Constantinople. It has some mineral baths, and remains of ancient structures.

INDJIH (CAPE), *Lepsa*, the most N. point of Asia Minor, 13 m. N.W. Sinope.

INDOO-CHINA, S. Asia. [MALAY PENINSULA.]

INDORE DOMINION, a state of Central Hindostan, enclosed by the Gwalior dom., and territory of the Bombay presid., and intersected, E. to W., by the Nerbuddah river. Area nearly 4,250 sq. m. Besides the cap. Indore, it comprises the towns Mhow, Mahidpoor, Mandoo, Mheysur, and Baug. It furnishes to the British Indian forces 3,000 men.—*Indore*, the cap., is situated on a wooded table land, elevation nearly 2,000 feet, and 33 m. S. Oojein. Lat. 22° 22′ N., lon. 75° 50′ E. It has been wholly built within the present century, and has some spacious streets. The massive granite palace of the Rajah *is* its only edifice of importance.

INDRAGHIRI, a navigable riv. of Sumatra, enters the ocean on its E. coast, in lat. 0° 32′ S., lon. 103° E. On it is a town of same name.

INDRAMAYO, a cape, riv., and town of Java, the town near the mth. of the river, which enters the sea on its N. coast, near the cape, 90 m. E. Batavia.

INDRAPURA, or INDRAPOOR, a point, riv., town, state, and volcano of Sumatra, the town near the S.W. coast, 150 m. N.W. Bencoolen. *Indrapura point* is in lat. 2° 5′ S., lon. 105° 27′ E., and N. of it is a bay in which are the Indrapoor islands.

INDRE, a riv. of France, deps. Indre & Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire, 18 m. W.S.W. Tours, after a N.W. course of 115 m. On it are the towns La Châtre, Châteauroux, Chatillon, and Loches, from which last it is navigable to the Loire, 45 m.

INDRE, a dep. of N.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Berri, enclosed by the deps. Loire-et-Cher and Indre-et-Loire, Vienne, H. Vienne, Creuse, Cher. Area 2,749 sq. miles. Pop. (1846) 263,977. Surface uniformly level. Principal rivers, the Indre and Creuse. More corn and wine are raised than required for home consumption: though much of the soil is barren and swampy. Climate generally mild and temperate. Sheep are numerous, and many oxen and poultry are fattened here for the Paris mkts. This dep. furnishes the best lithographic stones in France, gun-flints, iron & iron goods, earthenwares, & cutlery at Châteauroux. Woollen and cotton, cloths, and yarn, leather, tiles, and parchment, are among the chief products, and are exported to double the value of the imports. Indre is divided into the 4 arronds., Châteauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, and Le Blanc.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed chiefly of the old prov. of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire, enclosed by the deps. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Vienne, Indre, & Loire-et-Cher. Area 2,400 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 312,400. Climate mild. Surface level, and near the Loire very fertile, elsewhere poor, and often marshy. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne rivers water its S. portion. Agriculture has latterly improved, and the produce in corn is now more than adequate to home consumption. The quantity of wine is double that annually consumed, and the surplus is mostly sent to Paris and into Belgium. The dep. furnishes

excellent lithographic stones, pipe and potters' clay, and contains an immense mound of petrified shells, which are used as manure. Hemp, liquorice, anniseed, truffles, fruits, &c., are raised in considerable quantities, the produce of the dep. being chiefly agricultural. The culture of silk is increasing, as are the silk, woollen and leather manufs. of Tours. Other princip. manufs. are of files and rasps at Amboise, iron wares, red lead, and pottery, & near Monthazon is a national gunpowder factory and nitre refinery. The dep. is divided into the 3 arronds. of Tours, the cap., Chinon, and Loches.

INDRET, a small isl. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., formed by the Loire, 5 m. W. Nantes. The French government lately founded an establishment here for building steam boats, in which in 1840, 900 workmen were employed.

INDUS (Sanscrit *Sindhu* the sea), one of the great rivs. of S. Asia, forming the W. boundary of Hindostan, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of Kailas mntn. (Himalaya), in lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. 81° 15′ E., near the sources of the Sutleje. It flows N.W. for about 120 m., where it is joined by the Gartope. The conjoint stream now breaks through the Himalaya; and thenceforth it has a S.W. course, separating the Punjab dom. from Afghanistan, and traversing Scinde throughout to its mouths in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 23° and 25° N., and lon. 67° 30′ and 69° E. Total course estimated at 1,650 m. Its affls., though not numerous, are important. N. of the Himalaya, it receives the Gartope, Sinh-kha-bab, Zanskar, & Shy-yok rivs. S. of the mountains, the Cabool river enters it, and in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E., 470 m. from the ocean, it is joined from the N.E. by the Punjnud, which brings to it the united streams of the Punjab, or "five rivers," the Sutleje (*Hesudrus*), with the Beas (*Hyphasis*), the Chenab (*Acesines*), the Ravee (*Hydraotes*), & the Jhylum (*Hydaspes*). Below this it has no tributary of much size, but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams, the principal being the Fulailee, and Narra branches; and at Triecal, lat. 25° 9′, lon. 68° 21′ E., the Delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggaur, Sata, & Pinyaree. The Indus enters the sea by the Pittee, Hujamree, Khediwaree, Kuhiwaree, Sir, and Koree mouths. On the banks of the Indus are the towns Moor, Leh, Iskardo, Attock, Kala-Bagh, DeraIsmael-Khan, Dera-Ghazee-Khan, Bukkur, Leia, Mittun-Kote, Koree-Bukkur, Sukkur, Sepwan, Hyderabad, Meeanee, Tattah, Garra, Bander-Vikkur, and at its N. entrance Kurachee. Its source is supposed to be 18,000 feet above the sea, its bed at Leh, 10,000 feet, and at Attock, 940 m. from its mouth, it is 1,000 feet above the ocean level, 800 feet across, 60 feet in depth, and has a current of 6 m. an hour. Below that point it runs with great velocity, mostly between high cliffs, as far as Kala-Bagh, after which its course is through a level country, with a breadth usually varying from ¼ m. to upwards of 1 m., and an average velocity of from 2 to 3 m. an hour. During the season when it is lowest, tides are perceptible upward to about 25 m. below Tattah, or 75 m. from the ocean. Mean ann. discharge of water supposed to be 150,212,079,642 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation and evaporation. The Indus is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Cabool river, near Attock, at 942 m. from the sea, & its tributaries are mostly so to the foot of the mntns., about 700 m.; but the channel is so encumbered by shifting banks, as to be only adapted for steamers, and vessels of comparatively small draft. The *gavial*, or long-snouted alligator, is numerous in the river, and the common alligator is found in its lagoons. The *bolun*, a cetacean, is also abundant. Fish, especially the *pulla*, a species of carp, are very abundant, and form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to its banks, in its Delta especially, is of high fertility; but at no great distance on either side, this region is flanked by a bare desert; and wood fuel is everywhere so scarce, that there is little immediate prospect of making the Indus a high route for steam navigation, unless the coal recently discovered near it in the Punjab and Afghanistan should prove to be suitable in quality, & in adequate quantity for the undertaking.

INEBOLI, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 72 m. W.S.W. Sinope. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000. It has a roadstead.

INES (SANTA), an isl. in the N. part of the Gulf of California. Lat. 27° 23′ N., lon. 111° 40′ W.

INFICIONADO, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 12 m. N. Marianna. Pop. 4,500.

INGATESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the E. Counties railway, 6 m. S.W. Chelmsford. Area 671 ac. Pop. 856.

INGELFINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 2 m. N.W. Künzelau. P. 1,500.

INGELHEIM (LOWER and UPPER), two contiguous mkt. towns of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Selz, near its influx into the Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Mayence. Pop. of former 2,000; of latter 2,212, chiefly employed in cultivating the vine. Ingelheim was a favourite residence of Charlemagne, and has some vestiges of a magnificent palace built by him in 768; also a church in which he held a diet in 774.

INGELMUNSTER, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., arrond. and 7½ m. N. Courtrai. Pop. 5,965. Manufs. linens.

INGENOE, an isl. of Norway, prov. Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 30 m. S.W. North Cape.

INGERSHEIM, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,268.

INGESTRIE, a pa. of England, co. and 3¼ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 118. Here is a magnificent mansion of Earl Talbot, to whom it gives title of viscount.

INGHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 8¼ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 514. —II. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 509.—III. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Bury St Edmund's. Ac. 1,910. P. 208.

INGLEBY, two pas. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding.—I. (*Arncliffe*), 7 m. S.S.W. Stokesley. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 329.—II. (*Greenhow*), 4 m. E.S.E. Stokesley. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 355.—Several townships of England are named Ingleby.

INGLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., cos. Wilts & Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. N. Highworth. Ac. 890. P. 125.

INGLETON, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bentham, 9½ m. N.W. Settle, on Leeds & E. Lancashire railway. Area of chapelry 15,820 ac. Pop. 1,355. In the chapelry are some curious caves; and Ingleton (or Ingleboro') hill, is 2,361 feet in height.

INGODA, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N.E. course of about 300 m., joins the Onon to form the Shilka river, an affl. of the Amoor.

INGOLDESTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1,480. P. 344.

INGOLDMELLS, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the North Sea, 8 m. E.S.E. Alford. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 259.

INGOLDSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N. Corby. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 402.

INGOLSTADT, a fortified town of Upper Bavaria,

on l. b. of the Danube, 35 m. S.W. Regensburg. Pop. (1845) 9,189, of whom 2,601 military. It is well built and strongly fortified by new works, since destroyed by the French in 1800: it has 7 churches, in one of which the famous General Tilly is buried; a royal palace, several hospitals, and many charitable institutions. Its university, founded in 1472 (and at which, in the 16th century, the celebrated Urban Regius studied, under the name of Faustus), was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards to Münich. The trade of Ingolstadt has decayed, and it has now only a few manufs. of cloth, playing-cards, & leather.

INGOUVILLE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 1 m. N. Havre, of which it is a suburb. Pop. (1846) 12,060. It stands on a slope, commanding a fine view of the Seine, and has numerous villas of the inhabs. of Havre; chemical works and sugar-refineries.

INGOYHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. E. Courtrai. Pop. 2,205.

INGRAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 7½ m. E.S.E. Wooler. Area 14,890 ac. P. 220.

INGRANDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 17 m. W.S.W. Angers. P. 1,500. It has a large bottle-glass factory.

INGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. E.S.E. Brentwood. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 530.

INGRIA (German *Ingermannland*), an old prov. of Russia, now forms part of the gov. St Petersburg.

INGRÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 4 m. W.N.W. Orleans. Pop. 2,905.

INGROWITZ, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 32 m. N.E. Iglau, with 1,390 inhabitants.

INGUINIEL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. N.N.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,204.

INGUL, and INGULETZ, two rivers of Russia, gov. Kherson. Both rise N. of Elisabetgrad, and flow S.; the former into the Bug near Nikolaiev, after a course of 150 m.; the latter into the Dnieper, 8 m. N.E. Kherson, length 220 miles.

INGWILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on rt. b. of the Moder, 11 m. N.N.E. Saverne. Pop. 2,207, chiefly employed in potash, starch, and soap factories, and dyeing linens.

INGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 2 m. N. Aylesham. Ac. 560. P. 152.

INHAMBAN, or INHAMBANE, a marit. town of E. Africa, the healthiest of the Portuguese stations on this coast, near the mouth of the Inhamban river, N. Cape Corrientes, and 200 m. N.E. Delagoa Bay. It has a harbour, a fort, and 1,000 houses. Trade mostly in ivory and bees' WAX.—The *Inhamban River* has an S.E. course of 150 m.

INHAMBUPE, a mkt. town of Brazil, prov. and 90 m. N.N.E. Bahia, on the river Inhambupe. Pop. of dist. 3,000, Indians and Brazilians.

INISHEER, INISHMAIN, Irel. [ARRAN ISLANDS.]

INJEH-SU, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, in a ravine, 13 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh. It has about 750 Greek, and the same number of Mohammedan residences, 2 churches, numerous grottoes, and a handsome khan. It is governed by a special officer sent from Constantinople.

INJERAM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 35 m. S.E. Rajahmundry, on the N. branch of the Godavery, at its delta.

INKBERROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 8½ m. E.S.E. Droitwich. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 1,809.

INKERMAN, a vill. and seaport of S. Russia, in the Crimea, 35 m. S.W. Simferopol. It was once a celebrated city, the *Doros* of the Greeks, and has numerous caverns cut in the rock, supposed to be the work of the monks in the middle ages.

INKPEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3 m. S.S.E. Hungerford. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 743.

INN, *Œnus*, a river of Central Europe, and one of the principal affls. of the Danube, rises in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, flows mostly N.E., through the Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 250 m. Principal affl., on right, the Salza. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Upper Austria, to a circle of which it gives name. On its banks are the towns Imst, Innsbruck, Kuffstein, Wasserburg, Mühldorf, & Schärstein. It is navigable from Hall, near Innsbruck.

INNACONDA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 52 m. S.W. Guntoor.

INNERKIP, a marit. pa. and burgh of barony of Scotl., co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 4½ m. S.W. Greenock. Area of pa. 1,254 ac. Pop. 3,420; do of burgh 431. It is neat, pleasant, and frequented for sea-bathing. Near it are ruins of several old baronial castles; and at Cloch-point, stands a light-house, 80 feet in elevation.

INNERLEITHEN, or INVERLEITHEN, a pa. and watering-place of Scotland, co. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Peebles, on both sides of the Leithen, a tributary of the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge. Area about 30,100 ac. Pop. 931, of whom 463 are resident in the vill., which contains handsome pump-rooms, baths, and numerous villas, with woollen cloth factories. It is the "St Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. Traquair-house, the seat of the noble family of Traquair, stands in its immediate vicinity.

INNERWICK, or INVERWICK, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 4½ m. S.E. Dunbar. Pop. 961, of whom 144 are in the village.

INNICHEN, *Aguntum*, a vill. of the Tyrol, on the Drave, 24 m. S.W. Lienz. Pop. 950.

INNISBEG, numerous small isls. belonging to Ireland, near Dunmore-head & other headlands.

INNISBOFFIN, or BOFFIN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the isl. of same name, 3 m. N.N.W. Claggan Point. Area 3,152 ac. Pop. 1,612. On its S. coast is an excellent harbour.—*Innisboffin* is the name of several isls. in cos. Donegal and Longford.

INNISCALTHRA, a pa. of Irel., cos. Clare & Galway, 3¾ m. E.N.E. Scariff. Area 11,284 ac. Pop. 2,378. Holy Island (Lough Derg), is in this pa.

INNISCARRA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. and 5½ m. W.S.W. Cork. Ac. 10,190. Pop. 4,407.—II. a small isl., Ulster, 1¼ m. S. Arran.

INNISCATTERY, an isl. in the estuary of the Shannon, Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S.S.W. Kilrush. Area 100 ac. It was formerly a stronghold of the Danes, during their descents upon Ireland, and it is in a great part covered with the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices.

INNISHANNON, a decayed inland town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 12 m. S.S.W. Cork, on the Bandon, here crossed by a stone bridge. Area of pa. 7,153 ac. P. 3,615; do of town 625.

INNISHARGIE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising the town of Kirkcubbin (which see). Area 5,516 ac. Pop. 3,014.—*Innishark* is an isl., Connaught, co. Mayo, immediately S.W. Innisboffin. Circuit about 4 m. Pop. 200.

INNISHERE, an isl. and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, separated by the South sound from co. Clare, distant 6 m. Ac. 1,400. Pop. 456.—*Innisherkin*, or *Sherkin*, is an isl. at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, Munster, co. Cork. Pop. 1,026.

INNISKEA, two isls., off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 10 m. N.N.E. Achil-head.

INNISKEEL, or INISHKEEL, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 11 m. N. Killybegs. Area 102,082 ac. Pop. 12,606.—II. a small isl., same pa., in Guibarry Bay.

INNISMACSAINT, or ENNISMACSAINT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Fermanagh and Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ballyshannon. Area 52,994 ac., including loughs. Pop. 14,693.

INNISMAGRATH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5 m. S.E. Dromahaire. Area 27,439 ac., including a part of Lough Allen. P. 9,603.

INNISTIOGUE, a disfranchised parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 10 arches, 8 m. N.N.W. New Ross. Area of pa. 9,741 ac. Pop. 3,501; do. of town 956.

INNISTURK ISLAND, off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, 4½ m. N.N.E. Innisboffin. P. about 500.

INNSBRÜCK, or INNSPRÜCK, *Ænipons*, the cap. city of the Tyrol, at the mouth of the Sill, into the Inn, here crossed by a long wooden bridge (whence its name), 84 m. N.N.E. Trent. Pop. (1845) 12,800. It consists of an old and new town, and 5 suburbs, the latter better built and more extensive than the city-proper. Houses mostly 4 or 5 stories in height, and in the Italian style. Principal edifices, &c., the Franciscan church, containing tombs of the Emperor Maximilian (who, however, was not buried there), of the Archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his wife, of Hofer, &c.; several other fine churches, the palace with public gardens stretching along the Inn, an old palace, now used for public offices. The university, founded 1672, had in 1842, 24 professors, and 416 students, exhibitions amounting to 11,773 florins annually, a library of 40,000 vols., various museums, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and normal school; the *Ferdinandeum*, an institution on the model of Johanneum at Grätz, a seminary for noble ladies, provincial house of correction, council chambers, town hall, theatre, and a handsome ball-room. A statue of Joseph II, and a triumphal arch raised by Maria Theresa, are among the most conspicuous ornaments of the city; which has manufs. of silk, woollen, and cotton goods, leather, glass, cutlery, and sealing wax, and a considerable trade with Italy and countries N. of the Alps. It is also the seat of the state assembly, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In 1848, the Emperor of Austria took refuge here after his first flight from Vienna.

INNY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in Lough Sheeland, flows S.W. through cos. Westmeath and Longford, and falls into Lough Ree.

INNYCOTTA, or HINGHENGHAUT, a large commercial town of Central India, dom. and 47 m. S.S.W. Nagpoor.

IN-OGHI, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 15 m. N. Kutayah, with remarkable caverns.

INOWRACLAW (German *Jung-Breslau*), a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. and 26 m. E.S.E. Bromberg, cap. circ. Pop. 5,660, among whom are 2,000 Jews. It has several churches, a convent, a synagogue, an hospital, and distilleries.

INSARA, a town of Russia, gov. and 57 m. N.N.W. Penza, on the Issa. Pop. 4,730, partly engaged in iron foundries and tanneries.

INSCH, a pa. and bor. of barony of Scotl., co. and 26 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. 7,650. P. 1,379.

INSKIP, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. St. Michael, 7¼ m. N.W. Preston. Pop. 735.

INSTERBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 16 m. W.N.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Angerap and Inster, which here receives the name of Pregel. Pop. (1846) 9,700. It has a castle, a high school, Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a normal school, and several breeding studs, with manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, stockings, leather, and earthenwares.

INSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the Taw, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Bideford. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 557. It has a quay and baths.

INTERLACHEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on l. b. of the Aar, between the lakes Thun and Brienz (whence its name). The vill. is a collection of white-washed lodging-houses, with nothing Swiss in its character, but is much resorted to in summer, and has a subscription reading room and library. The rich abbey of Interlachen was suppressed in the 16th century.

INTRA, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. mand., prov. and 1½ m. N.E. Pallanza, on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore. Pop. (with comm.) 3,743, engaged in linen weaving, &c.

INTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Norwich. Area 440 ac. Pop. 49.

INVER, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster: the principal in co. Donegal, 7½ m. E. Killybegs. Area 36,811 ac. Pop. 12,835.—II. a vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5½ m. N.E. Belmullet.

INVERALLOCHY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Rathen, S.W. Fraserburgh. Pop. 507.

INVERARITY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S. Forfar. Area about 17 sq. m. Pop. 997.

INVERARY, a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Argyle, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, and 40 m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 2,285; do. of parl. bor. 1,092; do. of royal burgh 1,233. It is well built, and beautifully situated. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery. The bor. unites with Campbelton, Oban, and Irvine in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 40. W. of the town is Inverary castle, the chief seat of the Duke of Argyle.

INVERAVEN, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Banff & Elgin, 2½ m. S.S.W. Knockando. Pop. 2,417. Here are numerous antiquities, including three Druidical temples, and a castle of the 16th century.

INVERBERVIE, a town of Scotland. [BERVIE.]

INVERCHAOLAIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. Cowall, on an arm of the Firth of Clyde. P. 699.

INVERESK, a maritime pa. of Scotl., co. Edinburgh, comprising the town of Musselburgh. Pop. 8,263, of whom 211 are in the vill. of Inveresk, where is a station of the North British railway.

INVERGORDON, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosskeen, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, over which there is a ferry to Inverbreckie, 12 m. N.E. Dingwall. Pop. 998.

INVERGOWRIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the Firth of Tay, 2½ m. W. Dundee. It has some import trade in lime and coal.

INVERKEILOR, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.N.E. Arbroath. Area 3,100 ac. Scots. Pop. 4,876, of whom 141 are in the vill.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh, parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 2,350; of parl. bor. 1,827. It has a tolerable harbour, adapted for vessels of 200 tons, several schools and public libraries; and near it are some foundries, mills, tanneries, brickworks, and a ship-building yard. The bor. unites with S. Queensferry, Dunfermline, Culross, and Stirling in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 45. 1 m. W. is the ruined castle of Rosyth.

INVERKEITHNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.S.W. Banff. Pop. 687.

INVERLOCHY, a castle of Scotl. [MARYBOROUGH.]

INVERNESS (formerly *Innerness*), a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. of co., and of the N. Highlands; on both sides of the Ness, within 9 m. of its influx

into the Moray Firth, and here crossed by two bridges; 82 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 15,418; of parl. bor. 11,568; of royal burgh 9,100. Mean annual temp. 46°; summer 57°; winter 35° Fahr. It stands in a beautiful plain, and comprises some elegant & substantial buildings. Principal edifices, the high church, county buildings on Castle hill, the ruins of a citadel, built by Cromwell in 1652-7, two endowed academies, other schools, an infirmary, dispensary, townhall, jail, mechanics' institute, various libraries, public reading-rooms, the custom-house, and exchange. Three newspapers are published in Inverness. The Caledonian canal passes within 1 m. from the town; and at Clachnaharry, where it joins the Moray Firth, are wharfs for loading and unloading goods. It has manufs. of linens, plaidings, woollen stuffs, and hemp, with shipbuilding docks, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Principal exports oats, wool, and sheep; imports coal, hemp, tar, and miscellaneous goods. Regular traders ply to Aberdeen, Leith, London, on the E. coast; and on the W. coast, by means of the canal, to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Ireland. Customs revenue (1846) 6,154*l.* 10*s.* Reg. shipping, 232 vessels, aggregate burden 10,848 tons. Market Tuesday and Friday; several fairs annually. Corp. revenue (1848) 1,930*l.* The bor. unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 496. Inverness is very ancient, and was the cap. of the Pictish kingdom in the 6th cent. It suffered severely from an inundation of the Ness, in 1848.

Inverness-shire, a large maritime and Highland co. of Scotland, extending across the island from sea to sea, having N. Moray Firth & Rossshire, W. the Atlantic Ocean, S. Argyle, and E. the cos. Aberdeen, Banff and Nairn. It comprises also some of the Western islands, of which Skye is the principal. Area 4,186 sq. m., or 2,944,000 ac., of which 500,000 are arable, 750,000 grass, and 1,694,000 waste. Inhabited houses 19,194. Pop. 97,797. Surface mountainous, rugged, and well wooded. Principal rivers, the Spey, Ness, Beauly, Lochy, Garry, and Glass. Lakes numerous. Soil mostly light. In some parts good wheat, and considerable quantities of oats are raised; but it is chiefly a pastoral co., black cattle, sheep, and wool being its principal exports. Estates and farms are mostly large. Average rent of land (1810) 1*s.* 6*d.* per ac. Value of land (1674) 73,188*l.* Scots. Value of assessed property (1843) 181,292*l.* The co. is traversed the whole of its length from S.W. to N.E. by the Caledonian canal; and is subdivided into 35 pas. Principal town, Inverness, the cap. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 844. The Highland character, and the Gaelic language, predominate in the county.

Inversnaid, a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, on E. shore of Loch Lomond; where there is an inn, ruins of a fort, and a picturesque cascade.

Inverugie, an anc. castle, Scotl., cos. Aberdeen and Banff, pa. St Fergus, 2½ m. N.W. Peterhead.

Inverury, a royal parl. munic. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Dee and Ury, here crossed by two substantial bridges. Area of pa. about 4,000 ac. Pop. 2,020; do. of parl. bor. 1,679; do. of royal burgh 1,619, mostly agricultural. It has large monthly cattle markets. The bor. unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, & Peterhead, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 110. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Kintore, whose seat, Keith hall, stands near the town. The Aberdeen canal terminates at Port Elphinstone, near Inverury. S.W. of the town stands a handsome building, formerly the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties.

Investigator Islands, a group off the S. coast of Australia, lat. 33° 45′ S., lon. 134° 30′ E., comprising Flinders island and several islets.—*Investigator Strait*, S. Australia, between Kangaroo island and York peninsula, about 25 m. across, connects Spencer Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

Inwardleigh, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 6,150 ac. P. 715.

Inworth, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Coggeshall. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 591.

Inzinzac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.N.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,400.

Iona, Icolmkill, or I.-Columb-Kill, a small but famous island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Kilfinichen, off the S.W. extremity of the island Mull. Estimated area 1,300 Scotch ac. Pop. 1,084. Surface rocky; much less than half of it being arable, and it has only one miserable *vill*. A church and manse have been erected by government grant. In the middle ages, it was highly celebrated as the seat of an abbey, founded by St Columb, a native of Ireland, in the 6th century, and which long remained the chief seat of learning in the north, and the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Culdees. Its ruined cathedral or abbey, on its E. side, is 160 feet in length by 60 feet in greatest breadth, and like most of its other edifices is of a date long subsequent to the introduction of Romanism; though some scattered relics are supposed to be of a previous era. St Oran's chapel is in the Saxon style; St Mary's and other parts are of a later architecture.

Ionian Islands, a group in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, forming a republic dependent on Great Britain, between lat. 36° and 40° N., and lon. 19° and 23° E., and consisting of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo, with Fano, Merlera, Meganisi, Kalamo, Servi, Cerigotto, & many smaller islands. United area 1,092 sq. m., and pop. (1844) 219,797, nearly all of Greek descent. Surface mountainous, and generally rugged and covered with heath; but in some of the larger islands are fertile plains. In all the islands, in 1836, 420,151 acres, or somewhat less than *half their surface* were estimated to be under cultivation, yielding 73,300 bushels of wheat, and 185,660 do. of barley, besides other grains; 210,100 barrels of wine, chiefly grown in the four largest islands, and some of superior quality; 219,340 barrels of olive oil, mostly procured from Corfu and Zante; 17,980,100 lbs. of currants in Zante and Cephalonia, and some cotton, flax, and pulse. Pasture lands, in the same year, were estimated to comprise 44,960 acs., of which 36,775 were in Corfu; & live stock, 14,190 horses, 10,340 horned cattle, 95,950 sheep, and 68,800 goats. Manufs. consist of woollen fabrics for home consumption, soap in Corfu and Zante, salt in Zante and Santa Maura, silk fabrics in Zante, earthenwares, goats' hair carpets, linens, and sacking. Ship building is an important branch of industry, and many of the pop. are occupied in maritime trade and navigation. Exports consist chiefly of the natural produce; imports comprise corn, live stock from Greece and Albania, woven fabrics, cured fish, and colonial produce; and in 1839 amounted in value to 612,299*l.*, much of which was merely in transit. In 1843 the imports of British and Irish produce into the Ionian islands amounted in value to 127,598*l.* Government vested in a lord high

commissioner appointed by Great Britain, and a parliament consisting of a senate and legislative assembly. The assembly, elected for 5 years, is composed of 40 members, 7 elected by each of the three larger islands, 4 by Santa Maura, 4 by the remaining isls., the rest being nominated by the lord high commissioner. The senate consisting of 5 members, elected by the legislative body, with a president appointed by the commissioner, has the executive power, and the press is under the immediate control of it and the commissioner. Each island is governed by a regent, and a council of from 2 to 10 members, partly elected by the inhabitants and partly nominated by the commissioner and senate; and in these are 21 judicial courts, subordinate to a supreme court in Corfu, in which city is the seat of parliament and chief authorities. The established religion is that of the Greek church. Armed force consists of about 3,000 British troops. Marine, 1 frigate and 1 steam-packet (English) stationed at Corfu: and 2 steam-boats bearing the Ionian flag for communicating between the 7 islands. Public rev. (1844) 120,236*l.*; expenditure 143,198*l.*, comprising 2,205 for military protection. Principal towns, Corfu, Zante, Argostoli, and Vathi. These isls. remained subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection, and their present constitution of government was drawn up by Sir T. Maitland in 1817.

Ionian Sea is that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E., and Italy and Sicily on the W. Principal inlets, the Gulfs of Taranto, Squillace, Arta and Patras. It communicates N.ward with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains all the Ionian islands except Cerigo.

Iowa (formerly *Sioux Territory*), a state of the U. S., N. America, between lat 40° 35′ & 48° 30′ N., and lon. 90° 20′ and 102° W., bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, and W. by the Missouri rivers, & on the S. by Missouri state. Estimated area 47,500 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 43,111; (1844) 78,819. Surface undulating; in the W. is a pretty elevated table land. Along the rivers the soil is fertile and well wooded; elsewhere, it is generally bare of timber, and nearly 3-4ths of the surface are covered with prairies. Principal products, maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, and fruits, with some wool, tobacco, and furs. The great lead region, extending from Illinois across the Mississippi here, comprises about 2,880 sq. m. Zinc, iron, and marble are met with. Climate, except on some level river grounds, salubrious. The Chippeway, Ottowa, and several other Indian tribes, occupy portions of the territory. Iowa was separated from Wisconsin in 1838, and admitted into the Union in 1846. It is divided into 40 cos., and sends 1 mem. to Congress. Principal towns, Iowa city, Burlington, and Dubuque.—II. Iowa city, cap. of the territory, is on the river Iowa, 90 m. S.W. Galena. Pop. about 800. It is regularly laid out, and has a capitol of Grecian-Doric architecture, with a dome resting on 22 Corinthian columns.—III. *Iowa river*, after an E.ward course of 300 miles, joins the Mississippi below Fort-Armstrong. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Iowa city; and its affl., Red Cedar river, is also navigable to 100 miles above their junction.—IV. a co. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Area 1,300 sq. m. Pop. 3,978.

Iphofen, a town of Bavaria, circ. Midd.-Franconia, 32 m. N.N.W. Anspach. Pop. 2,069.

Iping, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. W.N.W. *Midhurst*. Area 2,260 *ac.* Pop. 409.

Ipoly, or Eypel, a river of central Hungary, joins the Danube 10 m. below Grän, after a S.S.W. course, estimated at 90 m., for the last 35 m. of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Filek, Gyarmath, and *Ipolysagh*, the last, cap. co. Honth, 42 m. N.N.W. Pesth. Pop. 1,500.

Ipplepen, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Abbot's Newton. Area 5,090 ac. P. 1,172.

Ippolitts, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Hitchin. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 919.

Ips, a town of Lower Austria, at the confl. of the Ips with the Danube, 25 m. W. St Polten. Pop. 1,952. It has a military school.

Ipsala, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Maritza, at the influx of the river Ipsala, 30 miles N.E. Enos.

Ipsamboul, or Abu-simbel, a vill. of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 m. S.W. Derr, and having two temples, with statues and sculptures, built by the Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses the Great, which are the finest remains of antiquity in the Nile valley, except those at Thebes.

Ipsara, or Ipsera, an island of the Grecian archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 9 m. N.W. Scio. Length & breadth 5 m. each. Surface mutnous; products, cotton, wine, and fruit. On its S. side is a vill. of same name.—*Anti-Ipsara* is an islet off its W. coast.

Ipsden, a pa., Engl., co. Oxford, 8½ m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 610.

Ipsera, or Ipir, *Hispiratis*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 24 m. N.N.E. Erzeroum.

Ipsica, or Ispica, Sicily. [Modica.]

Ipsitz, or Ybbsitz, a mkt. town of Lr. Austria, 6 m. E.S.E. Waidhofen. Pop. 1,267.

Ipsley, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 1,029.

Ipstone, a pa. of Engl., cos. Oxford & Bucks, 6½ m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 347.

Ipstones, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cheadle. Area 6,490 ac. Pop. 1,370. It has an important manuf. of grindstones.

Ipswich, a parl. and munic. bor., river-port, and town of England, cap. co. Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, at the influx of the Gipping, and on the E. cos. railway, 66 m. N.E. London, & 24 m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area of munic. bor., which comprises 8 pas. and part of 4 others, 1,720 ac.; pop. 19,824. Area of parl. bor., comprising 12 pas. & parts of 6 others, 7,020 ac. Pop. 25,384. The town stands on a slope, sheltered by hills on the E. and N. It is irregularly built; streets mostly narrow, and houses old-fashioned; but it contains many new and substantial buildings; it is well supplied with water, and has a thriving appearance. Principal edifices, the town and co. halls, custom house on the quay, market house, corn exchange, co. and bor. jails, an old monastery of Blackfriars, now used for the grammar-school and town-library, the theatre, assembly rooms, and barracks. Besides the grammar-school, founded by Cardinal Wolsey (a native of the town), Ipswich possesses several minor endowed schools and charities, and a philological society, and mechanics' institution. It has some manufs. of woollen cloths, and of yarn for the Norwich manufs., with extensive iron and soap factories, breweries, snuff mills, and docks, at which large vessels have been built; its chief trade is, however, in the import of coal and Baltic produce, and the export of corn to London. The Orwell is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden. Customs rev. (1846) 37,012*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 182 vessels; aggregate burden 14,434 tons. Corp. rev. (1846-7), 5,085*l.* It

sends 2 members to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,685. Ipswich was burnt by the Danes in 991 and 1000; but in later Saxon and Norman times, it recovered a high share of prosperity. Wm. the Conqueror built a castle here, of which, as of monastic edifices, some traces still exist.

IPSWICH, a port and tnshp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the navigable Ipswich riv., 2 m. from its mouth, and 26 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 3,000, employed in coasting trade and fisheries.

IPSWICH, NEW, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New-Hampshire, 36 m. S.S.W. Concord. P. 1,578.

IQUI, two islands of Japan, S.E. Kiusiu, lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 132° E.

IQUIQUE, a small seaport town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. and 40 m. W. Tarapacca, on the Pacific, opposite the island of Iquique. P. 1,000.

IRA, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 169 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,283.

IRAK-AJEMI (anc. the Greater *Media*), a large prov. of Persia, occupying all the central portion between lat. 31° 50′ and 37° N., & lon. 46° & 53° E., having N. the provs. Azerbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, E. Khorassan and Yezd, S. Fars, & Khuzistan, and W. Turkish Kurdistan. Within these limits, it comprises Persian Kurdistan, and in the rest of its extent it consists of the subordinate provs. Ardelan, Louristan, Ispahan, and Kashan. Surface an elevated table-land, traversed by several mntn. ranges. Principal rivers, the Kizil Ouzan, forming a part of its N. boundary, and the Karah, with its affls. in the S.; besides which, there are several large streams, that lose themselves in the sandy deserts which occupy a large proportion of the prov. The watered valleys are fertile, and produce rice, wheat, sesamum, and other grains, excellent fruits, and some tobacco, opium, cotton, saffron, and silk. Camels and horses are the principal beasts of burden; wool and goats' hair are important sources of wealth. In the N.W. several valuable metallic ores are met with, but the mines are not wrought, owing to a deficiency of fuel. Timber is generally scarce. Silk and cotton fabrics, gold and silver thread stuffs of superior quality, leather, glass, and earthenwares are manufd., and with rice, tobacco, opium, & cattle, form the principal exports. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade, and is the rendezvous of large caravans from Bagdad, Herat, and even Surat. Other principal cities are Teheran, Hamadan, Kasbin, Senna, Kermanshah, and Koom.

IRAK-ARABI, *Babylonia*, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, is mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris, and comprises the city of Bagdad, and the ruins of Babylon, Seluecia, and Ctesiphon.

IRAN, the ancient name of PERSIA.

IRASU, a volcano of Central America, state Costa-Rica, near the city of Cartago.

IRBIT, a town of Siberia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., 100 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinburg, on the Neiva, and on a route from Tobolsk into Europe. It is enclosed by a palisade, and is chiefly noted for a large annual fair, which lasts for a month, in February and March, and is attended by a large concourse of European and Asiatic merchants.

IRBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*On Humber*), 6 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 215.—II. (*In-the-Marsh*), 4½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 139.

IRCHESTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,080. Pop. 907.

IREBY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Wigton. Area of pa. 4,320 ac. Pop. 472.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Thornton, 4 m. S.E. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 145.

IREGH, two mkt. towns of S.W. Hungary.—I. co. Tolna, 24 m. S.S.E. Veszprim. Pop. 2,525. It has a castle, and R. Cath. and Calvin. churches. —II. Slavonia, co. Syrmia, 12 m. S. Peterwardein, with 1,000 houses, a castle, and a breeding stud.

IRELAND, *Erin, Ierne, Hibernia*, an island, forming a portion of the British empire, in the N. Atlantic, between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N., and lon. 5° 25′ and 10° 35′ W., separated W.ward from Great Britain by the Irish Sea & St George channel. Length N. to S., 283 m.; greatest breadth 197 miles. Area, population, and subdivisions, as follow:—

	Provs. 4, Cos. 32.	Area in ac. Ord. survey.	Pop. (1841).	Ch. Towns.
Leinster.	Carlow,	221,342	86,228	Carlow.
	Dublin,	226,414	372,773	Dublin.
	Kildare,	418,436	114,488	Athy.
	Kilkenny,	509,732	202,420	Kilkenny.
	King's County,	493,985	146,857	Tullamore.
	Longford,	269,409	115,491	Longford.
	Louth,	201,906	128,240	Dundalk.
	Meath,	579,899	183,828	Navan.
	Queen's County,	424,854	153,930	Maryborough.
	Westmeath,	453,468	141,309	Mullingar.
	Wexford,	576,588	202,033	Wexford.
	Wicklow,	500,178	126,143	Wicklow.
Munster.	Clare,	827,994	286,394	Ennis.
	Cork,	1,846,333	854,118	Cork.
	Kerry,	1,186,126	293,880	Tralee.
	Limerick,	680,842	330,029	Limerick.
	Tipperary,	1,061,731	435,553	Clonmel.
	Waterford,	461,553	196,187	Waterford.
Ulster.	Antrim,	761,877	360,875	Belfast.
	Armagh,	328,076	232,393	Armagh.
	Cavan,	477,360	243,158	Cavan.
	Donegal,	1,193,443	296,448	Lifford.
	Down,	612,495	361,446	Downpatrick.
	Fermanagh,	457,195	156,481	Enniskillen.
	Londonderry,	518,595	222,174	Londonderry.
	Monaghan,	319,747	200,442	Monaghan.
	Tyrone,	806,640	312,956	Omagh.
Connaught.	Galway,	1,566,354	440,198	Galway.
	Leitrim,	392,363	155,297	Carrick.
	Mayo,	1,363,882	388,887	Castlebar.
	Roscommon,	607,691	253,591	Roscommon.
	Sligo,	461,753	180,886	Sligo.
	Total,	20,808,271	8,175,124	

The population of 1784, was estimated at 2,372,000; that of 1812, 6,801,827. The number of houses in 1841, was 1,384,360. Proportion of Roman Catholics, 4½ to 1 Protestant.

Ireland is of an oblong form, with a waved continuous outline on the E. coast, but deeply indented by numerous inlets on its other sides, with rock bound coasts N. & W. Surface mostly level or undulating. Most of its mountains, as the Wicklow and Mourne mountains, those of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, are in isolated groups towards the coasts and extremities of the island, surrounding a central plain, of limestone formation, comprising a large extent of bog-land, and traversed only by a few low hill ranges and the Sliebhloom mountains. M'Gillicuddy Reeks, in Kerry, is the highest summit in Ireland, and rises to 3,404 feet above the sea. Granite, flanked by Silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same primary strata prevail in the Mourne mountains, and an extensive trap formation in Antrim of 800 sq. m., is succeeded by clay slate on the west. Granite again appears in the Galway mountains, and the old red sandstone extensively prevail in Munster. The great plain in the centre is formed of mountain limestone, & contains 6 coal districts, the Leinster, or Castlecomer, the Sleeve Arda in Tipperary, the Munster, Loch Allan, Monaghan,

and Tyrone, besides a small coal field in co. Antrim. The coal raised S. of Dublin is anthracite, that in the N. is bituminous, but the whole quantity raised does not exceed 55,000 tons annually. Copper and lead are found in the Silurian and mountain limestone. The lower chalk and greensand formations partially prevail, but no tertiary beds. Ireland is well watered. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Barrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Bann, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Bandon, and Erne. Principal lakes, Neagh, Erne in Ulster, loughs Allen, Corrib, Mask, and Deirgeash in Connaught, and the famed lakes of Killarney, in Munster, near the S.W. extremity of the island. The aggreg. surface of these lakes is estimated at 336 sq. m. Loughs Strangford, Belfast, Foyle, and Swilly, on the N. and N.E. coasts are inlets of the sea. Other principal inlets are Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, & Dublin bays on the E., and Bantry, Dunmanus, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Blacksod, Killala, Sligo, and Donegal bays, with the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare rivers, on the W. coast. Ireland is much indented by the sea, no locality being above 50 m. from its shores, & this conduces to the general mildness of its climate. Mean winter temp. 39°.9, mean summer 60°.5; mean of year 49°.6 Fahr. Ann. fall of rain 30 to 40 inches, the greatest fall being in the S. & S.W. W. winds prevail for 9 months in the year. The broad leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some S. cos., and the arbutus unedo, menziesia, and other plants of S. Europe flourish; while Alpine plants, of the extreme north of Europe, are also found on some of the mountains. Of the 20 million acres of land, it has been estimated that 5¼ million are arable, 6¾ pasture and marshes, 5 improvable, and the remainder waste. 350,000 ac. are in plantations. Ireland is more fitted for cattle rearing than an agricultural country; yet of late, owing to the rapid increase of population, and other causes, much land that was formerly in pasture has been brought under culture for corn, potatoes, and other crops adapted for human nutriment; and it has been estimated that 4-5ths of the population directly depend for subsistence and employment on the soil. Farms are generally very small, few extend to 40 acres, and mostly vary from 5 to 15 acres in the E. and N. In 1841, out of 883,097 holders of land, 124,487 holdings were less than 1 acre. A few estates are in larger farms, and these are the portions of the country in which there is the least amount of national pauperism. Oats, wheat, and barley, are the principal crops, next to potatoes, which have long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry; till the failures of these crops in 1845-6-7, when a government grant of 10,350,000*l.* was found necessary to prevent starvation. About 9-10th of the lands were confiscated by the government of Cromwell and William III., and bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants the bulk of Irish property is still possessed. The annual rental of land in 1841 was estimated at 5,000,000*l.*, total property assessed to poor rates was, in 1846, 13,007,420*l.* In 1845, 19,883 vessels, manned by 93,673 persons, were employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, and hake, are among the more plentiful kinds taken, and in the estuaries, where salmon and eels are abundant; but the salt fish consumed in the country is still imported chiefly from Scotland, and other places. Mineral products comprise marble, of the finest quality, coal, copper, the ore of which is mostly sent to Wales to be smelted, lead, antimony, manganese, fullers' earth, slate, and peat from the bogs, which forms the principal fuel, and is of high importance, owing to the general deficiency of timber. Manufs. consist of paper, glass, tobacco, and especially linen goods, the chief seat of which latter is Ulster; and in that prov. linens, to the estimated value of 4,000,000*l.* annually, are made chiefly in the dwellings of the rural population, and disposed of to the merchants of Belfast, and other large towns. The malt trade and distilling of whisky are extensively carried on. In 1839, 10,815,709 galls. of spirits were produced; in 1842, 5,290,650 do.; in 1847, 5,737,687 galls., and 178,369 qrs. of malt. The wool produced in Ireland has been estimated to amount in annual value to 300,000*l.*, and coarse woollen stuffs are made in the centre of the country, besides mixed stuffs and silks in Dublin, Waterford, and other principal cities. In 1838, there were estimated to be in all 95 cotton, woollen, and flax mills, employing 14,870 persons, and steam and water power equivalent to that of 3,650 horses. The conversion of grain into flour and meal has latterly become an extensive business in Ireland; the principal exports from which country are its raw produce, wheat, oats, flour, butter, bacon, beef, eggs, wool, flax, ore, and spirits. Imports comprise coal and culm, fish, salt, woollen and cotton yarn, and fabrics, with colonial produce. Total official value of exports in 1835, 17,394,813*l.*, of imports 15,337,097*l.*, mostly to & from Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, and some other British ports. The trade with foreign countries is comparatively inconsiderable. In 1844, the value of the exports thither amounted to only 267,977*l.*, of the imports thence to 1,893,767*l.* In the same year 2,033 vessels, aggregate burden 208,613 tons, belonged to Ireland. Principal commercial ports are Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Londonderry. The Grand and Royal canals intersect Ireland throughout from E. to W., and respectively connect Dublin with Ballinasloe and Tarmonberry, on the Shannon. Railways have yet made little progress, though some of considerable length have been projected. The principal existing ones are from Dublin to Drogheda, and to Kingstown and Dalkey. Ireland has, since 1800, been represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal and 4 spiritual peers; peers elected for life, who take office in rotation; and since the Reform act, in the H. of C., by 105 members, 2 elected by each co., 2 by each of the cities Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, the towns Belfast and Galway, and Trinity College, Dublin; and 1 by each of 25 other bors. Total reg. electors (1849) 72,216, viz., 34,107 in cos., and 38,109 in cities & boroughs. The electoral franchise rests with much the same classes as in England; in bors., both the parl. and municipal right of voting is in 10*l.* householders, resident within 7 m. The local government is vested in a Lord-Lieutenant, assisted by the secretary for Ireland, and a privy council nominated by the crown. The judicial power is with the Lord Chancellor, the master of the rolls, and 12 circuit-judges. Each co. has a Lord-Lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy-lieutenants, and a police force appointed by the crown. Of every 100 inhabitants it is estimated that about 81 are Roman Catholics, 11 episcopalian Protestants, and 8 Protestant dissenters, chiefly Presbyterians, Methodists, & Friends. The Protestants are almost confined to Ulster, and parts of Leinster; but the Protestant church, which has two archbishoprics

(Armagh and Dublin) and 10 bishoprics, absorbs a revenue of at least 1,000,000*l.* annually. The R. Cath. Church (unendowed by law) has 4 archbishoprics & 23 bishoprics. The national schools, aided by annual parl. grants of 50,000*l.*, amounted in 1847 to 3,825, attended by 402,632 children. There is a university in Dublin, and colleges have been endowed by government in Cork, Galway, and Belfast. The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the aboriginal Celts, with an admixture towards the north of Saxons, probably the *Scoti* of the 5th cent., and in later times, of English and Scottish emigrants. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is still the prevailing language. Their dark complexion, and smaller and more slender form of body, distinguish them from the Saxon, as well as their more volatile temperament, their improvidence, their deficiency in personal enterprise and perseverance, and their consequent poverty. In the year 432, Christianity was introduced into Ireland by St Patrick. From the 8th to the 12th century, the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. In 1174, Henry VII. of England conquered the country, and portioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John the division into counties took place, and English laws and customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., James I., and Elizabeth, with repeated outbreaks and rebellions. The most memorable of these were in 1641, 1689, and 1798. In 1800 the union with Ireland and England took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic emancipation act was passed, in 1832 the Irish reform bill, in 1838 the poor law bill. In 1844 the Irish repeal agitation was at its height; in 1847 a famine took place from the failure of the potatoe crop; and in 1848 an insurrection of the populace took place, but was speedily put down.

IRELAND (NEW), a long and narrow isl. in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 2° 3′ S., and lon. 152° E., about 400 m. N.E. Papua. Length, N.W. to S.E., about 200 m.; average breadth 20 m. Surface fertile, and hills rising to 2,000 feet in height, are covered with forests. Two of its most conspicuous peaks are termed the "Mother and daughter."

IRETON-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3 m. S.S.W. Wirksworth. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 865.

IRGHIZ (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of Russia, gov. Saratov, tributary to the Volga, —The *Ulu Irghiz*, independent Turkestan, Kirghiz territory, enters a salt lake, about 125 m. N.E. the sea of Aral, after a S.ward course of 240 m.

IRIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arrond. Lyon, on railway to St Etienne. P. 1,124.

IRISH SEA, is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 51° 40′ and 54° 30′ N., and lon. 3° and 6° W., having W. Ireland, N. Scotland, E. England, and S. Wales, continuous S.W.ward with St George's Channel, and communicating with the German Ocean N.ward of the North Channel. It contains the Isle of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead, and some smaller islands. Principal inlets Carnarvon and Morecambe bays, and the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, & Ribble, on the side of England; Solway Firth and Wigtown, and Luce bays, in Scotland; and Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, & Dublin bays in Ireland.

IRISHTOWN, the name of numerous suburbs of towns, and of sev. vills. of Irel., principal co. Dublin, on Dublin Bay, ¼ m. S.E. Ringsend. P. 1,109.

IRKI, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, 15 m. S.E. Belaspoor.

IRKUTSK, a city of Siberia, cap. government of Irkutsk, and residence of the governor of E. Siberia, on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkut, 30 m. from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17′ 2″ N., lon. 104° 16′ 21″ E. Pop., including garrison (1840) 18,000. It is fortified and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Angara, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. Viewed from the E., it has a fine appearance "with its 15 churches and their spires, its convents, hospitals," &c., and many of its public edifices are said to be worthy of a provincial capital; but of 1,900 private dwellings, only 50 are built of stone, the rest being of wood, or faced with painted planks. It has a citadel, several suburbs, a good bazaar, an exchange, the Baikal admiralty house, & some building docks on the riv., a depôt of the Russian-American Co.; governor's house, theatre, prison, &c.; numerous public schools, among which are a medical college, a gymnasium, with a library of 5,000 vols., an episcopalian seminary, a high school of navigation, and a female orphan school; an imperial woollen factory, and manufs. of linens, leather, glass, and soap. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of N.E. Asia, and sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. It has also some trade with Khokan and Bokhara, and a large fair in June. The total amount of its trade has been estimated at 4 millions paper roubles (800,000*l.*) a year. Irkutsk is the see of an archbishop, whose authority over all E. Siberia and Russian-America extends through 120° of longitude!—*The government* of *Irkutsk* is a part of the old gov. of same name, which, previous to 1823, comprised the present gov. and the provs. of Okhotsk, Jakatsk, Kamtschatka, and the country of the Tchuktchis. It comprises Lake Baikal, and is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops, the climate is too cold for fruit trees. Pop. (1838) 507,300, comprising Russians, exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Tunguses, and Mongolians.

IRMINGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 4 m. N.W. Aylsham. Area 740 ac. P. 13.

IRNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 20 m. N.N.E. Corby. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 436.

IRODOUER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Montfort. Pop. 1,856.

IRON (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, Leinster, co. West Meath, 7 m. N.W. Mullingar. Length S.E. to N.W. 2 m. Area about 669 acres.

IRON-ACTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3½ m. N.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 3,030. P. 1,342.

IRRAWADI (*Erivati*, "the great river"), one of the great rivers of S.E. Asia, is supposed to rise in Tibet, near lat. 28° N., lon. 97° 30′ E., flows generally S.ward, traversing the Burmese Empire throughout, and enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Negrais, in lat. 16° 20′ N., lon. 96° E. Principal affls., the Ning-thee, Mogonny, Bhamo, and Lung-tchuen rivers, in lat. 17° N., it separates into numerous arms, which cover the whole kingdom of Pegu with a network of ramifications, and the Rangoon and Bassain branches form the E. and W. boundaries of its delta, a region comprising upwards of 10,000 sq. m., covered with teak forests and grass jungles, interspersed with some rice grounds. The main stream, from the head of the delta to Yedan above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, and may always be ascended to Ava from the sea by ves-

sels of 200 tons, which, during the rains, can reach the influx of the Mogouny riv., 800 m. from the ocean. It is usually navigable for canoes as high as Bhamo, besides which town and Ava, Amarapura, Sakaing, Yandabo, Pagahm Mew, Prome, Henzada, Bassain, and Rangoon, are the principal places on its banks.

IRSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the river North, 11 m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 830. P. 170.

IRTHING, a river of England, between the cos. Northumberland & Cumberland, joins the Eden near Newby, after a S. course of 26 miles.

IRTHINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Irthing, 7 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area 7,100 ac. Pop. 1,049.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N.W. Higham-Ferrers. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,339.

IRTISH, a principal river of N. Asia, rises in the Altai Mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 89° E., & flows N.W.ward through Dzoungaria (Chinese Turkestan), & W. Siberia. It traverses the Lake Zaisan, passes the towns Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipolatinsk, Yamishevsk, and Omsk, and joins the Ob, 180 m. N. Tobolsk, after a total course estimated at upwards of 1,700 miles, about 2-5ths of which are in the Chinese dom., and the rest in the Russian govs. Tomsk and Tobolsk. Chief tributaries, the Om and Ishim. The country, around its upper portion, is one of the best agricultural districts in Siberia.

IRTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.E. Ravenglass. Area 5,270 ac. Pop. 509.

IRUN, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 10 m. E. San Sebastian. Pop. 2,471. It has a town-hall, church, hospital, and manufs. of iron-ware & leather. All around it are Roman remains.

IRVILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. E. Brest. Pop. 2,330.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W.ward, and after a course of 20 m., joins the Firth of Clyde by an estuary. It mostly divides the dists. Kyle and Cunningham.

IRVINE, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on an eminence near the Irvine, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 21 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 5,214; do. of parl. bor., comprising several suburbs beyond the river, 7,313; do. of town 7,647. It is well and commodiously built. Principal public edifices, the parish church, endowed and various other schools, several libraries, a news-room, 3 branch banks, and the custom-ho. Its harbour is provided with a good quay, admitting vessels of about 100 tons burden. The weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks, employ many hands; and here are rope-walks, tanneries, anchor-foundries, and distilleries. Coal forms the principal article of export. Mkts., Monday and Saturday. Corp. rev. (1844) 1,766*l*. The bor. unites with Ayr, Campbelton, Oban, and Inverary, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 236. Eglintoun-Castle is in vicinity.

IRVINESTOWN, or LOWTHERSTOWN, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 9 m. N. Enniskillen. Pop. 1,388. It has twelve annual fairs.

IRWELL, a riv. of Engl., co. Lancaster, rises near Todmorden, and after a very tortuous S.-ward course of 40 miles, joins the Mersey at Flixton, affording water-power to the towns of Rochdale, Bury, & Manchester, at which last city it receives the Irk and Medloch.

IRWIN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. of Georgia. Area 2,079 sq. m. Pop. 2,038.

ISABA, a vill. of Spain, Navarra, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Pamplona, on a steep height. Pop. 1,000.

ISABELLA, a port on the N. coast of Hayti, 36 m. m. W.N.W. Santiago, & where Columbus, in 1493, estab. the first European settl. in the New World, of which the traces are said to be still visible.

ISAKLI, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 40 m. E.S.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar.

ISAKTCHI, a frontier town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 100 m. N.E. Silistria, with a castle, several mosques, &c.

ISALCO, a vill. and a volcano of Amer. [IZALCO.]

ISALL, a pa., Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 6,760. P. 535.

ISAMAL, a town of Yucatan, 50 m. E.S.E. Merida, on the road to Valladolid. It has a church with some curious works of art.

ISAR, or ISER, *Isara*, a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, N. of Innsbrück, traverses Bavaria N.W., past Munich, Freising, & Landshut, & joins the Danube on rt., opposite Deggendorf. Length 165 m. Principal affl., the Ammer on left or W.

ISAURIA, or ISAURA, a famous anc. city of Asia Minor, the remains of which are at Hajilar, 45 m. W. Karaman, and consist of a fine massive wall with hexagonal towers, a triumphal arch, & tombs.

ISBARTA, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj. Hamid, 64 m. N. Adalia. It is well supplied with water, and has many large gardens.

ISBORSK, a small town of Russia, gov., circ. & 22 m. W.S.W. Pskov. The town, founded about 862, has several churches, and a ruined castle.

ISCHIA, *Ænaria* & *Pithecusa*, an isl. of Naples, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. S.W. Cape Misene, from which it is separated by a channel 6 miles across. Area 21 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. Surface mntnous., and Mount Epomeo, *Epopeus*, in its centre, rises to 2,513 feet in height. Soil very fertile, & it produces great quantities of superior wine, with figs, corn, and game. Sulphur is abundant, and the mineral springs at Casamaccia are annually resorted to by summer visitors. Its inhabs. are partly employed as seamen and fishermen, and in manufs. of straw-hats, baskets, and earthenwares. It is divided into 2 cantons; princip. town, Ischia, on its N.E. coast. P. 2,700.

ISCHEL, or ISCHL, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. and on the Traun, over which there is a suspension bridge, at the confl. of the Ischl, 44 m. S.W. Steyer. Pop. 1,903. It has a Roman Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, and saline springs, with elegant bath establishments, which, with the beauty of its situation have, within a few years, rendered it a fashionable watering-place.

ISCHITELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 25 m. E.N.E. S. Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Mt. Gargano Pop. 3,500.

ISCOYD, a chapelry of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Malpas, 3 m. W. Whitchurch. Pop. 514.

ISE-FIORD, an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the isl. Seeland. Length N. to S. 20 m.; breadth 10 m. Roeskilde and Lamme fiords are its chief branches, & it contains the island Œroe.

ISEGHEM, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 1 m. W. Ingelmunster. Pop. (1842) 8,868, who manuf. cotton stuffs and woollens.

ISENBURG, two vills. of Germany.—I. (*New*), grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 13 m. N. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,838. It was founded by French colonists in 1700; and has manufs. of gloves and lace.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N. Coblenz. Pop. 535.

ISEO (LAKE), *Lacus Sevinus*, N. Italy, between the delegs. Brescia and Bergamo, is 15 m. E. Bergamo, and traversed by the Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length N. to S. 15 m.;

average breadth 2½ m.; greatest depth 984 feet. Shores abrupt, highly picturesque, being covered with vineyards and olive grounds, & interspersed with towers, castles, and villas. On its E. shore is the small town of Iseo. Pop. 1,938.

ISERE, *Isara*, a riv. of Sardinia, and S.E. France, rises in Mount Iseran (Savoy), flows tortuously W. and S.W., past Grenoble and Romans, and joins the Rhone on left, 4 m. N.N.W. Valence, after a total course of 150 m.; for the latter 90 m. of which, from Montmeillan (Isere), it is navigable, though impeded by many isls. and shoals. Affls., the Arly and Arc in Savoy, & the Drac and Romanche in France.

ISERE, a dep. of the S.E. of France, on the frontiers of Savoy, formed of part of the old prov. Dauphine, between the deps. Ain, Rhône, Loire, Ardèche, Drome, and H. Alpes; cap. Grenoble. Area 3,258 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 598,492. Surface mntnous., especially in the S.E., which presents narrow gorges, rugged precipices, rapid torrents, & thick forests. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isere, Drac, and Romanche. Climate generally cold. Corn and wine sufficient for home consumption; pasturage excellent; horses small, but celebrated for activity; sheep numerous; the chamois and the bear are found in the mntns. The cultivation of the mulberry tree, chesnuts, potatoes, fruits, and medicinal plants, are important branches of industry. Minerals comprise lignite, anthracite, lithographic-stones, and white marble, iron, lead, zinc, copper, &c.; the gold mine of la Gardette, discovered 1781, was abandoned at the first revolution. Manufs. comprise iron, lead, copper, and steel goods; cannons, cottons, linens, and cloth for the army; gloves, called Grenoble gloves, in high repute; and the celeb. cheese of Sassenage. The prov. is divided into the arronds. Grenoble, La-Tour-du-Pin, St Marcellin, and Vienne.

ISERLOHN, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 6 m. W. Arnsberg. Pop. (1846) 9,930. It has Calvinist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a Latin school, important manufs. of cutlery, brass wares, steam engines and other machinery, wire, needles, pins, buttons, velvets, silk, woollen stuffs, and leather, and a large general trade. Near it is much picturesque scenery, among which, forges, paper mills, bleaching grounds, &c., are thickly interspersed.

ISERNIA, *Æsernia*, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 23 m. W. Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. Pop. 5,200. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, which threw down its cathedral and several convents. It has the remains of a Roman amphitheatre.

ISET, a river of Siberia, rises in the gov. Perm, and after an E.ward course of more than 250 m., joins the Tobol on l. Its gold washings are very productive. — *Isetskoe* is the lake in which it rises; and a vill., on the Iset, gov. Tobolsk.

ISFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Uckfield. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 477.

ISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ S.S.E. Kettering. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 397.

ISHIM, a river of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises S. of lat. 50° N., & after a tortuous N. course of 700 m., through a sterile tract, termed the Steppe of Ishim, joins the Irtish, 120 m. S.E. Tobolsk. On its banks are the towns Petropaulovsk and Ishim, the latter of which belongs to a chain of fortresses, termed the "line of Ishim," extending from Stanovoi to Omsk, continuous, W.ward, with the Orenburg forts.

ISHLAWRCOED, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty. Pop. 2,484.

ISHMAEL'S (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. W. Milford. Pop. 502.

ISIDRO (SAN), a small town of S. America, Plata confederation, dep. and 10 m. N. Buenos-Ayres.

ISIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on an inlet of the English Channel, on l. b. of the Esques, near its confluence with the Vire, 18 m. W.N.W. Bayeux. Pop. 1,696. It possesses a small river-port.

ISILI, a town of the island Sardinia, div. and 37 m. N. Cagliari, cap. prov., in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,195. It has a gunpowder factory.

ISIS, a river of England, principal branch of the Thames, until it joins the Thame at Dorchester, co. Oxford. It rises near Cirencester.

ISIUM, or IZIUM, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Donetz. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a citadel on an adjacent height.

ISKARDOH, a valley of Little Tibet, consisting of a gorge, 19 m. in length, 7 m. across, traversed by the Upper Indus, and containing a strong castle, the residence of the chief of Bultistan, & at the foot of which is a village, 7,100 ft. in elev.

ISKELIB, or ESKILUP, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Kizil-Irmak, 26 m. W.N.W. Tchorum. Estimated pop. 9,000. It has an old castle and several Byzantine remains.

ISKENDERUN, Asia Minor. [SCANDEROON.]

ISKER, *Œsus*, a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube, 22 m. W. Nicopolis. Total course 150 m. It is broad, and in many parts shallow. The city Sophia is on one of its affls.

ISKIL, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the S.W. of a lake (ancient *Tattæa*), 60 m. N.E. Koniyeh, and comprising about 400 houses.

ISLA, a river of Scotland, cos. Forfar & Perth, enters the Tay after a S.W. course of about 41 m.—II. a small river, Banffshire, near Keith.

ISLA DEL REY, the largest of the Pearl islands, Gulf of Panama, S. America. Length 20 miles.

ISLADI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 40 m. E. Sophia, on the Vid.

ISLA DOS PINOS ("Isle of Pines"), an island of the Spanish W. Indies, off the S. coast of Cuba. Lat. of Cape St Francis 21° 37′ N., lon. 83° 12′ W. Shape nearly circular. Area about 800 sq. m. Pop. 500. Surface in a great part swampy. The island was formerly notorious for pirates.

ISLA DE LEON, or SAN FERNANDO, a city of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Cadiz, on the E. side of the Isle of Leon. Pop. (including Puerto Real) 9,729. It is very ancient, is strongly fortified, and its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has two hospitals, several convents, and an excellent marine observatory, the only one of its kind in Spain. This town served as an asylum for refugees during the war of independence in 1823.

ISLAMABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Chittagong, on the Chittagong river, 8 m. from its mouth in the Bay of Bengal. Pop. 12,000 (?), of whom about 2,000 are of Portuguese descent. It is pretty well built in the Bengalese style, & has two Portuguese churches, an English school, well supplied markets, manufs. of canvas & marine fittings, ship-building yards, and an active maritime and inland trade. About 300 vessels are owned in the port, which is frequented by many Maldive and other vessels, bringing cowries, cocoa nuts, tortoise shell, and coin, which they exchange for rice, salt, and manufactured goods.—II. a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 27 m. S.E. Serinagur. It is filthy and swarms

with mendicants, but it has considerable manufs. of shawls, chintzes, coarse cottons, and woollens.

Isla Mayor, a large isl. of Spain, prov. Sevilla, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Sevilla and the sea. Length 17 miles.

Islamgurh and Islamkote, two forts of W. Hindostan.—I. dom. and 120 m. W.S.W. Bhawlpoor.—II. Scinde, near the Cutch frontier.

Islampoor and Islamnagur, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. and 82 m. N.N.W. Jeypoor.—II. dom. and 5 m. N. Bhopaul, in a plain one of the most strongly fortified places in India.

Islandbridge, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, on the Liffey, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 1¼ m. W. Dublin castle. Pop. 767.

Islandeady, or Islandine, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Castlebar. Area 24,940 ac., including loughs. Pop. 8,463.

Island Magee, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 7 m. N.N.E. Carrickfergus. Ac. 7,037. P. 2,782.

Islandshire, a detached portion of the co. Durham, Engl., adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed, comprises Holy isl. Area 26,820 ac. P. 8,830.

Islay, one of the larger islands of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, immediately S.W. the Island Jura, & 14 m. W. the peninsula of Kintyre; 25 m. long, and 17 broad. Estimated area 154,000 ac. Pop. 18,071. Surface mountainous in the E., with elevation of 1,400 feet, elsewhere generally level, and where not cultivated, covered with a green sward. About 22,000 acs. are arable. The isl. is formed of quartz rock, clay schists, with limestone, marl, bog iron ore, and lead and copper mines, which have been wrought. Agriculture has of late years greatly improved on the island, and good crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, and potatoes are raised. Principal exports, cattle, limestone, and spirits, of which last 250,000 gallons are distilled annually. The island is divided into the 4 pas. of Kilchoman, Bowmore, Kilmeny, and Kildalton. At Lochindaal is a harbour for ships of considerable burden; other principal vills. are Port Askaig, Port Charlotte, and Oé. Near its centre is the small Lake Finlaggan, containing an islet with a ruined castle, once the chief residence of the Lords of the Isles.—*Islay Sound*, between the isl. and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 m.

Isle, *Insula*, a river of France, rises 1 m. S.E. Nexon, dep. H. Vienne, and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a S.W. course of 100 m. It is navigable from Perigueux to the Gironde.

Isle, a prefix to numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*I. Adam* (*L'*)), dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Oise, 7 m. N.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,615.—II. (*I. Baise*), dep. Gers, arrond. & N. Mirande, on rt. b. of the Baise. Pop. 1,000.—III. (*I. Bouchard*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. E.S.E. Chinon, on an island of the Vienne. Pop. 1,700.—IV. (*I. Bouin*). [Bouin.]—V. (*I. Dieu*), dep. Vendee, in the Ile-Dieu, 28 m. N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,248.—VI. (*I. d'Aix* (*L'*)), dep. Charente-Inf. [Aix.]—VII. (*I. d'Albi* (*L'*)), dep. Tarn. [Albi.]—VIII. (*I.-en-Dodon* (*L'*)), dep. H. Garonne, on a small island of the Save, 20 m. N.N.E. St Gaudens. Pop. 1,841.—IX. (*I.-Sur-le-Doubs* (*L'*)), dep. Doubs, 12 m. N.E. Beaume-les-Dames. Pop. 1,000.—X. (*I. Jourdain*), dep. Vienne, 16 m. S.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,989.—XI. (*I.-en-Jourdain*), a comm. and town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.E. Lombez, on rt. b. of the Save. Pop. 4,933. It has manufs. of leather.—XII. (*I. Rousse* (*L'*)), a comm. and town of the island Corsica, 10 m. E. Calvi, with a small port. Pop. 1,466.

Isle (Abbots), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Isle, 4½ m. W.N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 413.—II. (*Brewers*), a pa., same co., 5 m. S.W. Langport. Area 1,190 ac. P. 338.

Isleham, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 7 m. N. Newmarket. Area 4,396 ac. Pop. 2,127.

Isle (L'), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 12 m. E. Avignon, cap. cant., on an isl. formed by the Sorgues. Pop. 4,797, employed in wool spinning and manufs. of coarse cloths.

Isle of France, Indian Ocean. [Mauritius.]

Isle of Man, England. [Man.]

Isle of Pines, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Caledonia. Lat. of peak 22° 38′ S., lon. 167° 25′ E., 42 m. in circumference. The scenery is beautiful, and vegetation luxuriant. It is resorted to for catching turtle. Mean temp. of winter 75° Fahr.; summer 80°. Pop. 2,500.

Isle of Serpents, *Leuce*, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, 23 m. E. the delta of the Danube. It is reputed to have possessed in antiquity a temple in honour of Achilles (after whom the island was also named), but of which no traces remain. Classical notices concerning the island will be found in the *Geographical Journal*, i. 116-119.

Isle of Shoals, a group of 8 islets, U. S. of N. America, in the Atlantic, off the coast of New Hampshire, 12 m. S.E. Portsmouth.

Isle of Whithorn, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 m. S.E. Whithorn, with 594 inhabitants and a safe harbour, provided with a pier.

Isle of Wight, England. [Wight, Isle of.]

Isle of Wight, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Virginia. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 9,972.

Isle Royal, an island of N. America, in Lake Superior, on its N.W. side, lat. 48° N., lon. 89° W. Length, N.E. to S.W., 45 m.; breadth 10 m.

Isleworth, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 m. S.W. Brentford. Area of pa. 3,120 ac. Pop. 6,614. Charities amount to at least 700*l.* a-year. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has an elegant Gothic union-house. Around the vill. are numerous market-gardens; between it and Brentford is Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, bor. Finsbury, and one of the N. suburbs of the metropolis, between Hackney and St Pancras. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 55,690. The pa. comprises Holloway, Highway, Ball's Pond, parts of Newington Green and Kingsland. It is the seat of numerous schools and charity foundations, and contains also Highbury college for Independent ministers, a church of England missionary institution, a new literary institution, and Sadlers Wells theatre. On Islington Green, the parl. elections for the bor. of Finsbury take place.

Islip, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, on the Nen, 1 m. W.N.W. Thrapston. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 547.—II. co. and 5½ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 674. Here are vestiges of a palace of King Etheired.

Islip, a maritime tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 191 m. E.S.E. Albany. Pop. 1,909.

Ismaelbad, a town of N.W. Hindostan, 20 m. S. Umballah.

Ismail, a town of Russia, Bessarabia, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Kilia, or N. arm of the Danube, at its delta, 42 m. E. Galatz. Under the Turks, it flourished & had numerous mosques, bazaars, and large dwellings; it has still the remains of a fine palace, Greek, Armenian, & other churches, but it has never regained importance since it was taken in 1790, and given over to military execution by the Russians under Suwarrow.—*Is-*

mailopo, is a vill., gov. and adjoining Moscow, with an imperial palace and park.

Ismaliyah, a small town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 28 m. S.W. Ahwaz.

Ismer (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isere, arr. & 7 m. N.N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,325.

Ismid, Izmid, or Iznikmid, *Nicomedia*, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, 55 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. Lat. 40° 47′ 40″ N., lon. 29° 58′ 30″ E. It is finely placed, comprises 1,000 houses, 200 of which are Greek, is the residence of a pasha, and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, has some showy buildings, and is reported to have a considerable trade. It was anciently the seat of the kings of Bithynia, also the birthplace of Arrian, and residence of Hannibal, the younger Pliny, and Diocletian. It has few remaining ancient buildings, except a castellated edifice; but its "tombestone-carvers' yards are filled with fragments of antiquity."—II. *The Gulf of Ismid* (*Astacenus sinus*), is an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 m. in length, & 25 m. in breadth at its entrance.

Ismil, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 32 m. E.S.E. Koniyeh.

Iszny, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 48 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,863, chiefly employed in manufacturing silks, needles, and in a linen trade. It is enclosed by walls, was formerly a free town of the empire, and has a castle, and a college.

Isnello, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, 6 m. S.W. Cefalu. Pop. 1,600.

Isnik (Lake of), *Ascanius*, a beautiful lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. E. the Gulf of Moudania, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length, E. to W., 14 m., breadth 4 m. It has some valuable fisheries.—II. *Isnik, or Nicæa*, is a vill. and ruined city on the E. extremity of this lake, 32 m. S.S.W. Ismid, and 40 m. E.N.E. Brusa. The vill. comprises about 150 houses on part of a wide area enclosed by ancient double walls, with gates and towers still nearly perfect, though hid by vegetation. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa, in 325, on which occasion the "Nicene creed" was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first conquest of the crusaders in the East, being taken in 1097.

Is'oglou, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 80 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

Isola, several towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab.-Ult., dist. and 8 m. S. Cotrone, in a mountainous district, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.—II. prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 5 m. S.W. Sora, on an isl. formed by the river Liri. Pop. 2,600.—III. prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., dist. and 13 m. S. Teramo. Pop. 1,100.

Isola, a large market town of Illyria, gov. and 9 m. S.W. Triest, on the S.E. shore of the Gulf of Triest. Pop. 3,430. A fine wine, termed Rivola, is raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, dist. and 25 m. S.W. Alexandria.

Isola Bella, N. Italy. [Borromean Isles.]

Isola della Scala, a town of N. Italy, deleg. and 11 m. S. Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. 3,400.

Isola Grossa, *Scardona*, an isl. in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Zara. Length, S.E. to N.W., 27 m., extreme breadth about 3 m. Pop. 12,000.

Isola Madre, Italy. [Borromean Islands.]

Isonzo, *Sontius*, a river of Illyria, forming the boundary between N.E. Italy and Illyria, rises in Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian and Carnic Alps, flows tortuously S.ward, and under the name of Sdobba, enters the Gulf of Triest.

Ispahan, or Isfahan, *Aspadana*, a famous city, and formerly the cap. of Persia, now cap. the prov. Irak-Ajemi, and of a beglerbeylik, about 215 m. S. Teheran. Lat. 32° 45′ N., lon. 51° 50′ E. Pop. has been variously estimated from 60,000 to 250,000, it probably exceeds 100,000. It stands enclosed by orchards and plantations, in a fine plain on the Zendarood, here crossed by several noble bridges. It was one of the richest and most populous cities of Asia under Shah Abbas the Great, in the 17th century; but in the 18th, during the Afghan invasion of Persia, its walls were destroyed, and it was reduced to a state of decay, in which much of its site remains. Principal remaining edifices are the great bazaar of Shah Abbas, numerous magnificent buildings around an open space termed the *Maidan*, upwards of 100 mosques, and various palaces and fine gardens scattered throughout the city, the most remarkable being the palace of the forty pillars, the favourite residence of the later sovereigns. Of late a new palace has been built, and endeavours have been made to improve Ispahan, and revive cultivation in its vicinity. Its artisans are esteemed the best in Persia; and it has manufs. of all kinds of woven fabrics, gold and silver wares, paper articles, fire arms, sword blades, glass, earthenwares, articles of luxury, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, and most parts of W. Asia.

Ispinglee, a town of Beloochistan, in the Bolan pass, 65 m. N. Kelat. Pop. 2,000.—*Ispunglee* is a vill. in the same pass, 4 m. W. Quetta.

Isse, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 7 m. S.W. Châteaubriant, on the Don.

Isselburg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. and 5 m. N. Rees. Pop. 958.

Issels (St), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Carmarthen Bay, 3 m. N. Tenby. Pop. 1,552.

Issey (St), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.S.E. Padstow. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 748.

Issigeac, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. S.S.E. Bergerac, on the Banege. Pop. 977.

Issingeaux, a town of France. [Yssengeaux.]

Issoire, *Issiodurum*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on the Crouze, 19 m. S.S.E. Clermont. Pop. (1846) 5,462. It has a comm. college, and a trade in hemp and wine.

Issoudun, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. arrond., on the Theols, here crossed by three bridges, 17 m. N.E. Châteauroux. Pop. (1846) 10,184. It is well built, and clean; it has a comm. college, a town-hall, 4 churches, 2 hospitals; manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, bleaching grounds, paper mills, and tanneries; a brisk trade in wool, wine, corn, and cattle.

Issum, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Geldern, 22 m. S.S.E. Cleves. Pop. 1,000, who manuf. velvets, silks, flannels, leather, and earthenwares.

Issus, a riv. and town of antiquity in N. Syria, the former supposed to be identical with the riv. of *Baias*, & near which are remains of an anc. city.

Issy, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, in a plain near the Seine, 3 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 2,027. It comprises many handsome villas, and the seminary of St Sulpice, once the mansion of Margaret of Valois, with several chemical works.—II. (*l'Evêque*), dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Somme, 22 m. S.W. Autun. Pop. 1,890.

Istabolat, the modern name of a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 57 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Tigris.

Istakhar, a vill. of Persia, prov. Fars, on a part of the site of Persepolis.

Istalif, a town of Afghanistan, dom. and 22

m. N.W. Cabool. Pop., before its partial destruction by the British in 1842, 15,000, many employed in cotton spinning, weaving, and dyeing. It is enclosed by fine gardens.

ISTAMBOUL, or STAMBOUL. [CONSTANTINOPLE.]

ISTANOS, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sangarius, 20 m. W. Angora, with about 800 houses, and a remarkable isolated rock, crowned by ruins, and burrowed by caves.

ISTAPA, a small town, N. Amer., confed. Mexico, near the Pacific O., 85 m. E.S.E. Zacatula.

ISTHMUS, Span. *Istmo*, or *Panama*, a dep. of New Granada, S. Amer., consisting chiefly of the isthmus uniting S. and Central America. Area 25,000 sq. m. Estimated population 100,000. Chief towns, Panama, Chagres, Puerto Bello, and Veragua. [PANAMA, SUEZ, CORINTH, &c.]

ISTIP, or ISTIB, *Stobi*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 60 m. S.W. Ghiustendil, on l. b. of the Bagranitza. Pop. 8,000, mostly Turks. It is enclosed by walls, and has the remains of an old castle, and some steel works.

ISTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on a hill near W. side of the lagoon of Berre, 25 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 2,608. It is enclosed by ruined ramparts, and has narrow crooked streets, but open well planted suburbs, and an old castle.

ISTRIA, a peninsula in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, forming a circle of the Austrian gov. of Triest, in the kingdom of Illyria, between lat. 40° 35′ and 45° 50′ N., and lon. 13° 23′ and 14° 40′ E. Area 1,810 sq. m. Pop. 230,000. Surface mountainous, crossed by offsets of the Julian Alps. Highest point Mount Maggiore, on the E. coast. Principal rivers the Dragogna, Arsa, Quieto, & Risano. Climate mild, but exposed to violent N. winds, called "the Bora" in winter. Chief products, olive oil, wine, fruits, wheat, and maize, honey, wax, some silk, and excellent timber. It is divided into Austrian and Venetian Istria; the former in the N., formed part of the Germanic confederation. Venetian Istria, which embraces the greater portion, comprises the S.W. part of the peninsula, with the islands Veglia, Cherso, & Lossini. Principal towns, Pisino, Capo d'Istria, Rovigno, Pola, Dignano, Montone, and Parenzo. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian, those of the rural districts are of Slavonic origin, and use the Illyrian dialect; nearly all are Roman Catholics. Istria has no manufs., the pop. of the coasts is employed in navigation, fishing, and the preparation of salt, and that of the interior in rearing of sheep, and the cultivation of the olive and the vine. There is regular steam communication between Triest, Istria, & Fiume.

ISTURGATEH, a town of Afghanistan, dom. and 26 m. N.W. Cabool.

ISVORNIK, a town, Europ. Turkey. [ZVORNIK.]

ITA, *Casaida*, a market town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N. Guadalaxara. Pop. 987.

ITABAIANNA, a mountain, and a market town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, the mountain, 25 m. from the Atlantic, whence it is very conspicuous. Highest point in lat. 10° 41′ S. The town 58 m. N.W. Sergipe. Pop. 2,000.

ITABIRA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on r. b. of the Velhas, 18 m. W.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 4,000. 10 m. W. of the town is the high conical mountain of *Itabira*, which contains auriferous soil.—II. *Itabira-de-Mata-Dentro*, a gold mining town, 60 m. N.E. Ouro Preto, established 1720. Pop. of district 3,000.

ITACOLUMI (the "giant"), several mountains of Brazil.—I. prov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Maranham. Lat. 2° 8′ 38″ S., lon 44° 27′ W. It has a conical and very conspicuous summit, and near it is a lighthouse, erected 1839, which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranham.—II. prov. Minas Geraes, immediately S. Ouro Preto, and about 5,800 feet in elevation.—III. a peak in the Serra Orgaos, prov. Rio de Janeiro.

ITAGUAHI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, connected with the river of same name by a canal 2 m. long, opened in 1841. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—*Itaipu* is a maritime vill., prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

ITALY (anc. *Italia*, German *Italien*), a country of S. Europe, formed of a continental portion, a peninsula, and numerous islands. Considered geographically, it extends from the extremity of Sicily to the Rhætian Alps, between lat. 36° 35′ and 47° N., and from the W. point of the Cottian Alps to the E. extremity of Terra d'Otranto, between lon. 6° 35′ and 18° 35′ E. Politically it extends 1° farther W., to include the prov. of Savoy in the Sardinian States. It is bounded E. by the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by France and the Mediterranean, and N. by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea, the W. boundary being determined by the river Varo, and the E. by a pass in the Alps, near Buccari, in the Gulf of Quarnero. Within these limits, Italy comprises 13 separate divisions, including Italian Switzerland:—the canton Tessin (Ticino), and part of the Grisons (Grigione), and Valais; Austrian Italy:—the Italian Tyrol, the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, Istria, Triest, &c.; French Italy, island of Corsica:—and English Italy, the Maltese islands; the entire area of which is estimated at 100,000 Italian sq. m., and the pop. at upwards of 22 millions. Area and pop. of the countries of Italy-proper as follow:—

	Sq. m.	Pop.	Chief cities and towns.
Sardinian States (including Savoy), .	29,167	4,650,368	Turin.
Principal. of Monaco,	53	6,800	Monaco.
Duchy of Parma, .	2,274	496,803	Parma.
Duchy of Modena, .	2,139	513,343	Modena.
Tuscany (including Lucca, &c.), .	9,177	1,786,875	Florence.
Pontifical or Roman States, .	17,494	2,898,115	Rome.
Republic of San Marino, . .	21	7,600	San Marino.
Kgdm. of Naples, or of the two Sicilies,	13,930	8,423,316	Naples.
Total, .	74,245	18,783,215	

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The coast has a development of about 2,174 m. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, and on the N. are shallow and bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat only at the foot of the Gulf of Tarentum; the W. shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the eastern, except in the *Maremma* at the mouths of the Arno, and in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Malta, and the Lipari islands. The principal gulfs and bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia, in the Ionian Sea, Tarentum, & Squillace; the Gulf of Genoa and the bays of St Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, and Gaeta; and the chief straits those of Messina and Bonifacio. The most prominent capes are Piombino, Argentaro, Circello, Campanella, Spartivento, and Leuca, on the 2 S.

points. The country is generally well watered, but, except the Po, the rivers are small & generally mere torrents; the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Po, Aterno, Sangro, and Ofanto; in the basin of the Ionian Sea, the Bradano; & in that of the Mediterranean, the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, and Volturno; the Rhone forms part of the frontier of Savoy. Italy has some of the largest mntn. lakes in Europe, which are celebrated for their picturesque beauty; the chief are Geneva, Maggiore, Garda, and Lugano, portions of which only belong to the territory—Como and Iseo which are entirely Italian. On the S. slope of the Apennines are the small lakes of Trasimene, Bolsena, Bracciano, Fucino, and Celano, mostly of classic interest. Italy is divided naturally into a N. portion beyond the peninsula, including the vast basin of the Po—a prolongation of the basin of the Adriatic—the surface of which rises gradually to Piedmont, in the N.; and the central and S. portion, or the true peninsula, which in general is mntnous. or hilly, traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, from which considerable plains, nearly level, extend along its shores. From its position, form, and configuration, Italy enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temp. & some of those of the torrid zone to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestilential marshes, especially the *Maremma* in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate, & now nearly deserted. Snow lies during the year only in the Alps, at an elevation of 9,500 feet; the valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter; and the orange and lemon do not ripen in the open air. In the region between lat. 38° 30′ and 40° 30′ N., snow falls only on the slopes of the mntns., and the olive, orange, and citron, ripen in the open air; between lat. 39° & 41° 30′, snow is very rare, & in the S. of Calabria, Sicily, and the neighbouring islands, the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temp.—Milan, lat. 55° 28′—55°.2; Venice, lat. 45° 25′—55°.4; Florence, lat. 43° 46′—59°.2; Rome, lat. 41° 54′—60°.5; Naples, lat. 40° 50′—59°.6; Palermo, lat. 38° 6′—63°.1 Fahr. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. and S.W., during which the air is pure and healthy, but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the pestilential winds of Africa, the *Sirocco* and *Libeccio*, during which vegetation is arrested, and the human frame becomes languid and feeble; fever is prevalent in the marshy districts. Italy is rich in mineral products, but has few metals, except iron and lead. The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic productions, are abundant. There is one active volcano (Vesuvius) in the peninsula, and 4 in the islands (Etna, Stromboli, Vulcano, and Vulcanello); there are many mineral & gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied; the Alps afford excellent pasture, & forests with a great variety of timber. The *fauna* resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, except that it embraces the buffalo, and among vipers the asp, scorpion, and tarantula. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The horses of Piedmont are esteemed, and in the S. their place is supplied by excellent mules. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and corals; the chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po, which last also possess the only extensive rice fields in Europe. The chesnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, and other fruit trees yield abundant crops; & in the S. the sugar-cane, orange, and fig are cultivated; the culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of the silk-worm, forms an important branch of industry, and cotton is cultivated with success. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N., and goats & swine in the S. The manufs., except in the N., unimportant, comprise silk, chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont, the other manufs. are woollens, silk, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, and musical instruments. The principal imports are colonial goods, linen, woollen & cotton fabrics, jewellery, and dried fish. Chief exports, silk, wool, oil, honey, straw hats, and Parmesan cheese; but commerce has greatly declined. The arts and sciences are still cultivated with considerable success. Throughout the whole of Italy, except Savoy and Corsica, Italian, in very different dialects, is the language of the country, but it is spoken in its purity only in Tuscany. The established religion is Roman Catholic, but all sects are now tolerated. Notwithstanding the immense natural advantages of the country, the general pop. of Italy is in a state of the most abject poverty, and the value of human life is nearly the lowest in the scale of European nations, the proportion of deaths to the inhabitants being, in Italy generally, 1 in 30, in Naples 1 in 29, while in England the proportion is 1 in 45, and in Norway 1 in 50. Under the Romans, Italy was divided into the provs. of Cisalpine-Gaul, and Venetia in the N.; Italy-proper in the centre; and Magna-Græcia in the S. The political arrangements of Modern Italy were changed for a time by the agressions of Napoleon. In 1801, Savoy and Piedmont were united to France, the duchy of Milan formed the Cisalpine republic, to which, in 1805, the duchy of Venice and its continental possessions were added, forming together the kingdom of Italy; & Genoa was incorporated with France; Naples was seized, the pope & the other sovereigns were deposed, and thus all Italy, except Sicily and Sardinia, was subjected to the Emperor of France. After the dismemberment of the French Empire in 1814, the states were restored to their former rulers, except the duchies of Milan and Venice, which were given to Austria, and formed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. [LOMBARDY, NAPLES, PONTIFICAL STATES, SARDINIA, SICILY, TUSCANY, &c.]

ITALY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 198 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,634.

ITALY (AUSTRIAN). [LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, AUSTRIA.]

ITAMARACA, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, prov. and 20 m. N. Pernambuco, separated from the Continent by a narrow strait. Length N. to S. 9 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 8,000. It contains the town Conceiçáo, and several vills.

ITANHAEN, formerly CONCEIÇAO, a marit. town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. S. San Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200.

ITAPARICA, an island of Brazil, prov. and in the bay of Bahia, immediately opposite that city, the harbour of which it shelters. Length N.E. to S.W. 18 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. mostly employed in fishing, rope making, and distilling.

ITAPEMIRIM, a vill. of Brazil, prov. and 65 m. S.W. Espiritu Santo, on the river of same name, near its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.—

Itapeva is a mkt. town, prov. and 160 m. W. San Paulo. Pop. 2,200.

ITAPICURU, two rivers of Brazil.—I. prov. Maranham, after a N.ward course of upwards of 410 m., joins the river San Jose, S. of Maranham island. On it are the town Caixas, and several vills. named Itapicuru.—II. prov. Bahia, enters the Atlantic, 90 m. N E. Bahia, after an E. course of 350 m. On it are the towns Jacobina, San Antonio de Queimadas, San Luzia, and Itapicuru Grande, the last a town, 45 m. from its mouth.

ITAPUA, or YTAPUA, a town of Paraguay, S. Amer., on the Parana, 175 m. E.N.E. Corrientes.

ITASCA (LAKE), U. S., N. Amer., W. territory, about 170 m. W. Lake Superior, between Leech Lake and Red river, is considered the source of the Mississippi river. It is about 8 m. across. Estimated elevation 1,500 feet above the sea.

ITATA, or CHILLAN, a river of Chile, dep. Concepcion, enters the Pacific, 60 m. N.N.E. Concepcion, after a W.ward course estimated at 150 m. It gives name to a dist. famous for its wines. The small town Itata is 20 m. S.E. its mouth.

ITAVY, a mkt. town of the Plata Confederation, S. Amer., 35 m. N.E. Corrientes, on the Parana.

ITAWAMBA, a co., U. S, N. Amer., in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 5,375.

ITCHAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. S.W. Ganjam.

ITCHEN, or AINE, a river of England, co. Hants, rises near Alresford, flows tortuously W.S.W. past Winchester (whence it is navigable), Twyford, & Bishopstoke, and after a course of 22 m., enters the sea at Itchenferry, 1 m. E. Southampton.

ITCHENOR (WEST), a marit. pa. and vill. of England, co. Sussex, with a quay, &c., on Chichester harbour, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area 510 ac. Pop. 232. It was formerly called Ichenor or Ikenor, and is probably the ancient *Kyenor.—East Itchenor* is a hamlet in the parish of Pagham.

ITCHIN, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Abbots*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. New Alresford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 251.—II. (*Stoke*), 3 m. W.N.W. Alresford. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 325.

ITCHINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.S.W. Horsham. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 357.

ITCHINGTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Warwick.—I. (*Bishop's*), 3½ m. S.W. Southam. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 463.—II. (*Long*), 2¼ m. N.W. Southam. Area 4,510 ac. Pop. 1,272.

ITCHLIMAN, or ICHLIMAN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 35 m. S.E. Sophia.

ITENES, or GUAPORE, a river, S. America, a tributary of the Mamore, in Bolivia.

ITHACA, or THIAKI, one of the Ionian Islands, among which it holds the 5th rank, in the Mediterranean, 2 m. E. Cephalonia, between it and Albania. Length N. to S. 14 m.; greatest breadth 4 m. Area 44 sq. m. Pop. (1836) with dependencies 9,744. It is nearly divided into 2 halves by a deep bay on its E. side. Surface wholly mntnous. and mostly rugged. Some olive oil, currants, superior wine, and honey, with corn annually sufficient for 4 months consumption, are raised; but the soil is poor, and the pop. live chiefly by maritime trade. Chief town Vathi, on a bay singularly picturesque, and in which are some good harbours. On this island are some Cyclopean walls, and other remains of antiquity.

ITHACA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, at the S. extremity of Cayuga Lake, 27 m. N.N.W. Oswego. P. 5,650. It contains various churches, a flourishing academy, Clinton hotel, one of the largest in the county, and has an active general trade with Pennsylvania. Around it are several remarkable cataracts.—II. a large vill. of British Guiana, near the Berbice river. Pop. 2,000.

ITHOME, a mntn. of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 25 m. N.W. Kalamata, 3,865 feet in elevation at its S. slope, in a village of same name.

ITHON, a river of S. Wales, co. Radnor, after a S. course joins the Wye, 2 m. N.N.W. Builth.

ITINIVINI, a branch of the Cassiquiare river, S. Amer., Venezuela, separates from that riv. about 45 m. below the point, where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio-Negro, 40 m. N.W. the influx of the Cassiquiare.

ITON, a river of France, rises 5 m. N. Mortagne, dep. Orne, joins the Eure, near Planches, dep. Eure, after a N. course of 58 m., for the last 25 of which it is navigable for rafts. Above Evreux it runs underground for 3 miles.

ITRI, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 7 m. N.W. Gaëta. Pop. 4,100.

ITSATSOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, arrond. & 12 m. S. Bayonne. P. 1,550.

ITSHIL, a pashalic of Asia Minor, comprising all its S. coast between Anatolia and N. Syria, having N. Mount Taurus, and watered by the Ghiuk and some smaller rivers. It is subdiv. into the sanjaks of Itshil, Alaya, Sis, Tarsous, and Adana, which last name it also bears. [ADANA.]

ITSKHINI-ITSKALI ("horse river"), a river of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, tributary to the Rhion (ancient *Phasis*), which it joins 30 m. E. Poti, after forming the boundary between Imeretia and Mingrelia.

ITTERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. N.W. Aylesham. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 351.

ITTLINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 3 m. S. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,821.

ITTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Chepstow. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 153.

ITU, a town of Brazil, prov. & 70 m. W.N.W. San Paulo, on the Tiete, in one of the most fertile dists. in the prov. It has numerous religious edifices, a hospital, prison, & schools. P. 10,000.

ITURUP, GORTPOO, or STATEN ISLAND, the largest of the Kurile islands, N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, separated N.ward by Vries Strait from the island Urup, and S.ward by St Anthony Strait from the Japanese island Kunahir. Lat. of N. peak 45° 38′ N., lon. 149° 15′ E. Length 140 m.; average breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous, well wooded, and it contains an active volcano. Principal products, bear, fox, and sable furs, fish in great variety, and larch, pine, oak, and other large timber.

ITZA, or PETEN, lake, Cent. Amer. [PETEN.]

ITZEHOE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on the Stör, 31 m. N.W. Altona. Pop. 6,000. It consists of an old & a new town, connected by a long bridge, and has several churches, one containing some curious monuments; an institution for noble ladies; manufs. of tobacco, chicory, and playing-cards, sugar refineries, and a flourishing general trade.

IVAHI, or UBAHI, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Parana, in lat. 23° 20′ S., lon. 54° W., after a W. course, estimated at 250 m.

IVAN-GOROD, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 52 m. S.E. Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1,200, who trade in hemp, buckwheat, and cattle.—II. gov. and 78 m. S.W. St Petersburg, on the Narova, opposite Narva, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 1,000.

IVANICH, a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, co. Warasdin, on an island in the Loyna, 19 m. E.S.E. Agram. Pop. 780.—*Kloster Ivanich* is a town, with a Franciscan monastery, 2½ m. N.E. Ivanich. Pop. 750.

IVANOVO, a market town of Russia, gov. and 66 m. N.N.E. Vladimir, near rt. b. of Uvot, with extensive cotton factories.

IVANY, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 23 m. S.E. Oedenburg. Pop. 1,449.

IVE (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Callington. Area 7,890 ac. Pop. 768.

IVEL, two rivers of England.—I. co. Bedford, joins the Ouse at Tempsford, after an N.E.ward course of 20 m. On it are the towns Shefford and Biggleswade, from which latter to the Ouse it is navigable for barges.—II. (or *Yeo*), co. Somerset, has a N.W., and very sluggish course of 27 m., and joins the Parret at Langport. On it are the towns Yeovil and Ilchester, and it is navigable from the latter to Langport.

IVELCHESTER, a town of Engl. [ILCHESTER.]

IVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.E. Colnebrook. Area 5,140 ac. Pop. 1,948.

IVERUS, or IVERÒSSA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, adjacent to Askeaton. Area 2,765 ac. Pop. 1,991.

IVES (ST), a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 7¼ m. N.E. Penzance. Area of bor. and pa. 1,850 ac. Pop. 5,666. The town stands picturesquely on the W. side of St Ives' Bay, and is moderately well built; it has a spacious church, some dissenting chapels, a town-hall, jail, literary institution, a custom-house, & a harbour protected by a pier, built in 1770. It has a thriving pilchard fishery, and exports of copper, tin, and slates from its vicinity. Customs revenue (1846) 1,592*l.* Markets, Wednesday & Friday. Corp. revenue (1846-7) 192*l.* Formerly it sent two members to H. of C., it now returns one. Reg. electors (1848) 587.

IVES (ST), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E. Huntingdon, and 15 m. on railway to Cambridge, on the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 6 arches. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 3,514, mostly agriculturalists.

IVIÇA, an island of the Mediterranean. [IVIZA.]

IVIJE, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 55 m. S.S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,440.

IVINGHOE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. the Tring station of the London and N.W. railway. Area of pa. 5,260 ac. Pop. 1,848, partly employed in a manuf. of straw-plait. The town, on the declivity of chalk hills, consists chiefly of two streets, and has an ancient Gothic church in which are monuments of the Duncombe family, and the tomb of Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, & brother of King Stephen. Near it are the ruins of a nunnery, founded by this bishop.

IVIZA, or IVIÇA, *Ebusus*, the smallest and most W. of the three principal Balearic islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 m. S.W. Majorca. Length N.E. to S.W. 22 m.; average breadth 12 m. Pop. 11,000. Coast indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Iviza. Temperature mild. Surface hilly and well wooded; some valleys are fertile and produce olives, corn, flax, hemp, figs, & almonds. The fisheries are important. Timber, and salt from large saltworks along the coasts, are almost the sole exports, and the inhabitants are greatly impoverished. Principal towns Iviza, the cap., on S.E. coast, pop. 5,970, San Antonio, and San Miguel.

IVORY COAST, a region of Africa. [GUINEA.]

IVOY-LE-PRÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Cher, arrond. Sancerre. Pop. 2,666, employed in iron foundries.

IVREA, *Eparedia*, a town of Piedmont, div. and 29 m. N.N.E. Turin, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Dora Baltea, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by old walls, commanded by a citadel & a neighbouring fort, and has an old cathedral, five other churches, seven convents, a seminary, hospital, manufs. of silk goods, a brisk trade in rice and hemp, and busy markets for cheese and cattle. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Doire.

IVRY-LA-BATAILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 17 m. S.E. Evreux. Pop. 1,010. It is celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henri IV. over Mayenne in 1590, & has manufs. of cotton thread, & leather.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux, on a slope near the Seine, 3 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 5,880. It has a pretty church, a fine country mansion, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Orleans, some agreeable villas, manufs. of steam-machinery, glass, earthenwares, and chemical products, with a sugar refinery, and stone-quarries.

IVY BRIDGE, a chapelry and vill. of England, co. Devon, subdivided among several pas., on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge, partially covered with ivy, 6 m. E. Plympton-Earl.

IVY CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.W. New Romney. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 180.

IWADE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. N. Milton. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 165.

IWERNE, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Courtenay*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 605.—II. (*Minster*), 5½ m. S. Shaftesbury. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 683.

IWUY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. Cambrai. Pop. 3,774. Manuf. woollen and cotton hosiery, and cutlery.

IXELLES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 1 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 2,720.

IXWORTH, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.E. Bury St Edmund's. Area of pa. 2,320 ac. Pop. 1,064. The town is well built, and pleasantly situated on the banks of a small riv.; it is the seat of petty sessions.—II. (*Thorpe*), a pa., same co., 7 m. N.N.E. Bury St Edmund's. Area 770 ac. Pop. 142.

IZABAL, or ISABAL, a vill. of Central America, state and 90 m. N.E. Guatemala, on the S.E. shore of the Golfo Dulce. Pop. 1,500.

IZALCO, a volcano of Central America, state San Salvador, 10 m. N. Sonsonate. Elev. 150 ft.

IZARD, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Arkansas. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 2,240.

IZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. N.W. Vitré. Pop. 2,040.

IZEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. and 14 m. N.N.E. St Marcellin. Pop. 1,560.

IZERNORE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arr. & 6 m. N.N.W. Nantua. P. 1,005.

IZIEUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire, on the Ban, 5 m. E.N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 2,444.

IZIUM, a town of Russia. [ISIUM.]

IZMID and IZNIK. [ISMID and ISNIK.]

IZNAJAR, *Angellas*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, near the Genil, 14 m. S.E. Lucena. P. 3,808.

IZNALLOZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Granada. Pop. 3,082. Manufs. coarse woollens.

IZNATORAF, *Anatorgis*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,101.

IZON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. and 5 m. W. Libourne. Pop. 1,470.

IZTACCIHUATL, a volcano of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 30 m. W.N.W. La Puebla. Elevation 15,705 feet.

J

For names not inserted here refer to Dj, I, or Y.

JAALONS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, 9 m. N.E. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 575.

JAAR, or GEER, a riv. of Belgium, rises at Lens St Remy, prov. Liege, and after a N.E. course of 30 m., joins the Maese at Maestricht.

JABARY, YAVARI, HYABARY, a riv. of S. Amer., forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises about lat. 8° S., lon. 72° W., and after a N.E. course of at least 450 m., joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable for 200 m.

JABBALPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, cap. dist., 48 m. N.W. Mundlah. It has a manuf. of carpets, some of which have recently been imported into England; a large transit trade in cotton and silk fabrics, iron, salt, sugar; and a school of industry.

JABBEKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 1,260.

JABEA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,654.

JABLONEV, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Poltava, on the Oojetza, 20 m. W.S.W. Lubny. Pop. 1,000.

JABLONKA, a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Arva, near the Galician frontier, 60 m. N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 3,639, who weave linen fabrics.

JABLONOW, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Kelomea, on the Luczka. It has Roman Catholic and Armenian churches, and salt mines in the vicinity.

JABLUNKAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. S.S.E. Teschen, on the Olsa. Pop. 2,100. 5 m. S. the town is the pass of Jablunka, leading into Hungary, and defended by a fort.

JABOOAH, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., cap. rajahship, 83 m. S.W. Oojein.

JABUGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 2,101, who trade in fruit and wine.

JACA, or JACCA, a frontier town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Huesca. Pop. 3,012, partly employed in the manufs. of coarse linens. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong citadel, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and barracks.

JACKMAN'S SOUND, a harb. in Frobisher strait, Arctic O., British N. Amer., opposite Sussex isl.

JACKREE, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, 27 m. S.W. Pind-Dadun-Khan.

JACKSON, several cos. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 48 sq. m. Pop. 4,890.—II. in N. of Georgia. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. (slaves 2,513) 8,522.—III. in N. of Florida. Pop. (slaves 2,636) 4,681.—IV. in N. of Alabama. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. (slaves 1,816) 15,715.—V. in S.E. of Mississippi. Area 1,175 sq. m. Pop. 1,965.—VI. in N. of Tennessee. Area 666 sq. m. Pop. (slaves 1,226) 12,872.—VII. in S. of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 9,741.—VIII. in S. of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 13,130.—IX. cap. same name. Pop. 2,773.—X. in S. of Indiana. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 8,961.—XI. in S. of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 3,566.—XII. in N.E. of Iowa. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. 1,411.—XIII. in W. of Missouri. Area 525 sq. m. Pop. 7,612.—XIV. in N.E. Arkansas. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 1,540.—Also numerous tnshps. & vills., the principal.—I. Pennsylvania, 7 m. E. Lebanon. Pop. 2,508.—II. do. Green co. Pop. 1,020.—III. Ohio, Highland co. Pop. 2,352.—IV. Indiana, Wayne co. Pop. 3,403.—V. do. Washington co. Pop. 2,463.—VI. Ohio, co. Chosodon. Pop. 1,896.—VII. Missouri, Monroe co. Pop. 2,903.—VIII. *Jacksonville*, is cap. of Morgan co., Illinois, and the largest town in the State.

JACKSON (PORT), Australia. [PORT JACKSON.]

JACMEL, a town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on its S. coast, 30 m. S.W. Port Republicain. Lat. of wharf 18° 13′ N., lon. 72° 33′ W. Pop. 6,000.

JACOBINA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 210 m. W.N.W. Bahia, cap. comarca, on l. b. of the Itapicuru, where joined by the Oura, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of district 10,000, chiefly engaged in agriculture, and the cultivation of tobacco.

JACOBSHAGEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 36 m. E.S.E. Stettin. Pop. 1,635.

JACOB (ST), a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. S.E. Basle. Its vicinity, entitled the "Swiss Thermopylæ," was, on the 26th August 1444, the scene of a desperate action, in which 1,600 Swiss sustained for 10 hours a fight against the French army of Louis XI., ten times as numerous, and out of which only ten Swiss escaped. The wine raised here is termed *Schweizer-blut* (Swiss-blood).

JACOBSTAD, or JACOBSSTADT, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Courland, on the Düna, 78 m. E.S.E. Mitau. Pop. 2,348. It has Lutheran, & numerous Greek churches, and 2 synagogues.—II. Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 m. N.N.E. Vasa. Pop. 1,600.

JACOBSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co Cornwall, 7 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 585.

JACOBSTOWE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 309.

JACOTTA, a maritime town of S. India, dom. & 15 m. N. Cochin, and where, according to a Malabar tradition, the apostle St Thomas is believed to have landed.

JACOVA, or YAKOVA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pash. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the White Drin, 16 m. N.W. Prisrend. Pop. 18,000.

JACQUES (ST), several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Calvados, arrond. Lisieux. Pop. 1,700.—II. dep. Cantal, arrond. Aurillac. Pop. 1,000.—III. (*sur Darnetal*), dep. Seine.-Inf., 4 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 1,246.

JACQUES-CARTIER, a river of Lower Canada, after a S.S.W. course of 50 m. joins the St Lawrence on left, 22 m. W.S.W. Quebec, to which city and its environs it is important as a defensive barrier. It is so rapid as to be wholly unnavigable.

JACUHY, a river of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro de Rio Grande, enters the Lake of Patos (which is rather its expansion) at its N. extremity, after a S. & E. course of upwards of 250 miles.

JACUT (ST), two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 1,278.—II. (*Landouart*), dep. Côtes-du Nord, arrond. Dinan. Pop. 1,000.

JADRAQUE, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,428.

JADRIN, or SCHADRIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. W. Kasan, cap. circ. Pop. 1,750.

JAEN, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in a hilly district, about 2,500 feet above the sea, 37 m. N. Granada. Pop. (1845) 17,327. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and commanded by a fortress on a neighbouring hill. It has two cathedrals, several hospitals, public fountains, and a fine promenade, a brisk trade in the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood, and manufs. of coarse woollens and linens, but the extensive manufs. of silk fabrics which existed under the

Moors, has wholly disappeared. It was an important city under the Romans; under the Moors it was cap. of the small kingdom of Jaen, and was taken by Ferdinand II., king of Castile, in 1246.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. Assuay, and the cap. of its most S. prov., on the Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. about 2,000, who are reported to carry on a flourishing export trade with Peru, &c., in tobacco, cigars, cocoa, cotton, and mules:

JAFFA, or YAFA, *Joppa*, a small maritime town of Palestine, pash. and 45 m. N.N.E. Gaza, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean. Lat. 32° 3′ N., lon. 34° 45′ E. It is built on a declivity, crowned by a fortress. Its harbour, now choked with sand, is protected by two other forts. It has several mosques, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches, some convents, and trade in cotton, corn, fruits, and coral, the produce of its vicinity.—II (ancient *Japha*, Script. *Japhia*), a vill. 2 m. S.W. Nazareth, with about 30 houses, and probably the same place fortified by Josephus, and subsequently taken by the troops of Titus.

JAFFATINE ISLANDS, a group in the Red Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

JAFFERABAD, two towns of India.—I. Deccan, Nizam's dom., on an affl. of the Godavery, 23 m. N.E. Jaulna.—II. Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 m. E.N.E. Diu-head.

JAFFIERGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Fureedpore, on the Ganges, 32 m. N.N.W. Dacca.

JAFFNAPATAM, a seaport town of Ceylon, near its N. extremity, cap. dist. Jaffna, on a navigable inlet. Pop. 8,000, many of Dutch descent. It has a pretty strong fort, and some trade in tobacco, palmyra timber, and chank shells, it being the principal commercial port in Ceylon, after Columbo and Point de Galle.

JAGAN, a small town and fort of the Punjab, in its N. part. Lat. 32° 43′ N., lon 75° 5′ E.

JAGEPOOR, a town or large vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 35 m. N.N.E. Cuttack, on the Byturnee. It has some remarkable Hindoo temples, and manufs. of cotton cloth.

JÄGERNDORF, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. N.W. Troppau, between the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 4,800, employed in a flourishing woollen cloth and linen trade. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a handsome church, with a spire 230 feet high, an old ducal castle, high school, hospital, theatre, and is the cap. of a principality belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

JAGHATU, a riv. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, rises in Mount Zagros, 40 m. S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, flows N.ward, and having watered the plain of Miyandab, enters the Lake Urumiyah, 10 m. W.S.W. Binab. Total course probably 130 m.

JAGO (SAN), numerous cities, &c. [SANTIAGO.]

JAGODIN, or JAGODINA, a town of Servia, near l. b. of the Morava, 63 m. S.S.E. Semendria.

JAGOTIN, a large market town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. W.N.W. Poltava. It is handsomely built, and has a palace, with parks, &c.

JAGUA (BAHIA DE), a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 m. N.W. Trinidad, and defended by a strong castle on Cape de los Angelos.

JAHDE, a riv. of N. Germany, Oldenburg, after a N.ward course of 13 m., enters a wide estuary of the N. Sea, 20 m. in length by 12 m. in greatest breadth, immediately W. the mouth of the Weser.

JAHIL, a town of N.W. India, 58 m. N.W. Ajmere.

JAHJOU, a vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. and 15 m. S.W. Agra, & where, during the Mogul dynasty, two decisive battles were fought, in 1658 and 1707.

JAH-JERM, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, in its N. part, 25 m. N. Abbasabad.

JAICZA, or JAITZE, a fortified town of Turkish Croatia, on the Verbas, here crossed by a stone bridge, 30 m. S. Banyaluka. Pop. 2,000.

JAILUM, JHYLUM, JELUM, or BEHUT, *Hydaspes*, the most W. of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, tributary to the Indus, rises in Cashmere, the whole of which valley it drains, and after a S.W. course estimated at 350 m., joins the Chenab, 80 m. N.N.E. Mooltan, from which junction it is navigable upwards nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It is also navigable for 70 m. in Cashmere. Chief affluents, the Kishengunga, and Pir-Panjal. On it are the towns Islamabad, Shahabad, Serinagur, Jhylum, Julalpoor, and Pind Dadun Khan. The town *Jailum or Jhylum*, E. bank of this river, is in lat. 33° 2′ N., lon. 75° 36′ E. It is large and clean, though its streets are narrow and intricate. The riv. is here generally fordable, and, on that account, Sir A. Burnes considered Jhylum to have been the place of conflict between Alexander the Great & Porus.

JAIMPOOR, a small town of Afghanistan, 40 m. S. Dera Ghazee Khan.

JAITPOOR, a town of India, Baroda dom., in the Gujerat peninsula, 20 m. N.E. Junaghur.

JAJARCOTE, a town of India, Oude, cap. dist., 135 m. W.N.W. Lucknow.

JAKAU, or JUCHOW, a seaport town of some importance in India, Cutch, 60 m. N.W. Mandavee, and near the Koree mouth of the Indus.

JAL (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 10 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,672.

JALAPA, or XALAPA, a city of the Mexican Confed., state and 60 m. W.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. about 10,000 It is beautifully situated at an elevation of 4,340 ft., healthy, and well built, streets steep, and houses plain externally; but the latter are decorated with taste, and often well furnished. Principal edifices, the cathed., and several other churches, and the vast convent of St Francisco, where a fine view is obtained. Its trade has diminished, but it is a good deal resorted to by invalids from Vera Cruz. The drug *jalap* grows here wild, and derives its name from this city.

JALK, a town in the sandy desert of N. Beloochistan. Lat. 28° 20′ N., lon. 66° E.

JALLAIS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. E. Beaupreau. P. 3,247.

JALLIEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2,145.

JALLORE, or JAHLORE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 65 m. S.S.W. Joudpoor. Pop. 15,000(?). Its fortress is the strongest in this part of India.

JALOMNITZA (pron. *Yalomnitza*), a riv. of Wallachia, flows generally E. past Tergovist, & joins the Danube on l., oppos. Hirchova. Length 140 m.

JALOUN, a large town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. rajahship, 25 m. W. Kalpee. It was formerly a thriving mart for superior cotton, raised in its vicinity.—The Jaloun rajahship has an area of 1,480 sq. m. Pop. 180,000. Annual revenue 75,000*l*. In 1832 it maintained 2,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry. It is now under the immediate rule of the British agent at Bandah.

JALOVKA, a mkt. town of Russian *Poland*, gov. and 40 m. S. Grodno. Pop. 1,000.

JALPUCH, a lake and riv. of Bessarabia, S. Russia. The lake, W. Ismail, 30 m. in length, N. to S., by 5 m. in greatest breadth, discharges its surplus waters into the Danube, and at its N. extremity receives the river, 70 m. in length.

JALPUSHKOV, a market town of Russ. Poland, gov. Podolia, 40 m. E.N.E. Kamenietz. Pop. 1,500.

JALTA, a small seaport town of the Crimea, S. Russia, circ. Simferopol. It was large and prosperous until destroyed by an earthquake in the 15th century. The new town, rebuilt on the ruins, has a custom-house, post-office, good harbour, and small quay. It is a chief station for the Odessa steamers, and is improving.

JALUTROVOSK, or JALOUTOROVSK, a town of Siberia, on the Tobol, 125 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, & cap. of the S. part of its government. Pop. 2,000.

JAMAICA, one of the great Antilles, and the principal of the British W. India islands, in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 17° 40′ and 18° 30′ N., and lon. 76° 15′ and 78° 25′ W., about 100 m. S. Cuba. Length 150 m., average breadth 40 m. Area 4,250 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 377,433, of whom 15,776 were whites, 68,529 coloured, 293,128 black. The blue mountains traverse the whole length of the island from E. to W., varying in elev. from 5,000 to 6,000 ft.; on their S. side the shores are abrupt, the surface broken, and the scenery bold: on the N. the country is undulating, and descends gradually to the sea, and this side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy, though all insalubrity ceases at an elevation of 1,400 feet. Mean annual temp. at Kingston, 78°.8; summer, 81°; winter, 76°.2. Rainy seasons, from May to August, and from October to November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other W. India islands. The island is well watered. Principal rivers, the Minho, Black river, and Cobre, all disemboguing on the S. coast. The mountains are of calcareous formation. Soil naturally less productive than in many of the W. India islands; but most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, sugar being the chief. Indigo, cotton, and cacaoa were formerly more important staples than at present. Maize, Guinea corn, and rice are the chief grains raised. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, &c., compose the principal food of the blacks. Fine fruits are plentiful. Sunflower seeds are raised for the manuf. of oil. Other products are cinnamon, fine woods, and artificial grasses. Live stock in general are good, as well as numerous. About 7-8ths of the land belong to private individuals: estates seldom exceed 1,200 acres, and have become more subdivided since the epoch of slave emancipation; subsequently to which event the amount of produce fell off considerably, but of late there has been a reactional increase in the production of sugar, rum, and pimento. In 1841, the exports consisted of 65,637,739 lbs. (or 24,812 tons) of sugar, worth 1,014,941*l.*; 1,198,471 galls. of rum, valued at 242,448*l.*; coffee, 7,207,289 lbs., worth 286,543*l.*; pimento, 3,244,181 lbs., worth 30,450*l.*; ginger, 618,962*l.*; dye and hard wood to 48,250*l.*; copper, 153,850 lbs., worth 4,896*l.*; the total exports being estimated at 1,912,815*l.*; and imports in the same year to 1,339,964*l.* in value. In 1844, the exports comprised coffee, 7,674,060 lbs.; sugar, 67,954,997 lbs.; rum, 996,262 galls., and ginger, 684,716 lbs., chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, & pimento, 3,509,494 lbs., nearly 2-3ds of which went to the U. States. Total value of exports 1,609,620*l.*, of which those to Gt. Brit. & Irel. amounted to 1,235,898*l.* Value of imports in same year, 1,478,005*l.*; those from the United Kingdom amounting to 840,085*l.* Vessels entering the various ports of Jamaica in 1844, 800, aggregate burden 116,196 tons; cleared out, 744, burden 111,801 tons. Reg. shipping (1844), 116 vessels, aggregate burden 4,363 tons. Principal ports, Kingston, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. Jamaica is divided into 3 cos., Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and subdivided into 21 parishes. Government vested in a governor, and a council of 12 members, nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 45 members, 2 elected by every pa., and one by each of the chief towns. All male inhabitants having freeholds of 10*l.* a-year, may vote for representatives, which latter must have an estate of 300*l.* a-year, or personal property worth 1,000*l.* A supreme court in Spanish-town, and courts of assize in each co., sit three times yearly. The island is the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over the Bahamas and Honduras. Military force consists usually of about 3,000 regular troops, and a militia of from 16,000 to 18,000 men. Public revenue and expenditure, annual average, 500,000*l.* Besides Spanish-town, the cap., and Kingston, the chief port (between which a railway has been lately completed), the isl. contains the town Port Royal, on its S. side; & the maritime vills. Mount Lucea, Montego, Falmouth, and St Ann's on its N. coast. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonized by Spaniards in 1510, and taken by the English in 1655. The maroons, originally runaway slaves, obtained a tract of land on the N. side of the island in 1738, on which they built two small towns, and, with the exception of a rebellion in 1795, have remained peaceable.

JAMAICA, two townships, U. S. of N. Amer.—I. state and 13 m. E. New York or Long Island. Pop. 3,781. It has various factories, and an important station on Long Island railway.—II. Vermont, 83 m. S. Montpelier. P. 1,585.—*Jamaica-plains* is a vill., Massachusetts, 6 m. S.W. Boston.

JAMBI, a town of Sumatra, on rt. b. of the Jambi river, cap. dist., gov. and 130 m. N.N.W. Palembang. It extends for ¾ m. on both sides of the riv., & is estimated to have 3,000 inhabitants. Exports, benzoin, dragon's blood, and rattans to Singapore, which are imported thence to Europe & China. Manufs., opium and salt. In & around it many Hindoo sculptures have been discovered.

JAMBOOTEE, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Dharwar.

JAMBURG, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.W. St Petersburg, cap. circ., on the Luga. Pop. 1,500. It comprises an old and new town; the latter, built of stone, has R. Catholic, Greek, and Lutheran churches, with manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, and silk-stockings and glass works.

JAMES (BAY), a wide gulf of Hudson Sea, Brit. N. Amer., on its S. side, between lat. 51° and 55° N., and lon. 79° and 82° 30′ W., surrounded by the Rupert, Abbitibbe, Moose, Albany dists., & receiving the rivs. of same names. Length, N. to S., 280 m.; average breadth 150 m. Agomisca and Charlton are the principal of its numerous isls.—II. (*Fort James*), two British stations, W. Africa; one on an isl. in the Gambia riv., 20 m. S.E. Bathurst; the other on the Guinea coast, Accra (which see).—III. (*Island*), one of the Galapagos isls., Pacific Ocean, 12 m. N.E. Albemarle Island, 50 m. in length by 20 m. across, mountainous, and having the inlet, James Bay, at its W. extremity.—James and Jameson are islands of New S. Shetland, S. Pacific Ocean.

JAMES RIVER, U. S. of N. Amer., Virginia, is formed by the junction of Jackson and Cowpasture rivs. in the Alleghany mountains, whence it has an E. course of 300 m. to Chesapeake Bay, which it enters by a wide mouth, 12 m. N. Norfolk. Principal affluents, the Rivanna and Appomatox, the latter 110 m. in length, and mostly navigable. James river is navigable for 40 gun ships to Jamestown, 32 m. from its mouth, and

for vessels of 120 tons to near Richmond, where its falls have been obviated by a canal.

JAMES (ST), a riv. of Lower Canada, dist. Quebec. After a S.E. course of 23 m. it joins the St Lawrence 10 m. N.E. the mouth of the Saguenay. —II. a pa., Louisiana, in the S.E. part of the state. Area 250 sq. m. Pop. 8,548.—III. a pa. of Jamaica, co. Cornwall, comprising the bay and town of Montego.—*Cape St James* is the S. extremity of Queen Charlotte Sound, Brit. N. Amer.

JAMES (ST), a British fort of Senegambia, on a small isl. of the Gambia, 25 m. from its mouth.

JAMES (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Avranches. Pop. 1,989. It was fortified by William the Conqueror.

JAMES (ST), a chapelry of Engl., co. Wilts, pa. Bishop's Cannings. Pop. 2,285.—II. (*South Elmham*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Halesworth. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 289.

JAMES (ST), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harb., 5½ m. N.N.W. Fethard. Area, with Dunbrod & Rathroe, 8,489 ac., chiefly fertile. Pop. 3,693.—II. a pa., comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Area 1,974 ac. P. 14,226.

JAMESTOWN, a vill., and formerly a walled town of Irel., Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, here crossed by a 7 arched bridge, 2½ m. S.E. Carrick. Pop. 315.—II. a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 9 m. N.W. Langholm.—III. a small town on the W. side of the island Barbadoes.

JAMESTOWN, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 58 m. S.S.W. Buffalo. It has various factories, and communication with Mayville by steamers on Chatauque lake.—*Jamestown*, Virginia, 8 m. S.W. Williamsburg, and the first settlement made by the English in the U. States, is now in ruins.

JAMES TOWN, the cap. town, and seaport of St Helena, is a narrow ravine on the N.W. coast of the isl. It has a well protected harbour, and is enclosed by an arched gateway, within which is a spacious parade, lined with official residences, and a handsome church. Several streets branch from this area, and, on the heights, around the town are the country houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation house, occupied by the governor. The town is well supplied with European and Asiatic products; but all articles bear a high price. [HELENA (ST).]

JAMGHAUT, Hindostan, is a remarkable pass across the Vindhyan mountains, 30 m. S. Indore, with an elevation of 2,328 feet.

JAMNITZ, a town of Moravia, with silver & lead mines, circ. and 25 m. N.W. Znaym. Pop. 1,440.

JAMROOD, a small town of Afghanistan, 10 m. W. Peshawur, at the entrance of the Khyber pass.

JAMSÆ, a market town of Finland, læn and 64 m. N.N.E. Tavastehuus. Pop. 1,000.

JAMU, a town of the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenab river, 65 m. N. Amritsir. Pop. 8,000. It has a spacious palace, a fort, a large bazaar, and pleasure grounds belonging to its rajah.

JAMUSHLI, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. and on the river Kars, with a mixed pop. of Turks, Persians, & Armenians, & in its centre a stone tower, built from the adjacent ruins of Ani.

JAN (ST), a small island of Danish W. Indies, 1 m. E. St Thomas. Area 42 sq. m. Pop. 2,560. Only town Christiansborg. Pop. 120.

JANEIRO (RIO), cap. of Brazil. [RIO JANEIRO.]

JANETOWN, a vill., W. coast of Scotl., co. Ross, pa. and 1 m. S.W. Lochcarron. Pop. 573.

JANIK, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, cap. sanj., on the Yeshil-Irmak.

JANINA, a town of Europ. Turkey. [YANINA.]

JANJERO, a country of N.E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia. Principal town Janjero.

JANJOWLA, or GANJOOLY, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 57 m. W. Beeder.

JAN-MAYEN, an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 29′ N., lon. 7° 31′ W. On its N. extremity is the Beerenberg mountain, elevation 687 feet, & the Esk, a volcano occasionally active.

JANOPOL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 12 m. S.E. Telsch. Pop. 1,500.

JANOV, several market towns of Russian Poland, the principal in the gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 14 m. N.E. Litin. Pop. 1,300.

JANOW, several towns of Poland.—I. prov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Lublin. Pop. 2,000.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Lemberg, on a lake, with 921 inhabitants.—III. circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Tarnapol, on an island in the Sered. Pop. 1,000.—IV. Poland, prov. Kielce, 30 m. N. Olkusz.—V. prov. & 42 m. E. Siedlec, on the Bug.—VI. prov. Sandomir, 30 m. W.S.W. Radom.

JANTRA, a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 m. joins the Danube, 13 m. E. Sistova.

JANUCHOV and JANUCHPOL, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. & 70 m. N.W. Vilna. —II. gov. Volhynia, 33 m. S.W. Jitomir. P. 2,000.

JANVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 25 m. S.E. Chartres. Pop. 955.

JANZÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 4,304, employed chiefly in manufacturing sailcloth, and fattening poultry for the Paris mkts.

JAPAN, an empire of E. Asia, comprising the islands Niphon, Kiusiu, and Sikokf, with the dependencies Yesso, the S. part of Tarakai or Saghalien, and many smaller islands, situated between lat. 26° 35′ & 49° N., and lon. 129° & 150° E., having W. the Strait of Corea, and Sea of Japan, and on other sides the Pacific Ocean. Area has been set down at 266,500 sq. m., and pop. very uncertainly estimated at from 25 millions to 50 millions. These islands, especially Niphon and Kiusiu, are extremely irregular in shape, their coasts greatly indented, and surface very uneven. The mountains Fusi and Siro-Jama in Niphon are active volcanoes, and estimated to rise respectively to 12,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea, & snow clad. Rivers numerous, and generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short and not navigable for many miles inland. Of the lakes, the principal appears to be Fakoni, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence. The interior of Japan, however, remains quite unexplored by Europeans. In a country extending over 15° of lat., the climate is so varied, that almost every prov. has different products; it is in general mild and healthy, but hurricanes and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The soil is said to be in many parts sterile, but it is very carefully cultivated; agriculture being compulsory by sumptuary laws. Products are in great variety; the chief are rice, potatoes, gourds, numerous fruits common in S. Europe, hemp, cotton, ginger, tobacco, tea in large quantity; oak, maple, iron-wood, cypress, and fir timber, varnish, camphor, *soja delichos* from which soy is made; bullion, iron, lead, tin, copper, diamonds and other gems, coal, lime, sulphur, nitre, salt, and amber. Cattle rearing is unimportant; buffaloes and oxen are used only for draught, and sheep are scarce. Fish and coral abound on the coasts; pearls and ambergris are obtained. In some rural arts, the Japanese are unequalled; such as the dwarfing of forest trees, and raising radishes and other bulbous roots of an enormous size. In manufacturing industry, generally,

they equal the Chinese, and their sword-blades and other metallic goods, telescopes, clocks, silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, lacquered and japanned wares, and paper are particularly excellent. Some trade is suffered with Chinese merchants, who bring broad-cloths and other woollen stuffs to Nangasaki, in return for sea-slug, copper, and lacquered wares; & the Dutch are permitted to send annually 2 ships to the same port with wax, camphor, spices, ivory, lead, iron-bars, quicksilver, glass wares, musk, sapan wood, sugar, piece goods, and woollens, for which they take back copper, camphor, silk, lacquered goods, wax, pitch, wheat, and Japanese manufs. No commerce is allowed with other foreign nations, and efforts of the Russians, French, and more recently of the Americans, for its establishment, have been decisively repulsed. Two centuries of peace, has elevated the civilization of the Japanese over all other extra-European nations of the old world. The law, which separates them from intercourse with other countries, has forced them to draw on their own resources, hence the empire is nearly independent of external aid,—it is a world in itself. The government is despotic, and like some others in Asia, is shared by ecclesiastical and military sovereigns. The *mikado*, or lord of the *dairi*, or court of *miako*, is the nominal head of the empire, has almost divine honours and exerts religious rule, and was anciently invested with all the authority; but in the 12th century, a *siogun*, or high military officer was appointed, one of whose successors, in 1583, assumed the rank of a second emperor: since which period the *siogun* has maintained the actual sway, the *dairi* sovereign being consulted by him only regarding relations with foreign powers. The *siogun*, who resides at Yeddo, is assisted by a council of five hereditary princes, and by a senate which forms the legislative body, and decides in all civil and criminal cases. A kind of feudal system prevails; the princes, of whom there are about 200, governing different districts, are obliged to maintain troops in readiness to move at the order of the *siogun*. The executive duties are performed by 7 boards,—those of taxation, commerce, public works, police, criminal justice, military affairs, and religion. Japan is divided into 8 provs., 68 deps., and 622 dists., the governors of which are termed *dai-mio*, "high named," and hold their offices direct from the dairi sovereign; or *sai-mio*, "well named," who are appointed by the siogun. The laws are very rigorous; many popular rights and customs, however, appear to exist, & the Japanese are certainly less corruptly governed, and less shackled by ancient usages than the Chinese. The ancient religion is the sin-siu, whose priests were said to be descended of the sun, but the majority of the pop. are adherents of Buddhism, introduced into Japan about the 6th century of our era, though some profess the doctrines of Confucius. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race, and are stout and well made. They have a written literature, some science, and a taste for music. Their language is different from that of the Chinese.

JAPAN (SEA OF), is that portion of the Pacific Ocean, situated between lat. 35° and 52° N., and lon. 128° and 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., the countries Mantchouria and the peninsula of Corea on the W. It commun. with the Pacific by the Straits of La Perouse & Sangar on the E., and with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Channel of Tartary on the N. It forms the Gulf of Corea, and receives the river Amour.

JAPARA, a Dutch residency, on the N. coast of the island of Java, between lat. 7° and 7° 35′ N., and lon. 110° 35′ and 111° 10′ E. Soil fertile. Pop. 400,000.—Cap. *Japara*, a fortified town on the W. coast, 30 m. N.N.E. Samarang.

JAPURA, a river of S. America. [YAPURA.]

JARAFUEL, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,102. It has a trade in timber.

JARAGUA, a town of Brazil, prov. and comarca Goyaz, situated on the small river of same name, which in 1731 yielded rich gold washings. It was erected into a town in 1833. Pop. 2,500, agricultural.—II. one of the best frequented seaports in the prov. Alagoas, Brazil, near Maçayo.

JARAIZ & JARANDILLA, 2 small towns of Spain, prov. Caceres.—I. 10, and II. 14, m. E. Placencia.

JARDINES ("the gardens"), two groups of islets and rocks off the N. and S. coasts of Cuba.

JARENSK, or JARANSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 110 m. S.S.W. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Jaran. Pop. 4,750. It is mostly built of wood, and has several churches, and a flourishing trade with furs, honey, wax, and hops.—II. gov. and 355 m. E.N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Idrenga. Pop. 1,000, who trade in furs.

JARGEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,452.

JARLSBERG-LAURWIG, an amt. or dist. of Norway, stift. Aggershuus, S.W. Christiania. Area 853 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 54,870. Chief towns, Holmestrand and Tonsberg: 2 m. W. of the latter is the town of Jarlsberg, with iron works.

JARMELLO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S. Guarda. Pop. 2,750.

JARNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. E. Cognac, on rt. b. of the Charente. Pop. 2,388. It is the great mart for the wine and brandy of the dist., and is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1569.—II. (*J. Champagne*), a vill., dep. Charente-Inf., 6 m. N. Jonzac. P. 1,140.

JARNAGES, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Creuse, arrond. and 14 m. S.S.W. Boussac. Pop. 843.

JAROCZYN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 40 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,500. Manuf. woollens.

JAROMERITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 17 m. N.W. Znaym, on the Jaromirzka. Pop. 2,040.

JAROMIRZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, 31 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe. Pop. 3,490.

JAROSLAVL (pron. *Yaroslav*), a gov. of European Russia, near its centre, mostly between lat. 57° and 59° N., and lon. 38° 41½° E., enclosed by the govs. Novgorod, Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, and Tver. Area 14,025 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,008,100. Surface level, and in many parts marshy. It is traversed by the Volga, which here receives the rivers Mologa and Sheksna, and in the S. is the lake Nero, occupying upwards of 20 sq. m. Soil not very fertile, and the annual produce of corn, estimated at 2 million quarters, is insufficient for the pop. Rye, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, and fruits are principal crops. Timber is scarce; live stock inferior. The fisheries in the Volga are important. The gov. is chiefly noted for manufacturing industry; linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, silks, hardwares, and tobacco, are wrought in the towns, and the peasants are almost everywhere partially engaged in domestic manufs. Principal towns Jaroslavl, Rostov, and Uglitch.

JAROSLAVL, a city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, on the Volga, at the influx of the Koto-

rosth, 160 m. N.E. Moscow. Pop. (1846) 25,000. It is enclosed by a palisade, and pretty well built, though mostly of wood. It has some good stone houses, and numerous churches, which give it, externally, an imposing appearance, several convents, a citadel at the confluence of the rivs. The Demidoff lyceum, founded in 1803, and ranking immediately after the universities of the empire, an ecclesiastical seminary, a large exchange, various hospitals and asylums, manufs. of cotton, silk, linens, leather, tobacco, &c., with iron, copper, and bell-foundries, and two large annual fairs, at which, and at the fair of Markariev, large quantities of its manufactured goods are sold. It is the see of an archbishop, and its foundation dates from the 11th century.

JAROSLAW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.W. Przemysl, on the San, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 3,380, comprising many Jews. It has a castle, a cathedral and numerous other churches, a convent, normal school, manufs. of woollen and linens.

JARROW, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Durham, E. Chester-ward; the vill., on the Tyne, 2¾ m. W.S.W. South Shields. Area, comprising the townships South Shields, Jarrow, Hessworth, &c., with the chapelry Ivestone, 8,640 ac. Pop. 33,945, mostly engaged in collieries. In Jarrow church is an oaken chair, reputed to have belonged to the venerable Bede, who was born at Monkton, in the pa., A. D. 673, and buried in the church in 735.

JARUN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 100 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by ruined walls, & occupies a large surface. Houses built mostly of sun-dried brick. It has some trade in white and printed cottons, tobacco, and iron from neighbouring mines.

JARVIS CHANNEL, an inlet of the G. of Georgia, Oregon territory, British N. America.

JARZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 6½ m. W. Bauge. P. 1,780. It has a noble château, and 3 annual cloth fairs.

JASK, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Indian Ocean (Arab Sea), immediately N. Cape Jask, in lat. 25° 38′ N., lon. 57° 48′ E.

JASLISKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.W. Sanok. Pop. 2,000.

JASLO, a royal free town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 30 m. S.E. Tarnow. P. 1,950.

JASSY, the cap. town of Moldavia. [YASSY.]

JASTROW, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 90 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. (1846) 3,750, of whom many are Jews. It has a Luth. church, a synagogue, manufs. of woollen cloths & fire-arms.

JASZ-APATHI, a market town of central Hungary, dist. Jazygia, 11 m. E. Jasz-Bereny. P. 8,800, employed in agriculture & the cultiv. of the vine.

JASZ-BERENY, a market town of W. Hungary, cap. dist. Jazygia, on both sides the Zagyva, here crossed by a stone bridge, 38 m. E. Pesth. Pop. (1840) 17,582. Principal edifices a large & handsome R. Cath., and several other churches, a Franciscan convent, R. Cath. gymnasium, high school, the town hall, containing the archives of Jazygia and Cumania, on an island. In the centre of the river stands a marble obelisk, erected in 1797, in honour of the archduke Joseph, and in the middle of the town is shown the reputed tomb of Attila. Princip. trade in corn, horses, & cattle.

JASZENOVACZ, a mkt. town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. N.N.E. Dubitza, at the confl. of the Unna with the Save. Pop. 2,653.

JASZ-FENSZARU, a vill. of Hungary, co. Jazygia, on riv. Zagyva, 18 m. N.W. Jasz-Bereny. P. 3,489.

JASZKA, a market town of Austrian Croatia, co. and 20 m. S.W. Agram. Pop. 1,212.

JAUER, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., on r. b. of the Neisse, 10 m. S.E. Liegnitz. Pop. (1846) 6,500. It is enclosed by double walls and a fosse, and has a Lutheran, and numerous Roman Catholic churches, a free school, 2 hospitals, houses of correction & industry, a lunatic asylum, manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, stockings and leather, and an active trade in corn and flax.

JAUERNICK, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 52 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 1,900. Above the town is the castle of the Prince-bishops of Johannisberg.

JAUJA, or ATANJAUJA, a riv. & town of N. Peru, the river a tributary of the Apurimac, which it joins 145 m. N.E. Huancavelica, after a very tortuous S.E. and E. course of at least 400 m., in its lower part called the Mantaro. The town, dep. Junin, cap. prov., 125 m. E. Lima, is on its E. bank, & is stated to have considerable trade in rural produce & cattle. Silver mines exist in its vicinity.

JAUJAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardeche, on r. b. of the Alignon, 8 m. N. L'Argentiere. Pop. 2,270, engaged in silk mills.

JAULDA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 36 m. S.E. Ramghur.

JAULNAH, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 34 m. E.S.E. Aurungabad. It has a fort, and a cantonment for British troops.

JAULNAY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers. Pop. 1,580.

JAUMNIER, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., on the Taptee, 40 m. N.E. Boorhanpoor.

JAUZIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, 5 m. N.E. Barcelonnette. Pop. 1,880.

JAVA, the principal of the Dutch E. India isls., between lat. 5° 52′ and 8° 50′ S., and lon. 105° 15′ E., separated E. from Bali by the strait of Bali, and W. from Sumatra by the strait of Sunda, and having N. the sea of Java, and S. the Indian Ocean. Length, E. to W., 570 m., breadth varies from 48 to 115 m. Estimated area, including the contiguous island Madura, 50,000 sq. m.; and pop. (1845) 9,530,781; comprising Europeans and their descendants 16,308; natives 9,401,712; Chinese 106,033; Arabs, Bughis, &c., 31,216; slaves 5,111. The S. coast is high & steep, with few indentations. A mntn. chain extends through the centre from W. to E., with a mean elevation of 1,000 feet, having numerous volcanic peaks, some of which rise to 1,000 feet. Its N. coast is low and marshy, and lined with numerous small islands. Principal river the Solo, besides which many are navigable for several m. from the sea, or used for floating down timber, and other raw produce from the interior. The rocks are chiefly basaltic and volcanic, and the soil is extremely fertile. Java is supposed to be capable of supporting many times its present amount of population. At present only about 1-3d part of the surface is under culture; but the island is the granary of the Asiatic Archipelago. Temp. hot in the plains, but cooler in the elevated parts. Earthquakes and thunder storms are common, hurricanes rare. Rice is the principal grain, and is cultivated all along the coast, as also in all the low grounds wherever irrigation can be effected. Coffee is the great staple of export; it is raised in most of the uplands, especially in the Preanger or Prianga, regencies on the W. part of the island, and with sugar, its culture has greatly increased within the last few years. Indigo, tobacco, cotton, cinnamon, maize, and other dry grains, pulses and vegetable oils, cocoa, and sago, are other principal products. Java is the only island of the E. Archipelago of which the teak tree is a

native. This tree grows in dense forests on the hills, and is superior to that of Pegu, though not equal to that of Malabar. Tigers, tiger cats, and leopards, and the jackall, abound. The rhinoceros is also a native, but no elephants, camels, or asses. Buffaloes are numerous, and a small breed of horses. Black cattle and goats are common; sheep and hogs are scarce. Domestic poultry are plentiful. Crocodiles and serpents abound, and fish are numerous in the adjacent seas. Few minerals are known to exist, but iron, salt, sulphur, and nitre, are obtained. Manufs. of cotton fabrics, and other household necessaries are general, and the Javanese excel the nations of the neighbouring isls. in the production of most manufactured goods; but the colony is essentially agricultural, and nearly all its exports consist of vegetable produce. Total value of the merchandise exported from Java and Madura in 1841, 5,063,477*l.*, of which amount coffee stood for 2,403,667*l.*, sugar 1,042,706*l.*, indigo 494,917*l.*, & rice 253,579*l.*, the principal remaining articles being arrack, provisions, hides, cinnamon, rattans, spices, Banca tin, tobacco, edible birds' nests, and salt. Imports comprising cottons, woollens, and other manufactured goods, wines, spirits, iron, hardwares, machinery, opium, and articles of luxury, amounted in the same year to 2,456,930*l.* Ships entering the ports, chiefly Dutch or Asiatic, 1,957, aggregate burden 134,806 tons. Trade with Holland absorbs 5-7ths of the whole, and is chiefly carried on by the Dutch E. I. Company. Batavia, the cap., is the centre of at least half of the general trade. Gov. administered by a gov.-general, with authority over all the Dutch E. I. colonies, and assisted by a secretary-general, and a council of 4 members, of Dutch descent. Java is divided into 22 residencies, in each of which are an European governor, and secretary, and various sub-residents. The provs. are subdivided into arronds. and communes, in each of which is a justice of the peace. Three superior tribunals and courts-martial are seated at Batavia, Samarang, & Surabaya, the whole subordinate to a supreme court at Batavia. Perfect religious toleration exists, and Europeans are not prevented from going to Java (as formerly to British India), though the permission of the governor-general is necessary to their settling there. Public improvements have lately been much extended. A good road traverses the island in its entire length; many forts have been constructed in the interior; and commercial stations planted in the S. part of the island; regular steam communication is kept up with Singapore. Several native states exist in the interior, under Dutch protection, the principal caps. of which are Surakarta and Yugyacarta. Java remained under Hindoo sovereignties until 1478, when it was conquered by the Arabs, and its possession has since been chiefly Mohammedan. It contains the ruins of several considerable cities and temples, the principal being Mojopahit and Boro-Budor, and various large structures of substantial architecture are scattered over its surface. The Javanese are of the Malay family, are short, thick-set, and robust. It is presumed that Hindoos, at an early period, settled in the island; as Hindoo monuments of antiquity are found. The religion is Mohammedan, mixed with Buddhism. 3 dialects, of the Malay language, are used; and they have an ancient sacred language, containing a number of Sanscrit words. They have a national literature, & translations from the Arabic & Sanscrit. The Javanese are superior in civilization to other natives of the Indian Archipelago. The Portuguese formed a settlement on it in 1511, and the Dutch in 1575. The British held the isl. from 1811 to 1816.

JAVA, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Seneca river, 267 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,331.

JAVA (SEA OF), is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° & 7° S., & lon. 106° & 116° E., having E. the strait of Macassar and sea of Flores, S. Java and Bali, N. Borneo, and W. Sumatra. It communicates S.ward with the Indian Ocean by the straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, and N.W.ward with the China Sea, by the Carimata passage and strait of Gaspar, E. and W. Billiton.

JAVANA, a town on the N. coast of Java, residency and 28 m. E.S.E. Japara.

JAVRON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 15 m. N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,528.

JAWOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 30 m. E.N.E. Przemysl. Pop. 3,985, among whom are many Jews. It has Roman Catholic and Greek United churches. Near it are the largest paper-mills in Galicia.

JAWUD, a large town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 78 m. E. Odeypoor. It is walled and entered by good gateways. It has belonged alternately to various Indian principalities.

JAXARTES, SIHON, or SIR DARIA, a large river, indep. Turkestan, rises by numerous heads on the borders of the Pamere table land, and in the Mooz-tagh, on the frontiers of Chinese Turkestan, flows through the Khokan & Kirghiz doms., parallel to the Oxus, but much more tortuously, and enters the Sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in lon. 61° E., lat. between 45° and 46° N. Total course estimated at 900 m. It is broad and deep, and its banks are usually overflowed by it in summer.

JAXT, a small riv. of Würtemberg, rises near the Bavarian frontier, flows successively N. & E., & joins the Neckar near Wimpfen, after a course of about 80 m. On it are the towns Ellwangen, Crailsheim, and Kirchberg. It gives name to a circ. of Würtemberg, and to many vills., Jaxtberg, Jaxtfield, &c., the principal being Jaxthausen, with 3 castles, and 1,007 inhabitants, on its r. bank, 18 m. N.E. Heilbronn.

JAY, a co. of U. S., N. America, in E. of Indiana. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. 3,863.—II. a tnshp. of New York, 18 m. E. Elizabeth. Pop. 2,258.—III. a tnshp. of Maine, on the Androscoggin riv., 26 m. W.N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,750.

JAYGHUR, JAIGHUR, or ZYGHUR, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. and 114 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. Concan, at the mouth of a small river.

JAYNE (SAN), or S. JAIME, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Apure, on the Portuguesa, 30 m. N.N.W. San Fernando de Apure. Pop. 7,000.

JAZLOWIEC, a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 16 m. W.S.W. Czortkow. Pop. 2,100.

JEAN (ST), numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*J. Bonnefond*), dep. Loire, 3 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 4,880, chiefly employed in riband-weaving and nail-making.—II. (*J. d'Angély*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. arrond., on the navigable river Boutonne, 15 m. N.N.E. Saintes, having 2 pa. churches, a hospital, communal college, theatre, public baths, and 5,443 inhabitants, employed in weaving serges, distilling brandy, making gunpowder, and in the Cognac-brandy trade.—III. (*J. de Boisseau*), dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, 15 m. E.S.E. Paimbœuf. Pop. 2,570.—IV. (*de Bournay*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Vienne. Pop. 3,492, chiefly engaged in manufacturing sail-cloth and leather. It has 7 large annual fairs.—V. (*J. de Brévelay*), dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., near the Claye, 15 m. W.S.W.

Ploermel, having 2,230 inhabitants, and 5 large annual fairs for cattle, corn, flax, and wool.—VI. (*J. de Fos*), dep. and near the Hérault, 9 m. E. Lodève. Pop. 1,540.—VII. (*J. de Liversay*), dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,230.—VIII. (*J. de Losne*, also called *Belle Défense*, from two famous sieges which its inhabs. successfully sustained in 1273, and 1636), dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Saône, at its junction with the canal of Burgundy, 19 m. E.N.E. Beaune. Pop. 2,134, employed in woollen-weaving and making hats. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle and cloth.—IX. (*J. de Luz*), dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Nivelle, 11 m. S.W. Bayonne, pretty well built, defended by 3 forts, & formerly a port of some importance, but now a mere fishing town. Pop. 2,124.—X. (*J. de Marsacq*), dep. Landes, 11 m. W.S.W. Dax. Pop. 1,264.—XI. (*J. de Mont*), dep. Vendée, cap. cant., near the Atlantic, 33 m. N.N.W. Sables-d'Olonne. Pop. 3,680.—XII. (*J. des Ollières*), dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 13 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,490.—XIII. (*J. de Valeriscle*), dep. Gard, on the Auzonnet, 14 m. N.N.E. Alais, with 1,880 inhabs.—XIV. (*J. du Bruel*), dep. Aveyron, 14 m. E.S.E. Milhau. Pop. 1,449, engaged in making flannels, woollen hosiery, and hats.—XV. (*J. du Doigt*), dep. Finistere, 9 m. N.E. Morlaix. Pop. 1,402.—XVI. (*J. du Gard*), dep. Gard, on the Gordon d'Anduze, arrond. & 9 m. W. Alais. Pop. 2,865, employed in silk-throwing, and manufacturing silk hosiery.—XVII. (*J.-en-Royans*), dep. Drôme, 19 m. E.N.E. Valence, on rt. b. of the Lionne. Pop. 2,710.—XVIII. (*J. la Bussière*), dep. Rhône, 10 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,770.—XIX. (*J. le Vieux*), dep. Ain, on the Oiselon, 12 m. S.W. Nantua. Pop. 1,590.—XX. (*J. Pied-de-port*), dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Nive, 44 m. W.S.W. Pau, enclosed by a wall, defended by a citadel commanding the passes into Spain, ill built, and having 1,798 inhabs.—XXI. (*J. Soleymieux*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arr. Montbrison. P. 1,390.—XXII. (*J. sur Mayenne*), dep. & on the Mayenne, 4 m. N. Laval. P. 1,490.

JEAN (ST), several mkt. towns of Savoy.—I. (*d'Arves*), prov. & 6 m. S.W. St Jean de Maurienne. Pop. of comm. 1,951.—II. (*d'Aulph*), prov. Chablais, 13 m. S.E. Thonon. Pop. 2,258.—III. (*de Belleville*), prov. Tarantaise, 4 m. S.S.W. Moutiers. Pop. 1,411.—IV. (*de Maurienne*), a town, cap. prov., on the Arc, at the influx of the Arran, and on the route from France by Mt. Cenis into Italy, 30 m. S.E. Chambery. Pop. of comm. 3,084. Its external appearance is picturesque; but it is, internally, gloomy and ill built.

JEAN BABEL, a marit. town of Hayti, near its N.W. extrem., with a harb., N.E. C. St Nicholas.

JEAN (MONT ST), Belgium. [MONT ST JEAN.]

JEBA, or GEBA (Script. *Gibeah*), a vill. of Palestine, 6 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.

JEBAIL, *Byblus*, a marit. town of Syria, pash. and 28 m. S.W. Tripoli. Its walls are 1½ m. in circumference, and it has a citadel built with blocks of a vast size, the remains of a handsome church, and various relics of antiquity; but it is of little modern consequence, having only a small pop. of Maronite Christians, who trade in tobacco, sponge, &c., the products of its vicinity. Its artificial harbour was destroyed during the crusades.

JEBEL, or DJEBEL, a prov. of Arabia, Nedjed, nearly in its centre, and in which is the lake Ittra, which furnishes salt to many of the adjacent provs. Ostrich feathers form its other principal article of traffic. In it is the town Jeb-el-Shammay.

JEB-EL, is the Arabic name for numerous mountains, &c., in the East, some of the principal being,—I. (*Jeb-el-Akhdar*), Arabia, Oman, dom. and S.W. Muscat. Lat. 23° N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Elevation 6,000 feet. Surface generally bare and rocky, but interspersed with well cultivated valleys of high fertility.—II. (*Akrab*), N. Syria, immediately S.W. Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on S.E. Elevation 5,318 ft.—III. (*Arab*), Arabia, near its S.W. extremity, with a continued range of peaks (the "Chimney peaks" of Horsburgh), extending for 18 m. N.W. to S.E.—IV. (*Habarid*), S.E. coast of Arabia, near Ras Hasek. Elevation 4,000 feet.—V. (*Kharay*), S.E. Arabia, its S. peak in lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 44° 76′ E. Elev. 2,085 ft.—VI. (*Manhali*), S.E. Arabia, the highest peak of the headland, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Elev. 865 ft.—VII. (*Mokatteb*), Arabia-Petræa, 40 m. N.W. Mount Sinai, on the route to Suez. Here are some ancient sepulchres, and a rock covered with hieroglyphics.—VIII. (*Mokattem*), a hilly range, Egypt, extending for 25 m. E.ward from the Nile, immediately S.E. Cairo, the citadel of which city stands on its W. extremity.—IX. (*Nimrud*, the anc. *Niphates*), Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 m. S. Mush, separating the pash. Erzeroum from Kurdistan.—X. (*Nour*), Arabia, Hedjaz, near Mecca, is where the Mohammedans believe the angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portion of the Koran.—XI. (*Serbal*), Arabia-Petræa, near Mount Horeb. Elev. 6,760 ft.—XII. (*Soghair*), an isl., Red Sea, 35 m. N.W. Mocha. Lat. 14° N., lon. 42° 30′ E. Length and breadth about 14 m. each.—XIII. (*Sub'h*), a mountain, W. Arabia, between Yembo and Jiddah. It is a stronghold of a warlike tribe of Bedouins, and famous for producing the "balm of Mecca."—XIV. (*Tar*, anc. *Combusta*), a volcanic isl., Red Sea, 55 m. W.S.W. Loheia.—XV. (*Tur*), a vill. of Palestine, on the Mt. of Olives, ½ m. E. Jerusalem. Here is the church of the Ascension. [JERUSALEM,]—XVI. (*Tyh*), a long mountain chain stretching across the peninsula of Sinai, Arabia-Petræa, from the Gulf of Suez to that of Akabah. Lat. 20° N., and bounding S.ward the desert of *El-Tyh*, or "the wandering."

JEBELIYAH, the most E. of the Curia Muria isls., off the S.E. coast of Arabia. It is a barren granite rock, rising in the centre to 560 ft. in ht.

JEBENHAUSEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, S. Göppingen, with a castle. Pop. 1,153.

JEBI, or DJEBI, a small town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. S.W. Sana. It is walled, and has a citadel.

JEDBURGH, a royal parl. & munic. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Roxburgh, on the Jed, here crossed by 2 bridges, near the Cheviot hills, 40 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 5,116; of parl. bor. 3,277; of town 2,697. The town consists chiefly of 4 principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Its buildings present a curious mixture of the modern and antique; and in the quarter bordering the river the inhabs. preserve many local peculiarities. Chief edifices, the remains of a fine abbey of the 12th century, a part of which is used as the pa. church; the castle, now used as a bridewell and prison, the co. and town halls, United Presbyterian churches, handsome Episcopal chapel, & Relief Dissenters, which sect had its origin at Jedburgh. Here is a grammar school, where Thomson, the poet, was educated. Manufs. of blankets, carpets, flannels, and other woollens are extensive; an iron-foundry, and a manuf. of printing-presses. Circuit courts for the co. are held here twice yearly. Mkt. Tuesday. The bor. unites with N. Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Dunbar, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 221. It

gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Lothian. The *Jed* rises in the Cheviots, and, after a course of 17 m., joins the Teviot, 3 m. N. Jedburgh.

JEDDO, a city of Japan. [YEDDO.]

JEEVUN, and JEEND, two towns of Hindostan; the former, E. Odeypoor; the latter, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. and 75 m. N.W. Delhi.

JEFFERSON, several cos. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. in N. part of New York. Area 1,125 sq. m. Pop. 60,984.—II. in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 7,253.—III. in N.E. of Virginia. Area 225 sq. m. Pop. 14,082.—IV. in E. of Georgia. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. 7,254.—V. in centre of Florida. Area 702 sq. m. Pop. 5,713. —VI. in centre of Alabama. Area 1,040 sq. m. Pop. 7,131.—VII. in S.W. of Mississippi. Area 630 sq. m. Pop. 11,650.—VIII. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 10,470.—IX. in E. of Tennessee. Area 356 sq. m. Pop. 12,076.—X. in N. of Kentucky. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 36,346.—XI. in E. of Ohio. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 25,030.—XII. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 16,614.—XIII. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 5,762.—XIV. in E. of Missouri. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 4,296.—XV. in centre of Arkansas. Area 1,180 sq. m. Pop. 2,566.—XVI. in S. of Wisconsin. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 914.—XVII. in S.W. of Iowa. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 2,773. Also numerous townships.—I. Maine, 21 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,214.—II. New York, 56 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,033.—III. Ohio, co. Preble. Pop. 2,164.—IV. Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 2,325.—V. (*City*), a vill., cap. state Missouri, on the Missouri S. bank, 104 m. W. St Louis. Pop. 1,174.—*Jefferson* is the name of a head stream of the river Missouri; and *Jeffersonville*, a vill., Indiana, on the Ohio, opp. Louisville.

JEFFRESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. Narberth. Pop. 644.

JEFREMOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 78 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Metscha. Pop. 7,366. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several suburbs, numerous churches, & 4 annual fairs.

JEFTEREVSKAIA, a mkt. town of S. Russia, Don-Cossack country, on the Medvieditza, 225 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. about 1,000, who rear large numbers of cattle.

JEGHEDERPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 20 m. S. Bustar.

JEGORJEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 58 m. N.W. Riazan, cap. circ. Pop. 1,106.

JEGUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,131.

JEHANABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. & dist. Bahar, 38 m. S.S.W. Patna. Pop. 5,000, who manuf. superior cotton stuffs.

JEHOL, a town of China, prov. Chi-li, 115 m. N.E. Peking, beyond the great wall of China.

JEHOSHAPHAT (VALLEY OF), Palestine, is a mountain gorge, immediately N.E. the city of Jerusalem, its lower part forming the bed of the brook Kedron. It is covered with sepulchres, some groups of which have been named the "tombs of the Kings" & "of the Judges." In the valley are also the reputed site of the garden of Gethsemane, the vill. Siloam, and the fountain of the virgin, conject. to be the anc. pool of Bethesda.

JEITPORE, or JEITPUR, a town, Hindostan, Bundlecund, 22 m. N. Chatterpoor, & cap. a rajahship.

JEJA, or JAVA, a town of Seistan, Afghanistan, 48 m. N.N.W. Furrah, on the route to Herat.

JEJURRY, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 37 m. S.E. Poonah, with a richly endowed temple of Siva.

JEKATERINBURG, Russia. [EKATERINBURG.]

JEKATERINENSTADT, or JEKATERINSTADT, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 45 m. N.E. Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. mostly of German descent.

JEKATERININSKAJA, two mkt. towns of Russia. —I. Don-Cossack country on the Donetz, 56 m. N.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 1,000.—II. gov. Koursk, 20 m. N.W. Novoi-Oskol.—*Jekaterininskoi* is a market town, gov. and N.E. Viatka.

JEKATERINODAR, Russia. [EKATERINODAR.]

JEKATERINOPOL, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 103 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,000.

JEKATERINOSLAV, Russia. [EKATERINOSLAV.]

JEKIL-IRMAK, a river, Asia Minor. [YESHIL IRMAK.]

JEKIMANIA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, on the Düna. P. about 1,000.

JELABUGA, a town of Russia, gov. and 210 m. S.S.E. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. 3,732. It has manufs. of woollens and cottons.

JELALABAD, a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Cabool river, 78 m. E.N.E. Cabool, on the route to Peshawar. Stationary pop. probably 3,000; but the number is greatly augmented in winter. It is wretchedly built, and filthy. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, in 1841-2. Its defences were destroyed at the British evacuation of Afghanistan, in 1842.—II. formerly *Dooshak*, a city of Seistan, S.W. Afghanistan, near the river Helmund, lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. 61° 40′ E. Estim. pop. 10,000. It is neatly built, of sun-dried bricks, and has around it extensive ruins.—*Jelalabad* is the name of several towns, British presid. Agra, dists. Bareily, Etaweh, and Seharunpoor.

JELALAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. N. Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 20 m. S. Kalpee.—II. a vill., dist. & 11 m. S.S.E. Juanpoor. [JULALPOOR.]

JELANIA, or JELANÜ NOS, a cape of European Russia, gov. Archangel, forming the N.E. extremity of Novaia Zemlia.

JELATOM, a town of Russia, gov. and 158 m. N. Tambov, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 5,000. It has numerous churches, manufs. of vitriol and copper wares, and a flourishing export trade.

JELENKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov, 10 m. S.S.W. Starodub. Pop. about 1,000.

JELETZ, or ELETZ, a city of Russia, gov. & 112 m. E.S.E. Orel, cap. circ., on the Soma. Pop. (1840) 25,880. It is regularly built, and has numerous churches & charitable institutions, with soap works, tanneries, and iron foundries, and a trade in corn, cattle, honey, and wax. Near it are extensive iron mines. This town was formerly the residence of independent princes.

JELLASORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 44 m. S. Midnapoor.

JELLING, a vill. of Denmark, N. Jutland, amt. and 5 m. N.W. Weile. It was formerly a royal residence, and remarkable for Runic inscriptions, and Danish royal tombs of the 10th century.—*Jelsum* is a vill., Netherlands, prov. Friesland.

JELLINGBY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 26 m. E. Moorshedabad, near the main stream of the Ganges.

JELNIA, or JELNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 43 m. E.S.E. Smolensk, on the Desna. Pop. 2,016.

JELPESH, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, with a noted temple of Siva, 60 m. N.N.W. Rungpoor.

JELPIGORY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 65 m. N.N.W. Rungpoor.

JELPY-AUMNAIR, a town of India, Deccan, Gwalior dom., 35 m. E.N.E. Boorhanpoor.

JELSI, a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. E.S.E. Campobasso.

JEMANLABAD, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, near the W. Ghauts, 32 m. E. Mangalore.

JEMARRU, a territory of W. Africa, Senegambia, S. of the Gambia riv., betw. lat. 13° & 14½° N.

JEMEPPE, and JEMMEPES, two vills. of Belgium. —I. prov. & 9 m. W. Namur, on the Sambre.—II. prov. & 4 m. S.W. Liege, on the Meuse. P. 1,700.

JEMGUM, a mkt. town, and river port of Hanover, landr. and 15 m. S.S.W. Aurich, cap. amt., on the Ems. Pop. 1,230, many of whom are Jews.

JEMM (EL), *Tsydrus*, a ruined city of N. Africa, dom. and 115 m. S.S.E. Tunis, noted for the remains of a fine Roman amphitheatre.

JEMMAPES, or GEMAPPE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine river, and the canal from Mons to Conde, 3 m. W. Mons. Pop. 4,670, engaged in brewing, tanning, and raising coal. Here the French, under Dumouriez, defeated the Austrian forces in 1792, an event which mainly led to the annexation of Belgium to the French empire, during which Jemappes gave name to a dep. nearly co-extensive with the prov. Hainaut.

JENA, a town of central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. dist., on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 m. E.S.E. Weimar. Pop. (1846) 6,267. It stands in a fine valley, 500 feet above the sea, and is enclosed by walls, beyond which are several good suburbs. It is regularly laid out, and well built. Principal edifices, the ducal palace, Roman Catholic and 3 Lutheran churches, several hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and the university buildings. The university, built 1558, has 60 professors & teachers, a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden and observatory; and it had, in the last century, a high reputation, and was attended by upwards of 1,000 students, among whom were Schiller, Humboldt, and Fichte; in 1847, the number was only 425. Jena has numerous scientific associations, manufs. of coarse linens, hats, tobacco, &c., and three large annual fairs. It is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies, and Reuss principalities. Here on 14th Oct. 1806, the grand French army under Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians under their king and the Duke of Brunswick. The latter fell in the action.

JENATZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Lanquart, 12 m. S.E. Mayenfeld. It has some sulphur baths, and two large annual fairs.

JENDIALEH, or JINDIALEH, a town of the Punjab, 11 m. S.E. Amritsir.

JENDOUL, a town of Afghanistan, near its N.E. frontier, 20 m. N.E. Bajour.

JENDOVICHTSKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 8 m. W.N.W. Voroniej, near the Don. Pop. 1,000.

JENIKAU, a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. S.S.E. Czaslau. Here the Swedes gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1643.

JENIN, *Ginœa*, a town, Palestine, pash. Damascus, 17 m. N.N.E. Nablous, on the route from Jerusalem to Nazareth. Pop. about 2,000.

JENISEI RIVER, Siberia. [YENISEI.]

JENNE, a considerable town of Senegambia, state Masima, on an island formed by the Joliba, and one of its affls. Lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 3° 15′ W.

JENNER, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylv., Somerset co., 12 m. N.W. Somerset. Pop. 1,469.

JENNINGS, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Indiana. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 8,829.

JENÖ, two market towns of S.E. Hungary, co. Arad, on the White-Körös.—I. (*Boros J.*) 28 m. N.E. Aran. It is fortified & has many churches. Pop. 1,608.—II. (*Kis J.*), 28 m. N.N.E. Arad. Pop. 1,739.—*Jenö Dios* is a vill., co. Neograd. P. 1,336.

JEOIRE (ST), a market town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., 4 m. N.E. Bonneville. Pop., with comm., 1,789. It has the remains of a fine castle, nail factories, and 5 annual fairs.

JEPEE, or SHEBSHE, a town of Europ. Turkey, Bosnia, on the Bosna, 37 m. N.N.W. Bosna-Serai.

JEPITAN, or JEPIFAN, a town of Russia, gov. & 49 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Don. Pop. 1,900. It has numerous churches, and some manufs. of cutlery.—*Jepetanovka* is a market town, gov. Voroniej, 20 m. S.W. Staro-Bielsk.

JEQUITINHONHA, a riv. of Brazil, formerly celeb. for the diamonds found in its bed. [BELMONTE.] In 1843 the Brazilian Government voted a considerable sum for the improvement of its navigation.

JERAHI, *Hedyphon*, a river of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, is formed by the confl. of the Ram Hormuz and Kurdistan rivers, and after a W. course, joins the Kuren river (*Pasitigris*), near Mohammerah. On its banks are the town Fellaniyah, and numerous remains of Sassanian edifices.

JERBA, or GERBA, an island of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, 15 m. N.W. Zarziss. Length, E. to W., 22 m., breadth 14 m. Surface level and fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honour of Antoninus and Verus, also a pyramid, from 25 to 30 feet in height, composed of the skulls of the Spanish soldiers who, under the conduct of Medinaceli & Andre Doria, perished here in an action against the Turks in 1558.

JEREMIE, a seaport town of Hayti, on its S.W. penins., 125 m. W. Port Republicain. P. 5,000 (?).

JEREZ, or XEREZ, a town of Spain. [XERES.]

JERICHO, a city of Palestine, famed in Scripture history, and now represented by the miserable vill. of Eriha, near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 15 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem. Some few remains of antiquity exist in and around it, but none that can be identified with buildings of any special era, except a few traces of a Roman road.

JERICHO, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 52 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,685.

JERICHOW, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 30 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ., Jerichow I. on the Elbe. Pop. 1,620. It has Lutheran and Calvinistic churches, and distilleries, and a trade in corn and tobacco. The circ. Jerichow II. has Genthin for its cap. town.

JERIM (pron. *Yerim*), a town of Arabia Yemen, 78 m. S. Sana.

JERSEY, *Cæsarea*, the largest and most S.E. of the islands belonging to Great Britain, in S. of the English Channel, 13 m. W. the coast of France (Cotentin), and 35 m. S. Portland-isle. Lat. of St Helier's 49° 11′ 3″ N., lon. 2° 7′ W. Length, E. to W., 12 m., average breadth 5 m. Area 39,000 ac. Pop. 47,544. Coasts rocky and abrupt; the only considerable inlet is St Aubin's Bay, on the E. side, skirted by a sandy shore. Surface undulating, the hill ranges consisting of granite and schist, run mostly N. to S., enclosing several fertile valleys. Climate very mild. Mean annual temp. 51°.9, mean summer 62°.2, mean winter 42°.6. Property greatly subdivided, and little corn is raised, the chief produce being apples; the whole island appears very like a continuous orchard, dotted with picturesque vills. About 2,000 hhds. of cider are exported. Cows of a small and good breed are numerous, and butter is exported to England. Sheep are few, and most part of the mutton consumed is imported from France. Off the S.E. coast are extensive oyster beds, resorted to by a large fishing fleet belonging to the island. Manufs. are wholly insignificant, except those of hosiery and shoes. The trade is active and increasing, owing

to the absence of import duties, and the privilege that the Channel Islands possess of exporting *their own* produce to England, subject only to the same duties imposed on the produce of Great Britain. Exports to England are chiefly cattle, potatoes, spirits, oysters, and granite, in return for cotton and woollen fabrics, hardwares and cutlery, glass, soap, earthenwares, about 20,000 tons of coal annually, and general merchandise. Imports from France are wine, brandy, skins, fruit, and poultry; from Spain and Portugal, brandy and wines; from N. Europe, timber, tallow, hemp, linens, and corn, in return chiefly for colonial produce from the W. Indies and Brazil, with which countries Jersey has an active and direct commerce. Reg. shipping (1837) 244 vessels, aggregate burden 23,826 tons, besides 500 oyster smacks. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St Malo, and Granville; and Jersey is the residence of numerous English families of limited income. It has its own legislature, the "states" or insular parliament consisting of 36 members, chosen by the inhabitants, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the Viscount, or English governor. From the decisions of its royal court, appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The military governor has under him usually about 300 regular troops, besides which Jersey has a militia of 2,500 men, with an artillery battalion. The island is divided into 12 pas. in the diocese of Winchester. Its native inhabitants speak a French patois, and preserve many Norman feudal customs, the Channel Isls. having formed a part of the Norman dom., and remained attached to Engl. since the Conquest. Principal towns, St Helier, the cap., and St Aubin.

JERSEY CITY, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, on the Hudson riv., opposite New York, & 58 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 3,072. It is regularly laid out & well built. It has a lyceum, female & high schools, manufs. of pottery wares to 200,500 dollars, and glass wares to 200,000 do. annually, with iron works, timber yards; and suburbs, in which are rope, starch, and carpet factories. The Morris canal, and Paterson and Hudson railway terminate at Jersey, which also communicates with Philadelphia by the New Jersey railroad, and with New York, by steam-boats.

JERSEY (NEW), U. S., N. Amer. [NEW JERSEY.]

JERUMENHA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhi, on rt. b. of the Gorguea, a tributary of the Parnahyba, 95 m. W. Oeiras. Pop. 3,000.

JERUSALEM (Hebrew *Kagushah*, Arabic *El Kuds* or *Khoddes*, "the holy," ancient *Hierosolyma*, and *Ælia Colonia*), a famous city of Palestine, interesting as the seat of the most important events described in Holy Writ, is now comprised in the Turkish pash. Damascus, and near the centre of the mountain region, between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, 33 m. S.E. its port, Jaffa, and 2,660 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 46′ 43″ N., and lon. 35° 13′ E. Mean annual temp. 62°.6; summer 73°.8; winter 49°.6. Stationary pop. variously estim. from 10,000 to 20,000, but about Easter the number is annually augmented by a great crowd of Christian, Mohammedan, and Jewish pilgrims. The modern city, on a tongue of land, between the valley of the Kedron (valley of Jehoshaphat) on the N. and E., and that of Gihon (valley of Hinnom), which joins the former immediately on the S.E., occupies the four hills of Zion and Acra on the W., and Moriah and Bezetha on the E.; these hills being separated by a deep longitudinal valley, extending from N. to S., and the two former again by a transverse valley, the ancient *Tyropœon*. The hills are of limestone, & the surrounding country is not very fertile. The city is about 2½ m. in circ., surrounded by stately walls of hewn stone, built in the 16th century, and probably enclosing the same area that Jerusalem has had since the days of Hadrian; but the city, previously to its destruction by Titus, is conjectured to have been nearly twice as extensive, and a part even of Mount Zion, the site of the citadel of David, is not comprised within the modern walls. Jerusalem is at present entered by four gates facing toward the cardinal points. The public ways are narrow, ill paved, and dull; but the houses are in general better built, and the streets cleaner than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or even Constantinople. The dwellings are of hewn stone, often large, and furnished with small domes, which are apparently peculiar to the towns of Judea. All the edifices possessing any interest are of a religious character. On Mount Moriah, is an oblong area, 510 yards in length, N. to S., by a breadth varying from 318 to 350 yards, & which anciently formed the site of the famous temple, and probably, also, of the fortress of Antonia. This area is still enclosed by walls, which on the E. side form a part of the outer wall of the city, and both there, and at the S.W. corner, are portions composed of stones of vast size, considered to have formed parts of the identical walls raised by Solomon or his successors. Dr Robinson confidently supposes that he discovered the traces of an ancient bridge connecting the temple with Mount Zion, across the valley of the Tyropœon, & mentioned by Josephus in his account of the capture of the city by Titus. The tower of Hippicus, on the W. side of the city (mentioned by ancient authorities as the starting point of the three lines of walls, which at different periods enclosed it), is still to be identified, as are the pools of Hezekiah, Gihon, and Siloam, the vaults and cisterns of the temple, and some of the anc. gates now walled up; but few other sites of antiquity are now traceable, and the localities pointed out by the Monks as those of the actual *Via Dolorosa* of the Holy Sepulchre, &c., have, at best, but an apocryphal claim to their titles. Among the most conspicuous modern buildings, are the mosque of Omar (*Kubbel-es-Sukhra*, "dome of the rock") an elegant octagonal edifice erected between A. D. 686 and 693, in the centre of the temple area; the mosque of El Aksa, at the S.W. extremity of the same area; the gorgeous church of the Holy Sepulchre, a Byzantine edifice, erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, over the reputed site of the sepulchre, on Mount Acra; the Greek, Coptic, and Latin convents, and the ruined palace of the Hospitallers, on the same mount; the Armenian and Syrian convents, and the church of St James on Mount Zion; the church of St Anna, and the reputed birth-place of the Virgin on Mount Bezetha; and the modern citadel close to the Jaffa gate. Between Mounts Moriah and Bezetha is a deep reservoir, which the monks have named Bethesda; Robinson, however, conjectures that the true Pool of Bethesda was what is now called the Fountain of the Virgin, in the valley of Jehosophat, without the walls, and which communicates with the Pool of Siloam by an artificial subterraneous conduit beneath Mount Ophel. Outside of the walls are also the (so-called) House of Caiaphas, now an Armenian convent, the Moslem tomb and mosque of David, the Armenian, Greek, and Latin cemeteries all on Mount Zion; the Pools of Gihon, & the remains

of an anc. aqueduct; on the N., the Mohammedan cemeteries, the edifices designated the tombs "of the kings and of the judges." On the E., in the valley of Jehoshaphat are numerous other tombs, and the garden of Gethsemane, beyond which rises the Mount of Olives, having on its S. and S.W. the Mount of Offence and vill. of Siloam. On the S. the valley of Hinnom (Gihon), is bounded by the Hill of Evil Counsel. Jerusalem has some manufs. of soap, but its principal trade is in rosaries, and similar products made in the city; in the middle ages vast quantities of earth were removed from holy localities within the walls, and shipped to form the famous *campo santo* at Pisa. The city was originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua about B.C. 1400; was taken & destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 598; rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B.C. 586; again taken by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 324, & subjugated to Egypt; afterwards held by the Maccabees; taken by Pompey, B.C. 63; and held as a Roman city under Herod, who rebuilt the temple, until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A. D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole east. In A. D. 135, the Jews were finally dispersed, and the city was again rebuilt by Adrian. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, & held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin in 1187; & it has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It has since become the see of a Protestant bishop, appointed alternately by the governments of Great Britain and Prussia. The pop., consisting of Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians, are generally very poor. The language spoken is the Arabic. (*See for further information the works of Josephus, Tacitus, Reland, Clarke, Elliott, Richardson, Chateaubriand, and especially Robinson's Researches in Palestine, Wilson's Lands of the Bible, and Kitto's Biblical Cyclopædia.*)

JERUSALEM, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Crooked Lake, 10 m. N.E. Prattsburg. Pop. 2,935.

JERUSALEM, a town of Poland, gov. and 38 m. E.S.E. Warsaw. Some vills. of same name are in E. Prussia and Styria.

JERVIS (BAY), New South Wales, co. St Vincent, is 85 m. S.S.W. Sydney, 9 m. in length and breadth, and affords good anchorage.—(*Cape*), S. Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.—*Jervis*, or *Bunker's Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 28′ S., lon. 159° 46′ W., 5 m. in circumference, and covered by low shrubs.

JESBERG, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 26 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 1,280.

JESI, *Æsium*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 16 m. W.S.W, Ancona, on l. b. of the Esina. Pop. 16,100. It is walled, and has a fine main street, a cathedral, many convents, a theatre, & some manufs. of silk & woollen hosiery. Birth-place of the emperor Frederick II.

JESMOND, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. St Andrew, 1½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 1,725. Here are picturesque ruins of St Mary's chapel and hospital.

JESROD, JESROUT, or JUSROUTA, a town of the Punjab, 67 m. N. Amritsir.

JESSELMERE, or JESALMIR, one of the five principal Rajpoot states of W. Hindostan, comprising a large part of the Indian desert, between lat. 26° and 28° N., and lon. 69° and 72° E., enclosed by Scinde, Bhawlpoor, Bicanere, & Joudpoor. Area 9,779 sq. m. Pop. 300,000 (?). Cultivation very limited; irrigation difficult; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly on coarse grains. Live stock, mineral products, and manufs. are very few, and what little wealth the country possesses is due to its position on the route between Central India and the Indus. From 20 to 25 thousand maunds of opium annually pass through Jesselmere into Scinde for exportation. Imports comprise indigo, cotton cloths, sugar, and metals. Public revenue about 20,000*l.* a-year, more than half of which is derived from transit duties. —*Jesselmere*, is its only town of importance; it is 138 m. W.N.W. Joudpoor. Pop. estimated at 20,000. It is about 2 m. in circ., enclosed by a loose stone rampart, and has a strong fort on a scarped rock. Town regularly laid out, well built, and the residence of many opulent merchants, being on the high commercial route between Malwah and the port of Kurachee.

JESSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 50 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Black Elster, with 2,425 inhabitants, several churches and a hospital.—II. a vill. of Saxony, N.W. Dresden.

JESSNITZ, a town of Central Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 10 m. S. Dessau. Pop. 2,200, who manuf. woollen and linen fabrics.

JESSO, an island of Japan. [YESSO.]

JESSOOL, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 10 m. S. Leia, on the route to Mooltan.

JESSORE, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, occupying the centre of the Ganges delta, and surrounded by the dists. Backergunge, Dacca, Rajeshaye, Nuddea, and the twenty-four Pergunnahs. Area 5,180 sq. m. Pop. 903,000. Surface low, well watered, and very productive of rice, indigo, mustard, sugar, hemp, tobacco, turmeric; but much of it remains uncultivated, and in jungle. Principal exports, indigo annually to the value of 165,000*l.*, rice, sugar, and rum. Land revenue 120,900*l.*—II. (or *Moorley*), the principal town of above dist., and residence of its authorities, 67 m. N.E. Calcutta.

JESUS ISLAND, Lower Canada, 8 m. N.W. Montreal, is bounded by the St John and Prairie rivers, the branches of the Ottawa, before it joins the St Lawrence. Length of island 23 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. It forms the three pas. St Francis, St Rose, and St Vincent. Soil fertile.

JESUS MARIA, an island of the S. Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.—*Cape Jesus Maria*, Uruguay, N. estuary of the Plata, 40 m. N.W. Monte Video.

JETHOU, one of the smaller Channel isls., belonging to Gt. Brit., 2½ m. E. Guernsey. P. 6. It is picturesque, & shelters the harb. of St Pierre-le-Port.

JETTINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Mindel, 21 m. W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,631.

JEURE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 4 m. E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,758.

JEV, or GHEVE, a market town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on the road from Revel to St Petersburg, 27 m. W. Narva. Pop. 1,500.—*Jeve* is a market town, gov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Vilna.

JEVER, a town of N. Germany, grand duchy and 33 m. N.N.W. Oldenburg, cap. circ., on the Sieltief canal. Pop. 3,361. It is enclosed by walls and ramparts, and the latter serve as a public promenade. It has an old castle, Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a synagogue, orphan asylum, & house of industry; tobacco factories, tanneries, distilleries, & 12 ann. cattle fairs.

JEVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 329.

JEWALA-MUKI ("mouth of flame"), a town and

famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Punjab, 10 m. N.W. Nadaun. Pop. about 3,000. It has several temples, a large bazaar, & mineral springs.

JEYPOOR, or JYEPOOR, one of the five princip. Rajpoot states of Hindostan, tributary to the British, surrounded by Bicanere, Ajmere, Tonk, Keroli, & Alwur. Soil generally sandy, arid, and impregnated with salt, which is manufactured and exported. In some parts, however, wheat, cotton, and tobacco are raised, and sheep are reared for the sake of their wool. Cloths, swords, and matchlocks are made in the towns. Principal imports are Benares, Cashmere, and other fine manufs., opium, lead, sheet copper, fruit, and horses. The territory contains some of the strongest fortresses in Hindostan, and numerous Jain temples.—*Jeypoor*, or *Jyepoor*, a city and cap., above state, in a barren valley, 148 m. S.W. Delhi. Estimated pop. 60,000. It is, altogether, the handsomest and most regularly built city in Hindostan. It is enclosed by a battlemented stone wall, flanked with towers, commanded by a citadel and a line of forts on adjacent heights, & has some spacious market-places, good squares of houses of many stories in height, numerous temples in the purest Hindoo style, and a magnificent palace constructed by an Italian architect in the 15th century, for a rajah, under whom, Jeypoor was a chief seat of Hindoo learning.—*Jeypoor-ghaut*, 4 m. W.ward, is a dreary defile, in which various palaces, pavilions, & temples were built by a former rajah.

JEZIRAT-HULLANIYAH, the central and largest of the Curia Muria islands, off the S.E. coast of Arabia, 8 m. in length by 4½ m. in breadth. It is a barren granite and limestone rock, inhabited by only a few fishing families.

JEZIRAT-FAROUN, a small isl. of Arabia-Petræa, on the W. side of the Gulf of Akabah, about 10 m. S.W. Akabah. Some extensive remains of antiquity here, have given rise to the supposition that here was the ancient *Elath*.—*Jezirat Hasan* and *J.-es-Sabah*, or "the brothers," are rocks in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

JEZIREH-EL-OMAR, or BAZEBDA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 130 m. E.S.E. Diarbekir, on an island in the Tigris, here crossed by a bridge, which like the castle and rest of the town, is now mostly in ruins.

JEZOV, a town of Poland, gov. and 54 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,036, chiefly employed in manufacturing woollen cloths. Its fortifications, once formidable, have been destroyed.

JEZREEL, a vill. of Palestine, identified with the modern Zer'in, 23 m. N. Nablous.

JHALAWAN, a prov. of E. Beloochistan, between lat. 26° and 29° N., and lon. 65° and 67° 30′ E., surrounded by the provs. Sarawan, Kelat, Cutch-Gundava, Lus, and Mekran. Estimated area 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 30,000. Surface mntnous., and it has only a few productive tracts.

JHALLODE, and JHALLORE, two towns of India; the former, in dom. and 79 m. N.N.E. Baroda; the latter, dom. and 75 m. S.S.W. Joudpoor.

JHANSI, a town and fort of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. rajahship, 63 m. S.W. Gwalior. It has some manufs. of arms and carpets, and a considerable share of the trade between the Deccan and the Bengal upper provs. Its rajahship has an area of 2,922 sq. m. Pop. (1832) 289,000; armed force, 3,000 infantry, and 700 cavalry.—*Jhansu-Jeang* is a fortified rock, Tibet, 37 miles S.E. Teshoo-Lombo.

JHARRAH, a town of Hindostan, Cutch, 20 m. S.E. Luckput-Bunder.

JHEEND, a walled town of N.W. Hindostan, 75 m. N.W. Delhi, cap. a Sikh rajahship, comprising 281 vills., and estimated in 1832 to yield an annual revenue of 22,480*l*.

JHONKUR, and JHOONJOONA, two towns of India; the former, Gwalior dom., 34 m. E. Oojein; the latter, Rajpootana, 24 m. S.E. Chodroo, in an oasis of the desert, and handsomely built.

JHOW, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, cap. dist., 40 m. N.W. Belah. Around it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.

JHYLUM, a town and riv. of India. [JAILUM.]

JIDDAH, a seaport town and one of the principal trading entrepôts of Arabia, Hedjaz, 65 m. W. Mecca, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 28′ 3″ N., lon. 39° 13′ 0″ E. Stationary pop., estimated by Rüppell at 22,000 (?). The town proper is built of madrepore and stone, and is cleaner than most places in the East; the suburbs are mean; public buildings comprise numerous khans, several mosques, the governor's residence, custom house, small castle, and the reputed tomb of Eve! The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions to be brought from a long distance; yet Jiddah has a large transit trade with all the surrounding countries. Imports from Abyssinia & Egypt consist of provisions, tobacco, clothing, musk, civet, & incense; muslins & other fabrics, teak, cocoa nuts, spices, & shawls, are received from India; spice and slaves from the Malay Archipelago; & slaves also from Mozambique. Exports to Abyssinia consist of coral, Egyptian cotton goods, sword-blades, matchlocks, cutlery, hardwares, mirrors, and leather; and goods of all the above kinds, with dates, coffee, and Mecca balm are sent by sea to Suez, whence they are distributed over the whole Levant. In 1839, the value of imports from India and China was estimated at 207,880*l*., & of the total imports at 461,600*l*., which sum was nearly balanced by the exports. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca. The sheriff of that city has ruled in Jiddah from the time of Mohammed to the present century, during which the town has substantially formed a part of the dom. of the Egyptian pasha.

JIGA-GOUNGGAR, a town of Tibet, 45 m. S.W. Lassa. Pop. said to comprise 20,000 families (?).

JIGONA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 4,795. Chief industry, linen weaving, and manuf. of shoes.

JIHOON, a name of the Oxus. [OXUS.]

JIJELI (Fr. *Gigelli*), a fortified marit. town of Algeria, cap. circ., prov. and 54 m. N.W. Constantine, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bougiah. Pop. 1,063. It has regular communication by French steam-packets with Algiers.

JIKADAZE, a town of Tibet, cap. dist. Zang, on r. b. of the Zangbo, 190 m. W. Lassa. P. 100,000 (?).

JILLIFREY, a town of W. Africa, on the N. shore of the riv. Gambia, opposite Fort James.

JILOCO and JILON, two rivs. of Spain, Aragon, unite at Calatayud to form a tributary of the Ebro, which joins that riv. 12 m. N.W. Zaragoza after a N.E. course of about 100 miles.

JIMZU (Script. *Gimzo*), a large vill. of Palestine, 15 m. S.E. Jaffa, on the route to Jerusalem.

JITOMIR, JYTOMIR, ZYTOMIERS, a town of Russ. Poland, cap. gov. Volhynia, on an affl. of the Dniepr, 80 m. S.W. Kiev, on l. b. of the Teherev. Pop. (1846) 28,000. It has Russo-Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, theological seminary, government library, manufs. of hats, and leather, and a flourishing trade in woollens, silk, and linen fabrics, salt, and agricultural produce.

JIZDRA, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Jizdra, an affluent of the Oka. Pop. 2,000, who trade in timber & hemp.

JOACHIM, an isl., Mediterranean, one of the Columbretes group. [COLUMBRETES.]

JOACHIM (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 12 m. W.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,280.—II. a vill., S. America, republic Paraguay, 100 m. E.N.E. Assompcion.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a free mining town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. Elnbogen. Pop. 4,386, chiefly employed in mining, and in manufs. of cinnabar, smalt, cutlery, paper, thread, and lace.—II. a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 35 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 1,660.

JOAG, a walled town of W. Africa, Senegambia, state Kadjaaga, Senegal, 18 m. S.E. Makanna.

JOANA, a town of Java, near its N. coast, residency Japara, 42 m. E.N.E. Samarang.

JOANNES, a large island of Brazil. [MARAJO.]

JOANNINA, Epirus (Albania). [YANINA].

JOAO-DA-FOZ (SAN), a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 2 m. W. Oporto, on rt. b. of the Douro, near its mouth. P. 3,308.—II. *J. das Lampas*, prov. Estremadura, comarca Alemquer. Pop. 2,625.

JOAO, SAN, sev. towns of Brazil. [SÃO JOAO.]

JOAZEIRAS, a small town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the San Francisco, 65 m. N.N.W. Jacobina.

JOB, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 4 m. N. Ambert. Pop. 3,120.

JOBIE, an isl. of the E. Archipelago, adjacent to Papua, on the N. side of its great bay. Lat. 1° 35′ S., lon. between 135° 30′ and 137° 30′ E. Length, W. to E., 100 m.; greatest breadth 25 m. The strait of Jobie separates it on the N. from the island Mysory.

JOBLA, or DJOBLA, a considerable town of Arabia Yemen, on a riv., 103 m. S.S.W. Sana.

JOB-IN-T-GOOR (ST), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 311. It has a brick work, a brewery, and a tannery.

JOGJOCARTA, Java. [DJOKJOKARTA.]

JO-DAVIES, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. of Illinois. Area 724 sq. m. Pop. 6,180.

JOCKMOCK, a mkt. town of N. Sweden, læn & 95 m. N.W. Pitea. Pop. 1,400, partly employed in raising iron ore.

JODAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. E. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,614, employed in making mats & basket-work, & in weaving wool.

JODOIGNE, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.W. Tirlemont. Pop. 3,112.

JOELSTOR, a pa. of Norway, stift and 80 m. N.N.E. Bergen. Pop. 1,811.

JOHANNA (Fr. *Anjouan*), the central and most frequented, though not largest, of the Comoro isls., Mozambique Channel, E. Africa, 24 m. in length, by 18 m. in breadth, and having a central peak 8,800 feet above the sea, in lat. 12° 13′ S., lon. 44° 29′ E. Pop. 20,000 (?). Well wooded, well watered, fertile, & picturesque. [COMORO.]

JOHANNESTHAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 29 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,000.

JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Schwarzwasser, 29 m. S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. (1845) 3,895, mostly employed in iron mines, and in the manufs. of lace. The town was founded, in 1654, by Protestant refugees from Bohemia.

JOHANNISBERG, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on a hill near the Rhine, 13 m. W. Mayence, with a castle, which was given to Prince Metternich by the allies, in 1816, and famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest *hock* wine.

JOHANNISBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 70 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 2,100.

JOHANN (ST), a town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, on the Saar, opposite Sarrebrück. Pop. 3,100.

JOHANN (ST), numerous vills. of the Austrian Empire.—I. Upp. Austria, on the Salza, 33 m. S. Salzburg.—II. Bohemia, circ. and N. Beraun.—III. Tyrol, 12 m. E. Kufstein.—IV. (Hungar. *St Janos*), Hungary, co. and 31 m. N. Presburg. Pop. mostly Roman Catholics and Jews.

JOHNSON, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in centre of N. Carolina. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. 10,599.—II. in N.E. Tennessee. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 2,658.—III. in S. of Indiana. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 9,352.—IV. in S. of Illinois. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 3,628.—V. in W. of Iowa. Area 610 sq. m. Pop. 1,491.—VI. in W. of Missouri. Area 785 sq. m. Pop. 4,471.—VII. in W. of Arkansas. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 3,433.—VIII. a township, Vermont, 28 m. N.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,410.—IX. a bor., Pennsylvania, co. Cambria. Pop. 1,277.

JOHN (ST), one of the Danish West India Islands. [JAN, ST.]

JOHN (ST), the cap. city of New Brunswick, British N. Amer., on N. side of the estuary of St John. Lat. of light-ho. 45° 14′ 1″ N., lon. 66° 3′ 5″ W. Pop. (1834) 12,885. It stands on a steep slope, separated by a projecting rock into two portions, and is neatly built, its houses being mostly of brick. Principal edifices, a stone court house, the marine hospital, poor-house, jail, English, Scotch, and Roman Catholic churches, & several chapels. It has a grammar school, provincial & savings' bank, a chamber of commerce, marine insurance company, various public libraries, and offices from which many weekly newspapers are issued. Its harbour is good, and defended by several forts; and on the opposite side of the riv. is the town Carleton, included in the municipality. St John is the entrepôt of a wide extent of country, and has extensive docks for ship-building. [NEW BRUNSWICK.]—*St John's River*, (Indian *Looshtook*, "the long river"), the principal riv. of New Brunswick, British N. America, rises in the lake St John, Maine, U. States, flows successively N., E., and S.E., and, after a course estimated at 360 m., joins the bay of Fundy by an estuary 5 m. across. Principal affluents, the Alagnash, St Francis, Tobique, Salmon, Wishedemoak, and Kenebecasis, chiefly from the N. and E. Its course is impeded by several falls, one of which, close to its mouth, is passable at certain times of the tide, and the riv. above is navigable for vessels of 50 tons as high as Fredericton.

JOHN (ST), a river or creek, U. S., N. America, Florida, rises in a low marsh, and, after a N. and E. course estimated at 210 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean, 20 m. E. Jacksonville, which is the principal place on its banks. It is frequently from 3 to 5 m. across, and is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet water from the ocean to Lake George, through which it flows.—II. a riv., Lower Canada, joins the St Lawrence with the river Assumption N. the isl. of Montreal, after a course estimated at 20 m.—III. a river, Lower Canada, joins the estuary of the St Lawrence at Mingan, opposite the isl. Anticosti, after a S.ward course of 60 m.

JOHN (ST), a lake of Lower Canada, 120 m. N. Quebec, about 30 m. in length and breadth, receives several rivers, and on its S.E. side gives efflux to the Saguenay.—*St John's Bay*, W. coast of Newfoundland, receives the Castor river.

JOHN (ST), (or ST JEAN BAPTISTE), a vill. & fort, Lower Canada, dist. and 24 m. S.E. Montreal, on the river Richelieu.—II. a fortified town of the island Antigua, on a bay of its W. coast.

JOHN (ST), several pas. of England and Wales. —I. co, Glamorgan, bounded and included in the bor. of Swansea. Pop. 1,037, wholly occupied in copper works, collieries, &c.—II. co. Cornwall (partly in Devon), 3½ m. S.S.E. Saltash. Area 640 ac. Pop. 149.—III. co. Hants, adjacent to Winchester, and comprised in the city-boundary. Pop. 927.—IV. (*Ilketshall*), co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 800 ac. Pop. 71. Many pas. in London, Westminster, and other cities and towns in England, are named St John.

JOHN (ST), numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. and comprising a part of the town of Sligo. Area 7,256 ac. Pop. 13,299.—II. Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Limerick. Area 134 ac. Pop. 12,775.—III. Leinster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Kilkenny. Area 5,532 ac. Pop 5,448.—IV. co. and wholly comprised within the city of Dublin. Area 14 ac. Pop. 3,931.—V. (*Without*), Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Waterford. Area 732 ac. Pop. 3,313.—VI. (*Within*), also comprised in the city of Waterford. Area 13 ac. Pop. 3,166.—VII. Leinster, co. and comprised within the town of Wexford. Area 525 ac. Pop. 2,954.—VIII. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 9 m. N.N.W. Athlone. Area 11,635 ac. Pop. 2,806.—IX. Leinster, chiefly in co. Kildare, comprising a part of the town of Athy. Area 1,123 ac. Pop. 1,781.—X. co. Wexford. Area 2,207. Pop. 675.—Other pas. comprise portions of the towns Sligo, Wexford, Kilkenny, Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick.

JOHN (ST), a co., U. S., N. Amer., E. of Florida. Area 1,450 sq. m. Pop. 2,694.

JOHN-BAPTIST (ST), a pa., U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, on the Mississippi & Lake Pontchartrain, W. New Orleans. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 5,776.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, Scotland, co. Caithness, 1½ m. W. Duncansbay Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, and is nearly the most N. point of Britain.

JOHN'S (ST), the cap. town of the Brit. colony, Newfoundland, on a bay of its S.E. coast. Lat. of Fort Townshend, on an adjacent height, 47° 33′ 6″ N., lon. 52° 43′ 0″ W. It stands at the head of an excellent harbour, defended by several forts. In time of war it has been a place of much importance; & in the fishing season it is crowded with a very diversified pop. In 1844, its sealfishery employed 121 vessels, aggregate burden 11,088 tons. Except a large and new residence, built for the governor, it has no public buildings worthy of notice; and it was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1846.

JOHNSBURG (ST), a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 37 m. N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,887.—*St Johnsville* is a township, New York, 61 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,923.

JOHN'S HAVEN, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Benholme, on the N. Sea, 3 m. S.S.W. Bervie. Pop. 1,172, mostly employed in fishing and linen weaving.

JOHN'S ISLAND, U. S., N. Amer., S. Carolina, is at the mouth of the Stono, S.W. Charleston, and 10 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth.

JOHNSTON, a large manuf. vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.S.W. Paisley. It has wholly risen since 1780, is built on a regular plan, has several squares, a church, various chapels, schools, public libraries, printing presses, and assembly rooms. It is governed by a committee elected annually by the inhabs.; has 15 cotton mills, employing together upwards of 1,400 hands, besides brass and iron foundries, and machine factories; communicates with Glasgow by a canal, and also with it and with Paisley, Greenock, and Ayr, by the Glasgow & Ayr railway. Near it are several thriving collieries.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. S.S.W. Haverford-west. P. 289.

JOHNSTON, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, 5 m. W. Providence. Pop. 2,477.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, British N. Amer., Oregon territory, N. Pacific, separates Vancouver island from the mainland on its N. side.—*Johnston isles* are a rocky group, Pacific O., S.W. Sandwich isl.

JOHNSTONE, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N.E. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area nearly 13,000 ac. Pop. 1,072. Here are the ruins of Lochwood castle, built in the 14th century.

JOHNSTOWN, a dist. of Upper Canada, having S.E. the river St Lawrence, and on other sides, the East, Bathurst, and Midland dists. Pop. (1835) 29,119. It is traversed by the Rideau river and canal, and divided into the cos. Leeds and Grenville. Surface level, well wooded, and in many parts fertile. In 1835, 70,646 ac. were cultivated and occupied, but untilled.—II. a vill. of above co., in the S.E., on the St Lawrence.

JOHNSTOWN, several vills. of Irel.—I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. N.E. Urlingford. Pop. 949. —II. co. Wexford, near the confl. of the Derry & Slaney rivers, ½ m. S. Clonegall. Pop. 311.—III. co. Kildare, 2 m. N.E. Naas. Area of pa. 1,243 ac. Pop. 192.—*Johnstown-and-Creggan* is a bog, co. Roscommon. Area 10,181 ac.

JOHNSTOWN, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 42 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,409.—II. a bor. of Pennsylvania, 107 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,213.

JOHORE, a state occupying the S. part of the Malay peninsula, formerly flourishing, but now of little importance. The town Johore, on the riv. of same name, is 20 m. N.N.W. Point Romania.

JOHSTADT, or JOSEPHSTADT, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 45 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1,942, chiefly employed in mining.

JOIA, one of the largest vills. on the Rio Grande, Texas, between Albuquerque and Santa Fé.

JOIGNY, *Joviniacum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arr., on a slope near r. b. of the Yonne, here crossed by a good stone bridge, 15 m. N.N.W. Auxerre. Pop. (1846) 5,683. It is enclosed by an old wall, entered by 6 gates, and has narrow, crooked, and steep streets, with 2 suburbs, a handsome castle, a cathedral of the 15th cent., 2 hospitals, a communal college, a theatre, barracks, and a large market-place. Manufs, brandy and leather, and it has an active trade.

JOINVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the Marne, 23 m. N. Chaumont. Pop. 3,089. It is situated at the foot of a castle-crowned height, and has a communal college, manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics, serges, and hosiery. It gave the title of prince to the son of the ex-king Louis Philippe.—II. (*Le Pont*), a vill., dep. Seine, 6 m. E. Paris. Pop. 610.—*Joinville islands*, Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, are in lat. 15° 48′ S., lon. 139° 40′ W.

JOLIBA, a large river, W. Africa, considered identical with the Niger in the upper part of its course, is supposed to rise in Senegambia, near lat. 9° N., lon. 9° W., and at from 15,000 to 16,000 ft. above the sea. It thence has generally a N.E. course, through Soudan to Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, after which its course is mostly E.S.E., till it receives the name of the Quorra. [NIGER, QUORRA.] Besides Kabra, the towns Bammakoo, Yamina, Sego, and Jenne, are on its banks.

JOMALIE, and JOMONJOL, two islets of the Philippines, E. of Luzon.

JONES, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S.E.

of N. Carolina. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 4,945.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 10,065.—III. in S.E. Mississippi. Area 672 sq. m. Pop. 1,258.—IV. in centre of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 471.

JÖNKÖPING, a læn of S. Sweden, enclosed E., S., & W., by the læns Linköping, Kalmar, Wexiö, Halmstad, and Wenersborg, and N., Lake Wetter. Area 4,292 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 150,477. Surface greatly diversified; the corn raised is more than sufficient for home consumption, and the cattle are of fine breeds. A good deal of iron is raised, and some linen and hempen fabrics are manufactured. Principal towns, Jönköping, Grenna, and Eskejo.

JÖNKÖPING, a town of Sweden, cap. læn of same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, 80 m. E. Gottenburg. Pop. 4,294. It is regularly built, and has an arsenal. A trench separates the town from the suburbs. Princip. manufs. are woollen and linen fabrics, and leather, which are exported by its harbour on the lake.

JONQUIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, on an island formed by the Ouvèze, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 12 m. N.N.E. Avignon. Pop. 1,140. Manufs. silk fabrics.

JONVELLE, a comm. and small town of France, dep. H. Saône, 24 m. N.N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 900, who trade in cattle, woollens, and straw hats.

JONZAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. arrond., on the Seugne, 22 m. S.S.E. Saintes. Pop. 1,985, who weave serges, and send brandy, cattle, and corn, to Bordeaux.

JOOBUL, a small town and rajahship of N.W. Hindostan, between the rivers Sutleje & Jumna, the rajahship comprising 330 sq. m. Pop. 15,000.

JOODHUN, a strong military fort of Brit. India, presid. and 62 m. E.N.E. Bombay, dist. Poonah. taken by the British in 1818.

JOODY, or JUDI (MOUNT), Turkish Kurdistan, is between the Tigris, and its tributary the Khabur, immediately E. Jezirah-el-Omar. By the Mohammedans it, and not the Armenian Mount Ararat, is considered to be the mntn. on which the ark of Noah rested after the deluge.

JOOGDEA (Hind. *Yugadeva*), a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tiperah, 83 m. S.E. Dacca. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics and salt.

JOOLAMERK, Turkish Kurdistan. [JULAMERK.]

JOONAGHUR, or JUNAGHUR, a town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., peninsula Gujerat, 58 m. N.N.W. Diu head.—*Jooneaghur* is a fortified post, N. Hindostan, 36 m. N.W. Almora.

JOONEER, or SOONUR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 52 m. N.N.E. Poonah. Its fort, on a scarped rock, contains fine Mohammedan and other structures; and about 1 m. S. are numerous excavated Jain temples.

JOORHATH, a town of Brit. India, prov. & formerly cap. of Assam, now cap. of its upper division, on the Dikho, affl. of the Brahmaputra.

JOORIA, a seaport town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., on the Gujerat peninsula, beside the gulf of Cutch, 78 m. N.W. Joonaghur. It has a brisk traffic by sea with Mandavie and Bombay.

JOPPA, a town of Palestine. [JAFFA.]

JORAT, a chain of low mntns. in Switzerland, forming the Watershed, between the lakes of Neuchatel and Geneva. [JURA.]

JORDAN (Arab. *Sheriah-el-Kebir*, "the great watering-place"), a famous river of Asiatic Turkey, forming the E. boundary of Palestine, rises in Anti-Libanus, and by two sources on the E., near Banias, and W. near Laish, or Dan, flows S. through the lakes El Huleh (*Merom*), & Tabariyah (*Gennesareth*), and enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after a total course of 120 m. Its breadth and depth varies greatly; in spring, when highest, it has been found at Beisan, 140 feet across, wholly unfordable, and very rapid, with many cataracts (*Lynch* enumerates 25). Its valley is about 5 m. wide, hemmed in by precipices; the soil sandy and barren, though the banks of the riv. are covered by a dense vegetation. Principal affls., the Zurka, and Sheriah-el-Mandur.

JORDAN, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Erie canal, 152 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 1,200.

JORDANSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 11 m. N.W. Haverfordwest. Pop. 157.

JORGE (SAN), one of the Azores islands, Atlantic, W. Terceira, lat. of S.E. point, 38° 30′ 45″ N., lon. 28° 51′ W. Length 24 m., breadth 5 m. Soil fertile, and it contains good pastures, & extensive wood. Principal town, Villa de Velhas. P. 4,000.

JORGE (ST), a river of S. Amer., New Granada, joins the Cauca, 30 m. S.W. Mompox, after a N.E.ward course of 180 m.—II. (*d'Olancho*), a town, central America, state Honduras, 80 m. S.S.W. Truxillo.—III. (*dos Ilheos*), a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 12 m. N. Olivença. [GEORGE, ST.]

JORJAN, or GURGAN, a fortified post of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, on the Gurgan river, 70 m. E.N.E. Asterabad.

JÖRKAU, or GÖRKAU, a small town of Bohemia, on the Bleiabache, circ. & 13 m. N.N.W. Saatz.

JORQUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 19 m. N.E. Chinchilla, on a steep acclivity, near the river Jucar. Pop. 2,876.

JORUK, or TCHORUK, a riv. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, rises near Gumish-Khaneh, and enters the Black Sea, at Batum, after a N.ward course of 170 m., and it is seldom more than 200 yards across, with steep banks and many rapids.

JORULLO, JURUYO, or XURULLO, a volcano, Mexican confed., dep. & 75 m. S.S.W. Valladolid, 80 m. from the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 10′ N., lon. 101° 1′ 45″ W., and which has presented the most remarkable phenomenon in the memory of man, it having been wholly thrown up from a fertile plain, having an elev. of 2,890 feet, to the height of 4,265 feet above the sea, by a violent irruption, Sept. 28th & 29th, 1759. The upheaved tract is bounded at a distance of from 1½ to 2 m. from the chief crater, by a precipitous wall of basalt, especially abrupt on the W. side, and accessible at only a few places. Since its great irruption, many of the subordinate cones have disappeared, others have changed their form, and few now continue to evolve vapour. The temp. of the soil has materially declined, and much of the volcano is partially covered with forest trees.

JOSEPH (ST), a lake of British N. Amer. Lat. 51° 10′ N., lon. 90° 30′ to 91° 30′ W. Length W. to E. 35 m.; average breadth 10 m. It receives the Cat-lake river, and discharges its surplus waters N.E.ward, by the Albany river, into James Bay.—II. an isl. of Upper Canada, in the channel between lakes Superior and Huron. Lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 84° 10′ W. Length and breadth about 15 m. each.—III. a peninsula in the Gulf of San Matias, on the E. coast of Patagonia.—IV. one of the Seychelles Isls., Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 45′ S., lon. 51° 51′ E.—V. (*d'Oruna*), a town of Trinidad, 5 m. E. Port of Spain, and formerly cap. of island. [GALAM.]

JOSEPH'S (ST), a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, U. S., N. Amer., Florida, immediately N.W. Cape San Blas.—II. a river, Michigan, enters Lake Michigan, after a mostly W.ward course of 140 m., for the last 130 of which, or to Lockport, it is navigable.—III. a river, rising near the fore-

going, flows S.W., through parts of Ohio and indiana, and at Fort Wayne, joins the St Mary's to form the Maumee.

JOSEPH'S (ST), a co., U. S., N. Amer., Michigan, in its S. part, on the river of same name. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. 7,068.—II. a co., Indiana, bordering on Michigan and the St Joseph's riv. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 6,425.—III. a township, Michigan, on the St Joseph's, at its mouth in Lake Michigan, 195 m. W.S.W. Detroit. Pop. 489. It is one of the principal places in the W. part of the state, and has an extensive wharf.—IV. a township, Ohio, 180 m. N.W. Columbus.

JOSEPHSTADT, a fortified town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N. Königgratz, on the E. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,800, besides military. It was founded in 1780, is well built, and has an establishment for the children of soldiers, and manufactures of needles and cotton fabrics.

JOSIMATH, a vill. of N. Hindostan, among the sources of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 33′ N., lon. 79° 40′ E. It consists of houses of grey stone, with several temples interspersed, one of which is connected with the famous shrine of Bhadrinath.

JOSLOWITZ, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Znaym. Pop. 1,688.

JOSSELIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 22 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,665. It has a comm. college, and large monthly fairs for cattle, corn, and woollen cloth.

JOSSE-TEN-NOODE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, immediately E. Brussels. It has several fine edifices, and is frequently resorted to by inhabitants of the capital.

JOUAN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. S.E. St Malo. Pop. 1,770.—II. (*de l'Ille*), a vill., dep. Côtes du Nord, cap. cant., on the Rance, 14 m. S.W. Dinan. P. 670.

JOUARRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. E. Meaux. Pop. 1,343.—*Jouarre-Ponichartrain* is a town, Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.N.E. Rambouillet. Pop. 1,450.

JOUDPOOR, or MARWAR, a state of N.W. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and the most extensive and powerful in Rajpootana, between lat. 24° and 28° N., and lon. 70° and 75° E. Area estimated at 34,132 sq. m. Surface mostly level; principal river the Loony. Its central parts are highly productive; wheat in considerable quantity, various other grains, inferior opium, tobacco, cotton, and salt, are among its chief products. It has a famous breed of camels; sheep and hogs are numerous. Its trade is pretty extensive; its emporium Pallee, being the great entrepôt between the W. coast and Upper India. Inhabitants are chiefly Rhatore Rajapoots, a fine and brave race of the purest castes. Government is a kind of feudal monarchy, the chiefs holding their lands on the tenure of military service; and it is said that the rajah can bring into the field 60,000 men. The subsidy of 1,500 men, formerly furnished to the British Indian army, has been commuted into a money payment of 115,000 rupees annually. Land revenue is estimated at 37 lacs of rupees annually; the town of Pallee alone yields half a lac monthly. Within the limits of Marwar, there are said to be no less than 5,000 towns and villages, the chief being Joudpoor and Pallee.—*Joudpoor*, the cap., above state, 100 m. W.S.W. Ajmere. Pop. 60,000. (?) Principal edifice, a large and magnificent citadel.—II. a small town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. ceded dists., 50 m. S W. Lohargong.

JOUE, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loir, 3 m. S.S.W. Tours. Pop. 1,770, chiefly wine-growers.—II. dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 15 m. N.W. Ancenis. P. 2,669.—III. (*du Bois*), Orne, 17 m. N.W. Alençon. P. 1,540.

JOUGNE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Doubs, 9 m. S. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,114.

JOUIN (ST), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 12 m. N. Havre, near the English Channel. Pop. 1,540.—II. a vill., dep. Deux-Serves, 19 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,360.

JOU-NING, or YU-NHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., in a tea district, 140 m. W.S.W. Kai-fung.

JOUQUES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 14 m. N.E. Aix. Pop. 1,830.

JOUX, a lake of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length 7 m.; breadth 1 m.; and 350 feet above the sea. The valley of this lake is remarkable for its 3 lakes, for the famous "perte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, and for the industry of its inhabitants.—The *Château de Joux*, France, dep. Doubs, is a fortress, on a precipice, commanding the route to Neuchatel; it was the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

JOVNIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 83 m. W. Poltava. Pop. 1,000.

JOUY-SUR-MORIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. Coulommiers, on the Morin. Pop. 1,680.—*Jouy* is the name of many comms. in deps. Eure-et-Loir, Moselle, &c.

JOWAHIR PEAK, N. Hindostan. [HIMALAYA.]

JOWRAH, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 50 m. N.W. Oojein.

JOYEUSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Baume, at the foot of the Cevennes, arrond. and 7 m. S.S.W. L'Argentiere. Pop. 2,107, partly employed in silk manufs.

JOZEFOV, two towns of Poland, gov. Lublin; one on the Vistula, 32 m. W.S.W. Lubin, with 1,240 inhabs., who manuf. woollen cloths and leather; the other, 17 m. S.W. Zamosz, with 1,100 inhabs., a Greek church, & a Latin school.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, or MAS-A-TIERRA, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 m. off the coast of Chile, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 45′ S., lon. 79° 2′ W. It is 18 m. long & 6 m. broad, rises to 3,000 feet above the ocean, has steep shores, and a desolate appearance from the sea; but in its N. half, in which is Cumberland Bay, are some fertile valleys, producing figs, grapes, sandal wood, cork, and other timber trees, and it is leased from the Chilean government by settlers from the U. S., and Tahiti. The solitary residence here for 4 years of a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk, is supposed to have formed the basis of Defoe's well known tale of "Robinson Crusoe." Mas-a-fuera is another rocky and precipitous island, lying to the W. Lat. 33° 49′ S., lon. 80° 27′ W.

JUANPOOR, or JUANPORE, a dist. and town of British India, presid. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Azimghur, Benares, Ghazipoor, and Allahabad, and the dom. Oude. Area 1,820 sq. m. Surface undulating. Principal rivs., the Goomty and Lye. It is the chief seat of the sugar cultivation in the central provs. of the presid.—*Juanpoor*, cap. above dist., is on the Goompty, here crossed by a fine bridge at the convergence of several roads, 40 m. N.W. Benares. It has several good public buildings, and was formerly the cap. of an independent sovereignty.

JUAN (SAN), America, &c. [SAN JUAN.]

JUBA, a river of E. Africa, which, after a S.E. course, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14′ S., lon. 42° 39′ E., and separates the Somauli territories from the Muscat dom. in Africa.

JUBBULPOOR, a town of India. [JABBALPOOR.]

JUBERARA, a town of British India, Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 17 m. S.E. Saharunpoor.

JUBLAINS, *Nœodunum*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 7 m. S.E. Mayenne, remarkable for its interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1,840.

JUBY (CAPE), W. Africa, Sahara, opposite the Canary Island, Fuerteventura, is a low sandy point in lat. 27° 57′ 50″ N., lon. 12° 55′ W.

JUCAR, or XUCAR, a riv. of Spain, New Castile & Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, flows successively W., S., and E., and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 m. S. Valencia, after a total course of about 200 miles.

JUCHITAN, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Oaxaca, on the river Juchitan, 20 m. N.E. Tehuantepec. Pop. (with comm.) 4,600.

JUCHNOV, a town of Russia, gov. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Ugra, 45 m. S.E. Viazma. Pop. 1,500. —*Juchnovka* is a town, gov. and N.E. Minsk.

JUDÆA, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the country of the Philistines (Phœnicians), S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. It now composes the S.W. extremity of the Syrian pash. Damascus, and is mostly comprised between lat. 31° and 32° N., and lon. 34° 30′ and 35° 30′ E. In it are the towns Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho. [PALESTINE.]

JUDENBURG, *Idurum*, a town of Styria, cap. circ., on the Mur, 40 m. W.N.W. Grätz, to which city it was next in provincial importance, previously to its destruction by fire in 1807. Pop. 2,688. It has been rebuilt in a modern style, and has several churches, with an old Jesuit college and castle, both now used for barracks, a new gymnasium, transferred from Admont in 1820, and a printing establishment. Near it is the new castle of Liechtenstein. Coal mines, and alum and gunpowder factories. An armistice with Napoleon was signed here in 1797.

JUDGE and HIS CLERK, two islets of the Macquarrie group, S. Pacific, S.W. New Zealand.

JUGADREE, a town of British India, Bengal, Upper provs., dist. & 18 m. N.W. Saharunpoor.

JUGON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Arguenon, 13 m. W.S.W. Dinan. Pop. 508.

JUGDISPOOR, a town of Hindostan, Oude, 53 m. S.E. Lucknow.

JUGDULUK, a vill. of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Cabool, was the scene of the principal massacre of the British troops on their retreat from Cabool in 1842, & of the total defeat of the Afghans by the British in 1843.

JUGGERNAUTH (*Jagannatha*, "lord of the world," one of the names of the Vishnu), a town and famous temple of India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 42 m. S. Cuttack, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Pop. of town, called by natives Pooree, 30,000; but at the great annual festival in March, the pop. is increased by many thousands from all parts of India. The main street is wholly composed of religious edifices, at the S. extremity of which is the great temple, a vast structure within an area about 670 feet square, and completed in the 12th century at a cost of from 400,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* Twelve festivals are held there annually; and all the land within 20 m. from the temple is stated to be held rent free on condition of the tenants performing certain services in and about the shrine.

JUGGOTEE, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 13 m. S.E. Mahidpoor.

JUILLAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Corrèze, 14 m. N. W. Brives. Pop. 2,415.

JUILLAN, a commune and vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, arrond. Tarbes. Pop. 1,690.

JUJURIEUX, a comm and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Nantua. Pop. 1,600.

JUJUY, a town of the Plata confederation, S. Amer., dep. and 40 m. E.N.E. Salta, on the river Jujuy. Pop. about 4,000. It is stated to be a place of some trade, being on the main route from Salta across the mountains into Bolivia.

JULALPOOR, or JELALPOOR, a town of the Punjab, on the r. b. of the Jailum, 90 m. N.W. Lahore. It has been generally supposed that here was the field of the battle between Alexander the Great and Porus, but Burney considers the contest to have taken place at Jailum, 25 m. higher up the river.

JULAMERK, JOOLAMERK, or GIULIAMERK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 95 m. S. Van, near the greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains, and consists of about 200 mud huts around a massive citadel.

JULFA, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Nakhshevan, on the Aras. —II. a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, immediately S. Ispahan.

JULI, a town of S. Peru, dep. & 46 m. S.E. Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Elevation 13,100 feet.

JULIA DE GRACAPOU (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, arrond. and 9 m. N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,015.

JULIAN (ST), an island of the E. Archipelago, W. Borneo.—II. a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 8′ S.—III. a fort of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, at the entr. of the Tagus.

JULIANSHAAB, a maritime station in Greenland, on its W. coast, 110 m. N.W. Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extens. district.

JÜLICH, (French *Juliers*), a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., reg. and 15 m. N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. 2,890. It has a strong citadel, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches, and manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, and leather. It was cap. dep. Roer under the French Empire.

JULIEN (ST), numerous comms. & small towns of France.—I. (*aux Bois*) dep. Corrèze, 20 m. E.S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,590.—II. (*de Chapteuil*), dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., near the Sumène, 8 m. E. Le Puy. Pop. 3,115.—III. (*J. Dance*), dep. H. Loire, on the Ance, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 1,240.—IV. (*de Civry*), dep. Saone-et-Loire, 5 m. S.S.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,560.—V. (*de Concelles*), dep. Loire-Inf., 8 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,780. —VI. (*de Copel*), dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 12 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,300.—VII. (*de Reignac*), dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. S. Lesparre. Pop. 1,340.—VIII. (*J. de Vouvantes*), dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., near the Don, 33 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,760.—IX. (*J. du. Sault*), dep. and on the Yonne, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,750, partly employed in a manuf. of polished steel wares.—X. (*J. la Brousse*), dep. Ardèche, 24 m. W.S.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,260.—XI. (*le Petit*), dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 1,390.—XII. (*Molhesabate*), dep. H. Loire, 15 m. E.N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,200.—XIII. (*J. près-Bort*), dep. Corrèze, near the confl. of the Dordogne and Diege, 10 m. S.S.E. Ussel. Pop. 1,400. —XIV. (*sur Sarthe*), dep. Orne, 9 m. W. Mortagne. Pop. 1,460.—XV. (*en Jarret*), dep. Loire, on the Gier, 7 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,602, & including comm. 3,203, busily employed in extensive iron-works.—XVI. (*Molin-Molette*), dep. Loire, on the Ternoir, 12 m. S.E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,330, partly engaged in lead mines. Also a

market town of Savoy, 5 m. S.W. Geneva, and a vill. 3 m. S.E. St Jean de Maurienne.

JULIER (COL DU), one of the principal passes in the chain of the Swiss Alps, cant. Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, 7,558 feet above the level of the sea. It was known to the Romans, and was long the chief route between Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and France.

JULIERS, a town of Rhenish Prussia. [JÜLICH.]

JULIET, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, on Des Plaines river, 165 m. E.N.E. Springfield. P. 2,558.

JULIOT (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. N.N.E. Camelford. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 267.

JULL, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 20 m. S. Gundava.—*Jullalkote* is a small town of Scinde, 35 m. S.W. Tattah.

JULLINDER, a large town of the Punjab, in the Doab, or tract between the Sutleje and Beas, 75 m. E. Lahore. Estimated population 40,000. It is in a fertile tract, surrounded by handsome mausoleums, and other edifices; and it was formerly the residence of an Afghan dynasty. —The *Jullinder Doab* was ceded to the British at the termination of the late war in the Punjab.

JULRAIZ, a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool river, with numerous forts, 35 m. E. Cabool.

JUMBOSEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 22 m. N.N.W. Baroach, near an extensive lake, on the banks of which are many Hindoo temples. Pop. (1820) 10,400.

JUMEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. S.S.E. Issoire. Pop. 1,840.

JUMELLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S. Beaugé. Pop. 1,603.

JUMELLIERE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 13 m. E.N.E. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,222.

JUMETZ, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N. Charleroi. It has glass works, distilleries, & extensive coal mines. Pop. 6,528.

JUMIEGÈS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the Seine, 12 m. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,710. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.N.W. Murcia, at the foot of a hill crowned by an old fortress. Pop. 7,362. It is pretty well built, is a bishop's see, & has a public granary, manufs. of fire arms, tiles, earthenware, and refined salt.

JUMILLAC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Isle river, 29 m. E.N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 3,194.

JUMNA (*Yamuna*, the Josnanes of Pliny), a riv. of India, tribut. to the Ganges. It rises among the loftiest peaks of the Himalaya, about an elevation of 11,000 feet, flows mostly S., and afterwards S.E., and joins the Ganges at Allahabad, after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course estimated at 680 m., breadth varies at different seasons from 100 to 1,000 yards. It is generally shallow, & unfit for navigation. Affls. the Touse, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, Cane, and Rinde. On it are the cities Delhi and Agra, and towns Etaweh and Kalpee. Soon after leaving the mountains, it supplies water W. to Ali Merdan's canal, and E. to Zabeta Khan's or the Doab canal.

JUMNOUTRI (Hind. *Yamunavatari*), a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, N. India, near the source of the Jumna. Lat. 30° 52′ N., lon. 78° 20′ E., and 10,849 feet above the sea. Near it are some mineral springs, & one of the highest peaks in the Himalaya, of same name, elevation 25,500 ft.

JUNDIAHI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 23 m. N.W. San Paulo, on the Jundiahi. Pop. 5,000.

JUNG-BUNZLAU, Bohemia. [BUNZLAU.]

JUNGEYPOOR, and JUNGLEBARRY, two towns of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, the former in dist. and 17 m. N.W. Moorshedabad, and formerly the seat of a flourishing silk manuf.; the latter dist. Mymunsingh, 58 m. N.E. Dacca.

JUNGFRAU (the "maiden"), a mntn of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary line between the cantons Bern and Valais, 7 m. W. the Finster-aar-horn. Height 13,671 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by rocks and precipices, and capped with perpetual snow; but its summit was attained in 1812, by the brothers Meyer of Aarau; and in 1841, by Agassiz and Professor Forbes.

JUNGNAU, a vill. of S. Germany, principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with a castle, on the Lauchart, 3 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 703.

JUNIATA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 11,080.—II. a tnshp., same state, on the Juniata, an affl. of the Susquehanna, 39 m. N.W. Harrisburg. P. 1,450.

JUNIEN (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Vienne, at its confl. with the Glane, 8 m. N.E. Rochechouart. Pop. 3,163. It stands prettily on a slope, is enclosed by well planted *boulevards*, and has a very fine pa. church, a departmental school, and active manufs. of serge, blankets, and quiltings, leather-gloves, hats, and earthenware, a trade in mules, and large monthly fairs.—Two small vills., deps. Creuse and H. Vienne, have this name.

JUNIUS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 18 m. N.W. Auburn. Pop. 1,595.

JUNIVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 30 m. S.S.E. Mezières. Pop. 1,500.

JUNKSEYLON, or SALANG, an isl. in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, off the N.W. extremity of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 8° N., lon. 98° 20′ E. Length 20 m.; average breadth 10 m. Surface level & wooded. It contains extensive tin mines, the produce of which, with edible birds' nests, ivory, Japan wood, are exported chiefly to the British settlements in the Strait of Malacca.

JUNQUERA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.N.E. Gerona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1,098, employed in manufacturing corks.

JUPILLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3 m. E. Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,900. It was the ancient *Jobii Villa*, a residence of Pepin l'Heristal, and the place of his decease.—*Jupilles* is a vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, W.S.W. St Calais.

JURA, *Diura*, an island, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, immediately N.E. Islay. Length N.E. to S.W. 24 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 8 m. Estimated area about 84 sq. m, or 58,400 Scotch ac., only 500 of which are arable. With the adjacent isls. Colonsay, Oronsay, &c., it forms a pa., having a pop. of 2,300. Surface mntnous., and it is the most rugged of the Hebrides; near its S. extremity are 3 lofty peaks, termed the "paps of Jura." On the E. & most populous coast is the harbour of Small Isls.; on the W. is the deep inlet, Loch Tarbet. Principal products, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, slate, & iron ore. Principal vill., Jura on the E. coast.

JURA, a frontier dep. of the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Franche-Comte, bounded E. and S. by Switzerland, and on other sides by the deps. Doubs, H. Saône, Côte d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, and Ain. Area 1,940 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 316,150. Situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. Climate humid & cold, winds tempestuous. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Jura mntns. Principal rivers, the Oignon, Doubs, Seisse, and Ain. Soil rich and fertile in the valleys. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, chiefly maize; and potatoes are a large and important crop. An-

nual produce of wine is commonly upwards of 400,000 hectol., some of very good quality. Many cattle are fed on the mntns.; butter, cheese, &c., are principal products: on the other hand, wool is one of the principal imports. Chief mineral products, iron, marble, and gypsum. Principal manufs. are of iron goods, paper, leather, clocks and watches, cotton and linen fabrics, mineral acids, marble ornaments, & turned wares, having an European reputation. Jura is divided into the 4 arronds. of Lons-le-Saulnier, Dôle, Poligny, and St Claude.

JURA (German *Leberberg*, French *Jorat*), a chain of mntns. which separate France from Switzerland, extending in France from the dep. Ain to that of H. Rhin, and in Switzerland, along the cants. Vaud, Neuchatel, and Bern. It is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 m. in the form of a curve, from S. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 30 m.; these are separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. & S. The culminating points, situated mostly in the S. part of the chain, are Mount Molesson, 6,588 feet; Reculet-de-Toiry, 5,643 feet; Mont Tendre, 5,538 feet; Dôle, 5,509 feet; Chasseron, 5,280 feet; & Chasseral, 5,280 feet. The chief geological feature is a peculiar formation called Jura limestone and cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt and oolites, coral; marble, abundance of iron, and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottoes in the mntns., and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves are plenty, and the brown bear is occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys; cattle are extensively reared; and cheese, called Gruyere, is manufactured for exportation.

JURANÇON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 1¼ m. W. Pau. Pop. 1,329.

JURBURG, or GEORGENSTADT, a town & river-port of Russian Poland, gov. and 105 m. W.N.W Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,000.

JURJEV-POLSKIJ, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Vladimir, cap. circ. Pop. 2,225. It was founded in 1155, & has a kremlin or citadel, several churches and convents, manufs. of silks, cottons, and leather, and a trade in furs.

JURJEVETZ-POVOLSKOI, a town of Russia, gov. and 84 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 2,500, who trade in soap and corn.

JURJURA, a mntn. chain of Algeria, forming a divis. of the Little Atlas, 50 m. S.E. Algiers, in which is the Biban or iron gate.

JURRUK, a town of Scinde, on the main branch of the Indus, 24 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000, some of whom manuf. turned wares of superior excellence.

JURUENA, a large river of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, rises 50 m. N.E. Mato-Grosso, and flows N. to the Tapajoz, of which it is a source.

JURUHA, a river of Brazil, rises in the mntns. of Peru, flows, N.N.E., and joins the Amazon on S., between the confl. of the Teffe and Jutahi.

JURUMENHA, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on a steep height, on l. b. of the Guadiana, 31 m. E.N.E. Evora. Pop. 530.

JUSHPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, 73 m. E.N.E. Sumbhulpoor.

JUSSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 3 m. S. Aurillac. Pop. 1,550.

JUSSEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., in a hilly dist., near the Amance, 20 m. N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,661.

JUST (ST), two pas. of Engl., co. Cornwall.—I. 7 m. W. Penzance. Area 7,820 ac. Pop. 7,047, chiefly employed in tin and copper mines. In the pa. are some fine Druidical remains. Dr Borlase, the learned antiquary, was born here in 1696.—II. 7 m. S.S.W. Truro. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 1,488.

JUST (ST), numerous comms. & vills. of France. —I. dep. Aveyron, on the Viaur, 18 m. S.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,660.—II. dep. Charente-Inf., 9 m. S.S.W. Marennes. Pop. 1,940.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 1,200.—IV. dep. Marne, on the Livon, 34 m. S. Epernay.—V. dep. H. Vienne, arr. & cant. Limoges. Pop. 1,190.—VI. (*J. d'Avray*), dep. Rhone, 12 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,700.—VII. (*J. de Baffre*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ambert. Pop. 2,220.—VIII. (*J. en Chaussée*), dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the Aure, arrond. & 8 m. N. Clermont, drearily situated, but well built, and having 1,200 inhabitants.—IX. (*J. en Chevalet*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 14 m. S.W. Roanne, Pop. 2,660, chiefly employed in lead mines and marble quarries.—X. (*J. la Pendue*), dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 2,500.—XI. (*J. Malmont*), dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,840.—XII. (*J. près Brioude*), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Brioude. Pop. 1,470.—XIII. (*J. près Chomelix*), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 1,650.—XIV. (*J. sur Loire*), dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,231.—*St Justin* is a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, on the Douze, 14 m. E.N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1,660.

JUTAHI, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the Amazon, near Fonteboa, after a long N. course through a region which has been little explored.

JÜTERBOGK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 27 m. S. Potsdam, cap. circ., with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt railway. Pop. (1845) 5,200, who carry on a brisk trade in woollen cloths, linens, and flax. Near it, in 1813, was fought the battle of Dannewitz, in which the Prussians defeated the French.

JÜTLAND (Danish *Jylland*, ancient *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, a low flat peninsula of Denmark, comprised between the N. Sea, the Skager-Rack, the Kattegat, the Little Belt, and the Baltic, and extending betw. lat. 52° 45′ and 57° 43′ N., and lon. 8° 5′ and 10° 57′ E. On the S. it is attached to Germany, on the N.E. it terminates in Cape Skagen on the Skaw. Its coasts are indented by numerous gulfs, the chief of which is the Liimfiord on the N.; and numerous lakes. The peninsula is divided into N. Jütland, or Jütland-proper, & S. Jütland or Schleswig. [SCHLESWIG.]

JÜTLAND (NORTH), the largest and most important prov. of Denmark, forming the N. portion of the peninsula of same name, separated from Schleswig by the Kolding river on the E., and the Konge on the W., lat. 55° 23′ N. Area 9,697 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 588,500. It is divided into the 10 cants., Hiorring, Thisted, Aalborg, Viborg, Randers, Aarhuus, Skanderborg, Weile, Ringkiobing, and Ribe, having cap. towns of same names. The E. coast has numerous fine harbours, on the W. it is shallow. Surface quite level, except on E., where it is traversed by a range of low hills, highest point the Himmelbierg, 550 feet. Principal river the Gudenaue, which is navigable for 50 m., and joined by the Silkeburg canal. Soil very various, has slight undulations of hill and valley, the E., well wooded, is fertile in grain, and populous. The centre is occupied by heaths and sand, and in the S.W. and N. it is marshy. Principal products rye, oats, and buckwheat. Cattle of excellent quality, horses and hogs are reared, and fish are abundant in the gulfs. Manufs. comprise linens, yarns, and hosiery for domestic use.

JUVIGNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, 16 m. N.W. Laval. Pop 2,830.

JUVIGNY-SOUS-ANDAINE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,940.

JUVISY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, near its junction with the Seine, with stations on the Orleans and Corbeil railways, 12 m. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 371.

JYENAGUR, a rajahship, India. [JEYPOOR.]

JYHOON, *Pyramus*, a river of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, rises in Mount Taurus, and after a generally S. course of about 160 m., enters the Gulf of Scanderoon on its W. side. Ain-Zarba is the chief town on its banks.—II. or Oxus. [OXUS.]

JYNTEAH, a dist. of British India, beyond the Brahmaputra, between lat. 25° and 26° N., lon. 92° E., having W. the Garrow hills, N. Assam, & E. Cachar. It was taken under British protection during the war with the Burmese, and has been since incorporated with the dist. Sylhet.—*Jynteahpore*, the cap., 10 m. N. Sylhet, is a petty town or vill., built of mats and mud, with a few mosques, many of its pop. being Mohammedans.

K

For names not inserted under K, refer to the letters C, G, and Q.

KAADEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N.W. Saaz, on l. b. of the Eger. Pop. 3,229.

KAAFIORD, a vill. of Norway, stift Finmark, at the mouth of the river and on the gulf of Alten, near lat. 70° N. It has a rich copper mine.

KAAGOE, an island of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic O. Lat. 70° N. Length 11 m., breadth 7 m.

KAARTA, a kingdom of W. Africa, in N.E. of Senegambia. Surface mountainous, and said to be populous and well cultivated.

KABAN MAADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey pash. & 88 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, and near which are silver and copper mines.

KABENDA, W. coast of Africa. [CABENDA.]

KABOK, a Mandingo state of W. Africa, Senegambia, between the Geba and the upper course of the Gambia. Interior almost unknown.

KABRA, a town of Central Africa, dom. & 10 m. S.S.E. Timbuctoo, on l. b. of the Niger or Joliba.

KABRERA, one of the Ionian Isls., dependant on Zante, off the S. extremity of the Morea, 7 m. W. Cape Gallo, with a good harbour.

KABRUANG, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, betw. the Philippines & Gilolo, 20 m. in circum.

KABSHARY, a town of Central Africa, Bornou, on the Yeou, 90 m. W.N.W. Kouka.

KABUL, or KAUBUL, a city of Afghanistan. [CABOOL.]

KACHEE, a town of Scinde, on a large branch of the Indus, 30 m. N. Hyderabad.

KACHNAI-SERAI, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 130 m. S.S.W. Gwalior.

KADAPHA, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk river, S. of Batoum.

KADERO, a vill. of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 m. S. Sennaar, with a mosque and remains of a palace.

KADIRGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., on the l. b. of the Ganges, dist. and 36 m. N.W. Ferokhabad.

KADIRGUNGE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., in the Doab, 75 m. N.E. Agra.

KADNIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 28 m. N.N.E. Vologda. It has 1,000 inhabitants.

KADOM, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.N.E. Tambov, on the Moshka, with 6,000 inhabs., and a brisk trade, especially at annual fairs.

KÄFERTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 3 m. N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,543.

KAFFA, CAFFA, or FEODOSIA, a seaport town of the Russian Empire, gov. Taurida, on the S.E. coast of the Crimea. Pop. 7,250. It was founded, or rebuilt, by the Genoese, in the 13th century, on the site of the anc. *Theodosia*, & has a castle, some ancient remains, and a good roadstead.—*Kaffa* is a country of E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, between two heads of the Gojeb riv., near lat. 7° N., lon. 36½° E., and with a cap. named Bonga.

KAFFRARIA, CAFFRARIA, or KAFIRLAND, an extensive region of S.E. Africa, represented in old maps as extending N. to Abyssinia, but now understood to comprise the space between lat. 32° and 34° S., and lon. 27° 30′ and 29° 30′ E., bounded E. & S. by the Indian Ocean, S.W. & W. by the Keiskama (which separates it from the dist. Victoria), the Chumie, and the Kliss Plaat rivers, and N., indefinitely, by a chain of mountains in a direction from E. to W. The S.E. portion of the country (called by the natives Amakosa, and inhabited by the Kosas, or Kaffirs proper) is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Great Kei, Somerset, Buffalo, and Keiskama, all of which rise in the mountainous country of the interior, and flow S.E. to the Indian Ocean. Beyond these mountains, on the N., is the country of the Amatembu Kaffirs, or Tambookies, the rivers of which are chiefly affluents of the Great Kei. The mountains are composed of trap rocks. Valuable minerals are rare. Soil in many places fertile. The climate differs widely from that of the Cape Colony. Here winter is the dry season. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder storms. In spring the temp. of the plains seldom exceed 50° Fahr.; in summer it is between 70° and 90°, and before storms it frequently rises to upwards of 100° Fahr. The Caffres are described as hospitable, intelligent, acute, and brave, but dishonest and superstitious. They practise the rite of circumcision. They are generally believed to be of the negro race, and are of a dark brown colour. The men are tall and active, and more handsome than the women. They have no written characters; but their language is sonorous, resembling Italian. They are simple in their habits, and live on the produce of the chace, and the milk supplied by their numerous herds. Their chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and water melons. They are passionately fond of tobacco. The Caffres are divided into hordes, and governed by hereditary chiefs, who exercise absolute rule. They have made many incursions into the Cape Colony, and from 1835 to 1846, frequent skirmishes occurred between them and the colonists, which led to the extension of the colony from the Keiskama to the Great Kei river, a district now called *British Kaffraria*. It is divided into the counties of Northumberland, York, Sussex, Middlesex, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Bedford. Cap. King-William town, on the Buffalo, co. Middlesex. The principal forts are Wellington and Cox.

KAFIRISTAN, or KAUFIRISTAN ("land of the Kafirs"), a country of Central Asia, between lat. 35° and 36° N., and lon. 69° 20′ and 71° 20′ E.

enclosed by Afghanistan, Koondooz, Badakshan, and Chitral. Estimated area 7,000 sq. m. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Coosh, and is traversed by affluents of the Cabool riv. Its narrow, but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with some wheat and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, called *Siah Posh*, or Kafirs ("infidels"), by their neighbours, are a remarkable race, resembling Europeans in their persons & many of their habits; they live in a very rude and primitive state, and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans, by whom their country has been repeatedly invaded, but never conquered. They are very skilful as workers in metals & wood, and are distinguished from surrounding tribes, by drinking wine, sitting on raised seats, exposing their dead without burial, using a language wholly unlike the dialects of the Afghan, Mogul, Hindoo, or adjacent Asiatic nations, with the Caucasian features & complexion, and claiming to be brothers of the Feringi (Europeans). Principal vill. is stated to be Caundaish, with about 500 houses; but little is really known of this region.

KAGALNIK, a river of Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea, a little N. of the Danube, after a S.E. course of 100 m. On its banks, many German and other colonies have been established.

KAGHUZWARA, a large vill. of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., about 10 m. N.W. Aurungabad. It was formerly noted for a manuf. of paper.

KAHAN, a vill. of Further-India, Tenasserim coast, prov. and near Mergui, on the Tenasserim riv., and close to which are some tin mines.

KAHEREE, a town of Afghanistan, Damaun, 321 m. S. Dera-Ismael-Khan, and having a principal ferry across the Indus, here 1,000 yards wide.

KAHLA, a walled town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on l. b. of the Saale, 17 m. S.E. Weimar. Pop. 2,463. Above it are a fortress, and the ruined castle of Dolerstein.

KAHLENBERG, a hill, Austria, on the Danube, a little N.W. Vienna, with many handsome suburban villas. On its side the army of Sobieski arrived to the rescue of Vienna, when besieged by the Turks, in 1683.—The *Kahlengebirge* are the mountains occupied by the *Wienerwald*, or Vienna-forest.

KAHUN, a fortified town of Afghanistan, near the Nuffoosk pass. Lat. 29° 20′ N., lon. 69° 25′ E. A garrison was placed in it by the British in May, and evacuated in September 1840.

KAI, a town of China, prov. Se-chuen, 65 m. W.N.W. Kwi-tchou.—II. a town of Russia, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Viatka.—III. *Kai-fong*, a city of China, cap. Honan, on rt. b. of Hoang-Ho.

KAIFFA, *Hepha*, a small seaport town of Palestine, pash. and 6 m. S.W. Acre, on its bay, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and having a small port.

KAILAS, "paradise," the Olympus of the Hindoos, a mountain region of Tibet, about lat. 31° N., lon. 80° E., and comprising the lakes Manasowara, and Rawan Hrad.

KAIN, KAYN, or KHAIN, town, Persia. [GHAYN.]

KAINSK, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, cap. dist., on the Om, 260 m. W.S.W. Tomsk, and on the great route thence to Omsk and Tobolsk. Lat. about 55° 30′ N., and lon. 78° 40′ E. Pop. 3,400. It is a straggling collection of wood houses, but has a trade in furs & skins, with some well frequented annual fairs.

KAIPARA, a fine harbour of New Zealand, N. island, on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 30′ S., lon. 174° 75′ E. Average breadth from 5 to 6 m. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at N., and Kaipara at S. extremity.

KAIRA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist., on two affls. of the Saburmuttee, 110 m. W.N.W. Surat. It is large, neat, enclosed by a bastioned wall, & has a handsome courthouse, a large prison, a church, English school, and a Jain temple. The British cantonments, 1½ m. distant, are commodious, but site unhealthy.

KAIRWAN, a city of N. Africa, dom. and 80 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Pop. estimated at 50,000. (?) It stands in a sandy plain, and has a large citadel, magnificent mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, and manufs. of Marocco leather boots & slippers. In the 8th and 9th centuries it was the cap. of the Arab dominions in Africa.

KAISARIYEH, or KAISARIAH, *Cæsarea*, one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, in its E. portion, at the N. foot of Mount Erjish, *Argæus*, 160 m. E.N.E. Konieh. Lat. 38° 42′ N., lon. 35° 20′ E. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall; comprises about 5,000 Turk., 2,500 Armen., and 500 Greek houses; has a castle, several mosques, churches, extensive and well supplied bazaars; & near it are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Though its trade has been latterly declining, its inhabitants are still noted for commercial enterprise, and it is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. It imports many articles of British and colonial produce, Swiss fabrics, German steel and hardwares, Italian paper, Russian bar iron, French & Belgian woollens and silks, indigo, & dye-woods, stuffs from Diarbekir, Mosul, Aleppo, and Damascus; which goods it re-exports to the principal cities of Asiatic Turkey, with yellow berries, wool, goats' hair, furs, skins, raw cotton, madder, gums, gall nuts, leeches, nitre, fruit, and wine, the produce of its own territory.

KAISERBERG, or KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Weiss, 8 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,056, mostly engaged in cotton manufs. It was formerly a fortified imperial city, taken by Rod. of Hapsburg in 1632.

KAISERSLAUTERN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Lauter, 25 m. N.W. Landau. Pop. 6,700. It was formerly a strong military post; and has iron forges, and manufs. of cotton stuffs. Its castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, was destroyed by the French during the war of succession. The French and Prussians fought in its vicinity in 1792 and 1793.

KAISERSTUHL, a small town of Switzerl., cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 20 m. N.E. Aarau, on supposed site of the ancient *Forum Tiberii*.

KAISERWERTH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 6 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on r. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,740. Manuf. cotton and silk.

KAITAH, or KEETAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Bundelcund, 50 m. W. Bandah.

KAJANA, a town of Finland, læn & 75 m. S.W. Uleaborg, cap. dist., S. of Lake Ulea. Pop. 700.

KAKABIKKA, a remarkable cataract of British N. Amer., in the course of the Kamanatekwoya, a river, which before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, falls over a mica-slate rock, 130 feet.

KAKAVA, a small isl. off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 12 m. S.W. Myra, with a small port and roadstead, and remains of the ancient *Cydna*.

KAKUNDY, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Nunez, or Kakundy, 100 m. N.E. its mouth.

KALA-BAGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 70 m. S. Peshawer. Pop. about 2,000.

KALABSHEH (EL), *Talmis*, a vill. of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Assouan. It had a temple, considered by Burckhardt, the finest remnant of antiquity in Nubia.

KALAH ("a castle"), a prefix of numerous vills.,

fortresses, &c., in W. Asia; the principal being —I. (*K.-Jik*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 35 m. N.E. Angora, at the base of a conical hill crowned by a castle; and stated to have 800 Mohammedan & 60 Armenian houses, 14 mosques, a khan, and a public bath. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops.—II. (*K.-Sherkat*), Turkish Koordistan, a site with extensive ruins, on the r. b. of the Tigris, 30 m. E. Al-Hadhr.—III. (*K.-Sifid*), a fortified town, Persia, prov. Fars, 55 m. W.N.W. Shiraz.

KALAICHI, a town of Afghanistan, near the Indus, 30 m. S. Dera Ismael Khan.

KALAMAKI, a bay of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 29° 28′ E.; near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of ancient *Patara*.

KALAMATA, a seaport town of Greece, cap. gov. Messenia, on the Nedon river, near the head of the Gulf of Koron. Pop. 2,000. It has a brisk trade in oil, silk, and figs, raised in its vicinity.

KALAMAZOO, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., state Michigan, after a W.N.W. course of 200 m., enters Lake Michigan, 41 m. N. the mouth of the river St Joseph. It is navigable for boats for its last 38 m.—II. a co., same state, in its S.W. part. Pop. 7,380.—III. a tnshp., cap. above co., and on the river, 140 m. W. Detroit. Pop. 1,290.

KALAMO, and KASTUS, two small isls. of the Ionian group, W. of Meganisi, and near the coast of Acarnania. Length of Kalamo, N. to S., 7 m.

KALANTAN, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its E. coast, having N. Siam, to which it is now partially tributary. Estimated pop. 50,000. Produce comprises 3,000 piculs of tin, and 12,000 do. of pepper, with some gold and lead. Principal town Kalantan.

KALANY-GUNGA, a river of Ceylon, enters the ocean, 3 m. N. Colombo, after a W. course of 60 m., for 3-4ths of which it is available for boats.

KALAT-EL-MUDIK, a town, N. Syria, pash. & 70 m. S.S.W. Aleppo, near the anc. Apamea, with an old castle and other ruins. An adjacent lake abounds with the black fish, *macropteronotus niger*.

KALATOA, an isl. of the Malay Archip., in the Sea of Flores, between Flores and Celebes. Here the "Ocean," Indiaman, was lost in 1797.

KALAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 55 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. Pop. 2,177. Near it is the vill. of Kabel, with mineral baths.

KALAVRITA, *Cymætha*, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Kyllenia, near the foot of Mount Khelmos, 28 miles S.E. Patras.

KALBE, 2 towns of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg.—I. cap. circ., on the Saale, 18 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. (1846) 5,573. Manufs. woollen stuffs, hosiery, and chicory. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal fortress.—II. 17 m. S.S.E. Salzwedel, on the Milde. Pop. 1,400.

KALDENKIRCHEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 10 m. W.S.W. Kempen. Pop. 1,700.

KALENBERG, a principality of Hanover, and comprising the capital. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 192,526. It owes its name to a vill. and ruined castle on the Leine, 12 m. S.S.E. Hanover.

KALGAN ("a gate"), a town of China, prov. Chi-li, 125 miles N.W. Peking, and near the great wall of China, on the route from Peking to Kiachta. Though not large, it is very populous, and is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town, both of which are fortified. Streets narrow and ill paved, but shops well supplied, the town being an important depôt of the overland trade between China and Russia.

KALGUEV, or KOLGUEV, an isl. of European Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean. Length and breadth 45 m. each. Surface mountainous or marshy, clothed with moss, & peopled only by a few Samoyede families; but resorted to by traders from the mainland, who here procure large quantities of skins, eggs, and feathers.

KALHAT, a seaport town of Arabia, dom. and 70 m. S.E. Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

KALICE, or KALISZ, or KALISH, a city of Poland, and the most W. in the Russian dom., cap. prov. of same name, on an isl. in the Prosna, 130 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 12,000, comprising 2,500 Jews. It is enclosed by old bastioned walls, entered by 5 gates, and is one of the best built cities in the kingdom. Chief edifices, the citadel, the former palace of the vaivode, now occupied by the judicial courts, the cathedral, many other churches, a synagogue, theatre, and several hospitals. It has superior schools; and woollen and linen fabrics, leather, &c., are made in the city and vicinity. Near it, in 1706, the Poles defeated the Swedes; and in September 1835, a grand military muster took place here, attended by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and other potentates.

KALIMNO, CALAMO or CALYNDA, an isl. off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 m. N.W. Stanchio, (*Cos.*) Lat. 37° N., lon. 27° E. Surface mntnous. and bare; it was anciently famous for its honey, which is still one of its principal products. Kalimno, or Calamo, its chief town, is on its W. coast.—*Kalolimno* is a small isl., Sea of Marmora, 40 m. S.S.W. Constantinople.

KALLINGER, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., 85 m. S.W. Allahabad.

KALLO (NAGY, or "GREAT"), a mkt. town of E. Hungary, cap. co. Szabolcs, 23 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 5,342, mostly Protestants. It has Greek and Protestant churches, and a factory of saltpetre.—*Kis-Kallo* is a vill. in its vicinity.

KALLUNDBORG, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the isl. Seeland, 58 m. W. Copenhagen, with 2,400 inhabs., a good harbour, and an active trade in corn and cattle.

KALMAR, a maritime læn of Sweden, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 56° 20′ & 58° 20′ N., and lon. 15½° & 17° E., having E., the Baltic, and landward the læns Linköping, Jönkoping, Wexiö, and Carlskrona. Area, including the isl. Oland, 4,258 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 184,557. Surface hilly in the N., level elsewhere; lakes and coast harbours are numerous. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption; flax, timber, iron, and cattle, are also important products. Princip. towns, Kalmar, Westervik, and Wimmerby.

KALMAR, or CALMAR, a fortified seaport city of E. Sweden, cap. *læn*, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the isl. Oland, 190 m. S.S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 5,350. It stands on the island Quarnholm, communicates with a suburb on the mainland, by a bridge of boats, and is built mostly of wood. Principal edifices, a fine cathedral, the town-hall, prefecture, and a strong castle, now a house of correction. It has also an academy, a dockyard, a small, but secure harbour, & manufs. of woollen stuffs, tobacco, and potash. Much of its commerce has latterly been transferred to Stockholm. The treaty of Kalmar, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here in 1397.—*Kalmar Sound* is a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island Oland from the mainland.

KALOO PASS, central Asia, 10 m. S.S.E. Bamian, on the route from Cabool, elev. 12,480 ft.

KALOCSA, or COLOCZA, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 68 m. S. Pesth, with a steam-packet station on l. b. of the Danube. Pop. 6,000. It is

the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, a piarist college, and Rom. Catholic gymnasium. It was formerly a fortified town of much more importance, and had a celebrated printing establishment.—II. a vill., co Marmaros. Pop. 2,323.

KALPEE, or CALPEE, a large & populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 45 m. S.W. Cawnpore, on the Jumna, the navigation of which is commanded by its fort. It is an entrepot for cotton from the S.W. of India, and has manufs. of paper and sugar candy.

KALOYERI, a small desert island, Grecian Archipelago, about midway between Andros & Scio.

KALSEE, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, on the Upper Jumna, 43 m. N.W. Hurdwar, and a principal mart for the country between the Sutleje and Touse rivers.

KALTENBRUNN, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Styrian frontier, 3 m. N.E. Radkersburg. Pop. 1,706.

KALTEN-NORDHEIM, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 25 m. S.S.W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,606.—*Kalten Sundheim* is a vill. 3 m. S.ward. Pop. 798.

KALUGA, a gov. of European Russia, near its centre, forming the most W. of the great manuf. provs., bounded E. by Tula, S. Orel, W. Smolensk, N. Moscow. Area 12,176 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,006,400. Surface flat. Chief crops, rye, oats, wheat, barley, lint, and hemp. Cattle are not numerous, but the horses are excellent. Manufs. comprise metallic goods and cutlery, cloth, cotton, leather, beet-root sugar, and soap. Distilling is carried on to a vast extent. Commerce principally with Archangel. Exports oil & spirits.

KALUGA, a town of Russia, cap. gov. and dist. same name, 95 m. S.W. Moscow, on the Oka. Pop. (1846) 36,000. It is the see of the bishop of Kaluga and Borovsk, and has a gymnasium, a seminary for the children of poor nobles, a foundling hospital, and house of correction. Kaluga is one of the most important manuf. towns of the empire. Principal manufs., muskets, cloth, oil, paper, cotton, pottery, soap, and vitriol. It has numerous tanneries and sugar refineries; commerce in sheep skins, Russia leather, and wax.

KALVÖRDE, a vill. of N. Germany, deleg. & 34 m. E.N.E. Brunswick, cap., a detached territory. Pop. 1,400.

KALWARIA, a town of Austrian-Galicia, circ. and 8 m. E.S.E. Wadowice, with a convent of Benedictines, much frequented in pilgrimage.

KALWARYA, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, on the Szezupa, 24 m. N.N.E. Suwalki. Pop. 6,000, comprising many Jews. Manufs. leather.

KALYVIA, or KALLIDEA, a vill. of Greece, Hellas, gov. Bœotia, 4 m. N.W. Arachova, and a favourite summer residence of its inhabitants.

KAMA, a riv. of European Russia, & the princip. tribut. of the Volga, rises in the gov. Viatka, N.E. Glazov, flows through gov. Perm, & S.W. betw. Viatka and Orenburg, and joins the Volga 40 m. S. Kasan, after a course estimated at 1,400 m. All the rivers of the govs. Viatka, Perm, and N. Orenburg, are its tributaries, and at its junction with the Volga it is nearly as broad as that river. One of its affls. is connected with an affl. of the Dwina, by the canal of Catherine II., 12 m. in length, & it forms an important line of traffic betw. the countries of the S. Volga and those around the White Sea. It is now navigated by steam vessels. It is navigable for ordinary barges from the Volga to Perm, and for flat-bottomed boats to a much greater distance.—II. (or *Kooner*), a river of central Asia, joins the Cabool river, Afghanistan, 10 m. E. Jelalabad, after a S.W. course of 220 m. through Chitral and Kafiristan.

KAMALIA, a small town and fort of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 115 m. S.W. Lahore. It is built of brick, and has an appearance of antiquity.

KAMALIA, a town of Senegambia, Mandingo country, 25 m. N.W. Kaniaba. Lat. 12° 47′ N.

KAMARAN, an island off the W. coast of Arabia, dom. & 20 m. S. Loheia, in a bay of the Red Sea. Length 13 m. It is fertile, and has a harbour.

KAMBARA, an isl., Pacific O. [FEEGEE GROUP.]

KAMBERG, and KAMBURG, two towns of Germany.—I. duchy and 22 m. E. Nassau, with a castle, and 1,250 inhabs.—II. Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 m. E.N.E. Weimar. P. 1,650.—*Kamberg* is a vill., Bohemia, 15 m. N.N.E. Tabor.

KAMENITZ, numerous towns and vills. of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. E.S.E. Tabor, with a castle, & 2,281 inhabs.—II. circ. & 12 m. S. Chrudim.—III. Moravia, circ. and 11 m. E. Iglau. Pop. 1,569.—IV. Slavonia, circ. and 2 m. S.W. Peterwardein. Pop. 1,844.—*Kamenitza* is a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, on the Kamenitza river, 10 m. S.W. Patras.

KAMENOI-OSTROV, two isls. of Russia; one at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, with an imperial summer palace, and a Gothic church; the other in the Caspian Sea, near Guriev, gov. Orenburg.

KAMENSKOE, and KAMENSKOI, two vills. of Asiatic Russia.—I. in the prov. Okhotsk, near the Kamtchatka frontier, with an important mkt.—II. gov. Perm, 40 m. S. Kamisklov, with imperial iron works, and a cannon foundry.

KAMENZ, a town of Saxony, circ. & 22 m. N.E. Dresden, on the Black Elster. Pop. 3,344, employed in weaving woollen and linen fabrics. It has a gymnasium, several churches, and a charitable institution, founded in 1826, in honour of the poet Lessing, born here in 1729.

KAMINIETZ (Pol. *Kamenez-Podolsk*), a town of Russian-Poland, near its S.W. frontier. cap. gov. Podolia, on the Smotritsch, 235 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. 15,600. It is the cap. of the Greek eparchy of Podolia, and of Roman Catholic bishops, and has a Russian theological seminary, a gymnasium, and 2 public schools. Chief edifice, the cathedral of St Peter and St Paul. Its fortifications, razed in 1812, have since been renewed.

KAMIONKA STRZUMILOWA, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bug, 27 m. N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,295.

KAMISHIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 106 m. S.S.W. Saratov, on the Volga, here joined by the Kamishinka. Pop. 7,268. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1710; is enclosed by a wall, and has numerous salt magazines, water-mills, tallow factories, and a trade in agricultural produce.—*Kamiz* is a vill. of Prussian-Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. & S.W. Neisse. Pop. 1,070.

KAMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 2,331, engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, stockings, and thread.

KAMOURASKA, a vill., and seignory of Lower Canada, dist. & 85 m. N.E. Quebec, the vill. near the mouth of the Kamouraska, opp. which, in the St Lawrence, are the rocky Kamouraska isles.

KAMPEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. W.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. (1840) 9,072. Manufs. woollens.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula of Asia, on the N.E., forming the S.E. termination of Siberia, extending between lat. 51° and 59° 55′ N., and lon. 155° 40′ and 164° 20′ E., bounded E. by the Sea of Kamtschatka, S. by the Pacific, W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, and N. by the country of the Tchuktchi. Pop. estimated at 6,000, of whom

1,600 are Russians; cap. Petropaulovski, on the E. coast. Surface flat in the N.E., on all the W. coast, except at the S. point, and in the centre. The E. coasts are deeply indented; bold, and steep on the S. The S. point of the peninsula is entirely covered with detached volcanic mountains, several of which rise to a height of 10,000 feet; at lat. 54°, a range of low mountains quits the S. group, and extends N. throughout the peninsula, at a distance of 65 m. from the W. coast, while a high range extends N.E. to lat. 57°. In this range is situated the culmin. point of the peninsula, Kliutchevskaja volcano, 15,703 feet in elev. Chief river the Kamtschatka, which rises in lat. 54°, flows N. through the central valley, & E. through the mntn. range to the E. Sea, in lat. 56°. Length 250 m. Chief affit. the Jelowka, from the N. Principal lake the Kurile, near the S.W. point; length 20 m.; breadth 12 m. Climate very severe; winter lasts 9 months, and frost is common even in summer. On the Kamtschatka river, in the interior where protected by the mountains, the climate is milder; here the larch grows, and small quantities of rye, barley, and pot herbs are cultivated. The scanty pop. live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. The export of goods is conducted on sledges by a fine race of dogs. Exports comprise sable, fox, and other skins (30,000 annually), whale oil, fish, and eggs. Trade chiefly with Okhotsk, whence three ships are sent annually, with supplies of grain and sugar. Imports, rice, flour, colonial goods, and spirits. Kamtschatka was discovered and conquered by the Russians, between 1696 and 1706. It is subdivided into four dists., each under a lieutenant-governor.

KAMUSCHLOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Tobol riv., 65 m. N.W. Shadrinsk. Pop. 2,900.

KANADEI, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S.W. Simbirsk, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2,250.

KANARAK (the "black pagoda"), an ancient maritime vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. S.S.E. Cuttack. Here are the ruins of a large Hindoo temple, long deserted for that of Juggernaut, 16 m. W.ward.

KANAWHA, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of Virginia, watered by river of same name. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 13,557, slaves 2,560.

KANAWHA RIVER, U. S., of N. America, rises in the N. part of N. Carolina, flows N.N.W. through Virginia, and after a course of about 900 m., joins the Ohio, about 250 m. below Pittsburg. Chief affluents Elk, Coal, and Greenbriar rivers. It is navigable by steamers to the vill. of Kanawha or Charleston, about 43 m. from its mouth. This vill. has a court-house and branch bank, and in its vicinity are extensive salt works.

KANCHOW, a seaport town of China, prov. Shan-tung, on a small river near the Yellow Sea.

KANDAH, a considerable walled town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 23 m. E. Gundava.

KANDERN, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 21 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,300, engaged in silk and cloth manufs., & iron works.

KANDILI and KANLIDSCHE, two vills. of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Bosporus, near Scutari; the latter remarkable for its beauty, and the former for its picturesque views.

KANDY, or CANDY, a town of Ceylon, formerly cap. of kingdom, near the centre of the island, 62 m. N.E. Colombo, and 1,676 feet above the sea. It stands in an amphitheatre of wooded hills, & consists of mud huts, with European barracks, a hospital on the banks of an artificial lake, a residence for the British governor, several missionary & other schools, & numerous small temples.

KANE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Illinois. Area 1,296 sq. m. Pop. 6,501.

KANEM, a country of Central Africa, Nigritia, extending W. and N. of Lake Tchad.

KANEV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.E. Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 3,008.

KANGAROO ISLAND, a large island of S. Australia, lat. 36° S., lon. 137° E. Estimated area 1,970 sq. m. Shores greatly indented and abrupt; its rounded hills covered with a thick scrub; & it abounds with shallow salt lakes. It has no native inhabs., but is occasionally frequented by whale & seal fishers.—*Kangaroo Point*, is a vill. of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), immediately opposite Hobartown, on the E. bank of the river Derwent.

KANGELUNG, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 70 m. N. Bali. Length, E. to W., 25 m. average breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by shoals.

KANGHUR, a town of Scinde, 20 m. W.N.W. Shikarpoor, Lat. 28° 13′ N., lon. 68° 35′ E.

KANGRA, a town, Punjab. [KÖTE-KANGRA.]

KANISA, several towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy*, or "great"), formerly an important fortress, co. Szalad. Pop. (1845) 8,897.—II. (*Magyar*), co. Bacs, on the Theiss, 14 m. S. Szegedin. P. 910.

KANKAN, a town of Senegambia, cap. state, in the country of Sangara. Pop. 6,000 (?).

KANKARI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 70 m. N.W. Angora. Pop. about 18,000. It has new barracks in the plain, several mosques, khans, and public baths, and a Greek church.

KANKEROWLY, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 32 m. from Odeypoor, with a tank, or lake, the dams of which are built of marble.

KAN-KIANG, a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the prov. Kiang-si from S. to N., traverses the lake Po-yang, and joins the Yang-tze-kiang, after a course estimated at 350 m.

KANKHUL, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Seharanpoor, on the Ganges, 2 m. S.W. Hurdwar.

KANNAGHERRY, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 23 m. W.N.W. Annagoondy. It was formerly a cap. rajahship, and is still important, having a fine pagoda of Krishna.

KANO, a considerable town of Central Africa, Nigritia, cap. state Houssa, about lat. 12° N., lon. 9° E. Pop. estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. It is stated to be built in a Moorish style, and to have an extensive trade, manufs. of silks, &c.

KANOJE (Hindostan *Kanyacubja*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), dist. and 40 m. N. Cawnpore, in the Doab, about 2 m. from the Ganges, with which it communicates by a canal. According to Ferishta, it was formerly the cap. of an extensive kingdom, and it is supposed to have been the *Calinpaxa* of Pliny. Principal buildings, a citadel, handsome tombs, mosques, and other Mohammedan edifices. Hindoo ruins extend round it for several miles.

KANOWTA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 11 m. S.W. Jeypoor, mostly built of stone, and having several Hindoo temples.

KANSAS, a river of the U. S., N. America, Missouri territory, rises between the Platte and Arkansas river, in an immense prairie, near the Rocky Mountains, flows E.ward, and after a course of 1,200 m. joins the Missouri near Independence. It is navigable for 900 m.

KANSK, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Yeniseisk, cap. dist., on the Kana, 120 m. E. Krasnoyarsk.

KAN-SU, the most N.W. prov. of China, be-

tween lat. 32° 30′ and 40° N., and lon. 98° and 108°, having E. the prov. Shen-si, Se-chuen, and other sides Mongolia, into which a long tongue of it stretches between the territory of the Ko-konor & the desert of Gobi. Pop. (1812) 15,193,125. Surface mountainous; principal river the Hoang-ho. Products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, and tobacco, which last is of very superior quality. Kan-tchou is the cap., besides which, there are 6 cities of the first rank.

KAN-TCHOU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kan-Su, cap. dist., near the N.W. frontier and great wall. Lat. 39° 10′ N., lon. 100° 40′ E. It has manufs. of stout woollens. It corresponds to the *Kampion* of Marco Polo.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on the Kan-kiang river, lat. 25° 52′ 43″ N., lon. 114° 50′ E. It is strongly fortified, well built, and has several temples, with manufs. of Chinese ink and varnish, and extensive trade.

KANTH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Welstritz. Pop. 1,710. A sanguinary action between the French and Prussians took place near it in 1813.

KANTURK, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W.S.W. Buttevant. Pop. 4,388. It has a castellated Elizabethan mansion, a fever hospital, district bridewell, market-house, branch bank, and manufs. of serges. It gives title of viscount to Earl of Egmont, whose resid. is in vicin.

KANUM, a large city of Little Tibet, on the Upp. Sutleje, lat. 31° 37′ N., lon. 78° 28′ E., on a table land, nearly 9,000 feet above the sea. It was long the resid. of the traveller, Cosma de Koros.

KAO, numerous cities of China and Corea, the principal being Kao-tchou, prov. and 168 m. S.W. Canton, cap. dep., on a navigable river, in lat. 21° 48′ N., lon. 111° 8′ E. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has manuf. of nankeens.

KAPELLE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, island S. Beveland, 4 m. E. Goes. Pop. 1,342.—II. (*West-Kapelle*), is a vill. of same prov., 7 m. W.N.W. Middelburg. Pop. 1,892.

KAPFENBERG, a market town of Styria, 3 m. N.N.E. Brück, and having a station on the railway between Murzuschlag and Grätz. Pop. 600.

KAPITI, or ENTRY ISLAND, an isl. of N. Zealand, between N. and middle island, and which was the general native depôt for the flax dressed on the N. side of Cook's strait.

KAPNIK-BANYA, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Szathmar, 8 m. E. Nagy-Banya. Pop. 3,000, mostly employed in gold, silver, and lead mines.

KAPOSVAR, a town of central Hungary, co. Szumegh, on the Kapos, 97 m. S.W. Pesth. Pop. 3,900, chiefly employed in cultivating tobacco. It has a Roman Catholic church, and ruins of a castle.

KAPPELN, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy and 15 m. N.E. Schleswig. Pop. 2,100.

KAPUNDA, a vill. of Australia, dist. and 45 m. N. Adelaide, close to some copper mines, whence 1,480 tons of ore were sent to Gt. Britain in 1847.

KAPUVAR, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, 40 m. S. Presburg, with 3,175 inhabitants, and a residence of the Esterhazy family.

KARA, a river forming a part of the boundary between European & Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural mountains, flows N. and enters the Sea of Kara after a course of 125 m.

KARA (SEA OF), a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between the Russian govs. Archangel and Tobolsk on the S., and the island Novaia-Zemlia on the N., and extending between lat. 70° and 73° N., and lon. 57° and 68° E. On its S.W. side, it is entered by the Strait of Kara, between the isls. Vaigatz and Novaia-Zemlia, and 30 m. across. On the S.E. side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S. it is entered by the river Kara.

KARA (Turkish *black*), a prefix to the names of numerous places in the E., of which the principal are the following:—

KARA-AGHADJ, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 40 m. S.E. Silistria.—II. a bay of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 41′ 50″ N., lon. 28° 30′ E.

KARABAGH (black garden), a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, between the Kur & Aras rivers, enclosed by the provs. Nakhchevan, Erivan, Elizabetpol, and Shirvan. Its central part consists of a bare table land, interspersed with fertile valleys. Chief town Shoosha. (GEORGIA.) *Karadagh* is an adjacent dist. of the Persian prov. Azerbijan.

KARA-BAGH, a town and large fort of Afghanistan, 40 m. S.W. Ghuznee, and 7,426 feet above the sea. Lat. 33° 10′ N., lon. 67° 59′ E.

KARA-BUNAR (*Barate*, or *Barathra*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 58 m. E.S.E. Konieh. It has a good khan, a mosque, and some nitre works. Near it are some curious traces of volcanic action.

KARACHEE, seaport of Scinde. [KURAUCHEE.]

KARA DAGH (or TAGH), several mountains of Asia Minor, and a chain in Persia between Khuzistan and Laristan.—II. a mountain range of European Turkey, Rumili, near Philippopolis. —*Karaja Tagh*, *Mons Masius*, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, separates the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

KARA HISSAR (Turk. "*black castle*"), several towns of Asia Minor.—I. pash. Karamania, 30 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh, on the slope of a hill; crowned by a ruined castle, and supposed to be the site of the ancient *Cybistra*.—II. pash. Adana, 25 m. W. Tarsous.—III. (*Shebb-Khaneh*), pash. & 110 m. E.N.E. Sivas, on the route to Erzeroum. It stands on a high hill, crowned by a ruined fortress, and comprises 2,500 mud built houses, with well-stocked bazaars. Near it are extensive alum-works.

KARA-JILER, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 50 m. S.E. Angora, near the Kizil-Irmak, where it is crossed by a remarkable bridge.

KARAK, or KAREDJ, an island of the Persian gulf, in lat 29° 12′ N., lon. 50° 13′ E. It is about 15 m. in circ., of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a vill. inhabited by about 1,000 Arabs, partly engaged in raising fruits, and in pearl-fishing. Ships bear up hither from Bushire during strong S.W. winds in the gulf, and anchor near it in safety.

KARAKAL, a town of Wallachia, cap. dist., Ramanatzi, 30 m. S.E. Krajova.

KARAKASH, a city of Chinese Turkestan, on an affl. of the Khoten riv., 240 m. E.S.E. Yarkand, and reported to comprise 3,000 houses; but little is known of its actual condition, except that it is governed by two officers sent from China. Its territory is said to be highly productive.

KARAKORUM, a mountain pass of the Chinese empire, separating Chinese Turkestan from Little Tibet, near valley of Shayok, elev. 18,604 ft.—II. (or *Holin*), a ruined city of Mongolia, which was the cap. of Jenghiz Khan. Position uncertain.

KARAMAN, *Laranda*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 63 m. S.S.E. Konieh. Pop. 7,000. It has several mosques, ruins of a castle, manufs. of coarse cotton and woollen stuffs, and trade with Smyrna, &c. From about the year 1300 to 1486, it was the cap. of a flourishing kingdom.

KARAMANIA, a pash. of Asia Minor, comprising most of the E. portion of its central table land,

between lat. 37° and 40° N., and lon. 31° and 37° E., having S. Mount Taurus, separating it from the pashs. Itshil and Adana, and on other sides Marash, Sivas, and Anatolia. Principal rivers, the Kizil Irmak (*Halys*) and the Sihon; in its W. are numerous small lakes. In the sheltered valleys, cotton, silk, sesamum, tobacco, & fine fruits, are raised; but the rearing live stock is the chief branch of its industry. It is divided into seven sanjaks. Principal towns, Konieh, Kaisariyeh, Ak-shehr, Beg-shehr, Nigdeh, and Karaman.

KARANG BOLLONG, a dist. of Java, near its centre, on S. coast, residency Baglen. The pop. export great numbers of birds' nests to China.

KARANIZ, a considerable vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, near Takhti Soleiman (the ancient *Ecbatana*), on the Sanik river, in which, near the vill., is a curious floating island.

KARANSEBES, a mkt. town of S. Hungary, Banat, on the Temes, 50 m. S.E. Temeswar. Pop. 3,400.

KARA SU ("*black river*") a name applied by the Turks to numerous rivers in their dom., among which are—I. the W. branch of the Euphrates, which joins the Kenmer Su, 14 m. S.W. Erzingan. —II. European Turkey, between Rumili and Macedonia, enters the Ægean Sea, opposite Thasos, after a S. course of 130 m.—III. Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil Irmak, near Kaisariyeh and the Melas of Strabo. It is also a name of the Struma, of an affl. of the Vardar, Macedonia, and of the Kerkhah.

KARA-SU-BAZAR, a Tartar town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. Pop. 15,000, comprising Tartars, Greeks, Russians, Jews, and Armenians. It has 24 minarets, a Greek church, 2 R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, & a remarkable fortified khan near its centre. It is the great mart of the Crimea, and has a weekly market, and a large annual fair. Its inhabitants manuf. superior marocco leather, candles, soap, pottery, and tiles.

KARATCHEV, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. W.N.W. Orel. Pop. (1838) 5,725. It is mentioned in records so early as the 12th century.

KARATEGHIN, a river and town of central Asia, the river an affl. of the Upper Oxus, in the Pamere table land, and the town on its banks, dom. and 90 m. N.E. Hissar.

KARATOVA, a market town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Braunista, sanj. and 22 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil. Pop. 4,000.

KARAVARIA, European Turkey. [VARIA.]

KARAZORANE, an island or peninsula of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its S.W. coast, 12 m. S.W. Makri, and covered with remnants of buildings of the middle ages.

KARDZAG, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. dist. Great Kumania, 35 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 11,424. It covers a wide surface, and has R. Cath., Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches.

KARGE, KARGOVA, or UNRUHSTADT, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 50 m. S.W. Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 1,970, who weave woollen cloth.

KARGOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 185 m. E.N.E. Olenetz, on the Onega. Pop. 2,040.

KARIKAL, a maritime town of India, ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore, 1759, on the Coromandel coast, 8 m. S. Tranquebar. Pop. 10,000. Its dist. has an area of 23 sq. m., and a pop. of 44,386 persons. It exports rice, betel, indigo, saffron, & tobacco, the total value of which, in 1834, amounted to 31,560*l.*, of imports in do. to 21,832*l.*

KARINJAH, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 60 m. S. Ellichpoor.

KARITENA, a vill. of Greece, cap. gov. Gortynia, near the centre of the Morea, 17 m. W. Tripolitza. Pop. 1,000. It has a strong castle, long the residence of the klepht chief Colcotroni.

KARKISSA, *Circæsium*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, cap. sanj., on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khabur, in lat. 35° 8′ N., lon. 40° 30′ E. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions.

KARLEBY, a seaport town, Finland. [GAMLA.]

KARLO, an isl. in the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. (of W. point) 65° 2′ N., lon. 24° 33′ E.; length 11 miles.

KARLOWITZ, or CARLOVITZ, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonian military frontier, co. and 8 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 5,600. A memorable treaty between Austria and Turkey was concluded here in 1699.

KARLBURG, a market town of W. Hungary, near the Danube, 10 m. S. Presburg. P. 2,095.

KARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia. [CARLSBAD.]

KARLSBRUNN, a vill. and well-frequented watering-place of Austrian Silesia, leg. Brunn, circ. Troppau.—II. a watering-place of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, near Zwittau.

KARLSBURG, or CARLSBURG (Hung. *Karoly-Fejervar*), a fortified town of Transylvania, cap. co., on the Maros, 48 m. S. Klausenburg. Pop. (1845) 12,300, comprising many Jews, who here enjoy peculiar rights, under protection of the bishops. It consists of a citadel on a height, and a lower town. Principal edifices, a fine Roman Cath. cathedral, with the tombs of John Huniades, &c., the Bathory church, the palace of the bishops of Transylvania, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, with the provincial archives, a mint, observatory, and arsenal, barracks, and hospitals; and it has several public libraries and collections.

KARLSHAFEN, a town of Central Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Weser, 24 m. N. Cassel. Pop. 1,703.—*Karlsmarkt* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. S.E. Breslau, on rt. b. of the Stober.

KARLSTADT, a royal free town of Austrian Croatia, cap. co., between the Kulpa & Korona, 33 m. S.W. Agram. Pop. (1845) 4,454. It consists of a fortress, outer town, and suburb. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has many good public buildings, and superior schools, manufs. of *rosoglio*, & an active transit trade. II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 14 m. N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 2,160. It has a trade in wine.—III. a town, Sweden. [CARLSTAD.]

KARNAC, a vill. of Upper Egypt. [THEBES.]

KARNTHEN (Eng. *Carinthia*), a political division of the Austrian Empire, forming the N.W. part of Illyria. Area 3,780 sq. m. Pop. 350,000. It is divided into the 2 circles Klagenfurth & Villach. Surface mountainous. Chief industry cattle rearing. Principal river the Drave. Chief lake the Klagenfurth or Wörthsee. Kärnthen and Krain are among the least populous provs. of the Empire. [ILLYRIA, KRAIN.]

KAROLY (NAGY), Hungary. [NAGY-KAROLY.]

KARPFEN, a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Krupinika, 60 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 3,800.

KARROOS, extensive plains of S. Africa, Cape Colony, occupying most part of the terraces between the mountain ranges. They are annually covered with a rich vegetation, and pastured by numerous herds; but when the dry season sets in they become arid deserts.

KARS, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. a pashalic, on the Arpa chain, 105 m. N.E. Erzeroum. Pop. (1843) 12,000. It is partly walled, & has a ruined citadel, 8 mosques, minarets, several small Armenian churches and convents, many in ruins.

KARSUN, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. W.S.W. Simbirsk. Pop. 4,403. It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral, & leather factories.

KARTAL, a maritime vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, 14 m. S.E. Constantinople.

KARTALINIA, or KARTHLI, the N. part of Georgia, Asiatic Russia, watered by the Kur, and its affls.; contains the towns Goro, Ananour, & Suram.

KARTOOM, cap. town of Nubia. [KHARTOOM.]

KARYES, a small town of European Turkey, Macedonia, in the centre of the peninsula of Mt. Athos. Pop. 206. Is the resid. of a Turkish aga.

KARYSTO, or CASTEL ROSSO, a seaport town of Greece, near S. extrem. of the isl. Eubæa. P. 3,000.

KASABAH, or KASSABA, a stone-built town of Asia Minor, Karamania, 54 m. S.E. Konieh.

KASAN, or KAZAN, a gov. of European Russia in the E., bounded E. by Orenburg, S. Simbirsk, W. Novgorod, and N. Viatka. Area 23,970 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,342,900, nearly all of Greek Church or Mohammedans. Surface flat, traversed by the Volga & Kama, which here unite. A great portion is covered with forests. Minerals comprise copper, gypsum, potter's clay, and lime. Chief crops rye, wheat, lint, & hemp. The Khanat, or Tatar kingdom of Kasan, founded 1441, was destroyed in 1552.

KASAN, a fortified city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near its centre, on the Kasanska, 4 m. from its mouth in the Volga, 430 m. E. Moscow. Pop. (1833) 57,244. It is composed of 3 parts, the citadel, the town, & suburbs. Cap. of a Greek eparchy, and see of a bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, & an Imperial powder magazine. Kasan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university, founded 1804, had (in 1846) 96 professors and 418 students, with a library of 29,000 vols., an observatory, botanic garden, & several museums, 2 gymnasia, in one of which the eastern languages are taught, a primary normal school, a Greek theological seminary, with a library of 4,000 vols., a military school, & 14 public schools. It has extensive manufs. of cloths, cottons, cutlery, jewellery, with soap, and morocco leather, tanneries and distilleries. It is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has extensive trade on the Volga. Kasan was 3 times nearly ruined by fire, 1st, in 1774; 2d, in 1815, by the explosion of its powder magazine; and, 3d, on 5th Sept. 1842, on which last occasion more than half of the city was destroyed.

KASANLIK, or KEZANLIK, a town of Eur. Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. N.W. Adrianople. P. 10,000 (?). It has an extensive manuf. of attar of roses.

KASANSK, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on l. b. of the Don, 20 m. E.S.E. Bogutchar (gov. Voroniej). It has an active trade.

KASBIN, a large fortified town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. N.W. Teheran. It is enclosed by brick walls. Principal edifices, a royal palace, a fine mosque, schools, bazaars, and baths. It is a depôt for the silks of Ghilan and Shirvan, destined for Bagdad and India, and rice from the Caspian provs. It produces fine melons & wine.

KASCHAU (Hung. *Kassa*), a royal free city of N. Hungary, cap. co. Abaujvar, on rt. b. of the Hernad, finely situated in a valley, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 130 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 15,600. In its great square an affluent of the river forms an island, which is decorated by a statue of John Nepomak. It has a Gothic cathedral of the 14th century, numerous other churches and convents, a fine episcopal palace, barracks, an arsenal, a theatre, a royal academy, with a library of 10,000 vols., and a fine collection of natural history, a collegiate episcopal seminary, school for nobles, and a military asylum. It forms a kind of provincial capital, a good deal resorted to by the upper classes in winter, when Paget reports it as gay & bustling as Pesth itself.

KASHAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 92 m. N. Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. Lat. 34° N., lon. 51° 30′ E. Pop. uncertain. It is large, and said to be one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. It has a royal palace, numerous mosques, colleges, bazaars, and baths, and manufs. of shawls, brocade silk stuffs, cottons, and gold and silver articles, with an active trade in agricultural produce.

KASHGAR, or CASHGAR, a considerable city of Chinese Turkestan, 140 m. N.W. Yarkand. Lat. 39° 25′ N., lon. 73° 57′ E. Pop. estimated at 16,000, exclusive of a large Chinese garrison, who, with the governor, occupy the citadel. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, entered by four gates, and divided into Mohammedan, or Turkish, and Chinese towns. It is the residence of an Usbek chief, and has manufs. of cotton goods, and articles in gold and jasper. It exports brick tea, Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, and rhubarb to Bokhara, whence it receives Russian, Indian, and other produce. Its district comprises 8 other towns, and furnishes yearly tribute, which is sent to the Chinese governor at Ili. Kashgar was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It has belonged to the Chinese for nearly a century; and was the cap. of Turkestan, until a rebellion there about 15 years ago, since which time that distinction has been transferred to Yarkand.

KASHIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. N.E. Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 3,400.

KASHIRA, a town of Russia, gov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Tula, on the Oka. Pop. 2,500.

KASHMIR, a country of Asia. [CASHMERE.]

KASIMIERZ, a town of Poland, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Lublin, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,569, mostly Jews. An action between the Poles and Russians took place here, April 10th, 1831.

KASINOV, or KASIMOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 67 m. E.N.E. Riazan, at the junction of the rivs. Babinka and Oka. Pop. 7,333, chiefly employed in the fur trade. It is mostly built of wood; and has many Tartar antiquities.

KASKASKIA, a riv. of U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, rises N. of lat. 40°, flowing S.W. for 200 m., and joins the Mississippi, 7 m. below Kaskaskia vill., which is on its banks, 128 m. S. Springfield. Pop. of vill. about 800. It has a Roman Catholic church, nunnery, and court-house. The river is navigable to Vandalia, 86 m. from its mouth.

KASMARK, a town, Hungary. [KESMARK.]

KASSON, a state of W. Africa, N.E. of Senegambia, separated from Bambouk on the S. and W. by the Senegal river. The French have a station here at Medira.

KASSYE-GOPANG, a town of Scinde, on rt. b. of the Indus, 28 m. N. Hyderabad, in a fertile dist.

KASTAMOUNI, or COSTAMBONE, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Kara-su, 114 m. N.N.E. Angora, at an elevation of 2,350 ft. Pop. about 12,000, mostly Turks. It has upwards of 30 mosques, 24 public baths, with some copper forges, cotton printing works, and trade in wool.

KASTELLAUN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,220.—*Kaster* is a vill., reg. and N.W. Cologne. Pop. 470.

KASTOREA, or KESRIE, *Celethrum*, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 25 m. S. Monastir, on a peninsula in the lake of Kastorea.

Pop. 1,800.—The *Lake of Kastorea* is nearly circular, and about 6 m. in length and breadth.

KASTRI, *Delphi*, a vill. of Greece. [CASTRI.]

KATABA, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 50 m. N.N.W. Aden.

KATACOLO, a cape and bay of Greece, gov. Elis, on the W. coast of the Morea, 15 m. S. Gastuni.

KATAGUM, a town of central Africa, Nigritia, Houssa, on an affl. of the Yeu, 135 m. E.N.E. Kano. It is said to be strongly fortified. Pop. 8,000.

KATANSKA, or KHATANGA, a river of Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, enters the Gulf of Katanska, Arctic O., after a N. course estimated at 500 m.

KATHARINABERG, a mining town of N. Bohemia, circ. Saaz, 16 m. W. Töplitz. Pop. 1,250.

KATHEE, a country of Further India. [CASSAY.]

KATOR, a town of Scinde, on the Narra branch of the Indus, 108 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.

KATRINE, or CATERAN (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., S.W. of co. Perth, 9½ m. W. Callander, & 5 m. E. Loch Lomond. Length 10 m.; breadth 2 m. It is of a serpentine form, and very deep; surrounded by lofty mntns., the most striking of which is Benvenue, and rocky wooded ravines. Its waters, fed by numerous mntn. torrents, are discharged at its E. end (where is the celebrated pass of the Trossachs), by a stream which flows into Loch Achray. The glowing descriptions of Sir W. Scott, in *The Lady of the Lake*, first drew public attention to this romantic region.

KATSHER, a frontier town of Prussian-Silesia, reg. and 42 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,640.

KATSCHOOGA, a thriving entrepôt of trade in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, between Irkutsk and the settlements on the river Jana, N.W.ward.

KATTEGAT, an inlet of the German Ocean. [NORTH SEA.]

KATTYWAR, a dist. of W. Hindostan, comprising a portion of the interior of GUJERAT.

KATUNGA, and KATUNGWA, two towns of central Africa.—I. cap. of Yarriba, and II. Houssa, on the route between Kano and Katagum.

KATYF, or KATIFF (EL), a fortified marit. town of Arabia, on the E. shore of the G. of Bahrein, Persian gulf. It is stated to have an active trade, especially in pearls from the adjacent fishery.

KATZBACH, a river of Prussian-Silesia, which flows N.E. past Goldberg, Liegnitz, & Parchwitz, and joins the Oder, on l. b., 29 m. N.W. Breslau, after a total course of 35 m. On its banks, the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.—*Katzenbuckel*, Baden, is the highest point of the Odenwald. Height 2,300 feet.

KATZENELLENBOGEN, "Cats' elbow," a vill. of W. Germany, deleg. and 9 m. E.S.E. Nassau, with a ruined castle, the seat of its former counts. Pop. 902.—*Katzhütte* is a vill. of Schwartzb.-Rudolstadt, on the Schwartz, S. Konigsee. P. 1,138.

KAUFBEUREN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 37 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. P. 4,050.

KAURZIM, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., 25 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 2,170, mostly agricultural.

KAVALA, or CAVALLO, a seaport town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island Thasos. Pop. 4,000. It is walled, has a citadel, & an export trade in cotton & tobacco. Birth-place of the late Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt. 9 m. S.W. is Eski (or Old) Kavala, anc. *Neapolis*, where St Paul landed from Troas.

KAVAYA, or KOVAJA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. El-Bassan, on a river about 3 m. from its mouth, in the Adriatic, where it has a port, 8 m. S.S.W. Durazzo. P. 10,000 (?), mostly Mohammedans. The cheese made in the plain around it is sent into other provs. of Turkey.

KAWAN, a rocky island of New Zealand, in the Gulf of Houraki, about 30 m. from Auckland, 25 m. in circ., and yielding a rich copper ore.

KAWEN, a group of between 60 and 70 wooded islands, Pacific O., Mulgrave Archipelago.

KAZAMEEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 8 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris. Pop. mostly Persians, who have here a famous mosque.

KAZAN, a gov. and city of Russia. [KASAN.]

KAZBEK, a mountain of Asia. [CAUCASUS.]

KAZEROON, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fine valley, 55 m. W. Shiraz. Though in decay, it is said to have several thousand inhabitants, with manufs. of cotton fabrics, and to be an entrepot for the trade between Shiraz & the coast. Near it are the ruins of Shahpoor.

KEA (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2 m. S.S.E. Truro. Area 7,600 ac. Pop. 4,261.

KEADY, a vill. & pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. & 7 m. S.S.W. Armagh. Area of pa. 15,351 ac. Pop. of vill. 1,120. It has flourishing manufs. of linen.

KEAL, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey.—I. (*East*), 1¾ m. S.S.W. Spilsby. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 382.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. S.W. Spilsby. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 576.

KEAN, or KEYNE (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.S.W. Liskeard. Ac. 850. Pop. 194.

KEANG-YIN, a considerable town of China, prov. Kiang-su, near the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, 86 m. E. Nanking, & with a remarkable pagoda.

KEARSLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.S.E. Bolton. Pop. 3,436.

KEBAN-MADEN, a mining town of Turkish-Armenia, pash. & 88 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Murad-Chai (Upp. Euphrates), with from 400 to 500 families, mostly Greeks and Armenians.

KE-CHO, the cap. city of Tonquin. [CACHAO.]

KECZKEMET, a town, Hungary. [KETSKEMET.]

KEDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 1½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 157.—II. a pa., cos. Suffolk and Essex, 9 m. N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Ac. 1,790. Pop. 710.

KEDESH (of *Naphtali*), or KEDES, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. S.W. Banias.

KEDGEREE, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Midnapoor, on the Hooghly river, near its mouth. It has a harbour adapted for large ships, a lighthouse, and a pilot-station.

KEDIRI, a residency of Java on S. coast, ceded to the Dutch in 1830. Pop. 215,000. Cap. Kediri, 55 m. S.W. Surabaya.

KEDJE, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Mekran, on the Mooleanee river, in lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 62° 30′ E. It stands at the foot of a rock, crowned by a strong fort, and had formerly 3,000 houses, & exten. trade, but has fallen into decay.

KEDLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. N.W. Derby. Area 890 ac. Pop. 102. The church contains many old monuments of the Scarsdale family, whose magnificent seat is in the parish. In the extensive and richly wooded grounds is a sulphur spring, similar to that of Harrogate.

KEDOE, a Dutch residency of Java, near its centre. Pop. 30,000; cap. Magellan, 38 m. S.S.W. Samarang.

KEDRON, or KIDRON, a brook of Palestine, proceeds through the valley of Jehoshaphat, N.W. of Jerusalem, past which city it continues on the E. separating it from the Mount of Olives, and thence 20 m. E.S.E. to the Dead Sea. It is a mere torrent, flowing only during and after rains.

KEELANG, a small island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram.

KEELBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, 7 m. W.N.W. Gt. Grimsby. Ac. 2,000. P. 719.

KEELE, a pa., Engl., co. Stafford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 2,710 ac. P. 1,182.

KEELING (or COCOS) ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, lat. 12° 5′ S., lon. 96° 53′ E. of Direction Island, consisting of Horsburgh and Keeling, with some smaller islands, on which a few English inhabitants and Malays are settled. These isls. abound with cocoa palms, and have good water. Discovered by Keeling in 1609.

KEELWA, or KILWAH, E. Africa. [QUILOA.]

KEENE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 70 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,610.

KEERNOOR, a considerable vill. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. & 18 m. E.S.E. Trichinopoly.

KEERPOY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Midnapoor, 52 m. W. Calcutta.

KEESVILLE, a vill. of U. S., N. America, New York, 130 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,000.

KEEVIL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Trowbridge. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 773.

KEFIL, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on a canal of the Euphrates, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, with a tomb reputed to be that of Ezekiel, & frequented by numerous pilgrims.

KEGWORTH, a pa. & large vill. of England, co. Leicester, on the Soar, and with a station on the Midland railway, 5½ m. N.N.W. Loughborough. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 1,945.

KEHL, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, near the mouth of the Kinzig, and immediately opposite Strasbourg. P. 1,304. It was fortified by Vauban, and was formerly a bulwark of Germany, on the side of France, but its fortifications are now dismantled. It communicates by a short branch with the Basle and Baden railway.

KEHLEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 6 m. N.W. Luxemburg. Pop. 2,400.

KEIDAUN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.W. Vilna. It has a college of nobles.

KEIGH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 10 m. W.S.W. Inverury. Pop. 662.

KEIGHLEY, or KEITHLEY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, and with a station on the N. Midland railway, 9 m. N.W. Bradford. Area of pa. 10,160 ac. Pop. 13,413. The town, in a valley beside Blackstone Edge, is neat, and built almost wholly of stone. In its church are a curious clock, and a monument bearing the date of 1023. Keighley has a small grammar-school, a court-house, mechanics' institution, and thriving manufs. of woollen and worsted goods, with cottons, which are mostly sold in the cloth halls of Bradford and Halifax. In 1838, 38 worsted, and 5 cotton mills, here employed upwards of 2,300 hands, and in 1839, there were estimated to be in Keighley and Hainworth, 1,800 hand-looms. Keighley is head of a poor-law union, and polling place for the W. Riding. The Leeds and Liverpool canal conveys goods from it to Hull and Liverpool.

KEINTON-MANSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. E.N.E. Somerton. Ac. 770. P. 586.

KEIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 984. Keir hill rises to from 800 to 900 feet above the sea.

KEISKAMMA, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 m. E.N.E. the Gt. Fish river, after a S.E. course of 80 miles.

KEITH, a mkt. town & pa. of Scotl., cos. Banff & Elgin, on the Isla, 20 m. W.S.W. Banff. Pop. of pa. 4,456. It is surrounded by hills, and consists of the old town, an irregular built vill.; and the new town adjoining, on the S.E., containing the parish church, an episcopal chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, subscription library, several schools, 3 branch banks, a tobacco and snuff mill, and considerable linen manufs.—*Fife-Keith* is a handsomely built town, which has sprung up since 1816, on the other side of the river. Mkt., Friday. The "Summer Eve Fair," held here in Sept., is the largest in the N. of Scotl., for cattle and horses. In this pa., the celebrated natural philosopher, James Ferguson, was born in 1710.

KEITH-HALL, and KINKELL, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 15 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the junction of the Don and Urie. Pop. 913.

KELAT, the cap. town of Beloochistan, prov. Kelat, on a hill 6,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52′ N., lon. 66° 33′ E. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. It is fortified, commanded by a citadel, ill-built, but it is well supplied with provisions and water, and has some transit trade, with a few manufs. of arms. In March 1839, it was stormed and taken by the troops under Major-Gen. Willshire, and retaken in 1840 by those of Gen. Nott. The British finally withdrew from its occupation in 1841.—II. (*K. I.-Ghilzie*, "Fort of the Ghiljies"), a hill-fort, Afghanistan, 84 m. N.W. Candahar, on the route to Ghuznee, 5,773 ft. in elev., and successfully retained by the British, till their evacuation of the country in 1842.—III. (*K. Kadiri*), a fortress of Persia, Khorassan, 58 m. N.E. Mushed, & the princip. stronghold of Nadir Shah.

KELBRA, a town of Prussian-Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 12 m. E.S.E. Nordhausen. P. 1,080.

KELHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 2 m. N.W. Newark. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 169. Kelham hall, the seat of the Sutton family, was the first prison of Charles I.

KELHEIM, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, at the junction of the Ludwig canal with the Danube, 12 m. S.W. Regensburg, with potash factories. Pop. 2,029.

KELIOUB, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., in the Delta of the Nile, 9 m. N. Cairo, with a large government cotton factory and iron foundry.

KELLAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. E.N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 575.

KELLAWAYS, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.E. Chippenham. Area 260 ac. Pop. 35.

KELLET (UPPER and NETHER), two adjoining tnshps. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Lancaster, pa. Bolton-by-the-Sands. Joint pop. 737.

KELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Holt. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 223. The vill. is situated in a ravine about 2 m. from the sea.

KELLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Pontefract. Area 6,950 ac. Pop. 1,493. The pa. is noted for its breed of sheep.

KELLOE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6½ m. S.E. Durham. Area 10,970 ac. Pop. 11,223.

KELLS, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Blackwater, & on the projected Dublin & Enniskillen railw., 36 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 8,597 ac. Pop. 7,648, do. of town 4,205. It is pleasantly situated, and has a substantial pa. church, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, sessions house, district bridewell, union workhouse, fever hospital, an anc. round tower, a richly carved ancient cross, a small antique chapel, a market house, and some manufs. of lace.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. and 8 m. S. Kilkenny. Pop. 1,831. Contains ruins of an abbey, founded in 1193 by Fitz Robert de Marisco.—III. a coast guard & fishing station, Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay.

KELLS, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, in its N. division, bordering on the sea. Length, E. to W., 16½ m., greatest breadth 9¾ m. Pop. 1,121. Its area comprises several lakes.

KELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Launceston. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 258.

KELMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton,

5½ m. S. Market-Harborough. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 163.

KELSALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Saxmundham. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 1,126.

KELSALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & 7½ m. E.N.E. Chester, pa. Tarvin. Pop. 686.

KELSEY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey.—I. (*North*), 4½ m. W. Caistor. Area 5,370 ac. Pop. 767.—II. (*South*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Caistor. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 622.

KELSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3½ m. S.S.W. Royston. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 276.

KELSO, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, near its confl. with the Teviot, 23 m. S.W. Berwick, with which it communicates by railway, and 4½ m. from the English border. Area of pa. about 4,400 ac. Pop. 5,328, do. of town 4,594. It is beautifully situated, with a fine bridge of 5 arches across the Tweed, a town hall, several churches, chapels, schools, and libraries, 2 newspapers, 4 branch banks; an antiquarian society's museum, & noble remains of one of the largest of the Scottish abbeys, built in the early Norman style, by David I., about A.D. 1128, and reduced to its present ruinous state by the English in 1545. The town has no manufs. of importance, but it carries on a brisk retail trade, being the residence of many opulent families. Has a large corn market on Friday, and cattle markets monthly; that on 5th Aug. being the largest in S. of Scotland. Races in spring and autumn. Burgh rev. (1833) 562*l*. The Duke of Roxburgh is feudal superior. Kelso in ancient times suffered much in the wars with England. In its vicinity are Fleurs castle, the ruins of Roxburgh and of Home castles, and the Eildon-hills.—II. a town of New S. Wales, co. Roxburgh, on the river Macquarrie, near Bathurst. Pop. 464.

KELSTERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. W.N.W. Louth. Ac. 2,700. P. 211.

KELSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Bath. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 255.

KELTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stamford. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 951.—II. a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Castle Douglas. Pop. 2,875.

KELTSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. E. Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. 2,176.

KELVEDON, two pas. of Engl., co Essex, with a station on the E. counties railway, 12½ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 1,483. The vill. is large, and has a station on the E. counties railway.—II. (*Hatch*), 6 m. N.W. the Brentwood station of the E. Cos. railw. Area 2,070 ac. P. 430.

KELVIN, a small river of Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, pa. Kilsyth, flows S.W. and S., & enters the Clyde, 2 m. below Glasgow.

KEMAKH, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 86 m. S.W. Erzeroum, on the Upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, embosomed in gardens, and inhabited by about 400 Turks, and 30 Armenian families.

KEMAON, a prov. of British India. [KUMAON.]

KEMBACH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Leven, 4 m. E. Cupar. Pop. 778.

KEMBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 40 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 2,940.

KEMBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2½ m. S.S.W. Shiffnal. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 256.

KEMBLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.N.E. Malmesbury. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 597.

KEMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter, 4½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 561.

KEMEYS, two pas. of Engl., co. Monmouth (*Commander*), 3 m. N.W. Usk. Area 480 ac. Pop. 81.—II. (*Inferior*), 3 m. N.E. Caerleon. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 132.

KEMI, two rivers of Russia, govs. Archangel and Finland, one entering the White Sea, and the other the Gulf of Bothnia. Near the mouth of each is a small town of same name.

KEMNATH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 15 m. S.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,593.

KEMNAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. W. Kintore. Pop. 637.

KEMPEN, two towns of Prussia.—I. Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, 33 m. S. Kalicz. Pop. 6,200, more than half Jews.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 20 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., with a citadel, & manufs. of woollens & linens. P. 3,970. Thomas-a-Kempis (Hammerken) was born here in 1380.

KEMPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Glos'ter, 5 m. N.W. Newent. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 332.

KEMPSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. S. Worcester. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,367.

KEMPSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glos'ter, 3 m. S. Fairford. Area 4,740 ac. Pop. 998.

KEMSING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Seven Oaks. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 433.

KEMPSTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 2½ m. S.W. Bedford. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 1,699.—II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S. Litcham. Ac. 650. Pop. 52.

KEMPTEN, *Campodunum*, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on the Iller, where it becomes navigable, 51 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. (1845) 7,788. It consists of an old town, walled, and nearly encircled by the new town, and has a fine colleg. church, a public library, gymnasium, Latin school, and an ancient abbey, where the independent abbot formerly held the court of his territory. Principal manufs. woollen, cotton, and linen goods. Near it are the ruins of a fortress, supposed to be Roman, and the spa of Aich.—II. a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, E. Bingen.

KEN, a river of Hindostan. [CANE.]

KEN, or KENT, a riv. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, rises in the mountains near the Brow, and flows S. through the small lake of Kentmere, and past Kendal into Morecombe bay.

KEN, a river of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, rises on the borders of the co. Ayr, flows S. and joins the Dee, above its confluence with which it expands into the beautiful *Loch Ken*, at the head of which is Kenmore castle.

KENARDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E.S.E. Tenterden. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 163.

KENCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,040 ac. Here was the site of a Roman city, supposed the *Magna Castra*, and where the remains of a temple, and an aqueduct have been discovered.

KENCHURCH, or KENT-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 3,810. Pop. 295.

KENCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S. Burford. Area 770 ac. Pop. 196.

KENDAL (KIRBY), a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, on a branch of the Preston and Carlisle railway, 38 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 68,360 ac. P. 18,027; do. of town 10,225. Inhabited houses, in 1841, 2,160; do. rated to the poor, in 1847, 1,741. It stands amongst lofty hills in the vale of the Ken, the river here crossed by 3 bridges; houses built of whitened stone, & interspersed with numerous poplar trees. Chief buildings, a large ancient & a handsome modern church, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, with three exhibitions to Oxford, blue coat school, and several smaller endowed schools, a town-hall, a court-ho., house of correction, union work-house, theatre,

assembly and news rooms, libraries, a natural history society, and excellent museum, trades' halls, and, on the opposite side of the river, picturesque ruins of a castle, in which Queen Catharine Parr was born. Kendal is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen weavers having settled here in the reign of Edward III. In 1838, 12 mills employed about 3,000 weavers and other operatives. The principal manufs. are fancy waistcoatings, coarse kerseys, linens, baizes, serges, carpets, knit worsted caps, jackets, stockings, and leather, with dye, marble, and paper works. A canal to Lancaster provides it with water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. Market Saturday. Corporation revenue (1847) 815*l*. The borough sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 368. It is also a polling place for the co. Mean annual temp. 47°; winter, 37°; summer 57°.8. More rain falls here than perhaps in any other part of England (mean ann. fall 61 inches), yet Kendal is reputed to be remarkably healthy.

KENDERCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. & 10 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 890 ac. Pop. 102.

KENEH, or GHENNEH, a city of Upper Egypt, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Nile, 34 m. N.N.E. the ruins of Thebes. It is an important mart for agricultural produce, and for the trade with Arabia and Central Africa. It has extensive manufs. of earthenwares, a government cotton factory, and a superior government school. It is near the site of the ancient *Cænopolis*.

KENFIG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 297.

KENILWORTH, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 4½ m. N. Warwick, by a branch of the London and N.W. railway. Area of pa. 6,460 ac. Pop. 3,149, partly engaged in manufs. of ribbons, gauzes, horn-combs, and chemical products. The town, beautifully situated, has an ancient church containing one of the finest modern stained glass windows, a grammar school, some remains of an abbey founded about 1122, and the massive keep and some other portions of a castle, which has obtained European celebrity since Sir Walter Scott made it the scene of one of his most striking fictions. It remained entire until sacked by the soldiers of Cromwell. Charles II. granted it to the Clarendon family, to which it still belongs. Kenilworth is said to have been named after the Mercian king Kenulph.

KENKRES, or KENKRIES, *Cenchreæ*, a vill. of Greece, gov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Corinth, on the isthmus, and shore of the Gulf of Ægina.

KENLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 294.

KENMARE, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the road from Cork to Cahirciveen, 13 m. S.S.W. Killarney. Area of pa. 22,490 ac. Pop. 5,839; do. of town 1,339. It lies in an isolated district, and is surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery; it has an elegant suspension bridge across the estuary of the Roughty, and a convenient harbour pier, approached by vessels of large burden. Chief exports, corn and salmon. Imports, coal, timber, iron, &c. It gives the title of Earl to the Browne family; but the Marquis of Landsowne is chief proprietor of the district.

KENMARE RIVER, or BAY, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic, between the cos. Cork and Kerry, N.W. Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance 5 m. It is deep, easily navigated, & screened by lofty heights. On its N.W. side it is studded with numer. islets.

KENMORE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, at the head of Loch Tay, 6 m. W.S.W. Aberfeldy. Area 62 sq. m., chiefly forest and mountain land. Pop. 2,539. The vill., which has a bridge across the Tay, is one of the most picturesque in Scotland, and in its vicinity is Taymouth castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who owns the pa. Here Queen Victoria was entertained in great magnificence in 1842. In the park, besides the usual species of deer, moose and buffaloes are kept. In a large islet here are the ruins of a priory, where Sibilla, daughter of Henry I., and queen of Alexander I. of Scotland is buried. The mountain Ben Lawers is also in this parish.

KENN, two isls. in the Persian Gulf.—I. Persia, prov. Laristan, 85 m. W. Kishm. It is low, surrounded by coral reefs, produces cotton, dates, tobacco, and cattle; and has a vill. and harbour. —II. an island, 70 m. W. Cape Kenn, prov. Fars. —III. a reef in the Pacific, off N.E. Australia.

KENN, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 4½ m. S. Exeter. Area 6,460 ac. P. 1,078.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 10 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 720 ac. Pop. 322. The excellent bishop Kenn belonged to a family who long possessed this manor.

KENNARTH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 2,044.

KENNEBEC, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Maine. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. 55,823. The river of same name rises in Moosehead Lake, and, after a course of 230 m., mostly E.S.E., enters the Atlantic, 12 miles below Bath. It is navigable for ships to Bath, and for sloops to Augusta.

KENNEBUNK, a township & seaport, U. S., N. America, Maine, on a riv. of same name, at its entrance in the Atlantic, 78 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,323, mostly employed in the coasting trade and in fisheries. It has a good harbour.—II. (*Port*), a township on same riv., opposite the above, with which its trade is connected. Pop. 2,768.

KENNERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area 600 ac. Pop. 118.

KENNERY CAVE TEMPLES, Brit. India, presid. and a little N. Bombay, on Salsette isl., are among the remarkable Buddhic excavations of W. India. They are situated in the sides of a hill range, and contain numerous sculptured figures.

KENNET, a riv. of Engl., co. Berks, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E., & joins the Thames at Reading. It is navigable from the Thames to Newbury, from which town the Kennet & Avon canal accompanies it upward to Hungerford, thence crossing the co. Wilts, and joining the Avon near Trowbridge.

KENNET, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area 1,400 ac. P. 228. —II. (*East*), co. Wilts, 5 m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 75. It is noted for excellent ale. The large barrow, Selbury hill, is in this pa.

KENNETHMONT & CHRIST-KIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 6½ m. S. Huntly. Pop. 1,107.

KENNINGHALL, a small market town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Harling. Area of pa. 3,660 ac. P. 1,389. Here is an anc. church.

KENNINGTON, an extensive southern suburb of London, co. Surrey, pa. Lambeth, 1½ m. S.S.W. St Paul's. Pop. 31,289. It is mostly laid out in streets, with the exception of an open common, on which public meetings have been often held. —II. a pa. co. Kent, 2 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 585.

KENNOWAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. S. Cupar. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 2,044.

KENSINGTON, a town and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a western suburb of the metropolis, 4 m. W.S.W. St Paul's. Area of pa. 2,680 ac. Pop. 26,834. It has numerous places of worship, and schools, including 2 proprietary

schools (one of which is in connection with King's college, London), and a national endowed school, an observatory, established by Sir J. South, and containing a telescope of extraordinary power, a cemetery, occupying nearly 50 ac., at Kensal Green, and many elegant detached mansions of the nobility and gentry, including Holland house. The pa. comprises Notting hill, and most part of Brompton. The royal palace of Kensington adjoins the town, but is in the pa. of St Margaret's, Westminster.

KENSINGTON, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, forming a suburb of Philadelphia on the N.E. Pop. 22,314, partly employed in manufs. of cottons, woollens, iron, glass, &c., and in ship-building.

KENSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. S.S.E. Dunstable. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 842.

KENT, a maritime co. of England, at the S.E. extremity of Great Britain, nearer to the continent than any other part of the island, & having N. the Thames and North Sea, S.E. the Straits of Dover, S. Sussex and the English Channel, and W. Surrey. Area 1,557 sq. m., or 996,480 ac., of which above 900,000 are said to be meadow and arable land. Inhabited houses 95,482. Pop. 548,337. Two principal ranges of hills, contiguous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the co. from W. to E., which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney marshes and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of an extensive forest, and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the isls. of Sheppey & Thanet, and the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent rivs. Products more varied than in any other co., and, owing to the drier climate, generally superior in quality. Wheat, barley, and other grains, turnips, clover, &c., are of the finest growth. Upwards of 20,000 ac. are appropriated to hops, supplying about ⅓th of the whole crops of England. Cherry, plum, and filbert orchards are extensive, and much cider is made. Garden seeds are important products. Stock of sheep large; and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Estates small, owing to the Saxon custom of *gavel-kind*, here still maintained, and by which the lands of a father dying intestate are divided among all the sons alike. Farms rather small. Average rent of land (1810) 17s. 5d. Annual value of land (1842-3) 1,327,490*l*. Do. of houses, 1,372,881*l*.; total value of assessed property, 2,907,605*l*. Manufs. unimportant, with the exception of paper and ship-building. The S.E. railway and its branches traverse the co. Kent is divided into 5 lathes, 63 hundreds, & 415 pas., mostly in the Home circuit, and in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, besides which cities it contains Maidstone (the co. town), Dover, Deal, Greenwich, Chatham, Woolwich, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend. It sends 18 members to H. of C., 2 of whom are for the E., and 2 for the W. divisions of the co. Reg. elects. for co. (1848), E. division 7,251, W. division 9,271. Kent was the country of the Cantii, and was the first established kgdm. of the Saxon Heptarchy.

KENT, several cos. of U. S., N. America.—I. Rhode Island, in centre of state. Area 186 sq. m. Pop. 13,083.—II. Delaware, W. Delaware Bay. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 10,872.—III. Maryland, in its N.E. part. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 10,842.—IV. Michigan, in its W. part. Area 576 sq. m. P. 2,587.—A co. of Upper Canada, W. dist., between cos. Middlesex & Essex, & the lakes Erie and St Clair, cap. town Chatham, on the Thames.

KENT, a maritime co., W. Australia, mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., and lon. 118° and 119° W., extending W. from Doubtful Island Bay to cos. Plantagenet and Hay. In it are capes Richie and Knob, Henry Head, and Bremer and Dillon bays.—II. a co. of Tasmania, S.W. the river Huon, and having S.E. and S. D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the ocean. Co. town Ramsgate, on Recherche Bay.—*Kent Islands* are a group at the E. end of Bass' Strait, between Tasmania & the colony Victoria. [PORT PHILLIP.]

KENTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area 710 ac. Pop. 152.

KENTISBERE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Collumpton. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 1,184.

KENTISBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8½ m. N.N.E. Barnstable. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 422.

KENTISH-TOWN, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. St Pancras, forming a N. suburb of the metropolis, 2 m. N.N.W. St Paul's, London, and immediately N.E. the suburb Camden-town. It contains many well built streets and handsome villas, a college of civil engineers, and many public schools.

KENTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 2,313.—II. co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Framlington. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 287.—III. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Gosford, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 819.

KENTUCKY, one of the U. S. of N. Amer., in the central part of the union, mostly between lat. 36° 20′ & 39° N., and lon. 82° & 89° 20′ W., having N. and W. the Ohio river, separating it from the states Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; E. Virginia, S. Tennessee, and W. the Mississippi, dividing it from Missouri. Greatest length 400 m., breadth 170 m. Area estimated at 41,000 sq. m. Pop. 779,828, of whom 182,258 are slaves. Surface in the S.E. is broken by the Cumberland mtns., a branch of the Alleghanies; in the centre is a rich undulating tract, bordering the Ohio, it is hilly and well wooded, as in the level lands of the W. Princip. rivers, besides the Ohio & Mississippi, are the Cumberland, Green, Kentucky, Licking, and Tennessee, all affls. of the Ohio. Soil rests throughout on a bed of *limestone*, apertures in which greatly diminish the rivers in dry seasons. Climate healthy, except near the Mississippi; the winters are, for N. Amer., mild and humid. Oats, wheat, tobacco, and hemp, are staple products. The crop of tobacco in 1840 reached to nearly 53½ millions lbs., being inferior in amount only to that of Virginia. Maize, and most other grains, cotton, flax, potatoes, apples, and peaches, are raised. The rearing of horses, mules, cattle, and hogs, for export, may, however, be ranked as the prime object of rural industry. The horses amount to nearly half a million, and the breed is greatly esteemed throughout the Union. Salt, from mineral springs, is exported in large quantities; iron, coal, marble, lime, and nitre, are other mineral products. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, iron-wares, cordage, and maple sugar, are increasing; and the capital invested in manufs. was in 1840 estimated at nearly 6,000,000 dollars. Imports and exports are chiefly through New Orleans, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1840, 79 m. of railway were open in this state. The Louisville and Portland canal, avoiding the rapids of the Ohio, 2½ m. in length, admits the largest steamers, and cost 730,000 dollars. The state governor, and the senate, consisting of 38 members, are elected for 4 years; the house of representatives, consisting of 100 members, is elected annually. Rev. (1844) 392,422 dollars.

Kentucky sends 10 repres. to Congress. Chief towns, Frankfort, the cap., Louisville, and Lexington.—The *Kentucky river* rises in the Cumberland mntns., and flowing through the state of Kentucky, after a course generally N.N.W., joins the Ohio at Carrollton. It has been made navigable for steamers throughout 260 m. The towns Frankfort and Richmond are on its banks.

KENTY, a town of Austrian-Poland, circ. Wadowice, on the Sola, 35 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,621. Manufs. woollen cloth, linens, & leather.

KENWYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, adjoining on the N., & partly within, the bor. of Truro. Area 7,370 ac. Pop. 9,555.

KENYON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on the Warrington and Manchester railway, 2 m. E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 323.

KENZINGEN, a walled town of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, on the Elz, 15 m. N.N.W. Frieburg. Pop. 2,515. Near it are the baths of Kirnhalden.

KEOCLOCH, a mntn. on the W. coast of Scotl., co. Ross, between the inlets Loch Gruinard, and Little Loch Broom.

KERASUN, KERASUNT, or KERESOUN, *Cerasus*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 70 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Lat 40° 57′ 10″ N., lon. 38° 22′ E. Pop. 3,000 (?). It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side, is ruinous and poor, but it has a little shipbuilding, and some trade in corn. Near it are extensive mines of rock-alum.

KERBELA, or MESHED-HOSSEIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 28 m. N.W. the ruins of Babylon, on an anc. canal from the Euphrates. It is large, and appears to be flourishing; principal buildings, the mosque and tomb of Hossein, a son of Ali, which is much venerated by the Persians.

KERDISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Foulsham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 201.

KEREK, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Dead Sea, and 50 m. S.E. Jerusalem.

KERENSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. W.N.W. Pensa, on the Kerenga. Pop. 7,000.

KERERA, an island of the W. coast of Scotl., co. Argyle, in the Sound of Mull, forming the W. screen of the beautiful bay of Oban, about 7 m. E. the isl. Mull, to which there is a ferry. Length, N.W. to S.E., 5 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 187. Surface rugged. It has the ruins of a Danish castle. King Alexander II. died here in 1249.

KERESLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. St Michael, 2½ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Pop. 436, partly employed in the ribbon manufacture.

KERESZTUR, several vills. of Hungary. [BODROG-KERESZTUR.]—*Keresztut* is a vill., co. Szabolcz, 46 m. N. Debreczin.

KERGUELEN LAND, or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, an island of the Indian O., its S. extremity, Cape George, being in lat. 49° 54′ S., lon. 70° 12′ E. Length about 100 m., greatest breadth 50 m. It is of primary formation, sterile, or covered with moss, & inhab. only by seals & nums. wild fowl.

KERKA, or TIZIO, *Titius*, a river of Dalmatia, rises in Mt. Prologh, flows S., and after a course of 60 m., enters the Adriatic, a little below Sebenico, which town, and Scardona, are on its banks. Knin and Dernis are on its affls. Below its falls, it is navigable for large coasting vessels.

KERKENI, *Cercina*, an isl. group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the G. of Cabes, the princip. isl. being 150 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Though rocky and sterile, some are inhabited, and on the largest are several vills., and a castle.

KERKHAH, or KERAH (Turk. *Kara-su*, anc. *Choaspes*), a river of Persia, provs. Kurdistan, & Khuzistan, rises by numerous heads about Kermanshah and Senne, flows mostly S., and joins the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates), after an entire course of about 320 miles.

KERKINIT, GULF OF, *Cercinetis Sinus*, an inlet of the Black Sea, on the N.W. side of the Crimea.

KERKIT-CHIFTLIK, a market town of Turkish-Armenia, pash. and 86 m. W. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., on the high route betw. Erzeroum & Tokat.

KERKOOK, or KERKUK, a town of Turkish-Kurdistan, cap. sanj., pash. & 155 m. N. Bagdad. It is greatly in decay, but has a fort, numerous mosques, several Roman Catholic and Armenian churches, a manuf. of calico, and a trade in galls.

KERLOUAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,362.

KERMAN, *Caramania*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat, 26° and 31° N., & lon. 55° & 60° E., having S. the Persian gulf, and landward the provs. Laristan, Fars, and Yezd, with W. Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Estimated area about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. stated to be under 600,000. Surface mostly mntnous. and barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial; climate unhealthy. Its N. part is a salt-waste, but in some parts of the prov. are tracts producing corn, cotton, tobacco, saffron, madder, tropical fruits, and gums; pasturage is, however, the princip. branch of industry, and here are a good breed of sheep, with numerous herds of camels & goats. Mineral products comprise iron, copper, and sulphur: manufs. are of fine woollen fabrics, shawls, carpets, linens, and matchlocks. The E. coast line, called Moghistan, or Maghistan, belongs to the Muscat dom., and comprises the forts Gombroon and Jask; elsewhere the princip. towns are Kerman, Killahi-Aga, Krook, and Nuheemabad.—*Kerman*, or *Serjan*, a fortified city, cap. prov. Kerman, lat. 29° 48′ N., lon. 56° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It stands in a plain, commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel, and various fine buildings. It was formerly very flourishing, and its inhabitants still manuf. a good many common shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

KERMANSHAH, a fortified city of Persia, cap. Persian-Kurdistan, near the Kerkhah (anc. *Choaspes*), 80 m. W.S.W. Hamadan. Lat. 34° 18′ N., lon. 47° 12′ E. Pop. 30,000. It is enclosed by a brick wall and towers, and has many public buildings, gardens, and baths, with manufs. of carpets and swords, which are exported with cotton and fruits to Bagdad, it being on the great S. road from Persia into Asiatic Turkey. It is stated to be flourishing and improving. About 6 m. E. are the remarkable caves of Taki-Bostan.

KERNUK, a town of central Africa, cap. territ. Loggan, on the S. side of L. Tchad. Pop., according to Clapperton, at least 15,000.

KERPEN, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. & 13 m. S.W. Cologne, on the Erft. Pop. 2,540, who manuf. jewellery and hardwares.

KERRY, a marit. co. in the S.W. part of Irel., Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon, E. & S. cos. Limerick and Cork, and W. the Atlantic. Area 1,186,126 ac., of which upwards of 400,000 are arable, 13,000 wood, and 700,000 uncultivated. Inhab. houses 46,628. Pop. 293,880, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. Surface extremely wild, rugged, and mntnous. Macgillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mntns. in Irel., are in this co. Coast line deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Irel. Princip. rivers, the Feale, Maine, Laune or Lane

and Roughty. Lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Climate usually mild, but on the sea-board, subject to heavy rains. Soil mostly inferior, except in the central lowlands, where it is a rich loam, resting on limestone. The arbutus, and other plants, commonly considered exotic, are here indigenous. Agriculture, though improving, is still very backward. Chief crops, potatoes, wheat, and barley, the former of which is alone consumed by the producers, who are in general miserably poor, and wretchedly housed. Numerous goats, and small Irish cattle, are pastured in the mntns., and a larger English cross-breed in the vales. Dairy farms are sometimes large; arable mostly small. Estates large. Average rent of land, 6*s.* 1*d.* per ac. Fisheries in 1836, employed 6,311 men. Mines of iron, copper, lead, coal, and slates, exist; but they are at present very little wrought. Manufs. unimportant. Chief exports, corn, butter, & bacon. Ann. amount of property, valued for the poor rate, 355,466*l.* No. of scholars in 1834, about 20,000, of whom about 19,000 were R. Catholics. Kerry is divided into 8 baronies, and 83 pas., in the diocese of Ardfert. Chief towns, Tralee (the cap.), Killarney, Dingle, and Kenmare. The co. sends 2 membs. to H. of C., and the bor. of Tralee 1 mem. Reg. elects. for co. (1849) 771. It was made a shire by King John, in 1210, and gives the title of Earl to the Marq. of Lansdowne, one of its principal landowners.

KERRY, or CERI, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2½ m. E.S.E. Newton. Pop. 2,104. The vill., situated in the beautiful vale of Kerry, has an anc. church, and manufs. of flannel and baize.

KERRY-HEAD, a lofty promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, S. of entrance to Shannon.

KERSEY, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Hadleigh. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 787.

KERSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S. Newton-Abbot. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 845. [ABBOTS' KERSWELL.]

KERTCH, a seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, on the strait, and 8 m. W. Yenikalé. Pop. 1,000. It has a good harbour, with from 9 to 11 feet of water close in shore, and defended by a fort. It exports salt, corn, hides, skins, &c. It was made a free port by the late Emperor Alexander, and is the quarantine station for the sea of Azov.

KERVIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 5 m. E. L'Orient. Pop. 2,448.

KESHAN, or RUSKOI, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 26 m. N. Gallipoli. It is enclosed by walls, and has about 900 houses, and a thriving trade.

KESHIN, or KESHEIN, a marit. vill. of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. Ras Fartak. Though the cap. of the Mahrah chief, it is a miserable place, with only a few stone houses. Pop. 400.

KESGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 88.

KESMARK (Germ. *Kaisersmarkt*), a free town of N. Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Poprad, 125 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,200, of whom 2,500 are Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 3 gates, and has a large tower, built by the Emperor Sigismund in 1433; a town-hall, a Roman Catholic church, and high school, Protestant gymnasium, and a ruined castle.

KESSEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 8 m. N.N.E. Ruremonde. Pop. 1,091.—*Kesselsdorf* is a vill. of Saxony, W. Dresden, where the Prussians conq. the Austrians in 1745.

KESSEL-BASHI-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, near the sources of the Irtish river, lat. 46° 30′ N., lon. 87° E. Length nearly 80 m.; breadth varying to 25 m. It receives a considerable river, but has no efflux for its waters.

KESSING, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Ceram. Lat. 3° 50′ S., lon. 131° E. Circumference about 45 miles.

KESSINGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 658. Its old church is a noble ruin.

KESTEVEN (PARTS OF), a subdiv. of the Engl. co. Lincoln, forming its S.W. part, having N. the parts Lindsey, and S.E. the parts Holland. Area 445,560 ac. Pop. 92,359. It contains much excellent arable and pasture land, with the towns Grantham, Sleaford, Folkingham, Bourne, Corby, Market-Deeping, and Stamford.

KESTON, a pa., England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 568. Holwood-hill, the seat of the late Mr Pitt, occupies the site of a strong Roman station, supposed *Noviomagus*.

KESWICK, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Crosthwaite, on the Greta, between the foot of Skiddaw mountain, and the N. end of lake Derwentwater, 24 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Pop. 2,442. It is well built of stone, has an elegant modern church, a town-hall, market-house, free school, work-house, 2 museums, chiefly of minerals; several good hotels, manufs. of linsey-woolseys, and black-lead pencils. The potting of char, taken in the lakes, is also a considerable business; but the chief dependence of this cap. of the lake district, is on the crowd of tourists, who make it their head-quarters. The scenery around is scarcely equalled elsewhere in Engl. Mkt., Sat. [DERWENTWATER.].—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 960 ac. Pop. 117.—III. (*East*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Harewood, 3½ m. S.W. Wetherby. Pop. 465.

KESZTHELY, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Szalad, near the W. extremity of L. Balaton, 96 m. S. Presburg. Pop. 7,410. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, fisheries, a trade in wine, and a noble residence, belonging to Count George Festetics, who has founded here an extensive school of agriculture and domestic husbandry, termed the *Georgicon*, with a gymnasium.

KETLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Salop, pa. and 1 m. E. Wellington. Pop. 2,642, partly employed in iron works.

KETSKEMET, or KECSKEMET, the largest mkt. town of Hungary, between the Danube & Theiss, co. and 50 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 42,081, mostly employed in breeding live stock, tanning, soap-making, and growing wine. It has various churches, a Piarist, and 2 Reformed gymnasia, a normal school, school of design, orphan asylum, and military hospital. It has 5 yearly markets; that for cattle is the largest in Hungary.

KETTERING, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area of pa. 2,840 ac. Pop. 4,867, employed in weaving silk, plush, and wool combing. The town has a large mkt. place, surrounded by good houses; in other parts, it is ill built. The church is a fine specimen of the later *English* style. Market, Friday.

KETTERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. Wymondham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 246.

KETTINS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, immediately E. Coupar-Angus. Pop. 1,109. It contains several handsome residences, and a hill, on which stood Dores, traditionally reputed to have been the castle of Macbeth.

KETTLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 5½ m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 2,312, extensively employed in linen weaving. Here are remains of Clatto tower.

KETTLEBASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Area 960 ac. Pop. 203.

KETTLEBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Framlington. Ac. 1,550. P. 355.

KETTLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Fakenham. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 219.

KETTLETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Lincoln. Area 3,280 ac. Pop. 501.

KETTLEWELL, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharf, 13 m. N. Skipton. Ac. 8,320. P. 685.

KETTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stamford. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 820.

KETTWIG, a town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, with manufs. of cloth. P. 2,700.

KEVENLLEECE, or CEFYNLLYS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 10 m. E.S.E. Rhayader. Pop. 379.

KEVERNE (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 7½ m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area 9,650 ac. Pop. 2,469.

KEW, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with Brentford, 7 m. W. London, and 1½ m. N.W. the Mortlake station of the London and Richmond railway. Area 230 ac. Pop. 923. The vill. is mostly built around a green, and has many handsome mansions, including a royal palace, once the favourite residence of George III., and more recently of the King of Hanover. It is surrounded by ornamental grounds, covering 120 ac., and containing a pagoda, 163 feet in height. The botanical garden, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is kept up at the national cost, and is open to the public. The palm-house is unrivalled, being 360 ft. by 90.

KEW (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.E. Wadebridge. Area 7,530 ac. P. 1,429.

KEWSTOKE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 545. It has the remains of a priory, founded by William de Courtenay in 1210.

KEXBOROUGH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Rid., pa. Darton, 3½ m. W.N.W. Barnsley. P. 625.

KEXHOLM, a town of Finland, læn and 50 m. N.E. Wyborg, at the influx of the Voxa into Lake Ladoga. Pop. 2,000.

KEYINGHAM, or KAYINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 728.

KEYMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.S.E. Hurst-Pier-point. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 1,364. The branch of the S. coast railway to Lewes, here leaves the London & Brighton line.

KEYNSHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, and on the Great Western railway, where it emerges from a tunnel, 1,012 yards in length, 5 m. S.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 3,330 ac. Pop. 2,307. The town, on a rocky eminence, has a fine church, with a lofty tower & many ancient monuments, a union work-house, some small woollen and linen manufs.

KEYNSTON-TARRANT, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1,560. P. 334.

KEYS (THE), or CAYS, are the islets and reefs along the shores of Honduras, Central America, and in other parts of the W. Indies; the principal being the Great Key, Bahama. Lat. 21° 45′ N., lon. 71° 40′ W.—II. a group, E. Archip., W. of the Aroo isls. [KI ISLANDS.]—*Key (West)*, is an island, U. S., at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 24° 31′ 5″ N., lon. 81° 47′ W., 60 m. S.W. the S. extremity of Florida, having on its N.W. side, a harbour admitting the largest vessels, and a vill. with a court-house, church, light-house, and 500 inhabitants, who live by salt making, and the profits obtained by the frequent wrecks on the adjacent reefs. [FLORIDA KEYS.]

KEYSOE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.W. Kimbolton. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 757.

KEYSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 6½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 190.

KEYTON, and KEYKRA, two towns of N.W. Hindostan; the former in dom. and 11 m. E.S.E. Kotah; the latter, British dom., dist. and 40 m. S.E. Ajmere.

KEYWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 576.

KEZANLIK, a large town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. N.W. Adrianople. Estimated pop. 10,000, many empld. in the manuf. of rose-attar.

KEZDI-VASARHELY, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, 35 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 2,736. Stat. of the XV. Szekler regiment.—*Kezd-Szaaz* is a mkt. town, 4 m. S.E. Segesvar. P. 4,900.

KHABUR, two rivers of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Araxes*), pashs. Diarbekir and Bagdad, flows S. through Mesopotamia, and joins the Euphrates at Kerkissa, after a course estimated at 190 m. Principal affl., the Nahr-el-Singar.—II. pashs. Van and Koordistan, flows S. & joins the Tigris, 65 m. N.W. Mosul. The towns Bitlis and Zaku are on its banks. Length 50 m.

KHAFALOUN, or KHAFALOON, a town of W. Tibet, at the junction of the Shayook and Leh rivers, 90 m. N.W. Leh, & the cap. of a rajahship, having about 12,000 inhabs., between the doms. Ladakh and Little Tibet.

KHAIBAR, a town of Arabia, prov Hedjaz, 100 m. N.N.E. Medina, and cap. of an indep. Jewish territory. It was captured in 628 by Mohammed, who here received from a Jewess the poisoned egg which ultimately cost him his life.

KHAI-FUNG, and KHAI-HOA, 2 cities of China; the former, cap. prov. Ho-nan, on the Hoang-ho, 300 m. N.W. Nanking; the latter, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., near the Tonquin frontier, in lat. 23° 24′ 30″ N., lon. 104° 21′ E.

KHAIRABAD, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Indus, opposite Attock, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, 35 m. E.S.E. Peshawer. It has a mud fort, and an aqueduct for irrigation.

KHALKAS COUNTRY, the N. part of Mongolia, Chinese Empire, extending from the Altai, in lon. 90° to 112° E., and between lat. 47° and 53° N., having N. Siberia, and W. Chinese Turkestan. Surface in a great part mountainous; elsewhere consisting of vast plains and steppes, over which the Tartar tribes wander with their herds; in the S. it comprises a part of the great desert of Gobi. The Yenisei, Selenga, Orkhon, and other large rivers rise in this region; which also contains many large lakes, the principal being the Oubsa Nor. It is divided into 4 khanats, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese since the 18th century, when the aid of the latter was called in to repel the invasions of the Eleuthi. Cap. city Ourga. The inhabitants are Mongol tartars and of the Buddhic faith. This was the native country of Zinghis (or Jenghis) khan.

KHALKI, one of the Princes Isls., Sea of Marmora, S.E. Constantinople, with an ancient copper mine and a Greek college. It is resorted to by visitors from the adjacent coasts.

KHAMIL, or HAMI, a city of Chinese Turkestan, lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 93° 40′ E., in a fertile and well cultivated region, with a garrison of 1,000 men. It is the centre of a large trade.

KHAMIR, a marit vill. of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite Laft, in the isl. Kishm. It exports sulphur to Muscat from mines in its vicinity.

KHANHAILA, a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 55 m. S.W. Bhawlpoor.

KHANGUR, two vills. of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Indus rivers, respectively 26 and 76 m. S.S.W. Mooltan.—*Khangurh* is a vill. in the Indian desert, dom. and 66 m. S. Bhawlpoor.

KHANIA, or CANEA, *Cydonia*, a fortified seaport, and the principal commercial town of Crete, cap. prov., on the N. coast of the isl., 64 m. W.N.W. Candia. Pop. 8,000, of whom about 5,000 are Mohammedans, & 1,000 foreign Greeks. Its fortifications, built by the Venetians, are inferior to those of Candia, but its port is the best in Crete, and capable of holding many vessels of 300 tons; it is formed by a mole 1,200 feet long, with a light-house at its extremity, opposite a fort, defending the harbour. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley vaults, a small lazaretto, and soap factories. It is the seat of a provincial council & governor, a Greek bishop's see, & the residence of several European consuls.

KHANKA, two towns of Central Asia, indep. Turkestan.—I. khanat and 30 m. E.N.E. Khiva, on the Jyhoon, and consisting of about 350 houses, enclosed within a poor wall.

KHANPOOR, several towns of N.W. Hindostan. —I. dom. & 78 m. S.W. Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. (*Hough*). It was formerly of more importance, but it is still a flourishing commercial town, with a good bazaar, and a navigable canal from the Indus.—II. Punjab, near the Chenab, 7 m. N.W. Jhung.—III. Punjab, 40 m. E. of Attock.

KHANSA, a town of Nepaul, on a tributary of the Ganges, 56 m. E.N.E. Khatmandoo.

KHARAN, a town of N. Beloochistan, prov. and 40 m. S.W. Sarawan, cap. dist., in the midst of a desert region. Its inhabitants barter gum, dates, and assafœtida, for provisions from the N. and E.

KHARESM, the N. part of the territory of Khiva, Central Asia. [KHIVA.]

KHARGEH (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, cap. of the Great Oasis, 98 m. S.W. Girgeh. Pop. 6,000. It has the remains of a temple, and is a station for the caravans going from Egypt to Darfur and Central Africa.

KHARIJAH, an inland town of Arabia, W. of Makallah, and reputed to have 3,000 inhabitants, who trade in ghee and cattle.

KHARKOV, or CHARKOW, or UKRAINE, a gov. of European Russia, in the S., bounded E. by Voroniej, S. Ekaterinoslav, W. Poltava, N. Koursk. Area 20,931 sq. m. Pop. 1,467,400, chiefly Russians and Cossacks. It is watered by the Donetz & the Oskol. Surface flat and little wooded. Soil fertile, entirely agricultural, producing grain of all sorts, and wine in great abundance. It has numerous distilleries, tanneries, and tallow and saltpetre factories.

KHARKOV, a city of European Russia, cap. gov. Kharkova, at the confl. of the Lopau and Khankova, affls. of the Don, 420 m. S.S.W. Moscow. Pop. (1846) 35,000. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, and see of the bishops of the Ukraine and Kharkov. It has a university, founded 1803, with 83 professors, and 486 students (in 1846), a library of 25,000 vols., a theological seminary, a gymnasium and a female academy, with 25 professors. Its manufs. comprise leather & fine carpets, & its trade is extens. It has fairs for cattle and wool, among the most important in S. Russia.

KHARPUT, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 60 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir. It is said to have 1,400 Turkish and 300 Armenian families, and stands on an eminence, in a fertile plain.

KHARTOOM, or KHARTUM, the modern cap. town of Nubia, on one of the heads of the Nile, 95 m. S.W. Shendy. Pop. 15,000, including garrison. It is regularly built, and having risen rapidly into importance under Mehmet Ali, at the expense of Shendi and Sennaar, it is now a place of considerable trade, and the great depôt of slaves sent from Soudan & Abyssinia into Egypt.

KHASGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal (upper provs.) dist. Etawah, in the Doab, 60 m. N.E. Agra.

KHASH, a town and fort of W. Afghanistan, on the Kash-rood. Lat. 31° 36′ N., lon. 62° 45′ E. Pop. about 2,000.—The *Khash-rood* (or river) enters the Hamoon lake, after a S.W. course of about 180 m. through a barren country, & partly separates the Candahar and Herat dominions.

KHATMANDOO, the cap. town of Nepaul, in a mountainous region, about 145 m. N.N.W. Patna. Lat. 22° 42′ N., lon. 85° 15′ E. Estim. pop. 20,000. It extends for about 1 m. along a river, is built mostly of brick, and has many Buddhic temples, with a palace of the Nepaul rajah.

KHAWAK, the most E. pass across the Hindoo Koosh, Kafiristan, 100 m. N.E. Cabool. Lat. 35° 38′ N., lon. 70° E. Elevation of summit 13,000 feet. By it Timour entered Hindostan.

KHEDIWARI, one of the navigable mouths of the Indus, at its delta, entering the sea in lat. 24° 9′ N., lon. 67° 29′ E., where it is 650 yards across.

KHEIR, two towns of British India, presid. Bombay.—I. dist. S. Concan, 93 m. S.S.E. Bombay.—II. dist. Candeish, 104 m. E.S.E. Surat.

KHELIDONIA, a cape and group of islets (*Chelidoniæ*) Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its S. coast.

KHELMOS, a mountain of Greece, Morea, gov. Kyllenia, 6 m. S.E. Kalavrita. Elevation 7,654 ft.

KHEMLASSA, a considerable walled town of India, dom. and 140 m. S. Gwalior.

KHENGUNPOOR, & KHEORAH, two vills. of the Punjab, the former near the Ghara, 32 m. S.W. Ferozpoor, the latter 26 m. N.W. Julalpoor.

KHERSON, or CHERSON, a gov. of S. Russia, mostly between lat. 46° and 49′ N., and lon. 29° and 34° E., having S. the Black Sea and gov. Taurida, and on other sides, Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Kiev, Podolia, and Bessarabia. Area 28,305 sq. m. Pop. (1846), excluding Odessa, 766,500. Surface in the N. undulating, and covered with forests, elsewhere a wide steppe or prairie. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, on the N. and S.E., the Dniester, forming the W. frontier, and the Bug traversing its centre. Its W. half is very fertile; cattle and sheep breeding is, however, the chief branch of industry. Products comprise oak-bark, tobacco, mustard, saffron, and liquorice, besides corn, hemp, flax, nitre, salt, & sandstone. Some manufs. of cloths, tallow, leather, butter, cheese, & caviar, are carried on, partly by Swedish, German, and other colonists, the pop. consisting of a great intermixture of races. Principal towns, Kherson, Nikolaev, Elizabetgrad, and Odessa; but the last now forms a separate government.

KHERSON, or CHERSON, a fortified town of S. Russia, cap. gov. Kherson, on r. b. of the Dnieper, 92 m. E.N.E. Odessa. Pop. (1846) 30,000. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778, is well built, and divided into four quarters, the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, other gov. buildings, and the cathedral in which Potemkin, its founder, is buried; the admiralty quarter, with excavated docks for the construction of ships of war, is now disused. It has various other schools, and 3 m. distant are the tomb and cenotaph of Howard the philanthropist, who died at Kherson, January 20, 1790.

KHIN-GAN MOUNTAINS, is a name applied to two extensive mountain chains of E. Asia, one between the Russian and Chinese doms., the other separating Manchooria & Mongolia. The *Khing-*

gan-Oola is a portion of the great mountain chain of Asia, separating the Russian and Chinese empires, about 150 m. E.S.E. Kiachta.

KHING-YANG, and KHING-YUAN, two cities of China, cap. dep., the former in prov. Kan-su, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107½° E., and elaborately fortified; the latter, prov. Quang-se, 320 miles W.N.W. Canton, and having a large drug trade.

KHINI and KHINIS, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, the former in pash., and 43 m. N.E. Diarbekir, with 300 Mohammedans and 150 Armenian families, the latter engaged in a trade of fruit, and in spinning and weaving cotton cloths, about 30,000 pieces of which are said to be produced here annually from 120 looms, and consumed in the vicinity. The latter is a wretched town, pash. and 45 N.N.E. Moosh, with about 130 houses, a mosque, and a castle.

KHIONG-TCHOU, the cap. city of the island Hainan. (KIONG-TCHOU).—*Khiu-tchou* is a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., 100 m. S.W. Hang-chow-foo.

KHIVA, or KHARESM, *Chorasmia*, a country of independent Turkestan, mostly between lat. 36° and 44° N., and lon. 52° and 64° E., having N. the Kirghiz steppe and the Sea of Aral, E. Bokhara and the Kara-kalpack territory, S. Khorassan (Persian dom.), and W. the Caspian Sea. Estimated pop. 200,000, mostly wandering tribes. Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill ranges in the N. and W., the Oxus flows through its E. part; and along its banks, and the canals connected with it, there are many fertile tracts. In these places, wheat, millet, barley, fruits, linseed, cotton, flax, and some rice, are grown. The vine also thrives. Sheep and goats, and a good breed of horses, are pretty numerous. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden. Some cotton and silk stuffs, and shawls, are made by the females, and exported; agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled population. About 2,000 camels go annually to Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Cabool, with agricultural produce, silk, and cotton fabrics, and yarn, to be exchanged for the products of Russia and the West, which are also brought in boats across the Caspian. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being Uzbeks, as in Bokhara.—*Khiva*, the cap., is in an irrigated plain near the Oxus. Lat. 41° 40′ N, lon. 59° 13′ E. Pop. 10,000. Helmersen reports that it comprises 1,500 houses, which, like the palace of the khan, are built of earth, the only stone buildings being three mosques, a school, and a caravanserai. It is surrounded by numerous gardens, and is the chief seat of trade.

KHOI, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Kur, 20 m. N. Lake Urumea. Pop. 30,000. It is well built, streets are shaded by avenues of trees, and it has a good bazaar. In its plain, Shah Ismael totally defeated the Turks under Selim I. in 1514.

KHOJEND, a populous town of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, khanat and 50 m. W. Khokan, on the Jaxartes. It stands on rising ground, enclosed by decayed walls, & wet ditches, and intersected by canals. It has manufs. of coarse cotton fabrics, in which, and in Russian goods, it has a large trade, and it is the station at which toll is paid for all merchandise entering the khanat from Bokhara.

KHOKAN, KOKAN, or FERGHANA, a khanat of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, between lat. 40° and 45° N., and lon. 67° and 75° E., having E. Chinese Turkestan, N. and W. the Kirghiz and Kara-kalpack territory, and S. Bokhara and the table land of Pamere. Surface mountainous, and it comprises a part of the lofty region W. of the great plateau of E. Asia. The Jaxartes has its upper course in this region. Products comprise corn, cotton, silk, and fine fruits, with coal, copper, iron, lapis-lazuli. Pasturage plentiful, live stock numerous, and wool is an important article of export. Manufs. comprise embroidered silks, cotton stuffs, cochineal, sandalwood. Shawls are imported from Cashmere and Balkh, the rest of the trade is chiefly with Budakshan and Russia. The khan maintains an army of about 10,000 men. Principal towns, Khokan, Khojend, and Tashkend.—*Khokan*, cap. above khanat, on the Jaxartes, about 280 m. N.W. Kashgar, & N.E. Samarcand. It is reported to be of about half the size of Bokhara. Principal buildings, the khan's residence, some stone bazaars, many mosques & public schools, & several caravanserais. Its vicin. is fertile, & cultivated.

KHOLM, a town of Russia, gov. Pskov, cap. dist., on the Lowat, 103 m. S.E. Pskov. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., gov. Smolensk, N.W. Viazma. —*Kholmicz* is a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Minsk, on the Dnieper, 21 m. S.S.E. Rechitza.

KHOLMOGORY, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S.E. Archangel, cap. dist. of same name, on an island in the Dwina. Pop. 1,600.

KHONSAR, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 83 m. W.N.W. Ispahan, on the route to Hamadan. Pop. 12,000 to 13,000, engaged in raising and drying fruits, and weaving chintz.

KHOOLOOM, KHULM, or TASH-KURGAN, a town of Central Asia, khanat and 60 m. S.W. Koondooz, on Khooloom riv., a tributary of the Oxus. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, is regularly built of clay and brick, and has two forts, and an active general trade.

KHOONAWUR (or KOONAWAR) PASS, one of the loftiest across the Himalaya. Lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 18° 30′ E. Elevation 20,000 feet.

KHORASAN, or KHORASSAN ("country of the sun"), a prov. of Persia, between lat. 34° & 38° N., and lon. 53° and 61° E., but its limits have often varied considerably. It has S. the prov. or dist. Yezd, W. Irak-Ajemi and Mazanderan, N. Khiva, and E. Afghanistan. Its S. part is a sandy waste, the rest of its surface consists of mountain ranges and fertile valleys. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, assafœtida, are grown. Pasturages are extensive, and many of the pop. are engaged in rearing live stock. Goats' hair & turquoises are important articles of produce. Principal towns, Meshed and Nishapoor.

KHORE (a "mouth," or "estuary"), is the prefixed name of various bays in the East, the principal being *Khore Abdallah*, Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Euphrates.

KHOROL, a tn. of Russia, gov. & 60 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on the Khorol, an affl. of the Psiol.

KHORUM-ABAD, a town of Persia, dist. Louristan, 93 m. S.E. Kermanshah. It consists of about 1,000 houses, and has many curious antiquities, comprising a remarkable inscribed pillar.—*Khurrumabad* is a vill. of Mazanderan, 80 m. W. Amol.

KHOSRAU-SHAH, a vill. and valley of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, the former S.W. Tabriz, and formerly of importance. The valley is a tract of groves and gardens, and one of the "paradises" celebrated in old Persian poetry (the others being at Samarcand, at Hamadan, the plain of Damascus, and Kaleh Sofid, prov. Fars).

KHOTAN, ELEGHEE, or ILITSI, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on the route between Yarkand & Lapa. Lat. 37° N., lon. 80° 30′ E. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and is the station of a Chinese

governor and garrison, but mostly peopled by Uzbeks, who manuf. leather, silk fabrics, and paper, & have a brisk trade in these goods, and in jasper, and other natural produce. Its territory contains also the towns Karakash & Kirrea.

KHOTINE, a town of Bessarabia. [CHOTYN.]

KHOTMYJSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.S.W. Koursk, on r. b. of the Vorskla. P. 2,400.

KHOZDAR, a decayed town, Beloochistan, cap. prov. Jhalawan, in a fertile valley, 80 m. S.S.W. Kelat. Lat. 27° 50′ N., lon. 66° 23′ E.

KHULKAL, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 45 m. S.S.E. Ardabil.

KHULM, a town, Central Asia. [KHOOLOOM.]

KHUMAULEA, a populous town of Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., Gujerat, 75 m. N.W. Joonaghur.

KHURD-KABOOL, a vill. of Afghanistan, chiefship and 16 m. S.E. Cabool, elev. 7,466 ft., here the British troops, retreating to Cabool from Jelalabad, were butchered by the Afghans, in 1841.

KHURRUMABAD, or KOOMABAD, a large vill. of N. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, near the Caspian Sea, 80 m. W. Amol.

KHUZISTAN, *Susiana*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 30° and 33° N., and lon. 46° and 51° E., having N. the Bakhtiyar mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemi, E. Fars, W. the pash. Bagdad (Asiatic Turkey), and S. the Persian Gulf. Surface mostly mountainous, but in the S. are some plains, where the climate in summer is oppressively hot. Principal rivers the Kerah, Karun, and Jerahi; the Tigris and Euphrates (Shat-el-Arab), form a part of its W. boundary. Products, rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar cane, dates, indigo, silk. Pasturages are extensive, & live stock numerous. Trade mostly with Bassorah and Bagdad. Principal towns, Shuster, Dizful, Bebhak, and Mohammerah.

KHVALYNSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. N.E. Saratov, cap. dist., on rt. b. of Volga. P. 3000.

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan, is the principal N. pass into that country from Hindostan, commencing about 10 m. W. Peshawer, and extending for 30 m. N.W. to the plain of Jelalabad. It lies through cliffs of slate, rising from 600 to 1,000 feet on either side, and, though narrow and dangerous, is the only route for artillery across the Khyber mntns. It was forced by the British troops on first occupation of Cabool, and in 1842.

KHYEN COUNTRY, a region of Further India, between lat. 19° and 24 N., and lon. 93° and 95° E., having W. the British provs. Aracan and Chittagong, N. Cassay, and E. the Burmese dom.

KHYEN-DWEM, or NING-THEE, a riv. of Further India, rises in the kingdom Bong, lat. 27° N., and lon. 96° 30′ E., flows mostly S. between the Cassay and Burmese doms., and joins the Irrawady, opposite Yandabo in Burmah, after a course loosely estimated at 400 m. It is navigable for the largest boats to King-nao, in lat. 23° 45′ N. All its affls. from the E. are said to be auriferous.

KHYERPOOR, a town of Scinde, 15 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31′ N., lon. 68° 45′ E. Pop. 15,000. Though the residence of the ameers of N. Scinde, it is a mere collection of mud hovels, with a fort, a mosque, and some bazaars, and its only manuf. is one of coarse cotton goods.

KHYRABAD, several towns of India and Afghanistan, the principal being in dom. and 100 m. W.N.W. Oude. Lat. 27° 3′ N., lon. 80° 40′ E.

KHYRGAON, a town of Scinde, on an arm of the Indus, in lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 67° 50′ E. Pop. between 2,000 and 3,000. It has 7 mosques, and a bazaar well supplied with cotton goods.

KHYRPOOR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 32 m. N.E. Bhawlpoor, near the Ghara (Sutleje), on the border of the desert, which encroaches fast on the town and vicinity. It is mostly built of earth, but has a large mosque of burned brick, a tolerable bazaar, & some trade by caravans with the desert, though its commercial importance is much less than formerly.—II. (*K.-Dahr*), a considerable town of Scinde, 50 m. N.E. Roree, in a tract well irrigated by canals from the Indus.

KHYTUL, a town of N.W. Hindostan, cap. an independent Shik chiefship, 97 m. N.W. Delhi.

KI, or KEY ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, consisting of the Great and Little Ki, Watelu, and some smaller islands, near lat. 6° S., lon. 133° E. United pop. from 8,000 to 10,000. The Great Ki is about 45 m. in length and mountainous; Little Ki is nowhere more than 50 feet above the sea level. Many of the pop. are Mohammedans. Products comprise provisions in plenty, timber, native boats, tortoise-shell, and cocoa nut oil; and some little trade takes place with Celebes, Banda, &c.—Ki, Kia, and Kiai, are the names of numerous towns of China.

KIACHTA, or KIAKHTA, a town of Siberia, gov. & 180 m. S.E. Irkutsk, on an affluent of the Selenga, close to the Chinese frontier, and the great emporium of the trade between Russia & China. Lat. 50° 20′ N., lon. 106° 35′ E. Pop. about 5,000. It consists of an upper fortified town, with a stone church, and some brick government offices, &c., but otherwise built of wood; and the lower town at some little distance, inhabited by merchants, and opposite the Chinese village Mai-ma-tchin. The Russians here exchange lamb skins, furs, broad-cloths, coarse linens, cattle, and bullion, for tea, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, rhubarb, and other Chinese produce, especially at a large fair in December. A great temporary increase of its trade took place during the late British war with China; and during 1843, as many as 102,700 chests of superfine tea are stated to have been received here by the Russians, the returns to China comprising 660,090 yards of Russian broad-cloth, worth 228,000*l.*, other Russian woollens to 167,400*l.*, cotton goods to 26,000*l.*, leather to 45,000*l.*, & furs to 210,880*l.* in value.

KIA-HING, a city, China, prov. Che-kiang, on the Imperial canal, 50 m. N.E. Hang-chow-foo.

KIAMA, a town of Central Africa, in dist. of same name, state Borghoo, 70 m. S.W. Boussa.

KIANG-SI, a prov. of China, between lat. 24° & and 30° N., and lon. 113° 20′ and 118° 30′ E., enclosed by the provs. Hou-nan, Hou-pe, Ngan-koei, Tche-kiang, Fo-kien, & Quang-tong. Pop. (1812) 23,046,999. Surface mostly mountainous; but its centre is traversed by the Kan-kiang. Products comprise gold, iron, tin, lead, excellent hemp, grass-cloths of the best kind, drugs, and the finest porcelain. Cap. city Nan-chang.

KIANG-SU, a marit. prov. of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N., and lon. 116° and 122° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, & landward the provs. Shan-tung, Ho-nan, Ngan-hoei, and Tche-kiang. Pop. (1812) 37,843,501. Surface mostly level, except in the S., and this is one of the most fertile and valuable provs. of the empire, exporting more silk than any other part of China. The great rivs. Hoang-ho and Yang-tze-kiang, here enter the sea. Principal city Nanking.

KIANKARY, *Gangra*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., 65 m. N.E. Angora. It is mostly built of wood, and defended by a castle.

KIAN-NING, and KIAN-TCHANG, two cities of China, the former in prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 95 m. N.W. Foo-chow; the latter prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 46 m. S.E. Foo-chow, with manufs. of arrack and summer clothing.

KIBBLESTONE, a liberty, England, co. Stafford, pa. and 2 m. N. Stowe. Pop. 1,896. Here Earl St Vincent was born, A.D. 1734.

KIBWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Area 3,220 ac. P. 1,740, partly employed in frame-work knitting.

KICHENEV, a town of S. Russia. [KISHENAU.]

KIDDERMINSTER, a parl. and munic. bor., manufacturing town and pa. of England, co. Worcester, on both sides of the Stour, near its confluence with the Severn, 15 m. N. Worcester. Area of pa. 11,160 ac. Pop. 20,753. Pop. of parl. bor. 15,427. Chief buildings the pa. church, a noble Gothic structure in the decorated style, the grammar school, formerly a chantry attached to the church, revenue about 500*l.* per annum; a large town-hall, market-house, bank, union work-house, and, adjoining the town, the remains of an ancient castle of the Cokeseys. Revenue of charities upwards of 500*l.* per annum. Kidderminster was noted for its woollen manufs. in the reign of Henry VIII. The fabrics now made are carpets and finger rugs, with some bombazines, button coverings, and waistcoat pieces. The carpets are unrivalled for excellence of workmanship. In 1838, upwards of 2,000 looms, and 4,000 hands, were employed in this manuf. The Stafford and Worcester canal passes the town, and opens a communication with Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol. Market Thursday. Corp. revenue (1847) 1,240*l.* The bor. sends 1 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 522.

KIDDINGTON (NETHER), a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 274. It has a very ancient church.

KIDLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 1,303.

KIDROS, *Pydna* (?), the most N. vill. of Thessaly, European Turkey, 30 m. S.W. Salonica, near Gulf of Salonica. It is remarkably clean & neat.

KIDWELLY, a munic. bor., small port, market town, and pa. of S. Wales, co. and 9 m. S. Carmarthen, on both sides of the Gwendraeth, near its mouth in Carmarthen Bay. Pop. 1,563. A bridge connects the old and new towns. The former, almost in ruins, has remains of a castle, erected in the 11th century, now the property of Lord Cawdor, with vestiges of anc. town walls, including a gate, now used as a town-hall and prison. The new town has an old cruciform church, a free school, the remains of a priory, and some iron and tin-smelting works, the products of which, with coal, form the chief exports.

KIEF, a gov. and city of Russia. [KIEV.]

KIEL, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on a fine bay of the Baltic, 53 m. N.N.E. Hamburg, at the terminus of the railw. from Altona. Pop. (1847) 14,000, or including its suburb Brunswick, 15,000. It is well built, and thriving. Principal edifices the church of St Nicholas, a fine royal palace, and the public baths. Its university, founded in 1665, had, in 1846, 191 students; attached to it are an observatory, botanic garden, lying-in-hospital, and public library. Kiel has manufs. of iron goods and machines, tobacco, starch, and refined sugar; a good harbour, with 16 feet water, considerable trade in ship-building, and an annual fair in January, at which extensive exchanges are transacted. The Holstein canal joins the Baltic, 2 m. N. the town. Steam and other packet-boats place it in constant communication with Copenhagen, and also with Aalborg, Randers, and Kolding.

KIELCE, a city of Poland, cap. prov., 64 m. N.N.E. Cracow. Pop. 5,100. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous religious edifices, with a gymnasium and diocesan school. There are copper and lead mines in its vicinity.

KIELDRECHT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. N. Dendermonde. Pop. 2,532.

KIEN-LUNG, a town of Tibet, on the Upper Sutleje, 42 m. S. Gardokh, with hot sulphur springs.

KIEOU, an initial name of several cities, &c., China,—the principal being *K.-kiang*, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., with a fort on the Yang-tze-kiang, in lat. 29° 54′ N., lon. 116° 8′ E.

KIERTEMINDE, a seaport town of Denmark isl. Fühnen, on its E. coast, at the entrance of an inlet of the Great Belt. Pop. 1,800.

KIEV, KIEF, or KIEW, a government of European Russia, in the S.W., bounded E. by Tchernigov and Poltava, S. by Kherson and Podolia, W. Volhynia, and N. Minsk. Area 1,942 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,605,800. Surface flat or undulating, watered by the Dniester, which forms its E. limit, and by the Tejerev in N. Soil very fertile, and entirely occupied in agriculture, except a small portion in the N., which is covered with excellent timber. Chief crops, wheat, reputed the best in Europe, rye, oats, maize, lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, and vines. Cattle are extensively reared. Manufs. limited to candles and soap.

KIEV, a fortfd. city of Europ. Russia, cap. prov. Kiev, on rt. b. of the Dnieper (over which a suspension bridge ½ m. long, is being erected), 670 m. S. St Petersburg, and 490 m. S.W. Moscow. Pop. (1846) 45,000. It is the seat of the Governor-General of Little Russia, cap. of a Greek eparchy, and of a criminal and civil court, and has an arsenal. Chief edifices, cathedral of St Sophia, and the monastery of Petschersk in the citadel, with catacombs containing the remains of 110 martyrs. Its university, founded in 1834, is endowed with a million rubles, it has a library of 35,000 vols., cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, & botany, and most of the collections transferred from the old university of Vilna. In 1846, it had 85 professors and 549 students, a Russian theological seminary, with a large library, 2 gymnasia, and an establishment for the education of the daughters of nobles. Kiev is very ancient, and is held in high veneration by the Russians, on account of the numerous relics it contains.

KIFFICK, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8 m. E. Narberth. Pop. 486.

KIFRI, a town or vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 108 m. N.E. Bagdad, on the Kurdistan frontier. Here are some extensive ruins.

KIKEU, a town of Assam, prov. Tonquin, on a river, 80 m. E. Cachao. It is fortified in the European style, regularly built, intersected by canals, and has a palace, & large rice magazines.

KIKIAY, a group of small islands, N. Pacific, S. of Japan and N. of the Loo-choo islands.

KIKINDA, NAGY, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Torontal, 36 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. with 10 vills. (1845) 12,344.

KIKINEIS, a large Tartar vill. of Russia, gov. Taurida, near the Black Sea. Pop. 1,000 (?). It is built on a mountain, which, in 1838, gradually slid down for a distance of 1½ m., only a small portion being destroyed by the occurrence.

KIKIWHARY, a considerable town of the Ashantee dom., Guinea, 50 m. S. Coomassie. It is reported to be regularly built. Pop. 12,000 (?).

KILA, and KILLA, the names of many forts and vills. of Afghanistan, the principal was Killa-Murgha, or Nowa-Murgha, a fort, 100 m. S.S.W. Ghuznee, and destroyed by the British in 1839.

KIL and KILL (Erse *a Wood* and *Church*), prefixes to numerous pas. and towns of Ireland, the principal of which are—*Kilballyhone*, a pa., Mun-

ster, co. Clare, 13 m. W.S.W. Kilrush. Area 10,835 ac. Pop. 4,346.—*Kilbarron*, a pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, including part of the town of Ballyshannon. Area 23,932 ac. Pop. 10,027.—*Kilbeagh*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 8 m. W.N.W. Ballaghadireen. Area 33,824 ac. Pop. 9,963.—*Kilbeggan*, a pa. and market town, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the Upper Brosna, & on a branch of the Grand canal, 6½ m. N. Tullamore. Pop. 1,910. It has a pa. church, once the chapel of a monastery, founded by the Anglo-Normans in 1200, and a large Roman Catholic chapel.—*Kilbegnot*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 6½ m. N. Ballinamore. Area 10,867 ac. Pop. 5,036.—*Kilbehenny*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. E.N.E. Mitchells-Town. Area 15,376 ac. Pop. 4,291.—*Kilbolane*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 9 m. W.S.W. Charleville. Area 10,015 ac. Pop. 4,155.—*Kilbride*, several pas., the principal being—I. Ulster and Leinster, cos. Cavan and Meath, ¾ m. W.N.W. Oldcastle. Area 9,341 ac. Pop. 5,041.—II. Connaught, co. & 5 m. N. Roscommon. Area 19,287 ac. Pop. 8,578.—III. Leinster, King's co., including the town Tullamore. Area 10,152 ac. Pop. 9,608. In it are the ruins of six castles.—*Kilbrin*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 9½ m. N.W. Mallow. Area 12,631 ac. Pop. 4,855.—*Kilbrogan*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, adjoining and including a part of Bandon. Area 7,578 ac. Pop. 5,404.—*Kilcar*, a pa. of Ulster, co. Donegal, on Donegal Bay, 5 m. W. Killybegs. Area 18,883 ac. Pop. 4,969.—*Kilcaskin*, a pa., Munster, cos. Cork & Kerry, 8½ m. E.N.E. Castletown-Berehaven. Area 51,491 ac. Pop. 6,780.—*Kilcatern*, a pa., co. Cork, 7½ m. N.N.W. Castletown-Berehaven. Area 21,778 ac. P. 6,940.—*Kilclooney*, a pa., Ulster, co. Armagh, including a part of the town of Market-hill. Area 12,833 ac. P. 8,079.—*Kilcock*, a mkt. town, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, 3 m. W.N.W. Maynooth, and having a station on the Midland Great W. railw., 17 m. W.N.W. Dublin. P. 1,537.—*Kilcoleman*, several pas., of which the chief are—I. Munster, co. Kerry, including the town of Milltown. Area 7,758 ac. Pop, 4,745. In this pa. are Kilcoleman abbey, and the fine ruins of Killagh abbey, founded by Geoffrey de Mariscis in the reign of Henry III., & rebuilt of dark marble at a later period.—II. Connaught, co. Mayo, including the town of Clare-Morris. Area 23,739 ac. Pop. 9,451.—III. a ruined castle, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. N. Doneraile, was the domain of the poet Spenser, and the place where he composed a great part of the "Faery Queen."—*Kilcommon*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, forming the principal part of the wild mountain district of Erris. Area 203,396 ac. Pop. 17,000. It comprises the vill. Belmullet.—II. a pa., same co., 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinrobe. Area 17,395 ac. Pop. 7,456.—*Kilconduff*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, containing the town Swineford. Area 16,522 ac. Pop. 7,072.—*Kilconnel*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Ballinasloe. Area 6,082 ac. Pop. 1,880.—*Kilcoo*, a pa., Ulster, co. Down, including the town of Newcastle. Area 18,205 ac. Pop. 6,583.—*Kilcooley*, a pa., Munster and Leinster, cos. Tipperary and Kilkenny, and containing New Birmingham. Area about 11,500 ac. Pop. 4,906.—Others of same name are in cos. Meath, Roscommon, and Galway.—*Kilcrohane*, two pas., Munster.—I. co. Kerry, 17 m. W.S.W. Kenmare. Area 63,702 ac. Pop. 10,776. Darrynane Abbey (O'Connell), is in this pa.—II. co. Cork, 13 m. W.S.W. Bantry. Area 14,588 ac. Pop. 4,856.—*Kilcronaghan*, a pa., Ulster, co. Londonderry, and containing the town of Tubbermore. Area 7,992 ac. Pop. 4,345.—*Kilcullen-Bridge*, a small town, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S.S.W. Naas. Pop. 1,056.—*Kilcummin*, two pas.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, containing the town Oughterard. Area 108,791 ac. Pop. 10,824.—II. Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. N.N.W. Killarney. Area 38,953 ac. Pop. 7,360.—*Kildallon*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 3½ m. N.N.W. Killeshandra. Area 11,989 ac. Pop. 4,480.—*Kildress*, a pa., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 3½ m. W.N.W. Cookstown. Area 26,251 ac. Pop. 8,192.—*Kildrumferton*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 6 m. W.S.W. Ballinanagh. Area 16,400 ac. Pop. 10,446.—*Kildysert*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 12 m. S.S.W. Ennis. Area 12,859 ac., consisting partly of islands in the estuary of the Fergus and Shannon. Pop. 5,130.—*Kilfarboy*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, containing the town of Miltown-Malbay. Area 13,981 ac. Pop. 7,498.—*Kilfedane*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kildysert. Area 13,733 ac. Pop. 4,661.—*Kilfenora*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. N.E. Ennistymon. Area of pa. 10,777 ac. Pop. 3,286.—*Kilfergus*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, containing the town Glin. Area 14,207 ac. Pop. 5,052.—*Kilfieragh*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, on the Atlantic, 7½ m. W.N.W. Kilrush. Area 9,870 ac. Pop. 7,137.—*Kilfinane*, a vill. and pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.E. Kilmallock. Area 6,487 ac. P. 4,356. P. of vill. 1,782. Near it are the remains of Castle Oliver, an anc. seat of the Oliver family.—*Kilfree*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 10 m. W.S.W. Ballinafad. Area 14,313 ac. Pop. 6,048.—*Kilfyan*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6¼ m. W. Killalla. Area 28,735 ac. Pop. 6,040.—*Kilgarriffe*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, including the town of Clonakilty. Area 4,328 ac. Pop. 6,432.—*Kilgarvan*, a pa, Munster, co. Kerry, 7 m. E.N.E. Kenmare. Area 43,631 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 3,988.—*Kilgarvey*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5 m. E.S.E. Ballina. Area 19,879 ac. Pop. 4,158.—*Kilgeever*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 11 m. W.S.W. Westport. Area 58,089 ac. Pop. 12,583.—*Kilglass*, three pas.—I. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5 m. N.E. Strokestown. Area 15,970 ac. Pop. 10,053.—II. co. Sligo, 4¾ m. S.W. Easkey. Area 12,884 ac. Pop. 4,941.—III. Leinster, co. Longford, 3½ m. S.W. Edgeworthstown. Pop. with Ahara 2,977.—*Kilkee*, a small town, Munster, co. Clare, on the beautiful bay of same name, 8 m. W.N.W. Kilrush. Pop. 1,481.—*Kilkeedy*, 2 pas., Munster.—I. co. Clare, 5 m. N.N.E. Corrofin. Area 18,629 ac. Pop. 4,192.—II. a pa., co. and 4½ m. S.W. Limerick. Area 8,881 ac. Pop. 4,109.—*Kilkeel*, a town and pa., Ulster, co. Down, on the Kilkeel, 1 m. above its mouth in the Irish Sea, and 7½ m. E.S.E. Rostrevor. Area of pa. 47,882 ac. Pop. 16,269; do. of town 1,146.—*Kilkeeven*, a pa., Connaught, co. Roscommon, including the town of Castlereagh. Area 27,007 ac. Pop. 10,922.—*Kilkenny* (see separate notice).—*Kilkerran Bay*, is a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast, Connaught, co. Galway, district Connemara. Its coast line, N.W. Galway Bay, is intricately varied with small bays and headlands, and the bay, studded with islands, mostly inhabited by fishermen.—*Killaconmeagh*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, including the vill. of Castletown-Berehaven. Area 19,295 ac. Pop. 7,085.—*Killaghtee*, a pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, 3 m. E.S.E. Killybegs. Area 13,368 ac. Pop. 5,803, partly employed in fisheries.—*Killaghy*, a pa., Leinster, King's co., 2¾ m. E. Ballyboy. Area 18,132 ac. Pop. 4,421.—*Killalla*, a small seaport town and bishop's see, Connaught, co. Mayo, on

a large inlet of the Atlantic bearing the same name, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ballina. Pop. 1,446. It has a small, plain, but venerable cathedral, a round tower, and a harbour, whence corn & provisions are exported. The ancient bishopric is now united to Tuam. In 1798, a French force landed at Killalla Bay and took the town.—*Killaloe*, a thriving market town and episcopal see, Munster, co. Clare, beautifully situated on the Shannon, crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, 11 m. N.N.E. Limerick. Pop. 2,783, including the suburb of Ballina. It is irregularly and poorly built; has a plain massive cathedral, in a very early style of architecture, 2 very old stone-roofed churches, the remains of two forts, which formed the ancient defences of the only ford on the Shannon below Athlone; a barrack, large slate and marble works, valuable salmon fisheries, a considerable wool market, with quays, docks, and warehouses, of the Irish Steam Navigation Company, whose boats, by aid of canals, ply to Limerick, and also up the river to Dublin. The episcopal palace of Killaloe is in the vicinity. The diocese, which was founded very early, extends over 109 pas. in Clare and 5 adjoining cos. Average episcopal revenue of 3 years ending in 1831, 3,240*l*. Killaloe is also a Roman Catholic bishopric. About 1 m. N.N.W. is Kincorra, famous for the residence of the celeb. King Brian Boromh, but the only remnant of which is a large earthen fort.—*Killaney*, a small bay & fishing vill., Connaught, co. Galway, near the E. end of the island Arranmore. Pop. of vill. 604. It has a harbour and coast-guard station.—II. a pa., Ulster, co. and 4 m. W. Louth. Pop. 4,896.—*Killanin*, a pa., Connaught, co. and 8½ m. N.W. Galway. Area 71,463 ac. Pop. 11,278.—*Killard*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 6½ m. N.E. Kilkee. Area 17,022 ac. Pop. 6,941. —*Killare*, a pa., Leinster, co. Westmeath, containing a part of the town of Ballymore. Area 11,281 ac. Pop. 4,000.—*Killargey*, a pa., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5½ m. S.S.W. Manor-Hamilton. Area 14,893 ac. Pop. 4,873.—*Killarney*, a market town and pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 44 m. W.N.W. Cork, and 16 m. N.N.E. Kenmare. Area of pa., which includes only a part of the far famed lake scenery, 38,151 ac. Pop. 10,476. Pop. of town 7,127. It has two or three good streets, & many miserable alleys, a pa. church, with a family vault of the Earl of Kenmare, a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Kerry, a nunnery with female school attached, a court-house, market-house, and assembly-room; union workhouse, hospital, reading-rooms: there are several good hotels, and the town is mainly supported by tourists. Market, Saturday.—*Killarney* (*Lakes of*), three connected lakes in the S.W. of Ireland, co. Kerry, the lowest, or most southern of which approaches within 1½ m. W. of the above town. It is 3½ m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, & is divided, from the middle lake, by a projecting peninsula, on which stand the picturesque remains of Muckruss abbey. On the W., S., and S.E. side of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains (still haunted by red deer), the wildest ravines, the finest woods, and some of the boldest cascades in Ireland. These lakes are fed by the river Flesk, and many smaller mountain streams, and discharge their superfluous waters at the N.W. extremity of the lower lake by the river Laune.—*Killashee*, a pa. of Leinster, co. Longford, containing the vills. Killashee and Cloondara, the former on the Royal canal, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tarmonbarry. Area 14,427 ac. Pop. 4,491.—*Killasnet*, a pa., Connaught, co. Leitrim, containing a part of the town of Manor-Hamilton. Area 26,918 ac. Pop. 6,286.—*Killasser*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6 m. E.N.E. Foxford. Area 19,677 ac. Pop. 6,962.—*Killead*, or *Killeagh*, a pa., Ulster, co. and 5 m. S. Antrim. Area 42,836 ac. Pop. 6,725.—*Killeban*, a pa., Leinster, Queen's co., containing the vills. Ballylinan and Arles. Area 25,995 ac. Pop. 12,939. *Killedan*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 6 m. W.S.W. Swineford. Area 14,515 ac. Pop. 6,410. —*Killeedy*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 5½ m. S. Newcastle. Area 25,456 ac. Pop. 6,341.—*Killeevan*, a pa. of Ulster, co. Monaghan, containing the vill. New-Bliss. Area 11,571 ac. Pop. 8,417.—*Killenaule*, a small ill built town, Munster, co. Tipperary, 12½ m. S.S.W. Urlingford. Pop. 1,786.—*Killencare*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 4½ m. W.S.W. Bailieboro'. Area 15,911 ac. Pop. 8,126.—*Killenumery*, a pa., Connaught, co. of Leitrim, 1½ m. S. Dromahaire. Area 14,086 ac. Pop. 4,065.—*Killereran*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 6½ m. S.E. Tuam. Area 14,536 ac. Pop. 4,782.—*Killersherdiny*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 2½ m. S.W. Cootehill. Area 16,618 ac. Pop. 10,208.—*Killeshandra*, a market town and pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 22 m. S.S.E. Enniskillen. Area of pa. 22,241 ac. Pop. 12,552. Pop. of town 1,085. It is finely situated, tolerably well built, & has weekly markets for coarse linen. —*Killesher*, a pa., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 4 m. N.N.W. Swanlibar. Area 24,936 ac. Pop. 5,225.—*Killeshill*, a pa., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballygawley. Area 9,839 ac. Pop. 4,985.—*Killeshin*, a vill. and pa., Leinster, Queen's co., including the town of Graiguc. Area 10,905 ac. Pop. 5,278.—*Killevy*, a pa., Ulster, co. Armagh, 3 m. W. Newry. Area 28,174 ac. Pop. 17,789.—*Killian*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3¼ m. N.E. Mount Bellew. Area 13,564 ac. Pop. 5,671.—*Killimore*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 6 m. N.N.W. Portumna. Area 9,220 ac. Pop. 4,140. —*Killinagh*, a pa., Ulster, co. Cavan, 10 m. E.S.E. Manor-Hamilton. Area 24,783 ac. Pop. 6,512.—*Killinane*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 3½ N.N.E. Cahirciveen. Area 26,868 ac. Pop. 3,569.—*Killinchy*, a pa., Ulster, co. Down, 9 m. N. Downpatrick. Area 13,865 ac. Pop. 7,470. —*Killiney*, a maritime pa. and vill., Leinster, co. Dublin, on Killiney Bay, between Dalkey & Bray Head, 2½ m. S.S.E. Kingston. Area of pa., comprising the vill. Cabinteely, 1,334 ac. Pop. 986. A royal residence (1849) is in course of construction here.—*Killoe*, a pa., Leinster, co. & 5½ m. N.E. Longford. Area 41,512 ac. Pop. 19,477.—*Killoran*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 6½ m. W.N.W. Ballymote. Area 1,399 ac. Pop. 4,044.—*Killorglin*, a vill. and pa., Munster, co. Kerry, on the Laune, 13 m. W.N.W. Killarney. Area of pa., including the Glen of Carra, upwards of 30,000 ac. Pop. 8,574. Pop. of vill. 925.—*Killough*, a small seaport town, Ulster, co. Down, on a bay of same name, forming a good harb., 1½ m. W.S.W. Ardglass. Pop. 1,148. It exports corn and salt; imports coal, & has considerable fisheries & four yearly fairs.—*Killucan*, a large pa., Leinster, co. Westmeath, 8½ m. E. Mullingar, and near the Middle Great W. railway. Pop. 9,562. The vill. is neatly built, and is the rendezvous of one of the oldest fox hunts in Ireland.—*Killursa*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, including the town of Headford. Area 8,877 ac. Pop. 4,995.—*Killury*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 4½ m. N. Ardfert. Area 11,090 ac. Pop. 6,480.—*Killybegs*, a small seaport town and pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, in a narrow inlet of the Atlantic, forming an excellent harbour, 14 m. W. Donegal. Pop. of

pa. 3,290; of town 798.—*Killyleagh*, a seaport town & pa., Ulster, co. Down, on Lough Strangford, 16 m. S.S.E. Belfast. Pop. of pa. 6,688; do. of town 1,116. It has a fine castle, built in 1666, a handsome church, a market-house, barracks, & small harb., with some manufs. of cotton. Hans Sloane, the celebrated naturalist, was born here in 1660.—*Killyman*, a pa., cos. Tyrone and Armagh, on the Blackwater, 2¼m. N. Moy. Area 10,559 ac. Pop. 8,220.—*Killymard*, a pa., Ulster, co. of & containing part of the town of Donegal, on the N. side Donegal Bay. Area 28,229 ac. Pop. 4,743.—*Kilmacabea*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, on Glandore harbour. Area 13,757 ac. Pop. 6,209. —*Killmacallane*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 4 m. S.S.E. Colooney. Area 9,928 ac. Pop. 5,098. —*Kilmacduagh*, a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3 m. S.S.W. Gort. Area 8,804 ac. Pop. 4,149. It has the ruins of a cathedral and abbey, and of a round tower, which leans even more than the tower of Pisa. Its ancient episcopal see is now united with that of Killaloe.—*Kilmacduane*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 7 m. N.N.E. Kilrush. Area 16,701 ac. Pop. 6,762.—*Kilmacomogue*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, including the town of Bantry. Area 58,835 ac. Pop. 16,188.—*Kilmacrehy*, a maritime pa., Munster, co. Clare, on the Atlantic, and comprising the vill. of Liscanor. Area 7,403 ac. Pop. 4,264.—*Kilmacrenan*, a pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, 6 m. N.N.W. Letter-kenny. Area 35,617 ac. Pop. 9,343. The church is said to have formed part of an anc. friary.—*Kilmacteigue*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 8 m. W.S.W. Tubbercurry. Area 32,533 ac. Pop. 9,097.—*Kilmacthomas*, a town, Munster, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Waterford. Pop. 1,197.—*Kilmactraney*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, 6 m. N.N.E. Boyle. Area 13,447 ac. Pop. 4,604.—*Kilmainmore*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5 m. E.S.E. Ballinrobe. Area 13,792 ac. Pop. 4,877.—*Killmallock*, a munic. bor. and market town, Munster, co. and 19 m. S. Limerick. Pop. 1,408. It has fine remains of ancient walls, towers, and gateways, and ruins of two ancient abbeys, a street consisting of antique stone-built houses, mostly of the date of James I.—*Kilmaly*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. W.S.W. Ennis. Area 23,936 ac. P. 4,908.—*Kilmanaheen*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, comprising the town of Ennistymon. Area 8,177 ac. Pop. 6,436.—*Kilmanman*, a pa., Leinster, Queen's co., comprising the vill. of Clonaslee. Area 16,848 ac. Pop. 4,565.—*Kilmeedy*, a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 7 m. E.S.E. Newcastle. Area 9,037 ac. Pop. 4,739.—*Kilmeen*, three pas. —I. Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. W.S.W. Newmarket. Area 36,710 ac. Pop. 10,380.—II. same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Clonakilty. Area 8,667 ac. Pop. 3,736. Here are the ruins of Ballyward castle.—III. Connaught, co. Galway, 3½ m. W.N.W. Loughrea. Area 3,808 ac. Pop. 980. —*Kilmegan*, a pa., Ulster, co. Down, containing the town of Castlewellan. Area 13,970 ac. Pop. 7,467.—*Kilmichael*, two pas., Munster.—I. co. Clare, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Kildysert. Area 18,772 ac. Pop. 5,080 ac.—II. co. Cork, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Macroom. Area 20,869 ac. Pop. 6,250.—*Kilmina*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 2½ m. N. Westport. Area 10,762 ac. Pop. 7,876.—*Kilmoe*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, on the coast, between Crookhaven and Dunmanus Bay. Area 13,974 ac. Pop. 7,234.—*Kilmoily*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 3 m. W.N.W. Ardfert. Area 7,750 ac. Pop. 4,459.—*Kilmore*, several pas.—I. Ulster, co. and 2½ m. W.S.W. Cavan. Area 16,885 ac. Pop. 7,250. It is an episcopal see, & has an anc. and very plain cathedral; church & modern episcopal mansion. The diocese comprising 39 pas., chiefly in prov. Ulster, was founded in 13th century, and is now united to that of Elphin.—II. Ulster, co. Armagh, containing the town of Richhill. Area 17,273 ac. Pop. 14,256. A desperate affray which took place here between the Roman Catholics and Protestants in 1795, is said to have given rise to the "Orange" institutions. —III. Ulster, co. Down, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ballinahinch. Area 12,854 ac. Pop. 6,277.—IV. co. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Monaghan. Area, including numerous lakes, 8,689 ac. Pop. 5,121.—V. Connaught, co. Roscommon, on the Shannon, opposite James town. Area 9,316 ac. P. 5,164.—VI. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S. Nenagh. Area 13,535 ac. Pop. 5,138. It has several ruined churches and castles. —VII. (*Erris*), Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Atlantic. Ac. 29,492. P. 9,428. Several smaller pas. have this name.—*Kilmoremoy*, a pa., Connaught, co. Sligo, containing the town of Ballina. Area 12,331 ac. Pop. 13,129.—*Kilmovee*, a pa., Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballaghadireen. Area 20,756 ac. Pop, 5,844.—*Kilmurry*, several pas., of which the principal are in Munster, co. Clare.—I. on Clonderalaw Bay. Area 10,457 ac. Pop. 4,332.—II. (*Ibrickcane*), 5 m. S.S.W. Miltown-Malbay. Area 25,857 ac. Pop. 10,747. Fairs, May 17 and August 25. Others are in the cos. Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, &c.—*Kilmanagh*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 9 m. S.W. Castletown-Berehaven. Area 13,810 ac. Pop. 5,861. —*Kilnaughten*, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, containing the town of Tarbert. Area 9,164 ac. Pop. 5,102.—*Kilneboy*, or *Killinaboy*, a pa. Munster, co. Clare, containing the town of Conofin. Area 17,967 ac. Pop. 4,102. It has the ruins of three churches, three or four castles, a round tower, and several Celtic antiquities.—*Kilrea*, a market town and pa., Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, 13 m. W.N.W. Ballymena. Area of pa. 6,313 ac. Pop. 4,277; do. of town 1,191, partly engaged in linen weaving. It has a mkt.-house & a public school built by the Mercers' Co., London, to whom the town belongs.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. N.W. Knocktopher. Pop. 720. Here is one of the finest round towers in Ireland, and a ruined abbey, founded in 1176 by de Marisco, brother-in-law of Earl Strongbow. —*Kilronan*, three pas.—I. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 9½ m. N.N.W. Carrick-on-Shannon. Ac. 16,356. Pop. 7,085.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 3½ m. S.S.W. Clonmel. Area 16,701 ac. Pop. 4,772.—III. co. and 3½ m. S.W. Waterford. Pop. 126.—*Kilrush*, a seaport, market town, and pa., Munster, co. Clare, on an inlet in the estuary of the Shannon, 27 m. S.W. Ennis. Area of pa. 15,658 ac. P. 11,385; do. of town 5,071. It is finely situated & mostly well built; it has manufs. of flannel, frieze, linen sheetings, &c. It exports turf to Limerick, and has a considerable corn trade, & herring fisheries. Market, Saturday.—*Kilseily*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare, containing the town of Broadford. Area 11,102 ac. Pop. 4,469.—*Kilshanig*, a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.W. Mallow. Area 27,595 ac. Pop. 9,348. —*Kilskeery*, a pa., Ulster, co. Tyrone, containing the town of Trillick. Area 20,438 ac. Pop. 9,352.—*Kilskyre*, a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, containing the town Crossakeel. Area 11,724 ac. Pop. 5,014.—*Kilteel*, a pa., Leinster, co. Kildare, 5½ m. E.N.E. Naas. Pop. 797. It has the ruins of a castle and an abbey.—*Kilteevoch*, a pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Stranorlar. Area 41,131 ac. Pop. 4,864.—*Kiltoghart*, a pa., Connaught, co. and 1¼ m. E.S.E. Leitrim. Area 30,494 ac., including a part of the town of Car-

rick-on-Shannon. Pop. 17,581.—*Kiltonanlea*, a pa., Munster, co. Clare 3¼ m. W.S.W. O'Brien's Bridge. Area 7,627 ac. Pop. 4,016.—*Kiltoom*, a pa., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5¼ m. N.W. Athlone. Area 13,246 ac. Pop. 4,150.—*Kiltubrid*, a pa., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 3 m. E.S.E. Drumshambo. Area 15,608 ac. Pop. 7,228.—*Kiltullagh*, a pa., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 11 m. W.S.W. Castlerea. Area 24,713 ac. Pop. 7,664.—*Kilvemnon*, a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. E.N.E. Fethard. Area 10,551 ac. Pop. 4,983.—*Kilvolane*, a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, containing the town of Newport-Tip. Area 8,678 ac. P. 4,254.—*Kilworth*, a market town, Munster, co. Cork, on the Funcheon, here crossed by a bridge of six arches, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Fermoy. Pop. 1,772. It has an ancient church and a neat market-house. Near it is Moore Park, and ruins of Cloughleagh castle.

KILBARCHAN, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5½ m. W.S.W. Paisley. Area of pa. about 19 sq. m. Pop. 5,595; do. of town 2,382, mostly silk and cotton weavers. The town has two public libraries, an agricultural and various other societies. Near it are the ruins of Elliston tower, and of Ranfurly castle, a seat of the Knox family, of which the reformer, John Knox, was a member.

KILBIRNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, with a vill., 3 m. N.N.E. Dalry, & a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, 20 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 2,631. It has a cotton and flax mill, a beautiful lake, and coal mines.

KILBOURNE, a township of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Derby, pa. Horsley. Pop. 826.

KILBRANDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, in Lorn, S.W. Kilninver, and opposite the island Mull. Pop., with Kilchattan, 2,602.

KILBRIDE, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Bute, on the E. coast of Arran. Area about 42,000 ac. Pop. 2,786.—II. a pa. united with Kilmore.—III. (*East*), co. Lanark, 6 m. W. Hamilton. Pop. 3,810. It is the birth-place of the famous Drs John and William Hunter.—IV. (*West*), co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. N.W. Ardrossan. Pop. 1,885, partly employed in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. It has fine scenery and several interesting ruins, including those of Portincross castle.

KILBURN, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. N.N.W. Easingwold. Ac. 3,670. P. 837.

KILBURNIE, or KILBIRNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 2 m. W. Beith. Pop. 2,631, employed in manufs. of cotton and flax. It has a beautiful lake, and the ruins of a castle of the Crawfords.

KILBY, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 408.

KILCALMONELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, forming the N. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 2,460. It has several small fishing vills. and ancient forts, and Tarbert castle.

KILCHOMAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, in the W. part of the island of Islay. Pop. 4,505.

KILCHRENAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on both sides of Loch Awe. 49,000 Scots ac. P. 943.

KILCONQUHAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10½ m. S.E. Cupar. Pop. 2,605, partly linen weavers.

KILDA (ST), an island in the Atlantic, 82 m. W. Harris (Hebrides). Lat. 57° 48′ 32″ N., lon. 8° 32′ 2″ W. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. (1849) 109, who all live in a vill., near the S.E. coast, and are occupied in rearing a few cattle and sheep, fishing, and taking wild fowl and eggs.

KILDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E. Stokesley. Area 5,730 ac. Pop. 181.

KILDALTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, at the S.E. end of the Isle of Islay. Pop. 3,315.

KILDARE, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Meath, E. the cos. Dublin and Wicklow, S. Carlow, and W. King's and Queen's cos. Area 653 sq. m., or 418,436 ac., of which about 50,000 are comprised in the bog of Allen. Inhabited houses 18,556. Pop. 114,448. Surface mostly flat. Chief rivers the Boyne, Barrow, and Liffey. Climate moist, owing to the prevalence of bogs. Soil mostly a deep and fertile loam; and the *Curragh* of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is scarcely to be matched for the excellence of its turf and rich verdure. Chief crops, wheat, oats, and barley. The best English breeds of cattle have been introduced. Many estates are large, and farms less subdivided than in most other Irish cos., but farming is very backward. Average rent of land 13*s.* an acre. Annual value of land (1847) 290,550*l.* Minerals and manufs. unimportant. The principal trade is in corn and flour, the export of which is facilitated by the river Barrow, and Royal and Grand canals and their branches, which connect the co. with Dublin, Waterford, and the Shannon. A good deal of peat is sent from the co. to Dublin. The Great S. and W. railway intersects the co. Kildare. The co. contains 10 baronies and 113 pas. in the dioceses of Kildare and Dublin. Principal towns, Athy, Kildare, and Naas. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 967. Kildare has since 1316 given title to the Fitzgeralds, now Dukes of Leinster.—*Kildare*, a market town, episcopal see, and pa., in above co., on the Great S. and W. railway, 30 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. of pa. 2,654; do. of town 1,629. It stands on an elevated plain, about ½ m. from the common, or *curragh*, & consists mostly of cabins, intermixed with ancient edifices. It suffers greatly from want of water. It has a very ancient cathedral, partly ruined, and containing the burial vault of the Fitzgeralds, a part of a chapel, reputed to date from the 5th century, a round tower, 132 feet in height, remains of an abbey & of a castle, a co. infirmary, a Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, friary, market-house, jockey-club, and numerous inns, greatly frequented during the celebrated Curragh races in April, June, Sept., and October. The bishopric, now united with that of Dublin, comprises 81 pas. in King's, Queen's, and Kildare cos. It is also the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

KILDONAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, about 20 m. N.N.W. Dornoch. Pop. 256. It is mountainous & contains several Pictish towers.

KILDRUMMIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 m. S.S.W. Huntly. Pop. 627. Surface a rich level, enclosed by hills, on one of which stand the remains of Kildrummie castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1306.

KILDWICK, a pa. of England, co York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Skipton. Area 25,990 ac. Pop. 10,607, partly employed in worsted factories.

KILFINAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, 16 m. N.W. Rothsay. Pop. 1,816.

KILFINICHEN, and KILVICKEON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, at the S. extremity of the isl. Mull, and comprising the island of Iona. Pop. 4,113.

KILGARROW, or KILGERRAW, a town and pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Teify, 4 m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1,149, engaged in the manuf. of shoes, and in slate quarries and salmon fisheries.

KILGWRRWG, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Usk. Area 570 ac. Pop. 133.

KILHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Great Driffield. Area 7,660 ac. Pop. 1,140. The vill. is pleasantly situated on a

declivity of the Wolds, and had formerly a market.

KILIA, or KILIANOVA, a fortified town of the Russian dom., gov. Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or north arm of the Danube, at its delta, 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. 7,000. It is ill built, and its harbour is shallow; it has, however, some trade, and several churches and mosques.—*Kili*, or *Kilia*, is the name of a fortress on a bay of the Black Sea, Anatolia, 34 m. N.E. Constantinople.

KILIMANDJARO, a snowy mntn. of E. Africa, discov. 1847, supposed one of the "mntns. of the Moon," in lat. 3°40′ S., lon. 36° E., elev. 20,000 ft. (?)

KILISEH-KOI, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a lake 68 m. S. Brusa, and with many remains, supposed to be those of the anc. *Ancyra*.

KILKENNY, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Queen's co., E. the cos. Carlow and Wexford, S. and S.W. Waterford, and W. Tipperary. Area about 790 sq. m., or 508,811 ac., of which about 21,000 are uncultivated, & 18,000 in woods. Inhabited houses 29,090. Pop. 183,349. nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface slightly undulating, with a slope towards the S; several summits, however, rise to upwards of 1,000 feet in elevation. Chief rivers, the Nore, Barrow, & Suir. Soils various, but for the most part light fertile loams resting on limestone, gravel, &c., and presenting a much less proportion of bog than in most parts of Ireland. Climate drier & crops earlier than in the average of Irish cos. Agriculture improving. The usual corn crops form the chief object of the farmer, but dairy and sheep farms are also numerous. The breeds of stock are mostly native. Estates generally large; farms small. Average rent of land 17*s.* an acre; this being one of the highest rented cos. in Ireland. Anthracite coal abounds; fine black marble is also found. The manufs. of woollens and linens, which long flourished here, have now materially declined. The principal export is grain. Two crossing lines of railway intersect this co.; and navigable rivers and the Grand canal furnish facilities for transport to all parts of Ireland. Annual value of land (1847) 357,752*l.* Kilkenny is divided into 9 baronies and 127 pas. in the dioceses of Ossory, Leighlin, and Cashel. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C., 2 for the co., and 1 for its chief town. Reg. electors for co. (1849) 481. It gives title of Earl to the Butler family.—*Kilkenny*, a city and parl. and municipal bor., cap. above co., and a co. of itself, on the Nore, here crossed by two handsome bridges, and on the Irish S.E. railway, 62 m. S.W. Dublin. It also communicates by a branch with the Great S. and W. railway. Area of city 921 ac.; do. of co. 17,012 ac. Pop. of city 19,071; of co. 23,625. Inhabited houses in do. 3,788. It is divided by the river into the Irish and English towns, and is, with the exception of suburbs, well built of stone; streets paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. The principal thoroughfares run parallel to the river, along which and a canal, is a public walk termed the Mall. Chief buildings are the cathedral of St Canice or Kenny, and of the diocese of Ossory, a cruciform structure of the 14*th* century; the bishop's palace, chapter-house, deanery, a fine round tower, the churches of St John and St Mary, several Roman Catholic churches, one of which is the cathedral of a Roman Catholic bishop, fine ruins of a Franciscan friary, the co. court-ho., co. and city prisons, infirmary, fever hospital, union work-house, barracks, and a castle built by Strongbow, and now the residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. Public institutions comprise a college, or grammar school, several other public schools, a lunatic asylum, alms-houses, a library, and newsroom. The woollen manuf., early introduced by the Butler family, is very much depressed, and the condition of the lower classes is wretched, though the city is the residence of many of the provincial gentry. It has some distilleries, tanneries, breweries, & flour mills, but the principal dependence of its inhabitants is on the retail trade. Corp. rev. (1833) about 2,000*l.* Kilkenny sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 244. The town figures conspicuously in Irish history as the seat of parliaments, and the scene of many stirring events. (For a notice of the diocese see OSSORY.)

KILKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.E. Stratton. Area 8,120 ac. Pop. 1,237. The church, built by the Grenvilles soon after the conquest, and remarkable for the richness of its architecture, contains several monuments to that family. The church-yard was the scene of Harvey's "Meditations among the Tombs."

KILLAMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7½ m. N.E. Chesterfield. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 906.

KILLARROW, or BOWMORE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, Isle of Islay, & containing the vill. Bowmore, whence it is named. Ac. 30,000. Pop. 4,026.

KILLEAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. with Kilchenzie 2,402.

KILLEARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. W.S.W. Stirling. Pop. 1,224. Here are the remains of the residence of Napier, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, and a monument to the memory of George Buchanan, born in this pa. in 1506. The scenery is strikingly picturesque.

KILLEARNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 6 m. S.S.E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,643.

KILLESBY, or KILSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. N.N.W. Daventry. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 655. The London and Birmingham railw. here passes through a tunnel 1½ miles long.

KILLIECRANKIE, a famous pass through the Grampian mntns. in Scotl., co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Dunkeld. The river Garry here flows for about 2 m. through a narrow, rocky, and thickly wooded ravine of great depth, along the side of which the road has been cut, overhanging a terrific precipice. At the N.W. extremity of the pass, the battle was fought, 1689, in which Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell.

KILLIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, between Loch Tay & the co. Argyle, about 16 m. N.N.W. Callander. Pop. 1,702. It contains some of the grandest scenery in Scotland.

KILLINGHALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Ripley, 4 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 559.

KILLINGHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N.W. Great Grimsby.

KILLINGLY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 47 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 3,685, mostly employed in cotton factories.

KILLINGWORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Long Benton, with a station on the Great North of England railway, 5 m. N.E. Newcastle.

KILLIS, *Ciliza*, a town of Syria, pash. and 38 m. N. Aleppo. Pop. about 2,000 (*Bowring*), who trade in galls, wax, and inferior cottons.

KILLYARON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 307.

KILMADAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, 16 m. S.S.W. Inverary. Pop. 567.

KILMADOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, containing the vill. of Doune. Pop. 4,055, employed in extensive cotton works.

KILMALCOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Clyde, 4 m. S.E. Port-Glasgow. Area 19,800 ac. Pop. 1,616. The ruined castle of Duchal, and Finlayston-house, formerly the residence of the Glencairn family, are in this pa.

KILMALIE, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Argyle and Inverness, about 28 m. S.W. Fort Augustus. Area estimated at upwards of 400,000 ac. Pop. 5,397. Surface mntnous., and the pa. comprises Ben Nevis. It has excellent sheep-walks, several veins of argentiferous lead ore, quarries of beautiful marble, and ruins of a vitrified fort. Fort William is in this parish.

KILMANIVAIG, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, on the Lochy, 7 m. N.N.E. Fort-William. Area about 300,000 ac., mostly glen and mntn. Pop. 2,791. In this pa. is Inverlochy castle.

KILMANY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Pop. 659.

KILMARNOCK, a parl. and munic. bor., manuf. town, and pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N.N.E. Ayr (with which town, and with Glasgow, it is connected by railways), and on the Irvine, at the influx of the Kilmarnock water, both here crossed by several bridges. Area of pa. 5,900 Scots ac. Pop. of bor. 19,956. Though long & straggling, it is well built. Princip. edifices, a collegiate and two other churches, a neat town-hall, the exchange, a spacious inn, erected by the merchants' society, the Ayrshire bank, academy, free school, workhouse, &c. In the pa. are numerous schools, benevolent, scientific, and literary associations, several public libraries, and Kilmarnock House, the seat of the former earls of Kilmarnock. It has important manufs. of carpets, of superior quality; shawls, boots and shoes, woollen yarn, Scotch bonnets, and leather, with others of linen & cotton goods; silks, hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats, and tobacco, the annual produce of which, in 1840, was estimated at 550,000*l.*, employing 1,400 hands. The value of the shawls made was estimated at 240,000*l.*, and of carpets at 150,000*l.* These, and other goods, are extensively exported at Troon, which is connected with the town by a railway 9½ m. in length. Corp. rev. (1839-40) 645*l.* Kilmarnock, in conjunction with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 630.

KILMARONOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton, at the S.E. end of Loch Lomond. Pop. 931.

KILMARTIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, between its W. coast and Loch Awe. Area 18,000 ac. Pop. 1,233. The vill. stands in one of the most picturesque of the highland glens.

KILMAURS, a burgh of barony, & pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, 2 m. N.N.W. Kilmarnock. Area of pa. 5,000 ac. Pop. 2,617; pop. of borough 1,035.

KILMENY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, island & on the Sound of Islay. Pop. 1,756.

KILMERSDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Frome. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 2,143.

KILMESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S. New Alresford. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 256.

KILMINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 2 m. W. Axminster. Ac. 1,940. P. 495.—II. co. Somerset, 5½ m. E.N.E. Bruton. Ac. 2,750. P. 635.

KILMORACK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, including the vill. of Beauly. Pop. 2,694. Here are the falls of the river Beauly, and a picturesque island, an ancient seat of the Lovats.

KILMORE, with KILBRIDE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on its W. coast. It includes the island Kerera, and borough of Oban. Pop. 2,773.

KILMORY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Bute, at the S. extremity of the island of Arran. Pop. 3,435.

KILMUIR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, at the N. end of the isle of Skye. Pop. 3,625. Here is a singularly secluded valley, containing remains of Duntulm castle, a residence of the MacDonald's. The heroic Flora M'Donald is buried in the church-yard.—*Kilmuir Easter* is a pa., cos. Ross and Cromarty, on the N. side of the firth of Cromarty, 6 m. S. Tain. Pop. 1,486.

KILMUIR WESTER, and SUDDY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross. [KNOCKBAIN.]

KILMUN, a sea-bathing vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, pa. Dunoon, at the head of Holy Loch, an inlet of the firth of Clyde, 8 m. N.W. Greenock. It has ruins of a collegiate church, founded by one of the dukes of Argyle, whose burial place is here.

KILNINIAN, and KILMORE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, at the N.W. end of I. of Mull. Area, including Staffa, and other islets, about 55,000 ac. Pop. 4,335.

KILNINVER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, 6½ m. S.S.W. Oban. Pop., with Kilmelford, 896.

KILNSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 24 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 140. In this pa. is the promontory of Spurn-head. The port of Ravenspur formerly stood here, but has, with other towns on the same coast, been engulphed by the sea.

KILNWICK, 2 pas. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding.—I. 6 m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 627.—II. (*Percy*), 1¼ m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 58.

KILPATRICK, 2 pas. of Scotland.—I. (*New*), cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, 5½ m. N.N.W. Glasgow. Area 13,440 ac. Pop. 3,457, partly employed in manufs. Fairs, 1st May, o.s. Portions of Antoninus' wall intersect the pa.—II. (*Old*), co. Dumbarton, on the Clyde, adjoining the above pa. on the W. Area about 19 sq. m. Pop. 7,020, extensively engaged in manufs. of cotton, paper, dyeworks, and ship-building.

KILPECK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 288. The church is very interesting.

KILRENNY, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the N.E. shore of the firth of Forth, 8½ m. S.S.E. St Andrew's. Pop. of pa., including the fishing vill. of Cellardykes, 2,039; do. of parl. bor. 1,719. It has a small harbour, and unites with Cupar, St Andrew's, Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 43.

KIL-RHEDDYN, a pa. of S. Wales, cos. Carmarthen & Pembroke, 4 m. S.S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,108.

KILSPINDIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. E. Perth. Pop. 709, partly empl. in linen weaving.

KILSYTH, a bor. of barony, mkt. town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 12½ m. N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. about 15,000 ac. Pop. 5,613; do. of town 4,106, employed in cotton weaving, and in coal and iron mines. The bor., in a valley, on the Forth & Clyde canal, is singularly built, and has a gloomy aspect. In the pa. are several Pictish & Roman antiq., & ruins of Kilsyth castle. Montrose gained a victory here over the Covenanters.

KILTARLITY, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 10 m. S.S.W. Dingwall. Area about 240 sq. m., mntnous, and including 3 lakes. Pop. 2,869.

KILTEARN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on the firth of Cromarty, 7 m. N.N.E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,436. Ben-Wyvis, and Loch Glass are in this pa.

KILTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 161.

KILVE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 11½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 240.

KILVERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Thetford. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 47.

KILVINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 7 m. S. Newark. Area 900 ac. Pop. 56.—II. (*South*), co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Thirsk. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 402.

KILWAH, or KEELWA, E. Africa. [QUILOA.]

KILWINNING, a bor. of barony, mkt. town & pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, on the Glasgow & Ayr railw., 3 m. N.N.W. Irvine. Area of pa. about 17½ sq. m. Pop. 5,251; pop. of bor. 2,971. The town has a handsome pa. church, a branch bank, remains of a rich and celebrated abbey, founded in 1140; an anc. fountain, dedicated to St Winning; a masonic lodge, the oldest in Scotland; an archery society, which existed before 1488; numerous looms, employed in the cotton and silk manufs. of Paisley and Glasgow, and 2 ann. fairs. The noble domain of Eglinton castle is in this pa.

KILWORTH, two pas. of Engl., co. Leicester.—I. (*North*), 4 m. E. Lutterworth. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 422.—II. (*South*), 4 m. E.S.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 478.

KIL-Y-BEBILL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.N.W. Neath. Pop. 731.—*Kil-y-Macnllwyd* is a pa., cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 6½ m. N.N.E. Narberth. Pop. 520.

KIMBERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 148. Kimberley Hall, the anc. seat of Ld. Wodehouse, is 1 m. E. the vill.—II. a hamlet, co. Notts, pa. Greasley, 6 m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Pop. 1,778.

KIMBERWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1½ m. W.N.W. Rotherham. P. 5,066.

KIMBLE, two contig. pas. of Engl., co. Bucks.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 489. Here are the remains of the castle Belinesbury.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Wendover. Area 750 ac. Pop. 177.

KIMBOLTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Huntingdon. Area of pa. 6,200 ac. Pop. 1,634, partly employed in lace-making. The church contains monuments of the Manchester family. Kimbolton castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Manchester, is in a spacious park. Here Queen Catharine, of Arragon, lived after her divorce from Henry VIII. The remains of Stonely priory are in the vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2½ m. N.E. Leominster. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 715.

KIMCOTE, or KILNCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 552, partly employed in frame-knitting.

KIMERIDGE, or KOMERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, in the isl. of Purbeck, 3½ m. W.S.W. Corfe-castle. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 154.

KIMITO, a vill. of Finland, læn & 26 m. S.S.E. Abo, on an island of same name. The island is 25 m. long and 13 m. broad.

KIMOLOS, or CYMOLOS, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, in the Ægean Sea, immediately N.W. Milo. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 200. Surface parched and barren; it has one vill., and some hot springs. Principal product sulphur, but it formerly yielded silver, whence its Frankish name ARGENTIERA.

KIMPINA, a town of Wallachia, 47 m. N.N.W. Bucharest, with several churches, and a custom house. Commerce in salt from adjacent mines.

KIMPOLUNG, a town of Wallachia, near a pass into Transylvania, 80 m. N.W. Bucharest. Pop. 4,000. It covers a large surface, has several Greek churches and convents, with some Roman Catholic convents, and a considerable trade.

KIMPTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. W.N.W. Welwyn. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 945.—II. a pa., co. Hants, 6 m. N.W. Andover. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 391.

KIN, a small isl. of Russia, Gulf of Livonia, 22 m. S.W. Pernau. Also several towns of China.

KINCARDINE, a bor. of barony and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 25 m. S.S.W. Perth, pa. Tulliallan, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 2,875. Houses mostly well built. It has a good pier, a convenient roadstead for large vessels, a steam ferry, two branch banks, rope and sail works, yards for ship-building, large exports of coal, and considerable imports of Baltic produce.—II. a pa., cos. Ross and Cromarty, 14 m. W.N.W. Tain. Pop. 2,108. The Marquis of Montrose was defeated in this pa., in his last battle, A.D. 1650.—III. a pa., co. Perth, consisting of two detached portions on the river Forth, with a church 6 m. W.N.W. Stirling, and the vills. Morriestown and Thornhill. Area upwards of 6,000 ac. Pop. 2,232.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a pa. of Scotland co. and 23 m. W. Aberdeen, on the Dee. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. 1,857.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or THE MEARNS, a marit. co. of Scotland, having N. co. Aberdeen, S. & W. co. Forfar, & E. the North Sea. Area 382 sq. m., or 243,444 ac., of which about 120,000 are productive. Inhabited houses 7,304. P. 33,075. A great part of the co. is occupied by the Grampian mntns., of which Mount Battock rises to nearly 3,500 feet, but along their foot, in the S. and E., lies the rich, low, arable tract called the "How of the Mearns," comprising about 50,000 ac. Principal rivers, the Dee, N. Esk, and Bervie. Agriculture is well conducted, and the land is above average productiveness. Cattle, chiefly of the short-horned breed, are fed on most farms, and the mountains yield extensive pasture for sheep. Estates generally large. Average size of arable farms about 200 ac. Average rent of arable land estimated at upwards of 4*l.* an acre. Annual value of land (1842-3) 128,468*l.* Total value of assessed property (1842-3) 134,341*l.* Principal mineral products, granite & sandstone. Chief manufs. are coarse linens, and the well-known and finely jointed wooden snuff boxes. Kincardine comprises 18 pas., and pts. of 3 others. Chief towns, Stonehaven, the cap., and Inverbervie. The co. sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 875.

KINCLAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 880. Ruins of a castle on Tay.

KINDELBRÜCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. N. Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 2,020, who manuf. leather and paper.

KINDERHOOK, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 17 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,512.

KINDERTON, with HULME, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 1½ m. E.S.E. Middlewich. P. 555.

KINELLAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 483.

KINESHMA, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. linens and sail cloths, paper, &c.

KINETON, or KINGTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Warwick. Area of pa. 3,810 ac. Pop. 1,248. The famous battle of Edgehill was fought in the vicinity, A.D. 1642.

KINFARE or KINVER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Kidderminster. Area 8,790 ac. Pop. 2,207. The vill. was formerly a bor. & mkt. town, with a manufact. of woollen cloths.

KINFAUNS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. E. Perth. Pop. 720. Its fine castle, the seat of Earl Gray, is beautifully situated on l. b. of the Tay.

KING, several towns of China; one in prov. Chi-li, 150 m. S. Pekin, is stated to have three

triumphal arches, & a tower 11 stories in height. —*King Island* is a lofty and rugged islet of the N. Pacific, near the Andreanov group.

KING and QUEEN'S Co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. of Virginia. Area 335 sq. m. Pop. 10,862.

KINGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and at the S. extremity of the island of Bute. Area about 8,400 ac. Pop. 931.

KING CHARLES' SOUTH LAND, a name of the largest island of Tierra del Fuego. Surface mostly low and level, but mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 7,000 feet.

KING-EDWARD, or KEN-EDAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 4 m. S.S.E. Banff. Area about 28 sq. m. Pop. 2,492. It has two ruined castles, and a salmon fishing in the Deveron.

KING GEORGE'S Co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. of Virginia. Area 254 sq. m. Pop. 5,927.

KING GEORGE ARCHIPELAGO, Russian Amer., is mostly between lat. 56° and 58° N., and about lon. 135° W. Principal isls., Sitka and Baranov.

KING GEORGE ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40′ W., were discovered by Byron in 1765.—(*River*), E. Africa, enters Delagoa Bay on its N. side. It is also called the Manice, from a town of that name on its banks.—(*Sound*), W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet. Lat. of its entrance 35° 6′ 20″ S., lon. 118° 1′ E. It is a fine roadstead, and contains Princess Royal and Oyster harbours, both landlocked bays, the latter of which receives the Kalagan and King rivers; and on the former is the town Albany.

KINGERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 106. It has a poor's hospital, founded in 1675.

KINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1,540. Pop. 555.

KINGHORN, a royal parl. & munic. bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. S.S.W. Kirkcaldy. P. of pa. 2,935, do. of parl. bor. 1,542. It is irregularly built; it has a town-hall, a jail, a handsome school house, and an active linen manufacture. The harbour is indifferent. Corp. rev. about 670*l*. It unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1848) 476.

KINGLASSIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1,155.

KINGOLDRUM, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 4 m. W.N.W. Kirriemuir. Surface mostly mountainous. Pop. 440.

KINGROAD, in the Bristol Channel, is at the mouth of the river Avon, between cos. Glos'ter and Somerset. Vessels too large to proceed up the Avon to Bristol, lie at anchor here.

KINGS—for English pas. with this prefix, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

KINGSBARNS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 6 m. E.S.E. St Andrews. Pop. 968.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, navigable for vessels of 70 tons, 33 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 150 ac. Pop. 1,564. The town is remarkably neat; it has a grammar school, a union workhouse, three branch banks, small manufs. of woollens, and some trade in malt and leather. The situation is so sheltered, and the climate so mild, that oranges, and some other productions of S. Europe, come to perfection in the open air.

KINGSBURY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Middlesex, 8½ m. W.N.W. London. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 536. The church occupies the site of an ancient encampment. The Sudbury station of the London and Birmingham railway, is in this pa.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4½ m. N. Coleshill. Area 9,070 ac. Pop. 1,322.—III. (*East*), co. Somerset, 6 m. E.S.E. Langport. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 212.

KINGSBURY, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 46 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,773.

KING'S CAPLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Ross. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 299.

KINGSCLERE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 31 m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area of pa. 17,240 ac. Pop. 2,732. The Saxon kings had a palace here, and at Freemantle park there was a royal abode in the time of King John.

KING'S-CLIFFE, a pa. of Engl. [CLIFFE-REGIS.]

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland, prov. Leinster, has N. the co. Westmeath, E. Kildare, S. Queen's co., and Tipperary and W. Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Area 772 sq. m., or 493,985 ac., of which about 330,000 are cultivated, 11,000 woodland, and 145,000 uncultivated, a large portion of which in the N. forms a part of the bog of Allen. Inhabited houses 24,534 Pop. 146,857. Surface flat except in the S. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. The grand canal also intersects the co. Soil of average fertility. Climate drier than in most Irish cos. Agriculture and crops much the same as in the co. Kildare. Tillage farms mostly very small. Grazing farms often extensive, & estates generally large. Sub-tenancy less common than in most parts of Ireland. Average rent of land from 12s. to 15s. an ac. Small tenants and labourers are in a wretched condition. Annual value of land (1847) 234,250*l*. Minerals and manufs. of no importance. The co. is divided into 11 baronies and 52 pas., in 5 different dioceses. Principal towns, Birr and Tullamore. Its sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 1,130.

KING'S Co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Long Island, New York. Area 76 sq. m. Pop. 47,613.

KINGSCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 295.

KINGSCOURT, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. Pop. 1,614. It has a neat church, and a large Roman Catholic chapel. In the vicinity is the fine demesne of Cabra castle.

KINGSDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. Somerton. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 553.

KINGSDOWN, two pas. of Engl., co. Kent.—I. 5½ m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 104.—II. 7 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 466.

KINGSESSING, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 7 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,339. It has a botanic garden.

KINGSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Thames. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 237.

KING'S ISLAND, an island of Australasia, Bass' Strait, between Australia Felix and Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land). Lat. 39° 50′ S., lon. 144° E., 60 m. S. Cape Otway. Length 35 m., breadth about 15 m. It is well wooded, but uninhabited, and very dangerous to shipping. Here, from 1835 to 1845, the Neva, Isabella, Rebecca, and Cataraqui, were wrecked and lost.—II. Maldive islands, in lat. 4° 10′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E.—III. N.W. Amer., in the Pacific. Lat. 52° 10′ N., lon. 128° W.—IV. Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.E. Raraka. Lat. 15° 42′ 25″ S., lon. 144° 38′ 45″ W.

KINGSLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Leominster. Area 4,650 ac. Pop. 1,088. On *Kingsland-field* was fought, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which established Edward IV. on the English throne.—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, pas. Islington and Hackney, 2½ m.

N.N.E. St Paul's, London, being a N. suburb of the metropolis. It has extensive nursery-gardens.

KING'S LANGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, with a station on the London and Birmingham railway, 4½ m. N.W. Watford. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 1,629. Here was a palace, in which Henry III. resided, and a celebrated priory, in which Piers Gaveston, a favourite of Edward II., was buried. In the church, the bodies of Richard II. and Edmund of Langley, 5th son of Edward III., were interred.

KINGSLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 3¼ m. S.E. Frodsham. Pop. 1,007.—II. a pa., co. Hants, 4 m. E.S.E. Alton. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 359.—III. a pa., co. Stafford, 2½ m. N. Cheadle. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 1,554, employed in coal mines, brass and copper works.

KING'S LYNN, a seaport town of Engl. [LYNN.]

KING'S NORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ashford. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 416.

KING'S NORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, on the Birmingham and Glos'ter railway, 4½ m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Area 11,970 ac. Pop. 5,505. It has a large church, with a fine spire, and a grammar school, founded by Edward VI. The Birmingham & Worcester canal here passes through a tunnel nearly 2 m. in length.

KING'S PYON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Weobly. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 424.

KING'S RIVER, Ireland, is an affl. of the Nore, cos. Tipperary & Kilkenny. Total course 18 m.

KING'S SOMBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. S. Stockbridge. Area 7,100 ac. Pop. 1,125.

KINGSTEIGNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1½ m. N.N.E. Newton-Bushel, on the river Teign. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,498.

KINGSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. N. Northampton. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 1,467, partly employed in excellent stone quarries.

KINGSTON, the principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. Surrey, on its S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbour. Pop. estimated at 35,000. It stands on a gentle slope, and is regularly laid out, its houses being mostly of two stories, and furnished with verandahs. Principal buildings, the English and Scotch churches, several chapels, two synagogues, a hospital, and various other charitable institutions, a free school, endowed with 1,500*l.* a year, the workhouse, new penitentiary, commercial subscription rooms, & theatre; here are also an athenæum, a society of arts, savings' bank. Kingston harbour, a land-locked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed S.ward by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. Value of imports (1839) 439,224*l.*, of exports in do., 747,419*l.*, of which the amount of 397,215*l.* stood for goods exported to Great Britain. Upper Park camp, with the barracks, &c., is about 1½ m. N. of the city. A railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, 10 m. W., was opened in 1846. [JAMAICA.]

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, Midland dist., on the site of Fort Frontenac, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Ontario, and at the mouth of the Cataraqui, 150 m. E.N.E. Toronto. Pop. (1846) 6,123. It covers a large surface, has many stone buildings, with a good harbour, and is the entrepot of the trade between Upper and Lower Canada. Estimated value of imports (1843) 91,235*l.*—II. (*or Kingstown*), a town, cap. island St Vincent, British W. Indies, on its S.W. coast. Pop. (1844) 4,769. It is regularly built, and has several substantial public edifices, comprising a large church, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, & Roman Catholic chapels, an old government house, new government house, in the botanic garden, and the court house, the last being constructed of stone, the rest mostly of brick.

KINGSTON, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 52 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 5,824. It has a court house, several churches, and leather and carriage factories.—II. Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkesbarre. Pop. 2,004.—III. Massachusetts, on Plymouth harbour, 30 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,440. —IV. New Hampshire, 33 m. S.S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,032.—V. New Jersey, on the Delaware & Raritan canals, 14 m. N.E. Trenton.

KINGSTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S.E. Caxton. Area 1,807 ac. Pop. 307.—II. co. Devon, on the English Channel, 3 m. S.S.W. Modbury. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 529.—III. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Canford-Magna, 5 m. N.E. Poole. Pop. 846.—IV. a pa., co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Taunton. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 921.—V. co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ilminster. Area 830 ac. Pop. 301.—VI. Isle of Wight, 5½ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 650 ac. Pop. 73.—VII. co. Stafford, 3 m. S.S.W. Uttoxeter. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 339.—VIII. co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Worthing. Area 490 ac. Pop. 45. The church was long since destroyed by the sea.—IX. co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 501. Rev. of charities (1837) 52*l.*—X. co. Kent, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 310.—XI. (*Bagpuze*), co. Berks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 290.

KINGSTON-BY-LEWES, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Lewes. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 149. From Kingston hill, which is crowned with an anc. encampment, the view is remarkably fine.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. E. New Shoreham. Area 610 ac. Pop. 46.

KINGSTON DEVERILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Mere. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 440.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 375. The manor house was built in the reign of Edward IV.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a town, Engl. [HULL.]

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 181.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the E. bank of the Thames, at the influx of the Ewell, and 10 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 7,300 ac. Pop. 9,760. The town, exclusive of suburbs, extends about half a mile along the river, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of 5 arches. It is irregularly built, but has a spacious church, a handsome new town-hall, a mkt. house, a house of correction, jail, and union workhouse, a grammar school, several other well-endowed schools, and almshouses. Ann. rev. of charities upwards of 1,000*l.* It has some flax and oil mills, a brisk malting trade, and a large market for corn on Saturday. Lent co. assizes are held, and it has petty & quarter sessions. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 466*l.* It is a polling place for the co. A Roman town or station existed here, and numerous coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been from time to time discovered. Egbert held a general ecclesiastical council here in 838, and most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred the Unready, were crowned at Kingston. The first armed force in the Parliamentary war, assembled in the town, and the last effort in favour of Charles I. was made here.—*New Kingston*, or *K.-on-Railway* is a hamlet which has within a few years sprung up around the station on the S.W. railway, and it has now many hand-

some terraces, detached villas, with a good inn, and public libraries.

KINGSTOWN, formerly *Dunleary*, a seaport town and watering-place of Irel., co. and on the bay of Dublin, on railway, 7 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 7,229. It is finely situated. The only objects of interest are a short atmospheric railway to Dalkey, said to be the first ever laid down; an obelisk, commemorating the visit of George IV. in 1821; and a fine granite pier, enclosing a harbour of 251 ac., finished at a cost of about 750,000*l.*, and at the head of which is a revolving light, in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. It is the mail packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead, and a favourite resort of the Dublin citizens.

KING'S-WALDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4 m. S.S.W. Hitchin. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 1,034.

KINGSWINFORD, a pa., Engl. [WINTERBOURNE.]

KINGSWEAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the E. side of the harbour of Dartmouth, with which it communicates by means of a floating bridge. Area 120 ac. Pop. 270.

KINGSWOOD, a vill. of Engl., co. Glos'ter, pas. St George and Bitton, 3 m. N.E. Bristol. Here is a school for the sons of methodist preachers. —II. a pa., co. Wilts, 1 m. S.W. Wootton-under-Edge. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 1,321, employed in woollen factories.

KINGSWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the S. W. railway, 2 m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 349.

KING-TCHOU, a fortified city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on l. b. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 30° 26′ 40″ N., lon. 112° 8′ E.

KING-TE-TCHIANG, a town of China, prov. Kiang-si, 95 m. N.E. Nan-tchang. It is the princip. seat of the manuf. of porcelain in China, for which it is said 500 furnaces are employed.

KINGTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 18 m. N.W. Hereford. Area of pa. 8,130 ac. Pop. 3,131. The town, pleasantly situated under Bradnor hills, has a church erected about the 12th century, a free school, a union workhouse, 2 or 3 branch banks, and manufs. of gloves and nails.

KINGTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Warwick. [KINETON.]—II. a tything, co. Glo'ster, pa. & 1½ m. W.N.W. Thornbury. Pop. 745. —III. a pa., co. and 8½ m. E. Worcester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 151.—IV. (*Magna*), a pa., co. Dorset, 6 m. W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 616.—V. (*St Michael*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,173.—VI. (*West*), same co., 8 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 349.

KING-TONG, a city of China, prov. and 125 m. S.W. Yun-nan, cap. dep., in a mntnous. country, near a source of the Tonquin river.

KINGUSSIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, 23 m. E.S.E. Fort-Augustus. P. 2,047. Birth-place of Macpherson, translator of Ossian's poems.

KINGWESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Somerton. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 128. In the church is an oak chair bearing the initials of the last abbot, who was hanged by Henry VIII.

KING WILLIAM, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in E. of Virginia. Area 270 sq. m. Pop. 9,258.

KING WILLIAM'S CATARACT, a fine fall of the Essequibo river, British Guiana, in lat. 3° 14′ 35″ N., lon. 57° 44′ W. It was reached and named by Sir R. Schomburgh, in 1836.—*K. W. Island* is in Dampier strait, E. Archipelago, S. Waygiou.

KINGWOOD, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 29 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,947.

KIN-HOA, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, 72 m. S.S.W. Hang-chow-foo.—*Kin-kui-jin* is a seaport town on W. side of Great Loo-Choo island.

KINLET, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 8 m. S. Bridgenorth. Area 6,550 ac. Pop. 480.

KINLOCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, now united to LETHENDY.

KINLOSS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Moray, including the town of Findhorn. Area about 3½ sq. m. Pop. 1,202. It has the ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded by David I. in 1150.

KINNAIRD, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Perth. Pop. 458.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, a promontory of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, projecting into the N. sea, about ¼ m. N. Fraserburgh. On its summit is a castle, now used as a lighthouse. Lat. 57° 42′ N., lon. 2° W.

KINNARD, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 3 m. E.S.E. Dingle. Area 5,002 ac. Pop. 1,283.

KINNEFF, with KATERLINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 6 m. S. Stonehaven. Area 6,408 ac. Pop. 1,029. On the rocky coast here are several ruins. The Regalia of Scotland was, during the invasion of Cromwell, long safely concealed under the pulpit in the church of Kinneff.

KINNEGAD, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Westmeath, near the Midland Gt. W. railw., 12 m. E.S.E. Mullingar. Pop. of town 715.

KINNEIGH, a pa. of Ireld., Munster, co. Cork, containing the vills. Castletown and Inniskeen. Area 15,104 ac. Pop. (rural) 5,530. It has a round tower of a peculiar build.

KINNELL, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 8½ m. E. Forfar. Pop. 853.

KINNELTY, a pa. of Ireld., Leinster, King's co., 4 m. E.N.E. Birr. Area 13,894 ac. P. 2,562. The vill. adjoins the domain of Castle-Bernard.

KINNERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. S.S.E. Oswestry. Area 8,070 ac. Pop. 1,286.

KINNERSLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Weobley. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 281. —II. co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.E. Wellington. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 295.

KINNESSWOOD, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. E. Kinross, par. Portmoak. Pop. 479.

KINNETHMONT, a pa., Scotl. [KENNETHMONT.]

KINNETTLES, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. S.S.W. Forfar. Pop. 437.

KINNOUL, a pa. of Scotl., co. and opposite the town of Perth, on l. b. of the Tay, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 2879, mostly in the vill. of Bridgend, a suburb of Perth. The pa. consists of several detached parts. It has extensive nursery grounds, numerous elegant villas, an ancient church, the ruins of a castle of the Knights Templars, and a hill from whence is obtained one of the finest views in Britain. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hay family.

KINOULTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8½ m. S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 388.

KINROSS, a town and pa. of Scotl., cap. co. Kinross, on Loch Leven, at its W. end, 14 m. S.S.E. Perth. Area of pa. 5,600 ac. Pop. 2,822. Pop. of town 2,062. It has a handsome main street, a fine co. hall and gaol, a town-hall, elegant parish church, 2 libraries, a branch bank, and manufs. of cottons, tartan shawls and damasks. In its vicinity is Kinross-ho., a spacious edifice built by Sir W. Bruce for the D. of York in 1685.

KINROSS-SHIRE, the smallest co. of Scotland, having E. and S. co. *Fife*, and W. and N. co. Perth. Area about 70 square m. or 45,000 ac., of which about 30,000 are arable, 3000 wood, and 4,500 water, consisting principally of Loch Leven. Inhabited houses 1,812. Pop. 8,763. Surface varied and well cultivated. Property much subdivided. Average rent (in 1810), 9*s.* 10*d.* an ac.; but now greatly raised owing to improvements in agriculture. Annual value of land, (1843) 38,892*l.*;

total value of assessed property, 44,009*l*. Minerals and manufs. unimportant. Chief town, Kinross. The co. is divided into 4 whole pas., and parts of 4 others, and unites with Clackmannan and portions of Perth co. in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848), 1408.

KINSALE, a parl. and munic. borough, sea-port and town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 13 m. S.S.W. Cork, on the estuary of the Bandon riv., called Kinsale-harbour, and here about 800 yds. in breadth, 2 m. from the Atlantic. Inhabited houses 1,007. Pop. of parl. borough including the suburb of Scilly, 6,918. It is built at the base and on the sides of acclivities almost rising from the water. Streets steep and narrow; houses antique, chief buildings, a pa. church of the 14th century; a large Roman Cath. Chapel, a convent, town-hall, gaol, assembly rooms, baths, a fever hospital, union workhouse, fort and barracks. The harbour, which was formerly a naval depôt, is excellent; but the trade is now mostly transferred to Cork. Extensive and valuable fisheries form the chief resources of the people. In summer many visitors resort here for sea-bathing. Corp. rev. 500*l*. per annum. Kinsale sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849,) 353. It gives title of premier baron of Ireland to the De Courcey family, descendants of the Dukes of Normandy, and whose representative has the singular privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. In 1601, Kinsale was taken by the Spaniards. In 1689, James II. landed here. —*The Old Head of Kinsale* is a promontory projecting about 3 m. into the Atlantic, 4¼ m. S.S.W. the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and 8 m. S. the town. On it is a light-house with fixed light, lat. 51° 36′ 45″ N.; lon. 8° 32′ 16″ W., 241 ft. elev.

KINSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Presteigne. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 97.

KIN-SHAN (or "*Golden Island*"), an isle of China, prov. Kiang-su, in the Yang-tse-kiang riv., nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, and covered with pagodas, temples, pavilions and gardens, now mostly in decay.

KINTAIL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W. coast, intersected by two arms of Loch Alsh, 6½ m. E.N.E. Glenelg. Length 18 m., average breadth 6 m. Pop. 1,168 consisting mostly of the Clan Macrae. Surface wild and mountainous.

KINTBURY or KENTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 3½ m. E.S.E. Hungerford. Area 7,410 ac. Pop. 1,881.

KIN-TCHOU, a town of Manchooria, near the frontiers of China and Corea, nearly 8 m. from the N. shore of the Gulf of Leao-tong. Lat. 40° 10′ N., lon. 121° 10′ E. It is a place of considble. trade in the produce of the adjacent territory.

KINTORE, a royal and parl. borough, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen on the Aberdeen Canal. Area of pa. upwards of 7,000 ac. Pop. of bor. and pa. 1,299. It has a neat town-house, and claims to be the most ancient royal borough in Scotland. It unites with Banff, Elgin, Cullen and Inverury in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 35. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Keith family.

KINTYRE, or CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, forming the S. extrem. of the co. Argyle, to the N. of which it is united by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. Length N. to S. 40 m.; average breadth 6½ m. Pop. 19,318. Surface, which comprises 10 pas., is much diversified with hill and dale. —The *Mull of Kintyre*, the S. W. point of the above peninsula, has a light-house, with fixed lights 297 ft. above high water, in lat. 55° 19′ N.; lon. 5° 49′ W.

KINVARRA, a small sea-port town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 11 m. S.S.E. Galway. Pop. 959. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral and bishop's residence.

KINWARTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. N.E. Alcester. Area 480 ac. Pop. 67.

KIN-YANG a city of China, prov. Kan-su, cap. dep., in lat. 36° 42′ N., lon. 105° 42′ E.

KIN-YUEN, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in lat. 24° 26′ N., lon. 105° 50′ E.

KINZIG, 2 rivs. of Germany.—I. Würtemberg and Baden, after a N.W. course of 45 m. joins the Rhine by several branches at Kehl.—II. Hessen-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

KIÖGE, a marit. town of Denmark, isl. Seeland, on Kiöge bay, an inlet of its E. coast, 21 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,300.

KIONG-TCHOU, a maritime city of China, cap. the isl. Hai-nan on its N. coast. Estimated pop. above 100,000. It is enclosed by strong walls, is well built, and has two colleges, a large public library, and an extens. trade with Macao, Assam, Siam, and Singapore.

KIOLEN, or KJOLEN, a mountain chain of Scandinavia, extends from about lat. 63° N.ward, between Sweden and Russian-Lapland on the E. and S., and Norway and Finmark on the W. and N. Mount Sulitelma, its highest point, in lat. 67° 5′ N., lon. 16° 20′ E. is 5,956 ft. in elevation.

KIO-TSING, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 70 m. E.N.E. Yun-nan.

KIPCHAK, a vill. of central Asia, dom. and 70 m. N.E. Khiva, on the Oxus, and consisting of 200 houses enclosed by a ruined wall.

KIPFENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 30 m. W. Regensburg, on rt. b. of the Altmühl. Pop. 729. It has 2 churches, breweries, and dye-works.

KIPPAX, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7½ m. E.S.E. Leeds. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 2,232. Here is Kippax-hall, built in reign of Elizabeth.

KIPPEN, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth and Stirling, 9½ m. W. Stirling, Area 21 sq. m. Pop. 1,922.

KIPPENHEIM, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 11 m. E.N.E. Zell. Pop. 1,917.

KIPPURE, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, between cos. Dublin and Wicklow, 11 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Elevation 2,473 ft.

KIRBY, several pas. of England,—I. co. Essex, on the N. sea, 10 m. S.E. Maningtree. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 924.—II. (*Bedon*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 265. It had formerly two churches, one of which is now a picturesque ruin.—III. (*Cane*), same co., 4½ m. N.W. Beccles. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 458. —IV. (*Cold*), co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Thirsk. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 182.—V. (*Grindalyth*), co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Area 7,970 ac. Pop. 474.—VI. (*Knowle*), same co., N. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 553.—VII. (*Monks*), co. Warwick, 7 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area 9,640 ac. Pop. 1,861. —VIII. (*Underdale*), co. York, E. Riding, 6½ m. N. Pocklington. Area 5,060 ac. Pop. 324. [For other places sometimes spelt KIRBY *see* KIRKBY].

KIRCHBERG, nums. small towns & vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 23 m. S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,149. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and paper.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,523. Other places of same name in Austria, &c.

KIRCHDORF, or KIRCHDRAUF (Hung. *Sepes Varallya*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 23 m.

W. Eperies, with 3,500 inhabitants; Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a citadel.

KIRCHHAYN, two towns of Germany.—I. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Ohm, 8 m. E. Marburg. Pop. 1,819.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenb., reg. and 66 m. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the Oder. Pop. 2,135, mostly engaged in weaving.

KIRCHHEIM, several towns of S. Germany,—I. Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 16 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 5,256. It is enclosed by planted walks and has a royal palace, and manufs. of cotton and woollen goods, and toys.—II. (*K. Bolanden*), Rhenish Bavaria, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 m. N.N.E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 3,120. It has a castle and a church, with family vault of the Dukes of Nassau; and in its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and mercury.

KIRDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.E. Petworth. Area 14,950 ac. Pop. 1,973. It has quarries of the "Petworth marble," which consists of masses of petrified periwinkles.

KIRENSK, a town of Siberia, gov. and 410 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk on the Lena, at the influx of the Kirengha, and 780 ft. above the sea. Pop. 1,500, chiefly Russians. It has 5 churches, & a school. Inhabs. mostly engaged in hunting and fishing.

KIRGHIZ COUNTRY or STEPPE, an extensive region of central Asia, embracing all the N. part of Turkestan between lat. 44° and 55° N., and lon. 53° and 82° E., partly independ., and partly comprised in the Russian governs. Orenburg and Tomsk, having E. the Chinese Empire, W. the Caspian Sea, and S. the khanats, khohan, Bokhara, and Khiva. Estimated area 1,533,000, and pop. 2,260,000 (*Levchine*). Surface traversed by many mountain chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains, abounding in salt lakes, some upwards of 100 m. in length, and into which the principal rivers pour themselves. Climate remarkable for variability, and destructive hurricanes are frequent. The pop. is almost wholly nomadic, and rude in the extreme, their principal occupation being the rearing of sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on river-banks, however, is roughly tilled, for millet, rye, and barley, especially in the S. or Kara-kalpack country; and seals, sturgeons, &c., are taken in the lakes. Some domestic weaving, and manufs. of hair cordage, soap, leather, and iron wares are carried on; but this region may be considered as pre-eminently the head quarters of barbarism in Asia, nearly all manufactured goods and necessaries being derived from the adjacent countries in exchange for cattle, hides, horns, and wool. The Kirghiz are of the Mongol race, & separated into the so-named Great, Little, and Middle hordes, who are again subdivided into numerous tribes, each having its own khan or chief. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry. No towns exist in their territory, and the apparent remains of any such, or of temples, are certainly the vestiges of a previous race of inhabitants, much more advanced in civilization than the present occupants.

KIRIA, or KERREA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 130 m. E.S.E. Khoten. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 82° 50′ E. It has an active trade with Yarkand, to which it sends silk, gold-dust, and raisins; and caravans from the Russian frontier bring to it broad cloths, brocades, steel and furs, in exchange for tea, rhubarb & sal-ammoniac. Near it are gold mines wrought by the Chinese government.

KIRILOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 265 m. E.N.E. Novgorod. Pop. 2,163. It is surrounded by lakes, and owes its name to a remarkable convent founded by St. Kiril in 1398; it has a cathedral, numerous churches, and a valuable library. A canal recently cut near it unites the basins of the Volga and N. Dwina, through the Sheksna and Suchona rivers.—*Kirilovsk* is a town, cap. circ., gov. and W. Ekaterinoslav.

KIRIN-OOLA, a town of Manchooria, cap. its S. division on the Soungari. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, and is the residence of a Manchoo viceroy. Its inhabs. are stated to be chiefly exiles.

KIRK-ADHADJ or KIRKAGATCH, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 52 m. N.E. Smyrna. It is large, populous, and stated to have some trade in cotton.

KIRK, a prefix of the names of numerous towns and pas. in Great Britain. For those not undermentioned, see separate names, following.—*Kirk-Andrews* (*on-Eden*), a pa., co. Cumberland, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 142. It has no church.—II. (*on-Esk*), a pa., some co., 2¾ m. N.N.E. Longtown. Area 21,630 ac. Pop. 1,932. It has bridges over the Esk and Sark, and an ancient border castle.—*Kirk-Arborg*, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2½ m. N.W. Castletown. Pop. 1,615.—*Kirkbean*, a pa., stewartry Kirkcudbright, on Solway Firth, 12 m. S. Dumfries. Pop. 891. It has the remains of 2 castles, and comprises Mount Criffel, 1,895 ft. above the sea. Paul Jones, the pirate, was born here, about 1745.—*Kirkbride*, a pa., co. Cumberland, 5½ m. N.N.W. Wigton. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 372.—*Kirk-Burn*, a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. S.W. Gt. Griffield. Area 6,320 ac. Pop. 508. The church is an interesting Anglo-Norman structure.—*Kirk-Burton*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area 15,990 ac. Pop. 18,452, extensively engaged in woollen manufactures, for which, in 1838, there were 47 mills in the pa. The church was built in the reign of Edward III.

KIRKBY, numerous pas., &c.—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 5 m. N.W. Prescot. Pop. 1,476.—II. (*In Ashfield*), co. Notts, 4½ m. S.W. Mansfield. Area 5,590 ac. Pop. 2,143.—III. (*on Bain*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4¾ m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 680.—IV. (*Bellars*), co. Liecester, 2 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 236.—V. (*In Cleveland*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Stokesley. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 712.—VI. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 436.—VII. (*Fleetham*), co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Catterick. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 657.—VIII. (*Green*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Area 680 ac. Pop. 87.—IX. (*Ireleth*), co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. N.W. Ulverstone. Area 22,220 ac. Pop. 3,489, partly employed in quarries of fine slate.—X. (*Kendal*). [KENDAL.]—*Kirkby Lonsdale*, a market town and pa., co. Westmoreland, on the Lune, here crossed by an ancient & beautiful stone bridge, 11 m. S.S.E. Kendal, and 2 m. E. the Burton station, Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Area of pa. 23,760 ac. Pop. 4,178; do. of town 1,285. It lies in a picturesque valley, and has several handsome streets, a fine old church, a grammar school, founded in 1591, and endowed with several exhibitions to the universities; a curious antique market cross, with some manufs. of carpets, blankets, &c. It is a co. polling-place, and gives the title of Earl to the Lowther family.—*Kirkby* (*In Malham-Dale*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. E.S.E. Settle. Area 22,040 ac. Pop. 947, partly employed in cotton mills. The church is handsome. The river Aire rises in this parish. [MALHAM.]—*Kirkby-Mallory*, is a pa., co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Hinckley. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 2,479.—*Kirkby Malzeard*, a market town &

pa., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Ripon. Area of pa. 53,530 ac. Pop. 5,180. Pop. of township 900. In this pa. is the ruin of Fountains-Abbey.—*Kirkby Misperton*, a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Pickering. Area 7,130 ac. Pop. 905.—*Kirkby-on-the-Moor*, is a pa., same co. and riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Boro'bridge. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 655.—*Kirkby-Moorside*, a market town and pa., co. York, N. Riding, 24 m. N.N.E. York. Area of pa. 13,700 ac. Pop. 2,758. The town is enclosed by hills. In an old house, in the market-place, the profligate Duke of Buckingham died in misery and poverty, in 1687. Malting is actively carried on; and in the vicinity are stone quarries and coal mines.—*Kirkby-Overblow*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Wetherby. Area 10,730 ac. Pop. 1,625. The view from the churchyard, over Wharfdale, is strikingly beautiful.—*K.-Ravensworth*, a pa., same co., N. Riding, 4½ m. N.W. Richmond. Area 14,070 ac. Pop. 1,451. It has a grammar school, and an hospital, founded in 1556.—*K. South*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. S. Pontrefact. Area 6,390 ac. Pop. 1,528.—*Kirkby-Stephen*, a market town and pa., co. Westmoreland, 22 m. S.E. Penrith. Area 31,870 ac. Pop. 2,850; do. of township 1,345. It is pleasantly situated on the Eden, and has a spacious old church, a small grammar school, having 2 exhibitions to either university, several other endowed schools, with woollen and silk manufs., stocking-knitting, and lead, and coal mines. It is a polling-place for the co.—*Kirkby-Thore*, a pa., co. Westmoreland, 4½ m. N.W. Appleby. Area 11,030 ac. Pop. 1,171. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.—*K.-Le Thorpe*, a parish, co. Lincoln, 2 m. E.S.E. Sleaford. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 213.—III. *K.-Underwood*, a pa., same co., 5 m. N.N.W. Bourne. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 192.—IV. *K.-Wharfe*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Tadcaster. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 744.—V. *K.-Wisk*, a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Thirsk. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 905.

KIRK-CHRIST, a pa., Isle of Man, 2 m. S.W. Ramsay. Pop. 3,044.—*Kirkconnel*, a pa., co. Dumfries, 4 m. N.W. Sanquhar. Area about 26,000 ac. Pop. 1,130.—*Kirkcolm*, a pa., co. Wigton, 6½ m. N.N.W. Stranraer. Area about 11,650 ac. Pop. 1,973.—*Kirkcowan*, or *Kirkowan*, a pa., co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Area about 31,600 ac., including several lochs, and much moorland. Pop. 1,423.—*Kirkdale*, a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N. Liverpool, within which parl. bor. it is included. Pop. 4,268. Here are a co.-gaol, and house of correction, a cemetery, district church, and many good houses in the township.—II. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 1½ m. W.S.W. Kirkby-Moorside. Area 10,030 ac. Pop. 1,059. The church was founded in the time of Edward the Confessor. A cave was discovered here in 1820, containing an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, elephants, &c., with those of animals still natives of the climate.—*Kirkden*, a pa., co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Forfar, containing the vill. of Friockheim, on the Lunan, near the Arbroath & Forfar railway. Pop. 1,483, partly employed in manufs. of linens. Here is Gardyne castle, built in 1568, and a very ancient and curiously carved obelisk.—*Kirk-German*, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. E. Peeltown. P. 1,896.—*Kirkgunzeon*, a pa. of stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 3 m. E.N.E. Urr. Pop. 638. It contains the vill. Dalbeattie, and several Roman and Druidic antiquities.—*Kirkham*, a market town and pa., co. Lancaster, on the Preston & Wyre railway, 8½ m. W.N.W. Preston. Area of pa. 41,850 ac. Pop. 11,604. Pop. of town 2,903. It is handsomely built, and has a large modern church, with an ancient tower, a chapel for Roman Catholics, who are numerous here, a grammar school, endowed in 1670, a richly endowed establishment at Goosnaigh for decayed persons of the higher orders of society, several other well endowed charities & schools, manufs. of sailcloth, sacking, cordage, flax, and cotton goods. Imports of Baltic produce *via* Fleetwood, are extensive.—II. an extra-parochial liberty, co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton, with a station on the York and N. Midland railway, 15¼ m. N.E. York. Pop. 54. Here, in a beautiful valley, are the ruins of a priory founded in 1121.—*Kirkhammerton*, a pa., co. York, W. Riding, ainsty & 7½ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Area 2,190 ac. P. 341.—*Kirkhaugh*, a pa., co. Northumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 221. Many Roman remains have been found here.—*Kirk-heaton*, a pa. of England. [HEATON-KIRK.]—*Kirkhill*, a pa., co. and 7 m. W. Inverness, on Moray Firth. P. 1,829. Surface a fine plain. It has some Druidic and other antiquities—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. and ½ m. N.E. Pennicuick. Pop. 500, mostly engaged in weaving and paper-making.—*Kirkinner*, a pa., co. and 2 m. S. Wigton. Area nearly 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,769—*Kirkintilloch*, a burgh of barony, mkt. town & pa., Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 6½ m. N.N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. about 10,700 ac. Pop. 8,880; do. of bor. 6,698. It is very irregularly built. It has a court-house and gaol, a library, manufs. of hats, iron foundry, gas works, distilleries, and about 2,000 cotton looms. The pa., among other antiquities, contains vestiges of the wall of Antoninus.—*Kirkland*, a pa., co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Area 12,150 ac. Pop. 887.—II. a township, co. Westmoreland, pa. and adjoining the town of Kendal. Pop. 1,222.—*Kirkland*, a vill., co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, 1 m. W. Leven. Pop. 534, employed in a large flax spinning-mill.—II. (or *Kirkfield*), a vill., co. Lanark, pa. Lesmahago, on the Clyde, 1 m. W. Lanark. Pop. 1,023, chiefly weavers.—*Kirkleatham*, a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. N.N.W. Guisboro'. Area 8,030 ac. Pop. 1,075. It has a free grammar school, an hospital for the maintenance of 40 poor, founded in 17th century, by Sir W. Turner, Lord Mayor of London, who is buried in its chapel, a handsome structure, with a fine painted window.—*Kirk-Lees*, a hamlet, co. York, W. Riding, on the Manchester and Leeds railway, pa. and about 4 m. W. Dewsbury. In Kirklees park, the beautiful domain of the Armitage family, is a tomb-stone, supposed to mark the grave of Robin Hood.—*Kirkley*, a pa., co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1,320. Pop. 433.—*Kirklington*, two pas.—I. co. Notts, 3 m. N.N.W. Southwell. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 280.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Bedale. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 486.—*Kirk-linton*, a pa., co. Cumberland, 3½ m. E.S.E. Longtown. Area 11,290 ac. Pop. 1,902.—*Kirkliston*, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Linlithgow and Edinburgh, 9 m. W. Edinburgh. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 2,989. It has a very ancient church, formerly belonging to the Knights-Templars, fine remains of Niddry and Eliston castles, and the mansion house of Newliston. The Glasgow and Edinburgh railway is here carried across the vale of the Almond on a viaduct of 30 arches.—*Kirkmabreck*, a pa., stewartry Kirkcudbright, on Wigton Bay, and

comprising the vill. Creetown. Pop. 1,854. It has several quarries of excellent granite.—*Kirkmahoe*, a pa., co. and 4 m. N. Dumfries. Area about 18¾ sq. m. Pop. 1,568. Dalswinton, an elegant mansion stands here, near the site of the ancient castle of the Comyns.—*Kirkmaiden*, a pa., co. Wigton, forming a peninsula ending in the Mull of Galloway. Area about 23½ sq. m. Pop. 2,202, partly employed in fisheries. It has several ruined castles, bays, hamlets, and a light-house on the Mull, in lat. 54° 38′ 1″ N., lon. 4° 51′ 2″ W.—*Kirkmalew*, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. N. Castleton. Pop. 3,085.—*Kirkmichael*, several pas.—I. co. and 8 m. S. Ayr, with the vills. of Kirkmichael on the Girvan, and Crosshill. Area 36 sq. m. Pop. 2,933, employed in cotton weaving, &c. Here, among other fine mansions, are Cloncaird and Cassillis' castles, the latter picturesquely situated on the Doon.—II. co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Area 264 sq. m., of which full a half is sheep-walk. Pop. 1,108.—III. co. and 23 m. N. Perth. Area about 100 sq. m., mostly mountainous. Pop. 1,412. Here are numerous cairns and Druidic antiquities.—IV. co. Banff, 27 m. W.S.W. Huntly. Area 29,500 ac., mostly in the wild strath or vale of the Aven. Pop. 1,576. Here is the forest of Tomintoul.—V. (or *Resolis*), cos. Ross and Cromarty, on the S. shore of Cromarty Firth. Pop. 1,549. It has several old castles, and numerous traces of Danish camps.—VI. a pa., Isle of Man, on the Irish Sea, 8 m. N.E. Peel-town. Pop. 1,376. The vill., pleasantly situated, has a new church, and an ancient Runic pillar, curiously inscribed. In its vicinity is Bishop's Court, the palace of the bishops of Sodor and Man, a Gothic edifice, surrounded by fine grounds.—*Kirk-newton*, a pa., co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. Wooler. Area 34,010 ac. Pop. 1,726.—II. a pa., co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Area (which includes a part of the Pentland Hills) about 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,441. It contains the vill. of East Calder, with Meadowbank, and various other mansions.—*Kirk-Oswald*, a market town and pa., co. Cumberland, 8 m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area of pa. 9,390 ac. Pop. 948. The town, in the vale of the Eden, is mostly built of stone, and has an old church, the ruins of a castle, paper and corn mills. Three m. distant is the famous Druidical circle called "Long Meg and her daughters."—*Kirkoswald*, a pa., co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 4 m. S.W. Maybole. Pop. 2,030. Colzean castle, with ruins of Bruce's castle, Turnberry, and of Crossraguel abbey, founded in 1244, are in this pa.—*Kirkpatrick*, several pas.—I. (*Durham*), stewartry Kirkcudbright, 13 m. W.S.W. Dumfries. Area about 38 sq. m. Pop. 1,484. Fair last Thursday in March.—II. (*Fleming*), co. Dumfries, 6 m. E.N.E. Annan. Area 16¾ sq. m. Pop. 1,692, partly cotton weavers.—III. (*Irongray*), stewartry Kirkcudbright, 6½ m. W.N.W. Dumfries. Pop. 927.—IV. (*Juxta*), co. and 16 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. 934. Queensberry mountain rises to 2,140 feet above the sea; and here also is Auchincass castle.—Kirkpatrick is also a pa., Isle of Man, 2 m. S. Peel-town. Pop. 2,768.—*Kirk St Anne*, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 5 m. N.E. Castleton. Pop. 769.—*Kirkstall*, a vill., co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, pa. and 2¾ m. W. Leeds. Pop. extensively employed in cloth manufs. and iron works. It has a handsome modern church, and the remains of an abbey, founded in 1152.—*Kirkstead*, a pa., co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 160. The chapel is a very ancient and curious structure.—*Kirkton*, or *Kirton*, a pa., co. Notts, 2½ m. E.N.E. Ollerton. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 269.—*Kirktoun*, a pa., co. Roxburgh, 3 m. E.S.E. Hawick. Pop. 313.—*Kirkurd*, a pa., co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Peebles. Area 6,620 ac. Pop. 305.—*Kirk-whelpington*, a pa., co. Northumberland, 14 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Area 12,420 ac. Pop. 705.

KIRKCALDY, a royal parl. bor., seaport, manufacturing town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, and on the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth railway, 6 m. N.E. Burntisland, and 11 m. N. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 5,275; do. of parl. bor. 9,778. The town consists principally of one irregularly built street of nearly 2 m., or as continued through the suburbs, about 3 miles in length, hence Kirkcaldy is called the "Lang town." It is well lighted, and has many elegant shops, a handsome town-hall & gaol, several places of worship, 2 well endowed schools, a library, a shipping company, chamber of commerce, custom house, 4 branch banks, important manufs. of linen, sheetings, dowlas, tick, sail-cloth, and coarse cottons; also iron foundries and machine works. In 1838, there were 10 flax mills, and, in 1839, nearly 1,000 looms at work. Imports chiefly of Baltic produce. Exports manufs. and coals. The harbour, formed by stone piers, admits large vessels; but is dry at low water. It has a light-ho. Customs rev. (1846) 9,097*l.* 10*s.* Reg. shipping (1847) 9,654 tons. Corn market Saturday. Several vessels employed in whale fishing. Corp. revenue (1839-40) 2,050*l.* The borough joins with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 476. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," was born here in 1723.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal & parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the estuary of the Dee, 6 m. above its junction with the Solway Firth, 28 m. S.W. Dumfries. Area of pa. about 22½ sq. m. Pop. 3,525; do. of parl. bor. 2,588. Inhabited houses in bor. 397. It is finely situated; has a large pa. church, a co.-hall, a gaol, anc. market cross, handsome academy, library, a custom-house, some vestiges of a castle in which Henry VI. of England found refuge after the battle of Towton, and imposing ruins of another, built in 1582 by the Maclellans, whose title of Baron Kirkcudbright recently became extinct. Although the harbour is the best in the S. of Scotland, the town has but little trade beyond the employment of a few cotton looms, some ship-building, small export of agricultural produce, and imports of coals, &c. It is, however, the abode of many opulent families, and a quiet, agreeable place of residence. A steamer communicates with Liverpool. Market Friday. Sheriff courts are held. Corp. revenue (1839-40) 1,130*l.* It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 90.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, or the STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a marit. co. in the S.W. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway, and having N. the co. Ayr, E. Dumfriesshire, W. co. Wigton, and S. Solway Firth, separating it from Cumberland. Area estimated at 855 sq. m., or 547,200 ac., of which nearly one-third is arable. Inhabited houses 8,162. Pop. 41,119. Surface generally hilly, and in the N.W. mntnous. Granite, porphyry, and greywacke are the prevalent rocks. Chief mntns. Blacklarg, in the N., 2,890 ft.; Criffel, in the S.E., 1,895 ft.; and Cairnsmoor, on Wigton Bay, 2,329 ft. in elevation. Principal rivers the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and

Urr. Lakes numerous. Climate moist, and, except in the uplands, very mild. Soil, where manured, often very productive. Chief crops, oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. Pastures excellent; and cattle of the polled Galloway breed are extensively reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. Some remains of the pure and much esteemed Galloway breed of horses still exist. The co. is noted for its superior honey. Estates mostly small. Average size of farms about 200 ac. Leases for 19 years are almost universal. Average rent of land (1810), 7s. 3d. an acre; annual value of land (1842-3) 182,926*l.* Total annual value assessed property (1842-3) 193,801*l.* The co. has 28 pas. Chief towns, Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, and Dalry. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Registered electors (1848) 1,291.

KIRKINRIOLA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including the town of Ballymena. Area 6,390 ac. Pop. 8,843.

KIRK-KILISSIA (the "forty churches"), a large and ruinous town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., on the route from Constantinople to Shumla, 32 m. E.N.E. Adrianople. Pop. variously estimated at from 16,000 to 28,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has many mosques, & baths.

KIRKLAND, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 100 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,984.

KIRKWALL, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Orkney, on a bay, on the N.E. side of Mainland, 26 m. N.N.E. John O'Groat's. Lat. 58° 59′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 57′ 2″ W. Pop. of pa. 3,599; do. of bor. 2,206. Inhabited houses in borough 322. It consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length; houses antique, and built of stone. The most conspicuous edifice is the cathedral of St Magnus, a fine Gothic pile, founded in the 12th century, with a modern tower and spire 140 feet in height. Its choir is used as the pa. church, and it contains many monuments of Scandinavian worthies. On either side of it are the ruins of the castle of the Earls of Orkney, and of the bishop's palace, in which latter Haco, king of Norway, died in 1263; and opposite it are the remains of the king's castle. Principal modern buildings are the town-hall, jail, assembly rooms; and the town has a museum, grammar school, libraries, and a custom house. It has some manufs. of linens and straw-plait, with an export trade in fish, beef, butter, tallow, hides, skins, oil, feathers, linen goods, and some corn. Customs rev. (1846) 962*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 13,336 tons. It communicates by steamers with Leith, Aberdeen, Wick, and Lerwick. Fair for 14 days in August, at which the principal mercantile business of Orkney is transacted. It is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney; and its society equals that of the best provincial towns in Scotland. Corp. rev. (1840) 52*l.* Kirkwall joins Cromarty, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 111.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a vill. of Scotl. [YETHOLM.]

KIRMAN, a prov. & city of Persia. [KERMAN.]

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 69.

KIRMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.N.W. Caistor. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 367.

KIRRIEMUIR, or KILLAMUIR, a bor. of barony, town, and pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. N.W. Forfar. Area of pa. 18,000 ac. Pop. 7,085; do. of town 3,067. The town, finely situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore, has a handsome church and Episcopal chapel, a trades' hall, numerous schools, 2 libraries, a branch bank, and about 2,000 looms employed in weaving linen, sheeting, and dowlas, chiefly for export. Mkt., Friday. In the vicinity is Inverquharity-castle.

KIRSANOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 44 m. E.N.E. Tambov. Pop. 3,000. It is mostly of wood.

KIR-SHEHR, *Andrapa*, a town of Asia Minor, near its centre, on an affl. of the Kizil-Irmak, 60 m. N.W. Kaisarieh. Pop. from 3,500 to 4,000. It is surroun. by gardens, but is in a ruinous state.

KIRSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.W. Bungay. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 249.

KIRTARPOOR, and KIRTHIPOOR, two towns of Hindostan; the former, in the Punjab, E. of the Beas river, near the Himalaya; the latter, in Nepaul, 6 m. W.S.W. Khatmandoo,

KIRTLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4½ m. S.S.E. New-Market. Area 3,016 ac. Pop. 803.

KIRTLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Woodstock. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 846.

KIRTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Boston. Area 10,550 ac. Pop. 2,092. It has an endowed free school.—II. co. Suffolk, 8½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 607.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. N. Lincoln. Area of pa. 4,210 ac. Pop. 1,335. The town has a massive church in the early English style, an endowed school, and a manorial court-house.

KIRTORF, a small town of H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 25 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,276.

KISAMOS, a fortified marit. town of Crete, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kisamos, 18 m. W. Khania. E. of it are the ruins of anc. *Cysamus.*

KISARIAH, *Cæsarea*, a ruined marit. town of Syria, pash. and 26 m. S.S.W. Acre. A large extent of ground here is covered with the remains of public and private buildings, including those of a castle, two aqueducts, the ancient city walls, and an artificial harbour. Cæsarea received its name in honour of Augustus, B. C. 22. Under the Romans it was the residence of a proconsul, and it is memorable in the early history of Christianity; it was ruined during the crusades.

KISHENAGUR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, & the residence of its civil officers, 57 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. It has a new English college, and some manufs. of muslins, and indigo is raised in the vicinity.

KISHENAU, or KICHENEV, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Bessarabia, on the Buik, 85 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. 43,000. It stands on three hills, has 14 churches, a gymnasium founded in 1831, 10 other public schools, a government library, & extensive woollen cloth and other factories.

KISHENGHUR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. Bundelcund, 100 m. S.E. Jhansi.—II. Rajpootana, cap. a dom. of about 724 sq. m., 60 m. S.W. Jeypoor, and enclosed by substantial walls.

KISHM, *Oaracta*, the largest isl. in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 m. S.W. Ormuz, and surrounded by many smaller isls. Length 70 m.; average breadth 12 m. Estimated pop. 5,000, chiefly Arabs, and the isl. belongs to the imam of Muscat.—*Kishm*, the cap., on its E. side, is rudely fortified, and the residence of a sheikh; its markets are well supplied, and it has some shipbuilding, and a brisk coasting trade.

KISHON, a river of Palestine, pash. Acre, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N.W. through the plain of Esdraelon, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S.S.W. Acre. [ESDRAELON.]

KISKA, an isl., N. Pacific, Andreanov group.

KISKIMINETAS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 146 m. W.N.W. Harrisburgh. P. 2,287.

KISLINGBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. W. Northampton. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 686.

KISSER, an isl. of the Malay Archip., N.E. of Timor, 20 m. in circumference. Pop. between 7,000 and 8,000, many Christians. It is a resort of numerous trading vessels.

KISSINGEN, a town and watering-place of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 30 m. N.N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,600. It has three principal springs of saline-chalybeate water, of which 500,000 bottles are annually exported; adjacent to these are a pump-room, baths, and a colonnade. Near it are salt mines, from which 30,000 centners or cwts. of salt are raised yearly.

KISTNAGHERRY, a town and formerly a strong fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 miles N. Salem.

KISTNAH, or KRISHNA, a river of India, Deccan, rises in the W. ghauts, near lat. 18° N., lon. 74° E., flows E. through the territories of Sattarah, the Nizam, and the British presids. Bombay and Madras, and enters the ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 81° E. Length 600 m. It receives some large tributaries, as the Beemah, Toombuddry, & Mussy; but as it traverses mostly a mntnous. region, it is ill adapted to navigation.

KIT'S-COTY-HOUSE, England. [AYLESFORD.]

KITSEE, a frontier mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 5 m. S.S.W. Presburg. P. 3,100.

KITTERY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, connected with Portsmouth by a bridge over Piscataqua river. Pop. 2,435.

KITTESFORD, apa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 152.

KITTOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Dharwar.

KITT's (ST), W. India isl. [CHRISTOPHER (ST).]

KITZINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 11 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 5,170. It has manufs. of vinegar, colours, gunpowder, leather, and printers' ink.

KIUSIU, or XIMO, the most S. of the 3 principal isls. of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from Niphon Isl. by the Strait of Sikoke. Surface mntnous., and here are several volcanoes; that of Illigigama, having been the seat of a most destructive eruption on 1st April, 1826. Nangasaki, the principal commercial port of Japan, is on this island.

KIZ, or KILISA-HISSAR, *Tyana*, a vill. of Asia Minor, Karamania, 38 m. N.E. Erekli. It has the ruins of an aqueduct, and massive Roman foundations. Great quantities of nitre are manufactured here; and 2 m. distant is a small sulphurous lake answering to the ancient *Asmabæus*, sacred to Jupiter.

KIZIL-AGHAJ, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 10 m. W. Moosh.—II. a marit. vill. of Asiatic Russia, dist. Talish, on a bay of the W. coast of the Caspian, 30 m. N. Lankeran.

KIZIL-IRMAK (the "red river," *Halys*), the principal river of Asia Minor, rises by many heads in the centre of that peninsula, flows N., and enters the Black Sea, S.E. Sinope. Length 520 m. In antiquity it separated the Lydian & Persian doms.; it now separates the Turkish pashs. Anatolia and Sivas. Principal affl., the Kara-su or Kastamouni river.

KIZIL-OUZEN, *Mardus*, a river of Persia, provs. Irak-Ajemi, Azerbijan, and Ghilan, rises near Senna, and after a N.E. course of 300 m., enters the Caspian Sea, 35 m. E. Reshd. In its latter part it is called the Sefid-rood.

KIZLJAR, a fortified town of Russia, prov. Caucasus, cap. dist., on the Terek, 50 m. W. its mouth, in the Caspian. Pop. 12,000. (?) It consists of the fortress, the military cantonments, & the town-proper, which is mostly built of wood. It has manufs. of silk and cotton fabrics, and an active trade in wine raised in its vicinity.

KJOBENHAVN, Denmark. [COPENHAGEN.]

KLAGENFURT, a town of Illyria, cap. duchy Carinthia, & of a circ., on the Glan, 41 m. N. Laybach. Pop. (1846) 14,200. It is well built; and its fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been replaced by a handsome promenade. Principal edifices, a fine residence of the prince-bishop of Gurk, with rich galleries of art, a cathedral and other churches, an old castle, the hall of the Carinthian assembly, an edifice of the 14th century, a new mkt.-place, and numerous charitable institutions. In one of its squares is a leaden statue of Maria Theresa. It is the seat of the court of appeal for the government, and has a *gymnasium* and a normal school, several extensive woollen cloth and white lead factories, manufs. of silk fabrics, and a large transit trade.

KLARENTZA, or CHIARENTZA, a seaport vill. & mountain fortress of Greece, gov. Elis, at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 m. N.E. Zante. In the middle ages it formed a principality, which was inherited by a son of Edw. III., and from this, junior branches of the royal family of England have since repeatedly borne the title of Duke of Clarence.

KLATTAU, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Beraun, 68 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 6,564. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and stockings, a gymnasium, a high school, and 2 hospitals.

KLAUSEN, a small town of the Tyrol, on the Eisach, 1,712 ft. above the sea, 7 m. S.W. Brixen.

KLAUSENBURG, or KOLOSVAR, one of the two royal free cap. cities of Transylvania, on the Szamos, 72 m. N.N.W. Hermanstadt. Pop. 22,000. It consists of the old and new towns, surrounded by walls, and entered by 6 gates. It has a citadel and several suburbs, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Unitarian, and Lutheran churches, the town-hall, military and other hospitals, and some private palaces. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets, of the Unitarian superintendence for Transylvania, and of a Protestant consistory; and has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Unitarian colleges, Piarist & other monasteries, an institute for nobles, unimportant manufs. of woollen cloths, China-ware, & paper. It is the birthplace of the famous king of Transylvania, Mathias Corvinus.

KLAUSTHAL, a town of Hanover. [CLAUSTHAL.]

KLEVE, a town of Rhenish-Prussia. [CLEVES.]

KLIASMA, or KLIAZMA, a river of Russia, govs. Moscow and Vladimir, rises near Klin, flows E. 350 m., and joins the Oka at Gorbatov.

KLIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. N.N.W. Moscow, on the Sestra, with a palace. Pop. 2,400.

KLINGENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,007.

KLINGENTHAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 15 m. N.N.W. Schelestadt, with manufs. of arms & cutlery.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 13 m. E.S.E. Plauen. Pop. 1,691.

KLINGNAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 16 m. N.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,300.

KLISSURA, a town of Albania, on the Voyussa, 40 m. E. Avlona, with a mntn.-fort. Pop. 1,500.

KLIUTCH, a town of Turkish-Croatia, on the Sanna, 30 m. S.W. Banialuka. Pop. mostly Turks. It has a strong fortress, and a mart for horses.

KLINTZY, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov, 17 m. S. Suraj. Pop. 3,300.

KLOBAUK, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 21 m. E.N.E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,896.—*Klobucko* is a small town of Poland, prov. and 70 m. S.E. Kalisch, with 1,800 inhabitants, and a fine palace and park.

KLODAVA, a town of Poland, prov. and 90 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,300.

KLOPPENBURG, a town of N. Germany, duchy & 19 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg, cap. circ. Pop. 883.

KLÖSTERLE, a small town of Bohemia, circ. & 16 m. W.N.W. Saaz, on the Eger. Pop. 1,600. It has manufs. of lace, earthenwares, & cutlery.

KLOSTERNEUBURG, a town of Lr. Austria, on the Danube, 8 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 3,800, with manufs. of bobbinet and morocco leather. It is remarkable for a large Augustine monastery, one of the oldest and richest in Austria, with a library of 30,000 volumes.

KLUNDERT, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. N.W. Breda. P. 2,444.

KLUS, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, at the N. extremity of the celebrated defile of the same name, with ruins of a castle.

KNAITH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gainsboro'. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 72.

KNAPDALE (NORTH and SOUTH), two contig. pas. of Scotl., co. Argyle, between Loch Fyne and the Sound of Jura, and connected S.ward with the peninsula of Cantire. Length 25 m., greatest breadth about 11 m. Pop. of N. Knapdale, 2,170; of S. Knapdale, 2,223. Surface mostly mntnous. and rugged. Lochs Swin and Killisport indent the W. coast.

KNAPTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 936, mostly employed in framework knitting.

KNAPTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. North Walsham. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 348.—II. a township, co. and 3 m. W. York, pa. Acomb.—III. a chapelry, co. York, pa. Wintringham, with a station on the York and N. Midland railway, 15¼ m. N.E. York.

KNAPWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8½ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 155.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. E. Harrogate, and 16 m. W.N.W. York. Area of pa. 11,970 ac. Pop. 9,947; do. of parl. bor. 5,382. It is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Nidd, here crossed by 2 stone bridges. It has an anc. pa. church, & numerous other places of worship; a small grammar school, another endowed school, massive remains of a castle, erected soon after the Conquest, and a part of which is used as a prison for the forest of Knaresboro'; a court house in the castle area, a market house, public library, banking co., and long established manufs. of linens, which have, however, greatly declined. Along the river is a pleasant promenade, on which is the famous "dropping well," of strongly petrifying quality. Not far from the town are the remains of a priory of the 13th century, and anc. chapels, hewn out of solid rock, and now tenanted as dwellings; with St Robert's cave, the scene of the murder committed in 1745, by Eugene Aram. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1848) 245.—*Knaresborough forest* is a dist. extending W. of the town for 20 m., and in some places 8 m. in breadth. It has belonged to the duchy of Lancaster since the time of Edward III.

KNARESDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area 8,940 ac. Pop. 491. The church is very old. The anc. forest of Knaresdale formerly abounded with red deer, a few of which still remain.

KNEBWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 253.

KNEESALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4 m. S.E. Ollerton. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 596.

KNELSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11 m. S.W. Swansea. Pop. 113.

KNESSELAERE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. N.W. Ghent. P. 3,853.

KNETTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 79.

KNEVETON, or KNEETON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7½ m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 990 ac. P. 109.

KNIAGININ, a town of Russia, gov. & 50 m. S.E. Nijnii Novgorod. Pop. 1,600.

KNIESEN (Hung. *Gnezda*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 15 m. N.E. Kesmark. Pop. 1,480.

KNIGHTON (or *Tref-y-Clawdd*, "Town on the Dyke"), a parl. bor., town, & pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on the Teme, 10 m. N.N.E. New Radnor. Pop. 1,404. It has a small church, a union workhouse, and on Thursday, large provision markets. The borough, which is governed by a bailiff, under the queen, lady of the manor, unites with Radnor, &c., in sending 1 member to H. of C. The great dyke thrown up by Offa in the 8th century, as a defence against the Britons, passes through the town.—II. (*On Teame*), a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. E.N.E. Tenbury. Pop. 552.—III. (*West*), a pa., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,920 ac. P. 268.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a W. suburb of the English metropolis, co. Middlesex, pas. St Margaret and Kensington, between Hyde park corner & Kensington Gore, continuous with Piccadilly, & 3½ m. W. St Paul's, London. A beautiful new church, the Albert gate, entering Hyde Park, cavalry barracks, and many superior residences, here adjoin or approach the line of one of the great Western roads from London.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, British Amer., near the W. coast of Hudson Sea.—II. one of the Snares isls., S. of N. Zealand.

KNIGHTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. W. Worcester. Area 820 ac. Pop. 157.

KNILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2¼ m. N. Kington. Area 550 ac. Pop. 75.

KNIN, a small town and fort of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, cap. dist., on the Kerka, 900 feet above the sea, 35 m. N.N.W. Spalato.

KNIPHAUSEN, a ldshp. & castle of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Jahde, 30 m. N. Oldenburg, with which it is incorporated. Pop. 3,000.

KNIPTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,430. Pop. 363.

KNITTELFELD, a town of Styria, on l. b. of the Mur, 32 m. N.W. Grätz. Pop. 2,000. It has important iron works.

KNITTLINGEN, a frontier town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 26 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,392.

KNIVETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3¼ m. N.E. Ashbourne. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 326.

KNOCK, a mntn. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. W.S.W. Banff. Height 2,500 feet above the sea. It is a noted land-mark in navigating Moray Firth.

KNOCKANDO, a pa. of Scotl., co. Moray, on the Spey, 14 m. S.S.W. Elgin, and containing the vill. Archiestown. Pop. 1,676.

KNOCKANE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 6 m. W.N.W. Killarney. Area 57,993 ac., almost entirely mntnous., and comprising part of the magnificent scenery of Killarney. Pop. 5,191.—*Knockanure* is a pa., same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area 5,950 ac. Pop. 1,358.

KNOCKBAIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on Moray Firth, 5 m. N.N.W. Inverness. Pop. 2,565.

KNOCKBREDA, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down,

including the town of Ballymacarret, a suburb of Belfast. Area 8,197 ac. Pop. 10,627. The Marq. of Donegal, and Sir R. Bateson, bart., have mansions in this parish.

KNOCKBRIDE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan, 4½ m. N.E. Ballieboro'. Ac. 18,693. Pop. 10,603.

KNOCKGRALTON, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 4¼ m. S. Cashel. Area 9,873 ac. Pop. 3,296. It has several ruined churches & castles, and a singular artificial mound, called the moat.

KNOCKIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.E. Oswestry. Area 450 ac. Pop. 271.

KNOCKLADE, a mntn. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 2¾ m. S. Ballycastle. Height 1,695 feet.

KNOCKMAHON, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, near the Atlantic, 1½ m. E.N.E. Bonmahon. Pop. 255. It has copper mines, which in 1840 employed upwards of 1,000 persons, and yielded nearly 4,000 tons of ore.

KNOCKMELEDOWN MOUNTAINS, Irel., Munster, are between the cos. Waterford and Tipperary, and extend E. and W. for about 18 m. Their highest point, Knockmeledown, is 4½ m. N.N.W. Lismore, and 2,690 feet in elevation.

KNOCKTOPHER, a small mkt. town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Pop. 467.

KNODISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Saxmundham. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 397.

KNOOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 255.

KNOSSINGTON, a pa. of Engl, co. Leicester, 7 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,370. Pop. 252. Here is an hospital for clergymen's widows.

KNOTTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,270 ac. P. 175.

KNOTTINGLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 3 m. E.N.E. Pontefract, within the parliamentary boundary of which bor. it is included. Pop. 4,304.

KNOWLE, a chapelry of Engl., co. and 9½ m. N.W. Warwick, pa. Hampton-in-Arden. Pop. 1,208. The chapel, founded in the reign of Richard II., is remarkable for elegance.—II. (*St Giles*), a pa., co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Ilminster. Area 760 ac. Pop. 99.—*Knowle Park*, co. Kent, is the fine residence of the Countess of Plymouth.

KNOWLLING, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, Warren co., 66 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,307.

KNOWLTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8¼ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area 550 ac. Pop. 27.

KNOWSLEY, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Huyton, 3 m. W.N.W. Prescot. Pop. 1,502. Here is the magnificent seat of the E. of Derby, in a fine old park enclosing a large sheet of water.

KNOWSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8¼ m. W.N.W. Bampton. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 578.

KNOX, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in E. of Tennessee. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 15,485.—II. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 495 sq. m. Pop. 5,722.—III. in centre of Ohio. Area 618 sq. m. Pop. 29,579.—IV. in S.W. Indiana. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 10,657.—V. in N.W. of Illinois. Area 792 sq. m. Pop. 7,060. Also a township, New York, 21 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,143.

KNOXVILLE, a vill., U. S., Tennessee, on Holston river, at the head of steam navigation, 183 m. E.S.E. Nashville. Pop. 1,500. It has a court house, a jail, and a state college. A railway connects this place with Charleston, S. Carolina.

KNOYLE, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. S.W. Hindon. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 1,038. The famous architect, Sir C. Wren, was born here in 1632.—II. (*West*), 3 m. E.N.E. Mere. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 206.

KNUTSFORD (*Cnut's ford*, Canute's Ford), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. & 24 m. E.N.E. Chester, and 6 m. W. the Chelford station of the Manchester and Crewe railway. Area of pa. 4,300 ac. Pop. 4,006. The Birkin rivulet divides it into the tnshps. Over and Nether K. The town has a handsome pa. church, free school, and active manufs. of cotton velvets and yarn, worsted, & leather. It is the polling place for N. division of co. Near it is Tabley Hall (Lord de Tabley).

KOANG-SIU, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. gov., 130 m. E. Nan-chang.

KOBBE, a town of Central Africa, cap. Darfur, about lat. 14° 11′ N., lon. 28° 8′ E. Pop. 6,000.

KOBLENZ, a city of Rhen.-Prussia. [COBLENZ.]

KOBRIN, or KOBRYN, a town of Russ.-Poland, gov. & 100 m. S.E. Grodno, cap. dist., with 4,300 inhabitants, and a Greek monastery. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1812.

KOBYLANKA, a vill. of Galicia, circ., and near Jaslo, with a celebrated shrine visited by 50,000 pilgrims annually.

KOBYLIAKI, or KOBULJAKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Poltava. Pop. 5,820.

KOBYLIN, a town of Prussian-Poland, reg. & 50 m. S.S.E. Posen, cap. circ., on the Orla. P. 2,270.

KOCHER, a river of Würtemberg, in N.E., joins the Neckar, 6 m. N. Heilbronn; length 70 miles.

KOCH-HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor, Karamania, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the anc. *Tattæa Palus*, in lat. 38° 50′ N., lon. 33° 29′ E.—II. a ruined town of Turkish-Armenia, pash. Diarbekir, W. of Mardin.

KODA, a town of Scinde, 23 m. S.W. Khyerpoor. Pop. 2,200.

KODEN, a town of Poland, prov. Siedlec, on the Bug, 23 m. E.S.E. Biala. Pop. 2,506.

KODIAK, an isl. of Russian-America, S.E. the peninsula Aliashka. Shape very irregular; length 75 m.; breadth 50 m. Surface mountainous. On its N. side is the harbour and station St Paul.

KOERMOND, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 24 m. S. Güns, with a noble residence. Pop. 3,400.

KOESFELD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. and 20 m. W. Münster, on the Berkel. Pop. 3,510, employed in linen & woollen weaving.

KOGENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basle railway, 7 miles N.N.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,324.

KOH, a prefix of the names of several isls. in the Gulf of Siam; the largest being Koh-Dud, or PHU-KOK.

KOHAT, a town of Afghanistan, 25 m. S. Peshawer. It has a fine mosque, and in its vicinity are springs of naphtha, & beds of sulphur.

KOH-HISSAR (the "head castle"), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, 12 m. S.W. Mardin, with remains of walls, arches, & tombs.

KOH-I-BABA, a mntn. range of Afghanistan, off the S.W. extremity of the Hindoo Coosh, between which mountains is the principal pass into Turkestan. Lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 67° 30′ to 68° 30′ E. Height 17,640 feet.

KOH-I-DAMAUN (the "mountain skirt"), a dist. of Afghanistan, N. of Cabool, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Coosh.

KOHISTAN (the "land of mountains"), is a name applied to the N. part of Afghanistan, and to several portions of Beloochistan and Persia.

KOHREN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Sprottau. Pop. 1,033.

KOJETEIN, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Prerau, on an affl. of the March. Pop. 2,836.

KOJUK PASS, Afghanistan, traverses the Amran mntns., between the valley of Pisheen and

Candahar. The British troops advanced through it in 1839, and forced it in 1842.

KOKAN, a state of Central Asia. [KHOKAN.]

KOKEL, or KUKEL (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of Transylvania, which, after a W. course of upwards of 100 m. each, unite at Balasfalva, and the united stream, joins the Maros, 10 m. N. Karlsburg. The rivers give name to a co., the cap. of which is Kokelburg, or Küküllovar, on the Little Kokel, 14 miles E.N.E. Balasfalva.

KOKELAY, a marit. town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 35 miles N.N.W. Trincomalee.

KO-KING, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang & Tibet frontier.

KO-KO-NOR, a lake of the Chinese Empire, W. China-proper, lat. 37° N., lon. 100° E., 70 miles in length, by 40 miles in breadth.

KOLA, a town of Russian Lapland, gov. & 335 m. N.W. Archangel, near the mouth of the Kola riv., in the Arctic Ocean. Pop. 1,000.

KOLDING, a marit. town of Denmark, prov. N. Jütland, stift and 30 m. E.N.E. Ribe, on an inlet of the Little Belt, enclosed by walls. Pop. 2,600.

KOLIAZIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 miles E.N.E. Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 4,590.

KOLIN (NEW), a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, on the Elbe, on railway to Brünn, 35 m. E. Prague. Pop. 5,800. Marshal Daun here defeated Frederick the Great, 18th June 1757.

KOLINGSOO, a small isl. of China, in the harbour of Amoy, immediately opposite that city.

KÖLLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, circ. & 34 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Loose. P. 4,100.

KOLLUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Dokkum. Pop. 1,000.

KÖLN, a town of Rhen. Prussia. [COLOGNE.]

KOLO, a town of Poland, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Kalisch, on an isl. in the Warta. Pop. 3,400.

KOLOMEA, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on the Pruth, 112 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 6,980.

KOLOMNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. S.S.E. Moscow, on the Volga, near its confluence with the Oka. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufs. of silks and woollens.

KOLOS (Wallach. *Koshakea*), a mkt. town of Transylvania, 12 m. E. Klausenburg. Pop. 3,180.

KOLYMA, or KOLIMA, a large riv. of N.E. Asia, Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, rises by several heads, near lat. 61° 30′ N., and after a N. course of 700 m., enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat. 69° 30′ N., and lon 161° 30′ E.

KOLYVAN, a small town of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.W. Tomsk, cap. dist., on the Obe, with valuable lead and gold mines.—The *Kolyvan Mountains* are a spur of the Lesser Altai.

KOMLOS, a mkt. town, Hungary, co. Torontal, 30 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. P. 4,950.—*Kommotau* is a town, Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N.N.W. Saaz. P. 3725.

KOMORN, or COMORN, a royal free town of Hungary, cap. co. same name, 48 m. W.N.W. Buda, on l. b. of the Danube, at the mouth of the Waag. P. (1845) 20,320, mostly Protestants. It is fortified, and has Benedictine and Reformed gymnasia, an active transit trade in corn, wine, wood, and fish, & a steam packet station. The celebrated wine called Monostor grows in its vicinity. The citadel of Komorn, constructed by Corvinus, and extended in 1805, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was long unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1849.

KOMOTAPOOR, a ruined town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, and formerly the cap. of the Hindoo kingdom Camroop, on the Dhurlah, by which river, and by a moat 14 m. in circumf., the town was enclosed. Two or three gates and pillars are all its remains.

KONG, an extensive mntn. system of Central Africa, between Nigritia and Lower Guinea. Many of its peaks are said to reach the snow-line, but little of it has been visited by Europeans.—II. a town of Cent. Africa, 500 m. S. Timbuctoo.

KONG-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Kan-su, cap. dep. Lat. 35° N., lon. 104° 30′ E.

KÖNGEN, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. & on the Neckar, 5 m. S.E. Esslingen. Pop. 2,039.

KONGSBERG, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 43 m. W S.W. Christiania, on the Lauwen-Elv. Pop. 3,935. It has a school of mines, and a royal manuf. of arms and powder. The silver mine of Kongsberg, discovered 1623, is the most important of the kingdom. It was nearly abandoned in 1805, was again worked in 1816, and has continued flourishing since 1830.

KONGSVINGER, a mntn. fortress of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Hedemarken, beside the Glommen, 45 miles E.N.E. Christiania.

KONIEH, or KONIA, Asiatic Turkey. [KONIYEH.]

KÖNIGGRÄTZ, a royal fortified town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., 64 m. E.N.E. Prague, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. (1845) 8,454. Chief edifices, a cathedral, Jesuits' church, & Episcopal palace. It is the see of a bishop-suffragan of Prague, & has a seminary, a gymnasium, and a royal stud.

KÖNIGINHOF, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N. Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. 4,610. Manufs. of printed cotton stuffs, linen fabrics, & leather.—*Königsaal* is a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, at the confluence of the Beraun and Moldau, 7 miles S. Prague. Pop. 1,000.

KONIGSBACH, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Carlsruhe, with a castle. P. 1,700.

KÖNIGSBERG, *Mons-Regius*, a fortified city of Prussia, and 2d cap. of the kingdom, cap., reg., and circ. same name, 338 m. E.N.E. Berlin, on the Pregel, 5 m. from its mouth, in the Frische-Haff. Lat. of observatory 54° 42′ 8″ N., lon. 20° 30′ 2″ E. Pop. (1846) 72,400. Mean temp. of year 43°.2; winter 37°.8; summer 60°.5, Fahr. Chief edifices, the royal castle, built 1257, the former fortress of Friedrichsburg, now used as a store; the exchange, built 1624; the town-house; the cathedral, built 1332, with tombs of the grand masters of the Teutonic order, and of the dukes of Prussia; citadel, exchange, and theatre. The university, founded 1544, had, in 1844, 341 students, a library, a botanic garden, and an astronomical observatory; there are besides 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasia, schools of art & architecture, and deaf-dumb, and blind asylums. Manufs. comprise woollens, cottons, linens, silks, soap, tobacco, leather, starch, sealing-wax, and refined sugar. It has ship-building yards, and an extensive export trade in grain. The harbour only admits small vessels, large ships land at Pillau. Birthplace of Kant. Frederick I., the first king of Prussia, was crowned here in 1701.—II. a walled town, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 42 m. N. Frankfurt. Pop. 5,060, with manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, cotton, starch, and hosiery.—III. Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 3,890.—IV. (Hung. *Uj-Banya*), W. Hungary, co. Bars, on the Gran, 66 m. N.N.W. Buda. Pop. 3,950.

KONIGSBRÜCK, a town of Saxony, with a castle, circ. and 17 m. N.N.E. Dresden. Pop. 1,740.

KÖNIGSEE, a town of Germany, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 17 m. W.S.W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,050.—*Königseckwald* is a vill. and castle of Würtemb., circ. Danube, S.W. Sulgan.

KÖNIGSEGG, a town of Bohemia, with a fine church & school, 31 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,859.

KONIGSHÜTE, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg.

and 54 m. E.S.E. Oppeln, with a station on the Silesian railw., and royal iron works. Pop. 1,560.

KÖNIGSLUTTER, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. and 9 m. W.N.W. Helmstadt, on the Lutter. Pop. 2,520. It has an ancient Benedict. church, with monuments to the Emp. Lothaire II., his Empress, Henry of Bavaria, &c.

KÖNIGS-SEE, a picturesque lake of Upper Bavaria, 65 m. S.E. Münich, and 6 m. in length.

KÖNIGSTADTL, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 40 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,747.

KÖNIGSTEIN, several towns and vills. of Germany, the principal in Saxony, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 2,022. It has a fortress situated on a rock, 450 ft. high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. The royal treasures have usually been deposited here during war.—II. Nassau, 12 m. N.E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,300. Near it is the castle of same name, ruined by the French in 1796.

KÖNIGSWALDE, a town of Prussia, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Sternberg, between two lakes. Pop. 1,360. Manuf. cloth & paper.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 4 m. N.W. Zwickau. Pop. 1,978.

KÖNIGSWARTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 15 m. S.S.W. Elbogen, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,540. Its noble castle, the property of Prince Metternich, contains a splendid collection of works of art, and an elaborate chapel, built 1834.

KÖNIGSWINTER, a town of Rhen. Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on the Rhine. P. 2,100.

KONIN, a town of Poland, prov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Kalisch, on the Warta. Pop. 4,600.

KONIYEH, or KONIAH, *Iconium*, a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash. Karamania, or Koniyeh. Lat. 37° 51′ N., lon. 32° 40′ E. Pop. 30,000. Its walls, which are from 2 to 3 m. in circ., were built with materials of ancient edifices, by the Seljuk sultans, of whom it was the cap. from the 12th century to the time of Genghiz Khan. It has numerous mosques, some colleges, Armenian churches, public baths, khans, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, a famous Mohammedan tomb, and some manufs. of carpets and coloured leather.

KONSKI, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, 35 m. S.W. Radom. Pop. 4,000. It has iron forges, and manufs. of cutlery and carriages.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, a town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. E.S.E. Poltava. Pop. 1,673

KOOCHAN, a strong fortified town of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 85 m. N.W. Meshed. It was, a few years ago, taken by the Persians from the Koords, and it has a garrison.

KOOCHLAK, a mud-built town of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen valley, on the route to Candahar.

KOOKSEE, a considerable fortified town of India, dom. and 76 m. S.W. Indoor.

KOOKURMUNDA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, on the Taptee, 82 m. E.N.E. Surat.

KOOM, a decayed city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 80 m. S.W. Teheran. Pop. 8,000. It stands in a plain, surrounded by extensive ruins, and has a college and a mosque.

KOOM-SHAH, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S.S.E. Ispahan, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4,000, who weave and dye cotton goods.

KOONCH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. a rajahship, 67 m. E.S.E. Gwalior.

KOONDAH, two towns of British India, one in dist. Delhi, 9 m. N.E. Kurnaul, the other in dist. Ramghur, 105 m. S.S.W. Patna.

KOONDOOZ, a khanat of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, extending (inclusive of its dependency Budukhshan) between lat. 35° and 38° N. and lon. 86° and 92° E., having S. Afghanistan, W. Bokhara, and E. the great table land separating Chinese from independent Turkestan. Though mostly mountainous, it comprises several fertile valleys, watered by the affls. of the Oxus, and yielding rice, wheat, and barley. Fruits are plentiful, and silk is an important product. A considerable traffic in slaves, procured by the Koondooz from adjacent countries, is stated to be carried on. An active trade exists with the Chinese prov. of Yarkund & with Bokhara, whence European manufs. are obtained. The khan maintains an army of 2,000 men. Principal towns, Koondooz, Khooloom, and Budukhshan.—*Koondooz*, the cap., lat. 36° 50′ N., lon. 69° 10′ E., has the khan's residence, an earthen fort, and about 1,500 inhabs. It is inferior in size to Khooloom.

KOORDISTAN, W. Asia. [KURDISTAN.]

KOORJAH, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 30 m. N.N.W. Alighur.

KOORWYE, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 140 m. S. Gwalior, on the Betwah.

KOPING, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 m. S.W. Westerås, at the W. extremity of the Maelar lake. Pop. 1,300, who export iron.

KÖPENICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on an island formed by the Spree and Dahme, and on the railway from Berlin to Frankfurt, 8 m. S.E. Berlin. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollens, silks, carpets, and chemical products, and is a favourite place of resort for the pop. of Berlin.—*Köpnitz* is a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 45 m. S.W. Posen, on right bank of the Obra.

KOPREINITZ (Hung. *Kapronca*), a town of Austrian Croatia, 27 m. E.S.E. Warasdin, with a strong castle. Pop. 3,650.

KOPRILI, a town of Eur. Turkey, Macedonia, 23 m. S. Uskup, stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

KOPURTHELLA, a town of the Punjab, between Loodiana and Lahore. Lat. 31° 24′ N., lon. 71° 21′ E. Greatly adorned some years ago by a brother of Runjeet Singh.

KORAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 25 m. S. Cawnpoor.

KORBACH, a town of Germany. [CORBACH.]

KORDOFAN, a country of Central Africa, mostly between lat. 11° and 15° N., and lon. 28° and 32° E., having E. Sennaar, and W. Darfur, and now comprised in the Egyptian dom. The Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile) traverses its S.E. part. Formerly many slaves were sent from it into Egypt, but this trade appears to have been checked. The inhabitants are partly negroes, and partly of Arab descent. Principal town El Obeid.

KOREE, the most E. arm of the Indus river, at its Delta, dividing Sciude from Cutch. Lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 68° 25′ E. Its mouth, 7 m. in width, is navigable 16 m. to Cotasir.

KORENNAIA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Koursk, with a convent frequented by numerous pilgrims, and one of the largest fairs in the empire.

KORK, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, and on railway to Appenweyer, 8 m. N.N.W. Offenburg. Pop. 1,100.

KORNA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, at the confl. of the Euphrates and Tigris, 38 m. N.W. Bassorah.

KORNEGALLE, a town of Ceylon, cap. dist. Seven Korles, 48 m. N.E. Colombo.

KORNEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Danube, 9 m. N.N.W. Vienna, and on the railway to Stockerau. Pop. 2,470.

KORNWESTHEIM, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, with mineral baths, on the railway between Stuttgart and Bietigheim, S. Ludwigsburg.

KORON, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, on the Gulf of Koron, 7 m. N.W. Cape Gallo.

KORORARIKA, a settlement of New Zealand, on the Bay of Islands, N.E. coast of the island, and flourishing until destroyed by the native chief Heki in 1845. Seat of a Jesuit mission.

KOROS, a river of E. Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., and after a course of 200 m., joins the Theiss at Csongrad.

KOROS, two large vills. or market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Kis*, or Little), co. and 45 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,433.—II. (*Nagy*, or Great), 5 m. S. the foregoing. Pop. 17,697.

KÖRÖS-BANYA, a town of Hungary, co. Zarand, on the Koros, with gold mines. Pop. 2,200.

KOROTCHA, or KAROTCHA, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Koursk, cap. dist. Pop. 10,000. It is well built, and has several churches.

KOROTAJAK, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. S. Voronej, on the r. b. of the Don. Pop. 7,000.

KORPO, an island of Finland, læn and 35 m. S.W. Abo, in the Baltic. Circuit about 18 m.

KORTI, a town of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 48 m. E. Old Dongola.

KORTRIGHT, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 12 m. N. Delhi. Pop. 2,441.

KORTSCHEVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, with 1,207 inhabitants, and an active export trade.

KOSCIUSKO, a cp. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Indiana. Area 567 sq. m. Pop. 4,170.

KOSCIUSKO (MOUNT), Australia, Victoria, is the most lofty of the Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray. Elevation 6,500 feet.

KOSEL, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on the Oder, and at junction of railway from Breslau to Cracow. P. (1846) 3,559.—*Alt-Kosel* is a vill. S. of Kosel.

KOSELETZ, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Oster. Pop. (1838) 3,749. It has a cathedral, and a fort.

KOSMODEMJANSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 103 m. W.N.W. Kasan, on r. b. of the Volga. Pop. 6,000.—II. 60 m. N.N.E. Tambov.

KOSSEIR, or COSSEIR, a seaport town of Upper Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 95 m. E. Keneh. Lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 34° 15′ E. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000. It is an entrepot for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, and defended by a citadel. Old Kossier is about 6 m. N.W.

KOSSOVO, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 7 m. N.E. Pristina. Near it the battle took place in which the Turks annihilated the independence of Servia, June 15, 1389.

KOSTAINICZA, a town of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, 20 m. S.E. Petrinia. Pop. 3,150.

KOSTAMBUL, Asia Minor. [KASTAMOUNI.]

KOSTANITZ, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, S. of the Balkan, 130 m. W.N.W. Adrianople.

KOSTEL, two towns of the Austrian empire.—I. Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 m. S.S.E. Brünn. Pop. 1,700.—II. Illyria, Carniola, with a castle near the Kulpa, 45 m. S.E. Laybach.

KOSTELETZ, several small towns of Bohemia.—I. on the Adler, circ. and 17 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,565.—II. circ. and 23 m. N.W. Kaurzim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,495.—III. (*Schwarz-K.*), circ. & N.W. Kaurzim. Pop. 1,800.

KOSTEN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 26 m. S.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Obra. Pop. 2,210.—*Kostenblut* is a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 19 m. W. Breslau. Pop. 818.

KOSTENDIL, Europ. Turkey. [GHIUSTENDIL.]

KOSTNITZ, or KONSTANZ LAKE. [CONSTANCE.]

KOSTROMA, a river of Russia, joins the Volga at Kostroma, after a S. course of 130 m., for most part of which it is navigable.

KOSTROMA, a gov. of Europ. Russia, near its centre. Area 31,790 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 154,600. Surface flat or undulating. Nearly the entire surface is pasture land and forests, except a small part in the S.W., which belongs to the manufacturing district of central Russia. Manufs. comprise leather, flax, hemp, and cotton.

KOSTROMA, a city of Europ. Russia, cap. gov. Kostroma, 200 m. N.E. Moscow, at the confl. of the Kostroma and the Volga. Pop. (1846) 14,000. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, and the see of the bishops of Kostroma and Galitsch, and has a gymnasium, tanneries, and manufs. of leather, cloth, Prussian blue, soap and candles. It has a fine cathedral, and a foundry of bells.

KOSWIGK, a town of Cent. Germany. [COSWIG.]

KOTAH, a town & Rajpoot state of Hindostan. The town, on the Chumbul, 190 m. S.W. Agra, is large and populous, strongly fortified, entered by double gateways, and has some good bazaars, numerous temples, and substantial dwellings, a palace, and manufs. of cloths & other native goods. The state, subsidiary to British, and enclosed by the Gwalior, Odeypoor, & Kishenagur, doms., has an area of 4,400 sq. m., and is amongst the most flourishing native states of India.

KOTEGHUR (Hind. *Cataghara*), a fortified town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, cap. chiefship near the Sutleje, 43 m. E. Belaspore.

KOTE-KANGRA, a large and strong hill-fortress, and town of the Punjab, in the Himalaya, 127 m. E.N.E. Lahore, surrendered to the British, in 1846.—*Kot*, or *Kote*, is the initial name of numerous small towns of N.W. Hindostan.

KOTELNOI, an island of Siberia, the princip. of an extensive group N. of Sviatoi Nos, in the Arctic O., beyond the mouth of the Lena, betw. lat. 74° 30′ and 76° 10′ N., lon. 140° E. It is a desolate mass of rocky mntns., 130 m. long & 70 m. broad.

KOTERAH, or KOTEREE, two towns of Central Hindostan, dom. and W. of Bhopaul.

KÖTHEN, or CÖTHEN, a town of Cent. Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Köthen, on the Ziethe, and at the junction of the Anhalt & Berlin, and Leipzig and Magdeburg railways, 19 m. N. Halle. Pop. 6,136. It has two ducal palaces, a normal school, an institution for noble ladies, a theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

KOTRA, a large town of Central Hindostan, near the Gwalior territ., 20 m. E.S.E. Hindia.—*Kotrah*, a town of Bundelcund, 80 m. S.E. Gwalior.

KOTREE, several vills. of Scinde, &c.—I. on the Koree estuary, and the place of embarkation on the line between Hyderabad and Cutch.—II. on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, and an important military post.—III. on the route to Roree, 90 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.—IV. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 8 m. S.W. Gundava, with a fort and a good bazaar.

KOTZEBUE SOUND, Russian-Amer., is an inlet of Behring Strait, betw. Capes Krusenstern & Espenberg. Lat. 66° to 68° N., & lon. 162° to 167° E.

KOUKA, a town of Central Africa, Bornou, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad. It was, about 30 years' since, the residence of the ruler of Bornou, and had a very extensive weekly market.

KOUKOU-KOTA, or KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, 50 m. N.W. the Great Wall of China. Lat. 40° 40′ N., lon. 111° 15′ E. It has a Chinese garrison, and manufs. of skins.

KOURSK, or KURSK, a gov. of Europ.-Russia, in the S., bounded E. by Voronetz, S. by Kharkov, W. Tchernigov, and N. Orel. Area 17,382 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,637,700. Surface flat, or

undulating; soil very fertile, nearly all occupied in agriculture. Manufs. comprise coarse woollens, leather, tallow, soap, saltpetre, and pottery. It is the most densely populated of any gov. in Russia.—*Koursk*, the cap. city, is situated on the Seim, 290 m. S.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 26,000. It is the see of a Greek eparchy, and of the bishops of Koursk and Bielgorod, and has a gymnasium and a theological seminary. Manufs. of leather, wax, and tallow, and an active commerce.

Kous, *Apollinopolis Parva*, a town of Upper Egypt, 16 m. S. Keneh, on r. b. of the Nile.

Koushan, one of the most frequented passes across the Hindoo Koosh, from Afghanistan into Turkestan. Lat. 35° 37′ N., lon. 68° 55′ E. Its summit estimated to be 15,000 feet in height.

Koussie, or Kowsie River, forms the N.W. boundary of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, & enters the Atlantic, near lat. 29° 40′ S., lon. 17° E.

Koutché, a town of Chinese-Turkestan, 200 m. E.N.E. Aksu, lat 41° 40′ N., lon. 83° E. It is fortified, garrisoned by Chinese, and deemed the key of Turkestan. Its territory is fertile.

Kovel, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Turija, 97 m. N.W. Ostrog. Pop. 3,200.

Kovno, or Kowno, a town of Russian-Poland, gov. and 58 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. dist., on the Niemen. Pop. 7,000. It has many religious establishments, including an old Jesuit college. Large quantities of mead are brewed here, and the town has an active trade in corn, &c.

Kowal, a town of Poland, gov., prov. & 80 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,350.

Kowara, or Kwara River. [Quorra.]

Kowrah, and Kowreenagur, two towns of W. Hindostan, the former in Cutch, in an oasis of the Runn, 36 m. N. Bhooj; the latter, Guicowar's dom. in the Gujerat peninsula, 10 m. N.N.W. Diu-head.

Kozelsk, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Kaluga, on the Jizdra. Pop. 4,800. It was burned in 1777, & has since been regularly built.

Kozienice, a town of Poland, prov. and 65 m. N.W. Sandomir, on left bank of the Vistula. Pop. 2,590; birth-place of Sigismund I., king of Poland.

Kozlov, a town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. W.N.W. Tambov, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Don. Pop. 20,403, who have a considerable trade in cattle and tallow.—II. gov. Taurida. [Eupatoria.]

Kozmin, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 47 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 3,270.

Krageroe, a maritime town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Skager-rack, 70 m. N.E. Christiansand. Pop. 1,819.

Krailsheim, or Crailsheim, a town of Würtemberg, circ. & on the Jaxt, 13 m. N. Ellwangen, with an anc. castle. Pop. 764, employed in manufs. of hosiery, earthenware, and gunpowder.

Krain, or Carniola, a prov. of the Austrian Empire, in the kingdom of Illyria. Area 4,137 sq. m. Pop. 427,000. It is divided into the 3 circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, and Neustadtl; cap. Laybach. [Illyria.]

Krainburg, a town of Illyria, Carniola, 16 m. N.W. Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 1,712.

Krajova, the cap. town of little Wallachia, near l. b. of the Schyl, 120 m. W. Bukharest. Pop. 9,000 (?) It has numerous churches, and an active trade in salt, from neighbouring mines.

Krakau, former cap. of Poland. [Cracow.]

Kralingen, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 3 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,348.

Kralowitz, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. N.N.E. Pilsen. Pop. 1,636.

Kranenburg, a small town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. & 6 m. W. Cleves, with a custom-house, near the Netherlands frontier. Pop. 1,100.

Kranichfeld, a town of Saxony, jointly possessed by Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Meiningen, on the Ilm, 11 m. S.W. Weimar. Pop. 1,411.

Kranidi, a small town of Greece, gov. Argolis, 23 m. S.E. Nauplia, with about 600 houses, and to which the sittings of the Greek senate were temporarily transferred in 1823. Its inhabs. are expert divers, and thriving sponge fishers.

Kranowitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 50 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,130.

Krapivna, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Tula, and on the Upa.

Krappitz, a town of Prussian-Silesia, reg. and 15 m. S. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oder. P. 1,942.

Krasnik, a town of Poland, gov. & 28 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 4,120.

Krasnokutsh, a town of Russia, gov. & 43 m. W. Kharkhov, with 5 churches. Pop. 4,800.

Krasnoslobodsk, a town of Russia, gov. and 105 m. N.N.W. Pensa, cap. dist. on the Mokscha. Pop. 7,762, who have an active trade in corn.

Krasnoe-Szelo, a vill. of Russia, gov. & 18 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg, with cotton, print, and earthenware factories, distilleries, several schools, an hospital for crown-peasants, & a royal palace.

Krasnoi, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 28 m. W.S.W. Smolensk, on the Svinaia. Pop. 1,732. Here, on the 5th and 6th of Nov. 1812, the French army, retreating from Moscow, sustained a severe defeat by the Russians.—II. gov. Pskov, 35 m. S. Ostrov.—III. (*K.-Kholm*), gov. and 95 m. N.E. Tver. Pop. about 2,000.—IV. (*K.-Yar*), gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. Pop. 3,000.—*Krasnoiyar* is also a vill., gov. and S.E. Simbirsk.

Krasnostov, or Krasnystav, a town of Poland, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 3,016.

Krasno-Ufimsk, a town of Russia, gov. & 118 m. S.E. Perm, on the Ufa. Pop. 3,050.

Krasnoyarsk, a town of Siberia, cap. gov. Yeniseisk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenisei, and on the high route between Tobolsk and Irkutsk. Lat. 6° N., lon. 92° 57′ 10″ E. Pop. 6,000. (?) It is important as the emporium of a wide region; and it has several churches, government offices, a literary club, and manufs. of Russian leather.

Krasznа, a riv., co., and vill. of Transylvania; the riv. flows N.ward for 80 m., and joins the Theiss near Nameny. On it, near its source, is the vill., 44 m. N.W. Klausenburg, with 1,570 inhabitants, and warm baths.

Kraw (Isthmus of), Siamese dom., connects the Malay peninsula with the rest of Further India, extending between lat. 9° and 12° N., with a breadth of about 70 m. Near its centre is the town Kraw, or Krah.

Krawang, a Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast. Pop. 95,000. Cap. Poerwakarta.

Kremenetz, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., 36 m. W.S.W. Ostrog. Pop. 5,760. It has sev. churches, & a ruined citadel.

Krementschug, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Dnieper, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. (1838) 17,087. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, & has manufs. of hats, refined sugar, nitre, and soap.

Kremnitz (Hungar. *Körmöcz Banya*), a mining town of Hungary, circ. Bacs, 8 m. W. Neusohl. Pop. 5,000. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by 7 hills, and has several suburbs, a castle, mint, and a miners' infirmary. Its mines have about a dozen principal shafts, and lately yielded 15,000 marcs of silver, and 250 do. of gold annually, and coin to 250,000*l.* yearly issued from

its mint. Attached to the mines are nearly 20 smelting and washing works, the machinery used in which is the best in Hungary. Kremnitz has a royal vitriol factory, 2 paper mills, manufs. of earthenware and vermilion; and it is supplied with water by an aqueduct 50 miles in length.

KREMPE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 4 miles N.N.E. Glückstadt. Pop. 1,300.

KREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on a height, on. l. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, 38 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 6,537. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a Piarist college, military & high schools, large infantry barracks, alum, nitre, metal buttons, soda, mustard, and vinegar factories.—II. a vill. of Styria, circ. Grätz, with a castle, and manufs. of block tin.

KREMSIR, a town of Moravia, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Prerau, on the March. Pop. 4,000. It has a Piarist college, a gymnasium and high school, and a fine summer residence of the archbishop of Olmütz. During a part of 1849, it was the seat of the Austrian government & imperial councils.

KREMSMÜNSTER, a vill. of Upper Austria, with 609 inhabitants, and several superior schools, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the 8th century, and having a library of 30,000 vols., with an observatory, and various museums of art and science.

KREUTH, a bathing-place and vill. of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegern-see, near the Tyrolese frontier, 34 m. S.E. Munich, and greatly resorted to by the inhabitants of that city.

KREUTZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, cap. circ., 24 m. S.S.E. Warasdin. Pop. 3,066.

KREUTZNACH, or KREUZNACH, a town and watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Nahe, 8 m. S. Bingen. Pop. 8,150. It stands in a fertile & picturesque tract, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, and is separated by the river into two parts, connected by a stone bridge. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, and manufs. of leather, snuff, and woollens, and important salt works.

KREUZBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia. [CREUZBURG.]—II. E. Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.W. Königsberg, with a castle, & 1,678 inhabitants.—III. a town, duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 m. N.W. Eisenach. Pop. 2,150.—IV. (or *Kreutzburg*), a strongly fortified town of Russia, gov. Vitebsk, on the Duna, 52 m. W. Reshitza. Pop. 2,000. It has a palace.

KREYBITZ, a town of Bohemia, 28 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, on the borders of Saxony. Pop. 2,000.

KRIENZ, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. S.W. Lucerne. Pop. of pa. 2,663.

KRILOV, or KRYLOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 170 m. N.N.E. Kherson, on the Dnieper. P. 2,600.

KRISHNA, a river of S. India. [KISTNAH.]

KRISSO, or CHRYSO, *Crissa*, (?) a small town of Greece, gov. Phocis, 5 m. S.E. Salona.

KRISTINESTAD, a seaport town of Finland, læn and 55 m. S.W. Vasa, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, has a harbour & building docks. Pop. 700.

KRIVITZ, or CRIVITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles E.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 2,000.

KROBEN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, cap. circ., S.E. Kosten. Pop. 1,360.

KROJANKE, or KRAIENKE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 86 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. P. 2,620.

KROLEVETZ, or KOROLEVETZ, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov. P. 6,188. Formerly residence of the governor of Little Russia.

KROMY, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. S.W. Orel, cap. dist., on the Kroma. Pop. 4,518.

KRONE (DEUTSCH), Prussia. [DEUTSCH KRONE.—*Polish Krone*, is a town, prov. Posen, on the Brahe, 14 m. N. Bromberg. Pop. 2,233.

KRONACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, at the foot of a mountain, crowned by the castle of Rosenberg, on the Kronach, 22 m. N.W. Baireuth. Pop. 3,100, employed in bleaching, brewing, manufs. of cutlery, and a trade in timber. It has a mineral spring. The painter, Lucas Cranach, was born here in 1472.

KRONSTADT (Hung. *Brasso*), a town of the S.E. of Transylvania, cap. dist. Burzenlande, or "dist. of Kronstadt," on the N. slope of the E. Carpathians, 70 m. E.S.E. Hermanstadt, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pop. (1845) 36,000. It consists of the inner town, surrounded by walls, and inhabited by Saxons; the suburb of Altstadt, inhabited by Szeklers; and that of Bulgarey by Wallacks. Chief edifices, a large Gothic Lutheran church, 3 other Protestant, 2 Roman Catholic, and 2 Greek churches, town-hall, & barracks. It has a Protestant gymnasium, and a Roman Catholic primary school. It was formerly the first commercial place in Transylvania, but its trade has greatly declined. Manufs. coarse woollens and linens. Kronstadt has the best paper mill and book printing establishment in Transylvania. The first books printed here were the Confession of Augsburg and Luther's works. Although, in nearly the same lat. as Venice and Lyon, its climate is very cold, & snow often falls on the mntns. in June. It is much resorted to by travellers, on their way to Bukharest & Jassy.

KRONSTADT, a town of Russia. [CRONSTADT.]

KRÖPELIN, a town of N. Germany, duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 m. W. Rostock. P. 1,975.

KROSSNO, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 13 m. E.S.E. Jaslo, on the Wisloka. Pop. 4,900. It has a castle and some convents; & is an entrepot for the sale of Hungarian wines.

KROPPSTAD, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseberg, 8 m. N.E. Wittenberg. Pop. 752.

KROTOSZYN, or KROTOSHIN, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., reg. and 54 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 6,750, who manuf. woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, leather, and chicory; and have a large trade in wool. The duchy of which it is cap. belongs to the Prince of Tour & Taxis.

KROTZINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the railway between Basle and Freiburg, 9 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,311.

KROYA, or CROYA (Turk. *Ak-Hissar*), a town of Albania, sanj. and 45 m. S.S.E. Scutari. Pop. 15,000 (?). It has some manufs. of arms; and is the birth-place of Geo. Castriot or Scanderbeg.

KRUMAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. S.S.W. Budweis, on an isl. in the Moldau. Pop. 5,195. It has manufs. of cottons, woollens, and paper; & a fine palace of Prince Schwarzenberg.

KRUSENSTERN ISLAND, one of the Diomede isls., Behring Strait. Lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

KRUSHOVATZ, or KRUJEVACZ, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 34 m. W. Nissa. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, has an old castle, and was the cap. of Servia before conquered by the Turks.—*Kruschwitz* is a market town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 34 m. S.S.E. Bromberg. Pop. 390. It was formerly important, and the native place of the Polish King Piast.

KUBA, a fortified town of Russia in the Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, formerly residence of a khan, on S. side of a riv. of same name. Pop. (1844) 4,200. It is new, &, being Russian, its streets are straight. It has a bazaar with rich Persian carpets, and 3 mosques. On the opposite side of the river is *Kulgat*, a Jews' village. Pop. 4,000.

KUBAN, *Hypanis*, a river of S. Russia, rises near

Mount Elburz, receives numerous affls. from the Caucasian mountain chain, and, after a generally W. course estimated at 380 m., between Circassia and the gov. Caucasus, enters the Bay of Kuban, Black Sea, 20 m. N. Anapa. It is rapid and difficult of navigation. Along its banks are numerous Russian forts.

KUBETCHI, a town of Russian Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, 42 m. N.N.W. Derbend. Pop. 6,000, who manuf. arms and woollen cloths.

KUBIN, two vills. of Hungary.—I. Banát, 65 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 4,700.—II. (*Also K.*) 3 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 1,291. [ALSO-KUBIN.]

KUDA, a vill. of India, Conkan (Maharatha country), 4 m. W. the town of Thal, & 42 m. from Bombay. Here many cave temples have recently been discovered.

KUFA, a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 25 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It was founded by the Caliph Omar, and contains the mosque where Ali was assassinated. From it the Arabic characters designated *Cufic* are named.

KUFSTEIN, a town and fortress of the Tyrol, circ. Innthal, on the *Inn*, and on the Bavarian frontier, 43 m. N.E. Innsbruck. Pop. 1,400.

KUILENBURG, or KULEMBORGH, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Lech, 10 m. N.W. Thiele. Pop. 4,697. It has manufs. of arms, silk fabrics, and twist.

KULA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Pop. 6,304.

KULAH, a frontier vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Kars.

KULDSHA, ELÉ, or ILI (Chin. *Hoei-Yuan-Tching*), a fortified city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. of Dzoungaria, and of a military dist., on the Elé river. Lat. 43° 51′ N., lon. 82° 27′ E. Pop. mostly Mantchoo, a large garrison being maintained; but here are also 1,500 Mohammedan families. It is the seat of considerable trade.

KULINJERA, a large fortified vill. of W. Hindostan, dom. and 10 m S.W. Banswara.

KULLUGAUM, a frontier town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, 120 m. N.E. Bunpoor.

KULM, several towns of Germany, &c.—I. W. Prussia, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Marienwerder, near the Vistula. Pop. (1846) 6,260. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, a military school, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Erzgebirge mountains. Pop. 620. Here on 29th and 30th August 1813, the French army under Vandamme were totally defeated by the confederated army, under the personal command of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia.—III. a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. and 9 m. W.S.W. Elbogen, on the Eger.

KULMBACH, or CULMBACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on railway, 48 m. N.E. Nürnberg. Pop. 4,000. Principal edifice the ancient fortress, now a house of correction.

KULMSEE, a small town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Kulm. Pop. 1,640.

KULNA, a vill. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 m. E. Calcutta. It has a brisk trade, is a station for steamers to take in coal; and is the seat of many sugar and indigo factories.

KULPA, a riv. of Austrian Croatia, rises 25 m. N.N.E. Fiume, flows E., mostly separating civil and military Croatia, and, after a course of 120 m., joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

KULPI SALT MINES, Armenia, 40 m. N.W. Mount Ararat, are on the Persian side of the Aras, but belong to the Russians, and consist of excavations in a hill range, composed of salt.

KULSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Wertheim. Pop. 2,180.

KULU, a rajahship of the Punjab, consisting of a few valleys on the S. slope of the Himalaya, betw. lat. 31° 30′ and 32° 30′ N., and lon. 77° 30′ E.

KULUTZI, or KHALETSE, a large vill. of Central Asia, Ladakh, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 76° 44′ E., near the Indus, which, in its vicinity, is crossed by a wooden bridge about 30 yards in length.

KUMA, a riv. of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, enters the Caspian about 135 m. S.W. Astrakhan, after a N.E. course of 300 miles.

KUMANIA, or CUMANIA, two privileged dists. of Hungary, W. of the Theiss.—I. (*Great*), cap. Felegyhaza.—II. (*Little*), cap. Jasz-Bereny.

KUMAON, or KEMAON, a prov. of N. Hindostan, forming a part of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., comprised, with a part of Gurhwal, mostly between lat. 29° and 31° N., and lon. 78° and 81° E., and including a portion of the S. slope of the Himalaya. Estimated area nearly 11,000 sq. m. Some of its mountains rise to 25,000 ft. in elevation. The Upper Ganges and Kali rivers bound it on the W. and E. The central and lower regions are almost an uninterrupted forest. Wheat, hemp, rice, and a little corn are raised. The cultivation of the tea plant has lately been introduced with success. Mineral products comprise copper, iron, and lead, which, with turmeric, ginger, &c., are sent to the plains, and exchanged for chintz and cotton cloths, sugar, tobacco, sugar candy, glass, hardwares, and European manufs. Some coarse woollen, hempen, cotton, camlet, and bamboo fabrics are woven, and an active transit-trade is carried on between Tibet and Hindostan. Large periodical fairs are also held in the principal towns, which comprise Almorah, the cap., Mandi, and Kasipoor. Kumaon contains numerous Hindoo temples and places of pilgrimage.

KUMLA GURH (the "Fool's fortress"), a range of hill-forts in the Punjab, rajahship Mundi, near the Beas, in lat. 31° 41′ N., lon. 76° 37′ E.; the principal rising on an isolated rock to 1,500 feet above that river, and 3,000 feet above the sea. They were considered impregnable until taken by the Sikhs under General Ventura.

KUN, 2 vills. & market towns of Hungary, Kumania.—I. (*St Marton*) on the Koros, 70 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 6,280.—II. (*St Miklos*), 32 m. S.E. Pesth, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. 5,200.

KUNASHIR, one of the Kurile isls., N.E. Jesso, Japan. Length 70 m.; average breadth 25 m.

KUNCHINGINGA MOUNTAIN. [HIMALAYAH.]

KUNDA, a small seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 10 m. N.E. Wesenberg, and where is a new harbour.

KUNDAILAH and KUNDAL, two towns of Hindostan.—I. 50 m. N.W. Jeypoor.—II. presid. Bengal, dist. Tiperah, 24 m. S.S.E. Comillah.

KUNG, a small town of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite the island Kishm, Persian Gulf. Here the Portuguese formerly wrought copper mines.

KUNGOUR, a town of Russia, gov. & 42 m. S.E. Perm, on the Silva. Pop. (1838) 8,400, partly employed in tanneries and soap manufs., but chiefly engaged in mining and in iron-works.

KUN-HEGYES, a vill. of Hungary, Great Cumania, near Kardzag, on the Theiss. Pop. 6,183.

KUNJPOORA, a walled town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 73 m. N. Delhi.

KUNKA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 80 m. N.E. Cuttack, and cap. a rajahship, comprising about 380 sq. m.

KUNKUL, a town and place of pilgrimage, Hindostan, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Seha-

runpoor, on the Upper Ganges, 4 m. S.W. Hurdwar, with which it communicates by a new government road. It is a resid. of rich natives.

KUNTCOTE, a town of W. Hindostan, Cutch, 52 m. E.N.E. Bhooj.

KÜNZELSAU, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 24 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,600. It has two castles, & manufs. of tobacco.

KUOPIO, a town of Finland, cap. läen, on a peninsula, in Lake Kalavese, 180 m. E. Vasa. P. 2,000.

KUPPERWUNJE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 25 m. E. Ahemedabad, enclosed by walls, and estimated to comprise 3,000 houses. It has manufs. of soap and pottery.

KUR, or KOOR, *Cyrus*, the principal river of Georgia, W. Asia, the whole of which prov. it drains, rises in the pash. Akhalzikh, flows mostly E.S.E., and enters the Caspian, 100 m. S.W. Baku, after a course estimated at 520 m. Chief affluents, the Aras or *Araxes*, Alazan and Yara.

KURDISTAN, or KOORDISTAN, *Assyria*, an extensive region of W. Asia, mostly between lat. 32° and 38° N., and lon. 42° and 47° E., and shared between Turkey & Persia; Turkish-Kurdistan being mostly comprised in the pash. Bagdad, and Persian-Kurdistan in the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Area estimated at about 520,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000, of which 4-5ths are Kurds; but its limits are ill defined. Surface mountainous, especially in the N., and Mount Bisutun rises to 12,000 feet. Principal rivers, the Zab Ald, Zab Asfal, and Diyalah, affluents of the Tigris. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the pop., and large numbers of sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, &c.; other products are rice, cotton, tobacco, galls, and timber, the only cultivated land, however, is near the vills. The Turkish are more settled in their habits than the Persian Kurds; but a large proportion of the pop. wander in hordes over the country, very imperfectly subject to either the Turkish or Persian sovereigns. Principal towns, Arbil, Altun-Kupri, & Kerkuk.

KURGAON and KURGOMMAH, two towns of Hindostan; the former, dom. and 62 m. S.W. Indoor, still large, and once flourishing; the latter, British India, presid. Bengal, on the Hustoo riv., lat. 23° 9′ N., lon. 82° 33′ E.

KURILE ISLANDS, a group of about 25 islands in the N. Pacific, extending from Kamtchatka to Japan, of which latter dom. the three most S. form a part, the rest belonging to Russia; between lat. 43° 40′ and 57° N., and lon. 145° and 156° E. Total estimated area 3,070 sq. m. Pop. uncertain, but small. Surface very irregular, & here are many volcanic mountains, some rising to 6,000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, and Dutch traders. Principal islands, Iturup, Kunashir, Paramushir, and Urup.

KURMILLA, a considerable fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kaira, 58 m. S.E. Ahmednuggur.

KURNAUL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 70 m. N.W. Delhi, on Ali Merdan's canal, and formerly the seat of some military cantonments, now abandoned.

KURNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 2,730, engaged in woollen cloth and damask weaving.

KURNOOL, a rajahship of India, at the S. extremity of the Nizam's dom., with a strongly fortified cap. town of same name, on the Toombuddra, 110 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad, & taken by the British, December 14, 1815.

KURRACHEE, or KARACHEE, the principal seaport town of Scinde, on an inlet of the Indian O., 18 m. from the W. branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° 47′ 3″ N., lon. 66° 56′ 2″ E. Pop. (1830) 15,000. It stands on a low sandy shore, and a few years ago consisted, with its extensive suburbs, mostly of straggling huts; but the latest accounts state that it has been almost rebuilt, and greatly improved since it has become a British possession; its old fortifications were levelled by Sir Charles Napier, & its trade and consequence are rapidly augmenting. The harbour is the only port along this coast for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, and is sheltered by C. Munorah, about 4 m. S.W., on which is a fort, and beyond it a good road-stead. Kurrachee has considerable military and political importance, & commercial relations with Cutch, Bombay, the Malabar ports, and E. Beloochistan. In 1837, 60 well manned fishing boats belonged to the port. The town was bombarded and taken by the British in 1839, and was subsequently retained as a military post. A great loss occurred here afterwards from cholera amongst the British troops.

KURREA, or KIRIA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. S.E. Khoten, with 4,000 houses. (?)

KURREE, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 25 m. N.W. Ahmedabad.—II. an oasis in the Runn of Cutch, Hindostan, 55 m. N.E. Bhooj.

KURRICHANE, a large town of S. Africa, Bechuana territory, estimated to be near lat. 25° 40′ S., lon. 27° 10′ E., and 5,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 16,000 (?). It is partly stone-built, and appears fitted for people above a savage state.

KURSHEE, one of the principal towns of the Bokhara dom., Central Asia, 100 m. S.E. Bokhara, & S.W. Samarcand, in a fertile oasis. P. 10,000.

KURUM, or KARUN, *Eulæus*, a river of Persia, rises in & traverses the Bakhtiyari hill country, & the prov. Khuzistan, and enters the head of the Persian Gulf by several mouths, after a total course of about 240 m. Principal affls. the Dizful and Jerahi, which last joins an arm of its Delta. The Haffar canal connects its lower part with the Shat-el-Arab. It is navigable for vessels drawing 4 feet water from the sea to within 6 m. of Shuster, with which city it is further connected by the Ab-i-gargar Canal.

KURZOLARI ISLANDS, *Echniades*, a small group of Ionian Islands, off the coast of Acarnania. Lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 21° E., comprising Oxia, Makri, and Vroman, inhabited by fishers.

KUSEL, a town of Rhen. Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserlautern. Pop. 2,200.

KUSHVINSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. and 70 miles E.N.E. Perm. Pop. 6,000.

KUSNETZK, two towns of the Russian dom.—I. gov. and 110 m. N.E. Saratov. Pop. (1838) 10,626, employed in tanning, iron works, and trading in timber.—II. Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, on the Tom, 150 m. E.N.E. Barnaul. P. 2,120, eng. in iron works, and trade in peltry.

KUSSNACHT, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 4 m. S.E. Zurich, on the Lake of Zurich, with 1,500 inhabitants, some baths, and cotton & woollen manufs.—II. cant. and 11 m. W.N.W. Schwytz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, famous in the history of William Tell, as the place where he escaped from Gessler.

KUSSOOR, a town of the Punjab, near the Ghara (Sutleje), 27 m. S.S.E. Lahore. It is large, ancient, enclosed by bastioned walls, subdivided into numerous fortified quarters, and has several mosques and palaces. Pop. Mohammedan.

KUSTENDJI, *Constantiana*, a fortified seaport town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the

Black Sea, 40 m. E. Rassova, at the termination of Trajan's wall, of which some traces exist. It has some trade in corn, abundant supplies of which are raised in its vicinity, but its harbour is exposed, and ill adapted for large ships.

KÜSTRIN, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circ. and 17 m. N.E. Frankfurt, at the confl. of the Wartha with the Oder, on a marsh crossed by 36 bridges. Pop. (1846) 6,556. It has extensive grain and powder magazines, & a strong castle. It was bombarded by the Russians in 1788, and taken by the French in 1806.

KUTAIS, or KOTAIS, the cap. town of Imeretia, Russian Transcaucasia, and anciently the cap. of Colchis, 63 m. E.S.E. Redut-Kale, on the Rion. Pop. 1,600, nearly half Jews.

KUTAYA, or KUTAIAH, *Cotyæum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, and the usual residence of its pasha, in lat. 39° 24′ N., and lon. 30° 19′ E. It stands in a mountainous region, is large and populous, and has numerous mosques, public baths, and khans, some Greek and Armenian churches, a mntn. fortress, & many handsome private buildings, interspersed with gardens. Trade chiefly in corn, cotton, fruits, gall nuts, goats' hair, & wool.

KUTCH, a prov. of W. Hindostan. [CUTCH.]

KUTNO, a town of Poland, gov. and 70 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. (1838) 4,000, employed in manufs. of leather and woollen cloths, &c.

KUTSULEE, a consid. walled town of Brit. India, Upper provs., dist. and 25 m. N. Meerut.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 6 m. N.W. Czaslau, on the railway from Prague to Vienna. Pop. 8,603, mostly employed in copper, lead, and silver mines.

KUTY, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Kolomea, on the Czeremosze. Pop. 3,570.

KWI-LIN, or QUEI-LING, a city of China, cap. prov. Quang-si, on the Kwi-kiang river, 235 m. N.W. Canton, stated to be fortified in the European style.

KWI-CHOO, a prov. in the S.W. of China. Pop. (1812) 5,288,219. (*Chinese census*). Surface mountainous; cattle rearing is stated to be chiefly followed; manufs. few. It has mines of gold and silver, vermilion, and iron, and is divided into 13 deps. Chief city, Kwi-yang.

KWI-TE, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., 70 miles S.E. Khai-fung.

KYDE, a dist. of Scotland, forming the middle part of the co. Ayr.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the N.W. of the Isle of Bute & the mainland of co. Argyle. Its shores are in the highest degree picturesque.

KYLOE, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Durham, 6 m. N.W. Belford. Ac. 7,750. P. 1,023.

KYME, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area 8,218 ac. Pop. 942. It has remains of a priory of the reign of Henry II.

KYPARISSIA (lately *Arkhadia*), a seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov., on the Gulf of Arkhadia, 24 m. N. Navarino. Pop. 2,506.

KYRAGHUR, a town of India, Berar dom., 113 miles E.N.E. Nagpoor.

KYRE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 16 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 160.

KYREE (DERA & GURREE), two vills. of Scinde, respectively 12 and 37 miles N. Larkhana.

KYREEGHUR, a town of N. Hindostan, dom. & 136 miles N.W. Oude, on the Kali.

KYRITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Elbe, 53 miles N.W. Berlin. Pop. 3,600.

KYSKAL, a decayed town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, near the Obe, ruined by fire in 1841.

L

LAA, or LAHA, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, & on the borders of Moravia, 36 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,378.

LAAK, a small town of Illyria, Krain, circ. and 12 m. N.W. Laybach, with a castle, & 1,072 inhabs.

LAALAND, or LOLLAND, an isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic, betw. lat. 54° 38′ & 54° 58′ N., & lon. 11° & 11° 52′ E. Area 462 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 53,200. Surface low and level; it is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing fine crops of corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber.

LAARAT, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Timor-laut. Length and breadth about 30 miles each.

LAAS, a small town of Austria, Illyria, Carniola, 29 m. S. Laybach. Pop. 520.

LAASPHE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 36 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg, on the Lahn. Pop. engaged in woollen cloth factories & iron works.

LABBRO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 9 m. N.W. Rieti, with 900 inhabitants, a collegiate church, and an hospital.

LABER, several small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube. A vill. on one of these, circ. Upp. Palat., 10 m. N.W. Regensburg, has 854 inhabs., 2 churches, a castle, and iron manufs.

LABES, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 42 m. E.N.E. Stettin. Pop. 3,207.

LABIAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 25 m. N.E. Königsberg, on the Deine. Pop. 3,595.

LABISZIN, or LABISCHIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 13 m. S.S.W. Bromberg. P. 2,520.

LABRADOR, a vast peninsula of British N. Amer., between lat. 51° and 62° N., & lon. 55° & 78° W., having S. & S.W. Lower Canada, W. James and Hudson Bays, N. & N.W. Hudson Strait & the Atlantic, and S.E. Belleisle Strait and the Gulf of St Lawrence. Area loosely estimated at 420,000 sq. m., and pop. at 4,000; consisting of Esquimaux, with a few Europeans. Its shores are most desolate and sterile, but the interior is wooded, well irrigated, and in parts mntnous., Mt. Thoresby rising to 2,730 feet in elevation. Several large rivers enter the sea on its coasts. Climate very severe, but less foggy than in Newfoundland. Corn will not ripen, and only hardy kitchen vegetables are raised. The whale, cod, salmon, and herring fisheries, employ the industry of its inhabitants. About 300 schooners come annually to the E. coast, during the fishing season, from Newfoundland, 120 from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and some from Canada; and it is estimated that 20,000 British subjects are employed in whale, cod, salmon, and herring fisheries off Labrador, during the season, besides the crews of about 400 United States' vessels, which visit the coast annually. Much of the produce is sent to Newfoundland before being exported to Europe; but here are several English and Jersey establishments, and 1-3d of the resident inhabitants consists of English, Irish, & Jersey servants left in charge, and who take ann. from 16,000 to 18,000 seals. Total annual value of produce in fish, oil, &c., has been estimated at 302,000*l*. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau and Bradore bays,

Anse, le Blanc, and the Moravian stations Nain, Okhak, Hopedale, and Hebron. Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1496; and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610.

LABREDE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,329. Its castle was the birth-place of Montesquieu.

LABRIT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Landes, arrond. and 16 m. N. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 938. It was formerly a town called Albert, and has ruins of a castle of Henri IV.

LABRUGUIÈRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 4 m. S.S.E. Castres. Pop. 3,656.

LABUAN (PULO), an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 30 m. N. Borneo. Lat. of its centre 5° 22′ N., lon. 115° 10′ E. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. It has a pretty good harbour, some workable beds of coal, and abundance of good water. It was taken possession of by the British in 1846.

LABU-HADJI, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island Lombok.

LABUN, a town of Russ. Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Khorim, 50 m. W.S.W. Jitomir. ●P. 3,200.

LABY, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, state Futa-Jallon, 60 m. N.N.W. Timbo, reported to have manufs. of cloth, metallic goods, &c.

LACARACOONDA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Birbhoom, 116 m. N.E. Calcutta.

LACAUNE, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. Tarn, arr. & 23 m. E.N.E. Castres. Pop. 3,965.

LACAZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Castres. P. 2,365.

LACCADIVE ISLES, a group of low islands in the Indian Ocean, Cananore dom., extending between lat. 10° & 12° N., and lon. 72° & 74° E., about 150 m. W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal isles of coral formation, 4 of which belong to the E. I. Co., Anderov, the largest, being 3 miles long, and 8 have an aggregate pop. of 9,980 Mohammedans. Principal products are coir, jaggery, cocoa, and betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. The best cables of Malabar are made from the Laccadive coir. Discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1499.

LACEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,650 ac. P. 755.

LACEDOGNA, a small town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 19 m. E.S.E. Ariano. Pop. 500. It is a bishop's see.

LACEPEDE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy isls., N.W. Australia, off Dampier Land.—*Lacepede Bay*, S. Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. Cape Bernouilli.

LACHEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.N.E. Schwyz, on the S. shore of the lake of Zurich. Pop. 1,510.

LACHFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Grappenhall, 1 m. S.E. Warrington. P. 2,361.

LACHLAN, a river of E. Australia, rises by several heads in the cos. King and Bathurst, New South Wales, flows W., and joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray river, near lat. 34° 30′ S., lon. 144° 10′ E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Total course may be estimated at 400 m. It gives name to a dist., having an area of about 15,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 2,198, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee.

LA CHROMA, an islet of the Adriatic, 5 m. E. Ragusa, at which Richard Cœur de Lion landed on his return from Palestine.

LACHSA, a town of Arabia, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island Bahrein.

LACKAWANNACK, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 6 m. S.W. Mercer. P. 2,130.

LACKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 2,470 ac. P. 193.

LACKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Area 1,170 ac. P. 283.

LACOCK, or LAYCOCK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. S. Chippenham. Area 41,710 ac. Pop. 1,780. Here are an ancient church and stone cross, and interesting remains of a large nunnery, founded in 1232, in one of the rooms of which is preserved a copy of Magna Charta, sent by Henry III. to the Countess of Salisbury.

LACONI, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. and 45 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a hill. P. 1,768.

LACONIA, a gov. of Greece, comprising the S.-most sub-peninsula of the Morea. Principal town, Zimova (*Ariopolis*) on its W. coast.

LADAKH, an independent country of Central Asia, between lat. 32° and 36° N., & lon. 76° and 79° E., having S. and S.W. the Himalaya separating it from Cashmere and other dependencies of the Punjab, N. the Karakorum mountains, separating it from Chinese Turkestan, E. Great Tibet, and N.W. Baltee or Little Tibet. Area loosely estimated at 30,000 sq. m., and pop. at from 150,000 to 180,000, mostly Tibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus and its affluents. Soil sterile, and climate severe; yet the mountain sides being carefully embanked with stone dykes, and industriously cultivated, pretty good crops of wheat, barley, & buckwheat, are raised, with apples and apricots. Prangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Sulphur, iron, lead, and copper might be mined profitably; and this country is the great depot for the wool used for the manuf. of cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighbouring regions is extensive, and conducted mostly by means of mules & sheep. Government despotic, but the rajah is controlled by the priests, who swarm in this country as in Tibet. Armed force consists of a peasant-militia, and Ladakh has been repeatedly under the rule of more powerful neighbours; during the life of Runjeet Singh it formed a part of his dom. Principal city, Leh.

LADBROKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. S. Southam. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 252.

LADEINOE-POLE, a small town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, on the Svirlia, 30 m. from its mouth, in Lake Ladoga, and where, under Peter the Great, the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic.

LADENBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neckar, with a station on the Main-Neckar railway, 6 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,431.

LADIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arrond. St Yriex. Pop. 2,600.

LADIK, the modern name of the ancient *Laodicea Combusta*, Asia Minor.

LADOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. W.N.W. Grampound. Area 5,730 ac. Pop. 857.

LADOGA (LAKE), the largest lake of Europe, Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58′ and 61° 46′ N., and lon. 30° and 33° E., enclosed by the govs. St Petersburg, Olonetz, and Wyborg. Area 6,190 sq. m. Depth very unequal. Shores generally low; and it contains several isls., and numerous rocks and quicksands. It receives about 60 rivs., and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga canal, 70 m. in length, and 74 feet in breadth, & the Siasi & Svir canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. and S.E. sides.

LADOGA (NEW), a town of Russia, on the S.

shore of Lake Ladoga, gov. & 70 m. E. St Petersburg. P. 3,000.—*Old Ladoga* is a vill. adjacent.

LADA ISLES, a cluster of high rugged isls., off the N.W. coast of the Malay peninsula.

LADRONES, or MARIANNE ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific, belonging to Spain, mostly between lat. 13° & 21° N., & lon. 144° & 145° E., & consisting of 20 isls., of which only 5 are inhabited. Pop. 10,000. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, and very fertile. Principal isls., Gugnan, Rota, and Tinian, on the first of which is the cap. town St Ignazio de Agaña.—II. a small group in the Chinese Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton river, 18 m. S.E. Macao.

LADWA, a town of N. Hindostan, cap. a small chiefship, 22 m. E.N.E. Kurnaul.

LADY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, in the N.E. of the Isle of Sanda. Area 8 sq. m. P. 909. —*Ladybank* is a station on the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth railway, Scotland, co. Fife, at its divergence to Perth.

LADY ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5¼ m. N.N.W. Ayr. It is important, as affording the only sheltered anchorage along a great extent of coast.

LADY JULIA PERCY ISLAND, an islet, off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35′ S., lon. 141° 50′ E.

LADYKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. W.S.W. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 504.

LAEKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2 m. N. Brussels, with which it communicates by a planted avenue. It has a royal park & residence.

LA FAYETTE, several cos., U. S., N Amer.—I. in S. of Louisiana. Area 1,800 sq. m. Pop. 7,841. —II. in N. of Mississippi. Area 790 sq. m. Pop. 6,531.—III. in W. of Missouri. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 6,815.—IV. in S. of Arkansas. Area 1,260 sq. m. Pop. 2,200.—Also several tnshps.—I. 130 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,600.—II. a vill., Georgia, in its N.W. part, and having about 100 houses.—III. a vill., Indiana, on the navigable Wabash, 65 m. N.W. Indianopolis. Pop. about 2,000. It has a court-house, gaol, mkt.-house, bank, 7 churches, and is connected by canal with Lake Erie.—IV. a town, Louisiana, forming the N.E. suburb of New Orleans. Pop. 3,207. It has a steam ferry across the Mississippi.

LAFOURCHE, a branch of the Mississippi river, U. S., N. Amer., Mississippi, leaves the riv. near Donaldsville, and flows 90 m. S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a pa. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 11,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,303.

LAGAN, a river of Ireland, Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob mountains, co. Down, & after a N.E. course of 35 m., enters Belfast harbour. It has been made navigable beyond Lisburn, whence a canal connects it with Lough Neagh.

LAGE, 2 small towns of N. Germany.—I. grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Wenden, on the Recknitz, 12 m. N.E. Güstrow. Pop. 1,624. —II. princip. Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 7 m. S.W. Lemgo. Pop. 1,500.

LAGGAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Inverness, about 17 m. S.E. Fort Augustus. Pop. 1,201. Length of *Loch Laggan*, in this pa., about 7 m. On its shore are the remains of an ancient church.

LAGNASEO, a town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Saluzzo. Pop. 1,921.

LAGNIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. & 18 m. N. Belley, near the Rhone, here crossed by a chain bridge. Pop. 2,214.

LAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Meaux, on l. b. of the Marne. Pop. 2,082. It manufs. cheese, and has a large grain market.

LAGO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 10 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,600.

LOGOA, a town of Brazil, on E. coast of island, Sta. Catharina. Pop. 3,000. [CATHARINA STA.]

LAGO-MAGGIORE, or LAKE OF LOCARNO, *Lacus Verbanus*, a lake of N. Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss cant. Ticino, being the most W. of the great lakes in this region. Shape very irregular. Length 40 m., average breadth 2 m.; depth in some places 300 fathoms. It is traversed by the Ticino river, of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns Arona, Canobbio, Locarno, Luino, and Lavena, and it contains the Borromean isles. Steam packets were established on it in 1826.

LAGONEGRO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., and 76 m. S.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 4,000. It has an old castle, & manufs. of woollen cloth & caps.—*Lago Santo* is a vill. of the Pontif. Sta., 25 m. E.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 1,350.

LAGOR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Pau. P. 1,738.

LAGOS, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. comarca, 110 m. S. Lisbon. Pop. 7,000. It stands on a large bay, and has a military asylum, town hospital, and two parish churches.—II. a town of the Mexican confederation, state and 100 m. E.N.E. Guadalaxara, having near it some rich silver mines.—III. a town of Guinea, cap. state, on an inlet of the bight of Benin, 160 m. W. Benin, & S.E. Abomey. Pop. 5,000 (?).—IV. a gulf & town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. S.W. Adrianople.

LAGOSTA, the most S. island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic. Length 6 m., by 4 m. in breadth. On its N. coast are a vill. and small port.

LAGOV, a town of Poland, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Sandomir. Pop. 1,500.

LA GRANGE, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Indiana. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 3,644. Several tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, Dutchess co. Pop. 1,851,—II. Ohio, 111 m. N.N.E. Columbus.—Pop. 1,001.—III. Alabama, co. Franklin, near Russelville, and having a methodist college, founded in 1831.—IV. Georgia, 108 m. W. Milledgeville. Pop. 1,000.—V. a vill. of Texas, co. Fayette, 60 m. S.E. Austin.

LAGRASSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 22 m. S.E. Carcassonne, on l. b. of the Orbieu. Pop. 1,400.

LAGUNA, several towns of America.—I. Brazil, prov. Sta. Catharina, 60 m. S.W. Nossa Senhora do Desterro, at the mouth of a lagune, whence its name. Pop. 1,000.—II. Yucatan, on the island Carmen, across the mouth of the Lake Terminos. Has trade in logwood.—III. Peru, dep. Assuay, cap. prov. Maynas, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10′ N., lon. 75° 40′ W.—IV. (*St Cristoval de la*), island Teneriffe, on its N. side, in a high and healthy plain, with 6,532 inhabitants.

LAGUNA-DE-MADRE, Texas, co. San Patricio, extends along the coast nearly from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to that of the Nueces, communicating with the gulf by three shallow inlets between the islands del Padre, de Bayin, &c., & terminating N. in Corpus Christi bay. Length, N. to S., 100 m., breadth 10 m.

LAH, a military post in Scinde, held by the late Ameers for levying the customs between Cutch and Hyderabad. Lat. 23° 58′ N., lon. 68° 40′ E.

LAHADJ, or LAHAJ, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 18 m. N.W. Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, and has a bazaar, and a sultan's residence. Pop. 5,000.

LAHAR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. and

55 m. E. Gwalior.—II. British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 53 m. E.S.E. Agra.

LAHIJAN, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 30 m. E.S.E. Reshd. Pop. 7,000. It is clean, handsome, and has anc. sculptures.—II. a plain, prov. Azerbijan, S.W. Lake Urumiyah.

LAHN, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course, of 100 m., through Prussia, Hessen, and Nassau, joins the Rhine 4 m. S.E. Coblenz.—*Lähn* is a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Leignitz. Pop. 939.

LAHNSTEIN (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous market towns of W. Germany, duchy and 8 m. W.N.W. Nassau.—I. on the Rhine, with an old castle & 1,530 inhabs., employed in cultivating wine and fruit.—II. on the Lahn. Pop. 1,860.

LAHOLM, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 15 m. S.S.E. Halmstad, on the Laga-an. P. 1,000.

LAHORE, the cap. city of the Punjab, British India, on an affluent of the Ravee, in lat. 31° 36′ N., lon. 74° 18′ E. Pop. estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000. It is enclosed by a double line of defences, the outer being about 7 m. in circuit. Streets narrow, filthy, and excessively crowded; houses of brick, and lofty. It has many large and handsome mosques, and around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, & the garden of Shah Jehan. Here are also many Hindoo temples, well supplied markets, and a citadel, containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Under the Mogul Emperors, the city was of much greater extent. In 1748, it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah; in 1798 Runjeet Singh was invested governor and rajah. After the final defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, Lahore was taken possession of by the British.

LAHR, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 53 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 6,110. Manufs. linens, woollens, and cottons.

LAIBACH, a town of Austria. [LAYBACH.]

LAICHEV, a town of Russia. [LAISHEV.]

LAICHINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 16 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 2,000.

LAIGHPOOR, a town of Scinde, 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34′ N., lon. 68° 22′ E.

LAIGLE, *Aquila*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Rille, 17 m. N.E. Mortagne. Pop. (1846) 4,720. It is walled, and was formerly a military post. It is now the principal manufacturing town of its dep., having thriving manufs. of needles, pins, and steel goods.—II. an island of Lower Canada, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St Lawrence rivs.

LAIGNES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côte-d'-Or, arrond. and 10 m. W. Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,563. It has manufs. of hats and linens.

LAIGUEGLIA, a market town of Sardinian Sta., Genoa, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Albenga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (with comm.) 1,421.

LAINATE, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Milan, noted for the magnificent palace of the house of Litta. Pop. 2,436.

LAINDON with BASILDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Billericay. Area 420 ac. Pop. 568.

LAIRA, a vill. of England, co. Devon, with a station, forming the terminus of the Exeter and Plymouth railway, 2 m. E. Plymouth.

LAIRG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 18 m. W.N.W. Dornoch. Surface almost entirely in lake, wood, and sheep-walk. Pop. 913.

LAISHEV, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Kasan. Pop. about 2,100, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron and salt by the river.

LAISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 23 m. N.W. Millau. Pop. 1,702. Manufs. pottery and paper.

LAI-TCHOU, a fortified maritime town of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep. on the Gulf of Petche-lee, 280 m. S.E. Peking.

LAINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 23 m. N.W. Cassano. Pop. 2,600.

LAKAHURRAH, a vill. of the Punjab, 60 m. N.E. Mooltan, on the route thence to Lahore.

LAKE, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 13,719.—II. in N.W. of Indiana. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 1,468.—III. in N. of Illinois. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 2,634. Also a township, Ohio, 134 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,150.

LAKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Norwich, of which city its vill. forms a suburb. Pop. 4,006.

LAKENHEATH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on the E. counties railway, 5½ m. W.S.W. Brandon. Area 10,550 ac. Pop. 1,579.

LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, Upper Canada, is formed where the river St Lawrence emerges from Lake Ontario, and extends for 40 m. N.E. from Kingston. It is supposed to contain 1,700 islands; the largest, Wolfe island, is 10 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, a lake of British N. America, lat. 49° N., lon. 95° W., circ. 300 m.; studded with wooded islands; shores much indented by bays, and produce a good deal of wild rice, receives the Rainy river from the S., and N.ward gives origin to the river Winnipeg.

LAKOORA, a vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawan, 60 m. S.W. Kelat.

LALAND, an island of Denmark. [LAALAND.]

LALANT-UNY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.E. St Ives. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 2,012.

LALBENQUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.E. Cahors. P. 1,984.

LALEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 2¼ m. S.E. Staines. Ac. 1,290. Pop. 612. Lord Lonsdale has a mansion here.

LALESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. W. Bridgend. Pop. 507.

LALITA-PATAN, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, 2 m. S. Khatmandoo. Pop. 24,000 (?).

LALLEE, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Jhylum rivers, 95 m. W.N.W. Lahore. Pop. 5,000.

LALLOO, a vill. of Scinde, 60 m. S. Roree Bukkur, on the road to Hyderabad.

LALPOOR, a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on Cabool riv., 36 m. W.N.W. Peshawer.

LALSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 270 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Luza. Pop. 3,000.

LALSOONT, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 38 m. S.E. Jeypoor.

LAMA, several vills. of Italy —I. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 20 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 2,400.—II. Pontif. sta., deleg. and 6 m. E.N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,260.—III. N. Italy, gov. Venice, 8 m. E.S.E. Rovigo.—*Lama*, a river of Russia, gov. Moscow, joins the Volga 25 m. N. Klin.

LAMAR, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Clinton. Pop. 1,883.—II. a seaport town of S. America, Bolivia. [COBIJA.]

LAMARCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S. Neufchateau. P. 1,623.

LAMBACH, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Hausrück, on the Traun, and on the railway between Gmunden and Linz, 24 m. S.W. Linz. Pop., including the vill. Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 2,300, chiefly employed in salt-works. It has a Benedictine abbey.

LAMBALLE, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Gouessant, 12 m. E.S.E. St Brieuc. Pop. 4,086. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a fine Gothic church, and has manufs. of woollen stuffs.

LAMBAY, a small fishing island of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, in the Irish Sea, 3 m. S.E. Rush Point. Area 596 ac. Pop. about 100.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, dep. and 120 m. N.W. Truxillo, on the Lambayeque river, near its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 8,000.

LAMBERHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 14 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, and 10 m. S.E. the Tunbridge station of the S.E. railway. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 1,572. Here are the ancient castle & modern house of Scotney.

LAMBERT (ST), several market towns and comms. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire.—I. (*de la Poterie*), arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,273.—II. (*des Levées*), 3 m. N. Saumur. Pop. 1,726.—III. (*du Lattay*), 12 m. S.S.W. Angers.—IV. a vill. of Lower Canada, on the St Lawrence, opp. Montreal.

LAMBESC, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 12 m. W.N.W. Aix. Pop. 2,610.

LAMBETH, a parl. bor. and pa. of England, co. Surrey, comprising most part of the S.W. quarter of the metropolis, S. the Thames, here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and having E. the bor. of Southwark. Area of pa., including Brixton, Kennington, &c., 3,640 ac.; do. of bor., which comprises the suburbs Camberwell, &c., 8,840 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 197,412. Lambeth palace, beside the river, opposite the horse-ferry to Westminster, is an ancient castellated structure of various dates, which has been the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury since the 12th century. Lambeth church, adjacent, was founded in 1377.

LAMBEZELLEC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 3 m. N. Brest. Pop. 2,165.

LAMBLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.E. Nottingham. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 983.—II. (*Tyne*), co. Northumberland, 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 249.

LAMBOURN (CHIPPING), a market town and pa. of England, co. Berks, on a small affluent of the Kennet, 6½ m. N.N.W. Hungerford, & 6 m. S.E. the Shrivenham station of the Great W. railway. Area of pa. 14,880 ac. Pop. 2,595. The town, old, but neat, has a cruciform church, in the early English style, containing 2 chanting chapels; an alms-house, revenue 617*l.*; & an antique pillar in the market-place. In the vicinity is the celebrated figure of a white horse, said to have been cut in the chalk-down, in memory of Alfred's great victory over the Danes in 871.

LAMBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S. Epping. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 904.

LAMBRECHT (ST), two vills. of Germany.—I. Rhenish Bavaria, 17 m. W. Spires. Pop. 1,471, who manuf. woollen cloths and copper wares.—II. Styria, circ. and 17 m. W.S.W. Judenburg.

LAMBSHEIM, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. and S.E. Frankenthal. Pop. 2,631.

LAMBSTON, or LAMMERTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 319.

LAMBTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 6½ m. N.N.E. Durham. Pop. 120. Lambton castle is the seat of the Lambton family, earls of Durham.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, near the Douro, 46 m. E. Oporto. Pop. 8,870. It has many interesting Moorish, & some Roman, remains. Princip. edifices, a large Gothic cathedral, a castle, and bishop's palace.

LAMERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 15 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 1,288. The church is anc. In the parish are Collacombe-house, and Brent Tor, a hill 1,100 feet above the sea, which forms a well known land-mark.

LAMESLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, on the Great North of Engl. railway, 4 m. S. Newcastle. Pop. 1,846, employed in large coal mines and quarries of grindstones.

LAMIA, lately *Zeitoun*, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Phthiotis, near the Turkish frontier, and the head of the gulf of Volo. It has been described as a miniature model of Athens, with an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal, formerly the residence of the pasha.

LA MINE RIVER, U. S., N. America, is a navigable tributary of the Missouri, which it joins, 8 m. W. Boonville. Course E.N.E. 80 miles.

LAMINGTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. S.E. Lanark, and 32 m. S.E. Glasgow. Area 11,000 ac. Pop. with Wandell, 358. The manor held by the Baillie family since the reign of David II.

LAMLASH, a small vill. and harbour of Scotl. on the S.E. side of the isle of Arran, 15 m. S.S.E Ayr. The harbour, secured from the sea by Holy Isle, is capable of sheltering the largest navy.

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, Scotl., a range of mntns. extending from the S.E. extremity of co. Edinburgh, through the cos. Haddington & Berwick, to the North Sea in pa. Coldingham. The geological structure consists of the lower silurian, or greywacke beds, with porphyry & granite rocks. Surface chiefly moorland & sheepwalks; though on the lower slopes are extensive tillage farms. The principal summits have an elevation of from 1,500 to 1,600 feet

LAMOILLE, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Vermont. Pop. 1,047.

LAMONE, a riv. of Tuscany, and the Pontifical States, enters the Adriatic, 10 m. N. Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles.

LAMOO, a seaport town of E. Africa, on the Indian Ocean, near lat. 2° 14′ S., lon. 41° E. Pop. 5,000, (?) who carry on an active trade.

LAMORRAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. Tregoney. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 99.

LAMORSEK, one of the CAROLINE ISLANDS.

LAMOV, or LOMOV, two towns of Russia, gov. Pensa, on the Lamov river.—I. (*Nijni*, New, or Lower), 65 m. W.N.W. Penza. Pop. 6,985.—II. (*Verknii*, Old, or Upper), 68 m. W.N.W. Penza.

LAMPA, a small town of Peru, dep. and 155 m. S. Cuzco, cap. prov., on a tribut. of L. Titicaca.

LAMPAUL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 11 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,482.

LAMPEDUSA, *Pelagia*, an island of the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast. It was taken possession of as a place of banishment by the king of Naples, in 1843. Circuit 13 m. The small isls. of Lampione and Linosa are its dependencies.

LAMPERTHEIM, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 21 m. S.S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,987.

LAMPETER, a town of Wales. [LLANBEDR.]

LAMPETER, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 3,269.

LAMPLUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area 714 ac. Pop. 645.

LAMPONG, a dist. and bay at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement.

LAMPORECCHIO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, S. Pistoja. Pop. 2,800. Formerly fortified.

LAMPORT, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9 m. N. Northampton. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 234.

LAMSAKI, *Lampsacus*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Galli-

poli, and embosomed in gardens. It was given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

LAMSPRINGE, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 14 m. S. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,200, who trade in hops.

LAMYATT, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Bruton. Area 890 ac. Pop. 255.

LANI, Pacific O., one of the SANDWICH ISLS.

LANARK, an anc. royal & parl. bor., town and pa. of Scotl., cap. co., 30 m. S.W. Edinburgh, & 23 m. S.E. Glasgow, on the Edinburgh & Carlisle railway. Pop. of pa. 7,679; do. of parl. borough 4,467. It stands on elevated ground near the Clyde. Houses partly old and thatched, partly modern. Chief buildings, the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace; the grammar school, library, Clydesdale hotel, elegant co. buildings and jail, and a branch bank. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Corp. rev. 1,158*l*. The bor. is the chief polling place for the co., and unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, & Hamilton, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 232. Near it are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, several Roman and feudal remains, and ancient mansions, and at Bonnington various relics of Wallace. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. Gavin Hamilton the painter was born here.—*New Lanark* is a vill. in the above pa., on the Clyde, here crossed by a bridge, 1 m. S. Lanark. Pop. 1,642, employed in extensive cotton works, founded by the philanthropic David Dale in 1784; and the regulations in which, as respects hours of labour, cleanliness, morals, and education, have excited universal admiration. Robert Owen's first attempts to establish a new system of social organization were made here.

LANARKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. the cos. Ayr and Renfrew. Estim. area 945 sq. m., or 604,880 ac., more than one third part of which is arable. Inhab. houses 81,458. Pop. 426,972. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde, and its affls., along which, and in the level or N. parts, are some fine agricultural tracts; the "middle ward" of the co. is undulating; and the "upper ward" or S. part mntnous. and sterile, one summit rising to 3,100 feet, and several others to between 2,500 and 3,000 ft. above the sea. Chief crops oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. In the middle ward orchards are numerous. Pastures are extensive in the uplands. The breed of draught horses is amongst the best in Scotl. Agriculture greatly advanced of late; estates mostly large; farms of all sizes, and farm buildings of the best class. Average rent of land in 1810, 9*s*. 10*d*. per acre. Annual value of land (1843) 341,121*l*.; of mines 58,303*l*.; of all assessed property 1,834,998*l*. The coal, iron, and lead mines of this co. have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. In Old Monkland, especially, there are extensive iron works, and all kinds of manufs. are carried on in and around Glasgow in the lower ward, besides which city, the county comprises the towns Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carluke, Douglas, and Biggar. It sends one mem. to H. of C., besides 2 for Glasgow, and 1 for other contrib. bors. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 3,732.

LANARK, a co. of W. Australia, between lat. 35° and 36° S., and about lon. 116° E., bounded S. & W. by the ocean.—A division of Bathurst dist., Upper Canada, has the same name.

LANBABO, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3m. N.W. Llanerch-y-mydd. P. 155. Church anc.

LANCASHIRE, a marit. and palatine co. of Engl., having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea, an arm of which running up into co. Westmoreland, divides it into two unequal parts. Area 1,706 sq. m., or 1,130,240 ac., of which about 850,000, estimated to be grass and arable. Inhabited houses 289,184. Pop. (1831), 1,336,854, do. (1841), 1,667,054, about 200,000 of whom are of Irish descent. Surface rugged and mountainous in the N., where Coniston Fell rises to 2,577 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge, popularly called "The Backbone of England," separates the co. from York; elsewhere generally level. Often deficient in trees, and in a few parts containing extensive bogs or mosses. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribble, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Coniston Lake, Windermere is partly in this co. Climate mild, but one of the most humid in England. Carboniferous sandstone and new red sandstone, with limestone, form the strata of the co. Soil among the hills moorish or peaty, in the lower district mostly a tolerably fertile sandy loam. Agriculture comparatively backward. Potatoes more extensively grown than in any other English co. Dairy and hay farms more numerous than arable. Horticulture is pursued on a large scale near the towns. Estates, with some exceptions, small. Tillage farms rather small, and held on short leases. Average rent of land 22*s*. 5½*d*. an ac. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 1,636,416*l*. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the co. mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. The Lancashire coalfield is estimated to extend over nearly 400 sq. m. Copper is also raised in the N. of the co. Value of mines (1842), 346,007*l*. For some notice of the immense cotton, and other manufs. of this co., which are doubtless the most extensive and important on the globe, and for the vast commerce which, notwithstanding the inferior character of the harbours, these manufs. create, see the articles on its chief towns, Manchester, Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Wigan, Bury, Clitheroe, Ashton, Warrington, Rochdale, Blackburn, Chorley, Lancaster, and Liverpool. Numerous railways connect these towns with the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and all other parts of England and Scotland, as do the Bridgewater, Leeds, and Liverpool, and numerous other canals. In 1838, the cotton mills of this co. employed 201,573 hands, woollen mills 7,971 do., flax mills 2,541 do., and silk mills 8,367 do., in all, employing 220,792 individuals, independently of printers, bleachers, and other artizans engaged in a subsidiary manner, in the production of woven goods. Within the last century, the pop. has augmented at a rate of 800 per cent., the increase in the agricultural cos. having been but 84 per cent. Total value of assessed property (1843) 7,756,228*l*. The co. is divided into 770 pas., and was formerly included in the diocese of Chester, but Manchester has been lately made a bishop's see. It sends 26 members to House of Commons, 4 for the co. and 22 for its cities and towns. Registered electors for co. (1848) for N. division 10,710, for S. division 24,179. Lancaster and shire was erected into a duchy and co. palatine, or separate sovereignty, in the reign of Edward III., in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, the progenitor of the Lancastrian sovereigns. In the time of Edward IV., it was re-annexed to the crown. The duchy has many estates in other parts of Engl., and a court of chancery, with a rev., in 1840, of nearly 35,000*l*., expenditure 30,346*l*.

LANCASTER, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, cap. above co., on the Lune, 20 m. N.N.W. Preston. Area of parish 66,100 ac. Pop. 24,149, do. of bor. 14,389. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence, crowned by the church and castle. Houses stone-built and handsome, but many of the streets narrow. Chief structures, a bridge of five arches, and a superb aqueduct by Rennie, carrying the Lancaster canal across the river; the castle, a noble pile, founded at the conquest, on the site of a Roman station, renovated by John of Gaunt, and now embracing, within its vast area, the co. court house, jail, and penitentiary; an ancient pa. church; an excellent grammar school, national and other schools; some ancient almshouses; a co. lunatic asylum; town-hall, theatre, assembly rooms, baths, custom house, and market house. It has also a mechanics' institute, and an establishment for promoting fine arts, with thriving manufs. of furniture, cotton, silk, linen, sail cloth, exported coastwise, and to N. Amer. and Russia. The coasting trade increases, but the foreign has been chiefly transferred to Liverpool. The river, obstructed by sands, is being deepened and improved. Reg. shipping (1847) 5,989 tons. Customs duties (1847) 30,774*l*. The continuation of the Preston railway to Carlisle and Scotland, places Lancaster in ready communication with both N. and S. Britain. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Corp. rev. (1847) 2,649*l*. Lancaster is a polling place, and the place of elect. for N. division of co., and sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1848) 1,313.

LANCASTER, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 928 sq. m. Pop. 84,203. —II. a co. in E. of Virginia. Area 161 sq. m. Pop. 4,628 (slaves 2,478).—III. a dist. in N. part of S. Carolina. Area 524 sq. m. Pop. 9,907 (slaves 4,235).—IV. a township of New Hampshire, cap. co. Coos, on Connecticut river, here crossed by two bridges, 38 m. N.N.E. Haverhill. Pop. 1,316. It has an academy with 120 students. —V. New York, co. Erie, on Cayuga creek. Pop. 2,083.—VI. a city of Pennsylvania (of which it was formerly the cap.), 63 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 8,417. Streets broad, well paved, and crossing at right angles. It has 11 churches, a county academy, Franklin college, established in 1787, some iron foundries, & a considerable retail trade. —VII. Massachusetts, 30 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,019.—VIII. a vill., Ohio, on a branch of the Ohio canal, 30 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 3,272.—*Lancaster Sound*, British N. Amer., extends W. from Baffin Bay into Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° to 75° N., lon. 80° W.

LANCAVA, or LANGKAVI, an island off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, forming a portion of a group dependent on the kingdom Quedah. Lat. 6° 15′ N., lon. 99° 50′ E.

LANCEROTA, Canary Islands. [LANZAROTE.]

LANCHANG, the cap. town or city of the Laos country, S.E. Asia, on the Menam-kong river, lat. 15° 40′ N., lon. 104° 30′ E. It is stated to be enclosed by a high wall, and well built.

LANCHESTER, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7½ m. N.W. Durham. Area 41,890 ac. Pop. 7,783. It has a church in the early English style, containing some curious sculptures and stained glass, a well endowed almshouse, and a union workhouse. The vill. is a polling place for N. division of co.

LANCIANO, *Axanum*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. dist., 6 m. from the Adriatic, and 13 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 13,000. It stands agreeably on three hills, has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, 10 pa. churches, several convents, diocesan and other schools. In the middle ages its trade and manufs. were important.

LANCING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Worthing. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 781.

LANCUT, or LANDSHUT, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. & 12 m. E. Rzeszow. P. 1,862, employed in linen-bleaching. It has a handsome palace.

LANDAK, a Chinese settlement on the island of Borneo, near its W. coast, N.E. Pontianak, cap. prov. Lat. 20° N., lon. 109° 53′ E. In its district a great deal of gold, diamonds, and excellent iron, are obtained.

LANDAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 17 m. N.E. Douai. Pop. 2,405.

LANDAU, a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 18 m. N.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. (1845) 6,074, among whom are many Jews. Its fortress was constructed by Vauban in 1680. Since destroyed by fire in 1686, the town has been regularly laid out. Trade chiefly retail, but extensive vinegar factories have been established. It was held by the French from 1814 to 1815.

LANDBEACH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 468.

LANDCROSS, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Bideford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 120. Gen. Monk was born here in 1608.

LANDEAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. N.E. Fougères. Pop. 1,845.

LANDECK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, on the Biala. Pop. 1,530. In its vicinity are sulphur baths.—II. a vill. of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 40 m. W.S.W. Innsbrück. Pop. 1,000.

LANDELEAU and LANDELLES, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Finistère, 17 m. E. Chateaulin. Pop. 1,203.—II. dep. Calvados, 6 m. N.W. Vire. Pop. 1,641.

LANDEN, a town of Belgium, prov. and 19 m. N.N.W. Huy, on railw. Mechlin to Liege. P. 742.

LANDERNEAU, a seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Finistere, on the Landerneau, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. (1846) 4,099. It has a comm. college, a port with good quays, a town-hall, hospital, and marine asylum, manufs. of white and printed linens, and bleach-grounds.

LANDERON, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.E. Neuchatel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienne. Pop. 1,000.

LANDES, a marit. dep. of S.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Gascogne, bounded N. by Gironde, E. Garonne and Gers, S. B.-Pyrenees, and W. the Mediterranean. Area 3,486 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 298,220. Surface covered by offsets of the Pyrenees in the S. North of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*Landes*) whence its name. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers the Leyre, Adour, and Gave-de-Pau. Climate mild, unhealthy on coast. Soil fertile in S. and on the river banks. Chief riches, mines of iron, coal, and bitumen, timber, and mineral waters. It is divided into 3 arronds., Dax, Mont de Marsan, and St Sever.

LANDEVANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 11 m. E. Lorient. Pop. 1,500.

LANDEWEDNACK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 10 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 431. Lizard Point, the most S. land in Great Britain, is in this pa. The singular cove of St Kynan, and the soap rocks, from which steatite is obtained, are also in the vicinity.

LANDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 10 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 255.

LANDIRAS, a comm. and vill. of W. France,

dep. Gironde, 21 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,321. It has large cattle fairs.

LANDIVISIAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 1,810.

LANDIVY, a town of France, dep. and 22 m. N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,020. It has 5 large fairs.

LANDKEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. S.E. Barnstable. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 774.

LANDOURA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Seharunpore.

LANDPORT (formerly HALF-WAY HOUSES), a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. Hants, compr. all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, & betw. the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end Newtown. It has been greatly improved & extended of late years. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London & S. railway.

LANDRAKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.W. Saltash. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 812.

LANDRECIES, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, arroud. & 11 m. W. Avesnes, cap. cant., on the Sambre. Pop. 3,483.

LANDRIANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. N.N.E. Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 2,000.

LANDSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m. N.E. Frankfürt, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 11,621, many of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town, with 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, a house of correction, an hospital, and orphan asylum. It has manufs. of woollens, leather, and paper, distilleries and breweries.

LANDSBERG, several small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 m. S. Augsburg. Pop. 3,245.—II. E. Prussia, reg. & 28 m. S. Königsberg. Pop. 1,967.—III. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam. Pop. 1,507.—IV. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 1,002.—V. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. N.E. Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. 1,026.

LAND'S END, *Bolerium*, a celebrated headland, forming the most W. land of England, and projecting on the Atlantic, at the W. extremity of co. Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, about 60 feet in height. About 1 m. W. are the dangerous rocks, called the Longships, with a lighthouse, and fixed lights 88 feet above high water. Lat. 50° 4′ 4″ N., lon. 5° 44′ 44″ W.

LANDSHUT, several towns of Germany.—I. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 39 m. N.E. München. Pop. (1845) 9,307. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by old fortifications, and consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Isar. Principal edifices, an old castle, a celebrated church, the steeple of which is 454 feet in height, and one of the loftiest in Germany, a Cistercian abbey, royal palace; old town hall, several hospitals, some convents, a lyceum, gymnasium, and other schools. In 1800 the university of Ingolstadt was removed thither, but in 1826 was transferred to München. Principal manufs. woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, and leather; it has numerous distilleries and breweries, and trade in corn, cattle, and wool.—II. a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 29 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 3,998, chiefly employed in woollen and linen weaving, & bleaching.—III. a market town of Moravia, reg. and 37 m. S.S.E. Brünn, near the March. Pop. 1,937.—IV. Galicia. [LANCUT.]

LANDSKRON, 2 towns of Austria—I. Bohemia, circ. and 37 m. E.S.E. Chrudim, on the Sawaza, and with a station on the Austrian N. States railway. Pop. 4,816, chiefly employed in extensive woollen cloth, linen, cotton, stuff, and needle factories, and in the largest bleaching establishment in the kingdom.—II. Galicia, circ. Wadowice, 18 m. S.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,500.

LANDSKRONA, a fortified seaport town of S. Sweden, læn Malmö, on the Sound, 16 m. N.E. Copenhagen. Pop. 3,975. It has a citadel, a good harbour, & manufs. of leather and tobacco.

LANDSTUHL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, dist. and 16 m. N.E. Deux-ponts. Pop. 1,907.

LANDULPH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N. Saltash. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 550.

LANDWADE, a pa. of England, co. & 13 m. N.E. Cambridge. Area 120 ac. Pop. 29.

LANEAST, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6½ m. W. Launceston. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 320.

LANE END, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Stafford, in the dist. of the Potteries, and about 3 m. S.E. Stoke, 6 m. E. the Whitmore station of the London and North Western railway, in the pa. and parl. bor. of which it is included. Pop. 12,345. It has a handsome church, large schools and chapels, a subscription library, spacious market-hall and branch bank, with extensive manufs. of porcelain and earthenware.

LANEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5½ m. N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 385.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 12 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area 36,510 ac. Pop. 1,582. Here are the remains of a large abbey, founded in 1169, the nave of which forms the pa. church, and traces of the wall of Severus.

LANESBOROUGH, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, on the Shannon. P. 300.

LANFAINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. S.S.W. St Brieuc. P. 2,226.

LANGAR, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 309.

LANGDALE (GT. & LITTLE), a chplry. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pa. Grasmere, 5 m. W.N.W. Ambleside. Pop. 442. Here are several fine lakes & waterfalls, & the Langdale Pikes mntns.

LANGDON, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Dover. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 316.—II. (*Hills*), co. Essex, 2 m. N. Hordon-on-the-Hill. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 288. The highest land in the co. is in this pa.—III. (*West*), co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Dover. Area 740 ac. P. 119.

LANGEAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., on the Allier, 14 m. S.S.E. Brioude. Pop. 2,347. It has manufs. of lace.

LANGEAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours, on r. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,981, mostly engaged in manufs. of bricks and earthenware.

LANGCLIFFE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bentham, 1 m. N. Settle. Pop. 664, mostly employed in paper and cotton mills.

LANGELAND, an isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Fühnen and Laaland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 33 m. from N. to S., by about 3 m. in average breadth. Area 106 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 17,100. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighbouring isls. Corn, apples, flax, timber, & cattle are produced for exportation, & the fishery is important. Principal town, Rudkioping, on the W. coast.

LANGELSHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 m. N.W. Goslar. Pop. 1,461, chiefly engaged in silver and lead mines.

LANGEMARCH, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. N.N.E. Ypres. Pop. 5,796.

LANGEN, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 9 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,552.

LANGENAU, several small towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 10 m. N.E. Ulm. Pop. 3,418.—II. Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. 2,147.

LANGENBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 6 m. N. Elberfeld. Pop. 2,350.

LANGENBIELAU, four contiguous vills. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 33 m. S.W. Breslau. United pop. 9,006, chiefly employed in manufs. of cotton.

LANGENBRUCKEN, and LANGENBURG, two vills. of S. Germany; the former in Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, with a station on the Baden railway, between Carlsruhe & Heidelberg, 7 m. N.E. Bruchsal, with 1,240 inhabs., and some mineral baths; the latter, Würtemberg, circ. and near the Jaxt, 46 m. N.E. Stuttgart, with the residence of the princes Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

LANGENES, an isl. of Denmark, Schleswig, off its W. coast, 2 m. S. Föhr. Length 6 miles.

LANGENKANDEL, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Landau. Pop. 3,542.

LANGENHOE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 161.

LANGENLEUBA, a vill. of Saxony, duchy and 9 m. S.E. Altenburg. Pop. 1,636.

LANGENLOIS, a mkt. town of Lr. Austria, 6 m. N.E. Krems. Pop. 3,549.—II. a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. circ. & E.N.E. Erfurt. Pop. 1,049.

LANGENÖLS, 2 contig. vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz. Pop. 2,675.

LANGENSALZA, a town of Pruss. Saxony, reg. & 19 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ. on the Salza. Pop. (1846) 7,610. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle, and has manufs. of woven fabrics, paper, and saltpetre.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, a town of Nassau, 8 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,000. It is frequented as a watering place, and about 250,000 bottles of its mineral waters are annually exported.

LANGENSELBOLD, a vill. of Central Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. & 6 m. E.N.E. Hanau. P. 2,549.

LANGENTHAL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 24 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 2,700.

LANGENWELTZENDORF, a vill. of Central Germany, princip. Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 m. W.N.W. Greitz. Pop. 1,704.

LANGENZENN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 m. N.E. Anspach. Pop. 1,960. Manufs. silks, ribbons, and hosiery.

LANGER-OOG, three islets of Hanover, prov. E. Friesland, in the N. sea, opp. Esens, which formed one island previous to an inundation in 1825.

LANGERWEHE, a mkt. town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 13 m. E. Aachen, with a station on the railway thence to Duren. Pop. 1,296.

LANGESUND, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Bradsberg, on a small bay of the Skager-rack, 10 m. W.S.W. Laurvig, with 600 inhabitants, a harbour, and trade in timber.

LANGEZWAAG, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. P. 1,160.

LANGFIELD, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 10 m. S. Halifax. Pop. 3,284.

LANGFIELD (UPPER and LOWER), 2 adjoining pas. of Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7½ m. W. Omagh. Joint area 33,623 ac. United pop. 8,237.

LANGFORD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 2 m. S. Biggleswade. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 340.—II. cos. Berks and Oxford, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Lechlade. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 707.—III. co. Essex, 8 m. E.N.E. Chelmsford. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 257.—IV. co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Watton. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 57.—V. co. Notts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 146.—VI. (*Budville*), co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 608.—VII. (*Little*), co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area 740 ac. Pop. 37.—VIII. (*Steeple*), co. Wilts, 8½ m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 626.

LANGHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. N.N.E. Colchester. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 816.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. N.W. Oakham. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 591.—III. co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 293.—IV. co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Wells. Ac. 1,950. P. 383.

LANGHOLM, a bor. of barony, pa., & mkt. town of Scotl., co. & 25 m. E.N.E. Dumfries, on the Esk & Ewes rivers, each here crossed by a bridge. Area of pa. 30 sq. m. Pop. 2,820; do. of bor. 2,362. It is pleasantly situated and well built, having near its centre a mkt. place, in which are the town-hall and jail, and a monument to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a native of Langholm. It has a cotton factory, looms for woollen plaid and other fabrics, some dye-houses, two branch banks, several libraries and public associations. In the pa. are the ruins of Wauchope castle, & of Langholm tower, once a castle of the Armstrongs. Meikle, the translator of the Lusiad, and the engineer Telford, were born here.

LANGHOLM, one of the isls. in the Swedish lake Maeler, on which Stockholm is partly built.

LANGLEY, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 6½ m. W.S.W. Saffron Waldon. Area 5,730 ac. Pop. 448.—II. co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 294.—III. co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 323. Langley Hall is in this pa.—IV. a tything, co. Wilts, pa. Kington-St-Michael, 2 m. N. Chippenham. Pop. 601.—V. (*Burrell*), a pa., same co., on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 1½ m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 628.—VI. (*Kirk*), co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Derby. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 647.—VII. (*Marsh*, or *St Mary's*), co. Bucks, with a station on the Great Western railway, 2 m. E. Slough. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,353. In this pa. is Langley Hall, erected by the duke of Marlbro' in 1740.—VIII. (*Dale*), a township, co. Durham, pa. Staindrop, 5 m. N. Barnard Castle. Pop. 185, employed in extensive lead and silver ore smelting works.

LANGLEY-POINT, S. coast of Engl., co. Sussex, extends between Pevensey bay and Beachy head.

LANGNAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. E. Bern, in the Emmenthal, for the cheese and linen thread of which valley it is the princip. mart.

LANGOAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. W. Lannion. Pop. 2,140.

LANGOEN, the most N. of the Lofoden isls., off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length 35 miles.

LANGOGNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., on the Allier, 23 m. N.E. Mende. Pop. 2,387.—*Langoiran* is a vill., dep. Gironde, 14 m. S.E. Bordeaux, with a Gothic castle, and some curious grottos. Pop. 1,542.

LANGON, a comm., town, and river port of France, dep. Gironde, 25 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux, on the Garonne, here crossed by a suspens. bridge. Pop. (1846) 2,597. Its neighbourhood is famed for the growth of the *Vin-de-Grave*, in which it has a large trade with Bordeaux.

LANGONNET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. & 25 m. W. Pontivy. P. 3,442.

LANGPORT, an anc. mkt. town, river port, and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the navigable Parret, 32 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 660 ac. Pop. 1,172. It has an old church and a grammar school.

LANGRES, *Audomatunum*, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. arrond., near the source of the Marne, 18 m. S.S.E. Chaumont. Pop. (*1846*) *7,636*. It stands on a scarped mntn. 1,460 feet in elevation; and is among the highest towns in France. It has a cathedral of great antiquity, a Roman arch, a new town-hall, public library, several hospitals, and a fine public promenade and fountain: a

tribunal of commerce, school of geometry, &c. It is the principal seat of the French manufs. of fine cutlery. Birth-place of Diderot.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, with a station on a branch of the Great N. railway, between Boston & Lincoln.

LANGRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Bath. Area 800 ac. Pop. 109. A battle was fought in this pa. between the royalist and parliamentary armies in 1643.

LANGSIDE, a small vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Cathcart, 2 m. S. Glasgow. Pop. 125. The troops of Queen Mary were, in 1568, totally defeated here by the Regent Murray.

LANGSTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Hants, at the head of Langston harbour, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Isls. [PORTSEA.]—*Langstone* is a pa., co. Monmouth, 4 m. E.N.E. Newport. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 220.

LANGTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 778.

LANGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. New Malton. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 328.—II. (*near Horncastle*), co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area 980 ac. Pop. 177.—III. (*by Spilsby*), same co., 3 m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 194. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards made Cardinal by Innocent III., was born here.—IV. (*near Wragby*), co. and 11½ m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 262.—V. (*Great*), co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 252.—VI. (*Herring*), co. Dorset, 7½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 260.—VII. (*Long Blandford*), same co., 1½ m. S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 202.—VIII. (*Matraver*), same co., 3 m. S.E. Corfe Castle. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 762.

LANGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 2 m. W.S.W. Dunse. Area 7,200 ac. Pop. 479.

LANGTREE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 941.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. Pop. 2,565.

LANGUEDOC, an old prov. in the S. of France, the cap. of which was Toulouse, now forming the deps. Tarn, Aude, Herault, Gard, and Ardeche, with parts of H. Loire, H. Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garrone.—The *Canal of Languedoc*, or *du Midi*, commences in the Garonne, near Toulouse, and terminates in the Lake of Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length 153 miles.

LANGUIDIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.E. Lorient. Pop. 6,105.

LANGWITH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 5¾ m. N. Mansfield. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 194.

LANHYDROCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Bodmin. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 263. The anc. church is small, but beautiful. Lanhydrock fort, built early in the 17th century, is an embattled granite structure, and was garrisoned for the parliament in 1644.

LANISCAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 17 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. P. 3,200.

LANIVET, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Bodmin, within the parl. boundary of which bor. it is included. Area 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,149.

LANJARON, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,960. It stands on the brow of a spur of the Pic de Beleta, & is much frequented in summer on account of its coolness and its mineral waters. A Moorish castle stands on a neighbouring hill, & the whole district is beautiful.

LANKERAN, the most S. town of Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, on the Caspian Sea, 40 m. S. the mouth of the Kur, and since its conquest by the Russians, of commercial importance.

LANLIVERY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1¾ m. W. Lostwithiel. Area 6,670 ac. Pop. 1,809. A railway, 7 m. in length, is here carried on a viaduct across a valley, at an elevation of 95 feet.

LANMEUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 40 m. E.N.E. Brest. P. 2,775.

LANNEMEZAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 17 m. S.E. Tarbes. P. 1,243.

LANNEPAX, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Gers, 13 m. S.S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,513.

LANNILES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Brest. Pop. 3,124.

LANNION, a comm., town, and river-port of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Guer, 6 m. from the English Channel, and 35 m. W.N.W. St Brieuc. Pop. (1846) 5,401. It has a harbour accessible to vessels under 200 tons, bordered by a spacious quay; a pa. church of the 12th century, a comm. college, barracks, hospitals, and a manufacture of linen fabrics.

LANNOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. E.N.E. Lille. Pop. 1,392.

LANREATH, a pa. of Engl., co Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. West Looe. Area 4,750 ac. Pop. 651.

LANRIVAIN and LANRODEC, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord.—I. 14 m. S., and II. 6 m. S.E., Guingamp.

LANSALLOES, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.S.W. West Looe. Area 2,930 ac. P. 828.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract of table-land in England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep, has a fair, August 10, and gives title of Marquis to the family of Petty.

LANSDOWNE, a co. of W. Australia, at the N.E. extremity of the colony, betw. lat. 31° 10′ & 31° 40′ S., and lon. 118° and 119° E., having N.W. & S. the dists. Carnarvon, Durham, and Beaufort.

LANSING, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 175 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,672.

LANSINGBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Hudson riv., 10 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,330; do. of vill. about 3,000.

LANS-LE-BOURG, a mkt. town of Savoy, 3 m. N.W. Mont Cenis. Pop. with comm. 1,550.

LANTAO, or LINTAO (Chinese *Ty-ho*), an isl. of China, at the mouth of the Canton riv., 17 m. E. Macao, and 1 m. from the mainland. It is long, narrow, and mntnous., with numerous bays and headlands. Ty-ho village is on its N.W. coast.

LANTAR, an isl., Indian O. [PULO LONTAR.]

LAN-TCHOU, a city of China, cap. prov. Kan-su, on the Hoang-ho, lat. 36° 8′ N., lon. 103° 50′ E.

LANTEGLOS, two pas. of Engl., co. Cornwall.—I. 1¾ m. S.E. Fowey. Area 3,280 ac. Pop. 1,269.—II. 1 m. S. Camelford, which it includes. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 1,541.

LANTOSCA, a mkt. town of Sardinia, div. and 20 m. N. Nice. Pop. 2,240.

LANTWIT, or LLANTWIT, two pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 1½ m. S.E. Neath. Pop. 1,532, chiefly employed in mining.—II. (*Mayor*), a mkt. town and pa., same co., 4 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 1,027; with an ancient church. In the church-yard are 2 crosses, a curious ancient inscription to the memory of Sampson, afterwards Archbishop of Dol. Market, Friday.

LANTWITFAYRDRE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.E. Llantrissant. Pop. 2,192.

LANUSEI, a mkt. town of the island of Sardinia, div. & 57 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. 1,766.

LANVOLLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 13 m. N.W. St Brieuc. P. 1,462.

LANZAROTE, the most N.E. of the Canary Isls. Area about 300 sq. m. Pop. 17,500. In its

centre it rises to 2,000 feet in elevation, and at its W. end is a high volcano. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and orchil. On its S.E. coast is the town Arecife, S. of Teguise, the cap. of the island.

LANZO, a comm. of Piedmont, div. prov. & 18 m. N.N.W. Turin, on the Stura. Pop. 2,335. It contains 8 nearly contiguous hamlets, with smelting works, and manufs. of nails and coarse iron goods. In its dist. are mines of iron and copper.

LAODICEA, two ancient cities of Asia Minor.—I. the Laodicea of Scripture now in ruins; (Turk. *Eski-Hissar*), Anatolia, was near an affluent of the Mendere (*Mæander*), about 48 miles S.E. Allah Shehr (Philadelphia). Its remains comprise extensive portions of walls, two theatres, several temples, and a massive bridge.—II. (L. Combusta, Turk. *Yorgan Ladik*), pash. and 22 m. N.N.W. Konieh; has also various remains of antiquity on and around its site.—The ancient *Laodicea ad Mare*, Syria, is the modern LATAKIA.

LAON, *Landunum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Aisne, 74 m. N.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 8,054. It is enclosed by old massive walls, & placed on an isolated hill, crowned by a fine Gothic cathedral. Other principal edifices are the prefecture, containing a library of 17,000 vols.; a remarkable leaning tower, the town-hall, new citadel, 2 hospitals, large barracks, a theatre, comm. college, work-house, & tower of Q. Brunhilda. Under the French kings of the 1st and 2d races, Laon was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carlovingian dynasty under Louis V., the foundations of whose massive castle still remain. Laon has manufs. of nails, coarse cloth, leather, earthenwares, &c.; and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. Here, on 9th and 10th March 1814, a sanguinary battle was fought between Napoleon, and the allies under Blucher.

LAOS, a country of S.E. Asia, occupying the centre of the peninsula of Further India, surrounded by the Burmese and Siamese doms., Camboja, Tonquin, and the Chinese prov. Yunnan. Its boundaries and area are wholly unknown to Europeans; its population has been loosely estimated at a million. It is traversed by the Menam and Menam-kong rivs., & is reported to have a fertile soil, and to be thinly peopled, its inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Products comprise a species of rice, tobacco, sugar cane, indigo, benzoin, lac, and other gums, betel, numerous fruits, teak, sapan and sandal woods, elephants, and draught cattle: with iron, lead, copper, gold and silver. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper from bark, leather, sugar, and gunpowder are manufactured, and the natives are ingenious as workers in metals, mat-makers, embroiderers, and potters. The trade with Tonquin appears to be extensive; of late there has been a growing trade with Martaban and the Tenasserim provs., whence British cotton and woollen goods are introduced into Laos. An independent kingdom is said to exist here, the cap. of which is Lanchang; but the outlying tribes are supposed to be tributary to their more powerful neighbours. In habits, customs, religion, & language, the Laos most resemble the Burmese.

LAOUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, 110 m. N.N.E. Dacca. It has an active export trade in salt and limestone.

LA PAZ, a dep. of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S., and lon. 67° and 70° W., having W. south Peru and Lake Titicaca, & on other sides the deps. Ouro, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. Estimated area nearly 40,000 sq. m., and pop. 300,000. It is traversed by the Cordillera of the Andes, containing Illimani and Sorata, the upper courses of the rivers Beni and Desaguedero, the city La Paz, and the towns Chulumani and Apolobamba. Gold and cinchona bark are among its most important products.—*La Paz*, the cap., is situated in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 68° 10′ W., at an elevation of 12,226 feet. Pop. 20,000. It is a bishop's see, and has religious establishments with considerable revenues, and ranks as a place of wealth and importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, bark, and European goods.

LAPFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 706.

LAPIO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 13 m. W.N.W. St Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 2,500.

LAPLAND, a country of N. Europe, belonging partly to Russia, and partly to Sweden, between lat. 64° and 71° N., & lon. 10° and 42° E., having S. Finland & Sweden, W. Norway, N. the Arctic Ocean, and E. the White Sea. Estimated area 150,000 sq. m., about 2-3ds being included in the Russian dom. Pop. loosely estimated at 60,000. Surface mountainous in the W., elsewhere mostly level, and abounding in lakes. Principal rivers, the Tornea, Kemi, and Kola. It contains only a few scattered vills., the principal, in the Russian portion, being Enontekeis, Enare, and Kola. Swedish Lapland or Lappmark is comprised in the læns Pitea & Umea.

LAPLEY, or LAPPELE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Penkridge. Ac. 3,740. P. 952.

LAPRAIRIE, a vill. of Lower Canada, on rt. b. of the St Lawrence, 9 m. S.W. Montreal. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846.

LAPTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Brioude. P. 2,616.

LA PUEBLA, Mexico. [PUEBLA (LA).]

LAPWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 1,700. Pop. 729.

LAR, a town of Persia, cap. prov. Laristan, and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 m. S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 12,000 (?). It stands in an extensive plain, has a fortified residence of the governor, and a large and fine bazaar; it is the seat of some manufs. of arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics.—II. a riv. of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, tributary to the Caspian Sea.

LARACHE, a town of Marocco. [EL-ARAISH.]

LARACOR, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. S.E. Trim. Area 8,335 ac. Pop. 2,682. The Duke of Wellington was born in this pa., 1769, and the living was long held by Dean Swift.

LARAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 7 m. E. Cavan. Area 17,282 ac. Pop. 8,558.

LARANJEIRAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, on l. b. of the Cotindiba, 20 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000.

LARBERT, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 2 m. N.W. Falkirk. Pop. 4,404, including the vill. of Carron. Birth-place of the celebrated traveller, Bruce.

LAREDO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Santander, 34 m. W.N.W. Bilbao. Pop. 2,980. Its harbour, formerly deep, is now choked with sand.

LAREN, two comms. & vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Gelderland, 8 m. N.E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,954.—II. N. Holland, S.E. Naarden. Pop. 1,929.

LARGENTIERE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Ligne, 21 m. S.W. Privas. P. 2,700. Manufs. silk fabrics.—II. a vill., dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Briançon.

LARGO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Leven. Pop. 2,751. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a harbour, whence a steam-boat plies to Newhaven. In the pa. are a handsome and well

endowed poor's hospital founded in 1659. Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," was born here in 1676.

LARGS, a seaport and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on a bay of same name, surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. estimated at 19,743 ac. Pop. 4,044. Pop. of town 3,523. It is irregular, but well built, has an interesting church, elegant baths, a good library, branch banks, a steam-boat pier, numerous handsome villas, small manufs. of cotton, but is chiefly supported by visiters from Glasgow, &c. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haco, King of Norway, and numerous tumuli mark the field of battle.

LARI, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 1,570.—II. a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, 100 m. N.W. Kouka.

LARINO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 22 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,700.

LARISSA, or YENITCHER, a town of European Turkey, cap. prov. Thessaly, on rising ground beside the Salembria river (ancient *Peneus*), here crossed by a stone bridge, 20 m. from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 37′ N., lon. 21° 28′ E. Estimated pop. 20,000, of whom 3-4ths are Turks. "It stands in an oasis of trees and verdure in the midst of a plain of sand," & is enclosed by walls.

LARISTAN, a maritime prov. of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provs. Fars and Kerman. Estimated area 16,000 sq. m. It is an arid and sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes; salt, silk, and camels are the chief products. The coast is inhabited by independent Arab tribes. Princip. towns, Lar & Forg.

LARKE, a river of England, rises in the S.W. part of co. Suffolk, and flows past Bury-St-Edmunds into the Ouse, near Ely, co. Cambridge. It is navigable to Bury.

LARKHALL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Dalserf, 9 m. W.N.W. Lanark. Pop. 1,609.

LARKHANA, or LARKHANU, a fortified town of Scinde, cap. a dist., 145 m. N.W. Hyderabad, and 7 m. W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhana canal. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery depot of the Scinde ameers, a good bazaar, manufs. of silk and cotton goods, and one of the chief corn markets of the country.

LARLINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. East-Harling. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 205.

LARNE, a market and seaport town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ m. N.N.E. Belfast. Pop. 3,345. It has manufactures of cotton, sail-cloth, and ropes, with bleaching grounds and lime works.

LARNICA, or LARNECA, a town of Cyprus, near its S. coast, 23 m. S.E. Lefkosia. Pop. 3,000. It has a citadel, large cisterns, and numerous other vestiges of antiquity; its port is the most frequented in the island, and it is the residence of many European consuls and merchants.

LAROCHE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe 14 m. N.W. Bastogne. P. 1,334.

LA RODA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Albacete. Pop. 4,572. Celebrated for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

LARRACK, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 15 m. S. Ormuz.

LARRAGA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 20 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, with 1,512 inhabitants.

LARS, a strong fort and vill. of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the road to Georgia, N.N.E. Danil.

LARTINGTON, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Barnard Castle. Pop. 188. Here is Lartington Hall (Witham), beautifully situated.

LARUNS, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenees, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Pau. Pop. 1,464.

LARVEGO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and prov. Genoa. Pop. of comm. (1838) 3,840.

LASALLE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 1,864 sq. m. Pop. 9,348.

LASALLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. Vigan, with manufs. of bonnets and flowers. Pop. 1,464.

LASCUARRE, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. Huesca, with a fair in November. Pop. 978.

LASGIRD, a fortified vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 15 m. S.W. Semnoon, on a mound.

LASHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.W. Alton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 284.

LASK, or LASKO, a town of Poland, prov. and 48 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, on the Grabowka. Pop. 2,020. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

LAS PALMAS, cap. tn. of Canary isls. [CANARY.]

LASSA, or H'LASSA, "*Land of the Divine Intelligence*," the cap. city of Tibet, and residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, on the Mourau river, an affluent of the San-po. Lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. 91° 40′ E. Pop. conjectured to be about 24,000, besides a garrison of 3,000 Chinese cavalry. It has handsome streets, numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Buddha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Tibet and E. Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, said to be inhabited by 4,000 recluses, and greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Buddhic religion and philosophy. Lassa is also a place of large trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, & linen fabrics, velvets, assafœtida, bezoar, fruits, bullion, & precious stones; its commerce extending to Hindostan, China, & many parts of Cent. Asia, & its lapidaries, workers in metals, & engravers, said to equal the Chinese.

LASSAN, a town of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 1,985.

LASSAY, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. and 10 m. N.N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,355.

LASSEUBE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenees, 6 m. E.N.E. Oleron. P. 3,040.

LASSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2½ m. N.W. Glos'ter. Area 560 ac. Pop. 82.

LASSOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 7 m. N.W. Choprah.

LASSWADE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the N. Esk. Pop. 5,025, principally employed in a carpet manuf., in gunpowder, paper & oatmeal mills, an iron & brass foundry, coal mines, &c. The situation is beautiful. Here is Melville Castle, Dryden, & many elegant villas.

LASTINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Pickering. Area 25,980 ac. Pop. 1,609. The church formed part, and is the only remains, of a monastery founded A.D. 648.

LASTRA, or GANGALANDI, a vill. of Tuscany, 5 m. W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of pa. 4,388. It is the centre of important manufs. of straw hats.

LASWAREE, a vill. of Brit. India, dist. & 68 m. N.W. Agra. Here the British forces defeated those of Scindia in 1803.

LATA, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 45 m. N.W. Van. It is garrisoned by 1,000 men.

LATACUNGA, a town of S. Amer. [TACUNGA.]

LATAKIA, or LATAKIEH, *Laodicea ad Mare*, a seaport town of Syria, pash. & 70 m. N. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 35°

48′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the princip. resort of the seafaring pop., borders on a well-sheltered, but shallow harbour, having on its N. side a ruined castle. Here are the custom house and several large warehouses. The upper town, dilapidated by the effects of repeated earthquakes, has narrow and irregular streets; flat-roofed stone houses; several Greek churches and mosques; a Roman triumphal arch, and many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco of the finest quality, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. Imports sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods, and woollens. [LAODICEA.]

LATCHINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 12½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 372.

LATERINA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, on the Arno, with mineral springs.

LATERZA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Otranto, 25 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 3,100.

LATHAM ISLAND, near E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° 54′ S., lon. 40° E.; is about 1,000 feet in length, and a few years ago was covered with guano.

LATHBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1 m. N. Newport Pagnell, and 5 m. from the Wolverton station of the London and North Western railw. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 127.

LATHERON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Caithness, on the N. sea, 14 m. S.W. Wick. Area about 140,000 ac. Pop. 7,637, partly employed in valuable fisheries. It has several ancient remains. William Sutherland, whose stature was 9 feet 5 inches, was born here about the end of the 14th century.

LATHOM, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Ormskirk, on the Douglas. Pop. 3,262. It has an endowed school and alms-house. Lathom House, a fine Grecian structure, the seat of Lord Skelmerdale, occupies the site of the ancient fortified mansion so heroically defended, during the civil wars in 1644, by Charlotte de Tremouille, Countess of Derby.

LATIKERRY, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 140 m. N.E. Kotah.

LATILLÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. W.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,181.

LATISANA, a mkt. town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Udine. Pop. 2,800.

LATRONICO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,500.

LATTAKOO, a populous town of S. Africa, Bechuana country, lat. 27° 10′ S., lon. 24° 30′ E. Old Lattakoo is about 33 m. N.E.ward. [MASHOW.]

LATTA-LATTA ISLES, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 15′ S., lon. 1° 27′ E. The largest is 25 m. in circum.

LATTIER (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and on the Isère, 7 m. S.W. St Marcellin. P. 1,558.

LATTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 16 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 303. It has remains of a priory.—II. co. Wilts, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Cricklade. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 379.

LAUBACH, a town of Central Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 15 m. E.S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,032. It has a noble residence, with a library of 50,000 vols., iron foundries, and several annual fairs.—II. a station on the railway between Linz and Gmünden, in Upper Austria.

LAUBAN, or LUBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 40 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on the Queiss. Pop. (1846) 5,850, employed in manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton, linen, and tobacco.

LAUHEIM, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 13 m. S.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 3,100.

LAUCHA, and LAUCHSTÄDT, two towns of Pruss. Saxony.—I. reg. and 17 m. S.W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1,670.—II. 8 m. S.S.W. Halle, with 1,430 inhabs., a castle, and sulphur baths.

LAUCHHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Jaxt river. Pop. 873.

LAUDA, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. Pop. 1,077.—*Laudenbach* is a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,136.

LAUDER, a royal and parl. bor., town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, cap. dist. of Lauderdale, on the Leader, 23 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Area of pa. about 58 sq. m. Pop. 2,198. Pop. of bor., 1,148. It is a poor, irregularly built town; has a town-house, several libraries, and a branch bank. The town estate consists of about 1,700 ac. The bor. unites with Haddington, &c., in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 55.—*Lauderdale*, anciently the western district of Berwickshire, gives title of Earl to the Maitland family, whose spacious and stately castle of Thirlestane adjoins the borough of Lauder.

LAUDERDALE, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 672 sq. m. Pop. 14,485.—II. in E. of Mississippi. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 5,358.—III. in W. of Tennessee. Area 375 sq. m. Pop. 3,435.

LAUENBURG, a duchy of Denmark, situated between lat. 52° 21′ & 53° 48′ N., and lon. 10° 13′ & 11° 3′ E., bounded N. by Lübeck, E. Mecklenburg Schwerin, S. by the Elbe & W. by Holstein. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 46,486. Surface flat, sandy in centre, and marshy in S. On its E. borders are several lakes, the chief of which are the Ratzeburger See, and Schaal See. Principal rivers, the Stecknitz and Delvenaue. It is divided into 3 amts., Ratzeburg, Lauenburg, & Schwarzenbek.—*Lauenburg*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenaue and on the Stecknitz canal, 27 m. S.E. Hamburg. Pop. of town proper 1,200, with suburbs 3,800. It has ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, a custom-house for the Elbe dues, and an extensive transit trade.—II. a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 68 m. E.N.E. Köslin, on r. b. of the Leba. Pop. 3,810. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

LAUDUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. & 13 m. N.E. Uzès, on the Tave. P. 1,980.

LAUENSTEIN, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 663.—II. Hanover, E.S.E. Hildesheim. P. 1,012.

LAUF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 10 m. E.N.E. Nürnberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 3,008, employed in manufs. of wire, brass, needles, and plate glass.—*Laufach* is a vill., 8 m. E.N.E. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,077.

LAUFEN, a frontier town of Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 m. N.N.W. Salzburg. Pop. 1,800, employed in ship-building and navigation.—II. a town, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Neckar, 6 m. S.S.W. Heilbronn. Pop. 3,960. It has three churches, a convent, and a palace, and is mentioned in records of the 9th century.—*Laufenburg* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, and—II. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, connected across the Rhine by a wooden bridge just above the cataract (*laufen*), 5 m. E. Säckingen.

LAUGHARNE, an anc. munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, co. and 9 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff & Towy. Pop. of pa. 2,010. The town, remarkably well built, has the ruins of a castle, and is much resorted to in summer by visitors.

LAUGHTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. Area

1,430 ac. Pop. 180.—II. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S.E. Falkingham, to which the vicinity is united. Area 840 ac. Pop. 73.—III. co. & 18 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 483.—IV. co. Sussex, 5½ m. E.N.E. Lewes. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 850. Laughton palace is a moated and castellated edifice, built in 1534, and now used as a farm house. In the vicinity are marble quarries.—V. (*En le Morthen*), co. York, W. Riding, 10½ m. E. Sheffield. Area 7,590 ac. Pop. 1,212. It has a fine church, with a spire 185 feet in height.

LAUINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Danube, 26 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 3,816. It has a castle, a church with remarkable sculptures; and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics.

LAUJAR, or LANJAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. N.W. Almeira, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,980. It has manufs. of cloth.

LAUN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N.E. Saaz, with a fine bridge on the Eger. Pop. 2,100.

LAUNCELLS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1 m. E.S.E. Stratton. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 855.

LAUNCESTON, a parl. & munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it is joint cap. with Bodmin, on the Kensey, a tributary of the Tamar, 12 m. N.W. Tavistock, and about 22 m. N.N.W. Plymouth, to which a railway is projected. Area of pa. 2,180 ac. Pop. of bor. 6,070. It is built on a steep hill, crowned by the majestic ruins of its castle; streets narrow, houses mostly good. Chief buildings, the castle, founded by the anc. Cornish princes, and formerly known under the name of Castle Terrible; the old town gates, the ancient church built of granite, elaborately carved; the small grammar school of queen Elizabeth, a national school, guild-hall, jail, and union workhouse. It has also a library, and a philosophical society. Assizes held alternately with Bodmin. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 574*l*. It is a polling place for the E. division of the co., and sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 344. In the vicinity is Werrington House, a fine seat of the duke of Northumberland.

LAUNCESTON, the most N.E. dist. of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), extending E.ward from Port Sorell, & having N. Bass Strait, E. the ocean, S. the dist. Campbeltown, from which it is separated by the South Esk river, and W. Norfolk plains. Surface mntnous., & in its S. part is Ben Lomond, 4,500 feet in height. The Tamar flows wholly within this dist., in a N.W. direction to its mouth, Port Dalrymple. Chief towns, Launceston, George Town, and York Town, all on this river.—II. cap. co. Cornwall, and second town of Tasmania, hund. and pa. Launceston, at the confl. of N. & S. Esk rivers with the Tamar, 32 m. S.E. Port Dalrymple. Pop. 5,000. It is thriving, and has important traffic with S. Australia and Victoria; ships of considerable burden anchor at its quay. Princip. buildings, a spacious stone church, government house, court house, jail, barracks, public schools, post-office, and bank. It is the residence of a civil commandant.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 710. P. 123.

LAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. E.N.E. Bicester. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 619.

LAUPEN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. & 11 m. W.S.W. Berne, on the Sarine. Near this the Swiss, under Rodolph of Erlach, totally defeated the Austrian forces, 21st June, 1339.

LAUREANA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult., cap. cant., 10 m. E.S.E. Nicotera. P. 2,050.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, U. S., N. Amer., are a branch of the Alleghany range, extending from Pennsylvania across Virginia into Kentucky, where they take the name of Cumberland mountains.—II. a co. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 3,079.

LAURENCE-KIRK, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N. Montrose. Area of pa. 5,381 ac. Pop. 1,904, do. of town 1,365, chiefly employed in linen weaving, and in the manuf. of snuff boxes. It has an Episcopal chapel. Birth-place of Dr James Beattie.

LAURENCE (ST), several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 8 m. E.S.E. Maldon. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 176.—II. co. Kent, 1 m. W. Ramsgate. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 2,694. Rev. of charities (1836) 60*l*. Fair, 10th August.—III. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 223.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 221. [LAWRENCE, ST.]

LAURENT (ST), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,580.

LAURENT (ST), numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*de la Salangue*), dep. E. Pyrenees, near the mouth of the Gly, 7 m. N.E. Perpignan. Pop. 3,526.—II. (*du Pont*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., 14 m. N. Grenoble. Pop. 3,156.—III. (*de Médoc*), dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,750.—IV. (*sur Gorre*), dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Gorre, 14 m. W.S.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,619.—V. (*de Cerda*), dep. E. Pyrenees, 10 m. S.W. Ceret. Pop. 3,302.—VI. (*de Chamouset*), dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 1,690.—VII. (*d'Olt*), dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 24 m. N. Milhau. Pop. 2,130.—VIII. (*de Terra Gatte*), dep. Manche, 9 m. S.S.E. Avranches. Pop. 1,390.—IX. (*de la Plaine*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,530.—X. (*de l'Ain*), dep. Ain, arrond. Bourg. Pop. 1,370.—XI. (*de Neste*), dep. H. Pyrenees, near the Neste, 14 m. E.N.E. Bagneres. Pop. 1,409.—XII. (*en Royans*), dep. Drôme, 23 m. E.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,240.—XIII. (*du Pape*), dep. Ardèche, on the Érieux, at its confl. with the Rhone, 9 m. N.E. Privas. Pop. 1,250.—XIV. (*des Bains*), same dep., 16 m. W.N.W. Largentiere, celebrated for its saline thermal baths.—XV. (*sur Sevre*), dep. Vendée, on the Sevre Nantaise, 3 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,066.—XVI. a comm. & vill. of Corsica, arrond. Corte. Pop. 523.

LAURENTS, a dist. of U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. of South Carolina. Area 920 sq. m. Pop. 21,584.—II. a co. in centre of Georgia. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 5,585.—III. a township of New York, 83 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,173.

LAURENZANA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 5,000.

LAURIA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.S.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 6,700. It consists of an upper and lower town, and has manufactures of coarse linen fabrics.

LAURIERE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 23 m. N.N.E. Limoges. P. 1,248.

LAURISTON, or LAWERSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. and 1½ m. E. Falkirk. Pop. 1,198, partly employed in nail making & weaving.

LAURINO and LAURITO, two small towns of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., caps. cants.—I. on the Calore, 11 m. W.S.W. Diano, with 2,000 inhabitants.—II. 9 m. S.E. Il Vallo. Pop. 1,300.

LAURO, two vills. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro.—I. 16 m. E. Gaeta.—II. 6 m. S.E. Nola.

LAURVIG, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, cap. amt., on an inlet of the Skagerrack, 65 m. S.S.W. Christiania. P. 3,400. It has a cannon foundry, snuff-factories, and distilleries.

LAUSANNE, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Vaud, ½ m. from Ouchy, its port, on the N. shore

of the Lake of Geneva, and on the S. slope of the Jura mntns., 450 feet above the lake, 32 m. N.E. Geneva. Mean temp. of year 49°.4; winter 32°.1; summer 64°.7 Fahr. Pop. 12,000. It stands on elevated ground, and has narrow and ill-paved streets, but some good edifices, including the finest cathedral in Switzerland, a massive castle, a cantonal hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, and theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy with 14 professors, a cantonal college, military, drawing, and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art & science; manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewellery, are also carried on. It has good inns, several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, &c., and is distinguished for its good society. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot, and Byron, resided here; and at Lausanne, Gibbon wrote the latter half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In the cemetery of St Pierre, near it, John Kemble was buried. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Leman.

Lausigk, a town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,261. It has manufs. of woollens and linens, and mineral baths.

Laussonne, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 10 m. S.E. Le Puy. Pop. 1,900.

Laut, an isl., E. Archipelago. [Pulo-Laut.]

Lautenburg, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 50 m. S.E. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,050.

Lautenthal, a town of Hanover, dist. and 5 m. N.N.W. Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 2,174.

Lauter, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, forming in part of its course its boundary with France, joins the Rhine at Neuborg. Length 44 m.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. Pop. 2,388.

Lauterbach, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 14 m. W.N.W. Fulda, with 2 castles, 2 churches, & paper mills. P. 3,380.

Lauterberg, a town of Hanover, 14 m. S.E. Clausthal, with mines of iron and coal. Pop. 3,216.

Lauterbourg, a fortified frontier town and comm. of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Lauter, near its confl with the Rhine, 34 m. N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,280. It has iron works & potash factories. In 1793 the French took it by forcing the famous lines of Lauterbourg.

Lauterbrunnen, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 33 m. S.E. Bern, in the Oberland. Pop. 1,350, inhab. scattered residences, in a valley watered by the white Lütchine, celebrated for its picturesque grandeur, and so confined, that in summer the sun does not appear before 7 o'clock A.M., nor in winter before noon, & which contains the *Staubbach*, and numerous other cascades.

Lauterecken, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,155.

Lautrec, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Castres. Pop. 1,090.

Lauzerte, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. Moissac. P. 1,650.

Lauzet (Le), and Lauzun, a vill. and a fortified town of France.—I. dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Digne.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,390.

Lavagna, a marit. town of Sardinia, div. and 1½ m. S.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. P. of comm. 6,232.—*Lavagno* is a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 6 m. E. Verona. P. 2,800.

Laval, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 41 m. E. Rennes, and 150 m. W.S.W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 15,424. It is on a steep declivity, enclosed by old walls, and comprises an old quarter, with narrow tortuous streets, and black overhanging wooden houses, and a new quarter, with wide, regular, well-built, streets. Principal buildings, a vast castle, now a prison, a curious gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, prefecture, town-hall, fine new linen hall, theatre, comm. college, and public library. It has important manufs. of linen thread, and fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs, and calico, bleach and dye works, tanneries, marble works, and a brisk trade in linen and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the English in 1466, but retaken by the French in the following year. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war at the end of the last century.

Lavamund, a market town of Illyria, Carinthia, on the Drave, 31 m. E. Klagenfurt.

Lavant, a river of Garinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamund, after a S. course of 40 miles.

Lavant, a river of England, co. Sussex, rises at Lavant, flows past Chichester, and enters its harbour after a S.W. course of 10 m.

Lavant (East and West), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. Chichester. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 370. Near it is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. [Mid-Lavant.]

Lavardac and Lavardens, two towns of S.W. France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Baise, 16 m. W. Agen. Pop. 1,442.—II. dep. Gers, 8 m. N.N.W. Auch, with warm baths.

Lavaur, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., on the Agout, 23 m. S.W. Albi. Pop. 4,014. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of thick silk damasks, and is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. In the 13th century it was the stronghold of the Albigenses, from whom it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort, with much barbarity.

Lavelanet, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. and 12 m. E. Foix. Pop. 2,710, mostly employed in the manuf. of fine woollens.

Lavello, *Labellum*, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 8 m. N.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,000.

Lavendon, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Olney. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 691.

Lavenham, or Lanham, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 16½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area of pa. 2,800 ac. Pop. 1,871. It has considerable manufactures of hemp.

Laveno, and Lavenza, two market towns of N. Italy.—I. in Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. W.N.W. Como, on Lake Maggiore.—II. duchy and 5 m. W. Massa, on the Gulf of Genoa.

Laventie, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. N.E. Bethune. Pop. 1,330.

Laver, several pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*High*), 6 m. N.N.E. Epping. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 478. The philosopher Locke lived, and in 1704 was buried, here.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. N.N.E. Epping. Area 680 ac. Pop. 128.—III. (*Magdalen*), 12 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 880. P. 217.

Laverstoke, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Whitchurch. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 123.—II. (*and Ford*), co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.E. Salisbury. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,076.

Laverton, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 199.

Lavey, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Cavan. Area 10,678 ac. Pop. 5,931.

Lavington (East), a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the N. border of Salisbury plain, 5 m. S. Devizes. Area of pa. 5,840 ac. Pop. 1,000. The town has an ancient church. Bishop Tanner was born here in 1673.

Lavington (West), two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Corby. Ac. 4,540. P. 329.—II. co. Wilts, 6 m. S. Devizes. Ac. 5,140. P. 1,554.

Lavis, a market town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. and 5 m. N. Trent. Pop. 2,207.

LAVIT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. S.W. Castelsarrasin. P. 1,465.

LAVORO (TERRA DI), Naples. [TERRA DI LAVORO.]

LAVRAS-DE-FUNIL, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 105 m. W.S.W. Ouro-Preto. Pop. (including district) 12,000.

LAWFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 1½ m. W. Manningtree. Area 2,160 ac. Pop 868. —II. (*Church*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.N.W. Rugby. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 333.—III. (*Long*), a township, same co., pa. Newbold on Avon, 2 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Pop. 625.

LAW-HADEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.W. Narberth. P. 634. It has picturesque ruins of a castle of the bishops of St David's.

LAWHITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.S.E. Launceston. Area 2,570 ac. Pop 487.

LAWRENCE, several cos., &c., U. S., N. Amer. —I. in N. of Alabama. Area 725 sq. m. Pop. 13,313.—II. in S. of Tennessee. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 7,120.—III. in S. of Mississippi. Area 790 sq. m. Pop. 5,920.—IV. in N. of Kentucky. Area 650 sq m. Pop. 4,730.—V. in S. of Ohio. Area 430 sq. m. Pop. 9,738.—IV. in centre of Indiana. Area 438 sq. m. Pop. 11,782.—VII. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 560 sq. m. Pop. 7,092.—VIII. in N.E. Arkansas. Area 130 sq. m. Pop. 2,835.—IX. a township of Ohio, co. Stark, on the Ohio canal. Pop. 2,043.—X. a township of New York, 25 m. N.E. Canton. Pop. 1,845.—XI. New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 1,556.—XII. Ohio, co. Tuscarawas, with three vills., and 1,523 inhabitants.—XIII. Iowa, co. Marion. Pop. 1,437.—*Lawrenceburg* and *Lawrenceville* are the names of many small places in the U. S.

LAWRENCE (GULF OF), a large inlet of the Atlantic, N. Amer., between lat. 46° & 50° N., & lon. 58° and 65° W., surrounded by the British colonial territories, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The two last mostly shut it off on the E. from the ocean, with which it communicates by three passages, the most N. being the Strait of Belleisle, and the S. the gut of Canso. Average length and breadth 280 m. each. On its W. side are the bays of Chaleur and Miramichi, and the estuary of the St Lawrence riv. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward's, the Magdalen, and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

LAWRENCE (ST), a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Limerick. Area 280 ac. Pop. 1,794.

LAWRENCE (ST), or CLARK ISLAND, an isl. in Behring Sea. Lat. 63° N., lon. 170° W. Length, E. to W., 80 m., breadth 30 miles.

LAWRENCE (ST), an important riv. of N. Amer., forming part of the N. boundary of the U. S., and watering the finest portion of British Amer., rises, under the name of the St Louis, in lat. 47° 45′ N., lon. 93° W., flows E., and enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Superior. Passing through the chain of great lakes, it quits Lake Ontario at Kingstown, here it takes the name of the Iroquois, and flowing N.E. forms the wide expanses called lakes St Francis, St Louis, and St Peter; it is first called St Lawrence after passing Montreal. Below Quebec it forms a broad estuary, and it enters the Gulf of St Lawrence at Gaspé point, by a mouth 100 m. wide. Length from Lake Ontario to the Gulf 650 m., entire length 1,800 m. The basin of the St Lawrence is estimated to contain 297,000 sq. m., of which 94,000 are covered with the waters of the great lakes. The river receives many important tributaries from the N., but none of any size from the S. The tides rise to the dist. Three Rivers. Ships of the line ascend to Quebec, and vessels of 600 tons to Montreal. The navigation is continued hence by canals to Kingstown and Lake Ontario.

LAWRENCE (ST), a pa. of the Isle of Wight, E. Medina, in the dist. called the Undercliff, W. Bonchurch. Area 350 ac. Pop. 114.

LAWRENNY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke. Pop. 432. The seat of the Barlow family here is among the finest in South Wales.

LAWSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 925.

LAXAS, a river of Central Amer., enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the country between it and the Pacific, 16 m. S.E. Nicaragua.

LAXENBURG, a market town of Lower Austria, with a station on the railway between Vienna and Glognitz, 9 m. S. Vienna. It is well built, and has an imperial summer palace. Pop. 790.

LAXFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.E. Framlington. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 1,172.

LAXTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Oundle. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 136.—II. co. Notts, 3 m. S.S.W. Tuxford. Area 3,601 ac. Pop. 642.

LAYBACH, or LAIBACH (Slav. *Lublana*, anc. *Amona*), the cap. city of Illyria, Austrian empire, and of a gov. comprising Carinthia and Carniola, on the Laybach, and on the railway from Vienna to Triest, in lat. 46° 1′ 48″ N., lon 14° 30′ E. Pop. (1845) 13,000. It has many handsome public edifices, comprising a cathedral and several other churches, a gothic city hall, theatre, masque hall, barracks, the citadel, now a prison, courts, agricultural and philharmonic societies. Manufs. of porcelain, refined sugar, and linen fabrics, an active transit trade between Germany and Triest. In 1821, an European Congress was held here. —*Upper Laybach* is a vill., 12 m. W.S.W. Pop. 1,400.—The *Laibach* river rises S. Adelsberg, under the name of the Poik; is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, and re-appears in the Unz; it is again lost below the surface, and appears at Upper Laibach, where it becomes navigable.

LAYDE, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 36 m. N. Belfast. Area 26,000 ac. Pop. 4,218.

LAYER-BRETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 970 ac. Pop. 290.

LAYER, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*de la Haye*), co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 731.—II. (*Marney*), 15 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 256.

LAYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S. Hadleigh. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 549.

LAYRAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 5 m. S. Agen, on the Gers, near its confl. with the Garonne. Pop. 1,253.

LAYSTERS, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Tenbury. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 226.

LAYSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 1 m. E. Buntingford. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 1,187.

LAYTON (with WARBRICK), a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, 7 m. N.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,968.

LAZAROFF, a small isl., Pacific Ocean, on the track to Tahiti, E. end, in lat. 14° 53′ 30″ S., lon. 148° 39′ 30″ W.

LAZISE, a small fortified town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. W.N.W. Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. (1843) 2,540.

LAZONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6½ m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area 11,510 ac. Pop. 570.

LAZZARO-DEGLI-ARMENI (ST), a small isl. in the lagoon of Venice, with a celebrated convent and an Armenian college.

LÉ, or LADAKH, a city of Cent. Asia. [LEH.]

LEA, a river of Engl., rises in co. Bedford, near Luton, flows E.S.E. and S., through co.

Herts, past Hertford, Ware, Cheshunt, and Waltham; thence S., between the cos. Middlesex & Essex; and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 m.—The *Lea Bridge sta.* of the E. Cos. railway, is 5¼ m. E.N.E. Shoreditch, London.

LEA, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Glo'ster and Hereford, 4 m. E.S.E. Ross. Area 530 ac. Pop. 209.—II. co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.E. Gainsboro'. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 198.—III. (*Cleverton*), co. Wilts, 2 m. E.S.E. Malmesbury. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 330.—IV. (*Marston*), co. Warwick, 2 m. N. Coleshill. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 278.—V. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston railway, pa. and 4 m. W.N.W. Preston. Pop. 710.—*Lea-Green* is a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railw., 10¼ m. E. Liverpool.

LEA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., containing a part of Portarlington. Area 18,488 ac. Pop. 7,787. Here is Lea castle, built in 1,260.

LEACOCK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 44 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 3,537.

LEADENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8½ m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 598.

LEADHILLS, a mining vill. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. S. Lanark, pa. Crawford, in a bleak dist. Elevation 1,300 feet. Mean temp. of year 44°.1; winter 32°.1; summer 55°.7 Fahr. Pop. 950, employed in some of the richest lead mines of Scotland, yielding 700 to 800 tons yearly. Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here in 1685.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. Shipton-under-Whichwood, 4 m. N.N.W. Witney. Pop. 737.

LEAKE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.E. Boston. Area 5,880 ac. Pop. 1,859.—II. (*East*), co. and 8½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 2,504 ac. Pop. 1,057. It is a polling-place for S. divis. of co.—III. (*West*), a pa. adjoining, 9½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1,390. P. 208.

LEAL, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 20 m. S.S.E. Hapsal.

LEAMINGTON, a mkt. town, pa., and fashionable watering-place of Engl., co. and 2½ m. E. Warwick, with which it is connected by a branch of the London and Birmingham railway. Area of pa. 1,720 ac. Pop. 12,864. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, an affl. of the Avon, here crossed by 2 elegant bridges; and it is one of the handsomest towns in England. Chief structures, a fine Gothic church; the new pump-room and baths; assembly, concert, and reading rooms; a theatre, museum, picture gallery, and several splendid hotels. It has also beautiful public gardens, a hunting club, 3 banks, and 2 newspapers. The waters from the springs are saline, sulph., and chalybeate.—II. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Southam. Ac. 3,340. P. 509.

LEAO-TONG, MOUKDEN, or CHING-KING, a prov. of the Chinese empire, N. of the Great Wall, and nominally comprised in Mongolia, but separated from the rest of that region and from Corea by a palisade. Surface mntnous., and it comprises the "Regent's Sword," a peninsula in the Yellow Sea, bounding E. the Gulf of Leaotong, into which its principal river, the Leao, flows. Products comprise pulse, flour, cotton, live stock, and fish. Principal city, Moukden.—The *Gulf of Leao-tong*, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 m. long, and from 70 to 120 m. broad.

LEASINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 472.

LEATHERHEAD, a pa. and small town of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Mole, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, 4 m. W. Epsom, and on the line of the projected London and Portsmouth railway. Area of pa. 3,250 ac. Pop. 1,740.

LEATHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 10 m. N.N.W. Leeds. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 382.

LEAVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W. Stockesley. Area 4,560 ac. P. 483.

LEAVISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Pickering. Area 2,670 ac. P. 163.

LEBA, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, the river entering the lake, and the town on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. Stolpe. Pop. 948.

LEBADEA (pron. *Livadia*), a town of Greece, cap. gov. Bœotia, at the base of a rocky hill, the site of the ancient city, and having before the Greek revolution about 10,000 inhabitants; but it was then ruined, and is now unimportant. The famous cave of Trophonius was here, and is conjectured to be now hidden by the walls of a middle age citadel on the hill-summit.

LEBANON (*Hebrew* "the White Mountain," *Libanus*), a famous mountain chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch, 24 m. dist. from the Mediterranean, South to near Sidon; & with the chain of Anti-Libanus, from 10 to 20 m. further E.; its S. part encloses the valley of Coele-Syria. Its culminating point, Jeb-el-Makmel, rises to 12,000 feet; and near this is a grove of several hundred cedars, 8 of which are very large and old. The whole range is composed of a whitish limestone (whence its name), and abounds with cultivated grounds and vills., inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers. — *Anti-Libanus* stretches farther S., divides to enclose the Dead Sea, the Wady-el-Ghor, to the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and attains its greatest height in Mount Hermon, which is about 10,000 ft. high.

LEBANON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 348 sq. m. Pop. 21,872.—Also several tnshps.—I. Pennsylvania, 24 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 6,197. It has a bor. of same name. Pop. about 2,500.—II. Maine, 86 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,273.—III. Connecticut, 25 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,194.—IV. New Jersey, 40 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 3,849.—V. a vill., Ohio, 68 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,500, employed in woollen manufs. and iron foundries.—VI. a vill., Tennessee, 22 m. N.E. Nashville. Pop. 1,500. In the vicinity are a college and a large cotton factory.—VII. New York, co. Madison, 107 miles W. Albany. Pop. 1,794.

LEBEDIAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. W.N.W. Tambov, cap. circ. Pop. 3,000.

LEBEDIN, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Olchana. Pop. (1838) 10,515. Numerous distilleries.

LEBIDA, or LEBDA, *Leptis Magna*, a ruined town of N. Africa, 64 m. E. Tripoli, on the Mediterr. Septimus Severus was born in its vicinity, A.D. 146.

LEBRIJA, a town of Spain, prov. & 29 m. S.S.W Sevilla, near l. b. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. (1845) 7,741. It is in a marshy tract; streets narrow & houses mean. Chief public buildings, a church, formerly a mosque, a college, & a ruined castle. It has manufs. of cloths, pottery, & soap, and is famous for its oil.—II. a riv. of S. Amer., New Granada, joins the Magdalena, 120 m. N.W. Pamplona.

LEBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 5 m. N. Frankfürt, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. 1,750.

LECCE, *Aletium*, a city of Naples, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Otranto. Pop. 14,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a large cathedral, and 30 other churches, several convents, a royal college, foundling hospital, and a theatre, with a noble government-house and new town-hall. It has a royal manuf. of snuff, & manufs of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, lace and linen thread.

LECELLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. N.N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,230, who manuf. nails and agricultural implements.

LECCO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Como, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Adda, in the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 4,330. It has manufs. of silks, cotton, and woollen stuffs.

LECH, a river of S. Germany, Tyrol & Bavaria, rises in the Vorarlberg, and after a N. course of 140 m., joins the Danube, 20 m. N. Augsburg.

LECHENICH, or LECHNICH, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,700.

LECHHAUSEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Danube, on the Lech, 1½ m. N.N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 2,100. Manufs. linen, silk stuffs, & oil-cloth.

LECHLADE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, at the confl. of the small river Leach, with the navigable Isis, & on the Thames & Severn canal, 4 m. E.S.E. Fairford. Area of pa. 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,300. It has a bridge across the Isis; a handsome church of the reign of Henry VII.

LECK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, ¾ m. E.S.E. Letterkenny. Ac. 10,745. Pop. 3,422.

LECK, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the S. boundary of prov. Utrecht, & joins the Maas, 7 m. E. Rotterdam. [NETHERLANDS.]

LECKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Stockbridge. Area 530 ac. Pop. 231.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Buckingham. Area 2,070 ac. P. 505.

LECKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.S.W. Cheltenham, and comprising a part of the Cotswold Hills. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 1,770.

LECKONFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Ac. 4,030. P. 374.

LECKPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, containing a part of the town of Strabane. Area 13,451 ac. Pop. 5,723.

LECROPT, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Stirling, on the Allan, 3 m. N. Stirling. P. 513.

LECTOURE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., 20 m. N. Auch. Pop. 3,107. It stands on a steep rock, enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a fine Gothic church, comm. college, town-hall, and hospital. Its manufs. consist of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and it has a brisk trade in cattle, wines, brandy, and grain.

LECZNA, a royal town of Poland, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 2,266. It is the seat of a large cattle fair.

LEDBURY, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. E. Hereford, on the Hereford and Gloucester canal. Area of pa. 9,010 ac. Pop. 4,591. The town, on a declivity, at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, has many ancient, intermixed with handsome modern, houses; a church, partly of Norman architecture, with a detached tower & fine altar-piece; a decayed grammar school; an hospital, with chapel, for 24 brethren and sisters, founded 1232, annual rev. 1,720*l.*; several other charities; a union workhouse, ancient mkt.-house, 2 branch banks, and some manufs. of rope & sacking. In its vicinity are valuable cider orchards, hop grounds, and marble quarries. Market, Tuesday.

LEDE, and LEDEGHEM, two comms. and vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. E. Flanders, 6½ m. S.W. Dendermond. — II. prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W.N.W. Courtrai. Pop. 2,637.

LEDESMA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Salamanca, on the Tormes, crossed here by a fine old Roman bridge. Pop. 2,000. It has warm mineral baths, much frequented.

LEDSHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N. Pontefract. Ac. 5,190. Pop. 1,066.

LEDYARD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 171 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,143.—II. a tnshp., Connecticut, 47 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,871.

LEE, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., & enters Cork harbour, after a course of 35 m.—Also a small river, co. Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

LEE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. S.S.E. Wendover. Area 500 ac. Pop. 142. —II. co. Kent, on the S. edge of Blackheath, 6 m. E.S.E. London. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 2,360. It has many handsome residences, a beautiful new church (in the old burying-ground attached to which, Halley the astronomer was buried), and an endowed school.—III. (*Botwood*), co. Salop, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Church-Stretton. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 233.—IV. (*Brochhurst*), same co., 2¾ m. E.S.E. Wem. Area 550 ac. Pop. 165.—V. (*St John*), co. Northumberland, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area 15,090 ac. Pop. 1,947. Coal and lead are wrought here. The church, small and antique, is picturesquely situated on the Tyne.

LEE, several places, U. S., N. Amer.—I. a co. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 512 sq. m. Pop. 8,441.—II. a co., in S.W. of Georgia. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 4,520.—III. a co., in N. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 2,035.—IV. a co., in S. of Iowa. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 6,093.—V. a tnshp., Massachusetts, 109 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,428.—VI. New York, 9 m. N.W. Rome. Pop. 2,936.

LEEDS, a parl. and munic. bor., and the principal woollen manufacturing town of England, co. York, W. Riding, situated on the N. side of the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs Holbeck and Hunslet, by 3 stone and 2 iron bridges, 30 m. N. Sheffield, & 170 m. N.N.W. London. Area of bor. and pa. 21,450 ac. Inhabited houses 31,626. Pop. 152,054; of whom 88,741 inhabited the town and township. It stands on a declivity, and is upwards of 1½ m. in length, by about 1 m. in breadth. It is irregularly laid out, but has several good and spacious thoroughfares. The dist. on the W. containing Wellington, West, and Guildford Streets, is new, handsome, and inhabited by the more wealthy classes. Principal edifices, the coloured cloth and white cloth halls, in which the sales from the clothiers to the merchants are effected; the commercial buildings, handsomely constructed of stone, and containing news and concert rooms; the central market, erected at an expense of 35,000*l.*; the free and south markets, corn exchange, court-house, cavalry barracks, with a parade-ground, occupying 11 or 12 acres, the hall of the literary and philosophical society, theatre, music-hall, assembly-rooms, infirmary, and some public baths. The modern pa. church is a handsome Gothic edifice. Here are 25 perpetual curacies, and between 30 & 40 Dissenting places of worship, of which the new Independent and the Roman Catholic chapels are the most striking in their architecture. The grammar school, founded in 1522, is open to the sons of all residents in the town, annual rev. 1,600*l.*, and its scholars have a title to compete for an exhibition in Queen's college, Oxford, and for 4 scholarships in Magdalen college, Cambridge; St John's charity, founded in 1705, annual income 500*l.*, is appropriated to training up girls as household servants; the royal Lancasterian school has numerous pupils; and here are national, infant, and numerous Sunday schools, literary institution, public library, society for the promotion of the fine arts, mechanics' institute,

and various subscription libraries. The infirmary has an annual income of 2,500*l.*; other medical charities are fever and lying-in hospitals, an eye and ear infirmary, and public dispensary, & in connection with them is a school of medicine. Harrison's alms-houses, founded in 1653, are appropriated to 64 poor women, and supported on an income of 860*l.* a year. The charitable endowments of Leeds are estimated to produce 5,000*l.* a year; in addition to which provision for the poor, benefit societies are unusually numerous. The position of Leeds, in a coal dist., and having abundant means of communication with both seas, and with numerous great seats of commerce, have been the sources of its eminence as a seat of manufacture. In 1839 it had 106 woollen, 44 flax, 13 worsted, and 2 silk mills, with engines, having an aggregate power of 4,117 horses, and employing together 18,432 persons, besides whom a large number are occupied on hand-looms at their own houses. Its principal woollen fabrics consist of the finest broad cloths, kerseymeres, swandowns, and beavers; in addition, carpets, blankets, camlets, and shalloons, are woven, and large quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought from Bradford & Halifax to Leeds to be finished. Linen yarn, canvass, sacking, and linen cloth are the chief flaxen goods produced. The factories for machinery, chemical works, glass houses, potteries, tobacco mills, and soap works, are extensive. Leeds has a branch of the bank of England, besides many other banks, and a savings' bank. It is connected by railways with York, Selby and Hull, Wakefield and Derby, Manchester & Halifax; with the North Sea by the Aire and Calder navigation, and with Liverpool by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. It is divided into 12 wards, and governed by a mayor, a recorder, 16 aldermen, & 48 burgesses. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 21,236*l.* It has quarter-sessions, court-baron for the honour of Pontefract, court of record, and petty sessions; and is the seat of the Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the W. Riding. Mkts., Tuesday and Saturday. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 6,298.

Leeds, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 675. The vill. is anc. and picturesque. Leeds castle is a fine old quadrangular pile, surrounded by a moat.

Leeds, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 21 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,736.—II. a pa., Upper Canada, 15 m. E.N.E. Kingston.

Leek, a manufacturing, mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 m. S.E. Macclesfield. Area of pa. 34,370 ac. Pop. 11,738. The town, in a vale in the hilly dist., called the Moorlands, has many old and some good modern houses, an anc. Gothic church, a pyramidal cross, supposed to be Danish, a small town-hall, union work-house, and a mechanics' institution, with important manufs. of silks and ribbons. A canal, connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade.—II. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N. Thirsk. Area 7,520 ac. Pop. 1,235.—III. (*Frith*), a tnshp., co. Stafford, pa. and 5 m. W.N.W. Leek. Pop. 926.—IV. (*Woolton*), a pa., co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area 1,860 ac. P. 360.

Leek (De), a comm. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 9 m. W.S.W. Groningen. Pop. 4,451.

Leeming, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Burneston, 3 m. E.N.E. Bedale. P. 682.

Leende, a comm. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Eyndhoven. P. 1,528.

Leer, a town of Hanover, landr. and 17 m. S. Aurich, cap. dist., on the Leda, near its junction with the Ems. Pop. (1845) 6,719. It has manufs. of linens, hosiery, soap, vinegar, and candles.

Leerdam, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 19 m. E.N.E. Dordrecht. Pop. 2,665.

Lees, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ashton-under-Lyne, 1½ m. E. Oldham.

Leesbury, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, 35 m. N.W. Washington. It has 3 churches, a court-house, gaol, market-house, and bank.

Leeuwarden, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Friesland, on the Ee. Lat. 53° 12′ 14″ N., lon. 5° 47′ 33″ E. Pop. (1840) 21,956. It is intersected by numerous canals, connected by others with Harlingen and Groningen, regularly and well built, and has a fine town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, house of correction, palace of the princes of Orange, a church with many of their tombs, synagogue, & a branch of the society of public good, with manufs. of linen, paper, printing establishments, and a large general trade.

Leeuwen, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. W. Nymeguen. Pop. 1,500.—*Cape Leeuwen* is a headland of W. Australia, dist. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Augusta. Lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 115° 10′ E.; and *Leeuwen-land* comprises most part of the colony of W. Australia, S. of lat. 30° S.

Leeward Islands, a name applied to the W. India isls., N. of lat. 15° N., and comprising the British isls. Dominica, Monserrat, Antigua, St Christopher, Anguilla, and the Virgin group, the French isls. Guadeloupe & Marie Galante, with all the Danish, Swedish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago. S. of this group are the Windward Islands.

Lefke, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m. E.N.E. Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.—II. a vill. of Ithaca, Ionian Isls., 1½ m. N.W. Vathi.

Lefkosia (vulg. *Nicosia*), the cap. city of the isl. Cyprus, nearly in its centre. Pop. 18,000 (?), about 2-3ds Turks. It is "a Venetian, converted into a Turkish city;" having bastioned walls, mosques which have all been churches, one a fine Gothic edifice; several Greek and Rom. Catholic churches and convents, a large caravanserai, some baths, houses furnished with balconies, and enclosed by gardens, &c., but its streets are narrow and dirty, and it is mostly in decay. It has, however, manufs. of carpets, printed cottons, & red leather, and some trade in cotton & wine.

Leftwich, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Davenham, 1 m. S. Norwich. Pop. 2,001.

Lefuga Island, one of the Hapay group, Pacific Ocean. [Friendly Islands.]

Leganes, a small town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Madrid, by the inhabitants of which it is much frequented as a rural retreat. Pop. 1,905.

Legbourne, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.E. Louth. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 461. It has a station on the Great Northern railway.

Legé, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 23 m. S.S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,401.

Leger (St), numerous comms. and vills. of France; the principal being:—I. (*de Foucheret*), dep. Yonne, 10 m. S.E. Avallon. Pop. 1,499.—II. (*Magnazeix*), dep. H. Vienne, 14 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,623.—III. (*sur d'Heune*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. W.N.W. Châlon sur Saône. Pop. 1,597.—*St Leger* is also a vill. of Belgium, Luxembourg, 7 miles E.N.E. Virton.

Legerwood, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5 m. S.E. Lauder. Area about 15 sq. m. Pop. 571.

Legni, or Leyni, a vill. of Piedmont, div. prov. and 9 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. (with comm.) 3,090.

Legesby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.E. Market-Raisen. Area 3,230 ac. P. 326.

LEGHORN (Ital. *Livorno*), a city and the principal seaport of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, 48 m. W.S.W. Florence. Lat. 43° 32′ 7″ N., lon. 10° 17′ 7″ E. Pop. (1845) 80,195, of whom 4,300 were Jews. It is of square shape, enclosed by new walls, well built, clean, well paved, and was lighted by gas in 1846. It has a Gothic cathedral, 6 other pa. churches, chapels belonging to the English, Dutch, and German Protestants, Armenians, and Maronites, a synagogue, mosque, 3 hospitals, 2 government pawn-banks, a work-house, house of refuge, 2 large schools & a public library, an observatory & oratoria, with a citadel and old castle. Leghorn, from its situation, is not salubrious; but great and effectual efforts have recently been made for its drainage; and water is distributed through it by an aqueduct from Colognole, 12 m. distant. The N. part of the city is intersected by canals, and comprises many wharfs and warehouses; the port is divided into an inner and outer harbour; the latter for vessels under 400 tons, is protected by a fine mole running upwards of ½ m. into the sea, near which is a lighthouse. The roadstead lies W.N.W. the harbour, and outside of it is the Melora sandbank, running 4 m. N. and S., about 4 m. from the shore; at its S. extremity stands the Melora tower, and on an isl., about 1 m. S., the lazaretto, esteemed one of the best in Europe. Leghorn has a considerable coral-fishery, manufs. of woollen caps., straw hats, glass, paper, soap, coral, and alabaster factories, rope walks, ship building docks, tanneries, &c. It was made a free port by Cosmo de Medicis in the 16th cent., and to this circumstance it owes its chief prosperity. Exports comprise raw & manufactured silks, straw hats and plait, straw for plaiting, oil and fruits, borax, cheese, anchovies, marble, and sulphur. Imports consist of colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton and woollen fabrics, hardware, metallic bars, earthenware, & salted fish. [PISA.]

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Lombardy and Venice, deleg. and 22 m. S.E. Verona, on the Olona & Adige. Pop. (1845) 5,900. It has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, hospital, and manufs. of leather, and extensive corn markets.—II. a mkt. town, deleg. and 16 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 4,790.

LEGNAJA (BORGO DI), a vill. of Tuscany, forming a suburb of Florence on the W. Pop. 2,104.

LEGRAD, a mkt. town of S.W. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Drave, 10 m. N. Kopreinitz. P. 2,337.

LEH, or LÉ, a city of Central Asia, cap. the dist. Ladakh (Little Tibet), in the valley of the Indus, N. of the Himalaya. Lat. 34° 10′ N., lon. 77° 45′ E. It is enclosed by a wall and towers, and very irregularly laid out; houses of unburned bricks, whitened, and flat-roofed. It has several Buddhic temples, and the rajah's palace; an active trade in shawl wool, and a mint, where a good deal of silver coin is struck.

LEHESTEN, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. S.E. Gräfenthal. Pop. 997.

LEHIGH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on river of same name, where it flows through the magnificent pass of the Blue Mntns., 30 m. N.W. Easton. Pop. 2,049.—II. a co., in E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 389 sq. m. P. 25,787.

LEHREE, or LEHRI, the most considerable town of Cutch-Gundava, Beloochistan, 35 m. N.E. Bhag, with which and other adjacent towns it has an active trade. Pop. estimated at 6,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a well supplied bazaar.

LEIA, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 57 m. S. Dera-Ismael-Khan. Pop. 15,000. It has an active trade in indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wools, metals, and grain.

LEIBITZ (Hung. *Lajbicz*, Slav. *Libiczium*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on a small river, near Kesmark. Pop. 2,423. It has sulphur baths, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

LEICESTER, a parl. and munic. bor. and manufacturing town of England, cap. co., on the Soar, and on the Midland railway, 20 m. E.N.E. Rugby, and 26½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area of bor., comprising 6 pas., 3,960 ac. Inhabited houses 10,046. Pop. 48,107. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the co., is generally well built & clean. Chief structures, 4 bridges across the Soar, 8 churches, a news-room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, & museum of the philosophical society; assembly-rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, co. lunatic asylum, co. jail, guildhall, co. bridewell, some remains of a castle, the great hall of which is the co. court-house, union work-house, and a handsome railway station. Some traces of the ancient walls exist, and several fine Roman pavements have been discovered. The grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has decayed; but the bor. has many valuable charities, as Trinity and Wyston's hospitals, Newton's charity for the support of schools, the female asylum, green-coat, national, and British and Foreign schools. Leicester is the principal seat in Engl. for manufs. of woollen & other hosiery, supposed to employ upwards of 25,000 hands. Manufs. of lace are also extensive. Coal is obtained by the Swannington railway. Mkts., Wed. and Sat. Corp. rev. (1847) 20,648*l*. Leicester sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 3,505. It is the *chief* place of election for the co. It was the Roman *Ratæ*, and was a populous Saxon city at the conquest. Richard III., after his death at Bosworth, was interred in this town. In vicinity are remains of an abbey, founded in 1143, and in which Cardinal Wolsey expired in 1530.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., nearly in its centre, having N. the cos. Derby & Notts, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, & W. Warwick & Derby. Area 806 sq. m., or 515,840 ac., of which about 480,000 ac. are estimated to be grass or arable. Inhab. houses 44,774. Pop. 215,867. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Trent (on the N. border), and Soar. The grazing land generally exceeds the arable in extent, and the breeds of cattle and long woolled sheep are celebrated. The famous "Stilton" cheese is principally made in this co. Leicester is also pre-eminently noted for its breed of horses, and for fox-hunting. Estates mostly large. Farms of all sizes, and generally held at will. Average rent of land (1810) 27*s*. 3¾*d*. an acre. Rated annual value of land (1843) 899,063*l*. Total value of assessed property (1842-3), 1,376,384*l*. Coal and some iron and lead are wrought. The co. is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manuf. Leicestershire is traversed by the Midland Counties railway, and is connected by canals with all parts of the kgdm. It comprises 6 hundreds and 216 pas. in the Midland circuit and diocese of Peterboro'. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughboro', Hinckley, Market-Harboro', Ashby de la Zouch, and Melton-Mowbray. It sends 6 mems. to H. of C., 4 being for the co. Reg. electors (1848) of N. division 4,146, of S. division 5,455. The anc. earldom of Leicester is now in the Coke family.

LEICESTER, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 5 m. W. Genesee. Pop. 2,415.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 1,707.

LEICHLINGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Wupper, with manufs. of woollen cloths and cutlery. Pop. 430.

LEIGH, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Bolton and Liverpool railway, 7¼ m. S.W. Bolton. Area of pa. 11,820 ac. Pop. 22,229. The town has a grammar school & other charities, with extensive manufs. of cambrics, muslins, & fustians. In 1838 the pa. contained 19 cotton mills. Coal is abundant, & a canal communicates with the Leeds & Liverpool canal.—II. a tything, co. Dorset, pa. and 1 m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Pop. 574.—III. a pa., co. Essex, on a creek of the Thames, near its embouchment, 4 m. S.W. Rochford. Area 930 ac. Pop. 1,271, chiefly employed in the oyster fishery. It has an ancient church and a small custom-house.—IV. (*with Evington*), co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Gloucester. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 489.—V. (*West*), co. Kent, 2¼ m. W. Tunbridge. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,245.—VI. co. Stafford, with a station on the Crewe and Derby railway, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Uttoxeter. Area 7,360 ac. Pop. 1,012. It has a handsome church and an endowed school.—VII. co. Surrey, 3 m. S.W. Reigate. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 495.—VIII. co. and 4½ m. S.W. Worcester. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 2,011. Charities (1829) 64*l*. In the church are some ancient monuments to the Devereux family, and a curious ceiling representing the heavenly bodies.—IX. (*Abbot's*). [ABBOT'S LEIGH].—X. (*de la Mere*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 113.—XI. (*on Mendip*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. Frome. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 619.—XII. (*North*), co. Devon, 3½ m. N.W. Colyton. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 252.—XIII. (*North*), co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.E. Witney. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 617.—XIV. (*South*), co. Devon, 3 m. W.S.W. Colyton. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 357.—XV. (*South*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Witney. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 326.—XVI. (*West*), co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.E. Bideford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 526.—XVII. a tnshp., co. Wilts, pa. and 11 m. S.W. Westbury. P. 1,380.—XVIII. (*High*), a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Rostherne, 5 m. N.N.W. Knutsford. Pop. 982.—XIX. (*Wooley*), a tything, co. Wilts, pa. Bradford. Pop. 1,511.

LEIGHLIN (OLD), a decayed vill. and episcop. see of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 2½ m. W. Leighlin Bridge. Pop. 140. It has a venerable cathedral, built about 1185. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a mkt. town of Irel., Leinster, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, co. and 7½ m. S.W. Carlow. Pop. 1,748.

LEIGHS, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Braintree. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 765.—II. (*Little*), 4½ m. S.W. Braintree. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 182. It has some remains of a priory, built in the reign of Henry III.

LEIGHTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 448.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 403.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Beds, near the Ouse, and on the Grand Junction canal, and with a station on the London and Birmingham railway, 38 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 8,990 ac. Pop. 6,053. It has a venerable & spacious cruciform church; a beautiful pentagonal cross, said to have been erected early in the 14th century; a large Lancasterian school, alms-houses, a union work-house, and mkt.-house, with considerable manufs. of strawplait, and some of lace. Markets, Tuesday.

LEILAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 25 m. S.E. Lake Urumiyah, with extensive ruins.

LEIMBACH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 29 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wüpper. P. 1,000.

LEIMEN, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,498.

LEIMERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 m. S. Germersheim. Pop. 2,050.

LEINE, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in the Harz; and after a tortuous N. course of 130 m. through the Prussian, Brunswick, and Hanoverian doms., joins the Aller E. Ahlten. Affluents, the Oder and Innerste from the E. The towns Göttingen, Alfeld, Gronau, Neustadt, and Hanover are on its banks, from the last of which it is navigable to the Aller.

LEININGEN (OLD and NEW), two contiguous vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 m. S.W. Grünstadt.—I. P. 867, mostly miners, & near it the original seat of the counts of Leiningen.—II. Pop. 998, and the ruined castle of Battenberg.

LEINSTER, one of the four large provinces of Ireland, on its E. side, comprising the cos. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's & Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Area 7,472 sq. m., or 4,876,211 ac. Pop. 1,973,731. The S. part only of this prov. formed the ancient Irish kingdom of same name, and the N. part the kingdom of Meath. Leinster gives the title of Duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is sole duke and premier peer of Ireland.—*Leinster* (*Mount*), a mountain, Leinster, between cos. Carlow and Wexford, 5½ m. S.W. Newtownbarry. Elevation 2,610 feet.

LEINTWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ludlow. Area 8,350 ac. P. 1,568.

LEIPHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Danube, 11 m. E. Ulm. Pop. 1,426.

LEIPNIK or LIPNIK, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 52 m. N.E. Brünn. Pop. 3,900. Its cemetery is one of the finest in Germany.

LEIPPA, or LEIPA (BÖHMISCH), a frontier town of Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. E.N.E. Leitmeritz, on the Polzen. Pop. (1845) 5,761. It has manufs. of woollen & cotton stuffs, glass, & earthenwares.

LEIPSIC (German *Leipzig*), the second cap. of Saxony, & the largest commercial town of E. Germany, cap. circ., on the White Elster, where it is joined by the Pleisse & Parde, 18 m. S.E. Halle, and 60 m. N.W. Dresden. Pop. (1846) 54,519, nearly all Protestants. Elevation 350 feet above the N. Sea. Mean temp. of year 46°.4; winter 32°; summer 60°.3 Fahr. It stands in a wide plain; houses very lofty, and streets narrow, but regularly laid out. The suburbs are divided from the town by gardens, replacing the old fortifications. Principal edifices, the council-hall, the palace, formerly the residence of the electors and kings of Saxony, the church of St Nicholas, and numerous other churches, the clothmakers' and booksellers' halls, new exchange, and new post office. Its university, founded in 1409, ranks as one of the first in Germany, has attached to it a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, and in 1844 was attended by 880 students. The *Augusteum* contains a library of 100,000 volumes. Here are also a civic school, opened in 1834, several superior, and many free and primary schools, a public library with 70,000 volumes, and various scientific collections, orphan, deaf and dumb, and lunatic asylums, and a house of correction. Leipsic, is the grand emporium of the book trade of Germany. In 1837, the catalogue of its Easter fair announced 4,353 new works, and that of its Michaelmas fair 3,538 do. At the former, about 600 booksellers assemble to settle their annual accounts, and the new year and Michaelmas fairs are attended by a vast concourse of people from most countries of Europe and W. Asia; a large wool market is

also held here in May. Leipsic has extensive manufs. of silk and half silken fabrics, hosiery, leather, oil-cloths, playing-cards, tobacco, gold and silver articles, snuff, chocolate, starch, soap, liquors, and musical instruments, with numerous printing, engraving, dyeing, and wool-spinning establishments. It communicates by railway with Dresden, Berlin, Magdeburg, Halle, Wiemar, and Zwickau. Near the end of the 10th century, Leipsic was merely a small Slavonian vill.; in the 12th century it was fortified, and many sanguinary engagements have since taken place in its environs, the most memorable of which was fought on 16th–18th Oct. 1813, when the French, under Napoleon, were totally defeated by the allies.

LEIRE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Area 870 ac. Pop. 406.

LEIRIA, a city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Liz, 75 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,500. It has a cathedral, two colleges, and a hospital. The surrounding dist. is highly fruitful, and the advance of sands from the coast over it has been effectually arrested by a pine forest. At Marinhas, a neighbouring village, is an extensive glass factory.

LEISNIG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde. Pop. 4,800. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle on the opposite side of river, gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linen, and tobacco pipes; birth-place of Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

LEISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Saxmundham. Area 5,220 ac. Pop. 1,177. Here are extensive ruins of an abbey.

LEITH, a parl. bor. and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.E. of Edinburgh, on the river or Water of Leith, where it enters the Firth of Forth. Lat. of fort 55° 58′ 9″ N., lon. 3° 10′ 5″ W. Area of pas. 1,490 ac. Pop. of do. (1801) 15,272; do. of parl. dist. (1841) 35,688; do. of town 26,626. The town of Leith communicates with, and its houses almost join to those of, Edinburgh by means of Leith Walk. It also communicates by the Edinburgh and Leith railway. The town is situated on low lying ground adjoining the Firth, and consists of one old narrow street in the centre, with numerous lanes on each side, and some newer and more spacious streets forming the continuation of Leith Walk, on the E., to which, adjoin the links or meadows. Chief buildings, the royal exchange, town-hall, custom house, several banks, jail, Trinity house or Mariners' hospital, and Seafield baths. Leith anciently consisted of two parishes; South Leith, originally Restalrig, and extending to, and comprehending part of the Calton of Edinburgh, with an ancient church, a high school, and endowed Bell's school; and North Leith, comprehending also a portion of the West Church parish of Edinburgh. Here there is a large modern church, there are besides two *quoad sacra* pas., St Johns and St Thomas. Leith fort, 1½ m. W. of the custom house, is a commodious artillery station. The harbour has by successive erections been extended upwards of a mile into the Firth, and is still (1849) undergoing further extension and deepening, so as to range from 15 feet to 20 feet. There are two wet-docks, each 250 yards in length & 100 yards in breadth, with basin of 10 acres extent, capable of containing 150 vessels; also adjoining to these, three dry-docks, each 136 feet long. Across the Water of Leith are two draw-bridges and a stone bridge. Amount of shipping belonging to Leith (1844) 210; aggregate tonnage 25,427 tons. Average customs revenue (1844 to 1849) 62,800*l*. The chief commerce of Leith consists in its colonial and foreign trade and imports of grain. Its manufactures are unimportant, and consist chiefly of paint and colour works, glass works (now declined), sugar refining, preserving meats, and iron foundries. Until 1832, when it was erected into a parliamentary burgh, Leith was dependent upon, and governed by the city of Edinburgh, to which it formed the port. In early times its prosperity, then considerable, was often checked by warlike conflicts; in 1541, the town was burnt by an English fleet: in 1549, it was taken possession of by the French troops, who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. Cromwell repaired its fortifications. It is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors. Along with Portobello and Musselburgh, it sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 1,317. See for Trinity and Granton piers, NEWHAVEN.

LEITH HILL, an elevated tract of England, co. Surrey, pa. Wootton, 4 m. S.W. Dorking, embracing a very extensive view. On it is a tower 993 feet above the sea.

LEITMERITZ, a fortified town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Elbe, 34 m. N.N.W. Prague. Pop. 4,300. It has 8 suburbs, a cathedral, several convents, a gymnasium, and an active trade in corn, fish, and wine.

LEITOMISCHEL, or LEUTOMISCHEL, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 6,395. It has several churches, a palace, a piarist college, a gymnasium, & philosophical academy.

LEITRIM, a maritime co. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay and co., E. Fermanagh and Cavan, S. Longford, W. Roscommon and Sligo. Area 650 sq. m., or 392,363 ac., of which about 250,000 are cultivated, 116,000 mountain and bog, and nearly 24,000 water. Inhabited houses 25,912. Pop. 155,297. Surface mostly wild & rugged. Chief rivers the Shannon, Bonnet, and Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, and Gill. Soil poor, except in the vales, where it is often a deep dark fertile loam on limestone. Chief crops, corn, potatoes, and flax. Estates large; tillage farms small, and farmsteads often mere cabins. Average rent of land 10s. 8d. per annum. Manufs. of linen are chiefly for home consumption. Number of scholars in the Roman Catholic schools about 10,000, do. in the established church schools about 2,500. Leitrim contains 5 baronies and 17 pas. in dioceses Kilmore and Ardagh. Assize town Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 858. It gives the title of Earl to the Clements family.—II. a vill., cap. above co., on the Shannon, here crossed by a six arched bridge, 3 m. N.E. Carrick. Pop. 406.

LEIXLIP, a mkt. town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, at the confl. of the Liffey and Rye, with a station on the Midland Great Western railway, 10 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. of pa. 2,033; do. of town 1,086. It is beautifully situated, and has a castle, the seat of the Hon. G. Cavendish.

LEIZA, a town of Spain, Navarre, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,900.

LEJJUN (EL), (anc. *Legio*, probably the *Megiddo* of Scripture), a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 22 m. S.E. Acre, in the plain of Esdraelon.

LEKKERK, and LEKSMOND, two vills. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Leck.—I. 9 m. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,882.—II. 10 m. N.N.E. Gorcum, with a large horse fair. Pop. 1,287.

LEKNO, a town of Prussian Poland, rég. & 35 m. S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 460.

Lelesz, a town of N.E. Hungary, co. & 11 m. E.N.E. Zemplin. Pop. 1,609. It has a castle.

Le Maire Strait, South America, is between Tierra-del-Fuego and Staten Island. Lat. 54° 40′ S., lon. 65° W. Breadth 12 m. It was discovered in 1616 by the Dutch navigator Le Maire.

Leman (Lake), Switzerl'd. [Geneva, Lake of.]

Lemanaghan, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's co., 3½ m. E.N.E. Ferbane. Area 19,615 ac., a large portion of which is bog. Pop. 5,806.

Lembach, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 30 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,961.

Lembeck, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. S.S.W. Brussels. Pop. 1,400.

Lemberg (Pol. *Lwow;* Lat. *Leopolis*), a city of Austrian Poland, cap. of the kingdom of Galicia & Lodomeria, on the Peltao, 185 m. E.S.E. Cracow. Pop. (1773) 25,000; (1845) 75,000, of whom 20,000 are Jews. It is the seat of a civil and military governor, and of a Greek and an Armenian archbishop, and was formerly an important fortress, but its ramparts are now converted into elegant public walks. The city proper is small and confined, but the suburbs are handsome. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, built 1370; a Greek Catholic church, with the elegant residence of the archbishop; Dominican church, with fine paintings and sculpture; a Protestant church, and 3 synagogues, an elegant new council house and theatre. The university, established 1784, had, in 1845, 1,400 students, and a library of 48,000 vols.; the literary institute, with a library of 58,000 vols., mostly of Slavonic history and literature; 1,200 MSS., 15,000 medals, and a large collection of paintings and prints; 2 gymnasia, a normal school, and numerous seminaries and charitable institutions. Lemberg is celebrated for its hotels, and has many attractions for strangers. It has few manufs., but important transit trade, and extensive corn and cattle markets. Near it are the baths of Szeklo and Lubien. [Löwenberg.]

Lemberg, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 14 m. S.E. Sarreguemines, with 1,900 inhabs.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 m. E.S.E. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,240.

Lembeye, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Pau. P. 1,324.

Lemforde, a mkt. town of Hanover, co. & 10 m. S. Diepholz. Pop. 912.

Lemgo, a town of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Central Germany, on the Bega, 6 m. N. Detmold. Pop. 2,022, mostly Lutherans. It is enclosed by walls; consists of an old and a new town; has several churches, a convent, a palace of the prince, a gymnasium, seminary for noble ladies, and orphan asylum. It is the chief seat of the manufs. of this petty state, comprising woollen & linen stuffs, leather, & meerschaum pipes; and was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Lemington, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 12¼ m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 660 ac. Pop. 53.

Lemlum, or Lemloom, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 62 m. S.E. the ruins of Babylon, and S.E. from which are the marshes of Lemlum, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

Lemmer, a town of the Netherl'ds, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 m. S. Sneek. P. 2,327.

Lemnos, isl., Greek Archipelago. [Stalimene.]

Lempa, a river of Central Amer., state St Salvador, enters the Pacific O. 35 m. S.E. that city.

Lempdes, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 1,935.

Lemps (Le Grand), a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, 20 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,703.

Lemsal, or Limbascha, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, near the G. of Riga, 30 m. W. Wolmar. Pop. 1,050. It was formerly fortified.

Lemvig, a town of Denmark, Jütland, on the S. shore of the Liimfiord, 32 m. N.E. Ringkiobing. Pop. 800, who trade in corn, tallow, and fish.

Lena, one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W., and the Yana and Indigirka on the E. It rises near Irkutsk, W. of Lake Baikal; flows first N.E. to Yakutsk, and thence N. to the Arctic O., which it enters by numerous mouths, between lat. 72° & 73° N., and lon. 125° and 130° E. Total course 2,400 m., the whole of which is within the Russian dom. Chief tributs., the Vitim, Aldan, and Bilini, both of which last it receives N. of lat 63°. 800 m. from the ocean it is a noble river, 5 or 6 m. in width, and it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen desert.

Lenawee, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. of Michigan. Area 735 sq. m. Pop. 17,889.

Lench, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Alcester. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 280.

Lencloitre, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Poitiers. P. 1,357.

Lenczy, or Leczyca, a town of Poland, gov. & 80 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, cap. dist., on the Bzura. Pop. 3,370, one half of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and has several convents.

Lendinara, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., deleg. and 9 m. W. Rovigo. Pop. 5,500, mostly employed in agriculture.

Lengefeld, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 14 m. S.E. Chemnitz. P. 3,995, mostly employed in manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, & in steam cotton mills.—*Lengenfeld* is a town, same circ., 26 miles S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,425.

Lengerich, or Margarethen-Lengerich, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 19 m. N.N.E. Münster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,430. Manufs. silk, woollen, and linen stuffs.—II. a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 29 m. N.W. Osnabrück.

Lengnau, several vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. Bern, 3 m. N. Buren, with 600 inhabs., & a bath establishment.—II. (*Ober* and *Unter*), cant. Aargau, 4 m. S.S.E. Zurzach. United pop. 1,330.

Lengsfeld, two towns of Central Germany,—I. grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, principality & 16 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, an affl. of the Werra. Pop. 2,239. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 castles, and a synagogue.—II. (or *Schenk-L.*), a market town, grand duchy, H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. & 5 m. S.S.E. Dieburg. Pop. 1,160.

Lenham, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 9½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 6,890 ac. Pop. 2,214.

Lenk, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 m. S.S.W. Thun. P. 2,240.

Lenkeran, a town of Russia. [Lankeran.]

Lennep, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 21 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Lennep. Pop. 4,910. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons.

Lennik St Quentin, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 9 m. S.W. Brussels. Pop. 2,000.

Lennox, the anc. name of the co. Dumbarton, Scotl., comprising also parts of the cos. Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew. It gives the title of Duke, in the Scotch peerage, to the Duke of Richmond. —*Lennox hills* are a range extending between cos. Dumbarton and Stirling. The highest summit rises about 1,500 feet above the sea.

Lennox Town, a vill., co. Stirling, pa. Campsie, 9 m. N. Glasgow. Pop. 2,821, employed in large calico print-works and collieries. It is a

polling-place for the co., and the seat of a sheriffs' court. Adjacent is Lennox castle.

LENO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. S. Brescia, cap. dist., near the Mella. Pop. 3,805. Manufs. linen, silk, and cotton.

LENOIR, a co. of U. S., N. America, in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 7,600.

LENOLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 16 m. N.N.W. Gaëta. Pop. 2,160.

LENOX, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, 106 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,440.

LENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Arras. Pop. 2,768, with coal mines, distilleries, tanneries, and soap works. Here, in 1648, the Prince of Condé gained a signal victory over the Spanish forces.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Dender, 7 m. N.N.W. Mons. Pop. 1,800.—III. a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 5 m. N.E. Sion. Pop. 1,622.

LENTHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 6 m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Area 970 ac. Pop. 147.

LENTINI (LAKE OF), Sicily. [BIVIERE LAKE.]

LENTINI, *Leontium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, on a hill near lake Biviere, 15 m. S.S.W. Catania. Pop. 5,100. It has a gunpowder mill, and an active fishery on the adjoining lake.

LENTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 1¼ m. W.S.W. Nottingham, on the Nottingham branch of the Midland railway. Area 5,080 ac. Pop. 4,467. It has a court-room and jail, for the liberty of Peverel, originally granted to Wm. Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror. The jurisdiction and power of this court is very extensive.

LENY, a romantic mountain pass of Scotl., co. Perth, 2 m. W. Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Aarau. Pop. 1,760.

LENZEN, a town of Pruss. Saxony, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 83 m. N.W. Potsdam. Pop. 3,000.

LENZKIRCH (UPPER & LOWER), two vills. of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, 3½ m. S. Neustadt.

LEO (SAN), a small town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Urbino, 7 m. S.W. San Marino. It is a bishop's see, protected by a fort. P. 1,200.

LEOBEN, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 9 m. W.S.W. Brück, on the Mur. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in mining and forging iron. The peace of Leoben, between France & Austria, was concluded here, 18th April, 1797.

LEOBSCHÜTZ (Slav. *Hlubzien*), a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 33 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 6,230.

LEOGANE, a marit. town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on its W. coast, 20 m. W. Port-au-Prince, at the S.E. angle of Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Caribbean sea, about 120 m. in length.

LEOMINSTER, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, & pa. of Engl., co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Hereford, on the Lugg. Area of bor. & pa. 9,290 ac. Pop. 4,916. It has many curious old timber houses; an ancient church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Mary; a grotesquely built town-hall, or "butter cross," erected in 1633; a jail, house of industry, mkt. house, and branch bank; with manufs. of leather, gloves, hats, and a few woollens; large mkts. on Tuesday, for corn, wool, hops, and cider; and 7 large yearly fairs for cattle. Corp. rev. (1846-7) 529*l*. Leominster sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848), 553. It is a polling place for the co.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 10 m. E. Chichester. Ac. 3,230. P. 785.

LEOMINSTER, a tnshp., U. S. of N. America, Massachusetts, 36 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 2,069.

LEON, an old prov. and formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provs. Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora. It was originally called the kingdom of the Asturias, and was united to Castile in 1230. The new prov. of Leon in the northern portion, has an area of 5,894 sq. m.; and a pop. of 267,438.

LEON, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Bernesga, at the confl. of the Sorio, 60 m S.E. Oviedo, & 174 m. N.N.W. Madrid. Pop. 5,720. Its walls are nearly demolished. Chief buildings, the church of San Isidoro, built in the 11th century; 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals. Linen-weaving, stocking-knitting, and glove-making, are the principal branches of industry.

LEON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, on a lagoon, 17 m. N.W. Dax. Pop. 1,402.

LEON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Cataraugus. P. 1,326.—II. a city, Cen. Amer., cap. state Nicaragua, near the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Leon, 10 m. from the Pacific O. Lat. 12° 25′ N., lon. 86° 50′ W. P. 25,000. It had formerly 50,000 inhabs.; it is now greatly decayed and dilapidated, and one third of it is in ruins; but it still has many handsome residences, and other buildings. It is a bishop's see, and has a noble Gothic cathedral; 20 other churches, some convents, an hospital, a university, various other public institutions, and well supplied markets. —III. a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 30 m. W.N.W. Guanaxuato. It has several handsome churches, and is one of the most industrious places in the confederation.—IV. a co., U. S., N. America, in N. of Florida. Area 1,824 sq. m. Pop. 10,713.—V. a river of Cent. America, enters the Caribbean sea, 75 m. W. Truxillo. Length 30 miles.

LEON (ISLA DE), a long, narrow isl., S. Spain, prov. Cadiz, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, N. & S., 10 m., breadth abt. 2 m. Surface mostly sandy and barren, with salt water marshes. On it are the cities of Cadiz, San Fernando, and Gorda. [ISLA DE LEON.]

LEON, MANAGUA, or MATIARES (LAKE OF), a lake of Central America, state Nicaragua, lat. 12° 15′ N., lon. 86° 15′ W., is 35 m. in length, by 15 m. in greatest breadth. Its surface is 28 feet above that of the L. of Nicaragua, with which it communics. at its E. end by the riv. Tipitapa.

LEON (NUEVO, or NEW), a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, betw. lat. 24° & 27° 30′ N., & lon. 99° and 100° 40′ W., enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. Area 21,000 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 101,108. Surface generally mntnous.; principal river, the Tigre. Soil fertile. Mineral products comprise lead, gold, silver, and salt. Chief towns, Monterey the cap., Florida, Saltilla, and Linares.

LEON (ST), numerous comms. & vills. of France; the principal being *L. sur L'Isle*, dep. Dordogne, arrond. Perigueux. Pop. 1,093.

LEONARD (ST), a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, comprising a part of the town of St Andrews. Pop. 554.

LEONARD (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 11 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 3,808.—II. (*des Blôis*), a vill., dep. and on the Sarthe, 20 m. W. Mamers. Pop. 1,810.—III. a vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, 17 m. N. Blois. Pop. 1,170.

LEONARD (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, forming a suburb of Exeter on the S.E. Area 80 ac. Pop. 1,129. Here is the West of England deaf and dumb asylum.

LEONARDO (SAN), a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Soria. Pop. 582.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 7 m. W.S.W. Man-

fredonia.—III. a fort, defending the harbour of the island Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily.

Leonard's (St), a pa. and watering place of Engl., co. Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings, on the S.W. Area 750 ac. Pop. 768. The town, commenced about 15 years ago, has now become a thriving and favourite locality for visitors, and it has a handsome new church, and the various appliances of a place of summer resort. —*St Leonard's Forest*, co. Sussex, 1½ m. E. Horsham, occupies about 10,000 ac., and is an enclosed part of the anc. Andredswald, or wood of Anderida, which in the Roman and Saxon period occupied all the tract called the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

Leonberg, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,200. It is the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling.

Leondari, or Londari, *Leuctra*, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Gortynia, near the head of the Rouphia (*Alpheus*), 18 m. S.W. Tripolitza.

Leonessa, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult., cap. cant., 12½ m. N. Civitâ-Ducale, on the Corno. Pop. 6,500. It has a college, 3 parish churches, 7 convents, and 3 annual fairs.

Leonforte, or Lionforte, a town of Sicily, intend. and 37 m. W.N.W. Catania. Pop. 11,000. It is situated in a mntnous. dist., enclosed by walls, and has a brisk trade in corn, wine, & oil.

Leonhard (St), several small towns of Germany, &c.—I. Upp. Austria, 26 m. S. Steyer.—II. Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 34 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant, and having iron & coal mines.—III. circ. and 13 m. S.S.W. Klagenfurt. —IV. Styria, 8 m. E. Marburg.—V. Lr. Austria, 5 m. S.E. Pechlarn.—VI. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, 4 m. N.E. Sion.

Leoni, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., 4 m. S. St Angelo. Pop. 4,000.

Leopoldova, and Leopoldau, two vills. of the Austrian empire.—I. S. Hungary, Banat, near the Danube, with 2,257 inhabs.—II. Lower Austria, 5 m. N.N.E. Vienna.

Leopoldstadt (Hung. *Leopoldvar*), a strongly fortified town of Central Hungary, circ. Neutra, 90 m. N.W. Pesth, on the Waag. Pop. 1,700. It has 2 arsenals, built by Leopold I., R. Catholic and Protestant churches, and a synagogue.

Leovo, a town of S. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 50 m. S.W. Kishenev. Pop. 2,000.

Lepanto, *Naupactus*, a seaport town of Greece, W. Hellas, gov. Ætolia, on the N. coast of the G. of Lepanto, 12 m. N.E. Patras. Pop. 2,000.

Lepanto (Gulf of). [Corinth, Gulf of.]

Lepanto (Strait of), the entrance to the G. of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 m. across, and defended by a castle on either side. Here, on 8th Oct. 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria, totally defeated that of the Turks.

Lepe, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. W. Huelva, near the Atlantic. Pop. 3,024.

Lepel (New and Old), two towns of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk.—I. cap. circ., on L. Bereshta, 62 m. W.S.W. Vitebsk, with 2,700 inhabs., —II. about 3 m. N.W. New Lepel.

Lepers' Isle, one of the New Hebrides, Pacific O., between Espiritu Santo and Aurora.

Lepton, a tnshp., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Heaton, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. P. 3,875.

Lequeitio, a marit. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E.N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop, 2,335. Its harbour is defended by several forts.

Le Ray, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 8 m. N.E. Watertown. Pop. 3,721.

Lerez, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. E. Pontevedra, on the river of Lerez. Pop. 2,088. It has manufs. of leather.

Lerici, a marit. town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand., on the G. of Spezzia, 5 m. E.S.E. Spezzia. Pop. 5,217.

Lerida, *Ilerda*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Lerida, on the Segre, here crossed by a fine bridge, 82 m. W. Barcelona. Pop. (1845) 16,634. It stands on a hill-slope, commanded by a lofty citadel, comprising an old ruined cathedral. Principal buildings, a modern cathedral, in the lower part of the town; 3 pa. churches, and a military hospital. Its university was suppressed by Philip v. In the adjoining plain, Scipio, the Roman general, defeated the Carthaginian Hanno, B.C. 216. Lerida was stormed by the French during the war of Succession in 1707, and again taken by them under Suchet in 1810.

Lerin, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 34 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,398. It stands on a plain near an affl. of the Ebro.

Lerins (Isles), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, dep. Var, near the coast, consisting of the fortified islands of St Marguerite and St Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask."

Lerma, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. S. Burgos. Pop. 1,395. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III.

Lero, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor, 35 m. S. Samos. Length, N. to S., 6 m., greatest breadth 4 m. Pop. about 2,000. Surface mntnous., but fertile. On its N. side is a tolerable port; and on its E. the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

Le Roy, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 236 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,323. Minor tnshps. of same name in Pennsylvania and W. States.

Lerwick, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotl., and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 m. N.N.E. Sumburgh Head. Pop. of pa. 3,284, do. of town 2,287, employed in the whale and herring fisheries, & in manufs. of straw-plait. Customs rev. (1846-7) 549*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 2,134 tons. Houses very antique. It is defended by a fort, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law. In the vicinity are the ruins of 2 Danish castles.

Lesaca, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 28 m. N. Pamplona. Pop. 2,180. It has iron works.

Lesbos, isl., Grecian Archip. [Mitylene.]

Lesbury, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Alne, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alnwick, with a sta. on the Newcastle railway. Ac. 4,540. Pop. 1,108.

Lescar, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, 4 m. N.W. Pau. Pop. 1,796.

Leschenault (Port), a marit. settlement and inlet of W. Australia, dist. Wellington, immediately opposite Australind, about lat. 33° 18′ S., lon. 115° 37′ W., in a fertile position, but with a harbour adapted only for boats.

Leschnitz, a small town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 21 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. P. 1,290. Near it is a hill convent greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

Lescure, two comms. and vills of France.—I. dep. Tarn, 2 m. N.E Albi. Pop. 2,070.—II. dep. Ariège, 5 m. E.N.E. St Girons. Pop. 1,776.

Lesignano di Bagni, a vill. of Italy, duchy and 14 m. S.W. Parma, celeb. for its mineral springs.

Lesina, *Pharos-Insula*, an island of Dalmatia, circ. and 23 m. S.E. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, between the islands Brazza and Curzola. Length 40 m., breadth 2 to 6 m. Pop. 12,539. Surface undulating and fertile, but in great part waste. Principal products, figs, wine, marble, anchovies, and rosemary-oil. Chief town Lesina. Pop. 2,000.

—II. a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Capitanata, 29 m. N.W. Foggia, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lesina (anc. *Pantanus*), a salt lagoon extending along the Adriatic shore, 13 m. in length.

LESLIE, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 10 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. of pa. 3,635, employed in large flax mills, and in linen and cotton weaving. Pop. of bor. 1,207. Here is the ancient seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes.—II. a pa., co. Aberdeen, 10 m. S.S.E. Huntly. P. 553.

LESMAHAGO, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Lanark, on the Clyde, the celebrated falls of which are in this pa. Area 34,000 ac. Pop. 6,902, mostly employed in weaving and in collieries. The church is collegiate. Craignethan castle, in this pa., has been identified with the Tillietudlem of Scott's "Old Mortality."

LESNEVEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 2,734. It has a large naval hospital, a corn exchange, an active trade in corn, and 13 annual fairs. Near it is the church of Folgoat, one of the finest Gothic structures of the dep.

LESNEWTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. Camelford. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 137.

LESNO, a town of Lombardy and Venice, deleg. and 11 m. S. Brescia. Pop. 3,400.

LESPARRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 37 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,404.

LESSA, a seaport vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 4 m. N. Oporto, and becoming a place of summer resort for visitors from that city.

LESSAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 13 m. N.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,750.

LESSEN, or LASZYN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 17 m. S.S.E. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,670.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 31 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 576.—III. a vill. of the duchy Brunswick, district Wolfenbüttel, E.N.E. Brunswick. Pop. 4,062.

LESSINES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Dender, 19 m. N.N.W. Mons. Pop. 4,971. Principal buildings, St Peter's church and the town house. It has a literary society, distilleries, chicory and salt factories.

LESSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 7 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 560 ac. Pop. 241.

LESSNOI-KARAMUSH, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Saratov. Pop. 2,760.

LESSOE, or LÄSÖE, an isl. of Denmark, in the Kattegat, 12 m. E. the N. part of Jutland. Area 42 sq. m. Pop. 2,400, the males mostly engaged in fishing, and the females in agricultural pursuits. It is level, and environed by sand banks.

LESTERPS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, 5 m. E.N.E. Confolens. Pop. 1,426.

LESWALT, a pa. of Scotl., co. Wigton, 4 m. N.W. Stranraer. Area 56 sq. m. Pop. 2,712. The coast is here defended by bold, rocky cliffs. The ancient castle of Lochnaw stands on a beautiful loch in this parish.

LETCOMBE, two pas. of Engl., co. Berks.—I. (*Basset*), 2½ m. S.S.W. Wantage. Ac. 1,260. P. 293. —(*Regis*), 1½ m. S.W. Wantage. Ac. 4,540. P. 1,030.

LETCHWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. E.N.E. Hitchin. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 108.

LETHAM, a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Monimail, 4 m. W. Cupar. Pop. 383.

LETHEM, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 5 m. E. Forfar, pa. Dunnichen. Pop. 745.

LETHENDY and KINLOCH, a united pa. of Scotl., co. & 12 m. N. Perth, near the Tay. Pop. 662. It has several lochs, and numerous anc. remains.

LETHERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 164.

LETHERINGSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Holt. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 273.

LETHNOT, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Forfar. Pop. 400.

LETI, a marshy island of Bulgaria, formed by the Danube at its Delta, between the Kilia and Sulina mouths. Length 42 m., breadth 20 m.

LETITSHEV (Pol. *Letycew*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Bug, 55 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 2,325.

LE-TO, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-tung, with a good harbour, and a small town.

LETTEE, or LETI, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 m. E. the N. extremity of Timor.

LETTERE, a town of Naples, prov. Naples, 3½ m. E. Castel-a-mare. Pop. 4,000.

LETTERKENNY, a market town of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on the Swilly, 6½ m. N.W. Raphoe. Pop. 2,161. It is irreg. built, has a church, session house, union workhouse, bridewell, a harbour; at head of Lough Swilly, admit. vessels of 150 tons.

LETTERKENNY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.W. Chambersburg. Pop. 1,918.

LETTERSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 498.

LETTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Weobly. Ac. 1,330. P. 224.—II. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. East-Dereham. Ac. 1,440. P. 154.

LETUR, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 30 m. N. Caravaca. Pop. 2,970.

LEUBUS, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 28 m. W.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder, with 565 inhabs.—II. a contiguous vill., with a magnificent Cistercian abbey. Pop. 1,309.

LEUCA (CAPO DI), the most S.E. extremity of Italy, Naples, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Otranto, bounding E.ward the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 48′ 7″ N., lon. 18° 22′ 5″ E.

LEUCADIA, the anc. name of [SANTA MAURA]

LEUCATE, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. Narbonne. The lake of Leucate, deps. Aude and Pyrenees Orientales, is a lagoon, 10 m. in length.

LEUCHARS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 4 m. N.W. St Andrews, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee railway, 7 m. N.E. Cupar. P. 1,901.

LEUCE, an isl., Black Sea. [ISLE OF SERPENTS.]

LEU (ST), a town and quarter of the island Bourbon, on its W. coast, 10 m. S. St Paul.—II. (*Taverny*), a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. of comm. 1,182. It has a fine château and park, which belonged successively to the Bonaparte, Orleans, and Bourbon-Condé families.—III. (*d'Esserent*), a market town, dep. and on the Oise, with a station on the Paris & Brussels railway, 3 m. S.S.W. Creil.

LEUCHTENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatin., 21 m. N.E. Amberg, with a castle on a steep hill. Pop. 563. In 1814 it gave the title of Duke to Eugene Beauharnais, in whose family it still remains.

LEUCTRA, the ancient name of several small vills. of Greece, that near which the Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans, B.C. 371, being in Bœotia, 7 m. S.W. Thebes, and now called *Lefka*.—II. a marit. vill. of Morea, gov. Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 11½ m. N.W. Tzimova, and now called *Leftro*. [LEONDARI.]

LEUK (Fr. *Louëche*), a vill. and celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, at its confl. with the Dala, 15 m. E.N.E. Sion, and 5,000 feet above the sea. It is resorted to between May and October. The St Lawrence spring has a temp. of 144° Fahr.

LEUTENBERG and LEUTERSHAUSEN, two towns

of Central Germany.—I. principality Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, 12 m. S.S.E. Rudolstadt, with the castle of Friedensberg.—II. Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., on the Altmuhl, 7 m. W.N.W. Anspach, with 1,422 inhabitants.

LEUTHEN, several vills. of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, reg. and W. Breslau, where, on the 5th Dec. 1757, Frederick the Great totally defeated the Austrians.

LEUTKIRCH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 40 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of linens & cottons. Pop. 1,000.

LEUTOMISCHEL, Bohemia. [LEITOMISCHEL.]

LEUTSCHAU (Hung. *Lötze*), a royal free town of North Hungary, circ. Zips, on a hill, 123 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,500, 3-8ths protestants. It has the oldest Lutheran college in Hungary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, seminary for noble females, & an asylum for the children of soldiers.

LEUZE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Dender, 17 m. N.W. Mons. Pop. (1842) 5,880, engaged in dyeing, bleaching, brewing, &c.—II. a pa., prov. and 6 m. N.E. Namur.

LEVAN (ST), a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, at the S. extremity of the peninsula, Land's-End, 8 m. S.W. Penzance. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 531. It has an ancient well and oratory, and "The Logan Stone," a rocking mass of granite, poised on an elevated rock.

LEVANE, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,000.

LEVANSO, *Phorbantia*, an island in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. and 9 m. W. Trapani, and nearly 6 m. in circuit.

LEVANT, a name derived from the Italian word for the "South-east," and applied in the middle ages to that quarter of the Mediterranean E. of Cape Matapan, now generally applied to the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria, &c.

LEVANTE, the most E. prov. of Sardinia, div. Genoa, bordering the Mediterranean for about 45 m., and bounded N. by the Apennines. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 73,139. It is subdivided into 6 mands. Principal towns, Spezzia, the cap., Lerici, Levante, and Sarzana.

LEVANTINE (VAL), Ital. *Levantina*, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, extends from St Gothard to the confl. of the Tessin, with the Blenio.

LEVANTO, a marit. town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand., on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. N.N.W. Spezzia. P. 4,596.

LEVELAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Faversham. Area 320 ac. Pop. 100.

LEVEN, several small rivers of Britain.—I. Engl., co. Cumberland, formed by the junction of the Black and White Leven, or Line, near Stapleton, flows S.W. for 15 m., and joins the Esk 3 m. S. Longtown.—II. co. Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.—III. Scotland, co. Dumbarton, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, and discharges its surplus waters into the Clyde at Dumbarton castle, after a S. course of 7 m. On its banks are Dumbarton, Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton, with numerous print works, and other factories.—IV. co. Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, and after an E. course of 14 m., enters the Firth of Forth at Leven, besides which vill., Leslie, Markinch, and Balgonie, are on its banks.

LEVEN, a bor. of barony of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Scoonie, at the mouth of the Leven, which here forms a harbour for vessels of 300 tons at spring tides, 9 m. N.N.E. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1,827, chiefly employed in linen manufs., but also in tile and iron works. It has seven annual fairs.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. N.E. Beverley. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 988.—*Loch Leven* is in co. & immediately E. Kinross. Circuit about 11 m., a partial drainage having reduced it 3 m. It receives the Orwell, and all the other streams of the co.; is famous for trout, and contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a famous castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567-8, & signed her abdication on July 4th 1567, and from which, on May 2d 1568, she made her memorable escape, shortly before the battle of Langside.—II. a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, from which it stretches E. for 12 m., between cos. Argyle and Inverness. Scenes highly picturesque, and on its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

LEVENS, a chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pas. Haversham and Kendal, 5 m. S. Kendal. Pop. 993. Levens-Hall, an ancient seat of the Howard family, is in this chapelry.

LEVENSHULME, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, with a station on the railway from Manchester to Crewe, &c., 3 m. S.E. Manchester.

LEVENTO, or LEVENZO, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 11 m. N. Nice, cap. mand., with 1,500 inhabitants. Birth place of General Massena.

LEVERANO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, Lecce. Pop. 2,000.

LEVER (DARCY), a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. S.E. Bolton. Pop. 1,700.—II. (*Great*), a township, same co., pa. Middleton, 1 m. S. Bolton. Pop. 657, partly employed in bleaching works.—III. (*Little*), a chapelry, same co., pa. & 3 m. E.S.E. Bolton, at the junction of the Bolton, Bury & Manchester canals. Pop. 2,580.

LEVERINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 1 m. N.N.W. Wisbeach. Ac. 9,000. Pop. 1,954.

LEVERTON, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Boston. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 687.—II. (*North*), co. Notts, 5½ m. E.N.E. East-Retford. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 344.—III. (*South*), same co., 5 m. E.S.E. East-Retford. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 451. It has a small grammar school.

LEVICO, a market town of the Tyrol, circ. and 10 m. S.E. Trient, near a small lake. Pop. 3,517.

LEVIER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 11 m. W.N.W. Pontarlier. P. 1,430.

LEVIGNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. N. Marmande. Pop. 1,586.

LEVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 214.

LEVISHAM, a pa. of England. [LEAVISHAM.]

LEVIZZANO and LEVORANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. duchy and 17 m. S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,200.—II. Naples, prov. Otranto, 11 m. S.W. Leece. Pop. 1,800.

LEVROUX, *Gabatum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,608. It has manufs. of fine woollen cloths and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wine, & wool. It was formerly fortified.

LEW, two pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—I. (*North*), 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,051.—II. (*Trenchard*), 9½ m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 527.

LEWANNICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.W. Launceston. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 733.

LEWENZ (Hung. *Leva*), a market town of W. Hungary, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Bars. Pop. 4,600.

LEWES, a parl. bor. and town of Engl., co. Sussex, on the navigable Ouse, here crossed by a stone bridge, 44 m. S.E. London, and 8½ m., by railway, N.E. Brighton. Area of bor. 1,360 ac. Inhabited houses 1,603. Pop. 9,199. It is finely situated on a declivity of the S. Downs, and has a grammar school, alms-houses, believed to have

been founded by Gundrada, 4th daughter of Wm. the Conqueror, an elegant co. hall, a co. jail, and house of correction, barracks, & theatre. Large markets are held on Tuesday for corn, malt, wool, & cattle, and a considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouse. Large sheep fairs are held in September and October. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 844. It is a polling place for E. division of co., and the head of a poor law union. Lewes is said to have been the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. Simon de Montford and the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here, and imprisoned him in the castle.

LEWIN, a small frontier town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. & 14 m. W. Glatz. Pop. 1,330. —II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 599.

LEWIS (with HARRIS), the most N. and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotl., between lat. 57° 40′ and 58° 32′ N., and lon. 6° and 7° W., separated from the mainland by the Minch, a sea 30 m. across. Length, N. to S., 60 m., greatest breadth 30 m. Area variously estimated between 700 and 770 sq. m.; of which Lewis, the N. portion, separated from Harris by the inlets Lochs Reasort and Seaforth, comprises about 575 sq. m. Pop. 17,037. Coast line very much indented; on the E. side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the *Butt of Lewis*, lat. 58° 31′ N., lon. 6° 14′ W., rises to 80 ft. above the sea. Sunneval mntn. is estimated to be 2,700 ft. in height, and a great part of the island is rugged; but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat, and with remains of ancient forests. The inhabitants are occupied in raising barley & potatoes, cattle breeding, fishing, kelp-making, and domestic manufs. The Seaforth estates have now passed into the possession of Mr Matheson, who has introduced extensive improvements. The island abounds with Druidic edifices and ruined fortresses. The people are almost entirely of Celtic descent; but in the N. (Butt of L.), are a race of purely Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. Lewis is divided into the 4 pas. of Stornoway, Uig, Barvas, and Lochs. Stornoway, the only town, is on the E. coast. [HARRIS—HEBRIDES.]

LEWIS ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 35′ S., lon. 116° 33′ E.

LEWISBOROUGH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., state & 40 m. N. New York, on Croton riv. P. 1,619.

LEWISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Ravensbourne, an affl. of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. London. Area 5,220 ac. Pop. 12,276. The vill., about 1 m. in length, has many handsome residences, & a school, founded in 1647. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Dartmouth.

LEWIS, or GREAT SNAKE RIVER, U. S., of N. America, Oregon territ., is formed by the union of two rivers rising in the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Columbia river from the S.E., 200 m. from the Pacific ocean.

LEWISTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, on Niagara river, 297 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,533. It communicates with Oswego by steamboats, and with Buffalo by railway.—II. a town, Pennsylvania, on Juniata river, and on the Pennsylvania canal, 43 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,058.—III. a township, Maine, 23 m. S.W. Augusta, with a bridge across the Androscoggin river, below its falls. Pop. 1,800.

LEW KEW ISLANDS, Pacific. [LOO-CHOO.]

LEWKNOR, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Thame. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 847.

LEXDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. W. Colchester. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 1,454.

LEXHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 5½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 236.—II. (*West*), 5 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 124.

LEXINGTON, a city, U. S., N. America, Kentucky, on a branch of Elkhorn river, 72 m. E.S.E. Louisville. Pop. 6,997. It is beautifully situated and well built, and is the oldest town in the state. It has 10 churches, a courthouse, jail, superb masonic hall, state lunatic asylum, 2 academies, and the Transylvania university.—II. a tnshp., Massachusetts, 11 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,642. It has a monument commemorating the first action in the revolutionary war, which was fought here, April 19, 1775.—III. a tnship., New York, 28 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 2,813.—IV. a vill., Virginia, on a branch of James river, 110 m. W. Richmond. Pop. 1,200. It has a court-house, a college endowed by Gen. Washington, and a state military institution, which educates about 60 cadets.—V. a vill., Missouri, 132 m. W.N.W. Jefferson city. Pop. 2,354.—VI. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Stark. Pop. 1,637.—VII. a central dist. in S. Carolina. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 12,111.

LEYBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¾ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 660 ac. Pop. 255.

LEYBURN, a mkt. town of Engl., co. York, N. Rid., pa. Wensley, 7 m. S S.W. Richmond. P. 829.

LEYDEN (Dutch *Leiden*), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a city of the Netherlands, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Amsterdam, and 17 m. N. Rotterdam, and with both of which it is connected by canals & railws., on the Old Rhine, 6 m. from its mouth, in the N. sea. Lat. of observatory, 52° 9′ 5″ N., lon. 4° 29′ 5″ E. Pop. (1844) 38,500. Mean temp. of year 49°; winter 36°; summer 62°.7, Fahr. It is intersected by canals, and surrounded by wind-mills; streets wide and clean; public edifices not remarkable for architecture. The town hall, erected 1574, is a picturesque building. The university, founded 1575, one of the most distinguished schools of learning in Europe, had, in 1847, 439 students. Among its professors were Scaliger, Gomarus, and Arminius, and it had as pupils, Grotius, Descartes, Fielding, and Goldsmith. Connected with the university are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, an astronomical observatory, an excellent botanic garden, and an extensive library of books, and rare Oriental MSS. There are besides several private museums, and many learned societies. The church of St Peter contains a monument to Boërhaave. Leiden has a public hospital, arsenal, custom-house, & chamber of commerce. Its manufs. have greatly declined. In the middle of the 17th century, it had 100,000 inhabs. Its principal trade is in grain, butter, and cheese. It sustained a severe siege by the Spaniards in 1573-4; was ravaged by the plague in 1655, and was greatly injured by an explosion of gunpowder in 1807.—*Leyderdorp* is a vill., N. Holland, 1 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 1,654.

LEYDEN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 108 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,438.—II. two isls., one off the N. coast of Ceylon, the other off that of Java, opposite Batavia.

LEYLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S. Preston. Area 17,950 ac. Pop. 14,032, extensively employed in manufs. of cotton goods. It comprises the chapelries Euxton & Heapey, and townships Hoghton, Whittle, Clayton, Cuerden,

Leyland, Wheelton, and Withnell. It has a handsome church, with monuments of the Faringtons family, whose mansion, Shawhall, contains a museum and fine gallery of paintings; a grammar school, numerous other endowed schools, almshouses, and a station on the Manchester & Preston railway. [HOGHTON.]

LEYNI, a vill. of Piedmont, div. prov. and 9 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. 3,090.

LEYSDOWN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. E.S.E. Queenborough. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 310.

LEYTE, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, immediately S.S.W. Samar. Length 130 m., average breadth 35 m. Pop. (1837) 92,175. Soil in many parts very fertile, producing rice & cotton, with ebony and other fine woods.

LEYTHA, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and after a N. and E. course of 90 m. joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the Leytha mountains.

LEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties railway, 5 m. N.E. London. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 3,274. The vill., on the Lea, has an anc. brick church, & many handsome residences. Strype, the antiquary, was vicar of the pa.

LEZ, a river of France, dep. Herault, rises in the Cevennes mntns., flows S., and after a course of 20 m. falls into the Mediterranean, 2 m. S.E. Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

LEZANT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.E. Launceston. Area 4,660 ac. Pop. 905.

LEZAYSK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. N.E. Rzeszov, on l. b. of the San. P. 3,300.

LEZARDRIEUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 16 m. E.N.E. Lannion. P. 2,130.

LEZAT, and LEZAY, two comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Ariége, on the Leze, 17 m. N.W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,642.—II. dep. Deux-Sevres, on the Dive, 7 m. E.N.E. Melle. P. 2,480.

LEZIATE, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 3 m. W.S.W. Ramsey. Pop. 2,322.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1,310. P. 172.

LEZIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Narbonne. P. 2,253.

LEZOUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. E.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,054.

LEZUZA, *Libisosona*, a town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W. Albacete. Pop. 2,451.

LGOW, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Sem. Pop. 2,000.

LHANBRYDE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and adjoining Elgin on N.E. Pop. 1,176.

L'HASSA, the cap. city of Tibet. [LASSA.]

LHONAUR, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 42 m. E.N.E. Jaulna. Lat 20° N., lon. 76° 43′ E.

LIAMONE, *Cercidius*, a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 m., enters the Mediterranean 11 m. N. Ajaccio. In 1793 it gave name to the most southerly of the two deps. of the island.

LIANCOURT (*Sous Clermont*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, with a station on the Paris & Brussels railw., 5 m. S.S.E. Clermont. P. 1,364.

LIANG-TCHOU, and LIAN-TCHOU, two cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Kan-su, near the Great Wall, and 140 m. N.N.W. Lantcheou.—II. prov. Quang-tong, 240 m. S.W. Canton.

LIBAU (Lettish, *Leapaïa*), a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, and 105 m. W.S.W. Mitau. Pop. 10,110. It is enclosed by walls, and has a council-hall, theatre, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, & Calvinist churches; a synagogue, hospital, 2 extensive alms-houses, and an orphan asylum. Its harbour is artificial. Its trade is considerable.

LIBBERTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, 3 m. E.S.E. Carnwath. Area 8,700 ac. Pop. 796.

LIBERTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 2½ m. S.E. Edinburgh. Area estimated at betw. 4,000 & 5,000 ac. P. 3,450. The anc. Borough Muir of Edinburgh, the bituminous well of St Catherine, Craigmillar Castle, & other objects of interest are in this pa.

LIBERIA, an independent Negro republic of W. Africa, established 1823, extends along the coast of Guinea, between Sierra Leone and Cape Mensurado for 320 m., with an average breadth of 80 m. Pop. estimated at 80,000 coloured persons, of whom 10,000 are free blacks from the U. States, and the remainder aborigines, or captives released from slavers. The country has been all purchased from time to time by the American Colonization Society; and its climate has improved greatly by a systematic drainage, and clearance of woods. Palm oil, to the value of 150,000 dolls., was shipped from it in 1847; camwood, ivory, gold-dust, coffee, indigo, ginger, and arrow-root, are other principal products. Cocoa and sugar thrive, and it is expected that cotton will soon become an article of export. No draught animals succeed, and much of the cam-wood exported is brought 200 m. from the interior on *mens'* backs. It is estimated that 2 million inhabs. of the interior now obtain supplies of European goods from this republic and Cape Palmas. In 1847, 82 foreign vessels visited the coast, and brought away merchandise to the value of 660,000 dollars. Liberia, formerly a dependency of the U. States, was recognised as an independent republic in July 1848. Government vested in a president, vice-president, & a senate of 6 mems., and house of representatives of 28 mems., elected by all possessors of a real estate to the value of 30 dollars. Ann. rev. about 20,000 dolls., derived from sale of land and duties on spirits. About 50,000 of the pop. are said to use the English language, and children are sent from the surrounding countries, 400 or 500 m. distant, to attend the schools of this state, which also supports two public journals. On the whole, the establishment of Liberia is a most successful experiment for the civilization of W. Africa. The seaport and cap. Monrovia, has a pop. of 9,000.

LIBERTY, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Georgia, on the Atlantic & the Alatamah rivs. Pop. 7,241, of whom 5,561 are slaves.—II. a township, New York, 10 m, N.N.W. Monticello. Pop. 1,569.—III. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Adams. Pop. 1,498.—IV. Ohio, co. Fairfield, on the Ohio canal. Pop. 2,778.—V. Ohio, Highland co. Pop. 3,521.—VI. Missouri, co. Marion. Pop. 2,159.—VII. a vill., Indiana, cap. co. Union, 66 m. E.S.E. Indianopolis.—VIII. Missouri, cap. Clay co., 160 m. N.W. Jefferson city. P. 1,127.—Minor townships are in Pennsylvania and other states.

LIBETHEN (Hung. *Libeth-Banya*), a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, 14 m. E. Neusohl. Pop. 1,400. It has mines of iron and copper.

LIBOKOVO, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, 12 m. S.E. Argyro-Kastro. —*Libochowitz* is a small town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Leitmeritz, on the north bank of the Eger.

LIBOURNE, *Liburnum*, a town and river-port of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on the railway from Tours, 17 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. (1846) 8,850. It is enclosed by walls, and has large cavalry barracks, manufs. of woollen stuffs, glass, & cordage, yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, and a considerable traffic with Bordeaux in

wines, brandy, salt, and corn. It was founded in 1286, by Edward I., king of England.

LIBYAN DESERT, a wide region of N. Africa, including parts of Egypt, Tripoli, and Barca. It contains the oasis of Siwah, with the town of same name, about lat. 20° 12′ N., lon. 26° 15′ E., near which is the vill. of Gharmy, with remains of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

LICATA, a town of Sicily. [ALICATA.]

LICH, a town of Central Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Wetter, 8 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,357, mostly Lutherans.

LICHBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. N.W. Towcester. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 408.

LICHET, two pas. of Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Matravers*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Wimborne Minster. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 817.—II. (*Minster*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Wareham. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 858.

LICHFIELD, a city, parl. and munic. bor., and co. of itself, England, co. Stafford, on the Grand Junction canal, and the Stafford and Rugby railway, 17 m. E.S.E. Stafford, and 110 m. N.N.W. London. Area of city, co., and parl. bor., 3,180 ac. Inhabited houses 1,384. Pop. 6,761. It stands on a fine plain, and is mostly well built. The cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom, is built in the richly decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; it has a superb porch, choir and ladye chapel, 3 fine towers with spires, of which the central is 258 feet in height; and many interesting monuments, including those of Lady M. Wortley Montague, Johnson, Garrick, Miss Seward, and the celebrated one by Chantrey of the "Sleeping Children." The cathedral library contains the Saxon Gospels of St. Chad, and other literary rarities. Lichfield has also a large episcopal palace, a deanery, 3 pa. churches, a grammar school, said to have been founded by Edward VI., and where Addison, Ashmole, Johnson, & Garrick, were educated; a poor's hospital, founded in the reign of Henry III.; an ancient female hospital, an asylum for relicts of the clergy, and numerous other charities; a union work-house, a guildhall, gaol, house of correction, theatre, statue of Dr Johnson, a mkt.-house, 2 branch banks, excellent breweries, and small manufs. of carpets. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. Corp. rev. (1847) 1,330*l.* Lichfield sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors. (1848) 704. The bishopric, founded by the early Saxons, & which numbers the celebrated St. Chad among its bishops, comprised, in 1838, 491 benefices in cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick, and Salop. Episcopal rev. (1843) 4,500*l.*—II. a pa., co. Hants, 3½ m. N. Whitchurch. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 94.

LICHTENAU, several small towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 47 m. S. Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. 1,525.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Losse, 12 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,476. It is enclosed by anc. walls, and has manufs. of linens.—III. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 26 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,300.

LICHTENBERG, a principality of the Pussian States, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria on the S.E., and Birkenfeld on the N.W. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1834.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on a height near the N. frontier, 12 m. N.W. Hof. Pop. 900.—II. a vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 14 m. N.N.E. Saverno. Pop. 1,010.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, and with a station on the Nurnberg and Neumarkt railway, 20 m. N.N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 2,105.

LICHTENSTEG, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. S.W. St Gall, on rt. b. of the Thur. Pop. 750. It has a handsome old market-place.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. principality, 14 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz, at the foot of a mntn. crowned by a castle. Pop. 3,218.

LICHTENVOORDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 5 m. S.W. Groenlo. Pop. 3,657.

LICHTERVELDE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 13 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 5,660. It has manufs. of tobacco and leather.

LICHTENWALD, two villages of Germany.—I. Styria, on the Save, 15 m. S.S.E. Cilly. Pop. 600.—II. Saxony, N.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 572.

LICHVIN, a town of Russia. [LIKHVIN.]

LICK, LYK, or OELK, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 55 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Lake of Lick. Pop. (1846) 3,397.

LICKING, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Ohio. Area 666 sq. m. Pop. 35,096.—II. a riv., Kentucky, rises in the S.E. of the state, flows N.W. for 160 m., and joins the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. It is navigable for 70 miles.

LICORDIA, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Calatagirone. Pop. 7,000.—II. a vill., on a height, prov. Catania. Pop. 1,000.

LICOSA (PUNTA DI), a cape of Naples, prov. princip. Citra, forming the S. limit of the Gulf of Salerno. Lat. 40° 14′ N., lon. 14° 53′ E.

LICQUES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 15 m. E.N.E. Boulogne. P. 1,576.

LIDA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 70 m. E.N.E. Grodno, cap. circ. Pop. 2,000.

LIDDEL, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, rises in a bog in pa. Castletown, flows S.W. for about 24 m. (for a part of which it divides Scotl. from Engl.), and joins the Esk, near Canoby. Its valley forms the romantic dist. of Liddesdale.

LIDDIARD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Millicent*), 3 m. N.N.E. Wootton-Basset. Area 1,850 ac. P. 564.—II. (*Tregooze*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Area 5,930 ac. Pop. 960.

LIDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Rutland, 2 m. S.E. Uppingham. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 589. Here is an hospital, founded in 1600 by Sir T. Cecil, 2d Lord Burghley.—II. co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 454.

LIDGATE, or LYDGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Newmarket. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 450. It has the remains of an anc. castle.

LIDKÖPING, a town of Central Sweden, læn and 30 m. S.W. Marienstadt, at the mouth of the Lid-Au, in L. Wener. Pop. 1,900. It has a large mkt.-place in which, on the 29th Sept., one of the most frequented fairs in the kgdm. is held.

LIDLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3 m. W.N.W. Ampthill, with a station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the London and N.W. railway. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 926.

LIDNEY, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. & 16½ m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on a bank of the Severn, whence a railway proceeds to the Wye. Area of pa. 7,320 ac. Pop. 1,885. Lidney-hall is a seat of the Bathurst family.

LIDO, a chain of sandy isls., Austrian Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic, with several small forts.

LIEBAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,930, mostly employed in weaving.—II. a town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Prerau. Pop. 3,260.

LIEBEMÜHL, a small town of E. Prussia, reg. and 72 m. S.S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 1,300.

LIEBENAU, several small towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,282.—II. landr. and 33 m. N.W. Hanover, on the Weser, here joined by the Aue. Pop. 1,966.—III. H.-Cassel, prov. Lr. Hessen, on an island in the Diemel, 16 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 650.

LIEBENTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,540.

LIEBENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 37 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel, here joined by the Finow canal. P. 2,375.

LIEBENWERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 60 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, cap. circ., on an isl. in the Black Elster. Pop. 2,100.

LIEBENZELL, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, 20 m. W. Stuttgart, on the Nagold, with 1,052 inhabitants, mineral baths, and important linen markets.

LIEBEROSE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 33 m. S.S.W. Frankfürt. Pop. 1,500.

LIEBERTVOLKWITZ, a mkt. town of Saxony, circ. and 5½ m. S.E. Liepzig. Pop. 1,232.

LIEBSTADT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 54 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Muhl. Pop. 1,740.—II. a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Dresden, with a castle. Pop. 818.

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF), a small indep. state of S. Germany, inclosed between the Austrian prov. Tyrol, and the Swiss cant. of St Gall. Area 53 sq. m. Pop. 6,351. It had 1 vote in the German confederation, and furnished 55 men to the confederate army.—The cap. *Vadutz*, or *Liechtenstein*, is a mkt. town, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 40 m. S.S.E. Constance. Pop. 1,700.

LIEDOLSHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,813.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fort of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, *on* l. b. of the Scheldt, & 7 m. N.W. Antwerp, the approach to which it protects, with Fort Lillo, immediately opposite.

LIEFLAND, a prov. of Russia. [LIVONIA.]

LIEGE (Dutch *Luyk*, German *Lüttich*), a city of Belgium, cap. prov., on the Maese, and on the railway from Ostende to the Prussian frontier, 54 m. E.S.E. Brussels. Pop. (1845) 77,587. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of appeal, a chamber of commerce and manufs.; an university, founded 1817, cabinets of chemistry and natural history, a botanic garden, and a school of mines. It has many learned societies, & among its charitable institutions are schools for the blind and for deaf mutes. Chief edifices, the palace of justice, formerly palace of the prince-bishop, theatre, and the church of St Jacques. Liege has been called the "Birmingham of the low countries;" the coal mines in its vicinity occupy upwards of 10,000 miners. It has long been celebrated for its manufs. of arms; its other manufs. comprise steam machinery, files, nails, & hardware of all kinds, watches, jewellery, woollen and cotton fabrics, paper, and glass. It has also sugar refineries, tanneries, and distilleries. It was cap. of the French dep. Ourthe from 1793 to 1814. At *Seraing*, in the vicinity, are the extensive iron works established by the late Mr Cockerill.—The *prov. of Liege* is hilly in the S., where it comprises part of the Ardennes Forest; it has rich pasturage, and valuable mines of iron, lead, zinc, and coal. Its mineral waters are celebrated. Area 1,111 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 438,077.

LIEGNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Katzbach, at its confl. with the Schwarzwasser, and on the Berlin and Breslau railway, 40 m. W.N.W. Breslau. Pop. (1846) 13,980. It was formerly fortified, but its works have been destroyed, and are now replaced by public walks; it has 2 Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches; a ducal chapel, in which are buried the princes of the line of Piast; an anc. council-house, an academy, established 1810, an orphan asylum, & a work-house. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, and its vicinity is famous throughout Silesia for its horticulture Here, on the 16th August 1760, the Prussians under Fred. the Great, totally defeated the Austrians.

LIEMPDE, a comm. and vill., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,277.

LIENZ, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Pasterthal, on the Drave, 40 m. E.N.E. Brunecken. Pop. 3,000 engaged in iron works. It has a college & convents, and near it is an ancient fortified abbey.

LIEOU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., on a navigable river. Lat. 24° 14′ N., lon. 109° E.—*Lieou* is a prefixed name of various Chinese towns.

LIEPVRE, a comm. & vill of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,449.

LIERRE, or LIER, a town of Belgium, prov. & 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Great and *Little* Nethes. Pop. (1845) 13,875. It has manufs. of lace, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; many breweries, distilleries, & oil mills.

LIESTHAL, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Basle country, 8 m. S.E. Basle. Pop. 2,200.

LIETOR, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 m. N.W. Murcia. Pop. 2,451. It has a Carmelite convent, & manufs. of woollens.

LIEUREY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Eure, 8 m. S. Pont Audemer. Pop. 2,711.

LIEUVIN, an old div. of Normandy, cap. Lisieux, now comprised in the deps. Calvados and Eure.

LIFF and BENVIE, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth, 4 m. W. Dundee. Pop. 3,948, actively employed in linen weaving. The Earl of Camperdown's seat is in this parish.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mntns. of Wicklow, about 12 m. S.W. Dublin, and after a course of 50 m., enters Dublin Bay.

LIFFORD, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Donegal, on the Foyle, here crossed by a bridge connecting with Strabane, 14 m. S.S.W. Londonderry. Pop. 752.

LIFFRÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Rennes. P. 2,549.

LIFTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 1,784.

LIGHTHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Kington. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 384.

LIGHTWOOD FOREST, England. [BLURTON.]

LIGNÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,000.—*Ligne* is a vill. of Belgium, with breweries and distilleries, prov. Hainault, 4 miles W. Ath.

LIGNÈRES-LA-DOUCELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 25 m. N.W. Mayenne. P. 2,891.

LIGNIERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Bourges. P. 2,281.

LIGNOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 14 m. W. Pontivy. P. 1,780.

LIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 10 m. S.E. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 3,246. It has manufs. of cotton thread and fabrics, and a trade in wool and timber.—II. (*le Chatel*), a comm. and market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the Serein, 11 m. N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 1,488.—III. a village of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Namur, celebrated for a combat between the Prussians and French, 16th June 1815, two days before the action of Waterloo.

Ligonier, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 149 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,204.

Ligor (Siamese *Sakor*), a fortified town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 8° 17′ N., lon. 100° 10′ E. It is a cap. rajahship, and has many temples and pyramids.

Ligueil, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 25 m. S. Tours. Pop. 1,767.

Lihons, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 11 m. W.S.W. Peronne. Pop. 1,248.

Liim- (or Lym-) Fiord, an inlet of the Kattegat, Denmark, stretches far into N. Jutland, and there expands into a large, irregular, & shallow lagoon. It receives several small rivers, and contains the isl. Mors, and several smaller isls.

Lika, or Licca, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 m., sinks under ground near Mount Tuliba. It gives name to a mntnous. dist. in the circ. Ottochacz, having an area of 800 sq. m., and containing the towns Gospich and Carlopago.

Likhvin, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 2,500.

Li-kiang, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep. Lat. 26° 45′ N., lon. 100° 20′ E.

Lilbourn, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 279.

Lilford, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2½ m. W.S.W. Oundle. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 133. It gives the title of baron to the Powis family.

Lilienfeld, a vill. of Lower Austria, 37 m. W.S.W. Vienna, with a manuf. of arms, and a rich Cistercian abbey.—*Lilienthal* is a vill. of Hanover, 7 m. N.E. Bremen. Pop. 510.

Lille, or Lisle (Flem. *Ryssel*), a comm. and strongly fortified and manufacturing city of France, cap. dep. Nord, on the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys rivers, 26 m. N.N.E. Arras. Lat. 50° 38′ N., lon. 3° 2′ W. Pop. (1846) 67,758. It is entered by seven gates, and has a strong citadel, with barracks and magazines on its N.W. side; it is pretty well laid out, having many straight and wide streets, lined with substantial brick houses, a *Grande Place* of noble extent, and about 20 other squares; but its quarters inhabited by the manufacturing pop. are narrow, dirty, and unhealthy, and its artisans are in the most impoverished condition. Principal public buildings, the town hall, formerly a palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, and inhabited in the 16th century by Charles v., now comprising the chief municipal offices; the public library and museums, several Roman Catholic churches, with fine paintings; the Protestant church, synagogue, and prefecture; 5 large hospitals, several extensive barracks, the prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, concert hall, and large corn storehouses; and among its public establishments are a valuable picture gallery, academy of music, architecture, and a botanic garden. The canal, on which the town is built, has several branches navigable by small vessels, and along one part of it, called the middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is the handsome *Pont Royal*. Lille derives high importance from being one of the chief seats of the French thread and cotton manufs. Calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, printed goods, table linen, fine linen cloths, thread, lace, stockings, and gloves, are its principal products; in cotton-spinning it also rivals some of the towns of Lancashire; and it has considerable manufs. of broad cloths, kerseymeres, serges, and other worsted stuffs, velvets, hats, paper, beet-root-sugar, and mineral acids, with government tobacco and gunpowder factories, and an extensive fabrication of gold coin. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rapeseed-oil mills, & beet-root plantations, the two latter of which are very important, employing many hundreds of the inhabitants. A railway connects Lille with Brussels and Ghent, through Courtrai, Roubaix, and Turcoing, all industrial towns of importance. Lille, which successively belonged to the counts of Flanders, kings of France, and Earls of Burgundy, was finally annexed to the crown of France by Louis xiv. in 1667. It was taken, after a three months' siege, by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough & Prince Eugène in 1708, and was bombarded by the Austrians in 1792.

Lillebonne, *Juliobona*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., arrond. and 19 m. E. Havre. Pop. 4,310. It has a ruined castle, built by William the Conqueror, and flourishing cotton factories and tanneries. It was anc. cap. of the *Caletes*, and was colonized by the Romans, under whom it was important.

Lillers, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 7 m. N.W. Bethune. Pop. 3,056. It was formerly fortified.

Lilleshall, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 3 m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 6,140. Pop. 4,653. Near it is a monument to the late Duke of Sutherland.

Lilley, or Lindley, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4½ m. W.S.W. Hitchin. Area 1,620 ac. Pop 475.

Lilliesleaf, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 5½ m. E.S.E. Selkirk. Area 7,000 ac. Pop. 771.

Lillington, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1,620. Pop. 191.—II. co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 1,550. P. 272.

Lillingston, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Dayrell*), co. & 3½ m. N. Buckingham. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 187. The Dayrell family has resided here for more than 20 generations.—II. (*Lovell*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 140.

Lillo, a town of Spain, prov. & 37 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,183.—*Fort Lillo* is a military stronghold, Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt, opposite Fort Liefkenshoek.

Lilstock, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 9½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 710 ac. Pop. 48.

Lima, the metropolitan dep. of N. Peru, extending along the coast, S.ward of lat. 10° 30′ S., separated landward by the Andes from the deps. Ayacucho and Junin, and having N. Truxillo. Estimated area 38,000 sq. m. Independent of the city and dist. of Lima, it is subdivided into 7 provs. Towns, Callao, Chancay, Huaura, & Ica.

Lima, the cap. city of Peru, in a fine valley, about 6 m. from its port Callao, on the Pacific, and connected with it by a noble road. Lat. 12° 2′ 55″ S., lon. 77° 5′30″ W. Pop. (1838) 45,000; according to a census, 54,098, including suburbs. Mean temp. of year 73° .3; winter 68° .1; summer 77° .6 Fahr. It is about 2 m. in length by 1¼ m. in greatest breadth, and separated from a suburb by the Rimac, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, & elsewhere enclosed by a bastioned wall, entered by 6 gates. Its numerous domes & spires give it a magnificent appearance, and it is regularly laid out. Through most of the streets flows a stream. Houses flat-roofed, built of sun-dried bricks, around court yards, and seldom of more than one story. Principal edifices, comprise the cathedral church, parish church, archbishop's palace, now partly occupied by the Peruvian senate, the former residence of the viceroy, now the court house, the city hall, jail, all in the principal square, which has in its centre a bronze fountain and statue of Fame. Lima has numerous richly-decorated churches, a convent, dedicated to San Francisco, and of great extent and wealth; 2 foundling asylums, 11 public hospitals,

a university, with a handsome edifice, partly appropriated to the meetings of the N. Peruvian chamber of representatives, a national museum, a public library with rare books, a public museum, ecclesiastical, Lancasterian, naval, and other schools, a handsome theatre, a large bull-ring, a cockpit; & outside of the walls, a planted promenade, a public cemetery, and public baths. It has some manufs. of gold lace, and a glass factory. Its vicinity is fertile, and produces large quantities of provisions and live stock. Climate pleasant, and reputed healthy; but the mortality is high, partly owing perhaps to great neglect of drainage and disposal of refuse. It was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of S. America, and it still has a large trade, its exports consisting of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuna wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, &c.; and imports of manufactured goods from England, wines, silks, and brandy, from Spain & France, and other produce chiefly from the American continent.

Lima, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 m., and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for the last 12 m.—II. a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, tributary to the Serchio.

Lima, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 196 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,176.—II. a vill. of Indiana, cap. co. La Grange, in N. part of the State.

Limacapan, a small island of E. Archipelago, N.E. Palawan. Lat. 11° 40′ N., lon. 120° E.

Limagne, an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the dep. Puy-de-Dôme.

Limalonges, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 16 m. E.S.E. Melle. Pop. 1,426.

Limari, a river of Chile, dep. Coquimbo, enters the Pacific O., 70 m. S.S.W. Coquimbo, after a W. course of 100 m. Affls., Samo and Elque.

Limasol, a seaport town of the island Cyprus, on its S. coast, 38 m. S.W. Larnica. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good harbour. Old Limasol (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces of it are left.

Limatola, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 5 m. N.E. Caserta. Pop. 1,500.

Limay, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Seine, arrond. and 3 m. E.N.E. Mantes. Pop. 1,500.

Limbach, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 7 m. N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,681.

Limber, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. N.E. Caistor. Ac. 5,180. P. 480.—II. (*Little*), 6½ m. N. Caistor. Ac. 3,860. P. 229.

Limbourg, an old prov. of the Netherlands, divided between Belgium and Holland in 1839.

Limbourg, a prov. of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limbourg, and on other sides the provs. Brabant, Antwerp, and Liege. Area 929 sq. miles. Pop. (1846) 185,913. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary; the rearing of various live stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf, are the chief mineral products. Manufs. comprise woollen and linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, &c. Principal towns, Hasselt, St Trond, and Tongres.—II. a town of Belgium, prov. and 16 m. E. Liege, on railw. to Aix-le-Chapelle. Pop. 1,797.

Limbourg, or Limburg (Duchy of), a prov. of the Netherlands, having E. Rhenish Prussia, & on other sides the provs. N. Brabant, Liege & Belgian Limbourg. Area 852 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 202,942. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Maese (or Meuse) where it receives the Roer; in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh—the Peel. Products similar to those of the Belgian prov. Limbourg. Principal towns, Maestricht and Roermond.

Limbra, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Aurungabad, 22 m. N.E. Poonah.

Limburg, a walled town of Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. circ., on the Lahn, near its confl. with the Ems, 22 m. N.N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 3,146. It has a ducal palace, a Roman Catholic seminary, and an hospital.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. W.S.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Leine. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of cotton and linen, cutlery, & wire.

Limehouse, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of the metropolis, 3 m. E. St Paul's, & with a station on the London and Blackwall railway. Area 280 ac. Pop. 21,121, employed in manufs. of ropes and in ship-building, and in the adjoining West India Docks.

Limekilns, a seaport and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S. Dunfermline. Pop. 949. From the harbour, which admits vessels of 300 tons, lime is exported.

Limeray, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, with a station on the Orleans & Tours railway, 4 m. N.E. Amboise. Pop. 1,129.

Limerick, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the co. Clare, E. Tipperary, Cork, and W. Kerry. Area, excluding city, 1,054 sq. m., otherwise estimated at 678,224 acres, of which about 527,000 are cultivated, 120,000 waste, & 12,000 in woods. Inhabited houses 42,872. Pop. 281,638. Surface on the E., S., and W. border, mountainous or hilly, with a soil generally moorish or boggy. In the centre and N. mostly flat, and soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Climate mild, but humid. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, and Deel. Tillage is increasing, and much bog and mountain land has been reclaimed. Dairy and stock farms numerous, and often extensive. Estates large. Average rent of land 18s. 8d. per annum. Estimated rental (1847) 20,940*l*. Chief exports, butter, corn, and cider. In 1847, there were in the co. 82 national schools, and 12,000 pupils. Limerick is divided into 9 baronies and 125 pas., in dioceses of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, & Cashel. It sends 4 members to the H. of C., 2 for the co. and 2 for Limerick, its only important town. Reg. electors for co. (1849) 1,096.

Limerick, the principal city of W. Irel., and a parl. and munic. bor., river port, and co. of itself, and cap. co. Limerick, on an island in the Shannon, and on both banks of that river, being partly in co. Clare: 50 m. from the Atlantic, and 25 m. N.N.W. Tipperary, with which town it communicates by a railway. Lat. 52° 40′ N., lon. 8° 35′ W. Area of co. 70,000 ac. Pop. 65,296, of whom 48,391 were in the city. It stands in a cultivated plain, and is divided into —English town, an old and wretched quarter on the island, Irish town on the S., Newtown on the W., on rising ground, and Thomond Gate on the N. The second and third quarters are handsome. Six bridges cross the arms of the river here. Chief buildings, the cathedral, a large heavy structure, founded in 1180, and rebuilt in 1490, the episcopal palace, the parish churches, diocesan & blue coat schools, a Roman Catholic cathedral, & numerous chapels, schools, friaries, and convents; a large co. and city infirmary, lunatic & blind asylums, fever, lying-in, magdalen, and other hospitals; a house of industry, and numerous other charities; co. and city court-houses and jails; a union workhouse, remains of

a castle, built by King John, and within the area of which are extensive barracks; 3 other barracks, a theatre & circus, a monument in honour of Lord Monteagle, a great benefactor of the town Some beautiful terraced gardens; remains of the ancient city walls; a handsome exchange and custom house; a chamber of commerce, linen hall, corn and butter markets. Here are a literary institution, co. club, and banks; newspapers are published 4 days in the week. There are numerous flour mills, but manufs. are very limited; those of lace and fish-hooks are the principal; the trade, consisting of imports of British manufs., coal, turf, continental & colonial produce, and of exports of corn, meal, butter, beef, pork, is great, & still increasing. Customs' duties (1846) 218,807*l.* Reg. shipping 14,924 tons. Ships of 500 tons unload at the quays, and those of 1,000 tons approach within 5 m. of the city, which by steamers on the upper Shannon and by canals, has also a water communication with Dublin. The corporation consists of a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and the mayor is admiral of the port, with jurisdiction on the riv. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 7,817*l.*; expend. 8,174*l.* The bishopric comprises 88 pas., & has annexed to it the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Average rev. of see 4,973*l.* The city sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1849) 1,246. Limerick was a royal seat of the kings of Thomond before the conquest. It capitulated to the troops of Wm. III., under Ginkell, in 1691. It gives the title of Earl to the Pery family, whose mansion is in the city.

LIMESTONE, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Alabama. Area 575 sq. m. Pop. 14,374.

LIMEUIL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, on rt. b. of the Dordogne. P. 929.

LIMINGTON, a township of U. S., Maine, 70 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,210.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, cants. Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, and after a rapid N.W. course of 18 m., joins the Aar, 2 m. E. Brugg.

LIMOEIRO, a town of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. N.W. Pernambuco. Pop. of dist. 10,000.

LIMOGES, *Lemovicum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep., Haute Vienne, on r. b. of the Vienne, 110 m. N.E. Bordeaux. P. (1846) 26,924. Its older part is ill built, having narrow, ill-paved streets, and grotesque wooden houses; but the upper and more modern portion is open, well built, and enclosed by pleasant walks. Principal buildings, an unfinished cathedral, a church, with an elegant steeple; in the upper town, the bishop's palace, town hall, exchange, mint, theatre, prison, cavalry barracks, hospitals, & public baths. Of its numerous fountains, one is supposed to be Roman; and it has an amphitheatre, and various other antiquities. It is the seat of a national college, university academy, societies of agriculture, arts and sciences, and a school of commerce. Manufs. comprise porcelain, glass, broad cloths, coarse woollen fabrics, calicoes, hats, paper, cards, &c. It has tanneries, wool-dyeing houses, wax-bleaching houses, brandy distilleries, and an extensive trade with Toulouse and the S. of France. Limoges, once strongly fortified, was besieged and taken in 1370 by the Black Prince. Birth-place of Pope Clement V., the chancellor D'Aguesseau, of Marshal Jourdain, and the surgeon Dupuytren.

LIMONE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. S. Coni, cap. mand. Pop. 3,436.—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 32 m. N.E. Brescia.

LIMOSANI, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. & 7 m. N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

LIMOURS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 22 m. E. Rambouillet. Pop. 960. It had formerly a royal castle.

LIMOUSIN, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Corrèze, and part of H.-Vienne.

LIMOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. arrond., on the Aude, 13 m. S.S.W. Carcassone. Pop. (1846) 7,270. It has a comm. college, and important manufs. of fine broad cloths, yarn factories, tanneries, and oil mills.

LIMPENHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 940 ac. Pop. 186.

LIMPSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 9½ m. E.N.E. Reigate. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 1,344.

LIMREE, a town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., Gujerat peninsula, 9 m. S.S.E. Wadwan.

LIN, a town of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dist., 30 m. W. Tchang-te.—*Lin-an* is the name of caps. of dists. in provs. Che-kiang and Yun-nan.

LINARES, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. N.E. Jaen, in a fertile plain, near the Guarrezas. Pop. 6,567. It has several convents, and some Roman antiquities, including a ruined aqueduct.—II. a town of the Mexican Confederation, state Nuevo-Leon, 55 m. E. Monterey.

LINCHDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Area 1,830 ac. P. 883.

LINCHMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Haslemere. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 280.

LINCOLN, *Lindum*, a city, parl. & munic. bor., & co. of itself, Engl., cap. co. Lincolnshire, on the Witham, here crossed by 3 bridges, 47 m. E.N.E. Derby, and with which town & with Boston, New Holland, Grimsby, and central England, it is connected by railways. Area of co. of city, comprising numerous pas. 17,560 ac. Inhab. houses 3,254. Pop. 16,172; do of city 13,896. It is situated in a fine dist., at the foot and on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral, castle, &c. Streets irregular, but generally well built, paved, and lighted. The superb cathedral was erected between the 12th and 15th centuries, in a mixed, but uncommonly beautiful style of English architecture, and the exterior is generally considered the finest in the kingdom, while the vast interior is only surpassed by that of York. The W. front, stained windows, screen, choir, ladye chapel, great bell (recast in 1835); tombs of the bishops, and of Catherine Swynford, wife of John of Gaunt; the chapter-house, cloisters, valuable library, and ruins of the old episcopal palace, all demand special mention. Several of the pa. churches, anciently 52 in number, are interesting, and the city abounds in anc. remains, including the stately castle built by William the Conqueror; traces of the old town walls; a gateway, perhaps the most perfect relic of Roman architecture in the country; a beautiful conduit; numerous ruins of churches and convents; the palace of John of Gaunt, and many other antique houses. Other princip. buildings are the co. hall and jail, within the castle walls; the ancient guild hall, a sessions house, city jail, and house of correction; grammar school, founded in 1583; blue-coat school, rev. nearly 2,000*l.* per ann.; co. lunatic asylum, co. hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institution, and mkt. house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, and branch bank, with excellent breweries, and large exports of flour, by the Witham, and the anc. Roman Foss-dyke canal, which communicates with the Trent. Mkt., Friday. Races in Sept. Corp. revenue (1847) 4,987*l.* Amount of charities under town trustees (1838) 1,286*l.* Lincoln is the polling & elect. place for N. divis. of the co. The city sends 2 mems. to

H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,146. The diocese comprised in 1838, 1,072 benefices, in cos. Lincoln, Notts, Leicester, Hunts, Bucks, and Bedford. Episc. rev. (1827) 4,000*l.* Lincoln was, at the Conquest, & long after, one of the richest ports in England, the Witham at that period being navigable for large vessels. It suffered greatly during the baronial wars, & also in the civil war, when its cathedral was occupied as a barrack.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a large marit. co. of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; it has E. the North Sea, S. cos. Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and W. Leicester, Notts, and York. Area 2,611 sq. m., or 1,671,040 ac., of which nearly 1,500,000 are said to be cultivated, and about 470,000 are enclosed fen-land. Inhab. houses 72,964. Pop. 362,602. It is naturally divided into 3 districts:—1. the *wolds*, a low range of hills in the N.E.; 2. the *moors*, a lower, but more extensive division, running N. and S., and now mostly cultivated; 3. the *fens*, in the S. and E., a low tract protected from the sea by embankments, which, as the shoaling of the water is very gradual (the tide often running out more than 2 m.), might in places be extended so as to gain vast tracts of new land. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme. Climate in the fens moist, and previous to the extensive drainage now effected, very productive of ague. Soil mostly a fertile sandy loam, on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture, especially as regards draining, irrigation, & bone manuring, have rendered this one of the most productive English cos. Chief crops, oats, especially on the moors and wolds, wheat, beans, barley, hemp, woad, rape, turnips, and artificial grasses; but the pasture land greatly exceeds the arable in extent. That of the fens is unequalled elsewhere in quality. The cattle, mostly short-horned, attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and for long wool. Many horses are bred; the waste fens support vast flocks of geese, chiefly kept for their feathers, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. Estates and farms of all sizes. Average rent of land, estimated in 1840, about 21*s.* an acre. Total annual value of land (1843), 2,340,624*l.*, of all assessed property 2,868,339*l.* Lincoln is separated into the parts of Lindsey in the N., Kesteven S.W., and Holland S.E., and into 33 hunds., & 629 pas., in the Midland circuit and diocese of Lincoln, besides which city, it contains Boston, Grantham, Stamford, and Great Grimsby. The co. sends 4 membs. to H. of C., 2 of which are for the N., & 2 for the S. division. Reg. co. electors (1848) of N. div., 11,398; of S. div., 9,163. This co. is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches.

LINCOLN, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S. part of Maine. Area 950 sq. m. Pop. 63,517, —II. in W. of North Carolina. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 25,160, slaves 5,386.—III. in N.E. of Georgia. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 5,895.—IV. in S. of Tennessee. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 21,493, slaves 4,221.—V. in centre of Kentucky. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 10,187, slaves 3,480.—VI. in E. of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 7,449, slaves 1,572.

LINCOLNVILLE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Penobscot river, 10 m. S. Belfast. Pop. 2,048. It has a good harbour.

LINDAH, a town of W. Hindostan, Cutch, 1 m. from Shahpoor, thickly populated, & flourishing.

LINDAU, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on an isl. in the Lake of Constance, united to the mainland by a wooden bridge, 300 feet in length, 25 m. E.S.E. Constance. Pop. 3,902. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, high school, and an active commerce in corn, fruit, wine, & cheese; steamers trade hence to Constance.—II. a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, 12 m. N.E. Göttingen. Pop. 1,473.

LINDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 271.

LINDE, or LINDESBERG, a town of Central Sweden, læn and 20 m. N. Orebro, between two lakes. Pop. 760, mostly employed in potteries.

LINDEN, numerous vills. of Germany, the principal.—I. 1 m. W. Hanover.—II. H.-Darmstadt, prov. Lower Hessen, 3 m. S.S.W. Giessen.—III. a small vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau.

LINDENAU, several vills. of Germany, the principal in Bohemia, circ. & E.N.E. Leitmeritz, with 1,189 inhabitants, employed in manufs. of muslins, linens, and glass wares.—*Lindenfels*, is a small town, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 15 m. S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 880.

LINDESAY (MOUNT), the most lofty mountain yet measured in E. Australia, about 55 m. S.W. Moreton Bay, and 5,700 feet above the sea.—The Lindesay range is considerably further S.W.

LINDESNÆS, or the NAZE, a cape of Norway, forming the S. extremity of the Skager-rack, with a light-house, in lat. 57° 58′ N., lon. 7° 3′ E.

LINDFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.E. Cuckfield. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 1,939.

LINDLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,881, employed in manufs. of woollens.

LINDO, *Lindus*, a vill. and the ancient cap. of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E. coast, 23 m. S. Rhodes, with a small harbour. Birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, & of Chares & Laches, the artists, who executed the colossus of Rhodes.

LINDORES ABBEY, Scotland. [NEWBURGH.]

LINDOSO, a frontier town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Lima, 29 m. N.E. Braga. Pop. 600.

LINDOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 36 m. N.N.W. Berlin. P. 1,549.

LINDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. E.S.E. Tenbury. Area 6,250 ac. P. 1,815.

LINDSELL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 3½ m. S.E. Thaxted. Ac. 2,530. Pop. 393.—II. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1,850. P. 290.

LINDSEY (PARTS OF), Engl., the N. division of co. Lincoln, of which it occupies nearly one-half, including the city of Lincoln, & 19 market towns.

LINFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Brandon. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 105.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks, 2 m. S.W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1,810. Pop. 474.—III. (*Little*), same co., 2 m. W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 550. P. 64.

LING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.N.E. East-Dereham. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 601.—II. co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 422.

LINGA, two small Shetland isls., between Mainland and Yell; and an islet, Hebrides, W. of Mull.

LINGARTHS, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 801.

LINGAYEN, a populous seaport town, W. coast of Luzon, Philippines, 100 m. N.N.W. Manila.

LINGEN, or LINGA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra; lat. 0° 20′ S., lon. 104° 40′ E., 100 m. S.S.E. Singapore. Shape irregular; length 40 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. In its centre is a mountain with two peaks, termed "the ass's ears." Surface low in the S., but the island, generally, is healthy. Products comprise sago, fruits, and fine timber.

LINGEN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 36 m. W.N.W. Osnabruck, cap. co., near the Ems. Pop. 2,776. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, leather, and starch.

LINGEN, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Presteign. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 285.

LINGENAU, a vill. of the Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, 8 m. E.S.E. Bregenz. Pop. 1,790.—*Lingenfeld*, is a vill., Rhenish Bavaria, W. Spires. P. 1,357.

LINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4 m. N. East-Grinstead. Area 7,440 ac. Pop. 1,866.

LINGUAGROSSA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 23 m. N. Catania, cap. cant. Pop. 2,450.

LINGUETTA (CAPE), a headland of European Turkey, Epirus, advances into the sea, about 40 m. E.N.E. Otranto, bounding E.ward the entrance into the Adriatic. Lat. 40° 26′ 15″ E.

LINHARES, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 15 m. W.N.W. Guarda. Pop. 870.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Espiritu Santo, on l. b. of the river Doce, 30 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic.

LINGWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½ m. E. Norwich, Area 810 ac. Pop. 473.

LINKENHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N. Andover. Area 540 ac. Pop. 109.

LIN-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., lat. 28° N., lon. 115° 24′ E.

LINKINHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.W. Callington. Area 8,270 ac. P. 1,525.

LINKÖPING, a læn of Sweden, on the Baltic. Area 4,253 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 206,625. Surface mountainous, wooded, and interspersed with numerous lakes. The Motala river and Kumla canal traverse its centre. Products comprise corn, hops, flax, and timber, with iron, lead, and various other mineral products. Manufacturing establishments comprise barrel and sail-cloth factories, and iron and copper works. Principal towns, Linköping and Norrköping.

LINKÖPING, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, on the Stang-an, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, 108 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a town-hall, house of assembly, old castle, and a gymnasium.

LINLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Bridgenorth. Area 510 ac. Pop. 111.

LINLITHGOW, a royal and parl. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Union canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 17 m. W. Edinburgh, and 28 m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. about 7,600 ac. Scots. Pop. 5,950; of bor. 3,872; 803 inhabited houses. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake of about 80 ac., and consists principally of a main street. Houses mostly old. Chief buildings, pa. church of St Michael, erected in 12th cent., and esteemed one of the noblest Gothic structures in Scotland; a town-house, with sheriff's court-room, jail erected in 1668, a curious hexagonal cross-well, rebuilt in 1805 from an old model. On an eminence, bordered by a lake, are magnificent remains of a royal palace, founded, probably, by Edward I. of England, on the place of a Roman camp, and gradually rebuilt in its present form, by various Scottish monarchs down to James VI. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground; it has a heavy, but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, in 1542. The town has a grammar school, a branch bank, and some manufs. of leather. Mkt., Friday. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Hamilton in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1846) 99.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, E. & S. co. Edinburgh, and W. the cos. Lanark and Stirling. Area estimated at 120 sq. m., or 77,440 ac, about 3-4ths of which are arable. Inhabited houses 5,333. Pop. 26,872. Surface beautifully varied with knolls and gentle undulations. Chief rivers the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere generally fertile. Agriculture similar to that of the other Lothians, except that more turnips are raised. Estates large; farms of middle size. Average rent of land (1810) 21s. 7d. an ac. Annual value of land (1842-3) 82,841*l*. Coal is extensively wrought; annual value of mines 3,561*l*. Manufs. unimportant. Total value of assessed property (1842-3) 109,321*l*. Chief towns Linlithgow (the cap.), Queensferry, and Borrowstounness. The co. is divided into 13 pas., and, independent of two contributary bors., sends one member to H. of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 560.

LINN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,200.

LINN, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of Iowa. Area 720 ac. Pop. 1,373.—II. a co., in N. part of Missouri. Area 588 sq. m, P. 2,245.

LINNHE (LOCH), a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the cos. Argyle and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length 20 m.; breadth 8 m. Its branches are Lochs Etive, Creran, and Leven.

LINNICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. 1,520. The military order of St Hubert was instituted here in 1444.

LINOSA, *Ægusa*, a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 m. S.W. Sicily, & 85 m. W. Malta. It is of volcanic formation, and uninhabited.

LINSELLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1,357.

LINSTEAD, three pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 92.—II (*Little*), same co., 3 m. W. Halesworth. Ac. 1,010. P. 205.—III. co. Kent, 4½ m. W.S.W. Feversham. Ac. 1,640. Pop. 1,050.

LINTAO, an island of China. [LANTAO.]

LINTH, a river of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, enters Lake Wallentstadt, after a N. course of about 26 m. On it are the town Glarus, and vills. Schwanden and Linthal, the last having 1,600 inhabitants. The *Linth canal*, 9 m. long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

LINTHWAITE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 4 m. S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,301, employed in woollen manufs.

LINTIN, an island of China, in the Canton riv., about 18 m. N.E. Macao, and 9 m. N. Lintao, with a remarkable conical peak.

LINTON, several pas. of England.—I. a market town and pa., co. and 10½ m. S.E. Cambridge. Area of pa. 3,663 ac. Pop. 1,838. Barham hall, in this pa., was built from the remains of a priory founded in 1292.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the English Channel, 13 m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 1,027.—III. co. Hereford, 4 m. E.N.E. Ross. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 750.—IV. a pa., co. Kent, 4 m. S. Maidstone. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 900.—V. a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N. Skipton. Area 11,110 ac. Pop. 2,060, partly employed in lead mines and worsted factories. A small grammar school has four exhibitions to St John's college, Cambridge.—VI. a township, co. Hereford, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Pop. 601.—VII. (*on Ouse*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Newton, 14 m. W.S.W. York.

LINTON, 3 pas. of Scotl.—I. co. and 10 m. N.W. Peebles, bounded by co. Edinb. P. 1,515, partly

employed in cotton manufs. Large spring and summer fairs are held for sheep, the breed of which, in this pa., is much esteemed. The vill. is a bor. of regality under the Earl of March.—II. co. Roxburgh, 5 m. S.S.E. Kelso. Area 6,500 ac. Pop. 526. Here are traces of a castle of the Somervilles, anc. lords of the pa.—III. (*East*), a vill., co. & 5½ m. E. Haddington, on the Tyne, pa. Prestonkirk, with a sta. on the N. Brit. railw. P. 775.

LINTRATHEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Forfar, in the Grampian mntns. P. 981.

LIN-TSING, a city of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dist., on the Yu-ho canal, 70 m. W. Tsi-nan. It is populous, and stated to be handsome and important as a commercial city. It has some mosques, several temples, one with a colossal gold idol, and an octagon tower of nine stories.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township of England, co. and 6½ m. N. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street. P. 904.

LINWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.E. Market Raisen. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 226. —II. a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. Kilbarchan, 3½ m. W. Paisley. Pop. 1,126, mostly employed in a large cotton factory.

LINZ, or LINTZ, a fortified city of Austria, cap. Upp. Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge 280 yds. in length, 98 m. W.S.W. Vienna. Pop. (1845) 31,000. It is fortified in a remarkable manner, by a circle of 32 detached forts, 23 on the S., and 9 on the N. bank of the Danube; is handsomely built, and has 3 suburbs, more extensive than the city itself; many fine churches, a landhaus, formerly a Franciscan convent, and an old castle, once the residence of the Dukes of Austria, but now a prison and penitentiary for the prov.; and some large barracks, a custom house, bank, theatre, &c. In the principal square is a marble column, erected in 1723, between statues of Jupiter and Neptune, to commemorate the escape of the city from the double attack of the plague and the Turks. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium and lyceum, with a library of 25,000 vols.; an asylum for deaf mutes, and other hospitals. Principal manufs. are of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, and carpets, its woollen manufs. having declined. Its transit trade by the Danube is very considerable; and it communs. by railways with Budweis in Bohemia, and with Gmünden on the Traun. It is probably the *Lentium* of the Romans. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 2,330.

LION (GULF OF), erroneously called the *Gulf of Lyons*, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. Coast very much diversified, but along some parts are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orb, Aude, and Tet rivers. On it are the towns of Marseille, Cette, and Port-Vendres. It is named from the violence of its waves, which are compared to the raging of a lion.

LION D'ANGERS (LE), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Oudon, 13 m. N.N.W. Angers, with 1,580 inhabs.

LIPARI ISLANDS, *Ætoliæ*, or *Vulcaniæ Insulæ*, a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 20′ & 38° 55′ N., and lon. 14° 15′ and 15° 15′ E., from 15 to 30 m. from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the intend. Messina. Aggregate pop. about 22,000, of whom 14,000 are in the isl. Lipari. The 7 principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, and Alicudi, besides some islets, &c. All are mntnous. and volcanic, Stromboli having a still active volcano. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns.—*Lipari*, the largest and most central island, is 18 m. in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives; and corn sufficient for 3 months' consumption; it is the great magazine for pumice stone, sent hence to all parts of the world, and sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, and fish, are important articles of export.—*Lipari*, its cap. town, is on its E. side. Pop. 12,500. It has a castle on a huge rock, a cathedral, a Capuchin convent, nunnery, hospital, gymnasium, bishop's palace, some fragments of cyclopean walls, a tolerable harbour, and an active trade. The island *Felicudi*, ancient *Phœnicusa*, has a church and a remarkable grotto. Pop. 800.

LIPCSE (NEMETH), a market town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 8 m. E.N.E. Rosenberg. Pop. 3,216.

LIPETZK, a town of Russia, gov. and 84 m. W. Tambov, cap. circ., on r. b. of the Voroniej. Pop. 6,500. It has woollen cloth manufs., and well frequented mineral baths.

LIPNICZA (ALSÓ and FELSÖ), 2 vills. of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 44 m. N.W. Kesmark, on the Schwarz. P. of former 3,403; of the latter 1,514.

LIPNO, a town of Poland, prov. & 32 m. N.W. Plock, cap. circ., on the Niemen. Pop. 3,600.

LIPOVETZ, or LIPOWIEC, a frontier town of Russia, gov. and 102 m. S.W. Kiev. Pop. 3,100.

LIPPA, a mkt. town of S.E. Hungary, co. Temes, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Maros, 30 m. N.E. Temesvar. Pop. (1845) 7,937, mostly employed in agriculture and in cattle breeding.

LIPPE, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 3 m. N.E. Lippspring, flows mostly W. through Prussian Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Wesel, after a course of 110 miles.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised betw. Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the princip. of Pyrmont. Cap. Detmold. Area 438 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 8,236. Surface hilly, partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. The Ems and the Lippe (which last gives its name to the territory), have their sources here. Some portions are remarkably fertile. Mineral products, salt, lime, iron, and marble. The power of the prince is nearly absolute. Chief towns, Detmold, Lemgo, Horn, and in the detached bailiewick of Lipperode, a portion of Lippstadt. [LIPPSTADT.]

LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG, Germ. [SCHAUMBURG-L.]

LIPPEHNE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 48 m. N.N.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 2,750.

LIPPSPRING, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. S.S.W. of Minden, near the source of the Lippe. Pop. 1,521.

LIPPSTADT, a fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. N.N.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Lippe. Pop. 4,335. It is enclosed by walls, & is regularly & well built. Its inhabs. are mostly employed in manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, starch, leather, and iron wares. Half of the town belongs to principality of Lippe-Detmold.

LIPSO, *Lepsia*, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 m. S.E. Patmos.

LIRÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Beaupreau. Pop. 2,030.

LIRIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. (1845) 8,524. It has a handsome modern church, and manufs. of linens, soap, and earthenware. The adjoining dist. is fertile, and the hills furnish excellent pasturage.

LISBON (Portug. *Lisboa*, anc. *Obispo*), a city of W. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Portugal, and

of the prov. Estremadura, on r. b. of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic ocean. Lat. of observatory 38° 42′ 4″ N., lon. 9° 8′ 2″ W. Castle battery 373 ft. above the sea. Pop. (1845) 280,000. Mean temp. of year 61°.3: winter 52°.4, summer 70°.9. Climate healthy, but variable; exposed to heavy rains and cold winds in winter. The city rises in the form of an amphitheatre, & the older part has numerous steep & filthy streets, but the new quarter is well laid out, & has Blackhorse & many other handsome squares. It is an open city, defended on the side next the sea by the forts St Julian and Torre de Belem, and has an arsenal and ship-building docks. It is the residence of the sovereign, and contains many splendid architectural monuments, among which are the magnificent aqueduct of Alcantara, with 36 arches of white marble, the royal palaces of Bemposta and Necessidades; the anc. cathedral, an Engl. chapel, with a fine cemetery; citadel, prison, and 5 theatres; and in the vicinity the palace of Ajuda, & the magnificent convent or palace of Belem. It has a royal school of naval architecture, a school of artillery and engineering; a royal college of nobles, schools of design, music, commerce, and navigation; an astronomical observatory, royal academy of sciences, with a library and printing establishment; a national library of 30,000 vols., formed from those of the convents suppressed in 1835; museums of natural history, and a botanic garden. Lisbon has a royal manuf. of fire arms and powder, & a cannon foundry; other manufs. comprise silks, porcelain, paper, soap, jewellery, and trinkets; none of these, except the last, is in a flourishing state. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, and large vessels approach nearly to the commodious quays. Commerce, formerly considerable, has greatly declined since the independence of Brazil. Chf. expts., oranges, citrons, wine, wool, oil, & leather. Imports, woollen and cotton goods, fish, butter, grain, and cheese. A great part of Lisbon was destroyed, & 60,000 lives lost, by an earthquake, in 1755. It was taken by the French in 1807, but resisted an attack from them in 1809.

Lisbon, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 10 m. W. Canton. Pop. 3,508.—II. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 33 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,532.—III. New Hampshire, 89 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,682.—IV. Connecticut, 7 m. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,052.—V. *New Lisbon* is a vill., Ohio, 35 m. E.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,000.

Lisburn, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down and Antrim, on the Lagan, 6½ m. S.S.W. Belfast, with which town it communicates by railway. Pop. of pa. 15,015; do. of town 6,284. It is one of the most beautifully situated, & best built, towns of Irel.; has a spacious cathed. church for the diocese of Down & Connor, containing a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died bishop here in 1667; remains of a castle built by Lord Conway in 1610, and burnt, together with the town, in 1707, and the grounds of which now form a public promenade; a court-house, an infirmary for co. Antrim, fever hospital, free school, union workhouse, linen hall, large mkt. house, & assembly rooms, with thriving manufs. of linen, and in the vicinity bleach-grounds. A canal from L. Neagh here joins the Lagan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. Mkt., Tuesday. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 462.

Lisca-Bianca, and Lisca-Nera, two islets of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

Liscanor, a vill. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, on an inlet of the Atlantic of same name, 4½ m. W. Ennistymon. It is a coast-guard station.

Liscard, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Wallasey, at the mouth of the Mersey, 9½ m. N. Great Neston. Pop. 2,873.

Lischau, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. & 7 m. E.N.E. Budweis. Pop. 2,283.

Lisianka, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Kiev, with mineral baths. Pop. 2,500.

Lisieux, *Lexovium*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arr., on r. b. of the Touques, 27 m. E. Caen. Pop. (1846) 11,345. It has a cathedral of the 12th century, bishop's palace, with fine gardens; hospital and theatre. Its dwellings are mostly antiquated, built of wood, and lining gloomy thoroughfares. Principal manufs., coarse woollens, flannels, and horse cloths. It has tanneries, brandy distilleries, dye and bleaching works, and cotton yarn factories.

Liskeard, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa. 7,740 ac. Pop. 4,287; do. of bor. 3,001. It is irregularly built on a rocky, uneven site; has a large Gothic church, a handsome town-hall, national school, union work-house, literary and philosophical society, and branch bank; some manufs. of serges and leather, and a traffic in the produce of the adjacent tin, copper, & lead mines. Mkts., Saturday. It is co. polling-place, and returns 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 312.

Lisko, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 8 m. S.E. Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2,329.

Liskovo, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nishni-Novgorod, with 4,000 inhabitants, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

Lisle, a city of France. [Lille.]—II. a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 m. N.W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,790.—III. a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 50 m. S.E. Auburn. Pop. 1,560. [Isle (L').]

Lislee, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. E. Cloghnakilty. Ac. 6,302. Pop. 5,211.

Lismore, an episcopal city and pa. of Ireland, Munster, cos. Waterford and Cork, 111 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. about 64,000 ac. Pop. 21,552; do. of town 3,007. It is picturesquely situated on a steep eminence above the Blackwater. It has been much improved by its proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland, originally founded by King John, & recently restored; a new cathedral, with elegant interior; a large Roman Catholic chapel, grammar and other schools, alms-houses, a union work-house, fever hospitals, and court-house. There is but little trade beyond that of a salmon fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to where the Blackwater becomes navigable. The diocese, comprising 73 pas. in cos. Waterford and Tipperary, was united to Waterford in the reign of Edward III. Lismore is the birth-place of the philosopher Boyle, and of the poet Congreve.

Lismore, an isl. off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 m. N.N.W. Oban. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 1,399. Surface alternately rocky and fertile. It was the anc. seat of the bishops of Argyle; and amongst other vestiges of antiquity, it has remains of their castle and cathedral; the chancel of which latter is now used as the pa. church.—II. (*with Appin*), a pa., co. Argyle, including the above isl., and a great extent of territory on the adjoining mainland. Pop. 4,193.

Lisnadill, a pa of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Armagh. Area 18,557 ac. Pop. 9,895.

Lissa, *Issa*, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. & 33 m. S.W. Spalatro. Pop. (1843) 3,702.

Chief products, wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. Principal towns, San Giorgio, with a good harbour, and Comisa. From 1810 to 1815, this island was held by the English, when it had a depôt of English manufs., and a pop. of 12,000.

Lissa, several towns of Germany, &c.—I. (Pol. *Leszno*), Prussian Poland, reg. and 42 m. S S.W. Posen. Pop. (1846) 8,730, of whom 4,000 were Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & 2 Calvinist churches, a synagogue, & manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in wine. It was the original seat of the Leszinski family, ancestors of Stanislaus, king of Poland.—II. (*Neu Lissa*), Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 21 m. N.E. Prague, with 2,513 inhabs., & a castle.—*Lisse* is a vill., Netherl'ds, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. S. Haarlem.

Lissan, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Tyrone and Londonderry, 2 m. S.W. Moneymore. Area 24,684 ac., mostly mntnous. Pop. 6,282.

Lissington, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11½ m. N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 186.

Lissitz, a mkt. town of Moravia, with a castle, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,370.

Lissone, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Milan, dist. and 3 m. N.W. Monza. Pop. (1843) 2,827.

Lissonuffy, a pa of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 44 m. S.E. Strokestown. Area 11,665 ac. Pop. 4,832.

Liston, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Area 530 ac. Pop. 80.

Listowel, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the Feale, here crossed by a fine bridge, 16¼ m. N.N.E. Tralee. Pop. 2,598. It has a church, a bridewell, and ruins of a stately castle, formerly belonging to the earls of Desmond. It gives the title of earl to the Hare family.

Listrac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,803.

Litany (El), *Leontes*, a riv. of Palestine, pash. Acre, rises near Baalbec, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El-Kasimiyeh, and crossed by a one-arched bridge.

Litcham, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 2,060. P. 846.

Litchborough, a pa., Engl. [Lichborough.]

Litchfield, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, in its N.W. part, on the Housatonic riv. and its branches. Area 885 sq. m. Pop. 40,448. Iron is mined and extensively manufactured.—II. a tnshp., cap. above co., 26 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 4,038.—III. a tnshp., Maine, 11 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,293.—IV. a tnshp., New York, 83 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,672. [Lichfield.]

Litherland, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Sefton, 5 m. N. Liverpool. Pop. 1,586.

Lithuania, a country of Europe, forming all the N. and N.E. part of the anc. kingdom of Poland, and now mostly comprised in the Russian govs. Vitebsk, Moghilev, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, and a small part of Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen.

Litry, or Littry, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. & 15 m. W.S.W. Bayeux. P. 2,128. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

Litschau, a frontier town of Lower Austria, on the Launitz, 80 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 657.

Littau (Morav. *Littowle*), a town of Moravia, with a station on railway to Prague, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 2,280, mostly engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, muslin, and hosiery.

Littermore, or Lettermore, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, on the S. side of Kilkinan Bay. It has a coast-guard station.

Littleborough, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, on the Trent, 7½ m. E.N.E. East Retford. Area 290 ac. Pop. 77.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, with a station on the Manchester & Leeds railway. It was anciently a Roman station.

Littlebourne, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 819.

Little Britain, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 22 m. S.E. Lancaster. Pop. 3,042.

Littlebury, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 1½ m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 2,300. Pop. 822.

Little Compton, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Isl., 26 m. S.S.E. Providence. Pop. 1,327.

Little Creek, two hamlets of the U. S., N. Amer., Delaware, cos. Kent & Sussex. P. 2,050.

Little Falls, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Mohawk river, which has here rapid falls, and on the Erie canal and Utica railway, 91 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,881.

Littleham (with Exmouth), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, at the mouth of the river Axe, 7 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 3,927.—II. a pa., same co., 2 m. S. Bideford. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 390.

Littleport, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, with a station on the E. Anglian railway, 4½ m. N.E. Ely. Area 16,390 ac. Pop. 3,365.—*Littleport Fen*, partly in this pa., comprises about 28,000 ac., and is drained by steam engines.

Little Rock, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., cap. state Arkansas, on the S. bank of Arkansas river, 88 m. N.W. its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. about 2,500. It is built on a bank 200 feet above the river.

Littleton, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Middlesex, 3 m. E.S.E. Staines. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 111.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 135.—III. (*Drew*), co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area 760 ac. Pop. 251. Here are some Druidical remains.—IV. (*High*), co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 1,116, partly employed in coal mines.—V. (*North*), co. Worcester, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 296.—VI. (*On Severn*), co. Glo'ster, 5 m. E.S.E. Chepstow. Area 900 ac. Pop. 195.—VII. (*South*), co. Worcester, 3 m. N.E. Evesham. Area 900 ac. Pop. 189.—VIII. (*West*), co. Glo'ster, 7 m. N.N.E. Bath. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 158.—IX. (*Pannell*), a tything, co. Wilts, pa. West Lavington, 5 m. S.S.W. Devizes. Pop. 507.

Littlington, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 722. At "Heaven's Walls," in this pa., was a Roman cemetery.—II. co. Sussex, 6½ m. S.S.W. Halesham. Area 570 ac. Pop. 140.

Litton, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 430.—II. (*Cheney*), co. Dorset, 6 m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 463.—III. a hamlet, co. Derby, 5½ m. N.N.W. Bakewell. Pop. 864.

Littorale, or Litorale (Hungarian), a dist. extending along the Adriatic, between Illyria and military Croatia, for about 20 m. in length, by a breadth varying to 10 m., and comprising the towns Fiume, Buccari, and Novi, and it is continuous S.ward with the Croatian Littorale.

Littry, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, 9 m. W.S.W. Bayeux. Pop. 2,130. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

Litvinovitshi, a market town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. S.E. Moghilev. Pop. 1,700.

Litvn, or Litinsk, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 65 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 3,500.

Liu-tchou, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 80 m. W. Nanking.

LIVADIA, or LIVADHIA, the former name of Hellas (Greece) under the Turks, so named from the town Lebadea.

LIVADOSTRO, a vill. of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the bay of Livadostro, 15 m. N.N.W. Megara.—The *Bay of Livadostro* is the N.E. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 m. in length by 9 m. in average breadth.

LIVAROT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on the Vie, 10 m. S.S.W. Lisieux. Pop. 1,162. Its cheese is celebrated.

LIVENZA, *Liquentia*, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the deleg. Udine, flows tortuously S.ward, and after a course of about 70 m., enters the Adriatic, 28 m. N.E. Venice. It communicates by a canal with the Piave.

LIVERMERE, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. N.N.E. St-Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 320.—II. (*Little*) 5 m. N.N.E. St-Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 172. —III. a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 23 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 2,745.

LIVERPOOL, a parl. and munic. bor., and, next to London, the principal seaport of England, co. Lancaster, hundred W. Derby, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 m. from the Irish Sea, 31½ m. W.S.W. Manchester, and 210¼ m. N.W. London. Lat. of St Paul's Church, 53° 24′ 6″ N., lon. 2° 59′ 5″ W. Area of borough, comprising, with Liverpool pa., portions of the townships of Kirkdale, Everton, W. Derby, and the extra parochial place of Toxteth Park, 5,000 ac. Pop. (1831) 205,964; (1841) 286,487; (1846) 358,655. Mean temp. of year, 50°.8; winter 41°.3, summer 61°.1 Fahr. It extends 5 m. in length, by about 2½ m. at its greatest breadth over gently rising ground; the highest point within the borough, being about 220 ft. above the quay wall of the river. Though very irregularly laid out, it has many broad, straight, and handsome thoroughfares; & its streets are receiving great embellishment in point of architecture. Along the shore, there is a line of docks & basins of nearly five miles in extent, having, in 1848, an aggregate water area and quay space of 195 ac. 524 yards, & 14 m. 119 yards in length of space round them. Among the largest of the docks are the Brunswick, Queen's, King's, Albert, Salthouse, Canning, George's, Prince's, Waterloo, Victoria, Trafalgar, Clarence, Nelson, Bramleymoore, Wellington, Sandon, Salisbury, Collingwood, & Stanley. The three last are connected with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and most of the others have half tide locks and wet basins. Notwithstanding this enormous dock accommodation, the exigencies of the traffic daily demand more, & an extension of the line of docks for about 1½ m. N.wards, is now being made. The number of ships that entered the port in 1849 was 20,733; the tonnage 3,639,146; the revenue 224,224*l.*, after a reduction of 38½ per cent. from the rates of 1836—33 per cent. from those of 1844, on the tonnage dues on East India voyages, or 18 per cent. on the aggregate foreign dues—and again a further reduction in 1848, equal to 40,000*l.* on the gross income. The rapid increase of the commerce of the port, is seen by contrasting the extent of dock-room, and the amount of shipping, tonnage, and revenue, above stated, with the corresponding items in 1836, when they were as follows:—Area 111 acres, shipping 12,537, tonnage 1,592,436, revenue 183,455*l.* Warehouse room attached to the docks is wanting, and most of the imported goods have to be placed in private warehouses. The London and North Western railway has a terminus on the high ground of the town at Edge-hill, and from thence 3 branches through tunnels run, one to the centre of the town for general traffic, and one to the North & South docks respectively for goods. The East Lancashire, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Liverpool and Southport lines join, and have a goods station near the docks in Great Howard Street, & a general station in Tithe-barn Street, near the exchange. Liverpool is supplied with water pumped from wells in the red sandstone, into head reservoirs, from which it is distributed with such pressure that fires are extinguished by jets direct from the mains, without the intervention of fire-engines. The water is of fine quality, but deficient in quantity. Gas is supplied by a chartered company, and is introduced into most of the houses. The sewerage of the town was, until lately, extremely defective, & the paving and cleansing were not properly attended to; in some localities, too, the population lived chiefly in cellars, or in crowded courts. Owing to these causes, & to the influx of a vagrant Irish, the mortality of the town was very high. Under a local act obtained in 1846, active measures have been taken to remedy these evils. Sewers are being made in all directions, and houses drained. The cellars have been emptied of their inhabitants, and 6,000 of them shut up. Attention has been given to the paving of the streets, and to their proper cleansing.

Among the public buildings is the town hall, erected at a cost of upwards of 110,000*l.* It contains a superb suite of entertainment rooms, the council-hall, and various public offices, connected with the management of the municipal business, and the corporate estate. On the landing of the grand staircase, is a fine statue of Canning by Chantrey. The hall stands on one side of a square, the other 3 sides of which are formed by the exchange buildings, a noble pile, the lower story of which is an arcaded walk. In the centre of the quadrangle is a statue of Nelson, surrounded by emblematical bronze figures. The custom-house, comprising also the excise, post, dock, & stamp offices, is an enormously large heavy building, of the Ionic order, covering an area of 6,700 sq. yards. In the area opposite its north front is a bronze statue of Huskisson. A beautiful structure is in progress (1849), intended to contain the assize courts and a hall for music, to be called St George's. It is of the Corinthian order, externally and internally. A new concert hall has also been completed, of colossal dimensions, and in excellence in the requisites of hearing and seeing, may vie with any building of a similar kind. The principal churches are those of Saints Peter, Catherine, James, Michael, Luke, Philip, & Paul; and St George's, the Scotch kirk, Free churches, Unitarian, Independent, & Wesleyan chapels, altogether 109 churches and chapels. Among the educational establishments are the Liverpool Royal Institution, which has a large library, and a museum inferior only to those of the metropolis, the Collegiate, a fine building in the Gothic style; the Mechanics' Institute, a school of medicine, and several schools belonging to the different religious bodies. There are many hospitals, an infirmary, dispensaries, and charitable institutions; four large covered, and two open, public markets for provisions, a fish market and pedlars' market; corn exchange, and tobacco warehouse. A new jail, 2 m. out of town, is in course of erection, to supersede that within the borough. There are public baths on the pier-head, and 2 other baths & wash-houses in the town for the working classes, the first of the kind erected.

Another extensive building, containing wash-houses and baths for the working classes, is in progress, and sites have been secured for four additional establishments. The bank of England has a branch here, and next to it is the Liverpool Commercial Bank, both fine buildings, near the exchange. There are ten other banks. There are fourteen newspapers published in Liverpool. The town has some extensive sugar refineries, iron and brass foundries, breweries, rope, glass, soda, & alkali works; a large manuf. of watches & jewellery; and ship-building is carried on in it to a great extent, but it owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade, and the main outlet for the manufs. of Manchester, W. Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and the principal part of the trade of England with Ireland & America. The entrance of the Mersey is encumbered with shoals, but at high water it may be entered by the largest ships. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Britain, is brought to Liverpool; the imports in 1846, amounted to 1,134,081 bales; exports of British & Irish produce in 1845, amounted in value to 28,427,767*l.* (those of London in the same year amounting to no more than 11,078,164*l.*) Customs rev. in same year amounted in Liverpool to 3,434,521*l.*, more than double that of London. Customs revenue (1846) 3,622,056*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 1,466 vessels, aggregate burden 387,535 tons. Liverpool is connected by railway and canals with all the great towns of England, and by steam packets with Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Bristol, London, and the principal ports of America to which mail steamers depart. The bor. is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor, a recorder, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. The corp. rev. from town dues alone amounted, in 1836, to 49,332*l.*, and in 1849, to 102,596*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* With this and other sources of income, the council are enabled to meet their ordinary and obligatory expenses, imposed under the municipal act, and from 1836 to 1849, there has been an annual surplus varying from 20,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* The corp. estate is estimated at above 4,000,000*l.*, and the debt about 550,000*l.* It has quarter and petty sessions, courts of record and requests, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of W. Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 15,559.

LIVERPOOL, a vill. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Onondaga Lake, 130 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. about 1,000. It has valuable salt springs. —II. a small town of Nova-Scotia, cap. Queen's co., on its S.E. coast, 70 m. S.W. Halifax.—III. a town of E. Australia, N. S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 18 m. S.W. Sidney.—*Cape Liverpool*, is the name of a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, British N. Amer., and of another bounding the inlet Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, North America, immediately S.W. Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N., lon. 129° W.

LIVERPOOL-PLAINS, a "hilly, picturesque, and well-watered region," E. Australia, between lat. 31° & 32° S., and lon. 150° and 151° E., N. of Brisbane co., N. S. Wales, from 800 to 900 feet above the sea level, containing the head streams and upper course of the Peel river, & bounded S.ward by the Liverpool mntn. range, 4,000 ft. in height. —*Liverpool river*, N. Australia, Arnhem-land, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10′ E.

LIVERSEDGE, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 5,988, employed in manufs. of woollens.

LIVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6¼ m. E. Guisborough. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 203.

LIVESEY, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, 8½ m. E.S.E. Preston. Pop. 1,996.

LIVINGSTON, several cos. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. in W. of N. York. Area 509 sq. m. Pop. 3,514.—II. in S.E. of Louisana. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 2,315.—III. in N. part of Kentucky. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. 9,025.—IV. in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 7,430.—V. in centre of Illinois. Area 1,026 sq. m. Pop. 759. —VI. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 510 sq. m. Pop. 4,325.—VII. a township of New York, 32 m. S.W. Albany. Pop 2,190.—VIII. New Jersey, 9 m. N.W. Newark. Pop. 1,081.

LIVINGSTONE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, 14 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,004. It has an ancient peel or tower.

LIVNIJ, or LIVNY, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Sosna, an affl. of the Don. Pop. (1838) 9,380. It has numerous churches, and several annual fairs.

LIVNO, a fortified town of European Turkey, Croatia, 54 m. N.W. Mostar, on the Bistritza, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches.

LIVONIA (Germ. *Livland*, or *Liefland*), a marit. gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 50° 30′ and 56° 20′ N., and lon. 24° and 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia, and on other sides the govs. Pskov, Vitebsk, and Courland, & the lake Peipus. Area, comprising the island Oesel in the Baltic, 20,450 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 814,100. Surface mostly flat and marshy. Principal rivers, the Düna and Eyst, and on the S. frontier, the Bolder-aa, Fennern, and Emba. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile, & more corn is raised than is required for home consumption, principally rye and barley, but also comprising wheat, oats, and buckwheat; the rearing of live stock is of great importance; the fisheries are active, both on the coast and in the lakes. Timber is an important product. Manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass, &c., are more extensive in this than in the neighbouring govs.; the peasantry spin linen yarn, and mostly weave their own clothing. Pop. very mixed, and mostly Lutherans. Princip. towns, Riga, the cap., Dorpat, Pernau, & Wenden, with Arensberg in the isl. Oesel.

LIVONIA, or RIGA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between the govs. of Livonia and Courland. Lat. 57° to 58° 30′ N., lon. 22° to 24° 20′ E. Length, N. to S., 100 m., breadth 80 m. The island Oesel covers almost all its entrance, which is difficult of navigation owing to shoals. In it are several small islands. It receives the Düna, Aa, Alass, and Fennern rivers.

LIVORNO, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Vercelli. Pop. (including comm.) 4,805. It has a large pa. church, two convents, and a considerable trade in cattle and wool.—II. a city of Italy. [LEGHORN.]

LIVRADE (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., near the Lot, 4 m. W.S.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 3,209.—II. a comm., dep. H. Garonne, arrond. Toulouse.

LIVRON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, 10 m. S. Valence. Pop. 1,615.—*Livry* is the name of vills., deps Calvados, Nievre, and Seine-et-Oise, the last, 10 m. E. Paris, with an old Augustine abbey, once the residence of Mad. de Sevigné.

LIVUMA, a considerable river of E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean, behind Cape Delgado.

LIXHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. N.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,093.

LIXURI, a seaport town of Cephalonia, on its

W. limb, 5 m. N.W. Argostoli. Pop. 5,000. It is a Greek bishop's see, and though not so well built as Argostoli, is its rival in commercial importance; its harbour is sheltered by a new mole.

LIZAN, a large and fine vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, on the Zab, about 40 miles N.E. Mosul.

LIZANELLO and LIZANO, two market towns of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Otranto, the former 5 m. S.E. Lecce, the latter 14 m. E.S.E. Taranto.

LIZARD POINT, a bold headland of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Landewednock, forming the most southern point of Britain, 23 m. E.S.E. Land's-End, & having two lighthouses with fixed lights, elevated 200 feet above the sea, in lat. 49° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 5° 12′ 6″ W.—*Lizard Isl.* is off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 14° 40′ S., lon. 145° 30′ E.

LIZIER (ST), *Austria* and *Consoranni*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariége, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Salat, 1 m. N.W. St Girons. Pop. 1,160.

LIZY-SUR-OURCQ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 8 m. N.E. Meaux. P. 1,200.

LJUBASCHEVO, a town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 48 miles S.W. Slutsk. Pop. 1,800.

LJUBETSH, a market town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,600.

LJUBIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 54 m. N.E. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Obnora. Pop. 2,000.

LJUSNE, a river of Sweden, læns Ostersund and Gefle, after a tortuous E.ward course of 200 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 6 m. S. Soderhamn.

LJUTZUN (Pol. *Lucyn*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 130 m. N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 2,100.

LLAFERNOE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cardiff. Pop. 85.

LLAGOSTERA, a mkt. town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Gerona. Pop. 2,000.

LLAMPHEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 2 m. S.E. Pembroke. Pop. 407.

LLAN (*a church*), is the prefix of num. pas. and towns in Engl. & Wales.—*Llan-aber*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1¼ m. N.W. Barmouth, Pop. 1,709.—*Llan-afan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N. Tregaron. Pop. 411.—*Llan-afan-fawr*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. N.W. Builth. Pop. 975.—*Llan-afan-fechan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. S.W. Builth. Pop. 172.—*Llan-aml-llech*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 324.—*Llan-anno*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9½ m. E.N.E. Rhayadergwy. Pop. 329.—*Llan-armon*, several pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 589.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. E.S.E. Ruthin. Pop. 1,823. — III. (*Dyffryn Ceiriog*), same co., 9 m. E.N.E. Oswestry. Pop. 534.—IV. (*Mynydd Mawr*), a mntnous. pa., in same co., 8½ m. N. Llanfyllin. P. 182.—*Llanarth*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 m. E.N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 2,421.—II. a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. N.W. Ragland. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 669. —*Llanarthne*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 7½ m. E. Carmarthen. Pop. 2,171.—*Llan-asaph*, a pa., North Wales, co. Flint, 6 m. N.W. Holywell. Pop. 2,669, employed in coal mines, &c.. On St Asaph hill, in this pa., is a signal tower, and at the mouth of the Dee, Point of Air, a lighthouse. Lat. 53° 22′ N., lon. 3° 19′ 24″ W.—*Llan-babo*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey. P. 174.—*Llanbadarn*, several pas., &c., Wales.—I. (*Fawr*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. P. 11,239.—II. co. Radnor, 8½ m. E.N.E. New Radnor. Pop. 448.—III. (*Fynydd*), same co., 10 m. N.E. Rhayadergwy. Pop. 610.—IV. (*Odyn*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. W.N.W. Tregaron. Pop. 504.—V. (*Tref-Eglws*), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,045. — VI. (*Y. Garreg*), co. Radnor, 5 m. E.S.E. Builth. Pop. 81. —*Llanbadock*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1 m. S. Usk. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 457.—*Llanbadrig*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 4½ m. W.N.W. Amlwch. Pop. 1,295. The church, according to tradition, was built by St Patrick.—II. co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 524. —*Llanbeblig*, a pa., South Wales, co., and includes the bor. of Carnarvon. Pop. 9,192.

LLANBEDR, or LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN, a parl. bor., market town, & pa., South Wales, co. & 28 m. E.N.E. Cardigan, on the Teify, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of pa. 1,507, do. of bor. 902. It has a very anc. church, & a handsome gothic quadrangle, forming the royal college of St David's, founded in 1822, revenue 3,000*l*. Average number of students about 60. The bor. joins with Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and Adpar, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llanbedr*, several pas., Wales.—I. co. Brecon, 2 m. N.E. Crickhowel. Pop. 290.—II. co. Merioneth, 7½ m. N.N.W. Barmouth. Pop. 404. It has two well endowed schools.—III. co. Radnor, 6 m. N.W. Hay. Pop. 348.—IV. (*Dyffryn Clwyd*), co. Denbigh, 1½ m. N.E. Ruthin. Pop. 522.—V. (*Felfrey*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2½ m. E. Narberth. Pop. 1,025.—VI. (*Goch*), co. Anglesey, 7 m. E.S.E. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 407.—VII. (*Y-Cennin*), co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N.W. Llanrwst. Pop. 456. —*Llanberris*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,024, employed in copper mines. Tourists are attracted hither by the magnificent lake and mountain scenery. In the pass of Llanberris stands the picturesque ruin of Dolbadern castle.—*Llanbeulan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 9½ m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 314. A Druidical cromlech here has the name of Arthur's quoit.—*Llanbister*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 10½ m. W. Knighton. P. 1,122.—*Llanbleiddian*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1 m. S.W. Lowbridge. Pop. 724.—*Llanboidy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.E. Narberth. P. 1,789.—*Llanbrynmmair*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Dyfi, 9½ m. E. Machynnlaeth. Pop. 2,019. The cataract of Frwydafawr is in this pa.—*Llancadwaladyr*, a mntnous. pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. W.N.W. Oswestry. Pop. 234.—*Llancarfan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 699.—*Llancilloe*, a pa., Engl., co. and 13 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 84.—*Llanciwg*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.W. Neath. Pop. 2,813.

LLANDAFF, a city and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, here crossed by a bridge, 3 m. N.W. Cardiff, & with a station on the Taff-vale & Aberdare railw. Pop. of pa. 1,276. The "city" is a mere hamlet, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter house, & remains of the ancient episcopal palace. The see of Llandaff, founded in the 6th century, comprised, in 1831, 192 benefices in the cos. Glamorgan and Monmouth. Episcopal rev. 1,000*l*.—*Llandanwg*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2 m. S. Harlech. Pop. 746.—*Llandarog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,047.—*Llandauddwr*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3¾ m. N.W. Langharn. Pop 392.—*Llandawk*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. N.W. Langharn. Pop. 26.—*Llanddausaint*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5 m. S.E. Llangaddog.—*Llanddeiniot*, two pas., Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 273.—II. (*Fab*), co. Anglesey, 6 m. N.E. Newborough. Pop. 407.—*Llandetty*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 8 m. S.E. Brecknock. Pop. 420.—*Llanddew*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 1½ m. N.E. Brecknock.

a pa, South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 354.—*Llanedwen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by a ferry, 4 m. N. Carnarvon. Pop. 283.—*Llanedy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8 m. N.E. Llanelly. Pop. 1,098.—*Llanegryn*, a pa., South Wales, co. Merioneth, 3¼ m. N. Towyn. Pop. 745.—*Llanegwad*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 7 m. W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. 2,113.—*Llaneigrad*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. S.E. Amlwch. Pop. 715.—*Llanelhaiarn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N. Pwllheli. Pop. 660.—*Llanelian*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, on the Irish sea, 1½ m. S.E. Amlwch. Pop. 1,439. It has a light-house. Copper ore is exported.—II co. Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Abergele. Pop. 604.—*Llanelidan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. S. Ruthin. Pop. 962.—*Llanelieu*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5½ m. S.W. Hay. Pop. 103.—*Llanellen*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 2½ m. S. Abergavenny. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 342.—*Llanelltyd*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1½ m. N.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 504. The ruins of Cymmer abbey are in this parish.

LLANELLY, a parl. bor., sea-port town, & pa. of S. Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen bay, co. & 15 m. S.E. Carmarthen, to which, and to Swansea, a railway has been constructed. Pop. of pa. 11,155; do. of parl. bor. 6,818. It is irregularly built, has an anc. church, 4 docks, extensive copper works, and some iron foundries, the produce of which is sent to Liverpool. Coal is brought by railway from the rich adjacent mines, and is largely exported to the continent, for the supply of steam-boats. Chief imports, copper ore from Cornwall. Vessels of 500 tons burden can enter one of the docks. Customs rev. (1846) 953*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 4,883 tons. It unites with Carmarthen in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llanelly*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 2½ m. S.S.E. Crickhowell. P. 7,366. It has coal, iron, & lime works.—*Llanelwethy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, ½ m. N.N.E. Builth. Pop. 197.—*Llanenddwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. N.N.W. Barmouth. Pop. 940.—*Llanengan*, a marit. pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the W. coast of Cardigan bay, 7 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,063. Off the coast here, are the two islets of St Tudwall, on one of which are ruins of a chapel. St Tudwall's road affords good anchorage.—*Llanenghenel*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Holyhead. Pop. 445.—*Llanerch-y-Medd*, a small mkt. town & pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 11 m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 64. It has a manuf. of Welsh snuff.—*Llanerfyl*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. N.W. Llanfair. Pop. 1,000.—*Llanfabon*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.W. Caerphilly. Pop. 1,449.—*Llanfachreth*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. E. Holyhead. Pop. 493.—II. co. Merioneth, 3½ m. N.N.E. Dolgelly. Pop. 956.—*Llanfaelog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8½ m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 786.—*Llanfaelrhys*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 12 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 236.—*Llanfaes*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 1½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. P. 268. It has remains of a castle and a priory.—*Llanfaethlu*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 483.—*Llanfaglan*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 205.—*Llanfair*, numerous pas., &c., Wales.—I. (*Duffryn Clwyd*), North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.E. Ruthin. Pop. 1,254.—II. (*Caereinion*), a small market town & pa., North Wales, co. and 10 m. N.W. Montgomery. Pop. 2,747.—III. (*Ar-y-Brynn*), a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, ¾ m. N. Llandovery. Pop. 1,649.—IV. (*Clydogan*), co. Cardigan, 2½ m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 471.—V. (*Fechan*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S.W. Conwy. Pop. 747. Off the coast here are Lavan sands, supposed to have been formed by an inundation in the 6th century.—VI. (*Mathafarn-Eithaf*), co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 741.—VII. (*Is-Gaer*), co. and 2½ m. N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 549.—VIII. (*Juxta Harlech*), co. Merioneth, 1 m. S. Harleigh. Pop. 464.—IX. (*Nantygof*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 237.—X. (*Nantygwyn*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Cardigan. Pop. 241.—XI. (*Orllwyn*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 397.—XII. (*Pwll-Gwyngyll*), North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 617.—XIII. (*Talhaiarn*), co. Denbigh, 5 m. S.S.W. Abergele. Pop. 1,416.—XIV. (*Trehelygon*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 108.—*Llanfallteg*, a pa., South Wales, cos. Carmarthen & Pembroke, 4 m. N.E. Narberth. Pop. 399.—*Llanfareth*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 2 m. S.S.E. Builth. Pop. 163.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1 m. N.E. Bala. Pop. 1,836.—*Llanfechan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N.N.E. Llanfyllin. Pop. 733.—*Llanfechel*, a pa. and small market town, North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W.S.W. Amlwch. Pop. 1,062, principally employed in copper mines.—*Llanferras*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 4 m. S.W. Mold. Pop. 778.—*Llanfeugan*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 4 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 662.

LLANFIHANGEL, numerous parishes of Wales.—I. North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ miles S.W. Llanfyllin. Pop. 1,041.—II. (*Glyn-y-Myfyr*), cos. Denbigh and Merioneth, 10½ m. S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 427.—III. (*Aberbythych*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 m. S.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. 948.—IV. (*Abercorvin*), same co., 1½ m. N. Llacharn. Pop. 819.—V. (*Abergwissin*), co. Brecon, 11 m. N.W. Builth. Pop. 311.—VI. (*Ar-Arth*), South Wales, co. & 13 m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,993.—VII. (*Bachalleth*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. P. 333.—VIII. (*Bryn-Pabwan*), South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.W. Builth. Pop. 384.—IX. (*Cil-Fargen*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.W. Llandilo-Fawr. Pop. 61.—X. (*Curn-Dee*), co. Brecon, 11 m. N.W. Abergavenny. P. 1,039.—XI. (*Fach*), co. Radnor, 5 m. S.E. Rhayadar. Pop. 102.—XII. (*Geneur-Glynn*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 3,838.—XIII. (*In-Rug*), North Wales, co. and 3 m. E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,760.—XIV. (*Lethyr-Froed*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 7 m. N.W. Tregaron. Pop. 1,149. Fair, Oct. 7.—XV. (*Nant-Brane*), South Wales, co. and 7½ m. N.W. Brecon. Pop. 495.—XVI. (*Nant-Mellan*), co. Radnor, 2½ m. S.W. New-Radnor. Pop. 419.—XVII. (*Penbedw*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 343.—XVIII. (*Rhosicorn*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 10 m. N.N.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. 709.—XIX. (*Rhyclithon*), co. Radnor, 10½ m. S.E. Rhayader. Pop. 337.—XX. (*Tal-Y-Llynn*), co. & 4½ m. E. Brecon. Pop. 151.—XXI. (*Tre'r-Beirdd*), North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. E. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 373.—XXII. (*Tynsylwy*), same co., 4 m. N. Beaumaris. Pop. 63.—XXIII. (*Y-Bont-Faen*), South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2½ m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 50.—XXIV. (*Y-Croddin Isaf* and *Uchaf*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 2,102.—XXV. (*Y-Pennant*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.W. Tremadoc.

Pop. 317.—*Llanddewi* (i. e., *Church of St David's*), several pas., South Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.E. Penrice. Pop. 164.—II. (*Aberarth*), co. Cardigan, on the Arth, 13 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,066.—III. (*Aber-Gwesin*), co. Brecon, 11 m. W.N.W. Builth. Pop. 143.—IV. (*Bregt*), co. Cardigan, 6½ m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 2,591. The church is ancient. St David held here a synod for the suppression of Paganism in 519. It is supposed to have been the Roman station *Loventium*. — V. (*Fach*), co. Radnor, 5½ m. W.N.W. Hay. Pop. 130.—VI. (*Felfrey*), co. Pembroke, 2½ m. N.E. Narberth. Pop. 788.—VII. (*Ystradenny*), co. Radnor, 8½ m. N.E. Rhayader. Pop. 693.—*Llanddewirewm*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 1½ m. S.S.W. Builth. P. 244.—*Llanddona*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3¾ m. N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 506, employed in a herring fishery.—*Llandduywe*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 4½ m. N.W. Barmouth. Pop. 386.—*Llanddwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6½ m. W. Carnarvon. Pop. 283.—*Llanddyfnan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. W. Beaumaris. Pop. 718. It has a very ancient church.—*Llandecwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2¾ m. S.W. Maentwrog. Pop. 386.—*Llandefailog*, several pas., South Wales, co. Brecon.—I. (*Fach*), 2½ m. N. Brecon. Pop. 382.—II. (*Fawr*), 6 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 705.—III. (*Freyr-Graig*), 4 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 35.—*Llandegai*, a mountainous pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1½ m. S.E. Bangor. Pop. 3,010, chiefly employed in immense slate quaries. Here is a fine modern Saxon castle.—*Llandegfan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. S.W. Beaumaris. Pop 812.—*Llandegla*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 6½ m. S.E. Ruthin. Pop. 417.—*Llandegley*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9¾ m. S.E. Rhayador. Pop. 424.—*Llandegveth*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. N. Caerleon. Area 720 ac. Pop. 131.—*Llandegwning*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 143.—*Llandeilo*, several pas., &c., South Wales.—I. co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 205.—II. (*Aber-cywyn*), co. & 8 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 78.—III. (*Arfan*), co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Brecon. Pop. 525.—IV. (*Graban*), co. Radnor, 5½ m. S.E. Builth. Pop. 283.—V. (*Tal-y-Bont*), co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Swansea. Pop. 1,410. Coal is wrought in this pa.

Llandeilo-Vawr, or Fawr, a mkt. town & pa. of South Wales, co. & 14 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen, on the Towy, here crossed by an elegant bridge, and on the Llanelly railway. Pop. of pa. 5,471; do. of town 1,313. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill; it has an old church; manufs. flannels; has tanneries, and in the vicinity are rich coal mines. Near it is Grongar hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales, in 1282; also the modern seat of Lord Dynevor; and Golden Grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor, where the famous drinking horn, given by Henry VII. to David-ap-Iquan, is still preserved.—*Llandeiniolen*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 5 m. N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 4,202, partly employed in large slate quarries. The remains of a strong Roman camp, and an ancient Welsh palace, are still visible here.—*Llandenny*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 4 m. N.E. Usk. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 51.—*Llanderfel*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 7½ m. S.W. Corwen. Pop. 953.—*Llandinabo*, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 540 ac. Pop. 62.—*Llandinam*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 5½ m. N.E. Llanidloes. Pop. 1,732.—*Llandingad*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, ½ m. W. Llandovery. Pop. 2,345.—*Llandoch*, two pas., South Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. (*Barry*), 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 133.—II. 1 m. S. Cowbridge. Pop. 92. It has a ruined castle, and a fine residence of the Talbot family.—*Llandoget*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Llanrwst. Pop. 222.—*Llandogo*, a pa., Engl., co. and 6 m. S.E. Monmouth. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 660.

Llandovery, a munic. bor., and mkt. town, S. Wales, co. & 24 m. E.S.E. Carmarthen, pa. Llandingat, on the Bran, here crossed by 2 bridges. Pop. 1,709. It is pleasantly situated in a fine vale, near the Towey; & has picturesque remains of a Norman castle, destroyed by Cromwell.—*Llandrillo*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Merioneth, 4½ m. S.W. Corwen. Pop. 875.—II. (*Yrhos*), cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Conwy. Pop. 1,176.—*Llandrindod*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. N.N.E. Builth. Pop. 270. Three mineral springs, respectively chalybeate, sulphureous, and saline, have long rendered the village a great resort of invalids, for whom good accommodations are met with.—*Llandrinio*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.N.E. Welshpool. Pop. 881.—*Llandrygan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.N.E. Llangeffni. Pop. 485.—*Llandudno*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. N.N.W. Conwy. Pop. 1,047, employed in copper mines. The lofty cliffs and sea-worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth, are in this pa., which contains also several monuments of early cyclopean architecture, and is still the haunt of the once celebrated peregrine falcon.—*Llandudwen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 86.—*Llandulas*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2½ m. W.N.W. Abergele. P. 514.—II. a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon. Pop. 141.—*Llandwf*, or *Llandow*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¾ m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 125.—*Llandwrog*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 2,688. Rev. of hospital founded by Nell Gwynne, in 1727, for decayed maiden gentlewomen, 201*l*.—*Llandybie*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. S. Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. 2,534.—*Llandyfeisant*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen. Pop. 267.—*Llandyfodwg*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 338. Coal and iron abound. The pa. belongs to the duchy of Lancaster.—*Llandyfriog*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 925.—*Llandyfrydog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2 m. N.E. Llanerch-y-medd. Pop. 721, partly employed in copper mines.—*Llandygwydd*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 3¾ m. S.W. Cardigan. Pop. 1,044.—*Llandylwyf*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. N.E. St David's. Pop. 205.—*Llandyrnog*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Denbigh. Pop. 645.—*Llandysil*, a small mkt. town and pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. of pa. 2,957. In the vicinity are several ruined chapels.—*Llandysilio*, several pas. of Wales.—I. North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by the celebrated suspension bridge, 2 m. W.S.W. Bangor. Pop. 871.—II. co. Montgomery, 8¼ m. N.E. Welshpool. Pop. 876.—III. co. Denbigh, 1¾ m. N.W. Llangollen. P. 921. The fine ruins of Llanggwest abbey are in this pa.—IV. (*Goge*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 16 m. W.N.W. Lampeter. P. 1,407.—V. cos. Pembroke & Carmarthen, 4¼ m. N. Narberth. P. 1,060.—*Llandyssil*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.W. Montgomery. Pop. 744.—*Llandyvailog*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 5 m. S.S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,303.—*Llanedern*,

Pop. 680.—XXVI. North Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. S.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 375.— XXVII. (*Ysceifiog*), co. Anglesey, 6½ m. W.N.W. Bangor. P. 947. Coal abounds here.—XXVIII. (*Ystrad*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 6½ m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,225.—XXIX. (*Y-Traethan*), North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2½ m. N. Harlech. Pop. 1,359.—*Llanffinnan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. E. Llangeffni. Pop. 153.—*Llanfflewyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 136.—*Llanfilo*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 300.—*Llanfoist*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1½ m. S.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 2,490. P. 1,500.—*Llanfrothen*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 4½ m. N.E. Tremadoc. Pop. 853.—*Llanfugail*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. E. Holyhead. Pop. 154.—*Llanfwrog*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3½ m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 267.—II. co. Denbigh, adjoining the town of Ruthin. Pop. 1,554. Rev. of hospital, founded in 1708, by Lady Jane Bagot, 164*l*. Pool Park, Lord Bagot's, is in the pa.—*Llanfyllin*, a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa., North Wales, co. & 16½ m. N.N.W. Montgomery, on the Cain, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of pa. 1,955; do. of parl. bor. 1,106. It is very neatly built; it has a union workhouse, small jail, town-hall, and mkt.-house. It is a polling place for the co., and contributes with Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llanfynnyd*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. P. 1,358. Fairs July 5, Sept. 28, Nov. 19.—*Llanfyrnach*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,049. Lead abounds here.—*Llangadfan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. W.N.W. Llanfair. Pop. 1,070.—*Llangadock*, a mkt. town & pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, on the Towey, here crossed by a stone bridge, 5¼ m. S.W. Llandovery. Pop. of pa. 2,604. The town has an anc. church and a ruined castle, and manufs. of coarse woollens.—*Llangalfo*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 4¼ m. N.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 139.—*Llangain*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 3¼ m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 403.—*Llangammarch*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. W.S.W. Builth. Pop. 1,062.—*Llangan*, a pa., South Wales, cos. Carmarthen & Pembroke, 5 m. N.E. Narberth. Pop. 640.—*Llanganna*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. N.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 238.—*Llanganten*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. W.N.W. Builth. P. 177.—*Llangar*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1½ m. S.W. Corwen. Pop. 250.—*Llangarran*, a pa., England, co. Hereford, 5 m. W.S.W. Ross. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 1,175.—*Llanyasty-Talyllu*, a pa., South Wales, on the lake of Llangorse, co. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Brecon. Pop. 164.—*Llangathen*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 m. W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. 1,108.—*Llangattock*, sevl. pas., England, co. Monmouth.—I. including the town of Caerleon. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,440.—II. (*Llingoed*), 5½ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 203.—III. (*Near Usk*), 3 m. S.S.E. Abergavenny. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 171.—IV. (*Vibon-Avel*), 3½ m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 503.—V. a pa., South Wales, co. & 13 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 4,334. Lime and iron abound here.—*Llangedwyn*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N.N.E. Narberth. Pop. 322.—II. co. Denbigh, 8 m. S.W. Oswestry. Pop. 332.—*Llangefelach*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. N.N.W. Swansea. Pop. 9,394, employed in collieries and copper works.

LLANGEFNI, a parl. bor., town, & pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 15 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 1,755. It is a polling place for the co., and unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llangeinor* (*on the Hills*), a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 363. Coal, iron, & limestone, abound here.—*Llangeinwen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 943.—*Llangeitho*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8½ m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 431.—*Llangeler*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,747.—*Llangelynin*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Conwy. Pop. 270.—II. co. Merioneth, 6 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Pop. 1,033.—*Llangendeirn*, a pa., South Wales, co. & 5 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 2,624. Coal, lime, iron, & marble, are found here.—*Llangennech*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.E. Llanelly. Pop. 893.—*Llangennith*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 15 m. W.S.W. Swansea. P. 436.—*Llangenny*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.E. Crickhowel. Pop. 427.—*Llangernyw*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 7 m. N.E. Llanrwst. Pop. 1,118.—*Llangeview*, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 1½ m. E. Usk. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 187.—*Llangian*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6½ m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,144.—*Llangibby*, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2½ m. S.W. Usk. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 535.—*Llangirrig*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. S.S.E. Llanidloes. P. 1,951.—*Llangistiolus*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Llangeffni. Pop. 938.—*Llangoed*, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Pop. 604.—*Llangoedmawr*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 1 m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 985.

LLANGOLLEN (pron. *Llangothlen*), a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a fine ancient bridge, 26 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 4,906. The town, in a narrow vale, enclosed by lofty mountains, is universally admired for its scenery; it is pretty well built, has good hotels, and a church in the early English style. Manufactures of flannel partly employ the inhabitants. About 1 m. distant, on a conical and almost inaccessible hill, are the picturesque ruins of Cadr Dinas Bran, a castle of great antiquity; & about 1 m. beyond, are the beautiful remains of Valle Crucis abbey, founded by Madoc, Prince of Powis, about the year 1200. Four m. from the town is the Cysyllta aqueduct, a noble structure of 19 arches, 126 feet in height, by which the Ellesmere canal is carried across the Dee.—The *Llangollen Road station*, Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 3 m. S. Rhuabon.—*Llangolman*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N. Narberth. Pop. 255.—*Llangorse*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Brecon. P. 397.—*Llangoven*, a pa., Engl., co. and 5¾ m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 136.—*Llangower*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. S.S.W. Bala. P. 368.—*Llangranog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 10 m. N.E. Cardigan. Pop. 884.—*Llangua*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 9 m. N.N.W. Abergavenny. Area 890 ac. P. 99.—*Llangwenllwyfo*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amlwch. Pop. 594.—*Llangwillog*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Llanerch-y-medd. Pop. 260.—*Llangwm*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. N.W. Corwen. Pop. 1,017.—II. a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 3½ m. E. Usk. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 350.—III. a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.E. Haverford-west. Pop. 396.—*Llangwnodyl*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 11 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 309.—*Llangwnor*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 1 m. E. Carmarthen. P.

1,229.—*Llangwyfan*, two pas., N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 10 m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 193. Marble is obtained here.—II. co. and 5 m. E. Denbigh. Pop. 264.—*Llangwystennin*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. N.E. Conwy. Pop. 599.—*Llangybi*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5½ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 726.—*Llangyby*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 274.—*Llangynllo*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 5 m. S.W. Knighton. Pop. 444.—*Llanogmfelin*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 7 m. N.N.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 984. It has a fine old church, and the remains of a castle.—*Llangyhafal*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3½ m. N.E. Ruthin. Pop. 502.—*Llangynin*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 10 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 405.—*Llangynllo*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 641.—*Llangynmog*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. and 6 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 800.—II. co. Montgomery, 7½ m. N.W. Llanfyllin. Pop. 516. It has slate quarries and lead mines.—*Llangynog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 3½ m. S.W. Builth. Pop. 54.—*Llangymvyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 4,155. Iron & coal are raised here.—*Llangynider*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 10 m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Pop. 2,775. Lime and iron are obtained.—*Llangyniew*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2½ m. N.E. Llanfair. Pop. 647. Vestiges of Mathrafal castle, a seat of the princes of Powis, are still visible here.—*Llanharan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 306.—*Llanhary*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.N.E. Cowbridge. P. 238.—*Llanhennock*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 1¾ m. N.E. Caerleon. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 235.—*Llanhileth*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 10 m. N.W. Usk. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 662.—*Llanhir*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Rhayader. Pop. 746.—*Llanhowel*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3¾ m. E.N.E. St David's. P. 160.—*Llanidan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 4½ m. N.N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,409. It has remains of structures ascribed to the Druids, who were twice massacred here by the Romans in the 1st century.

LLANIDLOES, a parliamentary and municipal bor., town, and pa., North Wales, co. and 19 m. W.S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by 2 bridges. Pop. of pa. 4,261; do. of parliamentary bor. 2,742. It is indifferently built, though of late, improved. It has manufs. of excellent flannel and other woollen stuffs, employing, a few years ago, about 6 spinning mills, and nearly 1,000 hand-looms. The bor. unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llaniestyn*, two pas., N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 2 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 275.—II. co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,090.—*Llanigon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.W. Hay. Pop. 488.—*Llanilar*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 1,010.—*Llanillid*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 148.—*Llanina*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 447.—*Llanisan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N. Cardiff. Pop. 418.—*Llanishen*, a pa., Engl., co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 307.—*Llanllawddog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. & 6¾ m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 779.—*Llanllawer*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 114.—*Llanllechid*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3½ m. S.E. Bangor. Pop. 4,957, employed in large slate quarries.—*Llanlleonwell*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. W.S.W. Builth. P. 261.—*Llanlloony*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 9 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 908.—*Llanllowell*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Usk. Area 820 ac. Pop. 109.—*Llanllugan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4 m. S.W. Llanfair. Pop. 413.—*Llanllwchaiarn*, two pas., Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 m. S. Aberystwyth. P. 1,475.—II. co. Montgomery, 1 m. N.E. Newton. P. 2,000.—*Llanllyffni*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 6½ m. S. Carnarvon. Pop. 2,017. Slate, manganese, and copper, are obtained. Neath Glen, in this pa., is celebrated for picturesque scenery.—*Llanmadock*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. W. Swansea. Pop. 269.—*Llanmartin*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 3½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 162.—*Llanmarewic*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3¾ m. N.E. Newton. Pop. 167.—*Llanmaes*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 194. Here are ruins of a castle of the Mellifont family.—*Llannefydd*, a pa., N. Wales, co. & 5½ m. N.W. Denbigh. Pop. 1,195.—*Llannon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.E. Llanelly. Pop. 1,769, partly employed in coal & iron mines.—*Llannor*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,227.—*Llanover*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 3,123.—*Llanrhaiadar-In-Kinmerch*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 3 m. S.E. Denbigh. Pop. 3,123.—*Llanrhaiadar-y-Mochnant*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 4½ m. N. Llanfyllin. Pop. 2,620. Pistyl-Rhaiadar, one of the finest water-falls in Wales, is in this pa.—*Llanrhian*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5½ m. N.E. St David's. Pop. 912.—*Llanrhidian*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 10 m. W.S.W. Swansea. P. 1,760. Copper ore and limestone are wrought in this pa. Here also are ruins of Weobley castle, and an immense cromlech, called Arthur's stone.—II. co. Pembroke, 7½ m. N.E. St David's. Pop. 182.—*Llanrhychwyn*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Llanrwst. Pop. 551, employed in large slate quarries.—*Llanrhydd*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, including a part of the town of Ruthin. Pop. 840.—*Llanrhyddlad*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5½ m. N.E. Holyhead Pop. 725.—*Llanrhystyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.W. Aberystwyth. Pop. 1,608.—*Llanrhywdrus*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 7½ m. W. Amlwch. Pop. 158.—*Llanrothall*, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 108.

LLANRWST, a market town and pa., North Wales, cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, on both sides of the Conwy, here navigable for vessels of 60 tons, 17 m. W.S.W. Denbigh. Pop. of pa. 3,905. The town, in a spacious vale, is mostly well built; has an elegant bridge of 3 arches, constructed in 1636 from a design of Inigo Jones; a church, the same architecture; and the tomb of the great Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales; with a manuf. of Welsh harps, and in the vicinity mines of the purest lead ore.—*Llansadwrn*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. W. Beaumaris. P. 455.—II. (*Lower and Upper*), S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 2 m. N.N.W. Llangaddock, Pop. 1,192.—*Llansadwrnen*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. S.W. Llangharne. Pop. 237.—*Llansaintffraed*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 203.—*Llansaintffraid*, several pas., Wales.—I. N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 1¼ m. S.E. Conwy. P. 1,286.—II. co. Montgomery, 5 m. E.N.E Llanfyllin. P. 1,399.—III. (*Glynn-Ceiriog*), same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Llangollen. P. 572.—IV. (*Glyn-Dydwy*), co. Merioneth, 2 m. E. Corwen. P. 183.—V. (*In-Elvel*), co. Radnor, 5 m. N.E. Builth. Pop. 313.—*Llansaintfread*, a pa., Engl., co. Mon-

mouth, 4½ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 290. P. 20.—*Llansamlet*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. N.N.E. Swansea. Pop. 3,375. Coal and copper mines are plentiful in the pa.—*Llansannan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. & 8 m. W.S.W. Denbigh. Pop. 1,406.—*Llansannor*, a pa. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N. Cowbridge. Pop. 205.—*Llansantffread*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,222.—*Llansawel*, a pa. and small market town, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N. Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. of pa. 982.—*Llansilyn*, a pa., England and N. Wales, cos. Denbigh and Salop, 5 m. S.W. Oswestry. Pop. 2,083. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, 10th July, and 2d October.—*Llansoy*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. E.N.E. Usk. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 158.—*Llanspydthid*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 2½ m. W.S.W. Brecon. Pop. 482.—*Llanstadwell*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. E. Milford. Pop. 883.—*Llanstephan*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,253.—II. co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Builth. Pop. 261.—*Llanstinan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S. Fishguard. Pop. 170.—*Llanthewy*, several pas., England.—I. (*Rytherch*), co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 2,260. P. 361.—II. (*Shirrit*), 3½ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 891. P. 105.—III. (*Vach*), 4 m. S.W. Usk. Ac. 990. Pop. 172.—*Llanthony-Abbey*. [Cwmyoy.]—*Llantilio* (*Grossenny*), a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 8 m. W.N.W. Monmouth. Area 5,480 ac. Pop. 699.—II. (*Pertholey*), same county, 2 m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area 6,150 ac. Pop. 808.—*Llantood*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.W. Cardigan. Pop. 300.—*Llantrissaint*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 523.—II. a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 2¾ m. S.E. Usk. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 329.

Llantrissent, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Cardiff. Pop. of pa. 3,222; do. of bor. 855. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in the pa. It is the seat of quarter sessions for the hundred. The parl. bor. unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llantrithyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. E.S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 288. Lead, calamine, and manganese are found here.—*Llanuwch-y-Lynn*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. S.S.W. Bala. Pop. 1,329. *Llanvaches*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 7 m. S.S.E. Usk. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 305.—*Llanvair*, three pas., England.—I. (*Discoed*), co. Monmouth, 7 m. E.N.E. Caerleon. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 186.—II. (*Kilgidin*), same co., 5½ m. N.N.W. Usk. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 276.—III. (*Waterdine*), co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Knighton. Area 8,120 ac. Pop. 603.—*Llanvapley*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. E. Abergavenny. Area 770 ac. Pop. 124.—*Llanvetherine*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 4½ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 212.—*Llanvihangel*, several pas., England, co. Monmouth.—I. (*near Roggiet*), 6½ m. S.W. Chepstow. Area 550 ac. Pop. 44.—II. (*near Usk*), 7¼ m. N.W. Usk. Area 410 ac. P. 123.—III. (*Crucorney*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area 3,441 ac. Pop. 400.—IV. (*Llantarnam*), 2¾ m. N.W. Caerleon. Area 5,780 ac. Pop. 780.—V. (*Pont-y-Moile*), 4½ m. W. Usk. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 292.—VI. (*Tor-y-Mynydd*), 5¾ m. N.E. Usk. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 197.—VII. (*Ystern-Llewern*), 5 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 153.—*Llanvrechva*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. N.N.W. Caerleon. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 1,591.—*Llanwarne*, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 6¾ m. N.W. Ross. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 377. *Llanwenarth*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 2,582.—*Llanwenllwfo*, a maritime pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amlwch. Pop. 594.—*Llanwenog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,578.—*Llanwern*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 2¾ m. S.E. Caerleon. Area 910 ac. Pop. 15.—*Llanwinio*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 11 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,035. Fair, November 12.—*Llanwnda*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. & 2½ m. S. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,586.—II. co. Pembroke, 2½ m. N.W. Fishguard. Pop. 1,045.—*Llanwnen*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 325.—*Llanwnog*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Newton. P. 1,716.—*Llanwonno*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Llantrissaint. Pop. 1,614.—*Llanwrda*, a pa., S. Wales, 4 m. S.W. Llandovery. Pop. 553.—*Llanwrin*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3¼ m. N.E. Machynlleth. Pop. 822.—*Llanwrthwl*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 9 m. N.W. Builth. Pop. 568.—*Llanwrtyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 12 m. N.N.W. Builth. Pop. 638.—*Llanwyddellan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. N.N.W. Newtown. Pop. 517.—*Llanwyddyn* (with *Conwy*), a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 9½ m. W. Llanfyllin. Pop. 593.—*Llanyblodwell*, a pa., England, co. Salop, 5½ m. S.W. Oswestry. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 961.—*Llanychaiarn*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 15 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 666.—*Llanychan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 2½ m. N. Ruthin. Pop. 111.—*Llanychare*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2½ m. S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 207.—*Llanychllwyddog*, or *Llanchclwydog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 214.—*Llanycrwys*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3¼ m. S.E. Lampeter. Pop. 400.—*Llanyddausaint*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 881.—*Llanygwyrddon*, or *Llangwyrgoon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 642.—*Llanyhevan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 449.—*Llanykil*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on the Bala lake, and including the town of Bala. P. 2,467.—*Llanylyther*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. S.W. Lampeter. P. 1,120.—*Llany-Mowddwy*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.E. Dinas-Mowddwy. Pop. 622.—*Llanymynech*, a pa., Engl. & N. Wales, cos. Denbigh, Salop, and Montgomery, 5½ m. S.W. Oswestry. Pop. 954.—*Llanymys*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Brecon, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Builth. P. 175.—II. North Wales, co. Denbigh, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ruthin. Pop. 749.—*Llanystindwy*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,241.—*Llanywern*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 4 m. E. Brecon. Pop. 115.

Llanas, a market town of Spain, Catalonia, on the coast, prov. & 30 m. N.E. Gerona. P. 2,125.

Llanes, a small maritime town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the Carracedo. Pop. 2,086.

Llawhdden, a pa. of S. Wales. [Lawhaden.]

Llechylched, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 7¼ m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 618.

Llechcynfarwydd, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 9 m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 396.

Llerena, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. (1845) 6,022. It is ill built and in decay. Principal buildings, two churches and a hospital. Near it, the troops under Combermere routed the French, under Drouet, 11th April 1812.—*Llers* is a market town, prov. and 22 m. N.N.E. Gerona.

Livia, *Julia Livia*, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, in the Pyrenees, 4 m. N.E. Puycerda.

LLOBREGAT, two rivers of Spain, Catalonia.—I. (*Rubricatus*), enters the Mediterranean, 3 m. S. Barcelona, after a S. course of 80 m. Affls., the Cardener and Piera.—II. enters the Gulf of Rosas, near the French frontier. Course 65 m.

LLORET, a maritime town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,998.

LLOUGHOR (*Leucarum*), a parl. bor., town, and pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the river of same name, here crossed by a bridge, 6½ m. W.N.W. Swansea, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. of pa. 854; do. of bor. 573. It has zinc works, and considerable exports of coal. Vessels of 200 tons approach the wharf. The bor. unites with Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, and Neath in sending one member to H. of C.

LLOWIS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. W. Hay. Pop. 390.

LLUMAYOR, a town of the island Majorca, 17 m. E.S.E. Palmas. Pop. 7,112. It is well built, and has manufs. of woollens and linens.

LLYSFAEN, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Carnarvon and Denbigh, 3 m. W. Abergele. Pop. 679. Lime abounds here.

LLYSVAEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 207.

LLYSWEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 6½ m. S.W. Hay. Pop. 172.

LLYSWERNI, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2½ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 175.

LLYSYFRAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 191.

LLYWELL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 11¼ m. W.N.W. Brecon. Pop. 1,684.

LOANDA, an island of S.W. Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St Paul de Loanda. Length 18 m., breadth 1 m.

LOANGO, a country of S.W. Africa, extending along the coasts of the Atlantic, from the equator to the river Zaire, which separates it from Congo on the S. Surface flat and very fertile on the coasts, interior unknown. The inhabs. are called Bramas, they resemble the negroes of Congo, are very superstitious, and practise the rite of circumcision. The country is governed by chiefs or absolute monarchs, whose chief revenue is derived from the sale of slaves. [ANGOLA, BENGUELA, CONGO.]—*Loango*, the chief town, is situated in lat. 4° 39′ S., lon. 12° 17′ E. The houses are shaded by palm and plantain trees, & the town is said to be 10 m. in circumference. The Bay of Loango is rocky and dangerous.

LOANHEAD, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, pa. Lasswade. Pop. 810, mostly colliers and paper makers.

LOANO (Ital. *Lovano*), a marit. vill. of N. Italy, div. Genoa, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of comm. 3,352.

LOBAGUR, a fortified post of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Kumaon, 32 m. N.W. Almorah, in lat. 29° 57′ N., lon. 79° 18′ E., and 6,460 feet above the sea.

LOBAU, an isl. of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 m. E.S.E. Vienna, and where the French, in 1809, remained intrenched for six weeks, between the battles of Gross-Aspern and Wagram.

LÖBAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 12 m. E.S.E. Bautzen, with a station on the Saxon-Silesian railway. Pop. 2,757. Near it are mineral springs, and crystals are found, which are known by the name of "Lobau diamonds."—II. (Pol. *Lubawa*), a town, W. Prussia, reg. and 38 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on two small rivers. Pop. 3,250. It is enclosed by walls, and has a convent, and manufs. of woollen cloth.

LOBBERICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 7 m. W.S.W. Kempen. Pop. 885, with manufs. of woollens, silk ribbons, and velvet.

LOBBES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Charleroi, on the Sambre, with ruins of an ancient abbey. Pop. 2,274.

LOBEDA, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality Weimar, on the Saale, 3 m. S. Jena. Pop. 731.

LÖBEJÜN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 2,660.

LOBENDAU, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 36 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,816.

LOBENSTEIN, the cap. town of the principality Reuss-Lobenstein, Central Germany, on the Lemnitz, here joined by the Kosel, 12 m. S.S.W. Schleitz. Pop. 4,180. It has manufs. of woollens.

LOB-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, immediately W. the desert of Gobi, lat. 40° 50′ N., lon. 87° 30′ to 89° E., and which receives from the W. the river of Yarkand. Length 50 miles.

LOBOSITZ, or LOBOSYCZE, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. W.S.W. Leitmeritz, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,322. Near it is the chapel of Maria Einsiedel, erected to commemorate the first battle of the seven years' wars, 29th October 1756.

LOBSENS (Pol. *Lobzeniko*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 34 m. W.N.W. Bromberg, on the Lobsonka. Pop. 2,720. Manufs. woollen cloth.

LOBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 18 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1,950.

LOCANA, a comm. and town of N. Italy, div. Turin, prov. and 25 m. W. Ivrea. Pop. 5,384.

LOCAPILLY, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 82 m. S.W. Hyderabad.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, of which it is one of the three caps., on the Lago-Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Belinzona. Pop, 1,700. Its appearance is wholly Italian; its Protestant inhabitants, expelled in 1553, helped mainly to establish the flourishing silk manufs. at Zurich.—II. a mkt. town of Piedmont, on rt. b. of the Sesia.

LOCCUM, a mkt. town of Hanover, prov. Calenberg, 26 m. W.N.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,500.

LOCHABER, a wild and mntnous. dist. of Scotl., co. Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil. The last wolf, known to have existed wild in Great Britain, was killed here by Cameron of Lochiel in 1680.

LOCH ACHRAY. [ACHRAY.] For all other articles having the prefix LOCH, not given below, see the additional title.

LOCH ALSH, a pa. of Scotl., W. coast of co. Ross, separated from Isle of Skye by a sea loch or narrow sound of the same name. Area about 55,000 ac. Pop. 2,597.

LOCHAR Moss, a morass of Scotland, co. Dumfries, extending from the Solway Firth N.W., into the pa. of Dumfries. Length 10 m.; breadth from 2 to 3 miles.

LOCH BROOM, a pa. of Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross, on a deep narrow inlet, on which stands the village of Ullapool. Pop. 4,799.—*Loch Broom* is an extensive arm of the sea, between the cos. Ross and Cromarty. Lat. 58° N., lon. 5° 15′ W.; containing numerous isls. Little Loch Broom is an inlet on the S. side.

LOCHCARRON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of same name, about 37 m. W.N.W. Fort Augustus. Pop. 1,960. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds.

LOCHEE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, pas. Liff and Dundee, 1½ m. N.W. Dundee, in the parl. bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Pop. 3,693.

LOCHEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Zutphen. P. 1,934.

LOCHES, *Lochia*, a comm. & town of France, dep.

Indre-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Indre, across which many bridges connect it with its suburb Beaulieu, 24 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. (1846) 3,451. It stands on a declivity, crowned by its old castle, the state-prison of Louis XI. It has manufs. of woollen yarn, leather, and paper. Near it, in 1400, was born Agnes Sorel, whose tomb exists in the chapel of the sub-prefecture.

Loch-Gelly, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Auchterderran, 7 m. E.N.E. Dunfermline. P. 770.

Lochgilphead, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pas. Glassary and S. Knapdale, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, about 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. Pop. of *quoad sacra* pa. 2,748. It has a branch bank, and steam communication with Glasgow.

Lochgoilhead, a mountainous pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on Loch Goil, a small branch of Loch Long, 10 m. E.S.E. Inverary. Pop. 573. Ardkinlass castle, and the ruins of the fortress of Carrick are amongst its antiquities.

Lochinvar, a lake of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Dalry. Circuit 3 m. Here are remains of a castle of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar.

Lochlee, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 17 m. N.W. Brechin. Area 104 sq. m. Pop. 622. It takes its name from a small lake in its centre. In vicinity is Invermark castle.

Lochmaben, a royal and parl. bor. and pa. of Scotl., co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Dumfries. Area of pa. 10,750 ac. Pop. 2,809. Pop. of bor. 1,330. It is beautifully situated on rising ground, and encircled by a chain of 8 small lakes. It has a handsome pa. church, a small town-house, an ancient public cross, a subscription library, and ruins of the magnificent castle of King Robert Bruce. Corp. rev. 114*l*. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 32. Many of the lands in this pa. are held under a grant of King Robert Bruce to his immediate retainers.

Loch-na-Gar, one of the Grampian mountains, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pas. Crathie and Braemar. Elevation 3,777 feet.

Lochrutton, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 659. It has a fine lake, remains of several towers, and a druidical circle.

Lochs, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, Isle of Lewis, on an inlet on its E. coast. Pop. 3,653.

Lochwinnoch, or Lochinoch, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, 9 m. W.S.W. Paisley. Area 19,219 ac. Pop. of pa. 4,716, partly employed in cotton manufs. Pop. of vill. 2,681. The fine lake of Castle Semple, in this pa., fed by the river Calder, covers 200 ac.; on its banks are the remains of a church & several castles In vicinity is a magnetic rock, and a copper mine is wrought at Kaime.

Lochy (Loch), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length about 9 m., breadth 1 m.—II. *Lochy river*, has a S.W. course of about 10 m. At its junction with Loch Eil is Fort William, a little above is Inverlochy castle. Chief affl., the Spear.—III. a small river, co. Perth, in the picturesque vale of Glenlochy, after a course of 15 m., joins the Dochart near the junction of the latter with Loch Tay.

Locke, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 18 m. S. Auburn. Pop. 1,654.—*Loch Haven*, is a vill., Pennsylvania, cap. co. Clinton, 107 m. N.W. Harrisburg.

Lockerby, a market town of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. Dryfesdale, on the Carlisle and Glasgow railway, 10 m. N.N.W. Annan. Pop. 1,315. It is neatly built, has excellent schools, & it is noted for the largest lamb fair in Scotland.

Lockerley, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.W. Romsey. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 558.

Locking, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area 980 ac. Pop. 166.

Lockinge, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2 m. E.S.E. Wantage. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 325.

Lockington, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Loughborough. Area 2,135 ac. Pop. 617.—II. co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarboro' railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 433.

Lockport, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Niagara, on the Erie canal, the locks of which, 20 m. N.E. Buffalo, afford immense water power. Pop. 9,125; do. of vill. about 6,500. It has 12 churches, manufs. of woollens and cottons, and numerous saw-mills.

Lockston, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 168.

Lockwood, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 1½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 4,303. It is picturesquely situated, and frequented for its medicinal waters.

Locle (Le), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.W. Neuchatel, on the French frontier. Pop. 6,000, the men chiefly watch-makers, the women lace-makers.

Locmaria and Locmariaquer, two comms. & vills. of France, dep. Morbihan.—1. at the extremity of the peninsula Quiberon, cant. Belle-Isle. Pop. 1,200.—II. 23 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 2,187, engaged in oyster fisheries.

Locmine, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. S.S.E. Pontivy. Pop. 1,760.

Locorodonto, a town of Naples, prov. and 38 m. S.S.E. Bari. Pop. 4,000.

Loddington, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Uppingham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 137.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Kettering. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 226.

Loddiswell, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9½ m. W.S.W. Dartmouth. Area 3,280 ac. P. 1,013.

Loddon, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.E. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,197.—II. a river, rises in co. Hants, near Aldershot, & flows N.N.E. through co. Berks, into the Thames, near Wargrave. Length 30 m.—III. a riv., co. Hereford, tributary to the Frome.—IV. (or *Yarra*), a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray.

Lodeinoje-Pole, an inland town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the Svir. Pop. 1,000. It is famous as the place where the nucleus of the Russian navy was formed; its earliest frigates and sloops were built here by Peter the Great, on the site of whose residence a monument was erected in 1832.

Loders, or Lothers, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.E. Bridport. Ac. 2,256. Pop. 952.

Lodeve, *Luteva*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. arrond., on the Lergue, 29 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. (1846) 10,372. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old cathedral. In the town and vicinity, many of the pop. are engaged in weaving woollen cloths for the army.

Lodi, a city of Lombardy, cap. deleg. Lodi & Crema, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge 609 feet long, 19 m. S.E. Milan, on the road to Piacenza. Pop., with 4 suburbs (1846), 15,709. It was founded in 1158 by the Emperor Frederick I., is enclosed by walls, & is generally well built, but dirty. Principal edifices, a citadel of the 15th century, now converted into barracks, a cathedral with some remarkable antiquities and

fine paintings, 18 other churches, a large hospital, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a gymnasium, imperial diocesan and other schools, a normal school, founded by Joseph II., orphan and foundling asylums, a public library, pawn bank, manufactures of linens, silks, porcelain, chemical products, and an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese, for the making of which 30,000 cows were fed in the vicinity in 1845. On the 10th of May 1796, Napoleon gained a decisive victory over the Austrians here.—*Lodi Vecchio*, or *Old Lodi* (*Laus Pompeïa*), is a decayed vill., deleg. and 4 m. W. Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great, and ruined by the Milanese in 1111. Pop. 3,164.

LODI, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Seneca Lake, 185 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,236.

LODOMERIA, Austrian Poland. [GALICIA.]

LODOSA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ebro, 40 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,580. It has a large church, brandy distilleries, & oil mills.

LODRON, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, 25 m. W.S.W. Roveredo, cap. dist., near the entrance of the Chiese river into Lake Idro, with a custom-house. Pop. 2,400.

LODSWORTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Sussex, pa. Easebourne, 3 m. W.N.W. Petworth. P. 635.

LODZ, a town of Poland, gov. & 73 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 4,880, employed in linen weaving.

LOENHOUT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 1,800, who manuf. tobacco.

LOEVENSTEIN, a fort of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 m. W. Bommel, & in which, early in the 17th century, Grotius was imprisoned, till relieved by a stratagem of his wife.

LOFFENAU and LÖFFINGEN, two small towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest. Pop. 1,093.—II. Baden, circ. Lake, 20 m. W. Engen. Pop. 1,191.

LOFODEN, or LOFFODEN ISLANDS, an archipelago of Norway, between lat. 67° 30′ and 69° 30′ N., and lon. 12° and 18° E., separated from the coast of Nordland by the Bay of Vest-fiord, 15 to 40 m. broad. They consist of numerous small mntnous. islands, the largest of which are Hindoe, Senjen, Andöe, & Hitteren. Permanent inhabs. 4,000 (?); but in the cod fishing season (Jan., Feb., & March) they are occupied by a dense pop., who come with their boats & fishing tackle from all the coasts of Nordland & Finmark, even from Nord Cape, with provisions for 2 months. The importance of this branch of industry may be estimated from the fact, that in 1827, the number of boats employed amounted to 2,916, with 15,480 men, who caught 16,456,620 fish, yielding 43,060 tons of liver, or 21,530 tons of oil, and 600 tons of roe. The herring fishing of the Lofodens is very unimportant. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is that called the Mael-Ström, described as a violent whirlpool, but the danger to be apprehended from which has been much exaggerated.

LÖFSTA, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 m. N. Upsal, on the Löfsta, 3 m. from its mouth in Löfsta Bay. Pop. 1,500, mostly engaged in iron works. Near it are also the extensive iron works of *Akerby* and *Tobo*.

LOFTHOUSE, a small market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Guisborough. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 1,091.

LOFTY (MOUNT), a mountain of S. Australia, 6 m. S.E. Adelaide. Lat. 34° 58′ 20″ S., lon. 138° 42′ E. Height 2,400 feet above the sea.

LOGAN, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in W. part of Virginia. Area 2,930 sq. m. Pop. 4,309.—II. in S. part of Kentucky. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 13,615.—III. Ohio, on the Miami. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 14,015.—IV. Illinois, near its centre. Area 529 sq. m. Pop. 2,333.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Clinton, 20 m. N.E. Bellefontaine. Pop. 1,187.—VI. a township, Indiana, 87 m. S.E. Indianopolis. Pop. 1,393.—The *Logan Mountains*, E. Australia, Cooksland, are about lat. 28° S., lon. 152° 20′ E., and separate the sources of the Darling river from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific behind Stradbroke island.

LOGANSPORT, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the Wabash, here crossed by a bridge, 70 m. N. Indianopolis. Pop. 1,500.

LOGES (LES), two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inf., 10 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,985.—II. Manche, 10 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 1,496.

LOGGUN, a country of Africa, Soudan, S. of Lake Tchad, and S.E Bornou. It is watered by the Shary. Cap. Kernok, lat. 11° 7′ N. Its soil is fertile, and climate healthy. The inhabitants are much more intelligent than the Negroes of the surrounding countries, & are famed for the manuf. and dyeing of cotton goods.

LOGHAR, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3½ m. N.W. Kells. Area 8,727 ac. Pop. 4,495.

LOGHUR (Hind. *Lohagor*, "the iron fort"), a strong hill fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 28 m. N.W. Poonah.

LOGIE, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Fife, 4 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Area about 3,343 ac. Pop. 419.—II. cos. Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, 2 m. N.N.E. Stirling. Pop. 2,200. Here are remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey, founded by David I. in 1147.—III. (*Buchan*), co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 713.—IV. (*Coldstone*), same co., 33 m. W. Aberdeen. Pop. 936.—V. (*Easter*), cos. Ross and Cromarty, 5 m. S.S.W. Tain. Pop. 1,015.—VI. (*Pert*), co. Forfar, 5½ m. N.N.W. Montrose. Pop. 1,560.

LOGIERAIT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay, 8 m. E.N.E. Aberfeldy. Pop. 2,959.

LOGROÑO, a walled town of Spain, cap. prov. Logroño, finely situated on rt. b. of the Ebro, over which is a strong bridge, built 1138, 60 m. E. Burgos. Pop. (1845) 7,041. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, a theatre, and a college; tanneries, distilleries, and manufs. of leather and hats. It has considerable traffic, and its vicinity is fertile in corn and fruit. It is of importance as a military post; was taken by the French in 1808 and 1823; and here Zurbano, the Christino general, was shot, 20th January 1845.

LOGROSAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. Caçeres, in a narrow valley, on the slope of the Sierra de Toledo. Pop. 3,050. It is mostly built of Black stone, has a miserable, squalid appearance, and little trade or industry.

LÖGSTOR, a maritime vill. of Denmark, Jütland, stift. and 25 m. W.S.W. Aalborg. Pop. 500.

LOHARA, two towns of Hindostan, one in the Nizam's dom., 150 m. N.W. Hyderabad; the other in Bundelcund, 40 m. W. Kallinger.—*Lohargong* is a town and British military post, Bundelcund, 40 m. S. Kallinger.

LOHEIA, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 m. W.N.W. Sana. It is in a sterile tract, and has only a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, and trade in coffee.

LOHJANA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist Kattywar, 60 m. S.W. Cambay.

LOHOOGHAUT, a vill. and British station of N.

Hindostan, dist. Kumaon, on the Nepaul frontier, 50 m. E.S.E. Almorah.

LOHR, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 22 m. N.W. Würtemberg. Pop. 3,714. It has iron works and paper mills.

LOHURKOT, a fortified post of N. Hindostan, dist Gurhwal, 8 m. S.W. Bhadrinath.

LOING, *Luna*, a river of France, rises in St Colombe, dep. Yonne, flows past Châtillon, Montargis, Nemours, and Moret, where it joins the Seine on the left. Length 70 m. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

LOIR, *Lidericus*, a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, dep. Eure-et-Loir, flows past Châteaudun, Vendôme, Château-du-Loir, and Durtal, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 m. N. Angers. Length 150 miles.

LOIR-ET-CHER, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Orleannais, surrounded by the deps. Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, Cher, and Loiret. Area 2,363 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 256,833. Surface level, and having numerous *etangs* (lagoons). It is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by many of its affls. Soil generally fertile, except in the S.; climate mild. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the pop. Chief products, grain, wine, hemp, and fruits. The wines are in general of good quality, the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous, and of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of rural industry; that of silk worms is inconsiderable. The most valuable mineral product is that of flint. There are mineral springs at St Denis and Vieuvy-le-Rayé, and valuable fishings in the lagoons. Manufs. comprise leather, glass, woollen cloths, cottons, beet-root sugar, paper and gloves. The dep. is divided into the 3 arronds. of Blois, Romarantin, and Vendôme.

LOIRE, *Liger*, an important river of Europe, & the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Jones, dep. Ardèche, at an elev. of 3,940 feet, flows N.N.W., and W. past Roanne, Nevers, La Charité, Cosne, Gien, Orleans, Beaugency, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Ancenis, Nantes, and Paimbœuf, and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below St Nazaire, dep. Loire-Inf. Length 530 m.; principal affls. on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furend, Coise, Rahins, Sornin, Reconce, Arroux, Aron, Nièvre, Ceze, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Ance, Lignon, Aix, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from la Noirie, and in ascending to Roanne, dep. Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, and navigation is interrupted during 5 or 6 months in the year, from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dykès and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course, many of which were destroyed by a great flood in 1846. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Paimbœuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Soône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is steam communication between Moulins and Nantes, by means of the Allier and Loire.

LOIRE, a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of the old prov. of Lyonnais, and situated between the deps. Rhône, Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Puy-de-Dôme, H. Loire, Ardèche and Isère; cap. Montbrison. Area 1,921 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 453,786. Surface generally elev. and mntnous.; traversed in the S.E. by the mntns. of the Cevennes, and partly enclosed between them and the mntns. of Forez; highest point is Mont Pila, in the Cevennes. The greater portion of the dep. is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by its affls., the Ondène, Furend, Liguon, and Sornin; the Rhone forms its limit in the S.E. Climate variable, but healthy. Soil generally infertile; corn raised insufficient for home consumption; potatoes and hemp are important crops, and the chesnuts of Lyon are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality, the best are those of the valley of the Rhone. Silk worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg-Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manuf. of blondes. From the inexhaustible richness of its coal basin, this is one of the most important mining deps. in the country; the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, & flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are St Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, and St Galmier. The manufs. of this dep. are among the most celebrated and extensive in France; the 2 chief branches are silk and ribbons, the principal seats of which are at St Chamond and St Etienne, and iron and steel goods, of which St Etienne is the centre. The next important manufs. are those of flint glass and bottles, laces, cottons and muslins, common cloths, paper and leather. Boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent at Roanne and St Rambert. The dep. has 3 lines of railway connecting the principal towns with Lyon, and it is divided into the arronds. Montbrison, Roanne, and St Etienne.

LOIRE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 14 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 1,450.

LOIRE (HAUTE), a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Languedoc, and situated between the deps. Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Lozere, and Ardèche; cap. Le Puy. Area 1,920 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 307,161. Surface elev. and mntnous., traversed on the E. by the Cevennes, and on the W. by the mntns. of Margerides, which unite the Cevennes with the mountains of Auvergne, and on the S. by the Forez mntns. Many of these are volcanic; culminating point, Mont Mezin, in the Cevennes, 5,794 feet. The dep. is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire, by which, and by its affl. the Allier, & numerous smaller streams, it is watered. Climate rigourous in the mntn. dists. Soil poor, sterile on the slopes of the mntns. Agriculture in a very backward state; corn and potatoes sufficient for home consumption. Wine is raised in small quantity and of inferior quality. Cattle rearing is an important branch of industry; bees are numerous in some localities, and furnish excellent honey, and silk worms are extensively reared. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, gypsum, building stone, and potter's clay. Manufs. are unimportant, the chief are lace, silk, ribbons, paper, and leather. From the want of employment, a great portion of the pop. leave the dep. during a considerable part of the year. The dep. is div. into the arronds. Brioude, Le Puy, & Yssengeaux.

LOIRE-INFERIEURE, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay, between the deps. Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire, & Vendée; cap. Nantes. Area 2,735 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 517,268. Surface in general level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin of the Loire, and its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sevre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, and Ognon. The dep. contains numerous lagoons, among which the étang de Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Climate humid,

but healthy. Soil generally fertile. Agriculture in an advanced state; chief products, grain and wines, the latter are nearly all pale, and are of second class quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses excellent, & sheep of good breeds: bees are numerous. Chief mineral products, marine salt, turf, coal, and iron. Nantes is the principal port. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Ancenis, Châteaubriand, Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Savenay.

LOIRET, *Ligerula*, a river of France, dep. Loiret, rises in 2 springs, 2 m. S.S.E. Orleans, and joins the Loire on the left near Orleans; length 10 m.

LOIRET, a dep. of the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. Orleannais, situated betw. the deps. Seine-et-Oise, Eure-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Cher, Nievre, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne; cap. Orleans. Area 2,645 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 331,633. Surface flat and little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, and watered by its affls., the Loing and Essonne, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, and watered by its affls., the Loiret, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loing. Climate mild and healthy, except near the lagoons. Soil rich and fertile N. of the Loire, but poor on the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples for cyder are extensively grown. Wine mostly red, and of good quality. Sheep and cattle are numerous, and of good breeds; fowls and bees abundant. Mineral products comprise only building stones and potter's clay. There are mineral springs at Segray and Beaugency, the former of which has a bath establishment. The important manufs., of which Orleans was formerly the seat, have greatly declined; the chief are cloths and woollen caps, pottery, cotton thread, leather, beet-root sugar, and paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, and Pithiviers.

LOIRON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 m. W. Laval. P. 1,376.

LOIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle, with a port in the Ile-de-Rè. Pop. 1,266.

LOITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 24 m. S. Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 2,830.

LOJA, a city of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Granada, near the Gemil, cap. a judicial dist. Pop. (1845) 15,055. It has 3 churches, a convent, & 2 hospitals, & manufs. coarse woollens & paper.

LOKEREN, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. N.W. Termonde. Pop. (1842) 16,227. It has manufs. of tobacco, linen, and cotton fabrics, chicory, &c.

LOKHVITZA, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Soula, near here joined by the Lokhvitza. Pop. 4,750.

LO-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hou-nan, after a N. & E. course of 300 m. enters the lake Tong-ting, on its S. side. Pao-king is the chief city on its banks.—II. a town, dep. Sze-chuen, 55 m. N.N.E. Tching-tou.

LOKOHAR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, 102 m. N.E. Patna.

LOLLARA, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 23 m. S.E. Rhadunpoor. Pop. 5,000.

LOLLIGHUR, a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 19 m. S.W. Jeypoor; has a temple to Mahadeva.

LOLWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6½ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area 800 ac. Pop. 122.

LOM, or LOUN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. S.E. Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. Pop. 3,000.

LOMAZY, a town of Poland, prov. Siedlec, 11 m. S.E. Biala. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. leather.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM (Germ. *Lombardisch Venetianisches Königreich*, Ital. *Regno Lombardo Veneto*), a political and administrative division of the Austrian empire in Italy, forming 2 governments.—I. Lombardy, divided into the delegs. Milan, Brescia, Cremona, Mantua, Bergamo, Como, Pavia, Lodi, and Sondrio, cap. Milan.—II. Venice, with the delegs. Venice, Verona, Udine, Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, Rovigo, and Belluno. It is composed of a vast plain inclined to the S.W., and situated entirely in the basin of the Adriatic, between lat. 44° 47′ 10″ & 46° 40′ 25″ N., and lon. 8° 33′ and 13° 43′ E., bounded E. by the Adriatic and Illyria, S. by the Pontif. Sta., Modena, and Parma, S.W. and W. by Piedmont, N. by Switzerland and the Tyrol. Area 17,511 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 4,803,289. The territory is enclosed on the N. by the Rhætian, Noric, Carnic and Julian Alps, from which several extensive valleys depend. The mountains Euganei and Berici, in the gov. Venice, form 2 masses of little extent, nearly isolated in the plain. The rest of the territory is composed of low plains, which terminate in lagoons, on the shores of the Adriatic. The principal rivers are the Po and its affls., all of which flow to the Adriatic. 29 of these are navigable, and many of them are connected by means of canals. All the fine lakes of northern Italy belong wholly, or in part, to the Lombardo-Venetian government; the Lago Maggiore forms its W. boundary. Climate severe in the mntn. regions, but none of the mntns. rise to the snow line; otherwise it is temperate and healthy, except near the lagoons and in the vicinity of the rice fields. Mean temp. of year at Milan 55°.2; at Venice 55°.4; it is often, however, severe in winter, and the lagoons of Venice are sometimes frozen over; rain falls often and copiously in summer and autumn; average annual amount 35 inches, but at Tolmezzo, on the Tagliamento, the average fall is 100 inches. The prevailing winds are N.N.W. and N.E. in the gov. Venice, and E., W. and N.E. in the gov. Milan. The soil, in the plains, composed of rich alluvium, and abounding in marine deposits, is almost everywhere extremely fertile: it is cultivated with great care, and the system of artificial irrigation is the most complete in Europe. The provs. of Lombardy and Venice are the most fertile in the Austrian empire. Principal products, maize, wheat, oats, rye, and barley. The number of cattle (1845) was, in the prov. Milan, 407,890, and in Venice 369,782; in the deleg. Lodi the finest Parmesan, and in Milan the best Strachino, cheese is made. Wine is an important product, but its quality is generally inferior. Hemp and flax, of excellent quality, are extensively grown. Minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, arsenic, marble, alabaster, potter's clay, coal, and precious stones. The principal mineral springs are those of Bormio, Massino, & Trescorre, in the gov. Milan; and Albano, Rovere, Recoaro, and Piano, in the gov. Venice. The principal manufs. are silks, cheese, cloths, printed cottons, paper, glass, and pottery ware. The principal seats of commerce are Venice, Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Padua, and Verona. Commerce is facilitated by means of excellent roads, including those leading over the Splugen and Valteline, & by navigation on the lakes, rivs., and canals. The only railways in operation are the great line from Milan to Venice (partly completed), and the short lines from Milan to Monza N.W., and Milan to Treviglion. The population belong chiefly to the Italia-Tuscan family, with a mixture of Germans and Jews.

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state. The chief educational establishments are the universities of Pavia and Padua; 12 colleges (Licei), 43 gymnasia, & numerous other schools. The royal imperial institute of Milan has sections at Vienna, Padua, and Verona, and there are 24 public libraries in the state. The kingdom is divided into the archbishopries of Milan and Venice, and 18 bishoprics; it has 37 monasteries and 34 nunneries, and numerous hospitals and charitable institutions. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was formed in 1814, of part of the kingdom of Italy, created by Napoleon. The congress of Vienna recognised it as a possession of the Austrian empire, and granted to Austria the power of maintaining garrisons in Ferrara & Comacchio, beyond its southern frontier. [AUSTRIA.]

LOMBARDY, an old div. of Italy, so named from its having long been the chief seat of the *Lombards*, or *Langobards*. It now forms the W. part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the E. part of Piedmont, and the duchies of Parma and Modena.

LOMBERS, a comm. and vill. of France (formerly a town), dep. Tarn, arrond. Albi. P. 1,700.

LOMBEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.E. Auch. Pop. 1,677.

LOMBLEM, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E. Length N. to S. about 40 m.; greatest breadth 16 m.

LOMBOK, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° 12′ and 9° 1′ S., and lon. 115° 44′ & 116° 40′ E., separated from Sumbawa, E. by the Strait of Allass, and W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area 1,480 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 250,000 (?). Two mntn. chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee & maize. Exports about 20,000 tons of rice annually. The principal port, Ampanam, on its W. coast, is more resorted to than any other in the E. seas (except Singapore), by European shipping and American whalers, for provisions. Other principal towns are Mataram, the cap., & Lalm-Hadje on the E. coast.

LOMELLO, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. and 25 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 2,151.

LOMMATSCH, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. W.N.W. Dresden. Pop. 2,783. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

LOMME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. W. Lille. Pop. 1,019. It has linen, weaving, and bleaching works.

LOMMEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N. Hasselt. Pop. 2,250.

LOMNITZ, a mntn. of Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.]

LOMNITZ, several towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 2,494, with extensive trade in linen stuffs.—II. Moravia, circ. and 17 N.N.W. Brünn. P. 1,390.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 27 m. S.S.W. Leignitz, with 1,130 inhabitants, and manufs. of cotton and linen stuffs.

LOMOND (LOCH), the largest lake of Scotland, between cos. Stirling and Dumbarton, 6 m. N. Dumbarton, and 16 m. N.W. Glasgow. Length N. to S. nearly 21 m.; greatest breadth 7 to 8 m.; narrowing to 1 m. at N. end. Area 40 sq. m. Depth from 10 to 60 fathoms. It is studded with 30 isls., some of which are finely wooded, and it is surrounded by mntns. and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, & other streams, and discharges its superfluous waters, at its S. extremity, into the Firth of Clyde, by the river Leven—a name which anciently belonged to the lake itself. Several fine seats and ancient ruins adorn the shores of this "Queen of the Scottish Lakes," on which steamers now ply for the accommodation of numerous tourists. [BEN LOMOND.]

LOMZA, a town of Poland, palat. Augustow, cap. circ., on the Narev, 72 m. S.W. Suwalki. Pop. 3,300. It has an arsenal and paper mills.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, a village of Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,375.

LONATO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. E.S.E. Brescia, cap. circ., 2½ m. S.W. the L. Garda. Pop. (1845) 5,600. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

LONDA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Florence. Pop. 2,000.

LONDE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 12 m. S.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,690.

LONDERZEEL, a comm. and mkt. town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N.W. Brussels, on the railw. between Mechlin & Ghent. P. 3,000.

LONDESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Pocklington. Ac. 4,200. P. 267.

LONDINIERES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 7 m. N. Neufchâtel. Pop. 1,000.

LONDON, *Londinium, Augusta*, the cap. city of England, and metropolis and seat of gov. of the British empire; the city-proper, with the major part of the metropolis, being in the co. Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by 7 bridges; but several extensive quarters are on the S. side of the river, and the whole capital, with its suburbs, occupies parts of the 4 cos. of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. Lat. of St Paul's cathedral 51° 30′ 8″ N., lon. 0° 5′ 7″ W. of Greenwich observatory. Mean temp. of year 50°.6; winter 39°.3; summer 62°.8, Fahr. Annual fall of rain 24·4 inches. Subdivisions and pop. as follow:—

	Area in acres.	Pop. 1841.	Par. electors (1842 3)
London, City, ...	600	120,702	20,030
Westminster, City, and Liberty, ...	2,500	219,930	14,801
Marylebone, Borough, .	5,310	287,465	13,361
Finsbury, " . .	4,670	265,043	14,038
Tower Hamlets, " . .	8,988	419,730	16,246
Southwark, " . .	590	142,620	5,353
Lambeth, " .	8,840	197,412	9,083
Total, . .	31,498	1,652,902	92,912

In addition to the above, the pas. of Chelsea, Hampstead, Greenwich, Lewisham, Camberwell, Wandsworth, Clapham, &c., have been included in the bills of mortality; the total pop. in 1841 being 1,948,211. Proportional addition would make the pop. in 1850, 2,240,000. No. of houses, 265,553. In middle of 12th century, the pop. of London was 40,000; in 1701 it was 674,000; in 1801, 864,845; in 1821, 1,225,694. Ann. number of deaths (1841) 45,753, or 1 in 40·9. The metropolis may be considered to extend from Limehouse on the E. to Kensington on the W., a distance of about 7½ m.; from Islington on the N. to Walworth on the S., upwards of 4 m.; bounded, for the most part, on the E. and N., round to N.W., by the Regent's canal, S.W. by the Kensington canal, and S. partially by the Grand Surrey canal, but beyond these limits are the extensive suburbs of Portland Town, Kentish Town, Holloway, Kingsland, and Hackney (with Victoria Park) on the N., Bow and Poplar on the

E., and New Cross, Peckham, Camberwell, Brixton, and Battersea on the S., from nearly all which the lines of road extending into the country are bordered for many miles by terraces and villas. The densely populated area above indicated is traversed S. of its centre from W. to E. by the Thames, which has a tortuous course through it from Chelsea Reach to the Isle of Dogs, considerably more than 3-4ths of the entire pop. residing on its N. side. The more important thoroughfares in London (N. of the Thames) run mostly E. and W. Starting from Cheapside and the Poultry, in the heart of the city, as a point to which many important routes converge, four lines pass off E.ward at the open space bounded by the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange,—viz., King William Street; Threadneedle Street; Lombard and Fenchurch Streets; and Cornhill, with its continuation Leadenhall Street; which two latter routes converge at Aldgate, and the united line is continued through Whitechapel and the Mile-end roads to Bow and Stratford. At the W. end of Cheapside, two great parallel lines lead off,—viz., that consisting of Newgate and Skinner Streets, Holborn, and Oxford Street, with the road extending thence on the N. side of Hyde Park to Bayswater; and the line formed of St Paul's Church-yard, Ludgate Street and Hill, Fleet Street, the Strand, Charing Cross, & Pall-Mall, terminating at St James's Palace, and the Green Park. Intermediate to these two, is a line passing from Lincoln's Inn Fields, nearly in the centre of the town, through Great Queen Street, Long Acre, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, and along the S. side of Hyde Park to Kensington. S. of the Thames, the principal thoroughfares diverge from the Elephant and Castle, or the Obelisk: those going N. mostly unite with others N. the river to cross the foregoing lines; and the chief of these crossing lines, S. to N., may be thus enumerated:—I. Walworth Road, Blackman and High Streets (Borough), London Bridge, King William and Bishopsgate Streets, Shoreditch and the Kingsland Road to Stoke Newington.—II. Blackfriars' Road and Bridge, Bridge and Farringdon Streets, thence prolonged by a street newly laid out to Clerkenwell Sessions-house, and which is to be prolonged direct to Islington.—III. Waterloo Road & Bridge, Wellington, Bow, Endell, Bloomsbury, Gower, and George Streets, and the Hampstead Road, leading to Camden Town and Hampstead.—IV. Westminster Road and Bridge, Parliament Street, Whitehall Place, Regent Street, and Portland Place, to the Regent's Park.—V. A waving line over Vauxhall Bridge and Road, through Grosvenor Place, Park Lane, & the Edgeware Road, to Kilburn. Other important lines N. of the Thames are St Martin-le-Grand, with Goswell Street and Road; St John's Street and Road; Gray's Inn Street and Road, Tottenham Court Road, Bond Street, Audley and Baker Streets, Park Street and Gloucester Place, several of which at the W., or fashionable end of London, form perfectly *straight* and elegant vistas, full 1½ m. in length. From the city to Kensington Gardens, a semi-circular line, consisting of the City, New, and Grand Junction Roads, embraces most part of the metropolis on the N. & N.W., much in the same way as the *boulevards* enclose the major portion of Paris. The S., and especially the E. parts of the metropolis, are meanly or indifferently built, and, setting aside its immensity, a stranger entering London in those directions, is not apt to perceive much difference between its appearance and that of one of the less opulent provincial towns. But W. of Gray's Inn Lane and Temple Bar, the magnitude of the residences, and continuous lines of handsome streets cannot fail to attract observation; and although nearly the whole of London is built of brick, the stucco facings, and classic style of many of the buildings in the newer parts of the town, give the whole a highly imposing character. On every outskirt, particularly around the termini of the various railways, new quarters are springing up; this is eminently the case in the N. & W. In the reign of Geo. IV., Pimlico became a suburb, boasting of a good deal of architectural display; but although much building has been still progressing in that direction, opulence seems latterly to have preferred the N. side of Hyde Park, and between the Regent's Park and Bayswater, a very magnificent quarter is now rapidly extending. The parks are all, except St James's & the Green Park, still beyond the densely populated parts of the metropolis; they mostly contain ornamental lakes, are well planted, & surrounded with fine terraces, & form favourite promenades. The immediate banks of the Thames have little embellishment, being crowded mostly with wharfs and factories; the new and splendid Houses of Parliament, Somerset House, the Temple, Custom House, Fishmongers' Hall, the new Coal Exchange, and the Tower, are almost the only buildings of interest facing the stream. Across the Thames, E. to W., are London, Southwark, Blackfriars', Waterloo, Hungerford, or Charing Cross, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges; and nearly 2 m. below the first is the tunnel carried by Brunel under its bed. The New London Bridge, a fine structure of stone, with 5 arches, and 928 feet in length, was completed in 1831 at a cost of 2,000,000*l*. Waterloo Bridge is a beautiful edifice of 9 arches, 1,242 feet in length, and completed in 1817, at the expense of 1,150,000*l*. Blackfriars' and Westminster bridges are also of stone; Southwark is of iron, Vauxhall of iron & stone, and Hungerford is a suspension bridge opened in 1845. London is distinguished amongst European capitals by the great number & beauty of its squares; of which the best known are Belgrave, Eaton, Grosvenor, Berkeley, St James's, Trafalgar, Hanover, Cavendish, and Portman squares in the W., & Russell, Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, Euston, and Brunswick squares, with Lincoln's Inn Fields toward the centre and N. part of the town. All of these are ornamented with gardens in their centre, except Trafalgar square (late Charing Cross), which is an open area containing two fountains, the Nelson column and statue, 162 feet in height, and the equestrian statues of Chas. I. and Geo. IV. The public ways of London are not so liberally ornamented with statues as those of many other European capitals; the principal are those of Canning, Pitt, Fox, the great Duke of Bedford, the Duke of York (on the column in St James's Park), Duke of Kent, equestrian figures of Geo. III. and of some other kings (mostly in obscure situations), and those of the Duke of Wellington, opposite the Exchange, and on the arch of Geo. IV. The most conspicuous public buildings of London are: St Paul's cathedral, in the W. part of the city, a noble structure of Grecian architecture, 510 feet in length, 250 feet in breadth, with a dome, 370 feet in height, & completed by Sir C. Wren, betw. 1675 and 1710, at a cost of 747,974*l*. The see of London comprises the co. Middlesex, with most part of the cos. Essex and Herts. Net income (1843)

12,481*l.* 8*s.* The Mansion House, Bank, New Royal Exchange, General Post Office, India, Custom, and South Sea houses, Mint, Christ's & Bartholomew's hospitals, the Goldsmiths' hall, Guildhall, Compter and Newgate prisons, Newgate and Fleet markets, and the Monument, are in the City, in which are also an extraordinary number of churches, with spires and towers of very various architecture. Immediately W. ward is Westminster, separated from the City by Temple Bar, and comprising Hyde, St James's, and the Green parks; Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Courts of Law, Westminster hospital, and Sessions-house, all clustered together near Westminster bridge; the public offices in Downing Street and Whitehall, with an elegant new front, the Horse-guards and Admiralty; Northumberland house, St Martin's church, and the National Gallery, surrounding Trafalgar Square; the Italian opera house, and all the other principal theatres; Somerset House and King's College, St James' & Buckingham Palaces, the principal club-houses, and most of the residences of the nobility. Marylebone, forming the N.W. section of the metropolis, has an opulent population, and handsome and regular streets; several handsome churches, the Colosseum, Middlesex hospital, and terminus of the Great Western railway. Finsbury comprises the quarters N. of the city, and of a part of Westminster, and contains the British Museum, Lincoln's Inn and the New Law Courts, Foundling and St Luke's hospitals, University college and hospital, the terminus of the N.W. railway, the reservoir of the New River Company, Clerkenwell and Pentonville prisons, Gray's Inn, the London institution, Charter-house, St John's gate, and Smithfield market. The Tower-hamlets, in the E. and N.E., comprise the Tower, St Katherine's and London docks, the London hospital, numerous charitable institutions, Spitalfields, the great seat of the London silk manufacture, and the terminus of the E. cos. railway. Southwark contains St Saviour's church, Guy's and St Thomas' hospitals, the Queen's bench prison, Barclay and Co's brewery, and the united termini of S. and S.E. railways; and in Lambeth are the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bethlehem hospital, a new Roman Catholic cathedral, the Surrey, Victoria, & Astley's theatres, and the terminus of the S.W. railway. It is impossible here to enumerate even the principal of the charitable endowments and schools in the metropolis. London has, since 1837, been the seat of an university, with which numerous colleges throughout the country are in connection. Among its principal scientific associations are the Royal Society, the royal antiquarian, Linnæan, horticultural, medical and chirurgical, geological, geographical, astronomical, Asiatic, and zoological societies, with the statistical society, and Royal and London institutions. At the present time, 10 newspapers are published in London daily; and at a late period, it was estimated that 80 newspapers were issued at different weekly periods, and upwards of 320 other periodicals at various intervals. All kinds of manufs. are pursued in London; the principal are those of silk, beer, spirits, soap, vinegar, refined sugar, chemical articles, cutlery, machinery, watches & jewellery, coaches, furniture, and shipping. The silk manuf. is confined to Spitalfields; watchmaking is chiefly conducted in Clerkenwell. The cutlery made in the metropolis is of the finest quality. Many of the breweries are of enormous extent; that of Messrs Barclay, Perkins, & Co. in Southwark, is stated to cover 8 acres of ground. Shipbuilding is conducted chiefly E. of London Bridge, along Wapping and Rotherhithe to Deptford and Blackwall. The following passage from a periodical of 1843, although its estimates must be in general considered as only an approximation to the truth, will serve to impress the reader with some idea of the vastness of this great emporium.

"London, the largest and richest city in the world, occupies a surface of 32 square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and five stories high. It contains 300 churches & chapels of the Establishment; 364 Dissenters' chapels, 22 foreign chapels, 250 public schools, 1,500 private schools, 150 hospitals, 156 almshouses, besides 205 other institutions, 550 public offices, 14 prisons, 22 theatres, 24 markets; consumes annually 110,000 bullocks, 776,000 sheep, 250,000 lambs, 250,000 calves, and 270,000 pigs; 11,000 tons of butter, 13,000 tons of cheese, 10,000,000 gallons of milk, 1,000,000 quarters of wheat, or 64,000,000 of quartern loaves, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of porter and ale; employs 16,502 shoemakers, 14,552 tailors, 2,391 blacksmiths, 2,013 whitesmiths, 5,030 house painters, 1,076 fish dealers, 2,662 hatters and hosiers, 13,208 carpenters, 6,822 bricklayers, &c., 5,416 cabinetmakers, 1,005 wheelwrights, 2,180 sawyers, 2,807 jewellers, 1,172 old-clothesmen (chiefly Jews), 4,388 printers (viz., 3,628 compositors, 700 pressmen), 1,393 stationers, 2,633 watch and clock-makers, 4,227 grocers, 1,430 milkmen, 5,655 bakers, 2,091 barbers, 1,040 brokers, 4,322 butchers, 1,586 cheesemongers, 1,082 chemists, 4,199 clothiers and linen-drapers, 2,167 coachmakers, 1,367 coal merchants, 2,133 coopers, 1,381 dyers, 2,319 plumbers, 907 pastry-cooks, 869 saddlers, 1,246 tinmen, 803 tobacconists, 1,470 turners, 556 undertakers. (The above are all males above 20 years of age.) 10,000 private families of fashion, &c. About 77,000 establishments of trade & industry, 4,400 public houses, 330 hotels, 470 beer-shops, 960 spirit and wine shops. London Docks cover 20 acres; 14 tobacco warehouses, 14 acres; and the wine cellars, 8 acres, containing 22,000 pipes. The two West Indian Docks, cover 51 acres; St Katherine's Docks cover 24 acres; the Surrey Docks, on the opposite side, are also very large. There are generally about 5,000 vessels and 3,090 boats on the river, employing 8,000 watermen and 4,000 labourers. London pays about one-third of the window-duty in England, the number of houses assessed being about 120,000, rated at upwards of 5,000,000*l.* sterling. The house rental is probably 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.*"

It may be added that the metropolis is supplied with water by 8 companies, the total supply per day being estimated at upwards of 36,700,000 gallons, of which quantity, the New River company supplies nearly half. Twelve gas companies are supposed to furnish an aggregate of 1,460,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually, by the consumption of 180,000 tons of coal. In 1840, the importation of coal into London amounted to 2,561,880 tons. The port of London extends to Gravesend, 30 miles down the river, and from Limehouse to London-bridge, there is a continuous crowd of mercantile shipping, forming a sight unequalled elsewhere on the globe. Its exports of British produce, amounting in 1845 to 11,078,164*l.* in value, were considerably less than half the amount of those from Liverpool; but its import trade outweighs those of all the other ports of the empire, and Mr M'Culloch considers

that it would "not be over-rated at the prodigious sum of 80,000,000*l.* sterling." (*Geog. Dict.*, ii., 202.)—In 1839, the port was entered by 4,880 British ships, aggregate burden 988,867 tons; 2,375 foreign do., burden 356,163 tons; and 21,112 coasting vessels, burden 2,828,701 tons; making a total of 28,367 vessels, aggregate burden 4,174,731 tons. In 1845, the shipping entered from foreign ports (thus excluding coasters), amounted to 5,123 British ships, aggregate burden 1,109,387 tons; 2,439 foreign do., burden 393,104 tons. Total reg. shipping of port in 1840, 2,950 ships, burden 581,000 tons, and seamen 32,000. Gross customs rev. 1846, 10,885,156*l.* The city of London is divided into 26 wards, and governed by the Lord Mayor, who has an official income of 8,000*l.* a-year, and by the courts of aldermen and of common council, elected by the freemen. Annual corp. rev. is estimated at nearly 150,000*l.* Assessed taxes of city (1847) 88,210*l.*; of the city and whole metropolis bors. 650,687*l.*, excluding the Tower-Hamlets, of which there is no published return. Of the 16 mems. sent to the H. of C. by the metropolis, the city returns 4.—*Trinobantum*, or the town of the *Trinobantes*, was probably the name of London at the Roman invasion. It was afterwards walled in, and became a Roman colony and place of great trade. It was the cap. of the East Saxons, and made a bishop's see in 610. In 804 it became the cap. of Engl. under Alfred the Great, & obtained its first charter from Wm. the Conqueror. In 1664, the plague cut off 40,000 of the inhabs., & the great fire in 1666, consumed 5-6ths of the city. [FINSBURY, LAMBETH, MARYLEBONE, SOUTHWARK, TOWER-HAMLETS, and WESTMINSTER.]

LONDON, a dist. of Upper Canada. Pop. (1835) 41,241.—Chief town, London, co. Middlesex, on the Thames. Lat. 43° 2′ N., Lon. 81° 22′ W.

LONDON (NEW), a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Connecticut. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 44,463.—II. a city and sea port, cap. of above co., on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound, lat. 41° 22′ N., and lon. 72° 10′ W. Pop. 5,519. It stands on sloping ground, and is not generally well built. Its harbour, one of the best in the States, is defended by 2 forts, and at its entrance has a light-house. It has a steam-engine factory, and manufs. of hardware, cutlery, leather, and ropes, and a considerable export trade with the W. Indies and Southern States, and whale and other fisheries. Tonnage of the port (1840) 44,822. It was first settled in 1646, and was burned by the British in 1781.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY, a marit. co. of N. Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic Ocean & Loch Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, & W. Donegal. Area 810 sq. m., or 518,270 ac., of which about 320,000 are cultivated; 180,000 waste, and 10,000 water. Inhabited houses 38,657. Pop. 222,174. Surface in the S. and centre mntnous.; elsewhere mostly lowland. Primary granite rocks form the basis of the district, with secondary sandstones, and overlying trap rocks. Coast *line low*. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Climate mild, mean ann. temp. of the cap. 49° Fahr.; mean annual depth of rain 34 inches. Soils various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. Agriculture is improving. Oats, potatoes, flax, and wheat, are the principal crops. Breeds of live stock inferior. Poultry numerous, and eggs are extensively exported. Estates large, and mostly owned by the 12 London companies, to which the county was granted by Jas. I., after forfeiture, by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to the anc. name of the co. Farms held under leases both terminable and interminable, and often very small. Rent of land varies from 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* an ac. Manufs. of linen extensive. The co. is divided into 6 baronies and liberties, and 31 pas. in the dioceses of Armagh and Derry. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends 4 mems. to H. of C., 2 being for the co. Reg. electors (1848) 4,982.—II. a fortified city, parl. and munic. borough, and river port, cap. above co., on the broad and navigable Foyle, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 1,068 feet in length, above its entrance into Loch Foyle, 120 miles N.N.W. Dublin. Lat. 54° 59′ N.; lon. 7° 19′ W. It stands magnificently on a ridge projecting into the river, and is enclosed by walls and bastions built in 1609, and beyond which large suburbs now extend. It has 4 main streets, leading from a fine central square, on the summit ridge, towards the 4 city gates; these are broad, clean, well paved and lighted, and most of the other streets are well built, though within the city walls, very steep, & lined with antique houses. Princip. buildings, the cathedral, a Gothic pile without transepts, built 1633, & having a modern tower & spire 178 ft. in height. The bishop's palace, a large plain structure; the deanery; places of worship and schools, for various religious denominations; a diocesan free grammar school or college, founded in 1617, and which, together with Gwyn's school, is munificently endowed; a valuable diocesan and public libraries; a town-hall, rebuilt in 1826, and containing assembly and news rooms; a large court-house, county jail, district lunatic asylum, infirmary and fever hospitals, union workhouse, spacious barracks, an elegant monument in honour of the Rev. G. Walker, the celebrated defender of the city during its memorable siege; a custom-house and town-hall. The town has also a literary and mechanics institute; and numerous industrial, charitable, & other schools; 3 or 4 newspapers; several branch banks, many flour mills, a copper foundry, large distillery, small manufs. of table linen, and extensive exports of oats, flour, eggs, salted provisions, butter, live stock, flax, and linens. Imports of British manufs., coal, timber, wine, sugar, and tea; trade chiefly with Liverpool and Glasgow, now greatly facilitated by steamers. Numerous emigrants sail hence for the U. States and Canada. Customs' revenue (1844) 99,771*l.* Reg. shipping (1844) 7,933 tons. Vessels of 600 tons ascend the Foyle to the city quays. Markets, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Londonderry sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,938. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonised and gave name to the co.; and it is famous *in history* for the siege it so heroically sustained in 1689, under a clerical commander, against the forces of James II. A few cannon used in this defence, are still on the city walls.

LONDONDERRY, several townships, U. States.—I. Pennsylvania, 14 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,990.—II. Pennsylvania, 8 m. S.W. Lebanon. Pop. 1,762.—III. New Hampshire, 28 m. S.S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,556.—IV. Ohio, 97 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,606.

LONDONDERRY, a pa. of New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland. Pop. 246.

LONDONTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Grantham. Area 1,520 ac. P. 182.

LONG (LOCH), a branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourock, for 20 m., between cos. Argyle and Dumbarton.

Breadth 1 to 2 miles. Depth 15 to 20 fathoms. At its head is Arrochar, to which steamers ply from Glasgow.—II. (or *Ling*), a branch of Loch Alsh, co. Ross, between Loch Alsh pa. & Kintail.

Longa, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, 1½ m. N.E. Scalpa. Circ. about 1½ miles.

Longarone, a vill. of Aust. Italy, deleg. & 10 m. N.N.E. Belluno, cap. circ., on the Piave. P. 2,000.

Longborough, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 625.

Longcott, a chplry., Engl., co. Berks, pa. Shrivenham, 3½ m. S.S.W. Great Farrington. P. 504.

Longdon, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. Lichfield. Area 4,860 ac. Pop. 1,183.—II. co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 598.—III. (*On Tern*), co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Wellington. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 99.

Longeville, several comms. and vills. of France, the princip. (*L. St Avold*), dep. Moselle, 23 m. E. Metz. Pop. 2,148.

Longfield, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 128.

Longfleet, a tything of England, co. Dorset, pa. Canford-Magna, 1 m. N.N.E. Pool. P. 1,281.

Longford, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ashborne. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 1,249.—II. co. Salop, 1½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 209.

Longford, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. the cos. Leitrim and Cavan, E. and S. Westmeath, and W. Roscommon. Area 412 sq. m., or 263,645 ac., of which about 192,000 are cultivated, 58,000 waste, 5,000 wood, and 13,675 under water. Inhab. houses 19,195. Pop. 115,491. Surface between the N.W. and centre of the co. diversified with gentle hills; elsewhere mostly flat and often boggy. The Shannon, with Loch Gonna and other lakes, border on the co., which is crossed by the Royal canal. Soil, except where bogs prevail, mostly a rich loam, resting on limestone. Grazing farms are numerous, and much butter is made. Arable farms small. Estates large. Aver. rent of land 12*s.* 3*d.* an ac. The co. comprises 6 baronies and 23 pas. in dioceses of Ardagh and Meath. Chief towns, Longford, Granard, Ardagh, and Edgeworthstown. It sends 2 co. mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 920.—*Longford*, a market town, cap. above co., on the Camlin, 4 m. from its confl. with the Shannon, 68 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 4,966. It is well built, clean, & thriving; has a handsome church, R. Catholic cathedral; large co. courthouse, co. gaol, cavalry and artillery barracks, infirmary, union workhouse, market house, and large markets for grain, butter, and leather.

Longforgan, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 6 m. W. Dundee, on railway. Area (including part of the rich Carse of Gowrie) 8,990 ac. Pop. 1,660, partly employed in weaving and in quarrying. Huntly castle, in this parish, is a pile of vast strength, built in the 14th century.

Longformacus, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5½ m. W.N.W. Dunse. Area 33 sq. m. Pop. 390.

Longham, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. East Dereham. Area 1,560 ac. P. 333.

Longhope, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. S.S.W. Newent. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 929.

Long Island, an islet off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in Roaring-water Bay, 6 m. N.N.W. Cape Clear. Length 2 m. by ½ m. broad. On it is a coast-guard station.—II. an island, E. Archip., midway between Papua and Mysory island.—III. (or *Yuma*), one of the Bahama isls., E. of Exuma. Length N. to S. 70 m.; average breadth 5 m. On it are some extensive salt works.—IV. (or *Akpatop*), British N. Amer., in Ungava Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador. Other islands of the same name are in the Bay of Fundy and Hudson Bay, British N. Amer.; and Long Island is a name applied collectively to that group of the Hebrides (Scotland), consisting of Lewis, North and South Uist, and Benbecula.

Long Island, several islands off the coasts of the U. States, the princip. in state New York, extending E. from New York city, having N. Long Island Sound, W. New York Bay, and on other sides the Atlantic Ocean. Length 115 m.; breadth 20 m. Area 1,500 sq. m. Pop. 110,406. Surface hilly in the N., level in the S. On it, besides many vills., is Brooklyn, an important suburb of New York, and whence a railway extends to Suffolk-station, 41 m. E.—*Long-Island Sound*, the navigable channel between Long-Island and Connecticut, 110 m. in length, and from 2 to 20 m. across, commun. E. by a narrow rapid with the Atlantic, & W. with New York Bay by East River, between New York and Brooklyn.

Long Key, several isls., W. Indies, some in the Bay of Honduras, and one in the Bahama group, S. of Crooked Passage.

Longjumeau, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 1,805.

Long Marston. [Marston (Long),] and for other pas., with prefix Long, see the addit. title.

Longmeadow, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 95 miles W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,270.

Longney, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S.W. Gloucester. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 490.

Longni, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 13 m. E. Mortagne. P. 1,643.

Longniddry, a decayed antique village of Scotland, co. Haddington, with a station on the North British railway, 12 m. E.N.E. Edinburgh.

Longnor, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. S. Shrewsbury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 243.—II. a chapelry and mkt. town, co. Stafford, 8½ m. N.E. Leek. Pop. 485.

Longobardi, a marit. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. and 12 m. S. Paola, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,500.

Longobuco, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 21 m. N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 5,000.

Longo-Sardo, *Tibula*, a seaport town & cape of Sardinia, div. and 48 m. N.E. Sassari, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.

Longparish, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. S.W. Whitchurch. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 811.

Longpré, several comms. & vills. of France; the principal in dep. Somme, with a station on the railway du Nord, 10 m. S.E. Abbeville. P. 1,622.

Longridge, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester, 7½ m. N.E. Preston, with which it communicates by railway.

Longside, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 6 m. W.N.W. Peterhead. Area 19 sq. m. Pop. 2,612.

Longstock, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 1½ m. N.N.W. Stockbridge. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 497.

Longstone (Great), a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 3 m. N.N.W. Bakewell. P. 521.

Longstow, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 2½ m. S. Caxton. Area 1,412 ac. Pop. 276.

Longton, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, 5 m. W.S.W. Preston. P. 1,719.—II. a station on the Crewe and Derby railway, co. Stafford, in the Potteries, 2½ m. S.E. Stoke.

Longtown, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Arthuret, on the Esk, 8½ m. N.W. Carlisle. Pop. 1,990.—II. a chapelry, co. and 14 m. S.W. Hereford, pa. Clodock. Pop. 869.

Longué, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Baugé. Pop. 1,526. It has manufs. of linen cloth.

Longueville, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 9 m. S. Dieppe. P. 589.

Longuyon, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Briey. P. 1,700.

Longwood, a vill. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 9 m. S.S.W. Trim. Pop. 587.—II. [Helena (St).]

Longwood, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Huddersfield. P. 2,418.

Longworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 7 m. E.N.E. Great Farringdon. Ac. 4,640. P. 1,063.

Longwy, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 33 m. N.N.W. Metz. Pop. 2,422. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, having wide streets, a fine square, hospital, and military prison, with manufs. of cotton fabrics, tanneries, and distilleries. The hams cured here are in high repute. Longwy, called by Louis xiv. the "Iron Gate of France," was taken by the Prussians in 1792, & again by the Allies in 1815.

Lonigo, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. S.W. Vicenza, on the Agno. Pop. (1843) 6,786. It has a Benedictine abbey.

Lonlay l'Abbaye, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, 5 m. N.W. Domfront P. 3,639.

Lonmay, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 5 m. S.S.E. Fraserburgh. Area 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,919.

Lonsdale, Engl., is a division of co. Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, named from the river Lune; and gives title of earl to the Lowther family.

Lons-le-Saulnier, *Ledum Salorium*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Jura, near the source of the Solman, 50 m. S.E. Dijon. Elevation 775 feet. Pop. (1846) 8,417. It is very ancient and well built. Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers and of St Désiré, and the salt well, discovered in the 4th century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name; it is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, and yield annually 20,000 quintals of salt. It has a comm. college, a public library, museum, manufs. of stockings & bonnets, tanneries, and dye-works. Birth-place of General Lecourbe.

Lonzac (Le), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Correze, 14 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,480.

Loo, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Loo canal, 7 m. S.E. Furnes. Pop. 1,660.

Loo-Choo Islands, a group in the N. Pacific Ocean, between Japan and Formosa, and consisting of the Great Loo-Choo, about 65 m. in length, by 15 m. in average breadth, with about 35 small islands, the whole between lat. 26° and 27° N., and in lon. 128° E. Chief products are provisions and live stock, with sulphur, salt, and (it is said) copper, and tin. Principal foreign trade is with Japan, to which these isls. are nominally subject, though they are essentially independent as regards internal administration.

Loochristy, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,636.

Loodianah, a fortified town of N.W. Hindostan, on the S.E. bank of the Sutleje, 110 m. E.S.E. Lahore, and 170 m. N.N.W. Delhi. Lat. 30° 55′ N., lon. 75° 48′ E. Pop. about 20,000. It has a flourishing shawl manufacture, and commercial relations extending as far as Bokhara and Calcutta. It was garrisoned by about 4,000 British troops in the late Indian war.

Looe (East and West), two decayed bors. & seaports of Engl., co. Cornwall, pas. St Martin and Telland, on either side of the entrance of the river Looe, 21 m. S.S.W. Launceston. Pop. of E. Looe 926; do. of W. Looe 616. They are picturesque in appearance, and have each a small harbour, defended by a battery, and a considerable pilchard fishery. They were, next to Fowey, the principal ports in Cornwall; and, in the reign of Edward iii., E. Looe sent 20 ships to the siege of Calais.—II. 2 small rivs., co. Cornwall.—I. rises W. of Penryn, flows about 8 m. S.S.W., and enters the English Channel at Helstone, where a bar of shingle converts its estuary into a beautiful lake, called Looe Pool.—II. rises near St Clair, & flows into English Channel at Looe.

Loomchang, a town of Further India, Siamese dom., in the region between Martaban & Bankok, and stated to be at the junction of three considerable rivers, and to have a large trade in cotton, cotton cloths, ivory, hides, and timber.

Loonghee, a town of Further India, Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 16 m. S.W. Patanago.

Loop-Head, a prom. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, at the N. side of entrance of Shannon. Elev. 232 feet. It has a light-house with fixed light. Lat. 52° 33′ 39″ N., lon. 9° 56′ W.

Loos, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 2½ m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 2,014.

Loose, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. S. Maidstone. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 1,416.

Looz, or Borchlöen, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Hasselt. P. 1,400.

Lopen, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Area 470 ac. Pop. 506.

Lopera, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,179.

Lopez, a cape of Africa, Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 0° 36′ S., lon. 8° 35′ W.

Lopham, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 4 m. S.S.E. East Harling. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 815, partly employed in manufs. of linen.—II. (*South*), 4½ m. S.S.E. East Harling. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 724.

Lopienno, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 14 m. N.N.W. Gnesen. P. 600.

Loppington, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2½ m. W. Wem. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 612.

Lora, a river of S. Afghanistan, rises in the mntns., about 50 m. N.E. Quetta, and after flowing S.W. for 80 m., is lost in the sands of the desert.—II. a district near Ghuznee.

Lora-del-rio, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4,590. It has manufs. of hats and leather.

Lorca, a city of Spain, prov. & 29 m. W.S.W. Murcia, on the Sangonera. Pop. (1845) 40,469. The old town is irregularly built, but clean; the new town is more regularly laid out and open. Principal edifices, a collegiate church, bishop's palace, a college, and 2 hospitals. Its old castle once caused Lorca to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish, and it has some Roman antiquities. Principal manufs., salpetre, linen cloths, and thread. A large fair is held here in September.

Lorch, several small towns of Germany.—I. duchy Nassau, 20 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,736.—II. a market town, Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., 23 m. S.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 1,720, with an abbey in which most of the Hohenstauffen princes are buried.

Lorenzo Marquez, a Portuguese establishment on the E. coast of Africa, on the Mouissa, 22 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of Lagoa.

Lord Hood's Island, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 135° 33′ W.

Lord Howe's Islands, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Solomon Islands.—II. a group, Pacific, N.E. of Sydney, lat. 31° 30′ S., lon. 159° 10′ E.—III. one of the Society Islands.

LORENZANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.N.E. Lugo. Pop. 2,872.—*San Lorenzo* is a town of the island Majorca, Balearic Isles.

LOREO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, gov. & 26 m. S.S.W. Venice, on canal of Loreo. P. 3,200.

LORETO, or LORETTO, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 13 m. N.E. Macerata, cap. commissariat, on a hill, about 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 8,000. It owes its origin to a famous chapel of the Virgin, and over which a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town, encircled by walls of the 16th century. Its suburb, Montereale, is more elegant than the city. (See *Murray's Hand-Book for Central Italy* and *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*) The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice, but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place, is exclusively in rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims.

LORETO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., dist. and 3½ m. S.E. Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 4,560. It has a pasteboard factory, and some dye works.

LORETO, a town of N. America, cap. of Lower California, on the Gulf of California, lat. 26° 12′ N., lon. 110° 50′ W.

LORGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.W. Draguignan. Pop. (1846) 5,344. Manufs. linen, hempen and woollen cloths.

LORGARKARA, a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, Bhawlpoor dom., 25 m. N.E. Subzulcote.

LORIENT, a fortified seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the Scorff and Blavet, at the head of the Bay of Port Louis, 28 m. W.N.W. Vannes. Pop. (1846) 19,106. It has a town-hall, theatre, spacious market-places, a national college, a comm. college, and a public library. Manufs. of hats, linens, gold lace, and earthenwares. Its port is commodious, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large buildings, connected with the dock-yard, an observatory and light-house. The dock-yard is on a smaller scale than that of Brest; but there are slips for the construction of 30 vessels of all sizes, and extensive workshops. Lorient owes its importance to having been made the naval depôt of the French East India Company in 1728, at the dissolution of which, in 1770, it was made one of the stations for the French navy, and a free commercial port. It has an active trade, and pilchard fisheries.

LORIOL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Valence, near the Drôme river, across which it communicates with the vill. Livrons. Pop. 2,100.

LORMES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E. Clamecy. P. 2,100. —*Lormont* is a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. P. 2,208.

LORN, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. Argyle, bounded on E. by Breadalbane (co. Perth), and W. by Loch Linnhe.

LOROUX (LE), or LOROUX BOTTEREAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,257.

LORQUIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.W. Sarrebourg. P. 1,389.

LORRACH, a frontier town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Wiesen, 28 m. S.S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of cotton.

LORRAINE (German *Lothringen*), an old prov. in the N.E. of France, the cap. of which was Nancy, now comprised in the deps. Meurthe, Moselle, Meuse, and Vosges. In ancient times the name was applied to the countries of Germany and the Netherlands, northwards to the mouths of the Rhine. The French portion was called Upper Lorraine, and the other Lower Lorraine, or the duchy of Lothaire.

LORRHA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Portumna. Ac. 16,520. Pop. 4,742.

LORRIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Montargis. P. 1,538.

LORSCH, or LAURISHEIM, a town of Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 16 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,459.

LORTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 3 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Pop. 635.

LOS (ISLES DE), a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 m. N.W. Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, and consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

LÖSCH and LOSCHÜTZ, two small towns of Moravia.—I. circ. and 4 m. E.N.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,267.—II. circ. & 17 m. N.W. Olmütz. P. 2,322.

LOSLAU (Polish *Vodcislawice*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 53 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,060. It has two churches, and a castle.

LOS SANTOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Badajoz, and on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 5,274.

LOSSIE, a river of Scotland, co. Elgin, issuing from a small loch of same name, in S.W. of the co., and flowing N. and N.E. past Elgin, to Lossiemouth, where it forms a harbour, on the Moray Firth. Total course 26 m.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a small seaport of Scotland, on the above riv., co. & 5 m. N.E. Elgin, pa. Drainy. Pop. 902. The harbour has 12 to 16 feet water.

LOSSINI (German *Lussin*), an island of Illyria, gov. Triest, in the Adriatic, immediately S.W. the island Cherso. Length 19 m.; breadth 3 m. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous vills. *L. Grande & L. Piccolo*, with an united pop. of 6,260, a good harbour, ship-building yards, a manuf. of liqueurs, and trade in fruits.

LÖSSNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,799. It is encl. by walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloths, & linens.

LOSSUR, a vill. of Tibet, Ladakh, dist. Spiti, in lat. 32° 8′ N., lon. 78° 5′ E.; elev. 13,400 feet.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 5½ m. W. Bolton. Pop. 625.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 2 m. E. Northwich. Pop. 374.—*Lostock Lane* is a station on the Manchester and Preston railway, between Bolton and Chorley.

LOSTWITHIEL, an anc. & decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it was formerly the cap., on the Fowey, 5 m. S.S.E. Bodmin. Area of pa. 120 ac. P. 1,186. The town is beautifully situated & well built. Tanning & wool-stapling are the princip. trades; & tin, copper, iron, and slate are exported. About 1 m. N. are the fine ruins of Restormel. Market, Friday.

LOT, *Oltis*, a riv. of France, rises in Mt. Lozere, passes Mende, Espalion, and Entraigues (where it becomes navigable), Cahors, Penne, Villeneuve, d'Agen, and joins the Garonne, near Aiguillon. Length 250 m., mostly W. Affls. Truyere & Selle.

LOT, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Gascogne, between the deps. Correze, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Aveyron, and Cantal. Area 1,530 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 294,566. Surface elevated and mntnous., covered on E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, Lot & Dordogne. Climate healthy; soil fertile; corn more than *sufficient* for home consumption; wine abundant. Manufs. are unimportant; the dep. has numerous flax mills, a few iron forges, potteries, and paper mills. It is divided into the arrs. Cahors, Figeac, & Gourdon.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, a dep. in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. Gascogne, and situated between the deps. Dordogne, Gironde, Landes, Gers, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 1,858 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 346,260. Principal rivers, the Garonne and its affluents, the Bayse and Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but sterile in the arid dists., termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Corn is raised sufficient for home consumption; wine is exported; the chesnuts and prunes of the dep. are esteemed. The chief industrial establishments are a national manuf. of tobacco, brandy distilleries, manufs. of vinegar, sail-cloth, woollens and linens, calico, and gloves. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Agen, Marmande, Nerac, and Villeneuve-d'-Agen.

LOTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.E. Golspie. Pop. 2,526. Here are the ruins of Helmsdale castle.

LOTHERTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co York, W. Riding, pa. Sherburn, 5 m. S.S.W. Tadcaster. P. 564.

LOTHIANS (THE), a division of Scotland, comprising the cos. Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, and West Lothian. Lothian gives the title of Marquis to the Kerr family.

LOTHRINGEN, and LOTHARINGIA. [LORRAINE.]

LOT'S WIFE, a rock, N. Pacific Ocean, near lat. 30° N., lon. 157° 50′ E.

LOTUN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 35 m. N. Goruckpoor.

LÖTZEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 42 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, with a castle. Pop. 1,860.

LOU-AN, or LOUN-GAN, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep. Lat. 36° 7′ 12″ N., lon. 113° E. —II. a town, prov. Ngan-hoei, 135 m. S.S.W. Nanking.

LOUARGAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. W. St Brieuc. Pop. 4,000.

LOUBÉS (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,520. Large weekly markets and 5 annual fairs.

LOUBRESSAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot, 21 m. N.N.W. Figeac. P. 1,570.

LOUDEAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. S. St Brieuc. Pop. 1,830.

LOUDOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. E.S.E. Kilmarnock. Pop. 4,446, partly employed in lime and coal works. Here are several remains of antiquities, besides the modernized and magnificent castle of the Marquis of Hastings. On Loudoun hill, a battle was fought between Bruce & the troops of the E. of Pembroke in 1307.

LOUDUN, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Vienne, 31 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. (1846) 4,071. It has a comm. college, and is celebrated for the synod held here by the Protestants in 1611 and 1612. In ancient times it was cap. of a small dist., called the Loudunois.

LOUÉ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 16 m. W. Le Mans, on rt. b. of the Vegre. Pop. 1,765, manufs. linen and paper.

LOUGA, or LUGA, a small town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg, on the river Louga, which falls into the Gulf of Finland.

LOUGAN, a river of Norway, stift. Aggershuus, rises by many heads in the Langefield & Sognefield mountains, flows S.E., traversing Lake Miosen, and under the name of Vermen, joins the Glommen 28 m. N.E. Christiania. Course 200 m.

LOUGH ALLEN. [ALLEN]; & for all articles with prefix LOUGH, not found below, see additional title.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Leicester, with a station on the Midland cos. railway. Area of pa. 5,460 ac. Pop. 10,170; do. of town 10,025. It has several handsome streets, a spacious church, numerous places of worship, & schools, including Burton's school, endowed in 1495, other charities about 420*l.* per annum, a union workhouse, barracks, good public library, news room, theatre; and extensive manufs. of woollen and cotton hosiery, bobbinet lace, machinery, and shoes. A canal communicating with the Trent and Soar facilitates its trade.

LOUGH-BRICKLAND, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 10 m. N.N.E. Newry. Pop. 647. It has the ruins of a monastery.

LOUGHGALL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Armagh. Area about 10,900 ac. Pop. 9,615. Castle Dillon is in this pa.

LOUGHGILLY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 3½ m. S.S.E. Markethill. Ac. 16,029. P. 9,852.

LOUGHGLYNN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4 m. N.W. Castlerea. Pop. 10,124.

LOUGHGUILE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8 m. E.S.E. Ballymoney. Area 29,839 ac., a large portion of which is bog. Pop. 6,082. The beautiful seat of Lissanoure is in this pa.

LOUGHINISLAND, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 4½ m. W.S.W. Downpatrick. Ac. 12,485. P. 6,551.

LOUGHREA, a mkt. town of Irel., Connaught, co. and 20 m. E.S.E. Galway, on a lake of same name. Pop. 5,458. It has a neat pa. church, several Roman Catholic chapels and schools, a handsome nunnery, a priory, adjoining the fine remains of a small abbey, founded by Richard de Burgh about 1300; with some manufs. of linens.

LOUGHTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3¾ m. N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 361.—II. co. Essex, 11 m. N.N.E. London. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,333.

LOUHANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., 29 m. N.E. Maçon. It has a comm. college, and is a depot for merchandise betw. Lyon & Switzerland. Pop. 3,240.

LOUIS (PORT & PORT ST). [PORT LOUIS, &c.]

LOUIS (ST), a lake of Lower Canada, formed by an expansion of the river St Lawrence, 7 m. S.W. Montreal. Length 20 m., greatest breadth 7 m. The river Ottawa enters it by two channels on its W. side.—II. a river of the U. S., N. America, Wisconsin territ., enters Lake Superior at its W. extremity, after a course of 120 m., in most part of which it is navigable. Only a short portage separates it from the Savannah, a tributary of the Mississippi. [LAWRENCE, ST.]—III. an isl. in the S.W. part of the strait of Magalhaens, S. Amer.

LOUIS (ST), a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, bordered E. by the Mississippi, and N.W. by the Missouri; cap. St Louis city. Pop. 35,979. —II. a tnshp., Missouri, co. St Louis. P. 8,116.—*Louis (St)*, a city & riv. port, Missouri, on r. b. of the Mississippi, 18 m. below the junction of the Missouri, & 1,130 m. above New Orleans. P. 16,469. It stands on rising ground, & is well built. Has numerous churches, of which the R. Catholic cathedral deserves particular notice; a R. Catholic convent, two orphan asylums, the St Louis university (R. Cath.), with a large library; an episcopal college, and chemical laboratory; numerous academies and schools, the city-hall, a U. S. land office, U. S. arsenal, a theatre, concert-hall, a museum, the academy of sciences, with an extensive museum of natural history and mineralogy; numerous printing offices, and a bank. It has manufs. of machinery, leather, and ropes, with distilleries & breweries, and corn, saw, and oil mills. It is the principal western depot of the American fur company, and the entrepot of a vast extent of back country. In 1840, there belonged to the port

11,259 tons of shipping. It was founded by the French in 1764.

Louis (St), an island, town, & port, W. Africa, Senegambia, belonging to the French, the island at the mouth of the Senegal riv., in lat. 16° 2′ N., lon. 16° 31′ W., low, and about 1½ m. in length. The town *St Louis*, or *Andar*, on this island, cap. of the French possessions in Senegambia, has a pop. of 12,000, of whom 3-4ths are negro slaves.

Louis (St), two towns of Hayti, one on the S. coast (S.W. peninsula), 12 m. E.N.E. Cayes; the other on the N. coast, E. Port-de-Paix.

Louis (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch. Pop. 1,605.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, cap. of the French colony, 20 m. S.S.E. St Paul, near the S.W. coast. Pop. 9,285.—III. a comm. of the French colony of Guadeloupe, in the small island Marie-Galante, N. Grand-Bourg. Pop. 2,723.

Louis (St), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. and 13 m. E. Altkirch, with an important custom house, and some large iron works.

Louisa, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in E. of Virginia. Area 570 sq. m. Pop. 15,433.—II. a co. in S.E. of Iowa. Area 442 sq. m. Pop. 1,927.

Louisburg, a seaport vill., isl. Cape Breton, on its E. coast, 23 m. S.W. Sydney.—II. a fishing vill. and suburb of the town of Wick, Scotl., co. Caithness. Pop. (1840) 880.—III. a town, Würtemberg. [Ludwigsburg.]

Louisiade Archipelago, a number of islands, Pacific O., between lat. 8° & 12° S., & lon. 150° and 155° E., S.E. of Papua, comprising the islands D'Entrecasteaux, Jurien, St Aignan, Rossel, &c., the inhabs. of which are of the Papuan race.

Louisiana, one of the U. S. of N. America, having E. Mississippi, from which it is mostly separated by the river of same name, S.E. & S. the Gulf of Mexico, W. Texas, and N. Arkansas and Mississippi. Length 240 m., breadth 210 m. Area 45,350 sq. m. Pop. 352,411, of whom 168,452 are slaves. Surface almost entirely flat, alternately covered with woods, prairies, swamps, and tracts of alluvial soil, generally secured from inundations of the rivers by large embankments. Chief rivers, the Mississippi, with its numerous branches, & the Red river, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Teche, and Sabine. Lakes, mostly formed by expansions or overflowings of the rivers, are numerous, Pontchartrain is the largest. The woods are very extensive, and more swampy than those of the other S. states. Panthers, deer, &c., are numerous, and alligators swarm in the waters. Climate in winter mild and moist; in summer hot. Country liable to visitations of yellow and bilious intermittent fevers. Soil on the rivers, very fertile, and laid out in fine plantations. Chief products, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, and tobacco. Oranges, and most other southern fruits, flourish. Cattle and mules are extensively bred on the prairies. Value of exports (1844), including a large amount of produce from other states, brought down the Mississippi, 30,498,307 dollars; of imports, 7,826,789 dolls. Manufs. of little importance. State rev. (1844) 972,177 dolls.; debt, 16,850,000 dollars. Militia (1843) 14,808 men. Several railways, mostly for short distances, have been formed. Louisiana is divided into 38 pas., answering to the cos. of other states. Principal towns, after New Orleans, the cap., are Baton-Rouge and Natchitoches. The governor and senate are chosen by the people for 4 years; the representatives for 2 years. The state sends 4 representatives and 2 senators to general Congress. It was first explored by the French, and named after Louis XIV., in 1682; was purchased by the U. S. in 1803; admitted into the Union in 1812. A large portion of the pop. are of French or Spanish descent, and Roman Catholics.

Louisville, a city, and river port, U. S., N. Amer., Kentucky, on the l. b. of the Ohio river, 85 m. S.W. Cincinnati. Pop. in 1800, 800; in 1843, 28,643. It is regularly and handsomely built; has twelve churches, a court house, jail, marine and other hospitals, a museum, several banks, and 2 mkt. houses, with iron foundries, woollen & flour mills, and a large general carrying trade on the Ohio, and to New Orleans, amounting in value (1843) to 40 millions dollars. A short canal has been formed here by which steamers avoid the rapids of the river.—II. a township, New York, 160 m. N.N.W. Albany. P. 1,693.—III. a vill., cap. Jefferson co., Georgia.

Loui-tchou, a city of China, prov. Quang-tong, cap. the most S. dep. of the empire, on the E. side of a peninsula 250 m. S.W. Canton.

Lou-kiang, a river of E. Tibet, supposed to rise near lat. 37° 30′ N., lon. 96° E., to flow S.S.E., and to be continuous with the Sa-luen, or Thanlweng, between the Burmese and Siamese doms.—II. a town of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dist., 100 m. S.W. Nanking.

Loulé, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 8 m. N. Faro, with 5,000 inhabs., an old castle, several convents, and a rich hospital.

Lound, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 412.

Loup (St), several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., on the Seymouse, 16 m. N.W. Lure. Pop. 2,663.—II. dep. Rhone, 12 m. S.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,980.—III. dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Thoué and Cébron, 10 m. N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,644, engaged in woollen weaving.

Lou-ngan, a fortified city of China, prov. Sechuen, cap. dep. on the frontier of Tibet.

Louppe (La), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 21 m. W. Chartres. P. 1,149.

Lourches, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, cant. Bouchain. P. 3,340.

Lourdes, *Lorde*, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, arrond. and 6 m. N.N.E. Argelès, on the Gave-de-Pau. P. 3,340. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, & is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. In the neighbourhood are marble and slate quarries. This place was fortified by J. Cæsar, and has extensive Roman remains.

Lourdoueix, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*St Michel*), dep. Indre, arr. and 15 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,169.—II. (*St Pierre*), dep. Creuse, 17 m. N. Gueret. Pop. 1,976.

Lourical, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S.S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 2,900.

Lourinhao, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N. Torres-Vedras. Pop. 2,400.

Louroux-Béconnais (Le), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Angers. Pop. 2,435.

Louth, a small co. of Irel., Leinster, having N. Armagh and Carlingford bay, E. the Irish sea, S. Meath, and W. Meath and Monaghan. Area 322 sq. m., or 206,261 ac., of which about 15,500 are uncultivated, and upwards of 5,000 in woods. Inhab. houses 19,861. Pop. 111,979. The N. part of the co. forms the mntnous. peninsula of Carlingford. Surface generally fertile. Agriculture comparatively advanced, except in the mntn. district. Crops raised, the same as in Meath. Average rent of land 16*s.* Estates of medium size. Ann. value of land (1848) 192,502*l.* Farms mostly small. Louth co. is divided into 4 baronies and

61 pas., in the diocese of Armagh. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. Louth sends 4 mems. to H. of C., 2 being for the co. Reg. electors. for co. (1848) 919.—II. a decayed town in the above co., 5½ m. S.W. Dundalk. Pop. 718.

LOUTH, a munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. & 25 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, with a station on the East Lincolnshire railway. Area of pa. 3,620 ac. Pop. 8,935. The town, in a fertile vale, at the E. base of the Wolds, has a splendid Gothic church, with tower and spire 288 feet in height; a district church; R. Catholic chapel, a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., annual rev. 700*l*. It has a carpet and blanket manuf., soap & paper works, flour mills, and large exports of corn and excellent ale, by a canal joining the Humber. Markets, Wed. & Sat. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,796*l*.

LOUVAIN (Dutch *Leuwen*, Germ. *Löwen*), a city of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arrond., on the Dyle, 16 m. E.N.E. Brussels. Pop (1845) 25,698. It is enclosed by fortifications 7 m. in circ., and which are now partly converted into planted walks. Principal edifices, a richly decorated town hall, the colleg. church of St Peter, the citadel, prisons, buildings of the musical acad. The famous university of Louvain, founded in 1426, was suppressed in 1835, and replaced by a Catholic college. In the middle ages, Louvain was the seat of extensive woollen and linen manufs., & it still has some woollen factories, manufs. of lace, and cotton twist, dyeing establmts., tanneries, glass factories and distilleries; but its trade is chiefly in beer, reputed to be the best in Belgium. Louvain is connected with Mechlin by a canal, and with Mechlin and Tirlemont by railway. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Dyle.

LOUVECIENNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. Pop. 730. Here are many country residences, including one built by Louis XV. for the Countess du Barry.

LOUVEN, a river of Norway, stift Christiana, after a S.S.E. course of 100 m. enters the Skager-Rack near Laurvig. It traverses several lakes.

LOUVIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arrond. on the Eure, 17 m. S.E. Rouen. Pop. (1846) 9,570. It has a fine old church, tribunal of commerce, public library, and theatre. It is one of the chief seats of the French woollen manufacture, and its fine woollen cloth is considered the best in France. It has also manufs. of cotton goods, machinery and soap, with bleaching and dye-works, tanneries, and sugar refineries. It was taken and sacked by Edward III., & again by Henry V. of England.

LOUVIGNÉ, two comms. & vills. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine.—I. (*du Desert*), arrond. & 10 m. N.N.E. Fougères. Pop. 3,524.—II. (*en Bais*), arr. and 8 m. S.W. Vitré. Pop. 1,633.

LOUVRES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. S.S.E. Luzarches, with 1,000 inhabs., a chateau, and manufs. of lace.

LOUZA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 12 m. E.S.E. Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice. Pop. 3,200.

LOVAS BERENY, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. & 9 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 4,104.

LOVAT, a river of Russia, govs. Vitebsk and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen, 22 m. S. Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 m. It receives the Kunia at Kholm. The Lovat & Düna canal, which unites those rivers, forms a part of the communication betw. L. Ladoga and the Gulf of Riga.

LOVENDEGHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 5 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 4,701, extensively employed in linen weaving.

LÖVENICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with 1,600 inhabs., employed in silk, linen, and woollen weaving.

LOVERE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 21 m. E.N.E. Bergamo, on L. Iseo. Pop. 4,000.

LOVERSALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. N.N.W. Tickhill. Ac. 2,220. P. 159.

LOVESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4¼ m. S.W. Narberth. Pop. 170.

LOVINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Castle-Carey. Area 560 ac. Pop. 239.

LOVTOHA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 38 m. S. Nicopolis. Pop. 3,000.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive series of isls., Pacific O., lat. 20° S., & lon. 140° W., east of the Society isls. and S. the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Tonnerre to Krusenstern island. [POLYNESIA.]

LOWDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7½ m. N.E. Nottingham. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 1,483.

LOWEN, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, reg. & 37 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railway thence to Oppeln. Pop. 1,525.

LOWELL, a city, and important manufacturing town, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, at the junction of the Concord and Merrimac rivers, 20 m. N.N.W. Boston, with which it is also connected by railway and canal. Pop. in 1830, 6,474; in 1840, 20,796, it having become the great seat of the cotton manuf. in the U. States. It is neatly built of brick; has about 20 churches, a high school, 2 grammar, and about 30 free schools, a lyceum, literary institution, and admirable mechanics' do., with library; several newspapers, including a well-conducted magazine, the contributors to which are the young women of the factories; 3 banks, and, in 1844, 11 incorporated companies, together with numerous private firms, all extensively engaged in the manuf. of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, bleacheries, powder-mills, and machinery, the power for which is mostly obtained from the fall of Pawtucket canal. In 1844, 32 mills belonged to the incorporated companies, & employed about 8,700 hands, producing 58 million yards of cloth per annum. The condition and morals of the work-people are said to be highly satisfactory.

LÖWENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. W.S.W. Leignitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Bober. Pop. 4,330. It has woollen, printed linen, and cotton factories, and bleaching works.

LÖWENSTEIN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 24 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart, with 1,047 inhabs., some vitriol factories, and a ruined castle.

LOWER, a township, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean & Delaware Bay. Pop. 1,133. It is the prefix also of the following townships.—I. (*Dublin*), Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia. Pop. 3,298.—II. (*Macungy*), co. Lehigh. Pop. 2,156.—III. (*Mahantango*), 55 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,465.—IV. (*Mahefield*), 24 m. N.E. Philadelphia, on Delaware canal. Pop. 1,550.—V. (*Merion*), 93 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 2,827.—VI. (*Mount Bethel*), co. Northampton. P. 2,957.—VII. (*Paxton*), 6 m. N.E. Harrisburg. P. 1,337.—VIII. (*Providence*), co. Montgomery. P. 1,413.—IX. (*Sandusky*), a vill., Ohio, cap. co., and on the Sandusky, 94 m. N. Columbus.—X. (*Saucon*), a tnshp., Pennsylvania, co. Northampton, on the Lehigh, here crossed by two bridges. P. 2,710.—XI. (*St Clair*), co. Alleghany, on the Ohio. P. 4,373.—XII. (*Windsor*), co. York. Pop. 1,687.

LOWES (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Selkirk, pa. Ettrick, separated from St Mary's loch by a narrow neck of land. Length 1 m., breadth ¼ m.

LOWESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 220.

LOWESTOFT, a seaport town, and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 9 m. S. Yarmouth, and 20 m. E.S.E. Norwich, with which city it is connected by a canal, admitting vessels drawing 10 feet, and at the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Counties railway. Area of pa. 1,950 ac. Pop. 4,647. The town, finely situated on a cliff, being the most easterly land of England, has two lighthouses, 119 ft. above the sea, and in lat. 52° 29′ 10″ N., lon. 1° 45′ 14″ E. Chief edifices, a Gothic church, the hall, a free school, assembly rooms, small theatre, baths, reading rooms, and good accommodation for sea-bathers. Manufs. of china ware, rope and sail making, boat building, large mackerel, sole, and herring fisheries; employ the pop. The harbour is defended by 2 forts and a battery. Markets, Wednesdays.

LOWESWATER, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, on a small lake of same name, 6 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Area 4,360 ac. Pop. 436. The lake, 1 m. in length, is celebrated for its scenery.

LOWICK, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.W. Thrapston. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 430.—II. co. Northumberland, 8 m. N.N.E. Wooler. Area 12,740 ac. Pop. 1,941.

LOWICZ, a town of Poland, 44 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura, an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 7,100. It has cavalry barracks, several monasteries, a Piarist gymnasium, and a normal school. Chief industry, linen weaving and tanning.

LOWNDES, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. of Georgia. Area 2,080 sq. m. Pop. 5,574.—II. a co. in centre of Alabama. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 19,539.—III. in E. of Mississippi. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 14,513.

LOWISA, or DEGESBY, a fortified seaport town of Finland, læn Kymmenegard, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 m. N.E. Helsingfors. Pop. 2,700.

LOW-QUARTER, two tnshps. of Engl.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireleth, 5 m. W. Ulverston. Pop. 644.—II. co. Northumberland, pa. and 2 m. S. Hexham. Pop. 479.—*Low-Row* is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 13 m. E.N.E. Carlisle.

LOWSIDE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 3 m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,192. —*Lowside-Quarter* is a marit. tnshp., co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees, 4 m. S. Whitehaven. P. 299.

LOWTHER, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, on a small river of same name, 4½ m. S. Penrith. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 470. Here is Lowther Castle, seat of the Earl of Lonsdale.

LOWTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield, with a station on the York & N. Midland railway. Ac. 1,960. P. 164.

LOWTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 5½ m. S.S.E. Wigan. Pop. 2,150.

LOWVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 120 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,047.

LOWYAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 20 m. S.E. Bettiah.

LOXA, a town of S. Amer., republic Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. prov., in a fine valley of the Andes, about 7,000 feet above the sea, 75 m. S. Cuença. Lat. 4° S., lon. 79° 24′ W. P. stated to amount to 10,000. The finest cinchona bark comes from its vicinity.—II. a town of Spain. [LOJA.]

LOXBEAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 144.

LOXHORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 306.

LOXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 318.—II. a liberty, co. Stafford, pa. and about 2½ m S.W. Uttoxeter. The famous Robin Hood is generally said to have been born here.

LOYALTY ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consist of 2 large and 3 small isls.,—the 3 largest inhabited.—*Lifu* is the most N. and the largest. North end in lat. 20° 27′ S., lon. 167° E.; 37 m. long, 10 to 20 m. broad; it is of coral formation, and has no harbour. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. Pop. about 3,000.—*Mari*, discovered in 1841, is about 20 m. long, & 10 m. broad, and has no anchorage; it is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded. It is densely populated by a wild race of small stature.

LOYAT, and LOYES, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,062.—II. dep. Ain, 22 m. E. Trevoux. Pop. 1,071.

LOYOLA, a celebrated convent and vill. of Spain, Biscay, 14 m. S.W. St Sebastian; the former, held to be the wealthiest and most magnificent belonging to the Jesuits, by whom it was built in honour of their founder, St Ignatius, born in the adjacent village in 1491.

LOZDZEY, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, 24 m. N.E. Suwalki. Pop. 1,600, mostly Jews.

LOZÈRE, a dep. of the S. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Languedoc, enclosed by the deps. Cantal, Aveyron, Gard, Ardèche, and H. Loire. Area 1,973 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 143,331. Surface mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cevennes mntns., and from E. to W. by the mntns. of Margeride and Lozère. Altitude of plateau 2,300 to 3,000 feet; the mntns. are snow-clad during a great part of the year, which renders the climate severe for its lat. Chief rivers, Tarn, Lot, Truyere, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile; its corn and wine insufficient for consumption, and a great part of the pop. live on chesnuts and potatoes. Sheep are extensively reared. The minerals of the dep. are lead, silver, copper, antimony, and iron. Chief industry, cotton spinning,—the preparation of chesnuts for the marine, and mining. Numerous workmen emigrate every year. The dep. is divided into the arrouds. Mende, Florac, and Marvejols.—Elev. of *M. Lozère*, in the Cevennes, 4,884 feet.

LU, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 3,098.

LUANCO, a seaport town of Spain, on a headland of Asturias, in the Bay of Biscay, prov. and 15 miles N. Oviedo. Pop. 2,700.

LUARCA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Oviedo. Pop. 2,700. It is in a sheltered cove. Harbour defended by batteries.

LUBACZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 40 m. W.N.W. Zolkiev. Pop. 3,000.—*Lubaczovka* is a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 3 m. S.E. Vladimir.

LUBAN, a small isl. of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, about 90 m. S.W. Manila.—II. a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. Minsk.

LUBAR, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 47 m. W.S.W. Jitomir, on the Slutsh. P. 3,300.

LUBARTOV, a town of Poland, gov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Lublin, cap. circ., on the Wieprz. P. 3,200.

LÜBBECKE, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 13 m. W. Minden. Pop. 2,760.

LUBBEN, or LUBIO, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. and 40 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on an isl. formed by the Spree. Pop. 4,370. Chief industry, linen and woollen cloth weaving, brewing, distilling, & manufs. tobacco.

LUBBENAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 44 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on l. b. of the Spree. Pop. 315. It has a castle. Chief industry, linen and woollen cloth weaving, and distilling.

LUBBENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Leinster, 1¾ m. W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2,400. P. 578.

LUBEC, a tnshp. and small seaport, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, 180 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. of tnshp. 2,307. Has a light-house & good harbour.

LÜBECK, a principality of N. Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, consisting of two detached portions of territory, enclosed by Holstein and Lauenburg, and comprising the town Eutin and some vills. Area 180 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 21,517.

LÜBECK, a famous commercial city of N. Germany, nominally the chief of the Hanse towns, and the cap. of a small republic, on the Trave, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic), 36 m. N.E. Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52′ 1″ N., lon 10° 41′ 5″ E. Pop. (1845) 25,339. Lübeck is enclosed by ramparts & a promenade; it is well built, mostly in antiquated style, and has a cathedral with curious works of art, a castellated town-hall, formerly the place of assembly for the Hanseatic league, an exchange, arsenal, mint, several hospitals, colleges, schools, and other public institutions, a public library of 37,000 vols., a society of useful arts, and an operatic theatre. Its trade, though less important than in the middle ages, is still thriving, especially with the Baltic States. Principal exports, corn, cattle, wool, fish, iron, and timber; imports comprise wines, silks, cottons, hardwares, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dye stuffs, &c. It has an extensive commission and transit trade, large fairs for wool, cattle, and horses; and manufs. of tobacco, soap, playing cards, paper, linen and cotton stuffs, iron, copper, and brass works. It communicates with Hamburg by the Trave and Stecknitz canal, with its port Travemunde by steam-boats daily, and also by steam with the northern capitals frequently. In 1806 it was stormed by the French, & it subsequently became a cap. arrond. of the dep. Bouches d'Elbe. Sir G. Kneller and Mosheim were born here.—The territory of Lubeck consists of a tract, near the city, about 20 m. in length, by 3 or 4 m. in breadth, some small detached portions enclosed by Mecklenburg, Holstein, Oldenburg, &c., and the *Vierländen*, on the Elbe, the joint sovereignty of which is shared by Hamburg. Total area 127 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 47,197, mostly Lutherans. Soil fertile. Chief occupation, the rearing of live-stock. Government vested in a senate, and a house of burgesses elected by corporate companies. Public rev. (1848) 807,726 marks; expenditure 814,577 do. Public debt 5,881,041 marks.

LUBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on the Queiss. P. 3,520. It is walled; and has woollen cloth weaving, and manufs. of biscuits.

LUBERSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Correzè, cap. cant., 21 m. N.N.W. Brives. P. 1,431.

LUBIN DES JONCHERETS (ST), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Arve, 12 m. W. Dreux. Pop. 1,540.

LUBLAU (Hung. *Lublo*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 15 m. N.E. Kesmark. Pop. 2,100.

LUBLIN, a prov. of Poland, having E. the Russian gov. Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. & N. the provs. Siedlec and Sandomir. Area 11,975 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,008,292. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

LUBLIN (Pol. *Lubelsh*), a city of Poland, cap. gov. and prov., in a marshy tract, on l. b. of the Bistritza, 95 m. S.E. Warsaw. Pop. in 1844 (excluding garrison) 16,000, half of whom are Jews. It was formerly fortified, and has a citadel, and ruins of a castle, built by Casimir the Great. Houses mostly of wood. Principal edifices, a town-hall, the Sobieski palace, cathedral, & synagogue, a Piarist college, diocesan and many other schools, civil and military hospitals, an orphan asylum, theatre, & a benevolent society. It has extensive manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, in which, and in corn and Hungarian wines, it has a considerable trade. Three large fairs, each lasting a month, are held here annually.

LUBLINITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 34 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, on the Malz. Pop. 2,150.

LUBNAIG (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, at the N.E. base of Benledi, 5 m. N.N.W. Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Doine and Voel.

LUBNÜ, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. W.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Soula. Pop. 5,500. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, and a pharmaceutic school, founded by Peter the Great. It was once fortified, and withstood a lengthened siege by Charles XII. of Sweden.

LUBOML, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 38 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. Pop. 2,815.

LUBRIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Almeria. Pop. 4,815. It has several Roman ruins, and extensive mines.

LUBTHEEN, a mkt. town of N. Germany, Mecklenb. Schwerin, 10 m. S.S.W. Hagenow. P. 1,500.

LUBZ, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elde, 8 m. E.N.E. Parchim. Pop. 1,874. Manufs. of tobacco.

LUC (LE), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,805. In its vicinity is an extensive glass and crystal factory.

LUCAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 6¾ m. W. Dublin, with a station on the Great S. and W. railway. Area 1,122 ac. Pop. 1,139. The village is beautifully situated on the Liffey.

LUÇAY-LE-MALE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 20 m. N.N.W. Châteauroux. P. 1,886.

LUCCA (DUCHY OF), a small territory of Centr. Italy, between lat. 43° 45′ and 44° 7′ N., and lon. 10° 12′ & 10° 42′ E., bounded E. and S. by Tuscany, W. by the Gulf of Genoa & duchy Massa; N. by Modena. Area 435 sq. m. Pop. (1839) 168,198. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, and is considered one of the finest and most fertile regions in Italy. Lucca was formerly an independent state, but was ceded to Tuscany in October 1847. [TUSCANY.]—*Lucca*, the cap. of above duchy, is situated on the Serchio, 11 m. N.E. Pisa. Pop. (1839) 24,092. It is well built and clean; fortifications laid out in public walks. It has a fine cathedral, partly of the 11th century, and containing valuable paintings and some curious antiquities; several other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble, an unfinished ducal palace, with some good private palaces, royal lyceum, with a library of 20,000 vols., a seminary for noble ladies, founded by the sister of Napoleon, a small theatre, botanic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and many public fountains. It is an archbishop's see, has many benevolent institutions, and is one of the most industrious cities in Italy; having manufs. of silk and woollen fabrics and paper, & an active trade in olive oil, &c. Under the Romans, it was a municipium, and often the head-quarters of Julius Cæsar. In 1805, Napoleon erected it into a principality for his sister's husband, Bacciochi. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, and 11 m. N.ward, in

the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of Lucca, a favourite summer watering-place.

Lucca, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castronuovo. Pop. 3,000.

Luce, two pas. of Scotland, co. Wigton.—I. (*New*), on the river of same name, 16 m. W. Newton-Stewart. Pop. 652.—II. (*Old*), a pa., between the above and Luce Bay, containing the vill. of Glenluce. Pop. of pa. 2,448.

Luce Bay, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. coast of Scotland, co. Wigton, the S. part of which it divides into two peninsulas, terminating in the Mull of Galloway at the W. entrance of the bay, and Burrow Head at the E. Breadth at entrance, 18¾ m.; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 m.; length 16½ m. The quicksands of this bay have often proved destructive to shipping.

Luce (Sainte), a small town and comm. on the S. coast of the French W. India isl. Martinique, 13 m. S.E. Fort Royal. Pop. 1,226.

Lucea, a maritime vill. of Jamaica, on its N.W. coast, co. Cornwall, 17½ m. W.S.W. Montego.

Luceau, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 21 m. S.W. St Calais. Pop. 1,362.

Lucena, *Elisana*, a city of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.S.E. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 16,652. It has a church, 2 hospitals, and 2 colleges. Principal manufs., linen and woollen cloths and pottery wares. Its neighbourhood is famed for fine fruits, especially apricots.—II. prov. and 15 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on riv. Lucena. P. 2,903.

Lucenay, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*les Aix*), dep. Nievre, 25 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,579.—II. (*l'Evèque*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Autun. Pop. 1,221.

Lucenda, a considerable town of S. Africa, cap. territory Cazembe, on W. affluent of Lake Nyassi, near lat. 11° 25′ S., lon. 31° 35′ E.

Lucera, *Luceria*, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on a height, 12 miles W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 11,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fine cathedral, formerly a Saracenic mosque, a bishop's palace, considered the finest building in Apulia, a *tribunale* appropriated to the public offices, a royal college, and a fine private museum, active trade in cattle and cheese, and 3 annual fairs.

Lucerne (Lake of), (German *Waldstätter-see*, or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons"), a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cants. Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length 24 m.; breadth ½ a mile to 2 m.; height of surface above the sea 1,380 feet; depth varies from 300 feet near Lucerne to 900 ft. near its E. extremity. Shape cruciform, with a prolongation E.ward, called the Bay of Uri, where its banks rise into savage sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E., and leaves it at its N.W. end. The city, Lucerne, & towns Kussnacht, Brunnen, and Fluelen are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end, twice a-day in summer.

Lucerne (German *Luzerne*), a cant. of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cants. Schwytz, Zug, Bern, and Unterwalden. Area 588 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 124,521, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. Climate temperate; soil generally fertile. Principal river, the Emmen. The cant. comprises the lakes Sempach and Baldegg; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. A small surplus of corn is produced annually; fruits are plentiful, & some wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle rearing and dairy husbandry. Manufs. mostly domestic. Lucerne is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

Lucerne, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Lucerne, and one of the three seats of the Swiss Diet, on the Reuss, where issuing from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 m. S.S.W. Zurich. Pop. 8,200. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by a wall and watch-towers, and pretty well built. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other fine churches, several convents, town-hall, arsenal, with ancient armour, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, jail, theatre, and several covered bridges, adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, with 14 professors, and established in an old Jesuit convent, has attached to it an admirable public school. In a garden, outside of the city walls, is a monument to the Swiss guards who fell in Paris, 1792; and Lucerne has several other remarkable works of art, with manufs. of silk and cotton fabrics, and carriages, and one of the largest weekly corn-markets in Switzerl'd.

Luché, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Loir, 7 m. E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,626.

Luchon, France. [Bagneres de Luchon.]

Lüchow, a town of Hanover, landr. and 37 m. S.E. Lüneburg, cap. circ., on the Jetze, an affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 1,343.

Lucia (St), a British W. India island, windward group, lat of S. extremity 13° 41′ N., lon. 61° W., 30 m. S. Martinique, and 22 m. N. St Vincent. Area about 300 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 21,457, many of French descent. Surface mostly elevated; in the N. and S. marshy: and both there, and in the narrow valleys, very unhealthy. The more elevated parts are covered with thick forests, elsewhere cultivation is rapidly extending; and according to a Parliamentary Report, the colony is in every respect improving. The revenue of 1845 was 16,429*l.*, and no debt exists. In 1846, 63,566 cwts. of sugar, besides other produce, were exported to Great Britain. Total value of exports in 1844, 107,626*l.*, of which those to Great Britain stood for 96,860*l.*; value of imports in same year 82,971. Reg. shipping (1844) 19 vessels; aggregate burden 913 tons. St Lucia is divided into 9 pas; chief towns, Castries, the cap., Soufriere, and Vieuxfort. The French held it from 1763 to 1803, and the existing laws relative to property, &c., are French. Government vested in a governor, council, and orders of the sovereign in council. Public revenue (1842) 11,351*l.*; expenditure 11,409*l.*

Lucignano, a town of Cent. Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. N.E. Siena. Pop. 2,880.

Lucito, a market town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, 11 m. W.S.W. Larino. Pop. 3,000.

Luck, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 170 m. W.N.W. Zytomiers, on the Styr. Pop. 3,650.

Luckau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 50 m. S.W. Frankfürt, cap. circ., on the Berste. Pop. 4,310. It has manufs. of woollens and linens: distilleries, and powder mills.

Luckenwalde, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Nuthe, with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt railway. Pop. (1846) 6,300, employed in woollen cloth and linen factories, tanneries, iron works, breweries, and distilleries.

Lucker, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Bambrough, with a station on the York and Berwick railway, 2¾ m. S.S.E. Belford.

Luckham, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¾ m. W.S.W. Minehead. Area 2,470 ac. P. 580.

Luckington, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 329.

Luckipoor, a town of British India, presid.

Bengal, dist. Tiperah, near the mouth of the Brahmaputra, 60 m. S.S.E. Dacca, having manufs. of coarse cotton goods, and remarkable as one of the cheapest towns in India.

Lucknow (Hind. *Lahsmanavate*), a city of Hindostan, cap. Oude dom., on the Goomty, a tributary of the Ganges, here crossed by two bridges, 174 m. N.W. Benares. Pop. estimated at 200,000. It has an imposing external appearance, and is divided into several quarters, some of which contain noble buildings, though others are close and filthy. In some of its buildings Grecian architecture has been imitated; many of its private palaces are filled with European furniture. Principal edifice, the *Imam-baruh*, or mausoleum of Asoph-ad-Dowlah, considered by Lord Valentia the finest building he had seen in India. Between the city & the decaying country seat Constantia, is the Delkusha park, with an extensive menagerie; and about 3 m. distant is Baroun, a royal palace in the Grecian style.

Lucknowtee, a town of N.W. Hindostan, in a territory subsid. to the Brit., 13 m. N.E. Kurnaul.

Luckput, Lak'hpat, or Luckpoot Bunder, a fortified town of W. Hindostan, Cutch, on the Koree or E. branch of the Indus, here 200 yards across and only 4 feet deep. Pop. 5,000, mostly Hindoo traders. It stands on elevated ground, and has irregular bastioned walls, mounting a heterogeneous collection of cannons.

Luco and Lucoli, two vills. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II.—I. on Lake Fucino, 5 m. S. Avezzano. Pop. 1,600.—II. 6 m. W.S.W. Aquila. Pop. 2,500.

Luçon, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, arrond. and 17 m. W. Fontenay, in a marshy plain, about 8 m. from the sea, to which it is united by a navigable canal, 10 m. in length. Pop. (1846) 4,139. It has a comm. college, linen factories, manufs. of porcelain, and an active export trade.—II. the Spanish name of the Philippine Island. [Luzon.]

Lucton, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Leominster. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 183.

Lucy-le-Bois, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cant. Avalon. Pop. 1,011.

Ludamar, a state of W. Africa, on the N.E. of Senegambia, and on the borders of the Sahara. Pop. Mohammedan. Chief town Benowm.

Ludborough, a pa. of England, co. and 25 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the E. Lincolnshire railway, N. Louth. Area 2,250 ac. P. 321.

Ludchurch, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S.E. Narberth. Pop. 220.

Ludd, *Lydda* and *Diospolis*, a considerable vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, 2 m. N.E. Ramleh, with a large decayed church of St George. It was ruined by a Mongol tribe in 1271.

* Luddenden, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3½ m. W. Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds railway.

Luddenham, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. W.N.W. Feversham. Area 990 ac. Pop. 235.

Luddesdown, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 275.

Luddington, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 13 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 982.—II. (*in the Brook*), cos. Huntingdon and Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 580 ac. Pop. 139.

Lude (Le), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the Loir, 10 m. E.S.E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,250. It has a castle.

Lüdenscheid, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 3,810. It has factories of cutlery, brass and iron wares.

Ludford, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Hereford and Salop, ¼ m. S.E. Ludlow. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 300. It has an hospital for 6 poor, founded by Sir J. Charlton in 1672.—II. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 3,310. Pop. 670.

Ludgershall, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Bicester. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 566.—II. a pa. and disfranchised bor., co. Wilts, 16 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 554.

Ludgvan, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2¾ m. N.E. Penzance. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 3,190.

Ludham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 11¼ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 924. It has a church of the 15th century.

Lüdinghausen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m. S.S.W. Münster. Pop. 1,750.

Luditz, a town of Bohemia, circ. Elnbogen, on l. b. of the Strzela, 56 m. W. Prague. Pop. 1,400.

Ludlow, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of Engl., co. Salop, at the confl. of the Corve and Teme, here crossed by three bridges, 25 m. S. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 280 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 5,171. It is finely situated on an eminence in a fertile district. There are some traces of its ancient walls, erected in reign of Edward I., extensive and magnificent remains of a castle, founded soon after the conquest, and now surrounded by public walks, enclosing the ancient keep, Mortimer's chapel, the noble state apartments of the lords presidents of the marches, with several towers, in one of which Butler wrote part of his Hudibras; a cruciform pa. church, with a grammar school, founded by Edward IV., having two exhibitions to Baliol college, Oxford; and assembly rooms, small theatre, and library. The trade is chiefly retail, and is thriving. Markets Monday (for corn), Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday. It has quarter-sessions. Corp. rev. (1847) 1,824*l*. Rev. of town charities 1,000*l*. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 426.

Ludlow, two tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, 80 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,363.—II. Massachusetts, 82 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,268.

Ludwigsburg, a city and second cap. of Würtemberg, cap. circ., 1 m. W. the Neckar, and 8 m. N. Stuttgart. Pop. (excluding garrison) 6,200. Chief edifice its vast palace, one of the largest and finest in Germany, with a gallery of paintings, and spacious gardens. It has several churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, lyceum, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for poor children, a royal cannon foundry, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, & jewellery. Near it is *la Favorite*, a royal summer palace. — *Ludwig's Canal*, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz. [Altmühl.]

Ludwigslust, a market town of North Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 m. E. Schwerin, with a station on the Hamburg and Berlin railway. Pop. (1845) 5,256. Its fine palace was, till 1837, the usual residence of the grand duke. It has a tobacco factory.

Ludwigstadt, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 39 m. N. Baireuth. Pop. 860.

Ludworth, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 9 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 1,476.

Luffenham, two pas. of Engl., co. Rutland.—I. (*North*), 5 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 478.—II. (*South*), 6½ m. W.S.W. Stamford. Ac. 1,230. Pop. 317. Luffenham has a station on the Midland railway, 6 m. S.W. Stamford.

Luffincott, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. S.S.W. Holsworthy. Area 990 ac. Pop. 93.

Lufton, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 280 ac. Pop. 21.

Luga, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg, on the Luga. Pop. 1,800. The Luga, a navigable riv., enters the Gulf of Finland, 75 m. W.S.W. St Petersburg. Length 150 miles.

Lugano, a town of Switzerland, one of the 3 caps. of the cant. Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 16 m. S. Belinzona. P. 4,500. It is picturesquely situated, and has two churches, with good paintings, a large theatre, manufs. of silks, leather and iron goods, and various printing and bookselling establishments, and it is an entrepot of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are numerous grottos.

Lugano (Lake of), *Lacus Ceresius*, a lake of Switzerland and North Italy, between the lakes Maggiore and Como, and about 190 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length 16 m., average breadth 2 m. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great, and in some places, unfathomed depth, and discharges its surplus waters by the river Tresa into Lake Maggiore. An active navigation is carried on along its shores.

Luganskoe, a market town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, 16 m. S.E. Bachmut, on the Lugan. It has a cannon foundry, and mines from which the Russian fleet in the Black Sea are supplied with coal.

Lugar, Scotl., co. Ayr, a small but beautiful affl. of the riv. Ayr, which it joins near Catrine.

Lugde, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 27 m. S.S.E. Minden, on the Emmer. Pop. 3,500. It has paper mills and mineral springs.

Lugg, a river of Engl. and Wales, rises in cos. Radnor and Hereford, joins the Wye near Mordiford, Hereford. Length about 40 m. Its valley has great beauty.

Lugnaquilla, a mountain of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6 m. S.E. Donard. Height 3,039 feet.

Lugny, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 11 m. N. Macon. P. 1,167.

Lugo, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Lugo, on the Minho, 48 m. E.N.E. Santiago. Pop. 7,269. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large square, surrounded by arcades; a gothic cathedral of 12th century, and manufs. of Morocco leather and thread stockings. Its mineral baths were famous in the time of the Romans.—II. a town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 32 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. (1833) 9,343. It is important as a place of trade, & has a large annual fair from Sept. 1st to 19th.

Lugos (Deutsch & Wallachisch), a market town of S.E. Hungary, co. Krasso, on the Theiss, 32 m. E.S.E. Temesvar. Pop. 6,600.

Lugum Kloster, Denmk. [Lygkum Kloster.]

Lugwardine, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Hereford, on the Lugg. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 690.

Luhatschowitz, a vill. of Moravia, circ. & 14 m. E.S.E. Hradisch, with sulphur & saline baths, which have lately acquired repute. Pop. 798.

Luing, an isl. of Scotl., co. Argyle, off its W. coast, pa. Kilbrandon, separated from Seil isl., on the N. by a strait about 300 yards in width. Length 7½ m. Pop. (with pa.), employed in slate quarrying. Surface rather low, but picturesque.

Lujan, or Luxan, a river of the Plata confederation, S. Amer., joins the Plata estuary from the W., 23 m. N.W. Buenos-Ayres.

Luka and Lukhoki, two towns of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

Lukisi, a marit. vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, on the channel of Talanta, 12 m. N.N.E. Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

Lukkee (Northern & Southern), two towns of Scinde; the former in ruins, and 10 m. S.S.E. Shikarpore; the latter on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, S. of Sehwan.

Lukojanov, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Tescha. P. 2,220.

Lukov, a town of Poland, prov. and 17 m. S. Siedlec. Pop. 3,586, comprising many Jews.

Lulea, a navigable river of North Sweden, læn Pitea, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. S.W. Tornea, after a S. course of 200 m.

Lulea, a seaport town of Sweden, læn Pitea, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Lulea-Elf, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 62 m. W.S.W. Tornea. P. 1,140.

Lulleeana, a vill. of the Punjab, 20 m. S. Lahore.

Lullingstone, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 14 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 59.

Lullington, several pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 6½ m. S. Burton-on-Trent. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 650.—II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.E. Frome. Area 840 ac. Pop. 139.—III. co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Area 960 ac. Pop. 39.

Lullworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.W. Waream. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 392. Lullworth castle, the seat of the Weld family, is a massive pile, erected in 1588.—*Lullworth Cove* is a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet water at low tide.

Lumberland, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 129 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,205.

Lumbier, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. E.S.E. Pamplona, between the rivers Salazare and Irate. Pop. 2,143.

Lumbrales and Lumbreras, two mkt. towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 2,492, with some Roman antiquities.—II. prov. and 28 m. S. Logroño. Pop. 1,300.

Lumello, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, 10 m. S.E. Mortara. Pop. (with comm.) 2,150.

Lumezzane, two contiguous vills. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 8 m. N. Brescia. United pop. 2,715. The valley of Lumez, watered by the Gobbia, is celebrated for its fine climate, & its fertility.

Lumley (Great), a chapelry of Engl., co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,796, mostly employed in collieries.—II. (*Little*), a smaller chapelry adjoining, and remarkable for its stately castle, originally built in reign of Edward I. by the Lumleys, ancestors of the Earl of Scarboro'.

Lummen, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 8 m. W.N.W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,891.

Lumphanan, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 24 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 964. Macbeth is said to have been slain here, at a spot marked by a cairn.

Lunaire (St), a market town and comm. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 m. W. St Malo. Pop. 1,000.

Lunan, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, on a beautiful inlet of the North Sea, 3 m. S.S.W. Montrose. Pop. 272. In its church yard is a monument erected to Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr.

Lunanay, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, cap. rajahship, 63 m. E. Ahmedabad.

Lunas, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Lodeve. Pop. 1,500. Its neighbourhood produces famous cheese.—*Lunay* is a vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, 6 m. W. Vendome. Pop. 1,600.

Luncarty, a vill. of Scotl., co. & 3½ m. N. Perth, pa. Redgorton, with a station on the Perth and Forfar railway. Pop. (with pa.) employed in a linen bleachery, the largest in Britain. The Danes were here defeated by Kenneth III. in 990, by the bravery of Hay, ancestor of the Errol family.

Lund, a city of Sweden, læn and 14 m. N.E. Malmö. Pop. (1845) 4,500. Its cathedral is an archbishop's see, & its famous university, found-

ed in 1668, had, in 1845, 645 students; a library of 40,000 printed vols., and 1,000 MSS., museums of science and art, an observatory, chemical laboratory, and a botanic garden.

LUND, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. N.W. Beverley. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 419.

LUNDIE and FOWLIS-EASTER, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth, 8 m. W.N.W. Dundee. Area 5,202 ac. Pop. 734.

LUNDY ISLE, Engl., co. Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.N.W. Hartland Point. Area nearly 2,000 ac. It is defended by a lofty rampart of rocks, except at one narrow opening on its E. side; it has a mansion-ho., lighthouse, and produces excellent butter. Silver and copper have been discovered. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates.

LUNDYE, a riv. of Afghanistan, and a principal tributary of the Cabool *riv.*, which it joins from the N., 12 miles N.N.E. Peshawer.

LUNE, a river of Engl., rises in the mntns. of co. Westmoreland, & flows through the N. of the co. Lancaster, into the Irish Sea, which it enters at Sunderland Point, by a broad estuary. Length 50 m. Chief affl., the Greta. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

LÜNEBURG, a town of N.W. Germany, Hanover, cap. landr. and. principality, on l. b. of the Ilmenau, and on the Hanover and Harburg railway, 68 m. N.N.E. Hanover. Pop. (1845) 11,779. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, townhall, military academy for nobles, a gymnasium, and cavalry barracks. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and soap, and an active transit trade between Hamburg and the interior of Germany.—The Landrostei, or dist. of Lüneburg, has an area of 4,336 sq. m. Pop. 323,879.—II. (or *Malaguash*), a marit. town of Nova Scotia, cap. co., on its S.E. coast, 38 m. S.W. Halifax.

LUNEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 14 m. E.N.E. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Vidourle, and on the canal of Lunel. Pop. (1846) 5,797. It has a comm. college, numerous brandy distilleries, and an active trade in Muscat wine and raisins.

LÜNEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 28 m. N.W. Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. with suburb, *Alt-Lünen*, 5,640. It has manufs. of tobacco and woollen goods.

LUNENBURG, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Virginia. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. 11,055 (slaves 6,707).—II. a tnshp., Vermont, on the Connecticut, 47 m. E.N.E. Montpelier. P. 1,130.—III. a tnshp., Massachusetts, 46 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 1,272.

LUNEVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on the Vezouze, near its junction with the Meurthe, 15 m. S.E. Nancy. Pop. (1846) 12,164. It has a vast palace, long the resid. of Stanislaus, king of Poland; extensive cavalry barracks, 2 hospitals, a synagogue, & theatre, with manufs. of woollen cloth, yarn, and gloves. It is celeb. for the treaty of 1801, betw. the Emperor of Germany and Napoleon.

LUNGA, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, ½ m. N. Scarba. The strait between these isls. is remark. for violence of its current.

LUNGERN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, near its S. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Sarnen. Pop. 1,400. It is situated near the small lake of Lungern, recently in part drained by a tunnel.

LUNG-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Quang-si, after a tortuous S.E. course of 300 m., joins the Hong-kiang. Chief cities on its banks, Kin-Yuen, and Lieu-tchou.

LUNGRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Cit., dist. and 6 m. S.W. Castro-Villari. Pop. 3,500.

LUNGWITZ (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz. United pop. 5,140.

LUNI, *Luna*, a ruined city of N. Italy, at the S.E. extremity of the Sard. dom., about 4 m. S.E. Sarzana. It was of Etruscan origin, and famous for its capture by the Normans. It was finally ruined by the Saracens in 1016, but gave name to the district Lunigiana.—II. a town of Spain, in the Pyrenees, prov. and 28 m. N. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,259.

LUNIGIANA, a small territory of Italy, between the states of Sardinia, Parma, and Modena. Area 197 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 55,220. It is traversed by the river Magra & its affls. [MODENA-TUSCANY.]

LUNZENAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, with paper mills, on the Mülde, 12 m. N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,737.

LUPPITT, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N. Honiton. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 782.

LUPSA, a market town of Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, 27 m. N.W. Karlsburg, with 3,099 inhabitants, and 5 Greek churches.

LUQUE, *Aglaminor*, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,752.

LURCY, two comms. and mkt. towns of France.—I. (*le Bourg*), dep. Nievre, 25 m. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 1,200.—II. (*Levy*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Moulins, with 2,940 inhabitants, and manufs. of earthenwares.

LURE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. arrond., on the Ognon, 16 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 3,190. It has a comm. college, & an active trade in leather, iron, corn, and cheese.

LURGAN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. & 15 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Belfast and Ulster railway. Pop. 4,677. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bridewell, union work-ho., 3 branch banks, and extensive manufs. of linens and muslins. Mkt., Friday. It gives title of baron to the Brownlow family, who own the town, & whose castle is adjoining.—II. a pa., co. Cavan, containing the town of VIRGINIA. Area 11,327 ac. Pop. 6,557.

LURGERSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Petworth. Area 4,990 ac. Pop. 771.

LURI, a comm. and mkt. town of Corsica, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. N. Bastia. Pop. 1,662.

LURISTAN, *Elymais*, a div. of the prov. Irak-Ajemi, W. Persia, comprising the mntnous. Bakhtiyari country. It has no town of consequence.

LURO, a river and small town of European Turkey. The riv. enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 m. The town, 6 miles above.

LURROO, or DURROO, a town of Cashmere, 8 miles S. Islamabad.

LURS, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 6 m. E.N.E. Forcalquier. Pop. 1,236.

LUS, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 25° and 26° N., and lon. 65° 30′ and 67° E., having W. and N. the provs. Mukran and Jhalawan, E. Scinde, and S. the Indian Ocean. Estimated area 5,200 sq. m. Pop. 60,000. It is mntnous. on its frontiers, and fertile only along the banks of the Poorally & its affls. Principal towns, Belah the cap., Sonmeanee, and Lyaree.

LUSATIA, an old division of Germany, with the title of margraviate, now forming the circ. Bautzen, in Saxony, and part of the regs. Potsdam, Frankfürt, & Leignitz, in the kgdm. of Prussia.

LUSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area 760 ac. Pop. 148.

LUSERNA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. 1,183.

LUSIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Vonne, 14 m. S.W.

Poitiers. Pop. 1,482. Remarkable as the cradle of the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the crusades.

Lusigny, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 8 m. E.S.E. Troyes. Pop. 1,000. Here, in 1814, terms of peace were offered by the allies and rejected by Napoleon.

Lusk, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Dublin, 3 m. W. Rush. Ac. 16,183. Pop. 5,961; of vill. 872.

Luss, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 11 m. N.N.W. Dumbarton, on L. Lomond. Area 33 sq. m. P. 1,052.

Lussac, several comms. & mkt. towns of France. —I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 24 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,454.—II. (*les Châteaux*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,581.—III. (*les Églises*), dep. H. Vienne, 16 m. N.N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,640.

Lussin-Piccolo, & Lussin-Grande, 2 towns of Illyria, in the island Lussin, dist. Quarnero, off S.E. coast.—I. cap. dist., on a wide bay. Pop. 3,800.—II. dist. & 1 m. S.E. L. Piccolo. P. 2,460.

Lustenau, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, on the Upper Rhine, 7 m. S.S.W. Bregenz.. Pop. 2,995.

Lustleigh, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Chudleigh. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 311.

Lütenburg, a town of Denmark, Duchy of Holstein, 58 m. N.E. Glückstadt, on a small riv., 2 m. from the Baltic. Pop. 2,100.

Lutomiersk, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kalice, on rt. b. of the Ner, 27 m. N.E. Sieradz. Pop. 1,600.

Luton, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. & 19 m. S.E. Bedford, on the Lea. Area of pa. 15,500 ac. Pop. 7,748. Pop. of town, 5,827. It is pleasantly situated betw. ranges of the Chiltern hills; has a fine Gothic church, a national school, poor's hospital, union workhouse, market-house and manufs. of straw hats. In the vicinity is Luton-Hoo Park, formerly seat of the Marquis of Bute.

Lutry, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 3 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. P. 1,783.

Lütschine, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, formed by the torrent White Lütschine, which traverses the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Black Lütschine, which passes Grindelwald. They unite at the hamlet Zweilütschiner, and the riv. falls into the lake of Brienz in the S.W.

Lutter-am-Barenberge, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy and 23 m. S.S.W. Brunswick, dist. Harz. Pop. 1,064. Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV., king of Denmark.

Lutterbach, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 15 m. N. Altkirch, on an isl. formed by the Dolleren. Pop. 1,047.

Lutterworth, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Leicester, on the Midland Counties railway. Area of pa. 1,890 ac. Pop. 2,531. The town, on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, has a handsome church, containing a part of the pulpit, and a portrait of its rector, the reformer Wycliffe, who died here in 1384. Manufs. of hosiery and ribbons employ the pop.

Luttich, a town of Belgium. [Liege.]

Lutton, a pa. of Engl., cos. Huntingdon and Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1,520. P. 187.

Luttringhausen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. S.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 980.

Lutzen, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 9 m. S.E. Merseburg. Pop. 2,230. It is memorable for the battle of 6th Nov., 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians, and lost his life; and for that of 2d May, 1813, betw. the French, under Napoleon, & the allied Russian & Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

Lutzk, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Styr, 40 m. S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 3,650.

Luxborough, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Dunster. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 485, employed in extensive iron-works.

Luxembourg (Grand Duchy of), a state of Europe, bounded E. & N.E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, and W. by Namur (Belgium). It was annexed to Belgium, but dismembered by the Revolution of 1830, and in 1839, divided between Belgium and the Netherlands. — *Dutch Luxembourg*, or *Luxemburg*, the E. portion, a prov. of the Netherlands, formed a state of the Germanic Confederation belonging to the king of the Netherlands. Area 990 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 186,062.—*Belgian Luxembourg*, a prov. of Belgium in the S.E., forms the W. part of the old grand duchy. Area 1,695 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 185,017. It is traversed by several branches of the Ardenne mntns., is well wooded, & has many marshes. It is divided into the arronds. Arlon (the cap.), Neufchâteau, & Marche-en-Famene.—*French Luxembourg*, an old div. of France, in the prov. Lorraine, is now compr. in the dep. Moselle.

Luxemburg (Germ. *Lützelburg*), a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. duchy Luxemburg, on the Alzette, 17 m. E.S.E. Arlon. Pop. (1840) including garrison, 12,000. It stands partly on a rocky height and partly in the plain below, communicating by flights of steps, & zigzag streets, impassable by carriages; its works have been greatly strengthened of late years. It has an athenæum, public library, and a small museum; cannon foundry and iron forges; and manufs. of linens, leather, and tobacco. It was taken by the French in 1795, and made cap. dep. des Forets.

Luxeuil, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Saône, 10 m. N.W. Lure, at the foot of the Vosges mntns. Pop. (1846) 3,402. Its warm and cold mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented, and it has manufs. of paper, hardware, and cutlery.

Luxor (*El kusr*, "the palaces"), a vill. of Upp. Egypt, on r. b. of the Nile, 1½ m. S. Carnac, on a portion of the site of anc. Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent anc. temples extant.

Luxulion, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.W. Lostwithiel. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 1,512.

Luynes, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Tours. Pop. 2,000. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle, formerly fortified, and during the revolution of 1793, called *Rochesur-Loire*.

Luza, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, joins the Jug, an affl. of the Dvina. Length 200 miles.

Luzarches, and Luzech, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., arr. Pontoise. Pop. 1,432.—II. dep. Lot, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,610.

Luz en Barrèges, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenées, 11 m. S.S.E. Argèles. Pop. 2,640. It has a church, formerly a citadel, built by the knights Templars. Manufs. of mixed silk and woollen stuffs, called *barrèges*. Near it are the thermal baths of St Sauveur.

Luzern, a canton of Switzerland. [Lucerne.]

Luzerne, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Area 1,340 sq. m. Pop. 44,006.—II. a tnshp., co. Fayette, 12 m. N.W. Union town. Pop. 1,715.—III. New York, co. Warren, on the Hudson river, E. bank. Pop. 1,715.

Luzon, the most N. & largest of the Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, mostly betw. lat. 12° 30′

and 18° 45′ N., and lon. 119°. 45′ and 124° 15′ E. Estimated area 56,600 sq. m.; of the Spanish portion, 31,700 sq. miles. Pop. in 1837, 2,264,800. Shape very irregular; shores rocky, and indented by numerous bays, the principal being the bay of Manila, on its W. coast. N. part, granite and recent volcanic rocks, with secondary and tertiary deposits, and coal; S. part, almost wholly volcanic. Surface very varied; in a great part mountainous, with some active volcanoes; it is highly picturesque and well wooded. N. of Manila is an extensive and fertile plain, on which rice and tobacco are extensively grown. Other important products, are indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, wax, ebony, rock salt, gold, iron, & copper. The inhabs. consist mostly of Malays, partly independent, and partly subordinate to the Spanish colonists. The wilder parts are inhabited by the uncivilized Papuan race of the Archipelago, & in the towns and cultivated districts, some Chinese are settled. Luzon is divided into 18 provs.; chief towns, Manila, the cap. of the Spanish dom. in the E., Cavite, Bidondo, Santa Cruz, & Apari.

Luzy, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nièvre, capt. cant., 19 m. S. Château-Chinon. P. 1,394.

Luzzara, a mkt. town of Parma, 4 m. N. Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 11 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 2,700.

Lyaree, a marit. town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, on the Poorally, about 20 m. from the Indian Ocean, and 38 m. S. Belah, and with an insignificant manuf. of salt, and some coasting trade.

Lybster, a vill. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron, 11 m. S.W. Wick. Pop. 279, partly employed in the herring fishery. A harbour of refuge has been recently constructed here by Government.

Lychen, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 48 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 1,970.

Lycoming, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 22,649. —II. a tnshp., in same co., on Lycoming creek, an affl. of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,917.

Lydbury, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2½ m. S.E. Bishop's-castle. Area 9,160 ac. Pop. 908.

Lydd, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English channel, 3 m. S.S.W. Romney, of which cinque port it was formerly a member. Area of pa. 11,660 ac. Pop. 1,509. Accumulations of shingle have destroyed the port, and the town is now a poor vill., 1 mile inland.

Lydden, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 4½ m. N.W. Dover. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 248.—II. (*East*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Castle-Carey. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 194.—III. (*West*), same co., 4½ m. W. Castle-Carey. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 368.

Lydford, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on a small river of same name, 7 m. N.N.E. Tavistock. Area 58,390 ac. Pop. 1,213. The pa. extends over the lonely waste of Dartmoor. The vill. has now fallen into decay.

Lydham, a pa. of Engl. and Wales, cos. Montgomery and Salop, 1½ m. N.E. Bishop's-castle. Pop. 198.

Lydiard, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*Bishop's*), 5 m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 1,295.—II. (*St Lawrence*), 4 m. N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 641.

Lydiate, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W.S.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 848.

Lydlinch, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 419.

Lydoch (Loch), Scotl., co. Perth, in the moor of Rannoch, 6 m. E. Kingshouse. Length 7 m.

Lygkumkloster, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist., 19 m. W. Apenrade. Pop. 1,200.

Lyk, or Oelk, a town of E. Prussia. [Lick.]

Lykens, a tnshp., U. S. of N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 26 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,409.

Lyman, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 72 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,478.—II. New Hampshire, in the N. part. Pop. 1,480.

Lyme, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 37 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,856. —II. New York, 12 m. W. Watertown. Pop. 5,472.—III. New Hampshire, 53 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,785.—IV. Ohio, 99 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,320.

Lyme-Regis, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its extremity in the English Channel, 22 m. W. Dorchester, to which a railway is projected. Area of pa. 1,190 ac. Pop. 2,756. Pop. of parl. bor. 3,376. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic, and other chapels, almshouse, old town hall, assembly rooms, custom house, and a harbour, consisting of 2 piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Its trade has greatly declined. Customs rev. (1846) 2,141*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 820 tons. Markets, Tuesday and Friday. The bor. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 265. In 1558, the great engagement with the Spanish Armada took place off Lyme. In 1672, the Dutch fleet was defeated here by the English. In 1609, Cosmo-de-Medici died in the town. Admiral Summers, discoverer of the Bermudas, was born here. An earthquake, accompanied by fissures of the ground, and other extraordinary phenomena, occurred in the vicinity, in 1839. [Charmouth.]

Lyminge, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. N. Hythe. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 941.

Lymington, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, in the New Forest, on a small navigable river of same name, and communicating with a handsome suburb, close to its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. S.W. Southampton, to which the port is subordinate. Area of pa. 1,570 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 4,926. It is beautifully situated on a steep declivity, has many handsome houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers, a church subordinate to Boldre, a union workhouse, townhall, theatre, handsome baths, and custom house, establishments for ship building, and salt works. The harbour admits vessels of 300 tons, but has little trade. Steamers ply to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 293. It is a polling place for S. division of co., and gives the title of Viscount to the Wallop family.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 342. Cardinal Wolsey was once rector of this parish.

Lymm, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Nether-Knutsford. Area 4,840 ac. Pop. 2,658. The church is ancient. Oughtrington hall, the seat of the Trafford family, is finely situated. Lymm hall is an ancient moated edifice.

Lympne, or Limne, *Portus Lemanis*, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. W. Hythe. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 606. Streetfall castle, the seat of the archdeacon, occupies the site of an anc. Brit. fortress; a Roman road runs direct to Canterbury.

Lympsham, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W. Axbridge. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 567.

Lympston, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6¾ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 999.

LYNCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Midhurst. Area 190 ac. Pop. 70.

LYNCHBURG, a vill. of U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, on James river, 93 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 6,395. It has tobacco factories, cotton mill, and iron foundry. Packet-boats to Richmond.

LYNCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, contiguous to Bath, within the parl. boundary of which it is included. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 9,920. There is a Roman Catholic college.

LYNDHURST, a pa. and large vill. of Engl., co. Hants, beautifully situated in the centre of the New Forest, 8 m. W.S.W. Southampton. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 1,380. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst. In vicin. is the spot where William Rufus was slain by the arrow of Sir W. Tirel.

LYNDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4½ m. S.E. Oakham. Area 860 ac. Pop. 100. Whiston is buried in its church.

LYNDON, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Vermont, 44 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,753.

LYNE, a river of Scotland, co. Peebles, rises on the borders of co. Edinburgh, and flows S. for 20 miles, into the Tweed, above Peebles.

LYNE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Peebles, on the Lyne, united with MEGGET, 8 m. distant. Pop. 175.

LYNEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Wootton-Basset. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,317.

LYNESACK, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, 7 m. N.E. Barnard Castle. Pop. 910.

LYNGBYE, a mkt. town of Denmark, in the isl. Seeland, 7 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen, with a royal summer palace.

LYNN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 13 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 9,367. It has, on the promontory of Nahant, a superb hotel, much frequented by sea-bathers.—II. a tnshp. of Pennsylvania, co. Lehigh. Pop. 1,895.

LYNN, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 1 m. N. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 1,080. Pop. 38.—II. (*West*), 1 m. W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 1,710. P. 477.

LYNN-REGIS, or KING'S-LYNN, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, and town of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 9 m. from the N. Sea, & 26½ m. N.E. Ely, on the E. Anglian railway. Area of bor., including 2 pas., 2,620 ac. Pop. 15,751. It is divided into several parts by 4 small navigable rivers called fleets, over which are about a dozen bridges; it is defended on the land-side by a fosse, strong bastions, and remains of an ancient embattled wall, with fine gate-way. Town well built, and containing many noted old mansions. The mkt.-place is very handsome, and extensive public walks, lined with trees, beautify the E. part of the town. Chief buildings, St Margaret's church, a stately pile of vast dimensions, founded in 12th century; the beautiful and spacious chapel of St Nicholas, All-Saints' church, a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of a convent, an octagonal Ladye chapel tower, a free grammar school, founded in 15th century, endowed with some small exhibitions to Cambridge; a large Lancasterian school, several ancient poors' hospitals, an ancient guildhall and jail, theatre, library, mechanics' institution, handsome custom-house, large mkt.-house, and fort. The harbour is capacious, the river being here about 1,000 feet in breadth, but the approach is seriously obstructed by shifting sands. Spring tides rise 18 feet. The trade of Lynn, which ranked, within the last 50 years, as the 5th commercial port of Engl., is again rapidly increasing. Principal imports, coal, wine from the peninsula, timber, hemp, and other Baltic and Canadian produce. Exports corn and wool. Ship-yards, breweries, iron foundries, cork, rope, and tobacco manufs., also employ the pop. Customs rev. (1846) 49,613*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 164 vessels; aggregate burden 19,078 tons. Steamers ply to Hull. It is a polling-place for W. division of co. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 980. Lynn was remarkable for its fidelity to the royal cause in the reign of John, who presented the town with a large silver cup and sword. It also espoused the side of Charles I.

LYON, *Lugdunum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Rhône, on the Rhône and Saône, which unite below the city, lat. 45° 45′ 44″ N., lon. 4° 49′ 34″ E. Pop. (1846) 159,733. Altitude 532 feet. A railway connects Lyon with the Loire at Roanne, and others are being constructed to Paris and Marseille. It consists of the city proper, mostly on a peninsula, & numerous suburbs; it is the seat of a national court, and of a university academy for the deps. Rhône, Loire, and Aix; it is the residence of many foreign consuls, and has a chamber of commerce, a mint, a national college, seminary and library of 10,000 vols., museum, & botanic garden and the school of design, called *Institution de la Martiniere*. Lyon, the second city of France, in regard to pop. and commercial importance, is regarded as a fortified town, since batteries have been erected on the heights commanding the town & its approaches. Its streets are in general narrow and ill paved, but the quays and the *Place Bellecour* are lined with hotels and elegant mansions. Among the numerous public buildings, the chief are the hôtel-de-ville, hôtel-Dieu, church of St Jean, and the great theatre. The Rhone & Saone are traversed by numerous bridges. Lyon has manufs. of all kinds; those of silks are the most celebrated in the world. It was founded by the proconsul Munatius Plancus, B. C. 43, and became the cap. of Celtic Gaul or the Lyonnaise. Destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt by Nero. Severus ruined it, A. D. 197, but it was restored by Constantine. It was the residence of the kings of Burgundy till the end of the 5th century; and was ravaged by the Saracens in the 8th century; afterwards governed by its archbishops, feudatories of the German empire; it was annexed to France in 1312. In 1793 it was taken by the army of the convention after a two months siege, and was the scene of the most horrid cruelties. Birth-place of Germanicus; the Emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla; of the botanist Jussieu, Jacquard, and Camille Jourdan. *Lyonnais*, was an old prov. of France, cap. Lyon, now forming the deps. Rhône and Loire. The *Lyonnaise* (anc. *Gallia Lugdunensis*), was a name given by Augustus to Celtic Gaul, or the country comprised within the Loire, Saône, Marne, and Seine, cap. *Lugdunum*; it was afterwards divided into the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Lyonnaise.

LYON, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Benachastle, and flows through Glenlyon & Fortingal, 28 m. into the Tay at Taymouth castle.

LYONS, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Erie canal, 175 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,302. Pop. of vill. 1,800. It has a court-house, jail, and 5 churches.

LYONS (GULF OF). [LION (GULF OF).]

LYONS-LA-FORET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. N.E. Andelys. Pop. 1,650.

LYONSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Kington. Area 4,650 ac. P. 912.

Lys, a river of France and Belgium, deps. Pas de Calais and Nord, provs. W. and E. Flanders, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 m. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation.

Lys (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Muret. Pop. 1,223.

Lysander, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 144 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,306.

Lyskova, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod. Pop. 4,000. It has a noble residence, and a large annual cattle fair.

Lyss-Turney, a tything of Engl., co. Hants, pa. Odiham, 4 m. N.N.E. Petersfield. Pop. 656.

Lytham, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ m. W.S.W. Kirkham, with a sta. on the Preston and Wyre railway. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 2,082. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

Lythan's (St), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 110.

Lythe, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3¼ m. N.W. Whitby. Area 13,250 ac. Pop. 2,080. In vicinity is Mulgrave Castle, seat of the Marquis of Normanby.

M

Maad, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zemplin, in the Hegyalla mntns., with celebrated vineyards, 5 m. N.W. Tokay. Pop 5,644.

Maarsen, and St Maartensdyke, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. & 5 m. N.W. Utrecht, with a station on the railway to Amsterdam.—II. prov. Zeeland, island, & 6 m. W.N.W. Tholen.

Maas, or Maese, a riv. of Netherl'ds. [Meuse.]

Maasland, & Maaslius, 2 contiguous vills. of the Nethds., prov. S. Holland, 10 m. W. Rotterdam.

Maastricht, Dutch Limburg. [Maestricht.]

Maat, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 35 m. N.W. Agra.

Mabe, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Falmouth. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 594.

Mablethorpe, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St Mary*), 6½ m. N.N.E. Alford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 261.—II. (*St Peter*), a contiguous pa. P. 62.

Mabrook, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, 200 m. N.E. Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

Mabyn (St), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. Wadebridge. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 870.

Macacu, a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ mntns., and flows S. to the bay of Rio Janeiro.—II. a town on its banks. [Santo Antonio.]

Macahe, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahe river, in the bay of St Anna, 40 m. N.N.E. Cape Frio.

Macaire (St), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 9 m. W. La Reole. Pop. 1,540.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupréau. Pop. 2,070.

Macans, two contiguous vills. of Portugal, Estremadura, M. de Caminha, being 17 m., and M. de Dona Maria 18 m., N.E. Thomar.

Macao, a seaport town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, prov. Quang-tong, on a penins. of the island Macao, at the S.W. entrance of the Canton river, 70 m. S.S.E. Canton. Lat. of flag staff, 22° 11′ 4″ N., lon. 113° 32′ E. Pop. between 20,000 and 30,000, mostly Chinese. The peninsula, 2½ m. in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the mainland by a narrow, low, & sandy isthmus. The town stands on declivities around a semicircular harbour facing W. the island Patera, the shore being lined by an embanked parade and a terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled. Principal edifices, the colleg. church of St Joseph, 11 other churches, and the senate house, besides some Chinese temples, and at the end of the town is a mansion where Camöens composed a great part of his *Lusiad*. Six forts defend the harbour N. and W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels, and large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. All trade of Macao is *nominally* restricted to Portuguese and Spanish shipping. Educational seminaries are the college of St Joseph, a royal grammar school, and female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate, but the government is substantially vested in a Chinese mandarin. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese Emperor in 1586, in return for assistance against pirates.—II. a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 85 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,200.

Macapa, a town and fort of Brazil, prov. Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. Pop. 6,000.

Macarsca, a small seaport town of Dalmatia, circ. & 34 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1,800. It is beautifully situated on a small bay, and was formerly the seat of a republic.

Macarthur, a river of N. Australia, flows into the G. of Carpentaria on its S.W. side. Its banks are verdant, and openly timbered.—II. a river in the S. of Australia, Victoria, Gippsland, flows from the Australian Alps into L. King, an inlet of the S. Ocean.—III. a river, New South Wales, co. & tributary to the Gloucester.—*Macarthur isles* are off N.E. Australia, near Bird isles.

Macarthy Island (Native *Janjan Buré*), an isl. of W. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia river, 127 m. from its mouth. Area 3 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 1,600, mostly liberated Africans, but in part natives of adjacent states.

Macassar, or Mankasser, the chief town of government of same name, and a Dutch settlement of the Asiatic Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula of the island Celebes, lat. 5° 9′ S., lon. 119° 36′ E., 250 m. from Borneo. It is mostly inhabited by Chinese, and defended by Fort Rotterdam. It was made a free port in 1846, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Its territory comprises about 5,000 sq. m. Pop. 150,000.—The *Strait of Macassar* separates the islands Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 m., and contains the Paternoster, Pulo-Laut, and Pamaroong islands.

Macau, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. N. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,526.

Maçayo, a marit. town of Brazil, cap. prov. Alagoas (since 1839), on the Atlantic. Lat. 38° 4′ S., lon. 35° 44′ W. Pop. 5,000. Its harbour is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks.

Maccagno-Superiore, & Inferiore, 2 vills. of Austrian Italy.—I. deleg. & 24 m. N.W. Como, on rt. b. of the Giona, & on the E. coast of Lago Maggiore.—II. same prov. on opp. side of the riv.

Macclesfield, a parl. and munic. bor., and manuf. town of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, on railway, 17 m. S.S.E. Manchester. Pop. of parl. bor. 32,523. It is built on an acclivity; has several handsome streets, a large church, a grammar school, founded in 1502, ann. revenue, 900*l*.; a town hall, anc. jail for the forest liberty, assem-

bly rooms, theatre, news room, 2 banks, and a spacious market house. Extensive manufs. of various silk fabrics, employ about 8,000 hands in 48 mills. About 3,000 persons are also employed in 16 cotton mills. Coal is plentiful, and a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting with Manchester and London. Mkt., Tuesd. The bor. has a commission of the peace, & forest courts of record are held. Corp. rev. (1848) 3,652*l*. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., and is also a polling place for N. division of co. Reg. elects. for bor. (1848) 946. It gives the title of Earl to the Parker family. The jurisdiction of the district still called Macclesfield forest, is vested in the Stanley family.

MACCLESFIELD, a tnshp. of S. Australia, picturesquely sit. on the Angas river, E. of Adelaide.

MACCRAKEN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Kentucky. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 4,745.

MACDINOUGH, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. part of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 5,308.—II. a town of New York, 119 m. W. Albany. P. 1,369.

MACDUFF, a bor. of barony, and seaport town of Scotl., co. & 1 m. E. Banff, with which town it commun. by a fine bridge across the Deveron, & within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Pop. 2,228. It has a neat church, town house, jail, and an excellent harbour, the private property of the Earl of Fife. The port is subord. to Banff. Duff house (E. of Fife), is in its vicinity.

MACEDON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 20 m. E. Lyons. Pop. 2,396.

MACERATA, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., on an eminence, 22 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 16,030. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and a university, founded in 1824. Under the French, Macerata was the cap. dep. Musone.—II. (*M. Feltria*), a vill., 11 m. N.W. Urbino. Pop. 1,370.

MACGILLICUDDY REEKS, the loftiest mountain range in Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, extending for about 10 m., between Lakes Killarney on the E., and Carra on the W. It takes the name of the Glena-Purple mntn., immediately on Lake Killarney, beyond which, the loftier Reeks form a magnificent back-ground. Height of Carrantual, the highest peak, 3,404 feet.

MACHAR (OLD and NEW), two pas. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen; the former, comprising a part of the city of Aberdeen. Pop. 28,020; the latter, S. of the foregoing. Pop. 1,262. On an isl., in Bishop's Loch (New Machar), are the remains of an old castle of the bishops of Aberdeen.

MACHECOUL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 19 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,762.

MACHEENWARA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, 4 m. S. of the Sutleje, and 20 m. E. Loodianah.

MACHEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5½ m. W. Newport. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 1,577.

MACHENRY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Illinois. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 2,578.

MACHERLA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 70 m. W. Guntoor.

MACHERRY, ALVAR, or ALWUR, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 27° and 28° N., and lon. 76° and 77° E., mostly enclosed by the territ. Jeypoor, and the upper provs. of the Bengal presid. Area 3,235 sq. m. Surface hilly and jungly; its rivers are affls. of the Jumna. Principal towns, Alvar, Macherry, Tejarah, Rajghur, and Ghosaulz.

MACHIANA, a small isl. of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon riv., between the islands Joannes and Caviana. Lat. 0° 5′ S., lon. 49° 40′ W.

MACHIAS, a river-port and tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on river Machias, 123 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,351. It has large exports of timber. The harbour admits vessels of 250 tons.

MACHINE (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nievre, arrond. Decize. Pop. 1,760.

MACHNOVKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 94 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ. Pop. 4,700. Manufs. leather.

MACHYNLLETH, a contrib. parl. bor., town, and pa. of N. Wales, co. and 32 m. E.N.E. Montgomery, on the navigable Dovey. Pop. of pa. 2,482; do. of parl. bor. 1,672. It has a modern church, town-hall, and mkt.-house, with manufs. of flannels & other coarse woollen fabrics. Mkt., Wed. The bor. unites with Montgomery in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. In 1402, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here.

MACIEOWICE, a town of Poland, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Siedlec, on the Vistula. Pop. 900.

MACINTOSH, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Georgia. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 5,360.

MACKEAN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,470 sq. m. Pop. 2,975.—II. a tnshp., Erie, co. Pennsylvania, 265 m. N.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,714.

MACKENZIE, a considerable river of British N. Amer., N.W. territory, rises in the Great Slave Lake, at its W. extremity, flows mostly N.W., & after a course, estimated at 900 m., enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths; its W.most being in lat. 68° 49′ N., lon. 135° 37′ W. Principal affls. Mountain River, and that by which it receives the waters of the Great Bear Lake. Forts Simpson, Norman, and Good Hope, are on its banks. It was discovered and first navigated by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789. An extensive deposit of lignite accompanies its course and its estuary W.ward.—II. a river of N. Australia, about lat. 23° 36′ S., flowing from the W. Coal is found along its course.—*Mackenzie Isls.* are a group, N. Pacific.—*Point Mackenzie* is a cape in Cook's inlet, Russian America.

MACKINAC, or MACKINAW, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Michigan, cap. co. and on the Mackinac (or Michili Mackinac) isl., in the strait of that name, between Lakes Michigan and Huron. It has a fort, and an active trade in furs and fish.

MACKINAC, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in upper peninsula of Michigan. Area 13,464 sq. m. Pop. 923. The cap. town of same name, on an isl., has a harbour, and extensive fishing and fur trade.

MACKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Derby. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 561.

MACLEAN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Illinois. Area 1,296 sq. m. Pop. 6,565.

MACLEAY, a navigable river of E. Australia, in the territory N. of New S. Wales, enters the Pacific Ocean, 65 m. N. Port Macquarie. It divides the co. Macquarie and dist. Macleay.—II. a squatting dist. of E. Australia, having S. co. Macquarie, N. Clarence river dist., W. New England, and E. the Pacific. It is watered by the Macleay, Nambucca, and Bellinger rivers. Pop. (1846) 466.—An isl. in Moreton Bay, a river of the co. St Vincent, New S. Wales, and a mntn. range near Darling-downs, have this name.

MACLEOD, a lake and fort of British N. Amer., W. territory, lat. 55° N., lon. 122° 15′ W.

MACMIN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. 12,719.

MACNAIRY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 9,385.

MACNEAN (UPPER and LOWER), 2 lakes of Ireland, Ulster and Connaught, cos. Fermanagh & Leitrim, about 9 m. S.W. Enniskillen.

MACOMB, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of Michigan. Area 485 sq. m. Pop. 9,716.

MACON, *Matisco*, a comm. and town of France,

cap. dep. Saône-et-Loire, on l. b. of the Saône, 37 m. N. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 11,781. It is very old and ill built. Chief edifices, the hotel de Ville, cathedral, and old episcopal palace. It has a national college, normal school, & public library. Manufs. watches and jewellery.—II. a comm. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, W. Chimay. Pop. 800.

MACON, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in W. of N. Carolina. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 4,869.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 5,045.—III. in S.E. of Alabama. Area 970 sq. m. Pop. 11,247.—IV. in centre of Illinois. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. 3,039.—V. in N. of Missouri. Area 846 sq. m. Pop. 6,034.—VI. a city, cap. of Bibb, co. Georgia, 26 m. S.W. Milledgeville, on rt. b. of Ocmulgee, at the head of its steamboat navigation. Pop. 3,927.

MACOSQUIN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3 m. S.W. Coleraine. Ac. 17,804. P. 6,545.

MACOUPIN, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 7,826.

MACOWAL, a town of British India, Punjab, 40 m. N.E. Loodianah.

MACQUARIE, a co. of New S. Wales, between lat. 31° and 32° S., and lon. 152° and 153° E., having S. the Manning river, separating it from co. Gloucester, and N. Macleay river, dividing it from the dist. Macleay. Area 2,800 sq. m. Pop. 1,973. It is watered by the Hastings river and its affls. Lakes numerous, but small. With Gloucester and Stanley it returns 1 mem. to the legislative council.—II. (called by natives *Wambool*), a considerable river of E. Australia, is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, cos. Bathurst and Westmoreland, flows N.W., to lat. 30° 45′ S., lon. 147° 10′ E., where it loses itself in marshes, whence issue tributaries to the riv. Darling. Total course about 280 m. In some places it is deep, broad, and navigable; in others rapid and obstructed by falls; in lat. 32° S.; it is from 20 to 60 yards wide, and 20 feet deep, with a current of 1½ m. an hour.—II. a river of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), flows N. through the co. Somerset, & joins Lake river. Affls., the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.—III. (*Harbour*), Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) is on its W. coast, between lat. 42° 12′ and 42° 30′ S., and lon. 145° 15′ and 145° 35′ E.—(*Island*), S. Pacific. Lat. 54′ 50′ S., lon. 159° E. Length N. to S. about 25 m.; breadth 4 m. Surface mntnous., but well wooded, and inhabited only by aquatic animals.—(*Lake*), E. Australia, New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Reid's Mistake.—(*Mountains*), a range, W. of this colony, between the rivs. Lachlan and Morumbidgee.—Macquarie is the prefixed name of numerous localities in New South Wales.—IV. (*Port*), a harbour of E. Australia, 190 m. N.N.E. Sydney. Lat. 31° 27′ S., lon. 153° 50′ E. Its shores are lofty, well wooded, and fertile, & it receives the Hastings river.—V. New Zealand, is an inlet of Foveaux Strait, at the S. extremity of the Middle isl. Lat. 46° 20′ S., lon. 167° 50′ E.

MACRI, a town & gulf of Asia Minor. [MAKRI.] —*Macrigny* is a vill. of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 m. from Constantinople, where are extensive iron works, and a model farm.

MACROOM, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 20½ m. W. Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. 4,794. It is finely situated, but consists chiefly of cabins, with a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, sessions house, bridewell, and an Anglo-Norman castle, now tastefully restored.

MACTAN, a small isl. of the Philippines, Asiatic Archip., E. Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MACUGNAGA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, near the head of the Val d'Anzasca, 19 m. S.W. Domo d'Ossola.

MACULLAH, a town of Arabia. [MAKALLAH.]

MADAGASCAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, separated from the S.E. coast of Africa by the channel of Mozambique, situated between lat. 11° 57′ (C. Amber) & 25° 38′ (C. St Mary) S., and lon. 43° 20′ (C. St Vincent) and 50° 31′ (C. East) E. Length 1,030 m., greatest breadth 350 m. Pop. variously estimated at from 1,600,000 to 4,000,000. Surface flat on the coasts, but in the interior elevated mountains divide the island into numerous well watered valleys. Climate hot on the coasts, temperate in the interior, but everywhere unfavourable to Europeans. Soil generally very fertile, with rich pasturage and magnificent forests. Chief vegetable productions, medicinal plants, pepper, cotton, indigo, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, manioc. Domestic animals comprise bisons, sheep, swine, dogs, & cats. Silk worms are reared. Honey and wax are procured in great abundance in the woods, which swarm with bees. The mountains supply gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, which last is mined to a considerable extent. Coal is used in smelting, and there is a coal mine near the cap., and another near Diego-Suarez. The inhabitants manuf. iron utensils, and work in gold and silver articles, as chains, necklaces, & ear-rings. Carpets are made at Tananarivo, & cotton goods are extensively manufactured. Sugar mills have been lately introduced, and at Mahala 3,000 men are employed in the manuf. of sugar. Trade is conducted chiefly with the Portuguese settlers on the E. coast of Africa. Exports, native produce. Imports, linen, ribbons, glass, and Spanish piastres. The inhabitants consist of Malagashes, Ovas, and other tribes of Papuan, Malay, Arabian, and Kafir origin. The island is divided into 28 provs., each having a chief subject to one of the Ovas, with the title of king, whose cap., Tananarivo, is near the centre of the isl. Tamatave is the chief commercial town. Feticism is the prevailing superstition. European missionaries were protected by one of the late kings, when civilization made considerable progress, but in 1835 Christianity was prohibited, and in 1845 all Europeans were expelled. This island was known to the Arabs in the 13th century, under the name of Zaledj; it was first called Madagascar by Marco Polo. In 1642, the French settled on it, and called it "Ile Dauphine;" they have since made several attempts to colonize it, but without success.

MADAIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, on the l. bank of the Tigris, occupying a part of the site of anc. Ctesiphon.

MADAPOLLAM, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 43 m. E.N.E. Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. Has manufs. of long cotton cloths.

MADARASZ, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, dist. Great Cumania, 12 m. W.S.W. Szegedin. Pop. 7,517.

MADDALENA (LA), an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 m. W. Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1,200. It has a small town, with a good harbour.

MADDALONI, a city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 15 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 11,700. It has a royal college, and a noble aqueduct, built by Charles III., to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta.

MADDEHJEE, a considerable vill. of Scinde, 28 m. S.E. Larkhana. Lat. 27° 36′ N., lon. 68° 34′ E.

MADDERTY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m.

W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 384. Here are the ruins of Inchaffrey abbey, founded A.D. 1200.

MADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 445.

MADDY (LOCH), a large bay of Scotl., in the Hebrides, on the E. side the island of N. Uist. It has nums. branches, and central group of isls.

MADEHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Arundel. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 150.

MADEIRA ISLES, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, from the S.W. coast of which they are distant 660 m. S.W. They consist of the isls. Madeira and Porto Santo, and the islets called the Desertas, situated between lat. 32° 23′ 15″ and 33° 7′ 50″ N., and lon. 16° 13′ 30″ and 16° 38′ W. The largest isl., Madeira, is 31 m. long and 12 m. broad. Pop. (1842) 100,000. Cap. Funchal. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, which in Pico Ruivo rise to 6,056 feet in elevation. From the central mass steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form precipices of 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. The only plains are a small portion of the W. coast, & the table land of Paul de Serra in the interior. The roads are very steep, and unfit for carriages. Oxen are the only beasts of draught, and ponies are used in travelling. Climate remarkably equable, and celebrated for its salubrity, on which account numerous visitors, afflicted with disease of the lungs, constantly resort to Madeira. The soil, which on the S. side extends 2½ m. inland, is well watered, and extremely productive. The vine is the chief article of cultivation, it grows to an elevation of 2,000 feet, but the best wine is produced at an elevation of less than 1,000 feet. Sugar, once extensively cultivated, is now neglected. Coffee is grown of superior quality, and the arrow root is excellent. The orange, banana, and guava, are abundant. Wheat, maize, beans, & barley, are cultivated to a small extent, but quite insufficient for home consumption. The failure of the potato, formerly the chief support of the pop. of the vills. and remote districts, has added to the existing distress, and the condition of the lower orders is that of squalid poverty. Begging is universal. Madeira was settled by the Portuguese in 1431. [FUNCHAL.]

MADEIRA, or CAYARI, a river of S. America, Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamoré, lat. 10° 25′ S., and lon. 65° W., whence it flows N.E., receiving a vast number of affluents, & joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 58° W. Total course estimated at 1,800 m.

MADELEY, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 14 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 2,750 ac. Pop. 7,368. It has an iron bridge across the Severn of 1 arch, 100 feet span; a handsome modern church, a market-house, & in the pa. iron works, manufs. of porcelain, and coal mines. Market, Friday.—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, with a station on the London and N.W. railway. Area 6,010 ac. Pop. 1,492.

MADHAJRAJPOOR, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 24 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

MADINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 282.

MADION, a Dutch residency of the isl. Java, on its S. coast, with a town of same name. Pop. of residency 270,000.

MADIRAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, 23 m. N.N.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,300.

MADISON, several cos. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. in centre of New York. Area 582 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. Cap. same name. Pop. 2,344.—II. in centre of Virginia. Area 330 sq. m. P. 8,107.—III. in N.E. Georgia. Area 260 sq. m. P. 4,510.—IV. in centre of Florida. P. 2,644.—V. in N. of Alabama. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 25,706.—VI. in centre of Mississippi. Area 548 sq. m. Pop. 15,530.—VII. in N.E. Louisiana. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 5,142.—VIII. in W. of Tennessee. Area 170 sq. m. Pop. 16,530.—IX. in centre of Kentucky. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 16,355.—X. in centre of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 9,025.—XI. in centre of Indiana. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 8,874.—XII. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 14,433.—XIII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 3,305.—XIV. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. 2,775.—XV. a township, Somerset, co. Maine, 4 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,701.—XVI. a township, New Haven co., Connecticut, 56 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,788.—XVII. a township, Columbia, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,700.—XVIII. a township, Lake co., Ohio, 190 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,800.—XIX. ditto in Franklin co. Pop. 1,800.

MADJERYDROOG, a town and strong hill fort of S. India, 62 m. W.N.W. Bangalore. In the town are some magnificent pagodas.

MADJICOSIMA (properly *Meiacoshima*) ISLS., an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa and the Loo-choo isls. Principal isls., Typinsan, Pa-tching-san, Calayan, and Babuyan. Pop. estimated at 11,238. They are all subject to Loo-choo. Some of the isls. are mountainous, and all are highly fertile.

MADLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5¾ m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 5,440 ac. Pop. 923.

MADONIAN MOUNTAINS, a group in Sicily, intend. Palermo, extending for about 16 m. N.W. and S.E. between the rivers Grande and Pollina. They are mostly of limestone formation.

MADOES, or MADOIS (ST), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.E. Perth, on the Firth of Tay. P. 327.

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF) one of the great divisions of British India, comprising the S. portion of Hindostan, between lat. 8° and 20° N., and lon. 73° and 85° E., having N. and N.W. the presids. Bengal, Bombay, and the Nagpoor and Berar doms., and enclosing the territories Mysore and Travancore. Area, pop., and subdivisions as follow:—

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1837).	Land Revenue (1837).
Gaujam,	3,700	588,079	£92,397
Vizagapatam,	5,600	1,047,414	120,600
Rajahmundry,	4,690	578,529	176,714
Masulipatam,	4,810	332,039	94,498
Guntoor,	4,960	19,318	137,806
Nellore and Ongole,	12,000	846,572	139,981
Arcot, N. Division,	8,200	506,331	187,549
,, S. Division,	4,500	550,239	197,560
Chingleput,	2,253	336,219	87,535
Madras,	30	630,000	6,536
Salem,	6,518	905,194	164,471
Coimbatoor,	5,392	807,964	208,401
Trichinopoly,	3,169	554,730	142,836
Tanjore,	8,625	1,128,730	345,777
Madura,	7,656	1,135,411	175,079
Tinnevelly,	5,590	850,891	166,044
Bellary,	12,703	1,112,839	217,090
Cuddapah,	12,753	1,063,164	191,247
Malabar,	6,262	1,240,916	161,162
Canara,	7,477	759,776	167,122
Total,	130,888	14,894,851	£3,182,745

In the centre is a table land consisting of the Balaghaut ceded dists. (Bellary and Cuddapah), with Mysore, &c., bounded by the E. and W. Ghauts, these chains uniting near lat. 11° N., lon. 76° 30′ to 77° E., in the Neilgherry hills, the ele-

vation of one peak of which, Dodabittus, is estimated at 8,760 feet. On every side the country descends from the Ghauts progressively to the sea, but more rapidly on the W. than the E. side, in which latter region, extensive plain tracts stretch along the Coromandel coast. Principal rivers, the Godavery, Kistnah, Pennaar, Palaur, Punnair, Cavery, and Coleroon, all flowing to the E. coast; where also are many salt lagoons, the principal being that of Golair. Rice, paddy, wheat, barley, maize, and all the grains common in India are here raised; other products are sugar cane, cotton, pepper, tobacco, hemp, areca, ginger, and numerous fine fruits, with teak timber from the Ghauts; coir, cocoa nuts, ebony and sandal wood, iron and copper ores, soda, nitre, and diamonds. Except in the N. circars, where the zemindary prevails, the land is mostly assessed on the ryotwar system, by which the government collector is in immediate contact with the cultivator, who is annually assessed according to his crop, or the land he cultivates. [INDIA.] The principal cultivated land is in the dists. Rajahmundry, Coimbatoor, and Tanjore, which last may be called the granary of the presidency. Manufs. of cotton cloths, formerly extensive, are carried on in all the E. dists; those of Tinnevelly being exported to the W. Indies and America; and the red cloths of Madura, muslins of Chicacole, carpets of Ellore, & silks of Berhampore still maintain some celebrity, though they have long begun to be superseded by British manufs. Iron, saltpetre, and salt are among the principal manufd. products. The foreign trade is mostly monopolized by Madras, the cap. Government is vested in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India, a council of three members, and secretaries of the political, civil, and military departments. In each of the dists. is a European collector with the chief magisterial power; & provincial courts of appeal are located at Chittoor, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Tellicherry; Madras having the supreme court and some special tribunals. Total gross revenue (1844-5) 4,996,329*l.*, of which the land revenue amounted to 3,378,188*l.* Net revenue in same year 3,746,578*l.*; total expenditure 3,711,553*l.* The territories of this presid. were nearly all acquired by the British during the latter half of the 18th century.

MADRAS, a maritime city of British India, cap. above presid., on the Coromandel coast, lat. of observatory 13° 4′ 1″ N., lon. 80° 14′ E. Pop. of its dist. of 30 sq. m., in 1836-7, estimated at 630,000 persons, of whom, the city and suburbs, within 2½ m. around Fort George, comprise from 300,000 to 400,000. It is badly situated for a commercial cap., on a surf-beaten shore, where rafts (catamarans) are obliged to be used to land passengers and all kinds of merchandise. It stands on level ground; it has no striking appearance from the sea, but it is generally well built and handsome. Fort George, the citadel, is on the beach, surrounded by an esplanade, on the N. side of which, is the "black town," partly enclosed by a brick wall, and containing many good native houses, with European warehouses, the custom-house, board of trade, & court-house; on the W. & S. sides of the fort, separated from the town by a river, is Choultry-plain, on which are some extensive suburbs, consisting mostly of detached houses, occupied by Europeans; and here are also the residences of the governor and the Carnatic nabob, St George's cathedral, and a handsome stone mosque. Other chief buildings are several Episcopal and Armenian churches, an elegant Scotch church, Independent, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels, the cenotaph to the Marquis Cornwallis, &c. Madras is the seat of a university, a medical college, Bishop Corrie's grammar schools, various other schools, and several literary associations. At the suburb, St Thomé, on the shore, about 3 m. S. from the fort, are a Roman Catholic cathedral and some chapels, this being the place where most of the inhabitants of Portuguese descent reside. Madras is the seat of all the chief government offices for the presid., of the supreme court, boards of revenue, admiralty, education, &c.; & though having less foreign trade than the caps. of the other presids., its commerce is still considerable, as it is the chief emporium of the Coromandel coast, and trades direct with Great Britain and the other European countries, the United States, Ceylon, and S.E. Asia. Principal imports are rice and other grains chiefly from Bengal; cotton piece goods, twist, and metallic wares from Great Britain; raw silk, areca, betel, gold dust, spices, and teak timber from Pegu; spirits and wines, coral beads, horses, drugs, to the total value, in 1841-2, of 1,050,028*l.* Exports of cotton stuffs & wool, indigo, pepper, timber, coffee, & other native produce, amounted in the same year to 2,284,270*l.* The site of the city formed the first territorial acquisition by the British in India, permission to erect a fort here having been obtained in 1639.

MADRE-DE-DIOS ARCHIPELAGO, W. Patagonia, is between lat. 50° and 51° S., and lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland, and from Hanover and Chatham isls. by Concepcion Str., & consists of several mntnous. & rocky isls., little explored.

MADRESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. N.N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 920. Pop. 180.

MADRID, a city of S. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Spain, and of the prov. Madrid, near the centre of the peninsula, on l. b. of the Manzanares, and in the middle of the table land of Castile, 1,995 feet above the sea. Lat. 40° 24′ 57″ N., lon. 3° 41′ 51″ W. Mean temp. of year 58°.2; winter, 43° .1; summer, 76° .4 Fahr. Pop. (1845) 216,740. Madrid is situated in an arid plain, & its provisions have to be brought from a distance; it is subject to extreme changes of temperature. The city is surrounded by a brick wall with 15 gates, the finest of which are those of Alcala, San Vicente, and Toledo. The principal promenades are the *Prado*, near the gate of Alcala, with the fountain of Apollo, and the *Calle d'Alcala*. The largest square is the *Plaza Mayor*. Chief public edifices, the royal palace, with extensive gardens, on l. b. of the Manzanares, and the summer palace, *Casa real del Campo*, on the opposite side of the river; palace of *Buen-retiro*, founded by Philip IV.; palace of the D. of Alba, museum, and post office. It has no cathedral nor university, but a college with a faculty of theology; schools of medicine and veterinary surgery; a house of education for orphans of the military, founded in 1835; normal school, school of engineers, military college, conservatories of arts and trades, and of music; a national library of 130,000 vols., and numerous MSS.; an astronomical observatory, botanic garden, the academy of Spain, founded in 1713; and several other academies, museums, and cabinets; numerous hospitals, and benevolent institutions. Madrid has 4 theatres, but the chief place of resort is the bull ring, an amphitheatre near the Alcala gate, capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The chief industrial establishments are royal manufs. of porcelain and carpets; and manufs. of paper, jewellery, silks, and hats, none of

which are important. It was the birth-place of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nuñez,-and the brothers Velasquez. Madrid occupies the site of the anc. *Mantua Carpetanorum*, called *Majoritium*, in the middle ages. Its importance only commenced when made cap. of Spain by Philip II. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1812, and here Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain.

MADRID, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 235 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,511.—*New Madrid* is a vill., Missouri, on the Mississippi, 40 m. S.W. the influx of the Ohio. Pop. 1,668.

MADRIDEJOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 5,156. It stands in an extensive plain, and is ancient and well built. Manufs. serge. Saffron is extens. cultivated in its vicinity.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.N.W. Avila. Pop. 2,050. It is memorable as the birth-place of Isabella of Castile.

MADRON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.W. Penzance. Area 6,810 ac. Pop. 2,566.

MADROÑERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. E. Caceres. Pop. 1,964. It has no manufs., and its inhabitants emigrate extensively.

MADURA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S., lon. 113° E. Area estimated at 1,330 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 280,000. It is inferior in fertility to Java, and barely supports its pop. Principal seaports, Bankalan, Sumanap, and Pamakasan.

MADURA and DINDIGUL, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the Gulf of Manaar, & landward Travancore, and the dists. Tinnevelly, Coimbatoor, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore. Area 7,656 sq. m. Pop. (1836-7) 1,135,411. Surface mntnous. in the N. and W., elsewhere level and highly productive. Principal riv., the Vegiâur. This dist. comprises the island Ramisseram. Chief exports, piece goods, cotton, rice, and chank shells; imports, betel, oil seeds, & cocoa nuts. Land rev. (1837-8) 163,363*l.*; total rev. 219,054*l.* Principal towns, Madura, Dindigul, Ramnad, and Shevagunga.—*Madura*, cap. of above dist., is a fortified city, presid. & 270 m. S.W. Madras. It is enclosed by old bastioned stone walls; streets wide and regular, and public edifices magnificent; but its private dwellings are mean. Here are some of the most remarkable Hindoo buildings in India, comprising a large palace, temple, with pyramidal towers, and a celebrated choultry, or inn, 312 ft. in length, and with fine columns and grotesque sculptures. The Brit. civil sta. is pleasantly sit. 1½ miles S.W.

MÆANDER, a river, Asia Minor. [MENDERE.]

MÆLAR (LAKE), an extensive lake of E. Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic, for about 70 m., surrounded by the læns Stockholm, Upsal, Westeras, and Nyköping. Breadth 2 to 23 m., and it contains 1,300 islands. It has deep & clear water, and at its E. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and a canal, it is connected S.ward with L. Hjælmar. Its banks are highly picturesque. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

MAEL-CARHAIX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 22 m. S.W. Guingamp. P. 2,013.

MAELLAS, and SANTA SUSANA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, on the Matarrana. Pop. 2,945.

MAELSTROM, whirlpool. [LOFODEN ISLES.]

MAENCLOCHOG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 503.

MAENOR, three pas. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke.—I. (*Byrr*), 4¾ m. W.S.W. Tenby. Pop. 691.—II. (*Dewi*), 3½ m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 963.—III. (*Owain*), 1½ m. W.S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 194.

MAENORDEILO, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandilo-fawr. Pop. 748.

MAEN-TWROG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 17 m. W.N.W. Bala. Pop. 883, partly employed in slate quarries. The romantic vale of Festiniog extends into this parish.

MAER, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, N.W. Stoke. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 559.

MAESCAR, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. and 7½ m. S.W. Brecon, pa. Devynnock. Pop. 770.

MAES MYNIS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 1 m. S.W. Builth. Pop. 252.

MAESE, or MAAS, a riv. of N. Europe. [MEUSE.]

MAESEYCK, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N.E. Hasselt, on l. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 4,000. Birth-place of the brothers Van Eyck, inventors of painting in oil.

MAESTRICHT, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. duchy of Limburg, on l. b. of the Maese, which separates it from its sub. Wyck, and at the head of a branch railway to Cologne, 110 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. (1844) 31,000. The citadel is built on a mntn., in which remarkable petrifactions are found. It has a handsome town house, & manufs. of cottons, woollens, and paper. It was taken by the French in 1648, 1673, 1748, and 1794. From 1795 till 1814, it was cap. of the French dep. Meuse Inferieure.

MAFRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. It has a celebrated convent, and a royal palace, founded by John V.

MAGADINO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, at the mouth of the Ticino, in L. Maggiore, 5½ m. S.W. Belinzona. It is a station for steamers.

MAGADOXO, or MUKDEESHA, a marit. town of E. Africa, cap. a state, and the chief commercial entrepot between C. Gardafui and the riv. Juba, on the Indian O., in lat. 2° 2′ N., lon. 45° 25′ E. Pop., with suburbs, between 3,000 and 4,000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, and divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs; the other, comprising about 150 stone, and many wooden houses, a mosque, and several minarets, of Arabian architecture. It is extremely filthy and unhealthy. The harbour is formed by a long reef. Exports comprise ivory, gums, and some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt fish, arms, and slaves. The pop. of its kingdom settled on the Haines and Jubb rivers is estimated at 150,000.

MAGALHAENS, or MAGELLAN (STRAIT OF), divides the continent of S. Amer., from the isl. Tierra del Fuego: the E. entrance is formed by Cape de la Virgines, on the mainland, and by Cape del Espiritu Santo (Queen Catherine's Foreland), on one of the largest isls. composing Tierra del Fuego. Length nearly 300 m., extending between lat. 52° 10′ and 55° S., and lon. 68° 20′ and 75° W. Navigation difficult, and seldom now attempted. Discovered in 1520 by Fernando Magalhaens.

MAGDALA, a town of Germany, Saxe Weimar, circ. Weimar, on the Madel, 5 m. E.N.E. Blankenhain. Pop. 675.

MAGDALA (Mod. *El Mejdel*, Heb. *Migdal*), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.

MAGDALEN (*CHANNEL or SOUND*), Tierra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magalhaens, lon. 71° W., between Clarence and Dawson isls. Off its S.E. coast is Mt. Sarmiento, 7,000 feet in height, and on its W. side is a tolerable harbour.

—(*Islands*), a group, G. of St Lawrence, opposite the entrance of Chaleur bay, consisting of Coffin, Saunders, Wolfe, and Amherst islands, inhabited by a few fishermen.

MAGDALENA, the most N. dep. of New Granada, S. Amer., having E. Venezuela, and N. the Caribbean sea. Estimated area nearly 54,000 sq. m., and pop. 337,000. Surface very diversified, two cordilleras of the Andes covering its S. and E. portions. It is divided into the provs. of Cartagena (its cap.), Santa Marta, Rio del Hacha, and Mompox, its chief towns.—II. a river of S. Amer., and next to the Orinoco, the principal in New Granada, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., and enters the Caribbean sea, lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course estimated at 800 m., for more than half of which it is navigable. Principal tributaries, the Cauca, and the Galinazo. Mompox, and Turalameque are on its banks. Above Honda it divides, to enclose the Island de Morales, 40 m. in length. Its current is very rapid, and its navigation dangerous; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of New Granada and the sea.—III. a river of Bolivia, also called the *Ubahy*, joins the Guapore, lat. 12° 20′ S., lon. 65° W. On it is the mission station Magdalena, 300 m. N. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.—IV. the most S. of the Marquesas isls., Pacific O. It has a harb. on its S. side.—V. an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.—VI. a bay, Lr. California, in which is the island Sta. Margarita.—VII. a cavern, Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, 3 m. from the cavern of Adelsberg.—*Santa Magdalena* is a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 m. N.W. Valletta.

MAGDEBURG, a fortified town of Prussia, cap. prov. Saxony, and of a reg., 80 m. W.S.W. Berlin, on l. b. of the Elbe, on railways from Berlin, Hamburg, and Dresden. Pop. (1846) including suburbs and garrison, 54,500. Its citadel is built on an island in the river, and it is one of the strongest fortifications in Germany. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral of the 12th cent.; 2 gymnasia, & other schools. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, gloves, lace, porcelain, tobacco. It has an active trade, which is facilitated by steam packets on the Elbe, established 1836. The town is very anc., having been in existence as such in the 8th century. It was at one time a member of the Hanseatic league, and long cap. of an archbishoprick, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia. Otho von Guerike, inventor of the air-pump, was born here in 1602. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries; especially in 1631, when it was sacked by the imperialists and nearly destroyed. The French took it in 1806, & annexed it to the kingdom of Westphalia.

MAGÉ, a town of Brazil, prov. & 16 m. E.N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on river Magé, near its mouth in the bay of Rio.

MAGELLAN (STRAIT OF). [MAGALHAENS.]

MAGENTA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 24 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. 4,000.

MAGERÖE, an isl. of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the N. Cape, in lat. 71° 10′ N., lon. 25° 50′ E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lappish families.

MAGGERI, or MANGRY, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 22 m. W. Bangalore, with some iron works; iron ore abounding in its vicinity.

MAGGIORE (LAKE), Italy. [LAGO MAGGIORE.]

MAGHERA, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 20 m. S. Coleraine. Ac. of pa. 24,792. P. 14,511; do. of town 1,123.

MAGHERACLOONEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. Area 14,951 ac. Pop. 9,012.

MAGHERACROSS, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Fermanagh, and Tyrone, 5 m. N.N.E. Enniskillen. Area about 10,000 ac. Pop. 5,203.

MAGHERACULMONEY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Area 18,576 ac. Pop. 7,021. It has a ruined castle and abbey.

MAGHERADROLL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, containing the town of BALLINAHINCH. Area 12,553 ac. Pop. 7,601.

MAGHERAFELT, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 26 m. S. Coleraine. Area of pa. 8,290 ac. Pop. 7,649; do. of town 1,560. It has extensive manufs. of linen.

MAGHERALIN, or MARALIN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Down and Armagh, on the Laggan, 3½ m. E.N.E. Lurgan. Area 8,293 ac. Pop. 5,476, extensively employed in linen manufs. & bleacheries.

MAGHRIBEE, a considerable vill. of Scinde, on a navigable arm of the Indus, in its delta; 42 m. S.S.E. Tattah. Pop. 5,000, who carry on an active trade with Cutch.

MAGHULL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, with a station on the Liverpool and Preston railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Ormskirk. P. 1,032.

MAGINDINAO, isl., Philippines. [MINDANAO.]

MAGISTÈBE (LA), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 m. W.N.W. Moissac. Pop. 1,848.

MAGLASS, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Wexford. Area 3,528 ac. Pop. 1,112. It has interesting remains of 3 or 4 churches.

MAGLIANO, several vills. and a town of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 20 m. W. Rieti. P. 1,380.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., dist. Avezzano. Pop. 1,400.—III. (*Grande*), a town, Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 36 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 3,000.—IV. (*di Mondovi*), Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Mondovi. Pop. 1,518.

MAGLIE, a city of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 19 m. E.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 3,400.

MAGNAC-LAVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,108.—*Magnac le Bourg* is a mkt. town, same dep., 11 miles N.E. St Yriex. Pop. 1,420.

MAGNÉ, and MAGNI, a mkt. town and a vill. of France.—I. dep. Deux-Sevres, 4 m. W. Niort. P. 1,316.—II. dep. Orne, arr. Domfront. P. 2,892.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an isl. off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8′ S., lon. 146° 45′ E. Discovered by Cook in 1770.

MAGNUS (BAY OF ST), a spacious bay on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, Scotland, between the headland of Eshaness on the N., and that of Sandness on the S. It is 8½ m. in width at its entrance, expands to 11 m., and runs 7 m. inland. The isl. of Papa-Stour is at its mouth. The bay contains safe and excellent anchorage for the largest fleet.

MAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Mantes, on the Aubette. Pop. 1,300.

MAGOO, or MAKOO, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on an affl. of the Aras, 56 m. N.N.W. Khoi, formerly flourishing. Here is a remarkable cavern, and the river Makoo is crossed by a natural bridge of lava.

MAGOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 6 m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 641.

MAGRA, *Macra*, a river of N. Italy, which, after a S. course of 35 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Genoa), 2 m. E. of the Gulf of Spezzia.

MAGSTADT, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 11 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,937.

MAGUELONNE, a lagoon of S. France, dep. Herault, 4 m. S. Montpellier. *Length* 17 miles.

MAGUIRE'S BRIDGE, a small mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on Colebrook river, 7 m. S.E. Enniskillen. Pop. 685.

MAGUS MUIR, Scotl., co. Fife. [ST ANDREWS.]

MAGYAR, a prefix of the names of numerous vills. of Hungary; the principal being Magyar-Ovar, or Altenburg. [ALTENBURG.]

MAHABALIPOOR, and MAHABALIPOORAM, two towns of British India.—I. presid. Bengal, dist. Bahar, on the Sone, 37 m. S.W. Patna.—II. presid., dist. and 35 m. S. Madras, on the Carnatic coast; near which are some remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

MAHABLESHWUR HILLS, a convalescent station of British India, presid. and 80 m. S.E. Bombay, in the ghauts of the Concan. Lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 73° 30′ W. Elevation above the sea about 4,500 feet. The vill. here consists of about 70 dwellings, mostly of stone, with a sanatorium, having 8 sets of quarters, a church, prison, and subscription library. It was founded by Sir J. Malcolm in 1828, is accessible by good roads, and has quite an European climate and aspect.

MAHADEO, a famous Hindoo temple of British India, Bengal, S.W. dist., among the Mahadeo Hills, 60 miles S.E. Hoseingabad.

MAHANUDDY ("the great river"), a considerable river of India, Berar and Bengal doms., after an E. course of 500 m., enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths, dist. and S.E. Cuttack. Though fordable so low as Cuttack, from January to June, it is, during the rains there, 2 m. in width, 1 m. across at Sumbhulpoor, and navigable for almost 300 miles from its mouth.

MAHARAJEGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 35 m. N.E. Purneah.—*Maharajgunge* is a town, Bundelcund, 32 miles E.S.E. Teary.

MAHAVILLYGUNGA, the principal riv. of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the isl., flows N. past Kandy, & Bintenne, & enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S. Trincomallee. It receives nums. affls., but its navig. is greatly impeded by shoals.

MAHÉ, a town of India, belonging to the French, on the Malabar coast, 38 m. N.N.W. Calicut. Lat. 11° 42′ N., lon. 75° 38′ 16″ E. Area of town and territory 1,445 ac. Pop. 3,200. It is situated beside a river, navigable for vessels of 50 tons; and has a trade in cocoa nuts, pepper, & arrack.

MAHÉ, isl., Indian Ocean. [SEYCHELLES.]

MAHEBOURG, a town of the Mauritius, on its S.E. coast, with a good harbour, opened to foreign shipping in 1836.

MAHEIDPOOR, or MEHIDPOOR, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 22 m. N. Oojein. The British defeated the Patan troops here in 1817.

MAHIM, a town of British India, presid. and on the isl. of Bombay. It is populous, and has a Portuguese church, & a Roman Catholic college.—II. a town, presid. Bengal, dist. and 65 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

MAHLBERG, a town of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, in a fertile dist., 2½ m. N.E. Ettenheim. P. 1,688.

MAHMUDPOOR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 95 m. N.E. Calcutta.

MAHOBA, an ancient ruined town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 32 m. S.W. Bandah; in and about which are some striking architectural remains.

MAHOMED-KHAN-KA-TANDA, a town of Scinde, 30 m. S.E. Hyderabad, on the Fullalee river, a branch of the Indus, and near the border of the desert. It carries on a thriving trade with Cutch.

MAHON, cap. town of Minorca. [PORT MAHON.]

MAHON, a town of Persia, prov. and 22 m. E. Kirman.

MAHONA, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 34 miles S.W. Gwalior.

MAHONING, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania. Pop. 3,099.—II. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 173 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,890.—III. same state, co. Columbia. Pop. 1,927.

MAHOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on an affl. of the Wurdah, 178 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

MAHOWL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 35 miles N.W. Azimghur.

MAHRATTA STATES, comprise most of the principal states of Central Hindostan, viz., the Sattarah, Gwalior, Nagpoor, Indoor, Bandah, Colapoor, Dhar, and Dewar doms., having a united area estimated at 131,450 sq. m. The Mahratta Confederation rose into notice under Sevajee in the middle of the 17th century, and in the 18th its possessions extended from the prov. Agra to Cape Comorin; but its power was soon afterwards broken by the British, to whom all the states which composed it are now subsidiary.

MÄHREN, a country of Germany. [MORAVIA.]

MÄHRISCH-NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, on the railway between Prague and Vienna, circ. & 14 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 3,500.—II. (*M. Trübau*), circ. and 27 m. N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 3,600. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. woollens.

MAIA, a river of Siberia, govs. Okhotsk and Yakutsk, joins the Aldan at Maiskaia, after a N. course of 500 miles.

MAIDA, a small town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 7 m. S.E. Nicastro. Pop. 2,600. Near this the English, under Sir J. Stuart, defeated a greatly superior French force, 4th July 1809.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a pa. of Engl., cos. Somerset & Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Mere. Ac. 4,410. P. 700.

MAIDENHEAD, a munic. bor. and town of Engl., co. Berks, pas. Bray & Cookham, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant seven-arched stone bridge, and by a viaduct of the great Western railway, with a station on that railway, 26 m. W. London. Pop. 3,315. It is picturesquely situated, and has a handsome modern chapel, an endowed school, almshouse, and other charities. Market Wed. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 630*l*.

MAIDENS, a cluster of rocks, off the E. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, in the Irish Sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Larne lighthouse. The 2 highest rocks have each a lighthouse, with fixed white lights. Lat. 54° 55′ 6″ N., lon. 5° 44′ W. Elevation 84 and 94 feet. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 729.

MAIDWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11 m. N. Northampton. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 258.

MAIDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area 1,930 ac. P. 339.

MAIDSTONE, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, here crossed by a five-arched bridge, 7½ m. E.S.E. Rochester, and at the termination of a branch of the S.E. railway, 10 m. N.E. the station at Paddock wood. Area of pa. 4,420 ac. Pop. 18,086, do. of parl. bor. 16,920. It is beautifully situated on a slope in the central vale of Kent; has many curious old houses, one of the largest and finest ancient pa. churches in England, known as "the pilgrim's chapel," now beautifully restored as a place of worship; a small grammar, and other endowed schools, a proprietory school, numerous almshouses, and large charities; a former palace of the archbishops of Canterbury; well preserved

remains of some conventual structure, partly converted into an agricultural school; a town hall and market cross, neat co. hall, large co. jail and house of correction; a co. lunatic asylum, union workhouse, extensive barracks, co. assembly and concert rooms, neat theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, several banks. In the immediate vicinity are numerous paper mills, with some of the most productive hop grounds and orchards in England, and valuable quarries of stone, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, and the town increasing. Market, Thursday. Corp. rev. (1848) 4,053*l.* 12*s.* Maidstone is the chief place of election for W. Kent, and the bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,556. It gives the title of Viscount to the Finch family. It was an important city of the early Britons. In the reign of Henry VIII. the first English hops were raised here. In 1648, the town was twice stormed by the parliamentary forces. In the vicinity is The Moat, a seat of the Earl of Romney.

MAILAND, a city of Austrian Italy. [MILAN.]

MAILCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 17 m. N. Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

MAILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 9 m. S.S.E. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 1,015.

MAILLERAYE (LA), a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 13 m. W.N.W. Rouen, with a fine chateau and park on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. 800.

MAILLEZAIS, a comm. and town of N. France, dep. Vendee, 7 m. S.S.E. Fontenay. Pop. 1,350.

MAI-MA-TCHIN ("Place of Trade"), a vill. of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiachta, on the Russian frontier, and the entrepot of the Chinese trade with Russia, 160 m. N.W. Oorga. It is commanded by an adjacent hill fortress, is enclosed by a palisade, regularly laid out, and inhabited by from 1,200 to 1,500 males, no women being allowed here. [For a general view of its commerce, see KIACHTA.]

MAIMUND, a town of W. Afghanistan, 34 m. S.W. Candahar. Lat 31° 42′ N., lon. 64° 51′ E.

MAIN, a river of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 m.—II. a river of Siberia, which joins the Anadyr after a N. course of 180 m. A town of Persia, prov. Fars; and a fort of British America, dist. *East Main*, at the mouth of the East Main river, in James' Bay, have this name.

MAIN, MAYN, or MAINE, *Moenus*, a navigable river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtelberg mountains, N. Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., past Schweinfurt, Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, Offenbach, and Frankfürt, & joins the Rhine opposite Mayence. Length 280 m. It is navigable from the Regnitz (240 m.) to the Rhine. Chief affls., on l. Regnitz & Tauberon, & on r. the Saale.

MAINA, a dist. of Greece, consisting of the S. extremity of the Morea, between the gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, composing most part of the gov. Laconia. The inhabs., who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy. The vill. Maina (*Hippola*), is on the Gulf of Koron, 14 m. N.N.W. Cape Matapan.

MAINA, a tn. of India, Bhopaul dom., near Ashta.

MAINBERNHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, 15 m. E.S.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,633.

MAINE, a river of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, rises near Castle-Island, and flows about 18 m. W.S.W. into Castlemaine harbour, whence it is navigable to the vill. of Castlemaine.

MAINE, an old prov. in the W. of France, the cap. of which was Le Mans, now forming the greater part of the deps. Mayenne and Sarthe, & part of Orne.—II. a river of France, dep. Vendee, rises N.E. Napoleon-Vendee, & joins the Sevre-Nantaise, 2½ m. N.W. Monnieres. Length 31 m., partly navigable.—III. a riv., dep. Maine-et-Loire.

MAINE, the most N.E. of the U. S., N. Amer., between lat. 43° and 47° 20′ N., and lon. 67° and 71° W., having S. the Atlantic, E. New Brunswick, and W. and N. New Hampshire & Lower Canada. Area about 30,000 sq. m. Pop. 501,793. Surface mostly hilly, well watered and plentifully wooded. Mount Katadin, near lat. 46° N., rises to 5,335 feet in height. Climate variable, with extremes of temperature, but country healthy. Principal rivers, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, St Croix, and St John, which last, with the St Francis, forms most part of the N. boundary. It has more good harbours than any other state of the Union. Products are maize, wheat, barley, rye, flax, pine and other timber, apples, cherries, and other fruits, and salt provisions. Annual value of wool has been estimated at 2 million dollars. Mineral products comprise marble, iron ore, and lead. Capital employed in manufs. (1840) 7,147,224 dollars. Total value of exports (1843) 1,176,134 dollars, of imports 570,824 do. Public rev. (1844) 368,090. It sends 8 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Augusta, the cap., Portland, Bangor, Bath, and Hallowell. Maine is divided into 13 cos. It became an independent state in 1820, having previously belonged to Massachusetts. Gov. and senate elected annually.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of the old prov. Anjou, between lat. 46° 59′ and 47° 45′ N. Area 2,784 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 504,963. Chief rivers, Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loir. Climate temperate. Surface diversified by hills and plains, may be divided into 3 distinct regions—I. the valley on both sides of the Loire, which is the richest, & produces lint, hemp, and fruits; II. the region of plains, almost entirely formed by the arrond. Saumur; and III. the Bocage, which is the least fertile and worst cultivated. Minerals comprise slate, granite, marble, and flint. Manufs., linens, challets, ginghams, calicoes. Grain, wine, fruits, & cattle, are extensively exported. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Angers, Baugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, and Segré.

MAINLAND, Scotland. [SHETLAND, ORKNEY.]

MAINS and STRATHMARTINE, united pas. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Dundee. Area about 7,060 ac. Pop. 1,295. Fintry castle and Claverhouse in this pa. were the family seats of Grahame, Viscount Dundee.

MAINSTONE, a pa. of Engl. and North Wales, cos. Salop & Montgomery, 4 m. W.S.W. Bishop's castle. Pop. 449.

MAINTENON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 10 m. N.N.E. Chartres, at the confl. of the Eure and Voise, and on the railway to Versailles. Pop. (1846) 1,442. It has ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles, and the magnificent chateau in which he espoused Françoise d'Aubigne.

MAINZ, a city of Germany. [MAYENCE.]

MAISDON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 13 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,100.

MAISDY and MAISSY, two towns of India. — I. Berar dom., 30 m. N. Ellichpoor. — II. British presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 52 m. N. Patna.

MAISMORE, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.N.W. Glo'ster. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 421.

MAISONS, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*M. sur-Seine*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N. Versailles, with remains of a fine chateau, & a station on the railway from Paris to Havre.—II. (*M. Alfort*), dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux, on the Paris & Lyon railway. The hamlet of Alfort has a national school of rural economy.

MAITEA, one of the Society isls., Pacific, E. Tahiti, on which it is dependent. Circuit 8 m.

MAITLAND (EAST and WEST), two towns of Australia, New South Wales, co. Northumberland, on the Hunter river, at its junction with Walles creek, 14 m. N.N.W. Newcastle. United pop. (1846) 3,319. They have several churches; in E. Maitland are a court house and jail, in W. Maitland, which is the most thriving place, are numerous large stores, and some good hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return 1 member to the legislative assembly of the colony. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity.

MAIXENT (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., near the Sevre-Niortaise, 13 m. E.N.E. Niort. Pop. 4,320. It has a comm. college, and manufs. woollens.

MAIZIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 14 m. S.E. Château Salins. Pop. 1,384.

MAJAMBO, a marit. town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the head of the bay of Majambo, 70 m. N.E. Bembatooka.

MAJINDA, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 40 miles N.W. Hyderabad, with 2,000 inhabitants, and an extensive bazaar. Lat. 28° 51′ N., lon. 68° 19′ E.

MAJORCA (Span. *Mallorca*), the central and largest of the Balearic islands, Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, whence it is distant 110 m. S.E. Area 1,430 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 181,805. Surface uneven, and the Silla de Torillos rises to 5,114 feet above the sea. Climate mild and salubrious. Products consist of olives, wine, brandy, fruits, saffron, flax, and hemp, which, with mules, asses, rush & wooden wares, hats, &c., form the principal exports; imports comprise corn from Spain, salt-beef, iron, colonial and hardwares, chiefly from Spain, England, France, and N. Europe. Principal towns, Palma, the cap., Llumayor, Manaçor, and Pollenza.

MAJORI, a marit. town, Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., 6 m. W.S.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,800.

MAJUMBA, a marit. town of Africa, Lower Guinea, 100 m. N.W. Loango.

MAJUNGA, a marit. town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka bay.

MAKALLAH, or MACULLAH, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S. coast, in a small bay, 300 m. E.N.E. Aden. Lat. 14° 31′ N., lon. 49° 6′ E. Pop. about 4,500, comprising numerous foreigners. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has an imposing appearance from the sea, its houses being in a castellated style, and several stories in height. The harbour, sheltered by a point to the S.E. affords good anchorage, and is greatly frequented by coasting vessels. It is the best station on this coast for shipping to obtain supplies of provisions; and it also exports gums, hides, and senna, and has an import trade in coffee, and other native produce, from Arabian ports; cotton cloths, lead, and iron, from Bombay; and sheep, aloes, honey, and slaves from Kosseir and Berberah.

MAKARIEV, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. & 46 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. dist., on the Volga. Pop. 2,350. It has a large monastery, & some trade in horses and timber, but its importance has greatly declined.—II. gov. & 110 m. E. Kostroma, cap. dist. Pop. 2,850.

MAKARIKO, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 60 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on l. b. of the Volga.

MAKER, a pa. of Engl., cos. Cornwall & Devon, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Devonport. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 2,725. On a height near the vill. is a battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound. The beautiful seat of Mount Edgecumbe is in the parish.

MAKERSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 3½ m. W. Kelso. Area 2,854 ac. Pop. 355.

MAKHNOVKA, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 95 m. W.S.W. Kiev. Pop. 5,000.

MAKIAN, a small volcanic isl., Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Gilolo, lat 0° 20′ N., lon. 127° 30′ E. Circ. about 18 miles.

MAKINIYAT, a straggling vill. of Cent. Arabia, 120 m. W.S.W. Muscat, formerly a city of consequence, but ruined by the Wahabees in 1800.

MAKKUM, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. S. Harlingen. Pop. 1,850.

MAKO, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Csanad, on the Maros, 21 m. E.S.E. Szegedin. Pop. (1845) 17,148, among whom are 1,100 Jews. It has a Protestant gymnasium. Wine is extensively made in its vicinity.

MAKOV, or MACHOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 63 m. E.N.E. Plock. P. 4,000.—II. a town of Russia, gov. Podolia, 9 m. N. Kamenetz. P. 1,420.

MAKOWAR, two islands of the Red Sea.—I. off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name, lat. 20° 38′ N., lon. 37° 20′ E.—II. or Emerald Isl., off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice. Lat. 23° 50′ N., lon. 35° 45′ E.

MAKOWIEC, a vill. of Poland, gov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Warsaw. Here Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794.

MAKRI, two seaport towns of Turkey.—I. Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, on the G. of Makri, 52 m. E.N.E. Rhodes, which city it supplies with mules, cattle, sheep, & fuel, having a good & well sheltered port. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tombs, remains of the anc. Telmessus.—II. Rumili, on the Ægean Sea, 75 m. S.W. Adrianople, cap. dist., & a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour defended by a castle. Pop. 3,000.

MAKRONISI, an isl. of Greece, off the E. coast of Attica, 3 m. E. Cape Colonna, 10 m. in length and 2 miles in breadth, but lately uninhabited.

MALA, a river of Peru, dep. Lima, enters the Pacific at Porto-Mala, 50 m. S.S.E. Lima.—II. a vill. of Spain, with mineral baths, 8 m. S.W. Granada.—III. (*Punta*), a cape of S. America, New Granada, bounding W. entr. of bay of Panama.

MALABAR, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, on the W. coast, mostly between lat. 10° and 12° N., having N. Canara, S. Cochin, and E. Coimbatoor and the Mysore dom. Area 6,262 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 1,140,916. The ghauts here are covered by forests, comprising the finest teak trees. Rice, sugar, cotton, pepper, cardamoms, and ginger are among the chief products; coarse cotton cloths, to the average amount of 200,000*l.* are exported annually. Land rev. (1837) 161,162*l.*, total rev. 310,296*l.* Principal towns, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cananore, and Ponany.—*The Malabar coast* is a name which has been applied to all the W. coast of India, though the Malabar language is spoken only from Cape Comorin to about lat. 12° 30′ N.

MALACCA and NANING, one of the "Straits settlements" belonging to the British, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 2° & 3° N., and lon. 102° & 103° E., having landward

the territories of Salangore, Rumbowe, Johole, and Johore. Estimated area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 58,000, of whom 2,000 to 3,000 are Europeans. Surface undulating; hills densely wooded; valleys swampy, but the climate is reputed to be more salubrious than that of any other Brit. settlement in the E. Soil near the coast fertile; the interior is not so, and Naning is chiefly valuable for its tin mines. Principal products besides tin, are rice, jaggery, sago, pepper, rattans, timber, cocoa nuts, a few nutmegs and cloves, gums, ivory, gold dust, and poultry. This settlement is under the British Indian presid. Bengal, and governed by a resident at Malacca, with an assistant at Naning. Public rev. (1837-8) 5,354*l.*, which was inadequate to the expenditure.

MALACCA, the cap. of the above dist., is situated on both sides of the Malacca river, near its mouth, 130 m. N.W. Singapore. Pop. (1832) 12,120. Principal edifices, the barracks, court house, town house, jail, civil and military hospitals, and the Anglo-Chinese college, founded in 1818. Here are Chinese, Hindoo, Malay, and female schools. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts occupy several summits around the town. Malacca has some export trade in gold dust, tin, balachang, hides, poultry, pepper, rattans, lace, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hardwares; and it imports earthenwares, opium, iron, rice, British & Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce; the commerce of the Straits has, however, become chiefly monopolized by Singapore. The town, said to have been founded in 1252, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825, when, with its territory, they exchanged it with the British for Bencoolen, in Sumatra.—The *Strait of Malacca* is a channel between the Malay peninsula and the isl. Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length 520 m., breadth from 25 m. opposite Naning, to 200 m. at its N. entrance. In it are the British settlements Singapore, Malacca, Penang, the tns. Quedah, Delli, Batu Barra, and numerous islands.

MALACZKA, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 21 m. N.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,353.

MALADETTA (MOUNT). [PYRENEES.]

MALAGA (*Malaca*), a seaport city of Spain, cap. prov., on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 m. E.N.E. Gibraltar. Lat. of mole, 36° 43′ 5″ N., lon. 4° 26′ E. Pop. (1845) 65,865. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near the base of a mntnous. range, and is commanded by a fine old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, and called the *Gibralfaro*. Streets very narrow, ill paved, & dirty, with high houses built around courts. It has a fine promenade, on which are some of the best houses in the town. Chief public buildings, a splendid cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 pa. churches, 5 hospitals, the opera house, custom house, legal seminary, and a convict depot. The old Moorish *darsena*, or dockyard, is used as a store house. The harbour, formed by a mole 700 feet in length, on which is a light-house, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Principal manufs., linen and woollen fabrics, sail cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar factory, & two large and actively employed iron foundries, in which English processes are employed. Malaga has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "Mountain" and "Lagrimas;" other exports are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, and lemons, sent to Great Britain and the United States, with lead & iron from neighbouring mines. Imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and colonial produce. Malaga was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487. It has suffered severely in different epochs from plague, which on one occasion cut off 20,000 of the pop. in 40 days, & in 1803-4, the yellow fever decimated the population. [VELEZ-MALAGA.]

MALAGON, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,282.

MALAHIDE, a vill. and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin & Drogheda railway. Pop. of pa. 1,337, partly employed in a valuable oyster fishery. The vill., on a bay of the Irish Sea, is handsomely built, and is frequented by bathers. It has a small silk factory, & an anc. castle of the Talbots.

MALAMOCCO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 5 m. S.S.E. Venice, on Malamocco, a long sandy island, separating the lagunes from the Adriatic. P. 1,800. Resid. of the Doge in 8th cent.

MALANG, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast. Pop. 80,000. Chief produce coffee. It has a town of same name.

MALANS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Landquart, 2 m. S.S.E. Mayenfeld. P. 1,050.

MALANSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 2,021.

MALASIA, or MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, a name given to the isls. of the Indian Archipelago, chiefly inhabited by the Malay race, and comprising the Sunda isls., Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c. [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.]

MALASPINA, the W.most of the Columbretes Islands, Mediterranean. [COLUMBRETES.]

MALATIVO, or MOELETIVO, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 m. N.N.W. Trincomalee, with a small harbour and some salt works.

MALATIYEH, *Malatia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. N.E. Marash, near the Euphrates. It has about 200 wretched houses, a ruinous castle, the head-quarters of a pasha; some good mosques and caravanserais. It is unhealthy, & from various causes, most of its pop. have now settled at Aspuzi, about 4 m. S.ward.

MALAUCÈNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 16 m. E.N.E. Orange. Pop. 2,214. Chief industry, silk spinning.

MALAUNAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris and Havre railway, branch to Dieppe, 5½ m. N. Rouen. Pop. 1,670. It has numerous cotton & paper mills, but was nearly ruined by a hurricane in 1845.

MALAY PENINSULA, the most S. portion of Continental Asia, and of its great S.E. peninsula of Further India, mostly between lat. 1° and 13° N., and lon. 98° and 104° E., connected N.ward to Lower Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw, and having E. the Gulf of Siam and China Sea, S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. Malaya proper or Malacca extends from lat. 1° 20′ to 7° N. Estimated area 45,000 sq. m., and pop. about 375,000. The country, as far as lat. 6° S., comprising the states Ligor and Quedah, is claimed by Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small native states—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, Kalantan, Tringanu, and Rumbowe, besides the British territories Malacca, Naning, & prov. Wellesley. Its centre is traversed throughout by a mountain chain, rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where, however, the detached Mt. Ophir is estimated to rise to 5,700 feet in elevation. Surface well watered, and fine timber, with

bamboos, areca, sago, caoutchouc, and an abundance of valuable resins, gums, drugs, with nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, are produced, with ivory, horns, and about 34,600 piculs of tin, and, as estimated, 20,000 oz. of gold annually. Rice and other grains are not raised in sufficient quantity for the home demand, & are imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Trade is principally with the British and Dutch settlements in the E., and with Siam, China, and the Malay Archipelago. The pop. consists principally of Siamese and Malays. Principal towns, Malacca, Quedah, Salangore, Johore, Patani, and Pahang. [ASIATIC ARCHIP.]

MALBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Kingsbridge. Area 5,208 ac. P. 1,951.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenb.-Scherwin, cap. dist., betw. Lakes Malchin and Cummer, 24 m. E.S.E. Gustrow. Pop. 3,852. Chief industry, weaving and tanning.

MALCHOW, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenb.-Scherwin, cap. dist., on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 m. W.S.W. Waren. Pop. 2,887. It has important manufs. of woollen cloths.

MALDA, or MAULDA, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 50 m. S.W. Dinajepoor, on the Mahanunda, an affluent of the Ganges. It consists of 3,000 houses, miserably built out of the ruins of Gour, 12 m. distant, and during the rainy season it is nearly insulated.

MALDEGHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 17 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 6,114, engaged in tobacco factories, oil mills, breweries, and cotton printing works.

MALDEN, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ewell, and with a station on the London & S.W. railw., 1½ m. N.E. Kingston-on-Thames. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 232.

MALDEN, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mystic river. Pop. 2,514.

MALDIVE ISLANDS, or MALEDIVA (*Thousand Isles*), a chain of islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45′ S. and 7° 6′ N., and lon. 72° 48′ & 73° 48′ E., about 300 m. S.E. Hindostan, and separated N. from Manicoy and the Laccadives by the 8 and 9 degrees channels. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 round and oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, &c., and produce millet, numerous esculent roots, fruits, and poultry; the smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry fishing is an important pursuit, and the inhabitants, during the S.W. monsoon, take cowries, coir, oil, salted fish, rope mats, & tortoise-shell to Sumatra, Balasore, &c., exchanging these articles for rice, sugar, manufactured goods, and tobacco, which they bring back during the N.E. monsoon. Pop. of the whole may amount to 150,000 or 200,000. They are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island Mohl or Male, & sends an annual tribute to the British gov. in Ceylon.

MAL-DI-VENTRE, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. S.W. Cape Mannu, 5 m. long, 1 m. broad, low, and rocky.

MALDON, a parl. and munic. bor., river port, and town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 9¼ m. E. Chelmsford. Area including three pas., 2,700 ac. Pop. of bor. 3,967; do. of parl. bor. 4,968. It occupies an eminence overlooking a marshy tract. It has several ancient churches, a grammar school, founded in 1608, with an exhibition to Christ's college, Cambridge; a large national school, a valuable library bequeathed by Dr Plume, who also endowed several charities; an ancient town-hall, a jail, large barracks, and a union work-house, with imports of coal, iron, and timber; exports of fish and agricultural produce. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town. Customs revenue (1846) 1,550*l*. Reg. shipping 7,281 tons. Market, Thursday. Corp. revenue (1848) 685*l*. Sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 951. It gives title of viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALDONADO, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay, or Banda Oriental (S. Amer.), on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 m. E. Monte-Video. Lat. of the isl. Gorriti, which shelters its harbour, 34° 57′ 2″ S., lon. 54° 57′ 35″ W. It is regularly built, and has a large public square, but it is dull.

MALE, or MOHL, the principal isl. of the Maldive group, a little N. of its centre. It is nearly circular, 5 m. round, pretty strongly fortified, & reported to have 2,000 inhabitants, with several mosques, many gardens, & a citadel, the residence of the Maldive sultan. [MALDIVE ISLES.]

MALEBUM, a town of Nepaul, cap. dist., on the Gunduck, 138 miles N.W. Khatmandoo.

MALEKRA, a neat town of the Punjab, S. range of Himalaya, close to the foot of Koe-Kangra.

MALEMORT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,300.

MALENOWITZ, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 12 m. N.N.E. Hradish. Pop. 1,337.

MALESHERBES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Essonne, 11 m. N.E. Pithiviers. Pop. 1,475. It has the handsome château of Malesherbes.

MALESTROIT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S. Ploermel. Pop. 1,790.

MALGARAH, MALGHARA, or MIGALGARA, a walled town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj. and 33 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,500.

MALGRAT, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterr. P. 2,839.

MALGUÉNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 2,009.

MALHAM, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-in-Malhamdale, 5 m. E.S.E. Settle. Pop. 233. In the vicinity is Malham Cove, a limestone rock, nearly 300 feet in height.

MALICORNE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N. La Fleche, on l. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,094.

MALINES, a town of Belgium. [MECHLIN.]

MALIN HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. Lat. 55° 22′ N., lon. 7° 24′ W. On its summit is a signal tower.

MALINOOKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Donetz. P. 2,000.

MALLAVILLY, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore dom., 25 m. E. Seringapatam.

MALLEMORT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. and 28 m. E.N.E. Arles. Pop. 2,150.

MALLICOLLO, an isl. of the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, in lat. 16° 30′ S., lon. 167° 50′ E., S.E. Espiritu Santo. Estimated area 600 sq. m. It is low, well watered, and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism. —Another isl., 300 m. N. (properly *Manicollo*), has sometimes erroneously received this name.

MALLING, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, 4 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 1,578.—II. (*West*), a pa. and market town, co. Kent, 5½ m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area of pa. 1,320 ac. Pop. 1,784. It has picturesque remains of a nunnery.—III. (*South*), co. Sussex, on the Ouse, adjoining Lewes. Ac. 2,680. Pop. 646.

MALLORCA, an isl., Mediterranean. [MAJORCA.]

MALLOW, a parl. bor., town, watering-place,

and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. and 17 m. N.N.W. Cork, on the Blackwater, here crossed by an old bridge of 15 arches. Area of pa. 8,826 ac. Pop. 9,965; do. of bor. 6,851. It is picturesquely situated, with many elegant seats in vicinity; has a handsome modern, & the ruins of an anc. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, manor court-ho., gaol, union work-ho., barracks, co. infirmary, news-rooms, a mineral spring (the hottest in Ireland), and neat pump-room. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects (1849) 321. The castle is the seat of the Jephson family, who own the town. In vicin. is the ruined castle of anc. earls of Desmond.

MALLWYD, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Merioneth and Montgomery, 9 m. E.S.E. Dolgelly. P. 1,177.

MALMAISON, a château in France, dep. Seine, 4½ m. W. Paris, celebrated as having been the favourite residence of the Empress Josephine.

MALMEDY, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 25 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Warge. Pop. 4,090. It has extensive tanneries, and manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, lace, soap, glue, and potash, mineral springs, and near it the ruins of an ancient imperial abbey.

MALMESBURY, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, nearly enclosed by the Avon, here crossed by six bridges, 19½ m. N.N.W. Bath. Area of pa. 5,900 ac. Pop. 2,367; do. of parl. bor., which comprises also 10 other pas., 6,674. The town, formerly fortified and more extensive, has three principal streets, a handsome market cross, built in the time of Henry VII.; several public schools. It was the seat of a famous Saxon nunnery; little now remains, except a portion used as the pa. church, with a tomb reputed to be that of King Athelstan. It has several endowed schools, an alms-house, a union work-ho., and vestiges of ancient fortifications. Its woollen manufs., formerly flourishing, have wholly declined, and the trade is mostly retail. Mkt., Sat. Malmesbury ceased to have corporate jurisdiction by the Munic. Reform Act. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 315. It is the birth-place of the historian William of Malmesbury, and the philosopher Hobbes.

MALMISH, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka, 80 m. N.N.E. Kasan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

MALMÖ, a læn of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having N. and E. the læn Christianstad, S. the Baltic, and W. the Sound. Area 1,781 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 221,670. Surface mostly level, and it is one of the most fertile provs. of the kingdom. More corn is raised than required for home consumption: potatoes, fruit, hemp, hops, and tobacco, are important crops. Cattle form also a principal article of export.

MALMÖ, or MALMŒ, a strongly fortified town of S. Sweden, cap. læn, on the Sound, 16 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen. Pop. (1836) 8,769. It has a citadel, a port, consisting of an artifical inner harbour & an outer roadstead; manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, soap, and carpets.

MALO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. circ., on the Torlo. Pop. 3,950. It has a saltpetre factory.

MALO (ST), a fortified seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., on the English Channel, near mouth of the Rance, 40 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. (1846) 8,469. It is situated on a peninsula, connected by a causeway with the mainland; is defended by strong bastioned walls, and a castle. Chief buildings, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, naval arsenal. It has a commodious & secure harbour, dry at low water, but 40 feet deep at spring tides, to which has lately been added a large floating dock. It has extensive rope walks, manufs. of fishing nets and hooks, pulley blocks, and other marine fittings, snuff, and soap; an active provision trade with the colonies, a brisk coasting trade, and many vessels employed in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. Birth-place of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, and of Châteaubriand.

MALOI, several small towns of Russia.—I. (*Archangelsk*), gov. and 46 m. S.E. Orel. Pop. 1,300.—II. (*M. dielskaja*), Don Cossack country, 230 m. N.E. Tcherkask, on the Medvieditza. Pop. 2,500.—III. (*M. Jaroslawitz*), gov. and 38 m. N. Kaluga, on the Lusha. This last was the scene of a sanguinary engagement between the French and Russians, 4th October 1812.

MALONE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Salmon river, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. W. Plattsburg. Pop. 3,229. It has a state arsenal.

MALONNO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 42 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,600.

MALOO, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 25 m. W. Sirhind. Lat. 30° 38′ N., lon. 75° 58′ E.

MALOUINES, Atlantic. [FALKLAND ISLANDS.]

MALPARTIDA-DE-CACERES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Caceres. Pop. 2,575.—II. a vill., prov. Badajos. Pop. 1,748.

MALPAS, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 14 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area of pa. 25,040 ac. Pop. 5,726. The town is pleasantly situated, has a richly ornamented church, built about the time of Henry VII.; a grammar school, Alport's school, & several other charities. Mkts., Monday (principally for cheese). Malpas gives title of viscount to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, whose residence is in the vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Monmouth, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Newport. Area 720 ac. Pop. 270.

MALPLAQUET, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough & Prince Eugene, over the French in 1709.

MALPOORA, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. and 35 m. E.S.E. Kishenagur.

MALSCH, two mkt. towns of Germany, Baden.—I. circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. E.N.E. Rastadt. Pop. 2,868.—II. circ. Lower Rhine, 14 m. S.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,295.

MALSEN, or MALSESINE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Verona, with a small port on the Lake of Garda. Pop. 1,700.

MALTA, *Melita* (?), an island of the Mediterranean, dependent on Britain, 62 m. S.S.W. the S. point of Sicily. Length 17 m., greatest breadth 8¼ m. Area 98 sq. m. Pop. 103,247. Cap. Valetta, on N.E. side, in lat. 35° 53′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 31′ 2″ E. Shape nearly oval; coast indented with numerous bays. Surface naturally a bare limestone rock, containing numerous grottoes. Its stone is extensively exported for building, chiefly to the Levant. Soil artificial, and mostly imported from Sicily. It is cultivated with great care, and yields abundant crops. Chief products, cotton, wheat, barley, oats, and all the European vegetables. The fruits of Malta, of which the orange & fig are the principal, may be compared to those of tropical climates for excellence, and the garden flowers are most odoriferous. The honey of Malta is much esteemed, and fish abounds on the coasts, yet the pop. is so dense (more than 7 times that of Engl. in proportion to space) that the produce is not more than 1-3d of that required for consumption. Horses small but active. The climate of Malta resembles that of Africa more than Europe. Mean temp. in Sept. 75° .5; in Jan. 57° Fahr. Variations of temp. are sudden, and storms frequent;

during a N. wind the air is cold and clear, but during the prevalence of the sirocco, in July & August, the heat is insupportable. Frost and snow are unknown; ice is largely imported from Sicily. Manufactures are confined to coarse cottons, cabinet work and jewellery. Gov. vested in a gov. and council of seven persons, appointed by the British crown. Established religion Roman Catholic, but there are 4,500 protestants. The island was acquired by the English in 1800. [CITTA VECCHIA; VALETTA.]

MALTA, a vill. of U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 72 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,405.—II. a township of New York, 29 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,457.

MALTBY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. York. W. Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Tickhill. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 839.—II. (*Le Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Alford. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 229.

MALTON (NEW), a parl. bor. and town of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, 18 m. N.N.E. York, with a station on the York and N. Midland railway. Area of town, including two parishes, 110 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 6,875. It stands on an eminence, has a large market place, containing the town hall and St Michael's church, national and Lancasterian schools, a theatre, public rooms, with library, and remains of a castle of the *Vescis*, destroyed by Henry II. Porter, malt, corn, & bacon, are largely exported to Hull, &c., by the navigable Derwent. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. The bor. is a polling place for co., and in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, and with Old Malton, sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 557. The town was burnt in the reign of Stephen, and on being rebuilt, took the name of New-Malton.—II. (*Old*), a pa., 1 m. N. of the above, in the parl. boundary of which it is comprised. Area 4,020 ac. P. 1,296.

MALTOWN, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, commanding a pass into the Gwalior dom.

MALVERN (GREAT), a pa. and watering place of Engl., co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Worcester, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. Area of pa. 5,020 ac. Pop. 2,911. The vill., neatly built, has handsome hotels and private houses, good baths, and a fine abbey church, the choir and tower of which were built by Sir R. Bray, the celebrated architect of Henry VII. Of the abbey, founded in 1083, few vestiges remain. A medicinal spring here attracts many invalids.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Hereford, 6 m. E.N.E. Ledbury. Area 550 ac. Pop. 103. Here are fine remains of a priory founded in 1171.

MALVERN HILLS, Engl., separate the co. Worcester from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, & are nearly 9 m. in length, N. to S. The Herefordshire beacon, an ancient British fortress, near their centre, is 1,444 feet in elevation.

MALVITTO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., dist. and 16 m. S.S.W. Castrovillari, on the Esaro. Pop. 2,200.

MALWAH (Sanscrit, "a mountainous country"), an old prov. of Hindostan, mostly between lat. 22° and 26° N., and lon. 74° and 80° E., enclosed by the provs. Rajpootana, Agra, Allahabad, Candeish, and Gujerat. Its central part is a table land, between its chief rivers the Chumbul in the N., and Nerbuddah in the S., and watered by the Sind and Betwah, affls. of the Jumna. It is one of the provs. of India, along with Bahar and Bénares, in which opium is extensively raised for exportation, the quantity exported amounting, in 1839, to about 21,000 chests, worth upwards of 2,000,000*l*. This prov. is the principal seat of the Bheel race, and was formerly of the Mahrattas. It is mostly subdivided among the doms. of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopaul.

MALWAN, or SOONDERDROOG, a town & fortified isl. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.N.W. Goa.

MALZEVILLE and LE MALZIEU, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, on the Meurthe, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 15 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 1,646.—II. dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 25 m. N. Marviejols. Pop. 1,167.

MAMADISH, a town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. E. Kasan, cap. dist., on the Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

MAMAKATING, a township of U. S., N. Amer., 12 m. E. Monticello. Pop. 3,418.

MAMANGUAPE, a river of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, enters the Atlantic 25 m. N. Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 m. At its mouth is the town Mamanguape. Pop. 4,000.

MAMBLE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 15 m. N.W. Worcester. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 277.

MAMBUCABA, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 78 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba. Pop. 4,000.

MAMERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arrond., 24 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. (1846) 5,789. It has a fine church, and manufs. of hempen, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

MAMET (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Nimes. Pop. 602.

MAMHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Chudleigh. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 246.

MAMHILAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Usk. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 303.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet of Engl., co, Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty, 7 m. W. Pont-y-pool. Pop. 6,789, employed in coal and iron works.

MAMMOLA, a town of S. Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. and 7½ m. N. Gerace, on the Locano. Pop. 6,000.

MAMOO-KHAIL, a fort of Afghanistan, 60 m. S.E. Cabool, where the British defeated an Afghan force in 1842.

MAMORE, or MARMORE, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Rio Grande and Chaparee, after a N. course of 400 m. joins the Beni to form the Madeira.

MAMPANWA, a vill. of Borneo, on its W. coast, between Pontiniak and Sambas. Pop. 2,435.

MAMPAWA, a marit. town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of the isl. Borneo, in the dist., and on the river Mampawa. Lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 109° E., & which formerly imported about 500 chests of opium annually for home consumption.

MAM-TOR, a mountain of Engl. [CASTLETON.]

MAN (ISLE OF), *Mona*, or *Menavia*, an isl. in the Irish Sea, 33 m. W. Engl. & 30 m. E. Ireland, 16 m. S. Scotland, and 56 m. N. Wales. Lat. of Calf of Man, on which there is a lighthouse, 54° 3′ N., lon. 4° 49′ W. Length, N.E. to S.W., 30 m., greatest breadth 12 m. Area 280 sq. m. or 179,200 ac. Inhabited houses 7,978. Pop. 47,975. A mountain range crosses the isl. from S.W. to N.E. Numerous streams water the valleys. Greywacke and schistose strata prevalent, with limestone, marl, and peat moss. Copper, zinc, and lead ores, are found, with some seams of coal. Soil sandy in some places, but fertile in others. Climate mild, and winter open, though rain & gales of wind are frequent. Mean summer temp. 59°; winter 41° .7; annual mean. 49° .8 Fahr. Snafield rises to 2,000 feet. About 100,000 ac. are in tillage, or cultivable, & 54,000 do. unproductive. Agriculture has improved of late, with the decline of the herring fishery, and a surplus of wheat and barley over the home demand is raised. Flax, oats, potatoes, and clover

are the crops next in importance. An excellent small breed of horses is reared; cattle and small sheep are tolerably numerous. Farms range from 10 to 200 ac., and rents vary from 5*s.* to 3*l.* an ac. Small properties are less numerous than formerly, many having fallen by mortgage into the estates of English and Scotch residents. The herring and other fisheries off the coasts were, until lately, of considerable importance, and from July to Oct. they are still frequented by Manx, Cornish, Welsh, and Irish boats. In 1844, 352 boats, of from 14 to 21 tons, paid a duty (now abolished) for fishing. The island has limestone, slate, and marble quarries, and some mining operations. The women weave woollen, linen, & cotton fabrics; there are some bleaching works, but few manufg. estabs. Princip. exports, corn, potatoes, eggs, lime, stone, ore, fish, linens, & sailcloth; imports, spirits, wine, colonial products, & manufactured goods. Reg. shipping (1836) 242 vessels, aggregate burden 7,229 tons. Gross customs revenue (1846) 26,662*l.*, net do. 12,514*l.* This island, originally peopled by the Manx (*Menaviæ*), a tribe of the Celtic race, was alternately possessed by the Scotch under the Lord of the Isles, and English. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Stanleys, and afterwards by the dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased for the British crown in 1806; and finally in 1826, certain remaining privileges were ceded by the duke on receiving an award of 416,000*l.* Government vested in the British sovereign, or the lieutenant of the crown, a council of the bishops and principal functionaries, and the House of Keys, a body of 24 proprietors of estates, who possess the legislative power. The island has its own laws, and two supreme judges, called deemsters. Common law courts are held in the 6 sheadings into which Man is divided, and appeals lie from their decisions successively to the House of Keys, the governor, and the sovereign in council. The isl. is subdivided into 21 pas. Established religion that of the Church of England, under the bishop of Sodor & Man, who has a seat (without a vote) in the British House of Peers. Each pa. has its endowed school, in which English is taught as well as the native Manx, a dialect of the Celtic. The island was a great station of the druids, and contains numerous vestiges of their circles. Principal towns, Castletown, the cap., Peel, Douglas, and Ramsay.—*Man* is also an island, S. Pacific, between New Ireland and New Britain, and stated to be nearly 40 m. in circuit.

Mana, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 126 m. N.W. Cayenne. Length 157 m. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.

Manaar (Gulf of), an inlet of the Indian O., between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 120 m. in width at entrance, and separated N.-ward from Palk's Strait, by the isls. Ramisseram & Manaar, and a reef termed Adam's bridge (which see).—*Manaar Island*, immediately off Ceylon, is 18 miles in length, by 2½ miles across.

Manaccan, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 569.

Manacor, a town of the isl. Majorca, in a fertile plain, 30 m. E. Palma. Pop. (1845) 9,642. It is a bishop's see, and has a convent.

Manado, or Menado, a Dutch town and settlement of Celebes, near its N.E. extremity, lat. 1° 28′ N., lon. 124° 30′ E. It exports large cargoes of coffee, raised in its vicinity, and has also an export trade in rice and gold-dust.

Manafon, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Llanfair. Pop. 975.

Manaforno, a town of S. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. and 13 m. S.E. Avezzano, on the S.E. side of L. Fucino. Pop. 2,300.

Managua, a town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on the W. shore of the L. of Managua, or Leon, 35 m. S.E. Leon. Pop. 13,000, mostly of European descent.

Manaia (improperly *Mangeea*), an isl. of the Pacific O., Harvey group, lat. 21° 57′ S., lon. 158° 7′ W. It is about 15 m. in circ., and sufficiently elevated to be seen at a distance of 25 m.

Manakou, or Symond's Harbour, a fine harbour of New Zealand, N. isl., on its E. coast, 7 m. S. Auckland. Lat. 37° S., lon. 174° 30′ E.

Manah, a vill. of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, 20 m. S.E. Gangoutri, and an important seat of the trade with Tibet.

Manama, a town of the Persian gulf, at the N. extremity of the island Bahrein.

Manaos, Brazil. [Barra do Rio-Negro.]

Manapar, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 40 m. N.E. Dindigul.

Manaton, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. S. Moreton-Hampstead. Area 6,170 ac. Pop. 429.

Manatoulin Islands, a chain in Lake Huron, British N. America, near its N. coast.

Manavghat, or Menovghat, a mkt. town, Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Manavghat riv. (*Melas*), 30 m. N.W. Alaya.

Manby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 211.

Mancetter, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 11 m. N. Coventry. Area 4,120 ac. Pop. 5,182. Rev. of charities, 440*l.* It occupies the site of the Roman station *Manduessedum*.

Mancha (La), an old prov. of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the prov. Ciudad-Real. Surface, a level plateau, about 2,000 feet above the sea, bare & uninteresting, but noted for the production of *Val-de-penas*, a light red wine. Its mules, celebrated for their size & strength, are sent to many of the other provs. Towns are few and poor. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes, whose Sancho Panza is a true Manchegan peasant.

Mancha-Real, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. E. Jaen. Pop. 3,966. Manuf. linens & woollens.

Manche, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., on the *Manche*, or English channel, formed of part of the old prov. of Normandy; bounded E. by the deps. Calvados and Orne, S. by Mayenne and Ile-et-Vilaine, W. and N., and N.E. by the English Channel. Area 2,617 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 604,024. Principal rivers, the Vire, Tante, Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Capes la Hogue, point Barfleur, or Raz de Gatteville, and Cape la Hague. Climate temperate, but humid, too cold for the cultivation of the vine. Soil marshy in parts of the interior, but fertile in grain, lint, hemp, and apples for cider. The horses in this dep. are considered the best in France; cattle are excellent; sheep yield inferior wool. Chief industry, manufs. of iron, copper, and zinc; cloth, linens, cottons, and lace. It is divided into the arronds. Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, St Lô, Mortain, and Valonges. Cap. St Lô.

Manchester, a city, parl. and munic. bor., and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Salford, the town on the Irwell, across which it communicates by 6 bridges with the adjacent bor., Salford, on the W., and conjointly with which it is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in S. Britain, 32 m. E.N.E. Liverpool, 161 m. N.N.W. London. Area of pa., including the borough Salford, 34,260 ac. Inhabited houses, 45,665. Pop., *in*

1801, 110,938; in 1841, 353,390, of whom 240,367 were in the bor. of Manchester, and 66,284 in that of Salford. The town stands in a plain, and consists, with Salford, of a dense mass of buildings, extending about 2 m. from E. to W., by somewhat less from N. to S., and covering about 3,000 acres. The Irk and Medlock rivers join the Irwell close to the town, and with it are extensively made use of to impel machinery. The town is irregularly laid out, and comprises at least 800 streets. Principal thoroughfares are Market Street, Piccadilly, and the London Road, Oldham and Great Ancoat Streets, Quay, Peter, Bond, and Morley Streets, & the Oxford & Chester roads. Many of the newer public ways and open spaces are handsome, such as Portland Place, Grosvenor Square, Mosley Street, Ardwick Green, and Salford Crescent; and between the London and Oxford roads is Victoria Park, occupying 140 acres. The exchange, in the mkt. place, is a large semicircular building, adorned with Doric pillars. The town hall, of Ionic architecture, contains a noble public room. The corn exchange, royal infirmary, and lunatic asylum, athenæum, royal institution, news room, union club house, natural history society's hall, concert hall, assembly rooms, Salford and Chorlton town halls, asylums for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb, a royal, and some other theatres, the barracks, Victoria bridge, and the numerous mills and warehouses, are among the most conspicuous edifices. The collegiate church (now erected into a cathedral), was founded in the 15th century. The see includes nearly all the co. Lancaster; bishop's revenue, 4,500*l.* a-year. Trinity church, at Salford, St Luke's, Cheetham, and St George's, Hulme, are the only other churches demanding especial notice. There are 4 R. Catholic, 9 Independent, 6 Baptist, 6 Swedenborgian, 5 Unitarian, and a great number of Wesleyan, besides other chapels, most of which have charity schools attached to them, which, in 1835, gave instruction to 33,196 children in Manchester, and 9,754 in Salford. The grammar school, founded in 1520, has a rev. of upwards of 4,500*l.* a-year, and 16 exhibitions of 60*l.* a-year to the universities, 16 scholarships at Brazen-nose college Oxford, others at Cambridge, and additional privileges for its pupils at those seats of learning. Cheetham college, or blue-coat school, has 80 scholars, a library of 25,000 vols., and a museum. Manchester new college, removed from York in 1840, is the principal Unitarian college in England, and is in connection with the university of London. The royal school of medicine, Lancashire independent college, the royal Lancasterian school, which educates 1,400 children; and the Jubilee school for 40 girls, are among the chief public institutions. Scientific establishments are very numerous, and comprise the royal institution, literary and philosophical, statistical, geological, phrenological, architectural, botanical, and natural history societies, mechanics' institutions, a school of design, and the Victoria gallery. Charitable institutions are also numerous; among them are the infirmary, fever, lying-in, eye, and lock hospitals. It has a branch of the bank of England, 5 joint-stock banks, and 5 weekly newspapers. In 1836, it was estimated that 254,500 carcasses of butcher meat were annually consumed here. Mkts., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The proximity of an abundance of coal, the improvements introduced into spinning & weaving machinery by Hughes, Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Crompton, and the application of steam power, have raised Manchester to its eminence of monopolizing 2-3ds of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain. Its manufs. are mostly conducted in large mills or factories; of these in 1839, there were estimated to be 186, employing 38,449 hands; of which 163, employing 34,039 persons, were for cotton, and 19, with 4,152 hands, for silk goods. The steam force used in 1838, in these establishments in Manchester and Salford, was estimated at 9,924 horse-power. Woollen fabrics, machinery, hats, paper, ropes, twine, pins, and numerous other goods are made in large quantities; and there are many bleaching and chemical works, and breweries. Total exports in 1835, valued at 12,000,000*l.* Customs rev. 187,922*l.* Manchester communicates with Birmingham and London by the Grand Junction (N.W.) railway, & by other railways and canals with Liverpool, Bolton, Preston, Rochdale, Sheffield, and all the large towns of N. England. The munic. bor. is divided into 15 wards, and governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 48 councillors. It has courts of quarter sessions, record, and requests, and a court-baron held every Wednesday three weeks; and, independent of Salford, it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 12,836. Under the Romans, a station termed *Mancunium*, was erected on a part of its site. Among its eminent natives may be noticed the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, the chemists Dalton and Henry, and Sir R. Peel, the father of the late premier.

MANCHESTER, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New Hampshire, 21 m. S.S.E. Concord. Pop. 3,235.—II. New York, 8 m. N. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,912.—III. New Jersey, on the Passaic river, here crossed by 2 bridges, 18 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 3,110.—IV. Pennsylvania, 18 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,152.—V. Vermont, 95 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,594. It has white marble quarries, and a well endowed academy.—VI. Massachusetts, 23 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 1,355.—VII. a vill., Indiana, 76 m. S.E. Indianopolis. Pop. 2,428.—VIII. a vill., Virginia, 2 m. S. Richmond. Pop. 1,500.—IX. a township, Connecticut, 10 m. E. Hartford.

MANCHOORIA (Chinese *Leao-tong*, *Saghalin*, and *Kirin-oola*), an extensive region of E. Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, between lat. 39° and 50° N., and lon. 117° & 142° E., having S. Corea and the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia and the Russian gov. Irkutsk, N. the gov. Yakutsk, and E. the Sea of Japan and Gulf of Tartary. Estimated area 700,000 sq. m. Pop. unascertained, but it has of late greatly augmented by immigration from China. On the N. it is bounded by the Yablonoi mountain chain, and W.ward shut off from Mongolia by a palisade connected with the Great Wall of China; the Amoor river traverses its centre. The whole coast is bordered, not far inland, by a mountain chain, probably 5,000 feet in elevation, beyond which the country is wholly unknown to Europeans, but reported to send large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng to China, besides which its principal products comprise rhubarb, timber, and live stock. It consists of three provs., Shingking, Kirin, and Tsistsihar, in the two last of which the pop. are chiefly nomadic; and the government is strictly military, except in Leaotong, where it is organized as in China. Principal towns, Moukden (Leao-tong), Kirin Oola, Saghalin Oola, Kin-choo, & Fung-whang-ching.

MANCIET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gers, 20 m. S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,800.

MANCOTE (Hind. *Mancuta*), a town of the Punjab, 76 m. N. Amritsir.

MANDAL, the most S. town of Norway, stift & 23 m. W.S.W. Christiansand, on the Skager-rack, with a port 17 m. E. the Naze. Pop. 2,250.

MANDAN DISTRICT, a territory belonging to the U. States, & comprising a portion of the central region of N. America, between the Wisconsin territory and the Rocky mountains, and bounded N. by British America, and S. by the northern fort of Platte river, a tributary of the Missouri. Estimated area 300,000 sq. m. It consists mostly of a prairie table land, traversed by the Upper Mississippi and Yellow Stone rivers, and the principal pass across the Rocky mountains into the Oregon territory.

MANDARA, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornou. Surface mountainous; fertile in fruits, and abounds with forests and lakes. The inhabs. are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manuf. iron wares, which they export into Bornou, and have a pretty formidable array of cavalry. Mora is the chief town and residence of the chief.

MANDAS, a mkt. town of the island Sardinia, div. & 30 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,188.

MANDAVEE, or MANDIVEE, the principal seaport town of Cutch, Hindostan, on the Gulf of Cutch, about 35 m. S.S.W. Bhooj. Pop. 50,000 (?). It is fortified, has an open roadstead with a creek, and an active trade with Scinde, Malabar, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and all the W. coast of Africa, as far as Zanguebar, besides a large inland trade. Exports comprise cotton, silk, and other piece goods; imports, bullion, ivory, hides, dates, cocoa nuts, grain, and timber.

MANDÉ (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, near the Wood of Vincennes, 3 m. E.S.E. Paris, and close to its walls. Pop. 2,900.

MANDEL, an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, 70 m. S.W. Singapore.

MANDELLO, a mkt. town of Piedmont, deleg. & 14 m. N.E. Como, on the E. shore of the Lake of Lecco, with the palazzo Airoldi. Pop. 2,000.

MANDINGA, or SAN BLAS, a considerable bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 30′ N., lon. 79° W.

MANDINGO COUNTRY, W. Africa, Senegambia, is mostly between lat. 10° & 14° N., and lon. 13° & 16° W.; it is enclosed by Bambarra, Kaarta, Fulahdu, traversed by the Joliba, and stated to be subdivided into a petty confederacy of states. Principal town, Kamalia. It is supposed to be the original seat of the Mandingo people, one of the races in Africa most advanced in civilization.

MANDOW, or MANDOO, a ruined city of India, dom. and 35 m. S.W. Indore, and N. the Nerbuddah river. It was once the cap. of the Patan sovereigns of Malwah.

MANDUEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. Nimes, on the railway to Beaucaire. Pop. 1,519.

MANDURIA, a town of Naples, prov. and 54 m. W.N.W. Otranto. Pop. 5,200.

MANEA, a chapelry of England, co. Cambridge, pa. Coveney, with a station on a branch of the E. Counties railw., 5½ m. S.S.E. March. P. 1,095.

MANERBIO, a town of Austrian Italy, prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 3,232.

MANEROO, MONEROO, or BRISBANE DOWNS, a dist. of E. Australia, New S. Wales and Victoria; adjacent to the cos. St Vincent and Murray, extending W. along the Murrumbigee river. Estimated area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,916, of European descent. Surface chiefly an undulating plain from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea, and traversed by the Australian Alps. Principal rivers, the Murrumbigee, Shoalhaven, and Murray. Soil fertile.

MANETIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Pilsen, on river of same name. P. 1,112.

MANEWDEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 688.

MANFALOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. Minieh, cap. dep., on l. b. of the Nile, 20 m. N.W. Siout. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 Coptic churches, woollen manufs., and a public school.

MANFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Darlington. Ac. 3,200. Pop. 474.

MANFOUAH, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 450 m. N.E. Mecca.

MANFREDONIA, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 m. N.E Foggia. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls strengthened by large round bastions. Its port, sheltered by a mole, & defended by a strong fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the 13th century, 1 m. N.E. the ancient *Sipontum*.

MANFREDONIA (GULF OF), *Sinus Urias*, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in S. Italy, Naples, provs. Capitanata & Bari, about 15 m. in length, & 30 m. wide at its entrance, S. the Garganian promont.

MANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Moni-Mirim, comm. Itapicuru. Pop. 3,000.

MANGALORE, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 80 m. N.N.W. Cananore. It has a considerable export trade. Pop. 30,000.

MANGARATIBA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

MANGEEA, island, Pacific Ocean. [MANAIA.]

MANGLIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 18 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,680.

MANGOTSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. E.N.E. Bristol, with a station on a branch of the Midland railway. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 3,862.

MANHEIM, several tnshps., U. S., N. America. —I. New York, 64 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,095.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Schuylkill. Pop. 3,441.—III. co. & 16 m. W. York. Pop. 1,525.—IV. co. Lancaster, 25 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,829.—*Manheim*, Germany. [MANNHEIM.]

MANIAGO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 25 m. W.N.W. Udine. Pop. 500.

MANIAS, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 55 m. W.S.W. Brusa, with some remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Pœmanenus*.

MANICA, a town and petty state of S.E. Africa, tributary to the Portuguese, the town 140 m. N.W. Sofala. Principal products of the country are gold-dust, ivory, copper, and iron.

MANICE, or KING GEORGE RIVER, a river of E. Africa, falls into the N. side of Delagoa bay, after a S. course, which has been explored upwards for 50 miles.

MANICKPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, on the Ganges, 80 m. S.S.E. Lucknow.

MANICOUAGAN, a river, lake, and bay of Lower Canada, the river bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 m. to Manicouagan bay, in the estuary of the St Lawrence.

MANIKYALA, a vill. of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus rivers, 145 m. N.W. Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Taxila*.

MANILA, or MANILLA, a fortified city of the Philippines, and the cap. of the Spanish possessions in the East, on the S.W. coast of the island Luzon, at the head of the bay of Manila. Lat. of cathedral, 14° 35′ N., lon. 121° 2′ 4″ E. Pop. of city about 15,000, but inclg. the populous suburbs, upwards of 140,000, of whom less than 5,000 are

Europeans. The city-proper, little more than 2 m. in circ. communicates across the navigable river Passig, by a 10-arched bridge, with the important suburb Bidondo, the seat of most part of the trade. Manila has a university, a missionary college, numerous schools & hospitals, & a large gov. cigar factory. Its vicinity is thickly studded with orchards and plantations of cotton, cocoa, and coffee; and it is the seat of an extensive commerce. Its harbour is impeded by a bar with 13 feet of water at low ebb, over which, however, vessels of 600 tons can pass. In 1840, the exports amounted in value to 736,012*l.*, of which sugar stood for 321,840*l.*, hemp and cordage 113,700*l.*, tobacco and cigars 98,560*l.*, indigo 53,384*l.*, other principal articles being provisions, coffee, cotton, rice, leather, dye-woods, rum, sapan-wood, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, &c. Imports in the same year amounted to 664,948*l.*, comprising cotton fabrics, silks, woollens, haberdashery, drugs, clocks, & jewellery. Four-fifths of the woven goods imported, chiefly handkerchiefs, & other cottons, come from Great Britain. The city was taken and erected into a colonial cap. by the Spaniards in 1571. [PHILIPPINES.]

MANIMAJRA, a town and fort of British India, Punjab territory, at the entrance of the Pinjir valley, elevation 3,910 feet, and 60 m. N.E. Loodianah.

MANIPA, a small island, Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram. About 20 m. in circuit; mountainous, but populous and fertile.

MANISA, MANISSA, or MANIKA, *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 28 m. N.E. Smyrna. Pop. 12,000 (?). It has a citadel on a height, and anc. walls, at the foot of which is the modern town, comprising many mosques, and some Greek and Armenian churches, and synagogues. In ancient times it was celebrated for its magnets.

MANISTER, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. E. Croom. Pop. 2,946. It has remains of an abbey of the 12th century.

MANITOBA LAKE, British N. America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 99° W., immediately S.W. of L. Winnipeg, and connected with it by the Dauphin riv. Length 110 miles, breadth varies to 25 miles.

MANITOULIN ISLANDS, a chain of islands in Lake Huron. [MANATOULIN.]

MANIYAS-GAL, or the LAKE OF MILETOPOLIS, a lake of Asia Minor, about 10 m. S. the peninsula of Cyzicus, is in a low, flat, grassy tract, and commencing with an affl. of the Rhyndacus.

MANJANIK, a ruined city, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Abi-zard river, 60 m. S.E. Shuster.

MANJEE, or MANGEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, at the confl. of the Ganges and Goggra rivers, 44 m. N.W. Patna.

MANKASSER, island, Celebes. [MACASSAR.]

MANKIAM, a small isl., Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo.

MANLIUS, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 10 m. E. Syracuse. Pop. 5,509.

MANNEDORF, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the L. of Zürich, 11 m. S.E. Zürich. P. 2,350.

MANNERSDORF, several market towns of Austria.—I. Lower Austria, 20 m. S.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,980. It has a castle and mineral baths.—II. (or *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Kethely*), W. Hungary, circ. and 17 m. S.W. Oedenburg. Pop. 1,100.—III. (or *Menharsdorf*, Hung. *Menyhard*), N. Hungary, circ. Zips, 4 m. S. Kesmark. Pop. 1,000, engaged in linen weaving and distilling.

MANNHARTSBERG, a wooded mountain range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 m. W.N.W. Vienna, dividing Lower Austria N. of that river into the circs. above and below the Mannhartsberg.

MANNHEIM, or MANHEIM, a town, W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, cap. circ. Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, here joined by the Neckar, both crossed by floating bridges, 34 m. N. Carlsruhe, & with a station on the Main-Neckar railway, 13 m N.W. Heidelberg. P. (1845) 21,700. It has been strongly fortified, but its ramparts are now laid out in public walks. Principal edifice, the palace, a huge structure of red sand-stone, built in 1720. Opposite the new theatre is the house in which Kotzebue was assassinated by the student Sand. Mannheim has Lutheran & R. Catholic churches, with a synagogue, observatory, arsenal, cannon foundry, exchange, orphan asylum, savings' bank, town-hall, a gymnasium, public baths, and a club called "the Harmony." The cheapness of living has attracted hither permanently about 300 English families. Its manufs. were formerly important.

MANNICOLO, or PITT'S ISLAND. [VANIKORO.]

MANNINGFORD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts. —I. (*Abbots*), 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 960 ac. Pop. 148.—II. (*Bruce*), 9½ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 265.

MANNINGHAM, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1 m. N.W. Bradford. Pop. 5,622. It has woollen manufactures.

MANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Aylesham. Area 680 ac.—II. a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Salem. Pop. 2,064.

MANNINGTREE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the navigable river Stour, and with a station on the E. Union railway, 9½ m. S.S.W. Ipswich, & E.N.E. Colchester. Ac. 30. P. 1,255.

MANNU, a river of the island of Sardinia, which, after a S. course of 40 m., enters the lagoon of Cagliari, 7 m. N.W. that city.—*Cape Mannu*, Sardinia, is near the centre of its W. coast.

MANOE, a small isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the N. Sea, 10 m. W.S.W. Ribe. Pop. 50 families, engaged in fishing and navigation.

MANOPELLO, or MANUPELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 9 m. S.W. Chieti. P. 2,400.

MANOR, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 2 m. S.W. Peebles, on a river of the same name, and on the Tweed. Pop. 270. Here stood the cottage of David Ritchie, the prototype of Sir W. Scott's "Black Dwarf."

MANOR, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 6 m. S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 4,152.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a mkt. town of Irel., Connaught, co. Leitrim, 12 m. E. Sligo. Pop. 1,507. It is picturesquely situated, & has a neat church, and remains of a fine baronial castle.

MANOSQUE, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. B. Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne. P. (1846) 4,714. Manufs. sweet wine, silk twist, serge, leather, &c.

MANRESA, a town of Spain, on a hill between the Cardonet and Llobregat, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. (1845) 13,339. It has a collegiate and 4 pa. churches, an hospital, and orphan asylum, barracks, and an endowed school. Its inhabs., who are among the most industrious of the peninsula, manuf. cotton and silk fabrics, broad cloths, tapes, ribands, gunpowder, & brandy.

MANS (LE), *Cenomania*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep., on the Sarthe, here crossed by 3 bridges, 40 m. N.N.E. Angers. Pop. (1846) 21,025. It consists of a lower & an upper town, & is partly enclosed by Roman walls. Principal edifices, a fine cathedral, and other churches; town hall, prefecture, theatre, and two hospitals. It has a seminary, museum, communal college, public library, manufs. of coarse linen & woollen fabrics, wax candles, &c. The last struggle be-

tween the French republicans and the Vendean forces took place here in 1793.

MANSELL, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*M. Gamage*), co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 136.—II. (*Lacy*), 6¼ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 315.

MANSFELD, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,450.

MANSFIELD, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Nottingham, on the Midland railway, and on the borders of Sherwood forest. Area of pa. 9,070 ac. Pop. 9,788. Chief buildings, &c., an anc. church, a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with 2 scholarships at Cambridge; a spacious moot-hall, a theatre, a union workhouse, considerable manufs. of cotton-hosiery, and lace, some iron foundries, and a large trade in malt. Market, Thursday.

MANSFIELD, several tnshps., U. S., N. America. —I. Connecticut, 24 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,276. Silk is produced here, and a large amount of sewing silk is exported.—II. New Jersey, 48 m. N.N.W. Trenton. Pop. 3,057.—III. same state, 7 m. N. Mount Holly. Pop. 2,401.—IV. a vill., Ohio, 63 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,328.—V. Massachusetts, 29 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,382.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, in Hudson Bay, British N. America, is about 70 miles in length.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1¼ m. N. Mansfield. Ac. 2,860. P. 1,871. Remains of a Roman villa were found here.

MANSIGNÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,600.

MANSILLA, several vills. of Spain, the principal being *M. de las Mulas*, prov. & 11 m. S.E. Leon, on the Esla, and having 715 inhabitants.

MANSLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Angoulême. P. 1,547.

MANSORIA (EL), a small marit. town of Morocco, prov. Fez, 4 m. N.E. Fidallah.

MANSTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 127.

MANSURAH, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov. and dep., on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 m. S.W. Damietta, having 6 mosques, a government cotton factory and a public school. A French garrison was massacred here in 1798.

MANSURIEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, near the confl. of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 m. N.W. Bassorah.

MANTELO (CAPE), the S.E. extremity of the isl. Eubœa, Greece, lat. 37° 57′ N., lon. 24° 34′ E.

MANTES-SUR-SEINE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond. on the Seine, 29 m. W.N.W. Paris, on railway to Rouen. Pop. (1846) 4,400. It is prettily situated, and adorned with fountains; and has a Gothic church, and remains of former fortifications. Philip Augustus died here in 1223.

MANTHORP, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pa. and 1 m. N.E. Grantham. Pop. 2,028.

MANTINEA, a vill. and ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the gov. Mantinea, 9 m. N.E. Tripolitza. It has remains of walls and towers. In its vicinity was fought the battle in which Epaminondas received his death wound, B. C. 363.

MANTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 5¼ m. S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 182.—II. co. Rutland, with a station on the Stamford and Peterborough railway, 3 m. S.E. Oakham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 272.

MANTOTTE, a town of Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposte the island Manaar.

MANTUA (Ital. *Mantova*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, cap. deleg., on an island in the Mincio, 22 m. S.S.W. Verona. Lat. 45° 9′ 34″ N., lon. 10° 48′ 1″ E. Pop. (1845) 26,000, comprising 2,500 Jews. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs and outworks. From its situation, it is extremely unhealthy. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, designed by Giulio Romano, with marble façade; the *Palazzo Imperiale*, and various private palaces; the *Castello di Corte*, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas; the *Palazzo Vecchio*, in which Napoleon held his court; several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, 2 orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, public library of 80,000 vols. & 1,000 MSS., and a sculpture gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium; acad. of fine arts, several scientific and literary institutions, botanic garden, & numerous collections in art & science. Virgil was born at Andes (now Pietole), (?) in its vicinity. Manufs. comprise silk, woollen, & linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, and parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the *Palazzo del Te*, with a fine fresco, by G. Romano. After the conquest of Italy by Charlemagne, Mantua became cap. of a republic, in the 12th century. It then came into the possession of the dukes of Gonzaga, to whom it belonged till it fell to Austria in 1708. It was taken by Napoleon in 1797, and was, till 1814, cap. of the French dep. Mincio.

MANWAS, a town of India, Bundelcund, 40 m. S.E. Rewah.

MANYTCH, a riv. of Russia, rises in the S. of the gov. Astrakhan, separating it, in part, from the prov. Caucasus, joins the Don on l., at Manytchkaia, 12 m. below Tcherkask. Length 315 m.

MANZANARES, a river of Spain, N. Castilla, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 m., 12 m. S.S.E. Madrid, which city is on its banks.—II. a river of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Caracas, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N. course of 40 miles.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, in a bleak plain, prov. and 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. (1845) 8,560. Principal buildings, pa. church, hospital, cavalry barracks, & an old castle. Chief industry, in raising saffron & making Val de Peñas wine, for both of which the neighbourhood is famous.

MANZANEDA-DE-TRIBES, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. Orense, formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,280.

MANZANILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Huelva. Pop. 2,038.—II. an isl. of S. Amer., in the Bay of Limon, Isthmus Panama, affording good shelter for small vessels.—*Manzanillo* is a seaport town of Cuba. Pop. 3,200.

MANZAT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 14 m. N.W. Clermont. P. 1,800.

MAON, a small isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W. of the isl. Pago. Length about 5 miles.

MAOUNA, or MASSACRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Navigator group, is in lat. 14° 22′ S., lon. 171° W., and where eleven of the companions of La Perouse were massacred (whence its name).

MAPERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 214.

MAPILCA, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, state Vera-Cruz, with remains of a ruined city.

MAPIMI, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 130 m. N.N.E. Durango, with 2,400 inhabitants, and giving name to a large desert tract, the Bolson de Mapimi.

MAPIRI, a considerable riv. of Bolivia, S. Amer., rises near Sorata, flows E.ward, and unites with the Chuquecapo to form the Beni.

MAPLEBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 162.

MAPLEDERWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. E.S.E. Basingstoke. Area 730 ac. Pop. 214.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 4,040 ac. P. 481.

MAPLESTEAD, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.N.W. Halstead. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 452.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 407. Its church is one of the 4 remaining celebrated round churches of England, built by the Knights Templars.

MAPOCHA, or MAPOCHO, a river of Chile, after a course of 75 m., joins the Maypo, about 35 m. S.W. Santiago, which city is on its banks.

MAPPERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 94.

MAPPLETON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 1½ m. N.W. Ashbourn. Area 780 ac. Pop. 204.—II. co. York, E. Riding, 13 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 494.

MAPPOWDER, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.W. Sturminster-Newton. Ac. 2,800. P. 275.

MAR, an ancient dist. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, between the Don and Dee. [BRAEMAR.]

MARACAY, a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. and 55 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 8,000 (?).

MARACAYBO, a fortified city of S. Amer., Venezuela, cap. dep. & prov. Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting the Gulf of Maracaybo with the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 41′ N., lon. 71° 40′ W. Pop. 14,000. It is in an arid and sandy tract, and meanly built, but has a deep harbour and some good vessels. An active trade is carried on with the interior; many of the inhabitants being employed in navigating the lake, and others in rearing large herds of cattle. The prov. Maracaybo, surrounding the lake of same name, had, in 1839, a pop. of 27,800, and consisted of the cantons of Maracaybo, Alta Gracia, Perija, Gibraltar, and Zulia, its chief towns. Climate healthy but very hot. The lake is nearly 100 m. in length; greatest breadth 70 m. Though it has depth sufficient for the largest ships, these cannot enter it, owing to a shifting bar at its mouth. It communicates with the Gulf of Maracaybo by a strait 20 m. in length, and from 5 to 10 m. across, and receives the Zulia, Chama, Perija, Matatan, and other rivers.

MARACAYBO GULF, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded E.ward by the peninsula of Paraguana, immediately S. of which is that part of it called El Golfete. Extends N. to S. about 75 m.; breadth 150 m. It contains several small isls.

MARÆOTIS (LAKE), a lagoon of Lower Egypt, S.E. Alexandria; length, 40 m.; breadth, 18 m. It communicates N.ward with Lake Madieh.

MARAGHA, a city of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. S. Tabriz, on a tributary of Lake Urumiah. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by walls and well built; principal structures, a large bazaar, spacious public baths, two bridges of the 11th century, and the tomb of Holagou, a descendant of Jenghis Khan, who founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave-temples. Maragha is stated by Kinneir to have a manuf. of glass; but this is probably marble in thin plates, the marble from Maragha being highly valued in Persia, nearly transparent, and used for windows to the baths at Tabriz.

MARAGOGIPE, a flourishing town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 25 m. S W. Cachoeira. Pop. 3,000.

MARAIS, a natural division of the dep. Vendée in France, comprising all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. Soil very fertile; but climate unhealthy.

MARAJO, or JOANNES, a large island in the Atlantic, on the N. coast of Brazil, prov. Pará, betw. the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará rivers, and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20′ S., and from lon. 48° 30′ to 51° 30′ W. Length and breadth about 150 m. each. Soil alluvial; surface partly marshy, and intersected by the navigable rivers Anajaz and Mapua, elsewhere fertile and cultivated. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

MARAKA, or NEW DONGOLA, a considerable town of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 75 m. N.N.W. Old Dongola.

MARAMBAYA, an isl. of Brazil, prov. and 27 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra dos Reis, 26 m. in length; average breadth 1 m.

MARANHAO, or MARANHAM, a marit. prov. in the N. of Brazil, bounded E. by Piauhy, S. Goyaz, W. Para, and N. the Atlantic. Area estimated at 68,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. Surface mountainous in S. Soil well watered and fertile, especially on the coast. Much of it is covered with forests. Chief products, rice, cotton, fruits, gums, and dyewoods. The *island Maranhão* is situated at the mouth of the river of same name, between the bays of S. Jose and S. Marcos. The *river Maranhão* rises in the Serra Ltiquira, flows N.N.E. 300 m., & enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary in lat. 2° 30′ S., lon. 44° 30′ W. The city of *Maranhão*, or *São Luiz*, cap. of the prov., is situated on the W. side of the island Maranhão, in lat. 2° 31′ 7″ S., lon. 44° 18′ W. Pop. 30,000 (?). Chief public edifices, an episcopal palace, college, hospital, theatre, & numerous convents of the Franciscan and Carmelite orders. It is the residence of the gov., and has a lyceum, and schools of navigation and commerce. The harbour, which is of easy access for small vessels, is defended by two forts. Chief exports, cotton, rice, sarsaparilla. Chief imports, slaves.

MARANO, several towns of Italy.—I. prov. and 5 m. N.W. Naples, cap. cant. Pop. 6,500.—II. prov. Calab. Cit., 5 m. W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,800.—III. Austrian Italy, deleg. and 20 m. S.W. Udine, at the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 1,200. Near it is the large old monastery of Meda.

MARAÑON, a river of S. Amer. [AMAZON.]

MARANS, a comm., town, and river-port of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on the Sevre-Niortaise, 11 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 3,390. It has a quay accessible for vessels under 100 tons burden, and a brisk trade in corn.

MARAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. N.N.W. Ambert. Ppp. 3,057.

MARASH, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° 3′ and 38° 30′ N., and lon. 36° and 38° 40′ E., enclosed by the pashs. Sivas, Karamania, Adana, Aleppo, and Diarbekir. It is traversed, W. to E., by the main chain of Taurus, and bounded E. by the Euphrates.—*Marash* is the cap. above pash., on the Jyhoon, 60 m. N.E. the Gulf of Scanderoon.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Bulgaria, S.E. Shumla.

MARATEA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, near the gulf, & 11 m. S.E. the town of Policastro. Pop. 4,500.

MARATHON, a hamlet, small river, and plain of Greece, gov. Attica, the hamlet on the river 3 m. from its mouth, and 18 m. N.E. Athens. The river (anc. *Charadrus*), has a S.E. course of 10 m. to its mouth in the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa, the plain bounded S. by Mount Pentelicus, is renowned for the victory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B.C. 490.

MARATHONISI, a marit. vill. of Greece, Morea,

gov. Laconia, on the Gulf of Kolokythia, opposite the island Marathonisi (anc. *Cranæ*), 27 m. S. Mistra. It is a wretched town, on the site of the anc. *Mygonium*. Near it are the ruins of *Gythium*.

MARATUBA ISLES, a group of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E. coast of Borneo, resorted to by Sooloo fishing fleets.

MARAVACA (MOUNT), S. America, Colombian Guiana, is in lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 65° 50′ W., and estimated at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height by Schomburgk, who found at its foot the *arundinaria*, yielding reeds from 15 to 17 ft. in length, without a knot, and spoken of by Humboldt as highly prized by the Indians for blow pipes.

MARAVI, a lake of Africa. [N'YASSI.]—II. a port of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river Maravi.

MARAZION, or MARKET JEW (*Forum Jovis*), a small seaport & market town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. St Hillary, on Mount's bay, 18 m. W.S.W. Falmouth. Pop. 798. It imports coal, iron, and timber for the adjacent mines, and salt for its valuable pilchard fishery.

MARBACH, two towns of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 15 m. S. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,340. The poet Schiller was born here.—II. a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 23 m. S.W. Krems, with mineral baths.

MARBELLA, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845) 5,850. Chief industry, sugar refining, tanning, and fishing.

MARBLEHEAD, a seaport, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on a headland in Massachusett bay, 15 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. of tnshp. 5,575. It has a good harb., & 100 vessels employed in fisheries.

MARBLE-ISLAND, Hudson Bay, Brit. N. Amer., is in lat. 62° 30′ N., lon. 92° W.

MARBLETOWN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, 7 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 3,813.

MARBOZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 10 m. N. Bourg. Pop. 2,410.

MARBURG (*Mattium* or *Mattiacum*), a town of H.-Cassel, cap. circ. Upper Hessen, on the Lahn, and on the railway to Frankfürt, 48 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. (1845), 7,954, including the suburb Weidenhausen, beyond the Lahn. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ancient feudal castle of the Landgraves of Hessen. Principal public edifice, the church of St Elizabeth, in the pointed Gothic style, built between 1235 & 1283, and containing, with several monuments of the Hessen Landgraves, the tomb of St Elizabeth, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. Its university, founded in 1527, had, in 1846, 264 students. It has also a gymnasium, a normal school, schools of surgery, botanic garden, several hospitals, & manufs. of linen fabrics, stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes.—II. a town of Austria, Styria, cap. circ., on the Drave, 36 m. S.S.E. Grätz. Pop. 4,500. It has manufs. of leather and rosoglio.

MARBURY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.E. Whitchurch. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 784.

MARC (ST), a town of Hayti, on its W. coast, 44 m. N.N.W. Port Republicain. It exports coffee, indigo, and cotton.—*St Marc le Blanc* is a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. W. Fougeres.

MARCARIA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. W.S.W. Mantua, on the Oglio, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 3,000.

MARCEL (ST), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 16 m. S.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 2,100.—II. dep. Ardeche, 28 m. S. Privas. Pop. 2,220.—III. (*de Felines*), a comm. and vill., dep. Loire, arrond. and 15 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,460.

MARCELCAVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arrond. Amiens. Pop. 1,591.

MARCELLIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. arrond., near the Isère, 21 m. W.S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,764. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and has planted walks, a large central square, with a noble fountain, a public library, and active trade.—II. a vill., dep. Loire, 9 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,740.—*San Marcello* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Florence.

MARCELLUS, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 141 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,726.

MARCENAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Murat. Pop. 2,590.

MARCH, a market town of Engl., co. and 25 m. N.W. Cambridge, on the navigable Nene, pa. Doddington, with a station on the E. Anglian railw., 15¼ m. N.W. Ely. Pop 5,706.—*March-Wet-Fen*, comprises 3,600 ac., and is drained by steam.

MARCH, or MORAVA, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in the Sudetengebirge, flows S. through Moravia, and between Lower Austria and Hungary, and joins the Danube 8 m. W. Presburg. Length 180 m.; it is navigable from the Danube to Presburg, a distance of 50 m.—II. "March" of Ancona, Italy. [ANCONA.]

MARCHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Abingdon. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 1,109.

MARCHE, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Creuse, and parts of Indre and H. Vienne.

MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. arrond., on the Marchette, 44 m. N.N.W. Arlon. Pop. 1,400.

MARCHEGG, or MARCHECK, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 m. E.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 993. It has a castle, and a public library.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. (1845) 13,598. It stands on a height, commanded by an old castle, and has several manufs. of woollen and worsted fabrics. In its neighbourhood are well-frequented sulphur baths.

MARCHIENNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,217. Near it is the hamlet Marchiennes-Campagne.—II. (*au Pont*), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Sambre, 2 m. W. Charleroi, and on the railway to Brussels.

MARCHWIEL, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3½ m. S.E. Wrexham. Pop. 553.

MARCIAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Mirande. Pop. 1,870.

MARCIANA, a town of Tuscany, in the isl. Elba, 8 m E. Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1,636. Near it, on the N. coast of the isl., is *M. Marina*, with a harbour. Pop. 1,794.

MARCIANISI, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. & 3 m. S.W. Caserta. Pop. 6,600.

MARCIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 m. S.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,547. Manufs. damasks.

MARCILLAC, sevl. comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,740.—II. dep. Charente, 15 m. N.W. Angouleme. Pop. 1,470.—III. dep. Gironde, 11 m. N.E. Blaye. Pop. 1,910.—IV. dep. Correze, 12 m. E. Tulle. Pop. 1,790.—V. dep. Lot, 24 m. E. Cahors, and having in its vicinity one of the most beautiful stalactitic caves in France.

MARCILLAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Montluçon. Pop. 1,780.—II. a hamlet, dep. Puy-de-Dome, arrond. Riom.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 8 m. S.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 2,390.

MARCLE, two pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (*Much*), 5 m. S.S.W. Ledbury. Area 6,160 ac. Pop. 1,227.—II. (*Little*), a pa., same co., 11 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 152.

MARCOING, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. P. 1,631.

MARCOLEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. S.W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,590.

MARÇON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 18 m. S.W. St Calais. Pop. 2,014.

MARCOUF (ST), two islets off the N. coast of France, dep. Manche, in the English channel, 8 m. S.S.E. C. La Hogue, and defending its roadstead. They were taken by the English in 1795, but restored to France at the Peace of Amiens.

MARCOUSSIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.S.E. Versailles. P. 1,360.

MARCQ, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 1 m. W. Enghien. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*en Bareuil*), a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. N. Lille. Pop. 3,586.—*Marcquette*, a vill. adjacent, had formerly an abbey of celebrity.

MARCROSS, a marit. pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6½ m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 96. A mass of cliff, estimated at 200,000 tons weight, fell here in 1833.

MARDEN, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4½ m. N. Hereford. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 945.—II. co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, with a station on the S.E. railway, 2 m. W. Staplehurst. Area 8,120 ac. Pop. 2,076.—III. co. Wilts, 5½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 222.—IV. (*East*), co. Sussex, 6½ m. S.W. Midhurst. Area 910 ac. Pop. 67.—V. (*North*), same co., 6 m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area 810 ac. Pop. 24.—VI. (*Up*), same co., 7½ m. S.W. Midhurst. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 348.

MARDIN, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 57 m. S.E. Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. It has a castle on a height commanding a magnificent view, several mosques, churches, a large Mohammedan college, and manufs. of linen and cotton stuffs, and leather.

MARDS-EN-OTHE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, on the St Mards, near the forest of Othe, 16 m. S.S.W. Troyes. P. 1,680.

MAREB, a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara or Tacazze, near lat. 16° N., lon. 36° E., after a N.W. course, estim. at 250 m.—II. (anc. *Saba*), a town of Arabia, 80 m. N.E. Sana, and stated to be enclosed with walls, to comprise 300 houses, & to have some inscriptions, sculptures, and other remains of antiquity. Formerly important.

MARECCHIA, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., rises near the Sasso di Cimone, Apennines, flows E.N.E., and after a course of 38 m., enters the Adriatic 1 m. N. Rimini.

MAREE (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Gairloch, near the W. coast. Length 20 m. It lies in a singularly secluded mountain region, is studded with islands, frequented by roe-deer, & is surrounded by the wildest scenery. The Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into L. Ewe

MAREHAM, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*le Fen*), 5½ m. S.E. Horncastle. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 713.—II. (*on-the-Hill*), 2 m. S.E. Horncastle. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 189.

MAREMMA (LA), a marshy region of W. Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany, provs. Siena and Grosseto, & extending along the coast from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert and unhealthy, being continuous S.ward with the Campagna di Roma. It is traversed by the river Ombrone, and contains the Lakes Castiglione and Orbitello, with the borax lagoons of Monte Cerboli, numerous beds of alum and sulphur, and the town of Grosseto.

MARENE, or MARENNE, a small town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, 4 m. N.E. Savigliano. Pop. (including comm.) 2,377.

MARENGO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 2 m. S.E. Alessandria, near the Bormida, and memorable for the battle of 14th June 1800, between Napoleon and the Austrians, in which the latter were completely defeated.

MARENNES, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. arrond., on the Atlantic, 24 m. S. La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. Pop. 1,854. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted, and is very insalubrious.

MARESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. Uckfield. Area 7,750 ac. P. 1,579.

MARETZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 12 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,485.

MAREUIL, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Cher, 17 m. S.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,600.—II. a market town, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Nontron. Pop. 1,660.—III. dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,500.

MARFLEET, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E. Hull. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 141.

MARGAM, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 3,526, employed in iron, copper, and limestone works.

MARGARET (ST), several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.E. Hoddesdon. Area 390 ac. Pop. 92.—II. (*S. Elmham*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Halesworth. Area 710 ac. Pop. 181.—III. same co., 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 315.—IV. co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 304.

MARGARET (ST), three pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. and 4 m. N.E. Wexford. Area 2,424 ac. Pop. 974.—II. co. Dublin, 3½ m. S.W. Swords. Area 2,401 ac. Pop. 401.—III. co. Wexford, 1¼ m. S.E. Broadway. Area 468 ac. Pop. 90.

MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE (ST), a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 3½ m. N.E. Dover. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 748.

MARGARET-MARSH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 540. Pop. 83.

MARGARETTING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,480 ac. P. 570.

MARGARITA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Venezuela, dep. and 30 m. N. Cumana, off the coast of S. America, lat. 11° N., lon. 64° W. Length 45 m.; breadth from 5 to 20 m. Estimated pop. 15,000. It consists of two principal elevated portions united by a low isthmus. Coast arid and barren, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, & bananas, though insufficient for home consumption. Many poultry and live stock are reared; & the isl. has salt works & an active fishery; its name being derived from that of pearls formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Manufs. are chiefly of cotton hosiery and hammocks. Principal towns Assumpcion, the cap., in its centre, Pampatar, with a pretty good harbour on its S. coast. A considerable contraband trade is carried on with the adjacent coast and the British and French W. Indies. The channel of Margarita, between it and the mainland, is 20 m. across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra.

MARGARITA (SANTA), an island off the W. coast of Lower California, with the Bay of Santa-Ma-

delina, between it and the mainland. Lat. 24° 30′ N., lon. 111° 30′ W. Length, N.W. to S.E., 45 m.; greatest breadth 15 m.—II. a town of Sicily, 42 m. N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. P. 7,000.

MARGARITI, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. Delvino, 5 m. N. Parga. Pop. 6,000 (?).

MARGATE, a seaport and market town, watering-place, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the N. Sea, about 3 m. W.N.W. the N. Foreland, 80 m. E.S.E. London, and 15½ m. N.E. Canterbury, with which, and with Ramsgate, about 3 m. S.E., it is connected by branches of the S.E. railway. Area of pa. 3,810 ac. Pop. 11,050. It lies in the hollow, and on the declivities of two chalk hills. Chief buildings, a modern Gothic and other churches, a national school, well endowed alms-house, an infirmary, town-hall and market-house, assembly rooms, theatre, large public library, with several bazaars, baths, and hotels. The harbour is formed by a curved stone pier, with a light-house, lat. 51° 24′ N., lon. 1° 23′ E. It has 8 to 13 feet at high water, but dry at low tide. It has a fishery and some trade, and is greatly resorted to by sea-bathers.

MARGERIDE, a chain of mountains of France, between the basins of the Allier and Lot, in the deps. Lozere, H. Loire, and Cantal.

MARGHILAN, a town of independent Turkestan, state & 20 m. S.E. Khokhan, enclosed by earthen ramparts, and said to have some good buildings, remains of antiquity, manufs. of gold and silver stuffs, velvets, silk fabrics, and an active trade.

MARGHILL, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Shat-ul-Arab, 4 m. N. Bassorah, where is a large depôt for stores belonging to British merchants.

MARGONIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 40 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,990.

MARGUERITE (STE), a river of Lower Canada, joins the Saguenay, 14 m. from its mouth in the St Lawrence estuary.—II. the largest of the Isles Lerins, coast of France. [LERINS.]

MARGUERITTES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Nimes. Pop. 1,910. It has manufs. of carpets.

MARHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7½ m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 817.—II. (*Church*), a pa., co. Cornwall, 2 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 659.

MARHOLM, a pa. of England, co Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Peterborough. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 197.

MARIA ISLAND, Tasmania, dist. Richmond, is off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 2½ m. from the coast. Lat. 42° 40′ to 42° 50′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E., consisting of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, and having the vill. of Darlington at its N. extremity.

MARIA (SANTA). [SANTA MARIA.]

MARIAGER, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 14 m. N. Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-fiord. Pop. 500.

MARIAMPOL, or MARIANPOL, a town of Poland, palat. Augustow, cap. circ., on the Szezupa, 36 m. N.E. Suwalki. Pop. 2,375.

MARIANNA, or MARIANA, an episcopal city of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 45 m. N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,200. It stands in a small plain, 3,080 feet above the level of the sea, bounded by two heights, crowned by churches, & has a large cathedral, Carmelite and Franciscan convents, a diocesan seminary, and episcopal palace, but little trade.

MARIANNE, or DIEB's ISLS. [LADRONE ISLS.]

MARIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 9 m. S.S.E. Como. Pop. 4,000.

MARI-ANSLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. South Molton. Area 2,490 ac. P. 338.

MARIAPOL, or MARIUPOL, a maritime town of S. Russia, gov. and 143 m. S.E. Iekaterinoslav, on the Kalmious, near its mouth in the Sea of Azov. Pop. 3,800, mostly Greeks, and employed in sturgeon fishing and trading in corn.

MARIAS (LAS TRES, "The Three Maries"), 3 islands of the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, state Xalisco, beween lat. 21° and 22° N., & lon. 106° & 106° 30′ W., the middle or largest being 15 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., by 8 m. in breadth. Soil sandy; uninhabited, except occasionally by seamen. Named Isles de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

MARIA-SCHEIN and MARIA-STEIN, two places of pilgrimage in Europe.—I. in Bohemia, circ. & 17 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, with a church, and miraculous image, stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees.—II. in Switzerland, cant. Soleure, 8 m. S.W. Basle, with a Benedictine abbey and image of the Virgin.

MARIA-THERESIANOPEL, a town of Central Hungary. [THERESIENSTADT.]

MARIAZELL, or ZELL, a market town of Styria, circ. Bruck, in a mountainous region, near the limits of Austria, 60 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 900. It is famous for a shrine and notable image of the Virgin, which attracts hither about 100,000 pilgrims annually (see *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, ii. 282-3). Near it are some of the largest iron foundries in Austria. Sulphur and copper works.

MARIBO, a town of Denmark, stift. Falster, near the centre of the island Laaland. P. 1,400.

MARICA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 23 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Marica, 3 m. from the Atlantic. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

MARICKPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Cuttack.

MARIE (SAINTE), a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, arrond. and near Oleron, cap. cant. P. 3,183.—II. a comm. in the French colony of the island Bourbon, on its N. coast. Pop. 5,527.—III. a town of the French colony in the island Martinique, on its N.E. side. Pop. 4,854.—IV. a vill. of the island Guadeloupe, div. and 3 m. N. Cabesterre.—V. an island off the E. coast of Madagascar, in which the French have an establishment. Lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 49° 45′ E. Length, N. to S., 30 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. 5,000.

MARIE-AUDENHOVE (SAINTE), a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. E. Audenarde. Pop. 2,000.—*Kis-Maria* is a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Berettyo, 22 m. S.E. Debreczin. Pop. 1,861.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (SAINTE), (Germ. *Maria-kirch*), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Liepvrette, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. (1846) 7,724. It has active manufs. of cotton hosiery, calicoes and printed goods.

MARIEFRED, a town of Sweden, læn and 37 m. N.E. Nykoping, on a bay of Lake Mælar. Pop. 1,000. Near it is the palace of Gripsholm.

MARIE GALANTE, one of the French W. India islands, S.S.E. Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 m. N. Dominica. Estimated area 60 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 13,889. Surface in the centre hilly, & covered with woods. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. Shores rocky, with no good harb. Princip. town, Grand-Bourg or Basseterre, on S.W. side. [GUADELOUPE.]

MARIENBAD, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and N.W. Pilsen, in a picturesque valley, frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths, which comprise the Kreutzbrunnen, temp. 53½° Fahr., & covered by a rotunda; the Caroline and Ambrosius

springs, of about 50° Fahr., and some others, with mud baths, and a mansion of Prince Metternich, to whom the village belongs.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,447. It has mineral baths, and manufs. of linen and lace.

MARIENBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 27 m. S.E. Dantzic, on the Nogat, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. (1846) 6,050. It is enclosed by walls, and has a celebrated castle, built in 1274, and long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, an imposing edifice which has been recently restored; a normal school, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths.

MARIENBURG (Lettish *Allohkshe*), a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the lake of same name, 57 m. S.W. Pskov. Pop. 2,000.—II. (Hung. *Foldevar*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon land, 10 m. N. Kronstadt.—*Marienbourg* is a small fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Namur. Pop. 600. It was held by the French from 1659 to 1815.

MARIENWERDER, the cap. city of W. Prussia, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 m. S.S.E. Danzig. Pop. (1846) 7,600. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, with a steeple 170 feet in height; an old castle, schools of arts and agriculture, & an hospital for blind soldiers. Chief industry, woollen cloth weaving, brewing, and distilling.

MARIES (LES SAINTES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., in a sandy plain, near the mouth of the Little Rhone, 18 miles S.S.W. Arles. Pop. 543.

MARIESTAD, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, on Lake Wenern, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 2,500. It has a cathedral and a college, with a public library.

MARIETTA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., state and on the Ohio, at the influx of the Muskingum, 94 m. E.S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,814. It has many factories, and a collegiate institution. It is the oldest town in the state. Near it are some curious ancient mounds.

MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 3½ m. W. Nola. Pop. 3,800.

MARIGNANES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a lagoon, 14 miles S.S.W. Aix. Pop. 1,959.

MARIGNANO, or MELEGNANO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 11 m. S.E. Milan. Pop. 4,000. It has remains of an ancient castle of the Medici.

MARIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 7 m. W. St Lô. Pop. 1,506.—II. (*L'Eglise*), a comm. and town, dep. Nievre, 20 miles E.S.E. Clamecy. Pop. 1,820.

MARIGOT (LE), several vills. of the W. Indies.—I. Martinique, on its N.E. coast, & having one of its best ports at the mouth of a small river.—II. St Martin, on its N. coast, and cap. of its French portion.—III. (*des Roseaux*), St Lucia, on its W. coast.—IV. Marie Galante.—V. Guadeloupe. [CAPESTERRE, and BOURG (GRAND).]

MARIN (LE), a pa. & vill. of the isl. Martinique, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 m. S.E. Port Royal. Pop. 2,907. Near it is the extinct volcano, Le Marin.—II. a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 3,244. It has an active pilchard fishery.

MARINDUQUE, an isl. of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 14° 30′ N., lon. 122° E. Length 40 m.; breadth 10 m. It is fertile and cultivated. Principal vills., Roac and Napo.

MARINEO, a town of Sicily, intend., dist. and 11 miles S.E. Palermo. Pop. 6,000.

MARINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. N.W. Pontoise. Pop. 1,600.

MARINGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. W.N.W. Thiers. Pop. 3,269. It is celebrated for its leather.

MARINHA-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. N.W. Leiria. Pop. 1,600. It is celebrated for its manufs. of glass.

MARINILLA, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia, 18 m. E. Medellin. Pop. 5,000 (?).

MARINO, *Bovillæ*, a mkt. town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., with a castle, comarca and 13 m. S.E. Rome, near Lake Albano. Pop. 5,070.

MARINO (SAN), repub. of Italy. [SAN MARINO.]

MARION, a dist., U. S., N. Amer., in E. of South Carolina. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 13,932.—II. a co. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 4,812.—III. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 1,144 sq. m. Pop. 5,847.—IV. in S. of Mississippi. Area 1,476 sq. m. Pop. 3,830.—V. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 6,070.—VI. in centre of Kentucky. Area 276 sq m. Pop. 11,032.—VII. in centre of Ohio. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. 14,765.—VIII. in centre of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 16,080.—IX. in S. of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 4,742.—X. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 9,623.—XI. in N. of Arkansas. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 1,325.—XII. a tnshp., New York, 201 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,903.—XIII. Ohio, 46 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,639.

MARION, and CROZET, a group of 4 isls., Indian Ocean, lat. 45° 30′ S., lon. 47° 20′ E., and named after the French navigators, their discoverers.

MARIOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 140 m. S.E. Iekaterinoslav, with a port at the mouth of the Kamisus, in the Sea of Azov. Pop. 4,000.

MARIQUITA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., 10 m. W. Honda.

MARITIMO, *Hiera*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, and included in its intend. Trapani, with a castle on its N.E. coast. Length 3½ miles; breadth 2 miles.

MARITZA, *Hebrus*, the principal river of Rumili, European Turkey, nearly the whole of which prov. is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of Despoto-dagh, Balkan, flows S.E. and S.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea, opposite Enos. Length 260 miles.

MARJAOW, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 15 m. N. Onore, and conjectured to be the ancient *Musiris*.

MARK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.S.W. Axbridge. Area 6,390 ac. Pop. 1,308.

MARK (ST), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Area 351 ac. Pop. 15,234.

MARKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.E. Alford. Area 550 ac. Pop. 102.

MARKDORF, a town of S. Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, 11 m. E.N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,476.

MARKEN, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, in the Zuyder-zee, 10 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 733.

MARKET-DEEPING. [DEEPING.] For other places with the prefix Market, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, a mkt. town of Engl., co. and 16½ m. S.S.E. Leicester, pa. Bowden-Magna, on the Welland, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the London and York railway. Pop. 2,433. It is remarkably well built, and has a fine Gothic church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt; a large town-hall, a union work-house, a town estate, yielding, with smaller

charities, nearly 700*l.* per annum; and considerable manufs. of carpets and tanneries. Mkt., Tuesday. It gives title of earl to the Sherard fam.

MARKETHILL, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. S.E. Armagh. Pop. 1,424. It has a neat court-house and gaol, and a castellated seat of Lord Gosford, who owns the town.

MARKET-JEW, England. [MARAZION.]

MARKET-OVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 5½ m. N.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 2,840. P. 503.

MARKINCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 9 m. S.W. Cupar, with a station on the Edinburgh & Perth railway. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 5,965, mostly linen weavers, of whom 1,315 are in the village. Near it are Balgonie-castle and Balfour-house.

MARKET-STREET, a division of the pa. Wymondham, England, co. Norfolk. Pop. 1,324.

MARKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,203.

MARKGRÖNINGEN a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 6 m. W.N.W. Ludwigsburg, on the Glems. Pop. 2,759. It has an old castle.

MARKHAM, two pas. of England, co. Notts.—I. (*East*), 1½ m. N. Tuxford. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 771.—II. (*West*), 1½ m. W.N.W. Tuxford. Area 940 ac. Pop. 191.

MARKINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 510.

MARKLISSA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 42 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. P. 1,470.

MARKOVITSHI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Moghilev, 22 m. S.E. Novo-Bielitza. Pop. 1,650.

MARKOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 145 miles S. Voroniej. Pop. 1,200.

MARKRANSTÄDT, and MARKSUHL, two small towns of Germany.—I. in Saxony, circ. and 7 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 1,030.—II. duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. & 6 m. S.W. Eisenach. P. 1,073.

MARKS (ST), a seaport town, U. S., N. Amer., Florida, on the St Marks river, near where, joined by the Wakully, both of which form the Appalachee. It is the port of Tallahassee, distant 20 m. N., and connected by railway. The river has 8 feet of water at St Marks.

MARKSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 328.

MARKSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. W.N.W. Coggeshall. Area 910 ac. Pop. 33.—*Markstay Junction* is a station on the E. Counties railway, Engl., between Chelmsford & Colchester.

MARKT-, a prefix of the names of numerous small towns and vills. of S. Germany; the following being in Bavaria.—I. (*M.-Bibart*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Ehe, 24 m. E.S.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,100.—II. (*Breit*), on the Main, 13 m. S.E. Wurtzburg, with 1,990 inhabs., and Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.—III. (*Bergel*), circ. Middle Franconia, 14 m. N.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,400.—IV. (*M.-Steft*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1,310.

MARLAND-PETER'S, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 2,200. P. 351.

MARLBOROUGH, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 m. E.N.E. Salisbury, and 10 m. W. Hungerford. Area of munic. bor., comprised in 2 pas., 170 ac. Pop. of parl. bor., including a part of another, 4,139. It has numerous antique houses, with piazzas; an old Norman church, grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and possessing exhibitions to the universities; a guild-hall with assembly-rooms, vestiges of a castle, in which Henry III. held the parliament which enacted the "Statutes of Malbridge." It has manufs. of rope and sacking, & was formerly a great thoroughfare on the Bath road. Corp. revenue (1847-8) 859*l.* The bor. sends 2 mems to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 255. It gave the title of duke to Queen Anne's celebrated general, and now to the family of Spenser-Churchhill. In the vicinity is Marlborough, or Savernake Forest, 12 m. in circuit, the property of the Earl of Aylesbury, and the only forest in the kingdom belonging to a subject.

MARLBOROUGH, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 20 m. S. Kingston. Pop. 2,523.—II. Massachusetts, 27 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,101.—III. a dist. in N. part of Carolina. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 8,408.

MARLBOROUGH (NEW), a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 130 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 1,682.

MARLDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Totness. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 470.

MARLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. and 14 m. N.E. Laon. Pop. 1,884. It has an active trade in corn, and monthly fairs.

MARLENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 12 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,789.

MARLESFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Framlington. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 424.

MARLINGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Norwich. Area 430 ac. Pop. 195.

MARLOES, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. W.N.W. Milford. Pop. 486.

MARLOW (GREAT), a parl. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 5 m. N.N.W. Maidenhead. Area of pa. 6,640 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 6,237. It is irregularly built, but has many good houses, a handsome town-hall and church, with some manufs. of silk, lace, and paper. Mkt., Saturday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 376.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Great Marlow. Ac. 3,390. Pop. 927.

MARLY-LE-ROI, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Versailles, on l. b. of the Seine, celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV., and for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles.

MARMANDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 30 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. (1846) 5,199. It is nearly surrounded by an esplanade planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains. Principal edifices, the new town-hall, court house, and comm. college. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, and a small port for steam-boats which ply daily to Bordeaux.

MARMANHAC, a comm. and vill. of France, with a chapel cut out of the rock, dep. Cantal, cant. and 7 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,000.

MARMARA, SEA OF, Turkey. [MARMORA.]

MARMARAS, Asia Minor. [MARMORICE.]

MARMIROLO, a vill. of Austr. Italy, 5 m. N.W. Mantua, with ruins of a palace built in 1480.

MARMOLEJO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,020. It has a ruined castle and mineral baths.

MARMORA, or MARMARA, *Proconessus*, &c., an island of the Turkish dom., in the Sea of Marmora, near its W. extremity. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m. It has several vills. Principal products, wine and marble (whence its name).—II. a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 56 m. E.N.E. Smyrna.

MARMORA, or MARMARA, *Propontis*, a sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, betw. European and Asiatic Turkey. Length, including the Gulf of Izmid on E., 172 m., greatest breadth 55 m. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople, & with the Mediterr. (Archi-

pelago) by that of the Dardanelles. Its name is derived from the island Marmora near its W. end.

MARMORICE, or MARMARAS, a marit. town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Marmorice, 27 m. N. Rhodes, and included under the jurisdiction of that island, to which it furnishes provisions and live stock. It has also an export trade in timber, valonea, turpentine, honey, wax, leeches, &c. Near it are some remains of the anc. *Physcus.*—*Cape Marmorice* is at the entrance of the bay, lat. 36° 42′ 40″ N., lon. 28° 20′ E.

MARMOUTIER (Germ. *Mauermünster*), a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Strasbourg, at the foot of the Vosges mntns. Pop. 2,460. Chief industry, brick-making, potteries, and linen bleaching.

MARNE, *Matrona*, a river of France, rises S. of Langres, dep. H. Marne, passes Chamont, Joinville, St Didier (where it becomes navigable), Châlons, Château-Thierry, Meaux, and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affls. on the left, Petit and Grand Morin; on the right, Ornain and Ourcq. Length 210 miles.

MARNE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Champagne, between the deps. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Aube, H.-Marne, Meuse, and Ardennes. Area 3,214 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 367,309. Chief rivers, the Marne, and the Seine. A great part of the dep. is comprised in the dist. formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly naked, have been lately planted with Scotch pines. Grain is raised more than necessary for consumption. The vine forms the principal produce of the dep.; the best wines are those of Reims and Epernay. Chief minerals are mill-stones. Principal industry, manufs. of woollens and bonnets. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Châlons, Epernay, Reims, Ste. Menehould, and Vitry-le-Français.

MARNE (HAUTE), a dep. of France in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Champagne, between the deps. Meuse, Marne, Aube, Côte-d'Or, H. Sâone, and Vosges. Area 2,482 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 262,079. Chief rivers, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and Aube, rises in the dep. It is traversed in the E. & S. by the mountains which separate the Meuse and Rhone, united by the plateau of Langres in the N.E. Grain is raised more than sufficient for consumption. The dep. has some of the most important iron mines in France. The wine is of good quality, and timber furnishes the principal article of export. Chief industry, mining and forging of iron, cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy.

MARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 350.

MARNHULL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,464.

MARNOCH, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 9 m. S.W. Banff, on the Deveron. Area about 35 sq. m. Pop. 2,691. In it is the vill. Aberchirder.

MAROCCO, or MOROCCO (Arab. *Moghrib-ul-Acsa*, "the extreme west"), ancient *Mauritania*, a country of N.W. Africa, between lat. 28° and 36° N., and lon. 0° 40′ and 11° 40′ W., having E. and S.E. the Desert, N.E. Algeria, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Mediterranean Sea. Area estimated at 220,000 sq. m. (or a little larger than France), and pop. at 8,500,000, of whom about 3,550,000 are Moors, 3,750,000 Berbers and Shellocks, 740,000 Bedouins, and 339,500 Jews. Surface mountainous, covered with ramifications of Mount Atlas but comprising many fine plains & valleys. Princip. rivs., the Mahala, flowing into the Mediterranean; the Sebu, Morbeya, Tensift, and Susa, entering the Atlantic; and the Draha, beyond the Atlas. Climate healthy. Temp. seldom beyond 85° Fahr. Soil in the valleys celebrated in antiquity for its great fertility: and yielding, in some places, three crops of corn in one year; but so little is agriculture understood, that large crops of corn are sometimes suffered to remain unreaped, and at other times many of the inhabitants die of famine. Princip. crops, fine wheat, maize, millet, & barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, the fruits of S. Europe, cork, and henna. Timber for building is not generally abundant, and is imported from Spain. The grass lands are rich, and feed a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; besides large numbers of sheep, goats, oxen, and mules. Camels and asses are the principal beasts of burden. Mineral products comprise iron, copper, & antimony. The domestic manufs. comprise woollen and cotton fabrics. Leather is made in large quantities in most of the towns; red caps, silk fabrics, good saddlery, carpets, chip-baskets and earthenwares, are among the chief articles manufactured. A trade with the Levant is carried on by the Mecca and other caravans, and by feluccas coasting along the shores of Barbary; there is also a communication by caravans, with Timbuctoo and other places in Cent. Africa, where the Morocco traders exchange salt, dates, tobacco, cloth, caps, girdles, and daggers, for gold dust, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, assafœtida, ostrich feathers, and slaves. Exports to Europe, mostly to Leghorn, Marseille, and the Spanish ports, consist of wax, hides, skins, olive oil, gums, wool, dates, honey, indigo, shawls, carpets, &c. Government is more despotic than in most Mohammedan states, the rule of the sovereign being apparently all but unlimited. The empire consists of the kingdoms Marocco, Fez, and the territories Sus, Draha, and Tafillet; and is subdivided into 28 provs. Princip. cities and towns, Marocco, Fez, Mequinez, Rabat, Sallee, Tarudant, Titnan, Tesa, Mogadore, and Tangier, which, with other caps. of provs., are governed by military prefects. The towns are chiefly inhabited by Moors and Jews, which latter conduct the larger mercantile transactions; the Berbers and Shellocks form the bulk of the agricultural pop.; and the Arabs generally lead a wandering life on the plains, living in tents, and subsisting on the produce of their herds and flocks. Arts and science are at a low ebb; though, in most of the cities and towns are Mohammedan colleges, the princip. of which is at Fez. The standing army amounts to about 11,000 men, half of whom are negroes. Navy comprises only a few brigs and smaller vessels.—(For full particulars see *Grüberg af Hemso, Specchio dell' Impero Marocco;* and the *Geog. Journal*, vol. i.) [FEZ.]

MAROCCO (Arab. *Marah'sh*), the cap. city of the empire Marocco, is situated in a fertile plain, near the river Tensift, 125 m. E. Mogadore. Lat. 31° 37′ 20″ N.; lon. 7° 36′ W. Pop. estimated (1844) at 100,000. It is enclosed by a strong turretted wall 30 feet in height, and 6 m. in circ., in the interior of which are many large fields and open spaces strewed with ruins. The city is ill built and filthy; most of its houses are constructed of only earth and lime, and those of a more substantial kind, together with its extensive aqueducts, are chiefly in decay. Princip. edifices, the Emperor's palace, separately enclosed by walls, and occupying, with its gardens,

a space 3 m. in circ.; numerous mosques, several having much beauty, and one of which has a tower 221 ft. in height; a large bazaar, & an hospital, calculated for 1,500 patients. The city has 11 entrance gates, one of which, like many other public buildings, is richly ornamented with arabesque work. The streets are crossed by numerous arches and walls, and the several quarters are separated in a similar manner: that belonging to the Jews is 1½ m. in circuit. Outside of the city are extensive cemeteries, and a quarter especially appropriated to lepers. Princip. manufs. are of leather and embroidery, and the chief export trade is in those articles & in salt. Marocco was founded in A.D. 1073.

MAROILLES a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. W. Avesnes. P. 2,219. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of cheese highly in repute.

MAROLLES LES ARAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. Mamers. Pop. 2,180.

MAROMME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 3 m. N.W. Rouen, with a station on the railway to Dieppe. Pop. 2,939.

MARONI, a river of S. Amer. [MAROWYNE.]

MAROOT, a fortified town of India, dom. and 64 m. E. Bhawlpoor. It is a considerable mart for grain, and a garrison station.

MAROS, a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., and joins the Theiss opposite Szegedin, length estimated at 400 m. Affls., the Kukel and Strahl.

MAROS, or MAROSCH, several vills. of Hungary and Transylv.—I. Hungary, co. Honth, on l. b. of the Danube, 21 m. N.N.W. Pesth.—II. (*M. Ujvar*), Transylv., co. Weissenburg, on the Maros, 25 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg, and whence are exported into Hungary annually from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of salt from adjacent mines.—III. (*M. Vasarhely*), a town of Transylvania. [VASARHELY.]

MAROSTICA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 15 m. N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of straw hats.

MAROTH-ARANYOS (Slav. *Morwcze*), a town of N.W. Hungary, co. Bars, 13 m. N.E. Neutra. Pop. 1,900.

MAROWN, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 6½ m. W.N.W. Douglas. Pop. 1,318.

MAROWYNE (called improperly MARONI), a riv. of South America, which forms the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Length 400 miles.

MARPLE, a chapelry of England, co. Cheshire, pa. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Stockport, with a station on the railway thence to Macclesfield. Pop. 3,462.

MARQUESAS, or MENDANA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 11° S., and lon. 140 W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nukaheeva, 70 m. in circuit. Estimated pop. of the group (1840) 15,000 to 20,000. Surface mntnous., but in the interior they are fertile, producing pulse, cocoa nuts, yams, bamboos, wild cotton, sugar-cane, and hogs. The inhabs. are stated to be superior in bodily endowments to those of many other island groups in the Pacific, but also less civilised: they exchange live stock and vegetables in return for muskets, ammunition, and tobacco. Resolution Bay in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis in Roapoa, are the best harbs. in these islands. Four of these isls. were discovered by Mendana in 1596, the others by Captain Cook in 1774. [POLYNESIA.]

MARQUETTE, a river, U. S., N. Amer., enters Lake Michigan 50 m. N. of Grand river, after a W. course of 70 miles.

MARQUINA, a small town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 15 m. E. Bilbao. Pop. 1,132.

MARQUISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. N.N.E. Boulogne. Pop. 1,952.

MARR, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2,140. Pop. 206.

MARRABU, a town of W. Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 120 m. W.S.W. Sego, enclosed by walls, and having some trade in salt.

MARRADI, a vill. of Tuscany, N. the Apennines, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 1,300.

MARRAH, two towns of Syria.—I. pash. & 28 m. N.N.E. Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.—II. pash. and 43 m. S.E. Aleppo.

MARRICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. W.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 5,560. Pop. 648.

MARROS, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. W.S.W. Langharne. Pop. 180.

MARS (ST), several comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*d'Egrène*), dep. Orne, arrond. and 4 m. S.W. Domfront. Pop. 2,400.—II. (*de la Brière*), dep. Sarthe, 8 m. E.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,580.—III. (*d'Outillé*), same dep., arrond. Le Mans. Pop. 2,230.—IV. (*la Jaille*), dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. S.E. Chateaubriant. Pop. 1,650.—V. (*sous Ballon*), dep. Sarthe, arrond. Le Mans. Pop. 1,640.

MARSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 37 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,300.

MARSAL, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Meurthe, 5 m. E.S.E. Château-Salins, formerly fortified. It was bombarded in 1815.

MARSALA, *Lilybæum*, a fortified seaport city of Sicily, on its W. coast, intend. and 16 m. S.S.W. Trapani. Pop. 20,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, & has a cathedral, several convents & abbeys, a gymnasium, large cavalry barracks, an old castle, and a curious vibrating bell-tower. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria, to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; and the new port, about 1 m. S., bounded by a mole, is adapted only for small vessels. The princip. importance of Marsala is due to its wine trade, which has grown up within the present century, and in which many English houses are now engaged. The dist. is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which 2-3ds are exported. Marsala also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda, in small quantities.—*Lilybæum* was long the cap. of the Carthaginian dom. in Sicily, but few of its vestiges remain.

MARSBERG (*Ober and Nieder*), or STADTBERGE, 2 contiguous towns of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 33 m. E. Arnsberg. United pop. 3,448.

MARSCIANO, a small town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 14 m. S.W. Perugia, P. 2,400.

MARSDEN, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pas. Aldmondbury and Huddersfield, 7 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,403, employed in cotton and woollen manufs.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Colne. Pop. 1,987.—III. (*Little*), a township, same co. and pa., 3¼ m. S.W. Colne. Pop. 3,171.

MARS-DIEP, a strait in Holland, separating the island Texel from the mainland, 2 m. across, and the princip. entrance from the W. into the Zuyder-Zee. The town Helder is on its S. shore.

MARSEILLAN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. E. Beziers, on the lagoon of Thau, where it has a small haven; near it are salt pans. Pop. 3,534.

MARSEILLE, *Massilia*, a comm. and city of the S. of France, cap. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, and of 3 electoral arronds., 420 m. S.S.E. Paris, around a basin adjoining the Mediterranean, & on the E. coast of the Gulf of Lion. Lat. of observatory (95 feet in elevation) 43° 17′ 8″ N., lon. 5° 22′ 2″ E. Pop. (1846) 133,216. Mean temp. of year 57°.5; winter 43°; summer 74°.2 Fahr. It is com-

posed of an old and a new town, the former on heights, with numerous crooked streets; the latter, which comprises two-thirds of its extent, has wide and straight streets. Marseille has few public buildings of architectural importance, except the hôtel de Ville; its lazareto is the largest in the world. The harbour, though the receptacle of the filth of the city, is the most commercial in France, & capable of containing 1,200 vessels; its entrance, which admits only 1 vessel at a time, is defended by 2 hills, surmounted by fort St Jean and fort St Nicolas, and the road is defended by the fortified islands, Château d'If, Pomègue, and Ratonneau. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national academy of sciences, letters and arts, an academy of medicine, and many other learned societies; a national college, with a library of 45,000 vols.; a school of hydrography, an astronomical observatory, a botanic garden, many benevolent institutions, several museums, and a mint. There are numerous fountains in the old and new town, but the supply of water has long been very deficient; to remedy this, a canal has recently been cut from the Durance. Marseille has manufs. of all kinds, the chief are soap, chemical products, bonnets, shoes, perfumery, olive oil and liqueurs. It has also tanneries, sugar, sulphur, and salt refineries, and manufs. of tobacco. Its commerce in the wines and fruits of the South, cork, and anchovies, which has flourished for 24 centuries, extends to all parts of the world. It is the birth-place of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. Marseille, founded by the Phœnicians in 600 B.C., served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many fine colonies, was long celebrated for the cultiv. of letters and arts, preserved its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. It communicates by railways with Arles, Avignon, Nimes, and Lyon. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague in 1720.

MARSH, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Chapel*), co. Lincoln, 7¾ m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 503.—II. (*Gibbon*), a pa., co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Bicester. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 863.

MARSHALL, several cos. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. in N. of *Virginia*. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 6,937.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 14,555.—III. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 7,553.—IV. in N. of Mississippi. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 17,526.—V. in N. of Indiana. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 1,651. —VI. in centre of Illinois. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. 1,849.—Also two townships.—I. New York, 12 m. S.W. Utica. Pop. 2,251.—II. Michigan, 105 m. W. Detroit. Pop. 1,763.

MARSHALL ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 173° 30′ E.

MARSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Aylesham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 698.

MARSHFIELD, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 13 m. E. Bristol, Area of pa. 6,310 ac. Pop. 1,674. The town, consisting of one street, nearly 1 m. in length, has a considerable trade in malt.—II. a pa., co. Monmouth, 5 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 503.

MARSHWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. S.W. Beaminster. Area 780 ac. Pop. 554.

MARSICO NUOVO, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 7,400.—*Marsico Vetere*, ancient *Abellinum Marsicum*, is a town, 4 m. E.S.E. Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3,000.

MARSIGLIANA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Grosseto, on the Albegna. Pop. 2,000.

MARSILLARGUES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Herault, 15 m. E.N.E. Montpellier. Pop. 3,429.

MARSIVAN, or MARSOVAN, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, sanj. and 24 m. W.N.W. Amasia, in a wide undulating plain. It is stated to comprise 5,000 houses, of which 1,000 are inhabited by Armenians, and it has many mosques and fountains, and some manufs. of cotton stuffs.

MARSK, two pas. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4¼ m. W. Richmond. Area 5,220 ac. Pop. 274. Ann. rev. of charities (1821) 88*l*.—II. 4¾ m. N.N.E. Guisborough. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,177. The church, on a cliff, serves as a seamark.

MARSTAL, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the E. coast of the island Æroe, in the Baltic. Pop. 2,100.

MARSTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 434.—II. co. & 1¾ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 396.—III. (*Bigott*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Frome. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 534.—IV. (*Magna*), same co., 4¾ m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 357.—V. (*On Dove*), co. and 8½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Area 4,310 ac. Pop. 1,177. —VI. (*Fleet*), co. Bucks, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 930 ac. Pop. 38.—VII. (*St Lawrence*), co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Brackley. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 540.—VIII. (*Long*), co. York, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Tadcaster. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 649.—IX. (*North*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. Winslow. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 619.—X. (*Priors*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Southam. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 701.—XI. (*Maisey*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Cricklade. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 245.—XII. (*Montgomery*), co. & 15½ m. W.N.W. Derby. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 477.—XIII. (*Moretaine*), co. Beds, 3¼ m. N.W. Ampthill. Area 4,500 ac.—XIV. (*Sicca*), co. Gloucester, 6 m. N. Chipping-Campden. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 337.—XV. (*Trussel*), co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Harborough. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 236.

MARSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4½ m. S.W. Ross. Area 810 ac. Pop. 139.

MARSTRAND, a seaport town of W. Sweden, læn & 20 m. N.W. Gothenburg, on an isl. in the Kattegat. Pop. 1,200. It has a harbour defended by 2 forts, and a bomb-proof castle.

MARSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2¾ m. S.W. Ivinghoe, & 2 m. N. the Tring station, London & North Western railw. Ac. 880. P. 484.

MARTABAN, a *frontier* town of the Burmese dom., cap. prov., on the Saluen river, near its mouth, 10 m. N.W. Maulmain. Lat. 16° 32′ N., lon. 97° 35′ E. It stands on a declivity, and is enclosed by a stockade, built of wood. It has several conspicuous temples, and beside the river is a battery of masonry; but Maulmain has succeeded to most of its former commerce.

MARTABAN (GULF OF), an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° & 17° N., and lon. 94° & 98° E., having N. the Burmese dom., E. the Brit. Tenasserim provs. It receives the Irrawadi, Setang, and Saluen rivers; and on its E. coast is the town Amherst.

MARTANO, a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. & 12 m. W.N.W. Otranto. Pop. 2,500.

MARTEE-KHAN-KA-TANDA, a town of Scinde, near the Indus, 16 m. S.W. Khyrpoor. It has a brisk trade with Marwar, chiefly in cottons, to the amount of 4,000*l*., and other articles of the value of 6,000*l*., annually.

MARTEL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 35 m. N.N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,776.

MARTHA (SANTA). [SANTA MARTA.]

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an isl., U. S., N. Amer., lies off the S. shore of Massachusetts, W.N.W. of Nantucket island. It is 21 m. in length, & contains 3 towns, Edgartown being the cap. Soil poor; pop. chiefly employed in fisheries.

MARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 1,032.

MARTHALEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 18 m. N.N.E. Zürich, near the Rhine. Pop. 1,140.

MARTHON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, 14 m. E.S.E. Angoulême. Pop. 624. It has remains of fortifications. Manufs. of woollens, iron mines in its vicinity, & 12 annual fairs.

MARTIC, a tnshp. of U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 10 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 2,453.

MARTIGNANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 19 m. E.S.E. Cremona, on the Po. Pop. 1,450. —II. Naples, prov. Otranto, 9 m. S.S.E. Lecce.

MARTIGNÉ-BRIAND, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. W. Saumur. Pop. 2,186.—*M. Ferchaud* is a comm. & vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 S.S.W. Vitré. Pop. 3,586.

MARTIGNY, LA VILLE, *Martiniacum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 17.m. W.S.W. Sion, on r. b. of the Drance. Pop. 1,000.—*M.-le-Bourg* is a mkt. town, ½ m. S. of Martigny. Pop. 2,457.

MARTIGUES, a comm & town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, cap. cant., arr. & 21 m. S.W. Aix, near the Etang de Berre. Pop. (1846) 5,412. It has extens. fisheries in the lake, & boat-building.

MARTIN, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area 730 ac. Pop. 58.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 381.—III. co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbourne. Area 5,090 ac. Pop. 582.—IV. (*Hussingtree*), co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.W. Droitwich. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 237. —V. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. Timberland, 9½ m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Pop. 926.

MARTIN, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. part of N. Carolina. Area 48 sq. m. Pop. 7,837.—II. in S. of Indiana. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 38,750. —III. *Saint Martin's*, a pa. in S. of Louisiana. Area 850 sq. m. Pop. 8,674.

MARTIN (ST), one of the W. India islands, the N. part belonging to the French, and the S. to the Dutch, between Anguilla and St Bartholomew. Lat. of Marigot town (French) 18° 4′ N., lon. 63° 10′ W. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. of French portion (1841) 3,869; do. of Dutch portion (1847) 2,691. Surface hilly; climate tolerably healthy. It is well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion, about 1-3d part is under culture. Chief products, sugar and rum. Many cattle are reared. The S. part is less fertile and wooded; principal products, sugar, rum and salt; which is exported to the neighbouring islands and to N. America. It was first colonized by the Spaniards, who abandoned it in 1650: it has been repeatedly taken by the English, and most of the white pop. are of English descent.

MARTIN (ST), one of the Scilly islands, off the W. coast of Cornwall. Area 720 ac. Pop. 214. —II. an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. Madre de Dios. Lat. 50° 40′ S., lon. 75° 26′ W. —III. a pa. of the U. S., N. America, Louisiana, on the Atchafalaya. Area 850 sq. m. Pop. 8,674.—*St Martin's Keys*, Florida, are in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 28° 42′ N., lon. 83° 30′ W.

MARTIN (ST), several pas. of England.—I. co. Cornwall, 1¼ m. N.N.E. Looe. Area 3,060 ac. P. 476.—II. same co., 5¾ m. E.S.E. Helstone. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 565.—III. co. Salop, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Ellesmere. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 2,200, employed in coal-working.—IV. co. Northampton, ½ m. S.E. Stamford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 1,443. Burghley house (Marquis of Exeter) is in this parish.

MARTIN (ST), a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Tay, N.E. Scone. Pop. 1,071, partly employed in manufacturing coarse linens. Here are the remains of several Druidical temples.—II. a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. S.E. Kilkenny. Area 783 ac. Pop. 306.

MARTIN (ST), numerous comms. & small towns, &c., of France.—I. (*aux Buneaux*), dep. Seine-Inf., close to the English Channel, arrond. Yvetot Pop. 1,700.—II. (*d' Auxigny*), dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Moulon, arrond. Bourges. Pop. 1,760.—III. (*de Béthisy*), dep. Oise, arrond. Senlis. Pop. 1,460.—IV. (*de Courtisols*), dep. Marne, 7 m. E.N.E. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 1,960. —V. (*de Landelle*), dep. Manche, 15 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 2,000.—VI. (*de Queyrières*), dep. H. Alps, on the Durance, 5 m. S.S.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,350.—VII. (*de Ré*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. La Rochelle, on the E. coast of the isl. Ré in the Atlantic, having a good port and roadstead, citadel, arsenal, hospital, prison, and 2,107 inhabitants, who trade in wine, spirits, vinegar, and salt.—VIII. (*de Sallen*), dep. Calvados, arrond. Caen. Pop. 1,400.—IX. (*de Seignaux*), dep. Landes, 20 m. S.W. Dax. Pop. 2,170. —X. (*de Soulan*), dep. Ariège, 6 m. S.E. St Girons. Pop. 1,830.—XI. (*des Traux*), dep. Loire, 17 m. N.W. Roanne. Pop. 2,500.—XII. (*de Tournon*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 34 m.W.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,500.—XIII. (*de Valamas*), dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Privas. Pop. 1,973.—XIV. (*du Mont*), dep. Ain, 8 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,726.—XV. (*d' Uriage*), dep. Isère, 7 m. S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 2,591.—XVI. (*du Vieux Bellême*), dep. Orne, arrond. Mortagne. Pop. 3,012.—XVII. (*en Haut*), dep. Rhône, 14 m. S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,800.— XVIII. (*ès Vignes*), dep. Aube, arr. Troyes, well built, with pleasant suburbs. P. 2,864, who manuf. woollen hosiery.—XIX. (*la Sauveté*), dep. Loire, 17 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,500.—XX. (*le Beau*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, near the Cher, arrond. Tours. Pop. 1,345.—XXI. (*en Bresse*), dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., arrond. Chalons. Pop. 1,814.— XXII. (*de Londres*), dep. Herault, cap. cant., arrond. Montpellier. Pop. 1,143.—XXIII. (*de Valgalgues*), dep. Gard, cap. cant., 3 m. N. Alais. Pop. 925.—XXIV. (*Valmeroux*), dep. Cantal, arrond. Mauriac. Pop. 1,540.—The *Canal of St Martin*, dep. Seine, forms a branch of the canal de l'Ourcq, and crosses the N.E. portion of Paris,

MARTINA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 4,000.

MARTINENGO, a walled town of Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 3,600.

MARTINHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9½ m. N.E. Ilfracombe. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 236.

MARTINIQUE (LA), one of the French W. India isls., in the windward group, betw. lat. 14° 24′ & 14° 53′ N., & lon. 60° 50′ & 61° 18′ W. P. (1841) 117,906. It is mountainous, and contains several extinct volcanoes; the numerous small rivers are used to turn sugar-mills. About 1-4th of the surface is covered with dense forests. Soil fertile, but only 1-5th of the superficies is cultivated. Chief products, sugar, coffee, and cacao. This island, called by the natives Madiana, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. The French founded a colony on it in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1762, but resigned in 1763; they again occupied it from 1794 to 1809, and it was finally given up to France in 1814. The cap. of

the colony is Fort Royal, but St Pierre is the most populous town and the centre of commerce.

MARTINSBERG (Hung. *Szent Marton*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Raab, with an ancient Benedictine abbey, founded by Stephen I. of Hungary. Pop. 1,893.

MARTINSBURG, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 20 m. N.N.W. Booneville. Pop. 2,272.—II. a vill., Virginia, 21 m. N.W. Harpers-Ferry. Pop. 1,700. It has a court-house, a jail, and two academies.

MARTINSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 3½ m. N. Uppingham. Area 580 ac. Pop. 8.

MARTIRANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., cap. cant., 8 m. N. Nicastro. Pop. 2,106.

MARTIZAY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Indre, arrond. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,932.

MARTLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Woodbridge. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 510.

MARTLETWY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E.S.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 846.

MARTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6¾ m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area 4,340 ac. Pop. 1,351.

MARTOCK, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Parret, 6½ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area of pa. 6,930 ac. Pop. 3,025.

MARTOLA MARIAM, a town of Abyssinia, state Amhara, on a hill, lat. 10° 51′ N., lon. 37° 48′ E., and having remains of a fine church.

MARTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 523.—II. co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Southam. Area 910 ac. Pop. 324.—III. co. York, N. Riding, 5¼ m. N. Stokesley. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 410. Captain Cook, the famous navigator, was born here in 1728.—IV. (*With Moxby*), same co. and Riding, 4¾ m. E.S.E. Easingwold. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 173.—V. (*Long*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N.N.W. Appleby. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 804.—VI. (*With Grafton*), co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. Alderborough. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 514.—VII. a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. White-Gate, 4½ m. S.S.W. Northwich. Pop. 675.—VIII. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton, 7 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 1,562.

MARTON (SZENT), several vills. of Hungary.—I. co. Thurocz, on an affl. of the Waag, 23 m. N. Kremnitz. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, and 6 large annual fairs.—II. co. and 12 m. S.W. Oedenburg.—III. co. and 37 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 2,304.—IV. (or *Martinsberg*), co. and 12 m. S.E. Raab.—V. co. Szabolcs, on l. b. of the Theiss, 62 miles N.E. Debreczin.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge and triumphal arch of Roman construction. Pop. 3,106.

MARTORY (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 11 miles E.N.E. St Gaudens. Pop. 1,200.

MARTOS-Y-FUENSANTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Jaen. Pop. (1845) 11,072. It stands on a steep declivity, surmounted by a ruined castle, and has several churches and an hospital. It is chiefly noted for its mineral waters.

MARTRES, several comms. and mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Garonne, 24 m. S.W. Muret. Pop. 1,650.—II. (*de Veyre*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,929.

MARVAO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alem-tejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 m. N.E. Portalegre, with a citadel and extensive cisterns. Pop. 1,300.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, on the Marvao, 150 m. N.E Oeiras. Pop. 3,000.

MARVEJOLS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, on rt. b. of the Coulagues, 10 m. W.N.W. Mende. Pop. 3,879. It has manufs. of serges.

MARVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, 6 m. S.E. Montmedy, with 1,263 inhabs.

MARWAR, a state of Hindostan. [JOUDPOOR.]

MARWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,012.

MARY (ST), a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.W. of Maryland. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 13,224.—II. a pa. in S. of Louisiana. Area 870 sq. m. Pop. 8,950.—III. (*Strait*), forms the outlet of Lake Superior, and connects that lake with Lake Huron, it contains 4 large & several smaller isls; the navigation is difficult, and interrupted by rapids.—IV. a river in Georgia and Florida; also a riv. and lake in Ohio, and a river in Nova Scotia.

MARY (ST), several pas. of Engl. and Wales.—I. co. Kent, 2¼ m. N. New Romney. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 129.—II. co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 603.—III. (*Church*), co. Devon, 1½ m. N. Torbay. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 1,668.—IV. (*Church*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 154. The mutton of this pa. is in high repute.—V. (*Hill*), same co., 4 m. N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 258.—VI. (*Weston*), co. & adjoining the town of Southampton. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 1,340.—*St Mary's Isle* is a peninsula of Scotl., on the Dee, stewartry and pa. Kirkcudbright; and *St Mary's Loch*, is a fine lake, co. and 13 m. W.S.W. Selkirk. Length 15 m.; breadth 1 m. At its E. end it gives efflux to Yarrow water. [MARIE (ST).]

MARYAMPOL, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on l. b. of the Dniester, 11 m. N.E. Stanislawow.

MARYBOROUGH, a bor. and town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. Queen's co., on an affl. of the Barrow, with a station on the Great S. and W. railway, 10 m. S.S.W. Portarlington, and 53¾ m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 3,633. Markets, Thursday.

MARYBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmalie, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, immediately S.W. Fort William. It has a large herring fishery. Two m. distant is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Banquo, progenitor of the royal house of Stuart.

MARYCULTER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on S. bank of the Dee, 8 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 991. It has a Roman Catholic college for divinity students, the average number of whom is about 40.

MARYKIRK, or ABERLUTHNET, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, S. Fordoun. Ac. 7,591. Pop. 1,273, of whom 967 were in the vill. Luthermuir.

MARYLAND, one of the U. States, N. Amer., between lat. 38° & 39° 44′ N., & lon. 75° 10′ and 79° 20′ W., surrounded landward by Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the dist. Columbia. Area 13,959 sq. m. Pop. 469,232. It is divided by Chesapeake Bay into the "E. & W. shores," both of which are level near the sea, but the latter rises W.ward into a hilly region. Principal rivs. the Potomac and Susquehanna. Staple products are tobacco (21,916,000 lbs. in 1841), large quantities of wheat, maize and oats, cotton, hemp, flax, fruits, and live stock. Coal, iron, & other mineral products are abundant. The state had, in 1840, 8 railways, aggregate length 273¼ m., completed at a cost of 23 million dollars. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and Baltimore and Ohio railway, two of the most extensive works in the union, are partly in this state. Value of imports (1843) 3,917,750 dollars; of exports 5,133,166 do. Public revenue 272,119 dol. It is divided into 20 cos., and sends 8 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Annapolis, the cap., Baltimore the chief port, and Frederick-town. This state was first colonised in 1634 by

Lord Baltimore and other Roman Catholics; which sect are still numerous.—II. a tnshp., New York, 66 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,085.

MARYLEBONE, or ST MARYLEBONE, a parl. bor. & pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of the metropolis, having E. the bor. of Finsbury, and S. Westminster, on which side Oxford Street forms its boundary. Area of pa. 1,490 ac. Pop. 138,164. Area of parl. bor., which comprises Paddington, &c., 5,310 ac. Pop. 287,465. The bor. consists mostly of elegant streets, very regularly laid out, and inhabited by many wealthy private families; and it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent Street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy Squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's and Hyde Parks, the Colosseum, Princess's theatre, Middlesex hospital, the terminus of the Great Western railway, and several handsome churches. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 16,812.

MARYPORT, a seaport town of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Cross-Cannaby, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, connected by railway, & 26 m. W.S.W. Carlisle, and 12 m. N.N.E. Whitehaven. Pop. 5,311. It is well built; has yards for ship-building, some manufs. of cottons, and large exports of coal to Scotland and Ireland. Customs rev. (1846) 7,764*l*. Reg. shipping 122 vessels; aggregate burden 15,416 tons. The harbour dries at low water.

MARY's (ST), the largest of the Scilly isls., off the W. coast of Cornwall, 2½ m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth. Pop. 1,545. It has some fertile ravines and a petty town.

MARYSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. N.N.W. Tavistock. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 574.

MARY-TAVY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Tavistock. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,552.

MARYTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, on the N. Sea, immediately N. Montrose. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 452.

MARZANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 24 m. E.N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,400.

MAS (LE), a comm. & small town of France.—I. (*Le M. Agenais*), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 7 m. W.N.W. Marmande. Pop. 1,416.—II. (*M. de Azil*), dep. Ariege, 12 m. W.S.W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,590.—*Mas de las Matas* is a town of Spain, prov. Teruel. Pop. 1,809.

MAS-A-FUERA, a rocky isl., Pacific O., belonging to Chile, 110 m. W. the isl. Juan Fernandez, and rising to 2,300 feet above the ocean. Lat. 33° 49′ S., lon. 80° 54′ 30″ W. It is about 10 m. in circ., wooded and uninhabited.—*Mas a Tierra* is a name of the island JUAN FERNANDEZ.

MASAYA, a town of Centr. Amer., state & 40 m. N.W. Nicaragua, cap. dep., at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. Pop. 13,000 (?), wholly Indians.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, S. of Luzon, & W. of Samar. Length, E. to W., about 70 m., average breadth 20 m. Here are the ports Barreras and Catayugan.

MASBOROUGH, a vill. of Engl., with a station on the Midland railway. [ROTHERHAM.]

MASCAL, or MASCALLY, an island of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast, 42 m. S.S.E. Islamabad. It is thinly peopled and ill-cultivated, its princip. products being turtles and oysters.

MASCALI, a seaport town of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. N.N.E. Catania, near the foot of Mount Ætna. Pop. 4,000. It is decaying, while its outports, Giarre and Riposto, are rising in importance; but it has an active fishery, and trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. Mascali has some curious Saracenic & other antiquities.

MASCALUCIA, a town of Sicily, intend. & 5 m. N. Catania, cap. cant., on the E. declivity of Mt. Ætna. Pop. 2,000. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818.

MASCARA, *Victoria*, a town of Algeria, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Oran. Pop. 2,481 (751 Europeans). It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader; was taken and ruined by the French in 1835; afterwards ceded to Abd-el-Kader, and again occupied in 1841. It gave its name to the W. prov. of Algiers, called also Tlemecen, and now Oran.

MASCARENE ISLES, a collective name of the islands Bourbon, Mauritius, & Rodriguez, in the Indian O., so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

MASCAT, or MASCATI, Arabia. [MUSCAT.]

MASHAM, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Ure, 16 m. S.S.E. Richmond. Area of pa. 22,940 ac. Pop. 2,974; do. of tnshp., 1,318. It is pleasantly situated, and has manufs. of woollen yarns and flax, and of a kind of soft cheese, in high repute. Market, Wednesday.

MASHBURY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 85.

MASHOW, or MASSAO, a town of S. Africa, Bechuana country, about 115 m. N.E. Lattakoo. Pop. 10,000. (?).

MASI, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 28 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2,220.

MASON, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. of Virginia. Area 875 sq. m. Pop. 6,777.—II. a co. in N. of Kentucky. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 15,719.

MASOVIA, the name of a former palat. of Poland, since named the prov. Warsaw.

MASSA, a walled town of N. Italy, grand duchy and 53 m. S.S.W. Tuscany. Pop. 1,400.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the U. S. of N. Amer., in the E. part of the Union, having E. and S.E. the Atlantic, and landward the states New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, & Rhode Island. Area 7,500 sq. m. Pop. 737,699. Surface descends progressively from the W. to the sea, where it terminates in the peninsula Cape Cod: the state comprises the isls. Nantucket, & Martha's Vineyard in the Atlantic. Principal rivers, the Connecticut, Merrimac, & Pawtucket. Soil not very fertile, and though in many parts well cultivated, less corn is raised than is required for home consumption; it is accordingly imported from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, & the S. states, from which latter also large quantities of cotton are received. In manufs. Massachusetts is scarcely behind New York. Cotton goods are manufactured at Lowell, &c.; their value in 1840 was estimated at 16,553,423 dolls.; woollen goods in the same year to 7,082,898 dolls., and boots and shoes, iron wares, leather, paper, hats, oil, and muskets, are extensively produced. Reg. shipping in 1840, amounted to 545,900 tons, being more than that of any other state. Value of exports (1843) 6,485,307 dollars; do of imports 16,789,452 dolls. Cured fish & other provisions are articles of large export from Boston, the principal port. In 1847, the state contained 17 railways, aggregate length completed 698 miles, at a cost of 25,889,591 dolls., their chief centres being Boston and Worcester. Public revenue (1848) 500,331 dolls. This state is divided into 14 cos., & sends 12 represens. to Congress. Princip. cities and towns, Boston the cap., Newbury Port, Lowell, Plymouth, Barnstable, Northampton, & Worcester. There are 3 colleges, and 2 theological seminaries, and the state schools are on a large and well conducted principle. The govern-

ment of the state consists of a governor, lieut.-governor, senate (40), and representatives chosen annually. The Plymouth colony was first settled by the Puritans in 1620, and Salem, Charleston, and Boston, in 1628-30.—*Massachusetts' Bay* is comprised between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, length 40 miles, breadth 20 miles.

Massaciuccoli, a small lake & vill. of Central Italy, duchy and 8 m. W. Lucca, the lake 2½ m. in length, discharging its waters into the Montero.

Massacre Island, Pacific Ocean. [Maouna.]

Massa Ducale, or Massa di Carrara, an episcopal city of N. Italy, 58 m. S.W. Modena, near the Frigido, 2 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. (1844) 7,000. Chief edifices, a fine palace, a modern cathedral, & an old castle. It has manufs. of silks, & trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was formerly cap. of the duchy of *Massa-Carrara*, a state in the S.W. of Modena, composed of the duchy of Massa, and the principality Carrara. This small state was given to the archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and reunited, to Modena on her death in 1829.—*Massa Maritima*, or *M.-di-Maremma*, is an episcopal town of Tuscany, prov. & 29 m. S.W. Siena. Pop. 2,840.

Massafra, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 10 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 6,600.

Massa Lombarda, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., prov. and 29 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 4,370.

Massa-Lubrense, a town of Naples, prov. & 9 m. S.W. Castelamare, on the Mediterr. P. 6,600.

Massaroony, or Mazaruni, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored upwards for about 400 m., though its navigation is interrupted by numerous rapids. It flows from near lat. 4° 30′ N., and lon. 60° W., very circuitously through a mntnous. country, and then joins N.E. to the Cuyum, and enters the estuary of the Essequibo.

Massa Superiore, a town of Austr. Italy, 24 m.W.S.W. Rovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. P. 2,300.

Massat, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. St Girons. P. 1,000.

Massay, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 19 m. W.N.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,136.

Massenna, a tnshp., U. S. of N. America, New York, co. and near the St Lawrence. Pop. 2,726.

Massera, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Oman, in the Arabian sea, lat. 20° 30′ N., lon. 59° E. Length 40 m., average breadth 15 m.

Masserano, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Biella. P. of comm. 3,441.

Masseube, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 11 m. S.E. Marmande, on the Gers. Pop. 2,010. It has manufs. of blankets & horse-cloths, with an active traffic in mules exported to Spain.

Massevaux (Germ. *Masmünster*), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.E. Belfort. Pop. 2,679.

Massiac, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 15 m. N.N.E. St Flour, on the Alagon. Pop. 2,200.

Massillon, a vill., U. S. of N. America, Ohio, 98 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,422.

Massingham, two pas of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 7 m. N.W. Litcham. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 905.—II. (*Little*), 8 m. W.N.W. Litcham. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 152.

Massion, a vill. of Spain, Catalonia, with a station on the railway between Barcelona & Mataro.

Massouah, or Massowah, the principal seaport town of Abyssinia, on a small sterile island in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36′ N., lon. 39° 21′ E. Pop. of island estimated at 4,000. An active import trade with the Arabian ports and Bombay is here carried on. Chief imports, corn, maize, rice, cotton stuffs, silks, muslins, cotton wool, glass wares, cutlery, arms, hardwares, elephants' teeth, spices, coral, wines, spirits. The Arab vessels trading hither pay a certain import annually, and European vessels an unfixed amount of duty.

Massow, a walled town of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. and 22 m. E.N.E. Stettin. Pop. 2,110.

Mastuch, a town of Central Asia, cap. Chitral. Lat. 36° 12′ N., lon. 72° 31′ E. It has some trade with Yarkand and Afghanistan.

Mastura, a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, near the Red Sea, 140 m. S.S.W. Medina.

Mastre (La), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Tournon, on the Doux. Pop. 2,432.

Masulipatam, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the dists. Guntoor and Rajahmundry, and the Hyderabad dom. Area 4,810 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 332,039. The Kistnah river bounds it S.E., and Lake Colair is in its centre. Land rev. (1837) 94,497*l.*, total rev. 137,202*l.* Principal towns, Masulipatam, Ellore, and Chicacole.—*Masulipatam*, the cap., on the Coromandel coast, is 220 m. N.N.E. Madras. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistnah and the sea. The town, 1½ m. N.W., is large, and has long been famous for its chintz manufs. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods to Calcutta, W. Hindostan, and the Persian Gulf; its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surface beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons.

Mata, a lake of Brazil, prov. and 170 m. S.S.W. Maranham, and giving origin to the river Codo. Length about 20 m.—II. a river of E. Africa, enters the channel of Mozambique, nearly midway, between the rivers of Sofala and Sena.

Matagorda, a small seaport town of Texas, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Colorado, in Matagorda bay, 85 m. S.W. Houston. Pop. 600. It has a brisk foreign trade. The bay is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 55 m. in length, average breadth 7 m., S.W. is Matagorda island.

Matala (Cape), the most S. headland of Crete and of Europe. Lat. 34° 55′ S., lon. 24° 45′ E.

Matamoras, or Matamoros, a river-port town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, on the S. bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, 40 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port on the gulf consists of two harbours, the Brazo de Santiago and the Boca del Rio, about 9 m. apart, and both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. Exports consist chiefly of specie, with some hides, wool, and horses; imports, manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the U. S. Customs rev. has usually been mortgaged by the government for the payment of the Mexican army; in 1841, it amount. to 279,627 dolls.

Matan, a small island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, immed. E. Zebu, where, in 1520, Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives.

Matanzas, a fortified seaport town of Cuba, next in commercial importance to the Havana, from which it is distant 57 m. E., in a deep bay, on the N. coast of the island. Lat. 23° 0′ 58″ N., lon. 81° 40′ W. Pop. (1845) estimated at 45,795. It is pretty well built, and has a well sheltered harbour partly enclosing the town. It has acquired importance *wholly within* the present century, but in 1841, its exports amounted in value to 4,374,780 dollars, comprising sugar to 3,733,879 dollars, with molasses, coffee, brandy, bullion; the imports, *in same year*, amounting to 1,995,311 dollars, chiefly in provisions and timber.

Matapan (Cape), *Tænarium Prom.*, the S.most

extremity of the Morea, Greece, and of continental Europe. Lat. 36° 23′ N., lon. 22° 29′ E.

MATAPAS, a market town of Central America, state and 65 m. E.S.E. Guatemala.

MATARAM, a city of Java. [DJOCJOKARTA.]

MATARIEH, two vills. of Lower Egypt.—I. prov. & 20 m. S.E. Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. Pop. 3,000, nearly all engaged in fishing.—II. prov. Ghizeh, on the site of the ancient *On*, or *Heliopolis*, 5 m. N.E. Cairo, and where, on 25th March 1800, the French, under Kleber, totally defeated the Turks.

MATARO, *Illuro*, a marit. city of Spain, prov. & 15½ m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. (1845) 13,010. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old & new town, the latter having 2 fine squares. It has a large pa. church, an hospital, college, and school of navigation, manufs. of leather, cotton, silks, velvets, and ribands, & docks in which ship building is actively carried on. It is connected with Barcelona by a railway 15½ m. long, opened 29th October 1848, the first in Spain.

MATCHIKHA, a mkt. town, Russia, Don Cossack country, 75 m. E.N.E. Novockopersk. P. 2,200.

MATCHIN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on r. b. of the Danube, 32 m. N.E. Hirsova. It has 2 forts.

MATCHING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 12 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 687.

MATELICA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 23 m. W.S.W. Macerata, on the E. side of the Apennines. Pop. 7,270. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and convents, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

MATELLES (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Montpellier.

MATEO (SAN), a small walled town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N. Castellon-de-la-Plana.—II. a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. and 50 m. S.S.W. Cumana. Pop. 7,000. [SAO MATHEOS.]

MATERA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., 43 m. E. Potenza, on the Gravina. Pop. 11,200. It is old and in decay, but has a cathedral, 3 convents, and a royal college.

MATHA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S.E. St Jean d'Angely. P. 1,920.

MATHERN, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2 m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 442.

MATHIEU (ST), a comm. and market-town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Tardoire, 8 m. S.S.W. Rochechouart. Pop. 2,193.

MATHON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. S.W. Worcester. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 716.

MATHURA, or MUTTRA, a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., on the Jumna, dist. and 30 m. N.W. Agra. It is greatly venerated by Brahmins as the birthplace of Krishna, and consists chiefly of a continued street of temples, ghauts, &c., of some elegance, with several mosques, a fort, and some extensive cantonments.

MATHURIN (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, and on the Loire, 19 m. E.S.E. Angers. Pop. 1,650.

MATIGNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 15 m. N.N.W. Dinan. P. 1,200.

MATINA, the principal river of Costa-Rica, Central Amer., formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barbilla, flows E., & enters the Caribb. Sea, near lat. 10° N., lon. 8° 25′ W. At its mouth is a vill. of same name.

MATLASK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.E. Holt. Area 530 ac. Pop. 198.

MATLOCK, a watering-place and pa. of Engl., co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area of pa. 3,960 ac. Pop. 3,782, partly employed in manufs. of cotton and in lead mines. The vill. is neatly built on the slope, and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has an ancient church, numerous good hotels and lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museums, & handsome baths and pump-rooms connected with hot springs, temp. about 68° Fahr. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead mines, caverns, & picturesque woods of Matlock dale.—*Matlock Bath & Bridge*, are stas. on the Ambergate and Rowelly branch of N. Midland railway.

MATO-GROSSO, Brazil. [MATTO-GROSSO.]

MATOTSHKIN SHAR, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. and W. for 45 m. by 3 m. in breadth, and divides Novaia-Zemlia into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20′ N., lon. 55° to 60° E.

MATOUR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 16 m. W. Macon. P. 2,330.

MATSIOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 29 m. N. Vladimir. Pop. 3,400.

MATSMAI, a name of the Japanese island Yesso, which see.—II. the cap. city of the island, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32′ N., lon. 140° E. Pop. has been estimated at 50,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon sheltering a harbour capable of receiving the largest ships.

MATSON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Glo'ster. Area 450 ac. Pop. 61.

MATTEAWAN, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Fishkill creek, 1½ m. from Hudson river. P. 1,800, partly empl. in fustian manufs.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Greystock, 9½ m. S.W. Penrith. P. 363.

MATTERHORN, a mntn. of the Alps. [CERVIN.]

MATTERSDORF (Hung. *Nagy-Martony*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Oedenburg. Pop. 4,092.

MATTERSEY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 519.

MATTISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area 2,100 ac. P. 1,155.

MATTHEW (SAINT), an island of the Mergui Archipelago, Further India, off the W. coast of the isthmus of Kraw, lat. 10° N., lon. 98° E. Length 18 m. Surface mountainous and densely wooded. On its N. side it has a large harbour.

MATTO, or MATO GROSSO, the W. most and largest prov. of Brazil, is in the centre of S. America, between lat. 7° and 24° S., and lon. 50° and 62° W., having N. and E. the provs. Para, Goyaz, and San Paulo, S. Paraguay, and W. Bolivia and Peru. Area estimated at 426,500 sq. m., and pop. at 40,000. Its centre part is a mountain table land, giving origin to the Paraguay, Cuyaba, Guapore, Tapajos, Xingu, & other large rivers tributary to the Amazon, La Plata, and Araguaya, and covered with dense forests, whence the prov. derives its name. Gold, diamonds, and ipecacuanha, at present constitute almost the sole expts., & are sent down the Madeira & Amazon to the Brazilian ports, in exchange for the few foreign manufs. that are obtained for internal consumption. The prov. is very little explored, and numerous tribes of Indians inhabit it, who are in perpetual hostility with the settlers, and make continual incursions on the cultivated divisions. Principal towns, Cuyaba, the cap., Mato Grosso, and Villa Maria.—*Mato Grosso*, formerly *Villa Bella*, is a city in this prov., 260 m. W.N.W. Cuyaba, on rt. b. of the Guapore, near the frontier of Bolivia. Pop. (1845) 15,000.

MATURA, a small town and fort of Ceylon, near its S. extremity, 26 m. E. Point de Galle.—*Maturatta* is another maritime port, S.E. Kandy.

MATZDORF, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 6 m. S.W. Kesmark. Pop. 1,060.

MATURIN; formerly ORINOCO, the largest of the four deps. of the republic Venezuela, in the E.; cap. Cumana. Pop. 125,000. Climate warm and humid. Surface mostly in vast uncultivated plains, with great herds of cattle. It is divided into the provs. Cumana, Barcelona, Guiana, and Isle Margarita.

MAUBAN, a town of the Philippine island Luzon, Asiatic Archipelago, on its E. coast, S.E. Manila. Pop. 5,000.

MAUBERT-FONTAINE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. S.W. Rocroi. P. 1,312.

MAUBEUGE, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, arrond. and 11 m. N. Avesnes. Pop. 3,314. It has a national factory of fire-arms, iron foundries, and manufs. of iron and steel goods.

MAUBOURGUET, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees on the Adour, arrond. and 16 m. N. Tarbes. Pop. 2,310.

MAUCH-CHUNK, a tnship. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 72 m. N.E. Harrisburg. P. 2,193.

MAUCHLINE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, with a sta. on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, 8 m. S.E. Kilmarnock, on the Ayr. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 2,156. Pop. of vill. 1,336. It is neatly built; has a church, several schools, public library, branch bank, manufs. of wooden snuff boxes, and numerous cotton looms. The pa. was long the residence of Burns.

MAUGHANS (ST), a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 204.

MAUGHOLD, a pa. of the Isle of Man, including the town of Ramsey. Pop. 3,680.

MAUGUIO, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Herault, on railway to Nimes, and on the lagoon Mauguio, 7 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth, 6 m. E. Montpellier. Pop. 1,653.

MAULDEN, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 1½ m. E. Ampthill. Area 2,574 ac. Pop. 1,330.

MAULE, a river of Chile, enters the Pacific, near the vill. La Constitucion, 100 m. N.E. Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 m., for the last few leagues of which it is navigable for small craft. It gives the name to a dep. between those of Concepcion and Colchagua, with an area of 3,990 sq. m., and a pop. of 102,000 (?).

MAULÉON, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenees, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Pau. P. 1,350.

MAULÉVRIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine, arr. Beaupreau. Pop. 2,080.

MAULMAIN, MOULMEIN, or MOELMYNE, a seaport town of Further India, cap. a British prov. of the Tenasserim coast, at the mouth of the Saluen river, opposite the Burmese town Martaban, 28 m. N.E. Amherst, lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 97° 37′ E. Pop. was some years ago estimated at 10,000, and during the late Chinese war it was garrisoned by 4,000 men, including an European regiment. It was founded, in 1825, as a frontier military station, but having a good harbour, protected W.ward by the island Balu, it has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Exports consist of teak-timber, rice, tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, cocoa nuts, and live stock. Imports are mostly European cotton goods and marine stores. Trade principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang. About 15 m. distant are some remarkable stalactitic caverns.

MAUMEE, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., rises in the N.E. part of Indiana, flows mostly N.E., and enters Lake Erie (Maumee Bay), after a course of 100 m. The Wabash and Erie canal is constructed along its banks, and at the head of its navigation is Maumee-city.

MAUNDVEE and MAUNDWA, two towns of India; the former in presid. and 13 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. S. Concan; the latter on the Nerbudda, and, in 1820, stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

MAUNKAIRA, or MUNKERE, a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum & Indus rivs., 38 m. S.E. Bukkur. Lat. 31° 23′ N., lon. 71° 30′ E.

MAUNPOOR, a fortified town of Hindostan, dom. and 53 m. E. Jeypoor.—*Maunpoorah* is a town, Gwalior dom., S.W. Oojein.

MAUNSA, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 82 miles N.W. Baroda.

MAUR (ST), several comms. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 2 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,251.—II. dep. Seine, arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Sceaux. with a vill., near the canal St Maur, ¼ *m. in length*, mostly under ground, which shortens by 9 m. the navigation of the Marne, near Paris.

MAURE (STE), two comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Manse, 18 m. E.S.E. Chinon. Pop. 2,600.—II. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. Redon. P. 4,000.

MAURIAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 36 m. W.N.W. St Flour. Pop. 2,113. It has a fine Gothic church, comm. college, and trade in horses and mules.

MAURICE (ST), a river of Lower Canada, dist. Three Rivers, rises in Lake Chawgis, lat. 48° 40′ N., lon. 74° 30′ W., flows S.E., & joins the St Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 200 m. Affls., the Ribbon and Vermillion rivs. from the W.; Windigo and Crocho from the E. It gives name to a co., and a vill. of same name.

MAURICE (ST), *Agaunum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on l. b. of the Rhone, 14 m. S.E. the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,050. It has a council-house, an hospital, and an abbey, founded in the 5th century, and containing many curiosities.—The *Bridge of St Maurice*, crossing the Rhone here, unites the cantons Valais and Vaud. — II. Savoy. [BOURG ST MAURICE.]

MAURICE (ST), several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Creuse, arrond. Aubusson. Pop. 2,000.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Riom. Pop. 1,540.—III. dep. Vosges, 15 m. S.E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,023—IV. (*de Lignon*), dep. H. Loire, 5 m. N. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,150.—V. (*en Gourgois*), dep. Loire, 15 m. S.S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,510.—VI. (*des Noues*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,280.—VII. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire, arrond. Roanne. P. 1,280.

MAURICE RIVER, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 20 m. S.E. Bridgeton. Pop. 2,143.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE, an isl. of the Indian Ocean, forming a colony of Great Britain. *Length 36 m.*; breadth 20 m. Chief town Port Louis. Lat. of Cooper's island 20° 9′ 7″ S., lon. 57° 31′ 7″ E. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 161,920, of whom 10,000 are whites, and the remainder negroes and hill coolies. Coasts abrupt, surrounded by reefs; interior mountainous, and thickly wooded; elevation of Brabant mountain 3,000 ft., and of Peter Botte 2,600 feet. Climate healthy; mean temp. of year (at Port Louis) 78° .7; winter 75°; summer 81° .8 Fahr. The isl. is situated in the hurricane region of the Indian Ocean, and is subject to devastating storms. Surface well watered, and soil in the valleys rather rich, producing wheat, maize, yams, and manioc, but principally sugar, which, since 1848, has, however, greatly failed from an insect attacking the canes. In 1846, 33,651 persons were employed on sugar estates, of whom about 6,000 were cooly emigrants from India; and the crop

of sugar in 1847 was estimated at upwards of 65,000 tons. In the year 1846-7, the total exports to Great Britain, the Cape and Australian colonies, British India, and Bourbon, were valued at 1,569,213*l.*; and the imports, consisting of corn and provisions, cordage, British cotton manufs., India piece goods, haberdashery, iron, linens, cattle, silks, wines and spirits, and tobacco, amounted to 1,234,600*l.* In 1842, 108 ships, aggregate burden 28,650 tons, entered Britain from the Mauritius; and 54 do., burden 16,397 tons, cleared out of British ports for the same destination. In 1843, 123 vessels, aggregate burden 12,411 tons, belonged to the colony. The government, which extends over several groups of isls. in the vicinity, is vested in a governor, legislator, and executive councils, and the orders of the sovereign in council. Public rev. (1845) 295,616*l.*, expenditure 217,929*l.* The isl. is subdivided into 10 districts. Principal towns, Port Louis and Mahebourg. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, but was named in honour of Prince Maurice, by the Dutch, who took it in 1598. It is the scene of St Pierre's tale of Paul & Virginia. There is a packet communication monthly between the island and Ceylon.

MAURO (SAN), a small town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Matera. P. 1,100.

MAURON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N.N.E. Ploermel. Pop. 3,950.

MAURS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 20 m. S.W. Aurillac. Pop. 4,736. Chief industry, curing hams and bacon, and in weaving.

MAURUA; or MAUPITI, one of the Society Isls., Pacific Ocean. Circuit about 12 m.

MAUTERN, two small towns of Austria.—I. Styria, circ. and 20 m. W. Brück, with mineral baths and iron works.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge to Stein, 40 m. W.N.W. Vienna, and where, in 1484, Mathias of Hungary obtained a signal victory over the Austrians. — *Mauterndorf* is a mkt. town, Upper Austria, circ. and 55 miles S.E. Salzburg.

MAUTHHAUSEN, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 3 m. N.E. Enns.—*Mauthen* is a vill. of Illyria, Carinthia.

MAUVEZIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 19 m. S.E. Lectoure. P. 1,371.

MAUZÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Mignon, 13 m. S.W. Niort. Pop. 1,824.

MAVRO (or MAURO), POTAMOS, two rivers of Greece.—I. (*Acheron*), Epirus, rises S.W. Yanina, separates its sanjak from that of Delvino, and enters the Mediterranean, 7 m. E.S.E. Parga, after a tortuous S.W. course of 40 m. From the N. it receives the river, anciently called the *Cocytus*; and both streams were, by the Greek mythologists, reputed to be rivers of hell.—II. the modern name of the Cephissus. [BŒOTIA.] —*Mavro-Vouno*, or the "black mountain," is a triple peaked height, Epirus, elev. 1,500 feet.

MAWDESLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, 6 m. W.S.W. Chorley. Pop. 867.

MAWE'S (ST), a disfranchised bor. and petty seaport town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. St Just, 8 m. S.S.E. Truro. Pop. 941.

MAWGAN, two pas. of Engl., co. Cornwall.—I. (*in Meneage*), 3½ m. E.S.E. Helston. Area 5,510 ac. Pop. 1,084.—II. (*in-Pyder*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. St Columb-Major. Area 5,130 ac. Pop. 749. Lanherne-house, formerly a seat of the Arundel family, is now a Carmelite nunnery.

MAWNAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 582.

MAXEN, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden, with a castle and mineral baths. Pop. 665.

MAXENT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Montfort. Pop. 1,890.

MAXEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Market-Deeping. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 611. Near the vill. are Lolham Roman bridges, built across the Welland marshes.

MAXIMIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., near the source of the Argens, 11 m. W.N.W. Brignoles. Pop. 3,357. It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome church, a school of industry, and manufs. of woollen cloth. Near it are extensive marble quarries.

MAXSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 10½ m. E. Birmingham. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 346. Here are Maxstoke castle, and ruins of a priory.

MAXTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. and W. Roxburgh, on the Tweed. Pop. 459; do. of vill. 278.

MAXWELLTOWN, a bor. of barony of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, with which it communicates by 2 bridges. Pop. 3,230, chiefly Irish. The bor. has a town-house, and is governed by a provost.

MAY, an islet of Scotl., at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 m. E.S.E. Fife-ness, 1 m. in length, and formed of Greenstone, having a ruined priory, and a light-house, in lat. 56° 11′ N., lon. 2° 33′ W., with a light, 240 feet above the sea.—II. a small river, co. Perth, tributary to the Earn.—III. a small riv. of Wales, co. Carnarvon.

MAY (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. S.E. Beaupreau. P. 1,065.

MAYAGUEZ, a town and port of the isl. Portorico, Antilles, 70 m. S.W. St Jean-de-Portorico. It was taken, in 1822, by the adventurer Ducoudray, who attempted to estab. an indep. republic.

MAYBOLE, a bor. of barony, town, and pa. of Scotl., co. and 7½ m. S. Ayr, cap. dist. Carrick. Area of pa. 33¾ sq. m. Pop. 7,027. The town contains many good modern mansions, intermixed with various stately antique buildings, including the castle, the ancient seat of the Cassilis family, called "kings of Carrick;" manufs. for Glasgow houses employ numerous hands, mostly Irish. The pa. contains the vills. of Culroy and Dunure, has fine scenery, & ruins of Crossraguel abbey; & Colzean castle, seat of Marq. of Ailsa.

MAYDOURGHAUT, a town of India, Nizam's dom., above E. ghauts, 140 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

MAYEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. W. Coblentz, cap. circ., on the Nette. Pop. (1846) 4,650. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

MAYENCE (Germ. *Mainz*, anc. *Moguntiacum*), a strongly fortified city of W. Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Rhenish Hessen, on l. b. of the Rhine, near the influx of the Main, & here crossed by a bridge of boats, connecting the city with its fortified suburb Castel, which is traversed by the railway from Frankfürt to Wiesbaden Lat. (church of St Etienne, 518 feet above the sea), 49° 59′ 44″ N., lon. 8° 16′ 32″ E. Pop. (1845) 31,345, exclusive of garrison of 8,000 Austrian and Prussian troops. Besides its ramparts, it is defended by extensive outworks, comprising a citadel (commanding a splendid view), 6 forts, and a strongly fortified isl. in the river. It is antiquated and irregularly built. Principal édifices, the cathedral, built between the 10th & 12th centuries, and recently repaired; the old electoral palace, now the custom-house; the ho. of the Teutonic order, now the residence of the military governor; the former palace of the Prince-primate Dalberg, now the place of the judicial courts; an arsenal, a new theatre. A literary club-house occupies the site of the

house of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, whose statue in bronze, stands close by the site. Has a college, diocesan seminary, schools of medicine, and veterinary surgery; a public library of 110,000 printed vols., among which are some of the earliest extant specimens of printing; museums of natural history, coins, antiquities, &c.; and though its fortifications greatly interfere with its river-trade, it is still the principal trading city in the grand duchy, and next to Cologne, the principal in W. Germany for the supply of Rhenish produce, having a considerable trade in corn, wine, and timber, with manufs. of tobacco, leather, soap, glue, artificial pearls, musical and philosophical instruments, metallic and porcelain wares, carriages, &c., and extensive steam communications. In and around it are various Roman antiquities. It was taken, in 1797, by the French, under whom it was cap. of the dep. Mont-Tonnerre. It was ceded to H.-Darmstadt in 1815.

MAYENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, cap. league of the 10 jurisdictions, near the Rhine, 11 m. N. Chur. Pop. 1,200. It is well built, and has a fertile neighbourhood

MAYENNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine-et-Perche, between the deps. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Loire-Inf., Ille-et-Vilaine, Manche, and Orne. Area 2,010 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 368,439. Chief river, the Mayenne. Surface generally flat; soil fertile in the arronds. Laval and Château-Gontier; sufficient corn is raised for consumption; the vine is cultivated to a small extent, but the wine is of inferior quality; cyder & perry are extensively made; lint and hemp are grown, and the forests furnish timber for the marine. Chief industry, linen spinning and weaving. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Château-Gontier, Laval, and Mayenne.—II. a town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.E. Laval. Pop. (1846) 7,970. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and commerce in linens and calicoes. There are iron foundries in its vicinity.—The *River Mayenne* rises in the W. part of the dep. Orne, flows S. through the deps. Mayenne & Maine-et-Loire, & joins the Loiret on the rt. near Angers. Length 100 m., for the last 45 of which it is navigable.

MAYET, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, 16 m. E.N.E. La Fleche. Pop. 1,349. —II. dep. Allier, arrond. La Palisse. Pop. 1,811.

MAYEUX (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N.W. Loudéac. P. 1,530.

MAYFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Stafford, 2¼ m. W.S.W. West Ashburn. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 1,348. A lead mine has been opened here. —II. co. Sussex, 8½ m. S. Tunbridge Wells. Area 13,570 ac. Pop. 2,943. Remains of a palace, said to have been built by St Dunstan, and long a residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, still exist; & here Sir T. Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, lived, and kept open house.

MAYFIELD, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 8 m. N.E. Johnstown. Pop. 2,615.—II. a township of Ohio, co. Cuyahoga. Pop. 857.

MAYIGUANA, one of the Bahama Isls. Length 30 m.; breadth 8 m. At its S.E. extremity is the vill. Mogone.—*Mariguana Passage* separates it from Acklin's Isl., 50 miles W.

MAYLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6½ m. S.E. Maldon. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 200.

MAYNOOTH, a market town of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Royal canal, with a station on the Irish Great Western railway, 15 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 2,129. It has remains of a castle, formerly the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds, a large Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and the royal college of St Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates about 450 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. Annual gov. grant 30,000*l*. Carton, the demesne of the Duke of Leinster, is in the vicinity.

MAYO, a marit. co. of Irel., Connaught, having E. the cos. Sligo and Roscommon, S. Galway, and W. and N. the Atlantic. Area 2,131 sq. m., or 1,363,882 ac., of which about 800,000 are waste or unimproved mountain pasture, and 56,976 under water. Inhabited houses 68,425. Pop. 388,887. Coast line fringed with cliffs and islets, and indented with innumerable inlets, of which the largest are Killala bay, Broad haven, Blacksod, and Clew bays, and Killery harbour. Surface mostly mountainous, but comprising many fertile and comparatively level tracts. Principal lakes, Corrib, Mask, Conn, and Carra. Chief river, the Moy. Soil mostly light, and with the moist climate, better suited to grazing than tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, & potatoes. Breeds of cattle & sheep are generally improved. Estates large. Farms mostly very small, and the tenants are badly off. Average rent of land 8*s*. 6*d*. per ac. Ann. value of land (1847) 299,851*l*. Fisheries are valuable, and the co. has marble and slate works. Iron ore, though plentiful, is not wrought, and manufs. of linens, formerly considerable, have greatly declined. The co. is divided into 9 baronies and 68 pas., in the dioceses of Tuam, Killala, Achonry, and Elphin. Chief towns, Castlebar, Ballina, & Westport. It sends 2 members. to H. of C. (both for the co.). Reg. electors (1849) 1,118.—II. a pa. in the above co., containing vill. from which the co. takes its name, 3 m. S.E. Ballagh. Area 11,848 ac. Pop. 4,179.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is about 18 m. in circ., with a rocky coast and sterile soil, its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port Pinosa.—II. a river of the Mexican Confederation, state Sonora, enters the Gulf of California, 100 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 130 m.—III. an island, E. Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 m. N. Manado.

MAYOMBA, a town of S. Guinea, 120 m. N.W. Loango, at the mouth of the Mayomba in the Atlantic. It is cap. of the country Mayomba, which is rich in copper, ivory, and gum.

MAYORGA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Cea. Pop. 1,790.

MAYORGA, a group of the Friendly Islands, Pacific, the chief of which is Varao.

MAYOTTA, an isl., Indian Ocean. [COMORO.]

MAYPU, a river of Chile, dep. Santiago, rises in the Andes, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Pacific, 40 m. S. Valparaiso. Principal affl. the Melipilla, which joins the Maypel 40 m. E. the Pacific Ocean. The course of this mountain stream is so impetuous, that it can only be spanned by suspension bridges. In the plain traversed by it, the republican troops, under San Martin, defeated the royalists in the year 1818.

MAYRENA-DEL-ALCOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 3,541. It has a castle, and a large horse and cattle fair.

MAYRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 12 m. N.W. L'Argentiere. Pop. 2,558.

MAYSVILLE, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 8 m. E.N.E. Frankfort. Pop. 2,741. It has a good harbour for boats.

MAZAGAN, a fortified seaport town of Morocco,

on the Atlantic, 122 m. N.W. Marocco, at the extremity of a low rocky point. It has some good fortifications, but is now mostly in ruins.

MAZAGONG, a vill. of British India, presid. and on the island Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese.

MAZALTENANGO, a town of Central Amer., state and 110 m. W. Guatemala, cap. dist. Suchiltepec.

MAZAMET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, on l. b. of the Arnette, 10 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. (1846) 6,626. It has extensive woollen weaving and cloth fabrics, and cloth fairs.

MAZAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. & 5 m. E. Carpentras. P. 2,572.—II. a vill., dep. Ardèche, arrond. Largentiere. P. 1,590.

MAZANDERAN, a prov. of N. Persia, mostly between lat. 36° and 37° N., and lon. 50° and 54° E., having E. Khorassan, S. Irak-Ajemi, E. Ghilan, and N. the Caspian Sea. Estimated area 10,000 sq. m., and pop. 150,000. The lofty and densely wooded range of the Elburz bounds it S.ward, elsewhere the country is flat, swampy, and unhealthy, but fertile, producing cotton, fruits, and rice. Silk is an important product, and with rice and cotton is exchanged to Russian traders for woven fabrics, dry grains, tobacco, and cutlery. Principal towns, Sari, Balfrush, Farahabad, and Amol.

MAZARROU, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Murcia, near the Mediterr. Pop. 4,608.

MAZATLAN, a flourishing seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 210 m. S.S.E. Sinaloa, near the wide mouth of the river Mazatlan, in the Pacific. Pop. 1,500. It has broad streets and large buildings. About 5 leagues W.ward is Puerto de Mazatlan, now the most frequented port on this coast, but subject in summer to violent hurricanes.

MAZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 m. S.W. Baugé. Pop. 3,778.

MAZEENA, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 m. S.W. Jelalabad, and near which the British defeated an Afghan force in July 1842.

MAZEIRA, isl., coast of Arabia. [MOSEIRAH.]

MAZÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, on the Lez, 10 m. N. Pamiers. Pop. 2,439.

MAZIÈRE (LA BASSE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Correze, 14 m. S.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,690.

MAZO, a town of the Canary island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 4,181. It is one of the most miserable places on the island. Houses of wood.

MAZUFURABAD, a *town of the Punjab*, at the confl. of the Jhylum, and its great tributary the Kishengunga, and commanding the entrance of the Baramula pass into Cashmere.

MAZYE, a large vill. of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen valley, 40 m. N. Shawl.

MAZZARA, VAL DI, an old div. of Sicily, now subdivided among the provs. Trapani, Girgenti, and parts of Palermo and Caltanisetta.

MAZZARA, *Massara*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 26 m. S. Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. 8,400. It is enclosed by Saracenic walls, & has narrow, unpaved, dirty streets. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishop's palace, senate house, several convents, an hospital, college, theatre, & caricatore for warehousing corn.

MAZZARINO, a town of Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Caltanisetta, in the Val-di-Noto, with a college, and palace of Prince Butera. Pop. 11,600.

MAZZE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 12 m. S.S.E. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 3,291.

MCLEAY, a river of E. Australia, after flowing through steep ravines of great depth, joins the Apsley river near lat. 30° 40′ S., lon. 152° E.

MCLEOD, LAKE, British N. Amer. Lat. 55° N., lon. 122 30′ W., discharges its surplus waters into the Peace river. At its N. extremity is M'Leod fort.—*M'Leod Bay* is a nearly landlocked inlet at the E. extremity of the Great Slave Lake, and with Fort Reliance on its N. side.

MEACO, the cap. city of Japan. [MIAKO.]

MEADAY, a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawadi, 40 m. N. Prome. It was destroyed by the retreating Burmese in 1826.

MEADHA, a mkt. town of Hungary, in the Banat, N. of Orsova. Near it are the baths of Hercules, which were frequented by the Romans.

MEADVILLE, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 33 m. S. Erie. Pop. 1,319.

MEAHGUNGE, a walled town of India, dom. Oude, 24 m. S.W. Lucknow.

MEAKSIMA, some islets of Japan, W. Kiusiu.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, a mountain of Scotl., co. & 20 m. S.W. Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness, pa. Urquhart. Elevation 2,700 feet.

MEALY MOUNTAINS, a hill chain in Labrador, Brit. N. America, the loftiest near its E. coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height 1,480 feet. They are mostly of mica slate, and wooded to nearly their summits.

MEANA, two vills. of Sardinia.—I. Piedmont, div. and 27 m. W.S.W. Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 1,550.—II. island Sardinia, div. & 50 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,391.

MEANEE ("fishing place"), a marit. town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., Gujerat peninsula, 75 m. N.W. Joonaghur.—II. a vill., Scinde, on the Fulailee branch of the Indus, 5 m. N. Hyderabad, and where the British troops, under Sir C. Napier, defeated a Belooch force, 17th Feb. 1843.

MEANGIS ISLES, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 m. S.E. Mindanao. Chief island, Nanusa.

MEARE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Glastonbury. Area 7,820 ac. P. 1,522.

MEARNS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, with a vill., 3 m. S. Paisley. Area of pa. about 11,000 ac. Pop. 3,077; pop. of Newton, an anc. bor. of barony, 629, and of Busby 742. It has an old church, and a castle still entire. *The Mearns* is the popular name for the co. Kincardine.

MEARS (ASHLEY), a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,890. P. 496.

MEASHAM, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1,490. P. 1,615.

MEATH, a marit. co. of Irel., Leinster, having E. Dublin and the Irish Sea, and on other sides the cos. Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, King's co., Kildare, and Westmeath. Area 906 sq. m., or 579,899 ac., nearly the whole of which is cultivated. Inhabited houses 30,785. Pop. 183,828. Surface mostly flat, or but slightly undulating. Principal river, the Boyne. Climate comparatively dry and cold. Soil mostly a rich clayey loam, on limestone or gravel. Tillage farms cover more than 4-5ths of the co., but agriculture is very backward, and the condition of the numerous small farmers wretched. Estates smaller than in most Irish cos. Average rent of land 18*s.* an ac. Annual value of land (1847) 529,750*l.* The co. is divided into 12 baronies, 147 pas. in diocese of same name, founded about 1150, and which extends also over Westmeath, and part of King's co., comprising 224 pas. Episcopal rev. in average of 3 years ending 1831, 4,068*l.* Chief towns, Trim (the cap.), Kells, and Navan. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1849) 1,177. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest the king of Meath was supreme monarch of Irel.

MEAUX, *Iatinum*, afterwards *Meldi*, a comm. &

town of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 25 m. E.N.E. Paris, on the Marne, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 7,782. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a comm. college, with a library of 13,000 vols., and trade in grain and cheese. It was taken by the English in 1520, after a siege of five months. Bossuet was bishop of Meaux.

MEAVY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 361. Near the church are remains of a cross, and an oak tree of extraordinary size.

MEBARREZ (EL), a walled town of Arabia, prov. and 33 m. S. Lahsa. Pop. 10,000. (?)

MECCA, a city of Arabia, cap. of the Hedjaz, and of the dist. Belud-ul-Haram. Lat. 21° 28′ N., lon. 40° 15′ E. Pop. 30,000 (?). It is the residence of a shireef, under the protection of the grand seigneur, and is an open town, defended by 3 citadels; houses of stone. It has several mosques, & a temple, which surrounds the *Kaaba*, a small square edifice, the foundation of which is attributed, by the Mohammedans, to Abraham. On one of its angles is the black stone, the object of veneration to all Mussulmans, who alone are privileged to enter the city, and who are required to make a pilgrimage hither at least once in their lives. At the time of the pilgrimage, Mecca presents the appearance of an immense fair, where are assembled Malays, Tartars, Persians, Arabians, Turks, Africans, Greeks, and Armenians. It has no industry, the only manufs. are of chaplets. Provisions, and even water, are imported from a distance. The famous balm of Mecca is brought from the interior of Arabia; and there is also an extensive trade in eastern products. Mecca was the birth-place of Mohammed, and the cradle of the Mussulman creed. It was taken by the Wahabees in 1804 and in 1807, and by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818.

MECHADER, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 m. S. Sena, with a castle, the residence of a governor.

MECHLIN (Fr. *Malines*), a city of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, cap. arrond., divided into two portions by the Dyle. Pop. (1845) 27,234. It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral of the 12th century, with a steeple 370 feet in height, and containing the "Last Supper," by Rubens (whose "Adoration of the Magi" is in the church of St John, here); church of the Recollets, with Vandyke's famous "Crucifixion;" bishop's palace, town hall, arsenal, cannon foundry, Franciscan convent, & the beguinage for 800 widows. Mechlin is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium, the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, and a Roman Catholic university, opened in 1834; an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. It was formerly famous for its lace; at present its chief manufs. are of shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, & beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, & oil, & it communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons.

MECHOACAN, or MICHOACAN, a marit. state of the Mexican Confederation, betw. lat. 18° & 21° N., & lon. 100° & 104° W., having S.W. the Pacific, and landward the states Xalisco, Guanaxuato, Queretaro, and Mexico, from which last it is separated S.E. by the Bolsas, which, with its affls., and the Lerma and its tributaries N., form its principal rivers. Area 22,500 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 460,000. Surface greatly diversified. A branch of the Anahuac mntns. ramifies over its N. and central parts, and in it is the famous volcano of Jorullo. Lakes numerous, and that of Chapala forms part of its N.W. frontier. Soil generally fertile. Products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, and tapinzezan, which last is peculiar to this region. The mntn. sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, and gold, silver, and lead are procured in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first importance. Manufs. insignificant. The produce is mostly sent by land to Mexico and elsewhere, this state having no seaport. Principal towns, Valladolid the cap., Pascuaro, Tlalpuxahua, and Zamora.

MECKENHEIM, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. 1,300.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 m. S.E. Durkheim. Pop. 1,756.—*Meckesheim* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Elsens, 8 m. S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,070.

MECKLENBURG, a country of N. Germany, divided into two states; I. grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, & II. grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It was formerly part of the circle of lower Saxony. Soil fertile, pasturage excellent; cattle are extensively reared, & horses are exported for the cavalry. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe, and the dukes still take the title of princes of the Vandals.—*Mecklenburg-Schwerin* is bounded E. by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, S.E. & S. by Prussia, S.W. Hanover, W. Denmark and Ratzeburg, N. the Baltic. Area 4,845 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 528,185; cap. Schwerin.—*Mecklenburg-Strelitz* comprises two parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; I. the duchy of Strelitz on the E., cap. Strelitz. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 80,374; and II. the principality of Ratzeburg in the W. Area 139 sq. m. Pop. 15,918; cap. Schönberg.

MECKLENBURG, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. of Virginia. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 20,724.—II. a co. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 18,273.

MÉDARD (ST), two comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*en Jalle*), dep. Gironde, near the Jalle, 8 m. N.W. Bordeaux. P. 1,600.—II. (*de Gurçon*), dep. Dordogne, 15 m. W.N.W. Bergerac. Pop. 1,520.

MEDBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Rockingham. Area 1,910 ac. P. 534.

MEDEAH, *Lamida*, a fortified town of Algeria, prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Algiers. Previous to 1830, when it was taken by the French, it was the residence of the Bey of Titteri. P. (1840) 3,741.

MEDEBACH, or MADEBEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. S.E. Arnsberg. P. 2,330.

MEDELLIN, a town of Spain, prov. & 52 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 2,000. Hernando Cortes was born here in 1485. It was sacked by the French in 1809.

MEDELLIN, a city of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 48 m. S.E. Antioquia. Elev. 5,030 ft. Pop. estimated at 14,000. It is picturesquely situated on the Porse, an affl. of the Cauca, and is an entrepôt for the produce of a considerable extent of country.—II. a river of the Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 m. S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

MEDEMBLIK, a marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. N.W. Enkhuysen. Pop. 2,807. It has an active trade in cheese and timber.—*Meeden* is a vill., prov. *Groningen*, 9 m. N.W. Delfzyl. Pop. 1,174.

MEDFORD, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Massa-

chusetts, on Mystic river, 5 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,478, partly employed in ship-building.

MEDGYES, or MEDIAS, a town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. stuhl, on the Great Kokel, a tributary of the Maros, 37 m. E. Karlsburg. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, has Greek, Rom. Catholic, and Calvinistic churches; a Protestant college, and Rom. Catholic high school, and a trade in fine wine, cultivated in its vicinity.

MEDIA, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. & W. provs. of the modern Persian dom.; viz., Irak-Ajemi, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbijan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene*.—The Great Median wall, between the Tigris and Euphrates, at their nearest point of approach, has been apparently identified of late betw. lat. 33° 20′ & 34° N., & about lon. 44° E.

MEDICINA, a large market town of N. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 15 m. E. Bologna, on the canal of Medicina. P. 6,700, mostly agricultural.

MEDINA (formerly THE MEDE), a river of England, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, joining the sea at Cowes harbour. It is navigable to Newport 4 m. inland.

MEDINA (Arab. *Medinet-el-Nabi*), a fortified city of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 245 m. N. Mecca. Pop. 18,000 (?). Its chief interest is derived from the history of Mohammed, who, driven from Mecca, fled to Medina, A.D. 662, and from this epoch, called the *Hegira*, the Musselmans reckon dates. Medina was the seat of the Arabian empire under Mohammed, who died there in 632. Two mosques are especially venerated by Musselmans; one constructed by Mohammed on his arrival, and the other built over the house in which he died.

MEDINA, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de las Torres*), prov. and 43 m. S.S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,370.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. and 28 m. S.S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,760. It is the birth-place of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, and of the historian Diaz del Castillo.—III. (*de Pomar*), prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Burgos. Pop. 1,248. It has a good bridge, and some magnificent tombs of the Velasco family.—IV. (*de Rio Seco*), prov. & 25 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affl. of the Douro. Pop. 4,700. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and pottery wares.

MEDINA, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. part of Ohio. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 18,352.

MEDINACELI, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S. Soria, near the Jalon. Pop. 1,500. It has a noble ducal palace, and remains of a Roman arch.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a city of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. (1845) 10,534. It stands on the brow of a rocky eminence, is enclosed by walls, and has externally an imposing appearance, but it is almost wholly in decay. Principal edifices, a castle, and several churches and hospitals. It has manufs. of earthenwares.

MEDINET ABU, a vill. of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, and comprising the remains of its chief temples. [THEBES, also the *Handbook for Egypt*, pp. 352-4.]

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, *Arsinoe*, a town of Central Egypt, cap. prov. Fayoum, on the Bahr Yousef, or canal of Joseph, 52 m. S.S.W. Cairo. Estimated pop. 5,000. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, manufs. of woollen stuffs, & a trade in rose-water and nitre.

MEDITERRANEAN, *Mare Internum*, an inland sea, enclosed by Asia on the E., Africa on the S., and Europe on the N., and communicates with the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar on the W., situated between lat. 30° 20′ and 43° N., and lon. 6° and 37° 30′ E. Within this space is included the Tyrhennian, Ionian, Adriatic Seas, and the Sea of the Grecian Archipelago. The Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov which communicate with it by the strait of the Dardanelles, are considered as separate seas. The principal rivers which flow to the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Arno, and the Tiber in Europe, and the Nile in Africa. The principal islands are Sicily (which divides the Mediterranean into an E. and W. portion), Cyprus, Crete, Malta, and the Ionian islands in the E., and Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic islands in the W. The most important gulfs are Taranto in Italy, Lepanto in Greece, Syrtis and Cabes in Barbary, in the E. portion; and Valencia in Spain, Lion in France, Genoa in Italy, and Tunis in Africa, in the W. The winds of this sea are very variable; the tides are little felt and very irregular. Fish is abundant in the Mediterranean, especially tunny, anchovies, pilchards, and mackerel, and the finest coral, sponge, and ambergris are procured. The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage, the Romans were sole masters of its shores; in the middle ages, the Venetians monopolized its commerce, and at present, England, by the possession of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian islands, possesses the greatest influence on its destinies. [ADRIATIC and IONIAN SEA.]

MEDITERRANEAN, is a name applied generally to all seas nearly surrounded by land, as the Baltic.

MEDIYAD, a small town of Turkish Diarbekir, in a populous plain, 35 m. S. Sert, on the route to Mosul. It has the residence of a governor.

MEDJERDA, *Bagradas*, a riv. of N. Africa, Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and after a N.E. course of 200 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Tunis), 24 m. N. Tunis.

MEDJIBOJ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 55 m. N.E. Kamenetz. P. 4,000.

MEDLING, a town of Austria. [MÖDLING.]

MEDMENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Great Marlow. Area 2,610 ac. P. 385.

MEDNOI, an island, belonging to Russia, in Behring Sea, E. of Behring island. Length 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Copper is found on its W. coast.

MEDOC, an old dist. of France, in the N.W. of Guyenne, along the Garonne; fertile in the finest growths of claret wines. It now forms the N.W. part of the dep. Gironde.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. and 2½ m. N.W. Durham, pa. Lanchester. Pop. 796.

MEDREAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. N.N.W. Montfort. Pop. 2,123.

MEDSTED, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. W.S.W. Alton. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 450.

MEDVEJII-OSTROVA ("Bear Islands"), two groups of isls. in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma river.

MEDVIEDITZA, a river of Russia, gov. Saratov, and Don-Cossack country, after a S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Don on left, 15 m. below the influx of the Choper. Length 330 m. Many German and other colonies are seated on its banks.

MEDWAY, *Vaga*, A river of England, rises near E. Grinstead, in the S.E. of co. Surrey, flows through the centre of the co. Kent, past Rochester and Chatham, & joins the Thames at Sheerness. It is of considerable depth, navigable to Penshurst, and its scenery is eminently beautiful.

MEDWAY, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 19 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,043.

MEDYNSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Medynka, Pop. 2,000. An engagement took place here between the French and the Russians, in 1812.

MEDZIBON, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 1,310.

MEELICK, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. S.E. Eyrecourt. Area 4,292 ac. Pop. 1,710.—II. a pa., co. Mayo, 3 m. W.S.W. Swineford. Area 8,062 ac. Pop. 3,915.

MEEN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Montfort. P. 1,395. It has the ruins of a fine abbey.

MEENGANA, a thriving manufacturing town of the Punjab, near the Chenaub river, 20 m. W. Jhung, and where large quantities of white cotton cloths are made for the Afghan market.

MEER, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Lincoln, within the co. of which city it is included.

MEERANE, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 21 m. W. Chemnitz. Pop. (1845) 5,470. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and bombazines.

MEERAT, or MEERTA, a town of Hindostan, prov. and 42 m. W.N.W. Ajmeer, on an affl. of the Loony. It was once of consequence, though now in decay. Its chintz manufs. are in repute.

MEERGURH, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. & 72 m. E.S.E. Bhawlpoor.

MEERHOUT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 15 m. S.E. Turnhout. Pop. 3,250.

MEERPOOR, a town of Scinde, near the Pingaree, a branch of the Indus, 45 m. S. Hyderabad. Pop. 10,000. It commands the route between Hyderabad and Cutch, & formerly yielded, with its territory, an annual revenue of 50,000*l*. Many vills. of Scinde and Beloochistan have same name.—II. a town, Punjab, 115 m. N.W. Lahore.

MEERSBURG, a town of Baden, circ. and on the Lake of Constance, 5 m. N.E. Constance. It has a castle, and a Dominican convent.

MEERSSEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. dist., 4 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 2,008.—II. a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 3 m. E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,826.

MEERUT, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., enclosed by the dists. Moradabad, Seharunpoor, Boolundshahur, and Delhi. Area 2,250 sq. m. Land rev. (1829-30) 140,420*l*.—*Meerut* the cap. of dist., is 35 m. N.E. Delhi, on an affl. of the Ganges. It is enclosed by a brick wall, but is in decay, though it has many remains attesting former magnificence, besides one of the largest British churches in India, a British free school, and extensive barracks, forming an important station for the British troops in the Upper provs. of Bengal presid. The other towns are Sirdhuna and Katouli.

MEES (LES), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Durance, 14 m. W.S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,085.

MEESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4¼ m. S.E. Barkway. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 181.

MEETH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 314.

MEFFERSDORF, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, circ. Lauban. Pop. 716.

MEGALO-KASTRO, cap. of isl. Crete. [CANDIA.]

MEGALOPOLIS, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. Gortynia, 5 m. N. Leondari, with remains of a very perfect and large theatre.

MEGANISI, one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length, N. to S., 6 m., breadth 3 m.

MEGARA, a vill., but formerly an important city of Greece, gov. Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina, opposite Salamis, 21 m. W. Athens. Pop. 1,000.

MEGASPELION, a rich convent of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, 5 m. N. Kalavrita. It has connected with it, from 250 to 300 monks, and a miraculous image of the Virgin, resorted to in pilgrimage.

MEGEN, a town of Netherl'ds, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 15 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 600.

MEGEVE, a market town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 5 m. S. Sallenche. Pop. (of comm.) 2,774.

MEGNA, a river of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, rises 40 m. N.W. Dacca, joins the Brahmaputra, to which it gives its own name for the rest of its course.

MEHADIA, a market town of S. Hungary, Banat, near the Wallachian frontier, 15 m. N. Orsova. Pop. 1,684. The baths of Mehadia, or Hercules baths, near this, were known to the Romans, and are annually frequented by many visitors.

MEHALA-EL-KEBIR, *Cynopolis*, a town of Lr. Egypt, cap. prov. Garbieh, 45 m. S.W. Damietta.

MEHEDIAH, or MAMMORAH, a fortified town of Marocco, prov. and 110 m. W.N.W. Fez, on the Seboo, about 1 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic. Its fortifications were formerly respectable; but it is now in decay, and its pop. is under 400.

MEHLSACK, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 37 m. S.S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 3,030.

MEHRAND, or MERANDE, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 48 m. E.S.E. Khoi, 11 m. W. of which are the ruins of the ancient Moranda.

MEHUN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Yevre, and with a station on the Orleans and Bourges railway, 9 m. N.W. Bourges. P. 3,274. It has manufs. of woollens.

MEIAPONTE, a town of Brazil, prov. and 65 m. E. Goyaz, on the river Almas. It is the most commercial town in the prov. Pop. 8,000.

MEIDLING, a vill. of Austria, near Vienna, on the S.W. It has mineral springs. Pop. 3,500.

MEIGLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 12 m. N.W. Dundee, with a station on the Scottish Midland Junction railway, 21 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 728, of vill. 457. The vill. is very ancient. In the church yard is a monument, said to be the tomb of Vanora or Guinevar, the wife of King Arthur. Belmont castle (Lord Wharncliffe), is in the pa., and in the park is a large granite block called Macbeth's stone.

MEIGS, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Ohio. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 11,152.—II. a co. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 215 sq. m. P. 4,794.

MEIKLE-FERRY, a strait of the Dornoch Firth, Scotl., 3 m. W.N.W. Tain, co. Ross. Breadth 3 m. It is crossed by a rather dangerous ferry, in the line of the Great Northern Road.

MEILEN, or MEYLEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 3,000.

MEILHAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. W. Marmande. Pop. 2,293.—*Meillac* and *Meillant* are two vills.—I. in dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 m. S. St Malo.—II. dep. Cher, 20 m. S.S.E. Bourges.

MEIMUNA, a town of Afghanistan, Huzareh country, on an affl. of the Oxus, in lat 35° 50′ N., lon. 64° 38′ E.

MEINAU, a small island of S. Baden, circ. Lake, in the Lake of Ueberlingen, 2½ m. W. Constance, with a vill., a castle, & numerous vineyards, the property of Prince Esterhazy.

MEININGEN, a fortified town of Central Germany, cap. duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on r. b. of the Werra, 33 m. E.N.E. Fulda. Pop. (1845) 6,205. Principal edifice, the palace, the residence of the dukes since 1681, containing collections of paint-

ings and natural curiosities. It has a house of assembly for the duchy, two gymnasia, a normal school, and manufs. of woollens and linens.

MEI-OMID, a considerable vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 35 m. E. Shahrood, at the foot of a mntn. range, and enclosed by walls and gardens.

MEISENHEIM, a town of W. Germany, cap. a detached principality, belonging to Hessen Homburg, on the Glan, 45 m. S. Coblentz. Pop. 2,300. It has a palace, and a handsome town hall.

MEISSEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. N.W. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. (1845) 8,080. It is enclosed by walls, has numerous suburbs, and presents a picturesque appearance with "its castle, Gothic church, and lofty houses, perched high on a rocky eminence," but it is internally gloomy. Its fine cathedral has some monuments of Saxon princes; in its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, is now established the famous porcelain factory, producing all the goods known as "Dresden china." It has manufs. of hosiery, leather, colours, & camels' hair brushes; and the convent of Afra, near the town, is the seat of a royal school.

MEJERDA, a river of Tunis. [MEDJERDA.]

MEKLONG, a town of Siam, at the confl. of the Meklong river with the W. mouth of the Menam, 30 m. S.W. Bang-kok. Pop. estimated at 13,000.

ME-KONG, or MENAM-KONG, one of the principal rivers of S.E. Asia, rises in Tibet, traverses the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, Laos, and Camboja, and enters the China Sea by numerous mouths, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° 40′ E. In its lower part it separates into numerous arms, & divides the Anamese and Siamese doms.

MEKRAN, or MUKRAN, the largest prov. of Beloochistan, between lat. 25° and 28° N., & lon. 58° and 66° E., having W. the provs. Bushkurd and Kohistan, E. those of Sarawan, Jhalawan, & Lus, S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area estimated at 100,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000, mostly pastoral. It is a wild and barbarous region, where the troops of Alexander the Great suffered severely from drought on their return from India into Persia, though it has been latterly affirmed that the two principal routes through it are not deficient in supplies of water, and they are important as military thoroughfares. It is divided into numerous petty districts, under separate chiefs, some tributary to the khan of Kelat, others to Muscat, and Persia.

MEL, or MELO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Belluno, cap. dist., on the Piave. Pop. 4,000.—*Melo* is a town of S. America, Uruguay, 200 m. N.E. Monte-Video.

MELASSA, or MELASSO, *Mylasa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 23 m. N.E. Boodroom. It has large ancient remains, and some trade.

MELAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Charolles. Pop. 1,932.

MELAZGHERD, a dilapidated town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 80 m. S.E. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., on the Murad-chai (Euphrates).

MELBECKS, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Grinton, 12 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,633.

MELBOURN, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 1,724.—II. co. and 7½ m. S.S.E. Derby, Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 2,583, and gives the title of viscount to the Lamb family.—III. a township, co. York, E. Riding, pa. Thornton, 4½ m. S. Pocklington. Pop. 514.

MELBOURNE, the cap. town of the British colonial territory of Phillipsland, or Victoria, in the S. part of Australia, on the Yarra-yarra, near its mouth in Port Philip, lat. 37° 48′ 6″ S., lon. 144° 57′ 7″ E. Pop. (1846) 10,954. It was founded in 1837, and now extends for 2 m., with a breadth of 1 m., along the river, which is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons, and about to be crossed here by a stone bridge of 1 arch. Site low, and frequently flooded. Streets regular; houses chiefly of brick, many of the public buildings of stone, and, altogether, it has the aspect of an English country town. It has various churches, public schools, and clubs, a court-house, jail, government offices, 3 banks, courts of justice and requests, Port Phillip college, a mechanics' institution, theatre, botanic garden, race-course, numerous associations and newspapers, steam flour-mills, iron foundries, horse bazaar, and extensive wool stores. It is a munic. bor., divided into 4 wards, the see of a Protestant bishop, and the chief seat of the trade of Phillipsland; though large ships arriving at its port, are obliged to lie opposite Williamstown, about 4 m. distant. Value of exports from Melbourne and Geelong in 1842-3, 192,243*l.*, of which 166,388*l* stood for wool. Melbourne communicates daily by steamers with Geelong on the W. side of the bay, and at stated periods with Sydney, Launceston, and Hobart-town in Tasmania (Van Diemans Land). Around it are many thriving farms and country residences of its more wealthy inhabitants.—*Melbourne Island*, Pacific Ocean, forms with Bedford and Minto islands a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837.

MELBURY, several pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Abbas*), 2¼ m. S.S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 390.—II. (*Bubb*), 6¾ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 126.—III. (*Osmond*), 7¼ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 404.—IV. (*Sampford*), 6¾ m. W.N.W. Cerne. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 43.

MELCHBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 5 m. E.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 2,550. P. 274.

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch river, and noted as the birth-place of Arnold of Grütli and Nicholas von der Flue, two of the founders of the Swiss confederation.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 173.—II. (*Regis*), a town of England, forming a part of the bor. Weymouth. [WEYMOUTH.]

MELDAL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift. and 35 m. S.W. Trondhjem. Pop. 4,260.

MELDOLA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 7 m. S. Forli. Pop. 4,220.

MELDON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 1,040. P. 162.

MELDORF, a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the N. Sea, 53 m. N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 2,000. It has a small harbour.

MELDRETH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.N.E. Royston. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 730.

MELDRUM (OLD), a market town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area of pa. 7,474. Pop. 1,873; do. of Old Meldrum or Methelnie-town 1,102. It is pretty well built, though irregular, and has a town-hall, church, and episcopal chapel, with manufs. of cotton.

MELEDA, *Melita*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 17 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. Length 23 m.; breadth 4 m. Pop. 900. Surface mountainous. Chief products corn in small quantities, fruits, oil, and some wine. Goats and sheep are pretty numerous. It has several vills.

Many commentators think that it was Meleda, and not Malta, at which St Paul was wrecked.

MELEKHOVSKAIA, a market town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, 23 m. N.E. Tcherkask, on the Don. Pop. 2,000.

MELENKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ. Pop. 5,685.

MELENIK, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 60 m. S.E. Ghiustendil.

MELFI, *Aufidus*, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic mountain, overlooking the plain of Capitanata, 34 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 8,400. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old castle, a cathedral, several convents and cisterns. The vicinity is celebrated for its wine.

MELFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Stour, 3 m. N. Sudbury. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 2,597. The vill. is beautifully situated, and has a handsome Gothic church, a large ancient poors' hospital, revenue 1,066*l.*, and silk manufs.

MELGAÇO, the N.most town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 38 m. N.E. Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress, and a trade in hams, for which it has repute.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. and 168 m. S.W. Pará, on W. bank of Lake Anapu. Pop. 4,000.

MELGAR DE FERNAMENTAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2,700, chiefly engaged in tanning.

MELGIG, a salt lake or marsh in S.E. of Algeria, near lat. 33° N., lon. 7° E., and which receives the river Adjedi from the N.W. Length 26 m.; breadth 18 m.

MELIDEN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 5 m. N.E. St Asaph. Pop. 844.

MELILLA, a seaport town on the N. coast of Morocco, but belonging to the Spaniards, 40 m. E.N.E. Beni-Botoya. Pop. 3,000. The Spanish citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns, and is garrisoned by about 900 men.

MELINDA, or MELINDE, a seaport town of E. Africa, cap. a state, N. of Zanzibar, lat. 4° 50′ S., lon. 40° E. It has many ruined churches built by the Portuguese, who possessed it during the 16th and 17th centuries, & a considerable traffic.

MELINE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6¾ m. S.S.W. Cardigan. Pop. 492.

MELIPILLA, a town of Chile, dep. and 38 m. S.W. Santiago, on the Maypo.

MELISSEE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Saône, arrond. and 7 m. N.N.E. Lure, on the Ognon. Pop. 2,208.

MELITO, 4 vills. of Naples.—I. Calab. Ult., dist. Reggio. Pop. 1,000.—II. Princip. Ult., dist. Arcano. Pop. 900.—III. Princip. Cit., dist. Vallo.—IV. prov. Naples, dist. Casoria. Pop. 3,000.

MELITOPOL, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 m. N.N.E. Simferopol. Pop. 1,760.

MELK, or MÖLK, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 m. W. St Polten. Pop. 1,000. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, on the site of the Roman *Nomare*, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, and a botanic garden.

MELKSHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, 10½ m. E.S.E. Bath. Area of pa. 10,750 ac. Pop. 6,236. The town has a large anc. cruciform church, a union work-ho., manufs. of woollens, and in the immediate vicinity, baths and a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring, similar to those of Cheltenham.

MELLA, a river of Austrian Italy, rises 20 m. N. Brescia, flows S., and joins the Oglio, 12 m. N.E. Cremona, after a course of 50 miles.

MELLARA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 21 miles E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 2,323.

MELLAWEE, a mkt. town of Central Egypt, prov. and 26 m. S. Minieh, on l. b. of the Nile.

MELLE, a mkt. town of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. E.S.E. Osnabrück, on the Else. Pop. 1,437.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 11 miles W.S.W. Saluzzo. Pop. 2,043.

MELLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arrond., 17 m. E.S.E. Niort. Pop. (1846) 2,473. It has beautiful suburbs, and the district is celebrated for a breed of mules, reputed among the best in Europe. In the neighbourhood is the sulphureous spring of Fontadan.—*Melles* is a vill., dep. H. Garonne, arrond. St Gaudens, with lead mines. Pop. 1,143.

MELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Kirby-Lonsdale. Area 21,700 ac. Pop. 2,039. It has a small grammar school.—II. a chapelry, same co., pa. Halsall, 5½ m. S.S.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 607.

MELLINGEN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Argau, 1 m. S. Baden, on the Reuss. Pop. 685.

MELLION (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.S.E. Callington. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 395.

MELLIS, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on railway, 3½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 532.

MELLONS (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 7 m. S.W. Newport. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 613.

MELLOON, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawadi, opposite Patanago, and where a treaty was proposed between the British and Burmese in 1825.

MELLOR, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 6 m. E.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 2,015, extensively employed in cotton manufs.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,844.

MELLRICHSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Saale, 48 m. N.N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,810.

MELLS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 1,261.

MELMERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 5½ m. N.E. Penrith. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 329.

MELNIK, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on rt. b. of the Elbe, 21 m. N. Prague. Pop. 1,378. It has an ancient castle, and 6 annual fairs. The finest Bohemian wine is grown in its vicinity.

MELNITZY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 17 m. E.S.E. Kowel. Pop. 1,500.

MELOIR DES OUDES (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. E. St Malo. Pop. 3,180.

MELORIA, *Manaria*, a small isl. in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 m. W. Leghorn. Here the Genoese totally defeated the Pisans in a naval engagement in 1250.

MELOVATKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 33 miles S.E. Kupiansk. Pop. 2,000.

MELROSE, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, 11 m. N.N.W. Jedburgh, & with a station on the N. British railway. Area of pa. 45 sq. m. Pop. 5,331; do. of town 893. The town, beautifully situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, is noted only for its abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still the noblest ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1136, for monks of Cistertian order; rebuilt in the richly decorated style, between the reigns of Robert Bruce and James IV.; and unroofed and greatly dilapidated at the Reformation. Length from E. to W., 258 feet; breadth of cross aisles, 137 ft. The D. of Buccleuch is proprietor.

MELS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 1½ m. S.W. Sargans. Pop. 1,000.

MELSONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Ac. 2,310. P. 530.

MELSUNGEN, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. circ., on the Fulda, 13 m. S. Cassel. Pop. 4,020. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth.

MELTHAM, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 5 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,263, employed in woollen manufs.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 14½ m. E.N.E. Leicester, on the navigable Wreke, here crossed by 2 stone bridges, and with a station on the Midland railway. Area of pa. 5,610 ac. Pop. 3,740. The town has a fine Gothic church, 2 large free schools, supported by the town estate, annual rev. 700*l.*; an almshouse, founded in 1638; union work-house, a good library and news-room, excellent hotels, and stabling for upwards of 800 horses, belonging to the members of the famous subscription fox-hunt, which attracts to Melton, during the season, the *elite* of the fashionable sporting world.

MELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Woodbridge. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 980.—II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 429.—III. (*Little*), same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 820 ac. P. 330.—IV. (*Constable*), same co., 5 m. S.S.W. Holt. Area 2,710 ac. Pop 75. The magnificent seat of Sir J. Astley is in this pa.—V. (*High*), co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 115.—VI. (*Ross*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Glandford-Bridge. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 175.

MÉLUN, *Melodunum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, and on the Paris & Troyes railway, 27 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 6,750. It is agreeably situated, and has a pa. church with fine stained glass, the clock-tower of an old abbey, ruins of a royal palace of the kings of France, a comm. college, normal school, and public library; with manufs. of woollen cloths and printed linens.

MELVERLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 11 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 229.

MELVILLE, an anc. pa. of Scotl. [LASSWADE.]

MELVILLE (BAY), an inlet of Greenland, near the head of Baffin Bay. Lat. 76° N., and between lon. 60° and 64° W.—(*Cape*), a headland, forming the W. boundary of the above bay.—II. E. Australia, in lat. 14° 10′ S., lon. 144° 25′ E.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an isl. off the coast of N. Australia, in lat. 11° 28′ S., lon. 131° E. Length 70 m.; breadth 30 m. Surface low and gently undulating. In 1824, a British settlement was planted at Fort Dundas, near Apsley Strait, but soon afterwards abandoned.—II. the W.most of the Georgian Isls., British N. Amer., in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 75° N., lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, and where he wintered in 1819-20.—III. S. Pacific, in lat. 17° 35′ S., lon. 142° 41′ W.

MELZO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 12 miles E.N.E. Milan.

MEMBRILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E. Ciudad-Real, on the Azuer. Pop. 3,620.

MEMBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.N.W. Axminster. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 886.

MEMEL, a fortified seaport town of E. Prussia, being the most N. in the kingdom, reg. and 74 m. N.N.E. Königsberg, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Dange, on the N. end of the Cürische-Haff. Lat. of light-house 55° 43′ 7″ N., lon. 21° 6′ 2″ E. Pop. (1846) 9,400. It consists of the old, new, & Frederick's towns, with several suburbs. It was enclosed by walls in the time of the Teutonic knights, and has a citadel, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, arsenal, exchange, theatre, high schools, an hospital, and manufs. of woollen cloth and soap, with shipbuilding docks, saw mills, and distilleries. The harbour, 14 feet deep, can accommodate 300 vessels, and a light-house, 128 feet in height, has been erected on the N.E. side of its entrance. Memel is the great entrepot of the country, watered by the Niemen. Exports comprise oak-plank and fir, timber of the first quality, corn, staves, flax, hemp, linseed, oil cake, hides, bones, and wool. Principal imports, colonial produce, cotton stuffs and yarn, cutlery, & English coal. Total value of exports (1842) 444,392*l.*; of imports 205,867*l.* Ship-building is carried on extensively; and in 1839, 64 vessels, aggregate burden 22,807 tons, belonged to the port; at which, in 1843, 739 ships entered, and 750 cleared out.

MEMMINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Iller, 43 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. (1845) 6,876. It is enclosed by walls, and has a handsome town-hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil cloth, copper and ironwares.

MEMPHIS, or MOPH, a ruined city, and the anc. cap. of Egypt, the remains of which exist on the W. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S. Cairo.—*Mitrahera* and several other vills. are on its site.

MEMPHIS, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Tennessee, at its S.W. extremity, on an eminence beside the Mississippi. Pop. 3,300. It is regularly laid out, and its trade is equal to that of any port between New Orleans and St Louis. A railway connects it with Lagrange.

MEMPHREMAGOG (LAKE), Lower Canada and U. S., is chiefly in the British dist. Three-rivers, but partly in the state Vermont, about lat. 45° N., lon. 72° W. Length 30 m. It receives Black riv. from the S., and gives origin at its N. extremity to the river St Francis.

MENA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. E. Tchernigov, on an affl. of the Desna. Pop. 2,000. It was important in the 10th century.

MENAGGIO, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, 15 m. N.N.E. Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on W. bank of the Lake of Como.

MENAI STRAIT, an arm of the sea in N. Wales, separating the Isle of Anglesea from co. Carnarvon. Length N.E. to S.W. 14 m.; breadth varies from 200 yards to 2 miles. Shores rocky. It is navigable for vessels of moderate burden. The celebrated suspension bridge across this strait, forming a part of the great line of road between London and Holyhead, was completed by Telford in 1825, at a cost of 211,791*l.* It has 7 stone arches, each 52½ feet span, besides the suspension portion, which is 560 feet in length. Height of roadway above high water 100 feet.—A tubular suspension bridge has (1849) been carried over the strait, and forms a part of the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway.

MENALLEN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 48 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,269.

ME-NAM, or MEI-NAM ("mother of waters)," one of the large rivers of S. Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the table-land of Yunnan (China), traverses the centre of Siam, and after a S. course estimated at 800 m., enters the Gulf of Siam by three mouths, the E. of which is navigable for large ships, though all are more or less obstructed by bars.

MENAM-KONG, a riv. of S.E. Asia. [ME-KONG.]

MENAN (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. of N. Amer., in the Atlantic.—I. in New Brunswick, at

the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and 13 m. in length.—II. U. States, Maine, off Steuben harb.

MENANCABOW, or MENANKABAU, a state of Sumatra, comprising a territory in its W. part. Pop. mostly Mohammedan, and they carry useful arts to a greater perfection than any other people of Sumatra. They are now wholly or partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

MENARS-LA-VILLE, a town of France. [MER.]

MENAS-ALBAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 miles S.S.W. Toledo. Pop. 3,651.

MENAT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 17 m. N.W. Riom. P. 2,020.

MENDANA ISLANDS. [MARQUESAS.]

MENDAVIA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 40 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,900. Cæsar Borgia was killed in a skirmish, near this town, in 1507.

MENDE, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Lozère, on l. b. of the Lot, 75 m. N.W. Avignon. Pop. (1846) 4,619. It is situated on the slope of Mont Mimat, enclosed by boulevards, and has a fine cathedral with 2 spires, an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture; a public library, chamber of manufs., and considerable manufs. of serges and other coarse cloths.

MENDEFI, or MENDEFY, a lofty mntn. of Central Africa, S. of Mandera, near lat. 9° N., lon. 14° 25′ E., and supposed to be volcanic.

MENDELI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 36 m. N.E. Bagdad, on the route across Mount Zagros, and defended by a castle.

MENDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 12 m. W. Arnsberg. Pop. 3,300.

MENDERE, two rivers of Asia Minor.—I. (anc. *Mæander*), Anatolia, is formed by two streams, about 50 m. S.W. Afium Kara Hissar, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea, 32 m. S.S.W. Aiasaluck (Ephesus), after a course of upwards of 200 m. On its banks are the traces of the ancient cities Apamæa, Antiochia ad Mæandrum, and Miletus.—II. (ancient *Simois*), plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., & after a N.N.W. course of about 60 m., past the sites of Troy & Pergamus, enters the Hellespont at it mouth, in conjunction with the Scamander.

MENDHAM, a pa. of Engl., cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1½ m. E.S.E. Harleston. Ac. 1,730. P. 823.

MENDIGORRIA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 16 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,160.

MENDIP HILLS, England, co. Somerset, divide the N. from the central part of the co. Length about 24 m., with elevation of upwards of 1,000 feet; are mostly wild heath or sheep walk, and coal and lead mines are worked here.

MENDLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 16½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 1,340. Annual charities 330*l*. A silver crown of one of the Saxon kings, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up here in 17th century.

MENDOCINO (CAPE), the most W. point of Upper California, on the Pacific. Lat. 40° 29′ N., lon. 124° 29′ 6″ W.

MENDON, a township of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 31 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 3,524. —II. New York, 17 m. S.E. Rochester. P. 3,435.

MENDOZA, a river of the Plata Confederation, dep. Mendoza, flows mostly N.ward, and enters Lake Guanacache, after a total course of 200 m.

MENDOZA, a dep. of the Plata Confederation, between lat. 32° and 34° 30′ S., & lon. 67° and 70° W., having N. and E. the deps. San Juan and S. Luis, W. the Andes, separating it from Chile, and S. an unsettled region. Estimated pop. from 35,000 to 40,000. Surface mostly level, except W.ward. Principal river, the Mendoza, which enters the Guanacache, on the N. frontier. Soil sandy, and requires irrigation; but fine fruits, and some wheat, maize, &c., are raised, which, with mules, wine, and some silver, in the vale of Uspallatu, constitute the chief products.—*Mendoza*, the chief town, is situated in a high plain, near the Andes. Lat. 32° 52′ S., lon. 69° 7′ W. Pop. about 12,000. It is well built, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos-Ayres and Chile, with which latter it communicates by the mountain passes of Uspallata and Portillo.

MENDRISIO, the most S. town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 6 m. N.W. Como, with 1,716 inhabitants, a college, and Capuchin convent.

MENDYGHAUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Cawnpoor, on the Ganges, 5 m. S. Kanoje.

MENEHOULD (STE), a comm. & town of France, dep. Marne, cap. arrond., on the Aisne, at the influx of the Auve, 26 m. E.N.E. Châlons. Pop. (1846) 3,068. It was destroyed by fire in 1719, and since regularly built. It has a forest board, an agricultural council, a seminary, and manufs. of glass, earthenwares, & leather. It was formerly fortified, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

MENETOU-SALON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 10 m. N.N.E. Bourges, with manufs. of serges, and distilleries. Pop. 2,497.

MENGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Sigmaringen. P. 2,044. It is encl. by walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloth.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a small town of Germany, princip. and 12 m. N. Waldeck. Pop. 1,743.

MENHENOIT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Liskeard. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 1,221.

MENIN (Flemish *Meenen*), a comm. and fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, and on the French frontier, 7 m. S.W. Courtrai. Pop. 8,052. It has manufs. of lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. It was repeatedly taken by the French in the 17th & 18th cents.

MENJIL, MENJILE, or MENZIL, a vill. of Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemi, and on the Sefid-rood, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. S.S.W. Reshd, having about 60 houses, and an active trade in oil and soap.

MENMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, N.E. Brechin. Area about 15½ sq. m. Pop. 732.

MENNETOU-SUR-CHER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arrond. Romarantin, on rt. b. of the Cher. Pop. 950.

MENNEVRET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Vervins. Pop. 2,148.

MENNIGHÜFFEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 10 m. W.S.W. Minden. P. 1,216.

MENNIKORL, a vill. of Russia, gov. Esthonia, 14 m. W.S.W. Wesenburg. Pop. 2,000, employed in manufs. of tobacco, & linen and cotton stuffs.

MENOUF, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. a prov. in the Delta, on the canal of Menouf, which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 m. N.N.W. Cairo. It has indigo-works, a manuf. of mats, and a government school.

MENS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 25 m. S. Grenoble. P. 1,738.

MENSELINSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., on the Ik, an affl. of the Kama, 135 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 1,420.

MENSHIEH (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 9 m. N.N.W. Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile, and having nitre works, and a large government cotton factory.

MENSTRIE, a vill. of Scotl., cos. Clackmannan and Perth, pas. Alloa and Logie, 3 m. E.N.E. Stirling. P. 518. Has manufs. of coarse woollens.

MENTMORE, a pa. of Engl.; co. Bucks, 3¼ m. N.W. Ivinghoe. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 348.

MENTONE, the largest town in the princip. of Monaco, N. Italy, beautifully sit. on the Mediterr. Pop. (1838) 5,000 (more than 2-3ds of the entire pop. of the princip.), all occupied in fishing.

MENTRIDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,679.

MENTZ, a city of Germany. [MAYENCE.]—II. a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Erie canal, 8 m. N.N.W. Auburn. Pop. 4,215.

MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Hampsthwaite, 14 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 725.

MENZALEH (LAKE), one of the great lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately S.E. Damietta, separated by a narrow sandbank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by three openings. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 25 m. It receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic branches of the Nile. In 1833, its fisheries were let by the government for 12,500*l*. The Menzaleh canal from this lake joins the Nile N. the town Mansurah.—The town of *Menzaleh* is on the S. bank of the lake. It has a trade in rice and fish.

MENZELINSK, a town of S. Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., 134 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 1,420.

MEOLS (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 8,450. Pop. 8,331.

MEON, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—(*West*), 6¾ m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 814.—II. (*Stoke*), 4 m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 459.

MEOPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6½ m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 937.

MEPAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 6½ m. W.N.W. Ely. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 539.

MEPPEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cap. cant., on the Havelter, near its mouth in the Reest, 26 m. S.W. Assen. Pop. (1841) 6,070. It has manufs. of sail cloth.

MEPPEN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 44 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. jurisdiction, on the Ems, where joined by the Hase. Pop. 1,951. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of linen stuffs.

MEPPERSHALL, a pa. of Engl., cos. Beds and Herts, 2½ m. S.S.W. Shefford. Ac. 1,690. P. 487.

MEQUINENZA, *Octogessa*, a town and fort of Spain, prov. & 60 m. S.S.E. Huesca, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca. It is defended by a fortress, which was taken by the French in 1810.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Marocco, prov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Fez. Pop. 60,000. It stands in a fertile valley, is large, better built than Marocco, & has a palace, considered the finest in Marocco, and often the residence of the Emperor.

MER, or MENARS-LA-VILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., with a station on the Orleans and Tours railway, 11 m. N.E. Blois. Pop. 2,068.

MER and SER, two contiguous summits of the Himalaya, in the N. part of the Punjab, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76° E, and amongst the loftiest between the Sutleje and Indus rivers, both of nearly same height, and conical form, but presenting the remarkable peculiarity that while one is white with snow, the other is black, and uniformly bare.

MERAN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. and 15 m. N.W. Botzen, on an affl. of the Adige. Pop. 2,300. It has two monasteries, a college, and an English seminary for noble ladies. Near it is the mountain fortress of Tyrol.

MERAPIA, a volcano of Java, dist. Kadoe. It was in violent eruption, Sept. 14th to 17th, 1849.

MERATE, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, with the magnificent palace of Belgioioso, deleg. and 18 m. S.E. Como.

MERBIDERY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 17 m. N.E. Mangalore, and with various handsome Jain pagodas, its pop. being chiefly of the Jain sect.

MERCADAL, a town of the Balearic islands, Minorca, 13 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 4,000.

MERCARA, or MERKARA, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Koorg, 67 m. W. Seringapatam.

MERCATO-SARACENO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 21 m. S.S.E. Forli. Pop. 4,000.

MERCER, several townships of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 34 m. N.N.W. Augusta, on Sandy river. Pop. 1,432.—II. a post bor. of Pennsylvania, cap. Mercer co., 55 m. N.W. Pittsburg.—III. Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,253. Many cos. of the U. S. have this name.—*Mercersburg* is a post bor., Pennsylvania, 62 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,143.

MERCHTEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.E. Furnes. Pop. 3,320.

MERCIA (*Flavia Cæsariensis*), one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, or octarchy, occupying the centre of England, and comprising all the modern counties between the Thames S.ward, Yorkshire and Lancashire N.ward, the kingdoms East Anglia and Essex E.ward, and Wales on the W. It was the largest, and one of the most powerful states of the Saxon confederacy, though the last established, having been founded in 582, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by Egbert, king of Wessex, in 827. Its cap. city was Leicester.

MERCŒUR, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,035.

MERCOGLIANO, a small fortified town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 3 m. W. Avellino. Pop. 4,000.

MERCURY BAY, New Zealand, is on the N.E. side of N. island, in lat. 36° 48′ S., lon. 175° 45′ E.

MER-DE-GLACE ("sea of ice"). [MONT BLANC.]

MERDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [MARDIN.]

MERDRIGNAC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. E. Loudéac. P. 2,730.

MERE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 22 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 7,400. Pop. 3,139. The town is poorly built, & not thriving. It has an ancient church, some traces of a castle, a union work-house, and an old market cross, with manufs. of silk and bed-ticking.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Rosthern, 2½ m. N.N.W. Knutsford. Pop. 588.

MEREDITH, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, 33 m. N. Concord. P. 3,351.—II. New York, 6 m. N.N.W. Delhi. P. 1,640.

MERAGA, a town of Algeria, prov. Oran, 5 m. S. Shershell.

MERE-EGLISE (STE.), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, arrond. and 9 m. S.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,740.

MERETSH, or MERECZ, a market town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. S.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 4,000, comprising about 500 Jews.

MEREVALE, a pa. of England, cos. Leicester & Warwick, 1½ m. W.S.W. Atherstone. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 208.

MÉRÉVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, on the Juine, 37 m. S. Paris, with 1,784 inhabs., a castle, and park, one of the finest near the metropolis.

MEREWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 862.

MERGENTHEIM, or MARIENTHAL, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Tauber, 56 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,381. It is enclosed by ramparts planted with trees, and has an ancient palace, with a library and a chapel.

MERGHEN, a town of Manchooria, 110 m. S.W. Sagalin-Oola.

MERGUI, a maritime town of British India, & the cap. of one of the Tenasserim provs., on an island in the delta of the Mergui river, lat. 12° 26′ N., lon. 98° 35′ E. Estimated pop. 8,000, comprising Burmese, Siamese, Chinese, & other settlers. It stands on the skirts of a steep hill, & is enclosed by a wooden stockade. Streets wide, but the houses are of fragile materials; it has some small pagodas, and brick bastions, with the military cantonments, hospital, & a few European houses. The harbour is well adapted for small vessels; and some export trade in sapan wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, sea-slug, shark fins, &c., destined for the China market, is here carried on. Climate comparatively healthy. The town was stormed and taken by the British in 1824.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, off the Tenasserim coast, between lat. 9° and 13° N., and lon. 97° and 98° 30′ E., forming a part of the British prov. Mergui. Principal islands, Dorne, King's, & St Matthew's. The prov. Mergui is the most S. on this coast belonging to the British, and had, in 1840, a pop. of 17,770. Principal products are timber and coal.

MERHAMET-ABAD, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist., 80 m. S.W. Tabriz, formerly of consequence, and having a fort and palace recently built, and about 1,000 houses, a few belonging to Jews and Armenian christians.

MERIDA, *Emerita Augusta*, a city of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Badajoz, on rt. b. of the Guadiana, here crossed by a fine Roman bridge of 81 arches, and 2,575 feet in length. Pop. 4,112. It has a huge convent, two churches, two hospitals, and a prison, and is remarkable for its extensive Roman remains, including an amphitheatre, a circus, a theatre, baths, & a triumphal arch in good preservation. *Augusta Emerita* was founded, 25 B. C., by Augustus for the settlement of his veteran troops (*emeriti*), and it afterwards became the cap. of Lusitania. It fell into the hands of the Moors 713 A.D., and was finally attached to the kgdm. of Castile in 1228.

MERIDA, the cap. city of Yucatan, in lat. 20° 50′ N., lon. 89° 40′ W., 25 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. about 23,000. It was founded in 1542, on the site of a city previously ruined by the Spaniards, and is regularly laid out, and well built of stone. It has many good squares, the principal and central one containing the cathedral, a rich edifice of the 16th century, the bishop's residence, and the government house. Of its three convents, two are now in ruins; a remaining portion of the Jesuits' convent now serves for the legislative chambers of the state. Manufs. and trade inconsiderable, but it communicates by a good road with its port Sival.—II. a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, cap. prov., on the Chama, 85 m. N.W. Varinas. Pop. 6,000. Before its destruction by an earthquake, in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela, and it is stated to be again flourishing, having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, and college, and some woollen manufs.

MERIDEN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5½ m. W.N.W. Coventry. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 1,071. The Earl of Aylesford has a seat here.

MERINCHAL & MERINVILLE, 2 comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Creuse, 14 m. E. Aubusson, Pop. 2,119.—II. dep. Aude, 12 m. N.E. Carcassone. Pop. 1,625.

MERIONETHSHIRE (Welsh *Merionydd*), a maritime co. of N. Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, and on other sides the cos. Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Montgomery. Area 663 sq. m., or 424,320 ac., of which about 50,000 are arable. Inhabited houses 8,480. Pop. 39,332. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded and intersected by fine vales. Principal summits Arran-Mowdwy, 2,955 feet, and Cader-Idris, 2,914 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw, and Dyfi, the estuary of which last separates it from the co. Cardigan in the S. Small lakes numerous, and that of Bala, the largest in N. Wales, is in this co. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage: chief crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat and barley. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this co. and Montgomeryshire. Farms usually small, and held at will. Average rent of land (1810) 3s. 11d. per ac. Annual value of land (1843) 108,237*l.*; do. of quarries 9,728*l.*; total of assessed property 153,665*l.* Mineral products are slate and lime at Corwen and Festiniog, with some lead and copper at Barmouth, Towyn, &c. Principal manufs., coarse flannels, and, in 1847, 219 persons were employed in factories in Dolgelly, Bala, and Towyn. Shipping is important at the harbours of Barmouth and Aberdyfi. Customs revenue (1847) 1,714*l.* The co. is divided into five hundreds and 37 pas., in the diocese of Bangor and Asaph. Chief towns, Harlech the cap., Bala, Dolgelly, Corwen, and Towyn. Co. revenue (1848) 1,998*l.* It sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,180.

MERKAH, a seaport town of E. Africa, dom. & 42 m. S.W. Magadoxo. Pop. about 3,000. It is stone-built, and was founded by Arab traders.

MERKENDORF, a town of Bavária, circ. Middle Franconia, 9 m. S.E. Anspach. Pop. 806.

MERKEZ, a vill., castle, and river (the last the ancient *Kersus*) in Syria, 6 m. N. Scanderoon, on the E. side of its bay.

MERKLINGEN, 2 vills. of Würtemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, on the Wurm, 13 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,297.—II. circ. Danube, 15 m. N.W. Ulm. P. 600.

MERKSHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 580 ac. Pop. 24.

MERLARA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 28 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,560.

MERLEAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. N.W. Loudeac. P. 2,826.

MERLERA, the most N. of the Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. N.W. Corfu. Length 2 m.

MERLERAULT (LE), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Argentan. Pop. 1,433, who manuf. linens.

MERMENTAU, a riv. of U. S., N. Amer., rises in the prairies of S.W. Louisiana, flows mostly S., & enters the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 170 m.

MEROÉ (ISLE OF), a wide tract in S. Nubia, between the Nile and its tributary the Atbara. Length 400 m.; breadth 200 m. The ruins of the ancient *Meroe* are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 m. N.E. Shendy; and on a part of its site is the modern dilapidated town of same name, with a manuf. of indigo, and some large corn magazines.

MERRIMAC, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. of New Hampshire. Area 816 sq. m. Pop. 36,253. It is drained by river of same name, which enters the Atlantic at Newbury-port, after a S. and E. course of 150 m. On it is the town Plymouth. It is navigable to Concord.

MERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 3¾ m. E.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Area 8,420 ac. Pop. 1,704.

MERRIOTT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N. Crewkerne. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,467.

MERRITCH, a considerable town of W. Hindo-

stan, dom. and 72 m. S.E. Sattarah, near the Kistnah, on the bank of which are a handsome ghaut & pagoda; but the town itself has no building of note, except a fort & some small mosques.

MERROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 252.

MERRYN (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wadebridge. Ac. 3,470. Pop. 593.

MERSCH, a mkt. town of the Netherl'ds, grand duchy & 10 m. N. Luxemburg, cap. dist., on the Alzette, there joined by the Mamer. Pop. 2,400.

MERSE, or MARCH, a district of Scotl., forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

MERSEA, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*East*), 8 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 331.—II. (*West*), a pa. adjoining the above, 8½ m. S. Colchester. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 917. These two pas. form a finely wooded island in the N. Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway, covered at high water. Roman relics have been found here.

MERSEBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Saale, and on the Thuringian railway, 56 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. (1846) 10,500. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, with a monument to the Emperor Rudolph of Swabia; ducal and episcopal palaces, a military orphan asylum, school of surgery, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, and excellent beer.

MERS-EL-KEBIR (Spanish *Mazalquiver*), a strongly fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, prov. and 3 m. N.W. Oran. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1505, abandoned by them in 1792, and taken by the French in 1830.

MERSEY, a river of England, rises in the N. of co. Derby, and flows W., mostly between the cos. Chester and Lancaster, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea, which forms Liverpool harbour. Length 60 m. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

MERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the S.E. railway, 3½ m. S.E. Ashford. Ac. 2,510. Pop. 751.

MERSTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N.E. Reigate, with a station on the London and Brighton railw., which here passes through a long tunnel N. of Red Hill sta. Ac. 2,590. P. 1,130.

MERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 104.

MERTHOR, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Tregoney. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 408.

MERTHYR, several pas. of S. Wales.—I. co. & 4 m. W. Carmarthen. Pop. 295.—II co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 1,012.—III. (*Cynog*), co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Brecon. Pop. 815.—IV. (*Dovan*), co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 130.—V. (*Mawr*), co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.W. Bridgend. Pop. 147.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 22 m. N.N.W. Cardiff, with which it is connected by the Taff-vale railway, and by canal. Pop. of pa. in 1831, 22,083; in 1841, 34,977; of bor. in 1841, 42,917. The town has sprung up from a mere vill. within the last 80 years. It consists mostly of labourers' dwellings and small shops, with a large modern church, many dissenting chapels and schools, and numerous iron foundries, the material for which is supplied by the extremely rich coal and iron mines of the immediate vicinity; and the produce, mostly shipped at Cardiff, has exceeded 150,000 tons per annum. The Dowlais iron works employ from 4,000 to 5,000 men. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. The bor. is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. It sends 1 member to H. of C., and is a polling-place for the co. Reg. electors for bor. (1847) 822. In the environs are many handsome residences, and 3 m. from the town, are the ruins of Morlais castle, the seat of the ancient princes of Brecon. The first railway locomotive ever started, is said to have run at Merthyr in 1804.

MERTOLA, *Julia Myrtilis*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 66 m. S. Evora. Pop. 3,000.

MERTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Surrey, on the Wandle, here crossed by a bridge, 8 m. S.S.W. London. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 1,914. It has many handsome residences, an extremely ancient church, and remains of a priory, founded soon after the conquest. Henry III. held a parliament here.—II. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Walton. Area 980 ac. Pop. 164. III. co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3,910. P. 763.—IV. co. Oxford, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Bicester. Ac. 1,990. P. 230.

MERTOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, occupying its S. part. Area about 5,550 ac. Pop. 722. It has delightful scenery on the Tweed.

MERUD, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 47 m. S.E. Poonah.

MERU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 15 m. S. Beauvais. Pop. 2,473.

MERV, or MERU, *Antiochia Margiana*, a town of independent Turkestan, dom. and 300 m. S.E. Khiva, on the route between Meshed and Bokhara. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and was formerly of importance as the cap. of a Seljuk dynasty, but is now mostly in ruins.—II. a vill. of Tibet, on the Sutleje, above the Himalaya, 30 m. E.N.E. Rampoor.

MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on l. b. of the Lys, 18 m. W. Lille. Pop. 3,021. It has considerable manufs. of linen table cloths, and cotton velvet.

MERXHEIM, a comm. of France, dep. H. Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Basle railway, 11½ m. S.W. Colmar.

MERY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aube, on r. b. of the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 m. W.S.W. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,362. It was nearly burned to the ground during a combat between the French and Prussians in 1814.

MERZIG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S. Treves, cap. circ., on the Saar. Pop. 3,450.

MESAGNE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 27 m. N.W. Lecce. Pop. 6,000.

MESCHEDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 11 m. E.S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,000.

MESERITSCH, two towns, Moravia.—I. (*Gross*), circ. and 19 m. E. Iglau, on the Oslava. Pop. 3,900.—II. (*Wallachisch*), circ. and 25 m. N.E. Prerau, on the Betschwa. Pop. 1,690.

MESERITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 55 m. W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Obra. Pop. 4,760. It is enclosed by ancient ramparts, and has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather.

MESHAW, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.E. South Molton. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 305.

MESHED, or MUSHED, a city of N.E. Persia, cap. prov. Khorassan, *in* lat. 36° 17′ 40″ N., lon. 59° 25′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It stands in a fertile plain, is enclosed by strong walls, and has the magnificent mausoleum of the Imam Reza and the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, one of the noblest structures in Persia; but its private buildings are mostly of sun-dried brick and mean, and its colleges are in ruins. It has manufs. of velvets and pelisses, & an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat, and Yezd. [MESJID.]

MESJID, or MUSJEED, several towns of Asiatic Turkey, &c.—I. (*M.-Ali*, anc. *Alexandria*), pash. Bagdad, 28 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers and a ditch, and is mostly built of brick. Principal edifice, the tomb of Ali, which continually attracts hither numerous pilgrims of the Shiah sect. Under the name of Hira, this town was the cap. of Arab & Christian dynasties, until taken by the Saracens in 632.—II. (*M. Hossein, or Kerbela*, anc. *Vologesia*), 28 m. N.W. Babylon, in a well cultivated tract, and containing the mosque & tomb of Hossein, son of Ali, greatly venerated by the Shiahs.

MESKO, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, 20 m. W.S.W. Mardin, and where are some remarkable basaltic columns.

MESMEN LE VIEUX (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 25 m. N. Fontenay. P. 1,220.

MESOPOTAMIA, an ancient name of the country between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, Asiatic Turkey, now comprised in the pashs. Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities Diarbekir, Mardin, Nisibin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon and Seleucia.

MESOLONGHI, a small town of Greece, W. Hellas, gov. Ætolia, on a marshy plain, covered with olive plantations, near the Gulf of Patras, 22 m. W. Lepanto. In the Greek struggle, it was a military post of some importance, withstood remarkable sieges in 1822 and 1826; and near it, in 1823, a large Turkish army was defeated by a small Greek force under Marco Botzaris, who was killed in the action. Lord Byron died here 19th April 1824. It was lately a mere village.

MESORACA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult., 17 m. N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,400.

MESSA, a walled town of Marocco, prov. Sus, 63 m. S.W. Terodant. Pop. 3,000.

MESSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,536.

MESSENE, *Mavromati*, a vill., and formerly an important city of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 16 m. S.E. Kyparissia. The vill. stands at the foot of Mont Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring" (the ancient fountain of Clepsydra), and on the centre of the site of ancient Messene, the remains of which are extensive.

MESSENIA, a gov. of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea, and having landward the govs. Triphylia, Gortynia, and Laconia.

MESSINA, *Zancle* and *Messana*, a city and seaport of Sicily, cap. intend., on the strait of Messina, 8 m. N.W. Reggio. Lat. of light-house 38° 11′ 10″ N., lon. 15° 34′ 7″ E. Pop. (in 1831) 83,772. It is built on the W. side of a noble harbour, enclosed by old walls; has wide handsome streets, paved with lava, and lined with white stone houses. Principal structures, a gothic cathedral, erected by the Normans soon after their conquest of Sicily, several other churches and convents, the strong citadel, a noble viceroy's palace, a large hospital, 2 theatres, a town-hall, exchange custom-house, bank, college, lyceum, and public library, with a lazaretto on the E. side the harbour, and broad quays, lined with stately buildings bordering the N. shore. The port, defended by several fortifications, is formed by a long curved tongue of land, projecting N.E. from the mainland, and then bending W.ward in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient Greek name: it is about 4 m. in circ., has deep water throughout, and large vessels can load and unload close to the quays. Trade considerable. Exports comprise oranges & lemons, silk, olive oil, wine and spirits, linseed, salt-fish, &c.; imports consist of colonial produce, cotton and woollen fabrics, hardwares, and other manufactured goods. It has active tunny, and other fisheries, and manufs. of damasks and satins.—*The Strait of Messina* (*Faro di Messina*), separates Sicily from S. Italy, and unites two basins of the Mediterranean. Length, N. to S., 22 m., breadth 10 m. to 2½ m., at its N. extremity, between the Faro tower, Sicily, and the rock of Scylla. No bottom has been reached in it with 200 fathoms of line. On its shores are the cities Reggio and Messina, opposite which latter is the whirlpool of Charybdis.

MESSINES (Flem. *Meesen*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S. Ypres. Pop. 1,500.

MESSING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3¾ m. S.E. Coggeshall. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 758.

MESSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. W.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 6,130. P. 1,548.

MESSIS, or MISIS, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. and 18 m. E. Adana, beside the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*), on the site of the ancient *Mopsuestia*, inhabited mostly by Turkish freebooters.

MESTANZA, a town of Spain, N. Castile, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,670.

MESTCHOVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Kaluga. It has a large hemp fair in July.

MESTRE, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 5 m. N.W. Venice, with a sta. on railw. to Vicenza, on margin of the lagoon. Pop. 6,000.

MESURADA (CAPE), a headland of Liberia, W. Africa, immediately S. of Monrovia. Lat. 6° 19′ 3″ N., lon. 10° 49′ 5″ W.—*Mesurada River*, W. Africa, flows S.W., as estimated, for at least 300 m., and enters the Atlantic at Monrovia.

MESURATA, a marit. town of N. Africa, dom. and 112 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra. It is celebrated for its manufs. of carpets.—Cape *Mesurata* (or *Misratah*), near it, is in lat. 32° 25′ N., lon. 15° 10′ E.

META, a river of S. Amer., New Granada, rises about 40 m. S. Bogota, and joins the Orinoco, after a N.E. course of 500 miles.

METAPA, a town of Central Amer., state and 20 m. S.S.E. Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. Pop. 8,000. There are iron mines in its vicinity.

METAURO, *Metaurus*, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical sta., E. of the Apennines, after an E.N.E. course of 50 m., enters the Adriatic 9 m. S.E. Pesaro. Affl. the Cantiano.

METAXATA, a vill. of the Ionian Island Cephalonia, dist. Livato, 6 m. S.E. Argostoli, near which is a villa, once occupied by Lord Byron.

METELEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,400.

METEREN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E.N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 2,540.

METFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Harleston. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 702.

METHAMIS, a comm. and vill. of France, in an extensive coal basin, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Carpentras, 15 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 1,020.

METHERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8¼ m. S.E. Lincoln. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 1,205.

METHILL, a small bor., of barony, seaport, and *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. W. Leven. P. 466.

METHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the North Midland railway, 7¾ m. S.S.E. Leeds. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,702. Methley park is the seat of Lord Mexborough.

METHLICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, bounded S. and E. by New Deer. Pop. 1,737.

METHUEN, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 22 m. N.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,251. Pop. of vill. 1,000, employed in cotton manufs.

METHVEN, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 6 m. W.N.W.

Perth. Area about 10,700 ac. Pop. 2,446. Pop. of vill., which is neatly built, 935, mostly cotton weavers. The pa. has fine forest scenery. Here, on the Lyndoch estate, is the grave of "Bessie Bell & Mary Gray," victims of the plague in 1666.

METHWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. S.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 13,530 ac. Pop. 1,441.

METHYE (LAKE), a small lake of British N. Amer., 180 m. S. Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye, & on N. side a portage. Another Lake Methye is 350 m. S.W.

METIDJAH, a fertile plain in Algeria, extending S. the city of Algiers, between it and the Lesser Atlas. Length, E. to W., 90 m.

METROPOLI, a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 m. S.W. Candia. Around it are vestiges supposed to be those of the ancient *Gortynia*.—*Metropolis* is a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which are 22 m. S.S.E. Smyrna.

METERNICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 2½ m. W. Coblentz, and the original family seat of the Austrian prince of that name.

METTINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Bungay. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 409.

METTMANN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 9½ m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Düssel. Pop. 2,625. It has manufs. of woollens, velvets, and silk.

METTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area 620 ac. Pop. 71.

METZ, *Divodurum*, a fortified city of France, cap. dep. Moselle, at the confl. of the Moselle and Seille, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 170 m. E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 42,976. Metz is one of the strongest & most important places in France; & its esplanade is one of the finest promenades in Europe. It has a citadel on rt. b. of the Moselle, a Gothic cathedral, with a spire 373 feet high, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, school of engineering, primary normal school, a botanic garden, a university academy for the deps. Ardennes and Moselle, and a military hospital. It has important manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, machinery, and musical instruments, and an active trade, being a general entrepot for colonial and foreign merchandise. In the 16th century it was a free imperial city, under the protection of the German Empire.

METZENSIEFEN, a market town of N. Hungary, circ. Abaujvar, formed of two contiguous vills., 18 m. W. Kaschau. United pop. 5,359.

METZINGEN, or MEZINGEN, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 18 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,200.

METZOVO, a town of Turkey. [MEZZOVO.]

MEUDON, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. W. Paris, with 1,755 inhabs., a royal palace and park, and a station on the railway to Versailles.

MEULAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Osie, on the Seine, and on the Paris & Rouen railway, 8 m. W.N.W. Poissy. Pop. 1,890.

MEULEBEKE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Courtrai. Pop. (1843) 9,293.—*Meulebeeck* is a vill., prov. S. Brabant, 1 mile N.W. Brussels.

MEUNG, or MEHUN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, and on the railway to Tours, 11 m. W.S.W. Orleans. Pop. 2,648. It has a ruined castle, felt manufs., tanneries, and paper and flour mills.

MEURS, or MÖRS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, cap. principality, on the Eider. Pop. 2,860. It has Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a normal school, and a town-hall, in front of which are the sculptured lions found on the site of the *Asciburgium* of Tacitus. Under the French, Meurs was the cap. dep. Roer.

MEURSAULT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, 27 m. S.S.W. Dijon. P. (1846) 2,201.

MEURTHE, a river of France, rises in the Vosges, S.E. of St Dié, passes St Dié, Lunéville, and Nancy, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 6 m. N. Nancy. Length 70 miles.

MEURTHE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. of Lorraine, between the deps. B. Rhin, Vosges, Meuse, and Moselle, cap. Nancy. Area 2,465 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 445,991. Chief rivers, the Moselle and its affls., the Meurthe, the Sarre, and the Seille; it is situated entirely in the basin of the Moselle, and covered with low offsets of the Vosges mntns.; there are extensive marshes in the N.E. Corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption; wine and timber are exported. Minerals comprise building and lithographic stones, marble, and alabaster; it has vast deposits of turf, and an immense bank of rock-salt, whence issue valuable salt springs. Chief manufs., glass, crystal, porcelain, paper, linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Château-Salins, Lunéville, Nancy, Sarrebourg, and Toul.

MEUSE, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Lorraine, between the deps. Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, H.-Marne, Marne, & Ardennes, & bounded N. by Belgium. Area 2,369 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 325,710. It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills called the mntns. of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chiers, Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, and Aire. Climate cold & humid, but healthy; surface in many places stony and arid; soil fertile in the valleys; corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption; fruit is abundant, and wine of good quality. The forests furnish abundance of building timber. Horses are small, but vigorous; cattle and sheep extensively reared. Principal industry, iron forging, glass and paper making. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun.

MEUSE (Flemish *Maese*, Dutch *Maas*, ancient *Mosa*), a river of Europe, rises in France, dep. H. Marne, N.E. Langres, traverses the dep. Vosges, where it disappears underground near Bazoilles, and re-appears, 4 m. distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, St Mihiel, & Verdun (where it becomes navigable), Sedan, Mezieres, Charleville, Givet; in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liege; in Holland, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, and Gorcum; below Gorcum it separates into several branches, traversing the Bies Bosch and Holland's Diep, forming numerous isls., and enters the N. Sea by 3 principal mouths, the Maas on the N., the Flakkee in the middle, and the Grevelingen on the S. Chief affls. on left, the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on right, the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, & Niers; the Waal (a branch of the Rhine), the Linge, Leck, and the Lower Yssel, another branch of the Rhine. [NETHELANDS.] The Meuse communicates with the Aisne by the canal of Ardennes.

MEUSELBACH, a vill. of Cent. Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, with paper mills on the Meuselbach, 6 m. S. Konigsee. P. 1,350.

MEUSELWITZ, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, 15 m. N.E. Gera. Pop. 1,527.

MEVAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.W. Millford. Ac. 21,026. Pop. 5,620.

MEVAGISSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.S.E. Grampound. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 2,310.

MEWAN (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 1 m. W.S.W. St Austell. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,146.

MEWE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,650.

MEXBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 2,340. P. 1,425.

MEXICAN CONFEDERATION, a federal republic of N. America, between lat. 16° and 34° N., and lon. 92° and 113° W., having N. Upper California and Texas, E. the Gulf of Mexico and Yucatan, S.E. the Confederation of Central America, and S. and W. the Pacific and Gulf of California. Estimated area, pop., divisions, &c., as follows :—

Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1842.)	Chief cities.
STATES OR DEPS.			
Chiapas,	18,750	141,206	Ciudad de las Casas
Chihuahua,	65,720	147,600	Chihuahua.
Coahuila,	30,740	75,340	Saltillo.
Durango,	54,500	162,618	Victoria.
Guanaxuato,	8,000	512,606	Guanaxuato.
Mexico,	35,450	1,389,520	Tezcoco.
Michoacan,	23,466	457,906	Valladolid.
New Leon,	21,000	101,108	Monterey.
Oaxaca,	32,630	500,278	Oaxaca.
La Puebla,	18,440	661,902	La Puebla.
Queretaro,	7,500	120,560	Queretaro.
San Luis Potosi,	19,000	321,840	San Luis Potosi.
Sinaloa,	146,100	147,000	Villa del Fuerte.
Sonora,		124,000	Arispe.
Tabasco,	14,676	63,580	Villa Hermosa.
Tamaulipas,	23,220	100,068	New Santander.
Vera Cruz,	27,660	254,390	Xalapa.
Xalisco,	70,000	679,311	Guadalaxara.
Aguas Calientes,		69,698	Aguas Calientes.
Zacatecas,	19,950	273,375	Zacatecas.
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico, and Lower California,	- -	- -	- -
Colima,	- -	(?) 40,000	Colima.
Tlascala,	- -	(?) 66,000	Tlascala.
FEDERAL DISTRICT,	- -	(?) 200,000	Mexico.
Total,	595,823	6,650,096	

The pop. may be distinguished and divided into—

Aboriginal Indian nations,	3,000,000
Mestizos, or mixed Indians and Europeans,	2,000,000
Mulattos and Zambos (mixed negroes),	600,000
Creoles, or descendants of Spaniards,	1,020,000
Europeans,	20,000
Total,	6,650,000

According to other authorities, this Confederation is estimated to have an area of 1,650,000 sq. m. (*Mayer's Mexico*), or of 876,000 sq. m. (*Alm. de Gotha*); but since both of these estimates were made, Mexico has been divested of Yucatan (declared indep. in 1845) of Upper California, and of 170,600 sq. m. of territory, N. of the Rio Bravo del Norte, now claimed by Texas, but formerly comprised in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and New Leon. The amount of pop. as above, though given on government authority, is professedly merely an approximation.

The great mntn. chain that enters the Confederation from Central Amer., diverges, on passing N.ward, into two arms, enclosing the plateau of Anahuac, from 6,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation, out of which rise the volcanoes Popocatapetl, Orizaba, &c., to upwards of 17,000 feet above the sea. There are numerous lakes on this table-land, the chief being that of Chapala. Coasts, especially the E., low and very unhealthy. Principal rivers, the Nueces, Tigre, Tampico, & Alvarado, flowing E.ward; and the Bolsas, Rio Grande de Santiago, Culiacan, and Yaque, entering the Pacific; but all are much inferior in size to the Rio Bravo del Norte, which forms all the N.E. frontier. Soil extremely fertile, and products are in great variety, comprising maize, manioc, most European grains and fruits, yams, peppers, cocoa, vanilla, sugar, cotton, coffee, and other productions of tropical climates. Tobacco is a government monopoly, and raised only in a small dist. near Orizaba. The mineral wealth of the Confederation exceeds that of any part of Amer., except Peru & California. Before being indep., the country possessed 37 mining dists., with upwards of 3,000 mines, yielding annually silver to about 21,000,000 dollars, and gold to 2,000,000 do.; and it is calculated that the coinage of the Mexican mints, from their earliest establishments in 1535 to 1843, amounted to 2,068,597,948 dollars, or 448,197,800*l.* In 1840, the coin issued from its mints amounted in value to 13,134,611 dollars, exclusive of copper, which metal, and lead, tin, quicksilver, zinc, and antimony, are also plentiful. The principal mines are in the central deps. Mining is very ill conducted, and of most kinds of industry, except domestic manufs., in some of which the Indians greatly excel, few are attempted; but in 1844, it was estimated that 131,000 spindles were employed in cotton weaving, chiefly in the central and E. deps.; some leather, paper, glass, wares, & woollen stuffs, are also made, though to no great extent. The foreign commerce has greatly declined during the last dozen years. In 1833, the customs on imports amounted to about 12 million dollars; in 1839, owing to the French blockade of the ports, they fell to 3,000,000 do.; and in 1841, they reached no more than 5,287,097 do., corresponding to imports which Mayer estimates at 12,300,000 dollars,—viz., to the value of 4,500,000 dollars from Great Britain, 3,000,000 do. from France, and the rest mostly from Hamburgh, China, the U. States, Spain, and the Italian ports. The exports also he estimates at 20,000,000 dolls., of which about 18,500,000 do. were in specie, the rest being chiefly in cochineal, vanilla, jalap, sarsaparilla, and hides; the large extent of smuggling carried on, accounting for the great preponderance of the export over the import trade. In 1841, the British and Irish produce exported to Mexico from the United Kingdom, amounted in total value to 434,901*l.*, & comprised 6,158,491 yards of cotton cloth, 501,160 lbs. of cotton twist, linen fabrics to the value of 97,295*l.*, silk goods to 20,430*l.*, woollen do. to 58,410*l.*, besides earthenwares and hardwares. In the same year, the exports to Mexico from the U. States were estimated in value at 441,260*l.*, and the imports thence 711,740*l.*, of which bullion and coin stood for 419,900*l.* Principal ports are Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, and Monterey, on the Gulf of Mexico; and San Blas, Acapulco, Mazatlan, and Guaymas, on the Pacific and Gulf of California. By the "political organization," promulgated in 1843, Mexicans, with an annual income of 200 dollars, have the right to form electoral colleges, of one elector for every 500 inhabitants, the former again electing a secondary electoral college to choose deputies in the several deps., generally in the proportion of one for every 70,000 inhabs. The deputies must be 30 years of age, and have each an annual income of 1,200 dolls.; and half of the chamber is to be renewed every 2 years. The senate is composed of 63 members, 2-3ds elected by the deputy-assemblies, and the rest by the chamber of deputies, the president, and supreme court; 1-3d of this

body to be renewed biennially, and senators to possess an annual income of 2,000 dollars. The executive power is confided for five years to a Mexican, upwards of 40 years of age, and assisted by a council of 17 persons, whose tenure of office is perpetual. Each deputy has also an assembly of from 7 to 11 members of the qualifications required for a deputy to congress, and whose term of office is 4 years. State religion is the Roman Catholic, and the property of the church is estimated at 90,000,000 dolls. in value. Armed force lately consisted of 19,600 men, besides a militia of 30,000. Navy consisted of 3 steam-frigates, 5 small vessels, and some gun-boats. Public revenue in 1840, amounted to 12,744,157 dollars; foreign debt 84,000,000 dollars; internal debt 18,550,000 dolls.

MEXICO, a state of the Mexican Confederation, having S. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides the states Michoacan, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, and La Puebla. Estimated area 35,450 sq. m. Pop. 1,500,000. Surface in the N. belongs to the Anahuac plateau. Principal rivers, the Bolsas, Lerma, and Montezuma. Products very various. Cattle rearing is neglected, but mining industry is important; here are some rich silver mines, including those of Tasco and Tehuilotepec, and quarries of marble, alabaster, obsidian, &c. It has some manufs. of cotton fabrics. Chief cities, Tezcuco the cap., Toluca, Tenanzingo, Lerma, & Acapulco. The city Mexico is in the separate federal dist. of the Confederation.

MEXICO, *Tenochtitlan*, the cap. city of the Mexican Confederation, federal dist., in a noble plain, 1,700 sq. m. in extent, enclosed by mntns., containing many fine lakes, and 7,471 feet above the sea. Lat. 19° 25′ 7″ N., lon. 99° 5′ 0″ W. Estimated pop. 200,000. When taken by Cortez in 1521, it occupied several isls. in the lake Tezcuco, and although still having the same site, it is now, owing to various causes, 2½ m. distant from the lake. It is encircled by walls, and entered by gates, to which several fine thoroughfares lead, & few cities have so imposing an appearance both externally and internally, though its suburbs are in the last degree miserable. In the city proper the houses are mostly of stone, built around court-yards, seldom more than one storey in ht., flat-roofed, and decorated by painting & mosaic work on the outside; streets regular and well-paved, but neither lighted nor watched, whence robberies and assassinations are frequent; public edifices numerous, substantial, and in good style. The great square is one of the finest in any metropolis; two of its sides are formed by the cathedral, national palace, museum, and a new mkt.-place, the other sides are bordered by arcades in front of the *Parian*, a kind of bazaar, by the town-hall, exchange, &c. The cathedral, 500 feet in length by 420 feet in breadth, is of mixed Gothic and Italian architecture, and gorgeously ornamented, having also a high altar with a statue of the Virgin, the dress of which is said to contain, besides other gems, diamonds to the value of 3,000,000 dollars. The national palace comprises the residence of the President, the government offices, mint, the prison, botanic garden, barracks, &c. The university is a fine old monastic building, in the court-yard of which is an excellent bronze statue of Charles IV. of Spain by Tolsa, a Mexican artist. There are between 50 & 60 churches, Franciscan & Dominican convents, a college of engineers, theatre, bull-ring, and several aqueducts; an academy of arts, public library, manufs. of gold and silver lace, silversmiths' work, coaches, woollen and beaver goods, and a large government cigar factory.

MEXICO (NEW), is a territory mostly between lat. 31° and 38° N., and lon. 103° 30′ and 107° 30′ W., claimed by Texas though separated from it on the east by a desert region, and having W. & S. the Rio Bravo del Norte separating it from Upper California and the Mexican confederacy. Under the Mexicans its area was estimated at nearly 50,000 sq. m., and pop. at 150,000. It is mntnous. and without a single navigable stream. Climate healthy; live stock numerous, & metals are stated to be plentiful, though the country has hitherto been little explored. Chief town Santa Fé. The Mexican Table-land was first entered by Cortes in 1519, when the Aztecs, under their king Montezuma were conquered. Mexico afterwards long remained a colony of Spain till 1810; resistance to the government of the French then commenced, and intestine war continued till 1823, when, on the abdication of Iturbide, who had been temporarily created Emperor, an independent constitution was established. In 1846 an army of the U. S. of N. America invaded Mexico, and captured the City in 1847. A treaty was then negotiated, by which the U. S. took possession of New Mexico & New or Upper California.—The *Gulf of Mexico* is a large inland sea, communicating E.ward by the Florida Channel with the Atlantic, and by the channel of Yucatan with the Caribbean Sea, and on other sides enclosed by the territories of the U. States, Mexico, & Yucatan. Estimated area 800,000 sq. m. Except off Yucatan & Florida, it is free from isls. or shoals, and along the coast of Mexico, it has a depth of 100 fathoms, 30 m. from shore. In the winter violent N. winds prevail here; but the Gulf is less subject to hurricanes than the Caribbean sea. The "gulf stream" sets into it at its S.E., and out of it at its N.E., side. (See *Johnston's Physical Atlas.*)

MEXICO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 145 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,729.

MEXIMIEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 20 m. E.S.E. Trevoux. Pop. 2,065.

MEXLITLAN, a mkt. town of the Mexican confederacy, state and 100 m. N.E. Mexico.

MEYAHOON, Burmese dom. [MYAN-AONG.]

MEYENFELD, Switzerland. [MAYENFELD.]

MEYENBURG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 73 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 1,607.

MEYMAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Correze, 9 m. W. Ussel. Pop. 1,845. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

MEYON, an isl. of the E. Archip., betw. Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 15′ N., lon. 126° 40′ E.

MEYRINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Hasli valley, 8 m. E. Brienz, on the Aar. Pop. 700. It is in a most picturesque situation. Near it are the baths and fall of Reichenbach.

MEYRUEIS, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Florac, on rt. b. of the Yonte. Pop. 1,378.—*Meissac* is a comm. and vill., dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Brives. Pop. 2,540.

MEYZIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Vienne. Pop. 1,200.

MÈZE, a comm. and sea-port town of France, dep. Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 19 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 4,534. Its harbour accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden.

MEZEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, arr. & 15 m. S.S.W. Digne, on the Asse. Pop. 985.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Puy-de-Dome, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 1,207.

MEZEN, a river of N. Russia, govs. Vologda & Archangel, enters Mezen Bay, White Sea. Course N.W., of 400 m. Affls., the Vashka and Peza.

MEZEN, a town of Russia, gov. & 140 m. N.E. Archangel, cap. circ., on the Mezen river, 15 m. from its mouth in the White Sea. Pop. 1,900. It has a trade in furs and timber.

MEZIERES, a comm. & fortified town of France, cap. dep. Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 47 m. N.E. Rheims. Pop. (1846) 3,847. It is commanded by a strong citadel, and has a fine Gothic church, in which Charles II. espoused Isabella of Austria. It communicates by a suspension bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. In 1520, the troops under the chevalier Bayard successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards; and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.—II. (*M.-en-Brenne*), a comm. and town, dep. Indre, 16 m. N.E. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,541.

MEZIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot et Garonne, cap. cant., 7 m. S.S.W. Nerac, on the Gelize. Pop. 2,051.

MEZIN (MOUNT), France. [CEVENNES.]

MEZINGEN, Würtemberg. [METZINGEN.]

MEZÖ, a prefix of the names of numerous places in Hungary.—I. (*M. Bereny*), a vill., co. & 7 m. N.W. Bekes. Pop. 7,900. It has a Protestant gymnasium.—II. (*M. Hegyes*), a mkt. town, co. Csanad, 33 m. E. Szegedin. Pop. 149. Remarkable for an immense imperial stud, founded by Joseph II., which furnishes to the army in time of peace 1,000 horses annually.—III. (*M. Kövesd*), a royal mkt. town, co. Borsod. Pop. 6,570.

MEZÖ-TUR, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Heves, on the Berettyo, an affl. of the Koros, 57 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 15,736.

MEZZENILE, a vill. of Piedmont, div., prov. and 23 m. N.W. Turin. Pop. of comm. 2,502.

MEZZOJUSO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

MEZZOVO, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash. and 23 m. E.N.E. Janina, in a mntn. chasm on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1,000 houses, with a pop. mostly of Wallachian descent, who weave woollen fabrics, and trade in wine.—II. (*Mount Mezzovo*), Turkey. [PINDUS.]

MGLIN, a town of Russia, gov. & 128 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ. Pop. 6,800.

MHAR, a town of Brit. India, presid. and 72 m. S.S.E. Bombay, dist. Concan, on a navigable riv., about 25 miles from the sea.

MHEYSUR, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 40 m. S.S.W. Indore, on the Nerbuddah. It is regularly and well built, and has a stone fort, containing a palace and several Hindoo temples, & communicating with the river by one of the finest ranges of ghauts (stairs) in India.

MHOW, a town of India, dom. and 12 m. S. Indore, near the Vindhyan mntns., & important as a military station.—Several other unimportant towns have this name.

MHYE, a river of India, which after a S.W. course of more than 300 m., through the Bombay and Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay, by a mouth 5 miles across.

MIAJADAS, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Caceres. Pop. 3,290. It has a Moorish castle.

MIAKO, a city of Japan, and its ecclesiastical cap., island Niphon, on the Yeddo-gawa river, 240 m. W.S.W. Yeddo. Lat. 35° 3′ N., lon. 135° 53′ E. Pop. 477,557. It stands in a spacious plain, enclosed by mntns. covered with gardens, interspersed with temples and monasteries. The city is stated to be 4 m. in length, 3 m. in breadth, and encircled by a fosse; streets regular, but narrow; houses of fragile materials. On its N. side is a separately fortified quarter, comprising the residence of the *dairi*, or ecclesiastical sovereign of the empire; and on the W. is a strong citadel, the residence of various government officers, and occasionally of the viceroy. Miako is at once the principal seat of learning & literary publication, and the chief manufacturing city of the empire, every kind of Japanese handicraft being here carried on in the highest perfection. It is supposed to be visited once in every 4 years by Dutch traders, who make extensive purchases of its manufactured goods.

MIALLET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. E. Nontron. Pop. 1,863.

MIAMI, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. of Ohio. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. 19,688.—II. a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 3,048.—III. a tnshp., Ohio, 119 m. W.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 2,189.—IV. a tnshp., Ohio, Clermont co. Pop. 2,063.—V. a township, Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 3,259.

MIANA, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Sefid-rood, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches, 80 m. S.E. Tabriz. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. camel's hair fabrics, and trade in horses.

MIAVA, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. Neutra, on the Miava, an affl. of the Morava, 48 m. N.N.E. Presburg. Pop. (1845) 9,800, mostly Lutherans. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and bagging, distilling, & a trade in hemp and flax.

MICHAEL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7¾ m. S.S.E. Wymondham. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 444.

MICHAEL (ST), the largest of the Azores isls., in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 37° 44′ N., lon. 25° 40′ W. Length, N. to S., 45 m. Area 224 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 80,809. Surface mostly mntnous., and the Agoa del Pao, in its centre, rises to 3,060 ft. in height. Soil volcanic, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and several lakes. Orange gardens are estimated to comprise 2,100, and vineyards 2,400 acres; and 90,000 boxes of oranges, value 40,000*l.*, are annually exported. Other products are maize, wheat, beans, & wine. Manufs. are confined to druggets, and coarse pottery; and articles of clothing are mostly imported from Great Britain. The coast is studded with towns and vills., the principal being Ponta Delgada, Alagoa, Villa Franca, and Morro-das-Capellas.

MICHAEL (ST), numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 1 m. W.N.W. St Albans, within the boundaries of which it is partly included. Pop. 1,999.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ m. W.S.W. Garstang. Area 18,330 ac. Pop. 4,786.—III. co. Hants, adjoining, and partly included in, the city of Winchester. Pop. 2,149.—IV. (*Bedwardine*), co. and adjoining the city of Worcester, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Pop. 476.—V. (*Carhaise*), co. Cornwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Tregony.—Area 820 ac. Pop. 208.—VI. (*Penkevil*), same co., 5 m. W.S.W. Tregony. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 175.—VII. (*S. Elmham*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Area 930 ac. Pop. 145.—VIII. (*Church*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. S. Bridgewater. Area 50 ac. Pop. 29.—IX. co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 383.

MICHAEL (ST), a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Missouri. Pop. 1,518.—II. a river of Maryland, enters Chesapeake bay, after a course of 16 m.

MICHAEL (ST), a mkt. town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Adige, 9 m. N. Trient, with an abbey founded in 1145.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. S.S.W. Kington. Pop. 166.—II. (*Eskley*), a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7¾ m. E.S.E. Hay. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 404.

MICHAEL'S BAY (ST), E. coast of Labrador, Brit. N. America, is in lat. 52° 56′ N., lon. 55° 30′ W.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (ST), a venerable granite rock, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, England, ½ m. S. Marazion. Lat. 50° 7′ N., and lon. 5° 28′ 5″ W. It rises in a pyramidal form, partially covered with buildings, surmounted by a chapel founded in the 5th century, and surrounded by the sea at high water. It is the *Ocrium* of Ptolemy, and most probably the *Iktas*, whence in former times tin was shipped from Cornwall. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was a fortified post of importance during the parliamentary war. Pop. of vill. 163.

MICHAELSTONE, several pas. of England.—I. (*Vedow*), co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.S.W. Newport. Area 940 ac. Pop. 541.—II. (*Le Pit*), a pa of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 93.—III. (*Super Avon*), same co., 3½ m. S. Neath. Pop. 2,531.—IV. (*Super Ely*), same co., 5 m. W. Cardiff. Pop. 54.

MICHAELSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Camelford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 225.

MICHEL (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Drôme, 17 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,660.—II. (*en Thiérache*), dep. Aisne, near the source of the Oise, 13 m. N.E. Vervins. Pop. including comm. 3,200, partly employed in forges and rolling mills.—III. (*en l'Hermitage*), dep. Vendée, 22 m. W.S.W. Fontenay-le-Comte, with a small port. Pop. 1,741. [MONT ST MICHEL.]

MICHEL (ST), a comm. & mkt. town of Savoy, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. St Jean de Maurienne, cap. mand., on the Arc. Pop. 1,869.—*San Michele di Mondovi* is a vill., div. Coni, prov. and 3½ m. E. Mondovi. Pop. of comm. 1,777.

MICHELSBERG, and MICHELSDORF, two market towns of the Austrian empire.—I. in Bohemia, circ. and 30 m. W.N.W. Pilsen. Pop. 898.—II. in Hungary, co. Zips, 2 m. N. Poprad. Pop. 720.

MICHELSTADT, a town of Germany, grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Minding, 21 m. S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,004.

MICHIELS-GESTEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Domme), 4½ m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,673.

MICHIGAN, one of the N.W. states of the U. S. of N. America, betw. lat. 41° 40′ & 47° 30′ N., and lon. 82° 35′ & 90° 50′ W., consisting of two separate peninsulas; the larger between L. Michigan on the W., and Lakes Huron and Erie on the E., the other peninsula N. of Lake Michigan and the Strait of Machilimakinac, and bounded N. by L. Superior. United area estimated at 66,000 sq. m. Pop. 212,267. Surface in the N. penins., mntnous., rocky, covered with woods, lakes, and rivers, and reputed to be rich in minerals. The S. penins. is mostly level, or undulating, comprising a large extent of prairie land, and in the S. much good soil. The state is well watered, and has upwards of 700 m. of coast. It has some manufactures, but the products are principally agricultural. The central railway from Detroit to Paw-Paw, extends for 160 m. in this state. Value of imports (1844) 120,673 dolls.; of exports, 293,901 dolls. Public rev. (1848) 185,134 dolls. It is divided into 39 cos., and sends 3 represen. to Congress. Principal towns, Detroit the cap., Adrian, Monroe, Tecumseh, and St Joseph. The French made the first settlement at Detroit in 1805. The co. was afterwards erected into a territory; and in 1836 admitted into the Union. The gov., lieut.-gov., and senate are elected biennially, the represents., annually.—*Lake Michigan* is one of the 5 great lakes of N. Amer., lying wholly within the U. S. territory, having E. the state Michigan, W. the Huron territory, & communicating N.E. by the Strait of Machilimakinac with L. Huron. Length 330 m., breadth 60 m. Area about 16,980 sq. m. Mean depth 1,000 feet; height above the tide level, 584 feet, being 44 feet below L. Superior. Except Green Bay, on its N.W. side, it has few inlets. On its N. part are several islands, and it affords excellent fish. On its S. side are the vills. Chicago, Michigan, and Newbury Port.

MICHIGAN-CITY, a vill., U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the S. coast of L. Michigan, on which it has a harbour, 140 m. N.N.W. Indianopolis. It is the terminus of several railways and canals.

MICHILIMACKINAC, an island and fort of the U. S., N. Amer., Michigan, in the strait of same name, between lakes Michigan and Huron.—II. a river of Illinois, joins the Illinois river, after a N.W. course estimated at 125 m. [MACKINAC.]

MICHIPICOTON, a bay of Lake Superior, N. Amer., on its N. side in Upper Canada, lat. 47° 55′ N., lon. 85° 30′ W. In it is an island of same name, and on its shore Fort Michipicoton, at the mouth of a considerable river.

MICKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Debenham. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 263.

MICKLEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2 m. S.S.E. Leatherhead. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 787. Here is Norbury park, celebrated for its walnut trees, which have been known to yield, in one season, fruit worth 60*l*.

MICKLEOVER, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. W.S.W. Derby. Area 5,330 ac. Pop. 1,673.

MICKLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Campden. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 698.—II. a tnshp., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 7½ m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. P. 513.

MICUIPAMPA, a town of Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 25 m. N.N.E. Caxamarca, with silver mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

MIDDELBURG, or MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Zeeland, near the centre of the island Walcheren, 4 m. N.E. Flushing. Pop. (1844) 16,000. It is enclosed by a bastioned mound and a ditch, and partly intersected by canals, one of which forms a small harbour; and it has a town house, with statues of the counts of Zealand, an abbey church, Latin school, school of design, public library, agricultural society, manufactories of starch, glass, and paper, salt refineries, saw mills, a cannon foundry, and an active import trade in wine, & export in corn. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Bouches-de-l'Escaut.

MIDDELFART, a seaport town of Denmark, on the N.W. coast of the isl. Fühnen, 26 m. W.N.W. Odense, with 1,600 inhabitants, and a harbour on the Little Belt. Manufs. woollen cloths.

MIDDELHARNIS and MIDDELSTUM, two vills of the Netherlands.—I. S. Holland, in the isl. Overflake. Pop. 2,905—II. prov. Groningen, cap. dist., 9 m. W.N.W. Appingadam. Pop. 1,620.

MIDDLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 5,880 ac. Pop. 1,330.—II. (*Quarter*), a township, co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 5 m. E.S.E. Longtown. Pop. 536.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireleth, 5½ m. N.W. Ulverstone. Pop. 834.

MIDDLE, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, on the E. side of Delaware Bay. P. 1,624.

MIDDLEBIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, N.E. Annan. Area 12,600 Scots ac. Pop. 2,150.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 35 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 5,085, partly engaged in iron works & in cotton weaving.

MIDDLEBURG, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 35 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,843.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, cap. co. Addison, 35 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 3,162. It has a divinity college,

and manufs. of woollens, cottons, &c., and a marble quarry.—II. a township of New York, 225 m. W. Albany. Pop, 2,445.

MIDDLEFIELD, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 59 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,319.

MIDDLEHAM, a small market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Ure, 9 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Area of pa. 2,400 ac. Pop. 930. The town is picturesquely situated, and has remains of a castle built A.D. 1190, and where, in the 15th century, the Earl of Warwick detained Edward IV. prisoner.—*Middleham moor*, ½ m. S.W., is a noted training ground for racers.—II. (*Bishops*), a pa., co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Durham. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 1,434.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a river port & pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Tees, near its mouth, and 3½ m. E.N.E. Stockton, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 2,300 ac. Pop. 5,709. The town, within the last 20 years, has been built by a joint-stock company as a port for loading colliers. It has a national school, reading rooms and observatory, manufs. of rope and sail cloth, iron works, yards for ship building, a commodious dock, and exports of coal, amounting, in 1839, to 510,000 tons. The port is subordinate to Stockton.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan co. of England, having N. co. Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), & W. Bucks. Area 282 sq. m., or 180,480 ac., this being next to Rutland the smallest English co. Inhabited houses 207,629. Pop. 1,576,636. Surface mostly flat in the S.W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, & the Colne, & Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction canal, and the new river cut, also intersect the co. Grass farms for the supply of London with milk and hay, greatly exceed in extent the arable land. Market gardens are very extensive, and a large portion of the co. is occupied by villas and pleasure grounds. Property is much subdivided. Average size of farms about 100 ac. Average rent of land (1820) 38*s.* 8½*d.* Annual value of land (1842-3) 386,936*l.*, do. of houses, 5,579,872*l.*, do. of railways 960,443*l.* Minerals are of no importance, with exception of clay for brick making. For manufactures, see LONDON, which absorbs nearly all the urban wealth of the co., there being no other towns of importance except Uxbridge and Staines, on the limits of the co. Ann. value of assessed property (1842-3) 7,222,867*l.* Co. rev. (1848) 108,286*l.* The co. (exclusive of London) comprises 6 hundreds, & about 100 pas., in the dioceses of London, & jurisdiction of the central criminal court. Brentford, the co. town for parl. purposes, Barnet, Hampstead, Highgate, Twickenham, Isleworth, and Hounslow, are in this co. It sends 14 mems. to H. of C., 2 being for the co., and 12 for the metropolitan bors. N. of the Thames. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 13,400.

MIDDLESEX, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in E. of Massachusetts. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 106,611. —II. a co. in centre of Connecticut. Area 343 sq. m. Pop. 24,879.—III. a co. in centre of New Jersey. Area 339 sq. m. Pop. 21,893.—IV. a co. in E. of Virginia. Area 170 sq. m. Pop. 4,392, slaves 2,200.—V. a township of New York, 194 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,439.

MIDDLETON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Manchester and Leeds railway, and the Rochdale canal, 5½ m. N.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 11,510 ac. Pop. 15,488. The town, which was a small vill. in 1775, has an ancient pa. church, a grammar school, founded in 1572, some other small charities, and extensive manufs. of various cotton and silk fabrics. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity. Mkt., Friday.—Also, numerous pas.—I. co. Essex, 1 m. S.W. Sudbury. Area 680 ac. Pop. 127.—II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian railw., 3 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 867. Near the vill. is Middleton tower, remains of an ancient castle of the Lords of Scales.—III. co. York, N. Riding, 1½ m N.W. Pickering. Area 25,240 ac. Pop. 1,874.—IV. co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area 380 ac. Pop. 100.—V. co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Tamworth. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 505.—VI. (*With-Fordley*), co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Yoxford. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 599.—VII. (*On-the-Wolds*), co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.W. Beverley. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 659.—VIII. (*Cheney*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Banbury. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 1,410.—IX. (*St George*), co. Durham, 4½ m. E.S.E. Darlington. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 433.—X. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Hereford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Leominster. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 388.—XI. (*Scriven*), co. Salop, 4½ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 108.—XII. (*Stoney*), co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 309.—XIII. (*Stoney*), a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Hathersage, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bakewell. P. 532. The scenery of Middleton-Dale is in the highest degree wild and romantic.—XIV. (*In Teesdale*), a market town and pa., co. Durham, 9 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle, with a station on the railway between Stockton and Darlington. Area of pa. 38,410 ac. Pop. 3,787, mostly employed in lead mines. It is a polling place for S. div. of co. In the vicinity are the Falls of the Tees.—XV. (*Tyas*), a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.E. Richmond. Area 5,420 ac. Pop. 795.—XVI. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bothwell, 5 m. N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1,077.—XVII. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1 m. N. Ilkley. Pop. 186. Here is the ancient seat of the Middleton family.

MIDDLETON, a mkt. town of Irel., Munster, co. & 14 m. E. Cork, on a navigable stream of same name, flowing into Cork harb. Pop. 4,591. It is neatly built, and its port, about 1 m. nearer Cork harbour, is reached by vessels of about 200 tons. Middleton gives the title of Viscount to the Broderick family.—II. a vill., Ulster, co. & 7 m. S.W. Armagh. Pop. 708.

MIDDLETON ISLS., small isls. in the S. Pacific, one 350 m. E. of Australia, called Sir C. Middleton's island, S.W. of which is Middleton-shoal.

MIDDLETOWN, a city and river port, U. S., N. America, Connecticut, on the Connecticut river, at the head of its navigation, 34 m. from its mouth, and 23 m. N.E. Newhaven. Pop. 3,511, or including township 7,010. It is well built, chiefly of brick, & has a handsome court-house, custom-house, various churches, a Wesleyan university, and other public schools, with different factories, and a considerable trade. Steamers ply daily between it and Hartford, New York, &c.—II. a tnshp., New Jersey, on Sandy Hook Bay, 51 m. E.N.E. Trenton. Pop. 6,063.—III. New York, 79 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,608.—IV. a township, Pennsylvania, 20 m. N.N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,124.

MIDDLEWICH, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 21 m. E. Chester, on the Grand Trunk canal, and 2 m. E. of the Grand Junction railw. Area of pa. 13,330 ac. Pop. 4,755. The town has some manufs. of silk and cotton, and a large trade in salt, obtained from the celebrated brine springs of the vicinity. Market, Tuesday.

Middlezoy, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.W. Langport. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 700.

Midgley, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4 m. W.N.W. Halifax. P. 2,667,

Midhurst, a parl. bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 11 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Area of pa. 700 ac. Pop. 1,536; do. of parl. bor. 6,578. The town, on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun, is remarkably neat and clean; it has a small stone church. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 297. In its vicinity are the ruins of Cowdry house, a noble mansion, destroyed by fire in 1793.

Midi (Pic du). [Pyrenees.]—II. *Dent-du*, Alps. [Dent-du-Midi.]

Mid-Lavant, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Chichester. Area 350 ac. Pop. 279.

Midley, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W.S.W. New Romney. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 53.

Midmar, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, between the Dee & Don, E. Kincardine O'Neil. Area 9,780 ac. Pop. 1,093.

Midnapoor, a dist. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, having E. the Hooghly river, and on other sides the dists. Burdwan, Bancoorah (Jungle Mehals), Singhoom, Mohurbunge, and Balasore. Estimated area 8,260 sq. m., and pop. 1,361,000. Surface hilly in the W., elsewhere mostly level, and traversed by affluents of the Hooghly; the Subunreeka river, forming its S.W. boundary. Products, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, salt, and in the jungly parts, wax, honey, and lac. Some manufs. of cotton cloths, gauzes, metal and shell ornaments, and pottery are conducted in the towns, the chief of which are Midnapoor, Lolghur, Narsingur, Betagur, Jellasore, and Pipley. Land revenue (1839-40) 199,697*l.*; total revenue 212,790*l.*—*Midnapoor*, the cap. town, on the N. bank of the Cassai river, is 72 m. W.S.W. Calcutta. Chief buildings, the jail, hospital, barracks, and resid. of dist. authorities.

Midouze, a navigable river of France, is formed at Mont-de-Marsan, dep. Landes, by the union of the *Midou* and *Douze*, passes Tartas, & enters the Adour, on the right, below that town. Length 18 m., or comprising the Midou 65 m.

Midroé, a town of Algeria, prov. Titteri, on the river Faled, 134 m. S.W. Algiers.

Miechow, a town of Poland, prov. and 44 m. S.W. Kielce. P. 1,500, including many Jews.—II. a small town, prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Lublin.

Miedniki and Miedzna, two small towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 16 m. S.E. Vilna.—II. prov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Siedlec (Poland).

Miedzyrzyc, a town of Poland, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Siedlec, on an affluent of the Bug.—II. a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia.

Mielan, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 20 m. S.W. Auch. Pop. 1,171.

Mieres (St Juan de) a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Oviedo, on the Lena. Pop. 1,819.

Mies, or Silber-bergstadt, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. W. Pilsen. P. 4,269, mostly employed in extensive lead and silver mines.

Mieschisto & Mieszkow, 2 towns of Prussian Poland.—I. reg. and 40 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 580.—II. reg. and 30 m. N.E. Posen. Pop. 750.

Mifflin, several townships of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Columbia. Pop. 2,150.—II. 23 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,781.—III. co. Lycoming. Pop. 1,224.—IV. 8 m. S. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,654.—V. 17 m. N.W. Carlisle. P. 1,412.—VI. Ohio, 5 m. E. Mansfield. P. 1,800.

Migalgara, a town of Turkey. [Malgarah.]

Miglionico, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. S.W. Matera. Pop. 3,300.

Migné, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers, on the Auzance. P. 1,931.—II. dep. Indre, 13 m. N.E. Le Blanc. P. 1,149.

Miguel, San, Azores, &c. [San Miguel.]

Miguelturra, a town of Spain, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. (1845) 4,515. It has manufs. of leather.

Mihiel (St), a comm. and town of France, dep., and on the Meuse, arrond. and 9 m. N.N.W. on Commercy, cap. canton. Pop. 4,875. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a neighbouring hill. It has several old churches, & manufs. of cotton cloth & yarn.

Mihla, a vill. of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. N. Eisenach. Pop. 1,294.

Miias, a river of Asiatic Russia, govs. Orenb., Perm, and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Jalutorovsk, after an E.ward course of 300 m. On it is the fort Miiaskoi, 25 m. E. Tcheliabinsk.

Mijares, a river of Spain, rises N.E. Teruel, and enters the Mediterranean 6 m. S. Castellon-de-la-Plana, after an E. course of 65 m.—II. a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. Avila. P. 767.

Mijas, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,080.

Mijritch, several small towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 79 m. N.W. Kharkov. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has 3 annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold.—II. gov. Kiev, 28 m. W.N.W. Tcherkasi.—III. gov. Volhynia, 23 m. E.N.E. Rowno.—IV. (Polish *Miedzyrzyc*), Poland, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Siedlec, with a fine noble residence.

Mikhailov, or Michailov, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S.W. Riazan, cap. dist., on the Pronia. Pop. 6,500.

Mikhailovka, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kursk, 10 m. W. Novoi-Oskol, on the Khorok. Pop. 6,000.—II. gov. and 17 m. S.S.E. Jekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper, Pop. 3,600.

Mikhalitza, Asia Minor. [Muhalitch.]

Miklos (St), two towns of Hungary.—I. cap. co. Liptau, on the Waag, 34 m. N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 1,200. It has a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, breweries, and salt refineries.—II. (*Torok*), co. Heves, near the Theiss, 10 m. E. Szolnok. Pop. (1845) 9,101.

Mikolajow, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 20 m. N.N.E. Stry. Pop. 1,860.

Mikulince, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. S. Tarnopol. Pop. 2,000.

Milagro Ergavia, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 40 m. S. Pamplona, on r. b. of the Aragon. Pop. 1,800. Near this is the marsh of Peñalen, in which Sancho v., king of Navarra, perished, 1076.

Milan (Ital. *Milano*, Germ. *Mailand*, anc. *Mediolanum*), a city of Austr. Italy, cap. of the Lombardo-Venetian kingd., in a wide fertile plain, between the Olona & Saveso rivs. Lat. of observatory 45° 28′ 1″ N., lon. 9° 11′ 20″ E. Elevation above the Adriatic 394 feet. Mean temp. of year 55° .2; winter 36°; summer 73° Fahr. Pop. (1846) 161,966, including a garrison of 8,000 men and 17,000 strangers. It is the residence of the viceroy, the seat of government, & a bishop's see. Milan is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts, nearly 8 m. in circumference, and entered by 10 gates. It has 6,000 houses and 79 churches. Chief objects of interest, the cathedral, an imposing Gothic structure of white marble, in a square near the centre of the city. It was begun in 1386, and is still unfinished: it is adorned by upwards of 5,000 statues, and for the delicacy of its carved work, is unrivalled in the world; length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet,

height of dome 355 feet. The church of St Ambrogio, in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned; the refectory of the old Dominican convent, attached to the church of Sta. Maria della Gracia, in which is the famous "last supper" of da Vinci. The palace of the viceroy, the city hall, archbishop's palace, & the mint. Among the many benevolent institutions are an hospital with 2,300 beds, open to the sick poor of all nations, lunatic, orphan, and foundling asylum, deaf and dumb schools, work-houses, and a general loan bank. The finest gate is the *Arco della Pace*, a modern sculptured marble arch, at the end of the Simplon road; near it is the *Piazzi d'Armi*, an open space for the exercise of troops, and extensive barracks; an amphitheatre, and many private palaces. The favourite promenade is the *Corso*; there are 9 theatres, including the famous opera house, *La Scala*. The chief scientific and educational establishments are the royal academy of arts and sciences, formerly palace of the Brea, with a library of 100,000 vols., valuable MSS., and pictures; an astronomical and magnetical observatory, and botanic garden; the Ambrosian library with 60,000 vols. & 15,000 MSS., the Trivulzio library, 20,000 vols. and 2,000 MSS., four gymnasia, a normal school, school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute which publishes excellent maps. Milan is the largest book mart in Italy; from its position on the great routes across the Alps, and its connection by canals with the principal rivers in Italy, it is favourably situated for trade. It is connected by railway with Vienna (opened at the two extremities in 1850), Treviglio, 20 m. E.N.E., and Monza, 9 m. N.E. Its manufs. comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, cotton, carpets, jewellery, glass, paper, and porcelain; it has a royal tobacco manufactory. Milan is very ancient, it was founded in 400 B.C., and was inhabited & embellished by many of the Roman emperors. Virgil studied here, and it is the birth-place of many popes and eminent men. It was cap. of a republic in 1056; in the end of the 14th century it was made cap. of the duchy of Milan; it passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria; was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. In 1805 they made it cap. of the kingdom of Italy. It was restored to Austria in 1815.

MILAN, numerous townships of N. Amer., the principal being.—I. Ohio, on Huron river, 8 m. from Lake Erie. Pop. 1,531.—II. New York, 62 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,725.

MILANESE, an old division of Italy, cap. Milan. A part of it was ceded by Austria to Sardinia in 1736. The *Austrian Milanese* is now comprised in the gov. Milan.

MILAZZO, *Mylæ*, a strongly fortified seaport town of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. W. Messina, on the N. coast. Pop. 7,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, and with many large, but mean edifices; its citadel, and other military works, are, however, so strong by nature and art, that it may be regarded as the Gibraltar of Sicily. It has a convenient harbour, and an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, rags, argol, corn, oil, and the cordial called *vino-cotto*.—*The Gulf of Milazzo*, which extends E. 16 m., has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

MILBORNE-PORT, a disfranchised bor. and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Ivel, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area of pa. 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,740. The town has an ancient guildhall, and brisk manufs. of gloves.

MILBOURNE (CHURCHSTONE), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 287.

MILBURY, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on a branch of the Boston and Worcester railway, 6 m. S.E. Worcester. Pop. 2,171.

MILDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Hadleigh. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 186.

MILDENHALL, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, with a station on the E. Counties railw., 9 m. S.S.W. Brandon. Area of pa. 13,710 ac. Pop. 3,731. The town is well built, and has a handsome church, with a rich carved roof.—II. a pa., co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Marlborough. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 437. It has a large endowed Wesleyan school.

MILE-END (ST MICHAEL), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 1 m. N. Colchester, within which bor. it is included. Pop. 596.

MILEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.W. East-Dereham. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 532.

MILETO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 47 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,250. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace.

MILETUS, a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Mendere, 30 m. S.S.W. Aiasaluck (Ephesus) comprise an enormous theatre, and ruins of a church.

MILFORD, a parl. bor. and seaport town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford Haven, pa. Stainton, 6 m. E.N.E. St Anne's Head, and 6 m. W.N.W. Pembroke. Pop. 2,377. It was founded in 1784, is well built, has an elegant church, custom house, observatory, market house, quay, with some ship building, trade in ship stores, and exports of stone, coal, and lime. Mail packets ply to Waterford. Reg. shipping 9,470 tons. The bor. unites with Pembroke, Tenby, & Wiston, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1847) 920.—II. a vill., Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the Derwent, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the N. Midland railway, 2 m. S. Belper. Pop. 895, employed in cotton mills and bleach works.—III. a pa., co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Lymington. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 1,819.—IV. a tything, co. Wilts, pa. Laverstoke, 1½ m. E. Salisbury. Pop. 53⅞.—V. (*South*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Sherburn, 4¾ m. N.N.E. Ferry-Bridge. Pop. 751.

MILFORD, several townships, &c., U. S., N. Amer., the principal are.—I. Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, here crossed by a bridge on Long island Sound, 45 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,455. The harbour admits vessels of 200 tons.—II. New York, 8 m. S. Cooperstown. Pop. 2,095.—III. Pennsylvania, 36 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,193.—V. Pennsylvania, co. and on the Juniata. Pop. 1,824.—VI. co. and 7 m. W. Somerset. Pop. 1,632.—VII. Delaware, 21 m. S.E. Dover. Pop. 2,356.

MILFORD (NEW), a township of Connecticut, on the Housatonic riv., which is here crossed by 3 bridges, 45 m. S.S.W. Hartford Pop. 3,974.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a harb. of Engl., on a basin or deep inlet of the Atlantic, coast of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, forming one of the best ports in the British dominions. Lat. of St Anne's Head, the N.W. extremity of the entrance, & on which are 3 lightho. with fixed lights, 51° 41′ N., lon. 5° 10′ 25″ W. Length of haven about 15 m., average breadth 2 m. It is completely landlocked, has deep water, and the whole shipping of the empire might ride here as safely as in dock, in any weather; whilst the access is easy, and the egress can be accomplished by aid of the strong ebb, even in head winds. The town, founded in 1790,

sit. on N. side of the Haven, consists of 3 parallel streets, with a handsome church, market house, custom house, and dock yard. Pop. 2,377.

MILH (EL), (anc. *Malatha*, Script. *Moladah*), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 18 m. S. Hebron, with large wells, and vestiges of a ruined town, covering an area of a half a sq. mile.

MILHAU, or MILLAU, *Æmilianum*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Rodez. Pop. (1846) 8,138. It has a comm. college, and several manufs. of woollen cloth, silk-twist, chamois leather, and leather gloves. It was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists during the religious wars, but its anc. castle was demolished by Louis XIII.

MILHAUD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 4 m. S.W. Nîmes, on the railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1,673.

MILILLI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 13 m. N.N.W. Syracuse, on the Cantara. Pop. 4,200. Close to it are the ruins of the ancient *Hybla*, and the pop., as in ancient times, collect a great quantity of honey in the vicinity.

MILITARY FRONTIER (Germ. *Militär Gränze*), is a strip of country extending, in a semicircular form, from the Adriatic, through Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary (the Banat), and Transylvania, and constituting the defensive barrier of the Austrian empire, on the Turkish frontier. A great part of its surface is mountainous, traversed by branches of the Carpathian, the Julian, and Dinaric Alps. Area 18,165 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 1,120,000, mostly Slavonians. The inhabitants are, at the same time, soldiers and cultivators of the soil. The magistrates are officers of different grades, and the proprietors are military fiefs, holding of the state. This system of military government was organized in 1807.

MILITELLO, two towns of Sicily, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Cantania. Pop. 3,600.

MILITSCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 33 m. N.N.E. Breslau, on the Bartsch. P. 2,200.

MILLBROOK, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Southampton. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 4,232, partly employed in a large ship yard and iron foundry.—II. co. Bedford, 1½ m. W.N.W. Ampthill. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 462.

MILLBURY, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,171, partly employed in woollen manufs.

MILLAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Tet, 10 m. W. Perpignan. Pop, 1,997.

MILLAU, a town of France. [MILHAU.]

MILL CREEK, various townships of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Pennsylvania, co. Erie. Pop. 2,682. —II. Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 6,249.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., cap. state Georgia, on the Oconee river, here crossed by a bridge at the head of steam navigation, 80 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,095. The great line of road between the N. states and New Orleans, passes through Milledgeville.

MILL-EN-ST HUBERT, a comm. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Grave. Pop. 2,249.

MILLHOUSE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 3 m. N. Dundee, in the manufs. of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

MILLERY, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Rhône, 9 m. S.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,525.

MILLESIMO, a market town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, cap. mand., 5 m. S.W. Cairo, on r. b. of the Bormida. Pop. 1,308. Bonaparte here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1796.

MELLIFONT, or MELLEFONT, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Louth, 5 m. W.N.W. Drogheda, with the remains of a celebrated abbey. [TULLYALLEN.]

MILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pocklington. Ac. 2,750. P. 255.

MILLOM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 11 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Area 32,780 ac. Pop. 1,979. Millom Castle, erected in 1335 by Sir J. Huddleston, is now a farm house.

MILLPORT, a sea-bathing place of Scotl., in the Firth of Clyde, co. Bute, on the S. side of the island Cumbray, beautifully situated. Pop. 817.

MILLSTREET, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 20 m. E. Killarney. Pop. 2,162. It has a jail, and infantry barracks.

MILLTHORPE, a town of Engl. [MILNTHORPE].

MILLTOWN, many vills. of Ireland. I. Munster, co. Kerry, 8 m. S. Tralee. Pop. 797. In the vicinity is Kilcoleman Abbey. II. a vill., Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Pop. 736.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, a town of Irel., Munster, Co. Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 m. W. Ennis. Pop. 1,295.

MILLVILLE, a township, U.S., N America, New Jersey, 58 m. S.S.W. Trenton, on Maurice river, 20 m. from its mouth. Pop. 1,771.

MILLY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecolle, 15 m. E. Etampes. Pop. 2,078. It is well-built, and has a fine town-hall, and Gothic castle.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Oise, 6 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,078.

MILNATHORT, a mkt. town of Scotland, co. & 1½ m. N.N.E. Kinross, pa. Orwell. Pop. 1,695.

MILNGAVIE, or MILLGUY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. E. Kilpatrick, 7 m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1,622, employed in manufs. of cotton.

MILNTHORPE, or MILLTHORPE, a mkt. town of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Haversham, 7 m. S.S.W. Kendal, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle railway. Pop. 1,159. It has manufs. of sheeting, and some trade with Lancaster, &c., by coasting vessels, which come up the Kent to within a short distance of the town.

MILO (*Melos*), an isl. of the Grecian Archip., kingdom of Greece, gov. Syra, lat. 36° 45′ N., lon. 24° 23′ E. Area 65 sq. m. Pop. 3,800. Surface mntnous., volcanic, and generally sterile. Mount St. Elias in its W. part is 2,480 feet in ht. Sulphur, alum, and vitriol are its principal products, and it has many caverns and hot springs. A large bay indents it on the N., forming one of the most frequented harbours in the Cyclades, on the S.E. side of which is the small and unhealthy town of Milo, in ancient times a flourishing city.—*Anti-Milo* is an islet about 6 m. N.W.

MILO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Crooked Lake, 193 m. W. Albany. P. 3,986.

MILOSLAV, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 29 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,590.

MILOSTAVITCHI, a mkt.-town of Russia, gov. Moghilev, 10 m. E.N.E. Klimovitchi. P. 1,800.

MILSON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.E. Tenbury. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 160.

MILSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. W.S.W. Feversham. Area 950 ac. Pop. 229.

MILSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.N.E. Amesbury. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 110. Addison was born in the parsonage-house of this parish in 1672.

MILTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on the Main, 31 m. W. Würtzburg. Pop. 3,050, partly engaged in boat-building, & transit trade by the river. It has a Franciscan convent, and a castle belonging to the Pr. of Leiningen.

MILTON, numerous pas. & cos. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. S.S.W. Abingdon. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 466. Rev. of endowed school 60*l.* per

annum.—II. co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area 1,378 ac. Pop. 452.—III. co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Christ's Church. Area 4,560 ac. P. 1,185. —IV. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 853. Rev. of school, endowed by Henry VIII., 200*l*. Milton-Abbey is a noble structure occupying the site of monastery built by King Athelstan about 933.—V. (*Abbot*), co. Devon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Tavistock. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 1,256.—VI. (*Bryant*), co. Bedford, 2¼ m. S.E. Woburn. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 382.—VII. (*Damerell*), co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Holsworthy. Area 5,260 ac. Pop. 813.—VIII. (*Ernest*), co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Bedford. Area 2,070 ac. P. 446.—IX. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 5½ m. W.S.W. Thame. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 737. —X. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Tetsworth. Area 1,290 ac. P. 482.—XI. (*South*), co. Devon, 3 m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 475.—XII. (*Keynes*), co. Bucks, 3½ m. S.S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 327. Atterbury, the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1662.—XIII. (*Lilbourne*), co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Pewsey. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 709. —XIV. (*Malzor*), co. and 3¾ m. S.S.W. Northampton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 607.—XV. (*Podimore*), co. Somerset, 2 m. N.E. Ilchester. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 149.—XVI. a chapelry, co. Oxford, pa. Shepton-under-Whichwood, 4 m. N.N.E. Burford. Pop. 660.—XVII. a hamlet, co. Hants, isl. and pa. Portsea, 3 m. E.N.E. Portsmouth.

MILTON, several tnshps., U. S, N. America.—I. Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 55 m. N.W. Montpelier, Pop. 2,134.—II. New York, 90 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,166.—III. Massachs., 7 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,822.—IV. a bor., Pennsylvania, 55 m. N. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,508.—V. N. Hampshire, 47 m. N.E. Concord. P. 1,322.

MILTON (NEXT-GRAVESEND), a pa. of England, co. Kent, immediately E. Gravesend, of which it forms a part. Area 650 ac. Pop. 9,256.

MILTON PARK, Engl. (PETERBOROUGH.)

MILTON (ROYAL), a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on an inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppy and the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ m. W.N.W. Feversham. Area of pa. 2,340 ac. Pop. 2,538. The town is very ancient. It has wharves for barges engaged in the London carrying trade, & numerous dredgers employed in its celebrated oyster fisheries.

MILVERTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 13¼ m. S.W. Bridgewater. Area of pa. 6,400 ac., formerly a richly wooded country. Pop. 2,154.—II. (*With Edmonscott*), a pa., co. & 2 m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area 1,180 ac. P. 831.

MILWAUKEE, a co. and vill., U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee, near its mouth in L. Michigan, 70 m. E. Madison. Pop. 2,800.

MILWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. E.S.E. Stone. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 563.

MIMMS, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. (*North*), co. Herts, 3 m. S.S.W. Hatfield. Area 4,910 ac. Pop. 1,118. Rev. of charities (1832), 78*l*.—II. (*South*), co. Middlesex, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Barnet. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 2,760.

MIN, a considerable river of China, prov. Fokien, the greater part of which it drains, rises in the black tea district, and flows generally S.E. into Ho-siou bay, lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 119° 40′ E. Near its mouth it is bounded on each side by lofty heights; a good deal of rice is raised on its banks. On it are the cities Kien-hing, Yenping, and Foo-chow, the last being one of the Chinese ports now open to Europeans.

MINAB, a town & river of S. Persia. [MINAU.]

MINAM, or MEENAM, a vill. of Persia, prov. & 80 m. W. Kirman, stated to consist of about 400 grottoes excavated in a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

MINAS-GERAES, a prov. of Brazil, situated betw. lat. 14° 25′ and 23° S., and lon. 40° 37′ and 53° 20′ W., having E. Bahia, S. San Paulo, W. Goyaz, and N. Pernambuco. Area estimated at 253,600 sq. m. Pop. 730,000. It occupies the highest table land in Brazil, and is the most populous of its provinces. It is traversed by the sierras Mantiquiera, Itambe, Frio, and Branca, and watered by the tributaries of the Parana. Climate temperate and healthy. Several portions are very fertile in maize, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton. Its mines yield gold, silver, copper, iron, and diamonds. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle, and the cheese of the prov. is in high repute. Education has made greater advances in this than in any of the other provs. In 1841, there were 26 Latin, & 181 primary schools, a normal school, and a school of science in Ouro Preto (formerly Villa Rica), its cap.

MINAS NOVAS, formerly *Bom-Successo das Minas-de-Fanado*, a modern town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 230 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto, with an electoral college, a school of primary instruction, and an hospital. Pop. 3,000.

MINAU, or MINAB, a marit. town of S. Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Persian gulf, 35 m. E. Ormuz, at the mouth of the Minau, here 130 yards across. Pop. from 600 to 700, mostly agricultural. The tract immediately around it is so fertile as to be called the "garden of Persia."

MINAYA, a town of Spain, prov. & 31 m. N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,312.

MINCARLO, one of the Scilly islands, 4 m. W. St Mary's. Area 12 ac.

MINCH, a strait of Scotland. [MINCH.]

MINCHINHAMPTON, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, on the Cotswold hills, 4 m. S.E. Stroud, within the parl. bounds of which it is included, near a branch of the Great Western railway. Area of pa. 6,270 ac. Pop. 2,243. The town is irregularly built, & has manufs. of woollen cloth, recently employing about 1,000 hands.

MINCIO, *Mincius*, a river of N. Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of L. Garda, at Peschiera, flows S. and E., and joins the Po, near Governolo, after a course of 38 m. Goito and Mantua are on its banks, from which last city downwards it is navigable for barges.

MINDANAO, or MAGINDANAO, the most S. and one of the largest of the Philippine isls., Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of Samboangan, 6° 54′ N., lon. 122° 8′ E. Estimated area nearly 36,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain; that of the 2 Spanish provs. on its N. side amounted in 1837 to upwards of 74,000. On its S.W. side is the large bay of Illana. Surface in many parts mountainous, and densely wooded with teak and other large trees; in other parts are extensive prairies. Products comprise gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco and pepper, exported chiefly to Manila and the adjacent islands. Nitre, and volcanic products, are said to be abundant. The interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays, who have long been notorious for their piracies, live under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom is the sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, Zamboangan, Cayagan, Surigao, Tandag, and Catel.—*Mindanao* is a town on the S.W. coast of the above isl., near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the Bay of Illana, and contiguous to which is Selangan, the residence of the sultan of Mindanao. [PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.]

MINDELHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on the Mindel, 30 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,625. It has a castle and several churches.

MINDEN, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 feet in length, and on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine, near the Hanoverian frontier, 60 m. E.N.E. Münster. Pop. (1846) 9,800. Its fortifs. have been greatly improved since 1815, and it has some new barracks, which, with its cathedral, form its most striking public buildings. It has Lutheran, R. Catholic, and Calvinist churches; several hospitals, schools, and public institutions. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and refined sugar; and a consid. trade on the river betw. Bremen and Central Germany.

MINDEN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 61 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,507.

MINDORO, a considerable isl. of the Philippines, Asiatic Archipelago, lat. of Pt. Calavite 13° 27′ N., lon. 120° 21′ E., and 20 m. S. Luzon. Estimated area 4,150 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 29,632. Surface mntnous., and viewed from the sea it is picturesque. Chf. town, Calapan, on its N. coast. —*Mindoro*, or *Sooloo Sea*, is a section of the E. seas, bounded S. & W. by Borneo, & the Sooloo Archip., N. & E. by Palawan,& the S. Philippines.

MINDTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Castle. Area 870 ac. Pop. 48.

MINEHEAD, a seaport, anc. bor., mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 22 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area of pa. 3,780 ac. Pop. 1,489. The town, consisting of 3 detached portions, has a commodious harbour, with a herring fishery, coasting, and Irish trade. —II. a prom. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 m. S.S.W. Helwick-head.

MINEO, *Menœ*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 26 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 8,100.

MINERA, a chapelry of N. Wales, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 628.

MINERBE, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Verona, with 3,000 inhabs., weekly mkts., and an annual fair.—II. Pontif. States, deleg. and 11 m. N.E. Bologna, with 2,800 inhabs., and manufs. of linen fabrics.

MINERVINO, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. Barletta, 15 m. S.W. Andria. Pop. 7,200.

MINETY, a pa. of Engl., cos. Glo'ster & Wilts, 5½ m. N.E. Malmesbury, with a station on the Great Western railway, 9½ m. S. Cirencester. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 736.

MINEWITHEN, one of the SCILLY ISLANDS.

MINGALA, an isl. of the Hebrides, near their S. extremity, about 2 m. S.S.W. Pabba. Length 3 m. Cliffs on the S.W. remarkably lofty.

MINGAN ISLANDS, a group, Brit. N. Amer., in the Gulf of St Lawrence, N. Anticosti.

MINGOLSHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 20 m. S.S.E. Mannheim, Pop. 1,840. Near it is a mineral spring, & the anc. castle of Kisslau.

MINGRELIA, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, between Imeretia on the E., Guria on the S., the Black Sea on the W., and the Caucasus on the N. Area 2,365 sq. m. Pop. 61,000. Surface partly covered with ramifications of the Caucasus mntns. Soil fertile in the valleys. The inhabs. belong mostly to the Greek church, and their prince, a vassal of Russia, resides in the small town of Zubdidi. The country has often been devastated by wars, and many of the pop., who are extremely handsome, are carried into slavery. On the W. coast are the forts of Redout-Kaleh, & Anaklia.

MINHO, or ENTRE DOURO-E-MINHO, the most N. prov. of Portugal, mostly betw. lat. 41° & 42° N., and lon. 8° and 9° E., having E. and S. the provs. Oporto, Beira, and Tras-os-Montes, W. the Atlantic, and N. Galicia. Area 2,044 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 406,720. Surface mostly mntnous.; the Minho bounds it N.; other rivers are the Lima, Cavado, Ave, and Tamega. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn is raised. The port wines are mostly produced in this prov. Oil and fine hemp are among the chief products; and silk fabrics, linens, porcelain, hardware, and cutlery, are made in the towns. Chief export, wine, to Great Britain, N. Europe, and America; imports comprise iron, steel, woollen stuffs, flax, and salt fish. Its S. part has been lately comprised in the new prov. of Porto; and it is now divided into the comarcas of Braga and Viana, its chief towns.

MINHO, *Minius*, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, 30 m. N.E. Santiago, flows E., S., and W., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 m. N. the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 m. Affls. the Sil, Avia, and Tea.

MINIATO (SAN), a town of Tuscany, prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,383. It has a cathedral. It is the original seat of the family of Bonaparte, and birth-place of Francisco Sforzo.—*San Miniatello*, a mkt. town near Florence, has been celebrated for ages for the manuf. of articles in terra cotta.

MINIEH, a town of Egypt, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Nile, 136 m. S.S.W. Cairo. It has some earthenware manufs., and a gov. cotton factory.

MININGSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area 730 ac. Pop. 498.

MINISH, an isl. off the W. coast of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, in the Atlantic, 3 m. W. the centre of Kilkerran bay. Length 2 m. Pop. about 500, employed in fisheries.

MINISINK, a tnshp. of U. S., N. America, New York, 120 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 5,093.

MINNIEHIVE, a small bor. of barony, Scotland, co. and 16½ m. N.W. Dumfries, pa. Glencairn. Pop. 667. It has an old market-cross.

MINNIGAFF, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, containing an old vill. & part of the town of Newton-Stewart. Area about 150 sq. m., for the most part wildly pastoral. Pop. 1,826.

MINORCA, an isl. of the Mediterr., second largest of the Balearic isls., and the most E. belonging to Spain. Lat. of Port Mahon 39° 52′ 5″ N., lon. 4° 21′ E., 22 m. N.E. Majorca. Length W. to E. 32 m.; average breadth 8 m. Area about 260 sq. m., & pop. 44,000. Coast greatly indented and rocky; surface undulating. Mount Toro is 4,793 feet in height. Soil mostly poor and sandy, with a few fertile arable tracts. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Wine is raised for exportation. Other products are flax, hemp, saffron, capers, and cheese, which with wool, honey, wax, iron, lead, copper, and fine marble, compose the principal exports. Imports consist of wheat, oil, woven fabrics, and other manufd. goods, tobacco and colonial produce, but the isl. has none of that commercial activity displayed during its occupation by the English in the last century. The isl. is subdivided into 4 districts. Principal towns, Port Mahon and Ciudadela. It was taken by the English in 1708, and by the French in 1756, but restored to Great Britain in 1763; and finally annexed to Spain at the treaty of Amiens in 1802.

MINORI, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., dist. & 7 m. W.S.W. Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

MINOT, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 46 m. S.W. Augusta. P. 3,550.

MINPOOREE, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., cap. dist. Etaweh, in the Doab, 60 m. E. Agra.

MINSH ("Stormy Sea"), the broad strait which separates the isl. of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth about 35 m. A contraction of this Sound, to the S.S.W., is called the *Little Minsh*, and separates the middle portion of the outer Hebrides from the isl. of Skye.

MINSHULL-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 5 m. N. Nantwich. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 467. —*Minshull-Vernon* is a tnshp., co. Chester, with a station on the London and North Western railway, 5 m. N.W. Crewe.

MINSK, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 51° 12′ & 55° 50′ N., & lon. 25° 10′ & 30° 45′ E., enclosed by the govs. Grodno, Vilna, Vitebsk, Moghilev, Tchernigov, Kiev, and Volhynia. Area 34,467 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,046,400, of whom about 98,000 were Jews, and 40,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, and for the most part inundated in the spring; principal rivers, the Pripet and Dnieper, with their affls., the Beresina, Pechiza, &c.; and it is partially bounded on the S.E. and the W. by the S. Dwina & the Niemen. More corn (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption; hemp, flax, potash, and tar, are other important products. Forests very extensive, and next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing and trading in timber. Linen weaving and distilling is pretty actively carried on, and it has iron forges, Russ. leather, glass, and woollen cloth factories. Princip. towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, and Slutzk.—*Minsk*, the cap., is 154 m. E.N.E. Grodno. Pop. (1846) 24,000, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some handsome stone edifices; numerous Greek, Greek-United, and R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, a theological seminary, and a large theatre, with manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and a Rom. Catholic bishop, and is mentioned in records of the 11th century.

MINSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2¾ m. N.W. Lyndhurst. Area 8,590 ac. Pop. 1,155.

MINSTER, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cornwall, 5 m. N.. Camelford. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 573.—II. co. Kent, with a station on the South Eastern railway, 4 m. W. Ramsgate. Area 5,640 ac. Pop. 1,380. The church is a fine structure, on the site of the famous Saxon nunnery of St Mildred, founded about 670. In the pa. is Ebbsfleet, the landing place both of Hengist and Horsa, and of St Augustine.—III. (*South*), co. Essex, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Burnham. Area 6,700 ac. Pop. 1,444.—IV. (*Lovell*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Witney. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 316.—V. (*In Sheppy*), co. Kent, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Sheerness. Area 7,510 ac. Pop. 8,684. Here are remains of a large Saxon nunnery, destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in 1130.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Salop, pa. Westbury, 9 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. 914.

MINSTERWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. W.S.W. Glo'ster. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 498.

MINTAO, or BATU, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between the equator and lat. 0° 40′ S., lon. 98° E. Length, N. to S., 40 m.; breadth 14 miles.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9½ m. N.N.W. Dorset. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 354.

MINTING, a pa. of Engl., co. and 14 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 280.

MINTLYN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. E.S.E. King's-Lynn. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 36. The church is in ruins.

MINTO, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, with a vill. on the Teviot, 5½ m. N.E. Hawick. Area of pa. 9 sq. m. P. 455. Here is the seat of Lord Minto.

MINTO ISLAND, Pacific, forms with Bedford & Melbourne isls., a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23′ S., lon. 136° 32′ W.

MINTOW, a town of the isl. Banca, Asiatic Archipelago, near its W. coast.

MINUCCIANO, a small fortified town of N. Italy, duchy and 27 m. N.N.W. Lucca, cap. of a small dist., enclosed by the Modenese dom. Pop. 2,200.

MINVER (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.W. Wadebridge. Area 6,890 ac. P. 1,139.

MIOS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.W. Bordeaux, on the r. b. of the Leyre. Pop. 2,174.

MIÖSEN, the largest lake of Norway, stift Aggershuus, between the amts. Hedemark & Christian. Length 55 m., greatest breadth 12 m. It receives the Lougen river, and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Vermen, into the Glommen. —*Miœs-Vand* is a lake in amt. Bradsberg; length 20 miles, breadth 1 mile.

MIPIBU, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, on Papari, 30 m. S.S.E. Natal. Pop. 2,000.

MIQUELON, two islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland, forming, with the adjacent island of St Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 85 sq. m. Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4′ N., lon. 56° 20′ W., and immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon, or Langley. United pop. (1842) 475. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. [PIERRE, ST.]

MIRA, a river and town of S. Amer., republic Ecuador, prov. Imbabura; the river rising in the Andes, flows N.W. and enters the Pacific by a delta, near lat. 1° 36′ N., lon. 79° 5′ W. Near its source is the town Mira, 65 m. N.E. Quito.

MIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Atlantic, 24 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 6,000.—II. a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 10 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta Morta. Pop. 2,000.—III. a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cuença. Pop. 1,598.

MIRABEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 m. N.N.E. Montauban. P. 167.—*M. aux Baronnies* is a vill., dep. Drôme, arrond. and 4 m. S.W. Nions. Pop. 1,816.

MIRAGENIL, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Genil. Pop. 2,388.

MIRABELLA, a city of Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., 14 m. S.W. Benevento. Pop. 5,800.—II. a vill. of Sicily, dist. Calatagirone. Pop. 3,000.

MIRABELLO, a mkt. town of Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Casale. P. 2,240.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 3 m. S. Campobasso. P. 2,200.

MIRADOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Lectoure. P. 1,750.

MIRAFLORES, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. N.N.W. Madrid. Pop. 1,631—II. a vill. of the Plata Confederation, S. America, dep. & 100 m. S.E. Salta, on the Salado. [SANA.]

MIRAMBEAU, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 8 m. S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 2,414.

MIRAMICHI, a bay and river of New Brunswick, Brit. N. America, the bay on its E. coast, lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 65° W., being the estuary of the river which expands into it after a N.E. course of 75 m. The towns Newcastle and Chatham are on the banks of the river, and opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage islands.

MIRAMONT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N.E. Marmande. P. 1,636.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. H.-Garonne, arrond. St Gaudens. Pop. 1,676.

MIRANDA, several towns of Spain & Portugal. —I. (*do Douro*), Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. comarca on the Douro, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 m. S.E. Braganza. P. 4,840.—II. (*del Ebro*), Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Burgos, on the Ebro. It has 2,390 inhabs., an anc. church, and a custom house on the Castilian frontier.—III. (*do Corvo*), Portugal, prov. Beira, 12 m. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 3,880.—IV. (*de Arga*), Spain, prov. Navarra, 24 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,390.—V. (*del Castanar*), prov. & 40 m. S.S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 1,136.

MIRANDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arr., 13 m. S.W. Auch, on the Baise. Pop. 2,706. It has remains of old fortifications.

MIRANDELLA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 m. S.W. Braganza. Pop. 1,700.—II. a mkt. town of Brazil, prov. and 170 m. N.N.W. Bahia.

MIRANDOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, 16 m. N. Albi, on r. b. of the Viaur. P. 2,059.

MIRANDOLA, a fortified town of N. Italy, duchy Modena, 18 m. N.N.E. Modena. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a handsome cathedral, a palace, and an hospital.

MIRANO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 12 m. N.E. Padua, on the Musone, at the origin of the canal of Mirano. Pop. 5,500.

MIREBALAIS, an old divis. of France, now comprised in the dep. Vienne, & named after its chief town Mirebeau.—II. (*Le*), a town of Hayti, cap. on the Artibonite, 80 m. N.N.E. Port-au-Prince.

MIREBEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,445.—II. a market town, dep. Cote d'Or, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,220.

MIRECOURT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. arrond., on the Madon, 16 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. (1846) 5,208. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and a comm. college, and is noted for manufs. of violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments.

MIREFLEUR, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier, 9 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,324.

MIREMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 8 m. S.E. Muret.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 18 m. W.N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,588.

MIREPOIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., on the Lers, 14 m. E.S.E. Pamiers. Pop. 3,363. It has a large hospital, a town hall, manufs. of coarse woollens & cottons.

MIRFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 3,390. Pop. 6,919, partly employed in woollen manufs.

MIRGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. and 46 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Khorol. P. 5,900.

MIRIBEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ain, 12 m. S.E. Trevoux, near r. b. of the Rhone. P. 1,983.—II. a vill., dep. Isere, arrond. Grenoble. Pop. 2,895.

MIRIK (CAPE), a headland of W. Africa, on the Atlantic, in lat. 19° 22′ 14″ N., lon. 16° 20′ 36″ W.

MIRIM, a lake of S. Amer., in neutral territory, between Brazil and Uruguay. Lat. 33° S., lon. 53° W. Length 100 m., breadth varies to 20 m. It receives several rivers, and communicates E. with the Atlantic by the Tajim, and N.ward with the L. dos Patos by the Mirim.

MIRIMANDE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Drôme, 15 m. S. Valence, with 2,346 inhabs., and manufs. of silk, and earthenwares.

MIRITI, a town of Brazil, prov. & 14 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Miriti. P. of dist. 3,000.

MIROPOLIE, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S.W. Kursk, on the Psiol, an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 5,000.

MIROW, a market town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. dist., 12 m. W.S.W. Neu-Strelitz, with 1,563 inhabitants, two extensive ducal palaces, a church, and manufs. of tobacco and cloths.

MIRZANAGUR, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 55 m. N.E. Calcutta.

MIRZAPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having S. and W. the Rewah territory & Allahabad dist., and elsewhere the dists. Juanpoor, Benares, Ghazipoor, Shahabad. Area 1,026 sq. m. Pop. 600,000, principally Hindoos. It is traversed by the Ganges and Sone rivers. Chief town, *Mirzapoor*, situated 33 m. W.S.W. Benares. It is large, populous, and similar to Benares both in appearance and position, having numerous handsome European and native residences, temples, and ghauts, and a manuf. of carpets, in repute throughout India; it is also a station for British troops, and the chief mart for the silk and cotton of the middle provs. of the Bengal presidency.

MISANTLA, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state Vera-Cruz, 35 m. N.E. Jalapa, on an isolated plateau. Its remains comprise a pyramid, streets, ancient walls, and a cemetery.

MISENE, *Misenum*, a promontory of S. Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum.

MISERDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 6 m. N.E. Stroud. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 509.

MISHKAN, a considerable vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 50 m. N.W. Nishapoor.

MISHKIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, on the Volga. Pop. 1,000.

MISKOLCZ, a town of Hungary, cap. circ. Borsod, 24 m. N.E. Erlau. Pop. (1843) 28,000, chiefly Protestants. It has numerous Lutheran, Greek, & Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Greek national school, Roman Catholic high school, and a convent. Principal trade is in wine. The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighbouring mines.

MISOCCO (Germ. *Maisox-thal*, Ital. *Val Melsolsina*), a valley of Switzerland, cant Grisons, S. of the Alps, immediately E. the cant. Ticino, and traversed by the Moesa, on which is the vill. Misocco, with 1,200 inhabs. and a ruined fortress.

MISSAGLIA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 14 m. E.S.E. Como, 19 m. N.N.E. Milan, cap. comm. Pop. 2,100.

MISSENDEN, two pas. of Engl., co. Bucks.—I. (*Great*), 4¾ m. N.W. Amersham. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 2,225.—II. (*Little*), 2¾ m. W.N.W. Amersham. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 1,011.

MISSIONES (COUNTRY OF), a region of S. Amer., in which the Jesuit missionaries founded numerous establishments of converted Indians, previous to the suppression of their order in 1767. The region now forms the greater portion of Paraguay, and parts of Brazil and La Plata.

MISSISSIPPI ("great waters"), the principal river of N. Amer., upwards of 1-7th part of which is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in Lake Itasca, near lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 95° 34′ W., and at about 1,500 feet above the sea. Its course is mostly S.ward through the U. S. territory, between the Huron territory, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on the E., and the Sioux region, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, on the W.; and in last named state, it enters the Gulf of Mexico, chiefly through an alluvial tongue, which stretches for a long distance into the sea. Total length estimated at

3,200 m.; but from the source of the Missouri, its longest & real head stream, it is nearly 4,500 m. in extent. Its average descent from its source to its mouth, is 5 inches per mile. In the upper part of its course, it forms several cataracts, the principal being the Big-falls and the Falls of St Anthony, the latter nr. lat. 45° N., lon. 93° 20′ W. It subsequently receives the St Peter, St Croix, Chippeway, Wisconsin, Roch, & Illinois rivs., & in lat. 38° 56′ N., lon. 90° 15′ W., it is joined from the W. by its great tributary the Missouri. Previously to this its stream is clear; and frequently from 1 to 1½ m. across; but from the influx of the Missouri to the sea, a distance estimated at 1,270 m., its waters are turbid, and its breadth is greatly diminished, though its depth is proportionally augmented. About 190 m. further down, it is joined from the E. by the Ohio, and still further S.ward it receives the Arkansas and Red river from the W. Its other affls. are far less important. In all the central and lower part of its course, its bed is greatly encumbered with drift wood or snags, rafts, islands, and banks: in its latter part it traverses a flat and dreary swamp, in which stands the city of New Orleans; about 90 m. below which city it enters the Gulf by several mouths, the chief entrance for vessels being the main pass on the E. and the S.W. pass, about 18 m. distant. Sailing ships seldom navigate it higher than Natchez, but it is available for steam boats of the largest size as high as the influx of the Ohio, its average breadth from the sea to that point being 900 yards, and average depth from 90 to 120 feet. Steamers of medium size can navigate it for 600 or 700 m. higher, & boats of 40 tons can ascend it as high as the Falls of St Anthony. No tides enter the Mississippi, but it is subject to annual inundations, both in the spring and summer, which are often attended with much hindrance to shipping, and injury to the adjacent country; but notwithstanding all this and other obstacles, the trade and navigation on its waters are even now much greater than those on most rivers of the continents in the E. hemisphere. In 1842, 450 steamers, averaging 200 tons each, were estimated to be continually engaged in traffic on the river, besides 4,000 flat bottomed boats, which, with the foregoing, made up an aggregate burden of about 2 million tons. The city of New Orleans is the great entrepôt of the trade on the Mississippi, besides which, however, the towns Baton Rouge, St Francisville, Natchez, Memphis, New Madrid, Kaskaskia, St Louis, Louisiana, and Galena, are on its banks, & numerous other towns of importance on those of its larger tributaries. — II. *Mississippi*, or *English River*, British N. America, rises in La Crosse lake, near lat. 55° 30′ N., lon. 108° W., flows very tortuously E.ward through numerous minor lakes, & under the name of the Churchill riv., enters Hudson Bay 50 m. W. Cape Churchill, after a total course estimated at 630 m. Its navigation is impeded by numerous rapids. It is separated by a portage of only 370 yards from an affl. of the Saskatchewan river. Forts Nelson, Rapid River, &c., are on its banks.

Mississippi, one of the U. States of America, in the S.W. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 30° 12′ and 35° N., and lon. 88° 12′ and 91° 45′ W., separated W. by the Mississippi river from Arkansas and Louisiana, having on other sides the states Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, and S.E.ward touching an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. Area 45,760 sq. m. Pop. 375,651. Surface in the S. and W. flat and marshy, whence it rises into a tolerably elevated region in the E. and N. Principal rivers comprise the Yazoo, Pearl, & Pascagoula. Principal products, cotton, and sugar, in the S., maize, indigo, melons, grapes, and other fruits, tobacco, and timber. Public rev. (1848) 156,000 dollars. Principal towns, Columbus, the cap., Natchez, the chief seat of trade, and Vicksburg. The state is divided into 56 cos. Present constitution formed in 1832. Gov. elected for 2 yrs., senators for 4 yrs., & representatives 2 yrs. It sends 4 represents. to Congress.

Missivri, *Mesambria*, a seaport town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on a peninsula in the Black Sea, 17 m. N.E. Bourgas, with a harbour, formerly a principal station of the Byzantine fleets.

Missolonghi, a tn. of Greece. [Mesolonghi.]

Misson, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 3 m. E.N.E. Bawtry. Area 6,170 ac. Pop. 834.

Missouri, one of the U. S., N. Amer., mostly between lat. 36° 30′ and 40° 36′ N., and lon. 89° 13′ and 95° 35′ W., having E. the Missouri river, separating it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; S. Arkansas, and elsewhere, Iowa and the Missouri W. territories. Area 64,000 sq. m. Pop. 383,702. Surface very much diversified, mostly undulating, and covered with prairies. Along the banks of the Osage, and N. the Missouri river, which intersects the state from W. to E., there is a good deal of rich land. Vegetable products comprise tobacco, cotton, maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the soil and climate adapt the country to yield all the products of the S. states, except sugar. Large herds of cattle, hogs, and horses are reared, and beef, pork, tallow, hides, and live stock, with lead, furs, timber, and maize, constitute the chief exports. A very rich mineral district extends over about 3,000 sq. m., around Potosi, and the lead produced in 1840 amounted to upwards of 5,295,000 lbs., besides which, iron, coal, antimony, zinc, manganese, & cobalt, are obtained. Capital employed in manufactures (1840) 2,704,405 dollars. Public rev. (1844) 217,654 dollars. It is divided into 62 cos. It sends five representatives to Congress. Constitution formed in 1820. Gov. and lieut.-gov. and senators elected for 4 years. Principal towns, St Louis, St Charles, Jackson, Winchester, New Madrid, and Louisiana.—II. a tnshp., Missouri, co. Boone. Pop. 2,964.

Missouri (" mud river"), one of the principal rivers of N. America, rises by three principal sources in the Rocky mountains, lat. 44° N., lon. 110° W., close to the source of the Columbia river (Oregon territory), flows tortuously N., E., and S.ward, through the centre of the continent, and in lat. 38° 56′ N., lon. 90° 12′ W., at about 3,100 m. from its origin, joins the Mississippi, the name of which river it thenceforth takes to the Gulf of Mexico. About 411 m. from its sources, it forms a rapid 6 m. in length, by passing through the " gates of the Rocky mountains," a gorge, bounded by granite precipices, 1,200 feet in height; 110 m. below this are its great falls. It subsequently receives its large tributaries the Yellowstone, Kansas, Platte, and Osage rivers, all from the W., besides about 200 other affls., and as high as the influx of the Yellowstone, it is 2,600 feet across, or thrice the breadth of the Thames at London. Its waters are turbid, stream rapid, and it is encumbered by numerous islands, but it is navigable for 2,570 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, or for nearly 4,000 miles from the sea. The land around its banks is rich, and clothed with fine prairies; it is, however, deficient in timber, especially N. the influx of the Platte. On the Missouri are the military posts, Fort Mandan,

Council Bluff, and Fort Osage, and the towns Jefferson, and St Charles.

MISTAKEN POINT, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland, 65 m. S.S.W. St. John's.

MISTEK, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 50 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,610.

MISTELBACH, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Laya, 27 m. N.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 2,468. It has a college of the Barnabites, & an hospital.

MISTERBIANCO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 4 m. N.W. Catania. Pop. 3,000.

MISTERTON, several pas. of England,—I. co. Leicester, 1 m. E.S.E. Lutterworth. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 589.—II. co. Notts., 4½ m. N.W. Gainsborough. Area 5,420 ac. Pop. 1,706.—III. co. Somerset, 1¾ m. S.E. Crewkerne. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 475.

MISTISSINNY (LAKE), British N. America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. Length N.E. to S.W. 60 m.; greatest breadth 30 m. It contains several large isls. Rupert river flows from it W. into James Bay.

MISTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the navig. Stour, 2 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 976.

MISTRA, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Lacedæmon, on the side of a hill crowned by its citadel, 30 m. S. Tripolitza. About 6 m. N.E. are the remains of ancient *Sparta*, scattered for about a mile over 5 low hills. Pop. 1,500. Previous to the last war, this was the most populous town in the Morea.

MISTRETTA, a town of Sicily, 67 m. W.S.W. Messina, cap. dist., on the Regitano. Pop. 8,400.

MITAU, or MITTAU, (Lettish *Jelgawa*), a town of Russia, cap. gov. Courland, on the Aa, 26 m. S.W. Riga. Pop. (1846), 28,100, about half of German descent. It stands low, exposed to inundations, has a castle formerly an asylum of Louis XVIII., several Greek, Lutheran and R. Catholic churches, 3 synagogues, a gymnasium, theatre, school of surgery, observatory, society of Courland literature, various benevolent institutions, a bank, manufs. of linen fabrics & soap.

MITCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wandle, 8 m. S.S.W. London. Ac. 2,670. P. 4,532.

MITCHELDEAN, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 11 m. W. Gloucester. Area of pa. 680 ac. Pop. 665. It has a curious and anc. church, in which some paintings of the reign of Edward IV. were recently discovered.

MITCHELDEVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 6½ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 9,340 ac. Pop. 1,119.

MITCHELMERSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Romsey. Area 5,440 ac. Pop. 1,180.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a mkt. town of Ireld., Munster, co. and 25 m. N.N.E. Cork. It is finely placed, & has a large square, a handsome church, and a college for decayed persons of superior station, and adjoining it the fine seat of the E. of Kingston.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. S.E. Nobber. Area 973 ac. Pop. 248.—*Mitchellstown Caves*, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. E.N.E. Mitchellstown, are a large and fine series of stalactitic caverns.

MITFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 2⅔ m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 9,790. Pop. 733.

MITIA, an isl., Pacific Ocean. [AURORA.]

MITLA, a vill. of the Mexican confederation, state and 26 m. E. Oaxaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapan, 5,000 feet above the ocean, with extensive remains of ancient tombs, and other edifices, & in one place distinguished from all other Mexican ruins by columns supporting a roof.

MITRE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S.E. point 11° 55′ S., lon. 170° 20′ W., was discovered in 1791, and named after one of two remarkable promontories resembling a mitre and steeple.

MITRI, a walled and well supplied town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, N. of Bhag.

MITROWICZ (Hung. *Demetrovicze*), a mkt. town of the Austrian dominions, Slavonian military frontier, circ. and 24 m. S.S.W. Peterwardein, on l. b. of the Save. Pop. 5,200. It is the headquarters of the Peterwardein regiments, and has a Rom. Cath., 3 Greek churches, a high-school, and numerous Roman antiquities.

MITTAU, a town of the Russian dom. [MITAU.]

MITTELWALDE, two towns of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau.—I. on the Neisse, 39 m. S.W. Neisse. Pop. 1,784.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 23 m. E.S.E. Potsdam, on the Notte. P. 1,966.

MITTERBURG, a town of Istria. [PISINO.]

MITTERSILL a mkt. town of Upper Austria, on the Salza, 28 m. S.S.W. Salzburg. Pop. 600.

MITTERTEICH, & MITTENWALD, 2 mkt. towns of Bavaria.—I. prov. Upper Franc., E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,553.—II. circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 51 m. S.S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,720.

MITTIMEE, an oasis of Central Africa, 20 m. N.W. Lake Tchad, with upwards of 50 wells.

MITTON, a pa. of England, cos. Lancaster and York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Clitheroe. Area 18,540 ac. Pop. 4,201.—II. (*Lower*), a chapelry, co. Worcester, pa. and 28 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Pop. 3,012.

MITTUN-KOTE, a town of the Punjab, in its S. extremity, on the W. bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 54′ N., lon. 70° 25′ E. Pop. 4,000. It is surrounded by date groves, and well situated for commerce, but is unhealthy.

MITTWEIDA, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 35 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Zschoppau, an affl. of the Mulde. It has extens. manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. Pop. (1846) 6,237.

MIZEN-HEAD, *Notium Promontorium*, a cape of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. Lat. 51° 27′ N., lon. 9° 50′ W. On it are the ruins of a castle.

MIZQUE, a town of S. America, Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba, 32 m. S.E. Oropesa.

MITYLENE, *Lesbos*, an isl. of the Grecian Archip., belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, mostly between lat. 39° and 39° 20′ N., and lon. 25° 50′ and 26° 35′ E. Estim. area 276 sq. m., and pop. 40,000, nearly half being Greeks. Shape irregular, two bays indent it on the S. side, and it has good harbours and a fertile soil. Interior highly picturesque; a range of mntns. traversing it is clothed with pine woods, and at their base are many olive grounds & vineyards, but the isl. was greatly devastated during the Greek struggle. Principal products are oil and pine timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton, and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. Principal towns, Castro (or Mitylene), on the E. coast, Molivo, & Culoni. Theophrastus, Pittacus, Alcæus, and Sappho were natives of this island.

MIXBURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 7½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 391.

MIXCO, a vill. of Central America, state & 5 m. S.W. Guatemala, on a hill side, with 4,000 inhabitants (?), and some remains of an anc. city.

MIXTECAPAN, a table-land of the Mexican Confed., occupying most part of the dep. Oaxaca, between the plains of Mexico and La Puebla, and the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Average elevation 5,000 feet. In its S. part it is traversed by several broad valleys extending E. and W. On it are the city of Oaxaca, and the ruins of Mitla.

MIYANDAB, a highly cultivated plain in N.

Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the S.E. side of the Lake Urumiyah.

Miyarisima, an isl. of Japan, S.S.E. of Nokisima, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

Mlava, a riv. of Servia, joins the Danube 13 m. E.N.E. Semendria, after a N. course of 50 m.—II. (or *Mlawa*), a small town of Poland, prov. & 46 m. N.N.E. Plock. Pop. 1,000.

Moa, a cape and isl. of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 m. N.W. Baracoa. The *Seirra de Moa* is a mntn. range, 30 m. W. Baracoa.—II. an isl. of the E. Archip., lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 128° 5′ E. Length 20 m.

Moate, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the Grand Canal, 9 m. E.S.E. Athlone. Pop. 2,095.

Mobberly, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Nether-Knutsford. Ac. 4,680. P. 1,272.

Mobile, a city and seaport of the U. States, N. Amer., Alabama, cap. co. at the mouth of Mobile riv. in Mobile bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 m. N.E. New Orleans, next to which city it is now the chief port in the Union for the export of cotton. Pop. 12,672. The adjacent marshes are partly drained, and the town has been well rebuilt, since a destructive fire in 1839. Here are Barton academy, and a U. States naval hospital, and about 6 m. distant is Springhill Roman Catholic college. The bay is defended by Fort Morgan, and has a light-house at its entrance, lat. 30° 10′ 30″ N., lon. 88° 15′ W. In 1844, 189 ships, chiefly British and U. States, aggregate burden 77,886 tons, entered the port, value of cargoes 67,053*l.*; & 221 ditto, burden 109,158 tons, cleared out, cargoes value 3,940,946*l.*, of which goods to 2,818,996*l.* were exported in British ships, the value of the cotton exported to Great Britain being 2,790,696*l.*, mostly sent to Liverpool.—*Mobile river* is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, length 40 miles.

Mocaranga, or Mocarangua. [Monomotapa].

Moccas, a pa. of Engl., co. & 10 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 188.

Mocha, an isl. of Chile, off the coast of Araucania, lat. of S. summit 38° 24′ S., lon. 74° W. Length 8 m. At its N. end is a peak 1,230 feet in height. It is occasionally resorted to by whalers, but the landing is bad, and supplies of wood and water are scarce.

Mocha, or Mokha, a fortified sea-port town Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 m. N.N.W. the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 13° 20′ N., lon. 43° 12′ 2″ E. Pop. 7,000. It stands on the margin of a sandy plain, between two points of land which enclose a small bay adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet burden. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suez, and Bombay, with dates, gums, senna, horns, hides, balm, ivory, gold-dust; and imports rice, piece goods, iron, hardwares, slaves, and ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mocha in the way of transit.—*Mocha* is a country S.W. of Abyssinia.

Mochrum, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & S.W. Wigton, on Luce Bay. Area 52½ sq. m. Pop. 2,539.

Mochtref, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. S.W. Newton. Pop. 639.

Möckern, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 13 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1,550.

Mockwanpoor, Nepaul. [Muckwanpoor.]

Mocomoco, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 20° 31′ S., lon. 101° 10′ E.

Modain, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, on the Tigris, and on the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*, with the traces of a palace and other antiquities.

Modbury, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Erme, 11¼ m. E.S.E. Plymouth. Area of pa. 5,910 ac. Pop. 2,048.

Modena, *Mutina*, a fortified city of N. Italy, cap. Duchy, on the Æmilian Way, which forms its fine *Strada Maestra*, dividing it into the old and new city, 24 m. W.N.W. Bologna. Pop. (1843) 27,430. It is regularly laid out, and has a citadel, with streets bordered by arcades; and its ramparts form pleasant public walks. Princip. edifices, the ducal palace, a splendid building, with a picture gallery, fine gardens, and an extensive library, the *Bibliotica Estense*, of which Muratori and Tiraboschi were successively librarians, containing 100,000 vols., & 3,000 MSS.; a cathedral with curious sculptures and a square marble tower, in which is preserved the famous wooden bucket (*Secchia rapita*), the cause of feuds between the Modenese and Bolognese, in 1325; a theatre, and public baths. Its university, suppressed 1821, was succeeded by a school of theology, law, medicine and mathematics; number of students (1842-43) 195. It has an observatory, rich cabinets of natural history, and a botanic garden. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro, and has manufs. of hempen & woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather; its silk manuf., once important, has declined. It fell to the house of Este in 1288. The antiquarian Sigonius was born here in 1520, the anatomist Fallopius in 1523, & the poet Tassoni in 1565. Under the French, it was cap. of the dep. Panaro.

Modena (Duchy of), a state of Italy, bounded E. by the States of the Church, S. by the grand duchy of Tuscany and Lucca, S.W. by the Gulf of Genoa, W. by Parma, & N. by the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Area (including recent acquisitions), 2,317 sq. m. Pop. estimated (1849) 580,649. Surface partly mntnous., traversed by a portion of the Apennines, highest point Monte Cimone, 6,976 feet. Minerals comprise iron and marble, soil very fertile in the plains; climate temperate and healthy. Chief products maize, wheat, rich wine, silk and honey. It has many mineral springs. The so-called *Artesian* Wells were used by the Modenese long before they were known in Artois. The duchy has recently acquired additional territory, and now (1849), consists of the provs. Modena and Frignano, Reggio and Guastalla, Garfagnana, Lunigiana, Massa & Cararra. [Carrara]. Military, active force (1844) 2,800 men. Public revenue 7 million francs.

Moder, a riv. of France, dep. B. Rhin, rises on the E. side of the Vosges mntns., flows S.S.E., & after a course of 30 m., joins the Rhine, 17 m. below Strasbourg.

Modern, a town of W. Hungary, co. & 16 m. N.E. Presburg. Pop. (1845) 5,010. It has a Protestant college, and is the seat of the Lutheran superint. for Hungary on this side of the Danube.

Modica (*Mohac* of the Saracens), a town of Sicily, intend. and 30 m. W.S.W. Syracuse, cap. co., in the Val di Noto. Pop. 20,000. It exports grain, oil, wine & cheese, mostly to Malta. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ipsica* or *Ispica*, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

Modigliana, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Florence, on the Marzeno, N. of the Apennines. Pop. 2,335. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, several churches and convents.

Modlin, a fortress of Poland, prov. Plock, at the confl. of the Bug and Vistula, 16 m. N.W. Warsaw, erected in 1807, & recently strengthened.

Mödling, or Medling, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 8 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on railway to

Grätz. P. 3,500. It has an old church and comm. hall, manufs. of muslins and woollen cloths.

MODON (*Methone*), a fortified marit. town of Greece, Morea, gov. Pylos, 6 m. S. Navarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it and the isl. Sapienza, and a few remains of antiquity. Its light-house is in lat. 36° 48′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 42′ 5″ E.

MODREENY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, containing the town Cloughjordan. Area 12,165 ac. Pop. 5,286.

MODUGNO, a town of Naples, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 5,000. It has manufs. of woollen and cotten cloths; and tanneries.

MODURLI, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, sanj. and 24 m. S.W. Boli, mostly built of wood.

MODUM, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the Drammen, 25 m. W. Christiania. Pop. 4,500. Near it are important cobalt mines and extensive manufs. of smalts.

MOELMYNE, a town, Brit. India. [MAULMAIN.]

MOEL-Y-MOUNT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 4 m. N. Cardigan. Pop. 140.

MÖEN, an isl. of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a light-ho. on S.E. point, lat. 54° 57′ N., lon. 12° 36′ 36″ E., separated N.W. from Zeeland by the Ulfsound, & S. from Falster by the Groen-sound, each where narrowest about 1 m. across. Area 87 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 13,206. Surface mostly level, but its E. coast is a precipitous limestone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Moensklint. Soil fertile, & a surplus of corn over home consumption is produced. Chief town Steege, with a harbour on the N.W. coast.—II. an isl. of Russia, between the isl. Oesel and the mainland, about 40 m. in length and breadth.

MOERBEKE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Moervaert canal, 14 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,582.

MOERDYK, and MOERGESTEL, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant.—I. on Hollandsdiep, 110 m. N.W. Breda. Pop. 1,054.—II. 18 m. E.S.E Breda. Pop. 1,164.

MOERES (LES), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Dunkerque. P. 884. Near it are 2 great marshes called great and little Moere.

MŒRIS (LAKE), or BIRKET-EL-KEROON, a lake of Central Egypt, prov. Fayoum, and occupying the N. part of its valley in lat. 29° 30′ N., and from lon. 32° 30′ to near 33° E. Length 30 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m. Shores bold on three sides, but on the S. low and sandy. It communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and with the canal of Joseph, and abounds with fish, the privilege to take which is farmed out by the government.

MOERZEKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop 3,036.

MOFFAT, a market town, watering-place, and pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Annan, 19 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Area of pa., which is mostly pastoral, 56½ sq. m. Pop. 2,199, ditto of town 1,413. It is situated at the head of a broad rich valley, surrounded by mntns; is extremely clean, well built, and healthy, and has a church, mkt-ho., branch bank, an inn, numerous villas, and elegant baths, including a reading and assembly room. The princip. mineral spring is saline and sulphurous, resembling that of Harrogate.—The *Moffat-hills* form a mntn. chain between the cos. Dumfries on the S. and Lanark & Peebles on the N.; elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2,685 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde rivers have here their sources.

MOGADORE, MOGODOR or SUIRA, a fortified city and the princip. sea-port of Marocco, on the Atlantic, 125 m. W.S.W. Marocco. Pop. estimated at 17,000, comprising 4,000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, and consists of two parts, each enclosed by walls, and the citadel containing the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, &c., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is pretty well built, and its white edifices render it handsome as seen from the sea, where it is defended by several strong batteries. It was bombarded by the French 15th August, 1844. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an isl. off the shore, but is adapted for only small vessels. Exports comprise wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, feathers, gold-dust, wrought iron, hardwares, and cotton goods. It was founded in 1760, on the site of an old Portuguese fort.

MOGGIO-DI-SOTTO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 24 m. N. Udine, cap. dist. Moggio, on the Fella.

MOGHILEV, or MOHILEV, a gov. of Russia, mostly betw. lat. 52° & 55° 15′ N., & lon. 28° 35′ & 32° 35′ E., enclosed by the govs. Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigov, & Minsk. Area 18,785 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 931,300. Surface mostly a wide plain. Princip. rivs., the Dnieper, with its tributaries, the Soja and Drouetz. Climate mild; soil generally fertile, and corn is exported. Live stock are very inferior, but sheep have been latterly much improved. Large quantities of timber & masts are floated down the rivs. to the ports of the Black Sea. Manufacturing establishs. unimportant; its tanneries, distilleries, and soap and potash works are mostly conducted by Jews.—*Moghilev* the cap., is a walled town, on the Dnieper, 85 m. S.W. Smolensk. Pop. (1846) 241,000, many of whom are Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and has a fine Greek cathedral, built in 1780, & numerous other Greek churches, 1 Lutheran & 5 Roman Catholic churches, numerous synagogues, several Greek and Roman Catholic convents, 2 episcopal seminaries, a town school, various charitable institutions; an extensive export trade to Riga, Königsberg, Danzic, and Odessa, in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn, and other agricultural products; and a consid. import trade in thrown silk. It has also well frequented fairs.—II. a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. dist., on the Dniester, 53 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 7,300, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Wallachia, & the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so much milder than in the rest of Podolia, that fine fruits and silk are extensively cultivated.

MOGI-DAS-CRUCES, a pop. & industrious town of Brazil, prov. & 40 m. E.N.E. San Paulo. Pop. of dist. 9,000.—*Mogi-Mirin* is a town same prov.

MOGUER, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. E. Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. Pop. 6,592. Its old Franciscan convent is preserved, as a national monument. Columbus craving charity here, in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries. He sailed from the port of Palos near this, on 3d Aug. 1492.

MOGUL EMPIRE (THE), under Baber, &c., existed in Hindostan, principally in the provs. Delhi & Agra, till superseded, by British power. [INDIA.]

MOHACS, or MOHACZ (pron. *Mothatsh*), a town of S. Hungary, circ. Baranya, on the W. arm of the Danube, 25 m. E.S.E. Fünfkirchen. P. (1845) 10,050. It has a castle, the summer residence of the bishop of Fünfk.; Reformed & Roman Cath. churches, & a college. It is a station for steamers

plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On 29th Aug. 1526, the Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians, who lost 22,000 men, numerous nobles, and their king Louis II. on the field; but they received a total defeat from the Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine at the second battle of Mohacz in 1687.

MOHALITSH, a town, Asia Minor. [MUHALITCH.]

MOHAMMEDABAD, numerous vills. of Asia, 3 being in E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to L. Zurrah.—I. 12 m. S. Turbat, with vestiges of formerly strong fortifications, and a citadel and lofty tower—II. 40 m. S. Kakh, with a pop. of 250 families, mostly cattle breeders.—III. a fortified vill. a little S. of Tabas.

MOHAMMERAH, a town on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and which has alternately belonged to either, on the canal betw. the Shatul-Arab (Euphrates), and lower Karun, about 30 m. S.E. Bassorah, which place it is said to be fast eclipsing in commercial importance.

MOHAWK, a riv., U. S., N. America, New York, joins the Hudson at Waterford, after a S. and E. course of 135 m., during which it has several falls.—II. a tnshp., New York, co. Montgomery. Pop. 3,112.

MOHICAN, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Ohio, 88 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,046. Named from a tribe of Indians now extinct.

MOHILEV, a gov. & town, Russia. [MOGHILEV.]

MOHILL, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught and Leinster, cos. Leitrim and Longford, 9 m. E.S.E. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area of pa. 30,541 ac. Pop. 17,918; ditto of town (co. Leitrim), 1,626.

MOHILLA, island. [COMORO ISLANDS.]

MOHIM, a large, but ruinous town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., dist. & 62 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

MOHON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 3,062.

MOHRIN, a town of Prussia. [MORIN.]

MÖHRINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,200.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N. Engen. Pop. 2,146.

MOHRUNGEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 62 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., between two lakes. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. The French conquered the Russians here in 1807.

MOHUNGUR and MOHUNPOOR, 2 towns of Hindostan, Gwalior dom.; the former 60 m. W.S.W. Jhansi, the latter 44 m. N. Seronje.

MOIDART, a wild and rugged dist. in the S.W. of co. Inverness, Scotl., on an inlet of the Atlantic, of the same name, about 10 m. S.E. the island of Eig. It forms a part of pa. Ardnamurchan.

MOILAH, or MOWILAH'H, a seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akabah. It has a castle, some brick houses, and about 150 huts.—*Moileh* is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayoum to the Little Oasis.

MOINES (ILE AUX), France. [SEPT ILES.]

MOIRA, a small mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 14 m. S.W. Belfast. Pop. 823, employed in manufs. of linens. It gives title of Earl to the Marquis of Hastings.

MOIRANS, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, on the Morge, 16 m. N.E. St Marcellin. Pop. 2,756. It has Roman remains, paper and corn mills.—II. dep. Jura, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. St Claude.

MOISDON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 7 m. S. Châteaubriant. P. 2,308.

MOISLAINS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Peronne. Pop. 1,801.

MOISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Tarn, and on railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 14 m. W.N.W. Montauban. Pop. (1846) 6,163. It has a comm. college, and a large pa. church, once part of a celebrated abbey.

MOJACAR, *Meorgis*, a city of Spain, prov. & 39 m. E.N.E. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,272. It has a ruined castle.

MOJAISK, or MOSHAISK, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Moskwa. Pop. 4,000. It has a strong citadel, a cathedral, and extensive salt magazines. Near it, on 7th Sept., 1812, the celebrated battle of Borodino was fought.

MOJENTE, or MOXENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W.S.W. San Felipe, near the Cañoles, an affl. of the Jucar. Pop. 3,170.

MOJGURH, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. & 40 m. S.E. Bhawlpoor, and having some mosques and a good supply of water.

MOKA, a town of Arabia. [MOCHA.]

MOKRIN, a vill. of S. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, 42 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 5,264.

MOKSHA, a river of Russia, govs. Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka, 15 m. S.E. Jelatom, after a N.W. course of 230 m. The town of *Mokshansk* is on its banks, 25 m. N.N.W. Penza. P. 2,000.

MOLA, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8,400. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On either side of the town is an open roadstead with 10 fathoms water.—II. *M. di Gaeta*, anc. *Formiæ*, a town, prov. T. di Lavoro, 3½ m. N.E. Gaëta. Pop. 1,800. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines, and near it is the tomb of Cicero.

MOLASH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 391.

MOLD, a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of N. Wales, cap. co., and 6¾ m. S. Flint, on the Allen. Pop. of pa. 10,653. It is surrounded by hills; has some manufs. of cotton, and in the pa. are coal, iron, and lead mines. It unites with Flint, &c., in returning 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1846) 57.

MOLDAU, a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik, 20 m. N. Prague, after a N. course of 200 m. On its banks are the city Prague, and the towns Rosenberg, Krummau, and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.—II. a town of Hungary, in the Banat. Pop. 2,670.

MOLDAU-TEIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 17 m. N. Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 3,351.

MOLDAVA, a river of Austrian Poland & Moldavia, joins the Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy, after a S.E. ward course of 110 miles.

MOLDAVIA, a prov. of European Turkey, in the N.E., bounded E. and N. by the Pruth, which separates it from Russia, S. by Wallachia and the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria; and W. by the Austrian empire. Area estimated at 17,020 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000, comprising 80,000 Rom. Catholics, 100,000 Gypsies, 70,000 Jews, and 900 Protestants; the rest mostly belong to the Greek church. Cap., Jassy. Chief rivers, the Pruth, which bounds it on the N. and E., Sereth, Birbal, and Bistritz, all flowing S. Surface covered with forests and pasture lands, in which vast numbers of horses & cattle are reared. Soil fertile in grain, fruit, and wine.

Climate very hot in summer; roads very bad. It has almost no manufactures. Education is making some progress in the prov. In 1832, there were 506, and in 1838, 936 schools. Moldavia was subjected to the Turkish empire in 1529, but since 1829 it has only been tributary to the Ottoman Porte. The prince, or hospodar, is nominated for life, by the Sultan and the Emperor of Russia conjointly.

MOLDE, a seaport town of Norway, stift. Trondhjem, amt. Romsdal, on the bay of Molde, 32 m. S.W. Christiansund, with 1,000 inhabs., a convenient harbour, and trade in timber, tar, & fish.

MOLDOVA, a vill. of Hungary, Banat, military frontier, 15 m. S.E. Weisskirchen, with some Roman antiquities. Pop. 1,575.

MOLE, a river of Engl., rises in the N. of co. Sussex, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Between Dorking and Leatherhead its course is occasionally subterranean. Also a small river of Devonshire.

MOLE (LE), a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, and with the best harbour in the island, and some trade in cotton, coffee, & indigo.

MOLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 6 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,800 ac. P. 221.

MOLFETTA, *Respa*, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 15,200. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and college, a ship-building yard, a port, formed by a mole and a natural break-water; and considerable trade in corn, oil, and almonds.

MOLIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. N. Montauban. P. 2,570.

MOLIN, or MÖLLN, a town of Denmark, duchy and 19 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg. Pop. 2,750.

MOLINA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 8 m. N.W. Murcia. Pop. 3,957.—II. prov. and 72 m. E.N.E. Guadalaxara, on the Gallo. Pop. 3,453. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle. It was sacked by the French in 1810.

MOLINARA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., 14 m. N.E. Benevento. Pop. 2,100.

MOLISE, or SANNIO, *Samnium*, a prov. of Naples, having N. the Adriatic Sea, and on other sides, the provs. Abruzzi, Capitanata, Principato-Ult., and T. di Lavoro. Area 1,785 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 353,083. Surface mostly mntnous.; in the S. it is traversed by the main chain of the Apennines. Much of the surface is in forest and pasturage. Principal products, wheat, maize, millet, wine, fruits, and oil. Brigandage and outrages are said to be frequent here. Chief cities, Campobasso, the cap., Bojano, Trivento, Isernia, Larino, and Termoli.—II. (anc. *Melœ*), a town of this prov., to which it gives name, cap. co., 9½ miles N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 900.

MOLITERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 5,000.

MOLIVO, *Methymna*, a seaport vill. of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island Mitylene. It is defended by a fortress, and has some trade in olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

MOLKWERUM, a small marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 2 m. N.E. Stavoren, inhab. by seafaring people, who preserve the anc. costume and usages peculiar to the province.

MÖLK, a town of Austria. [MELK.]

MOLL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 31 m. E. Antwerp. Pop. 4,770.

MOLLN, a town of Denmark. [MOLIN.]

MOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. E.N.E. South-Molton. Area 5,170 ac. P. 550.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry of Engl., cos. Oxford and Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Pop. 380. —*Great* and *Little Mollington* are tnshps., co. & 3 m. N.N.W. Chester, with a station on the railway thence to Birkenhead.

MOLLIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus. Pop. 2,400, who manuf. woollen cloths, iron wares, and *Schabzieger* cheese.

MOLLWITZ, or MOLWITZ, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 535. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians in 1741.

MOLODETCHNO, a mkt. town of Russ. Poland, gov. and 37 m. N.W. Minsk, whence Napoleon dated his 29th bulletin, 3d Dec. 1812, after the dispersion of his powerful army.

MOLOGA, a river of Russia, govs. Tver, Novgorod, and Jaroslavl, joins the Volga on l., near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of 250 miles.

MOLOGA, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop. 2,109.

MÖLSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 15 m. S. Merseburg. Pop. 956.

MOLSKOI, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific O. Area 190 sq. m. Pop. 6,000.

MOLSHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,360. It has manufs. of hardwares, steel articles, tape, and paper.

MOLTON (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.E. South Molton. Area 15,330 ac. Pop. 2,121. Lord Poltimore has an anc. seat here, on the borders of Exmoor forest; and on the estate a rich copper mine has been opened, in which gold is often found.—II. (*South*), a munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa., co. Devon, on the small river Mole, 11½ m. E.S.E. Barnstaple. Area of pa. 6,160 ac. Pop. 4,274. The town, on an eminence, has a spacious market place, a handsome church, a grammar school of the 17th century; a blue-coat school, and charities yielding ann. about 440*l.*, with some manufs. of woollens and lace. Corp. revenue, 2,144*l.*

MOLUCCA, or SPICE ISLANDS, a name applied to the isls. of the Asiatic Archipelago, betw. Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, Amboyna, the Banda isls., Batchian, Oby, and Waygiou. They are mostly mntnous., volcanic, and very fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sago, as the chief article of nourishment, and fine woods and fruits. Around them are many pearl and trepang fisheries. Pop. consists of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans, many of the isls. being wholly or partially under the dom. of the Dutch. [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.]—The *Molucca Passage* lies between Gilolo and the N. peninsula of Celebes. Near its centre are the isls. Meyon and Tyfore.

MOMBARUZZO, a town of Piedmont, div. and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,254.

MOMBAZ, a seaport town of E. Africa, Zanguebar coast, belonging to the imam of Muscat, on an isl. immediately off the shore, lat. 4° 4′ S., lon. 39° 43′ E. It is in a strong position, opposite an excellent harbour, and is large, defended by 2 forts; but it has long been decreasing in importance. It was visited by Vasco de Gama in 1497, held by the Portuguese from 1529 to 1631, and by the English from 1824 to 1826.

MOMBELLO, and MOMBERCELLI, two vills. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria.—I. in prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., 13 m. E.N.E. Turin, with 2,361 inhabs.—II. prov. & 7 m. E.S.E. Asti. P. 2,440.

MOMPOX, or MONPOX, a city of S. America, New Granada, dep. and on the Magdalena, cap. prov., in lat. 9° 14′ 20″ N., lon. 74° 27′ 30″ W. Its pop. is estimated at 10,000. Though in a swampy uncultivated country, it is stated to be well built, and to have ship-building docks.

Mona, a small isl. of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 m. across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The isl. is 7 m. long, and 2 m. broad. N.W. of it is the islet Monito.

Monachlogddee, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Newport. Pop. 487.

Monaco, a small principality of N. Italy, under the protection of Sardinia, which maintains in the cap. a garrison of 300 men, betw. the divs. Nice and Genoa, and bordering the Mediterranean. Area 53 sq. m. Pop. 6,800. It has an excellent climate, and is very fertile. Chief products, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. Pasture land excellent. Rev. mostly derived from rents, and a monopoly of corn mills. The prince resides at Paris 6 months, and at Monaco other 6 months, in the year.—*Monaco*, the cap. (*Portus-Monœci*), is sit. on a rocky promontory, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. E.N.E. Nice. Pop. 1,200. Its fortifications were erected by Louis xiv.; the palace, and a fine terrace overlooking the sea, are its principal objects of interest.

Monagay, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, containing part of the town of Newcastle. Area 22,701 ac. Pop. 6,366.

Monaghan, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. Tyrone, E. Armagh, S. Louth and Meath, and W. Cavan and Fermanagh. Area 511 sq. m., or 327,078 ac., about 20,000 of which are waste. Inhab. houses, 35,078. Pop. 200,442. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs and small lakes. The N. Blackwater river is on the N. boundary. Climate chill and moist. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes, but both grain and flax are of rather inferior quality. Butter is made in large quantities. The breed of cattle is improved, and goats are generally kept by the cottars. Estates mostly small, and farms unusually so. Average rent of land, 13*s.* 3¾*d.* per ac. Ann. value of land (1847) 203,347*l.* 11*s.* Limestone is the principal mineral product. Manufs. of linen, formerly very flourishing, have greatly declined. The Ulster canal traverses the co. Monaghan comprises 5 baronies, & 19 pas. in the diocese of Clogher. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clonee, and Carrickmacross. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., both for the co. Reg. electors. (1849) 1,301.—*Monaghan*, a mkt. town, cap. of co., on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the Ulster canal, 68 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 13,547 ac. Pop. 12,160; pop. of town 4,130. It is situated on the borders of two large ponds; has a central square, and several narrow diverging streets; with a modern pa. church, a Rom. Catholic chapel, a diocesan school, national school, co. infirmary, infantry barracks, and mkt. house. Manufs. of linen, and large linen and hog markets on Monday.

Monalty, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, on a small riv. of same name, 14 m. N.N.W. Navan. Area 12,678 ac. Pop. 6,279.

Monastereven, a market town of Irel., Leinster, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Kildare, on the Barrow, here crossed by 2 bridges, and on a branch of the Grand canal. Pop. 1,097. It has an elegant church, and sev. docks and storehouses.

Monasterio, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,804.—II. (*de Rodilla*), a town, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Burgos. Pop. 578.

Monastier, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, 9 m. S.S.E. Le Puy. Pop. 2,070.

Monastir, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. & 80 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 12,000, who manuf. woollen and camlet fabrics, and have some marit. trade—II. (or *Bitolia*), a town of European Turkey, cap. sanj., on an affl. of the Tzerna, near the Albanian frontier, 30 m. S.E. Ochrida, and a principal entrepot for goods passing between E. & W. Turkey. P. 15,000 (?).

Monastyrchtchina, a market town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Moghilev. Pop. 3,000.

Moncada, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N. Valencia, on the Moncada. Pop. 2,720.

Moncalieri, a town of Piedmont, div. prov., and 4 m. S. Turin, cap. mand., on the Po. Pop. (including comm) 8,602. It has a palace, frequently resorted to by the royal family, and containing a fine collection of portraits, and in Oct. one of the largest cattle fairs held in Piedmont.

Moncalvo, a town of Piedmont, div. and 22 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 3,686. It has manufs. of silk twist and tanneries.

Monçao, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 28 m. N. Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 1,200.

Monçaras, or Monsaras, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 28 m. S.W. Elvas. Pop. 1,500.

Monceaux, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Correze, 14 m. S.S.E. Tulle, near r. b. of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,780. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park,

Mönch ("the monk"), one of the loftiest Alpine heights in Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 m. N.E. the Jungfrau. Height 13,044 feet.

Monchique, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, 13 m. N.E. Lagos, with some mineral baths. Pop. 2,760.

Monchique (Serra de), a mountain chain of Portugal, bounding N. the prov. Algarves. La Foya, its culminating point, is 4,079 feet in elev.

Monchobo, or Monksobo, a town of Burmah, and which has recently become its cap., on the W. bank of a considerable lake, 27 m. N. Ava. It is the birthplace of Alompra, and during his rule it was also the seat of gov., which has since been alternately transferred to Ava, Sakaing, & Amarapura.

Monclar, two comms. & small towns of France, I. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. E.S.E. Montauban. Pop. 2,187.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 9 m. N.W. Villeneuve. Pop. 2,154.

Moncontour, two comms. & towns of France. —I. dep. Côtes du Nord, 12 m. S.S.E. St Brieuc. P. 1,700.—II. dep. Vienne, 9 m. S.S.W. Loudun.

Moncorvo, Portugal. [Torre de Moncorvo.]

Moncoutant, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 16 m. N.W. Parthenay. P. 1,690.

Moncrabeau, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 7 m. S. Nerac. Pop. 1,144.

Moncrieff Hill, Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S. Perth. Its summit, 756 feet above the sea, commands a splendid view of the river Tay.

Moncrivello and Moncucco, two comms. and vills. of Piedmont.—I. div. Novara, prov. and 22 m. W. Vercelli. Pop. 2,244.—II. div. Alessandria, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Asti. Pop. 1,611.

Monda, *Munda*, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Malaga. Pop. (1845) 8,300.

Mondego, a navig. riv. of Portugal, prov. Beira, rising in the Serra Estrella, 14 m. S.W. Guarda, flows W.S.W., and enters the Atlantic at Cape Mondego, close to Figueras. Length 130 m.—II. a navig. river of Brazil, prov. Matto-grosse, separates in part Brazil & Paraguay, & joins the Paraguay on l., at Fort Miranda. Length 180 m.

Mondejar, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. E. Madrid. Pop. 2,670.

Mondoleh, a small but richly wooded and fertile island in the Bay of Amboises, W. Africa.

Mondolfo, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 15 m. S.E. Pesaro. Pop. about 2,000.

MONDOÑEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Lugo. Pop. (1845) 6,194. It has a cathedral, a seminary, and manufs. of coarse cloths.

MONDOUBLEAU, a comm. & town, France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 14 m. N.N.W. Vendome. P. 1,671.

MONDOVI, a town, Piedmont, div. & 14 m. E.S.E. Coni, cap. prov., near the Ellero. Pop. (1838) 15,921. It is divided into 4 parts, the *Piazza*, on a hill enclosed by walls, and having a citadel, and the suburbs at its foot, Carassone, Breo, & Piano del Valle. It has a cathedral, & other churches, a bishop's palace, 4 hospitals, 2 asylums, a college, a diocesan school, silk mills, tanneries, iron forges, & manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics. Here, on 22d April 1796, the French under Napoleon totally defeated the Sardinian troops under Colli. Mondovi was also sacked by Soult in 1799.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, and 33 m. S.W. San Sebastian, on the road from Bayonne to Vitoria. Pop. 2,500.—II. a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Orange. P. 2,320.

MONDRAGONE, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 17 m. S.E. Gaeta. Pop. 2,150.

MONEAH, a town of British India, presid Bengal, prov. and dist. Bahar, at the confl. of the Sone and Ganges, 21 m. W. Patna. It has a Mohammedan tomb, and Hindoo antiquities.

MONEDIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. N.W. Perth. Area about 18 sq. m. Pop. 315.

MONEIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 11 m. W. Pau, on the Baise. Pop. 1,276.

MONEMVASIA, or NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, *Minoa*, a marit. town, Greece, Morea, gov. Lacædemon, on the Ægean Sea, 20 m. N.N.W. C. Malea. It stands on a small island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland (whence its name); and it consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are the remains of *Epidaurus Limera*.

MONESTIER, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. H. Alpes, 8 m. N.W. Briançon. Pop. 2,797.

MONESTIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Albs. P. 1,500.

MONEWDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 220.

MONEYASH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Pop. 435.

MONEY-GALL, a market town of Irel., Leinster, King's co., 8 m. S.W. Roscrea. Pop. 764. Near it is the fine demesne of Lord Bloomfield.

MONEYMORE, a mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 30 m. S. Coleraine. Pop. 942.

MONEYMUSK, a pa. of Scotl. [MONYMUSK.]

MONFALCONE, a fortif. town of Illyria, gov. & 16 m. N.W. Triest, near its Gulf. Pop. 1,360.

MONFIA, an island off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dom., 75 m. N.N.E. Quiloa. Lat. 7° 50′ S., lon. 39° 40′ E. It is low and fertile.

MONFLANQUIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. Villeneuve. Pop. 5,075.

MONFORTE, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 17 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 3,188.—II. (*de Lemus*), prov. and 25 m. S. Lugo. Pop. (1845) 5,180.

MONGATZ, a town of E. Hungary. [MUNKACS.]

MONGEHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Kent.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Deal, Area 780 ac. Pop. 286.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deal. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 100.

MONGEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Wallingford. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 202.

MONGHIR, MONGHYR, or MUNGGER, a fortified and manufacturing town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 80 m. E. Patna. Lat. 25° 23′ N., lon. 86° 30½ E. Estimated pop. 30,000. It is finely situated on a rocky height, at the bend of the river, occupies a large space, and though irregularly built, has some fine European and other residences, intersected with plantations, besides several temples, and other public buildings, including a highly venerated Mohammedan tomb. It was formerly an important frontier fortress of the British, but its citadel is now in decay; it is, however, still a military station. Here are active native manufs. of guns, other arms and cutlery, carriages, furniture of all kinds, army clothing, &c., and the town has several native schools, and a depot of the British missionary society.

MONGIBELLO, a name of Mount Etna. [ETNA.]

MONGO, a mountain range in W. Africa, on the mainland, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak Mongo-masobah, "God's mountain," being subject to volcanic eruption, and conjectured to have been the "chariot of the gods" of Hanno.

MONGOLIA, a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N., and lon. 88° and 125° E., having E. Manchooria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and S.W. China and Chinese Turkestan, and N. the Khing-gan, and other mountain chains, dividing it from the Russian gov. Irkutsk. Estimated area 1,400,000 sq. m. Pop. supposed 2 millions. It is mostly a vast desert, its centre part forming the E. half of the Gobi (which see); though here and there this stony and sandy region is interspersed with some productive tracts, feeding large herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and where also some wheat, barley, and millet, are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Rivers are mostly affls. of the Amoor, Irkutsk, or Yenesei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Oubsa Nor and Ike-Aral Nor. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting most part of Asia E. of the Caspian. (See especially *Prichard's "Researches on Man,"* and the works of *Blumenbach, Lawrence*, &c.) They are of the Buddhic religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. Trade almost exclusively with China-proper, to which the Mongols send live stock of all kinds, receiving in return large quantities of brick-tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares. Mongolia is divided into 56 *aimaks*, or chiefships, and again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, again subdivided into regiments, &c. Chief city Oorga, which was visited in 1822 by Timkowski, to whose *Journey of the Russian Embassy to Pekin*, to the *Chinese Repository*, vol. i., &c., and to *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.* ii. 340-1, the reader is referred for further particulars.

MONGRANDE, a town and comm. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. Biella, 7 m. E.N.E. Ivrea. Pop. 3,724.

MONHEIM, two small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 35 m. S.S.E. Anspach. Pop. 1,417.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,312.

MONIFIETH, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, with a station on the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen railway, 10 m. S.S.W. Arbroath. Pop. 2,946.

MONIKIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 7 m. S.E. Forfar. Pop. 941. It has an elegant structure raised in honour of Lord Panmure, in 1839.

MONIMAIL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W.

Cupar. Pop. 1,162. Here is Melville house, seat of Earl Melville; also the Mount, the site of the residence of the celeb. satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay, in the reigns of James IV. and V.

MONINGTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.W. Cardigan. Pop. 127.—II. (*on Wye*), a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 86.

MONK-BRETTON, England. [BRETTON MONK.]

MONISTROL, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 11 m. N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,112.

MONIVAE, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 5 m. N.N.E. Athenry. Area 21,932 ac. Pop. 4,810. It has several ruined churches & castles.

MONIVAIRD and STROWAN, a united pa., Scotl., co. Perth, 2 m. W. Crieff and Monzie. Area about 30½ sq. m. Pop. 853.

MONJPOOR, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 24 m. S.E. Rahdunpoor.

MONKLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Leominster. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 184.

MONKLAND, two pas. of Scotl., co. Lanark.—I. (*New*), containing the bor. of Airdrie. [AIRDRIE.]—II. (*Old*), adjoins the above on the S.W., about 8 m. E. Glasgow, with which it is connected both by canal and railway. Pop. 19,709. It has many valuable coal and iron works.

MONKLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W.N.W. Gt. Torrington. Area 2,040 ac. P. 699.

MONKNASH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 109.

MONKSEATON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 581.

MONKSILVER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area 840 ac. Pop. 308.

MONKSTON, or MONXTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. W.S.W. Andover. Ac. 960. P. 293.

MONKSTOWN, several pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, in Cork harbour, 8 m. E.S.E. Cork. Area 1,541 ac. Pop. 2,138. Here are the remains of a monastery and a castle.—II. Leinster, co. Dublin, comprising Kingstown, ½ m. W. of which is the hamlet Monkstown. Here are also several vills. and numerous handsome residences on Dublin bay. Pop. of pa. 13,143.—III. co. Meath, 5 m. E.S.E. Navan. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 460.—IV. (*or Monksland*), co. Waterford, with the vill. Knockmahon. Area 2,118 ac. Pop. 1,672.

MONKTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.E. Honiton. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 141.—II. co. Kent, in the I. of Thanet, 10 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 402.—III. (*Fearley*), co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Bradford. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 435.—IV. (*Moor*), co. & 6 m. W.N.W. York. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 454.—V. (*Nun*), co. and 7 m. N.W. York, W. Riding. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 365.—VI. (*Tarrant*), co. Dorset, 4 m. E.N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 246.—VII. (*West*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.E. Taunton. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,164. It has almshouses founded in 1270.—VIII. (*With Jarrow*), a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, 4 m. E. Gateshead. Pop. 3,600. The venerable Bede was born here in 673.—*Fort Monkton*, co. Hants, 2 m. S. Gosport, defends Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth harbour on the W.

MONKTON and PRESTWICK, a united pa., Scotl., co. and 4 m. N.E. Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Area 9½ sq. m. Pop. 1,933. The vill. Monkton has a handsome modern, and 2 very anc. dilapidated churches, and the ruins of an hospital for lepers.

MONK-WEARMOUTH, a pa. of Engl. [WEARMOUTH, SUNDERLAND.]

MONLEON, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenees, 23 m. N.E. Bagneres. Pop. 1,327.

MONMORE, the largest bog in the co. Clare, Irel., Munster, extending across the great Clare peninsula, from Dunbeg bay to the Shannon. Area 9,254 ac.

MONMOUTH, a co., U. S., N. America, in N. part of New Jersey. Area 1,030 sq. m. Pop. 32,909.—II. a township, Maine, 16 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,882.

MONMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town and pa. of Engl., cap. co., in a beautiful vale, at the confl. of the navigable Wye and the Monnow, here crossed by handsome bridges, 21 m. W.S.W. Gloucester, and 17 m. S. Hereford, to which a railway is in progress, and 115 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 2,700 ac. Pop. 5,446; do. of parl. bor. 5,822. It has a pa. church, originally a priory; an anc. priory house, a curious antique chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of James I.; ruins of a royal castle, erected before the Conquest; several banks; manufactures of bar-iron, tin-plates, and paper; and exports of bark and timber. Corp. rev. 812*l*. The bor. joins with Usk and Newport in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 1,144. It is also the place of election for the co. In the vicinity is Troy house, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in which are preserved the cradle of Henry V., and the armour he wore at Agincourt. Henry V., and Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, were natives of the town.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a marit. co. of Engl., having N. cos. Brecon & Hereford, E. Gloucester, from which it is separated by the Wye, W. Glamorganshire, and S. the Bristol Channel. Area 446 sq. m., or 317,440 ac., of which about 280,000 are cultivated. Pop. 134,355. Inhab. houses 24,944. Surface picturesquely varied, with hill and vale, and finely wooded; bordering the Bristol Channel, it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk, comparatively mountainous. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Monnow, and Romney. Climate very mild in the vales. Estates rather small; average size of farms estimated at about 140 ac. Leases not common. Average rent of land (1810) 12*s*. 9½*d*. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 290,334*l*. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, & are extensively wrought. The produce of iron in 1840, was estimated at about 200,000 tons. Canals and railways facilitate access to the mines. Ann. value of mines (1843) 19,340*l*. Total value of assessed property, 591,161*l*. County rev. (1847) 11,080*l*. The chief manufacture is flannel. The Welsh language is in common use. Monmouth comprises six hundreds, and 127 parishes in the dioceses of Llandaff and Hereford, and in the Oxford circuit. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, and Usk. The co. sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 4,614. Under the Romans and Britons it formed part of the anc. Gwent, or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English co. by Henry VIII. No English co. is more celebrated for beautiful scenery, or for the number of its Brit. and Rom. mediæval remains.

MONNAIE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Indre-*et*-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Tours. P. 1,550.

MONNIKENDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., with a harbour on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,471.

MONNOW, or MUNNOW, a river of Engl., rises in co. Hereford, near Hay, flows S. and S.E., and joins the Wye near Monmouth.

MONOMOTAPA, called also BENOMOTAPA, and MOCARANGUA, a region of E. Africa, stated to be between lat. 15° & 19° S., and lon. 30° & 35° E. It is supposed to comprise various independent

states, including Moarunga, Manica, Botonga, Bororo, &c. Principal river, the Zambezi.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, after a N. course of 300 m., unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. It is navigable for large boats to 60 m. from its mouth, and for small craft for 200 m. On it is the township Monongahela, 14 m. S.E. Waynesburg. Pop. 1,178.—*Monongalia* is a co. N.W. of Virginia. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. 17,368.

MONOPOLI, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 14,000. It stands on a height, enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress, and has a cathedral.

MONOVAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Alicante, on the Elda. Pop. 7,590.

MONPAZIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 24 m. E.S.E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,061.

MONPEYROUX-DE-BOSQUET, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 8 m. Espalion. P. 1,550.

MONPONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 m. S.S.W. Riberac. Pop. 1,328.

MONQUHITTER, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 5½ m. E. Turiff. Pop. 2,074. In it are the vills. Cuminestown and Garmond.

MONREALE, a city of Sicily, intend. and 4 m. S.W. Palermo, with which it communicates by a noble road. Pop. 13,000. It stands on a steep hill, & has a remarkable cathedral, & an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit, raised in its vicinity.

MONROE, numerous cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. of New York. Area 670 sq. m. P. 64,902. —II. in E. of Pennsylvania. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 9,879.—III. in centre of Georgia. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. 16,275.—IV. in S. of Florida. Pop. 688.—V. in S. of Alabama. Area 980 sq. m. P. 10,680.—VI. in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 9,250.—VII. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 12,056.—VII. in S. of Kentucky. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 6,326.—IX. in S.E. of Ohio. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 18,521. —X. in S.E. of Michigan. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 9,922.—XI. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 390 sq. m. P. 10,143.—XII. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 4,481.—XIII. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 744 sq. m. Pop. 9,505.—XIV. in E. of Arkansas. Area 1,150 sq. m. Pop. 936.—Also numerous townships.—I. New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 14 m. S.E. Goshen. Pop. 3,914.—II. Maine, 54 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,602.—III. New Jersey, co. Middlesex. Pop. 2,453.—IV. Pennsylvania, 7 m. S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 1,570.—V. Ohio, co. Clermont. Pop. 1,628.—VI. Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 1,624.—VII. Indiana, co. Putnam. Pop. 1,341.—VIII. Indiana, co. Washington. Pop. 1,537.—IX. a "city," Michigan, cap. co., 37 m. S.W. Detroit, on the Raisin, 2½ m. from its mouth. Pop. 1,703. It has several factories and banks, a canal to Lake Michigan, and railw., 70 m. in length, to Hillsboro'.

MONRORO, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 8,992.

MONROVIA, a town of W. Africa. [LIBERIA.]

MONS (Flemish *Bergben*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Trouille, at the head of the canal to Conde, by which it communicates with the Scheldt, and on a branch of the Belgian railway, which joins the French line of Valenciennes, 34 m. S.W. Brussels. P. (1846) 23,165. Chief buildings, the church of St Waudru, a remarkable Gothic edifice, and the castle of Mons, with an elevated tower. There are numerous coal mines in its vicinity, at the vills. Jemappes, Framieres, Warquignies, Hornu, and Bossu. This dist. of country is called the *Borinage*, and the miners are called *Borains*.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Var, 19 m. N.E. Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.

MONSANTO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 48 m. S.E. Guarda. Pop. 1,360.—*Moncaras* is a market town, prov. Alemtejo, 25 m. E.S.E. Evora. Pop. 1,395.

MONSEGUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Dropt, 7 m. N.E. La Reole. Pop. 1,344.

MONSELICE, a walled town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. S.W. Padua, cap. dist., on the canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. Pop. 5,400.

MONSERRAT, a famous monastery of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Barcelona, on an isolated mountain, 3,300 feet in height, near rt. b. of the Llobregat, and formerly a place of pilgrimage.

MONSOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 18 m. N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,238.

MONSON, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 64 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 2,151.

MONTA, a vill of Piedmont, div. Coni, immediately N.W. Casale. Pop. of comm. 2,850.

MONTABAUR, a town of W. Germany, duchy and 8 m. N. Nassau. Pop. 2,727. It has oil mills, and manufs. of linen and paper.

MONTACUTE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 1,047. Fair, 13th May.—*Montacuto* is a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 42 m. E.S.E. Florence.

MONTAGNAC, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Herault, 21 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 3,441.

MONTAGNANA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 23 m. S.W. Padua, on the Frassina. Pop. 8,200. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, hats, and leather.

MONTAGUE ISLANDS, several islands in the Pacific Ocean.—I. off E. Australia, lat. 36° 18′ S., lon. 150° 24′ E.—II. Russian America, Prince William Sound, lat. 60° N., lon. 146° 50′ W. Length 50 m.; breadth 8 m.—III. New Hebrides, N. of Sandwich Island. The Montague and Bristol Islands are in the Antarctic Ocean, in lat. 58° S., lon. 27° W.—*Montague Sound*, N.W. Australia, is in lat. 14° 30′ S., lon. 125° 30′ E.

MONTAIGU, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 3 m. W. Diest. Pop. 2,600.—II. a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,330.

MONTAIGUT, two comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N. Moissac. Pop. 4,073.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dome, arrond. and 24 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,620.

MONTALBAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S. Cordova. Pop. 2,794. It was fortified under the Moors.—II. a market town, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,902.

MONTALBANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 26 m. S.S.W. Matera. Pop. 2,800.

MONTALBODO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 19 m. W. Ancona. Pop. 4,000.

MONTALCINO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Siena. Pop. 3,819. It is defended by a castle on an adjacent height, & has a cathedral.

MONTALEGRE, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Amazon, 100 m. W. Almeirim. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—II. a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Traos-Montes, 15 m. W.S.W. Chaves.

MONTALTO, two towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 10 m. N.N.E. Ascoli. P. 1,470.—II. Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., 11 m. N.W. Cosenza.

MONTALVÃO, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 27 m. N.N.W. Portalegre.

MONTANARO, a town of Piedmont, div. prov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. (1841), including comm. 4,400. It has a castle and two schools.

MONTANCHES, a town of Spain, prov. & 18 m. S. Caceres. P. 4,800. The bacon cured here, is celeb.

MONTARGIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arrond., on the Loing, at the junction of the canals Briare and Loing, 38 m. E. Orleans. Pop. (1846) 7,272. It has ruins of walls and of an old castle, built by Charles v. of France.

MONT-ASTRUC, a comm. & vill. of France. dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.—*Montataire* is a comm. & vill., dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, with important iron, copper, and zinc works. Pop. 2,226.

MONTAUBAN, *Mons Albanus*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Tarn, and on railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 110 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. (1846) 16,236. It has a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufs., a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, normal school, and library of 10,000 vols. Montauban, founded in the middle of the 12th century, was ineffectually besieged by Montluc in 1580, and by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1621.

MONTAUD, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire, arrond. St Etienne. Pop. 2,863.

MONTAUDIN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. & 17 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. P. 1,484.

MONTAUK-POINT, a headland of the U. S., N. America, New York, forming the E. extremity of Long Island, in the Atlantic. On it is a stone light-house, in lat. 41° 4′ N., lon. 72° W.

MONTAZZOLI, a small town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 17 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2,100.

MONTBARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, cap. cant., on the Burgundy canal, & on the railway from Paris to Lyon, 9 m. N. Semur. Pop. 2,075. It is the birth-place of the naturalists Buffon and Daubenton.

MONTBAZON, *Mons-Basonis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Indre, 8 m. S. Tours. Pop. 1,180.

MONTBELIARD, or MONTBELLIARD (German *Mümpelgard*) a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 40 m. E.N.E. Besançon, on the Rhone & Rhine junction canal. Pop. (1846) 5,294. It has a communal college & public library, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, and muslins.

MONTBERON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Tardoire, 16 m. E. Angoulême. Pop. 1,235.

MONT BLANC, a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy, the highest in Europe, in lat. 45° 49′ 58″ N., lon. 6° 51′ 54″ E. Elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, 15,810 feet, but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow line 8,000 feet above the sea, 34 glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 sq. m. The largest and most complex of these, is the *Mer de Glace*, the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois*, gives rise to the river Arveiron, 2 m. above Chamouni. (See Glacier map, *Johnston's Physical Atlas.*) Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard, 8th August 1786.

MONTBLANCH, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 4,114.

MONTBRÉHAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St Quentin. Pop. 1,865.

MONTBRISON, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Loire, 234 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 5,565. It has a normal school, and a public library of 15,000 vols., but no manufs. It communicates by railway with the Loire, and with the line from Roanne to Lyon. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

MONTBRUN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 33 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,570.

MONT CERVIN (Germ. *Matterhorn*). [CERVIN.]

MONTCORNET, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Laon, with manufs. of woollens, tanneries, and brick-works. Pop. 1,743.

MONTCUQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, 14 m. S.W. Cahors. Pop. 2,260.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a comm. and small fortified town of France, dep. H. Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 m. N.E. Embrun. Pop. 669.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Landes, in a sandy plain, on the Midouze, 63 m. S. Bordeaux. Pop. (1846) 4,380. It has a comm. college, and mineral warm baths. Manufs. comprise common woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, and leather, and by its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for the wines, brandies, wool, and agricultural produce of the surrounding country.

MONTDIDIER, a market town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. (1846) 3,724. It has remains of old fortifications, a town hall, a prison, comm. college, and manufs. of coarse cotton cloths and serges.—II. a vill., dep. Meurthe, arrond. Château-Salins.

MONT-DOR, France. [DOR-MONT.]

MONTE ALCINO, an episcopal city of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Siena. Pop. 3,800. It has a fine cathedral, restored in 1832, and a castle.

MONTE ALEGRE, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Albacete, in a narrow valley, overlooked by a ruined Moorish castle. Pop. 3,490.

MONTEBELLO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 10 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,000. It has 2 castles, and several churches.—II. a vill., Piedmont, div. and 23 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, and from a victory over the Austrians near which, Marshall Lannes derived his title of Duke de Montebello.

MONTEBELLUNA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. W.N.W. Treviso.

MONTEBELLUNA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 27 m. N.W. Venice.

MONTEBESCARIA, or MONTEBECCARIA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Po, 7 m. S.W. Pavia. Pop., incl. comm., 2,641.

MONTEBOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 2,353. It has a church with a fine steeple.

MONTECALVO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., 14 m. E.N.E. Benevento. Pop. 4,900.

MONTECARLO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,960.

MONTE-CAROTTO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 24 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 2,800.

MONTE-CASINO, a celebrated Benedict. abbey of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on a mountain, near S. Germano, with a fine library of 19,000 vols.

MONTE-CATINI, a vill. of Tuscany, gov. & 29 m. W. Florence. Pop. 2,600. It has thermal springs, and elegant baths, the most celeb in Tuscany.

MONTECCHIO, a mkt. town of Modena, on the Enza, 8 m. W. Reggio.—II. (*Maggiore*), a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,200.

MONTE CENISIO (Fren. *Mont Cenis*), one of the most remarkable summits of the Alps, on the limits of Savoy and Piedmont. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14′ 8″ N., lon. 6° 56′ 11″ E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis, made by the French 1808 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point 6,775 feet above the sea.

MONTE-CERBOLI, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Pisa. Near it are the famous borax-lagoons of the grand duchy.

MONTECH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 m. W.S.W. Montauban, on an affl. of the Garonne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,712.

MONTECHIARO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 6,600, who manuf. silk stuffs. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. —II. (*d'Asti*), Piedmont, div. and 27 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 2,084.

MONTE-CHRISTI, a marit. town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on its N. coast, 30 m. E. Cape Haytien, near the mouth of the river, and on the declivity of the mountain range of Monte-Christi, whence its name. Pop. 3,000.—II. a town of S. Amer., repub. Ecuador, dep. & 96 m. N.W. Guayaquil.

MONTE-CHRISTO, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 26 m. S. Elba. Length & breadth about 2½ m. each.

MONTECUCCULO, a vill. of N. Italy, dom. and 22 m. S.S.W. Modena, cap. cant., and birth-place of Raymond de Montecuccoli.

MONTE-DELLA-SIBILLA, one of the Apennine mountains of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 26 m. N.E. Spoleto. Elevation 7,212 feet.

MONTE FANO, a market town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 8 m. N. Macerata. Pop. 3,370.

MONTEFALCO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 14 m. N.N.W. Spoleto. Pop. 3,550. —*Montefalcone* is a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 14 m. N.W. Larino.—II. prov. Capitanata, dist. Bovino. Pop. 3,900; and *Montefalcione* is a vill., Princip.-Ult., dist. & 5 m. N.E. Avellino. P. 2,700.

MONTEFIASCONE, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 9 m. N.N.W. Viterbo. Pop. (1833) 4,809. It stands on a hill, occupying the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains exist; its cathedral cupola, and several other buildings, are the works of San Michele.

MONTE-FILITRANO, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., 15 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 1,200.

MONTEFORTE, two market towns of Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, deleg. and 14 m. E. Verona. Pop. 1,700.—II. Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., cap. cant., 5 m. W.S.W. Avellino. Pop. 3,500.

MONTE-FRIO, a modern town of Spain, prov. & 22 m. W.N.W. Granada. Pop. (1845) 7,500.

MONTEFUSCO, a town of Naples, prov Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,200. It is a bishop's see, and has some manufs. of woollen stuffs.

MONTE-GIORGIO, a mkt. town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., 20 m. S.W. Fermo. Pop. 3,660.

MONTEGO, a bay, town, and cape, on the N. coast of Jamaica; the town, cap. co. Cornwall, 17 m. W. Falmouth. Pop. 4,000. In 1844, 63 vessels, aggregate burden 7,990 tons, entered, and 69 vessels 9,070 tons, cleared from the port.

MONTE-GRANARO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 6 m. N.W. Fermo. Pop. 4,000.

MONTEGROSSO D'ASTI, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & 6 m. S.S.E. Asti. Pop. (with comm.) 2,177.

MONTEHERMOSO, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N. Caceres. Pop. 2,860.

MONTEITH, or MENTEITH, a picturesque dist. of Scotland, in S.W. of the co. Perth, on the Teith. Length about 24 m.—II. (*Port of*), a pa. in the above dist., 8 m. W. Doune. Area about 32 sq. m., including Lochs Vennachoir & Monteith; the latter lake, has a circuit of about 7 m., richly wooded banks & beautiful isls., on one of which are ruins of a castle of the ancient Earls of Menteith, a branch of the Graham family. Pop. of pa. 1,446.

MONTEJAQUE, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, 4 m. W. Ronda. Pop. 1,363.

MONTEJICAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Granada. Pop. 2,455.

MONTELEONE, *Hipponium*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. dist., 11 m. E. Tropea. Pop. 2,500. It stands on the slope of a hill, commanded by a fine old castle.—II. a town, prov. Capitanata, 7 m. S.W. Bovino. Pop. 2,500.

MONTELIMAR, *Mons Adhemari*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Drome, 26 m. S. Valence, on the Roubion, and on the railway from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. (1846) 6,366. It is well built *on* the slope of a hill, crowned by a citadel, and has a comm. college. The vicinity is covered with rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and orchards.

MONTELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 12 m. E.S.E. Avellino. P. 5,800.

MONTELLANO, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.S.E. Sevilla. Pop. (1845) 4,013.

MONTELOVEZ, a town of Mexico. [COAHUILA.]

MONTELUPO, a mkt. town of Tuscany, prov. & 12 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the Arno. P. 1,370. —*Monte Lupone* is a mkt. town of Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Macerata. Pop. 3,660.

MONTE MAGGIORE, a mkt. town of Sicily, 29 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 5,860.

MONTE-MARANO, a town and bishop's see of Naples, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 1,800.

MONTE MARCIANO, a mkt. town, Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 10 m. W.N.W. Ancona. Pop. 4,485.

MONTE-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,192.

MONTE-MILETTO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,400.—*Montemilone* is a mkt. town, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. E.N.E. Venosa; and a comm., Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata.

MONTEMOR, 2 towns of Portugal.—I. (*O-Novo*), prov. Alemtejo, 22 m. W.N.W. Evora. P. 3,000. —II. (*O-Velho*), prov. Beira, on the Mondego, 12 m. W.S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 2,550.

MONTENDRE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S. Jonzac. Pop. 1,041.

MONTENEGRO, a small independent country of European Turkey, between lat. 42° 10′ and 42° 56′ N., lon. 18° 41′ and 20° 22′ E., bounded E. by Herzegovina & Austrian Albania (Cattaro) and on the other sides by Turkish Albania. Area estimated at 450 sq. m., and pop. (1848) at 100,000, mostly belonging to the Greek church, ignorant and superstitious. Surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks with lofty mntn. peaks, some of which are 5,000 or 6,000 feet in elevation, and are generally covered with valuable timber. Climate healthy. Houses of stone, roofed with shingle; there are about 300 villages, but no walled towns; almost every village has its church. Chief products, maize, potatoes, and tobacco; vegetables are extensively exported. The wine of the dist. betw. Lake Scutari & Dalmatia is of good quality. Cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs are abundant; fish, which is plentiful, is exported in a dried state. There are few horses; mules and asses are used for draught; carriages are unknown. The only manufs. are coarse woollens. Chief occupations, agriculture and fishing. The Montenegrins are hardy, robust & brave. The country is divided into 8 deps.; government republican, under the protection of the Czar of Russia. The Vladika is high priest, civil governor, and commander-in-chief of the army. Public rev. 7,845*l.*, including

47,000 florins granted by Russia. In ancient times this country formed part of *Illyricum*, it was afterwards a dist. of Servia.

MONTENOTTE, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 26 m. W. Genoa, in the Apennines. Here the French defeated the Austrians 11th April, 1796.

MONTE-PAGANO, a mkt. town of Naples, Abruzzo Ult. I., near the Adriatic, 15 m. E. Teramo.

MONTEPELOSO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 24 m. E.N.E. Potenza. P. 3,100.

MONTEPULCIANO, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Arezzo. Pop. (1839) 2,814. It stands on a mntn. enclosed by an embattled wall, and has a fine church, some anc. inscriptions, & a seminary, & is famous for its wine.

MONTEREALE, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 14 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 5,600.

MONTEREAU (*Condate*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 16 m. E.S.E. Mélun, on railw. to Troyes. Pop. (1846) 4,826. It has extensive manufs. of earthenware. Steamers ply hence to Paris.

MONTEREY, a town of the Mexican confederation, cap. dep. New Leon, on the Fernando riv., 180 m. from its mouth, and on the main route from the Rio Grande to Mexico, 115 m. S.E. Coahuila. Pop. about 12,000. Streets well paved, & houses mostly single-storied stone buildings. Custom rev. (1841) 85,982 dollars. It was taken in 1846, by the U. S. army under Gen. Taylor.—II. a seaport town of Upper California, on Monterey bay, an inlet 24 m. in breadth, 80 m. S. the bay of San Francisco, on a plain surrounded by wooded hills. It is a miserable collection of sun-dried brick buildings, with a church, a badly arranged fort, a guard-house, & a custom-house.

MONTERONI, a market town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 5 m. W.S.W. Lecce. Pop. 2,000.

MONTE-ROSA, an aggregate mntn. of the Pennine Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont Blanc, from which it is distant 50 m. E.N.E., on the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont, lat. 45° 56′ 1″ N., lon. 7° 52′ 10″ E. Height of its principal summit, estimated at 15,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal points, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs. On the E., S., & W., its branches are impassable, and its N. limb has been very rarely traversed.

MONTE-ROSSO, two towns of Naples.—I. Sicily, prov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,500. —II. prov. Calab. Ult., dist. and 10 m. E.N.E. Monteleone. Pop. 2,200.

MONTE-ROTONDO, the loftiest mntn. of Corsica, 25 m. N.E. Ajaccio. Height 8,763 feet.

MONTE-RUBBIANO, a town of central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 5 m. S. Fermo. Pop. 2,500.

MONTERRUBIO, a town of Spain, prov. & 78 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,206.

MONTE SAN GIULIANO, or OLD TRAPANI, a town of Sicily, prov. Trapani, on a high mntn. (the anc. *Eryx*), 27 m. N.N.E. Marsala. Pop. 7,500. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, and its churches and convents are mostly in ruins. On the mntn. *Eryx*, once stood a far famed temple of Venus, of which a few granite pillars remain.

MONTESANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 11 m. S.E. Diano. Pop. 5,000.

MONTE SAN SAVINO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. Pop. (1839) 4,098. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.

MONTE SANT'ANGELO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, 28 m. N.E. Foggia. Pop. 6,600. It has a castle, and remains of a Roman temple.

MONTE SANTA MARIA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 25 m. N.N.W. Perugia, on a hill close to the Tiber. Pop. 2,000.

MONTE SANTO, a town of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 10 m. E.N.E. Macerata, on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small haven for fishing-boats. Pop. 5,818.—II. a vill., deleg. and 15 m. N.E. Spoleto. Pop. 1,500. [ATHOS.]

MONTE-SARCHIO, a large walled town of Naples, prov. Principato Ult., 13 m. N.N.W. Avellino. Pop. 4,600.

MONTE-SCAGLIOSO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, prov. & 9 m. S.S.E. Matera. P. 6,100.

MONTE-SCUDOLO, a town of the Pontif. Sta., 9 m. S.S.E. Rimini, on the Conca. Pop. 1,915.

MONTE-SILVANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo, Cit., dist. and 4 m. N.W. Pescara. Pop. 1,000.

MONTESQUIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 10 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. 2,000.

MONTESQUIEU-LAURAGAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 28 m. S.S.W. Toulouse, on the Arize. Pop. 1,320.—II. (*M. Volvestre*), same dep., arr. Muret. P. 2,395.

MONTESSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles. Pop. 1,706.

MONTEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 11 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 2,545.

MONTE-VAGO, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on the Belice, 16 m. N.W. Sciacca. P. 3,000.

MONTEVARCHI, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3,600. It is commanded by a castle on a neighbouring height, and has a college, manufs. of silk, twist, woollen stuffs, &c. Here is the museum of the Academy Val d'Ancese, rich in fossil remains.

MONTE-VECCHIO, two vills. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta.—I. deleg. Pesaro, 4 m. N.N.E. Pergola, with 1,700 inhabitants.—II. deleg. & 15 m. S.E. Forli, on the Marecchia.—Two hills in Lombardy, deleg. Como, have this name.

MONTEVERDE, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., on the Ofanto, 19 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. Pop. 2,000.—*Monte-Verdi* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Pisa.

MONTEVERDE ISLANDS, a group, Pacific Ocean, Caroline isls., in lat. 3° 27′ N., lon. 156° E., and consisting of 30 low islets, named after their discoverer, in 1806.

MONTE-VETTOLINI, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,000.

MONTE-VIDEO, a fortified sea-port city, & cap. of the repub. Uruguay (or Banda Oriental), S. America, on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 m. E.S.E. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 53′ 0″ S., lon. 56° 15′ 0″ W. Pop. 12,000 (?). It is pretty regularly built, in the form of an amphitheatre, but is ill-supplied with water, and except a cathedral, a castle, & the governor's residence, it has no buildings of importance. Climate damp; the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata, and in 1848, the merchandise exported here amounted to 5,573,218 dollars, of which hides stood for 4,124,203 dolls., the remaining goods being beef, butter, hair, feathers, and other animal products, with Chilean copper, and Paraguay tea. Imports consist chiefly of British cottons, woollens, and hardware, flour, wines, colonial produce, salt and manufactured goods.

MONTE-VISO, one of the Alps. [VISO MONT].

MONTFAUCON, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Lot, 17 m. N.N.E. Cahors, with 1,720 inhabs.—II. dep. H. Loire, cap. cant. and 20 m. E.N.E. Le Puy, with 1,136 inhabs.—III. a suburb of Paris, to which the refuse of that city

is mostly carried.—*Montferrand* is the name of several comms. in the central deps. of France.

MONTFERRAT, an old marquisate of N. Italy, is now comprised in the provs. of Alessandria, Coni, Turin, Novara, and Genoa (Sard. dom.). Its cap. was Casale.

MONT-FERRAND, a city of France. [CLERMONT FERRAND.]

MONTFERRIER, two comms. & vills. of France. —I. dep. Ariège, 11 m. S.E. Foix. Pop. 1,894.—II. dep. Hérault, arrond. Montpellier.

MONTFOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Utrecht, on the Yssel. Pop. 1,752? It had a strong fortress of the 12th century, demolished by the French in 1672.

MONTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 490.

MONTFORT, two comms. and towns of France. —I. (*Lamaury*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. W.S.W. Versailles. Pop. 1,628. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a ruined castle. Simon de Montfort, who headed the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born here in 1165.—II. (*sur Meu*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Rennes, on the Meu. Pop. 1,772. It has manufs. of linen thread, bleach houses, and tanneries.

MONTFRIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 11 m. E.N.E. Nimes. Pop. 2,321.

MONTGISCARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Villefranche, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi. Pop. 1,500.

MONTGOMERY, a parl. bor., mkt town, and pa. of N. Wales, cap. co., on the Severn, 20 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 1,208; do. of parl. bor. 1,176. It is pleasantly situated near the foot of a high hill, in the vale of Montgomery. Chief buildings, the church, a venerable cruciform pile; the guildhall, co. jail, and house of correction, and remains of a stately Norman castle, in which the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born, in 1583. With the contrib. bors. of Llanidloes, Welshpool, Llanfillyn, Machynlleth, and Newtown, it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 960. In the vicinity are remains of a British camp, also of Cherbury priory, founded in the reign of John. The last battle between the Welsh & English took place in the vicin. in 1294.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland co. of N. Wales, having N. the cos. Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and W. Cardigan. Area 839 sq. m., or 536,960 ac., about half of which is uncultivated; & not more than 80,000 under tillage. Inhab. houses, 13,643. Pop. 69,219. Surface very mntnous., but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well wooded. The mountain Plinlimmon is partly in this co. Principal rivers, the Severn, Vyrnwy, Wye, and Dee, which rise in the county. Agriculture is much improved; the mntns. are chiefly in sheep-walks. Breeds of sheep are celebrated both for their wool and mutton. The pure breed of Welsh ponies, or "Merlins," is still preserved in this co. Cattle, butter, cheese, and superior oak timber, are chief products. Average rent of land (1810), 6*s.* 5½*d.* an ac. Slate forms the general basis of the mntns., and is the principal mineral wrought. The co. is the chief seat of the Welsh flannel manuf., and agricultural labourers are in winter often employed at the loom. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 258,067*l.* Total value of assessed property, 341,086*l.* County revenue (1847) 12,040*l.* Montgomery is divided into 9 hundreds, and 47 parishes, mostly in the dioceses of St. Asaph and North Wales circuit. Principal towns, Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanfyllin. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C., and 1 is sent by its bor. Reg. co. electors (1848) 3,065. During the Saxon era, it formed part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and was named Montgomery after one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTGOMERY, many cos., &c., U. S., N. Amer., —I. in E. of New York. Area 356 sq. m. Pop. 35,818.—II. in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 47,241.—III. in W. of Maryland. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 15,456.—IV. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,405.—V. in S.W. of Carolina. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 10,780. —VI. in S.E. of Georgia. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,616.—VII. in centre of Alabama. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 24,574.—VIII. in N.W. of Tennessee. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 16,227.—IX. in E. of Kentucky. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 9,332.—X. in S.W. of Ohio. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 31,938.—XI. in centre of Indiana. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 14,348. —XII. in centre of Illinois. Area 684 sq. m. Pop. 4,490.—XIII. in E. of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 4,371.—XIV. a tnshp., New Jersey, 12 m. S.W. Somerville. Pop. 1,482. Also several tnshps —I. New York, 83 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 4,100.—II. Pennsylvania, 16 m. S.W. Chambersburg Pop. 4,360. III. Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 2,445.—IV. state and on the Alabama, 160 m. N.E. Mobile. Pop. 2,250. It has large exports of cotton, by steamers to Mobile, *via* the river. A railway is *in* progress to connect it with Milledgeville, forming part of the great line of communication betw. New York and New Orleans.

MONTGUYON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 20 m. S.E. Jonzac. Pop. 1,457.

MONTHERMÉ, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Meuse, 8 m. N. Mézières. Pop. 1,658. It has manufs. of glass.

MONTHUREUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Mirecourt, on rt. b. of the Saone. Pop. 1,618.

MONTICELLI, 2 vills. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. Gaëta. Pop. 1,400 and 1,000.—II. a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca di Roma, dist. Tivoli.

MONTICELLO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Como. Pop. 1,650.

MONTIERENDER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the Voire, 8 m. W.S.W. Vassy. Pop. 1,500.—*Montiers-sur-Saulx* is a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Ligny. Pop. 1,204.

MONTIGLIO, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. and 28 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. P. (with comm.) 3,042.

MONTIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Sarlat. P. 2,561.

MONTIGNY, numerous comms. and small vills. of France, in the N., N.W., and central deps.—*M.-le-Roi* is a town, dep. H. Marne, arrond. Langres, formerly fortified. Pop. 1,211.

MONTIJO, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 4,150, mostly employed in woollen and linen weaving.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 13,224. It has manufs. of coarse linen and woollen cloths, oil-mills, and potteries, & was formerly fortified, but its works were destroyed by Ferd. the Catholic in 1508.

MONTIRAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. Albi. Pop. 2,239.

MONTIVILLIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 5 m. N.E. Havre. Pop. (1846) 3,036. It is situated in a pleasant valley, watered by the Lézarde, & has a comm. college: tanning, linen bleaching, and sugar refining works.

MONTJALEIA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 20 m. N.N.E. Krementchug. Pop. 1,800.

MONTJEAN, a comm. and mkt. town of France,

dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, arrond. and 13 miles E. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,470.

MONTJOIE, or MONTSCHAN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër. Pop. 3,000.

MONTJOIE, a vill. and spa of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. & 1 m. N. St Girons. Pop. 1,820.

MONTLHÉRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.W. Paris, on the slope of a hill, crowned by a tower commanding a good view of Paris, and its environs. It has a fine old town-hall, hospital, and 1,460 inhabitants.

MONTLIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. S.E. Jonzac. Pop. 1,920.

MONTLOUIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, 40 m. W.S.W. Perpignan, on a steep rock close to the Tet, in a gorge at the foot of the Pyrenees, with a remarkable square citadel. P. 1,080.—II. a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 6½ m. E. Tours, with a station on the Orleans and Tours railway.

MONTLUÇON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, on r. b. of the Cher, close to the canal de Berri, 38 m. W.S.W. Moulins. Pop. (1846) 6,105. It is crowned by a ruined castle, has remains of old walls & towers, & manufs. of coarse woollens.

MONTLUEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 24 m. S.E. Trevoux. P. 2,866; manufs. cloth for the army, packing-cloth, and sewing thread.

MONTMARAULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Montluçon. Pop. 1,612. It has manufs. of cutlery and machinery, & trade in coal & agricultural produce.

MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, close to the Engl. Channel, 6 m. S.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,520.

MONTMARTRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the new line of fortifications. Pop. (1846) 14,234. It is a favourite Sunday resort for the Parisians, and has many inns and villas, with an asylum for the aged, 2 schools, oil-cloth factories, scagliola works, woollen mills, and gypsum quarries.

MONTMEDY, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 25 m. N. Verdun. Pop. 1,648. It is defended by extensive outworks, and has barracks, military hospital, prison, & manufs. of hosiery & leather.

MONTMEILLAN, or MONTMELIAN, a town of Savoy, cap. mand., on the Isere, 7 m. S.E. Chambery. Pop. (with comm.) 1,325.

MONTMERLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 9 m. N. Trevoux, on the Saone. P. 1,801.

MONTMIRAIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 22 m. S.W. Epernay. Pop. 2,222. It has manufs. of cutlery, copper and tin wares. A battle was fought here, 17th Feb., 1814, betw. the French and the allies.

MONTMORENCY, or ENGHIEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,882. It has ruins of an old castle, & manufs. of lace & embroidery. Near it is the Hermitage, a favourite residence of Rousseau.

MONTMORENCY, a riv. of Lower Canada, which joins the St Lawrence, 6 m. N.E. Quebec, after forming a cataract 250 feet in height.

MONTMORILLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, 17 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. Pop. 3,658. Principal edifices, a curious octagonal temple, built over a sepulchral cave; an ecclesiastical seminary, & an hospital. It has manufs. of biscuits.

MONTODINE, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 10 m. E.S.E. Lodi, on the Serio, 2½ m. above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2,000.

MONTODORISIO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 3 m. W.S.W. Il Vasto. Pop. 2,500.

MONTOIRE, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 m. W.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,500, partly employed in vitriol works, and in cutting turf.—II. dep. Loir-et-Cher, 24 m. W.N.W. Blois. Pop. 2,475. It is commanded by a ruined castle; has cavalry barracks, and manufactures of linen fabrics, woollen hosiery, paper, and leather.

MONTOLIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 10 m. W.N.W. Carcassone. Pop. 1,760. It has an old castle, of the 12th century.

MONTORIO, 2 towns of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, dist. and 3½ m. S.E. Larino. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., dist. & 6 m. S.W. Teramo. Pop. 2,300.

MONTORO, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on a height near the Guadalquivir. Pop. (1845) 10,732. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, and several potteries.

MONTORO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 11 m. N. Salerno. Pop. 6,200.

MONTPELIER, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, with a vill., cap. state Vermont, in a plain on Lake Winooski, 37 m. E. Lake Champlain. Pop. of vill. 1,700; of tnshp. 3,725.

MONTPELLIER, a city of France, cap. dep. Herault, near the Lez, and on the railway from Nimes to Cette, 75 m. W.N.W. Marseille. Pop. (1846) 37,774. Mean temp. of year 59°.5; winter 44°.2; summer 76° Fahr. It is finely situated on the slope of a hill commanding extensive views, and has a university, academy for the deps. Herault, Aveyron, Aude, & E. Pyrenees; a tribunal of commerce, a school of engineers, a seminary, with schools of medicine and pharmacy; a national college, normal school, museums of painting and sculpture, library of 30,000, & one of 6,000, vols., and a botanic garden. Its manufs. comprise blankets, cottons, muslins, paper-hangings, corks, and surgical instruments. Among its chief ornaments are the gate and the splendid promenade of Peyrou. It was built in the 10th century out of the ruins of *Maugelonne*. Louis XIII. took it from the Calvinists in 1622. Montpellier attracts many strangers by its economical and literary advantages; it was formerly a favourite resort of English invalids.

MONTPENSIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 10 m. N.N.E. Riom. It gave the title of Duke to the youngest son of the ex-king Louis Philippe.

MONT-PERDU, a mntn. of Spain. [PYRENEES.]

MONTPEYROUX, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Herault, 9 m. E.S.E. Lodève. P. 1,610.—II. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion. P. 2,000.

MONTPÉZAT, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.N.W. Largentière. Pop. 2,902.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,687.—III. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,099.

MONTPONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, 23 m. N.E. Mâcon. Pop. 2,259.

MONTQUHITTER, a pa., Scotl. [MONQUHITTER.]

MONTRÉAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Carcassone. Pop. 2,173. It stands on a height, and has a fine church, and an hospital.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Gers, 29 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,877.

MONTREAL (formerly the Indian vill. *Hochelega*), the second city and river port, and the chief seat of commerce of Lower Canada, on the S.S.E. side of the isl. of same name in the river St Lawrence, 140 m. S.W. Quebec. Lat. 45° 30′ N., lon. 73° 35′ W. Pop. (1825) 22,357; do. (1844), with suburbs, 44,093. Of these 29,280 are Roman Catholics, chiefly French Canadians, and the

remainder Protestants, and of British origin; number of houses, 6,252. Mean temp. of year 45°.8, winter 17°.8, summer 71°.4 Fahr. It is, in most respects, superior to Quebec, and divided into an Upper and a Lower town; the latter, along the river, being the trading quarter; and the former, with many fine modern buildings, the residence of the principal merchants. The Rom. Catholic cathedral is the finest church in British America, 255 feet in length, by 134 do. in breadth, faced with stone, having six towers, and capable of containing 10,000 persons. Here are also several other R. Catholic churches, and monastic establishments, the latter comprising the *hôtel Dieu*, and asylums of the grey & black sisters. The English church in Grecian style, Scotch & American Protestant churches, general hospital, gov. house, bank, ordnance office, 4 mkt. houses, & the colossal statue of Nelson, on a Doric pillar, in one of the squares, are principal structures. During the riots of 1849, the Parliament house and valuable library were burned. Montreal has a college, besides the University of M'Gill college, endowed by a citizen in 1814, and chartered in 1821; royal grammar and many other schools, public libraries, and institutions. Several newspapers are printed here, and the city exhibits a great spirit of advancement. Its position at the head of the ship navigation of the St Lawrence, renders it the chief emporium of trade between Canada and the U. States. It has a secure harbour, at which, in 1838, 98 ships, aggregeat burden, 22,289 tons, entered, and 99 do., burden, 21,901 tons, cleared from; and it communicates regularly by steam with Quebec. In 1842, 128 vessels, aggregate burden 39,372 tons, cleared out of the harbour for British ports. The commerce in furs has declined, but Montreal has increasing trade in cast-iron founding, distilling, brewing, and shipbuilding, with factories for soap, candles, tobacco, hardwares, and floor-cloth. It was founded in 1640, and taken from the French in 1760.—*Montreal Island* is in the middle of the St Lawrence, and is 32 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth.

MONTREDON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Tarn, 17 m. E. Albi. Pop. 5,213.

MONTREJEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, on the Garonne, here crossed by a marble bridge of 5 arches, 8 m. W. St Gaudens. Pop. 2,646, employed in the manufs. of knit-hosiery, hats, wax candles, and leather.

MONTRELAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, arrond. and 9 m. E. Ancenis. Pop. 2,460.

MONTRESOR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. & 9 m. E. Loches. Pop. 731.

MONTREUIL, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Mer*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Canche, 8 m. from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens branch of the N. railway, 20 m. S.S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 3,685. It is enclosed by a rampart, divided into an Upper and Lower town, and defended by a strong hill-fortress. It has manufs. of linen cloths.—II. (*M. sous Bois*), dep. Seine, 3½ m. E. Paris. Pop. 3,587, employed in manufs. of enamelled leather and porcelain.—III. (*M. Bellay*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on a craggy height, near the Thoué, 9 m. S.S.W. Saumur, formerly a place of great strength. Pop. 2,000—IV. (*le Chetif*), a vill., dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 19 m. W.S.W. Mamers. Pop. 1,240.

MONTREUX, a large vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 14 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. of pa. 2,600.

MONTREVAULT, a comm. & town, France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 780.

MONTREVEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. Bourg, on the Reyssouse. P. 1,401.

MONTRICHARD, a comm. & town, France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 18 m. S.S.W. Blois. Pop. 1,200. It was formerly fortified.

MONTRICOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on r. b. of the Aveyron, 13 m. E.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,585.

MONTRIGAUD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 23 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,560.

MONTROSE, a royal & parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 34 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on a peninsula between Montrose basin and the North Sea, at the mouth of the S. Esk, across which it communicates with its suburb Inch by a suspension bridge, 432 feet in length, between towers, & erected at a cost of about 25,000*l*. Lat. of light-house, 56° 42′ 5″ N., lon. 2° 28′ 0″ W. Pop. of pa. 15,096; ditto of bor. 17,596. It has several good streets, and many handsome modern residences, interspersed with picturesque ancient dwellings, a large collegiate pa. church, various other churches and chapels, a town hall, jail, magnificent lunatic asylum, infirmary, Dorward's house of refuge, an academy, trades' school, custom house, exchange, and news room, all conspicuous buildings; with numerous good public and private schools, a large subscription library, mechanics' institute, museum, antiquarian and other societies, several large bequests for the poor, weekly newspapers, branch banks, some large flax spinning mills, and extensive manufs. of dowlas, duck, sheeting, sail-cloth, bagging, &c., some years ago employing from 3,000 to 4,000 hands. It has also tanneries, breweries, soap, starch, and machine factories. E. the town are the "Links," or downs, forming public grounds extending to the sea. Montrose basin is an expansion of the S. Esk, about 3 m. in circuit, but shallow; the harbour, however, in the Esk, at high water, is accessible for the largest ships, and lined with quays, wet docks, and docks for ship-building, with two light-houses at its entrance. Principal exports, are manuf. goods, salmon, stone, and agricultural produce, to Dundee, Leith, London, and Glasgow; and Montrose is stated to export more corn than any other Scottish port. Imports chiefly Baltic & colonial produce, coal, lime, slate, and iron. The port comprises all the coast from the Tay to Bervie, including Arbroath. Customs rev. (1846) 26,153*l*. Reg. shipping (1844) 22,172 tons. Steamers communicate between it & London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen, & it is connected with Edinburgh & Aberdeen by railway. Mkts. for grain, Friday. Corp. rev. about 3,000 per ann. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 457. Here, in 1296, Baliol is said to have surrendered the Scottish crown to Edward I. The famous Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612, and the town now gives the title of Duke to his family.

MONTROUGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a S. suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. Pop. 1,353. It comprises the asylum Rochefoucault, a small theatre near Mont Parnasse; and has manufs. of spermaceti candles, soap, glue, colours and varnishes, steam and locomotive engines, hydraulic presses, &c. Here is the entrance to the catacombs, extending beneath Paris. The comm. of *Petit-Montrouge* is now enclosed by the fortifications.

MONTSERRAT, a British W. India isl., Leeward

group, midway between Guadeloupe and Nevis, and 27 m. S.W. Antigua. Lat. 16° 45′ N., lon. 62° 20′ W. Area 47 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 7,365, of whom 6-7ths are blacks. Surface mntnous., rises to 2,500 feet in elevation, and is broken by numerous chasms. Climate comparatively healthy. Soil light and volcanic, and it produces some of the best coffee & sugar in the W. Indies. In 1845, 777 hhds. of sugar, 316 puncheons of molasses, and 36 do. of rum were exported, besides cotton, wool, arrow-root, and tamarinds, the total value of exports amounting to 18,925*l.*, and of imports to 26,275*l.* In the same year, the vessels entering and clearing out of the colony had an aggregate burden of about 5,200 tons. Total rev. in do. 2,142*l.* The island was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Chief town, Plymouth, on its S.W. coast.—II. a famous monastery of Spain. [MONSERRAT.]

MONT ST JEAN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of *Mont St Jean*.

MONT ST MICHEL, a picturesque, steep, and fortified rock, off the coast of Normandy, in Cancale bay, 7 m. S.W. Avranches, having a striking resemblance to St Michael's Mount, off Cornwall, on the opposite side of the English Channel. On its summit is an abbey, founded in the 8th century, clustered around which is an irregular town. Pop. 1,000.

MONTSURS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Mayenne, arrond. and 12 m. E.N.E. Laval, on the Dinard. P. 1,405. It has manufs. of linens.

MONT-TENDRE, one of the Jura mntns., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the S.E. side of the Lake of Joux, 15 m. N.W. Lausanne. Height 5,538 feet. Its lower slopes are well wooded.

MONT TERRIBLE, and MONT TONNERRE, two former deps. under the French empire, the former partly composed of the N.W. part of the Swiss cant. Bern, with Porentruy for its cap., and named after a mntn. 3 m. S.E. thereof, on which are vestiges of a camp established by J. Cæsar. The latter is now mostly comprised in Rhenish Bavaria; cap. city, Mayence.

MONTUIRI, a town of the Balearic isles, Majorca, 17 m. E. Palmas. Pop. 2,783.

MONTVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf.; with a station on the Paris & Havre railway, 8 m. N. Rouen. Pop. 2,200. It was visited by a destructive waterspout in 1845.

MONTVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 27 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,153.—II. a tnshp., Connecticut, 36 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,990.

MONYMUSK, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 19 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen, between the rivers Don and Oyne. Pop. 895, partly engaged in quarrying granite.

MONZA, *Modœtia*, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 9½ m. N.N.E. Milan, with which it is connected by railw., on the Lambro, here crossed by 3 bridges. Pop. 16,000. It is well laid out, and has an air of venerable antiquity. It was the cap. of the Lombard kingdom of Italy, and has a curious old cathedral, built by the celebrated Queen Theodolinda, in the 6th century, & where her relics, with the iron crown & regalia of Lombardy are kept; a royal palace, with fine gardens, the usual residence of the Austrian viceroy; the ancient Lombard palace, now a court-house; a theatre, gymnasium, 2 hospitals, and extensive manufs. of coarse cotton stuffs, hats, & leather.

MONZAMBANO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Mantua. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1800.

MONZIE, or MONIE, a pa. of Scotld., co. Perth, 3 m. N.E. Crieff. Area about 48 sq. m., mostly amongst the Grampians. Pop. 1,261. It has several ancient remains, including the reputed fort of Fingal, tomb of Ossian, & Monzie castle.

MONZON, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.E. Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 2,880.

MOODAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Mymunsingh, 66 miles W.N.W. Dacca.

MOODHILL, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 62 m. N.E. Dharwar.

MOODKEE, a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, *about* 28 m. S.E. Ferozepoor. Pop. 6,000. Here in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

MOOJABAD, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 30 m. S.W. Jeypoor, with a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

MOOK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 30 m. N.N.W. Venlo. Louis of Nassau was here conquered & killed by the Spaniards in 1574.

MOOLA, or GUNDAVA PASS, Beloochistan, leads from Gundava to Kelat, along the valley of the Moola, an affl. of the Indus, its centre being in lat. 28° N., lon. 67° E., and its extreme elevation 4,600 feet.—*Moola* is also a town of Asia Minor, 130 miles S.E. Smyrna.

MOOLOOPETTA, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 124 m. N.E. Cape Comorin, and a favourite resort of invalids.

MOOLTAN (prob. the anc. *Malli*), a city of the Punjab, in its S. part, rating in importance immediately after Lahore and Amritsir, near the Chenab, 50 m. N.W. Bhawlpoor, and 190 m. S.W. Lahore. Estimated pop. 80,000. It is enclosed by a dilapidated brick wall, and defended on its N. side by a strong fortress, containing a palace and fine mosque. Houses of burnt brick, lofty, and flat roofed; streets narrow and gloomy. Here are several handsome Mohammedan tombs, and many Hindoo temples, and around the town are extensive ruins. Bazaars large, and well supplied; and manufs. of silks, cottons, shawls, & brocades, are actively carried on, as are extensive banking transactions; and a few years ago, the city yielded to the Sikh government, an annual revenue of 57,000*l.* It was taken by the British in 1849, & in same year the fort & many houses were destroyed by a flood of the river.

MOONDER, or MOONDRA, a large vill. of Scinde, 30 m. N. Sehwan, on the route to Larkhana. Lat. 26° 47′ N., lon. 67° 54′ E.

MOONE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a vill. 1 m. S.S.W. Timolin. Area 7,281 ac. Pop. 1,591. It has fine remains of an Anglo-Norman castle and an abbey.

MOONCHY, and MOONUK, two towns of India:—I. in the Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 38 m. S.S.E. Aurungabad.—II. in the protected Sikh territory, 117 m. N.W. Delhi.

MOONZIE, a pa. of Scotld., co. Fife, 3 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Area 1,375 ac. Pop. 174. Here are remains of Carnie castle, a strong fortress of the Crawfords, and Colluthie house, an ancient seat of the Ramsays.

MOOR, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 16 m. N.W. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. (1845) 7,000. It has a citadel, a Capuch. monastery, large barracks, several Protestant churches, and a trade in superior wines.

MOORBURG, a vill. of Germany, repub. & 4 m. S. the city of Hamburg. Pop. 1,817.

MOORBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area 950 ac. Pop. 152.

MOORDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,904.

MOORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4¼ m. E.N.E. Ballinasloe. Area 21,013 ac. Pop. 4,608.—II. a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, with a station on the London and N.W. railway, 3 m. S.W. Warrington.

MOORE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Northampton. P. 5,389.—II. a co. in centre of N. Carolina. Area 740 sq. m. P. 7,988.

MOORGHAUB, a riv. of Afghanistan and independent Turkestan, rises in the Huzareh territory, flows N.W. into the Khiva dom., & beyond Merv is lost in the sands, after a course of about 250 m. Merochak is the only town of consequence on its banks.—II. a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 70 m. N.E. Shiraz, immediately N. the ruins of *Pasargadæ*.

MOORLINCH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6¼ m. E. Bridgewater. Area 8,520 ac. Pop. 2,281.

MOORLEY, or JESSORE, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, cap. dist. Jessore, 66 m. N.E. Calcutta.—*Moorleydur Serai* is a town, presid. prov., dist. and 40 m. E. Agra.

MOORSAUM, a town of British India, presid. & 29 m. N. Agra.

MOORSEELE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. W. Courtrai. P. 4,000.

MOORSHEDABAD, a city of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, of which latter it was formerly the cap., extending along the Ganges for about 8 m., 115 m. N. Calcutta. Lat. 24° 11′ N., lon. 88° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at 165,000. It is meanly built, and its only remarkable edifice is the palace of the nabob, a large white building, in the European style; but many mosques are scattered through the city, and here are the remains of a Mohammedan palace, built out of the ruins of Gour. It is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency, and of a British college, founded in 1826, and having an annual revenue of 1,650*l.*; has considerable manufs. of silk & other fabrics. The dist. Moorshedabad, enclosed by Kishenagur, Maldah, Burdwan, Rajeshaye, Bhaugulpoor, and the Ganges, has an area of 1,870 sq. m. Pop. (1822) 762,690. Land revenue (1840) 146,975*l.*; Silk, rice, and indigo are its principal products. Princip. towns, Jeagunge, and Bogwangola.

MOORSLEDE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ypres. Pop. 6,333.

MOORSLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. and 4¾ m. N.E. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. P. 821.—*Moortown* is a station on the Lincolnshire branch of the Midland railway, 7 m. N. Market-Raisen, & the nearest point to the railway from Caistor.

MOORWINSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.N.W. Stratton. Area 7,780 ac. P. 1,050.

MOOSE, a river of British N. Amer., enters James' Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbe, after a N.E.ward course estimated at 250 m.—(*M. Head*), a lake of the U. S., Maine, gives origin to the Kennebeck river. Length 30 m., greatest breadth 12 m.—(*M. Hillock*), a mountain of New Hampshire, 14 m. E. Haverhill. Elevation of N. peak 4,636 feet.—(*M. Island*) W. Indies, Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. the Great Bahama Island.

MOOSH, or MUSH, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 83 m. S.S.E. Erzeroum, cap. dist., in a fine plain N. the Niphates mountains. Pop. about 700 Mohammedan, and 500 Armenian families. It is built around a conical hill, & has some large and well supplied bazaars, 7 mosques, and 4 churches, but the town generally has a miserable appearance. It has some trade with Constantinople and Syria, and coarse cotton cloths are manufactured here.

MOOTAPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 41 m. W.S.W. Guntoor.

MOOZ-TAGH, a portion of the mountain circle, bounding the great table-land of E. Asia, on the N.W. of which it lies, between Chinese Turkestan, and the Thian-Chan territory, and Khokan.

MOQUEHNA, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 93 m. S.E. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the great route W. of the Cordillera. Pop. 10,000.

MORA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,656.—II. prov. and 30 m. W. Tarragona, on r. b. of the Ebro, with 3,500 inhabs., and well frequented mineral baths.—III. prov. and 20 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 5,267. It has a castle. Its sword factory, once celebrated, has now fallen into decay.

MORA, the cap. town of Mandara, Cent. Africa, founded about 1814, is situated in a basin enclosed by a semicircular ridge of mntns. Lat. about 10° 20′ N., lon. 14° 48′ E.

MORADABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., in the Doab, enclosed by Bareily, Alighur, Delhi, Meerut, Scharunpoor, and Kumaon. Area 2,405 sq. m. Pop. 861,146. Surface alternately undulating and flat, cultivated and waste. Soil mostly sandy. Products, rice, wheat, sugar, and numerous fruits. Land rev. (1845-6) 124,785*l.*—*Moradabad*, the chief town, is on a ridge between the Ramgunga and Ganges, 90 m. N.E. Delhi. Pop. 32,600. It is irregularly and ill built, and it has no public buildings of importance; it is, however, the seat of a thriving trade. W. the town are cantonments for a native regiment.

MORAL DE CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 4,612.

MORANNES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 20 m. N. Angers. Pop. 1,238.

MORANO, *Muranum*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Cit., 6 m. N.W. Castrovillari. Pop. 8,000. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.—II. a market town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Casale, 1½ m. W. Balzola, on the Po. Pop. 2,204.

MORANT, a river of Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters Morant Bay (Caribbean Sea), 22 m. E.S.E Kingston. At its mouth is the vill. Morant town.—*Morant Point* is the E. extremity of the isl., in lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 76° 11′ W., and on which a cast iron lighthouse has been erected.—12 m. W.S.W. is the inlet *Port Morant*.

MORAR, a lake of Scotland, in W. of co. Inverness, 1¼ m. S. Loch Nevis. Length 8 m.

MORAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, 25 m. N. Valence. Pop. 4,229.

MORAT (LAKE OF), (Germ. *Murten See*), a small lake of Switzerland, cants. Fribourg and Vaud, 2 m. S.E. the Lake of Neuchatel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length 7 m., breadth 2 m. Banks low, fertile, and agreeable. On its E. and S. sides are the towns Morat and Avenches.

MORAT (Germ. *Murten*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.W. Fribourg, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Morat. Pop. 1,853. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has an old castle, an hospital, Protestant college, and various other schools, an active transit trade, and some Roman antiquities, whence it is supposed to have been a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*. Immediately S.W. of it, the Swiss totally defeated the invading army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 22d June 1476.

MORATA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Tajuna. Pop. 2,500.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.N.W. Murcia, on an affl. of the Segura. Pop. (1845) 7,988. It has a large castle.

MORAVA, *Margus*, the principal river of Servia, through the centre of which it flows, joining the Danube 6 m. N.E. Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the E. and W. Morava, 33 m. W. Nissa, whence the resulting stream has a N. direction, and a course of 115 m., its two heads being additionally each about 130 m. in length. Affls., the Tempesca, Nissava, and Jessava.

MORAVI, a town of E. Africa, a little S. of Nyassi, thence called the Lake of Moravi.

MORAVIA (Germ. *Mähren*), a prov. of the Austrian empire, which with Austrian Silesia, forming circs. incorporated with it in 1783, lies mostly between lat. 48° 40′ and 50° 20′ N., and lon. 15° 10′ and 19° E., having E. Galicia and Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, and N. Prussian Silesia. Area 10,239 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 2,223,729. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., and almost surrounded by mountains, having S. and E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian mountains, and N.E. the Sudetic mountains; it belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder and some of its branches rise. Soil very fertile. Climate milder than in most countries in the same lat. Sufficient corn is produced for home consumption. Large quantities of fine flax are raised, and fruits are so plentiful, that Moravia is styled the orchard of Austria. Vineyards were formerly so extensive, that in 1803 the government prohibited the appropriation of more land for the vine. Grazing lands are extensive, and live stock of all kinds numerous. Principal mineral products are iron, coal, and clay, for pipe-bowls, &c., with some copper and lead; the gold and silver mines were mostly abandoned in the 15th and 16th centuries. Woollen linen and cotton fabrics and thread are made on a large scale; other manufs. are of silks, leather, paper, potash, glass, and beet-root sugar. Principal imports, raw produce, as wool, oil, flax, raw cotton, silk, and cattle, with wines & hardwares. Trade is facilitated by means of the railway to Vienna. Pop. mostly Slavonian, but about 450,000 are estimated to be of German descent, and 30,000 Jews. Government administered by an officer, with direct authority from Vienna, but the marquisate has its own assembly of clergy, nobility, knights, and citizens, who meet annually to apportion the mode of raising and distributing the revenue. It is divided into 8 circs., in each of which is a secondary tribunal, with appeal to the high court in Brünn, the cap., next to which Olmutz, Iglau, Znaym, and Troppau (Silesia), are the chief cities. In the 9th century, Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of N. Germany and Hungary. In 1805 it was the great theatre of war between the French and Austro-Russian armies.

MORAVIA, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 158 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,010. It has a Moravian institution.

MORAY, MURRAYSHIRE, or ELGINSHIRE, a northern co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, and for 25 m. by the river Spey, S. and W. by Inverness and Nairn shires. Area 840 sq. m., or 538,600 ac., of which 120,000 ac. are cultivated, 200,000 uncultivated, & 217,600 unprofitable. Pop. 35,012. The co. consists of a champaign alluvial and fertile district, on the borders of the Firth, and a mountainous dist. to the S. and S.W. Primary granitic rocks prevail in this latter region, and old red sandstone, limestone, and traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country; a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the Firth, and a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Loch-in-dorb, Loch Spynie, and Loch-na-bo, are the chief collections of water. Soil varies from deep loam to light sandy, and is highly cultivated. Climate mild, and comparatively dry (for temp. see ELGIN). All the usual agricultural crops are raised; and so fertile is the county, that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." Farms range in extent from 50 to 300 ac. A small *cloth* manufactory near Elgin, several tanneries and distilleries, are the only manufs. in the co. Chief exports, grain, cattle, and agricultural produce, salmon, and timber, from the ancient forests of Strathspey and Darnaway. The co. contains 2 royal bors., Elgin and Forres, a bor. of barony, Fochabers, and the seaports Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn. It is divided into 15 entire pas., and five which are partially in other contiguous cos. The co. contains numerous antiquities, the chief of which are Elgin cathedral, Pluscarden priory, Kinloss abbey, & various others. It sends, along with Nairnshire, 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 690. The ancient *Province of Moray* contained, besides the modern co., the co. of Nairn, and part of Inverness and Banffshire. The *Moray Firth* is the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, the entrance from Kinnaird Head in the S., to Duncansby Head, co. Caithness, being 75 m. across. The Firth extends S.W. for about 75 miles, Cromarty and Beauly Firths forming branches.

MORBECQUE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Nord, 2 m. S. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,975.

MORBEGNO, a market town of Austrian Italy, prov. Valtellina, on the Adda, 33 m. N.E. Como. Pop. 3,300, engaged in making cheese, for which its neighbourhood is reputed.

MORBEYA (Moorish *Umm-er-r'bieh*), a riv. of N.W. Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdoms Marocco and Fez, and after a W.N.W. course of 230 m., enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

MORBIÈR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, 24 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,087.

MORBIHAN, a maritime dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, having E. the deps. Ille-et-Vilaine & Loire-Inf., S. the Atlantic, S. and W. Finistere, & N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2,640 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 472,773. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the dep. is named. Near the coast are the isls. Groix, Belle-Isle, Houat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface traversed by ramifications of the mntns. of Arree from N. to S., and watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet and Scorff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Lint, hemp, inferior wine, cyder, butter, & honey are the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. Minerals comprise iron and lead; chief industry, iron forging and manuf. of linen. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Lorient, Ploermel, Pontivy, and Vannes.

MORBORN, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2¼ m. N.W. Stilton. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 93.

MORCHARD-BISHOP, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.W. Crediton. Area 6,910 ac. P. 1,880.

MORCLES (DENT DE), one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cants. Vaud & Valais. Elevation of the Tête Noire, 9,757 feet.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 21 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, has a castle, & manufs. of linens & cottons.

MORCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4¼ m. W. Duddington. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 516.

MORDELLES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 m. W.S.W. Rennes. P. 2,687.

MORDEN, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wareham. Ac. 7,670. P. 1,001.—II. (*Steeple*), a pa., co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 797. [MORDON.]

MORDIFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 595.

MORDINGTON, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. & 4½ m. N.W. Berwick. Area 3,523 ac. Pop. 392, partly employed in fisheries. The coast is defended by bold cliffs; and here, amongst other antiquities, are the ruins of Edrington castle.

MORDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9½ m. S.S.W. London. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 685.

MORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 2½ m. E.N.E Bishop's Castle. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 246.

MOREA (*Peloponnesus*). [GREECE.]

MOREBATH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.W. Bampton. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 466.

MOREBATTLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.E. Kelso. Area about 39 sq. m. P. 1,051.

MORECAMBE-BAY, (or LANCASTER BAY), an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. Lancaster, between the peninsula of Furness with Walney Isl. on the N., and the projection of coast terminating near Fleetwood on the S. Length 16 m., average breadth 10 m. It receives the Leven, Ken, Lune, and Wyre rivs. A broad arm of this bay is fordable at low water.

MOREISHWAR, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bombay, 34 m. S.E. Poonah, and having a remarkably handsome domed edifice.

MORELAND, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 14 m. N.E. Norristown. Pop. 2,162.—II. a tnshp., Missouri, co. Scott. Pop. 1,318.

MORELEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.S.W. Totness. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 202.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-plana. Pop. 6,211. It stands on a steep slope, commanded by a fortress, and has some interesting Roman antiquities.

MORENA (SIERRA), Spain. [SIERRA MORENA.]

MORESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area 2,340 ac. P. 1,175.

MORESNET, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 11 m. E.N.E. Liege, with extens. zinc works.

MORESTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Winchester. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 86.

MORESTEL, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Isere, 8 m. N. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,326.

MORET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, near its mouth, & on junction with the Seine, 7 m. W.S.W. Montereau. Pop. 1,672. It is enclosed by decayed walls, entered by 3 gates, and has a ruined castle.

MORETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, with a station on the London and S.W. railway, 7½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 294.—II. co. Essex, 11 m. W. Chelmsford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 513.—III. co. Notts, 2 m. S.E. Southwell. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 131.—IV. (*Corbet*), co. Salop, 4¾ m. S.E. Wem. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 248.—V. (*Maids*), co. and 1 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 1,260 ac. P. 570.—VI. (*North*), co. Berks, 3 m. W. Wallingford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 397.—VII. (*Tay*), co. Salop, 3 m. W.S.W. Drayton-in-Hales. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 770.—VIII. (*South*), co. Berks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Wallingford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 417.—IX. (*Valence*) co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 344.

MORETON BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E. Australia, between lat. 27° 30′ S. and lon. 153° E. Length 70 m. It is sheltered sea-ward by Moreton and Stradbroke isls., the former 25 m. in length by 5 in breadth; and it contains numerous other isls., and receives the Brisbane and Logan rivers. It was made a convict settlement in 1849.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 7,370 ac. Pop. 2,037. The town, on an eminence, near the verge of Dartmoor, has a handsome church; the ruins of 2 castles, and in the vicinity, which is strewed around with huge fragments of rocks, are several druidical remains. Worsted spinning partly employs the pop.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a mkt. town & pa. of England, co. & 26 m. E.N.E. Gloucester. Area 900 ac. Pop. 1,345. The town, on the ancient Roman Foss-way, and connected by railway with Stratford, has some manufs. of linens. Mkt. Tues.

MORETTA, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Po, 22 m. S.S.W. Turin. Pop. 3,387. It has a church, much visited in pilgrimage.

MOREUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,219, who manuf. hosiery and paper.

MOREVEE, and MOREWARA, two towns of W. Hindostan; the former, Baroda dom., Gujerat peninsula, 21 m. S. Mallia; the latter, dom. and 21 m. N.W. Rahdunpoor.

MOREZ, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Jura, on the Bienne, 25 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 2,804. It has manufs. of cotton-thread.

MORFIL, or MORVIL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 188.

MORGAN, numerous cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Virginia, in its N. part. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 4,253.—II. Georgia, near its centre. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 9,121.—III. Alabama, in its N. part, bordered N. by the river Tennessee. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 9,841.—IV. Tennessee, on Emery river; cap. Montgomery. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 1,660.—V. Kentucky, in its E. part. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 4,603.—VI. Ohio, in its S.E. part, on Muskingum riv. Area 500 sq. m. P. 20,852.—VII. Indiana, near its centre. Area 453 sq. m. Pop. 10,741.—VIII. Illinois, near its centre, bounded W. by the Illinois.—IX. Missouri, in its central part. Area 792 sq. m. Pop. 4,407.—Also, several tnshps.—I. in Ohio, co. Morgan. Pop. 1,518.—II. Ohio, co. Butler. Pop. 1,726.

MORGANTOWN, several vills. of the U. S., N. Amer.; the principal in Virginia, cap. co., on the Monongahela, at the head of steam-boat navig.

MORGARTEN, a mntn. of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cants. Schwytz and Zug, 5 m. N. Schwytz, and where, on 15th November, 1315, 1,300 Swiss defeated an army of 20,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence. In 1798, the Swiss also defeated a French force here.

MORGENSTERN, or MORCHENSTERN, a vill. of Bohemia, 26 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,550.

MORGES (German *Morsee*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 m. W. Lausanne. Pop. 2,880. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is the castle of Wufflens, founded in the 10th century.

MORHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. and N.E. Haddington. Pop. 287.

MORHANGE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, arr. & 24 m. S.W. Sarreguemines. P. 1,200.

MORIAH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 94 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,595.

MORICE-TOWN, a hamlet of Engl., co Devon, pa. Stoke-Damerel, a N. suburb of Devonport.

MORIN, a fortified town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Königsberg. P. 1,280.

MORINGEN, a walled town of Hanover, landr. and 35 m. S.S.W. Hildesheim, cap. dist. P. 1,565.

MORITZ (ST), a vill. of Switzerland, with celebrated mineral baths, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 28 m. S.E. Chur.

MORLAAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, 6 m. N.E. Pau. Pop. 1,860.

MORLACCA (Germ. *Vellebith*), a dist. of Austrian Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coast-line, comprising the towns Carlopago and Zeng. For a description of its inhabitants, who are among the rudest in the Austrian empire, see *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, vol. i., p. 671. The *Strait of Morlacca*, 3 m. in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the mainland.

MORLAIX, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Finistere, 34 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. (1846) 8,981. It stands at the foot of 2 hills, and at the junction of 2 small rivers, forming an estuary and commodious harbour for vessels of 400 tons, and has a fortified castle, a large town hall, a public library, and a comm. college.

MORLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 5 m. W.N.W. Appleby. Ac. 15,260. Pop. 1,923.

MORLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 4¼ m. N.N.E. Derby. Ac. 3,530. P. 1,132, partly empl. in collieries.—II. (*St Botolph*), co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Wymondham. Area 760 ac. Pop. 328.—III. (*St Peters*), same co., 3½ m. S.S.W. Wymondham. Area 950 ac. Pop. 191.—IV. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, with a station on the Leeds & Manchester railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Pop. 4,087, chiefly employed in the woollen manuf. It has a handsome modern church.

MORMOIRON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., on the Auzon, 7 m. E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,845.

MORNANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Lyon. Pop. 2,440.

MORNINGSIDE, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 2 m. S. Edinburgh, pa. St Cuthbert's. Pop. 1,795. It has numerous handsome seats and villas, and is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city and co. lunatic asylum.

MORNING-THORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Bungay. Ac. 1,040. Pop. 192.

MORNINGTON, a hamlet of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Drogheda. Pop. 188. It gives the title of Earl to the Wellesley-Pole family.

MORNINGTON ISLAND, the most N. and largest of the Wellesley islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia, in lat. 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E., mountainous and unexplored.—*Port Mornington* is an inlet of the Red Sea in Nubia, lat. 18° 11′ N.

MOROCCO, empire & city, Africa. [MAROCCO.]

MOROMANNO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Cit., dist. & 13 m. N.W. Castrovillari. P. 5,700.

MORON DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadeira. Pop. (1845) 9,445, partly engaged in the culture and preparation of olive-oil, considered the best in Andalucia.

MORONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 8 m. S.W. Larino. Pop. 3,200.

MOROVSK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Tchernigov, on the Desna. Pop. 2,500.

MOROZZO, a market town of Piedmont, div. and 8 m. E.N.E. Coni, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Tanaro. Pop. of comm. 1,685.

MORPETH, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, with a station on the York and Berwick railway, 15 m. N. Newcastle, here crossed by 3 bridges. Area of pa. 7,600 ac. Pop. 4,237., do. of parl. bor. 7,160. It is surrounded by well wooded hills, and has an elegant town hall, a co. grammar school, founded by Edward VI., annual rev. 220*l.*, subscription library, mechanics' institute, several branch banks, and one of the largest cattle markets in England. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,195*l.* It sends one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 428. The town was burnt down by its own inhabitants in 1215, that it might not furnish quarters to King John. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Carlisle.

MORRA, two towns of Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Alba, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. (including comm.) 3,318.—II. Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., dist. and 3 m. E.N.E. St Angelo-di-Lombardi. Pop. 3,300.

MORRIS, a co., U. S., N. America, in N. of New Jersey. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 25,814.—II. a township, N. Jersey, 26 m. W. New York. Pop. 4,013.—III. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, co. Washington. Pop. 1,683. Others are in the same state, and in Arkansas.

MORRISTOWN, several tnshps., &c., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 167 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,809.—II. a vill., New Jersey, 53 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. about 2,500. It is neatly built, and has a court-house, gaol, academy, banks, & several churches. A railway connects it with the Philadelphia and New York railway.—III. Vermont, 28 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,502.

MORS, an isl. of Denmark, Jütland, in the Liim-fiord, and forming a part of the amt. Thisted. Length 23 m., breadth 11 m. Pop. 6,000, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing. Surface level; about 2-3ds. of it is fertile and cultivated, the rest marshy. Principal town Nykiobing on its E. shore.

MÖRSBURG, or MEERSBURG, a walled town of Baden, circ. Rhine, cap. dist., on the Lake, and 5 m. E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1,320.

MÖRSCH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, N.W. Ettlingen. Pop. 1,209.—*Alt. Morschen* is a vill. of H. Cassel, 5 m. S.E. Melsungen.

MORSCHANSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 56 m. N. Tambov, cap. circ., on the Zna. Pop. 5,000, partly employed in manufs. of sail-cloth, & soap.

MORSTON, a. pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Wells. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 173.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 21 m. E. Alençon. Pop. (1846) 4,392. It stands on the summit and side of a steep hill; has remains of old ramparts, a Gothic church with a lofty tower. Manufs. comprise linen cloths for the colonies, packing cloths, calicoes, porcelain and leather.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., 45 m. S.W. St Lo. Pop. 1,614. It is romantically placed in a deep narrow ravine, and has manufs. of linens.—III. a comm. & town, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,318.—IV. (*M. sur Gironde*), dep. Charente-Inf., arr. Saintes. Pop. 1,436.—V. (*M. sur Sèvre*), a comm. & town, dep. Vendee, arr. Napoleon-Vendee, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,404.

MORTARA, a town, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. prov. Lomellina, on the Arbogna, 25 m. N.N.E. Alessandria. Pop. (1838) of comm. 5,316. It is

enclosed by walls, and has noble residences, public schools, barracks, and a theatre; but is nearly deserted on account of the miasma from its rice fields.

MORTEAU, a comm. and mkt.-town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,550, engaged in linen and cotton weaving.

MORTEFONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis. In its fine château the treaty of peace between France and the U. S. of America was signed in 1800.

MORTESO, a small isl. of Dalmatia, circ. and 26 m. S.E. Zara, in the Adriatic, immediately off the mainland. It has a vill. and some trade in olives, wine, and rush fabrics.

MORTHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ilfracombe. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 379.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a tnshp. of England, co. Hereford, pa. Amestry, 5½ m. N.W. Leominster. A pillar commemorates the victory of 1461.

MORTLACH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 29 m. W.S.W. Banff. Area about 35,000 ac. P. 2,594. It has a venerable pa. church, erected in the 11th century as a cathedral, but the see was afterwards removed to Aberdeen; also fine remains of Auchindune and Balveny castles; the oldest part of which latter is said to be a Pictish tower. Near it Malcolm II. defeated the Danes in 1010.

MORTLAKE, a pa. of England, Co. Surrey, on the Thames, 8 m. W.S.W. London. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 2,778. It has an endowed school and almshouses. In the pa. is a station on the London and Richmond railway.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon isles, lat. 4° 55′ S., lon. 156° 10′ E.

MORTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Alfreton. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 646.—II. co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N. Bourne. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 952.—III. (*Baggott*), co. Warwick, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 170.—IV. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.W. Norwich. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 165.—V. (*Jeffries*), co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area 660 ac. Pop. 53.—VI. (*Morrell*), co. Warwick, 3¾ m. N.W. Kingston. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 253.—VII. (*Pinkney*), co. Northampton, 8 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 565.—VIII. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. and 1¾ m. W.N.W. Gainsborough. Pop. 569.—IX. (*East*), a tnshp., co. & 6 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Dalton-le-Dale. Pop. 521.—X. (*East & West*), a tnshp., co. York, W. riding, pa. Bingley. P. 1,693.

MORTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area 12¾ sq. m. Pop. 2,161. It has the ruins of a strong castle.

MORTREE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, 14 m. N. Alençon. Pop. 1,590.

MORTY ISLE, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo, lat. 2° N., & lon. 128° 30′ E. Length 60 m., average breadth 25 m. Chief product, sago.—The *Strait of Morty*, between it and Gilolo, is 30 m. across.

MORUMBIDGEE, or MURRUMBIGEE, a riv. of Australia, rises by many heads in and about co. Murray, New S. Wales, in lat. 36° S., lon. 149° E., flows W.ward, and joins the riv. Murray, lat. 34° 48′ S., lon. 143° E., after a course of at least 1,000 miles, in its upper part through a sterile sandy region, and in its lower part through alluvial flats. The Lachlan joins it from the N., in lat. 34° 20′ S., lon. 143° 57′ E.

MORVAH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.N.W. Penzance. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 407.

MORVAN, an old divis. of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the deps. Nievre, Cote-d'Or, and Saone-et-Loire. The mntns. of Morvan are partly wooded.

MORVAL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.E. Looe. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 733.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, a pa. of Scotl., forming a peninsula on the coast of the co. of Argyle, betw. Lochs Suinart and Linnhe. Area 65,000 ac., almost entirely mutnous., yielding good pasture, and abounding with game. Pop. 1,774. It has the ruins of a strong castle finely situated in the picturesque Loch Aline.—II. a mntn. of Scotld., co. Caithness, pa. Latheron. Elevation 3,000 feet.—III. a mntn., co. Aberdeen, pa. Logie-Coldstone. Elevation 2,700 feet.

MORVILL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. W. Bridgenorth. Area 5,650 ac. Pop, 542.

MORVILLAR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. & 7 m. S.E. Belfort. Pop. 400.

MOSALSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. W. Kalouga, on the Mojaika. Pop. 1,200.

MOSBACH, several small towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Elz, 32 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,400. It is enclosed by walls, and has a high school, and manufs. of porcelain and paper.—II. duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. S. Wiesbaden.

MOSBOROUGH, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Eckington, 7 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. P. 1,044.

MOSBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 m. N.E. München. Pop. 1,739.

MOSCHENITZA, a maritime vill. of Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 m. S.W. Fiume.

MOSCHIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult I., 11 m. N.E. Teramo. Pop. 1,500.

MOSCHIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and S. Posen, circ. Schrimm. Pop. 1,020.

MOSCISKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. E. Przemysl. Pop. 2,900.

MOSCOW, a gov. of Cent. Russia, mostly betw. lat. 54° 50′ & 56° 40′ N., & lon. 34° 50′ & 38° 50′ E., enclosed by the govs. Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. Area 12,380 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,374,700. Surface an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Kliasma, Protwa, and Moskva, affls. of the Volga and the Oka. Soil very fertile, but the corn, produced is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle and horse breeding are actively carried on. Manufs. extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton, & silken fabrics, carpets, gold and silver wares, paper, &c., employing in 1840, upwards of 85,000 hands in 1,150 factories, and at least 120 steam engines. Next to Moscow the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

Moscow (Russ. *Moskwa*), a city of Europe, former cap. of Russia, and now of the gov. Moscow, near its centre, on the Moskwa, 397 m. S.E. St Petersburg, in lat. (Ivan Veliki) 55° 45′ 13″ N., lon. 37° 37′ 54″ E. Pop. (1846) 350,000; elev. 781 feet. Mean temp. of year, 40°; winter 15°; summer 64° Fahr. It covers a large circular area, and consists of the *Kremlin*, or citadel, surrounded by other quarters, enclosed by walls, beyond which are several suburbs. Since 1812, it has been rebuilt on a regular plan, but it is still mostly of wood. The principal edifices were the Kremlin, the ancient residence of the Czars, and now replaced by a magnificent structure, the new Kremlin, completed in 1850, comprising several palaces, and ornamented with the finest statuary & sculpture; the orphan hospital, bazaar, cathedral, and the church of the Annunciation, in which the sovereigns of Russia are re-crowned; the church of Ivan Veliki, with a belfry, 269 feet high. The great bell of Moscow, the largest ever founded, 21 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and weighing

1,600 tons, long buried under the soil, was raised and placed on a pedestal in 1836. Moscow is the residence of the wealthiest and most anc. noble families, the seat of a section of the senate, of a military gov.-general, and of a regency, or council of administration. It has an arsenal, containing arms for 1,000 infantry, & 1,000 cavalry, and an immense hall for exercising the troops in bad weather. The university, founded in 1705, had, in 1846, 100 professors, and 1,099 students. Moscow has a large public library, an observatory, botanic garden, and numerous scientific and literary institutions. It is the most industrious city of the empire, and is called the Manchester of Russia; its manufs. comprise cottons, woollens, and silks, in which steam machinery is employed. It has also manufs. of carpets, jewellery, and trinkets. From its central situation, and its commun. by water with all the principal cities and ports of the empire, its trade is immense. A railway is in progress to connect it with St Petersburg. Moscow, founded in the middle of the 12th century, was sacked by the Moguls in 1233 and 1293. From the middle of the 14th century, it was considered the cap. of Russia. It was taken by the Poles in 1611. In 1703, Peter the Great transferred his residence to St Petersburg; but Moscow was still regarded by the Russians as the cap. of their empire. It was occupied by the French in 1812; but after the battle of Borodino, the Russian general set it on fire, and thus compelled the French to commence their disastrous retreat.

Mose, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor-laut, lat. 6° 20′ S., lon. 131° 30′ E., and 20 miles in circuit.

Moseibah, an isl. off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Muscat dom., lat. 20° 30′ N., and lon. 58° 30′ E. Length 38½ m., breadth 15 m. Surface rises to 600 feet above the sea, and its coasts are much broken. It is partially cultivated, and populous.

Moselle (Germ. *Mosel*; anc. *Mosella*), a river of N. Europe, rises in the S.E. of the dep. Vosges (France), passes Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz, and Thionville, in France; separates the duchy of Luxembourg from Rhenish Prussia, waters the duchy of Luxembourg, and passes from Treves to Coblenz, in Rhenish Prussia, where it joins the Rhine on the left. It is navigable from its confl. with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affls. in France, the Meurthe and Seille on the right, and in the Prussian states, the Sarre on the right, and the Sure, Kyll, and Elz on the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E., 265 miles.

Moselle, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provs. Lorraine and French Luxembourg, between the deps. Lr. Rhine, Meurthe, and Meuse, bounded N. by Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, and Bavaria. Area 2,391 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 448,087. Surface partly covered with contreforts of the Ardennes & Vosges mntns. Chief rivers, the Moselle and Sarre. Climate mild in the valley of the Moselle, but cold in the mntn. districts. It has mines of iron, coal, and excellent lime, and several salt springs. Forests cover a great part of the surface, and yield excellent building timber. Grain is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wine is of good quality. Chief industry, mining, and manufs. of paper, cloth, and iron & steel goods. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Briey, Metz, Sarreguemines, and Thionville.

Moshaisk, a town of Russia. [Mojaisk.]

Moskenæsoe, the S.most of the Loffoden isls., Norway, lat. 67° 50′ N., lon. 12° 5′ E. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m., and immediately S. of which is the current called the Mael-ström. [Lofoden.]

Moskonisi, an isl. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in the G. of Adramyti, 10 m. N.E. Mitylene. Length, N. to S., 4½ m. It is mntnous., connected by sands with the mainland, and has on its S. side the vill. Mosko, with trade in fruit and cotton.

Moskva, a river of Russia, traverses the gov. Moscow, from W. to E., past Moscow, Mojaisk, Borodino, Bronnitzi, and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of *Moskva*, was fought on the Kolotza, an affl. of the Moskva, 7th Sept., 1812. [Borodino.]

Mosley, a chapelry of Engl., co. Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 3 m. S. Birmingham.—II. (or *Mossley*), a chapelry, *co.* Lancaster, with a station on Leeds and Manchester railway, 2 m. from Staleybridge.

Mosquitia, or the Mosquito Territ., a marit. state of Central America, between lat. 10° 40′ & 16° N., and lon. 83° 15′ and 85° 50′ W., extending from Cape Honduras to the mouth of the river San Juan, having W. the states Honduras and Nicaragua, N. and E. the Caribbean Sea (Bays of Honduras and Mosquitia). It is mntnous. in its interior, elsewhere highly fertile, and abundantly watered. Principal rivers, from N. to S., the Poyais, Wauks, or Segovia, Oswastara, Escondido, or Bluefields, and the San Juan, which forms its S. boundary. Along the coast are many inlets, the principal being Carataska and Pearl Kay lagoons. Products comprise cacao, cotton, sugar, indigo, vanilla, and logwood; and the climate is stated to be decidedly more healthy than that of the W. India islands. Principal towns are Bluefields, or Blewfields, the cap., and San Juan de Nicaragua, lately conceded by the Nicaraguans, with the vills. Soohee, Poyais, and Aguastia, at most of which are British colonists. During 1846, a considerable immigration of Germans took place at the Bluefields river. Government, a monarchy, under the protection of Great Britain, and chiefly administered by the British residents. Early in 1848, the Nicaraguans attacked the Mosquito subjects in San Juan, but they were afterwards defeated by a British force at Sarapiqui, and agreed to retire from the territory, by a treaty with the British, Mar. 7th, 1848.

Moss, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Smalehnen, on the fiord and 32 m. S. Christiania. Pop. 3,132. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

Mossamedes, a Portuguese colony in S. Africa, with a town and fine harbour, 170 m. S. Benguela, in a healthy climate. It has several forts.

Mosset, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, 5 m. N.N.W. Prades. Pop. 1,333.

Mössingen, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Steinbach, 8 m. S.W. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,744.

Mösskirch, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap-dist., 24 m. N. Constance. Pop. 1,636. *Here* the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians, under Kray, 5th May, 1800.—II. a mkt. town of Styria, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Grätz.

Mosso-Santa-Maria, a comm. and vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 18 m. N.E. Biella. Pop. 2,100, engaged in linen & woollen weaving.

Mostaganem, a town of Algeria, prov. and 55 m. E.N.E. Oran, with a port in the Mediterranean. Pop. (1844) 5,092, (Europeans 2,090).

Mostar, a walled city of European Turkey, and the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, in lat. 43° 24′ N., lon. 17° 58′ E. Pop. 7,300, of whom 2,600 are Turks, 3,560 Greeks,

1,440 Roman Catholics, and 300 Gipsies. Mostar is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, and cattle.

MOSTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. N.N.W. Beaminster. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 391.

MOSTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 671.

MOSTYN, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Whitford, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4½ m. N.W. Holywell, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway. Pop. 2,091. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

MOSUL, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, comprising most part of Turkish Kurdistan, between lat. 35° 30′ and 38° N., and from lon. 42° E.ward, to the border of Persia, having on other sides, the pashs. Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mntnous., especially in the N. and E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affls., the Great and Little Zab, and the Khabur. Besides Mosul, the cap., it comprises the town Arbil (*Arbela*), & the ruined Al-Hadhr.—*Mosul*, or *Moussoul*, the cap. pash., is 215 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris, here 300 feet in width, and crossed by a bridge of boats, opposite the ruins of Nineveh. Pop. from 40,000 to 45,000, and increasing. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle on an artificial island in the river. Streets narrow and irregular; houses of stone or plastered brick. It has many handsome mosques, good khans, coffee houses, baths & bazaars, 9 or 10 Greek churches, a Dominican convent, a Turkish college, a fine tomb, and handsome new barracks outside of its walls. Its trade, long in decay, is now said to be flourishing. It has some manufs. of cotton cloths, and exports gall nuts and copper to Bagdad, in return for Indian goods, which are forwarded hence to Diarbekir, Orfah, Tokat, & Kurdistan; and its merchants carry on a good deal of the trade between Aleppo and Turkish Armenia. Intercourse with Constantinople is as much as possible impeded by the pasha, and the rule of the Sultan is, in fact, little more than nominal. In this neighbourhood, on the E. bank of the river, Mr Layard has discovered many interesting remains of ancient Nineveh.

MOSULLA, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 35 m. W. Resht. Pop. 2,000.

MOSUR, a town of Russian Poland. [MOZIR.] —*Moszyn* is a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 12 m. S.S.W. Posen, on the Warta. P. 925.

MOTA DEL CUERVO, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. Pop. 3,712.

MOTAGUA, a river of Central America, states Guatemala and Honduras, rises near Quezaltenango, and enters the bay of Honduras, 15 m. W. Omoa. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for boats for the last 100 miles.

MOTALA, a mkt. town of Sweden, læn & 23 m. W.N.W. Linköping, at the influx of the Motala river into L. Wetter. Pop. 2,000. It has a good harbour, and its inhabs. are partly employed in ship-building, and in the manuf. of cutlery.

MOTCOMB, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Shaftesbury. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 1,598.

MOTHE (LA), several comms. & vills. of France. —I. (*Fenelon*), dep. Lot, arrond. Gourdon. It is named from the family of the Archbishop of Cambrai, but Fenelon was born at the château Fenelon, dep. Dordogne, cant. Carlux.—II. (*Monravel*), dep. and on the Dordogne, 21 m. W. Bergerac.—III. (*St Heray*), dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Sevre-Niortaise, 17 m. E.N.E. Niort. Pop. 2,026.

MOTHELL, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, 2¼ m. S. Carrickbeg. Area 20,740 ac. Pop. 3,723. It has interesting remains of a castle, and of a very ancient abbey.

MOTHERBANK, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, is a shoal between the mainland, and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of the roadstead of Spithead.

MOTHERWELL, a vill. of Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. Dalziel, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 7 m. N.W. Carluke. Pop. 726. It takes its name from a vill. anciently dedicated to the Virgin.

MOTHVEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. N.E. Llangadock. Pop. 1,073.

MOTIERS-TRAVERS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. W.S.W. Neuchatel, inhabited by watch and lace makers, and where Rousseau resided when he wrote his *Lettres de la Montagne*.

MOTILLA DEL PALANCAN, a town of Spain, prov. & 39 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 2,890.

MOTIR, a small island of the Moluccas, Asiat. Archip., S. of Tidor, fertile and well cultivated.

MOTOLA, a walled town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 16 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 2,500.

MOTRICO, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, near the Mediter., 20 m. N.E. Bilbao. Pop. 2,590. Its small port is surrounded by wooded hills.

MOTRIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Granada, close to the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845) 12,690. Sugar, cotton, silk, & fruits, are cultivated in its fertile vicinity.

MOTSKI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 167 m. S.S.W. Voroniej. Pop. 1,800.

MOTTA, several market towns of Italy.—I. (*del Friuli*), Austrian Italy, deleg. and 20 m. N.E. Treviso, on the Livenza.—II. (*Santa Lucia*), Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult., 9 m. N.N.W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,000.

MOTTAFERNO, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, 4 m. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 2,000.

MOTTE (LA), numerous comms. and mkt. towns of France, the principal being—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 5 m. N. Loudeac. Pop. 3,206.—II. (*St Jean*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire, and Arroux, 15 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,000.

MOTTE-SERVOLLEX, a vill. of Savoy, div. prov. and 4 m. N.W. Chambery, cap. mand., its comm. having, in 1838, 3,711 inhabitants.

MOTTISFONT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4¼ m. N.W. Romsey. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 578.

MOTTISTON, a pa. of the I. of Wight, 5 m. S.E. Yarmouth. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 176.

MÖTTLING, a small town of Illyria, Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 m. S.S.E. Neustadtl. Pop. 1,000.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, hundred Macclesfield, on the Sheffield and Manchester railway, 10 m. E. Manchester. Area 26,260 ac. Pop. 21,215. The vill., W. the river Etherton, consists of a long and well paved street, with houses generally of stone and slated, a grammar, and numerous other schools, and extensive factories. In 1838, 11 cotton, and 14 woollen mills in the pa., employed 1,687 hands. —*Mottram St Andrew* is a tnshp., same co. and hundred, pa. Prestbury. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 380.

MÖTZINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. S.W. Herrenberg. Pop. 1,028.

MOUAB, at. of Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. E.S.E. Sana.

MOUCHAMPS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, on the little Leay, dep. Vendée, 19 m. E.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 2,186.

MOUDANIA, a large straggling vill., Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 m. N.W.

Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has weekly steam communication.

Moudon (Germ. *Milden*, anc. *Minidunum*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Broye, 14 m. N.N.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,400.

Moukden, Chin-yang, or Fung-thian, a city of Manchooria, cap. prov. Leao-tong, on an eminence, about 380 m. N.E. Peking. Lat. 41° 56′ N., lon. 123° 20′ E. It was the last residence of the Manchoo sovereigns, before their conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is now the seat of several superior tribunals, & of a Chinese viceroy of the highest rank.

Moule (Le), a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grande Terre. Pop. 10,021.

Moulin, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 26½ m. N.N.W. Perth. Area 65,000 ac. Pop. 2,017. It has some ancient remains. [Killiecrankie.]

Moulins (Les), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord., arrond. Lille, of which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. (1846) 4,317.

Moulins, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Allier, on the Allier, and on railway (in progress) from Nevers. Pop. (1846) 14,794). It has 2 large squares adorned with handsome fountains. Princip. public buildings, the cathed. never completed, a modern town-hall, court-ho., national college, 2 large hospitals, an old castle, a small theatre, a public library, picture gallery, public baths & large cavalry barracks. In the suburbs along the river are well-planted walks. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufs., and societies of rural economy, natural history and fine arts. It has manufs. of cutlery, silk, woollen and cotton, with glass polishing works, a brisk trade in corn, wine, raw silk, timber, and live stock. It owes its name to the great number of water-mills, formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars, opponent of Marlborough; and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. were born here.—II. *Moulins Engilbert*, a comm. and town, dep. Nievre, on the Gaza, 30 m. E. Nevers. P. 1,542. It has manufs. of hats, earthenware and leather.

Moulmein, British India. [Maulmain.]

Moulsford, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 144.

Moulsoe, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 297.

Moulsey, twe pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*East*), 3 m. E.N.E. Walton-on-Thames. Area 730 ac. Pop. 690.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. E.N.E. Walton-on-Thames. Area 650 ac. Pop. 469.

Moulton, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Holbeach. Area 13,450 ac. Pop. 2,038.—II. co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 670 ac. Pop. 235.—III. co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 1,368.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 379.—V. (*St. Michael*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.S.E. Wymondham. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 235.—VI. a tnshp., co. York, N. riding, 5 m. N.E. Richmond, with a station on the York and Newcastle railway.

Moultonborough, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, on Winnipisciogee lake, 40 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,782.

Mount, a pa. of S. Wales. [Moel-y-Mount.]

Mount-Carmel, a village, U.S., N. Amer., Illinois, 130 m. S.E. Springfield. Pop. 1,200. It has a court-house and gaol.

Mountcharles, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. W. Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay. Pop. 539.

Mount Desert, an isl., U.S., N. Amer., Maine, off the coast, 20 m. E. Penobscot. Length 15 m., breadth 12 m. It has good harbours, and at its S. extremity is a tnshp. of same name. P. 1,887.

Mount Edgecumbe, England, co. Cornwall, is a hilly promontory, with fine seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, 3 m. S.W. Plymouth.—II. a mntn. of New Zealand, N. isl., in lat. 38° S., lon. 177° E., & about 10,000 feet above the sea.

Mountfield, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.W. Battle. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 601.

Mount Holly, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 56 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. P. 1,356.—II. a vill., New Jersey, 16 m. S. Trenton.—*Mount Hope* is a tnshp., state and 55 m. N.N.W. New York. Pop. 1,565.—*Mount-Joy*, a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 22 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,375.

Mount-Leinster, a mntn. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 7 m. E.N.E. Borris. 2,610 ft. elev.

Mount-Mellick, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6 m. N.W. Maryborough. Pop. 4,755, employed in cotton and woollen manufs., iron & brass works, and potteries. It has a branch bank, and 2 weekly markets.

Mount-Mitchell, the loftiest summit of the Darling Downs, E. Australia, lat. 28° S., ht. 4,100 ft.

Mount-Morris, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 7 m. S.S.E. Genesee. Pop. 4,576.

Mountnessing, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S. Ingatestone. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 925.

Mount of Olives, a celebrated hill of Palestine, immediately E. Jerusalem.

Mount-Pleasant, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 125 m. S. Albany. Pop. 7,367.—II. a tnshp. Pennsylvania, 185 m. W. Harrisburg. P. 2,123.—III. Ohio, 122 m. E.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,676.

Mounton, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 1¾ m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Area 380 ac. Pop. 76.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S.W. Narberth. Pop. 38.

Mountrath, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., near the proposed line of the Cork railway, 14 m. E.N.E. Roscrea. Pop. 3,000. It has a monastery and nunnery, several schools, with manufs. of cottons and worsteds.

Mount's-Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the extreme S.W. coast of Engl, co. Cornwall, betw. the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall), respectively terminating in the Land's End and Lizard Point. In it is St Michael's Mount.

Mount-Sorrel (properly *Mount Soar-hill*), a market town of England, co. Leicester, pas. Rothley and Barrow-on-Soar, on the Soar, here crossed by a bridge, and on a branch of Midland cos. railway, 7 m. N. Leicester. Pop. 1,536. It stands on the side of a steep hill of red granite.

Mount Vernon, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 15 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,475.—II. a vill., Ohio, 40 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,362.—Others are less important. Mt. Vernon house, Virginia, long inhabited by General Washington, is on the Potomac, 6 m. from Alexandria.

Moura and Mourao, two towns of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, both near the Guadiana.—I. 32 m. S.S.E. Evora, with 4,000 inhabitants.—II. 29 m. S.E. Evora. Pop. 2,200.

Moura, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Rio Negro, 47 m. W.N.W. Airao.

Mouriès, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 6 m. S.S.E. St. Rémy. Pop. 1,850.

Mourne Abbey, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.S.E. Mallow. Area 11,436 ac. Pop.

4,154. It has the ruins of a preceptory of the Knight's Templars.—The *Mourne Mountains*, Ulster, co. Down, extend about 11 m. E. to W. between Newcastle on the Irish Sea and Carlingford bay. Their highest summits rise to between 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea.—The *Mourne*, a riv. of Ulster, co. Donegal, runs 8 m. N.N.E., and joins the Foyle at Lifford.

MOUROM, a town of Russia, *gov.* and 72 m. S.E. Vladimir, on the Oka, with iron mines. Pop. 6,000.

MOUROUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 2 m. W.N.W. Coulommiers, on the Grand-Morin. Pop. 2,010.

MOURZUK, a city of Africa, cap. of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54′ N., lon. 14° 12′ E. Pop. estimated at 3,500. It is built of brick, cemented with mud, and has a mosque, a garrison for 500 men—Turks, Arabs, and Moors. Its commerce is mostly transferred to Tuarick in Ghaut. The town is surrounded by a rank vegetation, and is very unhealthy. It has a British consul.

MOUSCHON, or MOESKROON, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near Menin, on railway from Ghent to Lille. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1794.

MOUSSOUL, Asiatic Turkey. [MOSUL.]

MOUSTIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 16 m. S. Digne, picturesquely situated at the foot of a chain of precipitous rocks, and divided into 2 parts by a deep ravine crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,725.

MOUSWALD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Area 8¼ sq. m. Pop. 683. It contains the remains of several border towns.

MOUT, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Ghieuk (*Calycadnus*), 22 m. N.W. Selefkeh, on the route from Karaman. It is a wretched modern vill., on the site of an extensive Greek city, many colonnades of which still exist, as also ruined mosques & baths to attest its subsequent prosperity under the Turkish Karamanian sovs., in the 14th and 15th centuries. It stands in a most picturesque country, is governed by a pasha, and has a fortress and a mosque.

MOUTAPILLY, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 42 m. S. Guntoor, on the Coromandel coast; has an active coasting trade.

MOUTIERS, a town of Savoy, cap. prov. Tarentaise, on the Isere, 30 m. E.S.E. Chambery. Pop. (with comm.) 2,330. It has hot mineral springs. Birth-place of Pope Innocent V.—II. *Grandval*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 24 m. N. Bern.

MOUVEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 2,149.

MOUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 13 m. N.E. Château-Chinon. Pop. 1,570.

MOUY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Oise, 13 m. S.E. Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop. 2,232.

MOUZANGAYE, a marit. town of Madagascar, on its W. coast, N.E. Bembatooka bay.

MOUZAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arr. & 9 m. W.S.W. Montmedy. P. 1,810.

MOUZON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 m. S.E. Sedan. Pop. 1,835, chiefly employed in weaving woollen cloth.

MOVILLE, a small mkt. town and pa. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 m. N.N.E. Londonderry. Area of pa. 15,950 ac. Pop. 6,016. Pop. of town 595. It is finely situated & neatly built. Steamers ply to Londonderry during the summer.—II. (*Upper*), a pa. adjoining the above on the S. Area 19,031 ac. Pop. 5,069.

MOW, several towns of India. [MHOW.]

MOWAH, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, N. of the Ganges, 37 m. E. Patna.—II. a frontier vill. and port, dom. and 70 m. N.E. Jeypoor.

MOWNA KAA and MOWNA ROA, two volcanoes of Hawaii. [SANDWICH ISLANDS.]

MOWEE, or MAUI, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.W. Hawaii. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 25 m. Area 620 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 24,199. Surface mostly rugged, & in some parts rising to 11,000 feet in height; but parts of the E. peninsula are fertile & carefully cultivated. Products comprise wheat, potatoes, sugar-cane, and the finest fruits raised in these isls. Lahaina, its chief vill., has a church, market-house, reading room, and several schools conducted by Protestant missionaries.

MOXOS, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part, mostly between lat. 12° and 18° S., and lon. 61° and 69° W., comprised in the dep. Santa Cruz, & having E. and N. the territories of Brazil and S. Peru. Surface generally level, traversed by the Beni, Mamore, and other large affls. of the Amazon, and highly productive, but only partially explored. It comprises the towns or vills. Exaltacion, Trinidad, Loreto, and Concepcion, though chiefly inhabited by roving Indians.

MOY, a river of Irel., rising in the co. Sligo, & flowing N. and W. through that co. and Mayo, after a course of about 40 m. enters Killalla bay. It has numerous small affls., & is navigable to near Ballina.—II. a market town of Ulster, co. Tyrone, 6 m. W.N.W. Armagh. Pop. 857, employed in manufs. of linen. The Moy-valley station, Midland Great W. railway, is 5½ m. E. Kinnegad, and 30½ m. W. Dublin.

MOYA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 30 m. N. Barcelona. Pop. 2,649, mostly employed in making cheese, of high repute.—II. prov. and 42 m. E.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,396.

MOYACOMBE, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, cos. Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow, and containing the vill. Clonegal. Area about 17,434 ac. Pop. 4,933.

MOY-AND-DALAROSSIE, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Inverness and Nairn, 11 m. S.E. Inverness. Area about 150 sq. m. Pop. 967. On N. shore of Loch Moy is Moy Hall (Macintosh).

MOYARTA, or MOYFESTA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, on the peninsula between the Atlantic and the estuary of the Shannon, 10 m. E.N.E. Loop Head. Area 15,613 ac. Pop. 8,697.

MOYCULLEN, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. and 6½ m. N.W. Galway. Area 35,824 ac. Pop. 6,420.

MOYENMOUTIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Ravodot, 6 m. N. St Diey. Pop. 2,210.—*Moyenneville* is a vill., dep. Somme, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,100.

MOYENVIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 4 m. S.E. Château Salins. Pop. 1,321. Near it is the largest salt mine in France.

MOYEUVRE LA GRANDE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Orne, 9 m. S.W. Thionville. Pop. 1,532. It has iron foundries and iron mines.

MOYLGROVE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. W. Cardigan. Pop. 453.

MOYLOUGH, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 12 m. E. Tuam. Area 23,386 ac. Pop. 7,248.

MOYOBAMBA, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 40 m. E. Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba river, an affl. of the Huallaga. Pop. 5,000.

MOYRUS, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, immediately E. Clifden. Area 101,510 ac., including lakes and mountains. Pop. 11,969.

MOZAMBIQUE, the principal of the Portuguese colonial possessions, on the mainland of Africa; its authority extends along the E. coast line opposite Madagascar, between lat. 10° and 26° S.,

or from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, and stretching to an uncertain distance inland, and over the doms. Inhamban, Sabia, Sofala, and Querimba. Area of the territory actually under the Portuguese estimated at 59,600 sq. m., and pop. at 280,610. Surface level near the coast, but it is mountainous inland. Principal river, the Zambezi. Products comprise wheat, maize, rice, manioc, sugar, coffee, indigo, numerous drugs, and fine timber, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, hippopotamus' teeth, skins, and oil, ambergris, gold dust, coal, and nitre; but recent accounts state that the Portuguese possessions here "do not supply even enough grain for their own consumption, that much of the land is now neglected and barren, which was once highly cultivated, & that were it not for the industry of the Arab population in the neighbourhood, a periodical famine would inevitably occur." (*Voyage of the Nemesis*, pp. 51, 52.) The slave trade is still rife in this region in spite of the measures of the Portuguese authorities, and in fact slaves constitute its chief exports. Mozambique is the residence of the Captain-general. Other chief towns are Inhamban, Sofala, Luabo, Quilimane, & Ibo.

Mozambique, a fortified marit. city, and the cap. of the Portuguese possessions in E. Africa, on an island at the entrance of Mesaril bay, an inlet of the Mozambique channel, 5½ m. broad, and 6 m. in length, and receiving three small rivers, its entrance being sheltered also by the islands St George and St Jago, which help to bound its harbour. Mozambique island, in lat. 15° 2′ S., lon. 40° 48′ E., is about 1½ m. in length, low, and of coral formation; on it is the city, capable of being rendered very strong, and containing large barracks, quarters, and storehouses and wharfs, a noble governor's residence, a cathedral, & other fine churches, convents, &c., attesting its former importance; but most of its dwellings are mere huts. Each of the two entrances to its harbour is defended by a fort. It is the see of a bishop, and seat of a civil tribunal, subordinate to those of Goa. Its trade with British India, formerly considerable, has greatly declined.

Mozambique Channel, a strait of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 12° and 25° S., and lon. 35° and 49° E., separating Madagascar from the mainland of E. Africa. Length, N. to S., about 1,000 m., breadth 250 m. in its centre, to 600 m. at each outlet. Coasts a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique and Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi river, and on it are the chief towns of the Mozambique dom., with Mourondaya, Boyana, Bembatooka, Narcenda, and Passandava. In its N. outlet are the Comoro and Querimba island groups.

Mozdok, a town & fortress of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, cap. circ., on the Terek, 168 m. S.E. Stavropol, on the route into Georgia. Pop. 3,000, of very mixed descent, but chiefly Armenians. It is enclosed by gardens, and regularly built of wood; has Greek, Armenian, and Rom. Catholic churches, some distilleries, and coloured leather factories.

Mozir, a town of Russia, gov. and 146 m. S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Pripet. Pop. 3,000.

Mrin, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1,800.

Mroczen, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,380.

Mschit, a town of Georgia, on the Kur, 10 m. N.W. Teflis, formerly fortified, and still having a fine church, with numerous royal tombs.

Mseno, or Mscheno, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. W. Jungbunzlau. Pop. 1,814.

Msta, a river of Russia, govs. Iver and Novgorod, enters L. Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 250 m., for most part of which it is navigable; and at Voltchok a canal proceeds to connect it with the Tvertza, and thus unite the Baltic & L. Ladoga with the Volga and Caspian Sea.

Mstislavl, a town of Russia, gov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Moghilev, cap. circ., on the Soj, an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,300. It has a Unitarian and numerous Greek churches, a synagogue, Greek and Roman Catholic monasteries, a Jesuit college, district school for nobles, and trade in hemp and grain.

Mtskheti, or Meschiti, a town of Georgia, at the confl. of the Aragvi with the Kur, 10 m. N.N.W. Teflis, and the anc. cap. of the country, with two handsome churches, containing the tombs of the Georgian sovereigns, but otherwise unimportant since it was ruined by Timour.

Mtzensk, a town of Russia. [Mzensk.]

Muchamiel, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 3,654. The wine of its vicinity is of superior quality.

Muchelney, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.S.E. Langport. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 349.

Much-Wenlock, a town, Engl. [Wenlock.]

Mucidan, a town of France. [Mussidan.]

Muck, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, 5 m. S.S.W. Eigg. Length about 2 miles. Pop. 68, employed in cod fisheries.

Muckairn, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on Loch Etive, 17 m. W.N.W. Inverary. Pop. 960.

Muckart, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Devon, 4 m. N.E. Dollar. Area 4,500 ac. P. 706.

Mucking, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. Gravesend. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 199.

Muckish, a mntn. of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 5 m. S. Dunfanaghy. Its sides are very steep, and the summit 2,190 feet above the sea.

Muckleston, a pa. of England, cos. Salop and Stafford, 4 m. N.E. Market-Drayton. Area 8,124 ac. Pop. 1,688.

Muckno, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Monaghan, containing the town of Castle-Blayney. Area, including L. Muckno, 17,104 ac. Pop. 9,902.

Muckrana, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, 35 m. N.W. Ajmere, and having some trade in the white marble of its neighbourhood.

Muckross, a peninsula of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, between the middle and lower Lakes of Killarney, with ruins of abbey, founded in 1440.

Muckton, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.E. Louth. Area 790 ac. Pop. 105.

Muckwanpoor, a strong hill-fortress of Nepaul, 18 m. S. Khatmandoo.

Muddy-Creek, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, Butler co. Pop. 1,998.

Mudford, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 436.

Muff, a pa. of Ireld., Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 6 m. N.N.E. Londonderry. Area 15,030 ac. Pop. 4,037.

Mügeln, a town of Saxony, circ. & 29 m. E S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,265. Near it is a fine castle.

Muggington, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.W. Derby. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 773.

Müglitz (Morav. *Mohelnice*), a town of Moravia, circ. and 19 m. N.W. Olmütz, on rt. b. of the March. P. 4,000. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs.

Mugnano, a town of Naples, prov. and 5 m. N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 3,000.

Mugron, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Adour, 9 m. W. St Sever. Pop. 2,450.

Muhalitch, or Mikhalitch (improperly *Mo-*

halitz), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 18 m. S. the Sea of Marmora, 37 m. W. Brusa. Pop. 11,000. It exports silk, wool, valonea, and fruits, to Constantinople, and imports foreign goods, chiefly overland from Smyrna, to about 6,000*l.* in value annually.

MÜHLBACH, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 40 m. E.S.E. Frankfürt-on-Oder.—II. Tyrol, circ. Pusterthal, 13 miles W. Brunecken. Pop. 620.

MÜHLBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 53 m. E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3,320. Here Charles v. obtained a victory over the Elector of Saxony in 1547.—II. a vill., reg. & 11 miles S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,345.

MÜHLDORF, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 m. E.N.E. München. Pop. 1,590.

MÜHLENBACH, or MULLENBACH (Hung. *Szasz-Sebes*) a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap. circ., on the Mühlenbach, 29 m. W.N.W. Hermannstadt. Pop. 4,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has Rom. Catholic, Greek-United, and Lutheran churches, manufs. of woollen cloth, and breweries, & around it are numerous vineyards.

MUHLENBURG, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. of Kentucky. Area 491 sq. m. Pop. 6,964.

MUHLENBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 12 m N.W. Circleville. Pop. 1,653.

MÜHLHAUSEN, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 30 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Unstrut. P. (1846) 13,000. It is fortified, & has several Lutheran churches, 3 hospitals, and an orphan asylum; manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, and carpets; dye-works, fulling and oil mills, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries.—II. E. Prussia, reg. and 49 m. S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 1,600.—III. (Boh. *Milirzko*), Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. W.N.W. Tabor. Pop. 2,194.—IV. a market town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 12 miles S.W. Bamberg. Pop. 770.

MÜHLHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black forest, on the Danube, 4 m. N.E. Tuttlingen, with 850 inhabs., 2 castles, and a church, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.—*Mühlingen* is the name of two contiguous vills. of Anhalt-Bernburg.

MÜHLTRUFF, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. W.N.W. Plauen. Pop. 1,702.

MUHR, a river of Germany. [MUR.]

MUHRINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 9 m. S.W. Rotenburg. Pop. 1,080.

MUIDEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 8 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, in the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 1,650, mostly engaged in fishing.—*Muiderberg* is a village 2 miles E. Muiden.

MUILREA, or MULREA, a mntn. range of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, screening the N. side of Killery harb. Elev. of highest summit 2,688 feet.

MUIRAVONSIDE (pron. *Moranside*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 5 m. E.S.E. Falkirk. Area 14¾ sq. m. Pop. 2,249. It has many elegant mansions, an anc. castle (Almond), and much romantic scenery. The Edinb. & Glasgow railw. is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct.

MUIRKIRK, a large vill. and pa. of Scotl., co. and 21 m. E.N.E. Ayr, with which town it communicates by railway. Area of pa. about 58 sq. m. Pop. 3,125, partly employed in extensive iron smelting works. Coal and lime are also wrought here. Cairntable mntn., with two large cairns on its summit, is in this pa. Elevation 1,650 feet.

MUKALLAH, a town of Arabia. [MAKALLAH.]

MUKER, a market town of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Grinton, 17 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,241.

MUKHMAS (probably the *Michmash* of Scrip.), a considerable and flourishing vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 7 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem, surrounded by fig and olive plantations, but without any vestiges of antiquity.

MUKRAN, a prov. of Beloochistan. [MEKRAN.]

MUKTUL, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 88 m. S.W. Hyderabad, and an important British military sta., though unhealthy for native troops.

MULA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W. Murcia. Pop. 6,228. It has manufs. of pottery, & in its neighbourhood are warm mineral baths.

MULBARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 582.

MULDE, a river of Saxony, Prussia and Anhalt-Dessau, rises in the Erzgebirge, and after a N. course of 130 m., joins the Elbe on l., at Dessau.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups betw. lat. 3° S. & 12° N., & lon. 160° & 177° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Piscadores, Marshall, and Mulgrave, isls.—*Cape Mulgrave*, Russian Amer., N. of Kotzebue Sound, is a range of hills terminating inland, in a plain intersected by lakes. Lat. 67° 50′ N., lon. 171° 56′ E.

MULHACEN, a mntn. of Spain. [SIERRA NEVEDA.]

MÜLHAUSEN, or MULHOUSE, a comm. & important manuf. town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill, 10 m. N.N.E. Altkirch, and 19 m. N.W. Basle, connected by railw. with Strasbourg, Basle, & Thann. Pop. (1846) 28,715. It is divided into an old & new town, the former on an island formed by a division of the river, comprising 2 churches, a synagogue, town hall, comm. college and hospital; while the latter, extending along the rt. b. of the river, has a fine square, in which is the *Palais de l'Industrie*, comprising the exchange and the chamber of commerce. Mulhausen, which, in little more than 40 years, has risen from insignificance to a high rank amongst the industrial towns of France, has very extensive manufs. of printed cottons, muslins, dyed, and printed silks, mixed stuffs, and cotton hosiery, cotton-spinning mills, and fabrics of straw hats, morocco leather, and soap, with tanneries, dye-houses, metal foundries, steam engine & machine making establishments, a manuf. of stained paper, and a fine lithographic establishment. Mulhausen was, in 1798, cap. of a small republic.

MÜLHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. (1846) 9,760. It has extensive manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton and linen fabrics, cutlery, soap, leather, starch, and tobacco, and iron foundries & ship-building docks.—II. a town, reg. & 4 m. N.E. Cologne, cap. circ., on the Rhine. Pop. 5,240, mostly employed in manufs. of fine woollen cloths, silk and cotton fabrics, ribbons, leather, tobacco, soap, cutlery, and colours, and in ship-building.

MULK, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 62 m. S.W. Angora, with some curious caverns.

MULKAPOOR, a fortified town of India, Nizam's dom., 84 miles W.S.W. Ellichpoor.

MULL, one of the largest of the Hebrides Isls., off the W. coast of Scotl., co. Argyle, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. Lat. of centre 56° 30′ N., lon. 6° W. Length 30 miles, breadth 25 m. Pop., with surrounding islets, 18,118. Coast line deeply indented. Surface rugged, and chiefly moorland; shores very picturesque. Mount Benmore exceeds 3,000 feet in height. Grazing is the chief branch of rural industry. Woods are pretty extensive in the N. It is divided into 3 pas., and is the seat of a presbytery. Principal town, Tobermory.—The *Sound of Mull*, 18 m. in length, average breadth 2 m., separates this isl. from the dist. Morven, & connects Lochs Linnhe and Sunart.

MULLAGH, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan, 7 m. E.S.E. Virginia. Area 12,872 ac. Pop. 6,526.

MULLAGHBRACK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, containing a part of the town of Market-hill. Area 11,557 ac. Pop. 8,570, extensively employed in manufs. of linens.—*Mullaghmore* is a promontory of Connaught, co. & 13 m. N. Sligo, projecting N. into Donegal Bay. Its proprietor, Lord Palmerston, has built a harbour and a small fishing vill. on its E. side.

MULLANGUR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 88 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

MULLET, a peninsula of the W. coast of Ireld., Connaught, co. Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, from which it extends both N. and S. almost at right angles.

MULLHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, cap. dist., 18 m. S.W. Freiburg, on railway to Basle. Pop. 2,592.

MULLIGAUM, or MALLIAGAUM (Hind. *Maligrama*), a town and strong fort of British India, presid. and 160 m. N.E. Bombay, dist. Candeish, and which surrendered to the British in 1818.

MULLINGAR, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. Westmeath, on the Brosna and the Royal canal (by which it is almost surrounded, and which connects it with both Dublin and the Shannon), 50 m. W.N.W. Dublin, by the Midland Great Western railway. Area of pa. 22,322 ac. Pop. 9,903; do. of town 4,569. It is well built, except in suburbs, and has a handsome pa. church, and Rom. Catholic cathedral; a convent, 2 large schools, co. infirmary, large infantry barracks, and mkt. house, with important corn and provision markets on Thursday.

MULLINS (ST), a pa. of Irel., cos. Carlow and Waterford, 9 m. S. Burris. Ac. 21,202. Pop. 6,769. It contains the vills. Tinnahinch & Ballymurphy.

MULLION, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.E. Helston. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 808. In this pa. is Kynan's Cove, a natural grotto.

MÜLLROSE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 10 m. S.W. Frankfürt, on the canal of Müllrose, which unites the Oder and Spree. Pop. 1,830.

MULROY BAY, a deep, sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length about 12 m., average breadth 1 m. Its thinly inhab. shores are remarkably beautiful.

MÜLSEN, two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau.—I. (*St Jacob*), 4 m. E. Zwickau. Pop. 3,149.—II. (*St Niklas*), 4½ m. E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,055.

MULTIFARNHAM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Area 4,895 ac. Pop. 1,366. It has the remains of an abbey founded by William Delamore, in 1236, & which continued in possession of the monks long after the dissolution of the religious houses. It was burnt in the 17th century, but its ruins have been converted into a chapel to a modern monastery in the vicinity.

MUMBLES HEAD, Wales, co. Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W., & has a light-house 114 ft. in height, in lat. 51° 34′ 3″ N., lon. 3° 58′ 10″ W.

MUMBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Alford. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 786.

MUNASSA, a town of W. Hindostan, 97 m. E. Odeypoor, and which, in 1820, was reported to comprise upwards of 1,000 dwellings.

MUNCASTER, a paroch. chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, incl. the town of Ravenglass. P. 602.

MÜNCHBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, on the Pulsnitz, and with a station on the Neumarkt and Hof railway, 19 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,260. It is inclosed by walls, and has an hospital, and manufs. of cottons and linens.—II. (or *Müncheburg*), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 21 m. N.W. Frankfürt, on the Oder, betw. 2 lakes. Pop. 1,580, employed in manufs. of silk stuffs.

MÜNCHEN, a city of Germany. [MUNICH.]

MÜNCHENBERNSDORF, a mkt. town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 8 m. W.S.W. Gera. Pop. 1,833.—*Munchenbuchsee* is a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. N. Bern. Pop. 2,216.

MÜNCHENGRÄTZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Jungbunzlau, on the Iser. Pop. 3,000. It has a handsome palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton, and linen stuffs. The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, met here in 1833.

MUNCHINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,428.—*Münchweiler* is a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 18 m. N.E. Deux-Ponts, and a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, also called Villars-le-Moine.

MUNDACA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. N.E. Bilbao, with a small port. Pop. 1,728.

MUNDATTA, and MUNDAWUL, two towns of India, prov. Malwah; the former, dom. & 50 m. S.E. Indore, on an isl. in the Nerbudda, and having a remarkable pagoda; the latter, 17 m. N.W. Mahidpoor.

MUNDEAH, a town of India, Cutch, on its S. coast, 25 m. E. Mandavee, and reputed to be a place of some trade.

MUNDELSHEIM, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S. Heilbronn, on the Neckar, with 1,720 inhabitants, and an ancient castle.

MUNDEN, two pas. of Engl., co. Hertford.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.S.W. Buntingford. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 477.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 612.

MÜNDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 15 m. W.S.W. Göttingen, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Fulda and Werra rivers, here forming the Weser. Pop. 4,001. It is enclosed by walls, flanked by towers, and has an old castle, a gymnasium, numerous churches, in one of which are some remarkable monuments, manufs. of tobacco & earthenwares.

MÜNDER, a town of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, on the Hamel, 22 m. W.N.W. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,996. It has a gymnasium, an hospital, and extensive salt works.

MUNDERKINGEN, an ancient walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Ehingen, on the Danube. Pop. 2,000.

MUNDESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. North-Walsham. Area 530 ac. Pop. 454.

MUNDESSOR, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 75 m. N.W. Oojein. It is enclosed by walls and gateways; and in 1820 it had 3,000 houses.

MUNDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Brandon. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 437.

MUNDHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N. Bungay. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 303.—II. (*North*), a co. of Sussex, 2 m. S.S.E. Chichester. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 495.

MUNDI, a town of the Punjab, cap. rajahship, in the Jullinder Doab (British territory), near the head of the Beas, 120 m. E. Amritsir, with a massive palace, & a pretty well stocked bazaar.

MUNDLAH, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, Sangur and Nerbudda dist., 135 miles N.E. Nagpoor.

MUNDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Maldon. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 309.

MUNERA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,690.

MUNEVILLE-LE-BINGARD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances. Pop. 1,500.

MUNGASHT, a strong fortress of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Jerahi, 70 m. S.E. Shuster, at the foot of the Mungasht mountains, a continuation of the Zagros chain.

MUNGHUR, a walled town of W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., with 4,000 inhabitants, and a large annual fair for cattle.

MUNGO (ST), two pas. of Scotl.—I. (*North, or Innerhigh*), co. Lanark, comprised within the city of Glasgow. Pop. 15,444.—II. co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area about 5,000 ac. Pop. 618. Here is Castlemilk, originally a fortress built by the Bruces, now a modernized residence.

MUNGULGHEREE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 12 m. N.E. Guntoor.

MUNGULHAUT, a considerable town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 18 m. N. Rungpoor, well built, and having some trade in coarse cotton goods.

MUNGULWARA, a walled town of India, Sattarah dom., 50 m. N.N.W. Bejapoor.

MUNICH (Germ. *München*), the cap. city of Bavaria, S. Germany, and of the prov. Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by 3 bridges, 225 m. W. Vienna, and 35 m. S.E. Augsburg. Lat. (of Frauenkirche, 1,690 feet above the sea) 48° 8′ 20″ N., lon. 11° 34′ 42″ E. Pop. (1846) 94,830, or, including the suburbs Au, Haidhausen, and Ober Giesing, 113,384. Mean temperature of year 48°.4, winter 32°.5, summer 63°.6 Fahr. It is finely situated in a plain, and within the present century, its extent has been doubled by the addition of new quarters and suburbs around the walled city: it has a handsome and lively general appearance. In the old city numerous streets diverge from a central square, the *Haupt-Platz*; in the other quarters are—*Max-Josephs-Platz*, one of the finest squares in Europe, a fine broad line of street extending from N.W. to S.E. On its W. and N. sides are most of its principal structures; these comprise the new *Pinacotheca* and *Glyptotheca*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art, the former containing 300,000 engravings. The new royal palace: the cathedral, built 1468, and having two towers 333 feet in height, and a fine monument of the emperor Louis of Bavaria; the churches of the Theatines, Jesuits, St Louis, All Saints, St Kajetan, Ludwig's Kirche, and the Basilica, all richly ornamented with fresco painting and stained glass; Protestant and Greek churches, a synagogue, a fine opera house, and new post-office. In one square is an obelisk 100 feet in height, partly formed of cannon taken by the Bavarians, and in another is an equestrian statue by Thorwaldsen of the elector MAX. I. Adjacent to the palace is the *Hofgarten*, a space surrounded by arcades, and near this a public park. Among the public establishments are the Leuchtenberg gallery, formed by prince Eugene Beauharnois, an academy of arts, with a triennial exhib., salaried professors & pensioned students, a magnetical and meteorological observatory. The university removed from Landshut in 1826, had, in 1847, 76 professors and 1,471 students, a library of 200,000 vols., & 400 MSS., and attached to it 2 colleges, and philological and theological schools, a polytechnic, and numerous other schools of art and science. The royal library occupying a stately new building, was said to have, in 1846, 600,000 printed vols., and 18,600 MSS. Here is also the Brazillian collection, made by Spix & Von Martius. All the superior courts, &c., of the Bavarian dom., are seated here. Except some bronze and iron works, silk mills, and sugar refineries, Munich has few mercantile factories of consequence, but its telescopes and mathematical instruments are deservedly famous, and it is greatly resorted to by the admirers and cultivators of the fine arts. Many newspapers and magazines are printed here. In its neighbourhood are ruins, taverns and gardens, greatly resorted to by the inhabitants. Munich derives its name from having been founded, in 962, on a site belonging to a fraternity of monks (münchen); it was walled by Otho IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

MUNIPOOR, or MUNNEEPOOR, an independent state of Further India, relinquished by the Burmese in 1826. [CASSAY.]—II. the cap. town of this dom., in a swampy valley. Lat. 24° 45′ N., lon. 94° E.

MUNILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,817.

MUNKACS, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. circ. Beregh, on the Latorcza, 80 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 3,223. It has a strong hill fortress, now used as a state prison, Greek, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of hosiery and alum. In its vicinity are mines of chrystal, called Hungarian diamonds. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of three years.

MUNLOCHY, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Ross, on an inlet of Moray Firth, 13 m. S.W. Cromarty.

MÜNNERSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., on the Lauer, 35 m. N.N.E. Würtzberg. Pop. 1,579, mostly employed in rural industry.

MÜNSINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 23 m. W. Ulm. Pop. 1,600.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.E. Bern, and noted in modern Swiss history as the place of a meeting which effected many popular reforms in 1831.

MUNSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 238.

MUNSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 773.

MUNSTER, the most S. and largest of the four provs. of Ireland, having N. Connaught, N.E. Leinster, and on other sides St George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Area 6,064,579 ac. Pop. 2,396,161. Surface highly diversified. Silurian rocks, old red sandstone and limestone, form the basis of the district. Coal is found in Tipperary, Kerry, and Cork. The N. part is watered by the Shannon river, and the E. by the Suir. Several parallel mountain ranges separate the basins of the Blackwater, Bandon, Lee, and Laune, terminating in rocky peninsulas on the W. coast, bounding Dingle, Kenmore, Bantry, Dunmanus, and other bays. Lough Deirgeart is on the N. border, and the lakes of Killarney are in this part of Ireland. The prov. is divided into the cos. of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Before the Norman conquest, it was separated into the kingdoms of N. and S. Munster.

MÜNSTER, a city of Germany, cap. Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, an affl. of the Ems, with which river and the Vechte it communicates by canals, 78 m. N.N.E. Cologne. Pop. (1846) 23,900. It is surrounded by walls, entered by 8 gates, and has a Gothic cathedral. In the church of St Lambert's tower, are the iron cages in which John of Leyden and his two accomplices were suspended in 1535, the archiepisc. palace, now the governor's residence, and the town hall, in which the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648. It has a Roman Catholic theological seminary,

veterinary school, botanic garden, various hospitals, considerable manufs. of woollen stuffs, starch, leather, and beer. Under the French, Münster was the cap. dep. Lippe.

MUNSTER, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,626, who manuf. printed cottons and muslins.

MÜNSTERBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlau. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by walls, & has breweries, manufs. of plush, and cotton stuffs.

MÜNSTEREIFEL and MÜNSTER-MAYFELD, two towns of Rhenish Prussia.—I. reg. and 21 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the Erft. Pop. 1,570.—II. reg. and 8 m. S.W. Coblentz. Pop. 1,650.

MUNSTERTHAL, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the cant. Grisons, the other in the N.E. part of the cant. Bern, and where the battle of St Jacob was fought between the Swiss and the French in 1444, which terminated in the almost entire destruction of the former combatants.

MUNTOK, a fortified sea-port town of the isl. Banca, cap. of a Dutch resid., on the S.W. coast.

MUNZENBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, at the foot of a mountain, 10 m. S.E. Giessen. Near it is a ruined castle of same name.

MUNZESHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kreich. Pop. 1,145.

MUONIO, a river of Russian Lapland, joins the Tornea river, after a S. course of 150 m. At the vill. Muonioniska it forms a cataract 100 ft. high.

MUOTTA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. E.S.E. Schwytz, on the Muotta. In Sept. 1799, an engagement took place here between the French, and the Russians under Suwarrow.

MUR, or MUHR, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria throughout, & joins the Drave on left, in Hungary, 25 m. E. Warasdin, after a S.E. course of 230 miles.

MUR, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 2,280.—II. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion, with 1,660 inhabitants.

MURAD-CHAI, a river of Asiatic Turkey, and the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 m. S.W. Mount Ararat, flows W.ward, and joins the N. branch, or Frat, about 85 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir. The towns Diadin, Melasghird, Moosh, Khanos, and Paloo, are on its banks, or those of its affls.

MURAFA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 37 m. N. Jampol. Pop. 1,800.

MURANO, an island and town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 1 m. N. Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has manufs. of mirrors and other glass wares, now decayed. In the 15th century it had a pop. of 30,000, and its glass works have been celebrated since the 11th century.

MURASHKINO, a market town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. S.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000, employed in manufs. of leather, soap, and hosiery.

MURASSON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. S.S.W. St Affrique. P. 2,631.

MURAT, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Cantal, near the Alagnon, 24 m. N.W. Aurillac, at the foot of Mount Cantal. Pop. 2,394, chiefly employed in lace making, weaving coarse woollen cloths, and trading in cattle, horses, and cheese made in the neighbouring district.—II. dep. Tarn, 30 m. E. Castres. Pop. 2,800.

MURAU, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 23 m. W. Judenburg, with extensive iron works. P. 1,200.

MURAZZANO, a market town of Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. mand., prov. and 11 m. N.E. Mondovi. Pop. (with comm.) 2,257.

MURCHAKHOV, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 35 m. N.N.W. Ispahan.

MURCIA, an old kingdom of Spain in the S.E. on the Mediterranean, now divided into the modern provs. of Murcia and Albacete, united area 7,877 sq. m., and pop. (1833) 474,315. Surface traversed by several mountains. Soil ill-watered and infertile, but contains iron mines. Climate hot; the palm and carob grow freely. Chief cities, Murcia, Albacete, Cartagena, Elche & Lorca.—*Murcia*, the cap., is situated in a rich irrigated tract on the Segura, here crossed by a fine bridge, 28 m. N.N.W. Cartagena. Pop. (1845) 43,488. Streets narrow & irregular; houses gaily painted, & adorned with grotesque carvings. It has a richly decorated cathedral, 10 other churches, a large episcopal palace, several colleges, hospital, custom-house, trades' hall, some public libraries, botanic garden, and a castle. It has been termed the "dullest city in Spain," but it has some trade in silk and in red pepper, with potteries, cloth mills, white lead works, and tanneries. Its government factories of nitre and gunpowder are now almost inactive. It was rebuilt by the Moors from the materials of the Roman *Murgi*: the French took, and sacked it in 1810.

MUR DE BARREZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 34 m. N.N.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,665.

MURE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 3,333, chiefly employed in manufs. of packing cloth and nails.

MURET, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,320, chiefly employed in manufacturing porcelain, tanning leather, & weaving coarse worsted stuffs.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Tennessee, 30 m. S.E. Nashville. Pop. 1,500. It has a court-house, gaol, market-ho., & academy.

MURG, a riv. of S. Germany, Würtemberg and Baden, to a circ. of which latter it formerly gave name, rises in the Black forest, and after a N. course of 40 m. joins the Rhine 4 m. N. Rastadt.—II. a riv. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, joins the Thur, 1½ m. N. Frauenfeld.—III. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 33 m. S. Freyburg, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,000.

MURI, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 2 m. S.E. Bern, and where Charles X. resided during a part of the French revolutionary period.—II. cant. Aargau, 18 m. S.E. Aarau, with a rich Benedictine abbey, & some silk manufs. P. 1,900.

MURIALDO, a town of N. Italy, div. Genoa, mand. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Millesimo. Pop. 2,500.

MÜRITZ LAKE, a lake of N. Germany, Mecklenb.-Schwerin, immed. S. Waren. Length N. to S. 19 m. It communic. on the N. with L. Flesen.

MURNAU, a market town of Upper Bavaria, 38 m. S.S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,500.

MURO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,600.—III. a market town of Spain, prov. Alicante. Pop. 2,786.—IV. a town of the island Majorca, 25 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 2,300.

MUROM, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. E.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 6,500. It comprises a *Kreml* or citadel, and two other quarters, a cathedral of the 16th century, and upwards of 17 other churches, several convents; manufs. of linens, leather, soap, & earthenwares, which last articles, with a considerable quantity of corn, are exported to St. Petersburg.

MUROS, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 30 m. W.S.W. Santiago. P. 3,912, engaged in fishing.

MURRAY is the principal riv. hitherto disco-

vered in Australia, and formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps, whence it proceeds very tortuously W.ward through 9 deg. of lon.; & after passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean (Encounter Bay) in lat. 35° 20′ S., lon. 139° E. Affls. the Bayungun, Morumbidgee, with the Lachlan, and probably the Darling. It is navigable in a great part of its extent, and in its lower part is a noble river, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships.—Cos. of New South Wales and West Australia, have this name.

MURRAY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 243 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,675.—*Murray Sound and Harbour* are amongst the Amherst isls., off the S.E. extremity of Corea; and *Murray isls.*, a group in Torres Strait, lat. 9° 56′ S., lon. 144° 5′ E.

MURRAYSHIRE, Scotland. [MORAY.]

MURRHARDT, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, an affl. of the Neckar, 24 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,400. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1765.

MURROES, or MUIRHOUSE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, 5 m. N.E. Dundee. Area 7 sq. m. P. 736.

MURS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. S. Angers, on the Lubancy. P. 1,700.

MURSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Winslow. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 479.

MURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. E. Milton. Area 920 ac. Pop. 167.

MURTEN, a town of Switzerland. [MORAT.]

MURTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, 3 m. N.W. South Shields. Pop. 503.

MURVIEDRO (*Saguntum*), a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Valencia, on the Canales, 3 m. from the Mediterranean. P. (1845) 7,476. It stands at the foot of a mntn., along which run long lines of walls and towers; and is noted for its Roman antiquities, comprising the remains of a theatre and a circus. Here are also a strong Moorish castle, a convent on the site of a temple of Diana, & some Moorish cisterns, &c. Saguntum was of Greek foundation; it was taken by Hannibal, B.C. 219, after an arduous seige of 8 months, & its capture led to the second Punic war.

MURVIEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 8 m. N.W. Bezières. Pop. 1,740.

MURZZUSCHLAG, a vill. of Styria, on the Murz, 24 m. N.E. Brück, with a station on the railway betw. Vienna and Cilly, a Franciscan convent, & near it iron works & scythe factories. Pop. 900.

MUSA, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 20 m. N.E. Mocha, and having a garrisoned fort.

MUSBACH, or MUSCHBACH, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 m. W.N.W. Spires.

MUSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Colyton. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 495.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 3 m. S.W. Haslingden. Pop. 1,386.

MUSCAT, IMAMAT OF, an extensive and powerful state of Arabia, comprising the E. portion of that peninsula, its authority also extending over its S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, and over parts of the coast of Persia on the Persian gulf, and that of E. Africa from the equator S. to Cape Delgado. Area and pop. not ascertained. Besides Muscat, the cap., this dom. comprises the towns Rostak, Muttra in Arabia, and Juba, Melinda, Mombas, Magadoxo, Bravah, Quiloa, and Lyndy in Africa, with the isls. Zanzibar, Socotra, &c., and it has an active trade with all the adjacent countries, & with British India. The Imaum has a patriarchal & despotic sway, and the most efficient naval force of any native prince from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan.—*Muscat* or *Mascua* (probably the *Mosca* of Arrian), a fortified maritime city of E. Arabia, cap. above dom., on a peninsula in the Arabian sea, lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 58° 35′ E. Pop. 40,000 (?). It is surrounded by heights all strongly fortified; streets narrow, and houses mostly only one story in height; but it has some good stone buildings erected by the Portuguese, who held it from 1507 to 1648; other edifices, chiefly in a Persian style of architecture, a new aqueduct, &c. The harbour of the city is well sheltered, and has deep water. Muscat is the grand emporium of E. Arabia, and the key to the entrance of the Persian gulf. Imports have been estimated at 900,000*l.* in value annually, and consist chiefly of almonds, aloes, assafœtida, gum ammoniac, sulphur, nitre, gum copal, frankincense, coffee, pearls, ivory, horns, hides, wax from Persia and Africa, most of which are re-exported to India and the East; the returns thence being made in British and Indian cotton goods, shawls, China manufs. Large quantities of dates, as also wheat, horses, salt, and dried fish, are among the principal exports. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian gulf. Though the country around it is sterile, a plentiful supply of provisions may generally be obtained at Muscat.

MUSGRAVE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 2 m. W.S.W. Brough. Area 2,940 ac. P. 167. It has a well endowed school. It takes its name from the Musgrave family, who came into England with the Conqueror.

MUSH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [MOOSH.]

MUSHED, a city of N.E. Persia. [MESHED.]—*Mushed-i-Sir* is a maritime town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 10 m. N. Balfrûsh, consisting of about 200 houses scattered around the Babol River at its mouth in the Caspian sea.

MUSKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 67 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. principality, on the Niesse. Pop. 2,037. It has a palace of Prince Pukler Muskau, manufactures of woollen cloths, and mineral springs.

MUSKERRY, a mountainous dist. of Ireland, Munster, in the centre of the co. Cork. Area about 311,000 ac. Pop. 90,511. It is divided into the baronies of E. and W. Muskerry.

MUSKHAM, two pas. of England, co. Notts.—I. (*North*), 3 m. N.N.W. Newark. Ac. 2,180. P. 825. —II. (*South*), 2¼ m. N. Newark. Ac. 1,440. P. 262.

MUSKINGUM, a riv., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, joins the Ohio riv. at Marietta, after a navigable S.W. course of 100 m. from Coshocton, where it is connected with the Ohio canal.

MUSO, a small town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. and 65 m. W.S.W. Tunja, on an affl. of the Magdalena.

MUSONE, two small rivs. of Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 m. W. Venice, after a S.E. course of 35 m.; one arm of it joining the Brenta canal.—II. Pontif. sta., enters the Adriatic 12 m. S.E. Ancona, after an E. course of 35 m. Under the French, it gave name to a dep., having for its cap. Macerata.

MUSSALA, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 8 m. E. Fort St. Joseph.

MUSSELBURGH (*Eskmouth*), a royal and parl. borough, and sea-port town of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E. Edinburgh, pa. Inveresk. Inhabited houses 926. Pop. 6,115. It stands on the Firth of Forth, at the estuary of the Esk, is handsomely built, and has three bridges (one supposed to be a Roman structure), connecting with it the suburb of Fisher-row; a curious Tolbooth, built 1590, of materials from the ancient Scottish chapel of Loretto, which stood in the vicinity. It

has some manufs. of sail cloth, haircloth, hats, and leather. Exports chiefly of coal, wrought in the vicinity. The harbour dries at low water. Edinburgh races are held annually on Musselburgh Links, where is an excellent course. Corp. rev. about 2,000*l*. The bor. unites with Leith & Portobello in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 217. The battle of Pinkie, in which the English defeated the Scotch A.D. 1547, was fought in the immediate vicinity; also that of Prestonpans.

MUSSENDOM, MUSSLEDOM, or MUSANDAM, (CAPE), a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 24′ N., lon. 56° 34° E. It is an abrupt basaltic rock, 200 feet above the sea.

MUSSIDAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 19 m. S.W. Périgueux, on the Isle. P. 1,800, chiefly employed in mining and iron-works.

MUSSOMELLI, a town of Sicily, prov. dist. and 19 m. W.N.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 9,290.

MUSSY, two comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*sur-Seine*), dep. Aube, arr. & 10 m. S.S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,720.—II. (*sous-Dun*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. & 14 m. S. Charolles. Pop. 1,580.

MUSTAPHABAD, a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, Sikh territory, 25 m. E.S.E. Umballah.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, 20 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*Palanka*), Rumili, on the Nissava, 20 m. S. E. Nissa. Pop. 2,000.

MUSTON, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Grantham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 351. The poet Crabbe died rector of this pa. in 1833.—II. co. York, E. Riding, 9½ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 417.

MUSTUNG, a town of W. India, Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 7 m. N.E. Kelat, on the route to Shawl, and consisting of about 400 houses.

MUTEODU, a town of S. India, Mysore dom., 40 m. W.S.W. Chittledroog.

MUTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties railway, 4½ m. E.S.E. Beccles. Area 1,400 ac. P. 415.

MUTHILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S. Crieff. Area about 76 sq. m. Pop. 3,067; do. of vill., which is beautifully situated, and remarkably well built, 1,089. In its vicinity are the fine remains of Drummond castle.

MUTHVEY, three small rivers of Wales, cos. Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Merioneth, the two former trib. to the Towy, the last to the Avon.

MUTOVA, one of the Kurile isls., in the N. Pacific O., belonging to Russia, nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamtchatka. Length 20 m. It has an active volcano, and fertile valleys.

MUTSHEN, or MUTZSCHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 22 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,522, partly employed in crystal mines.

MUTSHKOVO, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Tver, 22 m. N. Staritza. Pop. 2,100.

MUTTERSHOLZ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Ill, arrond. Schelestadt. P. 1,980.

MUTTERSTADT, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., 6 m. S.W. Mannheim. Pop. 2,700.

MUTTON ISLAND, a fortified islet in Galway bay, Irel., Connaught, co. & 1½ m. S. Galway. It has a light-house, with fixed light. Lat. 53° 15′ 14″ N., lon. 9° 3′ 26″ W.

MUTTRA, or MATARAH, a populous town of E. Arabia, dom. and 3 m. S.W. Muscat.

MUTZIG, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Bruche, 13 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,564, many of whom are employed in a national manufactory of fire-arms.

MUZILLAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. S.E. Vannes, and about 3 m. from the mouth of the Vilaine. Pop. 1,213.

MUZUFFERNUGGER, a populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., cap. dist., 44 m. S. Scharunpoor. For *Muzuffirabad*, see MAZUFURBAD.—*Muzufferpoor* is a town, prov. Bahar, 35 m. N.N.E. Patna.

MYACONDA, a town and fort of India, Mysore dom., 22 m. W.N.W. Chittledroog.—*Myer*, or *Myhur*, is a large and meanly built town, presid. Bengal, Saugur dist., 40 m. N. Chandah.

MYAN-AONG, a decayed town of the Burmese dom., prov. Pegu, on the W. bank of the Irrawadi, 38 m. S.S.E. Prome.

MYCENÆ, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Argos, near the vill. Krabata, and with Tiryns, only a few m. distant, presenting some of the most remarkable Pelasgian remains extant, comprising the whole circuit of the ancient citadel, the treasury of Atreus, and some smaller buildings.

MYCONE, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, among the N. Cyclades, 5 m. S.E. Tinos. Area 45 sq. m. Pop. 6,000, of whom about 5,000 are in the town Mycone, on its W. side. The isl. is of granite formation, and produces only a little corn, but has an active export trade in wine, figs, and hides, and abounds with game. It has several good ports, viz., those of the town Mycone, Onos, Port Palermo on the N., & St Anne on its S.E. side; & its inhabs. are reputed to be among the best sailors in the Levant.

MYDRIM, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5½ m. N.N.W. Llangharne. Pop. 1,110.

MYDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 14 m. N.N.W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,359.

MYERSCOUGH, a township of Engl., co. and pa. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Garstang. Pop. 504.

MYLAU, or MUHLAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. N.N.E. Plauen. Pop. 2,611.

MYLOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. E. Penryn. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 2,569.

MYLOS, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. and 4½ m. S. Argos, near the Lernean marsh (where Hercules destroyed the hydra), and where in the late Greek struggle D. Ypsilanti, with 600 men, defeated Egyptian troops of double that force.

MYMUNSINGH, a dist. of British India, enclosed by Rungpoor, Dacca, Sylhet, &c., intersected by the Brahmaputra and several of its arms, and bordered N. and N.E. by the Cossyah hills. Area upwards of 5,000 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 1,624,183. Soil very fertile. Rice, mustard, ghee, sugar, cotton, timber, animal products, and cotton cloths, are the principal articles of trade. The inhabitants are Hindoos and Mussulmen. Land rev. (1829-30) 72,862*l*.—*Mymunsingh*, or *Nusserabad*, the chief town, is on the Brahmaputra, rt. bank, 84 m. N.N.W. Dacca. Other towns are Serajgunge, with an extensive river traffic, & Bassetpore, with manufs. of fine fabrics sent in large quantities to Dacca.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Mynyddyslwyn, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Caerphilly. Pop. 856.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 8½ m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 15,510 ac. Pop. 5,385, mostly employed in collieries.

MYO, a small isl. of the Asiatic Archip., between Celebes & Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10′ N., lon. 126° 40′ E.

MYOO, a river of Aracan, British India, enters the Bay of Bengal about 20 m. W. the mouth of the Aracan river, after a S. course of 110 m., navigable for the last 30, for vessels of between 150 and 200 tons, though its mouth, 3 m. in width, is encumbered by sand-banks.

Myos Hormos, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, nearly opposite its bifurcation into the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and anciently famous as an emporium of the trade between Egypt and India, but now wholly uninhabited.

Myra, a decayed town of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, lat. 36° 17′ N., lon. 30° 3′ E.

Myross, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 1½ m. E. Castle Townsend. Area 4,119 ac. Pop. 3,741. It has the vestiges of an abbey.

Myslenice, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Wadowice, cap. dist., on the Baba, an affl. of the Vistula, 18 m. S. Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

Myslowitz, a market town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, on the Polish frontier, and with a station on the Breslau and Cracow railway, 116 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 2,580. Near it are mines of coal and zinc.

Mysol, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S., lon. 130° E. Length 50 m., breadth 15 m. It has several vills. and harbours, & exports birds, pearls, shells, & slaves.

Mysore (Hind. *Maheshasura*), a state of S. India, subsid. to the British, consisting of a table land between lat. 11° 35′ and 15° N., and lon. 74° 45′ and 78° 45′ E. Enclosed everywhere by the Madras territories, and bounded E. and W. by the ghauts. Surface generally undulating, and at Bangalore 3,000 feet above the sea. Area 27,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,500,000. Principal rivers, the Cavery, and others, have all a N.E. or S.E. course. Climate agreeable: temp. from 70° to 84° Fahr. Much of the surface is poor, but in the N. are good pasture lands, and in the W. extensive forests. Rice, sesamum, betel, sugar, tobacco, ginger, fruits, various drugs, and some European grains, are raised. The condition of the peasantry is reported to be better than in most parts of India. Iron, granite, and pot-stone, are abundant. Inhabitants mostly Hindoo, but in and about the towns are many Mohammedans. Annual rev. estimated at 800,000*l*. Subsid. to the Anglo-Indian army 400 cavalry, and 4 regiments of infantry are maintained for home service. Chief cities and towns, Seringapatam, the cap., Bangalore, residence of a British commissioner, Mysore, Bednore, Chitteldroog, and Shemocca. Hyder Ali resisted the British power in this part of India from 1780; on the death of his son Tippoo Saib 1799, a large extent of territory was ceded; the state became subsiduary to the British, and the young heir of the ancient rajahs was restored.—*Mysore*, a town in the above state, is 9 m. S.W. Seringapatam. Under Hyder Ali, and Tippoo, it fell into decay, but it has latterly regained importance, and consists of a well built native town, a fort, and a good suburb, in which is the British residency.

Mystic River, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, enters Charleston Bay, 1 m. N. Boston.—II. Connecticut, enters the Atlantic E. the Thames. On it, 2 m. from its mouth, are Mystic, & Mystic Bridge vills., connected by a bridge across the river; navigable thence for vessels of 400 tons.

Myszniec, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 25 m. N.N.W. Ostrolenka.

Mytichy, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 14 m. N.E. Moscow, which is hence supplied with water by means of an aqueduct.

Mywoolla, an isl. of the Pacific. [Feejee Isls.]

Mzczonow, a town of Poland, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,050.

Mzensk, or Mtzensk, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Mzena. Pop. 6,000. It has a large trade in corn & hemp, and was formerly important as a military post.

N

Naaf, or Tek-Naaf, a river of British India, Aracan, enters the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, after a S. course of 50 m. It is broad, navigable, and has densely wooded banks.

Naaghi, a vill. of Afghanistan, 17 m. S.W. Bajour. Lat. 34° 49′ N., lon. 71° 15′ E. Some authorities have supposed it to be the *Aornus* of the historians of Alexander, the capture of which was one of his most extraordinary exploits.

Naaldwyk, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. W.N.W. Rotterdam. Pop. of pa. 3,365.

Naarden, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., near the Zuyder-Zee, 12 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,590.

Naas, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kildare, on a branch of the Grand canal, 9 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 5,526 ac. Pop. 4,863; do. of town, 3,471. It gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Mayo.

Nab, a navigable river of Bavaria, circs. Upp. Main and Palatine, joins the Danube, 3 m. W. Regensburg, after a S. course of 90 m. Chief affl., the Vils.—The *Nab-light* is a floating-beacon in the English channel, 2 m. off the E. end of the Isle of Wight.

Nabajoa, a river of Upper California, joins the Colorado river, lat. 37° N., lon. 112° W., after a W.ward course estimated at 250 miles.

Nabal, a marit. town of N. Africa, dom. & 43 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Neapolis*.

Nabburg, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palat., on the Nab, 31 m. N. Regensburg. Pop. 1,660.

Nablous, Nabulus, or Napolose (anc. *Shechem, Mabartha*, and *Neapolis*), a city of Palestine, pash. Acre, and anciently the cap. of Samaria, 33 m. N. Jerusalem. It is long and narrow, stretching along a small valley on the N.E. base of Mount Gerizim; streets close, but houses lofty, and well built of stone, with domed roofs. Estimated pop. 8,000, comprising about 500 Greek Christians, and 150 Jews, descendants of the anc. Samaritans, and who occupy the S.W. quarter, where they have a synagogue, with a collection of anc. MSS. Here are several mosques and bazaars, a Greek church, manufs. of superior soap, and cotton fabrics. Damascus, and the Mediterranean ports, receive hence supplies of oil, cotton, and other agricultural products, its vicinity being well cultivated. Near it are various scriptural localities, including Jacob's well, and a holy place of the Samaritans, on Mount Gerizim, on which also are the ruins of a fortress erected under Justinian.

Nabon, a river of Persia, prov. Fars, enters the Persian Gulf, opposite Cape Nabon, 160 m. S.E. Bushire, after a S. course of 115 m. On it, near its mouth, is the vill. Nabon, or Nabend.

Nachod, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 19 m. N.E. Königgrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 2,186.

Nackel, or Naklo, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. & 18 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. P. 2,138.

Nackington, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 950 ac. Pop. 113.

Nacogdoches, a town of Texas, cap. dist., 160 m. N. Galveston. Pop. 1,000.

NACTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 765.

NADAUN, a town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Beas, 84 m. E.N.E. Amritsir. It is celebrated for fine gardens.

NADAUN, a small town of the Punjab, in the Jullunder Doab, 43 m. N.W. Belaspoor, on the S. b. of the Beas, here 350 yards wide, and with a greatly frequented ferry on the route from the British dom. into Cashmere. Its vicinity is proverbial for beauty and fertility, and near it is the famous Hindoo temple, Jewala Muki.

NADUDVAR, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 21 m. W.S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 6,171. —*Nadworna* is a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 22 m. S. Stanislowow.

NAEFELS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus, cap. dist., on the Linth. Pop. 1,900. It is famous for an action fought 8th April 1388, between 1,300 Swiss and 6,000 Austrian troops, which latter were totally defeated.

NÆRIM, a marit. pa. of Norway, stift Christiansand, amt. and 22 m. S.W. Stavanger, on the N. Sea. Pop. 1,700.

NAFFERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield. Area 5,130 ac. Pop. 1,371. Rev. of charities (1822) 51*l.*

NAGAMANGALUM, a fortified town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 28 m. N. Seringapatam. Its citadel contains two temples, & a ruined palace.

NAGGAR, a considerable walled town of Afghanistan, in the plain of Banoo, 65 m. S.W. Peshawer, and having a good bazaar.

NAGGREE, or NAGRI-KOTE, a fort & important military station of N. Hindostan, state and 25 m. S.E. Sikkim.

NAGHERY, a town of Brit. India, presid. & 58 m. W.N.W. Madras.

NAGOLD, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Nagold, 16 m. W. Tubingen. Pop. 2,397. It has manufs. of woollens.

NAGORBUSSY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, 42 m. N.E. Patna.

NAGORE, several towns of India.—I. Brit. India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Birbhoom, of which it was once the cap., 117 m. N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Patna, and seated in the midst of an area 10 m. in diameter, enclosed by a mud rampart and trench.—II. presid. Madras, dist. & 48 m. E. Tanjore, on the Velloor, or Nagore river, a branch of the Cavery, at its mouth in the Indian O., & here crossed by a fine 9-arched bridge. It is populous, busy, & well built. Chief edifices, its mosques, and a square tower, 150 ft. in height. —III. Rajpootana, cap. dist., dom. & 70 m. N.E. Joudpoor, fortified, having a dense population, and noted for its manufs of brass & iron wares.

NAGOTAMA, a considerable town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, 37 m. S.S.E. Bombay, on a river, here crossed by a noble stone bridge, 480 feet in length, constructed by a Mohammedan prince at a cost of 30,000*l.*

NAGPOOR (or BERAR DOMINION), a territory of India, Deccan, under British protection, comprising a part of Berar prov., with a large part of the old prov. Gundwanah, the whole between lat. 18° and 23° N., and lon. 78° and 83° E., having S.W. the Nizam's dom., and on other sides the presids. Bengal and Madras. Estim. area 26,700 sq. m., and pop. 3,200,000. Its N. part is a high table land, whence the surface slopes S.ward to the plains watered by the rivers Wurdah and Wynegunga. Wheat, maize, peas, cotton, rice, sugar, betel, and tobacco are raised; and a good deal of land has been brought under culture since the British have had the superintendence of the country. A large extent of territory belongs to zemindars, who only pay a quit-rent to the government, of which they are in other respects independent. In the more civilized parts, the rev. is collected under the village-settlement. [INDIA.] Iron is produced in large quantities; marble, talc, and limestone, are important. Many brass, copper, and other metal wares are made in the towns; other manufs. are coarse blanketing, cotton cloths, turbans, & some silk fabrics, which, with raw cotton, grain, lac, and wax, are the chief exports. Principal imports, salt, cocoa nuts, and coral from the coast, European & Chinese goods from Bombay, and rich woven fabrics, bullion, nitre, indigo, sugar candy, and spices, from other parts of India. The country appears to be pretty well governed. Public rev. (1839-40) 486,686*l.* The rajah pays an annual subsidy of 80,000*l.*, & is bound to furnish to the Bengal army a contingent of 1,000 cavalry. Standing army, about 6,000 men. Principal towns, Nagpoor, Chandah, Chamoory, Ryepoor, & Ruttunpoor.—*Nagpoor* (*Nagapura*, "the town of serpents"), is the cap., situated 100 m. E. Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 9′ N., lon. 79° 11′ E. It is about 5 m. in circ., and enclosed by walls, but meanly built. In 1825, it was estimated to have 115,000 inhabs., and 27,000 houses, but of which only 1,300 were of mason work, the rest being mere mud huts, collected on a swampy site, and interspersed with dense groves. It has, however, a considerable transit trade, with some manufs. of silk and cotton goods, arms, and superior native cutlery, besides two palaces, and outside of its walls some gardens of the rajah, and other wealthy inhabitants.

NAGY (Hung. *Great*), a prefix to the names of several towns, &c., in Hungary and Transylvania. —I. (*N.-Abony*), W. Hungary, co. and 49 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 7,527.—II. (*N.-Ag*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 15 m. N.N.E. Vajda-Hunyad. The pop. are employed in the adjacent mines, which, on an average of 20 years, yield gold & silver to the value of 20,000 guldern annually.—III. (*N.-Bajom*), co. Sumegh, near Marczali. Pop. 2,054.—IV. (*N.-Banya*, Germ. *Neustadt*), a town of E. Hungary, circ. & 32 m. E.S.E. Szathmar, in a deep valley, near the Transylvanian frontier. Pop. 5,500. It has churches of various sects, and a Roman Catholic college, and is the cap. of one of the principal mining dists. of Hungary, most of its inhabs. being employed in mining industry.—V. (*N.-Bittcsa*), co. Trentshin. Pop. 2,980.—VI. (*N.-Bochsco*), co. Marmor, 6 m. N.E. Szigeth. Pop. 2,285.—VII. (*Enyed*, Germ. *Egidstadt*), a mkt. town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg, with 5,448 inhabs., a Protestant college, a museum, cavalry barracks, and public library. —VIII. (*Kallo*), [KALLO NAGY.]—IX. (*Kanisa*), [KANISA NAGY.] —X. (*Karoly*), a market town, co. Szathmar, 37 m. E.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. (1845) 12,055.—XI. (*Kata*), co. and 32 m. E.S.E. Pesth, with 4,000 inhabs., a castle, Roman Catholic church, & large cattle markets.—XII. (*Michaly*, Germ. *Gross-Michel*), a mkt. town, co. & 20 m. E.N.E. Zemplin. P. 1,600.—The *Nagy*, a riv., circ. Marmaros, joins the Theiss near Huszth, after a S. course of 50 m.

NAHAN, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, cap. rajahship Sirmore, 46 m. N.W. Seharunpore.—*Nahanpara* is a town of Oude dom., 78 m. N.E. Lucknow.

NAHANT, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, comprising a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 14 m. N.E. Boston, with which it communicates by steamers. It has a spacious hotel, and many villas, being a place of summer resort.

NAHE, a river of W. Germany, joins the Rhine at Bingen, after a N.E. course of 60 m. between the territories of Saxe-Coburg, Rhenish Bavaria, and Hessen-Darmstadt on the S. & E., and parts of Oldenburg and Prussia on the N. & W. It is navigable for 20 m. Affls., the Glan & Simmer.

NAHR, several rivers of Asiatic Turkey, the principal being N.-el-Kebir, Syria, entering the Mediterranean, 20 m. N. Tripoli, after a W.ward course of 35 m.—The *Nahrawan* was an ancient canal, Assyria and Babylonia, which proceeded from the Tigris, near the confl. of the Zab, for 450 m. towards the Persian Gulf, with a breadth of from 120 to 130 yards, as is still discernible.

NAILA, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, cap. dist., 27 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,610.

NAILLOUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Toulouse. P. 1,350.

NAILSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, with a stat. on the Great Western railway, 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 2,550. It has large manufs. of crown glass, and extensive coal works.

NAILSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. N.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area 3,000 ac. P. 710.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pas. Avening and Minchinhampton, 2 m. W.S.W. Minchinhampton. Population employed in manufactures of woollens.

NAIN (mod. *Nein*), a hamlet of Palestine, pash. & 24 m. S.E. Acre, now insignificant, but memor. as the place of the miracle recorded in St Luke.

NAIR, or NEIR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 52 m. S.E. Ellichpoor.

NAIRN, a royal & contrib. parl. bor., & seaport town, and pa. of Scotl., cap. co., and on the small river Nairn, at its influx in the Moray firth, 15 m. N.E. Inverness. Area of pa. about 27 sq. m. Pop. 3,393; pop. of town 2,672. Streets mostly narrow, and houses antique. It has a stone bridge across the Nairn, co. hall, with court-house and jail; an academy, large hotel, baths, 3 branch banks, and a harbour for small vessels mostly employed in fisheries. Market, Friday. Corp. rev. (1840) 294*l*. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 89. In the vicinity is Cawdor castle, which gave title of Thane to Macbeth, and now gives that of Earl to a branch of the Campbell family.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small marit. co. of Scotl., having N. the Moray firth, E. the co. Elgin, S. & W. Inverness-shire. Area, including detached dists. in Elgin, Inverness, and Ross, estimated at 200 sq. m., or 128,000 ac., about 70,000 of which are cultivated. Inhab. houses, 2,235. Pop. 9,917. Surface mostly rugged & mntnous., except along the coast. Principal rivers, Nairn and Findhorn. The agriculture of this co. closely resembles that of Morayshire. It has neither mines nor manufs. of importance. It is div. into 6 pas., besides parts of pas. Chief town, Nairn. It is under one sheriff with Elgin, and unites with that co. in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 115.

NAJAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Aveyron. Pop. 1,363. It has manufs. of serges.

NAIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. Bar-le-Duc, on the site of the ancient *Nasium*, and where numerous fine statues, and other Roman antiquities, have been discovered.

NAIZIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S.E. Pontivy. Pop. 2,003.

NAJERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Najerilla. Pop. 2,746. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a mntn. range, div. into 2 parts by the river, and though once the seat of the court of Navarra, is now in decay. It is remarkable in history as the scene of an obstinate battle between the troops of Peter the Cruel, and his brother Henry, 2d April 1367.

NAJERILLA, a river of Spain, rises in the mntns. W. Almarza, prov. Burgos, and flows N.N.E. into the Ebro, 10 m. below Najera: course 40 miles.

NAKAB-AL-HAJAR, a ruined city of S. Arabia, Hadramaut, in lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 47° 35′ E., in a fertile valley, consisting of remains of towers, enclosed by a wall, and supposed by Wellsted to date from a very remote period.

NAKEL, a town of Prussia, reg. and 17 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 2,860.

NAKHCHEVAN, or NAKHSHIVAN ("first place of descent"), a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, cap. prov., near the Aras, 83 m. S.E. Erivan. Pop. in 1830 consisted of 2,000 Mohammedan, and 800 or 900 Armenian families (*Smith and Dwight*, p. 257); but it was mostly ruined during the last Russian and Persian war, and at the above date was in a deplorable condition. It claims, however, the repute of being "the oldest city in the world;" its Armenian name & tradition implying that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood; and its vicinity is so fertile in fruits, especially grapes, as to deserve the repute of being the region where "Noah began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard." (*Gen.* ix. 20.) But it is, however, noted for insalubrity. The prov. Nakhchevan, separated S.ward from Persia by the Aras, has on other sides the provs. Erivan and Karabagh, & comprises also the towns Abbasabad, Mergeri, and Terra Kali.

NAKHITCHEVAN, a town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 m. S.W. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. (1838) 10,000. It was founded by an Armenian colony, in 1780, and is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia. It is built in the oriental style. Principal edifices, several handsome Armenian churches, convents, and a bazaar. It has manufs. of silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather, with numerous distilleries, and an extensive trade with Astrakhan, Mozdok, Constantinople, and Circassia, being, with the contiguous town Rostov, a principal entrepot of the Don, and of the commerce from Tanganrog to the interior of Russia.

NAKHODEH, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, S.S.W. Urumiyah, cap. the fertile dist. Solduz, formerly the see of a Christian bishop.

NAKILO, or NACKILOO, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, 50 m. W.N.W. Charrack, with a fort and a pearl fishery.

NAKSKOV, a seaport town of Denmark, island Laaland, on a bay of its W. coast, 15 m. N.W. Marieboe. Pop. 2,600. It is enclosed by walls, and has an active trade in corn.

NAL, a walled town of Beloochistan, on the W. route from Sonmeeanee to Kelat. Lat. 27° 35′ N., lon. 65° 59′ E. It is said to be a town of much antiquity, and has a fort, the stronghold of the Bezunja tribe of Beloochistan.

NALCHA, a town of India, Gwalior dom., near Hindia, with remains of some fine edifices.

NALDROOG, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 80 m. W. Beeder.

NALGONDA, or NELGOONDA, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 58 m. E.S.E. Hyderabad.

NALLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendee, 24 m. S.E. Napoleon-Vendee. P. 1,070.

NALON, a river of N. Spain, rises near Tarna in Asturias, and after a N.W. course of 62 m. past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay near Mures.

NAMAQUA COUNTRY, the W. and marit. por-

tion of the Hottentot country, S. Africa, the Great Namaqua land being N., and the Little Namaqua territory S. of Orange river.

NAMCOOL, or NAMCULD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 45 m. N.W. Trichinopoly.

NAMESZTO, a market town of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 16 m. N.N.E. Kubin. Pop. 4,683.

NAMIESCHT, a town of Moravia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.E. Znaym, on the Oslava, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, ornamented with 20 statues. Pop. 2,200. It has manufs. of fine woollen cloths and linen.—II. a market town of Moravia, circ. and 8 m. W. Olmutz. Pop. 800.

NAMSLAU, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. E. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Weida. Pop. (1846) 4,000. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufs. of linens and woollens: breweries, and considerable cattle fairs.

NAMUR, a strongly fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov., at the confl. of the Sambre & Meuse, 36 m. S.E. Brussels, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1845) 24,362. It has a fine cathedral, churches of St Loup & Notre Dame, a new town hall, and a public library; its fortress is situated on a rock which commands the Meuse and the Sambre. It is celebrated for its cutlery, and has manufs. of iron, steel, & bronze articles, foundries, glass works, and tanneries. It has sustained numerous sieges, was taken by Louis XIV. in person in 1692, by the English and Dutch under William III. in 1695, and again by French armies in 1701 & 1746. Under the French empire it was cap. dep. Sambre and Meuse. The prov. of Namur is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal. Soil fertile in grain, hemp, and lint. Cattle are extensively reared. It is divided into 2 arronds. Chief towns, Namur, and Dinant. Area 1,397 sq. m. P. (1846) 263,430.

NANAS, a mkt. town of Central Hungary, circ. Szabolcs, 24 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 7,737.

NAN-CHANG, a city of China, cap. prov. Kiang-si, on the Kan-kiang river, 285 m. S.W. Nan-king, in lat. 28° 35′ N., lon. 116° E.

NANCOWRY, one of the NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NANCY, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Meurthe, 29 m. S. Metz, on l. b of the Meurthe, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 38,569. This is one of the finest and best built towns of France. In the *Place Royale* is the town hall, bishop's palace, and a bronze statue of Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, who embellished the town. The chief buildings are the cathedral, church of Bon Secours, barracks, and hospitals. It is a bishop's see, and has a university academy for the deps. Meurthe, Meuse, and Vosges, a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, & library of 26,000 vols.; cabinet of natural history, & a botanic garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufs. of cloths and candles. Nancy was taken by Charles the Bold in 1475, and he was killed while besieging it in 1477. Louis XIII. took it in 1634. Its citadel is still preserved, but its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. Birth-place of General Druot.

NANDERE, a town of India, and place of Sikh pilgrimage, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 148 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad. It has a Seik college, which, in 1818, was inhab. by 300 students.

NANDODE, a town of India, Deccan, dom. and 40 m. S.S.E. Baroda.

NANEE, a town in Afghanistan, 10 m. S.S.W. Ghuznee, on the route to Kandahar. Elev. 7,502 ft.

NANFIO, or ANAPHI, *Membliaros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, S. Cyclades, gov. and 14 m. E. Thera (Santorin). Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 800. Soil mostly barren, but it produces a little corn, with figs and honey, and has on it a Venetian castle, and the remains of a temple of Apollo Egletes.—*Pulo Nanfi* is a group of rocky islets a little S.E. ward.

NAN-GAN, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep. on the Kiang, 180 m. N.N.E. Canton.

NANGASAKI, the principal seaport and commercial city of Japan, on the S.W. side of the isl. Kiu-siu, in lat. 32° 44′ 8″ N., lon. 129° 51′ 53″ E. Estimated pop. from 60,000 to 70,000. It stands on a hill slope, and is regularly built and clean. Houses of one storey, built of clay and wood, coated with cement, furnished with verandahs and Venetian blinds, and having oiled paper in place of glass. Chief edifices, are the palaces of the governors, and other grandees, the Dutch and Chinese factories, arsenal, several theatres, and upwards of 60 temples, enclosed by gardens, which, with numerous tea-houses, form the favourite public resorts of the pop. The harbour is about 7 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and ships lie securely sheltered in 5 or 6 fathoms water. This is the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, and the Dutch and Chinese who resort to it are confined under strict supervision to the strongly fortified and artificial island Desima, off the shore, and only 600 feet in length by 240 feet across. Shops numerous and well supplied, and here are many breweries for rice-beer. In 1825, the Dutch imports into Nangasaki, consisting chiefly of sugar, Netherland broad cloths, and cotton goods, sandal and sapan woods, buffalo hides, ivory, cloves, tin, Bengal piece goods, & other manufactured wares, amounted in value to 31,154*l.*; returns for which were made in camphor, copper, cotton fabrics, drugs, toys, silks. Total amount 72,373*l.*

NANGIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 13 m. W. Provins. Pop. 1,719. It has extensive markets for the supply of Paris with meat, butter, eggs, cheese, vegetables, and fruit.

NANKA ISLANDS, a group of islets of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the strait of Banca.

NANKIN, or NAN-KING ("court of the South"), a city, and the ancient cap. of China, cap. prov. Kiang-su, near the Yang-tze-kiang, about 90 m. from its mouth. Lat. 32° 2′ N., lon. 118° 49′ E. Pop. estimated at 400,000. Its ancient walls can be traced over hill and dale for 35 m., but Nankin has so greatly declined since the transference of the seat of empire to Peking by Kublai-khan in the 13th century, that the modern walls are of much less extent, and the city scarcely occupies 1-8th part of the surface enclosed by them, and it is commanded by hills especially on the E., and otherwise ill-calculated for defence. It is divided, as usual in Chinese cities, into a Chinese and a Tartar town, separated by walls and gates. Streets less broad than those of Peking, but handsome, clean, and well-paved. Principal objects of interest are the famous porcelain tower of 9 stories and 200 feet in height, completed in 1432 at a cost, as stated, of from 700,000*l.* to 800,000*l.*; and the "tomb of kings" (supposed to be of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1328 to 1621), leading to which is a fine-paved road with an avenue of gigantic armed figures. The governor's palace, & an observatory, are worthy of notice. Here are important manufactures of crape, satin of the finest quality, paper, artificial flowers, China or Indian ink, and nankeen, which hence derives it name, but is also made throughout the whole prov. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, and by the great

canal which crosses the Yang-tze-kiang, about 50 m. E.ward, it communicates directly with Pe-king, to which city a good deal of fish is sent hence, among other articles. It is also the place of a grand viceroy, with authority over the Kiang provs., of a great military depôt, and the chief seat of literature in the empire. The British forces remained before it from the 10th to the 29th of August 1842, on which last day the final treaty between China and England was signed and ratified.

NAN-LING, a mountain chain in China, lat. 26° N., and between lon. 104° and 118° E., separates the basins of the Yang-tze-kiang and Kan-kiang rivers, N.ward from that of the Hong-kiang and its affls. S.ward, & the Quang provs. from those of Kwi-Choo and Hou-nan.

NANNERCH, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Flint. Pop. 376.

NAN-NGANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on Lake Pho-yang, 230 m. S.S.W. Nanchang.

NAN-NING, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 70 m. N. the Gulf of Tonquin.

NANTENLLEW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 774.

NANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. E.S.E. Milhau. Pop. 3,134.

NANTERRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. St Denis, on railway from Paris to St Germain. Pop. 2,539. It has manufs. of glue, and chemical products.

NANTES, *Condivicnum*, afterwards *Namnetes*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Loire-Inf., 208 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 82,993. It has a port on several islands in the Loire, at the confl. of the Erdre and Sevre-Nantaise, and at the head of a railway from Tours. Nantes is remarkable for the regularity of its public squares; the town on r. b. of the Loire, communicates by 12 bridges with the isls., and the suburb Madelaine on l. b. It is a bishop's see, and has a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, public library of 30,000 vols., observatory, botanic garden, and a magazine of munitions for the marine. Chief edifices, a cathedral, with 2 towers 170 feet high. Castle of ancient dukes, prefecture, corn exchange, town hall, & mint. In its environs are many handsome villas. Merchant vessels of 1,000 tons are built on the Loire, & it has numerous manufs. of cottons, muslins, & woollens; cannon foundries, potteries, distilleries, and ship-building yards, and an extensive marit. commerce. The port admits vessels of only 200 tons, larger vessels unload at Paimbœuf. Nantes is the birth-place of Bouguer, the mathematician, and of Fouché. *Condivicnum* was cap. of the Namnetes before the conquest of the Gauls by the Romans. It sustained numerous sieges, and was united to France with the rest of Bretagne. The *edict of Nantes* was proclaimed here by Hen. IV. in 1598. The Vendean army attacked it without success in 1793. The *canal* of Nantes connects the Loire and the Vilaine.

NANTEUIL, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. S.E. Senlis. Pop. 1,560.

NANTGLYN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Denbigh. Pop. 391.

NANTINAN, or NANTENANT, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Limerick, 2½ m. S.S.E. Askeaton. Area 7,922 ac. Pop. 3,018.

NANTMEL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. E.S.E. Rhayader. Pop. 1,345.

NANTUA, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Ain, 17 m. E. Bourg, at the S. side of the Lake of Nantua. Pop. (1846) 3,248. Chief industry, cotton and woollen spinning, tanning and paper making. It has a considerable transit trade between France and Switzerland.

NANTUCKET, an isl. and town of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, in the Atlantic, 56 m. S.E. Cape Cod. Lat. 41° 18′ N., and lon. 70° 5′ W. The island is about 18 m. in length, with an average breadth of 4 m. Area 50 sq. m. Pop. 9,012. Soil only partially fertile. It is a joint stock property of the inhabitants, and held in shares mostly by Quakers. The town on a bay, on the N.W. side of the island, has about 4,000 inhabitants, mostly employed in fisheries. In 1841 it imported 40,000 barrels of spermaceti, and 3,400 do. of whale-oil. In and around it are woollen cloth factories, rope-walks, fulling, and corn mills. Steamers ply daily to New-Bedford.

NANTWICH, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 18½ m. E.S.E. Chester, on the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, and 5 m. S.W. Crewe. Area of pa. 3,490 ac. Pop. 5,921. The town is irregularly built, houses mostly old. It has a handsome bridge across the river Weaver, and manufs. of shoes, silk, cottons, and salt. In the reign of Henry VIII., 300 salt works were in operation here, but now only one salt spring is worked.

NAN-YANG, a city of China, prov. and 158 m. N.E. Canton, cap. dep., with battlemented walls.

NAOS, a port of the Canary Isls., on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, and a cape on the S. side of the island Ferro.

NAOURS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N. Amiens. Pop. 1,918.

NAPAGEDL, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 8 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on the March. Pop. 2,580.

NAPA-KIANG, the principal seaport town of the Loo-Choo isls., China Sea, in lat. 26° 12′ 20″ N., lon. 127° 35′ 57″ E., & having a secure harbour.

NAPEH MEW, a frontier town of Burmah, on the Aeng road from Ava into Arracan, 32 m. S.S.W. Salen.

NAPIER, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 2,468.

NAPLES (KINGDOM OF), (Italian *Dominii al di qua del Faro*, anc. *Magna Græcia, Campania*), a political and administrative division of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, comprising the whole of the continental portion of the state (cap. Naples). It occupies the S. part of the Italian peninsula, and is situated between lat. 37° 56′ & 42° 53′ N., and lon. 12° 54′ and 18° 33′ E., bounded E. by the Adriatic, S. by the Ionian sea, W. by the Tyrrhenian sea (Mediterranean), and the Strait of Messina, and N. by the Pontif. States. Area, divisions, and pop. as follows:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1845).
Naples,	382	400,813
T. di Lavoro,	2,505	721,971
Molise,	1,785	383,083
Abruzzo Citra,	1,248	301,746
„ Ultra I.,	1,262	216,486
„ „ II.,	2,530	307,708
Principato Ultra,	141	384,507
Capitanata,	2,928	311,517
Principato Citra,	2,271	537,606
Basilicata,	4,162	481,283
Calabria Citra,	2,630	414,939
„ Ultra I.,	2,203	306,328
„ „ II.,	2,072	372,281
Bari (Terra di),	2,363	491,331
Otranto (Terra di),	2,883	401,488
Total,	31,350	6,382,706

The coasts are high and bold, especially on the W., and greatly indented. Chief capes, Sorrento,

Gaeta, Baia, Vaticano, Nau, and Leuca. The principal gulfs are those of Gaeta, Manfredonia, Salerno, Policastro, St Eufemia, Gioja, Squillace, and Taranto, which surround the two peninsulas of Otranto and Calabria. Surface in general mountainous, but includes extensive valleys, especially the plain of Capitanata and that of Terra di Lavoro (the *Campania felice* of the Romans). The Apennines traverse the country nearly throughout its entire length. In the Abruzzi, where it attains its greatest height, the chain separates into three lateral ranges, which re-unite near Isernia; at Monte Caruso it again divides into two branches, the most elevated of which traverses Calabria. The culminating point of the whole is Monte Corno, 10,154 feet. The chief isolated mountains are the volcano of Vesuvius, and Monte Gargano near the Adriatic. Soil volcanic, well watered, and extremely fertile. Chief rivers, the Garigliano and Volturno, which flow W. to the Tyrrhenian sea, the Pescara, Biferno, Candelaro, and Ofanto flowing E. to the Adriatic; the Bradano, Basiento, and Crate, to the Gulf of Taranto; the only large lake is that of Celano or Fucino. On the shores of the Adriatic are many salt lagoons. Climate divided into three regions according to elevation; in the lower region the temperature is so mild that vegetation is never interrupted; in the middle region snow occasionally falls, but soon disappears; in the elevated regions of the Abruzzi, cold is sometimes severe and long continued, snow lies on the Monte Corno nine months in the year. Naples is unhealthy in the marshy districts, and during the prevalence of the *sirocco* from July to Sept., when the heat is excessive. The value of human life is reckoned lower here than in any other country of Europe. [EUROPE.] The flora has, in addition to the plants common to Italy, several tropical products, including cotton, the sugar cane, pistachio, and dates. The wild boar, porcupine, and game of all kinds abound in the forests, and the coasts have always been celebrated for fish. Domestic animals comprise sheep, goats and pigs; cattle are not numerous; horses are of a small breed, but active; buffaloes pasture in herds in the marshes; sheep are extensively reared in the plains of the Capitanata, and hogs and goats are numerous on the shores of the Adriatic. Agriculture, which is in a very backward state, occupies the greater portion of the pop. The chief crops are wheat, maize, cotton, melons, rice, oil, wine, hemp, lint, tobacco, and fruits. The olive is extensively cultivated in Otranto, Bari, and Calabria. The wines of Naples, which are the best in Italy, are inferior to those of France and Spain, with the exception of the celebrated *Lagrima di Cristo*, a red wine grown in vineyards on the flanks of Vesuvius, which belong to the crown. Oranges and lemons are grown in the Capitanata, saffron in Basilicata, the Abruzzi and Calab.-Ult; lint and hemp are generally raised to a considerable extent. Manna is an important product of Calabria, and is monopolised by the government. Silk is an important product, especially in the T. di Lavoro, the Principati, and Calabria. The tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries employ many of the inhabitants of the coasts, but the produce is not exported. Manufs. are unimportant, the chief are silks, linens and woollens at Naples, Sora, & Isola, & paper, glass & cutlery to a small extent. Commerce is mostly concentrated in the cap. Chief exports, olive oil, silk, hemp, wool, wine, grain, macaroni, and coral. Imports colonial and manuf. goods, iron and cutlery. Previous to 1837, the 2 kingdoms of Naples & Sicily had each a species of provincial council called *Consulta*, but these have been since united in the *Consulta generale* common to both kingdoms, as all the other political institutions are. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic; convents & nunneries are very numerous. It is calculated that there is one monk for every 250 of the population. Public instruction is entirely in the hands of the priests, and all classes are deplorably ignorant. A constitutional form of government was granted in 1848; and, on procuring liberty of the press, several journals were published, but in the end of 1849, they were entirely suppressed. Public revenue (1835) 26,089,000 ducats; expenditure 26,100,000 ducats. Previous to the late insurrection in Sicily, the army comprised 48,882 men, and the naval force 1 ship of the line, 5 frigates, 9 smaller vessels, and 12 steamers, manned in all by 5,362 men. [SICILY.]

NAPLES (Ital. *Napoli*, anc. *Neapolis*), a city of Italy, cap. of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, & of the prov. and dist. of Napoli, on the N. side of the bay of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius, 118 m. S.E. Rome. Lat. of observatory, 40° 51′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 15′ 5″ E. Pop. (1838) 336,302. Mean temp. of year 59° .6; winter 47° .6; summer 73° .1 Fahr. Naples, celebrated for its excellent climate, is beautifully situated at the bottom of the vast and picturesque bay of the same name. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, is surrounded by walls, and defended by fort St. Elmo on the N.W., fort del Carmine, & the Castello-Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea, and the Castello del Ovo, on a rock projecting into the Mediterranean. Streets narrow and ill-paved, except the Strada di Toledo, which is elegant. The finest promenades are the *Chiaja*, which extends from the Castello del Ovo to the tomb of Virgil, and the Mole. Chief edifices, a gothic cathedral, built on 100 granite columns which belonged to the temple of Apollo; the churches of the holy Apostles, built on the ruins of a temple of Mercury; San Paulo, Filipo Neri, Spiritu Santo, and San Martino; the royal palace, a vast building splendidly ornamented; the old palace used as a record office; the Palazzo degli Studii Publico, which contains the Borbonica library, museum of antiquities, &c. Outside of the walls is a royal residence called the *Capo di Monte*. Naples is the usual residence of the sovereign, seat of an archbishop, and of the central administration of the kingdom, and has a commercial tribunal, arsenal, and cannon foundry, ship building yards, and a royal marine hospital. Its university, founded in 1224, had in 1841, 1,550 students. It has an episcopal lyceum, medico-chirurgical school, veterinary school, deaf-dumb institution, royal military school, schools of design and music, an observatory, a botanic garden, a mint, several learned societies, five public libraries, one of which, the Borbonica library, has 165,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS., and many public schools; but education is of the lowest kind, and not generally diffused; an exchange, ten theatres, among which the opera San Carlos, is one of the largest in Italy. Three of the minor theatres are devoted to the exhibition of Polichello (*Punch*). The charitable establishments comprise hospitals for the sick, aged, & foundlings, but notwithstanding its streets are infested with mendicants of all ages & both sexes. That portion of the pop. called *Lazzaroni*, live without domiciles, in a state of the most degrading filth, poverty, and wretchedness. The chief manufs. of Naples are maccaroni, silks, embroidery, cloths and flannels, carpets, and chemical

products; it has royal type foundries, and iron and glass works. It is the first port of the kingdom; its harbour is formed by a mole which extends from the centre of the city into the bay. Chief exports, agricultural produce. Imports, manuf. goods and colonial produce. Naples was founded by the Greeks, who called it *Parthenope*. Virgil studied here; the city, enlarged by Adrian and Constantine, was sacked by Belisarius in 536; peopled successively under the Normans, the emperors of Germany, and the kings of Spain. It has often suffered from earthquakes, and from eruptions of Vesuvius. The French took it in 1799, and again in 1805. Joseph Bonaparte was made king of Naples, but was replaced by Murat in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians in 1814. Naples was the scene of a most disgaceful outrage in May 1848, when it was plundered by the Lazzaroni, and 1,500 lives were lost. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity of Naples, are Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, and the isle of Capri, in its bay. A railway to Nocera, 21 m. S.E., with a branch to Castellamare, was opened in 1839; and one to Capua, 19 m. N. in 1840. From the latter, a branch extends E. 10 miles, to Nola.

NAPLES (BAY OF), *Crater Sinus*, a celebrated semi-circular inlet of the Mediterranean on the S.W. coast of Italy, and on the shore of which is the city of same name. It is about 22 m. in length, from Cape Miseno on the N.W., to C. Campanella on the S.E., and about 10 m. in breadth; having on its shores, besides the cap. city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Stabiæ, Castel-a-mare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; E.ward, Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and W.ward is Montenuovo; while on its surface are the isles Ischia and Procida at its N., and Capri at its S. side.

NAPLES, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 20 m. S.S.W. Canandaigua, with a vill. on Canandaigua Lake. Pop. 2,345.

NAPO, a riv. of S. Amer., Ecuador, rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, flows E.S.E., and joins the Amazon, lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 73° 20′ E., after a total course estimated at 500 miles. Affls. the Coca, Aguarico, and Curaray. On it, near its source, is the vill. Napotoa, 140 m. S.E. Quito.

NAPOLEONVILLE, a town of France. [PONTIVY.]

NAPOLEON-VENDEE. [BOURBON-VENDÉE.]

NAPOLI, two marit. towns of Greece, Morea. —I. *N. di Romania*, (NAUPLIA).—II. *N. di Malvasia*. [MONEMVASIA].—III. *Italy*. [NAPLES.]

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. E. Southam. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 951.

NARA, a town of Japan, isl. Niphon, 25 m. N.E. Miako.

NARANJOS, a group of isls. in the Bay of Panama, S. Amer.; and another group, Philippine isls., near the S. extremity of Luzon.—*Porto Naranjo* is a harbour on the N. coast of Cuba, 30 m. N.N.E. Holguin.

NARBERTH, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. & 11½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. of pa. 2,620. The town is neatly built; has ruins of a castle, and manufs. of hats. It joins Haverford-west and Fishguard in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 44.

NARBONNE, *Narbo Martius*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aude, 32 m. E. Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. Pop. (1846) 10,578. It has a fine gothic cathedral, & numerous remains of antiquity. The canal of Narbonne traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean, and with the Canal du Midi. Commerce in honey, for which it is celebrated wine, oil, brandy & salt. Narbonne is one of the oldest cities of Gaul, it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., & was made the metropolis of S. Gaul, which the Romans called *G. Narbonensis*. At that time it had a port, which does not now exist.

NARBOROUGH, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 5½ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,329.—II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian railw., 5½ m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 360.

NARBOROUGH ISL., one of the GALAPAGOS ISLS.

NARCONDAM, a small but conspicuous isl. in the Bay of Bengal, 70 m. E. the N. point of N. Andaman isl., rising conically to 2,500 ft. above the sea.

NARDINPETT, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 29 m. S. E. Hyderabad.

NARDO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 8 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, an hospital, & manufs. of cotton goods from cotton raised in the neighbourhood.

NARE, a river of S. Amer., New Granada, after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 m. N.N.E. Honda; affls. the Samaná and Nus.

NARENTA, a river of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the *Channel of Narenta*, a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length 140 m.—II. town of Bosnia, 27 m. W. Seraievo, and the *Narona* of the Romans. It was occupied by the Venetians in 987, & taken by the Turks in 1479.

NAREW, a river of Russia and Poland, rises in the gov. Grodno, traverses the provs. Bialystok, Augustow, and Plock, and joins the Bug at Sierock, 18 m. N. Warsaw, after a W. and S.W. course of 200 m. Chief affl. the Bober.

NARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¾ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 113.

NARGEN, two isls. of the Russian dom., one in the Gulf of Finland, 12 m. N.W. Revel, 5 m. in length, wooded and having a light-house on N.

NARGHUR, and NARLAH, two towns of India; the former in Malwah, 16 m. N.E. Mundessor; the latter, prov. Orissa, 37 m. E. Bustar.

NARMATZO, a large vill. of Russia, gov. and 38 m. from Kasan. Pop. 4,500. Here is a palace of Prince Kulautshakov, to whom the vill. partly belongs.

NARNI, *Narnia* or *Nequinum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Spoleto, on a height above the Nera, 45 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. 3,260. It has a cathedral, 5 convents, and an aqueduct supplying several fountains.

NARNOUL, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 80 m. N.E. Jeypoor.

NARO, a town of Sicily, on the Naro, intend. and 12 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 10,000. It has a royal college, an asylum, and some trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. Here have been found many medals, tombs, & other antiquities.—II. a river (anc. *Hypsa*), rises 16 m. S.W. Caltanisetta, and after a S.W. course of 23 m. enters the Mediterranean 7 m. S.S.W. Girgenti.

NAROV, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripet, 21 m. S.S.E. Mozir. Pop. 1,800.

NAROVA, a riv. of Russia, rises in lake Peipus, flows between the govs. St. Petersburg & Esthonia, and enters the gulf of Finland at the vill. Narovskaia, after a N. course of 40 m. past Narva, to which town it is navigable from the sea.

NAROVTCHAT, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. N.W. Penza, cap. dist. Pop. 2,750.

NARRA, two branches of the Indus river, above its delta. The *E. Narra* leaves the main stream at Roree, flows very tortuously S.E.ward past Omercote, and after crossing the Runn of Cutch

and the Ullah-bund, enters the sea by the Koree mouth. The *W. Narra* leaves the Indus 25 m. N.E. Sukkur, and flows into lake Manchar, which again communicates with the main stream. It encloses, with the Indus, a highly fertile tract, & during the rains is preferred to the main channel, for the purpose of navigation.

NARRAGANSET, a bay and the best naval station of the U. S., Rhode-Island. The bay, extending to the Atlantic Ocean, between Point Judith on the W., and Seaconnet rocks on the E., penetrates inland about 28 m., with a breadth from 3 to 12 miles. It receives the Providence, Pawtucket, Taunton and Pawtuxet rivs.; and contains many beautiful & fertile isls., the chief being Rhode isl.

NARRAGHMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 2 m. N.N.W. Ballytore. Area 11,270 ac.. Pop. 5,895.

NARRAH, a town of Central India, Nagpoor dom., 45 m. S.E. Ryepoor.

NARRAH, and NARRAINGHUR, two towns of India; the former, in dom. Berar, 97 m. W.S.W. Sumbhulpoor; the latter, in the protected Sikh territory near Umballah.

NARRAINGUNGE, a considerable trading town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Dacca-Jelalpore, 10 m. S.E. Dacca. Estim. pop. 15,000, who carry on an active trade in salt, corn, and tobacco. It has numerous indigo factories.

NARROHOTE, a town of Hindostan, dom. & 36 m. E. Baroda.

NARSIPOOR, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. E. Masulipatam, on the Godavery at the mouth of its W. branch.

NARSINGAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 50 m. W.N.W. Cuttack.

NARVA, a fortified river-port town of Russia, gov. and 81 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 m. from its mouth in the gulf of Finland. Pop. 3,000. It consists of an old and a new town; the former, founded in 1123, has wooden houses, town-hall, exchange, and the fortress of Ivangorod. The new town is enclosed by fortifications. Narva has a salmon fishery. Near it, Charles XII., at the head of 8,000 Swedes, defeated an army of 80,000 Russ., 30th Nov. 1700.

NARWAR, or NURWUR, a town of Central India, dom. and 45 m. S. Gwalior, on the Sind river, a tributary of the Ganges.—*Narwah* is a small town of Portuguese India, 4 m. from Goa.

NARYM, a riv. and town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk; the riv., on the Chinese frontier, tribut. to the Irtish; the town, 225 m. N.W. Tomsk, on the Obi. Pop. 1,600.

NASBINALS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Marvejols. P. 1,300.

NASCA, a marit. town of Peru, dep. Lima, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the riv. Nasca, 30 m. S.E. Palpa.

NASEBY, a pa. of England, co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 898. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army in 1645.

NASH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. P. 140.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Newport. Ac. 2,710. P. 291.

NASHUA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 12 m. N.W. Lowell, on the river Nashua. Pop. 6,054, employed in cotton manufactures.

NASHVILLE, a city, U. S., N. Amer., cap. state Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, 160 m. S.S.W. Louisville. Pop. 6,929. It has numerous churches, an university, academies, and other schools. The river is navigable to it for vessels of 400 tons, except during the dry season.

NASIELSK, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 26 m. N. Warsaw. Pop. 1,260, mostly Jews. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1806.

NASING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Epping. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 824.

NASO, *Agathyrnum*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 44 m. W.S.W. Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth. Pop. 4,400. It stands on a hill, is enclosed by walls, and has two churches.

NASSABERG, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S. Chrudim, with a castle. Pop. 561.

NASSAU, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 14 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 3,236.

NASSAU (DUCHY OF), a state of Germany in the W., between lat. 49° 56′ and 50° 52′ N., and lon. 7° 30′ and 8° 30′ E., bounded E. by H. Darmstadt, the Prussian dist. Wetzlar, H. Homburg, and the territory of Frankfürt, S. by the Rhine and Main which separate it from H. Darmstadt, W. and N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine; capital Wiesbaden, but Biberich and Wielburg are the usual residences of the Duke. Area 1,751 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 424,817, mostly Protestants. Surface mntnous., traversed in N. by the Westerwald, & in S. by the Taunus mntns. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage. The rivers belong entirely to the basin of the Rhine; the chief are—the Rhine, Lahn, & Sieg. The duchy produces excellent wine in the district called the *Rheingau*, and in the vineyards of Steinberg, Rudesheim, Hockheim, and especially Johannisberg. Mines of iron, copper, and silver are worked, coal is found in the Westerwald, and the mineral waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, and Ems are in high repute, and extensively exported. The chief means of transport are the navigable rivs. Rhine and Lahn, and the railway from Frankfürt to Wiesbaden. In 1806, the states of Nassau were divided into 2 branches, *N. Usingen* and *N. Weilburg*, both of which formed portions of the confederation of the Rhine. The first became extinct in 1816, and was incorporated with the second. It now forms a constitutional monarchy.—*Nassau*, cap. of the duchy, is a small town on r. b. of the Lahn, 25 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,600. The ruined castle of Nassau, on opposite side of the river, gives title to the reigning family.

NASSAU, the cap. town of New Providence, Bahama isls., on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of light-ho. 25° 5′ 6″ N., lon. 77° 21′ 2″ W. Pop. 7,000. It is regularly and well-built, defended by two forts, and has a handsome governor's residence, some barracks, a prison, hospital, agricultural society, and a harbour sheltered N.ward by Hog isl., and having two entrances passable by vessels drawing from 13 to 14 feet of water.—*Fort Nassau*, British Guiana, the former cap. of the colony under the Dutch, is on the Berbice river, 45 m. from the sea.—(*Isles*), E. Archipelago. [POGGY ISLES.]—(*River*), N. Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter, near lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 141° 35′ E.

NASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. E.S.E. Kingscliffe. Ac. 1,660. P. 721.

NASSUCK, a large town & place of pilgrimage, Brit. India, presid. and 95 m. N.E. Bombay, dist. Ahmednuggur. Pop. in 1820, was estimated at 30,000. Near it are some extensive cave temples of purely Buddhic character, but the town itself is the centre of Brahminism in the Deccan.

NASTÄTTEN, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. dist., on the Mühlbach, 19 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. P. 1,557.

NATA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. and on the W. side of the isthmus of Panama, 64 m. S.W. Panama.

NATAL, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40′ and 30° 40′ S., and lon. 29° and 31° 10′ E., having S.E. the Indian Ocean, W. the Drakenberg or Kahlamba mntns., separating it from the territory between the Orange and Vaal rivers, recently annexed to the Cape Colony; and N.E. the Buffalo and Tugela rivers, dividing it from the Zooloo country. Estimated area 18,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Surface undulating, well watered, and mostly covered with tall grass. Timber in the interior grows only in clumps, but the sea coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. Climate most healthy, and the soil is reported to be far more fertile than in the Cape Colony. Cotton and indigo grow *wild*, and the former has been produced for exportation, of the finest quality. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, and tobacco, are important crops. Superior coal has been found in the interior; building stone is found all over its surface, and iron ore is abundant. Down to September 1847, the land let by the government had fetched 34,995*l.*, of which 10,312*l.* were for lands rented within that year. Butter, corn, hides, ivory, tallow, tobacco, and wool, were lately amongst the chief exports. The territory, which is a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope, is administered by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by a board of officers; and it is subdivided into the dists. D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, Impafane, Upper Tugela, & Umzinyate, exclusive of a tract in the S., hitherto without an established magistracy. Pietermaritzburg, the cap., is 50 m. inland from *Port Natal*, which is near the centre of the coast line. [PORT NATAL.]

NATAL (formerly *Cidade dos Reis*), a town of Brazil, cap. prov. Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Potengi or Grande, in the Atlantic, lat. of its fort 5° 45′ S., lon. 35° 15′ W. P. (1845) 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and it has 3 handsome churches, a governor's residence, and a harbour, fitted for vessels below 150 tons burden, with an export trade in superior Brazil wood.—II. (or *Natar*), a town of Sumatra, on its S.W. coast, lat. 0° 33′ N., lon. 99° 0′ E. Near it are some gold mines, and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, &c.

NATCHEZ, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., state and on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 300 m. from its mouth, and 81 m. S.W. Jackson. Pop. 4,800. It is built partly on the summit, & partly at the foot of a hill rising to 150 feet above the river. The upper town is well laid out; the lower town has the warehouses of many wealthy traders. Depth of river 90 feet, being accessible for large ships. It has an extensive export trade in cotton, & numerous communications by steam with the towns on the Mississippi & its tributaries.

NATCHITOCHES, a pa. of U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. of Louisiana. Area 4,000 sq. m. Pop. 14,350.—The cap., pronounced *Nakitosh*, contains 2,000 inhabitants.

NATELY, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Lewis*), 3¼ m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 278. The church is a small structure of the reign of Henry I.—II. (*Upper*), 3 m. W.N.W. Odiham. Area 980 ac. Pop. 163.

NATHDORA (*Natha-devara*, "*the temple of the Deity*"), a town of W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. and about 28 m. N. Odeypoor, on the Bunass. It has a Hindoo temple of high sanctity, and an active trade with Gujerat and Scinde.

NATIVIDAD, a small island of Lower California, in the Pacific, immediately opposite the promontory Morro Hermoso.—II. a vill. of Mexico near Tezcoco. - *Natividade* is a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the river Luiz Antes, 75 m. N.N.W. Arrayas. Pop. 2,000.

NATOLIA, W. of Asia Minor. [ANATOLIA.]

NATRON-LAKES OF EGYPT, are situated in a valley of the Libyan desert called the Natron Valley, about 60 m. W.N.W. Cairo, and consist of 8 pools, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons.

NATTAM, or NUTTOM, a consid. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 22 m. N. Madura.

NATTORE, *Nathaver*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshaye, 49 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has a pretty good native school.

NATTRADACOTTA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 68 m. N.E. Cape Comorin.

NATUNAS, several groups of isls. off the N.W. coast of Borneo, in the China sea. The Great Natuna isl., lat. 4° N., lon. 108° E., is 40 m. in length.

NATUNZ, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 60 m. N.N.E. Ispahan. Fruits are raised in its vicinity.

NAU (CAPE), *Lacinium Promont.*, a headland of S. Italy, forming the E. extremity of Calabria, 6 m. S.E. Cotrone. Here was anciently a temple of Juno, and here Hannibal is stated to have embarked on leaving Italy, B. C. 202.

NAUDERS, and NAUDERSBERG, two contiguous vills. of the Tyrol, circ. Upper Innthal, on the Swiss frontier, 15 m. N.W. Glurns.

NAUEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 17 m. W.N.W. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Hamburg and Berlin railway. Pop. 4,300.

NAUGARD, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. & 29 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circ., between two lakes, with 2,800 inhabitants, and an old castle.

NAUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Hadleigh. Area 630 ac. Pop. 137.

NAUHEIM, a vill of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Hanau, with important saline springs and baths. Pop. 1,424. The springs yield annually 17,000 cwt. of salt.

NAUMBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 17 m. S.S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Saale. Pop. (1846) 12,700. It has three suburbs, a castle, a cathedral, and 4 other churches, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufs. of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs. The Kindersfest, an annual festival, takes place here, in memory of the termination of the Hussite siege, in 1432.—II. Hessen-Cassel, cap. dist., on the Eder, 16 m. W.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,788.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1,750. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, & potteries.—IV. reg. and 59 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on r. b. of the Bober, with 873 inhabs., mostly engaged in linen weaving. It has a station on the Hanover and Bremen railway.

NAUMPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 93 m. S.E. Surat.

NAUNDOOR, and NAUNDOORBAR, two towns of British India, presid. Bombay; the former, dist. Poonah, 42 m. S.W. Aurungabad; the latter, dist. Candeish, 87 m. E.N.E. Surat, with tomb of a Mohammedan saint, greatly resorted to by pilgrims.

NAUNHOF, a town of Saxony, reg. and 10 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on the Paarde. Pop. 1,042.

NAUNTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W.S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 523.—II. (*Beauchamp*), co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pershore. Area 820 ac. Pop. 176.

NAUPLIA, or NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 m. S.S.E. Argos. Pop. 6,000 (?). It is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, and

has two fortresses, one of which, on a precipitous rock, is almost impregnable. Town recently laid out in modern European style, has a good main street, some squares, and the church where Capo d'Istria was assassinated in 1831. It has a good roadstead, and until 1834, it was in a flourishing condition, as the cap. of the new Greek state, but since that period its importance has declined.

NAUPLIA (GULF OF), *Argolicus Sinus*, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length 30 m., breadth 20 m. at its entrance. It contains several small isls., the chief being Spezzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria river, on which Argos is situated.

NAUR, a mkt. town & fort of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 30 m. E. Mozdok. P. 2,000.

NAUTHPOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 42 m. N.N.W. Purneah.

NAUVOO, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, on the Mississippi, E. bank, 124 m. N.W. Springfield. It was a settlement of the Mormons, or "Latter-day Saints," and in 1840, within 3 years from its formation, had 1,000 dwellings, chiefly log cabins, with Nauvoo house, a spacious hotel; Nauvoo temple, an incomplete structure, 130 ft. in length by 100 ft. in width, and having in its basement a remarkable baptistery. It is now deserted, the Mormons having moved to the W.

NAVA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*del Rey*), prov. and 30 m. S.W. Valladolid. It has a fine church, and 4,241 inhabs.—II. (*Hermosa*), prov. and 25 m. S.W. Toledo, with 2,066 inhabitants.

NAVALCARNERO, a town of Spain, prov. & 19 m. W.S.W. Madrid. Pop. 3,375. It has an active trade in the supply of the cap. with provisions.

NAVALMORAL DE LA MATA, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N.E. Caceres. Pop. 3,000.

NAVALVILLAR, a town of Spain, prov. & 67 m. E.N.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,390.

NAVAN, a mkt. town and pa. of Irel., co. Meath, at the confl. of the Boyne and Blackwater, 26 m. N.W. Dublin, to which a railway is projected. Area of pa. 3,544 ac. Pop. 6,834; do. of town, 4,987. It has a court-house, corn & paper mills, manufs. of sacking, and considerable exports of agricultural produce by the Boyne.

NAVARRA (Fren. *Navarre*), a prov. of Spain, in the N., bounded E. by Huesca, S.E. by Zaragoza, S.W. by Logroño, N.W. by Vascongades (Biscay), & N. by the Mediterranean & France. Area 2,450 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 230,925, cap. Pamplona. Surface mntnous., traversed in the N. by the Pyrenees, which here form several fine valleys, the most celebrated of which are Roncevaux & Bastan. The elevated mntns. are in general rugged and bare; lower down, they are covered with wood, and afford excellent pasturage. The grain and wine produced are insufficient for consumption. Climate, severe in the mntns., is mild on the plains of the Ebro. Chief rivers, the Ebro and Bidassoa. The greater portion of the pop. speak the Basque language. Navarra, which was never completely subjugated to the Arabs, formed a distinct kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and was united to Aragon from 1076 to 1134. The kings of France held it for a short time at the end of the 13th century. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1512, and united to Spain. A small part of the country, called Basse-Navarre, remained to Catherine of Navarre, and was united to the crown of France in 1589. From that time till the revolution of 1830, the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre. It retains peculiar privileges, and in the new div. of the country (1833), it retained its anc. boundaries. — *Basse-Navarre* was an ancient division of France, in the old prov. Bearn.—*New Navarre* is a portion of the Mexican Confed., now comprised in the dep. Sonora.

NAVARIN, or NAVARINO, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, gov. Pylos, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Modon. It consists of about 200 well built stone houses, and 100 wooden habitations. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of Old Navarin, the anc. *Pylos*. The harbour, sheltered by the island Sphagia, is a noble basin, famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, & in modern times for the victory of the English, French, and Russian fleets over those of the Turks & Egyptians, 20th October, 1827.

NAVARRENX, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, on the Oleron, 20 m. W. Pau. It manufs. coarse linens & woollens.

NAVARRETE, a town of Spain, prov. & 5 m. W. Logroño. Pop. 2,015, employed in brandy distilling and woollen weaving.

NAVAS DEL MADROÑO, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Caceres. Pop. 3,840.

NAVAS DEL MARQUEZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. E.S.E. Avila. Pop. 3,000.

NAVE, and NAVELLI, two vills. of Italy.—I. in Lombardy, deleg. and 5 m. N.E. Brescia, with 1,500 inhabs., and some paper and lime works.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 19 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1,200.

NAVENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 942.

NAVER (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., co. Sutherland, near its centre, pa. Farr. Length 6 m., breadth 1 m. On a small island in the lake are the remains of a Pictish fort.

NAVES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, cant. and 3 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,170.

NAVESTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.E. Romford. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 887.

NAVIA, a river of N. Spain, rises in Galicia, prov. Lugo, flows N.N.E. past a vill. of same name, and after a course of 65 m., enters the Bay of Biscay. It has an excellent salmon fishery.—II. a town on this river, about a mile from its mouth, and having 1,600 inhabs., and some Roman antiquities.—III. (*de Suarna*), a small town, prov. & 40 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1,200.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., N.E. of the Friendly isls., in lat. 14° S., and lon. 170° W., the principal being Pola, or Oteewhi, Oatooah, Tootooillah, and Rose isls. They are mostly lofty, of coralline and volcanic formation, very fertile, and populous. The Dutch & French contest the claim to their discovery. [SAMOAN ISL.]

NAWADA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 20 m. S. Bahar.

NAWAURGUNGE, a town of India, Oude dom., 38 m. N.E. Lucknow.

NAWORTH CASTLE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Brampton, 11 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Pop. 466. The castle, erected by the Dacre family, in the 14th century, on the edge of a precipice inaccessible on three sides, is a seat of the E. of Carlisle, and one of the finest border fortresses still in repair.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, *Naxos*, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, in lat. 37° N., lon. 25° 31′ E. Length 19 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. (1840) 19,912. Surface mntnous. Chief products, wine, fruits, olive oil, & cheese. The isl. was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the 13th century, it formed, with the neighbouring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the 15th century. It now forms a gov. of the kingdom of

Greece. Chief town, Naxia, anc. *Naxos*, with a port on the N.W. coast; it is the see of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. 2,000. —II. a ruined city of Sicily, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Onobala.

NAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, on the Gave-de-Pau, 10 m. S.S.E. Pau. Pop. 3,028. It has manufs. of broad cloth, serge, druggets, blankets, and hosiery, and tanneries.

NAYLAND, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable Stour, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,470 ac. Pop. 1,114. It has manufactures of silk and soap.

NAZAIRE (ST), several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. a town and seaport, dep. Loire-Inf., close to the mouth of the Loire, on its N. side, cap. cant., 30 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 3,771.—II. dep. Var, 6 m. W. Toulon, at the mouth of the Repe. Pop. 1,542.

NAZARETH (Arab. *en-Nasirah*), a small town of Palestine, pash. and 17 m. S.E. Acre. Estimated pop. 3,000, mostly Christians, but comprising 500 Turks. It stands on a declivity, and is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses. Its princip. edifice is the Latin convent, with a richly decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation and the birth-place of Christ. The pop. is mostly agricultural, but partly employed in weaving.

NAZARETH, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. S.W. Ghent, on railway to Brussels. Pop. 5,343.—II. a town of Brazil, prov., on l. b. of the Jaguaripe, 40 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.

NAZE (THE), a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skager-rack. Lat. 57° 57′ N., lon. 7° 2′ E. —II. a headland of Engl., forming the E. extremity of the co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. Harwich.—III. a headland, Senegambia, 36 m. S.E. Cape Verd.

NEAGH (LOUGH), a lake of Irel., prov. Ulster, on S.W. border of co. Antrim. Length 17 m., breadth 10 m. Area 153 sq. m., or 98,255 ac. Altitude above the sea at low water, 48 ft. Mean depth, 40 feet. Besides minor streams, it receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann, into the Atlantic O. Its isls. are few and small; shores mostly flat and marshy.

NÉANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.E. Ploërmel. Pop. 1,647.

NEATESHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 9¾ m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 697.

NEATH, *Nidum*, a parl. and munic. bor., river-port, mkt. town, & pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.E. Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of pa. 4,970. The town is poorly built. It has a town hall, a union workhouse, extensive copper and iron foundries, and collieries, the produce of which, as well as the mining produce brought from the interior by canal, is largely exported. Corporation revenue (1848) 68*l.* The bor. unites with Swansea, &c., in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1847) 184. It is also a polling place for the co. Near it are the remains of Neath castle and abbey, both erected in the 12th century.—The river *Neath* rises near Ystradvellty, & after a S.S.W. course of 20 m., enters the Bristol channel, 2½ m. S. Neath, to which it is navigable from the sea for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. In most part of its length it is accompanied by the Neath canal.

NEBRA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 19 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut. P. 1,746.

NECHANITZ, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 9 m. W.N.W. Koniggrätz. Pop. 1,054.

NECHARA, a large vill. of Beloochistan, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Kelat.

NECKAR, or NECKER, a river of Germany, rises in the mntns. of the Schwarzward (Würtemberg), on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. and W. past Rothenburg, Tubingen, Esslingen, near Stuttgart and Louisburg, to Heilbronn in Würtemberg; and in Baden, past Heidelberg, to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length 210 m. It is shallow and difficult of navigation. Chief affl., the Jaxt, on the right.

NECKARAU, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, on an island in the Rhine, near the confl. of the Neckar, 2½ m. S. Mannheim. Pop. 1,631.

NECKAR-GEMÜND, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,159. —*Neckarrems* is a vill., Würtemberg, 8 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart, with 813 inhabs., and a ruined castle.

NECKAR-STEINACH, a walled town of the grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., 6 m. E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,521.

NECKARSULM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 m. N. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,402. It has a castle, and manufs. of leather and tobacco.

NECTAIRE (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 18 m. W. Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

NECTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 991.

NEDA (S. NICOLAS DE), a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. N.N.E. Coruña, near Ferrol. Pop. 2,806. It has iron and copper-works, a glue factory, and a baking establishment for the arsenal of Ferrol.

NEDDAMUNGALUM, a town of British India, prov. Madras, dist. and 22 m. S.W. Tanjore, and having several Hindoo temples.

NEDJED, a country of Arabia, in the interior, bounded E. by Lahsa, W. by the Hedjaz, N. and S. by deserts. A great part of its surface is sandy desert, interspersed with fertile spots. The hills are generally wooded, but its characteristics are very little known. It furnishes dromedaries and horses of an excellent breed. The Wahabees, who had subjugated all the tribes of the Nedjed, were vanquished by the troops of the viceroy of Egypt, but he has not been able to maintain his power in the country.

NEDDE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 28 m. E.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,640.

NEDENAES, a large dist., or amt. of Norway, stift Christiansand, having W. and S. the amts. Stavanger and Mandal, E. Bradsberg, and S.E. the Skager-rack. Area 4,266 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 47,608. Surface mntnous. Chief river, the Torris-elf; & towns, Arendal, Grimstad, & Lillesund.

NEDERBRAKEL, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,807, engaged in brewing and salt-refining.

NEDERLANDEN, *Koningrijh der*, the Kingdom of Holland, &c. [NETHERLANDS.]

NEDGING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Area 810 ac. Pop. 195.

NEDRIGAILOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, on the Sula. Pop. 3,800.

NEEDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,612.

NEEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Harleston. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 310.—II. (*Market*), a small mkt. town & chapelry of Engl., co. Suffolk, pa. Barking, with a station on the E. Union railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Pop. 1,353.

NEEDHAM, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massa-

chusetts, on Charles river, 11 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,488.

NEEDLES (THE), a cluster of 3 pyramidal and pointed rocks in the English channel, off the extreme W. point of the Isle of Wight, here surmounted by a light-house, in lat. 50° 39′ 9″ N., lon. 1° 34′ W.

NEEDWOOD, an anc. royal forest of Engl., co. Stafford, disforested in 1801, and allotted for enclosure to the pas. Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. It is now mostly cultivated, except in its N. division, which presents some fine remains of forest scenery.

NEEMAHEIRA, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 20 m. S. Chittore. In 1820, it was estimated to comprise 500 houses.

NEEMBUCÚ, a small town of Paraguay, and its principal port, in a marshy tract, on the Parana, 100 m. W.S.W. Assumpcion.

NEEMLA, or NIMBA, a town of Afghanistan, 5 m. E. Gundamuck. Here, in 1809, Shah Soojah, was defeated and expelled from Cabool by the troops of Futteh Khan.—*Neemra* is a village of Scinde, 44 m. N. Larkhana.

NEEMUTCH, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 36 m. S.E. Chittoor. It has a good bazaar, N.W. of which is a British cantonment.

NEEN, two pas. of Engl., co. Salop.—I. (*Savage*), 11 m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 490.—II. (*Sollars*), 10 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 190.

NEENTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6½ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 144.

NEEPATOOR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Punnair, 86 m. N.W. Pondicherry.

NEER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on the Maese, 4 m. N. Roermond. P. 1,455.

NEERGOOND, a strong hill-fort of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 35 m. E.N.E. Dharwar. *Neermul* is a town, Deccan, dom. and 120 m. N. Hyderabad.

NEERWINDEN, or NEERWINDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, 2 m. N.W. Landen, memorable for the victory of the Marechal de Luxembourg over the army of William III. of Engl., 29th July 1693, and for the defeat of the French under Dumouriez, by the Austrians, 18th March 1793.

NEFERN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. E.N.E. Newport. Pop. 1,625. The church is a fine antique building.

NEFT, a town of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, on the W. side of the lake Shibka-el-Ludeah, 20 m. S.S.W. Tozer.

NEFYN, a town of Wales. [NEVIN.]

NEGAPATAM, a decayed marit. town of India, presid. Madras, dist. and 48 m. E.S.E. Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast. It was formerly the cap. of the Dutch possessions in India, but taken by the British in 1781.

NEGOMBO, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 m. N. Colombo. Its vicinity produces large quantities of rice, with pepper, cocoa nuts, betel, and coffee. Total value of exports (1845) 2,014*l.* 17*s.*; do. of imports, 14,068*l.* 17*s.*

NEGRAIS, an isl. and harbour, Burmese dom., kingdom of Pegu, at the mouth of the Bassain river, an arm of the Irrawadi.—*Cape Negrais*, in lat. 16° 1′ 30″ N., lon. 94° 12′ E., forming the boundary between the Burmese and the British territories in Further India, is the S. extremity of the Burmese dom., and bounds the Gulf of Martaban on the N.W.

NEGREPELISSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 m. E.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,224. It has manufs. of fustians and coarse cotton cloths, but it has never recovered its all but entire destruction by Louis XIII., in consequence of the firm adherence of its inhabitants to Protestantism.

NEGRIL (NORTH and SOUTH), two headlands of Jamaica, 8 m. apart, the latter, in lat. 18° 16′ N., lon. 78° 22′ W., forms the W. extrem. of the isl.

NEGROPONT (CHANNEL OF), an arm of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between E. Hellas & Eubœa, and consisting of the S.E. portion of the ancient *Euripus*. Length 40 m. Near its entrance, it is 7 m. in width, but at its N. extremity, opp. Chalcis, it is only 100 ft. across.—*Negropont* is also an obsolete name of Eubœa and Chalcis, which see.

NEGRO (RIO), rivs., &c., of Amer. [RIO NEGRO.]

NEGROS (ISLA DE), one of the Philippine isls., Asiatic Archipelago, between Panay and Zebu. Estimated area 3,780 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 35,622.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of Admiralty island.

NEH, and NEHAVEND, two towns of Persia; the former, prov. and 175 m. E.N.E. Yezd; the latter, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S. Hamadan, and where the Arabs obtained a memorable victory over the Persians, A.D. 638.

NEHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 6 m. N.W. Arnsberg, at the confl. of the Wöhne and Ruhr. Pop. 1,970.

NÉHOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 6 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,400, chiefly employed in manufacturing coarse earthenwares.

NEHRUNG, a long & narrow strip of land, bordering the Baltic, in E. Prussia, stretching for 60 m. S. from Memel, with an average breadth of 2½ m., and bounding the Curische-haff on the N.W.—II. a similar strip, between the Frische-haff & the G. of Danzig, Baltic, 35 m. in length.

NEIDENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 24 m. S. Königsberg. Pop. 2,742. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and leather.

NEILGHERRY, or NEELGHERRY MOUNTAINS, a mntn. range of S. India, British presid. Madras, at the junction of the E. and W. ghauts, where they occupy an area of about 700 sq. m., dist. and N.W. Coimbatoor, having S. the remarkable Paulgautcherry Pass. Elev. of highest peak, 8,800 feet, and several others rise to betw. 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Various affls. of the Coleroon, and some small rivers of the adjacent Malabar dist., rise in this region, which produces European grains and vegetables, and contains many well cultivated tracts. Among these hills are the stations Ootacamund, Kotagherry, Dimhutty, and Coonoor, resorted to by Europeans on account of the eminent salubrity of their climate. [MAHABLESHWUR HILLS.]

NEILSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, 5 m. S. Paisley. Area 36 sq. m. Pop. 10,577, of whom 1,497 are in the vill. It has exten. cotton works.

NEISSE, two rivers of Germany.—I. Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenberg, joins the Oder, 21 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, after a N. course of 115 m.—II. Prussian Silesia, also joins the Oder, 15 m. N.W. Oppeln, after a rapid N.E. course of 98 m.

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Neisse. Pop. (1846) 16,225. It has a large castle, a palace, a commandant's residence, circ. hall, 7 Rom. Catholic, and 2 Lutheran churches, convents, extensive barracks, powder mills & arsenals, a theatre, several hospitals, a Rom. Catholic college, and an asylum for poor Rom. Catholic clergy, printing establishments, manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, and several distilleries.

NEITHORP, a hamlet of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. & adjoining the town, 1½ m. E. Banbury. P. 3,007.

NEIVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, govs. Perm and Tobolsk, after an E. course of 350 m., joins the Tobol 50 m. E. Tumen, which town, and Irbit, are on its banks.—II. a town of S. Amer. [NEYVA.]

NEIVE, or NEZE, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, 4 m. N.E. Alba. Pop. of comm. 2,400.

NEJIN, or NIESHIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Oster. Pop. (1838) 16,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a cathedral, numerous other churches, some convents, an hospital, a dist. school, and a college founded in 1789; with manufs. of soap, leather, preserves, and liqueurs, in high repute throughout Russia.

NEKHVOROCHTCHA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel. Pop. 1,570.

NELISEER, or NELISURAM, a small marit. town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Malabar, near the coast, 30 m. N.N.W. Cananore.

NELLEMBOOR, an inland town of Britisl. India, presid. Bombay, prov. Malabar, 31 m. E. Calicut.

NELLORE, a marit. dist. of Brit. India, presid. Madras, mostly between lat. 14° & 16° N., & lon. 79° and 80° E., having N. the dist. Guntoor, W. Cuddapah, S. Arcot, and E. the Bay of Bengal. Area 12,000 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 846,572. Surface, undulating and picturesque. Principal river, the Pennar. Chief crops are dry grains; which, with rice, a fine breed of cattle, sent in large numbers to the hilly dists. W.ward, indigo, salt, firewood, nitre, betel, and tobacco, form the principal products. The dist. is locally famous for its cotton manufs. Land rev. 139,981*l.*; total rev. 247,488*l.* Chief towns, Nellore, Ongole, and Soondy.—*Nellore*, the cap. dist., is on the Pennar, 13½ m. from the Bay of Bengal, and 98 m. N.N.W. Madras. In the last century, it was an important fortress; it is at present a busy and populous town, with extensive suburbs, but no remarkable public building. In 1784, many Roman coins, of the 2d century, were discovered here, under the ruins of a Hindoo temple.

NELSON, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 109 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,100.—II. a tnshp., Ohio, 164 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,398.—(*River*), British N. America, enters Hudson's Bay on its W. side, near Fort York, after a N.E. course, through a territory to which it gives name.—*Nelson Lake* is an enlargement of Churchill river in the same region.

NELSON, a district of W. Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 116° E., having N. the Wellington, W. Sussex, and on other sides Lanark, Goderich, and Wicklow dists.—II. a settlement of New Zealand, in Tasman Bay, middle island. Pop. (1844) 2,915; customs' revenue 1,919*l.*—(*Cape*), S. Australia, bounds Portland Bay W.ward. Lat. 38° 25′ 54″ S., lon. 141° 28′ E.—(*Channel*), Tasmania, between Van Dieman's Land and King's island, 60 m. across, connects Bass' Strait with the S. ocean.—(*Island*), New S. Shetland, S. Atlantic Ocean, lat. 62° 15′ S., lon. 58° 50′ W.

NEMBRO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 5 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches, an hospital, iron-works, a silk-spinning mill, and some trade in whet-stones.

NEMEA, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. & 13 m. S.W. Corinth, with the remains of a temple of Jupiter, and other antiquities.

NEMETHI-SZATHMAR, Hungary. [SZATHMAR.]

NEMI, a lake and vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 17 m. S.E. Rome, beside the Appian way, and between Albano and Velletri. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, 5 m. in circ., and surrounded by thick woods, which were, in anc. times, famous for the worship of Diana. The vill., on its N.E. margin, pop. 1,100, is overlooked by a feudal castle.

NEMIROV, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Bialystok, on the Bug, 23 m. S.E. Drohitshin. Pop. (1838) 3,876.—II. a mkt. town, gov. Podolia, circ. & 12 m. N.W. Bratslav. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Jews. It has a college, opened in 1838, and manufs. of linen cloths and leather.

NEMOURS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 19 m. S E. Fontainbleau. Pop. 3,782. It is surrounded by the canal du Loing, enclosed by walls, & has a fine old castle; manufs. of hats, tanneries, bark and corn mills, marble-works, brick & lime kilns. Nemours was a seignory given to the house of Orleans by Louis XIV.

NEMPNET, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 289.

NEMZA, a town of Moldavia. [NYAMTZ.]

NENAGH, a mkt. town and pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, near the Nenagh river, an affl. of the Shannon, 13 m. N.E. Newport. Area of pa. 3,881 ac. Pop. 9,540; pop. of town, 8,618. It is situated in a dist. of great beauty and fertility; is well built, clean, and thriving; has fine remains of a Norman castle, and some ruins of a monastery.

NENE, or NEN, a river of Engl., rises in W. of co. Northampton, flows N.E., and enters the N. Sea at the Wash, after a course of 90 m. by a tidal channel, recently formed at a cost of about 200,000*l.* It is navig. for vessels of small draught, & communicates by the Wisbeach canal with the Ouse, & in the upper part of its course by canals with all the central navigation of England.

NENNDORF, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, in a detached dist., 16 m. N.E. Rinteln, with mineral springs and baths.

NENTHORN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 4 m. N.W. Kelso. Area 5¼ sq. m. Pop. 446.

NEOGRAD (Hung. *Nograd*), a market town of Central Hungary, cap. co., 27 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 1,500. It is commanded by an old castle.

NEOTS' (ST), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the line of the Great Northern railway, and on the E. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Area of pa. 4,750 ac. Pop. 3,123. It has several good streets, & a good retail trade. Mkt. for corn, Thursday.—II. a pa., co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. Liskeard. Area 14,540 ac. Pop. 1,515.

NEPAUL, *Nepala*, an independent country of Hindostan, comprising the S. slope of the Himalaya mntn. chain, between lat. 26° 30′ & 30° 50′ N., and lon. 80° and 88° E., having W. and S. British India and Oude, E. Sikkim, & N. Tibet. Length, W. to E., 450 m., breadth 100 m. Area estimated at 53,000 sq. m., and pop. at 2,000,000. The S. part of the country is an undulating and densely wooded tract, called the *terriani*; further N.ward, the surface consists of a succession of mntns. and narrow valleys, in which many affls. of the Goggra, Gunduck, Koose, & other tributs. of the Ganges have their sources. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, & sugar cane, are amongst the chief crops, and in the mntn. region, they are raised on artificial terraces along the sides of the declivities. Fruits, drugs, dyeing materials, and timber are abundant. Native animals comprise horses and large dogs of superior breeds, shawl-goats, and sheep, which are employed as beasts of burden. Many copper and iron mines are wrought; lead and zinc are amongst the mineral products. Principal manufs. are of cotton cloths, in which most of the pop. are clad; metallic goods, salt, and nitre. Among the exports are elephants, ivory, rice, timber, hides, ginger, ca-

techu, turmeric, fruits and spices, with Tibet horses and sheep, small bullocks, borax, salt, sulphur, and mineral preparations brought from Bootan and Tibet, and sent into the Bengal territory, in return for Indian and British manufs., and the native products of Hindostan. A portion of the transit trade between Cashmere and the Chinese empire passes through Nepaul. Pop. consists of several tribes, partly of Mongol origin and Buddhists, but chiefly of Hindoo faith and descent. Government vested in the tribe of the Gorkhas, who conquered the country about the middle of the last century. Principal towns, Khatmandoo (or Catmandoo), the cap., Lalita-Patah, Bhatgong, and Kirthipoor. After the termination of the war of 1814-16, the Ghorkas ceded to the British all the cos. situated between the Sutleje and the Kali rivers, and agreed to evacuate the territory of the rajah of Sikkim. Since that time, peace has been preserved.

NEPEAN, a small isl. of the Pacific, S. of Norfolk isl., and formerly a penal settlement, but now abandoned.—II. a river, E. Australia, New S. Wales, flows N.W.ward between the cos. Camden and Cumberland, and joins the Warra-gamba to form the Hawkesbury.—*Nepean Bay*, S. Australia, is on the N.E. side of Kangaroo isl., 70 m. S.W. Adelaide; and *Point Nepean* is at the entrance of Port Philip, 40 m. S.S.W. Melbourne.

NEPKIN, and NEPHINBEG, two mntns. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo; the former, about 6 m. S.S.W. Crossmolina, ht. above the sea, 2,646 ft.; the latter, 9 m. N.W. Newport. Height, 2,065 ft.

NEPI, *Nepete*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 18 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on the road to Rome. Pop. 1,790. It is enclosed by Gothic walls, erected on Etruscan foundations. It has an anc. church & town hall, but most of its public buildings were ruined by the French in 1799.

NEPOMUCK, or NEPOMUK, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Klattau, 55 m. S.W. Prague, famous as the birth-place of St John of Nepomuck, the patron saint of Bohemia, in 1323 (1330?). P. 1,485.

NEPTUNE ISLANDS, a group of islands, off the coast of S. Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 m. N.W. Kangaroo island.

NERA, *Nar*, a river of Italy, Pontif. Sta., passes Terni to Narni, near which it joins the Tiber on the left. It forms fine falls at Marmora, 5 m. above Terni. Length, 60 miles.

NERAC, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. W.S.W. Agen, on the Bayse. Pop. (1846) 3,900. It has a tribunal of commerce, and a fine château, in which Henri IV. held his court, when he was only king of Navarre. It has manufs. of starch, corks, cordage, druggets, and linens.

NERBUDDA, NERBUDDAH, or NURBUDDAH (*Narmada*, "the bestower of pleasure," ancient *Narmadus*), an important river of India, and next to the Indus, the principal one having a W.-ward course, rises in Gundwana, near the sources of the Sone, flows through the British doms., and enters the Gulf of Cambay, 28 m. W. Baroach. Total course upwards of 620 m. It is 600 yards across in its upper part, near Jubbalpoor; about double this width at Mundlesir, and sometimes 3 m. in width near Baroach; but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows, & cataracts. It separates the Deccan from Hindostan-Proper.

NERCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 17 m. E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop, 721.

NERECHTA, or NERECHTAR, a town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Kostroma, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Volga. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs.

NERESHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Danube, 30 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,010, who manuf. carpets & leather.

NERESI, the principal town of the isl. of Brazza, Dalmatia, circ. and 12 m. S. Spalato. P. 1,556.

NERETO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 1,110.

NERIAD, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kaira, 28 m. N.E. Cambay.—*Neriyapettah* is a small town, presid. Madras, dist. and N.E. Coimbatoor, on the river Cavery.

NERIS, *Aquæ Neræ*, a comm., small town, and watering place of France, dep. Allier, 4 m. S.E. Montluçon. Pop. 1,432. It has a curious church, modern bath establishment, hotels and boarding houses; its warm springs are resorted to from May to October. It was a favourite place of resort under the Romans, and has remains of an amphitheatre, and various other antiquities.

NERJA, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja in the Mediterranean, prov. and 27 m. E. Malaga. Pop. 5,000.

NERONDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,300.—*Nerondes* is a comm. and market town, dep. Cher, with a station on the Bourges and Nevers railway, 20 m. E.S.E. Bourges. P. 1,298.

NERTCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. & 540 m. E. Irkutsk, on the Shilka, principal affl. of the Amoor. Pop. 3,000. It is cap. of a dist. rich in mines of lead and silver, in which many exiles are employed. It has a citadel, and trade in furs.

NERVI, a seaport town of N. Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Genoa. Pop. 4,089. It is agreeably situated on the shore, with a small port on the gulf of Genoa, and has manufs. of silk & woollen fabrics, a brisk coasting trade, and productive fisheries.—The *Nervia* is a small river in the div. Nice near Ventimiglia.

NERVIANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 2,500.

NERVION, a river of Spain, Biscay, enters the Bay of Biscay at Portugalete, 9 m. N.W. Bilbao. Affls. the Salcedon and Durango.

NERWINDE, a vill. of Belgium. [NEERWINDEN.]

NESHANOCK, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Mercer. Pop. 2,068.

NESLÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, on the Ingon, 29 m. E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 1,756. Nesle is the name of numerous other comms. of France.—*Nesmy* is a comm. and vill., dep. Vendée, 6 m. S. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 1,072.

NESS (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 5,570 ac. Pop. 622.

NESS (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.W. Inverness, and forming a portion of the Caledonial canal. Length N.E. to S.W. about 23 m.; average breadth 1½ m. It receives the Oich, Tarff, Foyers, and Morriston rivers, and discharges itself into the Moray Firth, by the riv. Ness, 8 m. in length. The country on its banks is highly picturesque.

NESTING, LUNNASTING, and WHALSAY, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising several islands on the E. coast of Mainland. Pop. 2,294.

NESTON (GREAT), a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. N.W. Chester, on the estuary of the Dee. Area of pa. 10,000 ac. Pop. 3,809; do. of town 1,701. It is well built, and frequented by sea-bathers.—II. (*Little*), a township, same pa., 1 m. S.E. Great Neston. P. 438.

NESTVED, a town of Denmark, stift and on the island Seeland, amt. & 13 m. N.W. Præstoe, and on the Suus-aa, near its mouth. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollens, and trade in corn.

NESVISH, NESVIJ, or NIESWIEZ, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. and 58 m. S.W. Minsk, on an affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 4,000. It has a fine palace of the Radzivil family. Its fortifications were levelled by the Swedes in 1706.

NESZOUIL (Hung. *Neszmedy*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 11 m. E. Komorn, on the Danube. Pop. 1,200.

NETHE, or NEETHE, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Great and Little Nethe, which, after a W. course, unite at Lierre, whence it has a W.S.W. and navigable course of 8 m., and joins the Ruppel 3 m. S.W. Boom. Under the French the present prov. Antwerp was entitled the dep. Deux-Nethes.

NETHER-AVON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5½ m. N. Amesbury. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 505.

NETHERBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. S.S.W. Beaminster. Ac. 6,600. Pop. 2,162.

NETHERBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Arthuret, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Longtown. P. 368.

NETHEREX, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area 450 ac. Pop. 97.

NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), or HOLLAND (Dutch *Koningrijk der Nederlanden*, Fr. *Royaume des Pays Bas*), a state of W. Europe, on the German Ocean (cap. Amsterdam), composed of the Netherlands Proper, or the ancient republic of the 7 united provinces, and part of the duchy of Limburg, situated between lat. 50° 43′ and 53° 21′ N., and lon. 3° 24′ and 7° 12′ E., bounded E. by Hanover and Prussia, S. by Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxemburg (the S.E. portion of which is held by the King of the Netherlands), and W. and N. by the German Ocean. Extent and population as follow:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. miles.	Population Jan. 1, 1849.
North Brabant,	1,985	392,263
Gelderland,	1,970	368,835
South Holland,	1,175	558,946
North Holland,	969	463,760
Zeeland,	673	155,271
Utrecht,	536	151,324
Friesland,	1,266	245,013
Overyssel,	1,286	212,707
Groningen,	886	189,700
Drenthe,	1,031	84,013
Duchy of Limburg (part of),	852	198,467
Total,	12,620	3,020,319
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Jan. 1, 1849, Area 996 sq. m. Population,		186,485

Forming the W. extremity of the great plain of N. Europe, the territory is perfectly flat, with the exception of a few low hills which traverse the provs. of Gelderland, Overyssel, & Utrecht: a considerable portion of it is formed of alluvium, or rescued by human industry from the sea, below the level of which much of it is situated. From the point of the Helder to the Hoek van Holland, at the mouth of the Maas, 78 miles, the coast is partly protected by natural downs, about 40 feet in height, composed of fine sand upheaved by the sea, and fixed by plantations of sea-grass (*arundo-arenaria*); on the other parts of the coast, especially in Zeeland, Friesland, and Gelderland, the sea is confined by enormous artificial dykes. The principal gulfs of the German Ocean, on this coast, are the Zuyder Zee, the Lauwer Zee, and the Dollart. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, & Scheldt: on entering the Netherlands, the Rhine separates into two branches, the S. most of which, called the Waal, flows W. 45 m., and joins the Maas near Gorcum; whilst the other, called the Rijn (Rhine), flows N.W. 6 m. to near Westervoort, where it again divides: the New Yssel on right, flowing N. 65 m. to the Zuyder Zee, and the Beneden Rijn on left, flowing W. 30 m. to Wyk-by-Duurstede. Here the Rhine again separates: the main stream called the Leck, or Lek, after a W. course of 35 m., joins the Maas 7 m. E. Rotterdam, while a branch on right called the Kromme Rijn, flows N.W. to Utrecht: here the Rhine splits for the fourth time, the right branch called the Vecht, flowing N. to the Zuyder Zee, and the left, called the Old Rhine, W. past Woerden and Leyden, 35 m. to Katwyk on the German Ocean. [MEUSE—SCHELDT.] The chief lakes are those of Haarlem (now being drained) and the Y. Marshes are numerous, and some of them, as the Bourtange and Peel morasses in the E., are very extensive. The islands form two principal groups; one situated in the estuary of the Scheldt and the Meuse, comprises N. and S. Beveland, Walcheren, Tholen, Schouwen, Over Flakkee, Voorn, Beyerland, Ysselmonde, &c.; the other, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee includes the Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. There are several small islands in the Zuyder Zee. Climate less extreme than in N. Germany. Mean temp. of year (at Amsterdam) 49°.8, winter 35°.6, summer 64°.4 Fahr. Snow not very abundant. The canal from Amsterdam to the Helder is frequently frozen for 3 months in the year, and the Zuyder Zee is frequently frozen over. Atmosphere humid, especially in the W. provs. Winds generally strong, and tempests frequent in winter and spring. Prevailing winds N. and N.E.; when W. and N. winds are violent, they cause inundations by accumulating the waters of the sea upon the coasts, or by repelling that of the rivers. The great amount of stagnant water, would render the country uninhabitable but for the strong winds which purify the atmosphere. The soil is argillaceous, has no minerals except a little bog-iron, but immense deposits of turf & potters' clay. No stone of any size is to be found in the soil; and, though generally speaking, not a wooded country, large trees are by no means rare in Holland. The most fertile provs. are those of the S., & the least so those of the N., a large tract of the formerly barren heath on the E. has been brought under culture by the pauper colony of Frederick's Oord; 3-4ths of the land are in pasture. Corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are rye, buckwheat, barley, and oats; wheat is cultivated chiefly near Utrecht, in Friesland, and Zeeland; vegetables, madder, millet, and horse radish, in the last 2 provs.; flax is extensively cultivated in the S. provs., tobacco in Utrecht and Gelderland, and the vine in Luxemburg; potatoes, hemp, rape-seed, chicory, mustard, hops, and beetroot, are cultivated generally. The flora resembles that of other European countries situated in the same lat., but aquatic plants are more varied and extensive. Horticulture has long been a favourite employment of the Dutch, especially at Haarlem, which still exports a considerable number of tulip and other flower roots. Rabbits are very abundant, as well as water fowl and reptiles in the marshes. Storks are numerous, and almost superstitiously revered in some districts, and means are taken to prevent the destruction and augment the number of these useful birds. The coasts abound in cod, turbot, sole, and other flat fish. The cattle of Holland are much esteemed,

& the draught horses are excellent. Dairy work is the chief branch of rural industry; butter and cheese are in great repute, and form objects of extensive commerce. The fisheries formed the origin of prosperity in the Netherlands, and the herrings prepared by the Dutch still maintain their superiority. In 1842, 1,603 boats, manned by 8,280 men, were employed in this fishery. The whale fishery in the sea of Spitzbergen, has been profitably carried on since the 16th century. The manufacturing industry of the country is very active, Holland having long been celebrated for its linens, velvets, and paper; and during the 17th and 18th centuries, its typography enjoyed a well merited reputation. The absence of coal, and the prevalence of strong winds, have led to the adoption of the wind mill as a motive power, and it is universally employed in all kinds of work. The chief manufs. are linen of the finest quality, woollens, silks and velvets, paper, leather, cordage, hats, ribbons, saltpetre, and tobacco. The manuf. of cotton has been recently introduced. There are numerous distilleries of "Geneva" (rather jenever, from the juniper berry, with which the gin is flavoured), or "Hollands," and extensive bleachfields, brick and tile works. Holland presents the appearance of an immense net-work of canals, which form the usual access not only to towns and vills., but even to private mansions. The most important is that of N. Holland, between Amsterdam and the Helder, the finest work of the kind in Europe, 50 m. in length, 125 ft. broad at the surface, and 21 feet in depth. By means of this important work, ships bound for Amsterdam avoid the danger and delay of navigating the Zuyder Zee: it is spacious enough to admit two frigates abreast. Since not only the surface but the bed of many of the canals is above the level of the land, the drainage of the *polders* or meadows, through which they pass, is an object of great solicitude; it is effected by means of pumps worked by wind mills. In a country where human industry is engaged in a continual struggle with the sea, from the domains of which it has been conquered, the management of dykes, canals, & roads, is a special object of attention on the part of the government. The roads, which are always formed on the dykes, and bordered by canals, are excellent. In 1849 lines of railway were completed from Amsterdam W. to Haarlem & S. to Leyden, the Hague and Rotterdam, & S. & E. by Utrecht to Arnhem. The principal imports consist of colonial products and manuf. goods, corn, wines, cotton, wool, and leather. Chief exports are butter, cheese, dried fish, gin, the manufs. of the country and colonial produce. (For details on trade, &c., see *M'Culloch's Commercial Dict.*, & the *Moniteur des Indes Orientales* for 1847-8-9.) With few natural resources, the inhabitants of Holland were driven to commerce as a matter of necessity. At the end of the 16th century, they gained possession of the Molucca islands, and secured a monopoly of the spice trade; at the end of the 17th century, nearly half of the shipping of Europe belonged to Holland, but in consequence of the wars in which she was at that time engaged, and the increase of the mercantile navies of other countries, she soon lost her commercial pre-eminence. Holland took an active share in the wars against Louis XIV. It was conquered by the French at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1795 formed the Batavian republic; in 1806 it was made the kingdom of Holland, which Napoleon reduced to a dep. of France in 1810. After her incorporation with the French empire, Holland was deprived of all her colonies in the eastern seas. At the establishment of peace in 1814, these colonial possessions were restored, and a period of commercial prosperity succeeded. Holland and Belgium were then united into a single kingdom; but this union of two countries, betwixt which no sympathy existed, was broken by the revolt of Belgium in 1830. By the treaty of London, 19th April 1839, Belgium ceded to Holland a portion of Luxemburg and Limburg. The Dutch occupy the country of the ancient Batavi and Frisii; their language is a dialect of the German. Flemish is still spoken in the S. The greater number of the inhabitants are Protestants, belonging to the Reformed Church, the Arminian or Remonstrant, Lutheran, & Baptist, denominations. The Reformed Church (by far the most numerous body, & of which the reigning family are members) is Calvinistic in point of doctrine, and its form of government is Presbyterian. (For details see *Dr Steven's View of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment.*) The government pays the salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers settled in Holland, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church. There are also many Roman Catholics and Jews. The greatest toleration has always existed in regard to religion. The Roman Catholics are under the bishops of Utrecht. Education is well conducted & very generally diffused. The teachers are placed under the guardianship of 70 inspectors, who act under an inspector-general, depending on the minister of the interior; they grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and present to the government, 3 times a-year, an account of the state of public instruction. In 1846 there were in Holland 3 universities, at Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht; 2 atheneums, & 68 latin schools. For elementary instruction, there were 70 district, 2,125 communal, and 630 private schools. The ecclesiastical schools comprised 6 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant seminaries; 1 Jewish school; there are 3 military, 1 naval, & 1 veterinary school, & numerous academies of the fine arts; 2 institutions for deaf mutes, and one for the blind. The proportion of attendance at school is 1 in 8 of the entire country; while in Drenthe and Overyssel the proportion is 1 in 6. The benevolent institutions comprise numerous hospitals for the sick & infirm, & for orphans; societies of public good, and several pauper colonies. Mendicity is interdicted throughout the kingdom. The people are remarkable for the extreme cleanliness of their streets and dwellings. The government is a constitutional representative monarchy, the title of the sovereign is King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg and Duke of Limburg. The usual residence of the king is at the Hague. The Dutch afford a very remarkable example of industry and perseverance: to a country almost floating on the waters, they have given a firm foundation; without stone, and with comparatively little timber, in their dominions, they have built spacious cities; and though nearly destitute of arable land, their towns have often been granaries for surrounding states. With a territory not much larger than Wales, this people have maintained an army, a fleet, & a commerce, ranking high among the states of Europe. The standing army in 1849 consisted of 1 reg. of grenadiers, 8 regs. of infantry, and 5 regs. 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 3 bat. of artillery. Navy, 1st Jan.

1848, 7 ships of the line (1st class, 84 guns); 5 ships (2d class, 74 guns); 18 frigates, and smaller craft; in all 105 vessels, with 2,391 guns, and 74 gun-boats. Public rev. (1848) 79,229,114 florins (6,602,426*l.*), of which amount nearly half is raised by direct taxation and excise duties. Expenditure 71,525,934 florins (5,960,500*l.*). National debt 102,411,822*l.* The marine force in actual service on 1st Jan. 1849, comprised 5,880 men, exclusive of those in the colonies. The merchant marine, on 1st January 1848, comprised 2,061 vessels, aggregate burden 19,749 lasts. The following table shows the extent and pop. of the colonial possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as estimated for 1849:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population.
ASIA.		
Java, - - -	49,152	10,000,000
Sumatra, - - -	135,341	5,000,000
Borneo, - - -	195,989	2,000,000
Celebes, - - -	35,572	3,000,000
Moluccas, - - -	38,250	800,000
Other islands, - -	65,875	800,000
AMERICA.		
Surinam, - -	53,125	603,000
Curacao, and dependencies,	1,062	26,400
AFRICA.		
Guinea Coast, - -	10,625	100,000
Total, - -	584,991	21,786,700

The *Netherlands* is a name, which, for several centuries, was applied to the countries now forming the kingdoms of Belgium, and the Netherlands, and part of the N. of France (deps. Nord and Pas-de-Calais). This country belonged almost entirely to Charles v. United to Franche-Comté, it formed the circle of Burgundy. From this 7 of the N. provs. separated themselves in 1579, and formed the *Republic of Holland*, or the 7 *United Provs.* Part of the low country was conquered by Louis XIV., and called the *French Netherlands*; the rest, first under the dominion of Spain, passed it 1714 to that of Austria, and was called *Spanish Netherlands, Austrian Netherlands*, or Belgium.

NETLEY ABBEY, a fine ruin, Engl., co. & 3 m. S.E. Southampton, on E. side of Southampton Water.

NETOLITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 14 m. N.W. Budweis. Pop. 2,312.

NETTLEBED, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 1,120. P. 690.

NETTLECOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 3,760. Pop. 338.

NETTLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 841.

NETTLESTEAD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 5 m. S.W. Maidstone. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 326.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 3¾ m. S. Needham. Area 590 ac. Pop. 98.

NETTLESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 17 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 336.

NETTLETON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.S.W. Caistor. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 457.—II. co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 536.

NETTUNO, a seaport town of Italy, Pontif. sta., comarca and 31 m. S.S.E. Rome. Pop. 1,800. It is greatly dilapidated, and has little commercial activity, its chief interest being derived from the ruins of a temple of Neptune (whence its name), and the supposition of its being the site of the ancient *Cæno*, the port of Antium.

NETZSCHKAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 13 m. S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 1,600.

NEU-BISTRITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 32 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 3,660.

NEUBOURG, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 13 m. N.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,863. It has a pa. church, castle, hospital, manufs. of fustians, coarse cotton cloths, and blankets, with some trade in corn, wood, and iron.

NEUBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., & formerly cap. duchy, on the Danube, here crossed by two bridges, 29 m. N.N.E. Augsburg. Pop. (1845) 6,352. It has remains of anc. fortifications, a castle, containing a theatre and museum, an arsenal, barracks, a church with a fine painting by Rubens, and a royal institute (college of nobles), several superior schools, breweries, and distilleries.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 15 m. S.E. Landau. Pop. 1,480, employed in fishing, and trading in timber.—III. (*Vor-dem-Walde*), a town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., cap. dist., on the Schwarzach, 27 m. N.N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,036. [KLOSTER-NEUBURG, KORN-NEUBURG.]

NEU-BRANDENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Lake Tollens, 17 m. N.N.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 6,000. It has a ducal palace, several churches, and manufs. of tobacco, chemical products, playing-cards, cottons & woollens.

NEUBRÜCK, a town and a vill. of Prussia.—I. (Pol. *Nowymost*), Prussian Poland, reg. and 35 m. N.W. Posen, on the Warta.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, circ. Crossen.

NEUCHATEL, or NEUFCHATEL, a frontier canton of Switzerland, in the N.W., having S.E. the Lake of Neuchâtel, and on other sides France and the cants. Bern & Vaud. Area 281 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 58,616, mostly Protestants. The Jura mountains intersect it from S. to N., and the river Doubs bounds it on the N.W. Pastures occupy most part of the surface. Along the lake are numerous vineyards, and good wines are exported to the adjacent Swiss cantons. Except in wine, kitchen vegetables, and hay, the vegetable products are insufficient for home consumption, and corn is imported from the cants. Bern and Basle. Many cattle are reared, and cheese is an export of consequence. From 18,000 to 20,000 hands are more or less employed in watchmaking, in both the urban and rural districts, and some years ago from 100,000 to 120,000 watches, of which 35,000 were of gold, were estimated to be annually produced, and sent into all parts of Europe, to America, &c. The capital engaged in this manufacture was estimated at 386,000*l.* Cotton fabrics for export to Holland, Prussia, Belgium, and Italy; hosiery, cutlery, and metallic wares generally, are other chief manufs. Until 1848 Neuchâtel acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia, but a revolution having then occurred, it is now a democratic member of the Swiss confederation, in which it holds the 21st place. Principal towns are Neuchatel, Chaux-de-Fonds, Valengin, and Le Locle.

NEUCHATEL (Germ. *Neuenburg*), a town of Switzerland, on N.W. shore of the Lake Neuchâtel, 25 m. W. Bern. Pop. 5,300. It has an anc. castle, the former residence of the dukes of Neuchâtel, a cathedral of the 12th century, a town hall, with a public library, an orphan asylum, founded in 1722, several hospitals, a college, & a collection of natural history. It is the chief entrepôt of the cant., and has considerable trade in wine, corn, cattle, watches, lace, cotton stuffs, &c.

NEUCHATEL (LAKE OF), one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W., 18 m. N. the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cants. Neuchâtel, Vaud, Freiburg, and Bern. Length 24 m., average

breadth 4 m. Estimated area 90 sq. m., height above the sea 143 feet, and depth 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own N. by the Thiel through the Lake of Bienne into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, and on them are the towns Neuchâtel and Yverdun, between which a steamer plies daily.

NEUDAMN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 28 m. N.N.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 2,430.

NEUDEK, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 10 m. N. Elnbogen, on the Rohla, with 2 castles. P. 2,000.

NEUDENAU, a town of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, on the Jaxt, 7 m. N.E. Wimpfen. Pop. 1,250.

NEUDORF (Hung. *Iglo*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 5 m. S. Leutschau. Pop. 5,900. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a townhall, manufs. of linens, & iron and copper works. —II. Lower Austria, 9 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 2,024.

NEUENBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,960.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Enz, 27 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,554.—III. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,120.

NEUENDORF, two vills of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 2 m. N. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,880.—II. duchy Anhalt-Köthen, N.W. Güsten.

NEUENECK, or NEUENEGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.W. Bern. Pop. 1,880.

NEUENHAUS, a town of Hanover, landr. and 50 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, cap. dist. Pop. 1,462.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a market town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 37 m. S.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,370.—*Neuenrade* is a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 14 m. S.W. Arnsberg. P. 1,360.

NEUENSTADT, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kocher, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,421.

NEUENSTEIN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Eppach, 31 m. N.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 1,486. Its castle is now used as an hospital.

NEUERBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Treves. Pop. 1,730.

NEUERN (OBER & UNTER), two contiguous small towns of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Klattau. United pop. 1,250.

NEUFAHRWASSER, a vill. of W. Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, reg. and 4 m. N. Danzig, of which it is the port. It has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort.

NEUF-BRISACH, a town of France. [BREISACH.]

NEUFCHATEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, on the Mouzon, close to its junction with the Meuse, 35 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. 3,598. It has a communal college, public library, and manufs. of coarse woollens, doe-skins, and cotton-quilts.—II. a town, Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant., 19 m. S.W. Bastogne. Pop. 1,648.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 25 m. N.E. Rouen, on the Béthune. Pop. 2,990. It is famed for its cheese, in which, with butter and flour, it has a considerable trade.

NEUFFEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, in a picturesque valley, 9 m. N.E. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,000.

NEUGEDEIN, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. W. Klattau. Pop. 1,813. It has large woollen stuff manufs., employing upwards of 6,000 hands.

NEUHAUS, several towns, and market towns, of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. S.S.E. Tabor. Pop. (1845) 7,604. It has a handsome palace of Count Czernin, a Jesuit college, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and paper.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Lippe. Pop. 1,410.—III. Hanover, landr. and 24 m. N.W. Stade, with a port on the Oste. Pop. 1,513, employed in ship-building, and linen and woollen weaving.

NEUHAUSEL (Hung. *Ersek-Ujvar*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, on the Neutra, co. and 22 m. S. Neutra. Pop. (1845) 6,780. It has the ruins of a strong fortress, & manufs. of woollens.

NEUHAUSEN, several market towns and vills. of Würtemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, 5 m. S.S.W. Esslingen. Pop. 2,170.—II. circ. Black Forest, on the Erms, N.W. Urach. Pop. 1,201.—III. same circ., 5 m. E. Tuttlingen. Pop. 1,015.

NEUHOF, several market towns of Central & S. Germany, the principal in Hessen Cassel, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Fulda, with 1,700 inhabs.

NEUILLÉ-PONT-PIERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 13 m. N.N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,700, chiefly employed in weaving.

NEUILLY, several comms. & towns of France.—I. (*Sur-Seine*), dep. & on rt. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a noble stone bridge of 5 arches, 1½ m. from the W. extremity of Paris, and on the road to St Germains. Pop. (1846) 9,451, chiefly employed in manufs. of porcelain and starch, chemical works, and liqueur distilleries. It has a handsome church, fine modern villas, and picturesque well-wooded suburbs. The royal château of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis XV., was till lately the favourite summer residence of Louis Philippe, but was destroyed during the revolution of 1848. The park extends some distance along the r. bank of the river, and into the wooded islets that divide the stream.—II. (*St Front*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 11 m. N.W. Château Thierry. Pop. 1,802.—III. (*en Thelle*), a comm. and vill., dep. Oise, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Senlis. Pop. 1,300.—IV. (*lés Réal*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,222.—V. (*le Vendin*), dep. and 18 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,571.—VI. (*l'Evêque*), dep. Calvados, 4 m. S.E. Isigny. P. 1,213.—VII. dep. H. Marne, cap cant., 6 m. E. Langres. P. 1,240.

NEUKALDEN, a walled town of Germany, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, duchy and 26 m. E. Gustrow, cap. dist., on Lake Cumerow, with 2,150 inhabitants. Manufs. of linens and tobacco pipes.

NEUKIRCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. & 9 m. E.S.E. Leobschütz. P. 1,040.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Grenft, 6 m. S.E. Ziegenhain. Pop. 2,057.

NEUKLOSTER, a vill. of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, princip. and 10 m. E.S.E. Wismar. Pop. 717.

NEULERCHENFELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, 1 m. W. Vienna, with an hospital. Pop. 4,700.

NEUMAGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,370.

NEUMARK, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, reg. and 36 m. S.E. Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. 1,300. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloths and leather.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 34 m. W.S.W. Nowi-Sandec.—III. Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Klattau. Pop. 1,133.

NEUMARKT, several towns and market towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the railw. to Glogau. Pop. 4,100. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and linens.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., cap. presid., on the Sulz, 21

m. S.E. Nürnberg. Pop. 3,085. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of silk and tobacco.—III. Upper Austria, circ. Salzach, 13 m. N.E. Salzburg. Pop. 700.—IV. (Illyrian *Tersezsch*), Illyria, circ. and 24 m. N.N.W. Laibach.

NEUMARKT, or MAROS VASARHELY, a fortified town of Transylvania, 77 m. N.W. Kronstadt, on the Maros. Pop. 2,736. It has a strong castle, a Roman Catholic college & seminary, & a Protestant college, with a cabinet of natural history.

NEUMUNSTER, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., 17 m. S.S.E. Kiel, on the Hamburg railway. It has manufs. of woollens.

NEUNKIRCHEN, two market towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 38 m. S.E. Treves. Pop. 2,020.—II. Lower Austria, 10 m. S.W. Neustadt, on railway to Glocknitz. Pop. 2,200.

NEUPAKAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 57 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,482, mostly employed in extensive cotton stuff factories.

NEURODE, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 46 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. (1846) 5,300. It has an ancient castle, and manufs. of flannels.

NEUSE, a river of U. S., N. Amer., N. Carolina, after a S.W. course of 200 m., enters Pamlico Sound, 12 m. below Newbern, to which town it is navigable.

NEUSALZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 48 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Oder. P. 3,370. It was founded by a colony of Moravian brethren (*Herrnhüters*), and has ship building docks, and manufs. of linen and lace.

NEUSATZ (Hung. *Uj-Videk*), a fortified town of S. Hungary, co. Bacs, with a steam-boat station on l. b. of the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 46 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. (1845) 17,400. It is enclosed by walls, and has numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic, high and Jewish schools, and an active traffic with Turkey, facilitated by its position near the influx of the Theiss, Drave, and Save into the Danube.

NEUSIEDL (LAKE OF), (Hung. *Fertö Tava*), a lake of Hungary, near its W. frontier, between the cos. Oedenburg & Weiselburg, 19 m. S.S.W. Presburg. Length 23 m., average breadth 7 m., depth from 9 to 13 feet. It receives the Vulka river, and the town Rusth is on its W. side, where its banks are well-wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during its sudden and irregular inundations, are carried to the Rabnitz by a canal cut by a prince of the Esterhazy family, who resides in its vicinity.

NEUSIEDL-AM-SEE (Hung. *Nezider*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on Lake Neusiedl, 19 m. S.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,036.

NEUSOHL (Hung. *Besztereze-Banya*), a town of N. Hungary, cap. co. Sohl, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bestritza, 80 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 3,600, or with adjoining villages, 12,000, nearly half Protestants. It has an ancient castle, & numerous churches, in one of which is a bell weighing 5 tons, a hospital, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, several superior schools, manufs. of sword-blades and beet-root sugar, a considerable trade in linens & beer, and one of the largest smelting houses in Hungary, it being the seat of a mining council & tribunal. The Herrengrund mines near it yield annually 1,500 cwts. of copper.

NEUSS, *Nova-castra*, or *Novesium*, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 4 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Erft, and on a canal which joins the Rhine. Pop. 8,830. It has numerous manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths, starch, leather, dyes, ribbons, & velvets. In 451 it was sacked by Attila; in 1254 it joined the Hanseatic league. In its vicinity numerous urns and Roman medals have been found.

NEUSTADT, numerous towns of Germany, &c.—I. (*Nowemiesto*), Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Königgrätz. Pop 1,750. It is surrounded by walls, and has numerous churches, and some woollen manufs.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Posen, 28 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Braune. Pop. 2,648. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, & has manufs. of woollen stuffs, linens, and lace, with some trade in Hungarian wine.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. & 2 m. N. Magdeburg, of which it is considered a suburb. Pop. (1846) 6,700.—IV. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 32 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,208.—V. W. Prussia, reg. and 24 m. N.W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Rehde. Pop. 2,050.—VI. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on an island formed by an affl. of the Schalm, 17 m. E. Marburg. Pop. 1,792.—VII. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Baltic, 18 m. N.N.E. Lübeck, with 2,647 inhabitants, a harbour for small vessels, and some trade in ship building.—VIII. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elde, 18 m. S.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 1,771.—IX. Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., on two small rivers, 18 m. E.S.E. Freiburg. Pop. 1,710.—X. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kocher, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,400.—XI. Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 m. S.W. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,077.—XII. (*Am Rubenberge*), 15 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. dist., on the Leine. Pop. 1,500, engaged in linen weaving, brewing, & ship building.—XIII. (*am Kulm*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 14 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,000.—XIV. (*an-der-Aisch*), Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. dist., on the Aisch, 20 m. N.N.E. Anspach. Pop. 3,061. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 castles, and manufs. of leather, and cotton, and woollen cloths.—XV. (*an der Hardt*), Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on a small affl. of the Rhine, 12 m. N. Landau. Pop. (1838) 6,088, employed in manufs. of muskets, paper, woollen cloth, chemical and vinegar factories, and an oil and gunpowder mills.—XVI. (*an der Heide*), duchy Saxe Coburg, princip. and 9 m. N.E. Coburg, cap. dist., with 2,000 inhabs. and a ducal residence.—XVII. (*an der Orla*), grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 24 m. S.E. Weimar, cap. circ., on the Orla, an affl. of the Saale. Pop. 4,250. It has a ducal residence, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.—XVIII. (*un der Saale*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., cap. dist., on the Saale, 40 m. N.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,450.—XIX. (*an der Waldnab*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., 31 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,560.—XX. (*bei Stolpen*), Saxony, circ. and 21 m. E. Dresden, on the Polenz. Pop. 2,122.—XXI. (*Eberswalde*), Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Finnow canal, & on railway to Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. (1846) 5,360, employed in manufs. of porcelain, ivory, brass, iron, and steel wares, and woollen and linen fabrics.—XXII. (or *Nagy-Banya*), Hungary. [BANYA.]—XXIII. Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. 2,846.—XXIV. Moravia, circ. and 13 m. N.N.W. Olmütz, with a station on railway to Prague. Pop. 4,000.—XXV. a market town of Brunswick, circ. Wolfenbüttel, at the terminus of the Harzburg railway, 24 m. S. Brunswick. Pop. 900.

NEUSTADT, or WIENER-NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria, 13 m. S. Vienna, near the Hungarian frontier, on railway to Grätz, on the small river Kerbach, & on the canal to Vienna. Pop. (1845) 9,323, exclusive of military. The town is regularly built, surrounded by walls, and entered

by four gates: it was formerly the residence of the emperors, and has a cathedral of the 13th century, with two tall towers, an old royal castle, a gymnasium, a Cistertian abbey, with library of 20,000 vols., and museums; military academy, with models, and instruments, and a library of 8,000 volumes. It has extensive sugar refineries, cotton manufs., and breweries, and paper mills.

NEUSTADTL, several towns of Germany.—I. (Hung. *Kiszueza-Ujhely*), N. Hungary, co. Trentschin, 45 m. N. Kremnitz. Pop. 2,500.—II. (Boh. *Nowymiesto*), Moravia, circ. & 24 m. N.E. Iglau. Pop. 1,814. It has a castle, and iron mines.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,500. Manufs. of woollen cloths.

NEUSTÄDTL, RUDOLPHSWERTH, or NOVOMESTO, a town of Illyria, reg. and 38 m. S.E. Laybach, cap. circ., on the Gurk. Pop. 1,751.

NEUSTÄDTL-AN-DER-WAAG (Hungarian *Vagh-Ujhely*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 33 m. N.N.W. Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. (1845) 5,500. It has a manuf. of woollen cloth.—*Böhmisch Neustadtl*, is a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 12 m. N.N.E. Reichenberg. Pop. 2,496.

NEUSTETTIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 39 m. S.S.E. Köslin, cap. circ. P. 4,060.

NEUSTIFT, several market towns of Germany, &c.—I. Tyrol, circ. Lower Inuthal, 11 m. S.S.W. Innsbrück. Pop. 1,470.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. E. Tabor.—III. Styria, circ. and 16 m. S.W. Marburg. Pop. 140.

NEU-STRELITZ, a town of N. Germany, cap. grand duchy Mecklenb.-Strelitz, between lakes Zierker and Glombeck, 60 m. N.N.W. Berlin. Pop. 6,484. It is the usual residence of the grand duke and court, and has a theatre, college, mint, and other government offices, a public library of 50,000 vols., and a collection of antiquities. Its inhabitants are mostly supported by supplying the government establishments.

NEUTEICH (Pol. *Nitych*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.E. Danzig. Pop. 1,650.

NEUTITSCHEIN, a town of Moravia, circ. & 26 m. E.N.E. Prerau. Pop. (1845) 9,000, many of whom are employed in woollen weaving, and making flannel. Near it is a mineral spring.

NEUTRA, a town of N.W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the Neutra, 46 m. E.N.E. Presburg. Pop. 4,090. It has a strong castle and cathedral.

NEUVE-EGLISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 9 m. S.W. St. Flour. Pop. 2,942.

NEUVEVILLE (Germ. *Neuenstadt*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the N.W. shore of the lake of Bienne, 9 m. S.W. Bienne. P. 1,200.

NEUVIC, several comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 13 m. W.S.W. Perigueux. Pop. 2,260.—II. dep. Corrèze, 12 m. S. Ussel. Pop. 2,800.—III. H. Vienne, 17 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,770.

NEUVILLE, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,140.—II. dep. Loiret, 13 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,228.—III. dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 2,250.—IV. dep. Rhône, on the Sacne, 8 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,600, chiefly employed in cotton and silk mills.—Also numerous vills. in France.

NEUVY, numerous comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,200.—II. (*le Roi*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,628.—IV. (*Sautour*), dep. Yonne, 16 m. N.W. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,600.—IV. (*St. Sepulcre*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., & 8½ m. W. La Châtre. Pop. 2,040.—V. (*Sur Loire*), dep. Nievre, near the Loire, 8 m. N.N.W. Cosne. Pop. 1,350.

NEUWARP, and NEUWEDEL, two small towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Stettin. Pop. 1,800.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 78 m. N.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 3,000.

NEUWIED, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., and principty., on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. (1846) 6,100. It was founded early in the 18th cent., and is well built; principal edifices, the anc. castle of the counts of Wied, with a museum of natural history, a library, and extensive gardens. Calvinist, Roman Cath., Anabaptist, and various other churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, normal school, several private boarding and educational establishments, a library of 10,000 vols., and a prosperous Moravian establishment. It has also a collection of Roman antiquities.

NEVA, an important river or strait of Russia, gov. St. Petersburg, connecting the lake Ladoga with the gulf of Finland. Length 40 m. from Schlusselberg on the former, to St. Petersburg at the head of the latter, which city it separates from its N. suburbs; breadth 1,500 feet; depth in the channel about 50 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of N. Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from October to April; it has been found to carry into the gulf 116,000 cubic feet of water in a second. It receives several small, and partially navigable, rivers, and is crossed by two moveable bridges, one 2,730 feet in length.

NEVADA (SIERRA), Spain. [SIERRA NEVADA.]

NEVEL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 54 m. N. Vitebsk, cap. circ., surrounded by lakes. Pop. 4,600, of whom about 1,000 are Jews.

NEVELE, a comm. and mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. W. Ghent. Pop. 3,500.

NEVENDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area 970 ac. Pop. 216.

NEVERN, a pa. of Wales. [NEFERN.]

NEVERS, *Noviodunum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Nièvre, on r. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a stone bridge of 20 arches, at the confl. of the Nièvre, and at the head of the branch railway *du centre*, 35 m. E.S.E. Bourges. Pop. (1846) 13,751. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a communal college with a library of 7,000 vols., and a fine cathedral. It has manufs. of iron and steel goods, porcelain, and jewellery. Previous to 1789, it was the cap. of the prov. Nivernais. In its vicinity are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Chaussade for cables and anchors for the national marine. Near it are the mineral waters of *Ponges*.

NEVERSINK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 100 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,681.—The *Neversink-highlands*, are a wooded hill range in New Jersey, co. Monmouth, elev. 300 to 400 feet.

NÉVEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finisterre, 18 m. S.E. Quimper. Pop. 1,920.

NEVIANSK (NEW & OLD), two towns of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, 35 m. N. Ekaterinburg.

NÉVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 28 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,590.

NEVILLE (PORT), an inlet of N. Amer., Oregon territory, N. of Vancouver's isl. Lat. 50° 32′ N., lon. 125° W.—*Nevil bay* is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson bay.

NEVIN, or NEFYN, a market town and pa. of N. Wales, co. and on the bay of Carnarvon, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. of parl. bor. 1,656. It has a harbour, but no trade. It joins with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, & Pwllheli in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 56.

NEVIS, a W. India isl., belonging to Great

Britain, leeward group, in lat. 17° 10′ N., lon. 62° 40′ W., separated from the S. end of St. Christopher's by a channel 2 m. across. Area about 20 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 7,470. Shape circular; surface rises to a central peak 2,500 feet in elevation. Soil generally fertile, & in 1841, the total produce exported amounted in value to 17,455*l.*, sugar standing for 15,527*l.* Total value of imports in ditto, 23,728*l.* Government vested in a gov., council, & house of assembly. The isl. consists of five pas., Charlestown the cap., is at its S.W. extremity. Public revenue (1845) 4,566*l.*

NEW. For places with this prefix not undermentioned, see additional names.

NEW-ABBEY, a pa. of Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, 7 m. S. Dumfries. Area 25½ sq. m. P. 1,049. Here are remains of an abbey of 13th cent.

NEWAHY, and NEWARY, two towns of India. —I. dom. and 35 m. S.E. Jeypoor, on an abrupt rock, near the strong fort Nharghur.—II. 16 m. S.E. Dewass.

NEW ALBANY, a city, U. S., N. Amer., Indiana, on the Ohio, 105 m. S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 4,226. It is regularly built, and has numerous churches, a theological college, engine factory, & establishments for steam-boat building. It communicates by a railway with Crawfordsville.

NEWARK, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. N.E. Nottingham, on a railway thence to Lincoln, also on the line of the Great N. railway, and on the Newark riv., a navigable branch of the Trent. Area of pa. 2,080 ac. Pop. of bor. 10,218. It is well-built, has in its centre a spacious market-place, and is approached from the N. by a long raised causeway on numerous arches. A large church, a grammar school founded 1529; annual revenue of this, and other charities 2,500*l.* The town-hall is a handsome edifice containing corporate offices, courts of law, and a public assembly room. The castle, built by K. Stephen, was dismantled by the parliamentary army, & is now a stately ruin; in it K. John died in 1216. Manufs. of sheetings and other linen goods, with metal foundries, tile factories, and large exports of malt, corn, wool, gypsum, and limestone. Markets Wednesday. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,518*l.* It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,016.

NEWARK, a city, U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, on the Passiac river, 10 m. W. New York, with which it communicates by steamboats & railway. Pop. 17,290. It is regularly laid out, and has some handsome churches, a massive court-ho., and two spacious public promenades. Public institutions are numerous; tonnage of port 6,687 tons. Vessels of 100 tons can reach the city, which is the seat of a whaling and sealing company.—II. a vill., Ohio, cap. co. Licking, 29 m. E.N.E. Columbus. P. 2,705.—III. a tnshp., New York, 8 m. N. Owego. P. 1,616.—IV. a vill., New York, co. Wayne, on the Erie canal. Pop. 1,200.

NEWBALD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. North Cave. Ac. 5,450. Pop. 973.

NEWBATTLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 1 m. S. Dalkeith. Area about 8 sq. m. Pop. 2,033. Here is Newbattle Abbey, formerly a monastery, founded in 1140, now the seat of the M. of Lothian. Its park is celeb. for its fine trees.

NEWBERN, a port and vill., U. S., N. Amer., North Carolina, on the Neuse, 98 m. E.S.E. Raleigh. Pop. 3,690.

NEWBERRY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 1,850.

NEWBIGGIN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Teesdale, 11½ m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 516.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Woodhorn, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Pop. 606. It has an interesting chapel, and is resorted to for sea-bathing.—III. a pa., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. N.N.W. Appleby. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 140.

NEWBLISS, a thriving mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. E.S.E. Clones. Pop. 566.

NEWBOLD, several pas., &c. of Engl.—I. (*On-Avon*), co. Warwick, 1¾ m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area 4,020 ac. Pop. 1,248.—II. (*Pacey*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.W. Kineton. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 357. —III. (*Verdon*), co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area 2,400 ac. P. 660.—IV. (and *Dunstan*), a tnshp., co. Derby, pa. & 1¾ m. N.W. Chesterfield. P. 1,527.—V. (*Astbury*), a co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 2 m. S.E. Congleton. P. 641.

NEWBOROUGH (LLAN-BEDR), a mkt. town and pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesea, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Carnarvon. Pop. of pa. 895. The town is anc.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Peterborough. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 572.—III. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Hanbury, 5¾ m. S.S.E. Uttoxeter. Pop. 742.

NEWBOTTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W. Brackley. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 384.—II. a township, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. Pop. 1,835.

NEWBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S. Woodbridge. Area 940 ac. Pop. 163.

NEWBRIDGE, a mkt. town of Irel., Leinster, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Kildare, on the Liffey. Pop. 792. It has large cavalry barracks, and near it the ruins of Great Connell abbey.

NEW BRITAIN, an Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 4° and 6° 30′ S., and lon. 149° & 152° E., E.N.E. of Papua, and consisting mainly of 2 large mntnous., wooded, and populous isls., discovered by Dampier in 1699.

NEW BRITAIN, a vill., U. S., N. America, Connecticut, 10 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,500.

NEWBROUGH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Northumberland, 4¾ m. W.N.W. Hexham. Area 7,270 ac. Pop. 547.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a British colonial territ., N. Amer., between lat. 45° & 48° N., & lon. 63° 48′ & 67° 30′ W., having W. Maine and Lower Canada, N. Chaleur Bay, E. the Gulf of St Lawrence and Northumberland inlet, and S. the Bay of Fundy, connected at its S.E. corner with Nova Scotia by an isthmus 14 m. across. Estim. area 25,900 sq. m., and pop. (1847) 211,473. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the St John, Ristigouche, and Miramichi. Soil fertile; only a small portion is cleared, the rest is mostly covered with dense forests, and the exportation of timber has been hitherto the principal source of wealth. Potatoes are the chief article of culture. Other crops are wheat, maize, oats, and barley. The rearing of live stock is increasing. Fisheries highly important, and ship-building is actively carried on at St John. Manganese and iron are abundant. In 1841, the exports amounted in value to 667,339*l.*, comprising deals to 283,868*l.*, oil to 31,871*l.*, fish to 17,146*l.*, bacon, beef, pork, flour, furs, gypsum, and iron. Total value of imports, 842,577*l.* In 1846, imports, 1,036,000*l.*; exports, 886,763*l.* In 1845, 3,175 ships, aggregate burden 475,120 tons, entered, and 3,121 do., burden 486,889 tons, left the ports of the colony. Government vested in a governor, council, and house of assembly of 26 members, which meets at Fredericton. Besides the armed force maintained by the British gov. a native militia of 20,000 men is kept up. In education, this is in advance of most of the Brit. colonies, having King's college at Fredericton, 7 grammar schools, and in 1846, 509 parochial schools. Inhabs. are mostly descendants of the

English or Irish, those of Scotch descent being less numerous than in the adjacent colonies. There are a few small settlements of French on the E. coast. Public rev. (1842) 55,792*l.*; expen. 81,920*l.* The colony is div. into 10 cos. Principal towns, St John, Fredericton, and St Andrews. It was ceded to Great Britain, with Canada, in 1763.—II. a city, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, on the river Raritan, here crossed by two bridges, and on the New York and Philadelphia railway, 29 m. S.W. New York. Pop. 8,693. Streets of the lower town, narrow; of the upper, wide and handsome. It has various churches, & Rutzer's college; and is connected with Trenton by the Delaware and Raritan canal, 43 m. in length.

NEWBURG, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, on the Hudson river, 84 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 8,933. It is pleasantly situated, and steamers ply hence to New York.—II. Ohio, 150 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,342.—III. Ohio, co Miami. Pop. 1,302.

NEWBURGH, a pa. and seaport town of Scotl., in N.W. of co. Fife, on the Tay, 9 m. S.E. Perth. Area of pa. 1,145 ac. Pop. 2,897; do. of town, 2,491. The town consists of one long street, with gardens, & has a good harbour for shipping; and 2 branch banks. Coarse linen weaving is largely carried on, and considerable trade in wood, grain, coals, and lime. Steamers ply daily to Perth and Dundee. The town was founded in the 12th cent. by the abbots of Lindores, the ruins of which monastery, founded 1178, are in the vicinity. Mugdrum house is in the pa.; also 2 anc. crosses, called Mugdrum (St Magreden) and Macduff's crosses.

NEWBURN, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Largo. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 419.

NEWBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area 11,000 ac. Pop. 4,156.—II. (*Hall*), a tnshp. in the same pa., 3½ m. S.E. Heddon-on-the-Wall. Pop. 665.

NEWBURY, a munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Berks, on the Kennet, here crossed by a stone bridge on the Ken and Avon canal, and on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway, 16 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. 6,379. The town is well built, and has broad paved streets; a church of the reign of Henry VII., and several well-endowed poors' hospitals; some manufs. of ribbons, and numerous corn-mills and malt-kilns. Corp. rev. (1827) 1,123*l.* It was formerly noted for its manufs. of woollens. The house and factory of its famous clothier, "Jack of Newbury," who liberally aided Henry VIII., and was a great benefactor of the town, are still standing. Two severe actions were fought in the vicinity, in 1643 & 1644. Donnington Castle, on the N., was the property of the poet Chaucer, who died here A.D. 1400. The N. part of town, Speenhamland, was the anc. *Spinæ*.

NEWBURY, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 19 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,578.—II. Massachusetts, 33 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 3,789.—III. Pennsylvania, co. and 12 m. N. New York. Pop. 1,850.

NEWBURYPORT, a port and township, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Merrimac river, 38 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 7,161, partly employed in fisheries. It is well built, and has a custom-house, court-house, and jail.

NEWBY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Clapham, 7½ m. N.W. Settle. Pop. 890. Some smaller townships in Engl. have this name.

NEW CALEDONIA. [CALEDONIA (NEW).]

NEWCASTLE, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Delaware, 5 m. S.S.W. Wilmington. Pop. 2,737. It has large establishments for steam engines, &c.; a court house, jail, mkt. house, & several churches.—II. a tnshp., Maine, 22 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,712.—III. a town of Upper Canada, on the N. shore of L. Ontario, 85 m. E.N.E. Toronto. The dist. of which it is the cap., between Midland and Home dists., comprises nearly all the basin of the Trent, and had, in 1835, a pop. of 30,245.—IV. a bor. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, on Port Hunter, 70 m. N.N.E. Sydney. It has valuable coal mines, whence large quantities of coal are annually exported.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, *Pons Ælii*, afterwards *Monkchester*, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and riverport of Engl., cap. co. Northumberland, & a co. of itself, on the N. bank of the Tyne, across which it communic. with Gateshead by a bridge of 9 arches, 53 m. N.E. Carlisle; also with a station on the Great Northumberland railway, & 16½ m. N. Durham. Area of town and co. 2,000 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 69,430. It stands mostly on declivities rising steeply from the vicinity of the river, and early in the present century it consisted of little more than a collection of narrow, ill-built, and inconvenient streets; but within the last twenty-five years it has been rendered one of the handsomest towns in England, by the enterprise of Mr Grainger, a builder and native of the town, whose improvements are conjectured to have cost between one and two millions sterling. The public market, occupying nearly 3 acres; the new exchange, with 3 Corinthian fronts, and containing a news room and exhibition rooms of the N. of England Society of Fine Arts; the theatre, new music hall, arcade, a long Corinthian edifice, occupied by banks, public offices, auction rooms, and chambers, are also works by Mr Grainger; and at the head of Grey Street is a column 136 feet in height, supporting a statue of Earl Grey, by Bailey. The Moot hall, or assize court for the co. Northumberland, in the style of the Temple of Theseus at Athens; the guild hall and old exchange, mansion-house, custom-house, police office, town jail, erected at a cost of 47,000*l.*; Pandon Dean bridge, across a deep glen; the public baths, assembly rooms, racket court, and barracks for 1,000 men, are among the principal public edifices. St Nicholas' church, in the decorated English style, and 220 feet in length, has an elegant steeple 201 feet in height; St Andrew's and St John's, are both interesting edifices, & the former has an altar piece by Giordano. All Saints' is a handsome modern Grecian structure, with a spire 202 feet in height; St Thomas' chapel, the Scotch church, the Rom. Catholic, & several Methodist chapels, are worthy of notice. Dissenters are numerous, possessing 24 out of 30 of the places of worship. The wall of Hadrian passed through the site of the town, and several of its remaining towers are employed for halls of corporate trades. The castle, whence the town derives its name, is a superior structure, founded by Robert of Normandy; and in the time of the historian Leland, Newcastle was the most strongly defended town in England. It is now chiefly noted as the principal centre of the English coal trade. Within a radius of 8 m. 50 coal pits are wrought; and in 1840, the coal trade empl. 1,327 vessels, manned by 13,548 seamen. Extensive manufs. of bottle and window glass, steam and other machinery; leather, soap, iron wares, sheet lead, & chemical products, with ship and boat building, rope and sail making, malting, brewing, &c., are carried on; and metal from the Stanhope mines, bricks,

tar, and grind-stones are among the exports. The port comprises all the navigation of the Tyne, with Seaton sluice and Blyth creeks. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 314,700 tons. Customs rev. (1847) 483,760*l*. It communicates by large steam vessels with Leith, Berwick, Whitby, Scarboro', Hull, and London; by the Great North of England railway with Darlington & York; North British with Scotland, and by other railways with Shields and Sunderland. Newcastle is the seat of literary and philosophical, natural history, antiquarian, law, medical, botanical, and other societies, of one of the provincial medical schools in England, a Trinity house, a royal grammar school, numerous other institutions for education, a large infirmary, a dispensary, lying-in-hospital, lunatic asylum, a great variety of endowed charities, quarter and petty sessions, mayor's, sheriff's, conscience, and river courts, and assizes and quarter sessions for Northumberland. Corp. rev. (1848) 62,491*l*. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 5,041.—II. (*Under Lyme*, or *Lyne*), a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa., co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Stafford, and about 4 m. N.E. the Whitmore station of the London and North Western railw. Area of pa. 640 ac. Pop. 9,838; pop. of town, 10,038. Houses mostly anc., but streets paved. It has 2 churches, a very handsome Rom. Catholic chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth; alms-houses, and numerous other charities; a guild hall, market house, theatre, public library, literary institution, public promenade, union workhouse; extensive manufs. of hats, some silk and cotton factories, & in the vicinity potteries, iron works, and large collieries. A branch canal connects it with the Grand Trunk navigation. Mkts., Monday and Saturday. Corp. rev. (1848) 796*l*. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,047. It is a polling place for the co., and gives the title of Duke to the Pelham-Clinton family. Of the castle built here by the Earl of Chester, in 1180, and whence the town takes its name, but slight traces remain. Near it is Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland.—III. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, adjoining Bridgend. Pop. 1,239.—IV. (*Little*), a pa., co. Pembroke, 9 m. N. Haverfordwest. Pop. 431.—V. (*In-Emlyn*), a mkt. town of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Kenworth, delightfully situated on the Teify, 9 m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1,049. It has a union workhouse, and ruins of a castle.

NEWCASTLE, two towns & some pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. and 25 m. S.W. Limerick. Pop. 2,917. It has a neat church, a large R. Catholic chapel, an infantry barracks, union workhouse, and a mkt. house. Adjacent is the mansion and demesne of Castle-Courtenay, originally built by the Knights Templars.—II. a seaport town, Ulster, co. Down, 11 m. S.S.W. Downpatrick. Pop. 1,157. It is much frequented as a watering place.—Also several pas.—I. Munster, co. Limerick, comprising part of the town of Newcastle. Area 5,325 ac. Pop. 4,191.—II. co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.W. Clonmel. Area 10,855 ac. Pop. 2,293, of whom 253 are in the vill.—III. (*Upper*), Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising the town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 7,026 ac. Pop. 2,766.—IV. Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.E. Kilmacthomas. Area 3,961 ac. Pop. 1,337.—V. (*Lower*), Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S.E. Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 4,750 ac. Pop. 1,226, of whom 196 are in the vill.—VI. (or *Newcastle-Lyons*), co. & 10 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area 4,282 ac. Pop. 1,108.

NEWCHURCH, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.W. Romney. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 282.—II. co. Monmouth, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Chepstow. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 688.—III. Isle of Wight, 4½ m. E.S.E. Newport. Area 8,870 ac. Pop. 8,370.—IV. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 5 m. W. Colne, with a station on the E. Lancashire railway. Pop. 2,697.—V. a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.W. Kington. Pop. 155.—VI. S. Wales, co. and 3¼ m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 867. Here are traces of a Roman encampment.

NEWCHURCH (in ROSSENDALE), a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 6 m. S.S.W. Burnley. Pop. 9,196, employed in cotton and woollen manufs., coal mines, & quarries. It has an endowed school.—*Newchurch-in-Pendle* is another chapelry in same pa. Pop. 2,697.

NEW-CROSS, a hamlet of Engl., cos. Kent and Surrey, pa. St Paul, Deptford, 3 m. S.E. London, and having an important station on the London and Brighton railway.

NEWDIGATE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.E. Dorking. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 552.

NEWENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¾ m. S.S.W. Tenterden. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 164.

NEWENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, E.S.E. Daventry. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 583.

NEWENT, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. N.W. Gloucester. Ac. of pa. 7,800. P. 3,099.

NEW ENGLAND, a name originally applied to the Eastern states of the U. S., N. America.

NEW FANE, a tnshp., U. S. of N. America, New York, co. Niagara, near L. Ontario. P. 2,372.—II. a tnshp., Vermont, 90 m. S. Montpelier. P. 1,403.

NEW FOLD, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. New York, near Cayuga Lake. Pop. 3,567.—II. Maine, 86 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,351.

NEW-FOREST, a royal forest and hundred of Engl., occupying most part of the S.W. portion of the co. Hants, W. Southampton-water. Circ. of forest about 50 m. It is divided into bailiwicks, under foresters, wood-wards, and rangers, the whole under a lord-warden, whose forest-courts are held at Lyndhurst. It abounds in game, red-deer, hogs, semi-wild horses, and excellent timber, especially valuable from its proximity to Portsmouth dockyard. Crown rev. (1846) 9,228*l*.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an isl., and one of the British colonies, N. Amer., off the E. coast of Labrador, mostly between lat. 46° 40′ and 51° 37′ N., and lon. 52° 25′ and 59° 15′ W., separated from the mainland by the strait of Belleisle, 12 m. across. Estimated area 35,850 sq. m., and pop. (1845) upwards of 96,000. Shape very irregular, & shores greatly indented. The country in the E. is generally low, W.ward more rugged and mntnous., and especially so in a peninsula which extends from the N. toward Labrador; principal navigable rivers, the Humber and the River of Exploits, which latter rises in lake Bathurst, one of several considerable lakes in the interior. Climate in the winter very severe, the thermometer frequently falling to 30° below the freezing point; in summer there is a brief hot season; the colony is generally healthy. Surface mostly marshy, or covered with a scrubby vegetation, and the soil is ill-suited to agriculture. Kitchen vegetables are accordingly the principal crops raised; pasturage is however plentiful, and the plains abound with vast herds of carriboa deer, which, with the famous Newfoundland breed of dogs, wolves, bears, foxes, and some beavers, constitute the prevailing animals. Timber is scarce; the principal resources of the pop. are in the cod, seal, and salmon fisheries, the chief fishing grounds being off the S.E. coast. The great bank of

Newfoundland on this side, is the most extensive submarine plateau yet discovered, being about 600 m. in length, and in some places 200 m. in breadth, with a depth, varying from 25 to 95 fathoms, and a bottom of solid rock. The principal fishing ground is over this bank between lat. 42° and 46° N. In 1843, the exports from Newfoundland comprised 936,200 quintals of dried fish, worth 512,194*l.*, upwards of 3,100,000 galls. of oil worth 335,975*l.*, seal skins to 40,947*l.*, salmon to 12,216*l.*, and herrings to 4,570*l.* The seal fishing has become important within the present century, and in the above year employed 106 vessels, and upwards of 3,000 hands. In 1844, 1,171 ships, aggregate burden 130,220 tons entered; and 1,084 ditto, burden 122,261 tons left the ports of the colony. In 1845, the exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 875,151*l.*, & the imports thence to 654,503*l.* Reg. shipping of colony (1844) 53,944 tons. Since 1832, the colony has had a representative assembly of 15 members, with an executive council of 12 members, appointed, like the governor, by the crown. Public rev. (1846) 57,129*l.* The colony has lately been erected into a Protestant see, but most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. St Johns, the cap., on the S.E. coast, is the only town worthy of notice.

NEWHALL, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Acton, 4 m. S.S.W. Nantwich. Pop. 936.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the U. S., N. Amer., in the N. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 42° 40′ & 45° 20′ N., & lon. 70° 30′ & 72° 35′ W., nearly enclosed by Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, having S.E. only 18 m. of marshy coast. Area 9,280 sq. m. Pop. 284,574. In the N., it comprises the loftiest ground in the U. S.; Mt. Washington is 6,428 feet in height, & the region around it is well timbered; elsewhere the surface consists in a great part of open plains, and is more adapted for a grazing than a corn raising country. Principal rivers, the Merrimac and Connecticut, which latter forms all its W. boundary. Near its centre is lake Winnipisciogee. Products comprise maize, wheat, & other grains, hops, potatoes, maple-sugar, timber, cattle, salted provisions, and wool; but this is becoming more a manufacturing, than an agricultural state. Principal manufs. are of woollen and cotton fabrics, iron wares, and paper; total capital employed in manufs. in 1840, 9,252,448 dolls. Foreign trade inconsiderable and decreasing, its produce being mostly exported through Massachusetts and Connecticut. Value of exports (1843), at its sole port of Portsmouth 31,420 dollars; of imports 6,685 ditto. Besides this town, it contains Concord (its cap.), Nashua, Dover, and Hanover. Public rev. about 60,000 dollars annually. It has no debt. It sends 5 representatives to Congress.

NEW HANOVER, a region forming the coast line of Brit. N. Amer., along the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 50° and 54° N., having N. Russian America, S. Vancouver's isl. & Queen Charlotte's Sound.—II. an isl., Pacific Ocean, in lat. 23° S., lon. 150° E., and separated by a narrow strait on its N.E. from New Ireland.—III. a co., U.S., N. Amer., New Carolina, in its S.E. part bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Area 995 sq. m. Pop. 13,312.—IV. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 74 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,419, chiefly Germans.—V. a tnshp., New Jersey. Pop. 3,045.

NEWHAVEN, a small seaport and pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English channel, on a branch of the S. coast railway, 4 m. S.E. Lewis, and E. Brighton. Area of pa. 710 ac. Pop. 955. The town is neatly built, has a church, a drawbridge across the Ouse, small fort, and a pretty good harbour. Exports agricultural produce; imports coal and foreign timber. Customs rev. (1846) 13,480*l.* Shipping 1,197 tons.—II. a *quoad sacra* pa. and marine vill. of Scotland, 2 m. N. of, and connected with, Edinburgh, by Northern railw. Pop. 2,103, partly employed in fishing. There is a good stone pier, and a chain pier at Trinity 500 feet long. The vill. belongs to the city of Edinburgh; 1 m. W. is Granton, a vill. with a splendid pier and harbour, erected by the Duke of Buccleuch, and frequented by the London steam packets, and the steam-boats on the passage of the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth railway.

NEWHAVEN, a city & seaport. U. S., N. Amer., and with Hartford, the joint cap. of Connecticut, on an inlet of Long Island Sound, 34 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Lat. 41° 18′ N., lon. 72° 56′ W. Pop. 12,960. It stands on a plain and is elegantly built; streets and squares regular, and shaded by trees. Public edifices comprise numerous churches, Yale college, which in 1840, had 550 students, a library of 33,000 vols., the finest mineralogical cabinet in the U. S., an anatomical museum, the new state house, state hospital, museums, academies, & benevolent institutions; and it has a beautiful public cemetery. The harbour is furnished with fine wharfs, and the coasting, fishing, & foreign trade is large. Reg. shipping of port 1840, 11,500 tons. Steamers ply daily to New York; a railway connects the city with Hartford, and Farmington canal with Northampton and other ports of Massachusetts. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, rope, machinery, and hardwares.—II. a tnshp., Vermont, 60 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,503.—III. a tnshp., New York, 10 m. N.E. Oswego. Pop. 1,738.—IV. a tnshp., Ohio, 82 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 1,738.

NEWHILLS, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 5 m. S.W. Old Machar. Area abt. 17,000 ac. P. 2,865.

NEWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W. Uckfield. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 914. Rev. of endowed school, 50*l.*

NEWINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 734. Many Roman antiquities have been found here.—II. (*Next Hythe*), same co., 2½ m. N.E. Hythe. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 475.—III. co. and 9 m. S.E. Oxford. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 471.—IV. (*Bagpath*), co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 278.—V. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area 1,460 ac. P. 434.

NEW JERSEY, one of the U. S., N. Amer., in the E. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° 24′ N., and lon. 74° and 75° 30′ W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, N. New York, and W. Pennsylvania and Delaware, from which it is separated by the Delaware river. Length 163 m., breadth 52 m. Area 8,230 sq. m. Pop. 373,306, of these 20,000 are free coloured. Surface level in the S., undulating in the centre, crossed by the Alleghany mountains in the N. The Hudson river forms its N.E. boundary. Principal crops, wheat, oats, maize, rye, and potatoes. In the hilly parts many cattle are reared, and cheese, butter, and wool, are important products. Iron, building stone, and sand, are the chief mineral products. Manufs. of cotton and woollen goods, iron wares, paper, leather, and earthenware, are important; and in 1840 the capital employed in manufs. was estimated at 11,517,582 dollars. New York and Philadelphia are the principal outlets for the exports, and channels of its import trade. In 1848 the railways completed in this state had an aggregate

length of 202 m., they communicate with several in Pennsylvania, and the state has several canals, of which Morris canal, 101 m. in length, connecting the Hudson and Delaware rivers, is the principal. Public rev. (1848) 116,200 dollars, which was more than adequate to the expenditure; and there is little, if any, public debt. New Jersey sends 5 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Trenton, the cap., Newark, Burlington, & Jersey. It has a college, several theological seminaries, 66 academies, and 1,207 primary schools. The state is divided into 18 cos. The original constitution was formed in 1776. The present, formed in 1844, provides for a government chosen for three years, a senate composed of one member from each co., and an assembly of 60 mems. Bergen co. was first colonized by the Dutch in 1614.

NEWLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Monmouth. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 4,085, employed in extensive iron and coal mines.—II. (*Side*), a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Stanhope, 5½ m. W. Wolsingham. Pop. 854.

NEW LEBANON, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 25 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 2,536.

NEWLANDS, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 6 m. N.W. Peebles. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 1,063. Here are the remains of Drochil castle, built by Morton, regent of Scotland.

NEWLYN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. W.N.W. St Michael. Area 8,340 ac. Pop. 1,451.

NEWMARKET, a market town of England, cos. Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 m. E.N.E. Cambridge, and 65½ m. N.N.E. London, with which it communicates by the E. counties railway, and a branch from Chesterford. Area, comprising 2 pas., 570 ac. Pop. 2,143, nearly half of whom are trainers, jockies, stable keepers, and grooms. The town is very well built, having many splendid residences of noble and wealthy patrons of "The Turf," elegant rooms belonging to the Jockey club, numerous hotels, and immense ranges of stabling. The famous races of Newmarket are held on a beautiful heath W. of the town. The course, upwards of 4 m. in length, belongs to the Jockey Club, and is considered the best in England. The training ground, on a slope S. of the town, is also very fine. Seven race meetings, each lasting three days, are held yearly.

NEWMARKET, a small market town and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 4½ m. N.E. St Asaph. Pop. 713.—II. a mkt. town of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, on the Dallua, 4 m. N.W. Kanturk. Pop. 1,899.

NEWMARKET, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 38 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 2,730.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a mkt. town of Ireld., Munster, co. and 4½ m. S.S.E. Clare. Pop. 1,526.

NEWMILL, a vill. of Scotl., co. Banff, pa. Keith, on the Isla, 8 m. S.E. Fochabers. Pop. 449.—II. *Newmills*, or *Torry*, a vill., co. Fife, pa. Torryburn, on the burn, 1½ m. E. Culross. P. 411.—III. *Newmilns* is a bor. of barony, co. Ayr, pa. Loudoun, on the Irvine, 2½ m. E. Galston. P. 1,988.

NEWMOAT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford. Pop. 377.

NEWNHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on the Severn. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,105. The town was anciently of importance. A sword of state, presented to it by King John, is still preserved.

NEWNHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 2½ m. N. Baldock. Area 810 ac. Pop. 161.—II. co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 455.—III. co. Hants, 4½ m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 337.—IV. (*Courtney*), co. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 351.—V. (*Kings*), co. Warwick, 4 m. W.N.W. Rugby. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 126. Here are chalybeate springs.—VI. (*Murren*), co. Oxford, 11 m W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames, & 4 m. from the Abingdon road station of the Great W. railw. Ac. 1,680. P. 254.

NEW ORKNEY, an island group in the S. Atlantic, forming a part of New S. Shetland, S.E. Cape Horn. Chief isls. Pomona and Melville.

NEW ORLEANS, a city and river port of the U. S., N. Amer., cap. state Louisiana, & next to New York, the principal commercial entrepôt of the Union, in the S. part of which it is situated, on the N. bank of the Mississippi, 105 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29° 57′ 7″ N., lon. 90° 6′ W. Mean temp. of year 69° .8, winter 55° .8, summer 82° Fahr. P. (1830) 46,310, (1840) 102,193, (1848) 135,000, many of French & Spanish descent. It stands in an alluvial flat, considerably below the level of high tide in the Mississippi, which has been embanked for a long distance, to prevent inundation. Adjacent swamps render it very unhealthy in summer, and it frequently suffers from yellow fever. It consists of the city proper, and 6 fauxbourgs or suburbs, all regularly laid out, well supplied with water, and as well drained as circumstances admit. Except Canal Street, few of the public thoroughfares are more than 40 feet in width. Houses mostly of brick, many stuccoed, and in several quarters they are furnished with balconies, and similar in architecture to the dwellings in France & Spain. Here are fewer churches comparatively than in any other city in the U. States; and from the scarcity of steeples, and of remarkable public buildings, New Orleans makes little figure at a distance. Principal edifices, a large and fine Roman Catholic cathedral, with 4 towers, the state house, custom house, 2 exchanges, U. States' mint, & land offices, several hospitals, 3 theatres, the Ursuline convent, college, & orphan asylum. The *levee*, on summit of the embankment along the river, forms a fine esplanade, and ships of the largest size can discharge their cargoes close to the bank. New Orleans is the main outlet for the produce of the countries watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the great port for the shipment of cotton, of which article, in the year 1843-4, 895,375 bales were exported, 488,817 do., being destined for Liverpool, 21,265 do. for Glasgow and Greenock, and 107,973 do. for Havre. In the same year 81,249 hhds. of tobacco, chiefly sent to Spain, Boston, & England, 34,395 do. of sugar, 300,082 barrels of flour, 393,179 do. of pork, 872,270 kegs of lard, 600,320 pigs of lead, and 204,281 sacks of corn, were exported, besides bacon, beef, whisky, coffee, &c. In 1844-5 the export of cotton was 984,625 bales, of which 585,888 were sent to Great Britain, the export to Liverpool being 529,675 bales. A large quantity of the tobacco is first imported from Havana, and the coffee imported in 1844 amounted in value to 1,773,139 dollars. In 1844, 911 ships, aggregate burden 294,309 tons, of which about 1-6th were British, entered the port, with cargoes to the total value of 1,718,479*l.*, and 1,137 do., burden 372,502 tons, cleared out with cargoes valued at 7,023,253*l.* Reg. shipping (1840) 126,612 tons. Capital estimated to be employed in manufs. 1,774,220 dollars. New Orleans is connected by a railway with Lake Borgne, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico 10 m. distant; with Lake Pouchartrain 5 m. distant by railway and canal, and with Carollton by a railway. It communicates by steamers with New York, and most of the large trading cities in the

W. Indies. The city and suburbs form 3 municipalities. It was founded by the French in 1717, and purchased, with Louisiana, by the U. States in 1803. In 1815 a British force, under General Pakenham, was obliged to retreat from before it by the troops under General Jackson.

NEW PALTZ, a tnshp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, near the Hudson river, 13 m. N.N.W. Newburg. Pop. 5,408.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, two vills. of the U. S., N. Amer., the principal being in Ohio, on the Tuscarawas. Pop. about 500. It has a court house, jail, and a printing office.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a settlement of New Zealand, N. island, on its W. coast, 150 m. S.S.W. Auckland. Pop. (1844) 1,155. Customs rev. in same year 530*l*.

NEWPORT, a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the cap., on the navigable Medina river, at the head of its navigation, and here crossed by an old stone bridge, 17 m. S.S.E. Southampton. Area of pa. 80 ac. Pop. 3,858, do. of parl. bor. 6,330. It is delightfully situated; & has an ancient church (in which was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Chas. I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, after her father's execution), a grammar school, founded by James I., and within which Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners concluded the "Treaty of Newport;" an ancient guildhall and market house, bor. & co. jail, 2 assembly rooms, a neat theatre, excellent public library, literary and mechanics institutions, two or three banks, and a manuf. of lace. In the vicinity is the grand military depot of Parkhurst barracks, now in great part converted into a national model-prison, and opposite to it a large house of industry for the whole island. Quarter sessions are held, also an ancient governor's court, having extensive power over the whole island. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 1,035*l*. Newport sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1848) 663.—II. a parl. and munic. bor., and river port town, co. and 24 m. S.S.W. Monmouth, on the Usk, crossed here by an excellent stone bridge, about 4 m. from its mouth, and on the line of the Monmouth and Cardiff railway. Area of pa. 3,120 ac. Pop. 13,766. Chief buildings, the ancient pa. church, erected at various epochs, and the ruined castle built by Robert Fitzroy, son of Henry I., remains of a monastery, a union workho., several schools and chapels, magnificent new docks and wharves, with yards for ship building, iron foundries, and immense exports of coal, iron, & tin, brought to it by canals, or tram railways. The port is accessible to very large vessels. Customs' rev. (1847) 11,191*l*. Reg. shipping 11,042 tons. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,160*l*. The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk in sending one mem. to H. of C. It is a polling place for the co.—III. a market town, seaport and pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Irish sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Fishguard. Pop. of pa. 1,751. The town is a nominal munic. bor. Its bay, of same name, forms an excellent harbour, whence slates and agricultural produce are exported. Chief imports, coal and timber.—IV. a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Strine, 17 m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 800 ac. Pop. 2,497. It has almshouses, a town and market house, branch bank, considerable malt works, and in the vicinity, mines of coal and iron. It is connected by canals with Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Liverpool.—V. a suburb of Launceston, co. Cornwall. Pop. 1,068.—VI. a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, with a station on the E. counties' railway, 5 m. S. Chesterford. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 813.—VII. a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. FORGAN.

NEWPORT, several towns and tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. on the S.W. shore of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the Ocean, and 25 m. S.S.E. Providence. Pop. 8,333. It stands on a beautiful and gentle acclivity fronting the harbour, is a summer resort of the inhabitants of the southern states, and has an agreeable but antique appearance; with manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs, and leather. Its harbour is good, and is defended by 3 strong forts.—II. New York, 76 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,020.—III. New Hampshire, 35 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,958.—IV. Ohio, 106 m. E.S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,228.—V. Maine, 54 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,138.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Buckingham, on the Ouse, crossed here by 2 stone bridges, 4 m. E.N.E. Wolverton. Area of pa. 3,220 ac. P. 3,569. It has manufs. of lace, employing a large part of the population.

NEWPORT (PRATT), a seaport town of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Newport river, 8 m. W.N.W. Castlebar. Pop. 1,091. The harbour is spacious and safe.—II. (*Tip*), a market town, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Mulkern, 9½ m. N.E. Limerick. Pop. 1,072.

NEW PORTLAND, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 40 m. N.N.W. Augusta.

NEW PROVIDENCE, one of the BAHAMA ISLES. Length 21 m., breadth varies to 7 m. In its interior is Nassau, the seat of the colonial gov.

NEW READING, a township of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, co. Perry. Pop. 2,799.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, state and 18 m. N.E. New York, on Long Island Sound. Pop. 1,816. Its first settlers were from Rochelle in France.

NEWRY, a parl. bor., river port town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down and Armagh, on the Newry Water, here crossed by 8 bridges, 6 m. above its fall in Carlingford Bay, and on the Newry canal, which forms a navigation between the bay and Lough Neagh, 34 m. S.W. Belfast. Area of pa. 5,470 ac. Pop. 25,168. Area of parl. bor. 2,543 ac. Pop. of do. 13,227, of town 11,972. It is well built, with the exception of some parts of the old town; has 2 handsome churches, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth college, various minor schools, a town hall, 2 jails, large infantry barracks, a union workhouse, assembly rooms, a custom house, and a court and market house. The port admits large vessels to Warrenpoint, about 4 m. below the town; and the canal, vessels of 600 tons burden. Principal exports, linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter, chiefly to England, but it trades also with N. America, the Baltic, and the Levant. Custom's rev. (1846) 41,845*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 11,394 tons. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1849) 803.

NEW SCOTLAND, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 9 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,912.

NEW SANTANDER, a department and town of Mexico. [TAMAULIPAS, & NUEVO SANTANDER.]

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, an archip. and portion of mainland, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 61° to 64° 30′ S., lon. 53° W., & 600 m. S. Tierra del Fuego, and the coast line of which has been explored beyond the Antarctic circle. Principal isls., Livingston, Cornwallis, King George, Clarence, and Elephant isls. This region was discovered by Gheritz in 1598, and afterwards further explored

by Cook & Weddell, and its S. part by Biscoe in 1832, and Captain Sir J. Ross in 1842.

NEW SIBERIA, a group of isls., Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, in which they are comprised, between lat. 73° 12′ & 76° 20′ N., and lon. 135° 20′ and 150° 20′ E., and consisting of Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, Liakhow and some smaller isls. New Siberia, the most E. of these isls., is 75 m. in length by 30 m. in breadth, and presents some curious vegetable and animal fossil remains. It was discovered by Hedenstroom in 1809.

NEW SOUTH WALES, a colonial territory belonging to Great Britain, in its widest sense comprising all the E. part of the Australian continent, S. of lat. 26° S., and E. of lon. 141° E., thus including the divisions of Cooksland (Moreton Bay), and Phillipsland, or Victoria; but in a more restricted sense it is limited to the country bordering E.ward on the Pacific ocean, between lat. 30° and 37° 3′ S. (Cape Howe), and extending W.ward from lon. 153° E. to the boundary of the colony of S. Australia. Estimated area of its settled portions about 53,100 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 162,351; but according to a later census, including Port Phillip, Cooksland, and the squatting districts, 196,704, viz. 82,847 adult males, 42,287 adult females, and 71,570 children; of the same total number, nearly 100,000 belonged to the Church of England, 60,000 to the Roman Catholic church, and the remainder were chiefly of the Scottish church or Wesleyans. The Blue Mountains, which traverse the colony from N. to S. at from 30 to 50 m. from the ocean, have an average elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, & separate the undulating maritime counties Gloucester, Northumberland, Cumberland, Camden, and St. Vincent, from the region watered by the Macquarrie, Lachlan, Murrumbigee, &c. Principal rivers flowing E.ward are the Hunter, Hawkesbury with its affls. the Nepean, Clwyd, Macdonald, the Shoalhaven, Manning, Hastings, and MacLeay, most of which are navigable for moderate sized vessels for some distance inland. Along the coast are several bays & good harbs., chiefly at the mouths of rivers; the principal of these are Ports Jackson, Hunter, Stephen's, and Macquarrie, and Bateman, Jervis, & Botany Bay. Lakes are few & unimportant. Climate rather hot and dry, but equable. Mean ann. temp. of Port Jackson, 66° .8; winter, 55° .5; summer, 74° .2 Fahr. The air is pure and free from malaria and noxious vapours, and on the whole, very salubrious; but the country suffers frequently from drought, and it is more adapted for pasturage than tillage. Including Port Phillip, &c., about 6 millions acres of land have been appropriated as private property; & at the end of 1846, 182,133 acres were officially reported as under cultivation. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, hay, and potatoes, are the principal crops; some tobacco is raised, especially in the N., and the climate and soil are well suited for the vine culture, to which in the same year, 827 acres were appropriated, yielding nearly 55,000 gallons of wine, and about 1,400 ditto of brandy. In 1846, upwards of 1,400,000 bushels of wheat were raised, but this amount is insufficient for home supply, & corn is imported from more S. colonies, besides a large quantity of rice from India. Sheep farming is the principal branch of husbandry, and in 1846 there were reported to be nearly 8 millions of sheep in the colony, besides upwards of 1,400,000 head of horned cattle, and 88,000 horses. The land, chiefly in the outlying squatting districts, is let by the government in "runs" of several thousand acres each, at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for an extent adapted for the support of each 1,000 sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle. The wool produced is of the best quality; and in 1846, 13,509,413 lbs., valued at 664,793*l.* were exported. Some coal is raised at Newcastle. The whale fisheries are somewhat important; but other fisheries and mines and manufs. are insignificant. Trade is chiefly with Great Britain, New Zealand, the Mauritius, and other British colonies. Total value of imports (1846) 1,630,552*l.*, those from the United Kingdom amounting to 1,111,238*l.* Value of exports (1846) 1,481,539*l.*, that of the products of the colony amounting to 1,201,433*l.* New South Wales proper, consists at present of 37 cos., 19 of which have been settled for many years, & 16 more, newly proclaimed in 1848. Principal towns, Sydney, the cap., Parramatta and Windsor (in co. Cumberland), Maitland Newcastle, Bathurst, and Goulburn; besides Melbourne & Geelong in Phillipsland, and Brisbane-town in Cooksland. Government vested in a governor appointed by the crown, an executive council of 4 mems., the chief functionaries in the colony; and a legislative council (at present) of 36 mems., 12 nominated by the governor, and 24 elected by the community, of whom 5 are sent from Phillipsland. The statute laws of England are in force. In each co. are courts of requests; and circuit and sessions courts are held at Goulburn, Paramatta, Bathurst, Maitland, and Sydney, which last town is the seat of the supreme court. The colony is subdivided into the dioceses of Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne. Public rev. (1847) 264,787*l.*, and at the end of the same year a balance of 109,302*l.* remained in the colonial treasury. [AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY, VICTORIA.]

NEWSTEAD, a vill. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, pa. and 1 m. E. Melrose, on the Tweed. Pop. 250. Near it are traces of a Roman camp, and remains of an ecclesiastical edifice of early date.

NEWSTEAD, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, 20 m. N.E. Buffalo. Pop 2,653.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Engl., co. and 8½ m. N.W. Nottingham, in the vicinity of Sherwood Forest, memorable as the family residence of the celebrated poet Byron, founded in 1170, as a priory of Black canons, stands on the verge of a small lake, among grounds of great beauty; and having been carefully improved by its present owner, it is perhaps the finest of the antique monastic piles remaining in England. Numerous relics of the poet are carefully preserved here. The abbey was founded by Henry II., and granted to Sir John Byron at the Reformation.

NEWTEE, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, 38 m. N.N.W. Goa.

NEW TIMBER, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 165.

NEWTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl. & Wales. —I. co. & 6 m. S.S.W. Cambridge.—II. co. Lincoln, 2 m. W.N.W. Folkenham. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 221.—III. co. Northampton, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Kettering. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 103.—IV. (*Near Sudbury*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Sudbury. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 462.—V. same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Bury. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 443.—VI. co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Guisborough. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 143.—VII. (*Blossomville*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. E. Olney. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 264.—VIII. (*Bromshold*), co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 161. —IX. (*St Cyres*), co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Crediton. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 1,234.—X. (*Ferrers*), same co., 6¼ m. S.E. Plymouth. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 778. — XI. (*Flotman*), co. Norfolk, 7½ m.

S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 371.—XII. (*In the Isle*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. Wisbeach. Area 2,880 ac. P. 400.—XIII. (*Kyme*), co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N.W. Tadcaster. Area 1,050 ac. P. 201.—XIV. (*St Loe*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. W. Bath. Area 1,670 ac. P. 527. Remains of a Roman villa have been discovered here.—XV. (*Long*), co. Durham, 4 m. W.S.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Area 4,380 ac. P. 293.—XVI. (*Longville*), co. Bucks, 6 m. S.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 565.—XVII. (*North*), co. Wilts, 8½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 810 ac. Pop. 342.—XVIII. (*Old*), co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Market-Stow. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 712.—XIX. (*On-Ouse*), co. and 8¼ m. N.W. York, N. Riding. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 908.—XX. (*St Petroch*), co. Devon, 7½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 261.—XXI. (*Purcell*), co. Oxford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 118.—XXII. (*Rigny*), co. Cumberland, 3 m. W.N.W. Penrith. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 310.—XXIII. (*Solney*), co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 311.—XXIV. (*South*), co. Wilts, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Wilton. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 692.—XXV. (*In-the-Thistles*), co. Warwick, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 454.—XXVI. (*By-Toft*), co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 85.—XXVII. (*Toney*), co. Wilts, 4 m. E.S.E. Amesbury. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 324.—XXVIII. (*Tracey*), co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Bideford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 125.—XXIX. (*On-Trent*), co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Lincoln. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 399.—XXX. (*Valence*), co. Hants, 4 m. S. Alton. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 331.—XXXI. (*Water*), co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Stilton. Area 740 ac. Pop. 97.—XXXII. (*Welsh*), co. Hereford, 3½ m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 230.—XXXIII. (*West*), co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 242.—XXXIV. (*On-the-Wolds*), co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 146.—XXXV. (*Wood*), co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Oundle. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 483.—XXXVI. (*North*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.S.W. Narberth. Pop. 71.—XXXVII. (*Nottage*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W.S.W. Bridgend. Pop. 792.—XXXVIII. a tnshp., Engl., co. Chester, pa. and ¾ m. S. Middlewich. Pop. 1,512.—XXXIX. a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 5½ m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 293.—XL. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. 6,127, chiefly employed in calico printing, cotton, and silk manufs., and in the immense chemical works of Mr Muspratt.—XLI. (*Poppleford*), a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. Aylesbear, on the Otter, here crossed by a three-arched iron bridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Sidmouth. Pop. 549.—XLII. (*Potter*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Pop. 1,241.—*Newton Bridge* and *Newton Junction* are stations on the North Western railw. between Warrington and Liverpool.

NEWTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 3 m. E. Edinburgh. Area 1,256 English ac. Pop. 1,743, mostly employed in productive coal mines.—*Newton* is also the name of many small vills., hamlets, &c., in the lowlands of Scotland.

NEWTON, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 7 m. W. Boston, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3,351.—II. New Jersey, 59 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 3,857. It has several churches, court house, jail, academy, and lyceum.—III. Ohio, 60 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 2,568.—IV. Pennsylvania, 23 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,499.

NEWTON-ABBOT (with NEWTON-BUSHELL), a mkt. town of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Woolbor ough, on the Teign, with a station on the Exeter and Plymouth railw., 5 m. S.W. Teignmouth. P. 1,902.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a prescrip. bor., & market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, on the Manchester and Liverpool & Grand Junction railways, 15 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 3,126. It has engine factories, with manufactures of fustian and glass-works.

NEWTON-SHAW, or NEWTON-OF-SAUCHIE, a thriving vill. of Scotl., co. and pa. Clackmannan, 5 m. N.W. Kincardine. Pop. 798.

NEWTON-STEWART, or NEWTON-DOUGLAS, a burgh of barony, and town of Scotl., co. & 8 m. N. Wigton, pa. Penninghame, chiefly on r. b. of the Cree, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 2,172. It mostly consists of one street, and has a very elegant Gothic church, endowed & other schools, a town house, market house, subscription library, public reading rooms, a masonic lodge, weavers', horticultural, & agricultural societies; some manufs. of leather, handlooms, and a flourishing trade in wool with Lancashire, and exports of pork for the Engl. mkts. Mkt., Friday.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a bor. of barony, and pa. of Scotl., co. and opposite Ayr, on the Ayr, and on the firth of Clyde. Pop. of pa. 4,482; do. of bor. 3,768. It is ill-built, but it has a good pa. church, and a council-hall, with shipbuilding docks, rope-walks, manufs. of sail cloth and cotton fabrics, and several iron and brass foundries. The harbour has been improved, and a light-house erected on its N. side. Considerable quantities of coals are exported. The constitution of the burgh, supposed to have been originally granted by Robert Bruce, has many curious peculiarities.

NEWTOWN, a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of N. Wales, co. and 8 m. S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches, and on the Montgomery canal, which connects it with the interior navigation of England. Pop. of pa. 3,226. It is indifferently built; has an ancient church, town-hall, and a flannel-hall, with extensive manufs. of the best flannel, and large flannel mkts. every alternate Thursday. Newtown is head of a poor-law union. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1847) 287.—II. a decayed bor. of the isle of Wight, pa. Calbourne, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport. Pop. 95. It has a beautiful modern chapel. Newtown was burnt by the French in the reign of Rich. II.—III. (*Near Newbury*), a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 10 m. N.N.E. Whitchurch. Area 570 ac. Pop. 246.—IV. (*Linford*), a pa. co. & 5½ m. N.W. Leicester. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 495.

NEWTOWN, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 62 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,189.—II. New York, 152 m. S. Albany. Pop. 5,054.—III. Pennsylvania, 23 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,414.

NEWTOWN, numerous pas., small towns, & vills. of Ireland.—I. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. N. Kells.—II. co. Westmeath, with the town Tyrrell's Pass, and some vills. Ac. 10,249. P. 3,010.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, a bor., seaport town, & pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 m. E. Belfast. Area of pa. 14,804 ac. Pop. 13,886; do. of town, 7,621. It is regularly and well built; it has a very ancient church, the ruins of an old castle, and of various monastic buildings; a large endowed school, a spacious town-hall, and infantry barracks. The

weaving and embrodiery of damask muslins for Glasgow, are carried on to a considerable extent.

NEWTOWN (BARRY), a mkt. town and pa., Leinster, co. Wexford, at the confl. of the Clady with the Slaney, 3 m. S. Clonegal. Area of pa. 8,284 ac. Pop. 3,723; do. of town, 1,437. It is tolerably well built, and has a handsome pa. church. —II. (*Cloneburn*), a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 1 m. E. Trim. Area 566 ac. Pop. 298.—III. (*Crommolin*), a pa., Ulster, co. Antrim, with a vill. 3 m. N.E. Clough. Area 3,466 ac. Pop. 799; of vill. 175.—IV. (*Forbes*), Leinster, co. and 2½ m. N.N.W. Longford. Pop. 478.—V. (*Hamilton*), a mkt. town and pa., Ulster, co. & 9½ m. S.E. Armagh. Area of pa. 12,405 ac. Pop. 7,538; do. of town, 1,231.—VI. (*Lennant*), a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.E. Carrick-on-Suir. Area 5,774 ac. Pop. 1,806.—VII. (*Mount Kennedy*), a mkt. town, Leinster, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Wicklow. Pop. 823.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADDY, a disfranchised bor., and mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. and 15 m. N.E. Londonderry, on the Roe, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 3,101. It is regularly built; has a handsome church, a sessions-house, bridewell, union workhouse, distilleries, and a market house, with an increasing trade in wheat & flax. Mkts., Monday, Tuesday, and Friday.

NEWTOWN-STEWART (formerly *Lislas*), a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Mourne, 5 m. W. Gorton. Pop. 1,405. Fairs, last Monday every month. Near it are remains of a castle of the 5th century, and various other antiquities, and about 1½ m. S.W. the town is Baron's court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn.

NEWTYLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 10 m. N.W. Dundee, with which town, and with Forfar and Perth, it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,264, of whom 465 are in the village.

NEW YEAR'S (ISLAND), N. Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 m. N.E. Port Essington.—(*Islands*), S. Atlantic, are in lat. 54° 41′ S., lon. 64° 28′ W., and were so named by Cook.—(*Range*), Central Australia, is a mntn. tract, lat. 30° 21′ N., lon. 146° 33½′ E.

NEW YORK, one of the U. States of N. Amer., and though not the largest, yet in every other respect, the leading state of the Union; between lat 40° 30′ and 45° N., and lon. 72° & 79° 55′ W., having N.W. lakes Erie and Ontario, and the riv. St Lawrence, separating it from Upper Canada, and on other sides, the states Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, except at its S. extremity, where it touches the Atlantic Ocean, in which it includes Long Island. Area 45,650 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 2,604,495. Mean annual temp. of New York city 51°.6; summer, 70°.3; winter, 30°.1 Fahr. It is mostly an elevated region, with extensive indentations, watered by the Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, Genessee and other rivers, including many affls. of the Susquehannah. The Alleghanies traverse its E. part in two parallel chains, and the Round-top, one of the Catskill mntns., is 3,804 feet in height. It contains Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Canandaigua, George, and many other lakes; lake Champlain forms a part of its N.E. frontier. Long Island, Staten isl., and Manhattan are also included in this state. Soil in the S. rather light but fitted for pasturage; it improves on proceeding N.ward, and the W. part is a highly fertile country. All the crops common in Britain are raised, with the addition of maize. The stock of sheep is estim. at upwards of 5 millions, or about 1-5th the total number in the Union; horses and cattle are more numerous than in any other state. In the W. & the S.E. are extensive forests, & their produce in timber, exclusive of other products, was estimated in 1840, at 3,900,000 dollars in value. Iron is abundant; and the salt springs at Onondaga & elsewhere, yielded in 1840, 2,868,000 bushels of salt; the capital invested in salt works, being estimated at 5,601,000 dollars, or 5-6ths of the total amount employed on the production of salt in the Union. Manufs. are in great variety, and the foreign commerce is greater than that of any other state. Total value of exports (1843) 32,861,540 dollars; ditto of exports 65,079,516 dollars, the latter comprising more than 3-5ths of the total exports of the Union. Total length of the canals in operation 798 m.; the principal are the Erie, Champlain, Cayuga, and Chenango canals, connecting the Atlantic rivers with the Canadian lakes, and the first of which, 364 m. in length, is the most extensive work of its kind in America or Europe. Total length of railways completed (1850) 840 m., expense 27 million dollars. Public rev. (1848) 848,155 dollars; annual educational grant 436,233 dollars. This state is divided into 38 cos., and sends 2 senators and 34 representatives to congress. Principal cities, Albany, the cap., New York, Brooklyn, Hudson, Buffalo, Oswego, and Ogdensburg, with Schenectady and numerous towns along the line of the Erie canal. The first settlement was made by the Dutch on Manhattan isl. in 1614. In 1664 the English obtained possession of the country; in 1673, it was retaken by the Dutch, but soon after restored to the English. The present constitution was framed in 1821. Governor and senators elected biennially.

NEW YORK, the largest and most populous city, principal seaport, and commercial cap. of the U. S., on an isl. near the S. extremity of New York State, between the mouth of the Hudson river, & East river, which separates Long Island from the mainland; lat. of city-hall 40° 42′ 7″ N., lon. 74° 0′ 7″ W. Area of city, including co., & Manhattan or New York island (separated from Westchester co., by Harlem river, crossed by 3 bridges), with some adjacent islets, 14,000 ac. Pop. (1845) 371,102. The city, 9 m. in circumference, occupies a triangular area, the apex of which, is covered by old, narrow, and crooked streets, but by far the greater part of New York consists of regular and handsome thoroughfares, the princip. of which, Broadway, intersecting the city throughout, is nearly 4 m. in length, and bordered by shops or stores, rivalling those of London. Pearl, Cedar, Pine, Front, Water, and South streets between it and the E. river, are important marts of business, and Wall street is the seat of the chief monetary transactions. Greenwich, E. Broadway, Henry, Madison, Bleeker, and Bond Streets and the Bowery, between the Broadway and Hudson river, are elegant public streets. The battery, Washington square in front of the New York university, Union square with a handsome fountain, are among the chief open spaces; in the Park, an area of about 11 acres, is the city hall, a Grecian edifice of marble and freestone, 216 feet in length by 105 feet in breadth, and one of the finest buildings in the United States. The Merchant's Exchange in Wall Street, having a noble central dome, has been constructed at a cost of 1,800,000 dollars. Amongst the most conspicuous buildings are the custom house, on the site of the old city hall (where Washington was inaugurated president); the University; Columbia college; the hall of justice, American institute, and house of detention; Trinity church, a splendid Gothic structure; St.

Paul's church with an Ionic portico, and a steeple 224 feet in height; St. John's, St. Thomas's, the Dutch, French Protestant, & Baptist churches; St Patrick's cathedral; the Society library; Gothic hall, and Aston house, a vast hotel containing 300 rooms. New York has about 170 churches, 30 banks, 6 theatres, 2 museums, and numerous large hotels, & storehouses. It is abundantly supplied with water from Croton water works, 38 m. distant, formed at a cost of 12 million dollars (2,700,000*l.*). Other public institutions are, the New York hospital, infirmary, deaf-dumb, and lunatic asylums, and "Long Isl. farms," a fund for provision of destitute children. Manufs. are in great variety, and the total capital employed in 1840, was estim. at 11,228,900 dollars. The harb. is 25 m. in circumference; it has 3 entrances, defended by several strong batteries, and ships of the largest size can come up to the city wharves. New York communicates by the Hudson & Erie canal with the W. States, Canada, and the whole region of the great N. Amer. lakes, of which countries it is the great entrepôt. In 1844, its exports amounted in value to 34,334,692 dollars (8,011,428*l.*), and imports to 75,092,286 dollars (17,521,300*l.*), or 2-3rds. of the whole imports into the U. States. Customs rev. in ditto 11,444,797 dollars (2,670,452*l.*) In the same year 2,180 ships, aggregate burden 590,661 tons entered, & 2,216 ditto, burden 606,918 tons left the port; of which latter 333, burden 68,279 tons were British, 88 Swedish, and 82 belonged to the Hanse towns, the rest being mostly U. States shipping. Reg. shipping of the port (1840) 414,817 tons. Regular lines of packets maintain communication between New York and all the principal ports of the U. S., others in the W. Indies, Mexico, & S. Amer., and Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp & Havre in Europe. It is connected with Harlem by a railway 7 m. in length. The city is divided into 17 wards, and governed by a mayor and common council. It was the seat of the first American congress, in 1785.

New Zealand, a colonial possession of Great Britain, consisting of a chain of 3 islands, with smaller isles in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 34° 12′ and 47° 20′ S, and lon. 166° and 178° 39′ E., about 1,200 m. S.E. Australia. Pop. of colonists (1844) 11,948. Estimated pop. of Aborigines 110,000 (?). The two principal islands extend from N.E. to S.W. in an irregular elongated shape. Length of both 1,163 m., mean breadth 140 m. Area 95,000 sq. *m.*, nearly the extent of Great Britain. New Ulster, or North Isl., is separated from New Munster, or Middle Island, by Cook Strait; and New Leinster, or Stewart Island, a small island 61 m. in length, and about the same in breadth, is separated from the S. extremity of New Munster by Foveaux Strait. The islands are of trap and volcanic formation, with shales and sandstone. Principal minerals, copper, manganese, & coal. Surface mountainous, a chain of high-peaked snow-clad mountains intersects Middle Island, from N.E. to S.W. There are several extinct, and some active volcanoes. Mount Egmont, an extinct cone, in W.S.W. peninsula of North Island, has an elevation of 8,840 feet. Tongarero, in centre of North Island, is an active volcano, elevation 6,200 ft. Soil on the table lands and valleys, and near the coasts, fertile, and surface well-wooded. Mountains generally bare of woods, but overgrown with ferns and grasses. Temp. ranges from 39° to 74°, mean of year 58° .2 Fahr. Mean ann. rain 36 to 40 inches. Snow rarely falls, heavy rains, and high gales are frequent, but there is no rainy season. Prevailing winds S.E. and S.W.; N.E. winds bring rain. There are several inland lakes, and springs and rivers are abundant. Harbours are good and numerous. A flax plant (*phormium tenax*), an edible fern (*pteris esculenta*), the sweet potato, the kauri pine, and various timber trees, are the chief native vegetable products. Wheat, and other grains, and vegetables introduced by the colonists, are very productive, and grazing grounds afford pasture during all the year. The island affords no indigenous quadrupeds. Birds are numerous, and the bones of a gigantic bird (*Dinornis*) found in the alluvial soil, afford evidence that such an animal existed at no distant period. The natives are a tall, well-made, active, and intelligent race of the Malay family. When the island was visited by Captain Cook in 1769, they were ferocious cannibals, and cannibalism still lingers among them, although in other respects they are docile, inclined to adopt civilized habits, and are found very susceptible of religious instruction. New Zealand had for many years been the resort of whaling vessels, and was at first colonized in a desultory manner, until in 1840, when it was adopted as a British colony; and emigration, to a considerable extent, has since taken place under a regularly organized association. In 1844, an insurrection of the natives occurred, under their chief Heki, but since that period they have remained tranquil. The principal British settlements are Auckland, the cap., New Plymouth, Wanganui, Wellington (Port Nicholson), on W. coast of New Ulster, Nelson (Tasman's Bay), and Otago, on New Munster (which see). In 1840, 100 American whaling vessels visited the island. Principal articles of traffic, flour, wheat, potatoes, timber, and native flax. Government vested in a governor, colonial council, and six members. The colony is a bishop's see, & there were, in 1844, 35 missionary establishments on the islands. A severe shock of an earthquake occurred at Wellington in 1848.

Nexöe, a seaport town of Denmark, stift Zeeland, on the E. coast of the island Bornholm. Pop. 1,400.

Nexon, a market town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 10 m. S. Limoges. Pop. of comm. 2,160.

Neyva, or Neiva, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Magdalena, at the influx of the Neyva river, 132 m. S.W. Bogota. Its chief trade is in cacao, the Indians also resort to it for knives, mirrors, and trinkets. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1827.—II. a town of Hayti, cap. arrond., 70 m. E. Port-Republicain, in a plain watered by the river Neyva, which enters Neyva bay on the S. coast, after a course of 75 m. A small river of Portugal has this name.

Ngan-hoei, or Gan-hway, an inland prov., China, betw. lat. 29° & 34° N., & lon. 113° & 119° E., enclosed by Kiang-su, Che-kiang, Kiang-si, Houpe, and Hou-nan. Pop. (1812) 34,168,059. Surface mostly plain, and traversed by the rivs. Yang-tze-kiang, and the Hoai-ho, with its affls. Products comprise the precious metals, copper, salt, green tea from the S. dists., to from 6 to 7 million taels annually, ink 2 million taels, the best varnish, and much raw and wrought produce. Chief city Ngan-khing, 160 m. S.S.W. Nanking.

Nha-trang, or Yatrang, a seaport town of Anam, cap. prov., with a good harbour at a river's mouth, in lat. 12° 19′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E.

Nho, or Nouh, a town of British India, presid., dist. and W.N.W. Agra. It has a manuf. of salt from springs in its vicinity.

NIAGARA, a river of N. Amer., between Upper Canada and the U. S. (New York state), unites lakes Erie and Ontario, the river having a N. course of 35 m. from the former to the latter, and a total descent in that distance of 334 feet. It encloses numerous islands, the largest, Grand Island, having an area of 17,000 acres, and 15 m. from Lake Erie it forms the famous FALLS OF NIAGARA, where the river is precipitated over a vast ledge of silurian limestone, forming two cataracts, separated by Goat Island, 500 feet in width. The Horse-shoe fall, on the Canadian side, is 1,800 feet across, and 158 feet in perpendicular depth, and the American Falls 600 feet in breadth, 163 feet in depth, and above which a strong rude bridge crosses to Goat Island. The banks rise to 180 feet in perpendicular elevation, and are sprinkled with hotels and villas, and on both sides of the Falls, for some distance below, the stream forms a rapid, enclosed within a bed only 160 yards across. It has been estimated that the Falls discharge 100 millions of tons of water per hour. A cable suspension bridge 800 feet span, and at an elevation of 230 feet, has been erected on the riv., a little above the commencement of the cataract.—II. (formerly Newark), a town, Upp. Canada, cap. dist., on the W. side of the Niagara river, at its mouth in Lake Ontario. It is well built, & has a brisk traffic by steam with New York, Toronto, and Kingston. Races are annually held in its vicinity.—III. a township on the E. side of the river, U. S., New York, containing Goat Island, and a portion of the Falls. Pop. 1,277.—*Niagara Falls* is a contiguous vill., with some churches, several hotels, and manufs. of woollen cloth, steam engines, and paper, with corn and saw mills. Pop. 750. The Buffalo and Lockport railways meet here.

NIAS, or PULO-NIAS, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, and one of the largest skirting the W. coast of Sumatra. Length 70 m., average breadth 16 m. Soil fertile, and it produces large quantities of rice. On its E. coast is a vill. or town of same name.

NIAZEPETROVSK, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Perm, on the Ufa, 80 m. E.S.E. Krasno-Ufinsk, with extensive iron works.

NIBBIANO, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy and 8 m. S. Piacenza. Pop. 720.—II. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. E.S.E. Como.

NIBE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, stift amt., and 12 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Liimfiord. Pop. 1,200.

NIBLEY (NORTH), a pa. of England., co. and 16 m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,305, partly employed in woollen manufs.

NICÆA (vulg. *Nice*), a city, Asia Minor. [ISNIK.]

NICANDRO (ST), two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., in the peninsula of Gargano, 10 m. E. Lesina. Pop. 7,800.—II. prov. and 10 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 2,900.

NICARAGUA (STATE OF), a state of the Central American Confed., mostly between lat. 10° & 45° N., and lon. 83° 40′ & 87° 35′ W., having W. the state Guatemala, N. & E. the Mosquito territory, E. and S.E. the Caribbean Sea and Costa Rica, and elsewhere the Pacific O. Estim. area 39,380 sq m. Pop. 350,000. It comprises one of the largest plains in the Confed., with the lake, whence it is named; also, the volcanic mntns. Guanacaure, Viejo, and Masaya. The river San Juan is partly in this state. Soil mostly of high fertility; the cotton raised is stated to be superior to that of Brazil, though little exported, except to the adjacent state of Costa Rica. Sugar of the best quality, and indigo, are principal products. In 1835, the exports amounted in value to 749,000 dollars, consisting of bullion to 600,000 dolls.; with indigo, sarsaparilla, cotton, sugar, cattle, and mahogany. More recently, about 500 or 600 tons of Brazil wood, and 30,000 hides ann., with some indigo, were the principal exports. Imports of British and N. American manufs. are estim. in value at 100,000 dollars ann., the British imports forming 2-3ds of the whole. Some silks, gloves, and wines, are received from France; linens and glass wares from Germany; the other imports are chiefly from Peru, Chile, &c. Chief cities, Leon, the cap., Grenada and Nicaragua. Principal port, Realejo. Owing to perpetual revolutions, this has become the most wretched and impoverished state of Cent. Amer., and in 1846, its annual public rev. was estimated at only 50,000 dollars.—*Nicaragua*, a town in the above state, on the W. shore of L. Nicaragua, 38 m. S.E. Granada. Pop. upwards of 8,000, but the commerce of the lake is mostly absorbed by Granada.—*San Juan de Nicaragua* is a seaport town on the Caribbean Sea, Mosquito. [SAN JUAN.]

NICARAGUA LAKE, Central America, lies mostly between lat. 11° and 12° 12′ N., and lon. 84° & 86° W., about 12 m. from the Pacific O., and 90 m. from the Caribbean Sea, into which latter it discharges its surplus waters by the river San Juan. Length, N.W. to S.E., 140 m.; average breadth 40 m. It is adapted for ships of the largest burden, being 15 fathoms in depth, and it contains the isls. Omotape, Madeira, Salentalamo, and some others. Its surface is about 134 feet (according to another, and official report, 128 ft.) above the level of the Pacific; but the surrounding country is only undulating, nowhere rising to more than 487 ft. in additional elevation, and the San Juan is generally navigable; from which, and other reasons, it has long been projected to establish through it a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and which would obviate the dangerous passage for shipping around Cape Horn. At its W. end this lake is connected by a small riv. with the L. of Leon (or Granada), from which also the cutting a canal, or a railway, to the Pacific, has been contemplated. [PANAMA.]

NICARIA, *Icaria*, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. W. Samos. Lat. 37° 35′ N., lon. 26° 10′ E. Area 50 sq. m. Pop. 1,000. Surface mountainous. Principal product, timber. It has only a few vills., and no object of much interest. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus, after his reputed aerial flight (whence its name).

NICASTRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult., cap. dist., on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 10,000. It is straggling and mean, but enclosed by walls, outside of which are many olive grounds and orchards. In its castle, Henry, the son of the Emperor Fred. II. was confined. It is an archbishop's see. Near it are some mineral baths. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1638.

NICE (Ital. *Nizza*, anc. *Nicæa*), a seaport and episcopal city of N. Italy, cap. div., 98 m. S.W. Turin, with an excellent port on the Mediterranean, 4 m. E. of the French frontier. Pop. (including garrison, 1839), 33,811. It is situated in a plain, immediately W. & N. an old castle on a height, surrounded by bastioned walls, close & ill built, but its suburbs are handsome. Chief edifices, a palace, cathedral, convents, & hospitals; a theatre, bath establishments, an English chapel, and a triumphal arch. The port on the E., beyond Monte Albano, is protected by a mole. The beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its

climate attract a great number of strangers. It has manufs. of wine, oil, silk, and perfumery, and is a free port. Nice has been often taken by the French, and was, under the Empire, cap. dep. of the Maritime Alps. It is the birth-place of the painter Vanloo, and the astronomer Cassini. Marshal Massena was born in its vicinity. [NIZZA, and ISNIK.]

NICHOLAS (ST), one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic O., between Santa Lucia and Santiago. Lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 24° 15′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 13 m. Surface mntnous. It has a harb. on its S. side, near which is a small town, the residence of a governor and a Portuguese bishop. —II. an island of England, in Plymouth Sound. [DRAKE'S ISLAND.]

NICHOLAS (ST), several pas. of Engl., &c.—I. co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Newton-Abbot. Area 580 ac. Pop. 1,175.—II. Isle of Wight, adjoining Newport. Area 410 ac. Pop. 275.—III. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Halesworth. Area 450 ac. Pop. 90.—IV. co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Margate. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 679.—V. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 425.—VI. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 346. Others in London, Bristol, Exeter, &c.

NICHOLAS (ST), a harb. on the N.W. side of the isl. Zea, Grecian Archipelago.—(*Channel*), N. side of Cuba, 60 m. in length, by 33 m. in breadth.—(*Harbour*), Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St Lawrence estuary, lat. 49° 18′ N., lon. 67° 40′ W.—(*Point*), the N.W. extremity of the isl. Java, on the Str. of Sunda, lat. 5° 52′ S., lon. 106° 2′ E.

NICHOLASTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. E.N.E. Penrice. Pop. 119.

NICHOL-FOREST, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrews, 10½ m. N.N.E. Langtown. Pop. 825.

NICKOLAI, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 58 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,320.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, called by the Malays, *Pulo Sambillong* (9 islands), a group of isls. in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 6° 40′ and 9° 30′ N., and lon. 92° 50′ and 94° E. They constitute, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. In the S. group, Great Nicobar has an area of 1,258 sq. m., and Little Nicobar 86 sq. m. Camorta, Chowry, & the other isls. of the N. group, are all smaller. They are all covered with trees & very fertile, yielding in abundance cocoa nuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, and bamboos. Animals comprise scorpions, crocodiles, serpents, rats, pigs, dogs, and cats. Mean ann. temp. 70° Fahr. The islands are exposed to frequent hurricanes; the rainy season lasts 9 months, and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (Dec. to Feb.), renders them most unhealthy. Repeated attempts at colonization have failed, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever. [ANDAMAN, DENMARK.]

NICOLA (SAN), 4 vills. of Naples.—I. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. Monteleone. Pop. 1,500.—II. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. Cotrone. Pop. 1,800.—III. Princip.-Ult., dist. Ariano. Pop. 1,300.—IV. T. di Lavoro, dist. Caserta. Pop. 2,500.—*San Nicolo* is a volcanic isl. (one of the Tremiti isls.), Adriatic Sea, which was in a state of activity in 1826.

NICOLAS (SAN), one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic, nearly in the centre of the group. Lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 24° 15′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. 6,000. Surface mntnous. The chief town, *San Nicolas*, has 1,400 inhabs., and is the residence of the bishop of the Cape Verd islands. The inhabs. manuf. cotton stuffs and hosiery.

NICOLAS, or NICOLAAS (ST), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 20 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. (1845) 20,088. It has a fine town-hall, a church, with good paintings; an hospital, several orphan asylums, a prison, a large market place, tribunal of commerce, Latin, and other public schools; manufs. of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, & tobacco; dye-houses, salt-refineries, breweries, & potteries; a large mkt. for flax, and large annual fairs.

NICOLAS DU PORT (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. & 7 m. E.S.E. Nancy, on l. b. of the Meurthe. Pop. 3,182. It has extensive cotton-spinning, linen, & leather manufs.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Manche, arr. Avranches. Pop. 1,028.—III. a comm. and vill., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castel-Sarrasin, on left bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,607.—*St Nicolas* is a headland and vill. of Hayti, on the N.W. side of the island.

NICOLO (SAN), the cap. town of the isl. Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island. Pop. 4,000. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, built since 1820. [NICOLA (SAN).]

NICOLOSI, a town of Sicily, intend. & 8 m. N.W. Catania, on the S. slope of Mt. Etna. P. 3,600.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Asia Minor. [ISNIKMID.]

NICOPOLIS (Turk. *Nikopol*, anc. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*), a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. sanj., on the Danube, 56 m. W. Rustchuk. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It was founded by Trajan, and occupies a height enclosed by ramparts, mounting large cannon, & further defended by a castle. It has some large edifices, mosques, baths, &c., but is generally ill-built, and its trade is not thriving. Here the Turks defeated the Hungarians under Sigismund, 28th Sept., 1396.—II. an anc. city of Epirus, the remains of which, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are visible about 3 m. N. Prevesa.

NICOSIA, a city of Sicily, intend. Catania, 14 m. N.E. Castrogiovanni. Pop. 13,000. It has several churches and convents, but few manufs., and trade in the cattle & corn of the fertile surrounding dist.—II. the cap. city of Cyprus. [LEFKOSIA.]

NICOTERA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. II., cap. cant., near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 m. S.W. Tropea. Pop. 3,800. It consists of an upper town, with a castle, and an episcopal palace, and a lower town, chiefly inhab. by fishermen. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

NICOYA, a peninsula, bay, river, and two towns of Central America, state Costa Rica; the peninsula in lat. 9° 40′ N., lon. 85° W., bounding W.-ward the bay which receives the river; and the two towns respectively, 76 m. W.N.W., & 96 m. W. Cartago, the latter on the peninsula, with 3,000 inhabs., engaged in weaving, ship-building, and trading in sugar, &c.

NIDAU, or NYDAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of the lake of Bienne. Pop. 1,228.

NIDD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Area 940 ac. P. 114.

NIDDA, a riv. of Cent. Germany, Hessen & Nassau territories, after a S.W. course of 50 m., joins the Maine at Hochst, 6 m. W. Frankfurt.—II. a walled town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 19 m. S.E. Giessen. *Pop. 1,871.*

NIDGULL, a town of British India, Deccan, dom. Mysore, 45 m. E. Chittledroog.

NIDOKI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 49 m. W.N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

NIEBLA, *Ilipa*, a decayed town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Huelva, on the Tinto. Pop. 983. It has a very ancient bridge, a ruined castle, and some other fortifications, and it is the cap. of a

co., formerly a principality. Near it are extensive copper mines.

NIED, a riv., France & Rhenish Prussia, formed in dep. Moselle, by the union of two branches, 12 m. E.N.E. Metz, flows N.N.E., & joins the Sarre, 6 m. N.W. Sarrelouis. Length 45 m.

NIEDERBRONN, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 26 m. N.W. Strasburg. Pop. 2,707. It is pleasantly situated in a valley of the Vosges mountains, and has well-frequented mineral springs, the water of which is collected into two basins covered with a stone pyramid. It has also estabs. for preparing steel and bar-iron, heavy articles of machinery, & large pieces of artillery.

NIEDERINGELHEIM, a mkt. town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 9 m. W.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 2,008.

NIEDERLAHNSTEIN, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 33 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, on the Lahn, near its mouth in the Rhine. Pop. 1,927.

NIEDERSTETTEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,509.

NIEDORP, two contiguous vills. of the Netherlands, Holland, 9 m. N.E. Alkmaar. United pop. 1,446.

NIEFERN, and NIEHEIM, two small towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Enz, 19 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe, and having 1,279 inhabs.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 18 m. E.N.E. Paderborn. Pop. 1,473.

NIEJIN, or NIESHIN, a town, Russia. [NEJIN.]

NIEHL, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 6 m. W.N.W. Cleves. Pop. 1,220.

NIEMEGK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 27 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. P. 2,340.

NIEMEGZYN, or NIEMENTCHIN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,800.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Minsk, flows N.W. through the gov. Grodno, between Vilna and Augustowo, and through E. Prussia, and under the name of the Memel, enters the Curische-Haff by the Rass and Gilge mouths, 30 m. W. Tilsit, after a total course estimated at 400 m. Principal affls., the Vilia and Szeschuppe. It is always navigable, and is the main channel for the trade of Lithuania and Volhynia. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bober and Vistula; and near Tilsit, Napoleon and Alexander of Russia held a memorable interview on its waters in June 1807.

NIEMES, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 18 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 3,336, who manuf. woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, & paper.

NIEMIROV, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 25 m. W. Zolkiev. Pop. 1,900.

NIEMOKSTZY, a market town of Russia, gov. Vilna, 15 m. W.N.W. Rosienna. Pop. 1,700.

NIEMTSCHITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 11 m. N.E. Wischau. Pop. 1,400.

NIENBURG, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. (*Monch*, or *Kloster-Nienburg*), duchy Anhalt-Köthen, cap. dist., on the Saale, here joined by the Boder, and crossed by a bridge, 10 m. N.W. Köthen. Pop. 1,900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.—II. Hanover, landr. and 30 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. co. Hoya, on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge of stone, and joined by the Meerbach, on the Hanover and Bremen railway. Pop. 4,100. It has manufs. of linen and vinegar, some trade in timber, and a transit trade by the river.—III. Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,000.

NIEPPES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 13 m. E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,451, chiefly employed in potash and vinegar works.

NIERS, or NEERS, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, after a N.W. course of 60 m. joins the Maese, 2 m. W. Gennep.

NIERSTEIN, a market town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Rhine, 9 m. S.S.E. Mayence. Pop. 2,201. In the vicinity numerous Roman coins have been found.

NIESKY, a vill. and Moravian colony of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 11 m. N.N.W. Gorlitz, with a theological seminary, a museum, and manufs. of cotton stuffs. Pop. 640.

NIESUCHATSCHI, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 10 m. N.N.E. Kowel. Pop. 1,500.

NIEUWKERK, a town, Netherlands. [NYKERK.]

NIEUWPOORT, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 m. E. Rotterdam. P. 626.

NIEUWPORT, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the N. Sea, on which it has a small port, 10 m. S.W. Ostend. Pop. 3,393, engaged in ship building, rope-making, and fishing. A navigable canal connects it with Ostend and Bruges. It has been often besieged, and repeatedly taken by the English and French.

NIEUWVELD, a mountain range of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Beaufort, between lat. 32° & 33° S., and upwards of 10,000 feet in elevation.

NIEVRE, a small river of France, dep. Nievre, to which it gives its name, joins the Loire on rt. at Nevers. Course S.ward. Length 25 m.

NIEVRE, a dep. of France, in the centre, formed of the old prov. Nivernais, and part of Orleanais, between the deps. Côte d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Cher, Loiret, and Yonne. Area 2,691 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 322,262. Surface mountainous and infertile in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. It is watered by the Loire, and its affl. the Allier, which separates it from the deps. Cher and Allier. The Yonne rises in the dep., and the canal of Nivernais connects it with the Loire. Minerals comprise iron, coal, & marble. It has several mineral springs. A third part of its surface is covered with wood, which partly supplies Paris with fuel. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption, the wine is of good quality. Fruits and hemp are cultivated. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Chief industry in iron & steel works. Linen, porcelain, and jewellery, are manufactured. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Château-Chinon, Clamecy, Cosne, and Nevers, its princip. towns.

NIGDEH, *Cadyna*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., on a height, 47 m. N.E. Eregli. Pop. 5,000. It is the residence of a pasha, and has 3 fortresses, some mosques, and a Turkish college, some remarkable excavations, and various antiquities. The plain of Nigdeh extends S.W. from it for about 50 m.

NIGER, a celebrated river of Western Africa, considered identical with the Joliba or Quorra, rises in the Kong mountains, near lat. 9° 25′ N., lon. 9° 45′ W., 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. It flows N.E., and has a general bend E. & S. through Soudan and Guinea, to the bight of Benin (G. of Guinea), which it enters by a delta, between lat. 4° and 6° N., and lon. 5° and 7° E., after a course loosely estimated at 2,500 m. Almost the whole of its course has been traced by Park and Lander, and 100 m. from its supposed source it has been found navigable for large canoes; in its lower part it is in some places impeded by shoals, though varying from 1 to 5 m. in width, and often deep enough for moderate-sized vessels. Principal mouths, the New Calabar, Bonny, Nun, Forcados, & Benin rivs. Chief tributaries, the Sackatoo and Chadda rivers. The scenery near the delta of the Niger is of the

wildest forest character. The only entrance yet discovered is narrow and very difficult. All attempts to ascend the river have failed, chiefly from the extreme insalubrity of the climate. The last expedition, under Captain Allen, in 1841, consisted of 3 steamers, fitted out by gov. at an expense of 65,000*l*.

NIGG, two marit. pas. of Scotl.—I. co. Kincardine, opposite Aberdeen. Area 3,376 ac. Pop. 1,642.—II. cos. Ross and Cromarty, occupying a peninsula between the firths of Moray and Cromarty, 2¼ m. N. Cromarty. Area 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,426. On the coast are traces of a fort of the 12th cent., and some obelisks, with hieroglyphics.

NIGRITIA, or SOUDAN, a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined, but it is understood to be bounded E. by Kordofan, S. by the parallel of lat. 6° N., W. by Senegambia, and N. by the desert of Sahara. The E. portion comprises the basin of Lake Tchad and Lake Fittre, and the N. the course of the Upper Niger. From the meagre accounts of travellers, the greater part of the surface appears to be flat, except in the S., where it is said to be hilly.

NIGUA, a small marit. town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 10 m. S.W. San Domingo, and near the mouth of the river Nigua, in the Caribb. Sea.

NIJAR-Y-HUEBRO, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Almeria. Pop. 5,820, who manuf. horse cloths, &c.

NIJNII, or NIJNEI—for places with this prefixed name, not under mentioned, see NISHNII.

NIJNII-NOVGOROD (vulg. *Nijegorod*), a gov. of Central Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 26′ and 57° 6′ N., and lon. 41° 40′ and 46° 38′ E., having E. the gov. Kasan, S. Tambov, Simbirsk, and Penza, W. Vladimir, and N. Kostroma. Area 18,636 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,178,200. Surface mostly level, soil very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, with its affls. the Oka, Betlouga, and Piana. Forests are extensive, the produce of corn considerably exceeds the consumption, hemp and flax are cultivated in large quantities, and great numbers of cattle & horses are reared. Manufs. of coarse linens, canvass, cordage, &c., are considerable, as are also the iron works, distilleries, tanneries, soap works, glass works, &c. Principal exports are corn & flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, linen, canvass, cordage, iron, timber, potash, and glass. The gov. is subdivided into 11 circs. Principal towns, Nishnii-Novgorod, Balachna, & Arsamas.

NIJNII (or NISHNII) NOVGOROD, NIJEGOROD, or NIJNII, a town of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near the angle formed by the confl. of the Oka with the Volga, 265 m. E.N.E. Moscow. Lat. 56° 19′ 43″ N., lon. 44° 0′ 58″ E. Stationary pop. about 25,000, but at the time of its great fair, from 200,000 to 300,000 persons are here collected from all parts of Europe and Asia. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former, or citadel, on a height S. the Volga, is imposing in appearance, and has some good streets, 2 cathedrals, the government offices, several convents, public schools, and churches, with an obelisk 76 feet in height. The lower town extending, on flat ground, along the Volga, is chiefly built of wood, and communicates by a bridge of boats across the Oka, where are some vast iron and stone bazaars, erected by the emperor Alexander, divided into various sections for separate goods, and surrounded by the rivers and a canal. Here is held the largest fair in the world, for 8 weeks from the 1st of July annually (removed to N. Novgorod from Macariev, on the Volga, in 1817), and at which, in 1839, the goods sold were estimated to amount in value to 160,597,000 rubles, or nearly 6½ million pounds sterling (*Schnitzler*, &c.). Of this amount Russian home produce stood for 122,557,000 rubles, manufactured goods from the rest of Europe and colonial produce, 15,035,000 do., and Asiatic produce 23,005,000 do. Nijnii-Novgorod has ecclesiastical and military academies, various other public institutions, and some manufs. of linens & leather. Steamers were established on the Volga to Astrakhan in 1820, & by the Kama to Perm, in 1847.

NIJNY TAGILSK, a town of Russia, in the Ural mountains, gov. and 155 m. E. Perm, chief Zavod of the Demidoff family, is well built, and has hospitals, schools, an observatory, extensive forges, and manufs. of machinery. Pop. 22,000.

NIKITA, a vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 26 m. S. Simferopol. It has a fine imperial garden, in which exotics are raised.—*Nikitinskaia* is a mkt. town, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Orenburg.

NIKISH, or NIKSIKI, a vill. of Montenegro, cap. dist. of same name, 34 m. N.E. Cattaro, on the boundary line between Montenegro and Herzegovina. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

NIKITOVKA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,600.—II. gov. Voroniej, 30 m. E.N.E. Valyki. P. 1,400.

NIKLAS (ST), a town, Hungary. [MIKLOS (ST).]

NIKOLAIEV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 39 m. N.N.W. Kherson, at the confl. of the Ingul and the Bug, 20 m. above the mouth of the latter, in the estuary of the Dnieper. Pop. (excluding suburbs) 12,000. It was founded in 1790, is enclosed by walls, well built, and is the station of a Russian admiral and fleet. Principal edifices, the cathedral, town hall, admiralty house, with museums and library, schools for pilots, and for the daughters of soldiers, an observatory, hospitals, and docks.

NIKOLAIKEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, on the Lake Spirding, 12 m. E.S.E. Sensburg. Pop. 2,040.

NIKOLSBURG, or MIKULOW, a town of Moravia, circ. and 28 m. S. Brünn. Pop. 8,000, among whom are many Jews. It has a splendid castle, and grounds belonging to Prince Dietrichstein, with a library of 20,000 vols., many valuable MSS., and collections of natural history; a philosophical academy, & several other public schools, and manufs. of woollen cloth, and other stuffs.

NIKOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 194 m. E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Jug. Pop. 1,000.

NIKOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 67 m. S.S.W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. P. 3,470.

NIKOPOLI, a town of Turkey. [NICOPOLIS.]

NIKSAR, *Neo-Cæsarea*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 30 m. N.E. Tokat, on the route to Erzeroum. It stands on a gentle eminence at the foot of a more N. range of mntns. surrounded by orchards; it comprises about 600 Turk, 120 Armenian, & 60 Greek houses, and has a citadel containing the chief bazaars and buildings.

NIKULINO, some small places in Russia, gov. Iver, E. Staritza; and Russian Poland, gov. Moghilev, N.E. Babinovitshi.

NILE, *Nilus*, a great river of E. Africa, formed by the union of the *Bahr-el-Abiad* (White river), and the *Bahr el Azreh* (Blue river). The first, which is regarded as the true Nile, is supposed to rise on the E. edge of the table-land of E. Africa, about lat. 2° S., lon. 34° E., but its source is unknown. Expeditions sent by the Pacha of Egypt in 1840-2, traced it to lat. 4° 42′ N., in lon. 30° 58′ E. Here the navigation was interrupted by a ledge of rock; it flows generally N., with a width of from 1 m. to 2 m., and joins the Bahr-

el-Azrek at Khartum in Nubia (lat. 15° 37′ N.). The second rises in Abyssinia in lat. 10° 59′ 25″ N., lon. 36° 55′ 39″ E. It flows N. 55 m., when it enters lake Dembeah on the S.W.; emerging from the lake on the S.E. it flows in the form of a curve first S., then W. and N.W., traversing in its course several mountain chains, and descending by numerous falls into the plains of Nubia, where it passes Sennaar. Its confluence with the Bahr el Abiad forms the Nile, which from this point flows N.E., N. & N.W., past Halfay, Shendy, and Berber, to lat. 19° 20′, where it turns to the S.W., forming a wide curve called the great bend. In lat. 18° it again turns N.ward and continues in a northerly direction past Dongola, Girgeh, Siout, and Cairo, to its mouth, near Assouan, and from the junction of its head streams to its delta, its basin is formed by two parallel chains of mntns., which in some places close upon it and form rapids, and in others open up and leave fine plains between them and the river. It forms the 1st cataract (in ascending) near Essouan, lat. 24° 10′ N.; the 2d being in lat. 21° 52′ 20″ N., and the 3rd in lat. 19° 40′ N. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia, they are less so in Middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the Delta. From Es-souan to the sea, the average fall is 2 inches to a mile, and its mean velocity is about 3 m. an hour. Its length from supposed source, following its bends to the sea, is about 3,000 m. (direct distance 2,300 m.). The delta of the Nile commences at lat. 30° 7′ N., where its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, extending at its base on the Mediterranean, over a space of 120 m., the two principal mouths are the W. or Rosetta branch, & the E. or Damietta branch. The others are the Bourlos and Dibe mouths. The system of the Nile is an anomaly among rivers; in ascending its course no affl. is met with for 1,400 m., the first being the Atbara in Nubia, which joins it on the right, 27 m. S. Berber. It is the only great tropical riv., which by its periodical inundations, fertilizes a country surrounded throughout a great part of its course, by sandy deserts. The waters begin to rise in June, and they subside in September. [Egypt.] From time immemorial the Egyptians have made use of canals for the purpose of extending the inundations. The rise of the Nile appears due to the periodical rains which fall in the tropical regions of Africa from June to September. In Upper Egypt the swelling of the riv. amounts to about 30 feet, and at Cairo to 24 feet, perpendicular.

Niles, two townships of the U. S., N. America, Michigan, on the St Joseph, 160 m. W.S.W. Detroit. Pop. 1,000.—II. New York, 10 m. S.E. Auburn. Pop. 2,234.

Nilkantha, a town of Nepaul, 37 m. N. Khatmandoo, and greatly resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.—*Nilun* is a vill. of Tibet, on an affluent of the Upper Ganges, lat. 31° 6′ N., lon. 78° 59′ E., and 11,127 feet above the sea.

Nimar, a dist. of India, between the Vindhyan and Sautpoora mntn. ranges, and comprising most part of the Indore dom., with portions of the British, Gwalior, Dhar, Dewass, and other territories. Area 7,000 sq. m. Estimated pop. 250,000. Annual value of exports and imports about 28,000*l.* each. Principal towns Mundlesir and Mheysur, on the Nerbudda.

Nimburg (Boh. *Wiczemilow*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on an isl. formed by the Elbe, 16 m. S.S.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,700.

Nimeguen, or Nymegen, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Waal, here crossed by a flying bridge, 9½ m. S. Arnhem. Pop. (1840) 21,182. It has a hilly site, and is irregularly built; public edifices comprise some Roman & Carlovingian defensive works, with a fine old town-house, and some handsome churches. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, agricultural commission, a branch of the society of public good, and has an extensive manuf. of pale ale, with others of Prussian blue, glue, and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Nimes (improperly *Nismes*), *Nemassus*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Gard, on the railway from Beaucaire to Cette, and at the head of a branch line to Alais, 30 m. N.E. Montpellier. Pop. (1846) 47,215. The town is small, ill built, & much inferior to its suburbs. It has a gothic cathedral, an old citadel, and a fine promenade. No town in France has so many fine Roman remains: the most remarkable of these are the amphitheatre (*les Arènes*), 437 ft. long, 332 ft. broad, and 70 feet high, the beautiful Corinthian temple called the *Maison-carrée*, which is restored, and the interior serves for a museum of antiquities; and the ruins of a magnificent nymphæum or bath called the *temple of Diana*; 10 m. N.E. are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct called the *Pont-du-Gard*. It has a chamber of commerce, a university academy for the deps. Gard, Ardèche, Lozere, and Vaucluse; a modernized cathedral, a bishop's palace, & theatre, national college, seminary, normal school, and a library of 30,000 vols. It has important manufs. of silk, cotton and woollen goods, bonnets and shawls, and a trade in grain & medicinal plants. Nimes is a very ancient town, having been subjugated by the Romans 120 years B. C.; it was successively ravaged by the Franks, Vandals, and Normans. In the 14th century, it was ruined by civil and religious wars. It rose from its ashes by the aid of Francis I., but in the 16th century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants. Nimes is the birth-place of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco (*tobacum Nicotiana*) into France.

Nimfi, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, about 23 m. E.N.E. Smyrna, and near which the monument hewn by order of Sesostris, and described by Herodotus, has recently been discovered. It consists of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in bas-relief on the face of a rock.

Nimishillen, a tnshp., U.S., N. Amer., Ohio, on Nimishillen creek, co. Stark. Pop. 1,927.

Nimptsch, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Lohe. Pop. 2,000. It is enclosed by walls, and is one of the most ancient towns of Silesia.

Ninehead, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. N. Wellington. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 349.

Nine Mile Prairie, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, co. Callaway. Pop. 2,059.

Nineveh, a famous city of antiquity, the ruins of which occupy an extensive space, around the vill. Nunia, on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, and 275 m. N.N.W. the ruins of Babylon. At Nimroud, numerous remains of antiquity have been discovered by the excavations of Layard.

Ninfield, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.W. Battle. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 563.

Ning-hia, and Ning-koue, two cities of China, cap. deps.—I. prov. Kan-su, near the Great Wall, 210 m. N.N.E. Lan-Tchou.—II. prov. Ngan-

hoei, on an affl. of the Yang-tze-kiang, 75 m. S. Nanking, and having extensive manufs. of paper.

NINGO, a decayed Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 38 m. E.N.E. Acera, adjacent to which latter is the village Little Ningo.

NINGOUTA, a considerable town of Manchooria, on an affl. of the Amoor, 145 m. N.E. Kirin-oola, and stated to have been the original seat of the reigning dynasty of China.

NING-PO, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, and one of the 5 ports recently opened to foreign trade, on the Takia, or Ning-po river, the mouth of which is directly opposite Chusan, 95 m. E.S.E. Hang-chow-foo, on a tongue of land at the influx of an affl. into the river, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Lat. 29° 54′ N., lon. 121° 32′ 30″ E. Pop. estim. at between 200,000 and 300,000. The city, 6 m. in circ., enclosed by walls 25 feet in height, and entered by 6 gates, is surrounded by a fine plain covered with vills. and water-courses. It has well supplied shops, a temple of large size, hexagonal tower, 150 feet high; a missionary hospital, opened in 1843; an active trade in junk-building, and a large manuf. of silks for export to Japan. It has been reported that about 670 junks come to it annually from Shan-tung & Leao-tong, with oil, provisions, fruits, caps, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, and silk; 560 from Fokien & Hai-nan, with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, and dye-woods; from Canton and the Straits, some vessels; and from the interior about 4,000 small craft yearly; the total imports being estimated at 7,650,000 dolls. ann. It exports large quantities of wood and charcoal to Shang-hai, the trade of which port it has crippled, from being by several days nearer to the green tea dists. It was taken by the British, without resistance, in 1841, when was captured a ponderous bell, now in the British Museum.

NINIANS (ST), (vulg. *St Ringans*), a pa. of Scotl., co. and 2 m. S. Stirling. Area 70 sq. m. Pop. 10,080. It contains the vills. St Ninians and Bannockburn, at which tartans, woollen stuffs, leather, and nails are manuf., and it has several productive coal mines. In this pa. three memorable battles were fought; 1st, on 13th Sept., 1297, between the troops of Wallace and the English, whom they totally routed; 2d, the famous battle of Bannockburn; & 3d, June 11th, 1488, in which James III. of Scotl. was defeated and killed by his insurgent nobles.

NINOVE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 20 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 4,500. It has a fine abbey & church; breweries and manufactures of linen yarn.

NIO, *Ios*, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Naxos. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 3,700. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m. Surface mntnous. and rugged, and not enough corn is raised for home consumption; but some cotton, oil, wine, and honey, are produced. Homer is stated to have died, and been buried here, but of his tomb no vestiges remain. On the W. side of the isl. is the town Nio, with the best harb. in the Archipelago, and some remains of the anc. *Ios*.

NIONS, a town of France. [NYONS.]

NIORT, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 m. E.N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. (1846) 16,860. It is agreeably situated on the slopes of two hills, enclosed by well-planted promenades. It has an anc. castle, a Gothic church built by the English; a mkt. hall, 2 hospitals, barracks, a theatre, large public library, public baths, a communal college, athenæum, and botanic garden, with manufs. of woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionary; it is an entrepot for the wines of the Gironde, timber, wool, hides, & cattle.

NIPHON, the princip. isl. of Japan, lat. of S. part, 33° 26′ N., and lon. 135° 36′ E., separated N. by the Str. of Matsmai from the isl. Jesso, S. by narrow straits from the isls. Kiusiu & Sikokf, and S.W. from Corea by the Strait of Corea, 120 m. across. Shape irregular; length about 850 m., breadth varies to 200 m. Pop. uncertain. Shores steep, and greatly indented by inlets. A mntn. chain traverses the isl. lengthways, its principal peak, Fusi, rising to 12,000 feet in height, but its elevation is mostly moderate, and its slopes are cultivated with care. Niphon contains the principal river of Japan, the sacred lake Fakonea, & several volcanoes. Products comprise wheat, barley, buckwheat, almonds, figs, pepper, ginger, tobacco, cotton, and camphor, with pearls, ambergris, an excellent breed of horses, gold, silver, copper, coal, naphtha, and porcelain clays. It is subdivided into 53 provs.; in it are Yeddo and Miako, the two caps. of Japan, and the seaport towns Osaki, Fitats, and Foyama.

NIPISSING (LAKE), Upper Canada, is on the N.E. side of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa river. Shape irregular; shores bold. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 35 m. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French river, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids; but E.ward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake & Little river, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

NIRGUA, a town, S. America, Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia.

NIRIS, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 85 m. E. Shiraz, with manufs. of arms, and iron mines.

NISHAPOOR, a city of Persia, prov. Khorassan, and in one of its finest valleys, 40 m. W.S.W. Meshid. Pop. estim. at 8,000. It is enclosed by a rampart and trench, about 2 m. in circuit. It is partly in ruins, but has a special trade in turquoises, raised from mines about 40 m. W.N.W. Iron and salt are also products of its district.

NISHNEDEWITZK, a town of Russia, gov. & 33 m. W.S.W. Voroniej. Pop. 1,900.

NISHNII-DEVITZK, a town of Russia, gov. & 34 m. W.S.W. Voroniej, cap. circ. Pop. 1,900.

NISHNII-LOMOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 63 m. N.W. Penza. Pop. 6,990. It has an annual fair in July, for leather, furs, wax, and drugs.

NISHNII-NOVGOROD. [NIJNII-NOVGOROD.]

NISHOWRA, a large vill. of India, Punjab, 37 m. N.W. Lahore.

NISI, a river of Sicily, intend. Messina, enters the Mediterranean near Ali, after an E. course of 10 m.; on its banks are the vill. Fiume di Nisi, and some productive, though now unwrought, mines of copper, lead, alum, silver, & marcasite. —II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 7 m. W. Calamata, in an unhealthy neighbourhood.

NISIB, or NIZEEB, a vill. of N. Syria, pash. & 63 m. N.E. Aleppo, W. the Euphrates, and where Ibrahim Pasha defeated a Turkish force in 1839.

NISIBIN, or NIZIBIN, a town, or vill., of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 90 m. S.E. Diarbekir. It has an anc. triumphal arch, a church of St James, and some other antiquities.

NISITA, *Nesis*, an isl. of Naples, 3 m. S.E. Pozzuoli, in the Gulf of Naples. Marcus Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment.

NISMES, a city of S. France. [NIMES.]

NISSA, *Naissus*, a fortified city of Servia, on the Nissava, an affl. of the E. Morava, 130 m. S.E. Belgrade. Pop. 4,000.

NISSAVA, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 80 m., joins the Morava, 8 m. W. Nissa.

NISSUM-FIORD, an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jütland, amt. and 15 m. N. Rinkioping, 13 m. in length, by 4 in breadth, and with the vill. S. Nissum on its S. side.

NISTELRODE, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2,136.

NITH, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Ayr, and after a S.E. course of about 60 m., past New Cumnock, Kirkconnel, Sanquhar, Thornhill, & Dumfries, joins Solway Firth 8 m. S. Dumfries, by an estuary 5 m. in width. Principal affls. the Skaar and Cairn from the W. Its valley, Nithsdale, forms the W. part of co. Dumfries.

NITI-GHAUT, a pass across the Himalaya, between Tibet and the British dist. Kumaon, and in one part 16,814 feet in elev. The village Niti, *on* its S. side, is in lat. 30° 47′ N., lon. 79° 56′ E.

NITON, a pa. of the I. of Wight, at its S. extremity, 8 m. S. Newport. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 613.

NIVE, a river of S. France, dep. B. Pyrenees, rises in the Pyrenees, 10 m. S. St Jean-pied-du-Port, after a N.N.W. course of 45 m. past St Jean and Ustaritz, joins the Adour close to Bayonne.

NIVELLE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 25 m. E.N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,570.—II. a river rising within the limits of Spain, prov. Navarra, near the abbey of Urdache, and thence flowing N.W. 20 m., through dep. B. Pyrenees into the Bay of Biscay at St Jean-de-Luz, near which the British army, under Wellington, crossed the Nivelle, after carrying the French posts, November 1813.

NIVELLES (Flem. *Nyvel*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arrond., 17 m. S. Brussels. Pop. (1842) 7,926. It has a fine church, with a colossal statue of Jean-de-Nivelles; manufs. of woollen stuffs, coarse lace, cotton & linen cloths.

NIVERNAIS, an old prov. of France, near its centre, now composing the dep. Nievre, and part of Cher. The canal of Nivernais, 45 m. in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne & the Seine.

NIVILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 27 m. S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,890.

NIXDORF (GROSS), a vill. of Bohemia, circ. & 33 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 5,090. It has manufs. of woollen & linen stuffs, and mineral baths. —*Klein Nixdorf* is an adjacent village.

NIZA, a town of Portugal, prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 21 m. N.W. Portalegre, near the Tagus. Pop. 2,250.—II. (or *Nitza*), a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, on the bay of Delvino, opposite Corfu.

NIZAMPATAM, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. S.S.E. Guntoor, with an active coasting trade.

NIZAM'S DOMINION, India, Deccan, subsid. to the British, occupies nearly the centre of the peninsula of India, between lat. 15° & 21° 10′ N., and lon. 75° & 82° E., having N.E. the Berar dom., & on other sides the Brit. presids. Madras and Bombay, with N.ward the Saugur Nerbudda dists. of the Bengal presid. Estim. area nearly 88,900 sq. m., and pop. about 9,500,000. On the N. it is enclosed by the Sautpoorah mountain ranges, and S.E.ward by the E. ghauts, and it is traversed by the Godavery and Kistnah rivers, with their affls., all which have more or less an E.ward course. Principal cities, Hyderabad, the cap., Kurnool, Aurungabad, & Ellichpoor. The sovereign and court are Mohammedan. The bad financial management in this state has long rendered it one of the worst governed in India.

NIZIER (ST), several comms. & vills. of France. —I. (*de Fornas*), dep. Loire, 16 m. S. Montbrison. Pop. 1,276.—II. (*d'Azergues*), a mkt. town, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 14 m. W.N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,869.—III. (*le Bouchoux*), dep. Ain, 17 m. S.W. Bourg. Pop. 1,665.

NIZZA, a city of Italy. [NICE.]

NIZZA-MONFERRATO, a town of Piedmont, div. and 17 m. S.W. Alessandria, on the Belbo. P. 4,376. It has some industry in silk-spinning, & a brisk trade in wine, raised in its neighbourhood.

NJURUNDA, a river of Sweden, læn Hernosand, after an E. course of 170 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 m. S.E. Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village and harbour of Njurunda.

NOAILLES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Beauvais. P. 900.

NOAKOTE (*Nava cata*, "the new fort"), a town, N. Hindostan, Nepaul, 17 m. N.W. Khatmandoo.

NOALE, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 14 m. N.E. Padua, cap. dist. Pop. 3,300.

NOANAGUR, and NOAPOORA, two towns of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom.; the former in prov. Gujerat, 22 m. S.W. Jooria, enclosed by walls, and having some manufs. of cloth and dye-works; the latter, 60 m. E. Surat.

NOBBER, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 12 m. N.N.W. Navan. Area 10,488 ac. Pop. 3,757; ditto of vill. 349.

NOBEND-JAN, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, N. of Kazeroon.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 32 m. S.E. Augusta, at the head of the Damariscotta. Pop. 2,210.

NOBRA, a division of Middle Tibet, elevation mostly above 11,000 feet, but populous, well cultivated, and having a fort and vill. in lat. 34° 38′ N., lon. 77° 10′ E.

NOCERA, *Nuceria Camellaria*, a decayed town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 21 m. E. Perugia. Pop. (1833) 1,114. In antiquity it was famous for a manuf. of wooden vessels. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded A. D. 402. Near it are some mineral baths.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Calab Ult. I., 11 m. N.W. Nicastro. P. 2,300.

NOCERA DEI PAGANI, *Nuceria Alfaterna*, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the Sarno, 8 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 7,400. It stands at the foot of a hill, overlooked by the citadel and walls of the ancient city, has some monasteries, a hospital, cavalry barracks, several public schools, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

NOCI, a town of Naples, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 6,000. It has a large hospital, and an active trade in wine, oil, silk, and corn.

NOCKAMIXON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 40 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,055.

NOCKHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 539.

NOCTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E. Lincoln. Area 5,340 ac. Pop. 553.

NOEL (or *Moni*), an isl. off the S.W. coast of Java.—II. an isl., Pacific, S. of the Sandwich group.

NOELGUNGE, a fortified town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, 15 m. W.S.W. Lucknow. It has a manuf. of brass vessels.

NOGAISK, or OBITOCHNEJ, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the Sea of Azov, 65 m. S.S.E. Orikhov. Pop. 3,000, mostly Nogais Tartars.

NOGARO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Midou, 32 m. W.N.W. Auch. Pop. 1,390.

NOGAT, the E. arm of the river Vistula, at its delta in W. Prussia, leaves the main stream 12 m. N. Marienwerder, & after a N.N.E. course of 33 m., enters the Frische-haff by several mouths.

NOGENT, several comms. and towns of France,

the principal being — I. (*le Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 3,020.—II. (*le Roi*), dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Dreux, on l. b. of the Eure. Pop. 1,320.—III. a town, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Langres. Pop. 2,834. It is the centre of brisk manufs. of cutlery.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Eure-et-Loir, 31 m. W.S.W. Chartres, on the Huine. Pop. (1846) 5,860. It is built in a curious form, having only 4 streets with a meadow in the centre. It has a communal college at the foot of a height crowned by the ruins of a huge ancient fortress, which was inhabited by Sully. Nogent was taken by the English in 1428.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 29 m. W.N.W. Troyes, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway to Montereau. Pop. 3,487. It has considerable trade in timber for the provisioning of Paris, and flour mills. Near it are the ruins of Paraclet, a monastery founded by Abelard in the 12th century. It was taken by the Allies in 1814.—II. *N.-sur-Marne*, a comm. and vill., dep. Seine, 5 m. E. Paris, on r. b. of the Marne, with manufs. of chemical products, and a steam engine for supplying the water of the Marne to the neighbouring cantons. Pop. 2,834.

NOHOVALL, or NOUGHILL, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, cos. Westmeath and Longford, about 4 m. W.N.W. Ballymore. Area 15,152 ac. Pop. 4,480.—II. (*N.-Daly*), Munster, cos. Cork and Kerry, 6½ m. W.N.W. Mill-Street. Area 17,373 ac. Pop. 3,954.—III. co. Cork, 4 m. E. Kinsale. Area 2,568 ac. Pop. 1,175, of whom 142 are in the vill.—IV. (*N.-Kerry*), co. Kerry, 2½ m. W. Castle-Island. Area 3,204 ac. Pop. 944.—V. co. Clare, about 2 m. N.E. Kilfenora. Area 4,661 ac. Pop. 450.

NOIRMOUTIERS, an isl. of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, dep. Vendée, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, length 12 m., greatest breadth 3 m. It has rich saline marshes; soil very fertile, especially in a part which is 14 feet below the level of the sea, and is defended by dykes. It was taken by the Dutch in 1674, & by the Vendeans in 1793. This isl. forms a canton in the arr. Sables, cap. *Noirmoutiers*, on the N.E. coast, with a fortress and a harbour. Pop. 2,338.

NOISY-LE-SEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, on a height, with a station on the Paris and Strasbourg railway, 5 m. N.N.E. Paris. Pop. 1,170.

NOJA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. and 9 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 5,400.—II. prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Tursi. Pop. 1,350.

NOKE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 153.

NOLA, a city of Naples, prov. T. di. Lavoro, 14 m. E.N.E. Naples, in a wide and fertile plain. Pop. 5,400. It has 16 churches, several convents, 2 hospitals, a royal college and seminary, large cavalry barracks, an old palace, and a large market-place. Nola was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, and was the place where Augustus & M. Agrippa died. But it has few remains of antiquity, all its marbles having been used for the construction of modern buildings.

NOLAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Cuzance, 10 m. W.S.W. Beaune. Pop. 2,104. It has manufs. of hats and leather.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Nievre, 11 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,730.

NOLI, a town of N. Italy, div. Genoa, prov. & 8 m. S.S.W. Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa. P. 1,975.

NOLINSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. S. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Kurchum. Pop. 1,870.

NELSOE, one of the Færoe isls., E. of Sandoe, 6 m. in length by 2 in breadth, with a village.

NOLTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 227.

NOLYE, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 29 m. W.S.W. Oojein.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 60 m. E. Durango. Pop. 6,800. Near it are some rich silver mines.—II. a port of America, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N.E. Panama.

NOMENY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Seille, here crossed by a 7-arched bridge, 14 m. N. Nancy. P. 1,324.

NONA, *Ænona*, a decayed town of Dalmatia, circ. and 9 m. N. Zara, in a pestiferous situation, with a small port, and a bishop's see. Pop. 500.

NONANCOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, on the Avre, 18 m. S. Evreux. P. 1,410.

NONANTOLA, a town of N. Italy, duchy and 9 m. N.E. Modena; cap. cant., on the Panaro.

NONE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., 12 m. S.W. Turin. P. 2,538.

NONINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 806.

NONTRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 23 m. N. Périgueux. Pop. 2,561. It has a church, college, & hospital, large hot-blast furnaces, and manufs. of cutlery.

NOOAHEEVA, or NOUKA-HIVA, the largest of the Marquesas Isles, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group, lat. of W. point, 8° 53′ S., lon. 139° 49′ W. Length 18 m. Surface mountainous, and richly wooded. Pop. 18,000 (?).

NOOKHUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 17 m. W.S.W. Seharunpoor.

NOON, a cape and river of Africa. [NUN.]

NOORABAD ("the abode of light"), a vill. of India, dom. and 13 m. N.N.W. Gwalior, and near which is a garden laid out by the emperor Aurungzebe.—*Noorcondy* is a town, Deccan, 38 m. S.S.W. Bejapoor, with a large stone fort.

NOORDBROEK, and NOORDWOLDE, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen.—I. 13 m. E., and II. 4 m. N., Groningen.

NOORDWYK-BINNEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the Dunes, 7 m. N.W. Leyden. Pop. 2,000.—Near it is *Noordwyk Am-zee*.

NOOTKA-SOUND, an inlet of Brit. Amer., on the W. coast of Vancouver isl., lat. 49° 35′ N., lon. 126° 34′ W., forming an excellent harbour 10 m. across, with deep water, and numerous islets.

NORA, a town of Central Sweden, læn and 18 m. N.N.W. Orebro. Pop. 900.

NORBERG, a mining town of Sweden, læn and 36 m. N.N.W. Westerås.

NORBURY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 808, chiefly employed in cotton and silk weaving, and in coal mines.—II. a pa., co. Derby, 4 m. W.S.W. Ashborne. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 510.—II. a pa., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 420.—III. a pa., co. Stafford, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eccleshall. Area 5,270 ac. Pop. 353.

NORCIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 18 m. E. Spoleto. Pop. 3,530. It is situated in a high valley, near the source of the Nera, and has trade in wine, oil, and agricultural produce. It is identical with the anc. *Nursia*, noted by Virgil for the coldness of its climate.

NORD, a dep. of France, so named from its

position in the N. of that country, formed of the old prov. Flanders, cap. Lille, on the frontiers of Belgium, and between the deps. Pas-de-Calais, Somme, and Aisne, on the German Ocean. Area 2,278 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,132,980. Surface generally flat, and watered by numerous streams, among which are the Aa, the Scheldt, and its affls. the Scarpe and Lys, the Deule and Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals. Climate cold and humid. It has rich mines of coal, iron, turf, and bitumen. Soil very fertile, and the best cultivated in France; it is beyond the limit of the cultivation of the vine, but produces, in abundance, wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, beet-root, fruits, and vegetables. The horses and cattle are of excellent breeds, and the sheep yield valuable wool. Fishing is actively pursued on the coasts. The dep. Nord is the most industrious in France; it is covered with manufs. of every kind, of which the most celebrated are thread, cambric, linen, lace, and beet-root sugar. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Valenciennes.

NORDBORG, or NORBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt., on the island Alsen, 13 m. E.N.E. Apenrade, in Schleswig. Pop. 1,100.

NORDEN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 14 m. N.W. Aurich, cap. dist., near the German Ocean, with which it is united by a canal. Pop. 5,651. It has manufs. of linen, yarn, tobacco, and soap.

NORDENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 48 m. S.E. Königsberg, on a small lake. Pop. 2,350, mostly employed in linen weaving.

NORDER-HAUG, a pa. of Norway, stift and 20 m. N.W. Christiania, with a vill. on the river Beina. Pop. of pa. 6,400.—*Norder* and *Suder-Oog* are islands of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the N. Sea, W. Pelworm.

NORDERNEY and NORDEROOG, two islands in the N. Sea, the former Hanover, landr. and 20 m. N.W. Aurich, with an area of 4 sq. m. Sea bathing establishs., and a fishing pop. of 620; the latter, Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 5 m. W. Pelworm.

NORDHALBEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franc., on the Rodach, 30 m. N. Baireuth. Pop. 1,354, employed in manufs. of cotton stuffs.

NORDHAUSEN, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 38 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Zorge. Pop. (1846) 12,950. It is enclosed by old walls, flanked by towers, and it has numerous Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. Manufs. comprise woollen and linen cloths, sealing wax, soap, and leather, and it has numerous distilleries and oil mills.

NORDHEIM, or NORTHEIM, several towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality and 12 m. N. Göttingen, on the Ruhme. Pop. 4,033. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of tobacco. — II. (or *Kalten-Nordheim*), Saxe-Weimar, cap. dist., on the Fulda, N.E. Eisenach. P. 1,480, employed in linen weaving.

NORDHORN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 44 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, cap. co. Bentheim, on the Vechte. Pop. 1,411.

NORDKÖPING (Swed. *Norrköping*), a town and port of Sweden, læn Linkoping, on the Motala, here crossed by several bridges, near its mouth in the Baltic, 85 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. (1836) 11,440. It has numerous manufs. of brass and hardwares, linen, cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, and leather, sugar refineries, oil mills, ship building docks, & a considerable salmon fishery. Its quay is commodious, and admits of vessels coming close to it.

NORDKYN, the most N. point of the mainland of Europe, 45 m. E. of N. Cape. Lat. 71° 5′ N.

NORDLAND, or NORRLAND, a diocese or great division of Norway, mostly between lat. 65° and 70° N., and lon. 12° and 22° E., having S. the stift Trondhjem, N. Finmark, E. Sweden, and W. the Atlantic. Area, comprising the Loffoden islands, 15,050 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 65,990. Shores greatly indented, lakes and rivers numerous, and surface covered with ramifications of the mountain chain which bounds it E.ward. Chief town Bodoe.—II. the N. division of Iceland.

NÖRDLINGEN, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franc., cap. presid., on the Goldbach, 50 m. S.W. Nürnberg, with a station on the railway between Donauwörth and Oettingen. Pop. (1845) 6,464. It is enclosed by ancient bastioned ramparts, and was formerly a free imperial town, it has a handsome Gothic cathedral, with many curious monuments and paintings, and a tower 345 feet in height, several other churches, a town hall, ornamented with fresco paintings, an orphan asylum, and considerable manufs. of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs, carpets, and an extensive trade in feathers, geese, and hogs. In 1634, the Austrians and Bavarians defeated the Swedes and their allies here, and in 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians.

NORDSTRAND, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, 15 m. N.E. the mouth of the Eder. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 3,000, comprising many descendants of Brabanters who settled here about 1652. N. of it is the islet *Nordstrandish-Moor*, formerly a part of this isl.

NORE (THE), a part of the estuary of the English river Thames, E. of Sheerness, is thus named. The Nore light floats on a sandbank, 4 m. N.E. Sheerness. Lat. 51° 29′ N., lon. 0° 48′ W.

NORENBERG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 40 m. E. Stettin, on Lake Enzig. P. 1,760.

NORFOLK, a large marit. co. of Engl., on its E. side, having N. and E. the N. Sea, S. Suffolk, W. the cos. Cambridge and Lincoln, and the Wash. Area 2,024 sq. m., or 1,295,360 ac., of which about 1,200,000 are grass and arable. Inhabited houses 85,903. Pop. 412,664. Coast line low, & but slightly indented. Surface level, or gently undulating. Principal rivs., the Great and Little Ouse, Nene, Waveney, Yare, & Bure. Climate dry. Soil in a few parts marshy, but mostly a light sandy loam, well suited to turnips and barley, which form the chief crops. This is one of the best farmed and most productive cos. in England. Estates of all sizes, farms extensive, and mostly arable. The large stock of sheep & cattle being in great part turnip fed. Parks, woods, and rabbit warrens are numerous. Vast quantities of turkeys and geese are reared for the London market. Leases mostly from 7 to 14 years. Average rent of land (1810) 14*s.* 4½*d.* per ac. Annual value of land (1842) 1,644,993*l.* Marl is the only mineral of consequence. Manufs. of woollen fabrics, silk, & crape, are important at Norwich; stockings, and other woven goods, are produced in some other places. In 1847, 3,393 hands were employed in mills and factories. The Norfolk, and branches of the E. Anglian and E. counties railway, traverse this co. Co. rev. (1848) 34,704*l.*, expenditure 33,534*l.* Norfolk contains 33 hundreds in diocese of Norwich and Norfolk circuit. Chief towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford. Its E. and W. divisions each send 2 mems. to H. of C., & 8 mems. are sent by the above named bors. Reg. co. electors (1848) for E. division 8,507, for W. division 7,510. Under the Britons, Norfolk formed a part of the terri-

tory of the Iceni, and under the Saxons, of the kingdom of E. Anglia. It gives the title of premier, duke, and peer of England to the Howard family, as descendants of the Mowbrays.

NORFOLK, a bor. & seaport town of the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, on Elizabeth river, 8 m. above Hampton roads, Chesapeake Bay, and 24 m. S.W. the mouth of the bay. Pop. 10,920. It occupies a low site, and is irregularly built, with nums. churches and schools, and near it a marine hospital, and Gosport U. S. navy yard. Its harbour has 18 feet water, and is defended by two ports. Trade considerable.—II. a township of Connecticut, 30 m. W.N.W. Hartford. P. 1,393. —III. a township of New York, co. St Lawrence, on Rachel river. Pop. 1,728.—IV. a township and fort of Upper Canada, co. Norfolk, dist. and 54 m. E.S.E. London, on the N. coast of Lake Erie. —V. (*Bay*), Tasmania, an inlet on the S.E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, dist. Richmond, 20 m. E. Hobart Town, and nearly land-locked by Forrestier and Tasman peninsulas. It has deep water, and contains several islets.—VI. (*Island*), Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand & New Caledonia, in lat. 29° S., lon. 168° 10′ E., abt. 1,200 m. E.N.E. Sydney. In its centre is Mount Pitt. The isl. is well watered and fertile. Climate healthy. It was discovered by Captain Cook, and is appropriated as a penal colony for the most heavily sentenced British convicts.—VII. (*New*), a dist. of Tasmania having N.E. and S. the dists. Clyde, Richmond, and Hobart Town. Area about 1,500 sq. m. Surface in a great part rocky and barren, but it comprises some fertile tracts along the Jordan, and the Derwent, which is its chief river, and on which are the settlements Hamilton and New Norfolk, 21 m. W.N.W. Hobart Town. A hundred & pa. of the dist. have the same name.—VIII. (*Plains*), a dist. of Tasmania, having N. Bass' Strait, E. and S. the dists. Launceston, Campbell-town, and Clyde, and W. an unsettled country. Area 2,250 sq. m. Surface rugged. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Rubicon, W. river, and Liffey. Principal towns, Latour and Westbury. On its coast are forts Frederick and Sorell.—*New Norfolk* is a name formerly applied to the coast line of Russian America from Admiralty Bay to Baranov Island; and *Norfolk Sound*, on this coast, is a bay on the W. side of King Geo. III. Archipelago, on which is the Russian town Sitka, or New Archangel.

NORGE, the Norwegian name of NORWAY.

NORHAM, or NORHAMSHIRE, a pa. of England, forming with Islandshire, a detached part of co. Durham, in the N. of co. Northumberland, on the Tweed. Area 18,810 ac. Pop. 3,855. It has fine ruins of a castle, famous in the Border wars, and described in Scott's "Marmion."

NORIC ALPS, that portion of the great Alpine chain stretching from the Rhætian Alps, about lon. 12° 15′ E., in an E. direction to Vienna and Presburg, and covering, with its ramifications, Styria, Salzburg, S. Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all which provs. were comprised in the ancient *Noricum*.

NORINSK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia.

NORKA, a large vill. of Russia, gov. Saratov. Pop. 4,500, mostly Lutherans.

NORLAND, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 1,670.

NORLEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 5 m. S.S.E. Frodsham. Pop. 615.

NORMANBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 471.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W.S.W. Pickering. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 245. —III. (*On-the-Wolds*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 129.

NORMANBY, a maritime co. of Australia, Victoria, 100 m. W. Port-Phillip. Area 3,125 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 2,267. Chief towns, Portland, Belfast, and Warnambool.

NORMANDY (French *Normandie*), an old prov. of France, in the N.W., the cap. of which was Rouen. It is now div. into the deps. Seine-Inf., Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. This country was taken by the Normans in the 9th cent. William the Conqueror having ascended the throne of England, it belonged to Britain till 1204, when it was united to France by Philip Augustus. It was again taken by the English in 1419, and maintained by them till 1425.

NORMAN ISLES comprise the Channel islands, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., which see. They are the sole portions of Normandy yet remaining to Engl., to which kingdom they have uninterruptedly belonged since the Conquest.

NORMANTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 2 m. S. Derby. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 309.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 200.—III. co. Rutland, 5 m. E.S.E. Oakham. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 28.—IV. co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. E.N.E. Wakefield, and connected with York, &c., by the North Midland railway. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,323.—V. (*On-Soar*), co. and 11 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 428. —VI. (*South*), co. Derby, 2½ m. E.N.E. Alfreton. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 1,288.—VII. (*On-Trent*), co. Notts, 3¾ m. E.S.E. Tuxford. Ac. 1,110. P. 362.

NOROY, several comms. and market towns of France, the princip., *N.-le-Bourg*, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Vesoul. Pop. 1,233.

NORRENT-FONTES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Bethune. Pop. 1,480.

NORRTLEJE, a seaport town of Sweden, län & 37 m. N.E. Stockholm, on the Baltic. Pop. 1,050.

NORTH ADAMS, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 105 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,000.

NORTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 653.—II. a hamlet, co. Bucks, pa. Eddlesboro', 3 m. N.N.E. Ivinghoe. Pop. 540.

NORRIDGEWOCK, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Maine, cap. co. Somerset, 25 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,865.

NORRIESTOWN, a vill. of Scotl., co. Perth, 8 m. W.N.W. Stirling. Pop. 750.

NORRISTOWN, a bor., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, here crossed by a good bridge, 83 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,937. It is well built, and has several good stone edifices.—II. a vill., Arkansas, cap. Pope co., 71 m. N.W. Little Rock. Pop. 1,136.

NORRKÖPING, Sweden. [NORDKÖPING.]

NORRLAND, Norway. [NORDLAND.]

NORT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 16 m. N.N.E. Nantes. P. 1,566.

NORTHALLERTON, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. and 30 m. N.N.W. York, W. Riding, with a station on the Great North of Engl. railw. Area of pa. 13,100 ac. Pop. 5,273; pop. of parl. bor. 4,861. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wiske. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 303. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "Battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1138.

NORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Bideford. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 3,578.

NORTHAMPTON, a parl. and munic. bor., and town of Engl., cap. co., on the navigable Nen,

here crossed by several bridges, and on the Peterborough branch of the London and N. Western railway, 4½ m. N.E. Blisworth. Area, comprising 4 pas., 1,520 ac. Pop. 21,242. The town, chiefly N. and E. the river, stands on elevated ground, and has, especially viewed from the S., a handsome appearance. It is well built, and has many broad and good thoroughfares, and a spacious mkt. square. All Saints' church, near the centre of the town, is of Grecian style; St Sepulchre's is one of the 4 remaining round churches, built, as supposed, by the Knights Templars; St Giles' is of early architecture; and St Peter's was erected about the time of the Conquest; several handsome new chapels of ease, St Thomas's poors' hospital, founded in 1450, revenue 1,101*l.*; St John's hospital, the co. hall, and anc. town hall, containing some good paintings; co. infirmary, and lunatic asylum, a union workhouse, theatre, barracks, endowed grammar school, and various other schools; a dissenting chapel, long the scene of Dr Doddridge's labours; several anc. chapels, vestiges of a castle, built at the Conquest, and about ½ m. S. the town, one of the most perfect of the funeral crosses erected by Edward I., in honour of his queen. Rev. of charities (1838) 5,572*l.*, a large part of which is employed in loans to deserving tradesmen. Northampton is the chief seat of the boot & shoe manuf. in England, which employed here in1831, upwards of 1,300 journeymen, the produce being mostly sent to London and other large towns. Leather dressing, saddlery, brass & iron works, and some manufs. of lace and hosiery, also employ the pop. The town has several banks and newspapers. Mkts., Monday, Friday, & Saturday. Corp. rev. (1848) 6,964*l.* Northampton is the principal place of election for the co., and sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 2,390. Several parliaments have been held in Northampton, which, for a brief period was the seat of a university. In 1460, the Earl of Warwick gained here a great victory over the Lancastrians, in the meadows on the Nen, immediately S. the town. In 1642, the town was fortified by Lord Brooke for the Parliament. In 1675, it was mostly destroyed by fire. Fletcher the dramatist was born here in 1576.

NORTHAMPTON, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, cap. co. Hampshire, on the Connecticut river, 14 m. N. Springfield. Pop. 3,750. It is connected with Hadley by a handsome bridge, and Newhaven by canal.—II. New Jersey, co. Burlington, and containing 6,800 inhabs., with the vill. Mount Holly, and several distilleries and paper factories.—III. Pennsylvania, 20 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,694.—IV. New York, 15 m. N.E. Johnston. Pop. 1,526.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a central co. of England, having N. cos. Rutland and Lincoln, E. Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford, S. Bucks and Oxford, W. Warwick and Leicester. Area 1,016 sq. m., or 650,240 ac., about half of which is grass land. Inhab. houses 40,841. Pop. 199,228. Surface finely diversified with gentle hills and vales, richly wooded, & adorned with an unusual number of mansions and parks. Principal rivers, the Nene, Welland, and Ouse. Soil mostly a stiff, productive loam. Climate proverbially healthy. Agriculture pretty well advanced. Wheat and beans are the principal crops, but the breeding of heavy black horses, short-horned cattle & sheep, and the feeding of cattle, forms, with the dairy, the chief object of husbandry. Many of the pastures are unusually rich. Estates mostly large; farms small. Leases not common. Aver. rent of land (1810) 21*s.* 5*d.* an ac. Ann. value of land (1842) 973,144*l.* Total value of assessed property, 1,252,100*l.* The Grand Junction & Grand Union canals, and the London & Birmingham, & Northampton & Peterborough railways, traverse the co. Co. rev. (1848) 18,251*l.* Northamptonshire comprises 20 hundreds, and 306 pas., in the diocese of Peterboro', and Midland circuit. Chief towns, Northampton, Peterborough, Higham-Ferrers, Brackley, and Wellingborough. It sends 4 mems. to H. of C. for co., besides 4 for its bors. Reg. co. electors (1848), for N. div. 4,031; for S. div. 4,715. Under the Britons, this co. was inhabited by the Coritani; under the Saxons, it formed a part of Mercia.

NORTHAW, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Barnet. Area 3,180 ac. P. 609.

NORTH BEAVER, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania. Pop. 2,293.

NORTH-BERWICK, Scotl. [BERWICK, NORTH.]

NORTHBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Ac. 710. P. 272.

NORTHBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Deal. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 885.

NORTH BRIDGE, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 39 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 1,449.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 22 m. E.S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,616.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 60 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,485.

NORTH BRUNSWICK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, on the Raritan, and comprising New Brunswick city. Pop. 5,866.

NORTH CAPE, the extreme N. point of Europe (exclusive of Spitzbergen), on an isl. off the mainland of Norway, lat. 71° 10′ N., & lon. 25° 50′ E. The name is also applied to headlands in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward island, New Georgia, Brazil, and Van Dieman's Land, &c.

NORTH CASTLE, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 6 m. N. White Plains. Pop. 2,058.

NORTH CHAPEL, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Petworth. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 843.

NORTHCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1½ m. N.W. Berkhampstead. Area 3,890 ac. P. 1,265.

NORTH EAST, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Erie. Pop. 1,793.—II. New York, 53 m. S.S.E. Albany. P. 1,385.

NORTH-EAST-PASS, or BALIZE, is a vill., Louisiana, on the S. side of the Pass of same name, with about 200 inhabitants, mostly pilots.

NORTHEN, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4¼ m. W. Stockport. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 1,386.

NORTHERN CIRCARS, a prov. of British India, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, from lat. 15° to 20° N. Area 17,000 sq. m., 1-5th of which is estimated to be in cultivation, 2-5ths pasturage, and the rest woody and barren wastes. Climate hot, with scorching winds and insalubrious. Prov. divided into 5 circars. Pop. (1822) 2,995,481, all Hindoos; but consisting of 2 distinct nations, the Telinga and Orissa, formerly separated by the Godavery, but now intermixed. The towns and vills. are chiefly of mud, the roads are bad, and the cultivation of the district is in a low state. The prov. was annexed to British India in 1765, by Lord Clive.

NORTHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.E. Hales-Over. Area 5,880 ac. P. 2,201.

NORTHFIELD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, 10 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,013.—II. New York, 3 m. N. Richmond. Pop. 2,745.—III. New Hampshire, 15 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,413.—IV. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, 68 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,673.

NORTHFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 1½ m. W. Gravesend. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 3,621. It has docks for shipbuilding, and adjoining it is Rosherville, a place of summer resort for Londoners and others.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 144 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,891.

NORTH-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Launceston. Area 7,540 ac. P. 1,217.

NORTHILL, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 3 m. W.N.W. Biggleswade. Area 4,210 ac. P. 1,280.

NORTH-HUNTINGDON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 1,873.

NORTHIAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. W.N.W. Rye. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 1,329.

NORTHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7 m. N.E. Winchester. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 286.

NORTH KINGSTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, 21 m. S. Providence. Pop. 2,909.

NORTHLEACH, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 20 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 80 ac. Pop. 1,290. The town, in a hollow of the Cotswold hills, has a handsome church, a grammar school, and some manufs. of woollens.

NORTHMAVEN, or NORTHMAVINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising the N. part of Mainland, and a number of environing isls. Area about 80,000 ac. Pop. 2,504. Rona's Hill is about 2,000 feet in elevation.

NORTHMOOR, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Oxford. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 367.

NORTHOP, a pa. of N. Wales, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Flint. Pop. 3,566, employed in lead and coal mines, and fisheries.

NORTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 141.

NORTHOVER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, ½ m. N. Ilchester. Area 220 ac. Pop. 174.

NORTH-PROVIDENCE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, on the Seekouk river. Pop. 4,207.

NORTH-REPPS, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 603.

NORTH SEA, or GERMAN OCEAN (German *Deutsche Meer*, Dutch *Nord Zee*, anc. *Germanicum Mare*), a branch of the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the Strait of Dover to the Shetland isls.; bounded E. by Norway and Denmark, S. by Hanover, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W. by the British isls.; length 700 m., extreme breadth 420 m. On the N.E. it forms a wide arm called the *Skager-rack*, 60 m. broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates S.ward with the *Cattegat* or *Kattegat*, a great arm of the N. sea, between Sweden on the E., the Danish isls. on the S., and the peninsula of Jütland on the W. It is narrowest at its N. end, where between Cape Skagen and Marstrand it is only 35 m. across, and widest at the S., where between Randers fiord and Laholmberg it is 100 m. wide. It communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound or Ore Sund, and the Great and Little Belts, and contains the isls. Lessoe, Anholt, and Samsöe, near which latter is the small isl. Kyholm, which, since 1831, has been a great quarantine station for all ships entering the Danish seas. [ATLANTIC.—BALTIC.]

NORTH SEWICKLY, a tnshp., U.S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 233 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,992.

NORTH STONINGTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 48 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,269.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the most N. co. of Engl., having N.W. Scotland (cos. Roxburgh and Berwick), N. a detached portions of co. Durham, E. the N. Sea, S. Durham, and W. Cumberland. Area 1,871 sq. m., or 1,197,440 ac., about 150,000 of which are arable, and 650,000 in pasture, exclusive of some mntn. sheep walks. Inhabited houses 48,710. Pop. 250,278. Surface in the W. occupied by the Cheviot mntns. and by wild moorlands, spurs of which stretch E.ward through the co., but are separated by fine valleys, which on the E. coast expand into broad level tracts. Coast line in parts very bold and rugged; in other parts indented by noble estuaries. Chief rivers, the Tyne, Coquet, Alne, Blyth, Wansbreck, and Till. Climate variable, mountainous parts chilly and wet. Soil among the Cheviots a gravelly loam, producing the finest short pasture; among the other mntns. a black peat, often swampy; and in the centre and E., moist loams or clay. Agriculture fully on a par with the best farming cos. Wheat, oats, beans, barley and turnips all yield the finest crops. Cattle, mostly short-horned, are bred and fed with acknowledged skill. The native Cheviot sheep possesses a deserved celebrity. Estates and farms mostly large. Sheep farms very extensive. Leases of from 7 to 21 years common. Farmsteads and cottages good. Average rent of land (1810) 15*s.* 1½*d.* an ac.; but this average has greatly risen. Annual value of land (1842) 835,856*l.* The principal mineral is coal, for the export of which, this co. is pre-eminently noted. In 1843, 2,534,687 tons were shipped from Newcastle, mostly for the supply of London. The pitmen are a well-paid, & greatly improved class. Lead and iron are also wrought. Annual value of mines (1842) 130,148*l.* Total value of assessed property 11,542,433*l.* Manufs. chiefly confined to Newcastle. The Newcastle and Carlisle, Great N. of England, Newcastle and Berwick, and Caledonian railways traverse this county, and many small railways connect the coal pits with the rivers County revenue (1843) 11,324*l.* Northumberland is divided into 6 wards, and 97 pas. in the diocese of Durham, and N. circuit. Principal towns, Newcastle, Tynemouth, North Shields, Alnwick, Hexham, and Morpeth. The N. and S. divisions of the co. each send 2 mems. to H. of C., and its boroughs (exclusive of Berwick) send 4 mems. Reg. co. electors (1848) for N. div. 3,030, for S. div. 5,260. Under the Britons Northumberland formed part of the confederacy of the Brigantes: under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Northumbria. After the conquest, it was granted to the illustrious family of Percy, to a descendant of whom, through a female branch, it still gives title of Duke.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime co. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, having N. the Hunter river, which separates it from the co. Durham, W. the co. Hunter, S. the Hawkesbury river, separating it from co. Cumberland, and E. the Ocean. Area 2,342 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 13,335. Surface mntnous. Coal is a highly important product, and exported from Newcastle, on the Hunter; besides which town, this co. contains Maitland, Singleton, Morpeth, &c. It returns 2 mems. to the New S. Wales legislative assembly, one for the co., and one for its boroughs.

NORTHUMBERLAND, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 20,027.—II. in E. of Virginia. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 7,924.—III. a tnshp., New York, 15 m. N.N.E. Ballston Spa. Pop. 1,672.

NORTHUMBERLAND (CAPE), S. Australia, is in lat. 38° 3′ 00″ S., lon. 140° 37′ E.—(*Islands*) are off the E. coast of Australia, lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 150° E.—(*Inlet*), British N. America, a bay

W. of Cumberland Island, and N. of Frobisher Strait, its entrance in lat. 65° N., lon. 65° W.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY is the name applied to British Amer., W. of Canada, the great lakes, & Moose rivs.,—also to the Huron territ., U. Sta.

NORTH WHITEHALL, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 95 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. P. 2,324.

NORTHWICH, a market town of Engl., co. and 17½ m. E.N.E. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, on the riv. Weaver and the Grand Trunk canal, 4 m. from the Hartford station of the London and N.W. railway. Pop. 1,368. It has a large ancient church, grotesquely decorated, a grammar school, a union workhouse, branch bank, large dock yards for building flats employed in carrying salt, with very extensive manufs. and exports of that article obtained from contiguous mines, and very productive brine springs. The export was estimated in 1840 at 230,000 tons, and the trade is increasing.

NORTHWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 5,200 ac. Pop. 1,140.

NORTHWOOD, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 1½ m. W.S.W. West-Cowes. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 5,147.

NORTHWOOD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 20 m. E. Concord. Pop. 1,172.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a tnship., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on Casco Bay, 12 m. N.N.E. Portland. Pop. 2,284, empl. in fisheries and coasting trade.

NORTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl. & Wales. —I. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Glo'ster. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 427.—II. co. Derby, 8½ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,908.—III. co. Durham, 2 m. N. Stockton-on-Tees. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 1,628.—IV. co. Herts, 1 m. W.N.W. Baldock. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 403.—V. co. Kent, 3½ m. W. Faversham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 107.—VI. co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 172.—VII. co. Northampton, 2½ m. E.N.E. Daventry. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 582.—VIII. co Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Bury. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 879.—IX. co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 385. —X. (*By Kemsey*), same co., 3 m. S.S.E. Worcester. Area 2,095 ac. Pop. 601.—XI. co. York, E. riding, forming a suburb of New Malton, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Derwent. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 1,644.—XII. (*Bavant*), co. Wilts, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 285.—XIII. (*Bishops*), co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 475.—XIV. (*Brize*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Burford. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 687.—XV. (*Canes*), co. Stafford, 6 m. W.S.W. Lichfield. Area 4,470 ac. Pop. 755.—XVI. (*Canon*), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Weobley. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 282.—XVII. (*Disney*), co. and 10 m. S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 206.—XVIII. (*East*), co. and 13 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,309 ac. Pop. 137.—XIX. (*Fitzwarren*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area 1,270 ac. P. 606.—XX. (*In-Hales*), co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.E. Drayton-in-Hales. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 312.—XXI. (*Under Hambdon*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Crewkerne. Area 820 ac. P. 527.—XXII. (*Hook*), co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 3,730 ac. P. 1,525.—XXIII. (*Lindsey*), co. and 3¾ m. W.S.W. Warwick. Area 590 ac. Pop. 176.—XXIV. (*Malreward*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S. Bristol. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 98.—XXV. (*Mandeville*), co. Essex, 8½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 134.—XXVI. (*Midsummer*), co. Somerset, 9 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 3,509.—XXVII. (*On-the-Moors*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 2,291.—XXVIII. (*St Philip*), a small market town and pa., co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 775.—XXIX. (*Pudding*), co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. Fakenham. Area 600 ac. Pop. 25.—XXX. (*Subcourse*), co. Norfolk, 13 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,990, ac. Pop. 356.—XXXI. S. Wales, co. Radnor, 2½ m. N.N.W. Presteign. Pop. 291. —XXXII. (*Kings*). [See KING'S NORTON.]

NORTON, a township of Engl., co. Hereford, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Bromyard. Pop. 588.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Campsall, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Pop. 628.

NORTON-CHIPPING, a pa., bor., and mkt. town of Engl., co. and 20 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 3,031. The town consists of one large street, with a fine Gothic church, free grammar school, and almshouse. Three m. W. are some curious Druidical remains.

NORTON-TALGATE, an extra parochial dist. of England, co. Middlesex, 1½ m. N.E. St Paul's, London.

NORTON, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 33 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,545.—II. Ohio, Summit co., on Ohio canal. Pop. 1,479.

NORTON SOUND, a large inlet of Behring Sea, Russian America, between lat. 62° and 65° N., and lon. 161° and 167° W. Length and breadth at entrance 200 m. each. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778.

NORWALK, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 60 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,863. The vill. is the landing-place of the steam boats from New York, and has manufs. of hats and carpets.—II. a tnshp., Ohio, cap. co. Huron, 89 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 2,613.

NORUNGA and NORUNGABAD, two towns of British India; the former, presid. Bengal, prov. and dist. Bahar, 80 m. S.S.W. Patna; the latter Upper provs., dist. and 5 m. S.E. Mathura.

NORWAY (KINGDOM OF), (Swed. *Norrige*, German *Norwegen*), a country of N. Europe, united to the crown of Sweden, and forming the N.W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula, cap. Christiania. It extends from Cape Lindesnaes lat. 57° 57′ 8″, to the North Cape lat. 71° 10′ 3″ N., and between lon. 4° 50′ and 31° 15′ E., bounded E. by Sweden and Russian Lapland, W. by the German Ocean, N. by the Arctic Ocean, and S. by the Skager-rack. Length 1,150 m.; breadth 7 to 260 m. Area and pop. as follows:—

Amts.	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1845).
Smaalehnens,	1,570	61,593
Aggerhuus,	1,898	78,532
Hedemarken,	9,539	89,810
Christians,	9,441	106,340
Buskerud,	4,798	74,083
Jarlsberg and Laurwig,	838	54,870
Bradsberg,	5,574	64,699
Nedenaes,	4,266	47,608
Mandal,	2,046	48,937
Stavanger,	3,814	69,200
S. Bergenhuus,	6,300	69,336
N. Bergenhuus,	7,033	79,447
Romsdal,	5,948	77,542
S. Trondhjeim,	7,111	75,633
N. Trondhjeim,	8,689	67,351
Nordlands,	15,037	65,990
Finmarken,	27,536	36,854
Total,	122,00 8	1,167,766
In 1846 the pop. was reckoned at		1,328,471

The great peninsula of Norway and Sweden, is a continuous mountain mass traversed by valleys. These mntns., the *Scandinavian Alps*, cover more than half the surface of Norway, and extend

from N. to S., under the names of the Kiöleng Dovre-Field or Dofrines, Land-Field and Hardanger-Field. The W. and N. parts of the peninsula form a continuous plateau, descending abruptly towards the W.; while, on the other side, the mntns. slope gently to the S.E. The measured points are Skageslöestinden, the highest known part of the Hurungen, on the limits of the Sogne and Guldbrandsdal, 8,070 ft.; Snaehatten in the Dovre-Field, 7,549 ft.; Lodals Kaaben, in the Sogne-Field, 6,573 ft.; Gausta-Field, in Tellemarken, 6,162 ft.; Sulitelma, culminating point of the Kiolen, between Nordland and Swedish Lapland, 5,956 ft.; Folgefonden glacier, on the border of the stift Bergen, 5,135 ft. Nearly half the surface is under 2,050 ft. absolute height. The only plains are those formed by the table-lands between the stifts Aggershuus and Bergen, which extend from 60 to 80 m. in length, and have an elev. of 3,600 to 4,620 ft. The isolated mntn. peaks on these table lands rise far above the snow line. The mntns. of Norway contain rich minerals; but, from the difficulty of transport and the want of fuel, mining industry is but little developed. The only mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, and chrome. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly in the Gulf of Christiania; the silver mine of Konsberg is, at present, one of the richest in Europe, & next to the copper mine of Roraas, the most important in the kingdom. The principal valleys are confined to the E. side of the peninsula; the longest is the Osterdal, watered by the Glommen, which with its continuation, the Solö and Oudal, is 215 m. in length. The next in extent and the most fertile, is the Guldbrandsdal, watered by the Laugen. Narrow belts between the coasts & the commencement of the plateaux, are the only low lands in Norway; the most extensive of these surrounds the Gulf of Trondhjem. The W. shores are penetrated by an immense number of gulfs or *fiords*, which occasionally extend deep into the table-lands. The chief of these are—from S. to N., the Bukkefiord, Hardanger, Trondhjem, Saltens, Ofoden, Porsang & Varang fiords. The most extensive gulf on the S. coast is that of Christiania. Numerous peninsulas separate the fiords; among the most remarkable of which are Cape Nord-Kyn on the N., and Cape Stadt on the W. coast. Some of the fiords form excellent harbs.; but the immense number of mountainous isls., and rocky islets which border the coast, render access difficult. The largest of these archipelagoes, are the Lofoden isls., separated from the continent by the Vest-fiord; and, further N., the isls. of Mageröe, Soröe, Ringvalsöe, Hvalöe, and Senjen. Between these island groups and the continent, there is a wide passage for coasting vessels. A great part of the E. side of Norway is covered with lakes, which, however, are generally of small extent, many of them are situated at great elevations in the table-land: among these the Bygdinsee, 15 to 20 m. long, is 3,490 feet above the sea. The lakes abound in fish. The river systems of Norway are of the utmost importance in the economy of the country; the smaller streams are employed in driving the machinery of mines, corn, and saw-mills, and in floating timber to the larger rivers; these serve also as the chief means of communication in winter, when they are covered with strong ice. The largest rivers are on the E. slope of the plateau, flowing to the Skager-rack: these are the Glommen, Lougen, Fæmund, Laaven, Beina, the Namsen, and Tana. Ships enter the mouths of some of these rivers for 5 or 10 m., but none of them are navigable on account of numerous waterfalls (*fos*), which all of them form: of these the more celebrated are the Sarpenfos on the Glommen, near Fredrikstad, & the Rukaufos, in the dist. Tellemarken, which falls 513 ft. perpendicular. Vöringsfos, in the dist. Hardanger, has a perpendicular fall of 870 to 920 ft.

Scandinavia, from its vicinity to the sea, has a remarkably mild climate considering its northern position: the snow line is much higher than in corresponding latitudes in other countries: in lat. 61° it is 5,500 ft.; and in lat. 70° 3,500 ft. above the sea. In Siberia the cultivation of grain ceases at lat. 60°; while in Norway it extends to lat. 70° N. The mean annual temp. at the level of the sea is, at North Cape, 32°; Trondhjem (lat. 63° 5′) 40°; Ullensvang in Hardanger-Fiord (lat. 60°) 45°; Christiania (lat. 59° 54′) 41° Fahr. The sea never freezes, even at North Cape, but the shallow water of the Skager-rack is occasionally frozen in winter; about 1-38th part of the surface is covered with perpetual snow, and vast glaciers descend from the S. plateau: the largest of these are the Folgefonden, in Hardanger, lat. 60°, which descends to 5,100 feet, and the Snaebræn N. of Sogne-Fiord. The year is nearly divided between winter and summer; spring is almost unknown, and the autumn is cold and rigorous; snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. In January and February, the temp. is usually from 14° to 18°, and often as low as 2° Fahr. Summer lasts from May to September, during which the temp. is often as high as 108° Fahr. In the month of March the surface is strewed with ashes, earth, or sand, by which means the snow is melted, and from this process, combined with the great heat and the length of the day, 8 to 12 weeks are sometimes sufficient for sowing, ripening, and reaping, the crops in the interior. The climate of the W. coast, though milder than that of the S. or the interior, is deteriorated by excessive humidity; the W. wind blowing over the Atlantic, carries moisture, which is intercepted by the mountains, and precipitated in the form of rain, to the amount of 80 inches annually. While the E. wind brings extreme drought. The vegetation of Norway varies according to climate and position. Among trees, the pine tribe are the most numerous. The fir, which is found in lat. 60° 20′, at an elevation of 4,000 feet; and the pine (*pinus sylvestris*), form vast and valuable forests in Aggerhuus, Christiansand, and Trondhjem. The forests of fir extend N. to the Polar circle, and those of pine beyond it. The oak forms fine forests in the amts Jarlsberg and Laurvig, and especially in Christiansand. The birch attains the highest northern latitude. Fruit trees are not indigenous in Norway, although the wild apple is common in the lower regions, and the cherry is widely distributed. Flowers are successfully cultivated in the gardens of the S. and W. The principal grain of Norway is barley; the other cerealia are cultivated only in favoured spots in the S. Barley attains the highest northern latitude, and the greatest elevation: in lat. 59° 25′, it is grown at a height of 2,838 feet; the extreme limit of its culture is lat. 70°, but there it only ripens at an elevation of 65 to 100 feet; its profitable culture is confined to a narrow belt of coast land, and to the agricultural colonies of Molselv and Barodal, in Nordland. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The potato has, of late, been extensively cultivated. The

rearing of cattle is the chief occupation of the pop. of the mountainous districts, who, like the Swiss, leave the vills. and spend the summer with their flocks and herds in the upper valleys. From the simple habits of the pop., & the excellent climate, the value of life is understood to be higher in Norway than in any other country of Europe. The horses, a small, but hardy, breed, are extensively exported to Sweden, England, & Scotland. Sheep are of an inferior breed, and yield coarse wool. In the N., the reindeer is the only resource of the Laplander. The most destructive wild animals are the brown bear, wolf, and lynx; these, with the fox and others, are hunted for their skins. The eagle is so destructive to sheep and lambs, that a private company is established for its extirpation. Game of all kinds is abundant, and there are no game-laws. The chief objects of the chase are the deer, elk, reindeer, and hare; the seal, which abounds on all the coasts, the fish-otter; & among birds, the grouse, and the caperkailzie. The coast literally swarms with sea-fowl: the wild goose and eider duck are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter, & ducks of various kinds abound on the coasts & in the lakes & rivs. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast, vast numbers of the eggs of sea fowl are procured. Fishing forms the most important branch of industry. Whales are occasionally taken on the coast of Finmark; salmon abound in the gulfs and rivers; there are extensive beds of oysters on all the coasts, and the pearl oyster is found in many of the rivers.

Manufactures, properly so called, scarcely exist in Norway. Brandy distilleries and saw-mills are the only extensive branches of industry; next to these are forges and metal foundries, the produce of which is exported in a raw state, except what is used in the manufacture of arms at Konigsberg, & in the manufs. of iron wire & nails. The manufs. of cloth, linen, and cotton, as well as the preparation of skins & leather, are almost entirely domestic. The other manufs. comprise those of glass, paper, oil, gunpowder, soap, tobacco, & sugar refining. Owing to the difficulty of transport, all the seats of industry, and the only towns, are on the coast, and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania. Ship-building is actively carried on in the ports; in 1831, 88 ships were built, aggregate tonnage 2,355 lasts; and in 1838, 59 ships, 2,620 lasts. In the middle ages, the commerce of Norway consisted exclusively in the exportation of fish, and this is still the most important article of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, which was commenced by the Dutch in the 16th century; and, lastly, the products of the mines & metal forges. The timber exported annually amounts to 200,000 lasts, value 1,685,000 species dollars. The principal forests are in the interior: the timber is felled in autumn and winter, and is conveyed over the snow to the coast. Holland is now the chief market for Norwegian timber. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important branches of this trade are dried fish, & salted herrings. The export of mineral products is less than might be expected, from the number of mines: the principal are, iron, copper, and silver. The chief imports are salt, grain, and colonial produce. Commerce in the interior of the country is greatly impeded for want of means of communication; none of the rivers are navigable except near their mouths. Good roads exist only between the towns of the S. coast and the principal valleys in Nordland and Finmark; the usual communication is by sea. Among the numerous islands on the W. coast, there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Mal-Ström*, or Moskenæs-Strom, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated, since it can, at nearly all times, be passed over even by open boats. Regular communications have successively been established between the principal towns of the coast from Christiania to Hammerfest, and steam vessels ply in the Gulf of Christiania, and on the Lakes of Miösen and Tyrifiord. Norway has a National discount bank, established 1817, which has the exclusive right of issuing paper money.

Nearly the whole pop. of the kingdom are Northmans, or *Normanns*. The Laplanders, & Fins, people the entire of the N. portion of the country: those of the mntns., the most numerous, live on the products of their reindeer; and those of the coast, on fishing. The Norwegian, or Norsk, is one of the Teutonic, or German languages, & is nearly allied to the Swedish & Danish. The constitution of Eidsvold, modified by the Storthing, or National Assembly, after its adhesion to the treaty of Kiel, is the fundamental law of the kingdom: its principal conditions are—that Norway is a free, independent, and indivisible state, only united under the same sovereign with Sweden. Lutheranism is the state religion, in which Lutherans are obliged to train their children. Other religionists are tolerated, except Jews and Jesuits, who are excluded. The government is a constitutional monarchy: the throne is hereditary in the male line; in case of failure of heirs, the king is elected by the representatives of Sweden and Norway. There are few countries in Europe where elementary instruction is more widely spread than in Norway; every peasant can read, and many can write and cast accounts: the law forbids the marriage of any one who cannot procure a certificate of confirmation, and this is only given to those who can read. Every individual of the age of 20 not confirmed, is liable to be sent to a house of correction to receive the necessary instruction. In all the towns there are elementary schools, and many have Sabbath and private schools. On its separation from Denmark, Norway had only four classical schools, since then nine have been added. Most of the towns have superior burgher schools. The chief seat of learning is the University of Christiania; there is a military school at Christiania, and a school of marine at Frederikshavn. Six normal schools are supported by the state. There are excellent public libraries, museums, and scientific collections in the different towns. The principal literary productions are periodicals. There are hospitals in all the principal towns and in the provinces. Each commune is bound to maintain its own poor, and mendicity is punished as a crime. The state maintains magazines of reserve for grain, which is supplied to the inhabitants on payment of a fixed amount of interest. In 1848 the army amounted to 23,484 men; and the navy, 2 frigates, 9 smaller vessels, and 8 steamers, having in all 132 guns, & 50,000 men. Public revenue (1848-51) estimated at 2,715,700 specie dollars. Since 1836 all direct taxes have been abolished; the public revenue is derived *from customs, imports, & state property.*

In 1380, Olaf IV., King of Denmark, and heir to the throne of Norway, united the crowns of the two kingdoms, and this union lasted till 1814, when Norway was ceded by the King of Denmark, and annexed to Sweden by the allied powers,

at the treaty of Kiel, 14th January 1814. The cession was at first rejected by the Norwegians, but afterwards recognised, and the two crowns of Norway and Sweden, were declared united on the 4th November 1814.

NORWICH, a city, parl. bor., and river-port, of England, cap. co. Norfolk, and a co. of itself, on the Yare, or Wensum, here crossed by ten bridges, 18 m. W. Yarmouth, and 100 m. N.N.E. London, communicates by the N. and E. Counties railway. Area of city and co. 5,920 ac. Pop. 60,982. The city, about 5 m. in circ., is bordered on the N. and E. by the river; elsewhere it was formerly enclosed by walls, flanked with towers and entered by twelve gates, but these have been mostly removed. On the S. and W. several new quarters have sprung up, and most of the hamlets of its co., now form suburbs continuous with the city. Streets generally very irregular: the market place is spacious. Near the centre of the city is the castle, a massive quadrangular Norman keep, now used for a prison, and surrounded by the remains of three successive lines of walls; the inner enclosure, or "castle precinct," being laid out in public walks. On the castle-hill are the new co. jail; and the co. hall, an edifice in the Tudor style. The cathedral, built between the 11th and 16th centuries, and very handsome, is 411 feet in length, 191 feet in breadth, and surmounted by a spire 315 feet in height, or inferior only to that of Salisbury. Around it are the cloisters, bishop's palace, deanery, and St Ethelred and Erpingham gates, connecting the cathedral with the city. Norwich has more churches than any other English city, except the metropolis. St Peter Mancroft is spacious; St George, Colegate, St Lawrence, and St Saviour: several other churches have round towers, and belong apparently to the early Norman area. There are, besides, the Unitarian, an Independent, Baptist, Roman Catholic, two Friends' meeting houses, a synagogue, and many other dissenting places of worship. Many remains exist of old monastic edifices; and St Andrew's Hall, used for corporation and other festivities, and public meetings, was originally a part of a Dominican convent. The Guild-hall, containing a collection of portraits; the new city jail, the corn exchange, public library, theatre, cavalry barracks, and a large workhouse, are among the chief edifices. The great hospital charity, rev. about 7,000*l.* a year, supports many aged persons, and a grammar school. The boys' and girls' hospital, rev. about 4,000*l.*; Doughty's hospital, Norfolk and Norwich general hospital, blind asylum, Norfolk and Norwich literary institution, art-union, and a mechanics' institute, are among the most conspicuous public foundations. Norwich was long famous for its worsted manuf., established by Flemings, who settled in it in the time of Henry I., but this has declined in favour of the W. Riding of Yorkshire; and most of the yarns now wrought up at Norwich, are spun at Bradford, &c. Its principal manufs. are now bandanas, bombazines, shawls, gauzes, crape, silk fabrics of various kinds, mohair, fringe, sacking, and horse-hair, fabrics; and, in 1839, there were in the city and vicinity, upwards of 4,000 looms in use, besides silk, worsted, and woollen mills, and one cotton mill. Norwich has also iron and brass foundries; snuff, oil, mustard, and corn, mills; breweries and dyeing works. It has a branch of the Bank of England, and several private banks, and a large insurance company. It communicates by a canal with the Lowestoff navigation; and with Ely, Cambridge, and London, by the N. and E. Counties railway. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 13,533*l.* It returns two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 4,220. It is the place of election for the E. div. of Norfolk. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. Throughout the civil war it was garrisoned for the Parliament. Archbishop Parker, Dr Kay, Dr Samuel Clarke, and Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, were natives of Norwich. The city is the seat of a triennial musical festival.

NORWICH, a city and tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, on the Thames, at the head of its navigation, 35 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. of city 4,200; of township, 7,239. Its streets rise above each other in tiers, up the declivity of a steep hill; and in its centre is a large triangular space, the principal church. In the vicinity are several vills., with country residences and factories.—II. a township, New York, cap. co. Chenango, on the Chenango, W. bank, 94 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 4,145.—III. a township, Vermont, united to Hanover by a bridge across the Connecticut, 42 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,218.

NORWOOD, a parochial chapelry of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2 m. N. Hounslow. Pop. 2,385.—II. (*Upper* and *Lower*), two large vills., co. Surrey, pas. Lambeth and Croydon, 6 m. S. London, with a station on the London and Croydon railway. United pop. 6,046. They have numerous elegant villas, two handsome district churches, a large school of industry for destitute children from the metropolis, modern cemetery, and very beautifully laid out public gardens. The woods and heath of Norwood were long famous as a resort of gypsies.

NOSSA-SENHORA-DO-DESTERRO. [DESTERRO.]

NOSSEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. W. Dresden, on the Frieberg-Mulda, with a royal residence. Pop. 2,040, employed in woollen cloth weaving and tanning.

NOSS-HEAD, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness, 3½ m. N.E. Wick. Under it is a vast cavern, and W.ward is a ruined stronghold of the former earls of Caithness. It has a light-house in lat. 58° 28′ 38″ N., lon. 3° 3′ 5″ W., light revolving, elevation 175 feet.

NOSS-ISLAND, one of the Shetland isls., E. Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow and dangerous sound. Circumference about 6 miles.

NOTGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. N.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,530 ac. P. 181.

NOTLEY, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Black*), 1½ m. S.E. Braintree. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 520.—II. (*White*), 9 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 470.

NOTO, a city of Sicily, intend. and 16 m. S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 10,770. It is beautifully situated on a hill about 2 m. from the sea. It has several handsome churches and convents, a council-house, hospital, lyceum, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, and sulphur, the produce of its neighbourhood. About 3 m. W. the town are ruins of an amphitheatre, and of a gymnasium, almost the only remains of ancient *Neetum*, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

NOTO (VAL DI), an old division of Sicily, comprising its S.E. portion, and now subdivided among the intends. Syracuse, Catania, and Caltanisetta.—A town and a headland of Japan, isl. Niphon, are named *Noto*.

NOTRE DAME, numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Bondeville*), dep. Seine-Inf., arr. Rouen. Pop. 1,918.—II. (*de Cenilly*), dep. Manche, arrond. Coutances. Pop. 2,166.—III. (*de Mont*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Les Sables. Pop. 2,606.—IV. (*de Liesse*), a town, dep. Aisne,

arrond. Laon, near l. b. of the Souche. Pop. 1,224.

NOTRE DAME BAY, Newfoundland, N.E. coast, is between lat. 49° 30′ and 50° N., and lon. 55° and 56° W., bounded N. by Cape St John.

NOTTERÖE, an island of Norway, stift Aggershuus, in Christiania-fiord, immediately S. Tonsberg. Length 7 m.; average breadth 3 miles.

NOTTAWASAGA, a river of Upper Canada, dist. Home, after a N. course of more than 60 m., enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

NOTTINGHAM, a parl. & munic. bor., & manufacturing town of Engl., cap. co. Nottingham, and a co. of itself, on the Leen, close to its junction with the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, on railway, 15½ m. E.N.E. Derby, & 33¾ m. S.W. Lincoln. Area of bor. and co. 2,610 ac. Pop. 51,441. It stands at the foot, and on the declivity, of a rocky eminence, crowned by Nottingham castle, a residence of the Duke of Newcastle, and on the site of a previous structure destroyed by fire in 1831. Many of the streets are steep, narrow, and irregular. The town has a large mkt. place, a handsome new exchange, with assembly rooms; co. and town hall, co. and bor. jails, a general hospital, co. lunatic asylum, cavalry and infantry barracks, and small theatre. Several of the churches are handsome. Dissenting chapels, schools, hospitals, & other charities are numerous. Nottingham is the great centre of the lace and bobbin-net manuf. in Engl.; besides which, it has silk, cotton, and flax-mills; manufs. of hosiery & machinery; large bleaching works, malthouses, breweries, dye works, & wire, pin, iron, and brass factories. It communicates by a canal with the Codnor iron & coal district. Corp. rev. (1848) 17,194*l.* Mkts., Wed., Fri., and Sat. Nottingham sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 5,172. It is a polling place for the S. div. of the co. Several parliaments have been held in it; and from this town Rich. III. marched with his forces to Bosworth field in 1483.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Lincolnshire, and W. Derbyshire. Area 837 sq. m., or 535,680 ac., of which about 470,000 are estimated to be in grass, or arable. Inhab. houses 50,550. Pop. 249,910. Surface, except in the vale of Trent, diversified with gentle hills, and here and there exhibiting considerable remains of its ancient famous royal forest, or Shire-wood. [SHERWOOD.] Principal rivers, the Trent, and its affls., the Soar & Idle. Climate remarkable for comparative dryness, supposed to be owing to the Derby hills intercepting the moist W. winds. Surface mostly a light sandy, or a rich clayey loam. Agriculture pretty well advanced. Estates of all sizes. Farms generally small, and held at will. Aver. rent of land 19*s.* 11½*d.* an ac. Annual value of land (1842), 707,756*l.* Limestone and, in the W., coal are abundant. The co. is the principal seat of the cotton hosiery and lace manufs. in Engl., and in 1847, 2,530 hands were employed in mills and factories. The co. is traversed by branches of the North Midland, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Great Northern railways. Corp. revenue (1848) 16,648*l.* Nottingham is div. into 6 hunds., & 246 pas., in the diocese of Lincoln and Midland circ. Chief towns, Nottingham, Newark, E. Bedford, and Mansfield. It sends 10 mems. to H. of C., viz., 2 for the N., and 2 for the S. divis. of co., & 6 for its bors. Reg. co. elects. (1848) for N. div. 3,910; for S. div. 3,692. This co. formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

NOTTINGHAM, several tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Jersey, 17 m. N.E. Mount Holly. Pop. 5,109.—II. New Hampshire, 23 m. E.S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,193.—Others are in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

NOTTING-HILL, Engl., co. Middlesex, is a suburban hamlet of London, pa. Kensington, on the Western road, 4½ m. from St Paul's, and on the N. side of Holland Park. It comprises a square on elevated ground, numerous detached villas, and some handsome terraces.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet of Engl., co. Dorset, pa. Broadway, 2 m. N.W. Weymouth. Pop. 104. It has a sulphur spring, baths, and pump-room.

NOTTOWAY, a co. of U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Virginia, traversed by the river of same name. Area 290 sq. m. Pop. 9,719.—II. a vill., cap. above co., on Nottoway river, 45 m. S.W. Richmond.—III. a tnshp., Michigan, 137 m. W.S.W. Detroit. Pop. 1,226.

NOUAILLE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 9 m. S.W. Aubusson. Pop. 1,440. —*Nouic* is a vill., dep. H. Vienne, arrond. and 7½ m. S.W. Bellac. Pop. 1,500.

NOUSHERA, several small towns and vills. of the Punjab, Afghanistan, &c., the principal on the Cabool river, 20 m. N.W. Attock, and where the Afghans were routed by Runjeet Singh, in 1823.

NOUVION, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 24 m. N.E. St Quentin. Pop. 2,071, chiefly employed in manufs. of cotton & linen thread.

NOVAIA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. m. W.S.W. Koursk. Pop. 1,000.

NOVARA, *Novaria*, a city of N. Italy, Piedmont, cap. div. prov. and mand., on a hill between the Agogna and Terdoppio, 27 m. W. Milan. Pop. with comm. (1838) 18,514. It is partly enclosed by ramparts and ditches, defended by a castle, and has a noble cathedral, with a fine baptistery; about 10 other churches, 14 convents, a large hospital, 2 colleges, a hall of commerce, and theatre, with manufs. of silk and linen fabrics, hats, and leather.

NOVA SCOTIA, a peninsula of N. Amer., forming a British colonial territory, betw. lat. 43° 35′ and 45° 40′ N., and lon. 60° 35′ and 66° 10′ W., connected N.W. with New Brunswick by an isthmus 14 m. across, and separated on the N. from Prince Edward's island by Northumberland inlet, and by a narrow strait from Cape Breton on the N.E., having on other sides the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy. Estim. area 15,620 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 155,000. Surface greatly diversified, and well watered, but nowhere more than 700 feet above the sea. Coal abounds in its W. part. Rivers numerous, and Lake Rossignol in the S. is 30 miles in length. Shores irregular, abrupt, and present numerous harbours, with deep water close to land. Only a very small portion of the soil is under culture, but in some parts it is very fertile, yielding most of the grains raised in Great Britain, with potatoes, which form the staple crop, turnips, apples, wild grasses, and maize. Iron, coal, copper, lead, and salt from springs, are chief mineral products. The timber trade, cod, mackerel, whale, & seal fisheries, and raising iron, coal, and gypsum stone, form the principal resources of the colony; and in 1841, timber to 146,257*l.* in value, grindstones to 9,886*l.*, oil to 22,578*l.*, hides and skins to 23,639*l.*, fish to 281,037*l.*, and coals to 35,075*l.* were exported, the total exports in the same year amounting in value to 877,639*l.*, and the imports to 1,411,621*l.* In 1844, the exports, chiefly sent to other parts of British N. America, the W. Indies, Gt. Britain, and the U. States, amounted in value to 734,319*l.*, and the imports to 1,008,878*l.*; 3,744 ships, aggre-

gate burden 321,240 tons having entered, and 3,858 do., burden 331,481 tons cleared out of its ports. Reg. shipping of colony (1844) 104,184 tons. Customs rev. (1845) 61,971*l.* Manufs. generally insignificant, though some coarse woollens, carpets, and ropes are made. Government vested in a lieut.-governor, a council of 12 mems., and a legislative assembly, elected by 40*s.* freeholders, 2 mems. being returned by each of the 10 cos., and the rest by the towns, the principal of which are Halifax, the cap., & chief seat of commerce, Annapolis, Liverpool, Pictou, and Windsor. The colony has a high court of chancery, and forms, with Cape Breton, a bishop's see. Public rev. (1844) 100,636*l.* Nova Scotia was discovered by Cabot in 1497, subsequently settled by the French, who named it Acadia, and after many vicissitudes finally ceded to the British in 1758.

Nova Zembla (properly Novaia Zemlia, "new land"), an insular region, in the Arctic Ocean, considered to be comprised in Europe, and dependent on the Russian gov. Arkhangel, between lat. 70° 30′ and 76° 30′ N., and lon. 52° and 66° E. Length estimated at 470 m., and average breadth at 56 m. It consists of 2 isls. separated by the channel Matotshkin-shar. Surface on the W. side rises generally to 2,000 feet, and in some places to from 3,200 to 3,500 feet above the sea; but the E. shores are comparatively low, and barren. Black clay-slate and limestone are principal constituent rocks, as in the Ural chain, of which Nova Zembla may be considered an insular continuation. Its coasts are frequented by walrus hunters in summer, but nowhere permanently inhabited. Subterranean stone labyrinths of great antiquity have been discovered here.

Novawesz, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 2 m. E. Potsdam. Pop. 3,150, who manufs. woollen & cotton stuffs. It was founded by Bohemian refugees in 1751.

Novelda, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Alicante. Pop. (1845) 8,095, partly engaged in distilling, & in manufs. of lace & confectionary.

Novellara, a town of Italy, duchy and 16 m. N.W. Modena. Pop. 4,070. It is the cap. of a principality, annexed to Modena in 1737, and has an hospital, *podestà's* palace, some manufs. of silk & leather, weekly mkts., & a large ann. fair.

Novemiasto, several towns of Poland.—I. Prussian Poland, reg. and 32 m. W.N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,400.—II. gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,100, mostly Jews. It has a fine palace and grounds, and a Capuchin monastery.—III. prov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Plock, on the Sonna. Pop. 500. —IV. Prussian Poland, reg. and 32 m. S.E. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 1,000.—V. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 31 m. E.N.E. Sanok.—VI. (*Kovczyn*), prov. and 39 m. S. Kielce, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,100. [Neustadt.]

Noventa, two vills. of Austrian Italy.—I. deleg. and 18 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,900.—II. (*di Piave*), on the Piave, deleg. and 17 m. N.E. Venice. Pop. 2,000.

Novés, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,450. It has a large pa. church, an hospital, and manufs. of coarse woollen goods.

Novès, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,027. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked by square towers, and has silk-mills.

Novgorod, a gov. of Russia, betw. lat. 57° and 61° N., and lon. 30° & 40° E., having E. the govs. Vologda and Yaroslavl, S. Tver, W. & N. Pskov, St Petersburg, and Olonetz. Area estimated at 47,026 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 907,100. The surface has a gradual descent toward the N.E. Princip. rivers the Volkhof, Msta, Sheksna, Mologda, and Lovat, and it comprises the lakes Bielo-Osero, Voje, and Ilmen. Climate generally severe; soil only partially fertile. Chief crops, rye, oats, and barley. A quantity of hemp and flax are raised for exportation, but timber constitutes the principal product. Few cattle are reared. Many of the pop. are employed in fishing, and the salt-springs of Staraia-Rouss furnish a sufficient quantity of salt for this gov. and that of Tver. Manufs. unimportant. It has a few copper, glass, tile, leather, and woollen cloth factories. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Princip. towns, Novgorod, Valdai, and Tikhvin.

Novgorod (*Veliki*, or "the great"), a city of Russia, cap. gov., on the Volkhof, near its exit from the Lake Ilmen, & here crossed by a handsome granite bridge of 12 arches, 100 m. S.S.E. St Petersburg. Pop. (1846) 16,000 (is said to have amounted to 400,000 in the 15th century, but since 1570, it has fallen into decay). The town is divided into the Torgovaia, or mkt. town, and containing the governor's palace, and most of the shops and warehouses; & the Sophiiskaia. On the opposite bank of the Volkhof, enclosed by an earthen rampart & a ditch, are the kremlin, or citadel, the cathedral of St Sophia, & the archbishop's palace, with numerous nunneries & monasteries. It has a few manufs. of sail cloth, leather, and vinegar, and some trade in corn. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, Novgorod was a grand commercial entrepot, and so famous throughout a wide extent of country that a Russian proverb ran, "Who can prevail against the gods and the great Novgorod?"—The *canal of Novgorod*, which joins the Msta and Volkhov rivers, is 5 m. in length, and obviates the navigation of lake Ilmen. [Nijni Novgorod.]

Novgorod-Severskoie, a town of Russia, gov. and 109 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Desna. Pop. 8,000. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, & lime, and three large annual fairs.

Novgrad-Volynski, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Slutsch, 62 miles W.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 4,800.

Novi, three towns of Italy.—I. Sardinia, div. Genoa, cap. prov. and mand., in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, 14 m. S.E. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. (1838) 10,278. It has several churches, a college, and hospital, with manufs. of silk thread, and an active trade, it being an *entrepot* for goods passing between Genoa and Turin. On the adjoining plain, the French, under Joubert, was defeated in 1799 by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow.—II. duchy and 20 m. N. Modena. Pop. 2,500.—III. Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., dist. Campagna, 18 m. S.S.W. Capaccionuovo. Pop. 2,000.

Novi, a town of Bosnia, sanj. & 40 m. W.N.W. Banyaluka.—II. a maritime town of Hungarian Croatia, 12 m. N.W. Zeng, and the residence of its bishop. Pop. 2,000, who trade in wine, olive oil, and silk.—III. a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Michigan, 25 m. N.W. Detroit. P. 1,351.

Novi-Bazar, a town of Bosnia, cap. sanj., on an affl. of the Morava, 130 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai. Estimated pop. 8,000. It has a castle in its centre, 17 mosques, and some shops, but it is generally wretched and filthy, built of little else than mud, and none of the windows being glazed.

Novidvor, a market town of Poland, prov. and 36 m. N.N.E. Bialystok, with 1,500 inhabitants.

Novigrad, a small seaport town of the Hungarian Littorale, on the Morlacca channel, 22 m. S.E. Fiume. Pop. 2,500.—II. (*N.-Volynsh*), a

town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 62 m. W.N.W. Jitomir, on the Slutsch. Pop. 4,800.

NOVITA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cauca, cap. prov. Choco, 50 m. E. the Pacific, and 130 m. S.W. Antioquia, near a pass of the W. Andes. Pop. 2,000.

NOVO-ARKHANGELSK, Russian Amer. [SITKA.]

NOVOCHECHMINSK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. S.E. Kasan, Pop. 1,800.

NOVOCHOPERSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 110 m. E.S.E. Voroniej, cap. circ., on the Choper. Pop. 1,800. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, flanked by bastioned towers, and has ship building docks, and a considerable trade in timber.

NOVODMITRIEVSKÖE, or JELAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 105 m. W.S.W. Saratov, at the confl. of the Jelan and Berezovga. Pop. 2,100.

NOVOFEDOROVKA, or BEZGHINA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 93 m. S.E. Koursk. Pop. 1,680.

NOVOGRUDEK, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. E. Grodno, cap. circ., on a tributary of the Niemen. Pop. 4,100. It is enclosed by walls, and above the town is an ancient castle.

NOVOIDUBASSARII, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, circ. & 43 m. N.N.W. Tiraspol, on the Dniester. Pop. 2,000.

NOVOI-OSKOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 92 m. S.E. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Oskol. Pop. 5,000. It has several churches.

NOVOEVANOVKA, or TCHERNIANKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 82 m. S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol. Pop. 1,470.

NOVOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 7 m. W.N.W. Leece. Pop. 3,100.

NOVOMESTO, a town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Iput. Pop. 2,000.

NOVOMIRGOROD, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 155 m. N.N.W. Kherson. Pop. 3,000.

NOVOMOSKOVSK, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Jekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Samara. Pop. 7,380.

NOVOPETROVSKOE, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. N.W. Kherson, on the Bug. P. 1,730.

NOVO REDONDO, a seaport town and fort of the Portuguese possessions of S.W. Africa, at the mouth of the river Redondo in the Atlantic, in lat. 11° 12′ S., lon. 13° 44′ 40″ E. The town is situated on the summit of a rock 150 feet above the sea, in a fertile district. The pop. are all free negroes except 8 or 10 Europeans.

NOVOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of Russia, gov. and 108 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Desna. Pop. 8,000. It has trade in corn & flax.

NOVORSHEV, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Lake Podso. Pop. 2,000, mostly military pensioners.

NOVOSELITZA, a town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 27 m. E.S.E. Chotin. Pop. 3,500.

NOVOSIL, a town of Russia, gov. & 86 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Narutch. Pop. 2,000.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, a town of Russia, cap. of the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 m. E.S.E. Jekaterinoslav. Pop. 10,000. The town, founded in 1806, is generally well built, and has a fine cathedral, with numerous other churches, a large market place, a college, with a library of 1,200 vols., and a circ. school.

NOWAGHUR, two small towns of India, Nagpoor dom., respectively 48 m. S.E., and 47 m. S.W. Ruttunpoor.

NOWIDWOW, a town of Poland, gov. and 16 m. N.W. Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and the Bug. Pop. 1,500.

NOWSHARRA, a town of Scinde, 70 m. S.E. Roree, on the route thence to Hyderabad.—II. a vill. of the Punjab, 8 m. N. Leia. [NOUSHERA.]

NOYA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 21 m. W. Santiago, at the bottom of an inlet called the *Ria de Noya*, receiving the river Tambre. Pop. 1,600. It has a small ship building yard, fisheries, and a trade in pilchards.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. E.S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,380. —II. (*Pontivy*), a comm. and market town, same dep., 3 m. E. Pontivy. Pop. 3,320.—(*sur-Vilaine*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 3,307.

NOYEN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,247.

NOYERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Serin, 10 m. S. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,873. It is prettily situated in a fertile vine-country, enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of serges, coarse flannels, and worsted hosiery.

NOYON, *Noviomagus*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 42 m. E.N.E. Beauvais, with a station on a branch of the N. railway, N.E. Creil. Pop. 5,089. It is well built, enclosed with gardens, has a large old cathedral, bishop's palace, a hospital, seminary, several handsome public fountains, manufs. of fine linens, tulle, cotton-hosiery, leather, and a brisk general trade. Calvin was born here 18th July, 1509.

NOZAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 24 m. N. Nantes. Pop. 2,760.

NOZEROY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Poligny, & having an active traffic in leather, boot-soles, and cattle. Pop. 800.

NOZZANO, a market town of Italy, duchy and 4 m. W.S.W. Lucca, on the Serchio. Pop. 2,400.

NUBIA, a country of E. Africa, on the Red Sea, situated between lat. 11° and 24° N., and lon. 28° and 39° E.; bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. Darfur and the Great Desert, and N. by Egypt. Area estimated at 35,000 (?) sq. m., and pop. at 400,000 (?). It is divided into Lower Nubia, extending from the frontier of Egypt to Dongola (lat. 18° N.); & Upper Nubia from Dongola to Abyssinia. Nubia is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave no space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts occur in the gorges between the mountains, and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied, the Nile here receives its affl. the Atbara, or Tacazze, 165 m. below the junction of the white and blue rivers; between these rivers are situated the regions of Shendy, Halfay, and Sennaar, which contain vast fertile plains. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy; the plague is said never to have penetrated S. of the 2nd cataract (lat. 22° N.) Besides the animals common to Egypt, Nubia has the giraffe, and several species of antelopes and birds which belong to the central plateau of Africa. Agriculture employs most of the pop. on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries, and artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products dhourra, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee, & dates. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighbouring deserts. Manufs. are limited to objects for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt, in slaves, gold-dust, senna, & ostrich feathers. Suakin on the Red Sea is the only port. The Nubians belong to Arabian and Ethiopian races; the pastoral tribes on the banks of the Tacazze and the Upper Nile speak the Arabic language. Previous to the conquest of

Nubia by Ibrahim Pasha in 1821, it was governed by a multitude of independent chiefs; since then it has been under the dominion of Egypt.

NUDDEA, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges, enclosed by the dists. Moorshedabad, Birbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Jessore, and the 24 pergunnahs. Area 3,105 sq. m. Pop. in 1822, estimated at 1,187,000. Soil highly fertile. Total rev. (1840) 124,013*l*.. Principal towns Nuddea, the cap., on the Hooghly, 54 m. N.W. Calcutta; and Kishenagur, and Plassey.

NUECES (RIO DE LAS), a riv. of Texas, enters the Laguna del Madre, between the dists. Refugios and San Patricio, 120 m. N. the mouth of the R. Grande del Norte, after a S.E. course of 400 m.

NUEIL-SOUS-PASSAVANT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Layon, 15 m. S.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,800.

NUEVA (or NEW) SEGOVIA, a small town of Central Amer., state Nicaragua, on the Segovia river, 110 m. N.N.E. Leon.—II. a pretty town, Luzon (*Phillippines*), on the Tajo, in the N. part of the Island.—III. a name of the Blewfields riv., Central America. [BARQUESIMETO.]

NUEVAS GRANDES, and NUEVITAS DEL PRINCIPE, 2 ports on the N. coast of the isl. of Cuba.

NUEVITAS (LAS), a harbour on the N.E. coast of Cuba, 35 m. E. Puerto Principe, of which it is the port. Length about 15 m., by half as much breadth; its entrance is ¾ m. across. Shores low and sandy. On it a few years ago, a vill. was founded, which has since increased in importance.

NUEVO-SANTANDER, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. Tamaulipas, on the riv. Santander, 120 m. N.W. Tampico. It is well built and populous.

NUEVO-LEON, a dep., Mexico. [LEON NUEVO.]

NUFFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 2,280. P. 216.

NU-GARIEP, a riv. of S. Africa, between the territory of the Cape Colony and the Hottentots, after a N.W. course joins the Gariep or Orange riv. near lat. 29° 5′ S., lon. 24° 23′ E. It drains the divs. Graaf Reynet, Colesberg, & Cradock.

NUGGEENA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 47 m. N.N.W. Moradabad.

NUGGUR, a strongly-fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 67 m. S. Jeypoor.—II. a town, Bundelcund, 81 m. S.S.W. Chatterpoor.

NUITS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d-'Or, on the Meuzin, 8 m. N.E. Beaune. Pop. 3,404. It is situated in the midst of a fine wine country, and has manufs. of woollen-cloth, serges, kirschwasser, hats, leather, and vinegar.

NUJIHABAD, and NUJIFGHUR, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs.; the former, dist. Moradabad, 92 m. N.E. Delhi; the latter, dist. and 20 m. S E. Cawnpore, on the Ganges.

NULCHITTY, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 8 m. N.W. Backergunge, on an arm of the Ganges. It is the chief trading mart of its dist., being frequented by numerous Aracanese boats which bring teak, timber, and iron, and take back in return rice, betel leaf, and cocoa-nuts. It has also a contraband trade in opium and salt.

NULDINGAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 74 m. N.N.E. Calcutta.

NULES, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,873.

NULVI, a vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 2,780.

NUMMUL, a thriving town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 24 m. E. Kala Bagh. Here are indications of excellent coal.

NUN, a cape and riv. of Marocco; the riv. (or *Akassa*), forming a part of its S. boundary, and entering the Atlantic after a W. course of 130 m., 35 m. S.W. Cape Nun, which is in lat. 28° 46′ N., lon. 11° 3′ W.—II. the central branch of the Niger at its delta in the Gulf of Guinea. Total length about 120 m.

NUN, a riv. of Manchooria, E. Asia, after a generally S.ward course of 500 m. joins the Songari, about 20 m. N. Petoone. On its banks are the towns Merghen and Tsitsikar.

NUN-BURNHOLME, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E.S.E. Pocklington. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 263.

NUNDA, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 18 m. N. Angelica. Pop. 2,637.

NUNDEAL, and NUNDERBAR, two towns of Brit. India; the former, presid. Madras, dist. and 73 m. N.N.W. Cuddapah; the latter, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 87 m. E. Surat.

NUNDYDROOG, a strong hill-fort of S. India, dom. Mysore, 31 m. E. Bangalore. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1791.

NUNEATON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Anker, with a station on the Trent valley railway, 14 m. N.W. Rugby. Area of pa. 7,020 ac. Pop. 7,105. The town, pretty well built, has a gothic church, a grammar school, a free school, and numerous looms employed in ribbon weaving.

NUNEHAM COURTENAY, Engl. [NEWNHAM.]

NUNEZ, or KAKUNDY, a riv. of W. Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 10° 40′ N., lon. 14° 40′ W. Its banks are densely wooded, and on them from 70 to 80 m. from the sea are the settlements Walkeria, Cassasez, and Debucko.

NUNIVAK, an isl. of Russian America, in Behring sea, off capes Avinoff and Vancouver, lat. 60° N., lon. 165° to 167° W.

NUN-KEELING, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. N.N.E. Beverley. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 291.

NUNNEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Frome. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 1,185.

NUNNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. S.S.E. Helmsley. Area 1,600 ac. P. 470.

NUN'S ISLAND, Hebrides, close to Iona.

NUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 307.

NUORO, a town of the isl. Sardinia, div. dist. & 78 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. prefecture. Pop. of comm. (1838) 3,671. It has a cathedral, a Jesuits' college, and a brisk trade in cattle and cheese.

NUR, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, on the Bug, 63 m. E.N.E. Warsaw.

NURA, a river of N. Italy, duchy Parma, rises in the Apennines, and after a N.N.E. course of 45 m. joins the Po, 7 m. E. Piacenza, and S.W. Cremona.—*Ponte Nura* is a vill. on this river and the Æmilian way, 6 m. from its mouth.

NÜRNBERG (Eng. *Nuremberg*), a city of Bavaria, cap. circ., Midd. Franconia, on the Pegnitz, which divides the city in 2 parts, connected by numerous bridges, & on the railw. betw. Augsburg & Leipzig, 97 m. N.N.W. München. P. (1846) 45,381, mostly Protestants. It is built in a picturesque style, and surrounded by walls & battlements. Among its chief edifices are the *Reichsveste*, an old imperial castle, often occupied by the German Emperors of the middle ages; the church of St Sebald, a Gothic structure, with fine paintings and sculpture; the churches of St Laurent and St Giles, and a fine fountain. Nürnberg has a gym-

nasium, founded by the reformer Melancthon, whose statue is placed on its front; a school of the fine arts, polytechnic school, commercial academy, and many libraries, museum of natural history, & nums. associations, religious, literary, & artistic. Nürnberg has, from the remotest times, been celebrated for its industry, & for the inventions & zeal of its artizans. The first paper mill in Germany was established here in 1390. Here also the first gun carriages were made, and the first railway in Germany was opened from Nürnberg to Fürth in 1836. It is now the great centre of the manuf. of German wooden clocks and toys, which are circulated to all parts of the globe; its other manufs. comprise jewellery, trinkets, telescopes, mathematical and musical instruments, sealing wax, black lead pencils, lacquered wares, articles in ivory and horn, paper, and parchments. In these various manufs. 13,000 people were employed in 1846. Its commerce, favoured by its position on the canal of the Rhine and Danube, is still considerable. Nürnberg is the birth-place of Albert Durer, whose house is still preserved in the principal square. Founded in 905, it was, in 938, the seat of the first German diet. Its inhabitants early embraced the doctrines of the reformation, and in 1532, the assembly was held here at which the treaty of toleration was signed. Napoleon deprived the city of privileges, and annexed it to Bavaria in 1805.

NURNEY, several pas. of Irel., Leinster.—I. co. Carlow, 3 m. N.E. Leighlin-Bridge. Area 2,723 ac. Pop. 905.—II. co. and 4 m. S.W. Kildare. Area 1,798 ac. Pop 735.—III. 3 m. N.N.W. Carbery. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 651.

NURPUR, a town of the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya mntns, 60 m. N.E. Amritsir. Pop. from 6,000 to 8,000, comprising many Cashmerians employed in shawl weaving. It has a stone fort and a good bazaar.

NURRI, a vill of the isl. of Sardinia, prov. & 8 m. E. Isili. Pop. of comm. 2,154.

NURSINGHUR, a town of India, presid. Bengal, S.W. districts, 38 m. N.E. Saugur: — Also a petty state, prov. Malwa, 50 m. N.E. Oojein.—*Nursingpoor* is a town, presid. Bombay, dist. and 91 m. E.S.E. Poonah.

NURSLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Romsey. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 954.

NURSTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Gravesend. Area 630 ac. Pop. 36.

NURTINGEN, a town, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 13 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,982, who manuf. woollen and cotton stuffs.

NUSCO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 6 m. S.W. St Angelo di Lombardi. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, and convents.

NUSLOCH, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,054.

NUSSDORF, three vills. of the Austrian doms. —I. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 4 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 2,000. The Viennese have numerous villas here.—II. (Hung. *Also-Dios*), W. Hungary, co. & 26 m. N.E. Presburg. Pop. 1,096.—III. (Hung. *Felso-Dios*), adjacent to the latter. Pop. 1,306. Its inhabitants are employed in lead mines.

NUSSEERABAD, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. prov. Bengal, cap. dist. Mymunsingh, on the Brahmaputra, 60 m. N. Dacca. —II. Upp. provs., dist. and 12 m. S.E. Ajmere. —*Nusseerpoor* is a town of Scinde, 18 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

NUTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. E.N.E. Reigate. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 872.

NUTHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 669.

NUTHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S.S.E. Horsham. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 768.

NUTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 178.

NUYTS, a headland of S. Australia, in lat. 32° 2′ 18″ S., lon. 132° 25′ E.—The *Nuyts Archipelago* stretches along the coast N. of lat. 33°, & mostly between lon. 133° and 134° E. Principal island, St Francis.

NYACK, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Hudson river, 108 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 800. Steamers ply from it to New York.

NYAMTZ, NEMZA, or NIATZU, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on a hill, 62 m. N.N.W. Jassy. It has large annual fairs and markets, & a shrine of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims.

NYARPET, a town of British India, presid. and 65 m. N.W. Madras.

NYASHI ("the sea"), a considerable lake of S.E. Africa, supposed to extend betw. lon. 30° and 35° E., its centre being about lat. 10° S., and apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps, but our knowledge of it is yet very deficient.

NYBORG, a fortified town of Denmark, stift. & on the isl. Fühnen, 18 m. E.S.E. Odense, on the Great Belt. Pop. 3,200. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has ship building docks.

NYEKJÖBING, several small seaport towns of Denmark.—I. stift and island Seeland, on the Isefiord, 38 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 900.—II. stift. and island Falster, on the Giddborg Sound, separating it from Laaland Pop. 1,600.—III. Jütland, stift and 44 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Liim-fiord. Pop. 1,106.

NYIR BATHOR, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 30 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 3,250.

NYIREGHYHAZA, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 29 m. N. Debreczin. Pop. (1845) 15,740. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, & Calvinistic churches, and some soda and salt works.

NYKERK, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. Gelderland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 m. S.W. Harderwyk. Pop. 3,800.—II. a vill., prov. Friesland, N.E. Dokkum. Pop. 250.

NYKÖPING, a læn or dist. of Sweden, in the E., having S.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, N. the lakes Malar and Hielmar, & elsewhere the læns Orebro, Linkioping, and Stockholm. Area 2,507 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 114,920. Surface mostly hilly, but interspersed with fertile valleys, & the corn raised is above the demand for home consumption. Mineral products important; comprising iron, copper, lead, and some cobalt, which, with timber and grain, form the chief exports. Chief towns, Nykioping, Strengnaes, and Eskilstuna.

NYKÖPING, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. læn, on an inlet of the Baltic, 53 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 2,912. It is one of the finest towns of the kingdom, and has two castles, several churches, and hospitals, with manufs. of brass wares, woollen & cotton stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, paper, and starch, saw-mills, and ship building docks, and a brisk export trade.

NYMET-ROWLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Chulmleigh. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 102.

NYMPHENBURG, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 4 m. N.N.W. Munich, with a female asylum, manuf. of porcelain, & a royal summer residence. P. 1,119.

NYMPSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 466.

NYMPTON, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*Bishops*), 3 m. E.S.E. South Molton. Area 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,325.—II. (*Kings*), 3½ m. N.W. Chulmleigh. Area 5,470 ac. Pop. 777.

NYNARCOIL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 17 m. N.W. Ramnad.

NYON, *Noviodunum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.W. Lausanne, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,464. It has tanneries, potteries, and numerous Roman remains.

NYONS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 3,251. It is enclosed by walls, and divided into 3 quarters; it has a citadel, and manufactures of silk and mixed stuffs, earthenware, and leather.

NYSLOTT, NEISHLOT, or SAWOLINNA, a town of Finland, læn and 80 m. N. Wiborg. Pop. 500.

NYSTED, a small marit. town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Laaland. Pop. 1,000, who carry on an active transport trade.

NYSTAD, a seaport town of Finland, læn and 38 m. N.W. Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2,000, employed in woollen cloth & linen manufs.

NYVEL, a town of Belgium. [NIVELLES.]

O

OADBY, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.E. Leicester. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 1,085.

OAHOO, one of the Sandwich isls. [WOAHOO.]

OAKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. m. W.S.W. Bampton. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 641.

OAKE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Taunton. Area 840 ac. Pop. 174.

OAKHAM, a market town and pa. of England, cap. co. Rutland, in the rich vale of Catmos, with a station on the E. Midland railway, 11 m. W.N.W. Stamford. Area of pa. 3,130 ac. Pop. 2,789. It is neatly built; has a fine church, a grammar school founded in 1584, and endowed with numerous exhibitions to the universities, rev. with hospital (1821), about 3,000*l*. It has a branch bank, & large agricultural markets on Saturday. A canal connects it with Melton-Mowbray.

OAKHAM, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 64 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,038.

OAKHAMPTON, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Ocke, in the vicinity of Dartmoor-forest, 22 m. W.N.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 12,570 ac. Pop. 641. The town, enclosed by hills, is irregularly built, and has ruins of a castle of the Earls of Devon.

OAKHAMPTON (MONK), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. E.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 1,960. P. 259.

OAKINGHAM, *England*. [WOAKINGHAM.]

OAKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4¼ m. N.N.W. Cambridge, with a station on the railway to Wisbeach. Area 1,757 ac. Pop. 619.

OAKLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 3½ m. N.W. Bedford. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 492.—II. co. Bucks, 12 m. W. Aylesbury. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 391.—III. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Eye. Area 900 ac. Pop. 355.—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 1,145. Fair 25th April.—V. co. Northampton, 5 m. N. Kettering. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 225.—VI. (*Little*), co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Harwich. Area 800 ac. Pop. 254.—VII. co. Northampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Kettering. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 139. [CHURCH OAKLEY.]

OAKOVER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 10 m. E.N.E. Cheadle. Area 810 ac. Pop. 67.

OAKSEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 614.

OAKTHORPE, a hamlet of England, cos. Leicester and Derby, pas. Nether-Seal and Church-Gresley, 3 m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. with Donisthorpe, 633. It has a fine new church.

OARE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 10½ m. W. Minehead. Area 4,540 ac. Pop. 59.—II. co. Kent, 1½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area 770 ac. Pop. 186.

OASIS, a word meaning a fertile tract surrounded by a desert, but applied especially to those in the Lybian desert, under the Egyptian dom.; the Great Oasis being 120 m. W. Thebes; the Western Oasis 40 m. further W.; and the Lesser Oasis 100 m. S.W. Fayoum. They were used as places of exile under the Romans.

OATHLAW (formerly *Finhaven*), a pa. of Scotl., co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Forfar, near the confl. of the Lemno with the S. Esk. Area 3,870 ac. P. 420. In vicinity are remains of a large Roman camp.

OATLANDS, a dist. of Tasmania (Van Diemans land), enclosed by the dists. Campbell-town, Clyde, Richmond, and Oyster-bay. Area 900 sq. m. Chief towns Oatlands, 40 m. N. Hobart Town and Jericho.

OAXACA, a dep. of the Mexican Confed., in its S. part, mostly between lat. 15° 45′ and 18° 20′ N., and lon. 94° and 98° 30′ W., having S. the Pacific, and on other sides La Puebla, Vera Cruz and Tabasco, with E.ward the dep. Soconusco of the state Guatemala (Central America). Area 32,650 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 500,278. Its N. part is traversed by the great cordillera extending E.ward from the table-land of Mexico; principal rivers the Rio Verde and Tehuantepec. Soil highly fertile; products comprise wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, silk, and the precious metals. Chief cities, Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, and Guichicovi.—*Oaxaca* the cap. of the above dep., on the Rio Verde, 200 m. S.S.E. Mexico. Estimated pop. 25,000. It is one of the handsomest cities in the Confed.; principal edifices the bishop's palace, cathedral, two colleges, numerous convents, and the city hall. It has manufs. of chocolate, soap, and perfumery, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal.

OBAN, a parl. bor. and sea-port town of Scotl., co. Argyle, on Oban-bay, 20 m. N.W. Inverary. Pop. 1,898. It stands in a secluded but picturesque situation, & is a handsome thriving town; the harbour is excellent, and the bay has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms water. It has manufs. of silk, & straw hats, and exports pig-iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and slates. Steamers ply to Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, Inverness, Liverpool, and the Western isls. The bor. unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Inverary in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. 3 m. N. the town stand the ruins of the royal palace of Dunstaffnage, and to the N.W. is Dunolly castle.

OBDORSK, the most N. station in the gov. Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Obe, near its mouth, lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 67° 20′ E.

OBE, OBI, or OB, one of the great rivs. of Siberia, govs. Tomsk or Tobolsk; its basin, estimated to comprise 1,357,000 sq. m. is situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural mntns. It rises by two principal sources in the Little Altai, near lat. 51° N., lon. 89° E., flows tortuously N.W. to Samarova, and thence generally N. in a double channel to the Gulf of Obe, which it enters near lat. 67° N., lon. 72° E., after a total course of 2,000 m. Tributaries, the Irtish with the Tobol and Ishim, the Tom, and the Tchulim.—

The Gulf of Obe is the wide estuary of the above river, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 67½° and 72½° N., and lon. 72° and 77° E. It receives the Obe at its S.E. extremity, & on its E. it has an arm called Tazovsk bay.

O-Bécse, or Racz-Becze, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Theiss, 26 m. N.N.E. Peterwardein. Pop. (1845) 9,400. It has a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, & trade in grain.

Ober (Upper), a prefix to the names of numerous places in Germany: for those not found below, see second word, as *Ober-Glogau*. [Glogau.]

Oberalp, a pass and small lake of Switzerland, cant. Uri, at its S.W. extremity, near the sources of the Rhone, Aar, and Reuss rivers.

Ober-Drauburg, a market town of Illyria, circ. and 42 m. W. Villach, on l. b. of the Drave, with the ruins of a fortress. Pop. 3,000.

Obergestelen and Oberwald, the 2 highest vills. in the valley of the Rhone, Upper Valais, Switzerland; the former 4,360 feet above the sea, and a place of some traffic as the depôt of the cheese transported from the Bernese Oberland.

Oberhausen, two vills., Baden.—I. circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 5 m. S.W. Ettenheim. Pop. 1,838.—II. circ. Lower Rhine, 13 m. S. Mannheim. Pop. 1,186.

Oberholfabrun, a market town of Lower Austria, 28 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 2,688.

Ober-Kaufungen, a market town of Hessen Cassel, circ. and 7 m. E.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 2,161.

Oberkirch, an old walled town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Reuch, 7 m. N.E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,200. It has paper-mills, and iron forges.

Oberland (The), Switzerland, comprises all the cant. Bern, S. of the L. Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen.

Obermorlen, a vill. of H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 16 m. S. Giessen. Pop. 1,728.

Obernai, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 14 m. N. Schelestadt. Pop. 4,823. It has a communal college, and active manufs. of plain and printed calicoes. In its vicinity is an enclosure known as the Pagans' camp.

Oberpahlen, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Livonia, 52 m. E.N.E. Pernau, with a strong castle, which formerly belonged to the D. of Holstein.

Oberried, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, in its E. part, 4 m. S. Altstetten. Pop. 3,890.—*Oberrieden* is a vill., cant. Zurich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 762.

Obernberg, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, circ. Inn, 44 m. W. Linz, on the Inn. Pop. 1,740.

Obernburg, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 35 m. W.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,773.

Oberndorf, a town, Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 43 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,654. Its anc. Augustine abbey is now used for a gun factory & cannon foundry.

Obernkirchen, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., on the Aue, 9 m. E. Minden. Pop. 1,862.

Obernzell, a vill. of Bavaria. [Hafnerzell.]

Obersitzko, or Oberzyko, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. & 28 m. N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,000.

Oberstdorf, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Iller, 29 m. E.S.E. Lindau. Pop. 1,910, employed in iron mining and forging.

Oberstein, a town of N. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, princip. and 6 m. E.N.E. Birkenfeld. Pop. 2,261.—*Oberstenfeld* is a vill., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,432.

Oberwesel, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 19 m. S.S.E. Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,300.

Oberwinter, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 m. S.S.E. Bonn. Pop. 960.

Obidos, a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, E. Peniche, and 45 m. N. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. It has a citadel, and extensive remains of a Roman aqueduct. An engagement, between the English & French, took place under its walls in 1808.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the l. b. of the Amazon, at the head of its tide-water, and where it is narrowed in the Str. of Pauxis to about 1¼ m. across. Lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 55° 18′ W. It is regularly built, and has some trade in cotton and cocoa. Pop. includ. dist. (1842) 6,000.

Obispo, a small river of the isthmus of Darien, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

Obitochnej, a town of S. Russia. [Nogaisk.]

Obligado, a vill. of the Plata Confed., on the river Parana, near Buenos Ayres. The combined British and French fleets bombarded it, and silenced its batteries, 28th November 1846.

Obojan, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S. Koursk, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Obojanka and Psiol. Pop. 5,500. It was founded in 1650, as a bulwark against the incursions of the Crim Tartars, and has several churches, schools, and charitable institutions, with a brisk trade in cattle.

Oborne, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1¾ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area 720 ac. Pop. 131.

Obornik, or Obernik, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 18 m. N.N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 1,550, one fourth part Jews.

Obra, a river of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, rises near Kosmin, & after a W. & N.W. course, through marshes and many small lakes, joins the Warta, a little W. Schwerin. Length 130 miles.

Obrajillo, a town of Peru, dep. & 50 m. N.E. Lima, in the mntns. It consists of about 100 ground-floor cottages, enclosed by gardens.

O'Brien's-Bridge, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. S.S.W. Kilaloe. Area 11,425 ac. Pop. 4,995, of whom 435 are in the vill., which stands on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. It has a good quay.—The *O'Brien isls.*, New South Shetland, S. Atlantic O., are in lat. 61° 32′ S., lon. 55° 22′ W.

Obukhov, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.S.E. Kiev. Pop. 2,000.

Obva, or Obvinsk, a town of Russia, gov. & 57 m. N.W. Perm, on an affl. of the Kama. P. 3,000.

Oby, an island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of Gilolo, in lat. 1° 30′ S., lon. 127° 50′ E. Length, W. to E., 40 m., breadth 15 m. The Dutch have a fort at its W. end, off which is the isl. Little Oby.

Ocaña, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Toledo. Pop. 4,789. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and in decay. Principal edifices, 4 pa. churches, an hospital, cavalry barracks, and an aqueduct of Roman construction. Manufs. are of coarse woollens and linens, soap and leather. Here, on 19th Nov., 1809, the Spanish troops under Areizaga were totally defeated by the French under Marshal Mortier.—II. a vill., prov. and 31 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 2,000.—III. a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 60 m. N.W. Pamplona. Pop. 5,000. It exports goods by the river Canaverales.

Ocataboola, a river & vill., U. S., N. America, Louisiana; the river an affl. of the Washita, and the vill. (also called Harrisonburg), at their confl., 27 m. W.N.W. Natchez.

Occhiobello, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. S.W. Rovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. Pop. 3,200.—*Occimano* is a vill. of Piedmont,

div. and 12 m. N.N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Grana. Pop., with comm., 2,014.

Occold, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Eye, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 578.

Oceania, a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising W. Oceania, or Malasia [Asiatic Archipelago], Central Oceania, or Australia [Australia], and E. Oceania, or Polynesia [Polynesia].

Ochansk, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in iron and copper mines.

Ochil Hills, a range of mntns. of Scotl., co. Perth, commencing about 2 m. from the river Forth, near Stirling, and extending N.N.E. to the firth of Tay. Length about 24 m., aver. breadth about 12 m. Their S.E. side is very steep, and the highest summit, Bencleugh, 2,300 feet in height, is at the S.W. end. Most of the range affords excellent sheep pasturage. The Ochils are formed of greenstone and basalt, and intersect the coal formations on the S., and the old red sandstone on the N.E. They contain silver, copper, and iron ores.

Ochiltree, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 9½ m. E. Ayr, on the Lugar. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 795; do. of vill. 650, who weave cottons, and manuf. reaping hooks & snuff boxes. It has 2 ann. fairs.

Ochrida (Lake of), *Lychnidus Lacus*, the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45′ E. Length, N. to S., 18 m., extreme breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by lofty mntns., and is highly picturesque.

Ochrida, *Lychnidus*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. pash., on the N. bank of Lake Ochrida, 100 m. N. Yanina. Pop. 1,000. It is a Greek bishop's see.

Ochsenfurt, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 11 m. S.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 2,250.

Ochsenhausen, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Rottum, 8 m. E.S.E. Biberach. Pop. 1,350. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey.

Ochta, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 1 m. E. St Petersburg, on the Neva. Pop. 3,000, mostly employed in the dock-yards of St Petersburg, & in powder mills & imperial cannon foundries.

Ochtrup, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 m. N.W. Münster, on the Vechte. P. 1,000.

Ock, a river of Engl., co. Berks, after an E. course of 20 m., joins the Thames near Abingdon.

Ockbrook, a pa. of England, co. & 4¾ m. E. Derby. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 1,765.

Ocke, or Oke, a small river of Engl., co. Devon, flows into the Torridge near Hatherleigh.

Ocker, or Oker, a river of Germany, Brunswick, Hanover, and Prussian Saxony, rises in the Harz, flows N. past Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick, and joins the Aller, 10 m. W. Gifhorn. Length 60 m. The vill. Ocker, on the river, 4 m. N.W. Harzburg, pop. 424, has copper and bullion refining works.

Ockham, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6½ m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 640.

Ocle-Pitchard, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. E.N.E. Hereford. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 219.

Ockley, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5¾ m. S.W. Dorking. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 748.

Oclaseer, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 5 m. S. Baroach, on the Nerbudda.

Ocmulgee, a river of the U. S., N. America, Georgia, cos. Gwinnett and Dekalb, flows mostly S.S.E. for about 200 m., & unites with the Oconee to form the Alatamaha. It is navigable for steamers to Macon.

Ocona, and Ocopa, two towns of Peru.—I. in dep. and 90 m. W. Arequipa, on the Pacific.—II. dep. and 43 m. N.N.E. Huancabelica.

Oconee, a river of the U. S., N. America, Georgia, flows mostly S.S.E.ward, and joins the Ocmulgee to form the Alatamaha, 200 m. below Milledgeville, to which place it is navigable for steamers.

Ocosingo, a ruined city of the Mexican Conf., state Chiapas, 65 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, with remains, described in *Stephens's Central America*.

Octeville, several comms. of France.—I. dep. Manche, cap. cant., 1 m. S.W. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,503.—II. dep. Seine-Inf., 5 m. N. Havre. Pop. 1,923.

Oczakow, a town of Russia. [Otshakov.]

Odalengo (Grande and Piccolo), 2 contig. vills. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. & W. Casale. United pop. 1,963.

Odcombe, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area 940 ac. Pop. 666.

Oddingley, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 205.

Oddington, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 525.—II. co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.W. Bicester. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 126.

Odd-Rode, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 3½ m. S.S.W. Congleton. Pop. 1,518.

Odell, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. N.W. Bedford. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 501.

Odemes, a town of Asia Minor. [Demish.]

Odemira, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 58 m. S.W. Beja, on the Odemira, thence navig. to the sea. Pop. 2,000. The Odemira rises in the Sierra de Monchique, & after a W. course of 25 m., falls into the Atlantic, 5 m. below Villa-nova.

Odenkirchen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. W.S.W. Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1,100, who manuf. velvets, paper, & leather.

Odense, a town of Denmark, cap. stift, and of the isl. Fühnen, on a small river near its mouth, in Odense fiord, and on the Odense canal, 89 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. (1846) 10,300. Odense is a handsome town, and is considered the oldest in Denmark, having been founded by Odin, B.C. 70. It is the residence of the governor of Fühnen, and has 3 churches, a small royal castle, a cathedral school, and an hospital, with manufs. of woollens and iron wares.

Odensholm, an islet at the entrance of the G. of Finland, 28 m. S.W. Revel, with a lighthouse in lat. 59° 18′ 45″ N., lon. 23° 25′ 25″ E.

Odenwald, a mntn. region of W. Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, extending for 45 m. N. to S., between the Neckar and Main rivers, and rising in the Katzenbuckel to 2,300 feet above the sea. On it are many remains of Roman forts. The *Bergstrasse* ("mountain road"), on which are the towns Langen, Darmstadt, & Bensheim, borders it on the W.

Oder, a large river of Germany, traversing the centre of the Prussian dom., rises in the Carpathian mntns., near Olmutz, flows N., and afterwards N.W. through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner Haff (lake), and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dievenow on the E., the Swine in the middle, and the Peene on the W. Length to Stettin, 445 m., for most part of which it is navigable. Barges of from 40 to 50 tons ascend it from the Baltic to Breslau. It is of great commercial importance. Principal tributaries, the Warta, with the Netz, the Bober, Neisse, and Ihna. It is connected with the Havel and Elbe by the Finow canal, with the Spree by Frederick William's canal at Mul-

rose, and with the Vistula by a canal from Nakel on the Netz to Bromberg.—II. a river of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, rises in the Harz, & after an E. course of 30 m. joins the Leine near Nordheim, the chief town on its banks.

ODERAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 19 m. S.S.W. Troppau, on the Oder. Pop. 2,806.

ODERBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 54 m. N.E. Potsdam, on the Oder. Pop. 2,500.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. & 20 m. N.W. Teschen, on the Oder, with 840 inhabs., a castle, and an hospital.

ODERNHEIM, or GAU-ODERNHEIM, a fortified town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Salze, 4 m. N.E. Alzey. Pop. 1,698.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 22 m. N. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,192.

ODERZO, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. dist., deleg. and 15 m. E.N.E. Treviso. Pop. 4,700, who manuf. hats and liqueurs, and trade in wine.

ODESSA, a celebrated seaport city of S. Russia, gov. and 91 m. W. Kherson, on a fine bay of the Black Sea. Lat. (of cathedral) 46° 28′ 9″ N., lon. 30° 44′ 5″ E. Pop. (1845) 70,877, or including garrison, 78,000. It was defended by a wall and ditch, which still remain, but its fortress, built by Suwarrow in 1793, is now used as a quarantine establishment. The city, with its 2 populous suburbs, has 24 streets, mostly macadamized, but partly paved with granite; all the houses are built of stone. Including the cathedral of St Nicholas, it has 22 churches, 16 barracks, 30 bridges (16 stone, and 14 wooden). Among its chief buildings is the bazaar, called "le petit Palais Royal." It has handsome hotels, bath establishments, and a theatre. The college Richelieu, founded 1817, had, in 1846, 32 teachers, and 191 students. Among its other educational establishments are a school for noble ladies, schools of navigation and commerce, and an ecclesiastical seminary, with cabinets of natural history. It has open boulevards, a botanic garden of celebrity, and several other public gardens. Its port is formed by two moles, bordered by a quay, on which a bronze statue of the Duc de Richelieu is erected, in gratitude for his services in improving the city. Odessa was founded in 1792. It affords a remarkable example of commercial prosperity. In 1802, its pop. was only 9,000. It was made a free port in 1817. In 1837, its pop. had increased to 53,803; and in 1846, it amounted to 70,877. It is still rapidly increasing; 90 new houses, and 20 great magazines, were built in 1846, and in that year, 1,938 vessels entered its port. Its chief trade is in the export of Russian products, and the import of foreign goods. It has 2 steam navigation companies: one for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, and the Dneiper; and the other for Constantinople and the ports of the Danube.

ODEYPOOR, a state of W. Hindostan, subsid. to the British, its centre near lat. 24° N., lon. 74° E., enclosed by the Joudpoor, Kotah, and Gwalior, doms. Estimated area 11,780 sq. m., and pop. 300,000 (?). Surface hilly, and well watered. Products comprise sugar, indigo, tobacco, rice, wheat, timber, iron, copper, lead, and sulphur. In prosperity and power this state is, however, inferior to Jeypoor and Joudpoor. Pop. very mixed, comprising many Rajpoots, Jauts, and Bheels. Principal cities Odeypoor and Chittoor.—*Odeypoor*, the cap., in a hollow surrounded by rugged hills, 145 m. S.W. Ajmere, and N.E. Ahmedabad, has externally a noble appearance, its marble buildings skirting a lake, from which it is protected by an embaukment, and it has extensive manufs. of toys, images, and carvings in stone and marble.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. Ceded dists., 86 m. N.W. Sumbhulpoor.—III. a town of the Gwalior dom., 27 m. E. Seronge.

ODIHAM, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, near the S.W. railway, 22 m. E.N.E. Winchester. Area 7,550 ac. Pop. 2,817. The town, situated on the side of a chalk down, is pretty well built; it has an alms-house, & other charities, some remains of a royal palace and park, and in the vicinity, the ruins of a castle in which David I., king of Scotland, was confined for 11 years, after his capture at Neville's Cross. Pop. partly employed in worsted spinning and silk winding. Markets, Friday. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1468.

ODOJEV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Upa. Pop. 3,000. It has a considerable trade in corn and flax.

O'DORNEY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. N. Tralee. Area 7,227 ac. Pop. 3,142.

ODOWARA, a marit. town of Japan, island Niphon, on the E. coast, 40 m. S.W. Yeddo, stated to contain 1,000 houses.

ODRINKA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 18 m. S.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,800.

ODRZYPOL, or ODRZIWOL, a town of Poland, palat. Sandomir, 16 m. N.E. Opoczno. Pop. 700.

ODSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. S. Salisbury. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 149.

Œ, for names commencing thus, and not found below, see O, as *Oerebro*. [OREBRO.]

OEDELEM, a pa. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bruges. Pop. 3,500.

OEDENBURG (Hng. *Soprony*, anc. *Sempronium*), a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., near Lake Neusiedl, 37 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with a station on the Raab branch of the Vienna and Cilly railway. Pop. (1845) 12,216, chiefly of German descent. Of its anc. fortifications only a huge watch tower, the loftiest in Hungary, remains. It has several fine Roman Catholic churches, a Calvinist church, Dominican & Ursuline convents, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, hospitals, barracks, a riding school, military academy, and theatre, with manufs. of cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. It is an extensive mart for wine grown in the vicinity, corn, tobacco, wax, honey, and cattle. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered in and near the town.

OEDERAN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 32 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 4,586, chiefly occupied in woollen and cotton weaving.

OEDENRODE (ST), a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dommel, 11 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 900. It has large markets for cattle.

OEHRINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Ohr, 14 m. E.N.E. Heilbronn, with 3,150 inhabitants, a palace, the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a lyceum, and manufs. of cottons and carpets.

OEIRAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 9 m. W.S.W. Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus, and of the small river Oeiras. Pop. 3,360.—II. a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Piauhy, on an affl. of the Parnaiba, near lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop., with dist., 5,000.—III. a vill. of Brazil, prov. and about 140 m. W.S.W. Para.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, Baltic. [OLAND.]

OELDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 25 m. E.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,760.

OELK, a town of E. Prussia. [LICK.]

OELS, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 16

m. E.N.E. Breslau, cap. circ., and of a mediatised principality, belonging to the D. of Brunswick, on the Oels. Pop. (1846) 6,010. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ducal castle, with a library and museums, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollens, linens, and paper.—II. a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. & 24 m. N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,750.

Oelsnitz, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on r. b. of the Elster, 6 m. S.E. Plauen. Pop. 4,187. It has manufs. of woollens, cottons, and leather.

Oeno Island, Pacific Ocean, 90 m. N. Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1′ S., lon. 130° 41′ W.

Oesel (Esth. *Kurre-Saar*), an island of Russia, gov. Livonia, in the Baltic, mostly between lat. 57° 40′ and 58° 14′ N., and lon. 21° 40′ and 23° E. Area about 1,200 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 40,000, mostly Lutherans, with some German landed proprietors, and a few Swedes. Surface generally level and well watered, soil tolerably fertile. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and peas, &c., sufficient for home consumption, are produced. Rearing cattle, horses, and sheep, and fishing, form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The seal fisheries are of some importance. Principal town, Arensburg, on the S.E. coast.

Oesterreich, a country, Europe. [Austria.]

Oestrich, a market town of Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 11 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,751.

Oestringen, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 8 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 2,267.

Œta (Mount), Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Phthiotis, is 9 m. W. Thermopylæ, and consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katabothra and Aninos, 7,061 feet above the sea, and commanding magnificent views over Hellas, Eubœa, and Thessaly.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria. [Alt-Oetting.]

Oettingen, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., and principality, on the Wernitz, and on railway, 25 m. S. Anspach. Pop. 3,270. It has 2 palaces of the princes Oettingen-Spielberg, and manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs.

Ofanto, *Anfidus*, a river of Naples, rises in the prov. Princip. Ult, dist. St Angelo dei Lombardi, 6 m. E. Monte Marano, flows E.N.E., separating the provs. Basilicata and Bari from Capitanata, & enters the Adriatic 4 m. N.W. Barletta. Length 75 m. On its rt. b., near its mouth, was the scene of the famous battle of *Cannæ*, in which the troops of Hannibal totally defeated the Romans.

Ofen, or Buda, Hungary. [Buda & Alt-Ofen.]

Offa's Dyke, an entrenchment traceable through the English and Welsh cos. Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, to separate Engl. from the Welsh principalities.

Offagna, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Ancona, near the Musone. Pop. 1,500.

Offchurch, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 367.

Offenbach, a town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on l. b. of the Main, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 4 m. S.E. Frankfürt. Pop. (1846) 9,684. It has a castle the residence of the princes Isenburg-Birstein, several Lutheran churches, schools, and cabinets of natural history. It is the chief manufacturing town of the duchy, having manufs. of hosiery, cotton fabrics, carpets, and other woollen fabrics, carriages, pipes, musical instruments, and jewellery.

Offenburg, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Kinzig, and with a station on the Basle and Mannheim railway, 17 m. S.S.W. Carlsrühe. Pop. 3,705. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, a Franciscan convent, hospital, theatre, & a brisk transit trade. —II. a vill., Transyllvania, on the Aranyos, with adjacent gold, silver, and antimony mines.

Offenham, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 358.

Offerlane, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, Queen's co., 3½ m. W.S.W. Mountrath. Ac. 48,927. P. 10,491. Here are the ruins of 3 baronial castles.

Offham, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 8½ m. S.W. Rochester. Area 670 ac. Pop. 358.

Offida, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 8 m. N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,200.

Offingen, or Markt-Offingen, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 9 m. N.N.E. Nordlingen. Pop. 689.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, N.W. Biberach.

Offley, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Herts, 3 m. W.S.W. Hitchin. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 1,140.—II. (*High*), co. Stafford, 3½ m. S.W. Eccleshall. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 658.

Offord, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hunts.—I. (*Cluny*), 5 m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Area 960 ac. Pop. 301.—II. (*Darcy*), 4½ m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 306.

Offranville, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 4 m. S. Dieppe. P. 1,610.

Offton, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Needham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 417.

Offwell, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. E.S.E. Honiton. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 438.

Ogbourn, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St Andrew*), 2 m. N. Marlborough. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 511.—II. (*St George*), 3½ m. N. Marlborough. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 522.

Ogdensburg, a river port and vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the St Lawrence, here crossed by a steam ferry, 168 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 252.

Ogechee, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Georgia, rises 7 m. N.W. Greensborough, & flows S.E. into Ossabaw Sound, 10 m. N.E. Savannah, after a course of 200 miles, for 40 of which it is navigable.

Oggersheim, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 m. N.N.W. Spires, with 1,645 inhabitants, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a castle.

Oggiono, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 15 m. E. Como, on the bank of a small lake. P. 2,500.

Ogliastro, a vill. of Sicily, intend. and 12 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 1,800.

OgHoa, Pacific Ocean. [Friendly Islands.]

Oglio, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Rhætian Alps, flows through the lake Iseo, and after a course of 130 m., joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 m. S.W. Mantua. During winter it floods the surrounding country, and the depth of its channel exceeds 20 feet.

Ogmore, a river of S. Wales, rising in the centre of co. Glamorgan, flows S.S.W. into the Bristol Channel. Chief affl., the Ewenny.

Ogonnelloe, or O'Gonilloe, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. N.W. Killaloe. Area 9,926 ac., includ. part of Lough Derry. P. 3,162.

Ogurapoora, *Agurapura*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 75 m. N.N.W. Cuttack.

Ogwell, two pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—I. (*East*), 1½ m. S.W. Newton-Abbot. Area 730 ac. Pop. 356.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Newton-Abbot. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 51.

Ohanez, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Almeria, in the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,346.

OHETEROA, an island, Pacific O., 280 m. S.W. Tahiti. Lat. 22° 34′ S., lon. 150° 13′ W.

OHIO, a large and important riv. of the U. S., N. Amer., formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; has thence a tortuous W.S.W. course of 1,033 m., separating the states Virginia and Kentucky on the E. and S., from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois N. and W.; and joins the Mississippi at Cairo near lat. 37° N., lon. 89° W. At Pittsburg it is about 830 feet above the sea; its course thence for 300 m. is between two ridges of hills. Near Louisville it passes through a mountain break, and forms rapids in which it descends 23 feet in 2 m.; its course thenceforth is mostly through a level country, and its current is generally placid, being usually from 2 to 3 m. an hour. At Cincinnati it is 535 yards, and at its mouth about half a mile across; but between October and January annually, and occasionally in summer, it is so augmented by floods that vessels drawing 12 feet of water can then navigate it downwards from Pittsburg. In winter it is annually frozen in the upper part of its course, which causes a suspension of navigation for 8 or 10 weeks. Principal affls. the *Big*-Beaver, Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash from the N., the Kenawha, Sandy river, Kentucky, Green river, Cumberland, and Tennessee from the S. Its basin is estimated to comprise 196,000 sq. m., and with its tributaries it presents at least 5,000 m. of navigation through some of the most fertile countries in the world. On its banks are the towns Beaver, Wheeling, Marietta, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Port William, Jefferson, and Louisville, where its falls are obviated by a canal navigable for steamers. Aggregate tonnage of its ports in 1838, amounted to 35,760 tons, almost wholly steam-boats.

OHIO, one of the U. S. of N. Amer., between lat. 38° 23′ and 41° 50′ N., and lon. 80° 30′ and 84° 47′ W., having E. Pennsylvania & Virginia, S. Kentucky, W. Indiana, and N. Michigan and Lake Erie. Area about 40,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,519,467. Surface mostly level, and in parts swampy; but nearly 3-4ths are highly fertile, & 9-10ths supposed to be cultivable. Principal rivers the Ohio, & its affls. the Scioto, Miami, and Muskingum, and the Maumee, Sandusky, & Cuyahoga. Between the Scioto and Miami are some wide prairies; forests are extensive. Ohio is rapidly becoming a thickly settled country of moderate-sized freeholds, and as an agricultural and cattle rearing state, it ranks amongst the first in the Union. Wheat, maize, and barley are the chief crops; other products are, tobacco, hemp, flax, hay, potatoes, fruits, silk, and wine. Hogs are reared in large numbers, and Cincinnati is the largest pork market in the Union. Large droves of fat cattle are sent every autumn to the markets of the E. and S. The whole E. part of the State is one vast coal bed; other minerals are salt, lime, marble, and iron ore. Ohio takes the lead among the W. states for manufacturing industry. Cotton and woollen stuffs and yarn, iron, glass, and cabinet wares, paper, oils, and articles of clothing are made in all the principal towns. Ship and steam-boat building is important. The Ohio canal extends from Cleveland on Lake Erie to Portsmouth, & is, including branches, 334 m. in length; the total canals in the State have an aggregate length of 1,559 m., and were constructed at a cost of upwards of 15,926,000 dollars. In 1848, there were 321 m. of railway in the State. Public rev. (1848) 2,212,240 dollars. Principal towns, Columbus, the cap., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Steubenville and Zanesville. The first settlement in this State was made in 1788. In 1802, the State formed its constitution, and was admitted into the Union. Governor and senate elected biennially. The State sends two representatives to Congress.—II. Ohio, a co., in the N.W. part of Virginia, on the Ohio, cap. Wheeling. Area 125 sq. m. Pop 13,357.—III. a co., Kentucky, cap. Hartford. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 6,592.—IV. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 11 m. N.W. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,631.—V. Pennsylvania, co. and 10 m. S.W. Beaver. Pop. 1,273.—VI. Ohio, co. Clermont. Pop. 2,895. —VII. (*City*), Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, opposite Cleveland. Pop. 1,577. It is neatly built, and has several churches, and an iron foundry.

OHIVAOA, the largest of the Mendana isls., Marquesas, Pacific O., 40 m. in circumference.

OHLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 17 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railway to Vienna, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. (1846) 4,800. It has a royal palace, and manufs. of woollen-cloths, paper, vinegar, and tobacco. Its fortifications were demolished in 1741.

OHRDRUFF, a fortified town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg, principality, and 8 m. S. Gotha, cap. dist. Pop. 4,311. It has a palace, a lyceum, and manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, and porcelain, and trade in timber and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and copper forges and mines.

OHRE, a river of Germany, Prussian Saxony, and Brunswick, joins the Elbe, 13 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 m.—The *Ohrn*, Würtemberg, is an affl. of the Kocher.

OICH (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, between Lochs Ness and Lochy, and forming the summit level of the Caledonian canal. Length N.E. to S.W. 6 m., average breadth 1 m. It receives the Glengarry riv., and empties itself into Loch Ness by the riv. Oich. At the mouth of the Glengarry stand the ruins of an old castle, and near it the present mansion of Invergarry, residence of the late Macdonald of Glengarry.

OIGNON, or OGNON, a river of E. France, between the deps. H. Saône and Doubs, joins the Saône, 9 m. N. Auxonne, after a W.S.W. course of 80 m., through a picturesque country.

OIKELL, a riv. of Scotland, rises in the pa. Assynt, co. Sutherland, and traversing two small lakes, flows mostly E.ward into the firth of Dornoch, after a circuitous course of 32 m. Principal affls. the Cassley, Shin, and the Carron. The upper part of its course is interrupted by a series of wild cataracts, but the lower is navigable by boats from the sea to Rose hall.

OIN, a small town of the Punjab, on the Cashmere frontier, and on the Jhylum, lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 73° 50′ E.

OIRA, a town of S. Italy, Naples. [ORIA.]

OIRSCHOT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. dist., 13 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. P. 3,997.

OISE, *Isara*, a riv. of France, rises by 2 streams, one near Chimay in Belgium, and the other near Rocroy in Ardennes (France). It flows S.W. past Guise, La Fère, Chauny (where it becomes navigable), Noyon, Compeigne, Pontoise, & joins the Seine on right above Conflans, length 135 m. Affls. on l. the Ain, on r. the Therain. It communicates by canals with the Sambre, Scheldt, and Somme.

OISE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of the old provs. Ile-de-France & Picardie, between the deps. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Eure, Seine-Inf. and Somme. Area 2,280 sq. m.

Pop. (1846) 406,028. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Seine, and is watered by the Oise, and its affl. the Ain and Therain; the Epte on the W. separates it from the dep. Eure, and the Ourcq traverses it in the S.E. Surface generally flat. Soil fertile, and contains turf and marble. Agriculture is in a very advanced state, and grain is cultivated more than required for consumption. Wine is made of inferior quality, cider and beer are extensively used. The dep. contains several large forests, the largest being that of Compeigne. Cattle and sheep are numerous, and Paris is hence supplied with veal known as the veal of Pontoise. The principal manufs. are woollen goods, carpets, linens, calico, and lace. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Beauvais, Clermont, Compeigne, and Senlis.

Oisseau, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 4 m. N. Mayenne. Pop. 3,870.

Oissel-sur-Seine, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris and Havre railway, 8 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 3,149.

Oisy, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. E.S.E. Arras. Pop. 2,159.

Ojalava, or Oyolava, one of the Navigators isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2′ 40″ S., lon. 171° 22′ W., and for fertility and beauty stated to be comparable to Tahiti.

Ojen, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 1,800. Its vicinity is highly picturesque.—*Ojijares* is the name of two contiguous vills., prov. & S.W. Granada, on the Genil.

Oka, an important river of Central Russia, rises in the gov. and about 40 m. S.W. Orel, flows through the govs. Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Riazan, Vladimir, and Nijnii-Novgorod, and joins the Volga at Nijnii-Novgorod, after a course of 650 m. Its basin is estimated to comprise 127,000 sq. m. of the richest part of the Russian dom. It receives the Upa, Jizdra, Moskva, Zna, and Kliazma rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course; and at Tula it is connected with the Don by the Ivanovska canal. —II. a riv. of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, joins the Angara at Bratsk. Course N. 500 m. Princip. affluent, the Ija.

Okamundel, a dist. of W. Hindostan, forming the W. part of the peninsula of Gujerat.

Okanda, and Okasaki, two towns of Japan, isl. Niphon; the former, 50 m. E.N.E. Yeddo; the latter on a riv. near the Gulf of Ovari, 132 m. S.W. Yeddo, and stated to have a citadel and 1,800 houses.

Okeburn, a pa. of England. [Ogbourn.]

Okeford-Fitzpaine, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 675.

Okendon, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 6 m. E.S.E. Romford. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 306.—II. (*South*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Gravesend. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 968.

Okholm, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with a small harbour on the N. Sea, 5 m. N.W. Bredsted.

Okhota, a riv. of Siberia, dist. Okhotsk, after a S.ward course of about 200 m. from the Stanovoi mntns., enters the Gulf of Okhotsk, at Okhotsk. It is navigable only for boats.

Okhotsk, a prov. of E. Siberia, extending along the W. coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, betw. lat. 57° and 66° N., and lon. 133° 30′ and 166° E., having E. Kamtchatka and the Tchuktchi country, and W. and N. the gov. Yakutsk. Length W. to E. 1,100 m., average breadth 150 m. It is traversed throughout by the Stanovoi mntns., and has only some short rivs., the chief being the Okhota. Climate severe; rein-deer and dogs are the only domestic animals. Principal products are furs and timber.—*Okhotsk*, the cap., is a marit. town on a surf-beaten and shingly beach bordering the Sea of Okhotsk, lat. 59° 20′ N., lon. 143° 14′ E. Pop. 800, formerly 2,000. It is now a wretched place, constructed of wood, but has a government house, admiralty hospital, and large storehouses, it being the principal station of the Russo-American company, and the chief entrepôt for the Russian trade with Kamtchatka and N.W. America.

Okhotsk (Sea of), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 50° and 60° N., and lon. 137° and 155° E., having E. Kamtchatka, W. and N. the isl. Saghalin, & Eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amoor, & many smaller rivers; and at its N.E. end are the gulfs of Ijighinsk and Penjinsk. It contains few isls., and its navigation is generally safe, but its N. shores are frozen up from November to April.

Okhrida, a town of Albania. [Ochrida.]

Oki, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of Niphon, lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 133° E. Length 10 m., by 5 m. in breadth.—*Okiben* is an isl. in Behring Sea, lat. 64° 55′ N., lon. 172° 20′ E.

Okna, several small towns of European Turkey, &c.—I. Moldavia, on the Tatros, 30 m. N.N.W. Adjind.—II. Gt. Wallachia, N.E. Kimpina.—III. (*O-Mare*), Little Wallachia, 5 m. S.W. Rimnik, with 2,000 inhabs., and 5 churches.

Okosir, a small uninhabited isl. of Japan, W. of Jesso, lat. 42° 4′ N., lon. 139° 24′ E.

Oland, or Oeland, an island of Sweden, near its S.E. extremity, læn Kalmar, in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Length 85 m., aver. breadth 7 m. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. 31,000. W. shore low, E. hilly; except a small portion of land around the coast, is principally appropriated to pasturage. Fishing and navigation form the chief occupations of its inhabs. Forests rather extensive. About 300 hands are employed in an alum mine, the most important in Scandinavia, and the produce of which is estimated to be worth 50,000 dollars annually. Principal towns, Borgholm, the cap., on its E. side.—*Little Oland* is an isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, between the mainland & the isl. Fohr.

Olargues, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, 11 m. N.E. St. Pons, on the Saur. Pop. 1,298.

Olave (St), a pa. of Engl., co. and adjoining the city of York, N. Riding. Ac. 2,120. P. 1,979.

Olbernhau, a market town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 22 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,503.

Olbersdorf, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 22 m. N.W. Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 700. It is enclosed by walls and has a palace.

Old, or Wold, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 8 m. W.N.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 497.

Oldberrow, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1½ m. W. Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 63.

Oldbury, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Halesowen. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 142. —II. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Glo'ster, 5⅝ m. W.S.W. Tetbury. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 483.—*Oldbury-an-Severn* is a chapelry, co. Glo'ster, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Thornbury. Pop. 894.

Oldcastle, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 7 m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area 900 ac. Pop. 58.

Oldcastle, or Clottnge, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 12 m. W.N.W. Kells. Area of pa. 7,908 ac. Pop. 5,679; do. of town, 1,508. It has extensive corn mills in the vicinity and the largest yarn trade in the county.

OLDCOTT, a tnship. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 2 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 1,295.

OLDEBOORN, and OLDEBROEK, two vills. of the Netherlds.—I. prov. Friesland, 12 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,630.—II. prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.E. Elburg. Pop. 3,770.

OLD-EGRICOK, a town of Guinea, on the Old Calabar river, lat. 6° 40′ N., lon. 8° 10′ E.

OLDEHOVE, and OLDEMARK, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. and 10 m. N.W. Groningen.—II. prov. Overyssel, N.E. Kuinder.

OLDENBURG, a state of Germany, in the N.W., with the title of grand duchy, composed of three separate portions; 1st, the duchy of Oldenburg, which forms 8-9ths of the territory. It is surrounded by Hanover on the E., S., and W., and bounded N. by the North Sea, cap. Oldenburg; 2d, the principality of Lübeck, or Eutin, enclosed in the duchy of Holstein (Denmark); and 3d, the principality of Birkenfeld, betw. Rhenish Prussia and H.-Homburg, cap. Birkenfeld. Area 2,421 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 278,909. Oldenburg lies in the basin of the North Sea, and is entirely flat. Chief rivers, the Weser, the l. b. of which belongs to the duchy from Bremen to the sea; the Hunte, Haase, and Jahde. Lübeck is also flat, and borders on the Baltic, but Birkenfeld forms an inclined plain between the chain of the Idarwald and the course of the Nahe, which waters its S. frontier; its highest point is 2,300 ft. in elevation. Climate resembles that of the Netherlands. Soil in general fertile, but in several places are extensive sand dunes & marshes. Corn raised insufficient for consumption. Pasturage excellent; horses, cattle, and sheep, extensively reared. Manufs. confined to linen weaving, and coarse woollens. —*Oldenburg*, the cap., is situated at the confl. of the Hunte with the Haaren, which here forms a small port, 80 m. W.S.W. Hamburg. Pop. (1846) 7,829. It is the residence of the grand duke, and has a gymnasium, a military & a normal school, and a library of 15,000 vols. Chief edifices, the castle of the grand duke, palace of the princes, and the church of St Lambert.

OLDENDORF, a town of Central Germany, in a detached part of the Hessen-Cassel territory, on left bank of the Weser, 26 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,363.

OLDENSWORTH, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 6 m. S.W. Husum. A convention was concluded here between Peter the Great and Frederick IV. of Denmark in 1713.

OLDENZAAL, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., 10 m. E.N.E. Delden. P. 2,882.

OLDESLOE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 24 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 3,000. Near it are saline baths, and royal salt works, producing annually 7,000 tons of salt.

OLDHAM, a parl. bor., & manuf. town of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prestwich, on Manchester and Leeds railway, 7 m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. 50,109. It is built on an eminence,; has a handsome modern Gothic church, R. Catholic chapel, an elegant town hall, news room, market house, several banks, a mechanics' institute, and among its numerous schools, a blue coat school, endowed by the late Mr. Henshaw, hat manufacturer, with 70,000*l*. Oldham, although but a small hamlet in 1760, is now the princip. seat of the hat manuf. in England, & has also large manufs. of fustians, velveteens, cords, calicoes, and silks. The number of cotton mills within the pa. in 1838 was 200. In the vicinity are extensive and excellent collieries, furnishing the principal supply of Manchester, to which city there is a canal. Market, Saturday. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electrs. (1847) 1,704.

OLDHAM, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Kentucky. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 7,380.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a tnarit. pa. of Scotland, cos. Haddington and Berwick, 7 m. S.S.E. Dunbar. Pop. 604, of whom 138 are in the vill., partly employed in coal mines. It has 2 ann. cattle fairs.

OLDISLEBEN, a vill. of Saxe Weimar, cap. dist., on the Unstrut, 24 m. N.N.W. Weimar. P. 1,396.

OLDLAND, a chapelry of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. Bitton, 5½ m. E. Bristol. Pop. 5,708.

OLDNEY ISLAND and BAY, Scotland, co. and off the W. coast of Sutherland, pa. Assynt, flanking the S. side of the entrance to Loch Assynt. The isl. 1 m. in length, lies about ¼ m. from the coast.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an isl. of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, 100 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. of its centre peak (1,190 feet in height), 13° 21′ N., lon. 81° 22′ W. Shape oval; breadth 2½ m., length 4¼ m. S. to N., where it is separated by a narrow channel from the isl. Santa Catalina. Pop. (1845) 342, who speak mostly English. Surface hilly, but fertile; provisions are plentiful, and about 30,000 lbs. of cotton, with tortoise-shell and hides, are exported annually. On its N.-side is the vill. Isabel, with the chief anchorage. This island was a noted station in the times of the buccaneers.

OLD TOWN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on Penobscot river, 80 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,342. On an island in the riv. here, the Penobscot Indians have a settlement, and a R. Catholic church.

OLEERA, a town of British India, Scinde, 6 m. N. Khyerpoor, on the route from Shikarpoor.

OLEGGIO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 10 m. N. Novara. Pop. (1838) with comm. 7,420.—*Oleggio Castello*, a comm. in the same prov., has 805 inhabitants.

OLEKMA, a riv. of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, after a N. course of nearly 400 m., joins the Lena opposite the vill. Olekminsk.

OLENEK, a riv. of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, enters the Arctic O. 110 m. W. of the W. mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 m. At its mouth is the vill. Ust-Olensk, and on it Mikhailova.

OLENII, a headland, W. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Obe, lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 73° 30′ E.

OLÉRON (ISLE OF), *Uliarus*, an isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inf., opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 43° 11′ N., & lon. 1° 20′ W. Shape oval; length 20 m., breadth 5 m., circ. 40 m., having at its N.W. extremity the lightho. of Chassiron, which marks the entrance to the Strait of Antioche, dividing it from the isl. Ré. Pop. 16,908. On its S.E. side is the cap. town Château d'Oleron. [OLORON.]

OLESA, *Rubricata*, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2,634. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

OLESKO, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 27 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,250. It is the birth-place of King John Sobieski.

OLETTA, a vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Bastia.—*Olette* is a comm. & vill. of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Tet, 9 m. W.S.W. Prades, with sulphur springs. Pop. 1,069.

OLETZKO, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 41 m. S.S.E. Gumbinnen, on L. Oletzko. Pop. 2,950.

OLEVANO, several towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., comarca and 29 m. E. Rome. Pop. 3,500. It is situated on a rocky hill, amidst fine scenery. Principal edifices, a castle, a church, & the ruins

of an imperial villa.—II. Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 15 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 1,900.—III. a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, 4 m. S.S.W. Mortara. Pop. of comm. 1,165.

OLEVSK, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 100 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,500.

OLEY, a tnsh., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 62 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,877.

OLGOPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 110 m. E.S.E. Kaminiecz, cap. dist., on the Savranka, with potash works and distilleries. Pop. 1,700.

OLIAROS, Grecian Archip. [ANTIPAROS.]

OLIENA, a vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Nuoro. Pop. 2,874.

OLIETE, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,012.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, two rivers of S. Africa, Cape colony.—I. (or *Elephant's River*), dist. Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic O., in lat. 31° 38′ S., lon. 18° 12′ W. Length probably 150 m. Its mouth is greatly clogged by rocks. Chief affls., the Great Doorn and Hantam.—II. dist. George, tributary to the Gauritz, which it joins after a W. course of 157 miles.

OLINDA, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, & formerly its cap., 4 m. N. Recife. Pop. (1845) 8,000. It is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, & has many white and massive buildings, with a cathedral, and several other fine churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and botanic garden; a school of law, with a public library, instituted 1830, and a Jesuit college. [RECIFE.]

OLITE, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 27 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 2,748. It has vestiges of old walls, an old royal palace, and two annual fairs.

OLITTA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,000.

OLIUTORSK, a vill. of Kamtchakta, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Oliutorsk river, in Oliutorsk bay, which is bounded E. by Cape Oliutorsk in lat. 59° 57′ N., lon. 170° 19′ E.

OLIVA, *Ad Statuas*, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Alicante, on a hill side, 6½ m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,615. It has an hospital, an ancient palace, and manufs. of hempen and linen cloths.—II. (*O. de Jerez*), prov. and 30 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 4,098.—III. a town of the isl. Lanzarote (Canaries). Pop. 2,132.

OLIVA, a vill. of W. Prussia, reg. circ., and 5 m. N.W. Danzig. Pop. 1,765. A peace between the Swedes & Poles was concluded here in 1660.

OLIVARES, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 1,946.

OLIVE, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 72 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,023.—II. Ohio, 96 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,652.

OLIVEIRA, two vills., Portugal, prov. Beira.—I. (*do Bairro*), 10 m. S.E. Aveiro. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*do Conde*), 16 m. S.W. Viseu, with 2,500 inhabitants, and a Latin school.

OLIVENZA, or OLIVENCA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S S.W. Badajoz, on l. b. of the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. (1845) 7,587. It stands in a fertile plain, and has a brisk trade in wines, oil, and corn. From the treaty of its cession to Spain by Portugal in 1801, Godoy acquired his title of "Prince of the Peace." It was taken by the French in 1811.

OLIVENZA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 130 m. S.S.W. Bahia, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1,500.

OLIVER, a townsnip of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Mifflin. Pop. 1,907.

OLIVET, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Loiret, 3 m. S. Orleans, on the Loiret. Pop. 1,179. It has paper mills, and a brisk trade in wine.

OLIVETO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Principato-Cit., dist. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Campagna. Pop. 3,700.—II. prov. Basilicata, dist. and 25 m. W.S.W. Matera. Pop. 960.

OLKHON, the principal isl. in the Lake Baikal, Siberia, gov. and 140 m. N.W. Irkutsk. Length, N. to S., 45 m., breadth 15 m.

OLKOVATKA and OLKOVKA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 59 m. E.N.E. Kharkov. Pop. 1,900.—II. gov. and 130 m. S.S.W. Saratov.

OLKUSZ, a town of Poland, cap. obwod., 23 m. W.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,360.

OLLAP, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific. Lat. 7° 37′ 17″ N., lon. 149° 30′ E.

OLLERIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,662. It has two pa. churches; manufs. of linens, & brandy distilleries.

OLLERTON, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Notts, pa. Edwinstowe, 19 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. P. 777.

OLLIERGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Dore, 10 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 2,000.

OLLIOULES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 4 m. W. Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the *Vaux d' Ollioules*. Pop. 1,920, partly employed in cultivating olives, whence its name.

OLM (*Nieder* and *Ober*), two contig. vills. of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 7 m. S.S.W. Mayence. United pop. 2,350.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. Valladolid, enclosed by ruined walls, & in decay, with brandy distilleries. Pop. 1,855.

OLMETO, or OLOMETO, a town of the island of Corsica, 16 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,010.

OLMUTZ (Moravian *Holomauc*), a strongly fortified city of Moravia, and formerly its cap., now cap. circ., on the March, & on railway from Breslau to Vienna, 40 m. N.E. Brünn. Pop. in 1845 (excluding garrison) 12,560. Its fortifications are very extensive, and the city is well built. Principal edifices, a fine Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, Wenceslaus III. of Bohemia, and several other handsome churches, the archbishop's palace, deanery, town hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, several hospitals and orphan asylums, and a large conventual establishment. Its university, founded in 1581, and restored in 1827, has a library of 50,000 volumes and 700 (?) MSS., and in 1842 was attended by 559 students. Here are also a college, diocesan school, academy for nobles, military, and various other schools, manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenwares, leather, & vinegar, and a transit trade in cattle. Olmutz was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, and besieged by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined in it for many years from 1794. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria, in his second flight from Vienna, and here he abdicated on 2d December 1848.

OLNEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Ouse, here crossed by a 4 arched bridge, 10 m. W.N.W. Bedford, and with a station on a branch of the London and N.W. railway. Area of pa. 3,140 ac. Pop. 2,437. The town is delightfully situated & well built; it has a large Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Silk weaving, with manufs. of hosiery and lace, employ the pop. Market, Monday. The poet Cowper long resided at Weston, in the vicinity.

OLONA, a riv. of Lombardy, enters canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a dep. of the Kingdom of Italy.

OLONETZ, a gov. of N. Russia, between lat. 60° and 64° 30′ N., and lon. 29° and 41° 30′ E., hav-

ing N. Archangel, S. Vologda, and W. Finland. Area estimated at 51,078 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 263,100. Surface in the N. and W. marshy, and covered with vast forests. Principal rivers, the Onega, Schuia, Suna, and Svir. It contains numerous lakes, the principal being Onega & Vigo. Agriculture is so much neglected, that in 1883, only 280,000 quarters of corn, chiefly barley and rye, were produced, a quantity only half sufficient for home consumption. Hemp and flax are raised, but not for exportation, and the extensive forests form the principal source of wealth derived from the land. Pasturage is not abundant, and few cattle or horses are reared. Iron, copper, silver, marble, and granite, are found, but are little turned to advantage, and except a royal cannon foundry, and a few tanneries and forges, no manufacturing establishments exist here. Raw produce is exported to St Petersburg and Archangel, whence corn, salt, spirits, & colonial and manufacturing goods, are imported. The inhabitants mostly belong to the Greek or Lutheran churches, but some remain Pagans. The government is subdivided into 7 dists. Principal towns are Petrozavodsk, Olonetz, and Kargopol. —*Olonetz*, the cap., is situated at the confl. of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Lagoda, 110 m. N.E. St Petersburg. Pop. 3,000, exclusive of its suburbs. It has eight churches, a custom house, and various public magazines.

Olonne, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vendée, near the Atlantic, 3 m. N. Les Sables d'Olonne, with a small port, and 1,900 inhabitants.—*Olonzac* is a comm. and town, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the canal du Midi, 15 m. W.N.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,347.

Oloron, *Iluro*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. B. Pyrenees, 15 m. S.W. Pau, at the confl. of the Aspe & Ossau. Pop. (1846) 5,456. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has trade in wool, horses, and timber for the marine.

Olot, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Gerona, on the Fluvia. Pop. (1845) 12,070. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills, and has several good squares and streets, 2 pa. churches, cavalry barracks, and an hospital, with active manufs. of cotton goods and woollen caps, tanneries, soap factories, and paper mills. Near it are numerous caverns, and extinct volcanic craters, 14 distinct cones being found close to the town, the largest 1 m. in circ. & 445 ft. in depth. A destructive earthquake occurred here in 1421.

Olpar (Hind. *Ulupara*), a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 7 m. N. Surat.

Olpe, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 28 m. S.S.W. Arensberg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,950.

Olrig, or Olrig, a marit pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, E.N.E. Thurso, comprising the vill. of Castletown. Area 15½ sq. m. Pop. 1,584.

Olsene, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Lys, with a station on the railw. to Tournay, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,100.

Olshana, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, with 2,000 inhabitants; and some well frequented fairs.—II. gov. and 89 m. S.S.E. Kiev.—*Olshansk* is a mkt. town, gov. & 68 m. S.S.W. Voroniej. Pop. 1,700.

Olszany, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 13 m. S. Oshmiana. Pop. 1,800.

Olten, a small but flourishing town of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. E.N.E. Soleure, on the Aar, and at the junction of routes from Basle, Zurich, Lucerne, and Neuchatel. Pop. 1,500.

Olva, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Teruel, on the Mijares. Pop. 1,611.

Olvenstadt, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 4 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,100.

Olvera, *Ilipa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 67 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 6,116, chiefly engaged in preparing olive oil, and in linen weaving.

Olveston, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. S.W. Thornbury. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 1,725.

Olviopol, a town of Russia, gov. and 137 m. N.W. Kherson, cap. dist., on the Bug. Pop. 2,600. It has a strong citadel.

Olympus (Mount), a mountain range of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia, its summit, famed by Homer and other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 m. N. Larissa, in lat. 40° 4′ 32″ N., lon. 22° 25′ E. Estimated height, 9,745 feet. —II. Asia Minor, Anatolia, 8 m. S.W. Brusa.

Om, a riv. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, after a S.W. course of 330 m., joins the Irtish at Omsk.

Omagh, a market town of Irel., Ulster, cap. co. Tyrone, 27 m. S. Londonderry. Pop. 2,947. It is on a steep declivity, and mostly well built and clean. It has the remains of an old castle, which gave name to the town, an elegant county court house, of Grecian architecture, co. jail, barracks, workhouse, fever hospital, with a flourishing linen, corn, & general trade. Markets weekly. Fairs first Tuesday of every month, and it is the seat of the courts of assize for the co. The town was destroyed by fire in 1689, and again in 1743.

Oman, a country of Arabia, in the S.E., between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, or Sea of Oman, and forming the central part of the Muscat dom. It is "a desert thickly studded with oases," having among its mountains many fertile valleys, though only a small proportion of its extent is cultivable. Chief towns, Rostak, Muscat, and Bireimah.

Omate, a volcanic summit of the Andes, S. Peru, dep. and 50 m. S.E. Arequipa.

Ombay, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor. Lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 125° E. Length, E. to W., 50 m., greatest breadth 30 m.

Ombersley, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. W. Droitwich. Area 6,740 ac. Pop. 2,267.

Omblie, a pa. of Norway, stift Christiansand, 23 m. N.W. Arendal.—*Omboe* is an island in Bukke-fiord, amt. and 20 m. N.E. Stavanger.

Ombrone, *Umbro*, a river of Italy, Tuscany, rises in the Apennines, 10 m. E. Sienna, flows S. past Grosseto, & 10 m. below that town enters the Mediterranean, after a course of 75 m. Chief affluent, the Orcia, rising near Radicofani.

Omegna, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, cap. mand., at the N. extremity of Lake Orta. Pop. (with comm.) 1,459.

Omer (St), a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond., 22 m. S.E. Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the canal of Neuf-Fossée, and on the railway from Arras and Lille to Calais. Pop. (1846) 18,424. It is surrounded by irregular fortifications, and defended by fort Notre Dame. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a comm. college, and a library of 20,000 vols., a cathedral of the 14th century, with the tomb of its founder St Omer; and manufs. of coarse woollens, pipes, and paper. St Omer was taken by Louis xiv. in 1677. During the first revolution, it was called *Morin la Montagne*. Birth place of the abbé Segur. Near it are extensive marshes, whence great quantities of turf are extracted.

Omerkote, a town of Scinde, in the Indian desert, 90 m. E. Hyderabad, with a fort formerly containing treasure of the Ameers of Scinde, who took it from the rajah of Joudpoor in 1813. It is the birth-place of the emperor Akbar.

Omerkuntuc (Hind. *Amara-Cantaca*), a fa-

mous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, centre of Deccan, India, dom. Berar, 28 m. N.W. Ruttunpoor.

OMETA, a town of British India, prov. Gujerat, 20 m. E. Cambay.

OMETEPE, a volcanic island of Central Amer., state and in the Lake Nicaragua, towards its S.W. side. Length 20 m., breadth 7 to 8 m. It consists of two granitic mountains, one rising to 5,252 feet above the Atlantic, and both densely wooded. On it are the two vills. Ometepe and Muyagalpa, with a pop. of 1,700, and numerous ancient Mexican sepulchres.

OMEY, or UMMA, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, including the town of Clifden. Area 20,836 ac. Pop. 7,953.

OMMANNEY (CAPE), Russian Amer., is the S. point of King Geo. III. Archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham Sound. Lat. 56° 10′ N., lon. 134° 34′ W.

OMMEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., on the Vecht, 14 m. E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,066.

OMOA, a marit. vill. of Central America, state Honduras, on the bay of Honduras, 15 m. E. the mouth of the river Motagua. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salvador, are received at this port. Climate unhealthy. Pop. chiefly mulattoes.

OMOE, an islet of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt, 4 m. S.W. Seeland. Length 5 m., breadth 1 m. Pop. 200.

OMOLON, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, joins the Kolyma, 80 m. S.W. of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

OMRAH, a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Bundelcund, dom. of Jaloun, 26 m. E. Ditteah.

OMSK, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, formerly cap. of a gov., now divided between those of Tobolsk and Tomsk, in a sandy treeless plain, on the Irtish, at the confl. of the Om. Lat. 54° 57′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E. Pop. 11,340, many being European exiles. It has a military school, founded by the emperor Alexander, for 250 pupils, who are instructed in the Kirghiz and Mongol languages, drawing, and geography; a Cossack school, a hospital, manufs. of military clothing, and some handsome public buildings. In civil jurisdiction it is subordinate to Tobolsk, but it has latterly superseded that city as the virtual cap. of W. Siberia, and the seat of gov. "for the gradual subjugation of the Kirghiz."

OMUN, a town of Guinea, cap. a territory on an island in the Old Calabar or Cross riv. Lat. 6° 9′ N., lon. 8° 15′ E. Estimated pop. 5,000.

ONAIL, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, Gwalior dom., 18 m. N.N.W. Oojein.

ONALEGO, one of the Marquesas isls., Pacific O.

OÑATE, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 30 m. E.S.E. Bilbao. Pop. 4,236. It has a fine town hall, 3 pa. churches, an hospital, university, and college. Iron is wrought in the neighbouring mountains, & within the town are iron foundries, nail factories, and gun manufs.

ONDA, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 4,517. It has manufactures of earthenware and tiles.

ONDARROA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 m. N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. P. 1,173.

ONECOTE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. E.S.E. Leek. Pop. 427. A copper mine was formerly wrought here.

ONECHOW, or ONIHOW, one of the Sandwich isls., in the Pacific, S.W. Atooi, in lat. 21° 52′ N., lon. 160° W., & famous for its yams, fruit, & mats.

ONEGA, a river of Russia, govs. Olonetz and Archangel, rises in the lake Latcha, and after a N. course of 250 m., enters the Gulf of Onega at its S.E. extremity. Affls., the Voloshka, Mosha, & Kena. Nums. falls render it innavigable, but in spring many rafts are floated on it to the sea.

ONEGA (LAKE), a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 m. N.E., in the centre of the gov. Olonetz, mostly between lat. 60° 52′ and 62° 58′ N., and lon. 34° 15′ and 36° 12′ E. Length 140 m., breadth 30 to 45 m. Area loosely estimated at 3,400 sq. m. It receives 10 rivers, the principal being the Vodla, and discharges itself at its S.W. extremity by the Svir into Lake Ladoga. Shores generally rocky, and present several deep bays and gulfs, and in it are numerous isls., especially near its N. extremity. Many shoals render its navigation dangerous, although it is less subject to storms than Lake Ladoga.

ONEGA, a town of Russia, gov, and 85 m. S.W. Archangel, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Onega river, in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. 1,800.

ONEGA (GULF OF), the most S. portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 50′ & 65° N., lon. 34° 30′ and 38° E. Length and greatest breadth about 90 m. It receives the rivs. Onega, Kemi, &c. At its mouth is the isl. Solovitzki.

ONEGLIA, a town of Sardinia, div. and 41 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. prov., on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Impero. Pop. of comm. 5,500. It has remains of fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1792, some decaying churches & convents, a college, and a small port. Andrea Doria, the celeb. Genoese admiral, was born here.

ONEHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. W.N.W. Stowmarket. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 303. Here is a large house of industry.

ONEIDA (LAKE), U. S., N. America, state New York, is 14 m. W. Rome. Length 23 m., breadth from 4 to 6 m. It receives several affls., including the Oneida from the N.W., and discharges its surplus waters W. into the Oswego river. It gives name to several townships, and to the co. Oneida. Area 1,101 sq. m. Pop. 85,310. Chief towns, Utica, Rome, and Whitesborough.

ONEKOTAN, one of the Kurile isls., off the S. extremity of Kamtchatka, between the Pacific O. and Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 49° 24′ N., lon. 155° E. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. Near it are three extinct volcanoes.

ONELEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. Northampton, pa. Barley, 7 m. N.N.W. Daventry. Pop. 640.

ONEONTA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Susquehanna, 20 m. S. Cooperstown. Pop. 1,936.

ONGAR (CHIPPING), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Roding, here crossed by a 3 arched bridge, 10¼ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 480 ac. Pop. 870. The town, pretty well built, has a mkt. house, union workhouse, and some vestiges of a castle. Mkt., Saturday. —*High Ongar* is a pa. 1¼ m. E.N.E. the above. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 1,240.

ONGOLE, a town of Brit. India, presid. and 170 m. N. Madras, cap. a subdivision of the dist. Nellore, irregularly and meanly built, but having a stone fort on the margin of a fine lake.

ONIBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4½ m. N.W. Ludlow. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 363.

ONIKSZTI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 65 m. N.N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,650.

ONIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,690. It has manufs. of woollens.

ONION, a river of U. S., N. America, Vermont, flows S. and S.W. to Montpelier, thence N. to its entrance into L. Champlain, 5 m. N.W. Burlington. It has falls which afford good water-power.

ONIS, or ONSA, an isl. of Spain, at the entrance of the bay of Pontevedra, lat. 42° 20′ 00″ N., lon. 8° 55′ W. Length 2 m., breadth 1 m. Surface uneven; shores steep, & it has several harbours defended by batteries.

ONNAING, a town of France, dep. Nord, 4 m. N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,420. Chicory is extensively grown in its vicinity, its cultivation in France having been first attempted here.

ONO, the largest of a group of the Friendly Isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 55′ S., lon. 178° 25′ W.

ONOD, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajo, an affl. of the Theiss, 46 m. N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 2,840. It is memorable for a sanguinary battle with the Tartars in 1241, and a gathering of Rakotzi insurgents in 1707.

ONON, a river of Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N.W. course of 380 m., joins the Ingoda, 40 m. W. Nertchinsk, to form the Shilka, a tributary of the Amoor.

ONONDAGA, a co. of the U. S., N. America, on the Erie canal, and containing Lake Onondaga, with the vills. Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes. Area 711 sq. m. Pop. 67,911. It has a large trade in salt, from the salt springs on the borders of the lake.—II. a tnshp. in this co., 5 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 5,658.

ONRUST, a small isl. of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia, with the Netherlands gov. ship-building yard.

ONSLOW, a vill. of Nova Scotia, at the head of Mines bay, 51 m. N.N.E. Halifax.—II. a co. of U. S., N. America, in S.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 7,527.—*Onslow bay*, North Carolina, extends for 80 m. between Capes Fear and Lookout.

ONTANAGON, a river of N. America, flowing into Lake Superior on its S. side. In its bed a mass of native copper was discovered, weighing at least 6,000 lbs., and now in the National Institute at Washington.

ONTARIO (LAKE), the most E. of the great lakes of N. America, between the State New York and Upper Canada. Lat. 43° 10′ to 44° 15′ N., lon. 76° to 80° W. Length, W. to E., 180 m., breadth varies to 60 m. Area 5,300 sq. m.; height of surface level, 333 feet below that of L. Erie, and 232 feet above the tide level in the St Lawrence. Aver. depth 500 feet. Near its S.W. extremity, it receives Genessee, Oswego, and Trent rivers, and near its S.W. extremity the Niagara river from L. Erie; the river St Lawrence leaves it on its N.E. side. It is connected with Sherboro' on L. Erie by the Welland canal, with the Ottawa river by the Rideau canal, and the New York Grand canal extends all along its S. side. Shores mostly level and wooded, or cultivated. On them are the towns Toronto, Kingston, Newcastle, and Niagara (Canada), and Oswego, Genessee, and Sackett's Harbour (U. States).—II. a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of New York. Area 617 sq. m. Pop. 43,500.—III. a tnshp. in do., 22 m. W. Lyons. Pop. 1,889.

ONTENIENTE, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 11 m. S.W. San Felipe, on r. b. of the Clariano. Pop. (1845) 9,508. It has several pa. churches, decayed convents, hospital, and college, and a residence of the Duke of Almodovar, with active manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

OO, a vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 4 m. W. Bagnères-de-Luchon, singularly situated at the foot of the Port, or Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrenees, 9,848 feet above the sea. Near it is a cascade 853 feet high. Pop. 430, many of whom are employed as guides.

OOCH, a fortified town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 35 m. S.W. Bhawlpoor, near the junction of the Chenab and Sutleje. Pop. 20,000. It consists of 3 distinct quarters, each enclosed by a brick wall, has an active trade, and is the resort of Mohammedan devotees.

OOCHINADROOG, *Ujayinidurga*, a strong hill-fort of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Dharwar, 15 m. E. Hurryghur.

OODANA, a large vill. of Beloochistan, 18 m. E. Gundava, on the route to Shikarpoor. Seven m. E. of this place are the ruins of Old Oodana.

OODEENUGGUR, a collection of ruins in the Punjab, on the Jhylum (*Hydaspes*), near Julalpoor, conjectured by Burnes to mark the site of Nicæa, founded by Alexander after his vict. over Porus.

OODEEPOOR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 100 m. N.E. Surat, and reported to comprise 1,000 houses.—II. dom. and 150 m. S. Gwalior; in 1834, yielding, with dist., an annual government revenue of 3,500*l*. [ODEYPOOR.]

OOJEIN (Hind. *Ujjayini*, the *Ozenæ* of Ptolemy), a fortified city of Central Hindostan, 254 m. S.W. Gwalior, and the former cap. of its dom. Lat. 23° 11′ N., lon. 75° 51′ E. Its walls are about 6 m. in circ., the area being for the most part closely built on, though the public ways are stated to be airy, paved, and clean. Principal edifices, several mosques & mausoleums, Scindia's palace, & some Hindoo structures, in one of which is a remarkable sculptured image of the bull-god Nundi. The city has an active trade; imports being fine white cloths, turbans, and dyed goods, with assafœtida from Scinde, and European and Chinese produce from Surat; exports cotton, coarse cloths, Malwa opium, and diamonds, in transit from Bundelcund to Surat. Around it are various temples & palaces; and 1 m. N. extensive remains of a more anc. city have been discovered.

OOLA, or ULLA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, with a station on the Limerick & Waterford railway, 5 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 6,859 ac. Pop. 3,377, of whom 398 are in the village.

OOLTGENSPLAAT, a vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on Overflakkee island. Pop. 1,260.

OOMNAK, one of the Fox isls., N. Pacific, S.W. Oonalaska, 50 m. long, 12 m. broad, and having a volcano which ejects hot water.

OON, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 15 m. N. Rahdunpoor, chiefly inhabited by Coolies.

OONALASKA (or OONALASHKA), and OONIMAK, two of the largest of the Fox isls., N. Pacific, lat. of Port Illuluck in the former, 53° 52′ N., lon. 166° 32′ W. Length 75 m., breadth varies to 20 m. Surface mntnous., and rising to the volcano Makonchinsk in its centre. The island is thinly peopled, but capable of supplying ships with all necessaries, except wood.—*Oonimak* is in length 65 m., breadth 25 m. Surface mntnous. & rugged, with three active volcanoes, the principal rising to 8,083 feet above the sea.

OONERPOOR, a large vill. of Scinde, 20 m. N. Hyderabad, on the route thence to Sehwan.

OONGA, an island of Russian America, off the S. extremity of the peninsula Aliaska, lat. 55° 30′ N., lon. 160° to 161° W. Length, 25 miles.

OONIARA, a walled town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, 8 m. S.W. Rampoora.

OORCHA, *Arijaya*, an anc. town of Hindostan, prov. Bundlecund, on the Betwa, 8 m. S. Jhansi.

OORDEGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,100.

OORMIAH, a town of N. Persia. [URUMIYAH.]

OORUN, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, 25 m. S.E. Banda.

OOSCAT, a town of Asia Minor. [YUZGHAT.]

Ooscotta, a town of India, Mysore dom., 18 m. N.E. Bangalore. In vicinity is a hill-fort.

Oosima, a small, but populous isl. of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Niphon.—II. a town of Japan, Niphon, on its E. coast.

Oosoor, a town of India, Mysore dom., 15 m. S. Bangalore.

Oosthurg, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, isl. Cadsand, 5 m. E.N.E. Sluis. P. 1,428.

Oost-Eecloo, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. N. Ghent. Pop. 1,862. [Eecloo.]

Oosterhout, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Breda. Pop. (1840) 7,799, including 282 military. It has manufs. of tiles and pottery, and a Latin school.

Oosterzeele, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,850.

Oot, two vills. of Beloochistan, 28 m. N. Lyaree, on the route thence to Belah.

Ootacamund, a principal sanatory station of British India, presid. Madras, in the Neilgherry hills, nearly in the centre of the Mysore tableland, 52 m. E.N.E. Calicut, elev. 7,400 feet, and having a European climate.

Ooteghem, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. E. Courtrai. Pop. 2,398.

Ootmarsum, a small frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., 10 m. E.N.E. Almelo. Pop. 1,474.

Ootradroog (*Uttara durga* "the northern fort"), a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 48 m. N.E. Seringapatam.

Ootrivaloor, *Uttaravelur*, a town of British India, presid. and 47 m. S.W. Madras.

Ootul, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, 30 m. S.E. Belah. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by corn and cotton fields, and good pasturage.

Opalenitz, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 23 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,345.

Opalin, a mkt. town of Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Bug, 47 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. Pop. 1,600.

Oparo, or Rapa, an isl. of the Pacific O., Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 27° 38′ S., lon. 144° 3″ W.

Opatow, a town of Poland, palat. and 20 m. N.W. Sandomir, cap. circ., on the Opatovka, an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 2,360.

Opbrakel, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. E.S.E. Audenarde. Pop. 2,300.

Opelousas, a vill., U. S., N. America, Louisiana, on a branch of the Teche riv., 54 m. S.S.E. Alexandria. Pop. about 500. It has Franklin's college, founded in 1839, and a court house.

Openshaw, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Manchester. Pop. 2,280.

Ophir (Mount), an isolated mountain of the Malay peninsula, dom. Johole, in lat. 0° 5′ N., lon. 100° E., 45 m. E.N.E. Malacca, having a triple peak, and estimated to rise to 5,693 feet above the sea. Its centre is of grey granite. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.—II. a mntn., Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 m. N.W. Padang. Lat. 0°, lon. 100° E. Estimated height 13,842 feet.

Opi, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., 15 m. S.E. Lake Fucino. Pop. 1,800.

Opladen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Wipper. Pop. 1,190, employed in manufs. of woollen cloth, & cutlery.

Opochnia, a market town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. N. Poltava, with 3,000 inhabitants.

Opoczno, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, cap. circ., at the confl. of two rivs., 37 m. W. Radom. Pop. 4,110, amongst whom are many Jews. It has manufactures of linens.—II. (or *Opotschna*, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and N.E. Königgratz, with a castle and 1,500 inhabitants.

Opole, a town of Poland, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Lublin, on an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 1,910, employed in weaving linen & woollen cloths.

Oporto, or Porto, the second city of Portugal in rank & commercial importance, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Douro, 2 m. from its mouth, & 175 m. N.E. Lisbon. Lat. (of fort St J. de Foz) 41° 8′ 54″ N., lon. 8° 37′ 9″ W. Pop. with suburbs 80,000. The city proper extends over hill and dale for 1 m. along the bank of the river, and is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, beyond which some quarters extend. It is well built, generally clean for a Portuguese city, and improving. It has good squares and open spaces, in which are some of its principal public buildings. The most conspicuous of the latter are the general hospital, town-hall with some spacious apartments, a large and fine cathedral, 80 other churches, 1 of which was founded in 559, the episcopal palace, many handsome belfries, the English factory, new exchange, mint, barracks, Italian opera-house, and a handsome new suspension bridge. Many of its dwellings have gardens attached, and its public fountains, like most of its older public edifices, are ornamented with arabesque carvings. It had formerly numerous convents, but many of these were destroyed during its seige by the troops of Don Pedro in 1832, and others have been appropriated to secular purposes. It is the seat of a medical college, and other superior schools, and has a foundling hospital, a public library and gallery of paintings, commercial association, several clubs, banks, insurance offices, and a steam navigation company. Many silk factories are established in & around the city, which has also some manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenwares, and soap, ship-building yards and iron foundries. Oporto being the chief manufacturing city in Portugal, upwards of 20 English mercantile firms are established here, who have large warehouses along the bank of the river, and by whom most part of the foreign trade is conducted. It is accessible from the sea for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and the Douro is navigable for river-craft to 100 m. above the city. The trade in wine is monopolized by the Douro Wine Company; the total export of port wines in 1845, amounted to 30,789 pipes; of which 21,872 were sent to Great Britain and the Channel isls., 3,465 ditto to Brazil, and 2,671 ditto to the United States. Other exports are bullion, corn, fruits, wool, oils, provisions, salt, cabinet work, sumach, leather, and cork. Imports consist of woven fabrics, cod fish, hemp, flax, metals, hides, wood, coals, drugs, &c. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, and antimony, but they are at present, little, if at all wrought. Good roads connect Oporto with Braga and Viana.

Opotshka, a town of Russia, gov. and 79 m. S. Pskov, cap. circ., on an isl. formed by the Velikaja. Pop. 2,265.

Oppa, a riv. forming a part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 8 m. S.W. Oderberg, after an E.S.E. course of 60 m.

Oppeln (Slav. *Oppolie*), a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. reg. and circ., on the *Oder*, 51 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. (1846) 7,600. It is enclosed by walls, & has a strong castle on an isl. formed by the riv., an old Gothic cathedral, several other Roman Catholic, and Protestant churches, a synagogue, royal salt magazine, society of public good, a gymnasium, numerous schools, & manufs. of leather, ribbons, linen, and earthenware.

Oppenau, a town of Baden, circ. Midd. Rhine,

11 m. E.N.E. Offenburg. Pop. 2,100. It is enclosed by walls, and has a brisk trade in timber.

OPPENHEIM, a town of the grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., on the Rhine, 11 m. S.S.E. Mayence. Pop. 2,360. It was formerly an imperial free town, of some importance, and it has several very fine churches, that of St. Sebastian being one of the most anc. in Germany, a synagogue, a hospital, and the ancient castle of Landskron.

OPPENHEIM, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 54 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,169.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. and 10 m. E.S.E. Palmi, cap. cant, and the seat of a bishoprick. Pop. 2,000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, and 2 large monasteries. —II. (*Opinum*), prov. Basilicata, 13 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,400.—*Oppidolo* is the cap. town of the isl. Pantellaria.

OPSLO, an old town of Norway, now forming an E. suburb of Christiania.

OPUS, a petty town of Dalmatia, circ. and 67 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Narenta. Pop. 800. Its fortifications no longer exist—II. an ancient town of Greece, the traces of which are near the channel of Talanta, 25 m. S.E. Thermopylæ.

ORADOUR, several comms. and vills. of France. —I. (*St Genest*), dep. H. Vienne, 8 m. N. Bellac. Pop. 1,338.—II. (*Sur Glane*), 15 m. N.E. Rochechouart. Pop. 1,740.—III. (*sur Vayres*), 6 m. S. Rochechouart, cap. cant. Pop. 3,350.

ORAGEUSE, & ORAISON, two isls. of the Pacific, near New Ireland.

ORAI, a small town of Hindostan, prov. Agra, 14 m. S.E. Jaloun.

ORAISON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 20 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 1,890.

ORAKH, a pretty town of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, 7 m. W. from its confl. with the Danube, opposite Hirchova.

ORAN, a fortified town of Algeria, cap. of its W. prov., 210 m. W.S.W. Algiers, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (1844) 13,218, of whom 6,971 were Europeans. It is situated at the foot of a hill called peak St. Croix, at the mouth of a small stream in a climate extremely hot, but healthy; its harbour is very bad, but the port of Mers-el-Kebir, 3 m. distant, is the best in Algeria, and admits large vessels. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, ruined by an earthquake in 1790, & abandoned in 1792. Under the Spaniards it was greatly embellished, and surrounded by strong fortifications. Of these only the citadel was left erect after an earthquake. It was taken by the French in 1830, & occupied by them in 1831.

ORANGE, or GARIEP, a riv. of S. Africa, Hottentot country, is supposed to rise in the mntn. chain bounding on the W. the settlement of Port Natal, flows W. and enters the Atlantic near lat. 28° 38′ S., lon. 16° 28′ E. Near its mouth it has been found 450 yards across in October. Its banks abound with ebony, mimosa, and willow trees, and around it rich copper ores are said to exist; but the country betw. it & the Cape Colony is an irreclaimable desert. Chief affl. the Vaal.

ORANGE, *Aurasio*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Aigues, 12 m. N. Avignon. Pop. (1846) 5,786. Streets narrow, crooked, and *ill*-paved; but it has some good squares adorned with fountains, several pa. churches, a Protestant church, communal college, & hospital, with manufs. of handkerchiefs, coloured linens called *toiles d'Orange*, serge, and silk twist. Its chief glory, however, is its Roman antiquities, the principal being a splendid triumphal arch, about 64 feet in length, breadth, and height, having 3 arched passages, the central and largest of which is 28½ ft. high, the whole flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, & profusely ornamented with sculptured groups, &c. There are remains, also, of a theatre, and other Roman buildings. Orange was long the cap. of a principality, which gave title to the family now on the thrones of Holland & Nassau. The king of the Netherlands still retains the title of Prince of Orange; but the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV. at the peace of Utretcht.

ORANGE, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in E. part of Vermont. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 27,873.—II. in S.E. of New York. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 50,739.—III. in centre of Virginia. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 9,125.—IV. in N. part of N. Carolina. Area 1,300 sq. m. Pop. 24,356.—V. in S. of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 9,692. Also several tnshps.—I. New Jersey, 4½ m. N.W. Newark. Pop. 2,361.—II. Massachusetts, 58 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop, 1,501.—III. Connecticut, 4 m. S.W. New Haven. Pop. 1,329. —IV. New York, near the Genessee. Pop. 1,824. —V. Ohio, co. Cuyahoga. Pop. 1,113.

ORANGEBURG, a dist. of the U. S., N. Amer., in centre of S. Carolina. Ac. 1,824. Pop. 18,519.

ORANGETOWN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 123 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,771.

ORANGEVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Tonawonda creek. Pop. 1,949.

ORANGO, the largest and S.most of the Bissagos isls. of W. Africa, lat. 11° 10′ N., lon. 16° W Length E. to W. 25 m., breadth 10 m.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist., 8 m. E.S.E. Dessau. Pop. 2,010. It has a handsome palace, with parks and orange groves (whence its name). Manufs. of tobacco and woollen cloth; and several breweries.—II. a town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. W. St. Petersburg, cap. dist, on the Gulf of Cronstadt, with 1,400 inhabitants, a large imperial palace, and a marine hospital.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Riazan, cap. dist., with 3,080 inhabitants, some remains of fortifications, and a considerable trade in corn.—II. a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 26 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel. P. 2,990. It has manufs. of cotton goods.

ORANMORE, a town and pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. and 5 m. E. Galway, at the head of Oranmore bay. Area, including loughs, 19,339 ac. Pop. 7,952, do. of town 842. It has a handsome pa. church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a castle of the 15th century, and a considerable traffic in turf, sea manure, and fish.

ORANSAY ISL., one of the Hebrides. [COLONSAY.]

ORATOV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. S.S.W. Kiev. Pop. 1,500.

ORAVICZA (Hung. *Nemet-Oravicza*), a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Krasso, 53 m. S.S.E. Temesvar, with silver, iron, and copper mines. Pop. 3,793.

ORB, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Orb, 42 m. N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 4,469. It has mineral springs and salt mines, yielding 30,000 cwt. of salt annually.

ORB, or ORBE, a river of France, dep. Herault, rises near Roumières, on the boundary of dep. Aveyron, flows S. past Bezières, where it is crossed by the canal du Midi, and 7 m. below enters the Mediterranean after a course of 60 m.

ORBANSAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, E. of the N. peninsula of Barra. Length ½ m.

ORBASSANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Turin, cap. mand. P. (with comm.) 2,661.

ORBE, *Urbigenum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the river Orbe, here crossed by two single-arched bridges, 5 m. S.W. Yver-

dun. Pop. 2,000. It has the remains of an ancient castle, stormed and taken by the Swiss in 1475, and which, in the middle ages, was a residence of the Burgundian kings.

ORBEC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 m. S.E. Lisieux. Pop. 2,910. It has manufs. of *mousselines de laine*, fine cashmeres, tapes, and cotton umbrellas.

ORBEY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Rhine, 14 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 5,656. It has active manufs. of printed cotton and muslin goods, fine earthenware and glass.

ORBITELLO, a fortified town of Tuscany, on a promontory, and near the Lake of Orbitello, cap. podest., 49 m. S.E. Piombino. Pop. 2,500. It has a commodious port for small vessels, defended by several batteries.—The *Lake of Orbitello*, about 5 m. in length by 3 m. in width, communicates S.W. by a narrow outlet with the Mediterranean, and abounds with fish.

ORBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Spilsby. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 381.

ORCADES, ancient name of the Orkney Islands.

ORCE, a town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. E.N.E. Grenada, near the source of the Orce, an affl. of the Guadalquivir, and having 2,310 inhabitants, a garrisoned *fort*, and military magazines.

ORCHARD, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*East*), co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 860 ac. Pop. 173.—II. (*West*), same co., 5¼ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 700 ac. Pop. 157.—III. (*Portman*), co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. Taunton. Area 630 ac. Pop. 114.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1¾ m. N. Frome. Area 930 ac. Pop. 44.

ORCHESTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*St George*), 6 m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 234. The ancient church was restored in 1833.—II. (*St Mary*), 13 m. E.S.E. Westbury. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 113.

ORCHIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 3,285. It is enclosed by a wall and fosse, and has manufs. of cotton fabrics, coarse earthenware, and soap.

ORCHILLA, or URCHILLA, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, *belonging* to Venezuela, 80 m. N.W. Tortuga. Length about 8 m.; surface low; soil arid, except on two elevated capes.

ORCHOMENUS, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, the remains of which are on the W. shore of the Lake Topolias, 7 m. N.E. Lebadea.

ORCIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 11 m. S.E. Leghorn. Pop. 1,650.

ORCIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Drac, 14 m. N.E. Gap. Pop. 1,510.

ORCOP, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 570.

ORDESALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 1½ m. S. East-Retford. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 955.

ORDIQUHILL, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, 7 m. S. Portsoy. Ac. 5,500, mostly mntnous. Pop. 637.

ORD-OF-CAITHNESS, a stupendous granitic mntn. on the N.E. coast of Scotl., between Caithness and Sutherland, 1,200 feet in height, and crossed by the high road into Caithness.

ORDUÑA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 22 m. N.W. Vitoria, in a fine mountain valley, on the Nervion. Pop. 3,400. It is enclosed by Moorish walls, flanked by towers, and has an hospital, a custom house for dues on goods entering Castile, and an extensive trade with Bilbao.

ORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. Hastings. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 1,228.

ORebro, or ŒREBRO, a læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° & 60° N., and lon. 14° & 16° E., enclosed by the læns Westeras, Nykoping, Linkoping, Mariestad, Carlstad, & Fahlun. Area 3,256 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 125,061. Surface undulating, and it contains many small lakes. On its S.E. side is L. Hielmar. Products comprise rye, barley, oats, potatoes, iron, copper, and various other minerals. Cherries are almost the only fruits permitted by the climate to ripen. Iron and timber are the chief exports. Principal towns, Orebro, Nora, Linde, and Askersund.—*Orebro*, the cap., is situated at the W. extremity of L. Hielmar, 104 m. W. Stockholm. Pop. (1838) 4,317. It is built of timber, houses painted deep red, streets wide and paved. Its anc. castle is surrounded by handsome promenades. In the principal church is a monument to Englehardt, & here is also the small house which was occupied by Gustavus Vasa at his election to the throne in 1523. Other buildings are the town-hall, house of assembly, and an hospital; and it has manufs. of woollens, wax-cloths, stockings, vitriol, and snuff, and an active trade with Stockholm.

ORECHOV, or ORIKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, cap. circ., on the Kouskaja, an affl. of the Dnieper, 73 m. S.S.E. Ekaterinoslav, with 1,600 inhabs., and several annual fairs.

OREENO, a town of Hindostan, Bundlecund, 23 m. N.E. Ditteah.

OREGON TERRITORY, a region of N. Amer., extending from its W. coast to the Rocky mountains, between lat. 42° and 49° N., and lon. 108° 30′ and 124° 40′ W., having S. Upper California, N. the British N.W. territory, and W. the Pacific Ocean and Queen Charlotte Sound, the Gulf of Georgia, and Fuca Strait, separating it from Vancouver island. Length, N. to S., about 900 m., breadth varies to 600 m. Area loosely estim. at 350,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain, it being chiefly inhab. by Indian tribes. By the treaty of 1846, a boundary line was fixed between Great Britain and the United States; that portion S. of lat. 49°, watered by the lower Columbia, and its tributaries, Lewis and Clark's rivers, the Willamette, &c., belongs to the U. States; the country N. of lat. 49°, including the valley of the Upper Columbia, with *right* of navigating the Columbia from its mouth, and the whole basin of Fraser river, belongs to Great Britain. Two mntnous. regions, extending from N. to S., separate the whole country into 3 parallel regions. That nearest the ocean is fertile land; most of the products of the northern U. States, except maize, growing there; the hills are covered with forests of immense trees, and prairies are numerous and extensive. The climate is moist. The middle region is drier, and less fertile, but well suited for grazing, and large numbers of horses are reared there by the Indians. The inner region, between the Blue and Rocky mntns., is partly desert. Along the banks of the rivers are several trading stations; the principal are Astoria, and Forts Vancouver, Okanagan, and Colville, on the Columbia, and its branches in the U. States' territory, and Forts Langley, Alexandria, and George, on the Fraser river, in the Brit. territory.

OREGON, a territory of the U. S., N. America (see above), annexed to the U. S. in Aug. 1848.

OREGRUND, a small, but strongly fortified seaport town of Sweden, læn and 70 m. N.E. Stockholm, with a harb. in the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 680.

OREL, ORLOV, or ARJOL, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 51° 50′ and 54° N., and lon. 33° & 39° E., enclosed by the govs. Kaluga, Tula, Voroniej, Koursk, Tchernigov, and Smolensk. Area 18,253 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,502,900. Surface undulating. *Rivers* are affls. of the Dneiper,

Don, and Volga. Soil very fertile, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Forests extensive. Principal products, after corn and flour, are hemp, flax, linseed, honey, bristles, timber and cattle, with iron, copper, mill-stones, nitre, & large quantities of turf. Manufacturing establishments here, comprising steel works, tanneries, sugar refineries, distilleries, &c., in 1830, employed about 3,100 hands. The gov. is divided into 12 dists. Chief towns, Orel, Mzensk, Bolkhov, Jeletz, Livny, and Karatshev.—*Orel*, the cap., is situated on the Oka, here joined by the Orlyk, 168 m. N.W. Voroniej. Pop. (1846) 33,000. It is mostly built of wood, enclosed by a palisade, and defended by an anc. citadel; and it has numerous churches, several convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, college, and various other schools and institutions. It is in a most favourable position for commerce, being connected by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas; and it may be considered the entrepôt of the commerce between N. and S. Russia. It exports much rural produce to Moscow and to St Petersburg, and has manufs. of cotton, woollen-cloth, and linen stuffs, with tanneries, distilleries, tallow-houses, rope-walks, &c., and several important annual fairs. It was nearly destroyed by fire, 7th June, 1848.

ORELLANA LA VIEJA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 63 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,990.—*Orellana la Sierra* is a vill. 3 m. S.E.ward.

ORELLANA, a name of the river AMAZON.

ORENBURG, a gov. of Russia, mostly comprised in Europe, but partly in Asia, between lat. 47° 10′ and 56° 25′ N., and lon. 48° 20′ & 65° E., having S. and S.E. the Caspian Sea, and Kirghiz territory, and from N.E. round to W., the govs. Tobolsk, Perm, Viatka, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Astrakhan. Area estimated at 143,926 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,948,500, including the Cossacks of the Ural. Surface mostly mntnous., its centre being covered with the S. ranges of the Ural, but both in the E. & the S. are extens. desert steppes. Principal rivers, the Ural, Bielaya, and Samara in Europe, & in Asia several affls. of the Tobol. Salt lakes are numerous in the steppes. Forests extens. Agriculture is very backward; and the principal wealth of the pop. consists in cattle, sheep, horses, camels, &c., herds often comprising from 200 to 2,000 horses, & from 500 to 4,000 head of horned cattle. Caviar, made from fish taken in the Ural and other rivers, is an important article of trade. Mineral products consist of gold, copper, iron, salt, and some sulphur, vitriol, &c. Trade principally with Asia, whence in 1833, 14 caravans, with 2,550 camel-loads of merchandise entered the gov., and to which 13 do., comprising 4,770 camels, and 260 horses departed. The trade with European Russia is mostly in salt, and other mineral produce. Pop. very diversified, & comprises Greek, Armenian, & Lutheran Christians, Buddhists, and many Mohammedans. The gov. is divided into 12 dists. Principal cities, &c., Ufa, the cap., Orenburg, and Troitsk.

ORENBURG, a fortified city of European Russia, cap. dist., in above gov., on the Ural, in lat. 51° 48′ N., lon. 55° 12′ E. Pop. (1838) 6,000, excluding a garrison of 9,000 men. It is well built & paved. Princip. edifices, 2 cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, exchange, the custom house, gov. offices, barracks, and house of correction. It has a museum, and a Mohammedan school; and on the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar, the place of an extensive trade with Central Asia, imports consisting of silk, gold & silver, jewels, Chinese produce, and colonial goods received overland from India; and exports comprising woollen cloths, leather, pearls, cutlery, &c.

ORENSE (*Aquæ calidæ Ciliorum*), a town of Spain, cap. prov. Orense, on the Minho, 46 m. S.S.W. Lugo. Pop. (1845) 5,022. It is gloomy and ill-built, but has a large cathedral, and other churches, an orphan asylum, hospital, seminary, house of industry, and highly reputed thermal springs, with manufs. of chocolate, and a trade in hams, both in high repute throughout Spain.

ORFAH, *Edessa*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 78 m. S.W. Diarbekir. Estim. pop. 30,000, a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It stands on both declivities of a valley, is substantially built, and flourishing, having numerous handsome mosques, several Greek and Armenian churches, & bazaars, brisk manufs. of cotton goods, goldsmiths' wares, and morocco leather, considerable commerce in British manufs., obtained by way of Aleppo, a large trade in corn, raised in its vicinity, & sent to N. Syria, and a transit trade between that country and Mesopotamia.

ORFORD, a decayed bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, at the confl. of the Alde and Ore, near their mouth in the N. Sea, 18 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 2,740 ac. Pop. 1,109. It has a large anc. church, an old town hall, assembly room, and fine remains of a Norman castle, with some fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. Mkt., Monday. The bor. is still governed by a mayor, &c., and until disfranchised by the Reform Act, sent 2 mems. to H. of C. In the vicinity are Sudbourne-hall, and 2 light-houses, well-known as "Orford-ness lights." Lat. 52° 4′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 34′ 2″ E., & 83 feet above the sea. —II. a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 56 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,707.

ORGAOS, a mntn. cordillera of Brazil, which extends from E. to S.W. in the provs. Rio-de-Janeiro, S. Paulo, and Sta. Catharina.—The *Serra dos Orgaos* (Organ mntns.), is a part of the chain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, so called from their peaks, as seen from Rio, resembling the pipes of an organ. Highest point 3,800 feet.

ORGARSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N.E. New Romney. Area 620 ac. Pop. 8.

ORGAZ, *Althæa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,670. It has a castle, an hospital, and manufs. of cloth and leather.

ORGELET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near the source of the Vélouze, 10 m. S.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,826.

ORGEVAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.W. Versailles. P. 1,640.

ORGIANO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. & 12 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. P. 2,000.

ORGON, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Durance, 21 m. E.N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,907.

ORGOSOLO, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Nuovo. Pop. 2,000.

ORIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Almeria. Pop. (1845) 5,670, partly employed in weaving counterpanes and blankets.

ORIA, or URITANA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 22 m. W.S.W. Brindisi, on a hill between 2 small lakes. Pop. 4,300. It has a cathedral, several convents, and an hospital.

ORIENT (L'), a town of France. [LORIENT.]

ORIGNY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, on the Thon, 7 m. N.E. Vervins. Pop. 1,457.—II. (*St Bénoite*), 8 m. E. St Quentin. Pop. 2,192.

ORIHUA, one of the SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ORIHUELA, a city of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.W.

Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. (1845) 17,452. It stands at the foot of a ridge of rocks, in a tract termed, from its fertility, "the garden of Spain." Principal buildings, a cathedral, and 10 other churches, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, public granary, and cavalry barracks. It has a university college, with 16 professors, and manufs. of linens and hats, tanneries, corn, and oil mills.

ORIKHOVA, or TRAJANOPOLIS, a town of European Turkey, *Rumili*, sanj. Gallipoli, 18 m. N.W. Ipsala. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

ORINOCO, one of the princip. rivs. of S. Amer., ranking in size and importance immediately after the Amazon and Plata, N. of which former its basin lies. It rises in the Sierra Nevada, Venezuelan Guiana, winds successively W., N., & E., through the centre of the Venezuelan territory, and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. 8° 40′ N., & lon. 61° W. Total course estim. at 1,600 m., for more than the latter half of which, or to the rapids of Atures, it is uninterruptedly navigable. Area of its basin 252,000 sq. m. It receives numerous large affls., principal, the Meta and Apure, each having a navigable stream of 500 m., the Guaviara, and Caroni. By the Cassiquiare, it has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro & Amazon; and in the upper part of its course are several large cataracts and long rapids. At 200 leagues from the ocean, its breadth is about 3 m., & at Angostura, between 250 and 300 m. from its mouths, to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 m. across, and when lowest, 65 fathoms deep. About 100 m. from the ocean, it separates into a delta of numerous mouths. It rises gradually from March to Sept., yearly, usually from 60 to 70 feet, but in one narrow place to 120 feet. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which like its waters abound with animal life.

ORINOCO (DEPARTMENT OF), one of the great divs. of the republic of Venezuela, consisting mainly of Colombian Guiana, and bounded N. by the river Orinoco. Estimated pop. 185,000. Chief towns, Varinas, Angostura, and San Fernando de Apure.

ORIO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 6 m. W.S.W. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the river Oria, in the Bay of Biscay.—II. a vill., Lombardy, deleg. Crema, 11 m. S.S.E. Lodi.—*Oriolo* (anc. *Forum-Claudii*), is a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca, & 26 m. N.W. Rome, near Lake Bracciano. Pop. 1,168. And a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Roseto. Pop. 2,900.

ORISSA, a prov. of Hindostan, between lat. 18° and 23° N., & lon. 83° and 87° E., having E. the Bay of Bengal, W. Gundwanah; and now wholly included in the Brit. presids. Bengal & Madras, Orissa Proper forming the dist. Cuttack. Much of it remains wholly wild, and peopled by the least advanced people in India.

ORISTANO, or ORISTAGNI, a town of the island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. prov. Busachi, on the Oristano, 3 m. from its mouth, 55 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 10,000. It is sit. in a marshy plain, enclosed by lofty walls, and has a handsome cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, and Piarist college. Its port, at the river's mouth, is large and secure, protected by a mole; and near it are a large tower, and 2 corn-warehouses. Exports comprise large quantities of corn; also salt, salt-fish, and the much esteemed wine of Vernaccia.—The *Gulf of Oristano*, between Capes Frasca & San Marco, is 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and receives the river Oristano, or Tirsi, which enters it after a S.W. course of 80 m.

ORIZABA, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 70 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, and 25 m. S. the volcanic Peak of Orizaba (elevation 17,374 feet), in a highly fertile and richly wooded valley. It has manufactures of coarse cloths, and a large gov. tobacco factory. Pop. 15,000 (?).

ORJIBA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Granada, on the Guadalfeo. Pop. 3,220, employed in manufs. of earthenware, and in linen weaving.

ORJITZA, a mkt town of Russia, gov. and 86 m. W.N.W. *Poltava*. Pop. 1,450.

ORKHEI, or ORGIEV, a town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 25 m. N. Kishenau.

ORKHON, a riv. of Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few m. S.W. Kiachta, after a N.E. course of nearly 380 m. Chief affl., the Khara. Its banks are fertile, and skirted by grassy plains.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, *Orcades*, an archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland, between lat. 58° 47′ and 59° 20′ N., and lon. 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ W., separated from the co. Caithness by Pentland Firth. Aggregate area 600 sq. m., or 384,000 ac., of which about 84,000 are under culture. Inhabited houses 6,181. Pop. 30,507, of whom 16,141 are in Mainland, and 14,366 in the N. and S. Isles. There are 29 islands, the principal are Pomona, or Mainland, S. Ronaldshay, Hoy, Flotta, Græmsay, Eday, Ronsay, Sanda, Shapinshay, Stronsay, and Westray. Shores bold, interior generally undulating. The hill of Hoy rises to 1,600 feet above the sea. Climate mild. Little snow falls in winter, but the summers are chill and moist. Mean temp. of year 46° .2, summer 54°, winter 39° .7 Fahr. Annual rain, 29 inches. Agriculture very backward. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, are chief crops. Most of the land *is* nominally freehold, but burdened with *very* heavy payments to the crown, or the Earl of *Zetland*. Farms mostly small, averaging 10 or 11 acres. A small breed of cattle is reared, and about 50,000 sheep pasture in the hills and common moors. Rabbits and poultry are numerous. Hunting for wild birds and eggs, and fishing, partly employ the population, and about 100,000 lobsters are shipped annually for the London market. Manufs. of kelp and linens have declined. Plaiting from rye straw, and some distilling, are the principal manufs. Exports of all produce amounted in 1833 to 60,000*l*. These islands were examined by Agricola A.D. 84. In the middle ages *they belonged to Norway, but* in 1468 were annexed to the Scottish crown, and formed an earldom. Chief town, Kirkwall, which was formerly the cap. of a bishopric.

ORKNEY and SHETLAND, the most N. co. of Scotland, comprising the islands of same names. Area 1,325 sq. m., or 848,000 ac., of which 220,000 are stated to be under culture, and 516,000 waste. Inhabited houses 11,569. Pop. 61,065. Annual value of land *57,786l*. Annual value of assessed property (1842) 16,449*l*. The co. is divided into 42 pas. Chief towns, Kirkwall and Lerwick. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 626.

ORKUB, or PREKOP, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the Morava, 19 m. S.W. Nissa.

ORLAMÜNDE, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 m. S.W. Kahla. Pop. 1,154.

ORLEANS, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Loiret, on r. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 58 m. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. (1846) 41,507. It is very ancient, and has many fine squares, but is in general ill built. Chief edifices, the cathedral, or church of St Croix, one of the finest in France; and the town hall, an edifice of the 15th century. It has a university

academy for the deps. Loiret, Loire-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library of 25,000 vols., museums of natural history, a botanic garden, and a theatre. Its industrial establishments comprise manufs. of hosiery, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar, and saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, and it has an extensive commerce in the wine, brandy, and vinegar of its district. Orleans was built on the ruins of the anc. *Genabum*. Taken & destroyed by Cæsar, it took the name of *Aurelianum* in honour of the emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished. It was cap. of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and since the time of Philip le Valois, it gave the title of Duke to a member of the royal family. In 1428, Orleans was besieged for 6 months by the English, and delivered by the heroism of Joan of Arc, who hence was called the, "Maid of Orleans." In 1567 it was taken and pillaged by the Calvinists. Eleven councils have been held here. It is the birth-place of Robert, king of France, of Pothier, & of the physician Petit.—The *forest of Orleans*, extending N. and N.E. of the town, is one of the largest in France.—The *canal of Orleans* connects the Loire, by means of the canal of Loing, with the Seine. The valley of Orleans was devastated by an inundation of the Loire in 1846.—*Orleannais*, an old prov. of France, had for cap. Orleans; it now forms the greater part of the deps. Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, & Loir-et-Cher.

ORLEANS, several cos. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. in N. part of Vermont. Area 675 sq. m. Pop. 13,631.—II. in N.W. of New York. Area 372 sq. m. Pop. 25,127.—III. a pa. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 160 sq. m. Pop. 102,193 (slaves 23,450).—Also several townships—I. Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, 69 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,974.—II. New York, 12 m. N. Watertown. Pop. 3,001. [Orleans (*New*). NEW ORLEANS.]

ORLEANS (ISLE OF), Lower Canada, is in the St Lawrence river, N.W. Quebec, and 20 m. in length S.W. to N.E., by 6 m. in greatest breadth. Soil fertile, and well wooded; at its W. end are numerous country houses.

ORLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashford. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 316.

ORLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 5 m. N. Leominster. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 603.

ORLINGBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,990. P. 351.

ORLOV, a name of the Russian gov. OREL.

ORLOV, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Viatka, here joined by the Pleskikha. Pop. 3,600.—II. gov. and 19 m. E.N.E. Voroniej, on the Usman. Pop. 3,500. It was founded in the 17th century. —*Orlovka* is a market town, gov. Tchernigov, 32 m. S.W. Novgorod-Severskoi. Pop. 1,560.

ORMÉA, a town of Piedmont, div. Cuneo, prov. and 18 m. S. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 4,750. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufs. of linen and hempen cloths. It was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1630.

ORME'S-HEAD (GREAT), a peninsular headland of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 m. N.N.W. Conway, and forming the W. side of the inlet called Orme's-Bay, the opposite E. point being Little Orme's-Head. On each of these headlands is a lighthouse. Lat. of Great Orme's-Head, 53° 20′ N., lon. 3° 51′ 2″ W.

ORMISTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the Tyne, 2¼ m. S. Tranent. Area 3,245 ac., partly rugged. Pop. 826, of whom 335 are in the vill. It has an old cross, occupying the site of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel, and near the centre of the pa. is Ormiston hall (E. of Hopetoun.)

ORMSA ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow Sound, and about 1½ m. in circ. A lighthouse stands on its W. coast.

ORMSBY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, N. riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Guisborough. Area 7,500 ac. Pop. 851.—II. (*St Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 4¾ m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 645.—III. (*St Michael*), same co., 1¾ m. W. Great Ormsby. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 278.—IV. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 132.—V. (*South*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 259.

ORMSIDE (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Appleby. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 190.

ORMSKIRK, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and with a station on the E. Lancashire railway, 13 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Area of pa. 31,150 ac. Pop. 14,608. The town is well-built, has a town-hall, a large church, a grammar school, almshouses, and other charities, annual rev. about 400*l*.; manufs. of cottons, silks, and hats, and in the vicinity large collieries.

ORMUZ, or HORMUZ, *Ozyris* and *Organa*, an isl. in the Persian gulf, on its N. side, near its entrance, 45 m. due N. Cape Mussendom, (Arabia), and now belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, who is stated to rent it of the Shah of Persia. Lat. 27° 5′ N., lon. 56° 29′ E. It is a mere barren rock about 12 m. in circumference, but important as having been formerly one of the richest commercial emporiums in the east. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mntns. being of variegated colours from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper, which first named mineral yields a considerable revenue to the Imaum. On its N. side is a town with a good harbour, and a garrisoned fort, which formerly comprised 4,000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, but is now in total decay. Ormuz was captured in 1507, by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British and Persians in 1622, when its trade as a depôt for the produce of India, China, &c., was transferred to Gombroon.

ORNAIN, a riv. of France, rises near Neuville, (dep. H. Marne), flows N.W. past Ligny and Barle-Duc, & joins the Saulx on r. b. Length 65 m.

ORNANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 10 m. S.E. Besançon, cap. cant., on the Loue. Pop. 3,089. It has a large trade in Gruyère cheeses made in its vicinity.

ORNAVASSO, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, cap. mand., 12 m. S.E. Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1,652.

ORNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of Normandy, between the deps. Calvados, Manche, Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure-et-Loir, & Eure. Area 2,497 sq. m. Pop, (1846) 422,107. Surface agreeably diversified with ranges of low hills, presents along the river courses rich pasture land; a considerable part of it is sandy & sterile. Chief rivers the Orne, Touques, Rille, Eure, Sarthe, and Mayenne. The principal minerals are iron, black lead, and granite. Climate too cold for the vine, but hemp, apples, and pears are abundant. Horses, among the best in France, are reared in the dep., and cattle are extensively fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls and eggs are important objects of commerce. Manufs. comprise pins, needles, linens, cotton, and lace.

The dep. is divided into the arrouds. Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne.

ORNE, *Olina*, a small river of France, rises near Seez (dep. Orne), flows past Argentan, Ecouché, and Caen, where it becomes navigable, and enters the English Channel. Length 70 m.

ORONO, a tnshp. of the U.S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Penobscot river at its falls, 75 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,521.

ORONSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, immediately S. the isl. Colonsay, and having on it some fine remains of an ancient priory.

ORONTES (Arab. *El Aa'sy*, "the rebellious"), a river of N. Syria, pashs. Damascus and Aleppo, rises in Anti-libanus, flows N. through lake Kadez or Homs, and to near Antakia (*Antioch*), where it suddenly turns W.S.W., and soon enters the Mediterranean, 40 m. N. Latakia, after an innavigable course of 240 miles.

OROPESA, a city of S. Amer. [COCHABAMBA.]

OROPESA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 65 m. N.E. Caceres, with a fine old castle belonging to the Duke of Frias.—II. prov. and 13 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, on the Mediterranean.

OROPO, *Oropus*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, on the Asopo, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 m. E. Thebes, with remains of anc. fortifications.

OROSEI, a comm. and vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nuovo, near the mouth of the river Orosei. Its port is almost useless, and its marshy site renders it very unhealthy. Pop. 1,703.

OROSHAZA, a large vill. of E. Hungary, co. and 27 m. S.W. Bekes, in a fertile region. P. 9,581.

OROTAVA, a town of the Canary isls., on N. coast of Teneriffe, below the Peak. Pop. (1845) 8,315. It has several churches and convents, the governor's residence, mole, and citadel. Its harbour is bad, but it has an active trade in wine, and extensive fisheries.

ORPHANO, a marit. vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the gulf of Orphano, 50 m. E. Salonica. It has a fortress, and its vicinity is fertile. The *Gulf of Orphano* is also called gulf of Contessa. [CONTESSA.]

ORPHIR, a marit. pa. of Scotland, Orkney isls., dist. Pomona, comprising a part of Mainland, & the small isl. Cava. Pop. 1,064. Here are ruins of ecclesiastical edifices, barrows, and tumuli.

ORPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.W. Dartford. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 907.

ORRELL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, pa. and 2½ m. W. Wigan. Pop. 2,478.

ORRERY and KILMORE, a barony of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, in its N. part. Area 69,346 ac. Pop. 34,134. It gives the title of earl to the Boyle family, earls of Cork.

ORRIN, a riv. of Scotland, rises in the S.E. of co. Ross, flows mostly E. and joins the Conan below Brabancastle in Urray, after a course of about 27 m.

ORRINGTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 60 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,580.

ORSARA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Bovino. Pop. 4,200.

ORSETT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 1,435.

ORSHA, a town of Russia, gov. and 44 m. N. Moghilev, cap. dist., on the Dnieper, here joined by the Orshitza. Pop. 2,000.

ORSK, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 155 m. E.S.E. Orenburg, on the river Ural. Pop. 1,260. It is a custom-house station for caravans entering European Russia. Jasper is abundantly obtained in its vicinity.

ORSOVA (NEW), a frontier town of Little Wallachia, on an island in the Danube, 4 m. above the "Iron-gate," and 36 miles E. Moldova, on the borders of Hungary. It is a station for steam-packets, & for travellers on the Danube to cross to or from Servia, and re-embark after a land journey to avoid the innavigable part of the river.—*Old Orsova* is a vill. of Hungary, 3 m. S.W. New Orsova, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 990.

ORSOY, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,625.

ORSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 8 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 501.

ORT, a market town of Lower Austria, 16 m. E.S.E. Vienna, on the Danube. Pop. 1,400.

ORTA (LAKE OF), *Lacus Cusius*, Piedmont, div. Novara is 7 m. W. of the lake Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length 8 m., breadth 1½ m. It is highly picturesque, & on its E. side is the vilh. Orta, cap. mand., with 1,140 inhabitants including comm.—*Orta* is also a market town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Foggia. Pop. 1,500.

ORTE, a decayed town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 15 m. E. Viterbo, on r. b. of the Tiber. Pop. 2,339.

ORTEGAL (CAPE), a headland of Spain, in the N. of Galicia. Lat. 43° 45′ N., lon. 7° 56′ W.

ORTELSBURG (Pol. *Scytus*), a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 82 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ., beside a lake, and having a castle and 1,520 inhabitants. Several engagements took place here between the French and Russians in 1807.

ORTENBERG, a town and vill. of Germany.—I. grand duchy, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper-Hessen, on the Nidder, 24 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,097.—II. grand duchy, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig. Pop. 981.—*Ortenburg* is a market town of Lower Bavaria, 10 m. W. Passau, with an old castle. Pop. 1,000.

ORTHEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. arrond., on the Gave de Pau, crossed here by an old bridge, 24 m. N. W. Pau. Pop. (1846) 5,073. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, copper and iron wire, copper wares, and leather, with a brisk trade in Bayonne hams, goose-feathers, & cattle. Near this town on 27th Feb. 1814, the French under Soult were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army under Wellington.

ORTLER, or ORTELER, the loftiest mntn. of the Tyrol, & of the Austrian Empire, Rhætian Alps, about 10 m. S. Glurns. Elevation 12,821 feet.

ORTON, or OVERTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 8½ m. S.S.W. Appleby. Area of pa. 24,430 ac. Pop. 1,449. The town is irregularly built, near it is a copper mine.

ORTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. Carlisle. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 482.—II. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Leicester, 7 m. W. Market-Bosworth. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 348.—III. (*Longueville*), co. Hunts, 4¾ m. N.N.E. Stilton. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 264.—IV. (*Waterville*), same co., 4½ m. N. Stilton. Ac. 1,350. P. 313.

ORTONA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., dist. and 8 m. N. Lanciano, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, where it has a small port. Pop. 6,900. It has a cathedral, & a considerable trade in wine.

ORTRAND, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 76 m. E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,820.

ORURO, a town of Bolivia, cap. dep., 100 m. N.W. Sucré, with 5,000 inhabitants, and many churches and convents. The dep. Oruro, enclosed by those of Potosi, Paz, and Lamar, is chiefly in pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are reared.

ORUST, an island of Sweden, stift and 28 m.

N.W. Gottenburg, in the Kattegat. Length 14 m., breadth 10 m. Surface level, and pop. employed in raising hops, rearing cattle, & fishing.

Orvieto (*Herbanum, Urbs Vetus*), a city of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., cap. deleg., at the junction of the Paglia and Chiana, affls. of the Tiber, 60 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. 6,210. It stands on a scarped rock, and has a fine cathedral, rich in works of art, archbishop's and papal residences, a remarkable well, & Etruscan remains.

Orwell, a river of Engl., co. Suffolk, rises near Felsham, flows generally S.E.ward past Stowmarket, Needham, and Ipswich, and joins the Stour at Harwich, the harbour of which town is formed by their united estuary. The site of the old town Orwell, at its mouth, is now covered by the sea.—II. a pa., co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.N.E. Royston. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 583.

Orwell, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kinross, 11 m. S. Perth, with vill. of Milnathort. Area 21 sq. m. Pop. 2,715. Here are ruins of Burleigh Castle.

Orwell, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, on Champlain river, opposite Ticonderoga. Pop. 1,504.—II. Pennsylvania, 146 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,037. Others are in New York and Ohio.

Osage, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., tributary to the Missouri, which it joins from the S.W., near Jefferson, and 133 m. above the confl. with the Mississippi. In its lower part it traverses fertile and well-wooded lands, and it is navigable for steam boats for 200 m. of its course.

Osaka, or Sakae, a seaport, and one of the 5 great imperial towns of Japan, island Niphon, on its S.W. coast, 33 m. from Minako, of which it is the port. It has a strong citadel, and an extensive trade.

Osbaldeston, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 289.

Osbaldwick, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. riding, 2½ m. E. York. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 361.

Osborne, the marine residence of the Queen of Great Britain, Isle of Wight, near its N. coast, 1½ m. from W. Cowes, and the estate comprising 1,500 ac.—*Osborne Islands* are a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the N.W. coast of Australia.

Osbournby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N. Folkingham. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 599.

Oscarstad, or Arvika, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 m. N.W. Carlstad. It was founded in 1811, and named in honour of the son of Bernadotte.

Osch, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc.

Oschatz, a town of Saxony, circ. and 31 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 5,360. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn.

Oschersleben, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 19 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, with a station on the railway to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Bode. Pop. 3,850. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, & some manufs. of woollen cloth.

Oschiri, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 29 m. E.N.E. Sassari, cap. mand., on the Selema. Pop. 1,993.

Oschitz, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 8 m. N.W. Reichenberg. Pop. 950.

Osero, or Lossini (*Apsorus*), an isl. of Illyria, circ. Trieste, off the S.W. side of the isl. Cherso. Length 17 m., breadth 4 m. Pop. 3,000. Surface rugged and arid. Wine is the principal product. Chief towns, Lossini (or Lussin) Grande and Piccolo.

Osero, a marit. town of Illyria, on the W. side of the island Cherso, in the Adriatic, opposite the island Osero, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine cathedral.

Osgathorpe, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 396. It has a well endowed school, and an alms-house for the widows of clergy.

Osgodby, with Kirkby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 474.

Osilo, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and 6 m. E. Sassari. Pop. 2,000.

Osima, a small island of Japan, 40 m. W. Matsmai, on the island Yesso.

Osimo, *Auximum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., on a hill near the Musone, deleg. and 9 m. S. Ancona. Pop. 13,430. It has a cathedral, and a brisk trade in corn and silk.

Oskol (Novoi and Staroi), two towns of Russia, gov. Koursk.—I. cap. dist., on the Oskol, an affl. of the Donetz, 92 m. S.E. Koursk.—II. on a hill, 70 m. E.S.E. Koursk.

Osma, *Oxoma*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Soria, on the Ucera. Pop. 617. It has a fine cathedral, and some Roman antiquities.—II. (anc. *Osmus*), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, joins the Danube near Nicopolis, after a N. course of 100 miles.

Osman, a town of India, Punjab, between the Indus & Jhylum rivs. Lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 72° 52′ E.

Osman-bazar, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 32 m. W. Shumla.

Osmanjik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 54 m. W.N.W. Amasia, on the Kizil-Irmak, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, at the foot of a rock on which is a ruined fortress, and unhealthy from its low situation and bad water.

Osmaston, two pas. of Engl., co. Derby.—I. 2½ m. S.E. Ashborne. Area 960 ac. Pop. 271.—II. 2½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 930 ac. Pop. 178.

Osmington, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset 5½ m. S.S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 467.

Osmotherley, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. North-Allerton. Area 7,740 ac. Pop. 1,354.

Osnaburg (Germ. *Osnabrück*), a town of Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on the Hase, an affl. of the Ems, 74 m. W.S.W. Hanover. Pop. (1845) 11,751. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 5 gates, & consists of an old & a new town. Principal edifices, the old palace, town hall, in which the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648, court house, cathedral, several Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and 2 gymnasia, a Lutheran orphan asylum, numerous hospitals, and a workhouse. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, chicory, soap, paper, and leather. Its chief trade, the export of linen fabrics and cattle, is favoured by its position on the high route between Bremen and the Lower Rhine.

Osnaburgh, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 129 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,333.

Osnaburgh Island, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 54′ 0″ S., lon. 138° 59′ 34″ W., is 14 m. in length, and well wooded.

Osorno, a volcano, river, lake, and ruined town of Chile, prov. Valdivia, the volcano is near the Patagonian frontier. Elev. 7,550 feet. The riv. rises in the large lake at its foot, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific 34 m. S.W. Valdivia, having the ruins on its bank.

Osorno Mayor, a vill. of Spain, Leon, prov. and 32 m. N. Palencia.

Ospringe, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 1,015. Here are the ruins of an hospital, founded by Hen. III.

Ossa (mod. *Kissovo*), a mountain of Thessaly, on the E. side of the river Peneus, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding with the op-

posite chain of Mt. Olympus, the reputed vale of Tempe.—II. a river of W. Prussia, joins the Vistula near Graudenz, after a W. course of 45 m.—III. a bay of the Asiatic Archipelago, on E. side of the isl. Gilolo, with the vill. Ossa on its S. coast.

Ossa, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. S.W. Perm, cap. dist., on the Kama, here joined by the Osanka. Pop. about 2,000.

Ossaia ("the bones"), a frontier vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, 3 m. S. Cortona, and N. the Lake of Perugia (*Thrasymene*). From the number of human remains found here, it is supposed to be the site of the famous battle betw. the Romans & Carthaginians under Hannibal, B.C. 217.

Ossett, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. riding, pa. Dewsbury, 3½ m. W. Wakefield. P. 6,078.

Ossi, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 4 m. S.S.E. Sassari. Pop. (1838), with comm., 2,297.

Ossington, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 228.

Ossipee, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 38 m. N.N.E. Concord. Pop. 2,170.

Ossoree, *Asuri*, a large vill. of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 23 m. W.N.W. Nundydroog. Near it is a noble reservoir, connected with the town by an avenue of trees.

Ossory, an old principality and a diocese of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, and Queen's and King's cos. Since 1833, the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic see has had its seat at Kilkenny. —*Upper Ossory* was formerly a barony in Queen's county.

Ossun, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 3,904. Near it a famous battle with the Saracens took place in the 8th century.

Ostashkov, a town of Russia, gov. and 104 m. W.N.W. Tver, cap. dist., on lake Salig. Pop. 8,990. It is built mostly of wood, but its public edifices are handsome stone structures, and comprise several churches, and hospitals, & an extensive bazaar. It has large salt and spirit magazines, malt houses, tanneries, soap works, and ship building docks.

Ostende, a fortified seaport town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant, on the North Sea, 60 m. N. of the North Foreland (Kent). Lat. 51° 14′ 1″ N., lon. 2° 55′ 5″ E. Pop. (1845) 14,506. It is regularly and neatly built, and its houses are painted of different colours. Principal edifices, the citadel, and a good bathing house, it being a watering place sometimes resorted to by the Belgian court. It has a large inner harbour, which is however not always accessible; some sugar & salt refineries, sailcloth, soap, and other factories, rope-walks, building docks, active cod and herring fisheries, and a large trade in agricultural produce. It has regular steam communication with London and Dover, and is connected with Antwerp by the great Belgian railway, and with Bruges by the Ostende and Bruges canal.

Oster, a town of Russia, gov. & 44 m. S.S.W. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Desna, here joined by the Oster. Pop. 2,000.

Osterburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 47 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,285.

Osterby, a small town of Sweden, læn and 29 m. N.N.E. Upsal. It has forges and smelting houses for the iron from the famous adjacent mine of Dannemora.

Osterfeld and Osterhofen, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 970.—II. Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 15 m. E.N.E. Landau. Pop. 592.

Osterode, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality Grubenhagen, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 51 m. S.S.E. Hanover. Pop. (1845) 5,197. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a gymnasium, and a castle now used as a royal granary for the supply of corn to the miners of the Harz. It has active manufs. of woollen and cotton goods, with others of table linens and long cloths, tobacco, soap, white-lead, and metallic & wooden wares, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries.—II. a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 75 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on lake Drewenz. Pop. 2,610, engaged in woollen weaving.

Oster-Risoer, a seaport town of Norway, stift, and 60 m. N.E. Christiansand, amt. Nedenaes, on a peninsula in the Kattegat. Pop. 1,700. It has an export trade in timber and iron.

Ostersund, a town of N. Sweden, cap. læn, 112 m. W.S.W. Hernösand, on lake Stor. P. 1,500.

Osterwick, a frontier town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 42 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 3,350.

Osthammer, a small seaport town of Sweden, laen and 65 m. N. Stockholm. Pop. 1,000.

Ostheim, several villages of Germany.—I. (*Gross* or *Great*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., 5 m. S.W. Aschaffenburg, with 2,100 inhabitants, chiefly employed in cattle rearing.—II. (*Klein*, or *Little*), same circ., on the Main, 4 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg.—III. (*O-vor-der Rhön*), a town of Saxe Weimar, principality, and 37 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, enclosed with walls, and having a college, hospital, and 2,600 inhabitants.

Osthofen, a market town of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, near the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.W. Worms. Pop. 2,750.

Ostia, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 14 m. W.S.W. Rome. Chief edifice a castle founded in the 15th century. The ancient city 1½ m. distant, was, in former times, the chief port of Rome, but was wholly destroyed in the middle ages. From its site many sculptures have been recovered.

Ostiano, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. Mantua, 8 m. N.W. Canneto. Pop. 3,400.

Ostiglia, *Hostilia*, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3,000.

Ostra, or Ostrawa, a town of Moravia, circ. and 6 m. S.S.W. Hradisch, on an isl. formed by the March. Pop. 2,430. Here is a castle, the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

Ostrau, or Moravska-Ostrawa, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Ostrawitza, 30 m. N.E. Weisskirchen. Pop. 1,690, mostly weavers.

Ostrina, a market town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,700.

Ostritz, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Neisse, 10 m. N.E. Zittau. Pop. (1837) 1,476, partly employed in woollen weaving.

Ostrog (meaning a palisaded fort), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Gorin, 100 m. W. Jitomir. Pop. 6,400, of whom many are Jews. It is divided into an old and a new town, and has an ancient castle.

Ostrogoisk, or Ostragaschesk, a town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S. Voroniej, cap. dist., on the Sosna. Pop. 4,400. It has large magazines, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

Ostrogothia (Germ. *Ostergotland*), an old prov. of Sweden, now the læn Linköping.

Ostrok, a remarkable convent of Montenegro, 22 m. N.E. Cattaro, near the borders of Herzegovina. It is built in a spacious cavern, on the side of a cliff, which rises 400 feet above it, and is the great stronghold and chief powder magazine of the Montenegrins. In 1768 it was defended by 30 men against 30,000 Turks.

Ostrolenka, a town of Poland, prov. and 86

m. N.E. Plock, on the Narew, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. 1,850. Near it an engagement took place between the Poles and Russians in 1831.

OSTROPOL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 59 m. S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,920.

OSTROV, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S. Pskov, cap. dist., on an isl. formed by the Velikaja, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 1,500. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly built of wood, but has a palace, and a cathedral of the 14th century.—II. Poland, prov. and 54 m. S.E. Siedlec, with 2,700 inhabitants, an ancient palace, and some manufs. of woollen cloth.

OSTROVIZZA, a market town of Dalmatia, circ. and 25 m. E.S.E. Zara.—II. (or *Ostrovitz*), a market town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Unna, 60 m. W.S.W. Banyaluka.

OSTROVNO, a market town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. N.N.W. Moghilev, on the S. Dwina. Pop. 2,000, mostly Jews. Here the Russians were defeated by the French in 1812.

OSTROWIEC, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Kamienna, 10 m. N. Opatow. Pop. 2,060.

OSTROWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 67 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 4,510. It has several Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and some manufs. of woollen cloth.

OSTRUMJA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 53 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., on a steep hill, 24 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. Pop. 6,000. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous churches and convents. In its vicinity olives and almonds are principal articles of cultivation.

OSUNA, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E. Sevilla. Pop. (1845) 17,556. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned with a castle; it is surrounded by good public walks, and has 4 hospitals, and two sets of barracks; it had formerly a university in considerable repute, and it is important as a military post. Trade chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, rush wares, and capers.

OSVEJA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 98 m. N.W. Vitebsk, on the lake Osveja. Pop. 1,800.

OSWALDKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, N. riding, 3½ m. S. Helmsley. Area 2,310 ac. P. 449.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3½ m. E.S.E. Blackbourn. Pop. 6,655, employed in manufs. of cotton.

OSWEGATCHIE, a riv. of U. S., N. Amer., State New York, after a N.W. course of 120 m., joins the St Lawrence at Ogdensburg.—The township Oswegatchie, on its banks, pop. 3,193, contains the vill. Ogdensburg, & a part of the Black lake.

OSWEGO, a river-port, and vill. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on both sides of the Oswego, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 700 feet in length, at its mouth in lake Ontario. Pop. 8,561. It is regularly and handsomely built, and has various churches, an academy, female seminary, and numerous minor schools, a custom-house, 2 banks, and an insurance company. Its excellent harbour is formed by 2 piers, has 2 lighthouses, and is defended by a large pentagonal fortress, and some smaller forts. It has some large grain and saw-mills, tanneries, cotton factories, and iron-works, with ship-building, dry and wet docks, and great facilities for commerce, being connected with the Erie canal by the Oswego canal. A large portion of the trade between the U. S., and Upper Canada, passes through the town. Steamers ply daily to Lewiston, Kingston, Sackett's harbour, Ogdensburg, and other places on the lake. Reg. shipping (1846) 8,346 tons.—The *Oswego River* is formed by the confl. of the Seneca and Oneida rivers, flows N.W. for 24 m., & enters lake Ontario at Oswego. Its upper falls are overcome by a succession of locks, called the Oswego canal, but its lower falls near its mouth, prevent entrance into it from lake Ontario.—The *Oswego canal*, bordering the riv., to the Erie canal, was constructed at a cost of 535,400 dollars.

OSWESTRY, a municipal bor., market-town, & pa. of England, co. Salop, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 20¼ m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 13,080 ac. Pop. 8,840. The town, formerly enclosed by walls, has a venerable and picturesque church, an ancient grammar school, a national school, several considerable charities, a town-hall, prison, theatre, some remains of a strong castle erected in the reign of Stephen on the site of an earlier structure, and small manufs. of flannels. Market Wednesday. Corp. revenue (1847) 7,799*l*. Is a polling place for N. division of co. Its name is derived from that of Oswald, the christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642.

OSWIECIN, Austrian Poland. [AUSCHWITZ.]

OSYTH-ST.-CHICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 11 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 8,430. P. 1,677.

OTAGO, a colonial settlement of New Zealand, on Otago Bay, S.E. side of Middle Isle, or New Munster, 320 m. S.W. Port Nicholson, established 1848, and composed chiefly of Scotchmen. The soil of the plains is very fertile, the pasturage abundant, and all kinds of European crops can be raised. Dunedin, the town, is rapidly on the increase; during the years 1848-9, 32 vessels, aggregate burden 1,739 tons entered, and 39 vessels, aggregate burden 5,310 tons left, Port Chalmers. [NEW ZEALAND.]

OTAHA, one of the Society isls., Pacific Ocean, N. of Ulietea.

OTAHEITE, largest of Society isls. [TAHITI.]

OTAKI, a mkt. town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 3 m. S. Mohilev. P. 1,570.

OTAVALO, a town of Columbia, Ecuador, 40 m. N.N.E. Quito, and reported to be populous and flourishing, and to have manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs.

OTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Sevenoaks. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 798.

OTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 365.

OTHERY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. Langport. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 704.

OTHRYS (MOUNT), a mntn. chain forming the N. frontier of Greece, about lat. 39° N., and between lon. 21½° and 23° E., and connected W.-ward with the Pindus chain. Height varies from 4,500 to 5,700 feet, and it consists mostly of limestone, with much iron ore intermixed.

OTISCO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Otisco lake, 14 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. P. 1,906.

OTLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, W. riding, 9½ m. N.W. Leeds. Area of pa. 23,060 ac. Pop. 11,143. The town is beautifully situated in the vale of the Wharfe, here crossed by a bridge; it is well built, has a spacious church, a small grammar school, a mechanics' institute, and in the pa. are several woollen and worsted mills. Market Friday.

OTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 647.

OTOQOE, a small island of S. America, in the Bay of Panama, Pacific Ocean.

OTRANTO, *Hydruntum*, a seaport town of Naples, cap. cant., on the Str. of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta (Albania), 23 m. S.E. Lecce. P. 4,500. Its castle, the citadel of the town, is rendered fa-

mous by the romance of Horace Walpole, and it has an anc. cathedral, an archbishop's palace, & some Roman antiquities. In 1480, it was sacked by the Turks. Under Napoleon, it gave the title of Duke to Fouché.—The prov. *Otranto*, of which Lecce is the cap., comprises the "heel of the Italian boot," with an area of 2,883 sq. m.; pop. (1845) 401,488; and the cities Taranto, Brindisi, Gallipoli, &c.—*Cape Otranto*, lat. 40° 8′ N., lon. 18° 29′ E., is on the *Strait of Otranto*, a channel 44 m. across, and which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean sea.

OTRAR, a town of independ. Turkestan, khanat Khokan, on the Sihon, 93 m. N.W. Tunkat.

OTRICOLI, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 25 m. S.S.W. Spoleto, on a hill beside the Tiber. Pop. 800. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Ocriculum*, the first Umbrian city which voluntarily submitted to Rome. In its vicinity, Dec. 1798, the French, under Macdonald, completely routed a Neapolitan army under Mack.

OTSEGO, a lake of the U. S., N. America, New York, 60 m. W.N.W. Albany. Length 9 m., breadth 2 m. The Susquehanna rises in it, and it gives name to a co., area 892 sq. m., pop. 49,628, the cap. of which, Cooperstown, is on the S. side of the lake.—II. a township, co. Otsego, 66 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,421.

OTSELIC, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 15 m. N.W. Norwich. Pop. 1,621.

OTSHAKOV, or OCZAKOW (Lat. *Axiaca*), a seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper, 40 m. E.N.E. Odessa. Pop. 3,420. Until 1788, it belonged to Turkey, and was strongly fortified. It has still a citadel, and is a quarantine station, but its trade has greatly diminished since the foundation of Odessa.

OTTAJANO, *Octavianum*, a town of Naples, dist. Castellamare, at the N.E. foot of Mount Vesuvius, 12 m. E. Naples, cap. cant. Pop. 14,000.

OTTAKRING, or OTTOKRIN, a vill. of Lower Austria, with numerous public gardens, 3 m. W. Vienna. Pop. 3,690.

OTTAWA, or GRAND RIVER, a considerable river of Canada, rises in lat. 48° 30′ N., lon. 80° W., flows E.S.E.ward, dividing Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the Lake of the Mountains, about 40 m. W. Montreal, after a total course of at least 600 m. It traverses several small lakes, and is connected with L. Ontario by the Rideau canal. Its navigation is much impeded by rapids and cataracts, but the country around it is said to be fine and fertile. In its lower part it gives name to a dist. of Upp. Canada, on its S. bank.

OTTENHEIM, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, 6 m. W.N.W. Linz, with 1,250 inhabs., a fine castle, and some alum mines.—II. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. N.W. Lahr, on the Rhine. P. 1,340.

OTTENSEN, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 2 m. W. Altona, with 1,500 inhabs., and many summer residences of Altona and Hamburg merchants. In its church-yard are the tombs of the poet Klopstock, and of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, who died here after the battle of Jena.

OTTENSTEIN, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 5 m. S.W. Rodenwerder. Pop. 1,200, partly engaged in linen weaving.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. W.N.W. Münster. Pop. 940.

OTTER, a river of Engl., rises in the E. part of co. Devon, flows S.S.W. past Ottery St Mary, & enters the Engl. channel near Otterton. Total length 24 m.—II. a river of Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine near Neupforzheim.

OTTERBACH, two contig. vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Otter, S. Landau. Unit. pop. 2,176.

OTTERBERG, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., 33 m. N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,580. It has Luth., R. Catholic, and Calvinist churches, manufs. of woollen cloth and leather, and trade in cattle.

OTTERBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 621.

OTTERBURN, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Elsdon, 20 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Pop. 412. Otterburn Tower is an interesting ancient mansion. About ½ m. from the vill. is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase in 1388.

OTTER CREEK, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, flows mostly N.W., and enters Lake Champlain. It is navigable to Vergennes for the largest lake vessels, and for boats to Middleburg, a distance of 25 miles.

OTTERDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 205. Otterden place is a brick structure, said to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII.

OTTERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6¾ m. S. Taunton. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 491.

OTTERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Camelford. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 234.

OTTERHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,880 ac. P. 222.

OTTERINGTON, two pas. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding.—I. (*North*), 3 m. S. Northallerton. Ac. 3,370. P. 688.—II. (*South*), a pa., same co. & Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Northallerton. Ac. 1,780. P. 326.

OTTERNDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. and 28 m. N.W. Stade, cap. dist. Pop. 1,864.

OTTERSBERG, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, 15 m. E.N.E. Bremen. Pop. 1,056.

OTTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area 2,000 ac. Pop, 1,245.

OTTERY (ST MARY), a market town, hundred, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Otter, 12 m. E.N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 9,470 ac. Pop. 4,194. The town, irregularly built, has a fine ancient church, a small grammar school, founded by Henry VIII.; and, among other antiquities, remains of the mansion of Sir W. Raleigh. Manufs. of silk and of ropes, partly employ the pop. Market on Tuesday. It is the birth-place of the poet Coleridge.

OTTIGLIO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Casale, cap. mand. P. 1,757.

OTTMACHAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 37 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. P. 2,740.

OTTO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 10 m. N.W. Ellicottville. Pop. 2,133.

OTTOBEUREN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., 40 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,430.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. [TURKEY.]

OTTOWA, a vill., U. S., N. America, Illinois, on the Illinois, here joined by the Fox river, 133 m. N.N.E. Springfield. Pop. 500.

OTTRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 15 m. E.S.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 630.

OTTWEILER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 33 m. S.E. Treves, cap. circ. Pop. 2,260.

OTUMBA, a vill. of the Mexican Confed., state and 35 m. N.E. Mexico.

OTWAY (CAPE), a headland of S. Australia, 70 m. S.W. Port-Phillip, on which is a light-house.—(*Port*), a good harbour of W. Patagonia, lat. 46° 49′ 5″ S., lon. 75° 18′ 2″ W.—*Otway water* is a considerable inland sea of Tierra del Fuego.

OUAINE, or OUANNE, a river and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne. The river, after a W. course of 45 m., joins the Loing near Montargis, dep.

Loiret. The town is at its source, 12 m. S.S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,233.

OUALAN, an island in the Pacific O., Carolines. Mont Crozet, 2,156 feet in height, is in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 163° 30′ E. Length about 10 m., by 7 in breadth. Estimated pop. under 1,000.

OUBSA-NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, Khalkas territory, lat. 49° 30′ N., lon. 92° E. Length 75 m., breadth 25 m. It receives many small rivers, and yields large sturgeons.

OUCHE, *Osca*, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.E. & S.E. past Dijon, & joins the Saône near St Jean de Losne. Length 50 m. The canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

OUCHI, YUN-PIN, or FOU-HOA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist., 230 m. N.E. Kashgar. It has an imperial mint, was formerly very populous and flourishing.

OUCHITZA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Dneister, 23 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 2,000.

OUCHY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. Lausanne, of which it is the port.

OUCQUES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 16 m. N. Blois. Pop. 1,362.

OUDABAD, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Nakhchevan Pop. 6,000 (?).

OUDANULLA, a small town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, a little S. Rajmahal, and where Cossim Ali Khan erected extensive military works, forced by the British in 1764.

OUDE (Hind. *Ayodhya*), a prov. & kingdom of Hindostan, subsid. to the British, between lat. 25° 30′ and 29° N., and lon. 80° and 82° 30′ E., having N. Nepaul, and elsewhere enclosed by the Bengal territory. Estimated area 24,000 sq. m., and pop. 5,000,000, a superior race in Hindostan, tall and robust, with considerable mental energy. Surface a wide and fertile plain, yielding wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, opium, and others of the richest crops in India. Principal rivers, the Goggra, Goomty, & Sye, all affls. of the Ganges, which forms its S. frontier. Total rev. estimated at nearly 2,000,000*l.* annually. Subsidy to the Anglo-Indian army, 10,000 men. Chief cities, Lucknow, the cap., Oude, and Sultanpoor. Oude has been subsidiary to the British since 1765. —*Oude*, formerly cap. above state, extends for some distance along the S. bank of the Goggra, here crossed by an English iron bridge, 77 m. E. Lucknow. It is large, and greatly venerated by Hindoos, but much of it is in ruins, and all its chief edifices are Mohammedan.

OUDENARDE, a town, Belgium. [AUDENARDE.]

OUDENBOSCH, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W. Breda. Pop. 2,640.

OUDERKERK, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. in S. Holland, 6 m. E. Rotterdam, with 1,440 inhabs.—II. pa. Ouderamstel, N. Holland, 3 m. S. Amsterdam, with a Jewish cemetery.

OUDEWATER, a town of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Yssel, 18 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,000. Arminius (Hermensen) was born here in 1560.

OUDGHIR, *Udayaghiri*, a vill. & port of India, Deccan, dom. Hyderabad, 43 m. N.N.W. Beeder.

OUDON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on rt. b. of the Loire, 14 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,600.—II. a river, rising in dep. Mayenne, and flowing S. to join the Mayenne, 10 m. below Segré. Length 40 miles.

OUDSHOORN, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 m. E. Leyden. P. 1,691.

OUEN (ST), numerous comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*de la Royerie*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. N.W. Fougères. Pop. 2,076.—II. (*des Toits*), dep. Mayenne, 8 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 1,750.—III. (*l'Aumone*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 2 m. S. Pontoise. Pop. 1,500. Near it is the ruined abbey of Maubuisson.—IV. (*sur Seine*), 4 m. N. Paris, on rt. b. of the Seine, with a château, where Louis XVIII. signed the "declaration of St Ouen," 2d May 1814.

OUESSANT ISLAND, France. [USHANT.]

OUFA, a river and town of Russia. [UFA.]

OUGHTER (LOUGH), a lake of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. Area 3,335 ac. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

OUGHTERARD, a mkt. town of Irel., Connaught, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib. Pop. 718. In the vicinity are good marble quarries of large extent.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Kildare, 5 m. N.E. Naas. Area 2,920 ac. Pop 460.

OUGLITCH, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 8,000. It was formerly much more important: it still has fortifications, 30 churches, and several schools.

OUKESIMA, an island, Anam, Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 106° 20′ E., & 25 m. in circuit.

OU-KIANG, a considerable riv. of China, provs. Kwi-choo and Se-tchuen, joins the Yang-tze-kiang, after a N. course of 500 miles.

OULAN-KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, near the Chinese frontier, 120 m. N.N.W. Peking.—*Oulan-Obo* is a mntn., Mongolia, Khalkas country, which rises out of a plain 200 m. S.E. Ourga.

OULIASSOUTAI, a considerable town of Mongolia, on the Ouliassoutai river, near lat. 47° 35′ N., lon. 96° E. It is the residence of a Mantchoo general, and the place of a Tartar garrison.

OULLINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, with a station on the Lyon & St Etienne railway, 3½ m. S. Lyon, with 2,020 inhabs., engaged in the manufs. of muslin goods and glass.

OULTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Aylsham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 409. —II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 660.—III. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Rothwell, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield. Its beautiful church is a cathedral in miniature. Dr R. Bentley was born here in 1661.

OULX, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 12 m. S.W. Susa, cap. mand., on the Dora, near its source in the Alps. Pop. 1,392. Vineyards and orchards are numerous in its vicinity.

OUMAN, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 110 m. S.S W. Kiev, on river Ouman. P. 6,800.

OUMNAK, & OUNALASKA, two of the Fox isls., N. Pacific Ocean. [OOMNAK, and OONALASKA.]

OUND, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Poonah, with a handsome Hindoo temple.

OUNDLE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Nen, here crossed by two good bridges, 13 m. W.S.W. Peterborough, & with a station on a branch of the London and North Western railway. Area of pa. 5,300 ac. Pop. 3,037. The town, nearly environed by the Nen, is very neatly built; has a fine spacious church, in the early Engl. style; 2 anc. grammar schools, & poor's hospitals, yielding, with other charities, about 900*l.* per ann.; a union workhouse, branch bank, and good market house.

OURAL MOUNTAINS and RIVER. [URAL.]

OURALSK, two towns of Russia. [URALSK.]

OURCE, a river of France, deps. H. Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a N.W. course of 40 m., joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

OURCQ, a river of France, rises in the dep. Aisne, and after a S.W. course of 30 m., joins the Marne near Lizy.—The *canal d'Ourcq*, which

supplies Paris with water, branches from the Ourcq at Senlis, and terminates in the basin de la Villette, N.E. of Paris. Total length 58½ m.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, cap. comarca, on a hill, 15 m. S.E. Leiria. Pop. 3,720. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.—II. a small town of Brazil, prov. Para, 55 m. E. Belem.

OURGA, or OORGA, a city of Mongolia, cap. the Khalkas country, on the Tula, a tributary of the Orkhon, & on the grand route from Kiachta to Peking, 165 m. S.S.E. Kiachta. Pop. many years ago estimated at 7,000, of whom a fifth are priests. It has a large open space, surrounded with temples. Merchants' quarters are larger than that at Kiachta, but its buildings are mostly of wood, and many of its inhabitants dwell in tents. It is shut in on the S. by the lofty mountain Khan-oola, which tends to render its climate cold and damp. Even kitchen vegetables are reported to be brought to it from Kiachta. It has a college of Mongolian priests, and is the seat of the *houtouktou*, or deified lama of the Mongols.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. comarca, on a height, 30 m. S.W. Beja. Pop. 2,300. In the plain of Ourique, on its N. side, Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139.

OUROE, an island of Denmark, in the Iise-fiord, an inlet of Seeland, 29 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. Length 4 m., breadth 3 m.

OURTHE, a river of Belgium, provs. Luxemburg and Liege, joins the Maese at Liege, after a N. course of 80 m., for the last 55 of which it is navigable. Affls. the Ourt and Ambleve.

OURO PRETO (formerly *Villa Rica*), a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Minas Geraes. It is situated on several hills, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, 200 m. N.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of dist. (1845) 8,000. It is the residence of the governor of the prov., and seat of the prov. assembly, and has several churches, a governor's palace, mint, and theatre, a collegio, or Latin school, with a school of pharmacy and anatomy, a public library and botanic garden, and an agricultural normal school, founded in 1840. It is supplied with excellent water, and has an active commerce with Rio-de-Janeiro. It was founded in 1699, and called Villa Rica from the rich gold mines in its vicinity; it was erected into a city in 1822, when its original name, Ouro Preto, was restored. Its gold mines, though nearly exhausted, are still worked by English companies; before their decline it had 30,000 inhabitants.

OURVILLE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 10 m. N.W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,290.

OUSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Area 5,690 ac. Pop. 271.

OUSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. E.S.E. Newmarket. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 340.

OUSE, several rivers of Engl.—I. co. York, is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, near Boroughbridge, in the N.W. part of the co., flows tortuously S.E. past York, Selby, & Goole, and about 8 m. E. the latter town, unites with the Trent to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course about 60 m., for the last 45 of which, or to York, it is navigable for large vessels; and for barges as far as Linton. Principal affls., the Wharfe, Aire, and Don, from the W., and Derwent from the N.—II. (*Great*), rises near Brackley, and flows very tortuously through the cos. Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and enters the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 m., for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Below St Ives it has been diverted from its old course past Ely by the New Bedford canal, a straight cut 20 m. in length. Chief affls., the Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoke, and Nar, all from the E. or S.—III. *Little Ouse*, or Brandon river, joins it from Suffolk at the junction of the Stoke, New Bedford canal, & the Wisbeach canal, which connects it with the Nen.—IV. a small riv., co. Sussex, enters the Engl. Channel near Seaford.

OUSE, a river of Upper Canada, dists. Gore and Niagara, has a tortuous S.E. course: its basin lying E. that of the Thames, and enters Lake Erie at Sherbrooke. Total course at least 130 m., for the last 30 of which it is navigable. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland canal, which commences at its mouth.

OUSEBURN, two pas. of Engl., co. York, W. riding.—I. (*Great*), 4¼ m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Area 840 ac. Pop. 610.—II. (*Little*), 5 m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 620.

OUSSOUR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Salem, on the Mysore frontier, 20 m. N.W. Rycotta.

OUST, a river of France, deps. Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan, joins the Vilaine near Redon, after a S.E. course of 70 m. In most part of its course it is accompanied by the canal between Nantes and Brest.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Ariege, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. St Girons. P. 1,621.

OUSTIOUJNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 195 m. E. Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. 3,000.

OUSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7½ m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,460 ac. P. 213.

OUST SYSOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 380 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Sysole. Pop. 3,500.

OU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 130 m. W.N.W. Canton.

ONTEIRO, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 7 m. S.E. Braganza, with a strong Moorish castle, and 1,600 inhabitants.

OUTERBY, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6½ m. N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 555.

OUTRAGH, or OUTRATH, three pas. of Irel.—I. Connaught, co. Leitrim, including the town of Ballinamore. Area 21,690 ac. Pop. 9,255.—II. Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.N.E. Cahir. Area 1,548 ac. Pop. 554.—III. Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.E. Kilkenny. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 599.

OUTREFURENS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, ½ m. E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,339, employed in refining steel, manufacturing window-glass, and raising coal.

OUTWELL, a pa., Engl., cos. Cambridge & Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Wisbeach. Ac. 3,180. Pop. 1,252.

OUZOUER, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal *O. le Marché*, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,246.

OVADA, a market town of Piedmont, div. and 20 m. S. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Orbe. Pop. of comm. 6,177. It was formerly fortified.

OVAR, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Ovar, at the head of its estuary, 15 m. N. Aveiro. Pop. 5,000. It has a considerable fishery.

OVARI (BAY OF), an inlet on the S. side of the island Niphon, Japan. Length 25 m., greatest breadth 20 m. Nagoya, the principal town on its shores, is the cap. prov. Ovari.

OVENDEN, a township of Engl., co. York, W. riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.W. Halifax. Pop. 11,799, partly employed in manufs. of woollens.

OVENS RIVER, S.E. Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray, in lat. 34° 48′ S., lon. 146° 15′ E., where it is of less size than the Hume river, but of equal velocity.

OVER, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. & 15 m. E. Chester. Area of pa. 3,920 ac. Pop. 2,863.

OVER, a pa. of Engl., co. & 9½ m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 1,119.

Overbury, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 3,979 ac. Pop. 875.

Overflakkee, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, betw. two arms of the Rhine (or Maas), the Haring-vliet and Flakkee, at their entrance into the N. Sea. Length 25 m., breadth 7 m.

Overschie, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. N.W. Rotterdam. P. 2,440.

Overstone, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 187.

Overstowey, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 3,560 ac. P. 568.

Overstrand, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Cromer. Area 420 ac. Pop. 240.

Overton, several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Hants, 3½ m. E.N.E. Whitchurch. Area 6,490 ac. Pop. 1,590.—II. co. and 5 m. N.W. York, N. riding. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 764.—III. co. Wilts, 3½ m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Area 8,030 ac. Pop. 1,042.—IV. N. Wales, co. Flint, 5½ m. N.N.W. Ellesmere. Pop. 1,662.

Overton, a bor. and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 15 m. S. Chester. Pop. of bor. 1,662. It is pretty well built on a rising ground, and has a venerable church, surrounded by yew trees of great size. The bor. unites with Flint, &c., in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1846) 81. It is also a polling place for the co.

Overton, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of Tennessee. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 9,279.

Overyssel, a prov. of the Netherlands, E. the Zuyder Zee, and enclosed landward by the provs. Gelderland, W. Friesland, Drenthe, and Hanover and Rhenish Prussia. Area 1,286 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 212,707. Surface almost wholly level, and in great part marshy or heath lands, but along the Yssel is some fertile soil, producing rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Cattle rearing, and digging turf, are the principal branches of industry. Manufs. of linen and cotton twist and fabrics, wicker wares, mats, and iron goods are carried on, but the exports consist mainly in rural produce. It is divided into the 6 dists. of Almelo, Delden, Ommen, Raalte, Hasselt, and Steenwik.

Ovid, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, betw. Cayuga & Seneca lakes. Pop. 2,721.

Ovidiopol (Turk. *Hadjider*), a fortified seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the estuary of the Dniester, opposite Akerman, and 20 m. S.W. Odessa. Pop. 1,400. It has a custom house and a lazaretto, it being a station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, in the N.W., cap. prov., near the confl. of the Ovia and Nora rivers, 61 m. N.N.W. Leon, and 57 m. E. the Portuguese frontier. Pop. (1845) 10,560. Chief edifices, the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, the ex-college of San Vicente, now used for government offices, the convent of San Pelayo, the university buildings, the castle, and the general and military hospital. Its educational establishments comprise the university, with 400 to 500 students, and a library of 10,000 vols., a normal school, and 4 primary schools. It has a theatre, a fortress of 10th century, and 11 public fountains, supplied with water by 2 aqueducts, one of which has 41 arches. Oviedo has manufs. of arms, hats, and leather. It was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths.

Oviglio, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,200.

Oving, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5¾ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 391.—II. Sussex, 2½ m. E. Chichester. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 790. It has a charity for the maintenance of three widows.

Ovingdean, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 116.

Ovingham, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 11 m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area 15,740 ac. Pop. 3,429, partly employed in coal mines.

Ovington, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 6½ m. E.S.E. Haverhill. Area 610 ac. Pop. 166.—II. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.E. Walton. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 268.—III. co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. New Alresford. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 163.

Ovoca, or Avoca, a riv. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, formed by the "Meeting of the Waters," Avonbeg and Avonmore, after a S.E. course of 6 m. enters the Irish Sea near Arklow, the chief town on its banks. Its vale is highly celebrated for picturesque beauty.

Ovrutsh, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Marinna, 82 m. N. Jitomir. Pop. 2,500.

Owasco (Lake), U. S., N. Amer., New York, immediately S.E. Auburn, is 12 m. long, and 1 m. broad. On its N.E. shore is the vill. Owasco.

Owego, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Tioga, on the Owego, and Susquehanna, 132 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 5,340.

Owen, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lauter, 18 m. S.E. Stuttgart.

Owen, two cos. U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N. of Kentucky. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 8,232.——II. in centre of Indiana. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 8,359.

Ower-Moigne, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area 4,570 ac. P. 416.

Owersby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 4,970. Pop. 480.

Owla, *Aula*, a decayed town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upp. provs., 16 m. N.W. Bareily, on the S.W. of the Nawaul nullah. In the environs are various ruins of palaces and mosques.

Owlpen, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E. Dursley. Area 720 ac. Pop. 94.

Owmby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,650 ac. P. 256.

Owra, a town of India, prov. Malwah, on the Chumbul, 75 m. S.S.W. Kotah.

Owram (North and South), two contiguous tnshps. of England, co. York, W. riding, pa. and 2 m. E. Halifax, and included in its parl. bor. Pop. of N. Owram 13,352; of S. Owram, 6,478.

Owslebury, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Winchester. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 806.

Owston, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 2,445.—II. co. York, W. riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 511.

Owthorne, a marit. pa. of England, co. York, E. riding, on the N. sea, 16 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 464. The sea has made great inroads here, and covers a submarine forest.

Owthorpe, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 143.

Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Isles. [Hawaii.]

Oxborough, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,740 ac. P. 316.

Oxcomb, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 24.

Oxenden (Great), a pa. of England, co. and 15½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 234.—*Little Oxenden* is a locality 2 m. S.W. Market-Harborough.

Oxenhall, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1¾ m. N.W. Newent. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 292.

Oxenhope, a hamlet of England, co. York, W.

riding, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 2,923, mostly employed in worsted weaving.

OXENTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. E.S.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1,050. Pop. 193.

OXFORDSHIRE, a central co. of Engl., having E. the co. Bucks, N. Warwick & Northampton, W. Gloucestershire, and S. Berks, from which it is wholly separated by the Thames. Shape extremely irregular. Area 756 sq. m., or 483,840 ac., of which upwards of 400,000 are under cultivation. Inhab. houses 32,165. Pop. 161,643. Surface mostly level, or undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Soil in the N. a fertile loam, elsewhere gravelly, or thin, and on a limestone subsoil. Princip. rivers, the Thame, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, affls. of the Thames. Parts of the co. are well wooded. Tillage farms prevail, but agriculture is not conspicuously advanced. Barley, wheat, and turnips, are the main crops. Dairy produce of excellent quality. Stock of sheep large, especially on the Chiltern range. Estates and farms mostly small; leases of 7 to 14 years common. Aver. rent of land (1810) 20*s.* 6¾*d.* per ac. Assessed value of land (1842) 602,395*l.* Minerals of no importance. Manufs. of lace, gloves, & blankets at Witney, &c., exist on a small scale. The Oxford canal, 91 m. in length, traverses the co. from N. to S., connecting the Thames with the Coventry canal, and through it with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent, and a branch of the Great Western railway extends in the same direction. Total value of assessed property (1842) 1,025,420*l.* Co. rev. (1848) 12,419*l.* The co. is divided into 14 hunds., and 203 pas., mostly in diocese & circ. of Oxford. Principal towns, Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The co. sends 3 mems. to H. of C., and 6 are sent by its bors. & univer. Reg. co. elects. (1846) 5,384. The aboriginal inhabs. of this co., the Dobuni, are said to have welcomed their Roman conquerors, and always to have lived contentedly under them. Roman remains are numerous in the county.

OXFORD, a city, parl. bor., and the seat of one of the principal universities of England, cap. co. Oxford, betw. the junction of the Isis & Cherwell, here crossed by numerous bridges, 55 m. W.N.W. London, on the Great Western railway, & branch. Lat. 51° 45′ 55″ N., lon. 1° 15′ 29″ W. Area of parl. bor. 2,930 ac.. Pop. 32,556. It stands in an undulating amphitheatre, surrounded by wooded meadows, and encompassed on the W., S., & E., by hills, but opens towards the N. into a champaign country, and presents a magnificent appearance, with its numerous spires and domes; that of the Radcliffe library being the most conspicuous. The High street, proceeding from E. to W., & entered by a handsome stone bridge over the Cherwell, is one of the noblest thoroughfares in Europe. In it are Magdalen, All Souls, Queen's, and University colleges, and the university church. At right angles with this street, is another line upwards of 1 m. in length. In this are Christchurch college and the townhall, and its N. part is very broad, and ornamented with rows of elms. Parallel to High street, is Broad street, in which are Baliol, Trinity, and Exeter colleges, the Ashmolean museum, Clarendon rooms, Seldonian theatre, & near it the academical schools, with the Bodleian library & Picture gallery. Several of the streets are lined with substantial private residences, and a new and handsome suburb has been built within the last 25 years. The cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christchurch college, and on the site of a priory founded in the 8th century, is an edifice of different styles, between the 12th & 16th centuries, with a spire 146 ft. in height. Its see comprises the co. Oxford, & the archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Revenue of bishopric (1847) 2,506*l.* St Mary's church, used for academical services, has a spire of 180 ft. in height, and is a fine structure, though disfigured by a heavy porch. Carfax, or St Martin's, is the corporation church. St Peter's in the East is the oldest existing church in Oxford (supposed about the 9th century); its older parts are Saxon, and it has a crypt of the same architecture. St Mary Magdalen is a handsome church in the decorated style. St John's, All Saints', and St Giles', also deserve notice. In the city are also 10 other benefices. Besides the colleges, several of which, as Christchurch, New College, All Souls, Magdalen, and Queen's, boast of imposing architecture, & rich internal ornament, other princip. buildings are the town and co. hall, music hall, city bridewell, sessions house, and co. jail, a Gothic embattled structure on the site of the anc. castle, the market houses, Radcliffe infirmary, house of industry for 11 pas., many almshouses, and chapels for Rom. Catholics, Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. Oxford has large diocesan & national schools, numerous charitable endowments, several banks, and it had formerly many flourishing hotels, and was a centre of a good deal of stage coach traffic. It is chiefly supported by its university, but it has some transit trade in coals and corn, facilitated by wharfs and quays on the Isis. It is governed, exclusive of the university, by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and is the seat of quarter and petty sessions, a mayor's court, and court of hustings, and of assizes and monthly courts for the co. Corp. rev. (1847) 5,704*l.* It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. for the town, reg. elects. (1847) 2,881; and 2 mems. for the university, reg. elects. 2,758. It is the place of election for mems. for the co. Mkts., Wednesday & Saturday. Fairs 4 times ann., & races are held during August in Port-Meadow, W. of the city.—The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD consists of 19 colleges, and 5 halls, as follow:—*University college*, reputed to have been founded in 872, revived in 1249; *Baliol*, founded between 1263 and 1268, and of which Wickliffe was once master; *Merton*, founded at Malden in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274; *Exeter*, founded 1314; *Oriel*, a handsome and richly ornamented edifice, dating from 1326; *Queen's*, founded in 1340, and the buildings of which are among the finest in the city; *New college*, 1386, with the most gorgeous and elegant chapel in the university; *Lincoln*, founded 1427; *All Souls'*, 1437, with a noble hall, and a library of 40,000 vols.; *Magdalen*, 1456, at the entrance of the city from London, with much fine Gothic architecture, and a hall that has been the banqueting room of many English sovereigns; *Brazen Nose*, founded 1509; *Corpus Christi*, 1516; *Christchurch*, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and with by far the most extensive buildings and grounds belonging to any of the colleges, a W. front, 382 ft. in length, a tower, containing the "*Great Tom*," a bell, weighing 17,000 lbs.; magnificent hall, picture gallery, library, &c.; *Trinity*, founded 1554; *St John's*, 1557, with handsome buildings in the N. part of the city; *Jesus*, founded 1571; *Wadham*, 1613; *Pembroke*, 1620; *Worcester college*, 1714; and St Mary's, New Inn, St Alban, Magdalen, and St Edmund's halls, which two last are unendowed academical houses. Total mems. (1848) 6,020. The university is governed by its own statutes, administered by a chancellor, a resident vice-chancellor, who is a magistrate for

Oxford, and the cos. of Oxford and Berks, two proctors, and some subordinate officers. The corporate business is conducted by the house of congregation, composed of the resident doctors, heads, and professors of colleges, and the house of convocation, comprising all those whose names remain on the books of the university, whether resident or not. Public professorships are of royal or private endowment; and in all there are 28 professors and readers, some of whom lecture in the "schools," new buildings for which have been lately constructed. The fellowships and scholarships are chiefly reserved for parties who, by birth or interest, rather than learning, acquire a title to them; but at Baliol, Oriel, Lincoln, and Wadham colleges, they have been thrown open to competition. Most of the colleges have exhibitions, with stipends from public bodies elsewhere, and at Christchurch is a body of *servitors*, similar to the sizars of Cambridge. The Bodleian library, connected with the university, comprises 220,000 vols., and 20,000 MSS., and is entitled to a copy of all new works published in the United Kingdom. There are besides about 23 other libraries. Total revs. of the university estimated at 457,490*l*. University college claims to have been founded by Alfred. It is certain that Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a principal residence of numerous Saxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs. In the civil war, the members of its university sided with the king, and they have generally, to the present day, espoused high church and tory principles. The university has sent 2 mems. to House of Commons since the time of Edward I. Reg. electors (1847) 2,758.

Oxford, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in the W. part of Maine, cap. Paris. Area 1,600 sq. m., comprising many lakes. Pop. 38,351. Several townships.—I. Maine, co. Oxford, 50 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,254.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,742.—III. Connecticut, 32 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,626.—IV. New York, 8 m. S.W. Norwich. Pop. 3,179.—V. New Jersey, co. Warren, on the Delaware. Pop. 2,853.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia, on the Delaware. Pop. 1,582.—VII. Ohio, 91 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 3,388. It is the seat of Miami university. Oxford is also a town of Upper Canada, dist. and 28 m. E.N.E. London, on the Thames.

Oxhey, a hamlet of Engl., co. and 20 m. W.S.W. Hertford, pas. Watford and Cashiobury. Pop. 744.

Oxhill, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Kineton. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 348.

Oxia, one of the smaller Ionian isls., off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. Length 4 m., breadth 1½ m.

Oxley's Table-land, Cent. Australia, an elevated & verdant region, lat. 30° S., lon. 145° 43′ E.

Oxna, one of the Shetland isls., Scotl., pa. Tingwall, 4 m. S.W. Scalloway, 3 m. in circ. Pop. 19.

Oxnam (formerly *Oxenham*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, adjoining Jedburgh. Area 33 sq. m., mostly mntnous. P. 653, with remains of old forts.

Oxnead, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Aylesham. Area 730 ac. Pop. 56.

Oxney, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. N.E. Dover. Area 340 ac. Pop. 20.

Oxomeria, a marit. town on the W. shore of the isl. of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 2,000.

Oxtead, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2½ m. E.N.E. Godstone. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 1,154.

Oxton, a vill. of Scotland. [Channel Kirk.]

Oxton, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 5 m. W.S.W. Southwell. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 841.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Woodchurch, 6½ m. N.N.E. Great Neston. Pop. 546.

Oxus, Amoo, or Jihoon, one of the great rivers of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, rises in a lake in the table land of Pamir, in lat. 37° 27′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E., and 15,600 feet above the sea, flows mostly N.W.ward through the doms. of Khooloom, Bokhara, and Khiva, and enters the sea of Aral on its S. side by numerous mouths. Lat. 43° N., and lon. 58° to 59° E. Total course estimated at 1,300 m. It receives some considerable affls., and the towns Budukshan, Huzrutimam, Tirmez, Charjooee, & Hesarasp are on its banks, but for the most part it traverses a sandy & unproductive region. It formed the N. limit of the doms. of Cyrus & Alexander.

Oxwick, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 64.

Oxwich, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 345.

Oyapok, a riv. of S. Amer., separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 m. across, 70 m. S.E. Cayenne, after a N.E. course of 180 m., for the last 30 of which it is navigable. On it, 25 m. from the sea, is the vill. Oyapok or St Louis.

Oyarzun, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 7 m. S.E. St Sebastian, at the foot of a mountain near the river Oyarzun. Pop. 3,238.

Oye, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. N.N.W. St Omer. Pop. 1,640.—II. a comm., dep. Saone-et Loire. Pop. 1,140.

Oyleworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2 m. E. Wotton-under-Edge. Area 920 ac. Pop. 106.

Oyne, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, dist. Garioch, 6 m. N. Monymusk. Area about 11,000 ac. Pop. 796. Here are two Druidic temples, one of them of great extent.

Oyonnax, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Nantua. Pop. 2,368. It has extensive manufactures of horn and wooden articles.

Oyster Bay, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Long Island. Pop. 5,865. It is a pleasant summer resort, & has constant steam communication with New York.—*Oyster Bay*, Tasmania, is on the W. coast of Van Diemen's Land, lat. 42° 40′ S., lon. 148° 2′ E., and gives name to a district of that colony.—*Oyster Harbour*, S.W. Australia, is an inlet of King George's Sound, 3 m. N.E. Albany, Swan river colony. (*Island*), British India, prov. and at the mouth of the Aracan.—II. an island of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Sligo, in Sligo Bay, 1½ furlong from the nearest part of the Mainland. It has a beacon, and the two light-houses of Sligo port.

Oystermouth, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.S.W. Swansea, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,482.

Ozark-region is a part of the great table land of N. Amer., in the N.W. part of the Texan territory, as extensive as the Alleghanies, and broken into valleys and lofty plains, bare of wood as the steppes of Siberia.

Ozieri, a town of the island of Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. prov. and dist., 29 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 7,890. It occupies the slopes of several hills and the bottom of a narrow valley, and has a church, 3 convents, and a Jesuit college and hospital.

Ozora, a vill. of Hungary, co. Tolna, on the Sio, an affl. of the Danube, 30 m. S. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3,406.

Ozorkov, a town of Poland, gov. and 76 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 5,060.

P

PA, 2 towns of China.—I. prov. Se-chuen, cap. dist., near lat. 31° 50′ N., lon. 106° 50′ E.—II. (*Pa Choo*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dist., 50 m. S. Peking. —*Pa*, or *Ba-thang* is a town, E. Tibet, on the Upper Yang-tse-kiang, near lat. 29° N., lon. 99° E.

PABBA, three islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. (or *Pabbay*), pa. and at the N.W. end of the Sound of Harris, 3½ m. N. Bernera. Length 2½ m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 338. It has a peak 1,000 feet in height.—II. 6½ m. S. Barra, divided from Sandera by Pabba Sound. Length and breadth about 1½ m. Pop. 25.—III. in Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye. Pop. 21.

PACAJAZ, or PACAYA, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the estuary S. of the isl. Marajo, and W. Oeiras, after a N. course of 150 m.

PACAJES, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 100 m. S.S.E. La Paz, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Desaguadero.—The *Sierra de Pacajes* connecting the Cordilleras of the Andes, rises to 15,100 feet.

PACARAIMA (SIERRA), a low mntn. chain of S. Amer., extending for about 200 m. from W. to E., in lat. 4° N., and between lon. 60° and 63° W., separating the basins of the Caroni and Massaroony from that of the Rio Branco, and British & Venezuelian Guiana from Brazil.—*Mount Pacaraima* is also an isolated mntn. of Brazil, beside the Parima river, lat. 3° 38′ N., lon. 63° 8′ W.

PACAUDIÈRE (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,970.

PACÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4½ m. N.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,604.

PACECO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 4 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. canton. Pop. 2,000.

PACENTRO, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 4 m. E. Sulmona. Pop. 2,540.

PACHACAMA, a vill. of Peru, dep. and 18 m. S.E. Lima, with a ruined temple, from which immense treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the isls. of Pachacama.

PACHECO, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Murcia. Pop. 4,933.

PACHETE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, 9 m. N.E. Rogonatpoor.

PACHINO, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, dist. and 12 m. S. Nota, 4 m. N.W. C. Passaro (anc. *Pachynum*), whence the name of the town. Pop. 2,000. It has a fort, and a tunny fishery.

PACHUCA, a town of the Mexican confed., dep. and 50 m. N.N.E. Mexico, on the route to Tampico. It has a fine church. In its vicinity are silver mines, which were formerly of high importance.—The *Pachuçaca*, a riv. of Peru, dep. Cuzco, rises in lake Pachucaca, Andes, and joins the Apurimac, after a N. course estimated at 130 m.

PACIFIC OCEAN, a vast watery expanse extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle, through 127° of lat., and between America on the E., and Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia on the W. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 m. across; it narrows especially toward the N., where it communicates with the Arctic Ocean by Behring Strait; and including the Indian Ocean, it contains upwards of 70 millions of sq. m., or more than all the dry land on the globe. Its coast line on the American side, though generally bold, is very little broken by inlets; on the Asiatic side it is very irregular; and the Celebes, China, and Yellow seas, with the seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Kamtschatka are inlets of this Ocean. It is studded with a great number of island groups, the principal of which, proceeding from W. to E., are the Ladrones, Carolines, Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, New Hebrides, Feejee, Friendly, Society, Low, Marquesas, Sandwich, and Galapagos islands, and New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary isls., reefs, and sandbanks. The great equatorial current of this ocean originates in the *Antarctic drift current*, which flows N. along the shores of S. America, and then W. through the Pacific, where it occupies the entire space between the tropics. Strong land currents sweep round the shores of E. Australia & Japan. The N.E. trade-wind prevails uninterruptedly between lat. 5° and 23° N.; the S.E. trade wind commonly blows from the equator to lat. 26° S., between them is the region of calms, extending over 5°, and varying in position according to the season. Greatest equatorial temp. of Pacific 88° .5 Fahr. In lat. 56° 26′, the temp. of the sea throughout its depth is 39° .5 Fahr. This ocean became first known to Europeans in 1513; it received its name from Magalhaens, who sailed across it in 1521. In the 18th century its different parts were explored by Behring, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Cook, Vancouver, Broughton, La Perouse, &c. In the present century by D'Entrecasteaux, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitzroy, D'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Ross [For navigation routes, see *Johnston's Physical Atlas.*]

PACKINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Leicester and Derby, 1½ m. S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 1,024.—II. (*Great*) co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Coleshill. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 340.—III. (*Little*), same co., 3¼ m. S.S.E. Coleshill. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 151.

PACKWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4¾ m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,580 ac. P. 350.

PACORA, a riv. of the isthmus Panama, New Granada, unites with the Indio to form a considerable river which enters the Pacific E. of Panama, and is navigable for large ships to Sambaja some distance from the ocean, and for canoes to the town Pacora.

PACTOLUS, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Hermus 50 m. E. Smyrna, and was anciently famous for the gold found in its sands.

PACY-SUR-EURE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Eure, which here becomes navig., 10 m. E. Evreux. P. 1,460.

PADANG, a Dutch settlement of Sumatra, on its W. coast, Menankabowe territory, 1 m. from the sea, in lat. 0° 48′ S., lon. 100° 20′ E. Opposite the coast here are the rocky groups named the Padang isls.—*Padang Mew* is a town, Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, W. b., 10 m. S.W. Prome.

PADBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Buckingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 696.

PADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3½ m. W.N.W. St Paul's. Area 1,120 ac., for the most part laid out in streets. Pop. 25,173. It contains one of the newest & most elegant quarters of the metropolis, Oxford, Cambridge, and Sussex squares, Westbourne terrace, an important canal, & the terminus of the Great Western railway.

PADDLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. N.N.W. Folkestone. Area 490 ac. Pop. 49.

PADERBORN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 41 m. S. Minden, cap. circ., on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. (1846) 8,720. It is the seat of a bishopric, erected by

Charlemagne, who resided here some time, & has a gymnasium & an ecclesiastical seminary. In the middle ages it formed part of the Hanseatic league.

PADFIELD, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 10 m. N.N.W. Chapel-in-the-Frith. Pop. 1,656.

PADIHAM, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3½ m. W.N.W. Burnley. Pop. 3,789.

PADILLA, a vill., Mexican Confed., dep. Tamaulipas, 12 m. W.N.W. New Santander. Iturbide, ex-emperor of Mexico, was shot here 19th July 1824.

PADRIA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Sassari, 20 m. S.E. Alghero. Pop. (1838) with comm. 1,850.

PADRON, *Iria Flavia*, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 19 m. S.S.W. Santiago, on the Sar. Pop. 6,090. It has a fine collegiate church, and was a bishop's see previously to Santiago. Being the place where, according to monkish tradition, the body of St James landed itself, it is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

PADSTOW (corrupted from *Patuck-Stowe*), a seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St George's Channel, 29 m. N.N.E. Falmouth. Area of pa. 3,270 ac. Pop. 2,145. The town is in a rich vale, sheltered by rocky hills, has narrow streets, and many ancient houses, a church, of an antique structure, containing monuments of the Prideaux family, a custom house, with imports of iron, coal, and exports of tin, slates, and vast quantities of sand which accumulates in the harbour, and is used for manure. The harbour, which affords the only good shelter on the dangerous coast between the Land's-End and Hartland Pt., has 13 to 18 feet at spring ebbs, but the access is difficult. Customs rev. (1847) 1,065*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 6,829 tons. Mkt. Saturday. The town is governed by a portreeve. The learned Dr Prideaux was born here in 1648.

PADUA (Ital. *Padova*, anc. *Patavium*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, in the Lomb-Venetian kingd., cap. deleg., gov. & 22 m. W. Venice, on the Bacchiglione, and on the railway between Vicenza and Venice. Pop. (1846) 60,000. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls and fosses, and has seven gates. Chief objects of interest, the vast and curious place called *Prato della-Valle*, where the fair is held, and which contains an island, encircled by a canal, the banks of which are decorated by numerous statues; a cathedral, with a monument to Petrarch, church of St Antoine, richly decorated, the palace *del Bo*, or of the university, and many private palaces, a university, with a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and an ecclesiastical seminary, an observatory, cab. of nat. history, and a library of 100,000 vols. The celebrated university of Padua, founded in 13th century, had, in former times, students from every part of Europe, and their number frequently amounted to 18,000, among these were Tasso and Columbus. Padua is the birth place of Titus Livius, and of the traveller Belzoni. It has manufs. of silks and ribbons, and its manuf. of cloth was formerly extensive. Padua, anciently the most important town of Venetia, was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. It came under the power of the Venetians in 1405. Under the French it was cap. of the dep. of the Brenta.

PADUCAH, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Kentucky, on the Ohio, near the entrance of the Tennessee. Pop. 1,000.

PADUL, a town of Spain, prov. & 10 m. S.S.W. Granada, on S. of the Sierra-Nevada. Pop. 2,700.

PADULA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 54 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 8,000.—II. a market town, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., 11 m. W. Teramo.

PADULI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., cap. cant., dist. and 11 m. W. Ariano. Pop. 2,900.—II. Calab. Cit., dist. Rossano. Pop. 1,800.

PADWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 272.

PÆJJÆNE (LAKE), Finland, is situated mostly in the prov. Nyland, between lat. 61° and 62° 27′ N., and lon. 25° and 25° 50′ E.; 90 m. in length, and 20 m. in greatest breadth.

PAESANA, a comm. and market town of Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. & 13 m. W.N.W. Saluzzo, on r. b. of the Po. Pop. 6,118.

PAGANICO, several small towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 5 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 2,100.—II. same prov., 11 m. N.N.W. Aquila.—III. Tuscany, prov. and 28 m. S. Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 1,600.—*Pagano* is a vill. of Austrian Italy, dom. Venice, deleg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Treviso. Pop. 1,200.

PAGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. Chichester. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,047. A marshy inlet of the English Channel here forms a harbour for vessels of 40 tons.

PAGHAM MEW, a ruined town of Further India, Burmese dom., prov. Ava, on the Irrawadi, 110 m. S.W. Amarapura. Its former importance is attested by numerous mouldering temples.

PAGLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Rochford. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 436.

PAGLIA, a river of Central Italy, rises in the prov. Siena, Tuscany, and after a S.E. course of 30 m., joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PAGLIETA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,400.

PAGNY-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Nancy, on railway to Metz. Pop. 1,019.

PAGO, an island of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic, separated from the Croatian mainland by the Morlacca channel, from 2 to 3 m. across. Shape very irregular; length 37 m., breadth 6 m. Area 106 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 5,000. Near its centre is the lake or inlet Zascha. Surface arid, but it exports considerable quantities of wine & salt. Inhabs. mostly of Slavonic descent.—II. the chief town of this isl., on L. Zascha, near the E. coast. Pop. 3,798.—III. a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., 12 m. N.W. Ariano. P. 2,200.

PAHANG, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its E. coast mostly betw. lat. 2° & 4° N., & lon. 103° & 104° E. Estim. pop. 40,000, mostly Malays and Chinese. Products comprise gold to about 300 lbs., and tin 1,000 piculs ann., most of which latter is exported to Singapore. Imports thence and from Malacca consist in opium, silk, rice, tobacco, salt, cloths, iron wares, and agricultural implements. Principal towns, Pahang, Kuantan, and Undowe.—*Pahang*, the cap., is on both sides of a broad and shallow river, which divides the Malay and Chinese quarters, about 5 m. from its mouth. Lat. 3° 34′ N., lon. 103° 24′ E. It is a wretched place, and a fortified palace (so called) is its only building of consequence.

PAHARPOOR, a considerable town of Afghanistan, dist. Damaun, near the Indus, 22 m. N. Dera Ismael Khan, and scarcely less in size.—II. a village, Punjab, 24 m. S. Leia.

PAILTON, a hamlet of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Monks-Kirby, 5 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Pop. 602.

PAIMBŒUF, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Loire-Inf., 21 m. W. Nantes, on l. b. of the Loire, near its mouth. Pop. (1846) 3,473. It has a comm. college, a school of hydrography, and a well frequented harbour, at which large ships unload. It has building yards for large vessels and steam packets.

PAIMOGO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. N.N.W. Huelva, on the route to Sevilla. P. 2,310.

PAIMPOL, a comm. and marit. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 22 m. N.W. St Brieuc, cap. cant., on the English channel. Pop. 1,724.

PAIMPONT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 m. S.W. Montfort. Pop. 3,479.

PAINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5¼ m. E. Totness. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 2,501.

PAINSVILLE, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, cap. co. Erie, on L. Erie, 28 m. N.E. Cleveland. Pop. 2,580. It is connected with Fairport by railway.

PAINSWICK, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Glo'ster. Area of pa. 6,510 ac. Pop. 3,730. The town, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the anc. Roman camp of *Kimsbury*, is irregularly built; it has a spacious church, an endowed school, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

PAINT, numerous tnshps., U. S., N. America, in state Ohio.—I. Highland co. Pop. 2,560.—II. Holmes co. Pop. 1,361.—III. Fayette co. Pop. 1,210.—IV. Ross co. Pop. 1,380.—V. Indiana State, Wayne co. Pop. 1,610.

PAINTED POST, a vill., U. S., N. America, New York, at the confl. of the Conhocton and Tioga, on the New York and Erie railway, and 176 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. about 450. It has saw & plaster mills, and a mineral spring of some celebrity, in the vicinity.—II. a township, co. Steuben, 18 m. S.S.E. Bath. Pop. 1,674.

PAISLEY, a parl. and munic. bor., manuf. town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, on both sides of the White Cart, here crossed by 3 bridges, and on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, 7 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 16,153 ac. Pop. 60,487. Area of parl. bor., including part of 2 pas., 3,520 ac. Pop. 48,125; do. of town, 48,426. It is partly situated on an eminence, is well built, and plentifully supplied with water. It has numerous churches and chapels, of which the old collegiate abbey church is the most striking; 2 theological seminaries, a grammar school, a philosophical institution, with a museum, a handsome town hall, a jail & bridewell, barracks, a poor house, infirmary, and public subscription library. The port of Paisley is properly at Renfrew ferry, 3 m. below the town, where the Cart joins the Clyde, but the Cart is navigable to Paisley for vessels of 80 tons. The Glasgow, Paisley, & Johnstone canal passes the town. Principal manufs. are those of silk & other shawls, silks, muslins, cotton thread, and ornamental or fancy goods. Paisley has been long famous for the delicacy and beauty of its manufactures. There are besides several iron and brass foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, soap works, and extensive bleachfields. Mkts. Thursday. Co. sheriff's courts are held here. Corp. rev. (1844) 3,398*l*. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1849) 1,065. In the vicinity of the town, coal, ironstone, fire and potter's clay, are raised. The celeb. Professor Wilson, the American ornithologist, Alex. Wilson, & Robt. Tannahill, the poet, were born here. The town occupies the site of the Roman sta. *Vanduria*.

PAKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 57 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,300.

PAKEFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Area 540 ac. Pop 495, chiefly employed in fisheries.

PAKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. St Edmund's-Bury. Ac. 3,270. P. 1,102.

PAK-NAM, a town of Siam, on the Menam, about 4 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 20 m. S.E. Bang-kok, and stated to extend for 2 m. along the bank of the river.

PAKOSK, a small town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, reg. & 23 m. S. Bromberg. P. 900.

PAK-PATTAN, a town of the Punjab, near a greatly frequented ferry over the Ravee, and 95 m. S.W. Lahore. Here, it is conjectured, the colossal altars were erected by Alexander the Great to mark the E. boundary of his conquests.

PAKRACZ, a mkt. town of Slavonia, co. & 23 m. W.N.W. Poschega, on an affl. of the Save. Pop. 1,120. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PAKROJANTY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 119 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,650.

PAKS, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 62 m. S. Buda, on the Danube. Pop. (1845) 8,700. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

PAL DE CHALANÇON (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.W. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,467.—*St Pal de Mons* is a comm. and vill., same dep., 10 m. N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,881.

PALACHY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 23 m. S.E. Coimbatoor. Here, in 1800, were dug up many coins of Augustus and Tiberius.

PALACIOS (LOS), a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 1,835.

PALÆA, & PALÆO, are Greek terms signifying old, and applied to numerous sites and places in the east.—*Palæa Achaia* is the name of the remains of the ancient *Dyme*, Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, 18 m. S.W. Patras, on the S. side of its gulf.—*Palæocastro*, the remains of 2 anc. towns, in Acarnania, near Ætos, and in Phocis.—The *Gulf of Palæocastro* is an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.—*Palæopolis*, the remains of the anc. *Elis*, Morea, 8½ m. E.S.E. Gastuni.—II. the remains of the anc. *Gythium*, Maina, N. Marathonisi, and comprising a theatre and some Roman baths.—*Palæovouni* is a modern name of Mt. Helicon.

PALAFURGEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Gerona, near the Mediterranean. P. 3,731.

PALAGONIA, a mkt. town of Sicily, intend. and 20 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 4,000.

PALAIS (LE), a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the N. side of the isl. Belleisle. Pop. 1,790. It has a small port, defended by a citadel, and an active trade in salt and fish.—II. a comm. and town, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., near the Bidouze, 25 m. S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,619.

PALAISEAU, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. S.S.W. Paris. P. 1,716.

PALAMCOTTA, two towns of Brit. India, presid. Madras.—I. dist. Tinnevelly, 45 m. N.N.E. Cape Comorin.—II. dist. S. Arcot, 47 m. S.S.W. Pondicherry.

PALAMOS, a fortified marit. town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Gerona. Pop. 2,000.

PALAMOW, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 88 m. W.N.W. Ramghur.

PALANCIA, a river of Spain, Valencia, rises about 4 m. W. Bexis, flows past Xerica and Segorba, and after a S.E. course of 45 m., enters the Mediterranean 4 m. E. Murviedro. Its waters serve, by means of canals, to irrigate several thousand acres of land, otherwise almost incapable of cultivation.

PALANKA (New, German, & Old), 3 contiguous vills. of S. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.W. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. United pop. 6,697.

PALANTONG, a town of Further India, Cassay, 50 m. S.E. Munnipoor.

PALAPETTY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 52 m. W.S.W. Trichinopoly.

PALATINATE (Germ. *Pfalz*), an old division of

Germany, consisting of—I. Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine. Chief towns, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Simmern, and Deux Ponts.—II. Upper Palatinate, in the N. of Bavaria. The whole of the upper, and part of the lower portion is now incorporated with Bavaria, the remainder is divided among the states of Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Hessen-Darmstadt.

PALATINE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 48 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,823.

PALAUR, a river of S. Hindostan, rises in Mysore, flows through the dists. Arcot and Chingleput (Madras presid.), & enters the Indian Ocean 42 m. S.W. Madras, after a course of 190 m. It separates the dists. N. and S. Arcot.

PALAWAN, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippine isls., and lat. 8° 37′ and 11° 30′ N., and lon. 117° and 120° E., separating the China and Sooloo seas, and having S. the Balabac passage. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 260 m., average breadth 30 m. Surface mntnous. in the interior, its coasts flat, but has been little explored. Cowries, gold, ebony, and other fine woods, are among its products.

PALAZZO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 17 m. E.S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,700.

PALAZZO-ADRIANO, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. & 12 m. S.S.E. Corleone. P. 5,000.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, dist. and 13 m. N.W. Noto. Pop. 8,600. Near it are extensive remains of the anc. *Acræ*.

PALAZZUOLO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, on the Oglio, 5 m. N.W. Chiari. P. 3,000.

PALEMBANG, a town of Sumatra, cap. state, in its E. part, extending for about 3 m. along both sides of the river Moosee, here 200 yards across, 50 m. from its mouth in the Strait of Banca. Pop. (1840) 25,000, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts, and partly living on rafts moored in the riv. It has a sultan's palace, enclosed by a brick wall, and some good dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants, and its port is one of the best in the Malay Archipelago. An active trade is carried on here with Java, Malacca, Penang, and Rhio. Coal was discovered near it in 1848.

PALENA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 21 m. S.S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,000.

PALENCIA, *Palentia*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. & 114 m. N.W. Madrid, on the Carrion, affl. of the Pisuerga. Pop. 10,490. It is surrounded by an old wall, is a bishop's see, and has a fine Gothic cathedral, and manufs. of woollens and leather.

PALENQUE, a vill. of the Mexican confederation, state Chiapas, 100 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real, formerly a place of some traffic; about 7 m. S.W. of which are some of the most extensive and magnificent ruins in Central America. The principal of these, called the "Palace," is 220 feet in length by 180 feet in breadth, with numerous sculptures, &c., treated of in *Stephen's Central America*.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, prov. Palencia, on the Orlanza, 26 m. S.W. Burgos. Pop. 1,562.

PALERMO, *Panormus*, a fortified city, cap. of Sicily, with a port on the N. side of the island, in a rich valley. Lat. of light-house 38° 8′ 2″ N., lon. 13° 22′ 2″ E. Pop. (1844) 180,000. It is regarded as the second cap. of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, facing the sea, and enclosed by an old wall. Next the sea is the strong fort of Castellamare. The city is ornamented by numerous fountains, and has many handsome edifices, among which are a cathedral of the 10th century, with a modern cupola; the magnificent church of St Peter; a royal palace, in the Norman & Saracen style; and an observatory. The port is enclosed by a mole 1,300 ft. in length, terminated by a lighthouse and a battery, a second interior port is reserved for the marine. Palermo is the residence of the military commandant of the isl., and has an arsenal and ship-building yards. Its university, founded 1394, had a library of 40,000 vols., & in 1841, 735 students. Here are a botanic garden, & numerous learned societies. Chief benevolent institutions, a royal hospital, & a foundling hospital. Manufs. comprise cotton goods, straw hats, silk gloves, chemical products, and paper, and it has an extensive export and import trade. Founded by the Phœnicians, Palermo became the cap. of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It was taken by the Romans 250 B.C., it was afterwards cap. of the Saracen states in the island. The Normans took it in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the "Sicilian vespers." The court of Naples resided here from 1806 to 1815.

PALERMO, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 15 m. S. E. Oswego. Pop. 1,928.—II. Maine, 13 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,534.

PALESTINE, numerous vills., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Missouri, 42 m. W.N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 1,354.—II. Louisiana, 65 m. N. New Orleans.

PALESTINE, or the HOLY LAND (*Philistia, Judea*), a country of S.W. Asia, comprising the S. part of Syria, and forming the modern pashs. Acre and Gaza, and the S. part of the pash. Damascus, extending between lat. 30° 40′ and 33° 32′ N., and lon. 33° 35′ and 35° 48′ E., having N. the pash. Tripoli, W. the Mediterranean, and S. and S.E. the Arabian desert. Length from Mount Hermon in the N. to Kadesh-Barnea in the S., 193 m.; average breadth 75 m. Area 11,000 sq. m., or about double that of Wales. It is traversed from N. to S. by the chain of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus. Mount Hermon, the highest summit, has an elevation of 10,000 feet, Jebel Mousa or Sinai is 7,033 feet, the Mount of Olives near the site of Jerusalem, has an elevation of 2,536 feet, while the lake of Tiberias has a depression of 328 ft. below the level of the sea, & the valley of the Dead Sea the remarkable depression of 1,312 feet (*Symonds*). The country generally is of trap formation with volcanic rocks in several localities, as in the valley of the Dead Sea. An oolitic limestone and indurated chalk rock prevails, in which are numerous caverns W. of the Jordan, and is common in the locality of Jerusalem. Soil rich and fertile in the valleys and sides of the mountains; but as the climate requires irrigation, and careful culture is wanting, the land is comparatively desolate & barren. Principal river the Jordan, which traverses the land from N. to S.; its tributary the Jarmuth; the Kishon which flows into the Mediterranean; the Belus or Nahr Khardanus, and a few smaller streams. Lakes Meron or Huleh, Gennesareth (Tiberias), & the Dead Sea are mentioned under separate heads. Climate in the dry season very fine, with bright sky and no rain. Gentle rains, with W. winds, commence in October, and fall regularly in November and December. Rain continues at intervals more or less till March, after which none falls all the harvest, which is in May and June, or the summer which succeeds afterwards. Winter frosts slight, except in high positions, where snow occasionally falls; heat of summer in the low valleys is very great, but not oppressive in other situations. [See temp. of JERUSALEM.] In the fifth century, the country was divided ecclesiastically into the first, second, and third Palestine; 1st. comprising Judea, cap. Cæsarea or Kisariah; 2d Samaria, cap. Scytho-

polis or Bethshean, Galilee, &c.; and the 3d the countries E. and S. of the Dead Sea, cap. Petra, over all which sees, Jerusalem was subsequently erected into a patriarchate. The ancient divisions among the tribes of Israel, and pashaliks, are as follow:—

	Tribes.	Anc. Divisions.	Modern Pashaliks.
W. of the Jordan.	Asher, Naphthali, Zebulon,	Galilee,	Akka.
	Issachar, Manasseh, Ephraim,	Samaria,	Akka and Damascus.
	Benjamin, Judah, Dan, Simeon,	Judea,	Gaza and Damascus.
E. of Do.	Manasseh, Gad, Reuben,	Gaulonitis, Batanea, Galaaditis, Perea,	Damascus.

[For Historical events see JERUSALEM and SYRIA.]

PALESTRINA, *Prœneste*, an episcopal city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 22 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 4,629. Its walls present successively the architecture of the Pelasgic era, and the Roman periods. The modern town is built on the site of the temple of Fortune erected by Sylla. It has some interesting churches, an old palace of the Barberini family, and a castle, once the chief stronghold of the Colonna, to whom the town belonged. [PELESTRINA.]

PALGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Eye. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 730.

PALHANPOOR, a fortified town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., 84 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad. Pop. 30,000 (?). It is an important frontier town.

PALIANO, a fortified town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, 7 m. N.W. Anagni. Pop. 3,688. It is enclosed by strong walls, and accessible only on one side.

PALIGHAUT, or PAULGAUTCHERRY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the Ponany, 68 m. S.E. Calicut, in a remarkable breach in the mntns. of S. Hindostan termed the Paulgautcherry Pass.

PALINURO (CAPE), a headland of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 15 m. W. Policastro.

PALISSE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 27 m. S.E. Moulins. P. 1,701.

PALK'S STRAIT is that portion of the Indian Ocean separating Ceylon from the mainland of Hindostan, in lat. 10° N., lon. 80° E., and where narrowest 40 m. across. It is bounded S.ward by the isl. Ramisseram, and the shoal called Adam's bridge; and in it some important pearl and chank fisheries are carried on.

PALLANZA, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. prov., on a tongue of land in lake Maggiore, 5 m. E. Gravellona. Pop. (with comm.) 2,044.

PALLAS-KENRY, a market-town of Irel., Munster, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Pop. 783. Fair 15th Aug. Co. petty sessions are held here.

PALLICE, or PALLAS, a hamlet of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 1½ m. S.E. Ballymahon. Oliver Goldsmith was born here in 1731.

PALLEE, a large commercial town of Hindostan, dom. and 40 m. S.S.E. Joudpoor, on an affl. of the Loony river. It is a great entrepôt for Malwa opium in its transit to Bombay, &c., and it has a considerable import trade in chintz and European manufs.

PALLIA, a town of British India, Scinde, 84 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

PALLICOONDA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 28 m. W. Arcot. It has a large Hindoo temple.

PALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9½ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,090 ac. P. 425.

PALLISER ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., Low. Archip., lat. 15° S., lon. 145° W.—*Cape Palliser* is the S. extremity of New Zealand, North island. Lat. 41° 38′ S., and lon. 175° 21′ E.

PALMA, one of the Canary isls., Atlantic, its W. extremity being in lat. 28° 45′ N., lon. 17° 50′ W. Estimated area 333 sq. m. Pop. (1835) 33,089. It is remarkable for its great elevation as contrasted with its small extent; several of its peaks are upwards of 7,000 feet in height. The coasts and most of the valleys are highly fertile, and the isl. is well wooded. Principal products, wine, fruits, honey, wax, silk, & sugar. Some taffetas and other fabrics are made; but fishing is a much more general occupation. Principal towns, Santa Cruz on the E., and Tazacorte on the W. coast.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, near its S.W. coast, intend. and 13 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 8,000. It has an active trade in almonds, dried fruits, soda, wine, and sulphur.—II. a town, Naples, prov. T. di Livoro, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Nola. Pop. 6,000.—III. a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 7 m. N.W. Alcacer do Sal.—Also a small town of New Granada, and a river and Cape of Cuba.

PALMA, a fortified town of the Balearic isls., cap. of the isl. Majorca, & of the prov. Baleares, with a fine harbour in the bay of Palmas, on its S.W. coast. Pop. (1845) 40,514. It is the residence of the Captain-General of Majorca, and has a fine gothic cathedral, a governor's palace & town-house, and manufs. of silks and woollens. In its vicinity is a vast palace formerly occupied by the inquisition.

PALMA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 26 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 3,630.—II. (*P. del Rio*), prov. and 30 m. S.W. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its confl. with the Xenil. Pop. 5,528.—III. (*P.-Nuova*), Austrian Italy, a fortified town, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. S.S.E. Udine, on the Roja. Pop. 2,800.

PALMARIA, an islet of N. Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto-Vevere, 1 m. long, celebrated for its fine black marble with golden veins. It bounds the Gulf of Spezzia on S.W.

PALMAS (LAS), the cap. town of the Great Canary isl, on its E. coast. Pop. 17,382. Its port called Luz, has an active trade.—II. (*Cape*), a low promontory of N. Guinea in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 22′ 1″ N., lon. 7° 44′ 2″ W.—III. a small isl. of S. Amer., prov. and 15 m. N.W. Buenaventura in the bay of Choco, Pacific, and discovered by Pizarro in 1527.—IV. (*Gulf of*), Sardinia, is on its S.W. coast between this isl. & Santa Antioca.—(*Point*), Yucatan, on its W. coast near Sisal.—*Palmas* is a riv. of Zanquebar, E. Africa, and a harbour of S. Amer., Ecuador, under the equator.

PALME (LAGOON OF), France, dep. Aude, 14 m. S. Narbonne, is separated from the Mediterranean by only a narrow isl., and united with it by the straits of Jongrausse and Frauqui. Length N. to S., about 2½ m., breadth about 2 m. On the W. bank is the village of Palme.

PALMELLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremad., 18 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,700. It has several churches, an hospital, and a latin school.

PALMER, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 63 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,139.

PALMERSTON ISLAND, Pacific O., is in lat 18° 4′ S., lon. 163° 10′ W.—*Cape Palmerston* is a headland, E. Australia, lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 149° 30′ E.

PALMERSTOWN, a vill. & pa. of Ireld., Leinster, co. Dublin, adjoining Phœnix Park. Area of pa. 1,517 ac. Pop. of ditto 1,411; of vill. 201. It gives the title of viscount to the Temple family.

PALMI, a royal city of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 21 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 6,200. It has a port on the gulf of Gioja, & an active trade.

PALMOLI, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 13 m. S.S.W. Il Vasto. P. 2,500.

PALMYRA (the *Tadmor* of Scripture), a ruined city in an oasis of the Syrian desert, pash. and 120 m. N.E. Damascus. Lat. 34° 18′ N., lon. 38° 13′ E. Its remains, which probably cover a surface of 3 sq. m., are situated near the E. declivity of a mntn. range, and consist of a great number of columns, portions of a temple of the sun, occupying a quadrangular space of 220 sq. yds., and which had 390 columns, 60 of which still remain; fragments of some other temples, several gateways, traces of an aqueduct, and numerous sepulchres on the sides and summits of the adjacent heights, most of which edifices appear to have been constructed during the three first centuries of the Christian era.

PALMYRA, two tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 177 m. N.W. Albany. P. 3,549.—II. Maine, 43 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,500.—The *Palmyra Islands* are a small group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 50′ N., lon. 162° 23′ W.

PALMYRAS POINT, a headland of British India, presid. and in the bay of Bengal, dist. Cuttack, near the mouth of the riv. Braminy, 57 m. S.E. Balasore. All ships for Calcutta, endeavour to make this point, off which they are met by pilots.

PALO, a city of Naples, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 5,500.—II. a market town, prov. Princip. Cit., 9 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 2,600.

PALOMAR (SAN ANDRES DE), a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 4,350. It has manufactures of lace.

PALOMBARA, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca di Roma, 8 m N. Tivoli. Pop. 2,694.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 11 m. S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 1,500.

PALOONSHAH, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 150 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad, and seated in a fine valley, but now in decay.

PALOS, a town on the W. coast of the island Celebes, cap. of a dist. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of Macassar, and to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.—III. (*Port of*), Spain. [MOGUER.]—*Cape Palos* is the E. extremity of Murcia, in the Mediterranean, 18 m. E. Cartagena.

PALOTA, a market town of Hungary, co. and 13 m. N.E. Veszprim. Pop. 4,994. It was ravaged by the Turks in 1603.

PALPA, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, near the Gunduck, 58 m. W. Gorkha.—II. a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. Lima, prov. and 60 m. S.E. Ica, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth in the Pacific.

PALTE (LAKE), a remarkable lake of E. Tibet, 30 m. S.W. Lassa, and which is nearly circular, 40 m. in diameter, and containing a large central island, in which is a Tibetan temple.

PALU, or PALOO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. N. Diarbekir, on the Murad Chai, the E. arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 1,000 families, of whom 400 are Armenian, and 600 Mohammedan, the former employed in cotton weaving, dyeing, tanning, and other manufs., the latter in agriculture.

PALUAU, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 20 m. W.N.W. Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 1,980.—II. dep. Vendee, 12 m. N.W. Napoleon-Vendee. Pop. 555.

PALUD (LA), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 13 m. N.N.W. Orange, on railway from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 2,356.

PALUZZA, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg and 33 m. N.W. Udine. P. 1,800.

PALYAD, an inland town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., 64 m. W.S.W. Cambay.

PAMAKASSAN and PAMANUKAN, two towns of the Dutch East Indies. I. on the S. coast of the island Madura, residence of a native prince.—II. on the N. coast of Java, 70 m. E. Batavia.

PAMBER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 484.

PAMBU, a small town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the river St Francisco, 50 m. E.S.E. Santa Maria. It has an electoral college, instituted 1843.

PAMELIA, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 4 m. N. Watertown. Pop. 2,104.

PAMIERS, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Ariege, 10 m. N. Foix, on r. b. of the Ariege. Pop. (1846) 5,920. It has a comm. college, and was formerly cap. of the comté Foix.

PAMIR, an extensive table land of Central Asia, its highest point called by the natives the "roof of the world," in lat. 37° 27′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E., is 15,600 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded S. by the Hindoo Koosh mountains, and here is Lake Sir-i-Kol, which gives origin to the Oxus riv. Here is found the Pamir sheep or rass.

PAMLICO, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., North Carolina, forming the expansion of the Tar from below Washington to Pamlico Sound, about 40 m. in length by from 1 to 8 m. in breadth.—*Pamlico Sound* is a shallow estuary, separated from the Atlantic by long sandy islands, and about 80 m. in length by from 8 to 30 m. in width. At the outer point of one of the islands is Cape Hatteras. Its chief entrance is Ocracoke inlet. It is connected in the N. with Albemarle Sound.

PAMPARATO, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 10 m. S. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Casotto. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,505.

PAMPAS are the vast plains of S. America, extending from Patagonia, over 27° of lat., and 1,620,000 sq. m., comprising all the central part of the Plata confederation, and traversed by the Pilcomayo, Vermejo, Salado, and other tributaries of the Paraguay and Parana rivers, besides the Colorado, and other rivers in the S., all having a S.E. direction. The N. part of these plains is rich in tropical palms, and other vegetable products, the central part is grassy ground, almost destitute of trees, the S. portion swampy and barren ground, covered with shingle.—II. (*del Sacramento*), consist of the E. and little explored territory of Peru, watered by the Ucayale and its affls., covered with forests, and of the highest fertility.—The *Pampa Grande*, S. Peru, is a level sandy desert between Arequipa and the ocean, 2,000 feet above the sea, and destitute of water or vegetation.

PAMPATAR, a marit. vill. of S. Amer, Venezuela, on the S. side of the island Margarita, fortified, and having a pretty good harbour.

PAMPELONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Viaur, 14 m. N.N.E. Alby. Pop. 2,025.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain. [PAMPLONA.]

PAMPISFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4½ m. W.N.W. Linton. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 333.

PAMPLONA, *Pampelo*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Navarra, on the Agra, an affl. of the Aragon, 195 m. N.N.E. Madrid, and 20 m. from the French frontier. Pop. (1845) 11,000. It has a fine promenade and public fountains, supplied by a noble aqueduct, an anc. cathedral, palaces

of the Viceroy and of the bishop, a Latin college, and several other schools. Manufs. comprise paper, leather, and coarse woollens, and it has an active commerce with France in wool and silk, and a celebrated annual fair in June. It was taken from the Arabs by Charlemagne in 778. In 860 it was made cap. of Navarra, of which Count Garcias took the title of king. The French took it in 1808, and held it till 1813, when it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington.

PAMPLONA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Boyaca, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Zulia river, 200 m. N.E. Bogota. Pop. 3,200. It is well built. Principal edifices, its churches and convents, one of which latter is very richly decorated. Near it are mines of gold and silver.

PAMPROUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 14 m. N.N.E. Melle. Pop. 1,350.

PAMPUR, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a bridge of several arches, 5 m. W. Serinagur, and comprising between 300 and 400 houses, a bazaar, & 2 Mohammedan shrines. Near it a good deal of fine saffron is raised.

PANAGUR, an ancient town of British India, presid. Bengal, W. ceded dists., 11 m. N. Gurrah, and having several temples.

PANAMA, a fortified seaport city of S. Amer., New Granada, cap. dep. Istmo, on the Gulf & S. coast of the isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 56′ N., lon. 79° 31′ 2″ W. It stands on a peninsular tongue of land, across which its streets extend from sea to sea. Pop., with suburbs, about 6,000. The town is cleaner than Spanish American towns generally, but its pop. and trade had lately decayed. It has a beautiful cathedral, various convents, a nunnery, Jesuits' college, and a large edifice, also intended for a college, but which has not been finished. Its harbour is protected by numerous islets, and affords secure anchorage. The country around is fertile. Provisions are plentiful, and the city has some trade in S. American produce, especially gold dust, pearls, shells, hides, and coffee, which are exported to Europe, chiefly by way of Chagres, on the opposite coast; also on route to California, and now a station for the mails between Great Britain, Peru, and Chile.

PANAMA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, New Granada, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° and 9° N., and lon. 78° and 80° 25′ W. Length and breadth at entrance about 120 m. each. Its W. part is called the Gulf of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of St Miguel. The Gulf of Panama contains the Pearl islands (Archipelago de las Perlas), so named from an important pearl fishery, formerly carried on there, but which has greatly declined. On its shores are the city Panama, and the towns Nata and Parita.

PANAMA, or DARIEN (ISTHMUS OF), connects N. (or rather Central), and S. America, and is comprised in the republic New Granada, dep. Isthmus, forming a prov. between lat. 9° and 10° N., and lon. 77° 30′ and 81° W., having N. the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Darien, and S. the Gulf of Panama. Length, W. to E., about 200 m., average breadth 40 m., but in lon. 79° it is narrowed to less than 30 m. Surface undulating, the hill chains which extend through the isthmus, uniting the mountain systems of Central and S. Amer., are near Panama, not more than 260 feet above the level of the Pacific. A great quantity of rain falls; in the months of July, August, and September, it rains incessantly. Soil very fertile; products comprise, fine timber, in great variety, fruits, rice, maize, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, caoutchouc, vanilla, dyes, drugs, hides, limestone. On its N. coast are Puerto-Bello and Chagres; on its S. side is Panama; and between these towns are the two principal lines of route across the isthmus. A connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has been proposed at three different parts of the isthmus; at Tehuantepec, at Nicaragua, and at the narrowest part, where a railway has been fixed on between Chagres and Panama.

PANAON, one of the Philippine islands of E. Archipelago, in the Surigao passage, between the islands Leyte and Mindanao. Length 18 m.

PANARAGA, a town in the S. part of the island Java, S.E. Surakarta.

PANARIA (*Hycesia* and *Thermisia*), one of the Lipari islands, Mediterranean, 5 m. N.E. Lipari. It is about 7 m. in circuit, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains many volcanic products. On its S. side is a good port. Pop. 200. It has several remains of antiquity.

PANARO, *Scultenna*, a river of N. Italy, rises in Monte Cimone, & flows N. between the duchy of Modena and the Pontif. states. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where the canal of Modena joins it to the Secchia; and it enters the Po on the right, 12 m. N.W. Ferrara. Length 75 m. Under the French it give name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the duchy of Modena.

PANAROOCAN, a town of Java, 85 m. E.S.E. Surabaya.

PANAY, or PANY, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines. Lat. 10° 24′ N., lon. 122° 6′ E. Estimated area 4,560 sq. m. It is fertile, but is stated to be unhealthy, and is thinly cultivated. On it are the Spanish settlements Ilolo and Antigua. [PHILIPPINES.]

PANBRIDE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. S.W. Arbroath. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 1,389, of whom 134 are in the vill. In the N.E. of the pa. is the mansion of the Earl of Panmure, and near it are remains of an anc. feudal castle.

PANCALIERI, a vill. of the Sard. Sta., Piedmont, div. & 18 m. S. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,838.

PANCORVO, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.E. Burgos, in a mountain defile, at the entrance of which was a fortress which the French occupied from 1808 to 1813, and demolished in 1823. Pop. 1,217.

PANCRAS (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, comprising a large part of the N. division of the metropolis, and extending N.ward so as to include a portion of the town of Highgate, with the suburbs Camden Town, Kentish Town, Somers Town, &c. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 129,763. Its "old" church, lately rebuilt, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the most ancient Christian temples in Britain, and in the cemetery surrounding it are many interesting tombs. The new church in the New Road is an elegant structure, with attached vestries, supported by caryatides. In this pa. are a University-College, Hall, and Hospital, the small pox and fever hospitals, a beautiful Scottish church, with two towers, King's Cross, a portion of the Regent's Park and canal, and the termini of the London & North-Western, and the Great Northern railways.

PANCRASSWEEK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. W.N.W. Holsworthy. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 540.

PANCSOVA, a fortified market town of S. Hungary, Banat, head quarters of a German regiment, with a steam packet station on the Danube, 62 m. S.S.W. Temeswar. Pop. (1845) 11,710. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, mathematical and German schools, and an active trade.

PANEAS, or BANIAS, *Cæsarea Philippi*, a vill. of

Palestine, pash. & 45 m. W.S.W. Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. It comprises about 150 houses, and has on its N. side a well built bridge, the ruins of the ancient town, a cavern (the *Panium* of Josephus), and some traces of a temple erected by Herod in honour of Augustus.

PANGANSANE, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Celebes, about lat. 6° S, lon. 122° 30′ E. Length, N. to S., 60 m., average breadth 16 m. It is well wooded, and populous.

PANGBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 804.

PANGOUTARAN, an isl. of the Malay Archip., Sooloo group, lat. 6° 15′ N., lon. 120° 40′ E. Length 10 m., breadth 4 m. It is of coral formation, & abounds with cocoa palms & live stock.

PANIANY, a town of British India. [PONANY.]

PANIPUT (Hind. *Panipata*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., cap. div. of the dist. Delhi, 55 m. N.N.W. Delhi. It is 4 m. in circ., enclosed by a decayed wall, has a remarkable Mohammedan shrine, and had formerly a considerable trade.

PANISSIÈRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire, 18 m. N.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,160.

PANJAB, or PENJAB, a territ. of India. [PUNJAB.]

PANJANG, or PULO PANJANG, an isl. off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 9° 18′ N., lon. 103° 36′ E., 20 m. in length, N. to S., by 4 m. in average breadth, and similar in most respects to the isl. Junkceylon, from which it is 12 m. E.ward. Some islets, S. Madura, N. Papua, & E. Borneo, have the same name.

PANJIM, or NEW GOA, a town of Portuguese Hindostan, 5 m. W. Goa, mostly inhabited by native Christians. It is the residence of the Portuguese viceroy, and many of the principal Europeans in the settlement.

PANNAH, or PUNNAH, a town of British India, in the Bundelcund table land, 110 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is large, has numerous temples, and is known for its diamond mines, probably the *Panassa* of Ptolemy, and which in the time of the emperor Akbar (about A.D. 1600), yielded an ann. revenue estimated at 80,000*l*.

PANNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.E. Harrogate, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk railway. Area 4,520 ac. Pop. 1,413.

PANNANICH, a vill., and celebrated mineral spa, of Scotl., co. and 39 m. W. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuick, on the Dee. Its waters strongly resemble the German Seltzer waters, and are numerously frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation sevl. houses have been erected by the proprietor.

PANORMOS, a marit. town on the N.E. shore of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, and with the best harbour in that island. Pop. 2,500.

PANTALEO (SAN), an islet off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 m. N. Marsala, with ruins of the ancient *Motya*.—II. a vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand., div. and 11 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 1,344.

PANTAR, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, separated on the E. from Ombay by the Str. of Pantar, and on the W. from Lomblem by the Str. of Allóo. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 124° E. Length, N. to S., 30 m., breadth 15 m.

PANTEAGUE, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 4½ m. W.S.W. Usk. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 2,171.

PANTELLARIA, *Cossyra*, an isl. of Naples, in the Mediterranean, prov. & dist. Girgenti, 60 m. from the S.W. coast of Sicily, and 100 m. E. Kalybia (Tunis), its chief town being in lat. 36° 51′ 15″ N., lon. 11° 54′ 29″ E. Shape oval, circuit about 30 m. Pop. 5,000. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs &c., and it produces fine fruit, especially grapes, but not enough corn for its own consumption, and its principal product is a fine breed of asses. At its N.W. point, at the head of a cove, is the town Oppidolo, "a large, but poor place, of a miserable aspect, and loaded, rather than decorated, with a huge pa. church, several chapels, and a Capuchin establishment." It has also a large castle, some batteries, and a convenient port for small vessels, with some export trade in wine, oil, cotton, orchill, & raisins.

PANTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.N.W. Braintree. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 209. Pantfield hall is a fine ancient structure.

PANTIN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., 2 m. N.E. Paris, near the canal de l'Ourcq. Pop. 2,341.

PANTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 150.

PANUCO, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. Vera Cruz, on the Montezuma, or Panuco river, 50 m. from its mouth, near Tamaulipas. It had formerly a trade in fustic, but this has declined. On the banks of its river some curious Mexican antiquities have been discovered.

PANWELL, or PAUNWELLY, a town of Brit. India, presid. and 21 m. E. Bombay, on a river which flows into its harbour, with an active trade.

PAO, numerous towns of China, the principal being—I. (*P.-Khing*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 27° N., lon. 111° 12′ E.—II. (*P.-Ning*), prov. Se-chuen, cap. dep., lat. 31° 32′ N., lon. 106° E.—III. (*P.-Ting*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 95 m. S.W. Peking. It is second in its prov. after the cap., and is the seat of the prov. viceroy.

PAOLA, *Patycos*, a city of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. dist. and cant., on a height near the sea, 13 m. W.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 5,000. It is defended seaward by a fortress & 2 towers; has several churches and convents, 2 hospitals, manufs. of woollen cloths & silks, and earthenware.

PAOLO DE LOANDA (SAN), a town of W. Africa. [PAUL DE LOANDA, ST.]

PAOU, or TACANOVA, the principal island of the Feejee Archipelago, Pacific O., lat. 17° S., lon. 179° E. It is stated to be 130 m. in circ., populous and densely wooded. Sandal wood is one of its chief products.

PAPA, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 26 m. N.W. Veszprim, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Marczal. Pop. (1845) 16,409. It has a castle and grounds belonging to Prince Esterhazy; Rom. Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches; two synagogues, several convents, and hospitals, a gymnasium, & school for the poor, with manufs. of paper, glass, and stonewares.

PAPA-STOUR, one of the Shetland isls., Scotl., pa. Walls, on the S. side of the entrance of St Magnus Bay. Length 2½ m. P. 382, mostly fishermen. Another small isl. in Shetland bears the name of Papa.

PAPA-STRONSAY, & PAPA-WESTRAY, two isls. of the Orkney group, Scotl.—I. pa. & N.E. Stronsay, about 3 m. in circ., flat, and fertile. Pop. 28. Here are several remains of old ecclesiastical edifices.—II. pa. Westray, 1½ m. E. Akerness. Length 3½ m. Pop. 385, mostly agricultural.

PAPAGAYO, a gulf and volcano of Cent. Amer., state and S.W. the lake of Nicaragua, the gulf an inlet of the Pacific O., and the volcano on its N.E. shore. It is also the name of the most S. point of Lanzarote, Canary isls.—The *Papagayos* are an island-group off the E. coast of Brazil, immediately E. Cape Frio.

PAPAL STATES, Italy. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

PAPANDAYANG, a volcano of Java, 87 m. S.E. Batavia. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it, Aug. 11th and 12th, 1772.

PAPANTLA, a vill. of the Mexican Confed., dep. Vera Cruz, 125 m. S.S.E. Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, red pepper, and vanilla.

PAPASQUIERO, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 50 m. W.N.W. Durango, on the Culican. Pop. about 3,800.

PAPCASTLE & GOAT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Bride-Kirk, united to Cockermouth by a stone bridge over the Derwent. Pop. 568.

PAPENBURG, a town of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, in a marshy tract, 21 m. S.S.E. Emden, and united to the Ems by several canals. Pop. 3,620. It has ship-building docks, and manufs. of tobacco, chicory, and linen fabrics.

PAPENDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. S. Holland, on the Waal, 1 m. N.E. Dort. P. 1,856.

PAPHOS, an ancient city of Cyprus. [BAFFA.]

PAPIETE, a vill., Society islands, on the N.W. coast of Tahiti.

PAPLEWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area 5,250 ac. Pop. 319.

PAPOUL (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,295.

PAPOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 47 m. N.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,520.

PAPOZZA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, dist. and 5 m. S.S.W. Adria, on the Po. Pop. 2,400.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 37 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 2,160. It has a fine castle of the counts Pappenheim.

PAPS OF JURA, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the isl. Jura, Hebrides. Benanoir, the most lofty, rises to 2,470 feet above the sea.—The *Paps of Matane* are 2 mntns., Lower Canada, dist. Rimouski, on the S. side of the estuary of the St Lawrence. Lat. 48° 43′ N., lon. 67° 30′ W.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, an extensive isl. of the E. Archipelago, beyond Ceram and Gilolo, and comprised in the great division Australasia, between the equator and lat. 10° S., and lon. 130° and 150° E., separated S.ward by Torres Strait from the N. point of Australia, and having W. the Arafura Sea. Area has been loosely estimated at from 200,000 to 275,000 sq. m.; but it is wholly unknown, even its coasts having been only partially explored by Europeans. It has a remarkably irregular shape, its W. end especially being indented by large and deep bays, & some large rivers forming estuaries. The country inland has been observed to rise into mntn. chains of considerable height, & apparently to the snow. line, & most part of the surface yet seen appears to be covered with timber of large size. Many of the finest productions of the Archipelago, comprising birds of paradise, pearls, gold, fine woods, resins, bamboos, &c., are brought from this region by Bughis, and other traders to the Arru isls., Singapore, and the Dutch settlements in the east. Some new species of marsupial animals have been discovered, and it is rich in birds of various kinds. The inhabs. are partly Malays, and partly a negro race, which extends into Australia, and has been termed the "Papuan negro." Several vills. have been remarked along the coasts, with large houses capable of containing several hundred people, and at Utamata, on the S.W. side of the isl., the Dutch a few years ago established a fort.

PAPUDO BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Chile, dep. Aconcagua, 45 m. N.E. Valparaiso. Some export trade is carried on here.

PAPWORTH, two pas. of Engl., cos. Cambridge and Hunts.—I. (*St Agnes*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Caxton. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 148.—II. (*St Everard*), 3 m. N.N.W. Caxton. Area 1,115 ac. Pop. 117.

PARÁ ("father of waters"), the name originally applied to the river Amazon, S. America, but now employed to designate its S. arm, which receives the Tocantins river, is 40 m. across at its entrance, and has on its E. side the city Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the *bore* is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high water in a few minutes before the new and full moons, by a vast wave, 15 ft. in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

PARÁ, a vast marit. prov. of Brazil, in the N., nominally comprising nearly all the Brazilian territory watered by the Amazon, Rio Negro, & their tributaries, & extending N. from lat. 9° S., and W. from lon. 45° W. Estim. area 1,102,500 sq. m., and pop. 239,000, of whom 10,000 are supposed to be Indians. Most part of this region remains unexplored, and covered with dense primeval forests. Valuable products are in immense variety; at present, the chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc, cocoa, sarsaparilla, cloves, balsams, gums, medicinal plants, and Brazil nuts. The principal manufs. are of shoes, and other articles made from Indian rubber. Pará, or Belem, is the only city of importance in all this region; in the interior are some scattered vills., mostly on tributaries of the Amazon, not along the main stream, the traveller on which will scarcely see 50 houses in 300 miles.

PARÁ, or BELEM, a seaport city of Brazil, cap. prov., 70 m. from the Atlantic, lat. of fort St Pedro 1° 28′ S., lon. 48° 30′ 5″ W. Pop. estim. at 10,000, mostly of European descent. It stands on elevated ground, on S. shore of the bay of Guajara, on rt. b. of the Para, or Tocantins, and has a fine appearance from the river. Chief edifices, the governor's palace, cathedral, several other churches, convents, barracks, arsenal, episcopal palace and seminary, formerly a *Jesuits'* college; a prison, and an unfinished theatre. Vessels of large draft can lie near the city, and the cocoa, caoutchouc, isinglass, rice, and drugs, exported from Brazil are chiefly from Para. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable and animal products. The trade is mostly with Liverpool, London, Barbadoes, Cayenne, and the N. American, and other Brazilian ports.—The *river Para*, bounding the isl. Marajo S.ward, extends betw. lon. 48° 10′ & 50° 40′ W., receives the Tocantins and Annapu from the S., and is connected N.W.ward with the Amazon.

PARABIAGO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,000.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Otranto, 9 m. E. Gallipoli.

PARACATU, a river and city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. The riv. joins the San Francisco, near lat. 16° 20′ S., after an E. course of 220 m. On it, near its head, is the city of Paracatu, having a Latin school, and mines of gold & diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

PARACELS, a group of islets and reefs of the China sea, mostly betw. lat. 16° and 17° N., lon. 112° and 113° 30′ E., 150 m. E. of Cochin-China.

PARACLET, a hamlet of France, dep. Aube, arr. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of a convent founded by Abelard in the 12th century, and of which Heloise was abbess for 32 years. The remains of Abelard were deposited in it in 1142. The tomb of both, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, has been removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris.

PARACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 10 m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 7,270 ac. Pop. 440.

PARADAS, a comm. and town of Spain, prov. & 25 m. E.S.E. Sevilla, deriving its name from the anc. castle of Paradas, belonging to the dukes of Arcos. Pop. 4,396.

PARADE (LA), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 19 m. S.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,121.

PARADISE, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 2,117.

PARADOMIN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 10 m. S. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

PARAGUAÇU, a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, after a tortuous E. course of 260 m., enters the bay of Todos-os-Santos, 35 m. W.N.W. San Salvador. Chief affluent, the Jacuhype.

PARAGUANA, a peninsula of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Coro, extending into the Caribbean sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 70° W. Length and breadth about 40 m. each. Surface mntnous. in the centre, whence it slopes gradually to the coasts. It has no town of importance.—The *Paragua river*, dep. Orinoco, tributary to the Caroni, has a N. course of 220 m. On it is the town Barcelonetta.

PARAGUAY, a large river of S. Amer., and one of the principal uniting to form the Plata; rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian prov. Matto-Grosso, near the sources of the Guapore, Tapajos, & Xingu, tributs. of the Amazon, and in lat. 13° S., lon. betw. 55° & 58° W. It thence flows mostly S., between the territories of Bolivia and the Plata Confed. on the W., and those of Brazil and Paraguay E.ward; and near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20′ S., it unites with the Paranà, the name of which river it afterwards assumes. Total course 1,600 m., throughout nearly all which, from the sea upwards to the influx of the Jauru, it is navigable. It receives from the E. the rivers Porrudas and Taguari, from the W. the Sipotuba, Jauru, Galdan, Pilcomayo, & Vermejo; & betw. lat. 17° & 19° S., it traverses a wide region of swamps, which during the rains form a great inland sea.

PARAGUAY, an inland state of S. Amer., mostly between lat. 19° and 27° 35′ S., and lon. 54° 10′ and 58° 40′ W., and nearly enclosed by the Paraguay and Parana rivers, separating it from the Plata Confed. and the Brazilian prov. San Paulo. N.ward it has the prov. Matto-Grosso (Brazil). Estimated area 74,000 sq. m., and pop. 300,000. A mntn. chain traverses its centre from N. to S., and gives origin to the Xexui and Tabiquiari rivers, affls. of the Paraguay, along which river are some extensive marshes. Soil very fertile, and during the rule of the dictator Francia it was carefully cultivated. Rice, maize, cotton, & culinary vegetables, with tobacco of superior quality, yucca, and sugar cane, were raised, and the breeding of cattle, and various manufs. were promoted by arbitrary regulations. A principal product is the *yerba mate*, or Paraguay tea, an evergreen, the leaf of which is as much used for infusion in the neighbouring parts of S. America, as Chinese tea is in England, and of which 8 million lbs. were formerly exported annually. The government is nominally republican, but under Francia it was an anomalous despotism. Princip. towns, Asuncion, the cap., Villa Rica, and Neembucú.

PARAHIBA, or PARAHYBA, two rivers of Brazil. —I. prov. Parahiba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary, in lat. 7° 8′ S., lon. 34° 45′ W., after an E.ward course of upwards of 270 m. In summer its bed is dry beyond 20 leagues from its mouth, near which, on its S. b., is the city Parahiba.—II. (*do Sul*, or the Southern Parahiba), provs. San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at San Joao de Praya, lat. 21° 40′ S., lon. 40° 45′ W., after an E. course of 500 m. Chief affls., the Pombal, Muriahe, and Paraibuno, with which last it forms all the N. boundary of the prov. Rio.

PARAHIBA, a small prov. of N. Brazil, mostly between lat. 6° 30′ & 7° 30′ S., & lon. 34° 40′ and 38° 40′ W., having E. the Atlantic O., & inland the provs. Rio Grande do Norte, and Pernambuco. Area 19,769 sq. m. Pop. 55,124. Surface mostly elevated. Principal rivers, the Parahiba and Mangaruape. Chief products, cotton and sugar, with Brazil-wood, drugs, and timber. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. Principal towns, Parahiba, Alhandra, & San Miguel. —*Parahiba*, a maritime city, cap. prov., and the centre of its trade, on rt. b. of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 65 m. N.N.W. Pernambuco. Pop. (1845, includ. dist.) 15,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter; one of its chief edifices is a fine government warehouse. In the upper town the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the princip. churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal, and treasury, which last is built in an imposing style. Trade chiefly in sugar, cotton, and Brazil-wood. Near the city are some coffee plantations.—II. (*do Sul*), a town of the prov. and 40 m. N. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. (of dist.) 2,000. It was made head of an electoral college in 1840.

PARAHITINGA, a town, Brazil, prov. and 140 m. N.E. San Paulo, on l. b. of the Parahiba. P. 4,000.

PARAMARIBO, the cap. town of Dutch Guiana, on the W. bank of the Surinam, 5 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, lat. 5° 49′ N., lon. 55° 22′ W. Estimated pop. 20,000, mostly blacks. It is regularly and well built; streets unpaved, but ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange trees; and it has Lutheran, Calvin., R. Catholic, and English churches, Portuguese and German Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N. of the town, is the residence of the governor. In an hospital for lepers, on r. b. of the Coppename, 450 patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. The Kwatta canal, begun 1846, is the first public work executed by free labourers. In 1847, 145 ships entered, and 151 left the port.

PARAMA D'ASSUAY, a pass across the Andes, Ecuador, between lat. 0° & 2° S. Elev. 15,528 ft.

PARAMATTA, a town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Paramatta river, 13 m. W.N.W. Sydney, with which it communicates daily by steam boats. Pop. (1846) 4,454. It consists mostly of a single street, at one end of which is the summer residence of the governor of the colony, with extensive grounds. It is the seat of the factory for female convicts, and it has also several orphan asylums, schools, barracks, hospitals, and an observatory. Steamers & coaches ply daily between it & Sydney.—The *Paramatta riv.* enters Port Jackson after an E. course of 12 m.

PARAMU, a river of S. Amer., tributary to the Orinoco, and which was partially traced by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1839.

PARAMYTHIA, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, cap. dist., 30 m. S.W. Yanina. Pop. 5,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, has an old castle, garrisoned by Turks, and remains of ancient walls. It is a Greek bishop's see.

PARANÀ, a large river of S. America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian prov. Minas Geraes, between lat. 22° and 28° S., and lon. 45° and 46° W., near the sources of the

rivers Doce and San Francisco, and less than 120 m. from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a S.W. direction, bounding the state Paraguay on the E. and S.; and separating it with the Brazil. prov. Matto Grosso from San Paulo, and the Plata deps. Missiones and Corrientes. Near Corrientes, lat. 27° 25′ S., it joins the Paraguay river, and confers its own name on the united stream. Thenceforward its course is generally S.ward to within 50 m. N. Buenos Ayres, where it unites with the Uruguay river to form the estuary of the Plata. Total course is at least 2,000 m. In its upper part it receives numerous large affls., as the Paranahyba, Tiete, Pardo, Paranapanema, & Curitiba; but owing to falls, it is navigable only to the isl. Apipe, 100 m. above its junction with the Paraguay. It contains numerous fertile isls. Below this point it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and receives the considerable rivers Salado and Quarto from the W. Few towns border it in its upper part. In the territory of the Plata Confed., Candelaria, Itu, Itata, Corrientes, Santa Lucia, and Santa Fé, are on its banks. It is also a name of the Rio Negro (Brazil), which see. —For Paranà town, see BAJADA DE SANTA FÉ.

PARANAGUA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, cap. comarca, on a bay of same name in the Atlantic, 170 m. S.W. Santos. Pop. 7,000. It is mostly built of stone; its former Jesuits' college is now converted into public offices. Its port is excellent, and fitted for vessels of 400 tons.

PARANAHIBA, or PARANAHYBA, a riv. of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, joins the Curumba to form the Parana, 180 m. S. Villa-Boa, after a W.ward course of about 500 m. On it near its source is the town of Paranahiba.—The *Paranapaneme* and *Parannan* are other considerable rivers of Brazil, provs. San Paulo and Goyaz, respectively tributaries to the Parana and Tocantins.

PARATI, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, and 135 m. E.N.E. San Paulo, on the W. coast of the bay of Angra. Pop. (*1845*) 10,000. It is small, regularly built, and has several churches and a grammar school. It has an extensive commerce, & numerous distilleries.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., in a rich valley, arrond. and 7 m. W. Charolles. Pop. 2,802.

PARCÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. N.W. La Flèche, on l. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 2,315.

PARCHIM, or PARCHEN, a town of Germany, Mecklenb.-Schwerin, cap. circ., on the Elde, 21 m. S.E. Schwerin. Pop. (*1845*) 6,489. It is enclosed by walls, subdivided into an old and new town, and has manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, chicory, straw hats, and tobacco.

PARCHWITZ, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. circ., and 10 m. N.E. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1,315, who manuf. woollen cloth.

PARCZOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 46 m. S.E. Siedlec. Pop. 2,830.

PARDOUX (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 4 m. S.E. Nontron. Pop. 1,520.—II. dep. Deux-Sevres, 5 m. S.W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,720.

PARDUBITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, on the Elbe, 61 m. E. Prague, and on the Northern States railway. Pop. (with suburbs) 2,546. It has iron and copper forges, and paper mills.

PARGA, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Epirus, on a steep rocky height opposite the isl. Paxo, 35 m. W.N.W. Arta. Pop. 4,000. Its native inhabitants between 1814 and 1816, vigorously and successfully resisted Ali Pasha of Yanina, then lived for three years under British protection, and wholly abandoned the town when restored to the Sultan in 1819.

PARHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 53. The church has a very ancient leaden font. —II. co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 514.

PARIA (GULF OF), S. Amer., Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the isl. of Trinidad and the mainland, and lat. 10° and 10° 40′ N., lon. 62° W. Length 100 m. Its S. entrance called the "serpent's mouth," is 9 m. across; its N., or the "dragon's mouth," is 13 m. in width, and contains several isls. It receives several arms of the Orinoco, and on its shores are the towns Port of Spain, and Porto Nuevo.

PARIDSONG, or PHARI, a vill. of Bootan, on the frontier of Tibet, 30 m. N.N.W. Tassisudon.

PARIGNÉ L'EVEQUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Le Mans. P. 3,430.

PARIMÉ (SIERRA), a mntn. system of S. Amer., enclosed by the great bend of the Orinoco river, between lat. 3° and 8° N., and lon. 58° and 68° W., and connected E. with the Sierra Pacaraima. Its principal summit, Mount Maravaca, is supposed to rise to 10,500 feet in height. In these mntns. rise the Orinoco, Caura, Paragua.—The *Parima* river, Brazil, is a principal head stream of the Rio-Branco.

PARINACOCHAS (LAKE of), S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, S.W. Pausa, surrounded by high mntns., is 20 m. in length N.W. to S.E., traversed by the river Pausa, and is stated to be 10,000 feet above the sea. It gives name to a prov. S. the Grand cordillera of the Andes.

PARECHIA (*Paros*), the cap. town of the isl. of Paros, Grecian Archip., on the W. side of the isl. It contains numerous fragments of the ancient city, and about 4 m. E. are the quarries of the celebrated Parian marble.

PAREDES DE NAVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Palencia, in a marsh near the canal of Campos. Pop. 4,662. It has 4 pa. churches, a hospital, and manufs. of coarse hempen cloths.

PAREDON, an isl. of the W. Indies, in the old Bahama channel, N. Cuba. Lat. 22° 25′ N., lon. 78° 8′ W. Length 10 m. by 2 m. in breadth. On its N. side is tolerable anchorage.

PAREENUGGUR, a ruined city of W. Hindostan, the remains of which near Veerawow, a town on the peninsula Parkur, Runn of Cutch, extend over a space of 2 miles.

PARENZO, a fortified seaport town of Istria, on its W. coast, 10 m. N. Rovigno. Pop. 2,190.

PARIS, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 36 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,454.—II. New York, 10 m. S.S.E. Utica. Pop. 2,844.—III. a vill., Kentucky, 30 m. E. Frankfort. Pop. 1,197.—IV. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Stark. P. 2,474.

PARIS, *Lutetia*, afterwards *Parisii*, an important city of W. Europe, cap. of France, and of the dep. Seine, situated on both banks of the Seine, and on 2 isls. in its centre. Lat. (of observatory, 193 ft. above the sea) 48° 50′ 13″ N., lon. 2° 20′ 24″ E. Pop. (1846) 945,721, or including the fluctuating pop. 1,053,897. Mean temp. of year 51° .3; winter 37° .8; summer 64° .5 Fahr. Mean ann. fall of rain, 25 inches; average number of rainy days, 105; days on which snow falls, 12. In 1848, Paris was estimated to contain 45,000 houses, 1,270 streets, 17 avenues, 37 quays, 21 boulevards, 38 alleys, 133 squares and places, 224 passages and galleries, 105 courts, 163 (*impasses*) closed lanes, 57 barriers, many of which are noble edifices; 20 gates, and 33 bridges. Paris, considerably enlarged by the line of fortifications with which it

has recently been surrounded, extends on both banks of the Seine, over a length of 8 m., circumf. 22 m. This space is divided into 2 distinct portions: 1st, that comprised within the old city wall, erected for the collection of the *octroi*, or customs; and 2d, the comms. of the banlieue, comprised between the old wall and the line of the new fortifications. The 1st part, which forms the 12 municipal arronds. of the comm. of Paris, is, in many parts, covered with splendid monuments, magnificent hotels and gardens. The houses are generally lofty, and built in a uniform style. The new streets are wide, straight, well-paved, and lighted with gas; but many of the old streets are narrow and crooked; all are, however, better cleansed than they were a few years since. The Seine, which traverses Paris from E. to W., is lined with spacious quays, and planted with trees. Within the limits of the city, it is crossed by 23 bridges, and receives the small stream of Bièvre, or the Gobelins, and the canal of St Martin, which joins those of the Ourcq & St Denis. It here forms 2 islands, the *Ile St Louis*, and the *Ile du Cité;* on which last is situated the cathedral church of Nôtre Dame, a gothic building, in the form of a Latin cross, with a magnificent façade, terminating by 2 sq. towers 295 feet in height; the Hôtel Dieu, the Palais de Justice, and the Pont-Neuf, which latter connects the isl. of the City with both sides of the river. This is the largest, & one of the oldest bridges, in Paris; in its centre is a bronze statue of Henry IV. The portion of Paris situated on the r. b. of the river is the most extensive, and contains the greatest number of public offices. It is also the richest and most commercial, its centre being occupied by the *bourse* (Exchange of France). Among the many splendid edifices of this quarter, are the palace of the Tuileries, long the residence of the kings of France, and the scene of many of its most remarkable events; the palace of the Louvre, appropriated to rich collections of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, antiquities, and prints; the Palais National, the galleries of which are occupied by elegant shops and cafés; the palace of the Elyseé Bourbon; the Hôtel de Ville, and the church of the Madeleine. Its principal streets and squares are the Place de la Concorde, an immense square, decorated with fountains and statues; Place des Victoires, in which is the Bank of France, & an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; the Place Vendome, in the centre of which is a triumphal bronze column erected by Napoleon; Rue de Rivoli, one of the finest streets of the city; Rue de la Paix, and Rue Castiglione. Most of these are in the centre, or west of Paris. The chief objects in the E. are the Halle-au-Blé, an immense rotunda, with an iron cupola, near which is the Fontaine des Innocens; the column of July, a bronze monument, erected on the site of the *Bastille*, in honour of those who fell in the revolution of 1830. The finest & most fashionable promenades are the Boulevards and Champs Elysées, at the W. end of which is the triumphal arch of L'Etoile and Bois de Boulogne; Place du Carrousel, Garden of the Tuileries, and in the E., the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

The left bank of the river contains the Faubourg St Germain, the principal residence of the old noblesse; the boulevards are here also planted, but the promenades are not frequented. On this side is the *Pays Latin*, the seat of the principal educational establishments, as the Sorbonne, College of France, Colleges of St Louis, Louis-le-Grand, Henri IV., Polytechnic School, and the Normal School, inaugurated 1846; the School of Medicine, and Schools of Law. The principal public buildings on this side are the Palace of the Luxembourg, in part appropriated to the exhibition of the works of living artists; Palace of the Fine Arts; the Odeon; Assemblée Nationale; the Palace of the Institute, containing the Mazarene library; the Mint, with a collection of coins, dies, and medals, from the time of Chas. VIII.; the Pantheon, a colossal edifice, occupying the highest part of Paris, originally designed for a church, but afterwards appropriated to the remains of eminent Frenchmen; the Hôtel-des-Invalides, an immense military hospital with an elegant dome, in the centre of which is a church containing the tombs of Napoleon, Turenne, and Vauban. It has a library of 17,000 vols., and a collection of models of fortifications. The military school, situated in a vast open space called the *Champ-de-Mars;* the botanic garden (*Jardin des Plantes*), and the celebrated tapestry and carpet manufactory of the Gobelins. This quarter also contains the greater number of hospitals, the largest of which, the Salpetriere, has a pop. of upwards of 6,000. Here are also the ruins of the Palais des Thermes, & the hôtel Cluny, founded by Dusommerard, & purchased by the State, containing a museum of arts, arms, and antiquities; the *abattoirs* (slaughter-houses) of Grenelle and Villejuif, and the artesian well. [GRENELLE.] A great portion of this quarter was built from quarries extending under the river, which formed the celebrated catacombs used as a deposit for the bones found in the cemetries at the time of their suppression. The space contained between the city wall and the fortified circle is composed of the communes of the banlieue, in which the pop. has greatly increased within a few years, but the greater part of it is still occupied by fields or gardens. These comms. comprise on the right bank, Bercy, Charonne, Belleville, La Vilette, La Chapelle, Montmartre, Les Batignolles, Passy, & Auteuil; and on the left bank Grenelle, Vaugirard, Montrouge, and Gentilly. The approach to the new walls is defended by thirteen detached forts, viz., Romainville, Noisy, Rosny, Nogent, Charenton, and the castle of Vincennes on the E.; Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vanvres, Issy, on the S.; Mont Valerien, on the W.; Aubervilliers, and St. Denis with the Couronne de la Briche, and double Couronne on the N.

Considered in reference to its scientific, literary, and educational establishments, Paris surpasses all the cities of the world; the chief of these are, the college of France, with 28 professors; the university academy of Paris comprising the schools of law and medicine, the best frequented in the world, having in 1846, 7,500 pupils: there being for law 3,000, for medicine 3,000, and for the sciences 1,500, pupils; the normal school of literature and science, the polytechnic school, celebrated for the great men it has educated, with 13 professors and a library of 26,000 volumes; school of mines with a laboratory. The observatory containing a valuable collection of astronomical and mathematical instruments; the *Jardin des Plantes*, a large botanic garden with museums of natural history and a collection of living animals; conservatory of arts and trades, containing models and descriptions of machinery. Paris is the seat of numerous learned and other societies, among which are the society for the encouragement of national industry, societies of agriculture, geography, geology, statistics, and antiquities. There are 32 libraries in Paris, 9 of which are public; of these the great national library (Bibl. Nationale), is the noblest institution

of the kind ever formed. It is divided into 5 sections, containing in 1846—I. printed works & pamphlets, 1,400,000, including duplicates.—II. Manuscripts, 125,000 vols.—III. Medals and antiquities, 150,000 medals and 10,000 gems.—IV. Prints, 1,300,000.—V. Maps and charts, 300,000. The benevolent institutions comprise a deaf-dumb institution, with 12 professors, a school for the blind, a government pawn bank, and numerous civil, maternity, foundling, and orphan hospitals. Paris has 5 theatres authorised by the state, viz., the Opera or Academy of music (now called Théâtre de la Nation), Theatre Français (Théâtre de la République), opera Comique, Odeon, Italian theatre, and 14 minor theatres; an olympic circus, panorama, diorama, and géorama. The industrial establishments of Paris, embrace all kinds of manuf. & commerce, but it is especially distinguished for objects of taste and fashion,—furniture, jewellery, trinkets, bronzes, porcelain, clocks and watches, painted paper, perfumery, bonnets, gloves, and carriages. The carpets and tapestries of the Gobelins are held in high estimation, and Paris is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments. It is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with literature and the fine arts. In 1846, it had 24 daily journals, 11 advertising papers, 262 periodical sheets of journals, reviews, bulletins, and annals of politics, literature, science, arts, and fashions. The commerce of Paris is facilitated by navigation on the river, by its connection with many canals, and by railways to many chief towns of France. [France.] It has a chamber of commerce with a commerc. library, an exchange which publishes daily returns, & it is the seat of all the principal financial, industrial, and commercial societies in the country. Among the many eminent men which Paris has produced, may be mentioned the great Conde, Prince Eugène of Savoy, Rousseau the poet, Thou the historian, Moliere, Boileau, Voltaire, Rollin, d'Alembert, the painters Lebrun & David, the geographer d'Anville, Lavoisier, Madame Roland and Madame de Staël. Paris was a *place of* importance in the time of Cæsar; it was then confined to the isl. in the Seine, now called the Ile du Cité, and was cap. of that part of Gaul occupied by the *Parisii*. Under the Roman emperors it was greatly extended. Clovis fixed his empire here in 508. The establishment of the university in the year 1200, gave it great importance; it was surrounded by walls under Philip Augustus; the inner or city wall (d'Octroi) was built nearly as it now exists, in 1786. The new line of fortifications was commenced in 1840, and finished in 1848. Paris was delivered up to the English in 1420, & held by them for six years. The allied army entered it in 1814-15. The first revolution began 14th July 1789; the second 27th July 1830; and the third on 23d February 1848.

Parishville, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 17 m. E. Canton. Pop. 2,250.

Parita, a maritime town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the gulf of Parita, an inlet of the gulf of Panama, 100 m. S.W. Panama.

Paritchi, a market town of Russia, gov. and 108 m. S.E. Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 1,600.

Parkany, a market town of Hungary, on the Danube, co. and immediately opposite Gran. Pop. 1,374. Here in 1683, the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists and Poles.

Parkgate, a tnshp. of England, co. and 12 m. N.W. Chester, pa. Neston, on the Dee, here crossed by a ferry to Flint. It has a quay, whence packets sail to Ireland, and many good residences for the accommodation of sea-bathers.

Parkham, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.W. Bideford. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 995.

Parkhead, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 1,150. The Glasgow water-works are in its immediate vicinity.

Park-Quarter, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, pa. and 4 m. W. Stanhope. Pop. 851.

Parkur, a dist. of W. Hindostan, on the N. side of the Runn of Cutch, lat. 24° 20′ N., lon. 70° 52′ E., and containing the towns Veerawow and Nuggur, each ruled by a Rajpoot chief.

Parkuta, a town of Central Asia, Little Tibet, Bulti, 22 m. E.S.E. Iskardo.

Parley (West), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.S.E. Wimborne-Minster. Ac. 1,780. P. 254.

Parma, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 10 m. N.W. Rochester. Pop. 2,652.—II. Ohio, 6 m. S. Cleveland. Pop. 963.

Parma (Duchy of), a state of N. Italy, mostly between lat. 44° 19′ 30″ and 45° 7′ 45″ N., and lon. 9° 23′ & 10° 40′ E., having N. Austrian Italy, E. the Modenese dom., W. Piedmont, S. the Apennines, which separate it from the Genoese territory & Tuscan Lunigiana. Area 2,274 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 496,803. Surface *slopes* to the N., where the Po forms the boundary, and receives from the S. the Trebbia, Nura, Taro, and Parma, which last joins the Po, after a N.N.E. course of 65 m. In the plain country the soil is fertile, irrigated by many canals, and produces maize, wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, and silk. Rice is raised in the dist. Guastalla, and near Parma. In the hilly region little corn is grown; forests and pasture grounds are extensive, and chesnuts, and cheese from the milk of goats and ewes are principal articles of food. About 12,300 quintals of salt are made annually. Silk fabrics in the larger towns, iron wares, glass, earthenware, paper, straw hats, and gunpowder are the principal manufs. The *duchy* is subdivided into the 5 dists. of Parma, Piacenza, Borgo-San-Domino, Borgo-Taro, and Pontremoli. Armed force about 1,300 men, mostly infantry. The sum left in the treasury of the state on the death of the archduchess Maria Louisa, 17th Dec. 1847, was sufficient to discharge the public debt, which in 1830, amounted to 12,000,000 francs. Under the French, this territory formed most part of the dep. Taro.—The city of *Parma*, cap. of the duchy and residence of the duke, is situated on the Parma, an affl. of the Po, 72 m. S.E. Milan, lat. 44° 48′ 15″ N., lon. 10° 20′ 8″ E. Pop. (1844) 40,927. It is of a circular form, surrounded by walls and entered by 5 gates, and has a glacis forming a public promenade. Chief public edifices, a cathedral with valuable paintings, the ducal palace with a library of 90,000 vols., an academy of the fine arts, museum of antiquities, botanic garden, and public library of 34,000 vols. The university of Parma was suppressed in 1831, but it has a school of 4 faculties, attended (in 1844) by 400 students. Parma has numerous scientific establishments, civil & military hospitals, and a school for deaf-mutes established 1837.

Parnac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, 22 m. S.E. Blanc. Pop. 1,510.

Parnahiba, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 11° S., lon. 47° W., flows N.N.E., separating the provs. Piauhy and Maranham, and *enters* the Atlantic by several mouths, about *lat.* 2° 50′ S., lon. 41° 35′ W. Total course estimated at 750 m. It drains the whole prov. Piauhy, its chief affls. from the S. and E. being the Urussuhy, Gorangueia, Piauhy, Poty and Piracuruca; from the W. it receives the Balsas. Parnahiba near its mouth, is the chief of the towns on its banks.

PARNAHIBA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, on the E. bank of the Parnahiba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton and leather. Pop. of dist. 10,000.—II. *Parnahiba* is a town, prov., and 43 m. W. San Paulo, on the river Tiete.

PARNASSUS (MOUNT), a famous mntn. of Greece, gov. Phocis, its culminating point in lat. 38° 35′ 57″ N., lon. 22° 27′ 36″ E., 8,068 feet above the sea. Between this and an adjacent peak is a renowned rivulet known in antiquity as the Castalian fountain, and on the S. declivity of the mntn. is the Corycian cave, a stalactitic grotto, 330 feet in length by nearly 200 in width. The summit of Parnassus commands a magnificent view, comprising nearly all Hellas, the Corinthian gulf, and the N. part of the Morea.

PARNDON, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 4¾ m. N.N.W. Epping. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 417.—II. (*Little*), 1½ m. N.N.E. Great Parndon. Area 640 ac. Pop. 85.

PARNELLAH (Hind. *Parnalaya*), a town of S. India, Sattarah dom., 32 m. W. Merritch, with the strong fortress Powanghur.

PARNES (MOUNT), (mod. *Nozea*), the loftiest mountain in Attica, Greece, on the boundary between Attica and Bœotia, 16 m. N. Athens. Height 1,415 feet.

PARO, a town of Bootan, India, 12 m. S.W. Tassisudon. It is partially fortified, and has manufactures of images and arms.

PAROLAH, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 44 m. E.N.E. Gaulnah.

PAROPAMISAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan and E. Persia, cover an extent of 350 m. in length E. to W., by 200 m. N. to S., separate the deserts of Yezd and Turkestan, and are connected E.ward with the Hindoo Koosh, and W.ward with the Elburz mountains, S. of the Caspian Sea. In the E. they are rugged and broken by narrow valleys; they no where reach to the limit of perpetual snow. W.ward the valleys are wider, and the hills lower. They are inhabited by Eimauks, Huzaurehs, & other tribes, whose chief resources is in their flocks and herds.

PAROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. W. Naxos, with which, and many smaller islands, it forms the gov. Naxos and Paros. Lat. of Mount St Elias 37°0′ N., lon. 25° 11′ E. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Surface fertile. Products corn, wine, oil, cotton, & marble, the last of the finest quality, & of which the finest anc. statues were made. The quarries are about 4 m. E. the chief town Parechia. Port Nassau, on the N. side, is one of the best harbours in the Archipelago—1½ m. W. is the islet *Antiparos*.

PARR, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 3 m. W.S.W. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 3,310.

PARRAINDER, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 210 m. W.N.W. Hyderabad.

PARRAS, a petty town of the Mexican confed., in the Bolson de Mapimi, 32 m. N.E. Mapimi.

PARRET, a river of W. Engl., rises near Beaminster, co. Dorset, flows N. and N.W. through co. Somerset, and after a winding and sluggish course of about 40 m., enters Bridgewater bay. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

PARRY (CAPE), British N. America, is on the Arctic Ocean, near lat. 69° N., lon. 123° 35′ W., and terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.—II. W. coast of Greenland, near the N. extremity of Baffin Bay. Lat. 77° 6′ N., lon. 71° 23′ W.—III. E. coast of Greenland, lat. 72° 22′ N., lon. 22° 2′ W.—The *Parry Islands* are the N. cluster of the Arzobispo islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 44′ 55″ N., lon. 142° E.

PARSON DROVE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cambridge, pa. Leverington, 4 m. W. Wisbeach. P. 828.

PARSONSFIELD, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 68 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,442.

PARSONSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 4 m. E.S.E. Dunleer. Area 524 ac. Pop. 237.—II. a town of Ireland. [BIRR.]

PARTANNA, a market town of Sicily, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 8,000.

PARTENICO, a city of Sicily, intend., dist. and 14 m. W.S.W. Palermo. P. 11,000. Exports wine & oil, and has manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics.

PARTHENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux Sevres, cap. arrond., on the Thoue, 24 m. N.N.E. Niort. Pop. 3,909. It has an hospital and town hall; also manufs. of cloth and leather.

PARTICK, a beautiful vill. of Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. Govan, on the Kelvin, near its confl. with the Clyde, 2 m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. 2,747. It is a favourite summer resort for residents of Glasgow, and has extensive flour mills and granaries.

PARTNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Area 990 ac. Pop. 468.

PARTON, a pa., Scotl., stewartry Kirkcudbright, N.W. Crossmichael. Area about 28 sq. m. Pop. 808, of whom 40 are in the vill. Here are several Druidic antiquities.—II. a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Moresby, on the Irish Sea, on which it has a small quay and harbour, 1¾ m. N. Whitehaven. Pop. 663.

PARTRIDGE ISL., New Brunswick, is in St John harb., an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, S. St John.

PARU, a river of Brazil, tributary to the Amazon, which it joins in the prov., and 280 m. W. Para, after a S.E. course of 350 m.

PARURO, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 18 m. S.S.W. Cuzco, cap. prov., on the Apurimac.

PARVICH, or PARVICHIO, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, between the islands Veglia and Arbe, 7 m. S.W. Zeng. Length 4 m.

PARWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 5½ m. N. Ashborne. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 533.

PARYS, a mountain of Wales, co. and on the N. side of the isl. Anglesey, pa. & S. the town of Almwych, which owes all its prosperity to the copper mines of the mountain. These were, in modern times, first wrought in 1762, and from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ore, yielding 3,000 tons of metal, were formerly obtained, but the mines are now less productive, and from the absence of coal, nearly all the ore is sent elsewhere to be smelted.

PAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Quilienne, 16 m. S.W. Arras. Pop. 888.

PASAGES, a town and port of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 3 m. E. St Sebastian, in a deep & landlocked haven, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 895. It has two pa. churches, an hospital, and a school of navigation. Its once excellent port has been much injured by deposits, but it is still one of the best harbs. on the rock-bound coast of N. Spain.

PASAY, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, about 140 m. E.S.E. Acheen. It has a good harb., and provisions are to be had in plenty.

PASCAGOULA, a riv. of the U. S., N. Amer., Mississippi, formed by the confl. of the Chickasawhay and Leaf rivers, flows S., and falls into Pascagoula Sound, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for its last 50 m., for vessels drawing 6 feet water.

PASCHENDAELE, a market town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6¼ m. N.E. Ypres. P. 3,000.

PASCO, the princip. mining town of N. Peru, dep. Junin, 130 m. N.E. Lima, at the head of two ravines, & 11,000 feet above the sea. Pop. varies at different periods from 4,000 to perhaps 12,000.

It is a miserable place, built of sun-dried bricks. The ground broken up for mining occupies a space ½ m. in length by ¼ m. in breadth, quite honeycombed with shafts, most of which are now filled with water. From 1825 to 1836, 2,190,555 marks of silver were reduced at its foundry. All its ores are ferruginous. Though coal exists in the vicinity, turf, dung, and timber, are mostly employed for smelting.—The *Cerro*, or mountain knot of Pasco and Huanuco, unites two branches of the Andes. Summit 16,000 feet in elevation.

PASCUARO, PASQUARO, or PATZQUARO, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Mechoacan, 28 m. S.W. Valladolid, on the E. bank of the Lake of Pascuaro. Pop. 6,000, partly employed in adjacent copper mines.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provs. Artois, Picardie, and Flanders, on the English Channel (Pas-de-Calais), between the deps. Nord and Somme. Area 2,624 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 695,756. Surface traversed S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills which separate the basin of the N. Sea from that of the Channel, and gives rise to numerous rivers; the chief of which are the Scarpe and Lys, affls. of the Scheldt, the Aa, which flows to the N. Sea, between the deps. Pas-de-Calais and Nord, and the Canche, flowing to the Engl. Channel; these are all navigable and connected by canals. The dep. has several excellent harbours, the chief of which are Calais and Boulogne. Commerce is also facilitated by the Great Northern railw. and its branches. Soil rich in coal and turf, is remarkable for the facility with which water is found by means of artesian wells. It is marshy in some parts, but generally fertile in wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. Manuf. industry very active in producing beet-root sugar, linen, and linen thread, cotton, lace, common woollens, paper, potteryware, and leather. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Arras, Bethune, Boulogne, St Pol, Montreuil, & St Omer.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, or STRAIT OF DOVER, the strait which separates Engl. from France. [DOVER.]

PASEWALK, or PASSEWALK, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. W.N.W. Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. (1846) 5,620. It is enclosed by walls, and has woollen cloth and leather factories.

PASIJAN, two of the smaller Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, between the isls. Leyte & Zebu.

PASITANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., on the Gulf of Salerno, 6 m. W. Amalfi. P. 4,000.

PASMAN, an island of Dalmatia, circ. and 6 m. S. Zara, in the Adriatic. Length 15 m., breadth 3½ m. Surface mountainous. Principal products, oil and wine. On it are several villages.

PASO DEL NORTE, a *presidio*, or small town of the Mexican confed., dep. Chihuahua, on the Rio Grande, near lat. 29° 45′ N., lon. 104° 16′ W.

PASQUOTANK, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., North Carolina, rises in the Dismal-Swamp, and flows S.E. into Albemarle Bay. It is connected with the Elizabeth by a canal 23 m. in length, and gives name to a co., with 300 sq. m. Pop. 8,514; cap. Elizabeth.

PASSAGE, two small seaport towns of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir. Pop. 624. It is irregularly built on a rocky height, and has a pier and a block-house.—II. (*West*), co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. 1,721. It has several churches, a quay, dockyard, and many bathing-houses, and is the port of Cork for all large shipping. It is a seat of petty sessions. A vill. and hamlet, co. Cork, have the same name.

PASSAGE ISLANDS, two groups of the E. Archip., one off the W. coast of Sumatra, near lat. 2° 30′ N., the other between Celebes and Sangir.—*Passage Island* is a name of the W. India isl. Culebra.—*Passage Fort*, Jamaica, is on Hunt bay, 6 m. E. Spanish-town.

PASSAIC, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of New-Jersey. Area 180 sq. m. Pop. 16,734.—II. a river, same State, flows E., and enters Newark-bay, after a sluggish & tortuous course of 70 m. It is navig. for sloops to Acquackanonck.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, N. Amer., is partly in state Maine, U. S., N. America, and partly in the British prov. of New Brunswick, about 12 m. in length and 8 m. in width at its entrance. It is well sheltered, deep, never closed by ice, and contains Deer and Campobello islands. Its waters abound with fish; tide rises from 25 to 33 feet.

PASSARO (CAPE), *Pachynum Promont.*, the S.E. extremity of Sicily, intend. & 26 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. Immed. N.E. of it is the barren isl. Passaro, with a fort, in lat. 36° 41′ 5″ N., lon. 15° 9′ E.

PASSAROWITZ, or POSHAROVITZ, a small town or vill. of Servia, and a judicial cap. of its E. division, dist. and 13 m. E.S.E. Semendria. A famous treaty of peace was concluded here betw. the Imperialists and the Turks, 21st July 1718.

PASSAU, *Batava Castra*, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. circ. Lower Danube, at the confl. of the Inn and Danube, 92 m. E.N.E. Munchen. Pop. (1845) 10,211. It is situated in a picturesque defile, and separated into 3 parts by the rivers which traverse it, and is defended by 2 fortresses and 8 forts. Chief edifices, the cathedral, church of St. Paul, and the old abbey of St. Nicholas. It has manufs. of tobacco and porcelain, breweries, and tanneries. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, conferred religious liberty on the Protestants of Germany.

PASSENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8 m. S.E. Towcester. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 822. It has an entrenchment, supposed to have been raised by Edward the Elder, to defend the passage of the Ouse against the Danes.

PASSENHEIM, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 21 m. E.N.E. Hohenstein. Pop. 1,275.

PASSERIANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 3,000. Near it is a handsome villa, in which Bonaparte resided during the preliminaries of the peace of Campo Formio.

PASSIGNANO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 14 m. N.W. Perugia, on the N.E. shore of the lake of Perugia, or Thrasymene. Near it was fought the famous battle of Thrasymene, B.C. 217.

PASSO CABALLO, Texas, is the entrance to Matagorda bay, 80 m. S.W. the mouth of the Brazos.

PASSO DEL NORTE, Mexico. [PASO DEL NORTE.]

PASSY, a market town of France, dep. Seine, and one of the W. suburbs of Paris, is enclosed within the new fortifications, 7 m. S.S.W. St Denis. Pop. (1846) 5,625. It has an earthenware manuf., shot mill, and sugar-refinery.

PASTAÇA, a riv. of S. Amer., Ecuador, rises in Andes, & after a S.E. course of 400 m., joins the Amazon, 25 m. W. the influx of the Huallaga.

PASTO, a town of S. Amer., in the table-land of the Andes, dep. Cauca, 148 m. N.N.E. Quito. Pop. 7,000. It is built at the foot of a volcano, in a site 8,577 feet above the ocean, and surrounded by woods and bogs, in the line of the great Pass from Popayan to Quito.

PASTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. N.E. North Walsham. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 298.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N. Peterborough. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 962.

Pastos-Bons, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhao, 292 m. S.S.W. St Luiz, between the Parnahiba and Itapicuru.

Pastrana, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Guadalaxara, in a valley on the Arlas. Pop. 3,021. It has manufs. of silks and paper.

Pasuruan, or Pasurooan, a town of Java, near its N.E. coast, 30 m. S.S.E. Surabaya.

Pata, an isl. of the E. Archipelago, immediately S. Sooloo, lat. 5° 48′ N., lon. 121° 11′ E.—II. a town on the N. coast of the isl. of Luzon, Philippines.

Pata, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 6 m. W.N.W. Gyöngyös. Pop. 2,580.

Patagonia, an extensive region comprising the S. extremity of S. Amer., from lat. 38° 45′ S., and having N. the territories of La Plata and Chile. It has been little explored. The W. coast is greatly indented and bordered by the Andes, which here rise generally to between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in height. Surface in the E., a series of five terraces, extending over 700 m., composed of tertiary sandstone, with marine shells; clay-earth, and gravel; arid and sterile; the W. coast is subject to excessive rains, and it is only along the Rio Negro, on its N. border, that wheat, maize, pulses, &c., are cultivated. Guanacoes, pumas, foxes, and great numbers of mice, are the principal quadrupeds. The condor, hawks, an ibis, and a few others, are among the scanty number of birds. The Indians, who are thinly scattered over this region, are remarkable for their lofty stature; they lead a wandering life, and subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, and fish. Patagonia was discovered by Magalhaens in 1519, and more recently explored by Captains Fitzroy and King.

Patak (Saros-Nagy), a market town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Tokay. Pop. 5,088.

Patanago, a town of Burmah, on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, 75 m. N. Prome. N. of the town are famous wells reported to yield annually 80 millions lbs. of asphaltum.

Patany, or Patani, the S.most prov. of Siam, Further India, its principal town, of same name, being on the riv. Patany, in lat. 7° N., lon. 101° 35′ E.—*Cape Patany* is a headland, N.E. the town, at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

Patapsco, a river, U. S., N. Amer., Maryland, rises in co. Baltimore, flows mostly E., and joins Chesapeake Bay, by a broad estuary, betw. North and Bodkin points. For 14 m. it is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet water.

Patara, a ruined city of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a principal seat of the worship of Apollo. Its remains, on the coast, 12 m. S. the ruins of Xanthus, and 27 m. S.S.E. Makri, comprise Greek tombs, parts of small temples, a triple arch, a theatre, and ruins of large churches.

Patay, a mkt. town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Orleans. Pop. 1,429. Here, in 1429, the French, under Joan of Arc, defeated the English under Talbot.

Pataz, a town of N. Peru, dep. & 80 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, cap. prov., near the Marañon.

Patcham, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.W. Brighton. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 579.

Patching, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4¾ m. E. Arundel. Area 500 ac. Pop. 249.

Pateley-Bridge, a mkt. town of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Nidd, pa. and 10 m. W.S.W. Ripon. It is pretty well built, has a subord. church, and branch bank. Mkt., Satur.

Pater, or Pembroke-Dock, a suburban town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Milford-Haven, pa. St. Mary's, 1 m. N.W. Pembroke, within the parl. and municipal boundaries of which it is included. A government dock-yard, removed to this place from Milford in 1814, covers 60 ac., and in it some of the largest ships of the navy have been constructed. It has an arsenal, and is protected by a fort and jetty. The town is neatly built, & is lighted with gas, has a large mkt. house, and carries on a thriving trade with Irel. & N. Amer.

Paterna, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Ribiera*), prov. and 23 m. E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,436.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. and N.E. Huelva. Pop. 1,678.

Paterne (St), a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Tours. P. 2,148.

Paternò, *Hybla Major*, a city of Sicily, intend. and 10 m. N.W. Catania, cap. cant., at the foot of Mt. Etna. P. 10,800. It has hot chalybeate springs, and a trade in wine, oil, flax, hemp, and timber.

Paterno, 2 towns of Naples. I. prov. Calab. Citra, 5 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 2,000.—II. prov. Princip.-Ult., 12 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,700.

Paternosters (Great and Little), two dangerous rocks in the channel between Cape Carteret, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey.—The *Little Paternosters*, or *Balabalagan isls.*, are a group in the Strait of Macassar, lat. 2° S., lon. 117° 28′ E.

Paterson, a town, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 7½ m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 7,596.

Paterson, a river of Australia, New South Wales, co. Durham, joins the Hunter river, about 20 m. from the sea. Chief affl., the Allya river, below the influx of which the vill. Paterson stands on its W. bank.—*Cape Paterson*, Australia, is a headland, about midway between Port-Philip and Wilson promontory, on the S. coast.

Patgong, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. N.N.W. Rungpoor.

Path-Head, a town of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Dysart, forming E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 2,946. It is regularly built, and has a handsome church, endowed, and other schools, and thriving manufs. of tykes and checks. On a lofty precipice near it, stands the old castle of Ravenscraig, formerly the seat of the family of St Clair.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. Crichton, 4½ m. S.E. Dalkeith. Pop. 843, partly colliers.—III. a vill., co. Ayr, pa. New Cumnock. Pop. 325.

Pativilca, a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. Lima, at the mouth of the Barranca in the Pacific Ocean, 30 m. N.N.W. Huacho. It has some remains of edifices built by the Incas.

Patmos, or Patimo, an isl. off the W. coast of Asia-Minor, 20 m. S. Samos. Lat. 37° 17′ N., lon. 26° 35′ E. Pop. 4,000, all Greeks, & mostly seafaring people. It is a bare, irregularly shaped mass of rock, 28 m. in circ., and having on its E. side a deep indentation which forms a secure harbour. This island is famous as the place to which St John was banished by Domitian, and where he wrote the book of Revelations.

Patna, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, having N. the Ganges, W. the Sone, separating it from Shahabad, and on other sides the dist. Bahar. Area 1,898 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 845,790. Besides Patna, the chief towns are Phatuka, Phoolwaree, and Dinapore.—*Patna*, the cap., is situated on the S. bank of the Ganges, 32 m. N.N.W. Bahar. Lat. 25° 37′ N., lon. 85° 15′ E. Pop. (1837) 284,132. The city-proper is enclosed by Hindoo fortifications, and it has a striking external appearance, many handsome flat-roofed and balustraded residences being intermixed with broad ghauts, numerous Hindoo temples, and remains of Mussulman splendour. Internally, there is found to be but one wide

street, and many of the houses are merely of earth with tiled roofs; but E. of the city are suburbs with good storehouses, and a Mohammedan palace, with large gardens; and W.ward is Bankipoor, the European quarter, with a military depôt. Patna has a small citadel, a Brit. college, and Portuguese Rom. Catholic church, well supplied mkts., and a large trade in rice, wheat, opium, nitre, indigo, and sugar, and it is the seat of one of the six superior courts for the presids. Bengal and Agra.

PATNA, a vill. and *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., co. and 9 m. S.E. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 630; of vill. 236. Its church, meeting house, manse, and school, are all modern edifices.

PATNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 830 ac. Pop. 196.

PATOKA, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Indiana, 138 m. S.W. Indianopolis. Pop. 2,343.

PATONES, a vill. of Spain, in a mountain defile, prov. Soria, 78 m. N.N.E. Madrid. In the 8th cent., this was a place of refuge for the Christians.

PATOS (LAKE), Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Rio Grande (or Jacuy), near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length about 140 m., breadth 40 m. It receives several small rivers, & the surplus waters of L. Mirim. Shores generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city Rio Grande do Sul.

PATRAS, *Patræ*, a fortified seaport town of Greece, & the principal seat of its foreign trade, Morea, cap. gov. Achaia, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 m. S.W. Lepanto. Lat. of castle, on the site of the ancient Acropolis, 38° 14′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 44′ E. Pop. 8,000. The ancient *Patræ* stood on the declivity of Mount Voidhia. The modern town occupies a portion of the low and unhealthy plain between that hill and the sea. It is regularly built and improving; houses mostly only one storey in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St Andrew, and greatly resorted to by devotees. A ruined Roman aqueduct is one of the few relics of antiquity in Patras. Principal trade is in currants of the best quality, large quantities of which are raised all along the N. shore of the Morea. At this town, in 1821, the standard of revolution was first raised in the Morea.

PATRAS (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ionian sea, Mediterranean, between the Morea & W. Hellas, Greece. Length 22 m., greatest breadth 13 m. It receives the Fidari (anc. *Evenus*), and the Kamenitza rivers, and at its E. end leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

PATREE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. & 48 m. W.N.W. Ahmedabad, near the Runn of Cutch, & formerly of consid. military strength.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 251.

PATRINGTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on a creek of the Humber, 14 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area of pa. 3,180 ac. P. 1,402.

PATRISHOW, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.N.W. Abergavenny. Pop. 71.

PATSCHKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 44 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 3,500. It is encl. by walls, and has manufs. of woollens.

PATTA, a seaport town of E. Africa, Muscat dom., Zanguebar coast, on an isl. at the mouth of a river in lat. 2° 9′ S., lon. 40° 50′ E. It was formerly of much greater importance, and held by the Portuguese during most part of the 16th and 17th centuries. At present it is a mere vill.

PATTENSEN, a town, 7 m. S. Hanover. P. 1,653. —II. a vill., landr. and 12 m. N.W. Lüneburg.

PATTERDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pa. Barton, 7 m. N.N.E. Ambleside. Pop. 573. It has an inn for tourists.

PATTESHULL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 7½ m. W.N.W. Wolverhampton. Area 1,850 ac. P. 117.

PATTI, a marit. city of Sicily, intend. Messina, on a height near the Gulf of Patti, N. coast of the isl., cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Milazzo. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by dilapidated walls, and has a Norman castle, now the residence of its bishop, a cathedral, a manuf. of earthenware, and a profitable fishery.—The *Gulf of Patti* is a semicircular bay, 20 m. across, betw. the promont. of Milazzo & Cape Calava; and on a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the anc. *Tyndaris*.

PATTIALAH, a large town of N.W. Hindostan, cap. of a Sikh rajahship, 125 m. N.N.W. Delhi, enclosed by a mud wall, and having a citadel with the residence of its rajah.

PATTINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., cos. Salop and Stafford, 6 m. W. Wolverhampton. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 903.

PATTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Towcester. Area 2,460 ac. P. 728.

PATTISWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. W.N.W. Gt. Coggeshall. Area 1,640 ac. P. 375.

PATUN, two vills. of India.—I. Nepaul, 3 m. S. Khatmandoo.—II. Rajpootana, dom. and 11 m. N.E. Kotah, on the N. bank of the Chumbul.

PATURAGES, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Mons. Pop. 6,108. It has steam engine factories, and coal mines in its vicinity.

PATUXENT, a river of U. S., N. America, Maryland, after a S.E. and S. course of 90 m. enters Chesapeake bay. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons from its mouth to Nottingham, dist. 50 m.

PATZAU, or PACZOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. E.N.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,621.

PATZIZIA, and PATZUM, two towns of Central America, state Guatemala, having respectively 6,300 and 8,000 inhabitants.

PAU, *Patum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. B. Pyrenees, 56 m. E.S.E. Bayonne, on r. b. of the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for its great elev. Pop. (1846) 13,143. It has a university academy for the deps. B. Pyrenees, Landes, and H. Pyrenees; a tribunal of commerce, and a national college, with a library of 14,000 vols. It has manufs. of linens, and trade in hams and Jurançon wine. Pau was cap. of the old prov. Béarn. Henri IV. was born in its anc. royal castle. It is also the birth-place of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, afterwards king of Sweden. Pau is picturesquely and beautifully situated, and has excellent promenades. It is a favourite place of residence for English families.—*Gave de Pau*. [GAVE.]

PAUCARTAMBO, a river & town of S. Peru, the town, cap. prov., dep. and 60 m. E.N.E. Cuzco, on the river, which has a N.ward course, though it is doubtful whether it is an affl. of the Apurimac or of the Purus.

PAUGHUR, & PAUGHTOOR, two towns of India, the former in dom. and 132 m. N.E. Mysore, the latter, Nizam's dom., 97 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad.

PAUILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 26 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. P. 1,830. It has a good port, and a trade in wine.

PAUK-PUTTUN, Punjab. [PAK-PATTAN.]

PAUL, or PAGHALL, a pa. of England, co. York, E. riding, on the Humber, 5½ m, E.S.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 870.

PAUL (ST.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S. Penzance. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 4,664.

PAUL (ST), a town of the isl. Bourbon, cap.

arrond., 19 m. S.W. St Denis. Pop. of comm. (1841) 16,262, of whom 11,540 were slaves. This was the first French establishment on the island.—*St Paul*, a city of Brazil. [Sao-Paulo.]

Paul (St.), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.E. Barcelonnetta. Pop. 1,704.—II. (*de Fenouillet*), dep. Pyrenees-Or., cap. cant., on the Agly, 14 m. N.N.E. Prades. Pop. 1,928.—III. (*de Jarrat*), dep. Ariège, 4 m. S.E. Foix. Pop. 1,353.—IV. (*du Bois*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 23 m. W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 995.—V. (*en Jarret*), dep. Loire, 10 m. N.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 4,356.—VI. (*la Roche*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. E.S.E. Nontron. Pop. 1,686.—VII. (*Trois Châteaux*), dep. Drôme, 14 m. S. Montelimart. Pop. 2,183.

Paul (St), an isl. at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 m. N.E. the N. extremity of Cape Breton.—II. an isl. in Behring sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 690° E.—III. an isl. in the S. of the Indian Ocean, lat. 38° 43′ S., lon. 77° 38′ E.

Paul (St), a river of Liberia, W. Africa, after a S.W.ward course of probably 300 m., enters the Atlantic, N. Monrovia.—*St Paul's Bay*, Malta, N. coast, 6½ m. N.W. La Valletta, is where St Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

Paul de Loanda (St), a considerable seaport town or city, and cap. of the Portuguese dom. in W. Africa, Lower Guinea, lat. 8° 48′ 1″ S., lon. 13° 13′ E. It is defended seaward by 3 forts, & has a large and secure harbour, sheltered by the isl. Loanda. Its better portion is built of brick, and roofed with red or blue tiles; only the governor's palace, & government buildings, have glass windows. It was, in the 17th cent., celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, now in ruins. Along the shore are built the hovels of the black pop. Its market is well supplied with provisions, and it has an export trade in slaves and ivory.

Paulerspury, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. E.S.E. Towcester. Ac. 2,950. Pop. 1,188.

Paulghautcherry, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 35 m. W.N.W. Trichoor.—The *Paulghautcherry-Pass*, in which it stands, is a remarkable opening in the W. Ghauts, 20 m. in width, and forming an open communication between the Central & W. dists. of the Madras presidency.

Paulhaguet, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, 9 m. S.E. Brioude, on r. b. of the Senouire. Pop. 1,309.

Paulien (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, 6 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. P. 1,449.

Paumbun (Pass or Channel of), a strait 1½ m. across, separating the isl. of Ramisseram from the mainland of India, 140 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. It is passable by cutters, and it is reported that comparatively little expense would render it so for ships of large burden.

Paungull, a town and hill fort of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 80 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad.

Pauntley, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.E. Newent. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 249.

Pausa, a town of Saxony, circ. & 24 m. W.S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 2,425.—II. a town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. prov. Parinacocha.

Pavenham, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Bedford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 600.

Pavia, *Ticinum* afterwards *Papiæ*, a city of Austrian Italy, cap. deleg. Pavia, gov. and 19 m. S. Milan, on l. b. of the Ticino. Pop. (1846) with suburbs 28,169. It is surrounded with walls, and has numerous public edifices, the chief of which are its old castle, ancient residence of the Lombard *kings*, the celebrated university founded by Charlemagne at the end of the 8th century, and recently restored, and in which Spallanzani and Volta were professors; it had in 1842, 57 professors and 1,484 students; a library of 50,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Pavia has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, numerous charitable institutions, a chamber of commerce, and trade in silk, rice, wine, and Parmesan cheese. In 1525, Francis I., king of France, was conquered & made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, & by the French in 1796.

Pavilly, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on railway 10 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 3,008. It has manufs. of linens and paper.

Pavlograd, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,000. It is chiefly built of wood, and has several churches, & a dist. school.

Pavlovka, a market town of Russia, gov. Koursk, 8 m. W.S.W. Obojan. Pop. 1,680.

Pavlovo, a town of Russia, gov. Nijnii-Novgorod, 10 m. S. Gorbatov, on the Oka. Pop. 8,000. It has factories of cutlery and iron goods.

Pavlovsk, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg, on an affl. of the Neva. Pop. 2,540. It has a magnificent imperial palace, with extensive grounds, a citadel, barracks, large almshouses, and military and civil hospitals.—II. gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Voroniej, cap. dist., on the Don. Pop. 2,000. It is defended by a citadel, and has an active trade.

Pavlovskaja, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kherson, 35 m. E.N.E. Olviopol. Pop. 1,800.—II. gov. and 17 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,600.—*P. Krepost*, gov. Caucasia, is a fort on an affl. of the Terek, 18 m. S.E. Georgievsk.

Paweea, a town of Guinea, on the route from the coast to Dahomey. It is a collection of low square huts, enclosed by a thick wall, and has been estimated to contain 16,000 inhabitants (?).

Pawlet, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 73 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,748.

Pawlett, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¾ m. N. Bridgewater. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 595.

Pawtucket, a township, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 36 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,184.—II. a vill. Rhode Island, on the Pawtucket river, opposite the foregoing. Pop. 6,000, engaged in thriving cotton factories, &c.

Pawtuxet, a port and vill., U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, on the Pawtuxet, 5 m. S. Providence. Pop. 1,200. It has a good harbour, and extensive cotton factories.

Paxo, the smallest of the 7 principal Ionian Islands, 10 m. S. Corfu, and S.W. the coast of Acarnania, 5 m. long N. to S., & 2 m. broad. Pop. (1836) 5,287. Surface rocky. Principal product, oil of the finest quality. It has its own courts of law, civil and military establishments, & in conjunction with Ithaca and Cerigo, sends 4 mems. to the legislative assembly. On its E. side is the cap. vill. Gavo.—*Anti-Paxo*, 1½ m. S.E., is an islet 2 m. in length W. to E.

Paxton, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Huntingdon.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 415.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. E.N.E. St Neot's. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 214.

Payerne (Germ. *Peterlingen*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 25 m. N.N.E. Lausanne, on the Broye. Pop. 2,723. It is very anc., and has ruins of an abbey founded by Queen Bertha, A.D. 691.

Payta, a town of Peru, with a fine harbour in the Bay of Payta, Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 5′ 5″ N., lon. 81° 8′ 5″ W. Pop. 2,000.

Pe (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Gave de Pau, 15 m.

S.W. Tarbes. P. 2,984.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. B. Pyrenees, 10 m. S.S.W. Bayonne. Pop. 2,972.

PEACE RIVER, a large riv. of British N. Amer., rises by two principal heads in the Oregon territory, flows at first N., and after receiving Finlay's branch, breaks through the rocky mntns. It has thenceforth a generally N.E. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and under the name of the Slave river, it enters the Great Slave Lake near lat. 61° N., lon. 113° 30′ W. Total course estimated at 800 m. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabasca, and gives name to a wide territory between lat. 55° 40′ and 60° N., and lon. 112° and 115° W.

PEACH ISLAND, Upper Canada, is in the S.W. part of Lake St Clair.—*Peach Creek*, Texas, is an affl. of the river St Bernard, dists. Colorado and Matagorda.

PÉAGE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienne. Pop. 1,530.

PEAK, or HIGH PEAK, a wild and mountainous dist. of England, in the N.W. angle of the co. Derby. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns in the limestone rocks. [CASTLETON.]—The *Peak Forest* is an extra-parochial liberty in the above dist., 3 m. N.W. Tideswell. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 575, chiefly employed in limestone quarries.

PEAKIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3¼ m. S.E. Market Deeping, and with a station on the Great Northern and E. Lincolnshire railway, N. Peterborough. Area 630 ac. Pop. 192.

PEARL (ISL.), Newfoundland, is in the Bay of Isls., on its W. coast.—*(Islands)*, S. Amer., New Granada, in the Bay of Panama, 60 m. S.E. Panama, consist of the islands del Rey, San Jose, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets, and owe their name to a pearl fishery carried on there.—*(Lagoon)*, Mosquito territory, 30 m. N. Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. in length by 12 m. in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.

PEARL RIVER, U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, rises by several branches, near the centre of the Mississippi, flows S., and joins by several mouths the Rigolets, which forms a communication between Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. It is navigable for boats to Jackson, the cap. of Louisiana, but its course is obstructed by sand bars, shallows, and rafts of timber.

PEASE, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 2,471.

PEASEMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3¾ m. S.S.W. East-Ilsley. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 309.

PEASENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Saxmundham. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 845.

PEASMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Rye. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 902.

PEATLAW, a mountain of Scotl., co. and 2 m. N.W. Selkirk. Height 1,964 feet.

PEATLING, two pas. of Engl., co. Leicester.—I. *(Magna)*, 6 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 308.—II. *(Parva)*, 4½ m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 870 ac. Pop. 159.

PEBMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Halstead. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 614, partly employed in manufs. of silk.

PEBWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 3,050. P. 829.

PECETTO-TORINESE, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 4 m. S.E. Turin. P. of comm. 2,114.

PECCIOLI, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 2,200.

PECHLARN (GREAT & LITTLE), two contiguous petty towns of Lower Austria, 19 m. W. St Polten.. United pop. 1,148.

PECHOR, a considerable town of India, and 24 m. S.E. Gwalior.

PECHTCHANOE, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 24 m. S.E. Perejaslav. Pop. 1,650.

PECKELSHEIM, or PEKELSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 50 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 1,670.

PECKHAM, a vill. of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, forming a suburb of the metropolis, about 3 m. S.S.E. St Paul's, London. Pop. 12,563. It has numerous handsome residences. Nunhead cemetery adjoins Peckham Rye, or common.—II. *(East)*, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tunbridge. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 2,166.—III. *(West)*, a pa., same co., 5 m. N.E. Tunbridge. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 535.

PECKLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Hinckley. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 347.

PECQ (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. St Germain, 7 m. N.N.E. Versailles, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Paris to St Germain. The army of the allies crossed the Seine at Le Pecq, 1st July 1815.

PECSVAR, a market town of S. Hungary, 10 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2,694.

PEDDA BALAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 20 m. N. Bangalore, with a large fort, and upwards of 2,000 houses, enclosed by a hedge and mud wall.

PEDDAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 26 m. E.N.E. Rajahmundry. It is well built, and near it are numerous ruined fortifications. The English totally defeated the French here in 1758.

PEDEE (GREAT), a river of the U. S., N. Amer., rises in North Carolina, co. Wilkes, under the name of Yadkin, flows S. into South Carolina, & falls into Winyaw bay, immediately below George Town. Length 415 m., for 200 of which it is navigable for boats of 60 to 70 tons burden. Principal affls., the Little Pedee and the Waccamaw.

PEDERNEIRA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. W.N.W. Alcobaza, on bay of Pederneira, which receives the Alcoa, but is shallow & inaccessible except for fishing boats. Pop. 2,000. Near it is the sanctuary of Nossa Senhora de Nazareth, greatly frequented by pilgrims.

PEDIR, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, 50 m. S.E. Acheen.

PEDMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1½ m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 291.

PEDRAZA, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. and 38 m. W. Varinas. Pop. 3,100, who trade in cacao, tobacco, and maize.

PEDRO, a prefix to the names of 2 towns of Spain.—I. *(P. Bernardo)*, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Avila. Pop. 2,120.—II. *(P. Munoz)*, prov. & 36 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,958. [SAN PEDRO.]

PEDROCHES, *Solia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Cordova. Pop. 1,444. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

PEDROGAO-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca and 27 m. N.E. Thomar, on the Zezere, here crossed by an extraordinary high bridge. Pop. 2,020.

PEDROLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.W. Zaragoza, near the canal of Aragon. Pop. 1,627.

PEDROÑERAS (LAS), a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,260.

PEDROSO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Logroño. Pop. 1,097.—*El Pedroso* is a town, prov. & 32 m. N.E. Sevilla, with flourishing iron works wrought by English machinery.

PEEBLES, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Alleghany. Pop. 1,820.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh, town, and pa. of Scotl.,

cap. co., on the Tweed, here crossed by a good bridge, & joined by the Eddleston, 21 m. S. Edinburgh. Area of pa. 18,210 ac. Pop. 2,632, do. of town 1,898. The Eddleston divides it into an old & a new town, the latter having many substantial buildings. Peebles has a handsome pa. church, remains of various ecclesiastical and other edifices, a town house, jail, a well attended grammar school, scientific association, reading-room, subscription library, manufs. of plaiding and coarse woollens, stockings, cambrics, and leather, breweries and corn mills, & it is a depôt for the goods of the surrounding country. Market, Tuesday. Near it are the remains of Neidpath castle.

PEEBLESSHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the co. Edinburgh, E. Selkirk, W. Lanark, and S. Dumfries. Area 319 sq. m., or 204,160 ac., about 1-3d arable and 2-5ths under grass. Inhabited houses 2,118. Pop. 10,499. Much of the surface is in mountain, moor, and bog, but well wooded. The Broadlaw rises to 2,741 feet in height. Principal rivs., the Tweed, with its tributaries, and Clydesdale and Medwin. Industry almost wholly pastoral, and large numbers of Cheviot and Leicester sheep, with cattle, are reared for annual exportation into England. Estates and farms large. Average rent of land (1810) *5s. 7d.* per acre. Annual value of land (1842) *67,675l.*, of all assessed property *74,810l.* Coal is raised in the N.W., and a few manufs. of woollens are carried on. The co. is subdivided into 16 pas. Peebles, the cap., is its only town of importance. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 568. Tweeddale gives the title of marquis to the Hay family.

PEEKSKILL, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., state & 38 m. N. New York, on l. b. of the Hudson riv. P. 2,000. Steam boats ply hence to New York daily.

PEEL, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, in an inlet on its W. coast, 10 m. N.W. Douglas. Pop. 2,133, mostly employed in fisheries. It is very irregularly built, has a harbour admitting small vessels, and on a rocky islet remains of a fine feudal castle, and ruins of a cathedral and an episcopal palace.

PEEL, a dist. of W. Australia, having N., W., and S. the dists. Minto, Wicklow, and Hay, and E. an unsettled country.—II. a marit. settlement, W. Australia, dist. Murray, on a point of land, 30 m. S. the mouth of Swan river, & at the entrance of Peel inlet, a lagoon, 20 m. in length, N. to S., by 6 m. in greatest breadth, and which receives the Murray river.

PEEL, an extensive marsh in the E. part of the Netherlands, provs. N. Brabant and Limburg, occupying about 60 sq. m. between the Maas and the Aa rivers.—(*Island*), the largest of the Bonin isls., Pacific O., middle group, with Fitton bay, a considerable inlet at its N.E. extrem.—(*Plains*), E. Australia, are large patches perfectly clear of trees, N. of the Darling Downs, lat. 28° S., lon. 152° E., & have an average elev. of 1,800 ft.—*Peel Plains* are also a tract of W. Australia, Peel dist.

PEEL RIVER, E. Australia, identical with the upp. course of the Namnoy, rises near lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 151° 15′ E., & flows mostly N.N.W.ward, at first through a rocky and mntnous., and afterwards through a plain, country. Chief affls., the Conadilly and Yorke rivers. After long rains, its depth, near lat. 30° S., is from 12 to 15 feet, after which it is said to lose itself in marshes.—II. Brit. N. Amer., rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 129° W., flows mostly N.W.ward in the E. valleys of the Rocky mntns., and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with Rat river. Gneiss, syenite, limestone, and sandstone are the chief formations. In the country through which it flows, alum and bovey coal are met with on its banks, and many furs are brought by the Indians of the region around it, to Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie.

PEENE, a navigable river of N. Germany, rises in the duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows N.E. and E. into the Prussian dom., and enters the Little Haff. Total course 70 m. Affls., the Tollense and Trebel.—*Peenemünde* is a vill. of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, near the Baltic, 6 m. N. Wolgast. Pop. 409.

PEER, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 14 m. N.N.E. Hasselt. Pop. 1,412.

PEER PUNJAB, a town of Scinde, 48 m. N. Schwan, 3 m. W. of the right bank of the Indus.

PEGALAXAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,516.

PEGAU, a town of Saxony, circ. & 14 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the White Elster. P. 3,593.

PEGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circs. Upper and Lower Franconia, flows S. and W., and joins the Rednitz, to form the Regnitz at Fürth. Total course 60 m.—II. a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 13 m. S.S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 792.

PEGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 5,565. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and basket-work. The neighbourhood is irrigated and highly productive.

PEGU, a decayed city of the Burmese dom., cap. prov., on the Pegu river, a tributary of the Irrawadi, at its delta, 58 m. N.E. Rangoon. It is said to have had formerly 150,000 inhabs., but was lately reduced to two streets, one leading to the great temple of Shoe-madoo, the most remarkable edifice in the empire. This temple, raised upon two successive terraces, the lower 1,390 feet square, consists of an eight-sided pagoda, each side 162 feet in length, & tapering to 360 feet in height, surrounded by spires, ornaments, and bells, and surmounted by a golden rod and pennant. Around it are various miniature edifices of the same character. Pegu has several other temples, but now mostly in ruins, and nearly all the site of the anc. city is under water, owing to neglect, though Zangnomang, on the opposite bank of the river, is said to be a prosperous town.—The prov. *Pegu*, formerly one of the most flourishing kingdoms in Further India, and comprising all the delta of the Irrawadi, with the towns Rangoon, Bassain, Henzada, &c., was conquered by the Burmese in 1757.

PEI-HO ("white river"), China, prov. Chi-li, rises near the great wall, flows S.E., passing E. of Peking, 70 m. S. of which it receives sevl. tributaries, & enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, lat. 38° 33′ N. It is navigable for boats to 20 m. from Peking.

PEILAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,335, mostly Moravians, and employed in woollen and linen weaving.

PEINE, a town of Hanover, landr. & 17 m. N.E. Hildesheim, on railway to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Fuse. Pop. 2,991. It is enclosed by walls.

PEINGHEE, a town of the Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 25 m. S.S.W. Prome.

PEIPUS (LAKE), (Russ. *Tchondskoi-Osero*), a large lake of Russia, betw. lat. 57° 52′ & 59° N., and lon. 26° 55′ and 27° 55′ E., is surrounded by the govs. Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length 80 m., greatest breadth 32 m. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and on its N. discharges its surplus waters into

the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. It is deep, and easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries mostly supply the markets of St Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the lake of Pskov, to which city it nearly reaches.

Peisern, or Pyzdry, a frontier town of Poland, prov. & 34 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2,100, of whom about 1-4th are Jews. It has several hospitals, and some manufs. of linens and leather.

Peiskretscham, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 38 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,400. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, and potteries.

Peitapoor, a town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., 20 m. N. Ahmedabad.

Peitz, or Peiz, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 35 m. S. Frankfürt. P. 2,670.

Pekalongan, a dist. and town of Java, on the N. side of the isl., lat. 6° 55′ S., lon. 109° 40′ E., on riv. of same name. Pop. of residency 224,000.

Pekel-aa, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, on the Pekel-aa, and respectively 3 and 6 m. S.W. Winschoten. Pop. of the 1st, or *Old P.*, 3,843; and 2d, or *New P.*, 3,850.

Peking, or Pekin (Chinese, *Pih-king*, "the northern capital"), the cap. city of China, and modern metropolis of the Chinese empire, cap. prov. Chil-i, in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho, and its affl. the Hoen-ho, 100 m. N.W. the mouth of the former river in the Yellow sea, and 50 m. S. the great wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory, 39° 54′ 13″ N., lon. 116° 28′ 54″ E. Mean annual temperature, 54° .8; winter, 26° .7; summer, 81° .1, Fahr. Pop. has been estimated (probably much too highly) at 2,000,000. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, and together entered by 16 gates, and occupying an area of from 25 to 28 sq. m., though much of this space is occupied by gardens and enclosures, the houses seldom being more than one storey in height. The S., or Chinese city, the seat of commerce, and residence of the majority of the pop., is intersected throughout by 4 wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions, & are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other, are large arches; but except these, and a temple to the god of agriculture, there would seem to be no edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and undrained. The Northern, Tartar, or imperial city, consists of three separate inclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; but it contains 5 of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The 2nd enclosure (*Hwang-Ching*, "the august city"), is 6 m. in circuit, and entered by 4 large, and several smaller, gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal, and seminary; the college and buildings of the Russian embassy, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, the great temples of ancestors, and of Peace, the latter having attached to it an institution for Buddhic lamas; the national college of China, and the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls 2 m. in circumference, faced with yellow tiles, & surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor & empress, & has a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mntn. Outside of both cities are open suburbs; and Peking has, besides its numerous temples & pagodas, a fine mosque, a Greek church and convent, and a Rom. Catholic chapel. About 10 m. W.N.W. is an imperial park, covering at least 12 sq. m., and containing 30 palaces of the emperor and great officers of state. Peking has a large printing and bookselling trade, and manufs. of coloured glass, idols, and other articles; but its inhabs. chiefly depend for subsistence on employment connected with the court. The Pei-ho is navigable for boats to within 20 m., and communicates with the grand canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed.

Pekini, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the S. bank of the Scombi, near its mouth in the Adriatic sea, 23 m. N.N.W. Berat.

Pelago, a mkt. town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. E. Florence. Pop., with vicinity, 5,000, who manuf. some woollen fabrics. In this comm. is the sanctuary of Valombrosa, the richest convent in Tuscany.—*Pelagosa* is a desert isl. in the Adriatic sea, about midway between the promontory of Gargano, Naples, and Dalmatia.

Peldon, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 493.

Pelestrina, an island & town of N. Italy, gov. and deleg. Venice, the isl. extending along the shore of the Adriatic, from the Porto-di-Malamocco to the Porto-di-Chioggia, 7½ m. in length, and having at its N. extremity, Fort San Pietro, and at its S. end the town of Pelestrina, with 4,000 inhabitants, 10 m. S. Venice.

Pelew Islands, Pacific O. [Caroline Isls.]

Pelham, several pas. of Engl., co. Herts.—I. (*Brent*), 5 m. E.N.E. Buntingford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 285.—II. (*Furneaux*), 13 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 682.—III. (*Stocking*), 6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 640 ac. Pop. 160.

Peling, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Length 50 m., breadth varies to 20 m.—II. an island, Yellow sea, off the W. coast of Corea. Lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 125° E.

Pélissanne, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 15 m. W.N.W. Aix. Pop. 2,112. It has a brisk trade in olive-oil.

Pella, a ruined town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great, and the remains of which are traceable 6 m. S.E. Yenidje-Vardar.

Pellegrino (San), a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. N. Bergamo. Pop. 1,300. It has mineral baths and manufs. of cloth.

Pellegrue, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,857.

Pellerin (Le), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., with a small port on the Loire, 6 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 1,729.

Peloponnesus is the anc. name of the Morea.

Pelotas, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 20 m. N.W. Rio-Grande. P. 2,419.

Pelsall, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Wolverhampton, with a station on the South Staffordshire railway, 7 m. S.W. Lichfield. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 1,026.

Pelton, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.N.W. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street. Pop. 1,030.

Pelümsk, or Pelymsk, a small town of Siberia, gov. and 180 m. N.W. Tobolsk, on the Pelym.

Pelusium, a city of anc. Egypt, the remains of which, consisting of "mounds, and a few broken columns," are near the Mediterranean coast, E. Lake Menzaleh.—The *Pelusiac*, or most E. arm of the Nile, at its delta, enters the sea at Tineh, after a N.E. course of 120 miles.

Pelvereh, *Perre*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 45 m. S.W. Malatiyah, it is still, as in

antiquity, a point of union of several great roads from Asia Minor, Syria, and the Euphrates.

PELVOUX, a mntn. of France, between the deps. H. Alpes and Isere, lat. 44° 53′ 56″ N., lon. 6° 24′ 16″ E.; height 13,442 feet.

PELWORM, an isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the N. Sea, 5 m. N.W. Nordstrand. Area 15 sq. m. Pop. 2,000. Soil fertile. It was the highest portion of the former island Nordstrand, before the inundation of 1634.

PELYNT, or PLINT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Looe. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 834.

PEMBA, an isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dom., 30 m. N. the isl. Zanzibar. Lat. of E. point, 4° 54′ S., lon. 39° 53′ E. Length 35 m. It produces excellent timber, and plentiful supplies for shipping.—II. a country, riv., & town, Congo, W. Africa, lat. of town, 5° S., lon. 14° 30′ E.

PEMBERTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, pa. and 2 m. W. Wigan. Pop. 4,394.

PEMBINA, a vill. of N. America, on Red river, opposite the influx of the Pembina, 60 m. S. Assiniboine, and on the frontier line between the territories of Great Britain and the U. States.—II. a river, much further W., joins the Athabasca, 40 m. N.E. Fort Assiniboine.

PEMBRIDGE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 m. N.N.W. Weobley. Area of pa. 8,320 ac. Pop. 1,306.

PEMBROKE, a parl. and munic. bor., & seaport town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on a creek of Milford-Haven, 210 m. W. London. Area of bor. 1,079 ac. Pop., including Pater, 6,156. The town was formerly enclosed by walls, a part of which still remains; but it has now a village-like appearance. On a rocky eminence in the vicinity stand the remains of a castle of unusual strength and grandeur, founded in the 11th century, and dismantled, after a brave royalist resistance, in 1649. Pembroke is accessible by vessels of 200 tons; but the shipping trade is mostly carried on at Pater, 1 m. N.W., and the place of its dock-yard. Corp. rev. (1848) 304*l*. The bor. unites with Tenby, Milford, and Wiston, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 920. It is a polling place for the co., and gives the title of Earl to the Herbert family. Henry VII. was born here in 1457.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a marit. co., & the most W. of South Wales, having W. and N. the Irish sea, N.E. and E. the cos. Cardigan and Carmarthen, and S. the Bristol Channel. Area estim. at 610 sq. m., or 390,400 ac., of which about 140,000 are arable, and 160,000 pasture. Inhab. houses 18,832. Pop. 88,044. Surface in the N.E. mntnous., elsewhere undulating. Coast line bold and deeply indented. Chief bays, Newport, St Bride's, and Milford-Haven. Principal rivers, the Teify, and E. & W. Cleddy. Climate mild, but rainy. Soil generally fertile, even on the higher hills. Principal crops, wheat, barley, & oats. Butter, cheese, and a fine breed of black cattle are extensively exported. Estates & farms mostly rather small. Leases common. Average rent of land (1810) 8*s.* 2¾*d.* Annual value of land (1843) 266,864*l.*; of all assessed property 361,640*l.* Anthracite, coal, lime, slate, and marl, are plentiful. Lead ore is also found. Manufs. unimportant. The fisheries are valuable. Co. rev. (1848) 4,408*l.* Pembroke comprises 7 hundreds, and 148 pas., in the diocese of St David's & S.W. circuit. Chief towns, Haverford-West, St David's, Pembroke, and Tenby. The co., exclusive of bors., sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1846) 3,479.

PEMBROKE, a co. of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), comprising its S E. part, E. of Storm bay, and Kangaroo river. Chief towns, Buckland, Tenby, and Sorell.

PEMBROKE, several townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, near L. Erie. Pop. 1,970.—II. Massachusetts, 26 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,258.—III. New Hampshire, 6 m. S.E. Concord, on the Merrimac. Pop. 1,336.—IV. Maine, near Passamaquoddy bay. Pop. 1,050.—*Cape Pembroke* is on the S. coast of Southampton isl., Hudson's Bay.

PEMBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. S.E. Tunbridge. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 1,093.

PEÑAFIEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Valladolid, near the confl. of the Douro and Duranton. Pop. 3,161. It has manufs. of coarse worsted stuffs and leather.—II. a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 26 m. S.E. Braga. P. 2,300.

PEÑAFLOR, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. It has some Roman antiquities.—*Penalba* is a mkt. town, prov. and 42 m. S.E. Zaragoza.

PENAGUILA-Y-ARES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N. Alicante. Pop. 1,280, who manuf. woollen yarn for the fabrics of Alcoy.—*Penalba* is a vill., prov. Huesca, 18 m. N.W. Mequinenza, near which the troops of Philip v. were defeated 15th August 1710.

PENALLY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 1½ m. S.W. Tenby. Pop. 346.

PENALTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 1¾ m. S.S.E. Monmouth. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 533.

PENAMACOR, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, comarca and 28 m. N.E. Castello-Branco. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle. Pop. 2,506.

PENANG, PINANG, or PRINCE OF WALES' ISL., an island belonging to Great Britain, in the Strait of Malacca, Further India, 2 m. from prov. Wellesley, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Lat. of flag-staff 5° 25′ N., lon. 100° 19′ E. Length 16 m., breadth 11 m. Area 160 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 38,450, mostly Malays, Chinese, & Chulias. Pop. of Penang, Wellesley prov., and adjacent islands, 100,000. Surface densely wooded, and highly picturesque; mountainous in the N. Greatest elevation 2,800 feet, elsewhere level or undulating. Climate very healthy. Temp. from 76° to 90°. It is well adapted to raising spices, which are exported to the annual average value of 15,600*l.* Cocoa nuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger, are other principal products, and tin ore is found at the base of the mountains. Trade principally one of transit between Great Britain and British India, and the countries of the Asiatic Archipelago. Total exports (1845) 5,333,939 rupees. Public rev. (1837) 17,893*l.* The cap., George Town, is at its N.E. extremity, with a good and spacious harbour. The island is a residency under the British Indian presid. Bengal.

PENANTIPODE ISLAND, Pacific. [ANTIPODES.]

PEÑARANDA-DE-BRACAMONTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Salamanca. Pop. 4,140. It has manufs. of coarse woollen fabrics, hats, tape, cord, morocco leather, and shoes.—II. (*de Duero*), a market town, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Burgos. Pop. 694.—*Penarroya* is a mkt. town, prov. Zaragoza, 22 m. S.E. Alcaniz. Pop. 1,650.

PENARTH, two pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 110.—II. 7½ m. W.S.W. Swansea, with a headland on the Bristol Channel. Pop. 372. Its old church and town are now partly buried in sand.

PEÑAS (GULF OF), S. Amer., on the W. coast of Patagonia, between the Peninsula of Tres Montes & Wellington Island. Lat. 47° 30′ S., lon.

75° W. Length and breadth about 70 m. each. In it are the Guaianeco Islands.

PEÑAS-DE S. PEDRO, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. S.S.W. Albacete. Pop. 9,876. It has a castle, & is the residence of a military governor. Trade chiefly in the timber of its vicinity.

PENBOYR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,376.

PENBREY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.S.E. Kidwelley. Pop. 2,850.

PENBRYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1,630.

PENBUALT, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Brecon, pa. Llangammarch, 8 m. N.E. Bualt. Pop. 568.

PENCAITLAND, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Haddington, on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches. Area 3,800 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,127, of whom 91 are in the vill. P.-Wester, and 48 in P.-Easter, which are separated by the river. Near P.-Wester is Winton house, an old embattled edifice.

PENCARREG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. W.S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,188.

PENCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. W.S.W. Bromyard. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 410.

PENCOYD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 950 ac. Pop. 225.

PENDENEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 6½ m. W.N.W. Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 1,488.

PENDENNIS CASTLE, Engl., co. Cornwall, is on the S. side of the entrance of Falmouth harb., on a height 300 ft. above the sea. It was founded by Henry VIII., & has been enlarged & strengthened.

PENDEULWYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. E.N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 401.

PENDLEBURY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, 4½ m. N.N.W. Manchester. P. 2,198.

PENDLE-HILL, Engl., co. Lancaster, 2 m. from Clitheroe. Height above the sea 1,800 feet.

PENDLETON, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2½ m. W.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 11,032, employed in manufs. of cotton and silk, and in collieries.—II. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2½ m. S.S.E. Clitheroe. Pop. 1,469.

PENDLETON, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Virginia. Area 999 ac. Pop. 6,940.

PENDOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,170 ac. P. 270.

PENDOMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Yeovil. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 81.

PENDYN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. W.S.W. Laugharne. Pop. 204.

PENEDO, a flourishing city of Brazil, prov. and 55 m. S.W. Alagoas, on the San Francisco. Pop. of dist. 14,000, mostly Indians.

PENEGOS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 1½ m. E.N.E. Machynlleth. Pop. 772.

PENELLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Deuça, 15 m. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 3,460.

PENFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 6 m. E.N.E. Rochester. Pop. 2,842.

PENGE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. Battersea. Pop. 270. Almshouses, for decayed watermen, have been recently erected here.

PENHOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E. Caerleon. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 252.

PENHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Battle. Area 890 ac. Pop. 103.

PENICHE, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. W. Obidos, on the Atlantic and the S. side of the peninsula of Peniche. Pop. 2,600. It is strong both by nature and art. It has a small port and an active fishery.

PENICUICK, or PENNYCUICK, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotl., co. and 10 m. S. Edinburgh, on the N. Esk. Area of pa. about 20,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 2,572, do. of burgh 907. It is neatly built, has a fine church of Grecian architecture, a subscription library, a gunpowder factory, and extensive paper mills, on the N. Esk. The pa. contains the vills. Nine-mile-burn, Kirkhill, and Howgate. Penicuick house, the seat of Sir G. Clerk, Bart., is an interesting structure.

PENIG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 33 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 3,956.

PENINSULA, an abbreviation for the Iberian, or Pyrennean Peninsula. [SPAIN.]

PEÑISCOLA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. & 38 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1,391. It is perched on a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean, and connected with the mainland only by a narrow strip of sand.

PENJAB, the "five rivers," India. [PUNJAB.]

PENJINSK, a small town of E. Siberia, prov. Okhotsk, on the Penjina, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinsk, an inlet of the sea of Okhotsk.

PENKAU, or PENKUM, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 17 m. W. Stettin. Pop. 1,500.

PENKETH, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 3½ m. W. Warrington. Pop. 652.

PENKHULL, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, 1½ m. S.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 7,947.

PENKRIDGE, a town and pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S. Stafford, on the Penk, an affl. of the Trent, and near the Grand Junction railway. Area of pa. 18,020 ac. Pop. 3,129. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*, and has a large church, formerly collegiate.

PENLLECH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 10 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 261.

PENLLINE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 320.

PENMACHNO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S. Llanrwst. Pop. 1,274, partly employed in slate quarries. Rev. of charities (1833) about 120*l*. Fairs, 23d August and 21st September.

PENMAEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. S.W. Castellelwchwr. Pop. 149.

PENMAEN-MAWR, a mountain of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the vicinity of Aberconway. Elevation 1,400 feet. Its summit is crowned by ancient fortifications.

PENMARCH, a comm. and marit. vill. of W. France, dep. Finistere, on a headland in the Atlantic, 16 m. S.W. Quimper. Pop. 1,727.

PENMAIN, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Mynyddy's-Lwyn, 12 m. N.W. Newport. P. 2,474.

PENMARK, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 486.

PENMON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Pop. 228.

PENMOREA, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. W. Tremadoc. Pop. 1,099.

PENMYNYDD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. W. Beaumaris. Pop. 611.

PENN, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.W. Beaconsfield. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 1,040. —II. co. Stafford, 2 m. S.S.W. Wolverhampton. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 942.

PENN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, contiguous to Philadelphia. Pop. 3,342. Here is Gerade college, a supurb edifice of white marble, for the education of orphan boys.—II. (*Yan*), a vill., New York, on Crooked Lake. Pop. 1,800. It has a jail, court house, and academy.

PENNA-DI-BILLI, a small city of Italy, Pontif. Sta., dist. and 20 m. W.N.W. Urbino, near rt. b. of the Marecchia. Pop. 1,370.

PENNAL, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. W.S.W. Machynlleth. Pop. 678.

PENNANT, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 9 m. S.E. Bala. Pop. 795.

PENNAR, a river of India, presid. Madras, rises in Mysore, and after an E. course through the dists. Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, 104 m. N. Madras. Length 270 m.

PENNARD, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4 m. S.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 657.—II. (*West*), 3½ m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 819. The famous cheese, weighing 11 cwt., & presented some years ago to Her Majesty, was made in this parish.

PENNAUTIER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aude, 3 m. N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,214.

PENNE, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on a declivity near the Lot, 6 m. E.S.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 4,555 (of whom only 600 in the town).—II. dep. Tarn, on l. b of the Aveyron, 15 m. N.W. Gaillac. Pop. 2,201.

PENNIGENT, a mountain of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Horton, 7 m. N. Settle. Elev. 2,270 ft.

PENNINGHAME, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, comprising the town of Newton-Stewart. Area about 52 sq. m. Pop. 3,672, with ruins of several ecclesiastical edifices, and of Castle-Stewart.

PENNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. Ulverstone. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 388.—II. a township, same co., pa. Leigh, 12 m. W. Manchester. Pop. 3,833, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

PENNISTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Don, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 6½ m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Area 21,580 ac. Pop. 5,907, partly employed in woollen and cotton manufs.

PENN'S NECK, two contiguous townships of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey.—I. (*Lower*), co. and 5 m. N.W. Salem, on Delaware riv. Pop. 1,219.—II. (*Upper*). Pop. 1,854.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the largest and most important of the U. S., N. Amer., between lat. 39° 44′ and 42° N., and lon. 74° 40′ and 80° 35′ W., enclosed by the states New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio, but at its N.W. extremity, bordering on Lake Erie. Area 46,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,724,033. Its central part is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Alleghany mountains, and watered by the river Susquehannah and its numerous affls. The Delaware forms its E. boundary. Other rivers are the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Alleghany. It is one of the most productive and best cultivated parts of the Union. In 1840 more wheat was raised in it than in New York state, besides large quantities of maize, oats, barley, buckwheat, and thrice the quantity of potatoes produced in any other of the U. States. In its numbers of live stock it is inferior only to New York and Ohio. Most of the finer fruits of temperate climates are raised, and this state is better adapted for the culture of the grape & mulberry than most others in N. Amer. More iron and coal are raised than in the other states, whence this has become the head quarters of manufacturing and railway enterprise in the Union. Coal raised (1845-6) 700,000 tons. Salt, building stone, and timber, are also important products. At Pittsburg, ironmongery of all descriptions, with steam engines and machinery, are manufactured in large quantities. Cotton, and woollen stuffs and yarn, soap, paper, gunpowder, carriages, and most other kinds of goods are made; and in manufacturing industry, this state ranks immediately after Massachusetts. Foreign trade is carried on chiefly through Philadelphia, but in part through New York, Baltimore, &c. Total value of exports direct (1843) 3,535,256 dollars, do. of imports 7,217,267 dollars. The whole S.E. part of the state is intersected by a network of canals and railways. In 1848 1,280 m. of canals, and 1,084 m. of railway were completed in the state. Total pub. rev. (1848-9) 4,512,667 dollars. Public debt 40,424,736 dollars. There are eight colleges and 7,845 schools. The state is divided into 55 cos., & sends 28 representatives to Congress. Chief cities, Harrisburg, the cap., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, & Carlisle. The state was granted to W. Penn by James II. in 1681. Present constitution adopted in 1838. Gov. vested in a gov. and senators, elected triennally, and representatives, elected annually.

PENOBSCOT, the principal river of the state Maine, U. S., N. Amer., is formed by the union of many streams in W. part of the state, whence it flows mostly S., and after a total course estimated at 100 m., enters Penobscot bay 40 m. below Bangor, to which town it is navigable for large vessels. Principal affls. the Mattawamkeag & Piscatiquis.—*Penobscot bay* is 30 m. in length and breadth at its entrance, and contains many isls.—II. a co. in N. part of the state, pop. 45,705; and a tnshp., co. Hancock, on its E. side, 8 m. N.E. Castine. Pop. 1,474.

PENOMPING, a town of Siam, prov. and 130 m. S. Camboja, on the Me-kong, and stated to have considerable traffic.

PEÑON DE VELEZ, a fortified maritime town belonging to Spain, on an elevated rock, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, 80 m. S.E. Ceuta. It was founded by Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1664. It is strongly defended by heavy batteries, and has a bomb-proof magazine, ample storehouses, and a state prison.

PENPONT, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, on the Skarr. Area 16,418 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,266, of whom 492 are in the vill. Here are numerous antiquities, including the remains of an ancient Roman fort.

PENRHOS, two pas. of N. Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 95.—II. (*Lligwy*), co. Anglesey, 4 m. E.N.E. Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop. 594.

PENRHYDD, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. S.S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 390.

PENRHYN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., lat. 9° 2′ S., lon. 157° 35′ W. They are densely wooded and populous.

PENRHYN (PORT), a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Llandegai, at the mouth of the Ogwen in Menai Strait. It has a good quay for vessels of 300 tons, and large exports of slate from a quarry employing about 2,000 men. Penrhyn castle is a superb marble castellated edifice.

PENRHYS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 385. Penrhys castle, a handsome modern seat, stands partly on the ruins of a feudal fortress.

PENRITH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, with a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 15 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa., which includes a part of Inglewood forest, 6,640 ac. Pop. 6,429, partly employed in linen weaving, & manufs. of checks, fancy goods, &c. The town, in a beautiful vale of the Eamont and Lowther, is neatly built, and has a large church, in the cemetery of which is a monument of high antiquity, known as 'the giant's grave;' a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a co. court-house, and house of correction, union workhouse, an assembly room, museum, subscrip-

tion library and the remains of a castle, built during the wars of the Roses, and destroyed by order of the Commonwealth. Its vicinity is rich in striking scenery, and ancient remains, comprising Brougham and Edin halls, Dacre castle, and various British antiquities.

PENROSE, a pa. of England, co. & 6 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 8,540 ac. Pop. 358.

PENRYN, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. St. Gluvias, at the head of Falmouth harbour, and almost adjoining Falmouth on the N.W. Pop. of town 3,337. It is built on a declivity, has a large plain church, town-hall, small jail, and market-house, a custom-house, & considerable exports of granite. Market, Wednesday. Corp. revenue (1848) 322*l*. The bor. joins with Falmouth in sending two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 950.

PENSACOLA, a city and seaport town of the U. S., N. Amer., Florida, on the W. side of Pensacola bay, about 8 m. from the gulf of Mexico, 56 m. E.S.E. Mobile. Pop. about 2,000. It is regularly built, and has a wharf extending about 600 feet into the bay. About 8 m. below the town is a U. S. navy yard, covering nearly 80 ac., and enclosed by a high brick wall.—*Pensacola bay* is an inlet of the gulf of Mexico, lat. 30° 20′ N., lon. 87° 17′ W., is 25 m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth, divided into 3 basins, Escambia, Yellow-water, and Blackwater bays, receiving the rivers of the same name; and its E. part admits frigates of the largest class.

PENSAX, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. Lindridge, 6 m. S.W. Bewdley. Pop. 541.

PENSCELLWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. E.N.E. Wincanton. Ac. 1,030. Pop. 397.

PENSFORD (ST. THOMAS), a pa. and small mkt. town of England, co. Somerset, 24 m. N.N.E. Somerton. Area 740 ac. Pop. 360.

PENSHAW, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5 m. W.S.W. Sunderland. Pop. 1,912. It has limestone and freestone quarries.

PENSHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, with a station on the S.E. railway, 4½ m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 4,600. Pop. 1,470. Fair 1st July.—*Penshurst-place*, the seat of Lord De Lisle, a descendant of the Sydney family, is a fine old quadrangular mansion, the birth-place of Sir Philip, and Algernon Sydney. Penhurst was a residence of the Saxon kings of Kent. It gives the title of baron to Viscount Strangford.

PENSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area 670 ac. Pop. 19.

PENSTON, a vill. and barony of Scotland, co. & 5 m. W.S.W. Haddington, with 233 inhabs., mostly colliers. It has a school, & several benefit societies. The barony belongs to descendants of the Baliol family, in whose possession it has been for about 5½ centuries.

PENSTROWED, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. W. Newtown. Pop. 133.

PENTECOST ISLAND, two isls. of the Pacific O. —I. Cumberland isls., off E. Australia, lat. 20° 23′ 10″ S., lon. 148° 59′ 30″ E.—II. (or *Whitsunday Island*), New Hebrides, lat. 15° 59′ S., lon. 168° 19′ E.—*Pentecost river*, Lower Canada, is an affl. of the St. Lawrence.

PENTELICUS (MOUNT), Greece, Attica, 10 m. N.W. Athens, rises to 3,500 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, and which are still worked.

PENTENISIA, a group of islets in the gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 m. N.W. Ægina.

PENTERRY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N.N.W. Chepstow. Area 310 ac. Pop. 38.

PENTIMA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. & 5 m. N.W. Sulmona. Pop. 1,900.

PENTLAND-FIRTH, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney isls., and connecting the Atlantic and German Oceans. Length E. to W. 17 m., breadth from 6 to 8 m. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; a current flows from W. to E. with a velocity of 3 to 9 m. an hour, which at the change of tides is met by opposing currents, causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools.—The *Pentland Skerries*, comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks: the larger, about 4½ m. N. Duncansby head, has a light-house, with a higher and a lower light, the former 170 feet above the sea in lat. 58° 41′ N., and lon. 2° 55′ W.; the latter 140 feet in ht., and 100 feet N.N.E. the former. Upwards of 4,000 loaded vessels, aggregate tonnage 664,000 tons, annually pass through the Firth, exclusive of ships of war, and vessels in ballast.

PENTLAND-HILLS, a range in Scotland, cos. Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh, extending for about 14 m. N.E. to within 4 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Highest summit, East-Carnethy hill, in the centre of the range, 1,878 feet above the sea. They are composed chiefly of porphyry & greenstone; the sides and valleys are under cultivation, and the remainder pasture.

PENTLOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. E. Clare. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 364.

PENTNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 592.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Andover. Area 920 ac. P. 249.

PENTREATH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5½ m. W.N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 985.

PENTRICH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 3,054.

PENTRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3½ m. N.N.W. Cranborne. Area 990 ac. Pop. 244.

PENTROBIN, a tnshp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. and 5 m. W.S.W. Hawarden. Pop. 987.

PENTYRCH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, with a station on the Taff Vale railway, 6 m. W.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 1,248.

PENVENAN, a comm. and marit. vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, near the English channel, 3 m. N.W. Trégunier. Pop. 2,913.

PENWORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. Preston. Area 9,530 ac. P. 5,498, partly employed in cotton manufs.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Ragland. Area 660 ac. Pop. 48.

PENZA, or PENSA, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N., and lon. 42° 30′ and 46° 30′ E., enclosed by the govs. Nijnii-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Tambov. Area 14,662 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,087,200. Surface mostly level; principal rivs., the Moksha, Sura, & their affls. Soil fertile, and corn is extensively exported. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses are reared. Forests very extensive. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, sandstone, sulphur, and vitriol. Manufs. embrace coarse linens & woollen stuffs; and there are besides, soap, glass, beet-root sugar, and leather factories, and iron foundries. The gov. is subdivided into 10 dists. Principal towns, Penza, Nijnii-Lomov, and Saransk.—*Penza*, the cap., is situated 130 m. N.N.W. Saratov, on the Sura, at its confl. with the Penza. Pop. 10,780. It has a large cathedral, and 12 other churches, a gymnasium, and extensive government offices, and manufs. of leather and soap.

PENZANCE, a munic. bor., seaport, and the most westerly town in England, co. Cornwall, pa. Madron, on Mount's bay, 9 m. E.N.E. Land's

End, and 65 m. W.S.W. Launceston. Lat. of light-house on pier, 50° 7′ N.; lon. 5° 28′ W. Pop. 8,578. It is situated in a district noted for its fertility, fine scenery, and singularly mild, though moist, climate. Mean annual temp. 51°.7; summer 60°.9; winter 44°.2; annual rain 35 in. It is pretty well built, has a spacious church, a small grammar school, national school, & school of industry, a new guildhall and market-house, a jail, union workhouse, public library, the hall and valuable museum of the Cornwall geological society, handsome baths, and good boarding houses for the accommodation of the numerous invalids and residents attracted thither by the climate. Principal exports tin and copper ore, the produce of the neighbouring mines, agricultural produce, and pilchards. Imports timber, iron, & hemp. Customs rev. (1847) 16,475*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 8,722 tons. The harbour, with a pier about 800 feet in length, having at its end a light-house, is accessible by vessels of moderate burden, and extensive improvements are projected. Corporation rev. (1847) 4,938. It is a polling place for W. Cornwall. Sir H. Davy was born in the pa. in 1778. In the vicinity are St. Michael's Mount, and several druidical remains.

PENZING, a handsome vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien. It has numerous villas, and manufs. of silk fabrics. Pop. 4,135.

PENZLIN, a frontier town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality and 43 m. E.S.E. Gustrow, on a small lake. Pop. 2,093. It has a castle.

PEOPLETON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.W. Pershore. Area 1,830 ac. P. 316.

PEORIA, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., state Illinois, cap. co., 63 m. N. Springfield. Pop. 1,467.

PEOVER (SUPERIOR), a chapelry of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. S.S.E. Nether-Knutsford. Pop. 580.—*Little* and *Nether Peover* are contiguous chapelries and tnshps.

PEPER-HARROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. W. Godalming. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 140.

PEQUANNOCK, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 10 m. N. Morristown. Pop. 5,190.

PEQUENI, a river of S. Amer., New Granada, in the isthmus of Panama, tribut. to the Chagres riv. On its banks some gold mines are wrought.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the 'Golden Horn,' across which it is connected with the Fanar (city proper), by a bridge of boats erected in 1837. It stands on the summit of the hill above Galata and Tophané, is 2 m. in length, chiefly inhabited by Franks, and comprises the residences of the British, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian ambassadors, with a Greek and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, and a monastery of dervishes.

PERAK, a state of the Malay penins., extending along its W. coast, betw. lat. 3° 40′ & 5° N., having N. Quedah, S. Salangore, and W. the Strait of Malacca. Estim. pop. 35,000, comprising some Chinese, Arabs, &c. Principal products about 8,500 piculs of tin annually, rice, and rattans. Its cap., Perak, is a small town on river of same name.

PERALEDA DE LA MATA, a town of Spain, near the Tagus, prov. & 58 m. E.N.E. Caceres. Pop. 2,800, employed in weaving coarse woollen cloths.

PERALTA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Arga, 31 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 2,348.

PERASTO, a marit. town of Dalmatia, circ. & 6 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Perasto, at the foot of a castle-crowned mntn. Pop. 1,800.

PERAY (St), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, 9 m. S. Tournon. Pop. 2,720.

PERCHE, an ancient divis. of France, in the old prov. Maine, now divided among the deps. Orne, Eure-et-Loire, and Eure.

PERCY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. St Lô. P. 3,215.

PERCY ISLANDS, a group off the E. coast of Australia, Northumberland isls., lat. 21° 31′ S., lon. 150° 18′ E. The largest is 12 m. in circ., and rises to upwards of 1,000 feet in elevation.

PERDJANSK, a new seaport town of S. Russia, on the sea of Azov, betw. Taganrog & Mariupol. Pop., a few years since, 2,500, partly Greek and Italian merchants. It is handsome, reported to have a better harbour than Taganrog, & being near the German colonies on the Moloschna, it has a rapidly increasing trade in wheat and merino wool.

PERDU (MONT). [PYRENEES.]

PEREJASLAV, a town of Russia, gov. and 140 m. W.N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Trubesh and Alta, near the Dneiper. Pop. 7,000. It was formerly fortified, & has nums. churches, and a trade in cattle, horses, corn, and raisins.

PEREKOP, or OR-KAPI, *Taphros*, or *Taphræ*, a town and fortress of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, cap. dist., on the isthmus, 86 m. N.N.W. Simferopol. Pop. 900, mostly employés and Jews. The fortress, E. of the town, contains a palace, barracks, a mosque, and a Greek church, & is said to be healthy. It was taken from the Turks in 1736.

PEREKOP (GULF OF), an inlet of the sea of Azov, on the N.W. side of the Crimea. Shores very much indented. Length 70 m.—The *Isthmus of Perekop*, which separates it from the Gulf of Sivache, and connects the Crimea with the mainland of S. Russia, is 20 m. long, and 15 m. across. Surface level, & on it are many salt lakes.

PEREMYSCHL, a town of Russia, gov. & 19 m. S. Kaluga, cap. dist., on the Oka. Pop. 2,300, who manuf. sail-cloth, and trade in timber.

PEREPNAAD, or PARUPANADA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 12 m. S.S.E. Calicut, on the N. bank of a river by which it exports teak timber.

PERESLAV-ZALIESKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. dist., on L. Pleshtchesvo. Pop. 3,625. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of linen stuffs.

PERGAMINO, a town, or vill., of S. Amer., Plata Confed., dep. and 155 m. N.W. Buenos-Ayres.

PERGAMUS, Asia Minor. [BERGAMA. TROY.]

PERGE, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna, in a beautiful position betw. two hills, and having extensive remains of a theatre of the stadium, and a large palace. About 10 m. distant are the remains, as supposed, of *Isionda*, consisting of Cyclopean walls, a stadium, & many ruined edifices.

PERGINE, or PERGEN, a mkt. town of the Tyrol, circ. and 7 m. E. Trient. Pop. 3,056. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth; and in its vicinity an extensive iron mine is wrought.

PERGOLA, a town, Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 2,409, mostly engaged in tanning & weaving.

PERIAPATAM, a decayed town of India, Deccan, dom. Mysore, 42 m. W. Seringapatam. Much sandal wood is produced in its vicinity.—II. a large vill., presid., dist., and W. Madras, with a Rom. Catholic church, and the place of a great Roman Catholic festival annually in June.

PÉRIERS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, 9 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 2,880.

PERIGORD, an old divis. of France, Guienne, of which the city Perigueux was the cap. It now forms the dep. Dordogne, and part of Gironde.

PERIGUEUX, *Vesuna*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Dordogne, on rt. b. of the Isle,

41 m. S.E. Angoulême. Pop. (1846) 10,933. It is composed of the old town, and le Puy St Front, which, till 1240, was a separate town. Chief edifices, a cathedral of the 4th century, the church of St Front, and a modern town hall. It has a comm. college, a primary normal school, and a library of 16,000 vols. Manufs. of cutlery & nails, woollen spinning, and tanning. Trade in wood, iron, paper, and liqueurs. It was cap. of the old dist. *Perigord*, & has numerous Roman remains. Perigueux was several times taken and re-taken by the English and French in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

PERIJA, a small town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 82 m. S.W. Maracaybo, on the Perija river, 25 m. from its mouth in the L. of Maracaybo.

PERIM, an island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red sea, lat. of S. point, 12° 38′ N., lon. 43° 23′ 00″ E. Length 5 m. It is a bare, bleak rock, on which turtles are taken by the Arabs of the coast, for the sake of their shells.—II. an island in the Gulf of Cambay, Hindostan, 10 m. S.S.E. Gogeh.

PERLAK (Slav. *Prelok*), a market town of S.W. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Drave, 13 m. E.N.E. Warasdin. Pop. 2,570.

PERLAS (ISLAS DE), Gulf of Panamà. [PEARL ISLANDS.]

PERLEBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 69 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. Pop. (1846) 5,900. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and chicory, breweries and distilleries.

PERM, a gov. of Russian dom., mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural mntns. into two unequal portions, between lat. 55° 40′ & 62° N., and lon. 53° 10′ and 65° E., enclosed by the govs. Vologda, Viatka, Orenburg, and Tobolsk. Estim. area 129,051 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,687,700. Its European, or W. portion, is traversed by the Kama, and several of its affls.; its E. divis. by affls. of the Tobol. More than 3-4ths of the surface are covered by dense forests; the climate is very severe; and beyond lat. 60° N., the soil is hardly capable of culture. Its mines are stated to employ 100,000 hands, and produce large quantities of gold, platina, and copper, with about 98,000 tons of iron, and 120,000 tons of salt annually. Perm is div. into 12 dists. Chief towns, Perm, Kungur, and Krasno-Ufinsk, in Europe, and Ekaterineburg, Kamishlov, Alapaevsk, and Shadrinsk, in Asia. It was formerly the centre of an extensive and flourishing empire, ruined by the Mongols in the 13th century.—*Perm*, the cap., is situated on the Kama, 240 m. E.S.E. Viatka. Pop. about 10,000. It is chiefly built of wood, but is the see of an archbishop, and has several churches & hospitals, with a large mkt. place, and numerous forges; its inhabs. trading chiefly in metallic produce, and in tea and other Chinese imports by way of Kiachta.

PERMACOIL, a town and hill-fort of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 20 m. N.N.W. Pondicherry.

PERNES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. and 4 m. S. Carpentras, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Rhone. Pop. 3,613.

PERNAGOA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 260 m. S.W. Oeiras, on the E. side of Lake Paranauha, or Pernagoa. Pop. 4,000.

PERNAMBUCO, a prov. of Brazil, consisting of a long and narrow strip of territory, stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly betw. lat. 7° and 14° 35′ S., and lon. 34° 50′ and 47° 20′ W., separated by several continuous mntn. chains from the provs. Goyaz, Piauhy, Ceara, and Paraiba on the W. and N., and by the Rio Francisco S. from Bahia and Sergipe. Its coast line, watered by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and Unna rivers, has S. the prov. Alagoas. Area probably 100,000 sq. m., and pop. 320,000. It has many rich sugar and cotton plantations. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, & gems. Princip. cities and towns, Recife, its cap., Olinda, St Antonio, and Formozo.

PERNAMBUCO, a name under which is commonly designated the two towns of Recife and Olinda, Brazil. [OLINDA. RECIFE.]

PERNAU (Russ. *Pernov*), a fortified seaport town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. dist., at the entrance of the Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, 99 m. N.N.E. Riga. Pop. 9,000. It is defended by a strong citadel, and comprises an old & a new town, and 2 suburbs; with Lutheran, Esthonian, & Russian churches; grammar & other schools. Owing to a bar at the mouth of the river, large vessels require to load and unload in the roadstead.

PÉRONNE, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Somme, 21 m. S.W. Cambrai, on the Somme. Pop. 3,860. It has manufs. of mixed cloths.

PEROSA, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 2,300.

PEROS BANHOS, a group of 27 islands, Chagos Archipelago, Indian O., lat. 5° 14′ N., lon. 77° E.

PEROTE, a mkt. town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 88 m. W.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 2,500. Near it is a lofty mountain of same name.

PEPENAAD, a marit. town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, on the Malabar coast, 15 m. S. Calicut.

PERPIGNAN, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pyrenees-Orient., on r. b. of the Tet, 34 m. S. Narbonne. Pop. (1846) 18,264. It is situated in a fertile region. Chief edifices, the citadel, cathedral, and military prison. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, a primary normal school, school of design, a library of 14,000 vols., & a botanic garden. Manufs. comprise woollens, paper, hats, and it has an extensive commerce in the wines of the country; wool, silk, iron, and corks. Philip the Bold died here in 1285. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, and by Louis XIII. in 1642. The French conquered the Spaniards near it in 1793.

PERRAINDA, or PARAINDA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on the E. b. of the Seena, 60 m. N.W. Nauldroog.

PERRAN (ARWOTHAL), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Penryn. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 1,745.—II. (*Uthnoe*), a pa., same co., 1½ m. S.E. Marazion. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 1,438.

PERRANZABULOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, near its N. coast, 6 m. N.W. Truro. Area 10,660 ac. Pop. 3,161. Its church, an interesting structure, was buried by shifting sands many centuries ago, and only exhumed in 1835. The pa. has large tin and copper mines.

PERRINTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, co. Monroe. Pop. 2,513.

PERRIVALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 3 m. S.S.E. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 660 ac. P. 46.

PERROS-GUIREC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, with a large port on the English Channel, 37 m. N.W. St Brieuc. P. 2,555.

PERROTT, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. E. Crewkerne. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 431.—II. (*South*), co. Dorset, 3½ m. N.N.W. Beaminster. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 387. Several Roman relics have been found here.

PERRY, numerous tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.

—1. New York, co. Wyoming, on Silver lake. Pop. 3,082.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Union. Pop. 1,254.—III. co. Fayette. Pop. 1,350.—IV. Ohio, co. Brown. Pop. 1,869.—V. co. Columbiana, with the village Salem. Pop. 1,530.—VI. co. Wayne. Pop. 2,079.—VII. co. Stark. Pop. 2,209.—VIII. a vill., Illinois, 66 m. W. Springfield.

PERRY-BARR, a hamlet of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Handsworth, with a station on the London & North Western railway, 3½ m. N.W. Birmingham. Pop. 933. It has a beautiful modern church.

PERRYSBURG, a vill., U. S., N. America, Ohio, at the head of the steam-boat navigation on the Maumee, 118 m. N.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,065. —II. a township of New York, co. Cattaraugus. Pop. 1,660.

PERSAIM, a town, Burmese dom. [BASSEIN.]

PERSANTE, a river of Prussian Pomerania, rises near the vill. Persanzig, and after a N.W. course of 70 m., enters the Baltic at Colberg. It is navigable for the last 18 miles of its course.

PERSEPOLIS, *Istakhar* and *Takhti Jemshid*, the anc. cap. of Persia, the traces of which exist in a fine plain, prov. Fars, on an affl. of the Bundemir river, from 25 to 30 m. N.E. Shiraz. Its ruins cover a wide surface; and on a terraced platform, 1,430 feet in length, and from 800 to 900 feet in width, are large gateways, numerous columns, and bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of the palace of Darius, destroyed by Alexander. The walls are covered with inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and numerous tombs are cut in the adjacent mountains.

PERSERIN, a town, Europ. Turkey. [PRISREND.]

PERSHORE, a mkt. town of Engl., co. & 8½ m. S.E. Worcester, on the navigable Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge. Area of its two pas. 12,910 ac. Pop. 4,805; of town 2,813, partly engaged in manuf. of hosiery. Town well built, has a large cruciform church, originally a part of an abbey, of which some other remains still exist. Mkts., Tuesday. It is a polling place for E. div. of co., and the head of a poor-law union.

PERSIA (IRAN), a country of W. Asia, comprising, in its widest acceptation, the region between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, from the Oxus & Indus to Kurdistan & the Persian Gulf. Its boundaries have undergone many changes, but it is now politically divided into Western Persia, or doms. of the Persian Shah, whose cap. is Tehraun, and Eastern Persia or Cabool. Persia proper lies between lat. 26° and 40° N., and lon. 44° and 61° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. the Russian gov. Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and the desert of Kharesm (Khiva), E. Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Area loosely estimated at 450,000 sq. m. Pop. probably 8,000,000.

The following are the great divisions of the country:—

Modern Names.	Ancient Names.	Chief Towns.
Azerbijan	Media Atropatene	Tabreez
Irak Ajemi	Media Magna	Tehraun
Ardelan	Elymais	Sennah
Kuristan	Syro-Media	
Khuzistan	Susiana	Shuster
Fars	Persis	Shiraz
Laristan	Mesambria	Lar
Kerman	Karmania	Kerman
Ghilan	Co. of Gelæ	Reshd
Mazanderan	Co. of Japyri	Balfroosh
Astrabad	Hyrcania	Astrabad
Khorassan	Aria	Nishapoor
Yezd	Artacene	Yezd

Its central part (Irak-Ajemi, and the greater portion of Fars) is a table land. Average height from 2,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea, but traversed by mountain ranges rising to upwards of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, and bounded N.ward by the Elburz chain, prolonged from Azerbijan E.ward to the Paropamisan mountains in Afghanistan, and S.ward by another chain stretching from Koordistan E.ward to the mountains of W. Beloochistan. This table land contains in its W. part many irrigated and fertile tracts, but nearly all the E. part of Persia is a wide and irreclaimable salt desert, forming a portion of that sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic throughout the Sahara of Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia, to the mountains on the N. frontier of the Chinese empire. S. of the table land also, in the provs bordering on the Persian Gulf, the country is mostly parched up and barren, and the heats of summer are almost insupportable. The absence of sufficient water is one of the great disadvantages suffered in Persia. Except the Aras, forming the N.W. frontier, the Sefid-rood and Gurgan, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karun, Jerahi, &c., affls. of the Tigris & Shat-ul-Arab, in Khuzistan, and the Bundemir in Fars, the rivers are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is arid and unproductive. Azerbijan & the Caspian provs. must, however, be excluded from this general description. N. of the Elburz mountains the country is covered with dense forests of oak, elm, beech, &c., interspersed with fine pastures, and numerous orchards and vineyards. The climate of these provs. is very similar to that of Europe, the grains common in which continent, with rice, are plentifully raised. Besides grain, the principal products of Persia are cotton, tobacco, silk, gall-nuts, madder, yellow berries, opium, gum-ammoniac, assafœtida, and other drugs; wool, wine, rose water, saffron, dates, and other fruits. Copper mines have been wrought in some of the N. provs., and lead mines in Fars and Kerman. Near Nishapoor are some famous mines of turquoise, a gem peculiar to Persia. Rock salt is abundant in most parts of the country, and salt is also procured from the waters of lakes Urumiyah and Bakhtegan. Coal, iron, naphtha, and garnets, are other chief mineral products. Domestic animals include most species common in Europe, and the camel, wild ass, and argali sheep, with some formidable predatory tribes, are native in Persia. The breeds of horses are very superior, sheep are every where abundant, and with cattle they compose the principal wealth of the wandering tribes of Moguls, Toorks, Uzbeks, and Kurds, who dwell in all the outlying provs. of the kingdom. Principal manufs. are of silk fabrics, of all kinds; in the chief cities, shawls, of goat's hair, especially in Kerman, carpets, felts, cotton cloths, cutlery and arms, glass, pottery, leather, and saddlery. Commerce extensive notwithstanding the absence of any roads but mule tracks. It is chiefly with the adjacent countries, with Russia by way of the Caspian, and with British India and England by way of the Persian Gulf. Exports consist of the native products already enumerated, with copper wares, saffron, specie, skins, and sabres, and they are roughly estimated to amount in all to 3,500,000*l.* in annual value. Imports from India are indigo, chintzes, muslins, calicoes, gold and silver brocades, gums, china ware, sugar, shawls, & metals; from Turkey, European goods and specie; from Russia, iron, broadcloth, calicoes, gold lace, and numerous manufactured goods, tea, quicksilver, and furs; from England, woollen & cotton fabrics, shawls, jewellery, arms, cutlery, watches, and me-

tallic wares in general. A large proportion of the British cottons imported at Trebizond on the Black Sea is intended for the Persian mkts. Principal ports of Persia are Bushire and Gombroon, on the Persian Gulf; and Enzelli, Balfrush, and Asterabad, on the Caspian Sea. Government despotic. The *shah* is assisted by a grand vizier, who exercises control over the military & foreign departments, and by a lord high treasurer, who superintends the revenue and home arrangements. Each prov., or important dist. of a prov., is governed by a *beglerbeg*, usually a prince of the blood, or a nobleman of high rank, who appoints *hakims* over the subordinate dists. Each town and vill. has its magistrates, who are generally chosen by the people. Ann. revenue of the shah, chiefly derived from land & capitation taxes, custom duties, tribute from wandering races, &c., has been estimated at from 1,500,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.* The pop. is very mixed. The Parsees, who appear to preserve more fully than the rest a purity of descent from the ancient Persians, are now nearly confined to the city Yezd, and some towns in Kerman, where they still retain fire-worship. The pop. of the towns and settled dists. generally is a race descended from Persians, Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Arabs, and all the other nations who have at different periods held sway in the country. They are Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, rejecting the authority of the three first caliphs, on which and other accounts, there is between them and the Turks, Arabs, Bokharese, & most other Mussulmen, a perpetual feud. The Persians are a handsome, active, and generally warlike people. Complexion varying from fair to dark olive, with quick, lively imagination, and agreeable address, versatile and pliable, but insincere, and immoral in their habits. The nomadic tribes consist of Arabs in the S.; Turkmans, Moghuls, Uzbeks, in the E. and N.E.; and Kurds in the W. They live in tents, subsisting on the produce of their herds and on plunder; and they furnish most part of the armed force, which is very variable in amount, but has been estim. lately at 80,000 men.

PERSIA, two tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer., the principal in Missouri, co. Boone. Pop. 2,222.

PERSIAN GULF, an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia: Lat. 24° to 30° N., lon. 48° to 56° 30′ E. Length 550 m., breadth varies to 220 m. At its N.W. extremity it receives the Shat-ul-Arab, formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, and the Karun. It communicates E.ward with the Arabian Sea by a strait 50 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, Ormuz, Busheab, and Karak, off its N. or Persian coast, and the E. India Company's and Bahrein isls., on its Arabian side, around which last named an extensive pearl fishery exists. Shores almost every where arid & sterile. On them are the cities Bassorah & Bushire, & the towns Congoon, Nackiloo, Gombroon, Zabarah, El Khatif, and Grane.

PERSIE, a chapel dist. of Scotl., co. Perth, comprising the Highland dist. of Bendochy, & some other dists. Pop. about 1,000.

PERTENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 420.

PERTH, a city, royal, parl. and munic. bor., manuf. town, seat of a presbytery and synod, & formerly the metropolis of Scotland, cap. co., in a plain on the r. b. of the Tay, here crossed by a noble bridge of 9 arches, 880 feet in length, 33 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh, lat. 56° 23′ 50″ N., lon. 3° 26′ 20″ W. Pop. of city, including 4 pas., 19,293; ditto of royal burgh 12,616; ditto of parl. bor. 20,167. It is partially enclosed by richly wooded hills, well and substantially built, and has altogether a wealthy and elegant appearance. On its N. and S. sides are two spacious parks called *Inches*. Principal public edifices, the church of St. John, supposed to have been originally erected in the 5th century, with a square tower 155 feet in height, and divided into 3 distinct places of worship, numerous other churches and chapels, the public reservoir, co. buildings, central model prison for Scotland, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum large barracks, the Marshall monument appropriated to the public, with a library of 6,000 vols., the museum of the Perth literary and antiquarian society, the town-hall, king James VI. hospital. Perth has an educational seminary, an elegant structure, a grammar school, an academy, and several other endowed schools, 4 weekly newspapers, 2 local and 4 branch banks, & a custom-house. The Tay is navigable to the city for vessels of considerable burden, and extensive works have been undertaken for forming a new harbour and wet-dock. The general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, the Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen, railways, an elegant building, is situated in the W. suburbs; and the Dundee railway crosses the Tay by a wooden bridge. Principal manufactures are those of coloured cotton stuffs, ginghams, shawls, &c., and here are flax-spinning mills, bleach-fields, several distilleries, breweries, corn-mills, and iron foundries, rope-walks, tanneries, and dye-works. The glove trade has declined. Ship building is an extensive and increasing employment, and the salmon fisheries in the Tay are very valuable, about 225 tons of fish being sent to London annually. Other principal exports, manuf. goods, corn, and potatoes. Customs rev. (1847) 19,955*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 8,706 tons. It has 2 weekly markets, and 5 annual fairs. Races take place in the N. Inch park. Corporation rev. (1849) 5,273*l.* The bor. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,041. About 2 m. N. of the city is Scone, long a royal residence; the palace, rebuilt by its owner, Earl Mansfield, is now an elegant modern mansion. Perth was an important station under the Romans, at the meeting of the three great highways, and it has some remains which have been attributed to Agricola, with various ruins of ecclesiastical buildings. It was also frequently resorted to by the Scottish kings, & was the scene of many historical events. Its vicinity is amongst the most fertile tracts in Scotland.

PERTHSHIRE, a large and important co. of Scotland, occupying its centre, having N. the cos. Aberdeen and Inverness, W. Argyle, S. Dumbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross, E. Fife, Forfar, and the Firth of Tay. Excluding a detached dist. on the firth of Forth, it is of a compact circular form; length and breadth about 60 m. each. Area has been estimated at 2,638 m., or 1,656,320 ac., of which upwards of a million ac. are arable or pasture, but according to other authorities, the area above given is much below the truth. Inhabited houses 28,993. Pop. 137,390. Surface extremely diversified; this co. comprises both a highland and a lowland region. The Grampians extend through it in a N.E. direction, and are composed of granite & primary slate. Principal mntns. are Benlawers 3,945 feet, Ben-More 3,944 feet in height, and many of the other principal summits in Scotld. in the dists. Athol, Breadalbane, Strathearn, Strathmore, and Stormont. The S. and lower part of the co. is composed of old red sandstone, intersected by

the Ochil & Sidlaw hills, which are of greenstone. The princip. lochs are Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, and Ericht. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay, & its affls., the Earn, &c., except its S. part, which is watered by the Teith, Allan and Devon. The carse of Gowrie on the Tay is a deep alluvial clay, and amongst the most productive land in Britain; the soil in the mntn. districts, is mostly light, and chiefly adapted for pasturage, sheep and cattle breeding being extensively followed. Agriculture has, however, greatly improved, and considerable quantities of wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits, are raised for exportation. Farms vary in size from 50 to 500 ac. Average rent of land (1810) *5s.* 6*d.* per ac. Annual value of land (1843) 551,077*l.*; of all assessed property 613,167*l.* A large part of the co. has within the last century been planted with woods. Some coal is raised in the S.E., limestone, sandstone, marble, and slate are generally abundant, and lead is found in some places. Manufs., except at Perth, are not very flourishing; the principal are of linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, leather, and paper. Railways traverse the E. part of co., and communicate with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee, N. to Aberdeen. Perthshire is subdivided into 79 pas. Principal towns, Perth, Crieff, & Dumblane. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 4,287.

PERTH, a dist. of W. Australia, intersected by lat. 32° S., lon. 116° E., having W. the Indian O., and on the other sides the dists. Twiss, York, and Murray. It is watered by the Swan river, which has, 10 m. from its mouth, the town Perth, the cap. of the colony.—II. a township of Upper Canada, dist. and 40 m. W. Johnstown, on an affluent of the Rideau. [AMBOY.]

PERTHES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Marne, 16 m. N.W. Vassy. Pop. 725. —*Perthois* was an old dist. of France, cap. Vitry-le-Français. It now forms parts of the deps. Marne and Haute Marne.

PERTUIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, near the Durance, 38 m. E.S.E. Avignon. Pop. 3,722.—*Pertuis Bréton* and *Pertuis d' Antioche* are straits which separate the isl. Ré from the W. mainland of France, dep. Charente-INF., and from the island Oleron.

PERTWOOD (UPPER), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts., 2 m. N.W. Hindon. Area 600 ac. Pop. 24.

PERU (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous & united republics of S. Amer., between lat. 3° 30′ and 22° S., and lon. 65° and 81° 20′ W., having N. the Ecuador republic, E. and S. the territories of Brazil and Bolivia, and W. the Pacific Ocean.

Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Estim. Pop.	Chief Cities.
NORTH PERU.			
Lima, . .	38,160	182,000	Lima.
Truxillo, .	50,880	282,000	Truxillo.
Junin, . .	25,440	245,500	Huanuco.
SOUTH PERU.			
Arequipa, .	26,920	167,000	Arequipa.
Ayacucho, .	33,280	137,000	Huamanga.
Cuzco, . .	44,920	264,000	Cuzco.
Puno, . .	21,200	38,000	Puno.
Unsettled country,	340,200 ?	200,000 ?	
Total, .	580,000	1,515,000	

According to the *Calendario* for 1848, it has been lately sub-divided into the 11 deps. Amazonas, Libertad, Anchas, Junin, Lima, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Puno, Arequipa, and Moquegua; & into 65 provs., having a total pop. of 1,373,736.

The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses Peru from S.E. to N.W., separating it into three regions—the central or *Montana*, which has an average elevation of 12,000 feet above the ocean; the eastern, forming a part of the great central plain of S. Amer.; and the W. or *Valles* between the mntns. and the Pacific, and which has an average breadth of 60 or 70 m. The Andes and their branches are estimated to occupy 200,000 sq. m. of the surface, and one peak, the Nevado de Chuquibamba rises to 21,000 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Marañon, Huallaga, and Ucayale with the Apurimac, all having a N.ward course, & tributaries to the Amazon, which waters most part of the N. frontier. About half of the lake Titicaca is comprised in S. Peru. The whole coast region is arid and destitute of timber; and only the Piura river in this division is at all navigable. Rain rarely falls in the coast valleys of Peru W. of the Andes, but fogs & dews are frequent. Climate on the coast sultry & unhealthy, but higher up mild & salubrious. On the E. slopes of the Peruvian Andes rain falls copiously. Soil in the valleys of the upland region highly fertile, and here the grains of Europe are successfully raised. Extensive pastures also exist in this region, where sheep introduced by Europeans have been acclimated, & multiply with amazing rapidity. The vast plains E. of the mountains have been but imperfectly explored; they appear to be in great part covered with dense forests. In the hotter portions of the country, sugar, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoa, and fine fruits, with cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, vanilla, and other drugs, and valuable timber, are principal products. Peru has long been famous for its mineral wealth. Besides the precious metals, it produces iron, copper, tin, coal, & nitrate of soda. The Sierra, between the two ridges of the Andes, is rich in mines; and at Huancavelica is a celebrated mine of quicksilver. The llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña are natives of the country, and the first especially is used as a beast of burden; mules are, however, mostly employed for travelling. Coarse cotton and woollen cloths and leather goods are pretty generally made, with fine cloaks & blanketting, at Tarma; iron wares at Caxamarca; gold and silver articles, and jewellery, at Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco: but in general manuf. goods are imported from Europe & N. Amer., in return for raw produce. The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; though since the independence of Peru, a trade has been carried on with the Brazilian dists. on the Amazon by way of the Huallaga, down which cotton, gums, resins, sarsaparilla & wax are exported. The maritime trade is chiefly with the ports on the W. side of America, but that with Europe, is considerable; the exports thither consisting of bullion, bark, chinchilla skins, cotton, copper ore, vicuña, alpaca, and sheep's wool, hides and sugar, amounted in value in 1840, to 1,948,346*l.*, of which amount, bullion and specie stood for 1,562,149*l.* The total value of imports from Great Britain, France, the U. States, and some other countries in the same year were estimated at 2,020,000*l.* In addition, a good deal of produce from Ecuador and Central America reaches Great Britain by way of Peru; and since 1841, a trade has sprung up in guano, of which article 14,450 tons were imported into England from Peru, in 1845. In 1841, the Brit. and Irish produce and manufs. exported to Peru amounted in value to 536,046*l.* Principal commercial ports are Callao, Islay, Payta, Lambeyeque, Truxillo, Pisco, Arica, and Iquique. Callao,

the port of Lima, is the only one of unlimited deposit. The constitution was framed in 1828, on the basis of that of the U. States. The legislative body consists of a senate, and a chamber of deputies, one of the latter chosen for every 20,000 inhabitants by electoral colleges composed of one elector for every vill. of 200 inhabitants. The executive government is vested in a president, popularly chosen for four years, and assisted by a ministry chosen by himself, and a council of state chosen by the legislature. Each dep. has a prefect, and a junta composed of two members from each of its provs. In every prov. is a subprefect; in each of its dists. a justice of peace, and in each town, or Indian commune, a mayor. Every vill. entitled to name an elector of deputies, has a municipal body. With a few exceptions every Peruvian enjoys the rights of citizenship. Lima has a university, and other colleges. Lancasterian & other schools are pretty general in the towns. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but other religions are tolerated. Standing army 3,000 men. Public debt has been stated at 20,000,000 piastres. Peru was conquered from the dynasty of the Incas, by the troops of Pizarro in 1532, from which time it remained one of the most important foreign possessions of Spain, until it acquired independence in 1821.

Peru, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Ohio, 93 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 2,000.—II. New York, 10 m. S. Plattsburg. Pop. 3,134.—III. Maine, 40 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,002.—IV. Indiana, cap. co. Miami, on the Watash and Erie canal, 90 m. N. Indianapolis.

Perugia, *Perusia*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., 10 m. E. of the lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 18,300. It is enclosed by walls. Public buildings comprise a large cathedral, with several fine paintings, and a library of rare MSS., upwards of 100 other churches, and 50 monastic establishments, all more or less decorated with fine works of art; a majestic city hall, an exchange, now disused, but gorgeously decorated with frescoes; an academy of fine arts, several private palaces, a well endowed university, founded in 1320, with museums of antiquities and minerals, & a botanic garden, a college, public library, hospital, and lunatic asylum, 2 theatres, a ball-court, and bull-ring, a splendidly sculptured fountain, and two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugia has little commercial industry beyond a few soap-works, distilleries of brandy and liqueurs, and trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, and other provisions; but its fairs in Aug. and Nov., for cattle and merchandise, are frequented by a concourse of people from all parts of Central Italy, and numerous visitors are attracted to the city by its agreeable society and abundant works of art.—The *Lake of Perugia* (Ital. *Trasimeno*), 10 m. W. Perugia, is situated in a basin enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is a fine sheet of water, about 30 m. in circ., surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, and olive plantations, and it contains three islands.

Peruwels, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., nr. the French frontier, 16 m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. 7,465, engaged in brewing, lime burning, and some linen manufs.

Perwuttum, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 83 m. S.E. Hyderabad. It has some remarkable pagodas.

Pesaro, *Pisaurum*, a fortified town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 19 m. N.E. Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. about 12,000. It is adorned with a fountain and statue of Pope Urban VIII., and has a cathedral and numerous other churches, a legate's palace, a valuable public library, several convents, two hospitals, a foundling asylum, and theatre.

Pescadores, isls., China sea. [Pheng-hou.]

Pescara, a river of S. Italy. [Aterno.]

Pescara, *Aternum*, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., at the mouth of the Aterno, in the Adriatic, 8 m. N.E. Chieti. Pop. 2,400.

Pesche, and Peschici, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, 4 m. E.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Capitanata, 11 m. W. Viesti. Pop. 1,500.

Peschiera, *Piscaria*, a fortified town of Lombardy, deleg. and 21 m. N.N.W. Mantua, on the Mincio, here crossed by a fine bridge, at its issue from the Lago di Garda. Pop. 1,500. It has a small, but strong citadel, 2 pa. churches, a convent, hospital, arsenal, and a small port, with a trade on the lake, and an active fishery, especially of eels, for which it was anciently famed. It was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert, 30th May, 1848.

Pescia, a town of Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 30 m. W.N.W. Florence. P. (1844) 4,686. It is situated among olive-groves and mulberry plantations, is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and three convents, a large hospital, a citadel, & important manufs. of paper, woollen cloth, and silk twist.

Pescina, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., 11 m. E.S.E. Avezzano, on the E. side of the lake Fucino. Pop. 3,000. It has a fine cathedral.

Pesco, several towns of Naples.—I. (*P.-Costanzo*), prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. and 13 m. S.E. Sulmona. Pop. 2,500.—II. (*La-Mazza*), prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 15 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. 1,900.—III. (*Pagano*), prov. Basilicata, dist. and 17 m. S.W. Melfi. Pop. 4,000.—IV. (*Solido*), prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 3 m. N.E. Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. P. 2,500.

Pesei, a comm. of the Sardinian dom., prov. Tarentaise, 16 m. E.N.E. Moutiers. Pop. 1,700. Here are the largest lead mines in Savoy, which, late in the 18th century, yielded annually 40,000 cwt. of lead, and 4,000 marcs of silver, but are now less productive.

Peshawer, or Peshawur ("the advanced post"), a prov. and frontier city of Afghanistan, but now forming a part of the Punjab dom., 12 m. E. of the Khyber Pass, and 40 m. W. Attock. Pop. about 50,000. It was taken and ruined by Runjeet Singh during the present century, and has never yet recovered prosperity, much of it still remaining in ruins. Its only remarkable edifices, besides its desecrated mosques, are a magnificent caravanserai, now the residence of the Sikh governor, and a Sikh fort on the site of its anc. citadel. It is, however, well paved, and furnished with water, has a fertile neighbourhood, and is in so good a position for commerce, that under a settled government it bids fair speedily to resume importance. The prov., 65 m. long, and 50 m. broad, watered by the Indus, Cabool, and Bara rivers, is extremely fertile, producing, by the aid of irrigation and a high temperature, 2 crops in the year, consisting of wheat, barley, pulse, and the finest rice in the world. It was formerly very populous, but has suffered great devastation from the Sikhs. Annual revenue one million of rupees, or 100,000*l*.

Pesmes, or Pemes, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. S. Gray. Pop. 1,769. It has iron works.

Pesth, a royal free city of Hungary, on l. b. of the Danube, immediately opposite Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, and

by a noble suspension bridge, opened 5th Jan., 1849, 136 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop., exclusive of garrison, (1846) 60,000. It is situated on level ground, is about 7 m. in circ., newly and regularly laid out, and generally handsome, except the old town. Princip. edifices, the new theatre, national casino, co. hall, *Neugebaude*, a vast structure, used as an artillery depôt, grenadier barracks, Jesuits' and several other convents, R. Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, Calvinist, and other churches; several synagogues and hospitals. The venerable anc. structures of the Hungarian cap. are all in Buda, and Pesth is the "new city," boasting most of its modern conveniences, as good hotels, coffee houses, and handsome private residences. The university, the only one in Hungary, has 49 professors, and a library of 60,000 vols. In 1846, it was attended by 1,000 students. The observatory is situated on the Blocksberg in Buda. Here are also a botanic garden, veterinary hospital, a national museum, with a library rich in Hungarian MSS. and valuable collections of coins, minerals, fossils, and antiquities, a Hungarian academy of sciences, Rom. Catholic, Lutheran, and normal schools, an English conventual, & various charitable institutions. Pesth has some silk, woollen, leather, oil, and tobacco factories, & dye-works, but its principal manuf. is that of meerschaum pipe bowls, brought to it in a rough state from Constantinople. Immediately around the city is the *Rahosfeld*, a wide plain, on which the Hungarian diets were held for many centuries. Pesth is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Transacincum*. The old town was enclosed by walls in the 13th century. It was held by the Turks for 160 years. Buda and Pesth suffered severely from an inundation of the river in March 1838. Pesth is a station for steam-packets, and is connected by railway with Szolnok, 56 m. E.S.E., and with Waitzen, 22 m. N.ward. [BUDA.]

PETALIDHA, a small island off the W. coast of Crete.—The *Petalies* are a group of isls. in the Channel of Eubœa, near its S. extremity.

PE-CHE-LE, prov. & Gulf of, China. [CHI-LI.]

PETCHENEGUE, or PETSHENEG, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. E. Kharkov, on r. b. of the Severnoi-Donetz. Pop. 7,000.

PETCHORA, a river of European Russia, govs. Perm, Vologda, and Archangel, rises in the Ural mntns., flows N.W. through govs. Vologda and Archangel, & enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. betw. 53° and 54° E. Total course probably 900 m. Principal affls., the Ijma from the S., and Usa from the E.

PETEN, a lake and isl. of Cent. Amer., state & 190 m. N. Guatemala. The lake is about 65 m. in circ., and 30 fathoms in depth. It contains several isls., the principal, or Peten, steep, lofty, & formerly the central seat of the Itzax Indians.

PETER and PAUL (STS.), the cap. vill. of Kamtchatka. [PETROPAULOVSK.]

PETER (ST), several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 2 m. N. Ramsgate. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 2,978. It has a fine old church, and much frequented public gardens.—II. co. Hants, adjoining the city of Winchester, within which it is included. Pop. 648.—III. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Bungay. Area 900 ac. Pop. 91.

PETER (ST), two pas. of Scotl., co. Orkney.—I. comprising a part of Ronaldshay island, besides Burray and Hund isls. Pop. 2,405.—II. comprising a part of Stronsay island. Pop. 550.

PETER (ST), a vill. of Styria, near Judenburg, having a famous manuf. of scythes, of which 55,000 are annually sent over Germany & Russia.—II. a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajo, 8 m. N.N.W. Miskolcz. Pop. 3,325.

PETER (ST), a lake of Upper & Lower Canada, being an expansion of the river St Lawrence, between lat. 46° and 46° 8′ N., lon. 73° W. Length, 35 m., greatest breadth 10 m. It receives many rivs., the largest of which is the St Francis, from the S.E. At its S. end are many islands, and the town Sorel.—II. an isl., Asiatic Archipelago, 35 m. W. Point Api, Borneo.—*St Peter's Harbour* is an inlet, N. coast of Prince Edward Island, British N. America.

PETER-LE-PORT (ST), the cap. town of the isl. Guernsey, on its E. side, in lat. 49° 27′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 32′ W. Pop. of pa. and town, 15,220. Its lower part has narrow streets, and very lofty houses; its upper quarter, Hauteville, is well built and handsome. Principal buildings, the government house, court house, town hospital, assembly rooms, theatre, and a very excellent fish mkt. The harbour is enclosed by piers, and defended by Fort George and Castle Cornet. Fort George has barracks for upwards of 5,000 men; and the town is the residence of military & civil governors, both appointed by the crown.

PETERBOROUGH, a city, parl. bor., pa. & episcopal see of Engl., co. and 37 m. N.E. Northampton, with which it is connected by railway, on the navigable Nene, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Area of pa. 1,430 ac. Pop. 5,920. Area of city liberty 51,430 ac. Pop. 1,125. Pop. of parl. bor. 6,991. The cathedral, originally the church of an abbey, founded in the 8th or 9th century, and at the Dissolution esteemed one of the most splendid religious houses in the kingdom, is surrounded by old and interesting monastic edifices, and is a noble edifice of the 12th and 13th centuries. Extreme length 471 feet. It contains the tomb of Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII. The parish church has an altar piece by Sir R. K. Porter, and a beautiful monument by Flaxman. The grammar school has 5 scholarships, and a fellowship to St John's college, Cambridge. The town hall, market house, infirmary, union workhouse, jail, house of correction, and a small theatre, are the other chief edifices. Ann. revenue of charities exceed 600*l*. Corn and malt are exported by the Nene. Mkt., Saturday. The city is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter; is a polling-place for the N. div. of the co., and sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 553. The see, founded by Henry VIII., extends over cos. Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland, and comprised, in 1838, 305 benefices. Average ann. rev. of dean and chapter, 5,000*l*. Dr Paley was born at Peterborough in 1743. In the vicinity is Milton Park, seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, to whose family the city gives title of Viscount.

PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN, a remarkable precipitous rock in the isl. of Mauritius, lat. 20° 12′ S., lon. 57° 37′ E., and 2,600 feet in height.

PETER-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11 m. W. Hereford. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 745.

PETERCULTER, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 7 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on the N. bank of the Dee. Area about 9,690 ac., partly moor and heath lands. Pop. 1,259. Here are remains of a Druidical temple, and a Roman camp.

PETERHEAD, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 27 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen, on the point of a flat rocky promontory, projecting into the North Sea, lat. 57° 30′ 1″ N., and lon. 1° 46′ 0″ W. Area of pa. about 9,000 ac. Pop. 7,619; do. of parl. bor. 5,758; do. of town 4,586. It is regularly and well built; houses

mostly of red granite. Principal public edifices, the pa. church, town house, and a handsome granite cross. It has a scientific association, news room, a valuable museum, 2 public libraries, & 4 branch banks. Its harbour, since the completion of the recent improvements, has been rendered one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. A lighthouse, on the opposite corner of the bay, marks the entrance to the port. Some rope-making and ship-building are carried on. The products of the extensive and valuable fisheries form a considerable portion of the exports, which also comprise large quantities of corn, butter, & granite. Imports consist of timber, lime, bone manure, wool, groceries, flour, salt, and iron. Mkts., Friday. The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, & Kintore, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 239. Near the town are several picturesque ruined fortresses.

PETERHOF, an imperial residence of Russia, gov. and 14 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, commanding noble views of the capital, Cronstadt, and the sea.

PETERS, two tnsps., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania.—I. 12 m. S.W. Chambersburg. Pop. 1,939. —II. 11 m. N.E. Washington. Pop. 1,034.

PETERSBOROUGH, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 28 m. S.W. Concord. P. 2,163.

PETERSBURG, a bor., and river port of the U. S., N. America, Virginia, on the Appomattox, 12 m. above its influx into James river, & on the Great S. railway. P. 11,136. Since its partial destruction by fire, in 1815, it has been handsomely rebuilt, and has various churches, numerous academies, and schools; manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, ropes, and earthenwares, corn, & saw mills, and numerous forges. It exports considerable quantities of tobacco & flour. In 1843, its exports amounted in value to 224,228*l.*, and imports to 6,322*l.*—II. a tnshp. of New York, 26 m. E. Albany. Pop. 1,901.

PETERSBURG (ST), a gov. of European Russia, mostly betw. lat. 58° and 60° 30′ N., and lon. 27° 30′ and 33° 30′ E., having N. the Gulf of Finland & Lake Ladoga, with parts of the govs. Wiborg and Olonetz, E. the gov. Novgorod, S. Pskov, & W. Lake Peipus and the river Narova, separating it from the govs. Livonia & Esthonia (Revel). Area, including lakes, 20,591 sq. m. Pop. (1846) including the cap., 990,000. Surface mostly level, soil thin, climate damp and cold, and 2-3ds of the gov. are covered with woods and marshes Principal rivers, the Pliusa and Luga, flowing to the Gulf of Finland, the Volkhov, Siasi, Svir, entering the lake Ladoga, and the Neva, uniting the lake and gulf, and on which is the cap. city. Rye, barley, oats, and some wheat, hemp & flax, are cultivated, but the climate is unfavourable for corn, and the quantity produced is far below the consumption. Around the cap. are many market gardens, kept by German colonists. Timber deals and masts form chief articles of export. Some building stone and lime are obtained, and in the cap. all kinds of manufs. are carried on. Pop. mostly Russians, but comprises many foreiguers, most of whom are Lutherans. The gov. is divided into 9 circs. or dists. After St Petersburg, chief towns are Schlusselberg, Luga, Jamburg, Cronstadt, and Zarskoe-Selo.

PETERSBURG (ST), the modern cap. city of the Russian empire, cap. gov.; founded by Peter the Great in 1703, at the influx of the Neva into the Gulf of Finland, 20 m. E. Cronstadt. Lat. of observatory 59° 56′ 5″ N., lon. 30° 19′ 0″ E. Pop. (1846) 500,000, including strangers. Mean temp. of year 39°.6; winter 18°.6; summer 61°.7 Fahr. It stands chiefly on the S. bank of the Neva, but partly on some islands formed by the divergence of the river here into several branches; 9 of its 12 quarters are on the mainland. Being situated on a flat and marshy soil, it is difficult of drainage, and subject to destructive inundations. Great part of the houses are constructed of wood. Its noble public buildings, the breadth of its principal thoroughfares, and its large squares, render it one of the finest cities in Europe. The principal channel of the Neva is bordered by granite quays, and on the side of the mainland it is lined by a succession of magnificent structures, including the new cathedral of St Isaac, the admiralty, the site of the winter palace (which was destroyed by fire in 1837), adjacent to which are the Hermitage, a palace, long the residence of Catharine II., and which comprises the court, theatre, a fine picture gallery, valuable library, and a rich museum. In the same quarter are the marble palace, city hall, senate, and several ministerial offices, the bank, post office, grand bazaar, hotel *de l'etat major*, and the cathedral of our Lady of Kasan, built on the model of St Peter's at Rome. Close to the quay is the fine bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great on a huge block of granite, opposite which is a long bridge leading to an island having the exchange, also one of the fine public edifices. The citadel, on a small island in the Neva, contains the mint, and the cathedral of St Peter and St Paul, in which are the tombs of the Russian sovereigns. On an adjacent island are some outworks, and the house in which Peter the Great lived while constructing the original town. Other chief structures are the Anitchkoff & Taurida palaces, the hotel of the acad. of arts, barracks, arsenals, cannon foundry, Mikhailov palace, the vast convent of Smolnoi, numerous hospitals, and the column erected to the emperor Alexander, a granite monolith, 84 feet in height. The S. part of the city is intersected by the Fontanka and other canals, lined by fine quays. Some years ago the city was said to have 156 bridges, of which 12 were of cast iron, 31 of granite, and several suspension bridges. The 5 across the Neva, and its principal branches, are erected on boats, and annually removed before the river is frozen, which is the case for 5 months of the year. The inundations of the Neva often cause great disasters; in that of 1824, 15,000 lives were lost. The university founded in 1819, had, in 1846, 69 professors and 700 students, and here are a medical chirurgical academy of high reputation, military and theological schools, an oriental institution, school of commerce and navigation, two colleges, high and other schools for both sexes, an imperial library, with 420,000 vols., and 7,000 MSS., an academy of sciences, founded by Peter the Great, & having valuable museums, an astronomical & a meteorological observatory, the imperial Russian academy, a Kalmuck institution, a geographical society, a botanic garden, & associations and public institutions of all descriptions. Manufs. of all kinds are carried on, and here are imperial gunpowder, tapestry, and porcelain factories, a cannon foundry, and near the city the extensive glassworks of Osiersk. Next to London and Hamburg, it has the most important foreign trade of any city in Europe. It receives merchandise from all parts of the Russian empire and central Asia, by means of navigable rivers and canals, and one of its most characteristic features is the winter market, in which are seen enormous pyramids composed of the carcasses of cattle, sheep, & hogs, fish, fowls, eggs,

and butter frozen into solid masses. Chief exports, tallow, flax, hemp, iron, copper, corn, timber, potash, canvass, and coarse linens, oils, furs, hides, and tar; impts. colonial produce, cotton, & woollen goods, dye stuffs, wines, silks, woollens, hardwares, salt, tin, lead, coal, linens, &c. In 1842, the total imports amounted in value to 10,054,963*l.*, and exports to 5,362,824*l.* Customs' rev. 2,830,221*l.* In the same year, 1,167 ships, aggregate burden 223,947 tons (of which 525 do., burden 117,793 tons, were British) entered, and 1,138 ships, aggregate burden 219,412 tons, left the port.

PETERSDORF, a vill. of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Zacken. P. 2,010.

PETERSFIELD, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 17 m. N.N.E. Portsmouth, on the old London and Portsmouth road. Area of pa. 2,090 ac. Pop. 1,838, do. of bor. 5,201. It has a large church, an endowed school, a union workhouse, branch bank, and an equestrian bronze statute of Wm. III. in its market place. Markets, Saturday. The town has a titular mayor, and sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1847) 380. It is a polling place for N. divis. of co.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 7 m. N.N.E. Minden, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Weser. Pop. 2,110.

PETERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 10 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Area 660 ac. Pop. 636.—II. a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 54 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,775.

PETERSTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,510. It has medicinal springs and baths.

PETERSTONE, two pas. of Engl., co Monmouth, 6 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 137.—II. (*Super Ely*), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. E.N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 223.

PETERSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 255.

PETERSWALDAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 32 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,050.

PETERSWALDE, a frontier vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge. P. 2,200, with manufs. of bugles & beads.

PETERWARDEIN (Hung. *Petervar*), the cap. town of Slavonia, and the strongest fortress on the Danube, on a scarped rock, on r. b. of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which town it is connected by a bridge of boats, defended by a strong *tete du pont*, 44 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. with suburbs (exclusive of a garrison of 3,000 men) 4,033. It is the residence of the general commandant of the Slavonian military frontier, & of several subordinate military authorities, has several churches and schools, and barracks for 10,000 men, &c. It derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who here marshalled the soldiers of the first crusade. Here in 1716 the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, who then lost their last footing in Central Europe.

PETHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 646.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2 m. S. Padstow. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 208.

PETHERTON, two pas. and mkt. towns of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*North*), 2½ m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area 11,080 ac. Pop. 3,759.—II. (*South*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 2,597. It has a fine church.

PETHERWIN, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*North*), co. Devon, 4½ m. N.W. Launceston. Area 7,920 ac. Pop. 1,066.—II. (*South*), co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. Launceston. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 997.

PETIONVILLE, a town of Hayti, recently founded, 8 m. E. Port-au-Prince.

PETIT-CANAL, a town of the island Guadeloupe, 12 m. N.W. Moule, on the E. coast of gov. Culde-Sac. P. (1846) 7,690, of whom 6,900 were slaves.

PETITE-PIERRE (LA), a comm., town & fort of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., in the Vosges mountains, 8 m. N.N.W. Saverne. Pop. 1,249.

PETLAUD and PETLAWAD, two towns of India. —I. presid. Bombay, dist. and 20 m. S.E. Kaira. —II. Gwalior dom., 60 m. W.S.W. Oojein.

PETOONE, a town of Manchooria, on the Songari, 130 m. N.N.W. Kirin-Oola. It is a place of exile for Chinese offenders, and garrisoned by Tartar troops.

PETORCA, a small town of Chile, dep. and 50 m. N.N.W. Aconcagua.

PETRA (the *Sela* and *Joktheel* of Scripture), a ruined city of Arabia Petræa, in the Wady Mousa. Lat. about 30° 15′ N., lon. 35° 35′ E. Its edifices hewn in the solid rock, and other striking objects, are described by Laborde, and various other travellers.

PETRA, a town of the island Majorca, 23 m. E. Palmas. Pop. 2,640.

PETRALIA (SOTANA & SOPRANA), two contiguous towns of Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. and 18 m. S. Cefalu. Pop. of 1st. 6,500, & of 2d. 4,700.

PETREL, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 24 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,537, chiefly engaged in distilling brandy and soap-boiling.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 9 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

PETRIKAU, or PIOTRKOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 76 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, cap. co., on the Strada. Pop. 2,300. It has a castle, formerly a residence of the Polish kings.

PETRIKOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripet, 29 m. W.N.W. Mozir. Pop. 1,700.—*Petrikovka* is a market town, gov. and 133 m. N.N.E. Kherson. Pop. 1,550.

PETRINIA, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Kulpa, 29 m. S.S.E. Agram. P. 4,964. It is head quarters of a detachment of the frontier guard.

PETROCKSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 4,960 ac. Pop. 616.

PETRONEL, *Carnuntum*, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,102. Numerous Roman antiquities have been here discovered.

PETROPAULOVSKI, or PETROPAULSHAFEN, the cap. town of Kamtschatka, on its E. coast, on the N. side of the Bay of Avatcha, in lat. 53° 0′ 27″ N., lon. 158° 40′ 12″ E. Its port is small, & it has less than 1,000 inhabitants, but it is the principal Russian military station in this remote province. —II. a fortified town of Siberia, gov. and 250 m. S.S.E. Tobolsk, on the Ishim. It has an active trade by caravans with Bokhara and Khiva.

PETROVITCH, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 30 m. N.W. Seres, near the Radovitz, an affl. of the Struma. It is enclosed by a brick wall, flanked with towers, and comprises 1,200 houses, chiefly inhabited by Turks, who carry on an active trade in tobacco, raised in the vicinity.

PETROVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. S.E. Voroniej. Pop. about 1,500.

PETROVSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Saratov, cap. dist., on the Medvieditza. Pop. 7,000. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697, and has a citadel, an ancient and ruined fortress, and trade in corn.—II. gov. and 52 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl. Pop. 2,000.

PETROVSKAIA, two market towns and forts of Russia.—I. (or *Buturlinovka*), gov. Voroniej

30 m. E.S.E. Bobrov. Pop. 1,700.—II. gov. Voroniej, 55 m. W.N.W. Kortajak.

PETROVSKOI-POGROMETZ, a market town of Russia, gov. Voroniej, 15 m. N.W. Valoniki. Pop. 1,500.—*Petrovskoi* is the name of petty places, govs. Viatka and Moscow, and *P. Ostrov* is an island in the Neva, near St Petersburg, where Peter the Great had a residence.

PETROX (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 3 m. S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 92.

PETROZAVODSK, a fortified town of Russia, cap. gov. Olonetz, on the Lake Onega, 185 m. N.E. St Petersburg. Pop. 8,000. It has two spacious docks for large vessels, a very extensive imperial cannon foundry, powder mills, & manufs. of silks.

PETSH, or IPEK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 73 m. E.N.E. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Bistritza, or White Drin, which divides it into two parts, and turns numerous mills. Pop. upwards of 12,000, mostly Turks, who have here 16 mosques. Arms are extensively made in the town.

PETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Winchelsea. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 385.

PETTAU (Slav. *Ptuja*), a town of Styria, circ. and 14 m. S.E. Marburg, on the Drave. Pop. 1,996. It has several convents. On a height above the town is the castle of Ober-Pettau.

PETTAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Needham. Area 780 ac. Pop. 266.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Hesket-in-the-Forest, 8½ m. N.W. Penrith. Pop. 517.

PETTIGOE, a vill. of Irel., Ulster, cos. Donegal and Fermanagh, on the Termon, near its mouth in Lough Erne, 13 m. S.E. Donegal. Pop. 616. It stands amidst wooded hills, and is a station for the numerous pilgrims who resort to Lough Derg.

PETTINAIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5½ m. E. Lanark. Pop. 416, of whom 80 are in the vill.

PETTINENGO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Biella. P. of comm. 2,365.

PETTISTREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 12 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 303.

PETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Ellesmere. Area 980 ac. Pop. 39.

PETTORANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., dist. and 5 m. S.S.E. Sulmona. Pop. 3,100.—II. a market town, prov. Molise, dist. Isernia, 19 m. W. Campobasso. Pop. 1,200.

PETTY, or PETTIE, a marit. pa. of Scotl., chiefly in co. Inverness, along Moray Firth. Area about 8,100 ac., mostly well cultivated. Pop. 1,749. Here are remains of several Druid circs., and ruins of a baronial castle of the 17th century. In the pa. is the vill. Campbelltown.

PETTYCUR, a harbour of Scotl., co. Fife, on the E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 m. S. Kinghorn, and immediately opposite Leith.

PETWORTH, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 13 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Area of pa. 6,140 ac. Pop. 3,364. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, has a neat church, containing tombs of the Percy family, anciently lords of the manor, several schools, and liberally endowed almshouses, sessions and market house, and a co. house of correction, and bank. In the vicinity is the splendid seat of Col. Wyndham.

PETZKA, or PECSKA, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Arad, 51 m. E.S.E. Szegedin. Pop. (1845) 13,441. It consists of two separate places, Ratz and Magyar Petzka.

PEVENSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. S.E. Hailsham, and with a station on the South coast railway, 10 m. W.S.W. Hastings. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 323. Here are ruins of a castle.

PEVERAGNO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 5 m. S.E. Cuneo, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. (1838) 6,080.

PEWSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 20 m. N. Salisbury. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 1,825.

PEYRAT, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Vienne, 23 m. E. Limoges. P. 2,640. —II. same dep., 2 m. N.N.W. Bellac. P. 1,280.—III. dep. Creuse, 10 m. N.E. Aubusson. P. 1,640.

PÉYREHORADE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, on the Gave-de-Pau, 38 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1848.

PEYRELEVADE and PEYREMALE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Correze, near the Vienne, arrond. Ussel.—II. dep. Gard., arrond. Alais.—*Peyrestortes* is a vill., dep. E. Pyrenees, 4 m. N.W. Perpignan. The French here defeated a Spanish force 17th September 1793.

PEYRIAC-MINERVOIS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,309.—*P. de Mer*, same dep., is a comm. & vill., 8 m. S.S.W. Narbonne. P. 801.

PÉYRINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 12 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 3,015.

PEYRUIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., near the Durance, 16 m. W.S.W. Digne. Pop. 873.—*Peyrus* is a vill., dep. Drôme, 10 m. E. Valence. Pop. 975.

PEYRUSSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,000.

PEYSTER, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 8° 5′ S., lon. 178° E., and named after its American discoverer in 1819.

PEYTUN, a town of India, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 30 m. S. Aurungabad, and formerly noted for its embroidered silk fabrics.

PEZENAS, *Picinæ*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, 25 m. S.W. Montpellier, near r. b. of the Herault. Pop. (1846) 7,217. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of chemical products.

PFAFFENHAUSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 27 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 790.

PFAFFENHEIM, a market town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 7 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,012.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a market town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Moder, 12 m. N.E. Saverne. Pop. 1,426.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a small town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Ilm, 28 m. N. Munchen. Pop. 1,912.—II. a vill., circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Lauterach, 11 m. S.W. Amberg. Pop. 580.

PFÄFFIKON, or PFEFFIKEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E. Zurich, on N. shore of the small lake of Pfäffikon. Pop. 3,000.

PFALZDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 44 miles N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,910.—*Pfalzel* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 3 m. N. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,050.

PFARRKIRCH, a market town of Lower Bavaria, 26 m. W.S.W. Passau. Pop. 1,572.—*Pfarrweissach* is a market town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 19 m. N.W. Bamberg.

PFEDDERSHEIM, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., 4 m. W.N.W. Worms. Pop. 2,031.

PFEFFERS, a watering place of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, in a deep gorge, 5 m. S.E. Sargans. The waters having a temp. of 98° Fahr., are administered in two buildings adapted to receive from 200 to 300 persons, and reached by a rude stair, formed of trees, and of steps cut in the perpendicular rock. On an adjacent height is a Benedict. monastery, founded in 1713, & suppressed in 1838. A new hotel was built in 1830.

PFORING, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on l. b. of the Danube, 13 m.

E.N.E. Ingolstadt. Pop. 790. It has remains of a Roman fort at the commencement of the Teufelsmauer "devil's wall," a line of masonry extending hence for 150 m.

PFORTEN, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 325. It has the remains of a fine old castle.

PFORZHEIM, *Porta Herciniæ*, an ancient city of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Enz and Nagold, 16 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. (1845) 7,200. The city-proper is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, & a fine church, with old grand ducal vaults. It is the principal manufacturing town of the grand duchy, having manufs. of jewellery, employing 900 hands, & of woollen cloth, leather, and chemical products, with copper and iron forges, trade in timber, oil, wine, and 12 annual cattle fairs.

PFREIMT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, betw. the Nahe & the Pfreimt, 16 m. E.N.E. Amberg. P. 1,592. It has a Franciscan establishment, a high school, and a manuf. of mirrors.

PFULLENDORF, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on Lake Ilmen, 20 m. N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,700.

PFULLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Eschatz, 3 m. S.E. Reutlingen. Pop. 4,017, mostly employed in paper mills and brush factories, and in the cultivation of fruit and wine. Pfaff was born here in 1651.

PFUNGSTADT, a market town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, 5 m. S. Darmstadt. P. 3,050.

PHALASARNA, a ruined city of Crete, near the W. end of the isl., its chief remains being walls and towers, on an acropolis close to the shore.

PHALSBOURG, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Meurthe, at the foot of the Vosges mntns., 49 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,012. It is fortified, and was besieged by the allies in 1814-15.

PHAROS, a peninsula, & anciently an isl. of Lr. Egypt, on which stood a famous light-house. It forms the site of the modern city Alexandria.

PHARSALIA, a town of Thessaly. [SATALGE.]

PHASIS (Mod. *Rhion*), a river of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, and which was anciently considered the boundary between Europe and Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses Imeritia, and after a W. course enters the Black sea at its E. extremity, near Poti, 34 m. N. Batum. The European pheasant (*gallus phasianus*), derives its name from having been originally imported from the banks of this river, and it still frequents an island at its mouth.

PHATUKA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. S.E. Patna, on the S. side of the Poonpoor river. Pop. 12,000 (?), who manuf. cotton cloths, and carry on an active trade.

PHEASANT ISLAND, in the Bidassoa river, betw. France and Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded, Sept. 7th, 1659.

PHELPS, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 15 m. E. Canandaigua. Pop. 5,563.

PHENG-HOU, PESCADORES, or the FISHER'S ISLANDS, an isl. group in the channel of Fo-kien, China sea, between the island Formosa and the mainland. The largest has a tolerable harbour, and is stated to be garrisoned by Chinese troops.

PHIALA, a small lake of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 10 m. E.N.E. Banias. It is 1 m. in circ., surrounded by wooded hills, and supposed to be the source of a subterranean affl. of the Jordan.

PHIGALEIA, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. Triphylia; its remains, on a precipitous height, 16 m. N.E. Kyparissia, consist of walls, towers, and a citadel, presenting one of the most anc. and curious specimens of Grecian military architecture. Within its walls is a part of the vill. Paulizza; 4 m. E. are the ruins of a famous temple of Apollo.

PHILADELPHIA, Asia Minor. [ALA-SHEHR.]

PHILADELPHIA, a principal city, river port, and formerly cap. of the U. S., of N. America, state Pennsylvania, extending between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, above their junction, and for 5 m. along the Delaware, 100 m. from its junction with the Atlantic, and immediately opposite Camden in New Jersey, 28 m. S.W. Trenton, and 80 m. S.W. New York, with both which cities it communicates by railways, as also with Columbia on the Susquehanna, Baltimore, Reading, and Norristown, and by branches with all the great railways of this part of the Union. Lat. 39° 57′ N., lon. 75° 10′ W. Mean ann. temp. 50°.8; winter, 30°.1; summer, 71°.4. Pop. (1800) 70,287; (1840) with adjacent municipalities, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring-Garden, Southwark, and Moyamensing, 220,423. City proper very regularly laid out, clean, handsome, is drained into the Delaware, and well supplied with water from extensive works on the Schuylkill, here crossed by wooden bridges, one of which forms a viaduct for the railw. to Baltimore. Many of the streets are shaded with trees, and the public buildings are mostly of white marble. The principal are the U. S. bank, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens; the U. S. mint, the exchange & post-office, one of the finest edifices in the Union; the U. S. naval asylum, with a fine Ionic portico, and 180 dormitories; the Gerard bank, Gerard college for orphans, founded with a bequest of 2 millions dolls.; the almshouses, with 180 ac. of ground; masonic hall, state panoptic penitentiary; state prison, a massive castellated Gothic edifice; and the state house, in which the Independence of the Union was declared in 1776. There are upwards of 100 places of worship, including 2 synagogues. Benevolent institutions are very numerous. Amongst the chief are the Pennsylvanian hospital, founded in 1752, possessing a good anatomical museum, a full length statue of Penn, and West's painting of "Christ healing the sick;" Wills' hospital, and deaf-dumb, blind, and Magdalen asylums. The university of Pennsylvania, incorporated in its present form in 1791, has the most flourishing medical school in the U. States, with (in 1846) 404 students; Jefferson medical college, and the Pennsylvanian college, are also important medical schools. The American philosophical society, founded by Franklin & others in 1740, academy of natural sciences, athenæum, historical & other societies, the Friends' national schools, and the library company, all possess good libraries. The Philadelphia museum is reputed to be the best in the Union, and the city has five theatres, and numerous public gardens. Manufs. are in great variety. In 1840, the capital invested in them was estimated at 2,051,600*l.* The Delaware, here 1 m. across, is navigable to the city for the largest ships. In 1844, 394 ships, aggregate burden 624,011 tons, entered the port, with cargoes valued at 913,848*l.*, and 390, burden 631,976 tns., cleared out, with cargoes to 1,786,651*l.* in value. Independent of this, the coasting and river trade is highly important. In 1842, 10,457 vessels arrived coastwise at Philadelphia. Burden of shipping belonging to port (1841) 105,805 tons, of which 55,323 do. tonnage were employed in the coasting trade. Large quantities of provisions are brought hither from the interior, and the city is the great depot for coal in the Union, of which material 584,692 tons were brought to it in 1841, by the Schuylkill navigation, independent of that by other channels. The city, inde-

pendent of its suburbs, is governed by a mayor, 12 select councillors, and a common council of 20 mems. It was founded in 1682 by W. Penn, whose residence, Pennsburg manor, was near the city.—II. a township, New York, 16 m. N.E. Watertown. Pop. 1,888.

PHILATES, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. and 25 m. S.E. Delvino. Pop. 4,000 (?).

PHILÆ, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, close to the Nubian frontier, 6 m. S.S.W. Assouan. Length only 400 yds., but it contains some of the finest Egyptian remains extant, comprising 4 temples, a long colonnade, several obelisks, &c., with a Roman triumphal arch, and other antiquities.

PHILBERT (ST), 2 comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Grandlieu*), dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Nantes. P. 3,285.—II. (*de Bouaine*), dep. Vendée, 20 m. N. Napoleonville. Pop. 1,880.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Namur, cap. cant., on a height in the forest of Ardennes. Pop. 1,311. Near it are iron works, and stone quarries.—II. a fortified town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, on the G. of Stora, 35 m. W. Bona, recently founded by the French. It was nearly destroyed by fire in October 1849. Pop. 3,740.

PHILIPPI, a ruined town of European Turkey, Macedonia, its site 10 m. S.E. Drama. In the plain W. of it, B.C. 42, the memorable actions took place in which the troops of Octavius and Antony defeated those of Brutus and Cassius and put an end to the republican gov. of Rome.

PHILIPPINE, a fortified vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, 6½ m. W. Axel. Pop. 433.

PHILIPPOPOLIS (Turk. *Filibè*), a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 86 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, on a precipitous isl. in the Maritza, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by several bridges. Before 1818, when it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, it had 30,000 inhabs., 20 mosques, and numerous Greek and Armenian churches, with flourishing manufs. of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, tobacco, &c., and a considerable transit trade. It still has some manufacturing industry, and commerce.

PHILIPPSBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 16 m. N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,800.

PHILIPS, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. of Arkansas. Area 730 sq. m. Pop. 3,437.

PHILIP'S ISLANDS, *Pacific Ocean*, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 20′ S., lon. 144° 8′ W.

PHILIPSTAD, a small town of Sweden, cap. an iron mining dist., 35 m. N.E. Carlstad. Pop. 800.

PHILIPSTOWN, a mkt. town, formerly a parl. bor., & assize town of Irel., Leinster, King's co., on the Grand canal, 9 m. E.N.E. Tullamore, with 1,489 inhabs. Princip. public edifices, an old castle, once the residence of King Philip of Spain, now used as barracks; two schools, a sessions house, and a jail.—II. a pa., co. Louth, 4 m. N.W. Ardee. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 1,669.—III. (*Nugent*), a pa., 4 m. W.N.W. Dundalk. Area 1,036 ac. Pop. 401.

PHILISBURG, a vill. of the W. Indies, cap. the Dutch portion of the isl. St Martin. Pop. 2,000.

PHILLACK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 8½ m. W.S.W. Redruth. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 4,055. It has a smelting house & large exports of copper, some of the richest copper mines in England being in its vicinity.

PHILLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Tregoney. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 456.

PHILLIP (PORT), Australia. [PORT PHILLIP, VICTORIA.]—(*Phillip Isl.*), Australia, is opposite the mouth of Western Port, 40 m. S.E. Port Phillip. Length 16 m.—III. (*Phillips' Islands*), Pacific Ocean, Carolines, lat. 8° 6′ N., lon. 141° E.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 14 m. W. Carmel. Pop. 3,814.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, a large and important group in the Asiatic Archipelago, forming its N. div., and next to Cuba, the most-valuable colonial possession of Spain, chiefly betw. lat. 5° 32′ and 19° 38′ N., and lon. 117° and 127° E., having N. and E. the Pacific O., W. the China Sea, and S. the seas of Sooloo and Celebes. There are at least 1,200 islands, great and small. Principal islands, Luzon, Mindanao, and Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Marindique, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, and many of less size. Total area estimated at 120,000 sq. m. The Spanish dominion is stated to extend over only 52,148 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 5 millions: containing of Papuan negro race, & independent tribes, 1,025,000; Malay Indians, 3,700,000; half castes and Chinese, 30,000; the remainder Europeans and native whites. The islands are of volcanic formation, and contain a chain of active volcanoes. Earthquakes also are of frequent occurrence. The group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are common. From May to Sept., the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coasts, at other seasons dry. The high temperature, & abundance of moisture, produce a luxuriant vegetation; so that they are capable of yielding all kinds of colonial, and probably European, produce. Rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee, and cotton, are raised; and sago, cocoa nuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel, numerous fine fruits, and timber for shipbuilding, are among the products. Buffaloes, and most of the domestic animals common in Europe, are reared. There are no predaceous quadrupeds; the cayman is found in the rivers. Pearls, pearl oyster shell, the sea slug, edible birds' nests, and sapan wood, are important articles of export hence to China. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the females, and straw hats, cigar cases, and earthenwares are made; but the chief manufacture is that of "government Manilla" cigars, which occupies 2,000 hands at a royal factory in Manilla. The wretched colonial policy of Old Spain, excluded all foreign ships, and Chinese settlers, from these islands, and the trade with the Spanish dom. in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship! But such restrictions have vanished since the revolution, and the colony is now making commensurate progress towards prosperity. In 1842, 149 ships, aggregate burden 46,869 tons, entered, and 162 do., burden 50,226 cleared, at the different ports. Imports amounted in value to 900,080*l.*, one third from England, and more than another third from China, the U. S., and British India. Exports amounted in value to 974,160*l.*, chiefly sent to England, Spain, the U. S., China, and Australia. Manilla (which see) is the principal seat of the trade, and also the seat of the government, it being the residence of the captain-general. In each of the larger islands is a lieutenant-governor; and each of the 30 provs., governed by an alcalde, is divided into pueblos, or communes. The R. Catholic religion has been extensively diffused among the Malay pop. Public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on exports and imports, the tobacco monopoly, and a capitation tax, which, in 1837, was paid by 1,305,142 adults, of whom 901,924 belonged to the island Luzon. Armed force amounts to about 7,000 men, 1-10th Spa-

niards, and the rest Malays. These islands were discovered by Magalhaens in 1521, and settled by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II., after whom they were named.

PHING, a prefixed name of cities, China. [PING.]

PHOCÆA, *Fouges*, a seaport town or vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fouges, 30 m. N.W. Smyrna. It is stated to have a citadel and 4,000 inhabs.—*Old Phocæa* is a vill. 4½ m. S.W.ward.

PHOOLERA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 83 m. E.S.E. Bhawlpoor, with a decayed fort and a good bazaar.

PHUKOK, an isl. in the Gulf of Siam, near its E. coast, lat. 10° N., lon. 104° E., length 34 m., greatest breadth 16 m. Surface elevated and wooded.

PHULWAREE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Patna, and stated to comprise 1,700 houses, many occupied by Mohammedans of rank and education.

PHU-YEN, a town of Anam, Cochin-China, cap. prov., on the Phu-yen river, 60 m. S. Quinhon.

PHYLÆ, a fortress of Greece, famous in its anc. history, and the remains of which occupy a strong position in a pass of Mount Parnes, 13 m. N.N.W. Athens.

PIACENZA, *Placentia*, a fortified city of N. Italy, cap. duchy Piacenza, 36 m. W.N.W. Parma, near the right bank of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Lat. 45° 2′ 44″ N., lon. 9° 41′ 48″ E. Pop. (1844) 29,837. It is enclosed by ramparts, used for public walks, environed by a wide fosse, defended by a citadel, and entered by 5 gates. It presents, however, "a forlorn and deserted aspect," with its narrow irregular streets, and dark, half-decaying brick houses. It has one fine square, in which are the magnificent town-hall, and two equestrian statues of two dukes of Parma; an old ducal palace, now much dilapidated; a Gothic cathedral, with some fine frescoes and pictures; several other churches, a large hospital, orphan asylums, and numerous other charitable institutions; a college, with 3 faculties; an episcopal seminary, gov. pawn bank, a small theatre, & public library; manufs. of woollen stuffs and serges, fustians, stockings & hats, a small trade with the surrounding dist., and a large fair in April. Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, Pallavicini, and Laurentius Valla, were natives of Piacenza; and in its vicinity, Hannibal defeated the Romans, B.C. 219. [PARMA.]

PIADENA, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 17 m. E. Cremona, cap. dist. Pop. 1,200.

PIAGGINE, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., dist. & 10 m. N.E. Il Vallo. Pop. 1,400.

PIANA-DEI-GRECI, a town of Sicily, intend., dist. and 10 m. S.W. Palermo. Pop. 5,000.

PIANELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., 6 m. W.N.W. Chieti. Pop. 4,300.

PIANOSA, *Planasia*, an islet of the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. of the W. Cape of Elba. Surface considerably elevated, and productive. Length 3½ m., breadth 2½ m. The isl. was left in the power of Napoleon, after his first abdication, as an annexation to Elba. An agricultural colony was established on it in 1835.—II. an isl. in the Adriatic sea, belonging to Naples, prov. Capitanata, 14 m. N.E. the Tremiti islands. Length 1½ m.

PIANO DI SORRENTO, Naples. [SORRENTO.]

PIASINA, a lake and river of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk; the lake lat. 70° N., lon. 92° 30′ E., is 80 m. in length, N. to S., 35 m. in breadth, and 90 m. E. the Gulf of Yenisei; the river flowing from it enters the Arctic O., near lat. 73° 45′ N., lon. 90° E., after a N. course of 250 miles.

PIASKI, a town, Poland, gov. & 14 m. S.E. Lublin, on an affl. of the Wieprz. P. 950.—*Piatki* is a mkt. town, gov. Volhynia, 21 m. S.W. Jitomir.

PIAUHI, or PIAUHY, a river of Brazil, prov. Piauh, after a N. course of 300 m., joins the Canindé on right, 70 m. N.W. Oeiras.

PIAUHI, or PIAUHY, a small prov. of Brazil, betw. lat. 2° 42′ & 11° 20′ S., and lon. 40° 30′ & 47° W., having E. the provs. Ceara, Parahiba, and Pernambuco, from which is is separated by mountain chains, S. Goyaz, W. Maranham, and N. the Atlantic, the riv. Parnahiba intervening, to which all its rivers are tributary. Area 60,500 sq. m. Pop. 60,000. Surface mostly plain, with a slope N.W.ward, and chiefly in extensive and rich pasturages, on which large herds of cattle are reared. Manioc, millet, rice, sugar, and cotton, are among the cultivated products. Timber is scarce, but jalap, ipecacuanha, and cinchona, are procurable, and here are some silver, iron, and lead mines. A recent official report gives a deplorable account of the state of some parts of this prov. Chief towns, Oeiras and Parnahiba.

PIAVE, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Alps, near Lienz, flows at first S.W. past Pieve-di-Cadore, and Belluno, to the vill. of Vas, whence its course is S.E. to the Adriatic, which it enters at Porto-di-Cortellazzo, 22 m. E.N.E. Venice. Length 125 m. Under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Belluno was the cap.—*Piazzola* is a mkt. town, deleg, and 11 m. N.N.W. Padua, near the Brenta, noted for the vast palace of the Contarini family.

PIAZZA, a city of Sicily, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Caltanisetta, cap. dist. Pop. 16,200. It has a cathedral, several other churches, 4 convents, a college and hospital, with some manufs. of woollen cloth and caps, and a brisk trade in corn, oil, fruits, and other agricultural produce.

PICA, a vill. and small river of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, near the Pavillon de Pica, a headland on the Pacific Ocean, 50 m. S. Iquique.

PICARDY (French *Picardie*), an old prov. of France, in the N., having N.W. and W. the English Channel, and landward the provs. Artois, Flanders, Champagne, Ile-de-France and Normandy. It is now subdivided among the deps. Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

PICERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 8 m. W. Potenza. Pop. 4,000. It has manufs. of silk and woollen goods.

PICHINCHA, a volcano of S. Amer., Ecuador, in the W. Cordillera of the Andes, 11 m. W.N.W. Quito, 15,922 feet in elevation, its upper 200 feet being always covered with snow.—*Pichupichu* is a volcano, S. Peru, immediately N. Arequipa, and which rises to nearly the limit of perpetual snow in that portion of the Andes.

PICINISCO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 15 m. E.S.E. Sora. Pop. 2,700.

PICKAWAY, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, near Circleville. Pop. 1,572.

PICKENHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3 m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 269.—II. (*South*), 4 m. S.S.E. Swaffham. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 170.

PICKENS, a dist. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. part of S. Carolina. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 14,356.—II. a co. in W. of Alabama. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 17,118.

PICKERING, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the York & North Midland railway, 18 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Area of pa. 32,760 ac. Pop. 3,901. The town, picturesquely situated, is antiquely built, and has a fine old church, an endowed school, a union workhouse, and the ruins of a castle in which

Rich. II. was confined prior to his removal to Pomfret. Mkt., Monday. The honour of Pickering comprises several manors under the duchy of Lancaster.—II. a pa. of Upper Canada, dist. Home, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario.

PICKHILL, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Thirsk. Area 4,680 ac. P. 696.

PICKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,480. P. 163.

PICKWORTH, two pas. of England.—I co. Rutland, 9½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 132.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, 1¾ m. W. Folkingham. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 265.

PICO, one of the Azores isls., Atlantic, its volcanic peak 7,613 feet in height, in lat. 38° 28′ N., lon. 28° 25′ W. Area 254 sq. m. Pop. 36,000. Surface covered with lava; the culture of the vine and fishing are the chief branches of industry, and provisions are mostly imported from Fayal. Principal towns Lagos, Magdalena, & San Rocco.

PICQUIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, on l. b. of the Somme, and on the Amiens railway, 8 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,540.

PICTOU, a co. and town of N. Amer., Nova Scotia, on N. shore of the island. Pop. of co. (1848) 30,300, chiefly of Scotch descent. The town is situated 3 m. from the entrance of an excellent harbour. It is well built; it has an academy, library, a grammar school, with a considerable trade.

PIDAVRO, a marit. vill. of Greece. [EPIDAURUS.]

PIDDINGHOE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. Lewes. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 263.

PIDDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. S.E. Bicester. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 427.—II. co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 981.

PIDJAN, two towns of Chinese Turkestan.—I. 40 m. E. Turfan.—II. 50 m. W. Aksu. The ruins of Old Pidjan are 140 m. E.N.E. Kashgar.

PIDDLE-HINTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 2,780 ac. P. 394.

PIDDLE (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area 810 ac. Pop. 158.

PIDDLETOWN, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 8,030 ac. P. 1,168.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Area 4,530 ac. P. 671.

PIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.N.E. St. Ives. Area 4,360 ac. Pop. 516.

PIEDIMONTE, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. dist., 20 m. N.N.E. Caserta. Pop. 5,600. It stands in a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, and has a royal palace, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, caps, & paper.—II. (*di San Germano*), a town, same prov., dist. and 16 m. S.S.E. of Sora, with 1,500 inhabitants, several churches and a large annual fair.

PIEDMONT (PRINCIPALITY OF), Ital. *Piemonte*, N. Italy, the metropolitan & central portion of the Sardinian States, of which it now forms the divisions Turin, Coni (Cuneo), Alessandria, Aosta, & Novara. [SARDINIA.] On the N.W. and S. the region is enclosed by the Alps & the Apennines, and consists of the upper valley of the Po, by which river and its affls. the Tanaro, Bormida, Clusone, Dora, Sesia, &c., it is wholly drained. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain of Lombardy, is carefully irrigated, and of high fertility; much of it is in pasturage, and large herds of cattle are reared, as in the adjacent Milanese territory. A surplus of corn over home consumption is produced, and supplies the territory bordering on the Mediterranean as far as Toulon. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and fruits are principal crops; wines are of inferior quality, and oil is produced only in small quantities; the silk is amongst the best in Italy. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, marble, sulphur, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. Principal manufs. are silk fabrics and organzine, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy and liqueurs, glass, and iron wares. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, except about 20,000 Vaudois Protestants in the Alpine valleys. After Turin, the cap. of the Sardinian dom., the chief cities are Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, Susa, Vercelli, and Aosta. The great routes of the Simplon, Mount Cenis, St. Bernard, and the Col de Tenda, cross the Alps into Piedmont.

PIEDRAS, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, 65 m. W.S.W. Angostura, on the Orinoco.—II. a headl., Gulf of Mexico, dep. & 65 m. N.W. Vera Cruz.—III. a headland, Plata Confederation, and estuary, dep. and 90 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres.

PIEDRAHITA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Avila. Pop. 847. It has remains of anc. walls and fortifications.—*Piedravales* is a town, prov. and 23 m. S. Avila. Pop. 732.

PIEDRABUENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,308. It has manufs. of hats.

PIELIS, or PIELISJOEROI, a lake of Finland, læn and 60 m. E.N.E. Kuopio, between lat. 62° 55′ and 63° 35′ N., and lon. 29° and 30° 20′ E. Length 56 m., greatest breadth 16 m. The river Pielis carries its surplus waters S. into lake Orivesi. On its E. side is the vill. Pielis.

PIENZA, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. S.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3,000. It has a college, and a diocesan seminary, & was erected into a municipality and a bishop's see by Pope Pius II., a native of the town.

PIERMONT, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., state and 24 m. N. New York, at the commencement of the New York and Erie railway. Pop. 1,000. Also, a tnshp., same state, 8 m. E. Canton. P. 1,430.

PIERRE-BUFFIERE, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Briance, 10 m. S.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,012. The celebrated surgeon Dupuytren was born here.

PIERRELATTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 13 m. S. Montélimart, near l. b. of Rhone, on railw. from Lyon to Avignon. P. 2,240.

PIERRE-PERTUIS, a naturally excavated passage in the Jura mntns., Switzld., cant. and 19 m. N.W. Bern, on the road betw. Bienne & Porentruy, 40 feet in height, and from 10 to 12 feet in breadth, and in which is a Roman inscription.

PIERRE (ST.), Guernsey. [PETER-LE-PORT, ST.]

PIERRE (ST.), numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*d'Allevard*), dep. Isère, 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,964.—II. (*de Cormeilles*), dep. Eure, near the Calonne, 10 m. S.W. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,111.—III. (*de Maillé*), dep. Vienne, on the Gartempe, arrond. Montmorillon. Pop. 2,161.—IV. (*de Plesguen*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. S.S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 2,084.—V. (*de Quilbignon*, dep. Finistère, 2 m. W. Brest. Pop. 3,214.—VI. (*des Eglises*), dep. Vienne, arrond. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,408.—VII. (*des Landes*), dep. Mayenne, arrond. Laval. Pop. 1,900.—VIII. (*de Trevisi*), dep. Tarn, 18 m. N.E. Castres. Pop. 1,580.—IX. (*d'Oléron*) dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., and on the isl. Oléron, 17 m. S.S.W. La Rochelle, having a small port, and 4,770 inhabitants.—X. (*du Champ*), dep. H. Loire, near the Lambron, 14 m. N. Le Puy. Pop. 1,700.—XI. (*du Chemin*), dep. Vendée, 17 m. N.N.E. Fontenay. P. 1,842.—XII. (*d'Eglise*),

dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Cherbourg, having a castle, hospital, and 2,300 inhabitants. —XIII. (*Eynac*), dep. H. Loire, near the Sumene, 7 m. E. Le Puy. Pop. 1,700.—XIV. (*la Cour*), dep. Mayenne, 20 m. E.S.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,057. —XV. (*le Moutier*), dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on railway to Clermont, 18 m. N.W. Moulins. Pop. 1,710.—XVI. (*lès Calais*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, and a suburb of Calais, with a station on the railway du Nord. Pop. 8,943.—XVII. (*sur-Dives*), dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on the Dives, 19 m. S.E. Caen. P. 1,728.—XVIII. (*Louvieres*), dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris, Havre, and Rouen railway, 21 m. S.S.E. Rouen.

PIERRE (St.), the cap. town of the isl. of Martinique, on its W. coast, 12 m. N.W. Port Royal. Pop. 20,424. It is the largest town of the French W. Indies, and the chief entrepôt of those isls. It is divided into two quarters by a rivulet over which are some handsome bridges. It has numerous public buildings and schools, a handsome theatre, and a botanic garden. Its roadstead is defended by several forts. The empress Josephine was born here in 1763.—II. a town of the isl. of Bourbon, Indian Ocean, arrond. and 34 m. S. St. Denis. Pop. 14,135.—III. an isl., Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.E. Madagascar, and dependent upon the British colony Mauritius.—IV. an isl. in the lake of Bienne, Switzerland, cant. Bern, & celebrated as the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

PIERRE (St.), an isl. of N. Amer., off the S. coast of Newfoundland. Surface rocky, vegetation scanty. It forms with Miquelon isls. immediately N.W. a colony belonging to France. [MIQUELON.]—*St. Pierre*, a small town on its S.E. side, is the cap. of the colony.

PIERREFITTE, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal in dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16 m. N.W. Commercy. Pop. 646. —*Pierrefond* is a comm. and market town, dep. Oise, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Compiègne, with 1,510 inhabitants, and a ruined feudal fortress.

PIERREFORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 19 m. E.S.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,275.

PIERRELATTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 8 m. S. Montelimar, on railway to Lyon. Pop. 3,430.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the cap. vill. of the Brit. colonial territory of Natal, S. Africa, cap. div., 50 m. N.W. Port Natal.

PIETOLE, a vill. and fort of Lombardy, deleg. and 2 m. S.E. Mantua, on the Mincio. P. 1,000. It is the anc. *Andes*, birth-place of Virgil.

PIETRA, a prefix to the names of small towns of Italy.—I. Sard. Sta., div. and on the gulf of Genoa, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Albenga, cap. mand. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,056.—II. (*P.-Abbondante*), Naples, prov. Molise, 14 m. N.E. Isernia. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*P.-Camela*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 12 m. S.S.W. Teramo. P. 1,000. —IV. (*Catella*), prov. Molise, 14 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. P. 3,000.—V. (*de Fusi*), prov. Princip. Ultra, 1½ m. N.E. Montefusco. Pop. 4,300.—VI. (*di Monte-Corvino*), prov. Capitanata, 4 m. S.S.E. Castelnuovo. Pop. 2,200.

PIETRAFESA, and PIETRAGALLA, two market towns of Naples, prov. Basilicata.—I. 12 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,400.—II. 8 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.—(*Pietralcina* is a market town, prov. Princip. Ultra, 13 m. W.N.W. Ariano. P. 2,400.

PIETRAMALA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Florence, at the foot of Monte di Fo, in the Apennines. Near it are 2 remarkable disengagements of gas, one of which is perpetually burning.—II. a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., near the coast S. of Ajello.—*Pietra Mellara* is a market town, prov. T. di Lavoro, at the foot of a mntn., 11 m. N. Capua. P. 1,600.

PIETRO MONCORVINO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 17 m. S.W. Severo. P. 3,000.

PIETRA PERTOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. & 16 m. E.S.E. Potenza. P. 3,000.

PIETRAPERZIA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 5 m. S.E. Caltanisetta, cap. cant. Pop. 8,500, who trade in corn, almonds, & pistachios. Near it are some sulphur mines.—*Pietra-rojá*, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 7 m. E.S.E. Piedimonte, derives its name from the red marble quarried in its vicinity.

PIETRA (SANTA), a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, in an unhealthy station, near the Mediterranean, 15 m. N.W. Lucca. Pop. 3,000.

PIETRA (STORNINA), a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 7 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 2,600.—*Pietro-Vairano* is a market town, prov. T. di Lavoro, 16 m. N. Capua. Pop. 2,500.

PIEUX (LES), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.W. Cherbourg. P. 1,641.

PIEVE, numerous small towns and vills. of N. & Cent. Italy.—I. Sardinian dom., div. Nice, prov. & 13 m. N.W. Oneglia, cap. mand., on the Arosia. Pop. (1838) with comm. 3,098.—II. (*del Cairo*), div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., near the Po, 14 m. S.S.E. Mortara. Pop. 2,855.—III. (*di Cadore.*) [CADORE.]—IV. (*d'Olmi*), Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. S.E. Cremona, cap. dist. Pop. 2,600.—V. (*Santo-Stefano*), a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 16 m. N.E. Arezzo, on the Tiber, near its source. Pop. 3,000.

PIGEON, a tnshp. of the U.S., N. Amer., Indiana, co. Vanderburgh. Pop. 2,352.—*Pigeon-Islands*, Grecian archipelago, are 4 m. S.E. Milo.

PIGLESTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, ½ m. W.S.W. Ivinghoe. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 522.

PIGNA, a market town of Sardinia, prov. San Remo, 27 m. N.E. Nice. Pop. of comm. 2,770.

PIGNANS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, 10 m. S.E. Brignolles. Pop. 2,166. It has copper works, and paper-mills.

PIKE, sev. cos. U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 3,832.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 470 sq. m. Pop. 9,176.—III. in S.E. of Alabama. Area 1,100 sq. m. Pop. 10,108.—IV. in S.W. of Mississippi. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 6,151.—V. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 3,567.—VI. in E. of Ohio. Area 421 sq. m. Pop. 7,626.—VII. in W. of Illinois. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 11,726.—VIII. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 10,646.—IX. in S.W. of Arkansas. Area 510 sq. m. Pop. 969.—X. a tnshp., New York, 257 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,176.—XI. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 158 m. N. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,518.—X. (*P. Run*), Pennsylvania, 18 m. S.E. Washington. Pop. 2,187.

PILAO-ARCADO, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the river San Francisco. Lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop. 5,000.

PILAR, a town of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, on l. b. of the river, and 50 m. W. the city of Parahiba. Pop. 3,400.—*Cape de los Pilares* is the N.W. extremity of Tierra del Fuego.

PILAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,411.—II. one of the Sooloo islands, Asiatic Archipelago, W. Basilan.

PILATE (MOUNT), a branch of the Alps, between the Swiss cants. Lucerne and Unterwalden, its principal peak, the Tomlishorn, 5 m. S.W. Lucerne, and 6,998 feet above the sea.—II. a mountain of France, in the Cevennes chain between the deps. Rhone and Loire, 3,517 feet in height.

PILCOMAYO, or ARAGUA-GUAZI, a river of S. Amer., Bolivia and Plata confederation, rises near Chuquisaca, flows S.E. through the *Llanos*, & joins the Paraguay, nearly opposite Asuncion, by two arms, enclosing a marshy island, 150 m. in length. Total course estim. at 1,000 m. Chief affls. the Pilaya and Paspaya. It is navigable for boats from the Paraguay to Chuquisaca, the only city on its banks, but shallow for the remainder.

PILES GROVE, a tnship. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 10 m. N.E. Salem. Pop. 2,477.

PILGRAM, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. E.N.E. Tabor. P. 3,200, who manuf. woollens.

PILHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 96.

PILICA, or PILITZA, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, on the Pilica, an affl. of the Vistula, 33 m. N.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,000.

PILLAR (CAPE), the most S.E. headland of Tasman's peninsula, Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43° 12′ S., lon. 148° 7′ E.

PILLATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.S.E. Callington. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 434.

PILLAU, a marit. town of E. Prussia, at the entrance of the Frische-Haff, 25 m. W. Königsberg, of which and of Elbing and Braunsberg, it is the port. Lat. of lighthouse 54° 38′ 4″ N., lon. 19° 54′ 00″ E. Pop. 2,720 (excl. suburbs). The inlet to the Haff not having more than 12 feet water, vessels of large burden here unload or lighten cargo, and it has consequently a thriving trade.

PILLERTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Warwick.—I. (*Hersey*), 3 m. W.S.W. Kington. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 217.—II. (*Priors*), 7½ m. S.E. Stratford. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 183.

PILLIBHEET, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 30 m. N.E. Bareily, cap. a collectorate, on an affl. of the Ganges, with a fine mosque, and trade in rice.

PILLING, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 6 m. W.N.W. Garstang. Pop. 1,232.

PILLITH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. S.W. Knighton. Pop. 73.

PILLKALLEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 1,686.—*Pilnikau* is a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. N.E. Bidschow. Pop. 966.

PILLTOWN, a market town of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4 m. E. Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 701. It is clean and neat. Adjoining is seat of the Earl of Besborough, lord of the manor.

PILNITZ, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Meissen, on l. b. of the Elbe, 6 m. S.E. Dresden. It has a royal park and chateau, where on 25th August 1791 was concluded the convention of European powers to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France.

PILOT ISLAND, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is between the Arabian coast and the isl. Perim.

PILSDON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Beaminster. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 122.

PILSEN (NEU), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun, a tributary of the Elbe, 52 m. W.S.W. Prague. Pop. (1845) 9,798. It is one of the best built and most important commercial towns in the kingdom, and has a fine Gothic church, town hall, a gymnasium, theatre, military and other schools, flourishing manufs. of woollen goods, morocco leather, iron and horn wares, and alum, a large annual fair, and a considerable transit trade with Bavaria.—II. (*Alt*), a market town, circ. and 5 m. S.E. of the foregoing. Pop. 931.

PILSNO, a town of Austr. Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. E. Tarnow, on the Wisloka. P. 1,560.

PILTEN, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, cap. dist., on the Windau, 92 m. W.N.W. Mitau, with a fortress built in 1220 by Waldemar II. of Denmark. Pop. 600.

PILTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Rutland, 4 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 610 ac. P. 74.—II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area 4,760 ac. Pop. 1,116.—III. co. Devon, 1 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 1,210 ac. P. 1,805.—IV. co. Northampton, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Oundle. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 133.

PIMLICO, a suburb of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, and comprised in the liberty of Westminister, immediately W. St James' Park, 2½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. It comprises many elegant streets and squares, with Buckingham Palace and gardens, and occupies all the suburban dist. between Westminster and Chelsea.

PIMPERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 4,510 ac. P. 545.

PINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,790.—*Pina de Campas* is a town, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Palencia. Pop 950.

PINASCA, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. (1838) 2,737.

PINCHBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Spalding. Area 11,640 ac. Pop. 2,769.

PINCZOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 24 m. S.S.W. Kielce, on the Nidda. Pop. 4,300, comprising many Jews. Here in 1702 the Poles were defeated by the Swedes.

PIND-DADUN-KHAN, a town of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 110 m. N.W. Lahore. Pop. 6,000. Houses mostly built of earth, in cedar frame work. It is a depot for salt, about 40,000 tons of which are annually raised from adjacent mines, yielding to the gov. a revenue of 160,000*l.* a-year.

PINDUS, a mountain chain of European Turkey, between Albania and Thessaly, connected on the N. with the Dinaric Alps, and on the S. with Mount Othrys, on the frontier of Greece. Mount Mezzovo, the highest point, has an estimated height of 8,950 feet.

PINE, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania.—I. 11 m. N. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,770.—II. co. Armstrong, on the Alleghany. Pop. 1,227.

PINE GROVE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 31 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,605.—*Pine Creek*, a riv. of same state, joins the Susquehanna 10 m. W.S.W. Williamsport, after a S.ward course of 70 m. Large quantities of lumber are floated down it annually.

PINE ISLAND, Carribb. Sea. [ISLA DOS PINOS.]

PINEGA, a river of Russia, govs. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dvina, 12 m. E.S.E. Kholmogori, after a tortuous N.W. course of 290 m.—II. a town, gov. and 93 m. E.S.E. Archangel, cap. dist., on the Pinega. Pop. 1,500.

PINES (ISLE OF), New Hebrides group, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 22° 38′ S., lon. 167° 25′ E.—42 m. in circumference, well wooded, and inhabited by a fierce and savage people. [ISLA DOS PINOS.]

PINEROLO, a comm. & town of Sardinian dom., Piedmont, div. and 21 m. S.W. Turin, cap. prov. on the Clusone. Pop. (1838) 13,401. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, enclosed by walls, and mostly ill built, but it has a noble square, a fine cathedral, and three other churches, 8 convents, a large hospital, barracks, manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, and leather.

PINEY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, 11 m. N.E. Troyes. Pop. 1,550, partly employed in cordage and paper manufs.

PING, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities.—I. (*P.-Hoi*), prov. Quang-tong, on Harlem Bay, 85 m. E.N.E. Macao.—II. (*Liang*),

prov. Kan-su, cap. dep., lat. 35° 34′ N., lon. 106° 30′ E.—III. (*Lo*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Canton riv., 180 m. W.N.W. Canton.—IV. (*Yang*), prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on the Puen-ho, 135 m. S.W. Tai-Yuen, the cap. prov., to which it is reported to be equal in extent & prosperity.—V. (*Yuen*), prov. Kwi-tchou, cap. dep. Lat. 26° 37′ N., lon. 105° 40′ E. Fine tea is raised in its vicinity.

PINHEL, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 8 m. N.W. Almeida. Pop. 2,300. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a new town hall.—*Pinheiro de Bemposta* is a market town, prov. Beira, 40 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 1,200.

PINHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¾ m. N.E. Exeter. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 568.

PINK, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. Pop. 1,610.

PINKAFELD, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Pinka, 20 m. W. Güns. Pop. 4,000, who manuf. some coarse woollens. Here is a noble residence, with zoological gardens.

PINNE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 29 m. W.N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,000.

PINNEBERG, a small town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. co., 11 m. N.W. Hamburg, on the Pinau, a small affl. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,100.

PINNER, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N.W. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,331, with a station on the North Western railway, about 1 m. from the village.

PINOS PUENTE, a market town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Granada. Pop. 2,605.

PINSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 143 m. S.S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the Pripet, here joined by the Pina. Pop. 5,300. It has manufs. of leather, and a transit trade.

PINXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alfreton. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 889. Large coal mines exist in this pa.

PINYAREE, a branch of the river Indus, at its delta, enters the ocean by the Sir Mouth, 15 m. N.W. that of Koree.

PIOLENC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. N.W. Orange. Pop. 1,900.

PIOMBINO, a marit. town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, cap. principality, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island Elba, and 12 m. W. Follonica. Pop. 1,300. It has a castle, a palace, and a small harbour, and near it are salt works, and traces of the ancient *Populonia*. From 1805 to 1815 its principality, which formerly comprised the isl. Elba, &c., belonged to Baccicocchi, the brother-in-law of Napoleon.—The *Channel of Piombino*, between the town and Elba, is 6 m. across.

PIONNAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuze, 23 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,426.

PIONSAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 29 m. N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,630.

PIOVE-DI-SACCO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Padua, cap. dist., on the Brenta canal, 17 m. S.W. Venice, with many country residences of Venetians. P. with dist. (1845) 5,400.

PIPE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. N. Hereford. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 141.

PIPERNO, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. sta., on the Amaseno, deleg. & 15 m. S.W. Frosinone. P. 3,700.

PIPLY, or PIPLEY, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 27 m. S. Cuttack.—II. dist. Midnapoor, 93 m. S.W. Calcutta, and formerly a thriving mart of European commerce.

PIPRIAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 3,150.

PIQUA, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 65 m. W.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,481.

PIRACRUCA, a small town of Brazil, prov. Piauhi, 85 m. S. Parnahiba. Pop. 2,000, who trade in cotton and manioc.

PIRAHI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 52 m. W.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on rt. b. of river Pirahi, an affl. of the Parahiba. Pop. 3,000.

PIRANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Piranga, 20 m. S.E. Mariana. Pop. of dist. 15,000.

PIRÆUS, Greece, Attica, is the port of Athens, and 5 m. S.W. that city, with which it communicates by a macadamized road. The modern town, wholly built since 1834, is on an isthmus connecting with the mainland a hilly peninsula, on which are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles. It contained in 1845 about 1,000 houses, with a custom house, lazaretto, and a new quay. On its N.W. side is its principal port (the anc. Aphrodisium), and on the S.E. side of the peninsula are two other harbours.

PIRANO, a seaport town of Istria, on the Gulf, & 13 m. S.W. Triest. Pop. (1845) 6,250. It has a convenient harbour, a citadel, Gothic cathedral, & an export trade in salt, wine, oil, & olives.

PIRAINO, *Pyracmium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, on the N. coast, 6 m. W.N.W. Patti. Pop. 3,900, who export oil, wine, and corn.

PIRARA, a vill. of British Guiana, at the E. end of Lake Amucu, and on the watershed between the basins of the Amazon and Essequibo. Lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 59° 12′ W.

PIRATE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Tonquin, Chinese Sea, lat. 21° N., lon. 108° 10′ E.

PIRATINIM, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro do Rio Grande, on l. b. of river Piratinim, 75 m. W.N.W. Rio Grande. Pop. 3,673.

PIRBRIGHT, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6 m. N.N.W. Guildford. Area 5,050 ac., mostly wild heath land. Pop. 657.

PIRFORD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6½ m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 333.

PIRIATIN, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Udai, 26 m. N.W. Lubny. P. 2,790.

PIRITU, a marit. town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Caracas, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Piritu islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

PIRMASENS, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., in the Vosges, 13 m. E.S.E. Deux-Ponts. Pop. (1845) 5,596. It is enclosed by walls, well built, and has R. Catholic and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, high school, and manufs. of tobacco, straw hats, musical instruments, and glasswares.

PIRNA, a fortified town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Dresden, on left b. of the Elbe. Pop. (1845) 5,901. Its citadel is now used as an hospital. It has manufs. of earthenware, tobacco, cotton, linen, & woollen stuffs. Above the town is the old castle Sonnenstein, now a lunatic asylum. Here Frederick the Great obtained a signal triumph over the Saxons in 1756.

PIRNITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 7 m. S.E. Iglau. Pop. 3,470. It has an anc. castle, and manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs.

PIR-JELALPOOR, a town of the Punjab, near the confl. of the Ghara (Sutleje) and Chenab, 40 m. S. Mooltan. It has a good bazaar, and a fine Mohammedan tomb; extensive ruins exist in its vicinity.

PIRTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. N.W. Hitchin. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 764.—II. co. Oxford, 4 m. S. Tetsworth. Area 5,140 ac. Pop. 711.—III. co. Worcester, 4 m. W.N.W. Pershore. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 210.

PISA, a walled city of Tuscany, cap. prov., in a marshy but fertile plain, on the Arno, 7 m. from

its mouth, and 12 m. N.N.E. Leghorn, with which, and with Lucca, it is connected by railways; another from Pisa to Florence being now (1850) in course of construction. Lat. 43° 43′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 23′ 58″ E. Pop. (1845) 22,060. It is about 5 m. in circ., irregularly laid out, but its streets are wide, and it has many noble edifices. The Arno, within the city, is bordered by fine quays, lined on either side by a majestic thoroughfare (*Lungo l'Arno*), and crossed by 4 bridges, one of which, built of marble, is among the finest in Europe. In one of its squares are the famous *Campanile*, or leaning tower, 178 feet in height, 50 feet in diameter, and the topmost story overhanging the base about 13 feet; and the celeb. cemetery of *Campo-santo*, adorned by sepulchral monuments, and containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy Land in the 12th century, and formerly used for a mausoleum; the baptistry, a polygonal building, 160 feet in diameter; and the cathedral—all of which are striking marble edifices. The cathedral contains some magnificent bronze doors, numerous fine columns, brought from Greece, and a remarkable pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano, the founder of the Pisan school of sculpture. Most of the numerous churches are richly adorned with works of art. Other principal edifices are the town hall, a grand-ducal palace, the palace of the acad. of fine arts, extensive buildings of the university, the city hall, custom house, prisons, hospitals, the theatre, & an aqueduct, 4 m. in length, which brings water from Asciano. Its old citadel, the *Galera*, is now used as a house of correction. The anc. university of Pisa is still the great centre of education in Tuscany, and has an extensive library, museums of natural history, an astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. Pisa has a college of nobles, episcopal seminary, and many other public schools, and some manufs. of soap, glass, and vitriol. 3 m. S. of Pisa are the dairy farms of the Grand Duke, where 1,500 cows and 200 camels are kept. 3½ m. N. are the *Bagni di Pisa*, medicinal baths, frequented in summer by many visiters. Pisa was one of the 12 princip. cities of Etruria, and from the 10th to the 14th century it was the cap. of an enterprising republic, and is the birthplace of Galileo. It was taken by the French in 1799.

Pisang, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, one in the Gilolo Passage, the other belonging to the Banda islands.

Pisania, a vill. & British factory of W. Africa, on the Gambia, 200 m. from its mouth.

Piscataqua, a river of the U. S., N. America, flows S.S.E., forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine, and after a course of 40 m. joins the Atlantic below Portsmouth, where it forms one of the best harbours in the U. States. Principal affls., the Cocheco and Great Bay. It is navig., with its affls., for sloops to S. Berwick.

Piscataquis, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Maine, on Pisc. riv., bordering Canada. Area extensive, but only S. part inhabited. P. 13,138.

Piscataway, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 5 m. N. New Brunswick. Pop. 2,828.

Pisciano, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 26 m. E. Rome. Pop. 1,230.

Pisciotta, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., dist. and 9 m. S. Il Vallo, on the Mediterranean, with 2,300 inhabs., trade in fruit, wine, and oil, and an active fishery.

Pisco, a marit. town of N. Peru, dep. and 130 m. S.S.E. Lima, near the mouth of the Pisco riv., in the Pacific Ocean.

Piscopi, an isl. off the W. coast of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 21 m. N.W. Rhodes.—II. a marit. vill. of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 24 m. E. Baffa.

Pisek, or Piseca, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Prachin, on the Watawa, 24 m. W.S.W. Tabor. Pop. 5,446. It is well built, & has a gymnasium, a high school, several churches, a military acad., some woollen cloth and nitre factories, & a brisk transit trade.

Pisford, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. N. Northampton. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 545.

Pishill, a pa., Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 147.

Pisino (Germ. *Mitterburg*), a town of Illyria, cap. circ. Istria, in its centre, 34 m. S.E. Triest. Pop. 1,615. It has trade in corn, fruit, and wine.

Pisogne, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Bergamo, at the N.E. extremity of L. Iseo. Pop. 1,410.

Pissevache, a famous waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Sallenche river, near its confl. with the Rhone, 4 m. N.W. Martigny. Total height 280 feet, and its final leap is 120 feet.

Pisticci, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 19 m. S. Matera, with 6,200 inhabs., 3 churches, a large convent, 2 hospitals, and some manufs. of woollen cloths.

Pistill, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 514.

Pistoja, *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Florence, on l. bank of the Ombrone. Pop. (1845) 12,387. It is enclosed by ramparts and bastions, defended by a strong citadel, and well built, having wide streets, lined by antique houses. Principal public buildings, a cathedral, & several other interesting churches, an episcopal palace, several convents, and a fine old town hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, two public libraries, & a theatre, with manufs. of woollen cloth, silk twist, leather, iron-wire, and bars, some trade in cattle, raw silk, and straw hats. Pistoja claims the invention and first manufacture of pistols, and it has still considerable manufs. of fire-arms, fine cutlery, and surgical instruments.

Pisuerga, a river of Spain, Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian mntns., flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Douro, 10 m. below Valladolid, besides which city, Herrera, and Torquemada, are on its banks. Length 140 m., in a part of which the canal of Castile accompanies it on the W. Affls., the Arlanzon and Esquera from the E., & Carrion from the N.W.

Pitcairn, two vills. of Scotl., co. Perth.—I. pa. and 1 m. S. Dunning, with 319 inhabs.—II. pa. Redgorton, 4 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the Almond, with 279 inhabs., flour and spinning mills, and a large bleachfield.

Pitcairn Island, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 25° 3′ 6″ S., lon. 130° 8′ 00″ W., about 7 m. in circumf., elevated in the centre, with a peak at each extremity, greatest height, 1,040 feet; of volcanic origin. Soil fertile, but porous, & rather defective in water; well wooded, & climate healthful; thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° Fahr. Prevailing winds S.W. & E.S.E., but it is beyond the limits of the regular trade winds. It is surrounded by rocky shores and has only one accessible landing place at Bounty Bay. The cocoa nut, plantain, banana, & bread-fruit trees flourish, hibiscus, or cloth tree, banyan tree, orange, and others; and the potato, sweet potato, yams, water melons, pumpkin, taro, sugar cane, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, tee-plant, and maize, are cultivated. The isl. contained no indigenous quadrupeds, but goats, hogs, & poultry, have been imported. In 1790, this island was

resorted to by the mutineers of the Bounty, consisting of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women. In consequence of various discords and massacres, at the end of 10 years, there remained only one Englishman, Adams, the Tahitian females, and 19 children, their offspring. Under the superintendence of this man the children were educated and trained up to habits of industry and morality. In 1825, Capt. Beechey found a most interesting and intelligent colony of 66 persons. In 1831, by the somewhat imprudent sanction of the British government, the colony, numbering 87 persons, was transferred to Tahiti. After remaining 5 months there, and losing 12 of their number by death, the colony, at their own solicitation, were again reinstated in their native island. In 1849, the pop. amounted to 75 males, and 74 females, in all 149; of these, 3 were Englishmen, 1 a native Tahitian woman, the only remaining female of the original migration, & the remainder were natives of the island. They live chiefly on yams, potatoes, and other vegetables, which they raise by their own labour. Annually a chief magistrate and assistant are elected by the votes of the community. They have a church, schools, and comfortable cottages forming a village. The average number of ships which annually visit the island has been for some years about 10, chiefly American whalers, to whom provisions are supplied, in exchange for clothing, &c. The islanders speak and read the English language, are of an active, robust frame of body, dark complexion, with pleasing countenances, and hospitable and engaging dispositions. From the remains of burial grounds, the island would appear to have been occupied by inhabitants at a period antecedent to the visit of the mutineers of the Bounty. It was seen by Carteret in 1767, and named by him after one of his officers.

PITCHCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 1½ m. S.W. Painswick. Area 500 ac. Pop. 243.

PITCHCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 68.

PITCHER, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 16 m. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,562.

PITCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 186.

PITCHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Kettering. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 610.

PITCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Bruton. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 394.

PITEA, a river of N. Sweden, læns Umea and Pitea, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Pitea, after a S.E. course of 180 miles.

PITEÅ, the most N. and largest læn or prov. of Sweden, between lat. 65° S. & 67° 8′ N., and lon. 15° 15′ & 20° 10′ E., having S. the læn Umea, W. & N. the Kiolen mntns., separating it from the Norwegian provs. Nordland and Finmark, E. Russian Lapland, and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 32,950 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 46,767. The Lainio & Tornea rivers form its boundary on the side of Russia; other rivers are the Lulea and Pitea, and it contains numerous lakes. After Pitea, its principal vills. Lulea, Nid-Kalix, Jochmock, Quickjock, & Gellimara. Its N. part is called Pitea-Lappmark.

PITEA, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. læn, on the Pitea, near its mouth in the G. of Bothnia, 110 m. N.N.E. Umea. Pop. 1,400. It has a convenient harbour and several ship-building docks.

PITHIVIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, 23 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 3,803. It has manufs. of almond-cakes, & other confectionary, and a trade in saffron, silk, and honey.

PITIC, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. & on the Sonora, 95 m. S.W. Arispe, and an entrepot for goods imported through Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

PITIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 29 m. E.S.E. Grosetto. Pop. 2,000.

PITLESSIE, a vill. of Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Cults, 4 m. S.S.W. Cupar, on the road to Kinghorn. P. 490.

PITMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Taunton. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 1,512.

PITNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W. Somerton. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 465.

PITRE, an islet in the Little Cul-de-Sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, French W. Indies, S. Point-a-Pitre.—*Pitres* is a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N.N.E. Louviers. Pop. 1,026.

PITSCHEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. Pop. 1,950. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.

PITSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Rayleigh. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 304.

PITSLIGO, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 3½ m. W.S.W. Kinnaird-head. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,582.—*New Pitsligo* is a vill., pa. Tyrie, 10 m. S.W. Fraserburgh, with 1,363 inhabs., mostly weavers, farmers, crofters, and labourers.

PITT, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. of North Carolina. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 11,806.—II. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, immediately S.W. Pittsburgh. Pop. 6,002. Coal abounds here.

PITTENWEEM, a royal, parl. and munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 24 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1,339; do. of parl. bor. 1,309. It is old and decayed. Its harbour is small; and fishing, & fish-curing, are nearly the only occupations carried on. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 481*l*. The bor. unites with St Andrew's, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, and Kilrenny, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 57. Adjoining the town are remains of a monastery.

PITTHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. Bruges. Pop. of comm. 5,400.

PITTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Durham, with a station on the Durham & Sunderland railway. Area 6,330 ac. Pop. 4,577.

PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British N. America, is mostly between lat. 53° & 54° N., lon. 130° W. Pitt's isl., the largest of the group, is about 75 m. in length, N.W. to S.E.—Several other isls., Pacific, have this name.—*Pitt's Strait*, Asiatic Archipelago, is between the islands Salawatty and Battanta, off the N.W. end of Papua.

PITTSBOROUGH, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., N. Carolina, cap. co. Chatham, 31 m. W.S.W. Raleigh.

PITTSBURGH, a city, port of entry, & important manufacturing town of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, in its W. part, on a triangular plain, formed by the Monongahela & Alleghany rivers, at their confl. to form the Ohio, and each here crossed by a bridge, 50 m. N.E. Wheeling, on the Ohio. Pop. 21,115, or with its suburbs, Alleghany and Birmingham, 32,758. It is compactly and well built, but blackened by smoke, it being the "Birmingham of the U. States." It had in 1840, 35 (or including Alleghany, &c.), upwards of 50 churches, a magnificent new court house, of Doric architecture; the W. university of Pennsylvania, a spacious R. Catholic cathedral, a state penitentiary, mansion house, exchange, the Alleghany arsenal, and numerous schools. The town is supplied with water by steam power from the Alleghany. Its chief harbour is on the Monongahela, and in 1840, 89 steam-boats were owned in its dist.; total reg. shipping 12,000 tons. Coal is abundant in its vicinity, and besides iron-mongery of every description, including steam-

engines, and machinery, cutlery, nails, stoves, and arms; it has extensive manufactures of glass, woollen & cotton stuffs, leather, paints, & drugs, with breweries, pulling, saw, and oil mills. The commerce of Pittsburgh, from its unlimited command of inland navigation, and from its being connected by railway with the Great Lakes, Philadelphia, &c., is very extensive. Ship-building, especially for steamers, is carried on here upon a very large scale, and most of the machinery for the Mississippi steam-boats is made at Pittsburgh. A British and colonial force, under General Braddock, sustained a total defeat here in 1755.

PITTSFIELD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, on the railway from Boston to Albany, 35 m. W.N.W. Northampton. Pop. 3,747. —II. New Hampshire, 15 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,719.—III. New York, 95 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,395.—Others are in Maine and Vermont.

PITTSFORD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 8 m. S.E. Rochester. Pop. 1,983. II. Vermont, 43 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,927. —III. Michigan, 89 m. W.S.W. Detroit.

PITTSGROVE, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 16 m. E. Salem. Pop. 2,390.

PITTSTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 7 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,460.—*Pittstown* is a tnshp., New York, 12 m. E. Troy. Pop. 3,784.

PIURA, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov., on the Piura, 120 m. N.N.W. Lambayeque. —The river *Piura* enters the Pacific after a W. course of about 120 miles.

PIVNICZNA, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Sandec, on the Poprad, 13 m. S. Nowi-Sandec. Pop. 2,156.

PIXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 680 ac. Pop. 113.

PIZZIGHETTONE, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. W.N.W. Cremona, on the navigable river Adda. Pop., including the suburb of Gerra, on the rt. b. of the river, 4,000. It is enclosed by an old wall, with bastions, and a deep fosse, and entered by two gates.

PIZZO, a city of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. and 5 m. N.N.E. Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, with 5,700 inhabs. Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was taken prisoner and shot here in October 1815.

PIZZOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. and 6 m. N.N.W. Aquila, on a mntn. in the E. Apennines, and having 3 churches, a large monastery, and 3,200 inhabitants.

PLABENNEC, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,555.

PLACANICA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., dist. and 16 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 2,000.

PLACENCIA, or PLASENCIA, *Debogria Placentia*, a city of Spain, prov. Caceres, on the Gertes, here crossed by 3 bridges, 44 m. N.W. Almaraz. Pop. (1845) 6,800. It is enclosed by old walls and semicircular towers, with a ruined citadel on the N. It has many substantial edifices, a fine Gothic cathedral, with rich works of art; numerous other churches, convents, & an episcopal palace; manufs. of hats, leather, woollen, linen, & hempen stuffs, and an aqueduct on 80 arches, by which it is supplied with water.—II. a town, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 23 m. W. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,665, who manuf. fire arms, swords, cutlery, and bronze work.—III. (*de Xalon*), prov. & 21 m. W. Zaragoza, on the Xalon. It has a large fair for horses and mules in September.

PLACENTIA, a city of N. Italy. [PIACENZA.]—II. a town of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Placentia bay, 70 m. S.W. St. John.—*Placentia bay* is a deep inlet on the S. coast of the isl., 75 m. in length, & nearly 60 m. in breadth at its entrance between Capes St Marie and Chapeau-rouge.

PLADDA, a low rocky island of Scotland, in the firth of Clyde, off the S. end of the island Arran, with a lighthouse, lat. 55° 26′ N., lon. 5° 7′ W., having two fixed lights, 77 and 130 feet above the sea.

PLAIN, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Wayne, 92 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,134.—Others are in Stark and Franklin cos., Ohio.

PLAINE, a river of France, dep. Vosges, joins the Meurthe at Raon l'Etape, after a W. course of 15 m.—II. a vill., dep. Vosges, arrond. and 13 m. N.E. St. Diey. Pop. 1,935.

PLAINE-HAUTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond St Brieuc. P. 2,052. —*Plainfaing* is a comm. & vill., dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, arrond. St Diey. Pop. 3,788.

PLAINFIELD, numerous townships of U. S., N. America, among which are—I. New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 47 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,552. It has a flourishing academy.—II. Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester railway, 40 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,383. It has an acad., founded in 1783.—III. New York, 15 m. N.W. Cooperstown. Pop. 1,450.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Northampton. Pop. 1,501.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, a table land immediately S.W. the city of Quebec, Lower Canada. Here Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the respective commanders of the British and French forces, were killed in the action, 18th September, 1759.

PLAISANCE, a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Larros, l. b., 26 m. W. Auch. Pop. 1,791.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, arrond. St. Affrique. Pop. 1,757.

PLAITFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 11 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 267.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 31 m. W.N.W. Pilsen, on the Mies. Pop., including suburb, 3,939, mostly employed in woollen cloth weaving, and in alum and vitriol works.

PLANCHER-BAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H.-Saone, arrond. & 10 m. E.N.E. Lure. Pop. 1,288.—*Plancher les Mines* is a vill., same dep., arrond. Lure. Pop. 1,480, employed in cotton spinning and in the manufacture of jewellery.

PLANCOËT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Dinan. Pop. 767.—*Plancy* is a mkt. town, dep. Aube, 8 m. W. Arcis, on the Aube. Pop. 1,192.

PLANITZ, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. E. Klattau, on the Bratawa. Pop. 1,600.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 3 m. S.S.W. Zwickau.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spain. [PLACENCIA.]

PLASSEY, a vill. of Brit. India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, 88 m. N. Calcutta, and memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23d, 1757, by the troops under Clive, over the army of the Bengal viceroy.—*Plassia* is a vill. of N.W. Hindostan, on the Sutleje, 43 m. E.N.E. Loodianah.

PLASKI, a village of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, circ. and 30 m. S.S.W. Carlstadt. Pop. 1,164. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PLATA (or ARGENTINE) CONFEDERATION, termed a confederated republic of S. America, between lat. 22° and 41° S. lon., 54° and 71° 30′ W., having W. the Andes dividing it from Chile and the desert of Atacama, N. Bolivia, E. Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, from which states it is separated by the Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay rivers, S.E. the Atlantic Ocean and S. Patagonia, on which side the Rio Negro forms the

frontier. Area, population, and subdivisions, &c., as follow:—

Departments.	Area in sq. miles.	Estl. Pop.	Chief Cities, &c.
Buenos Ayres,		253,000	Buenos Ayres.
Santa Fe, -		17,000	Santa Fe.
Entre Rios, -		34,000	Parana (Bajada).
Corrientes, -	*	38,000	Corrientes.
Missiones, -		9,000	San Ildefonso.
Cordova, -		86,000	Cordova.
Santiago, -	726,000 ?	48,000	Santiago.
Tucuman, -		44,000	Tucuman.
Salta, - -		60,000	Salta.
Catamarca, -		34,000	Catamarca.
La Rioja, -		19,000	La Rioja.
San Juan, -		24,000	San Juan.
San Luis, -		24,000	San Luis.
Mendoza, -		40,000	Mendoza.
Total, -	726,000 ?	675,000	

Except a portion of the Pampas, which is watered by the Rio Negro, Colorado, and Desaguadero rivers, nearly all the country belongs to the basin of the Plata river, the great estuary of which is between this territory and Uruguay. The deps. Mendoza, La Rioja, Catamarca, and Salta along its W. and N. frontier are mountainous, and some elevated ranges are scattered over Cordova, and some parts of the country E. of the Parana; but the rest of this region consists chiefly of two immense plains,—the N. watered by the Salado, Vermejo, Pilcomayo, &c., forming part of the Grau Chaco which extends into the E. half of Bolivia; and the S. or Pampas, a plain covered alternately with luxuriant pasturage, vast crops of gigantic thistles, and interspersed with a multitude of salt lakes, some of large size. By far the most important product is cattle. Millions of oxen wander at large across the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. Horses are also in immense herds, and mules are bred for sale to Peruvian and other traders. The breeds of sheep and hogs are of inferior quality. The guanaco, llama, and vicuña, abound in the vicinity of the Andes: and the native animals comprises the puma, jaguar, and armadillo; the biscacha, the burrowings of which render excursions in the Pampas sometimes dangerous; and the small quadrupeds which furnish the nutria and chinchilla skins. North of Corrientes, cotton, tobacco, rice, the sugar-cane, and indigo are raised: maize, wheat, and other grains are principal articles of culture in the S., and wheat has latterly become an article of export. Other products are cochineal, cocoa, madder, cinchona bark, Paraguay tea, and various fruits; of the last, some introduced by Europeans, have been found to flourish satisfactorily. In the dep. La Rioja, from 8,000 to 10,000 small barrels of strong wine are made annually, and sent into Cordova and the neighbouring deps.; & a good deal of full-bodied wine and brandy is furnished to Buenos Ayres from the dep. Mendoza. All agricultural processes, however, are in the most backward condition. Salt effloresces in large quantities on the surface of the plains, and here are some mines of rock-salt. Coal is reported to be plentiful in the S.W., and sulphur, alum, mineral pitch, &c., in the vicinity of the Andes; but few, if any, mines are wrought. The Indians of the Chaco manuf. yarn, ropes, fishing-nets, and other articles from the fibres of the aloe, with saddle-cloths, blankets, and other fabrics, which they dye with great skill, and sell to their more civilized neighbours; and in Cordova similar goods, morocco leather and turned wares are manufd., but in general manufd. goods are imported from abroad in return for raw produce. The foreign trade is wholly monopolised by Buenos Ayres. Gov. is nominally republican, and the legislative power in theory vested in a junta of 44 deputies, half annually renewed by popular election, and in a senate of 2 deputies from each department; but from 1835, a nearly absolute dictatorship has existed in the person of Rosas. Public rev. was in 1837 estim. at 12,000,000 dollars, which was insufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure. The subsequent state of disorder and prolonged war with the neighbouring state Uruguay has precluded our obtaining any accurate recent statement of the internal condition of this confederation. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled in 1538 by the Spaniards, under whom it was created into a viceroyalty. The English made an unsuccessful attempt on it in 1807. Its independence of Spain dates from 1816.

PLATA (RIO DE LA), or the PLATE RIVER, one of the great rivers, or rather a great estuary of S. Amer., Plata confed., formed by the junction of the Parana and Uruguay rivers, in lat. 34° S., lon. 58° 30′ W., its basin lying S. of those of the Amazon, Tocantins, and San Francisco, and its numerous tributaries draining most part of the Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay territs. with considerable portions of Bolivia & Brazil. The estuary resulting from their union is 200 m. in length N.W. to S.E., and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean, is 170 m. across (betw. Maldonado & Cape St Antonia); its centre being about lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 56° W. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 200 m. from its mouth. The total length of the Plata & the Paraguay has been estim. at nearly 2,500 m.; and from the ocean to the isl. Apipe in the Paranà, at least 1,250 m., there is a continuous and safe navigation for vessels of 300 tons. The Aguapehy, an affl. of the Paraguay near lat. 15° 40′ S., lon. 59° 20′ W., is separated only by a portage of 3 m. from the Alegre, a tributary of the Guapore, and were a canal to be made to connect the two streams, a complete system of internal navigation throughout nearly all S. America would exist.

PLATA (LA), a town of S. Amer, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 62 m. S.S.W. of Neyva, on an affl. of the Magdalena. It stands in a highly fertile valley, and is stated to be well built.—*Plata* is an isl., Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 m. S.W. Cape San Lorenzo.

PLATÆA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, its remains on the W. slope of Mount Cithæron 7 m. S.W. Thebes, consisting of walls and parts of a citadel. Near it, B.C. 479, the Greeks under Pausanias totally defeated and nearly annihilated the grand Persian army under Mardonius, who was killed in the action.

PLATAMONA (*Heraclea*), a marit. town of Europ. Turkey, Thessaly, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Salonica, 5 m. N. the mouth of the Salympria. Pop. 1,500. It has some remains of antiquity, a citadel on a rock, and a Turkish cemetery.

PLATANA, a small marit. town of Asia Minor, pa. and 7 m. W. Trebizond, with a roadstead which is the winter anchorage of large ships trading to that port. It has a fine old Byzantine church, and about 160 houses mostly enclosed within gardens.

PLATANI (*Camicus*), a river of Sicily, intends. Palermo and Girgenti, enters the Mediterr. 18 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, after a S.W. course of 60 m. mostly through a cultivated plain.

PLATE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 37 m. N.E. Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. 1,740.

It has two castles, some manufs. of woollen cloth, and a trade in timber.—II. a vill., grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 m. S.S.E. Schwerin.

PLATEL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 15 m. W.N.W. Telsh. Pop. 1,500.

PLATO, a vill. of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 12 m. S.S.E. Tenerife. Pop. 2,000.

PLATTE RIVER, in the U. S., N. Amer., W. territ. rises in the Rocky mntns. by two principal heads, which unite in lat. 41° 9′ N., lon. 101° 40′ W., it thence flows E., and joins the Missouri near lon. 95° 40′ W. Total course estimated at 600 m., breadth in its lower part from 1 to 3 m. It is full of islands, and too shallow and rapid for safe navigation. Principal affls., the Elkhorn and Loup Fork.—The *Little Platte* river joins the Missouri nearly opposite the Kansas, after a S. course of 50 m.

PLATTEKILL, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 20 m. S. Kingston. Pop. 2,125.

PLATTEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N. Elnbogen, in the Erzgebirge, with iron mines in operation. Pop. 1,800.

PLATTEN SEE, a lake of Hungary. [BALATON.]

PLATTLING, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge 900 feet in length, 16 m. S.E. Straubing. Pop. 2,019.

PLATTSBURG, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Clinton, on the Saranac river, 145 m. N. Albany. Pop. 6,416. It has a court house, jail, bank, lyceum, academy, several churches, and water power on the Saranac river, which here has several falls.

PLATZ, two market towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. and 22 m. E.N.E. Budweis. P. 1,323.—II. circ. & 14 m. N.W. Saatz, in the Erzgebirge. P. 1,323.

PLAU, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality Güstrow, on Lake Plau, 37 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 2,625.

PLAUEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on l. b. of the White Elster, 61 m. S.W. Leipzig, with a station on the Saxon-Bavarian railway. Pop. (1845) 10,628. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a royal castle, and a gymnasium, manufs. of linen and cotton goods, and a small pearl fishery in the river.

PLAUZAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, 11 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,296.

PLAYDEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¼ m. N. Rye. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 312.

PLAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area 650 ac. Pop. 253.

PLAZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 6 m. W.S.W. Montignac. Pop. 1,690.

PLEASANT, numerous townships of the U. S., N. Amer., chiefly in Ohio.—I. co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,030.—II. co. Brown. Pop. 1,970.—III. Indiana, 82 m. S.E. Indianopolis. Pop. 1,662.—*Pleasant Valley* is a township of New York, 34 m. S. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,210.

PLEASELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 8½ m. E.S.E. Chesterfield. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 679, partly employed in the cotton manufs.

PLEASINGTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. W.S.W. Blackburn, with a station on the East Lancashire railway. Pop. 517.

PLEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 18 m. N.W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,516.

PLECHATEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,331.

PLEDELIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 14 m. W. Dinan. Pop. 2,024.

PLEDRAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. S. St Brieuc. Pop. 3,774.

PLEIDESHEIM, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 3 m. W.N.W. Marbach. Pop. 1,464.

PLEINE-FOUGÈRES, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 m. E.S.E. St Malo. P. 3,017.

PLEISNITZ, a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 2,102, partly employed in iron works.

PLEISSE, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipzig, after a N. course of 50 m.

PLELAN, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 20 m. W.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 3,283.—II. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Dinan. Pop. 1,022.

PLELO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. St Brieuc. Pop. 4,025.

PLEMET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. E. Loudeac. Pop. 2,920.

PLEMONSTALL, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.E. Chester. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 804.

PLEMY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N.N.E. Loudeac. Pop. 3,100.

PLENCIA, a small seaport town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 14 m. N.W. Bilbao, at the mouth of the river Placentia. It has a school of navigation, and some docks for building small vessels. Pop. 1,193.

PLES, or PLIOSS, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga, with manufs. of woollen cloths. Pop. 1,750.

PLESCHEN, or PLESZEW, a town of Prussia, reg. and 54 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ., with manufs. of woollens and tobacco. Pop. 5,086.

PLESHEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 337.

PLESSALA and PLESSE, two market towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Loudeac. Pop. 3,521.—II. dep. Loire-Inf., 13 m. N. Savenay. Pop. 2,406.

PLESSE (Pol. *Pszczyna*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 68 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., and of a principality belonging to the prince of Anhalt-Köthen. P. 3,414. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth, oil cloth, and leather.

PLESTCHEIEVO, or KLESTCHINO-OZERO, a small lake of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vladimir, near the head of an affl. of the Volga, and interesting as the place where Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays to form the Russian navy. Length 5 m., breadth 4 m.

PLESTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.W. Lannion. Pop. 1,066.

PLESZEW, a town of Pruss. Poland. [PLESCHEN.]

PLETTENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m. S.S.W. Arensberg, on the Else. Pop. 1,675.—*Plettenberg Bay*, Cape Colony, S. Africa, dist. George Town. Lat. 34° S., lon. 23° 20′ E. It is bounded S.W. by Seal Cape, and has undulating shores.

PLEUMARTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. S.E. Chatellerault. Pop. 1,272.

PLEUMEUR, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Lannion, each with about 2,500 inhabitants.—*Pleurtuit* is a comm. and vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.W. St Malo. Pop. 6,398.

PLEYBEN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 16 m. N.N.E. Quimper. Pop. 4,640.

PLEYBERCHRIST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 5 m. S.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,166.

PLEYSTEIN, a town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Leuchtenberg. Pop. 1,068.

PLIEGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Murcia. Pop. 3,004.

PLIENINGEN, a vill., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kersch, 5 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,267.

PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, cos. Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 m. from W. Cardigan Bay, & 11 m. W.N.W. Llanid-

loes. Elevation 2,463 feet. The rivs. Severn & Wye have their sources in this mountain.

PLOAGHE, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, div. prov., and 11 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 3,079.

PLOCHINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. E.S.E. Esslingen. Pop. 1,759.

PLOCK, a city of Poland, cap. prov., on the Vistula, 58 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town. Principal buildings, a cathedral of the 16th century, a bishop's palace, theatre, and various government offices. It has also Piarist, and other colleges, and a seminary; manufs. of leather and skins, and an active transit trade.

PLOCKTON, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W. coast, pa. Lochalsh. Pop. 502.

PLOEMEUR, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W. Lorient. Pop. 6,993.

PLOEN, or PLÖN, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. amt., on a narrow isthmus below the great and little Plöen lakes, 17 m. S.E. Kiel. Pop. with suburbs 2,700. It has a fine Gothic castle.—The *lake of Ploen*, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 m. in length, and 4 in breadth; the little Ploen lake is the N. portion separated by the narrow isthmus, on which Ploen is situated.

PLOËRDUT, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 2,908.

PLOËRMEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arrond., 25 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,324, principally employed in weaving linen and mixed fabrics. It has a communal college.

PLOËUC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. S. St. Brieuc. Pop. 5,343.

PLOËZAL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 11 m. N.N.W. Guingamp. Pop. 3,107.

PLOGOFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 23 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 1,507.

PLOMB DE CANTAL, a mntn., France. [CANTAL.]

PLOMBIÈRES, a comm., town, and watering-place of France, dep. Vosges, on the Angronne, 14 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 1,330. Its warm saline baths are well frequented. The town has manufs. of cutlery.—II. a market town, dep. Côte-d'Or, on railw. to Lyon, 3 m. W.N.W. Dijon. P. 1,273.

PLÖN, a town and lake of Holstein. [PLOEN.]

PLONE, a riv. of Prussia, provs. Brandenburg & Pomerania, joins the Haff at Damm, 4 m. E. Stettin, after a N. course of 40 m.

PLONSK, or PLASK, a town of Poland, prov. & 30 m. E.N.E. Plock, on the Plonna. Pop. 3,700, mostly Jews. It has a fine Carmelite church.

PLOU, a prefix of the names of numerous communes and vills. in Brittany, France, the principal being—I. (*Plouaret*), cap. cant., 8 m. S. Lannion. Pop. 5,245.—II. (*Plouasne*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. S. Dinan. Pop. 3,016.—III. (*Plouay*), dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Lorient. Pop. 4,047.—IV. (*Ploubazlanec*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 1 m. N.N.E. Paimpol. Pop. 3,306.—V. (*Ploubezre*), 2 m. S. Lannion. Pop. 3,346.—V. (*Ploudalmezéau*), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Brest. Pop. 3,209.—VI. (*Ploudaniel*), 14 m. N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,506.—VII. (*Plouénan*), dep. Finistère, 7 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,198.—VIII. (*Plouer*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. N.E. Dinan. Pop. 4,721.—IX. (*Plouescat*), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,314.—X. (*Plouzéc*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. St. Brieuc. Pop. 4,074.—XI. (*Plougastel-Daoulas*), dep. Finistère, 6 m. E. Brest, near its harbour. Pop. 5,731.—XII. (*Plougaznou*), near the English channel, 8 m. N.N.E. Morlaix. Pop. 3,817.—XIII. (*Plougonvelin*), arrond. Brest, near the coast. Pop. 1,472.—XIV. (*Plougouven*), 7 m. S.E. Morlaix. Pop. 4,634.—XV. (*Plougouvet*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Guingamp. Pop. 3,591.—XVI. (*Plouguenast*), cap. cant., 16 m. S. St. Brieuc. Pop. 3,622.—XVII. (*Plouguerneau*), dep. Finistère, arrond. Brest. Pop. 5,311.—XVIII. (*Plouguernével*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Guingamp. Pop. 3,452.—XIX. (*Plouha*), cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 4,818.—XX. (*Plouider*), dep. Finistère, arrond. Brest. Pop. 3,108.—XXI. (*Plouigneau*), 6 m. E. Morlaix. Pop. 4,930.—XXIII. (*Ploumoguer*), dep. Finistère, 9 m. W.N.W. Brest. P. 1,818.—XXIV. (*Plourin*), dep. Finistère, 4 m. S.S.E. Morlaix. P. 3,070.—XXV. (*Plouvorn*), 9 m. W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,549, who trade in farm horses, reputed the best in the dep.—XXVI. (*Plouzané*), 5 m. W. Brest. P. 2,500.

PLOVEST, a town of Wallachia, 32 m. N. Bucharest. Pop. 3,000. It has a great wool fair.

PLUCKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, with a station on the South Eastern railway, 5 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 811.

PLUDENZ, a town of the Tyrol. [BLUDENZ.]

PLÜDERHAUSEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Remo, 4 m. W. Lorch, with 1,495 inhabitants, and an ancient castle.

PLUMB, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany, 14 m. E. Pittsburgh. Pop. 1,953.

PLUMBLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N. Cockermouth. Ac. 2,970. P. 729.

PLUME (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Agen. Pop 1,707.—*Plumelec* is a comm. and vill., dep. Morbihan, 13 m. S.W. Ploermel. Pop. 2,732.

PLUMELIAU, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S. Pontivy. Pop. 4,200.

PLUMPTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 6 m. W. Towcester. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 69.—II. co. Sussex, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Lewes. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 294.—III. (*Wood*), a tnshp., England, co. Lancaster, pa. St. Michael, 4¼ m. N.W. Preston, and with a station on the Preston and Carlisle railway, 13 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 1,688.

PLUMPTON, a township of Engld., co. York, W. riding, pa. Spofforth, 2½ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Pop. 229.

PLUMSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. Holt. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 190.—II. co. Kent, 10 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, London. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 2,816.—III. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Norwich. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 307.—IV. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area 970 ac. Pop. 341.

PLUMSTEAD, a vill. of S. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., S. Cape Town, and the salubrity of which renders it a favourite residence of the colonists. It has several schools, chapels, &c.

PLUMSTEAD, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 30 m. N. Philadelphia. P. 1,873.

PLUMTREE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 642.

PLUNERET, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 19 m. E.S.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,150.

PLUNGAN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 13 m. W. Telsh. Pop. about 1,550.

PLUNGAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 10 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,310. Pop. 280.

PLUVIGNER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. N.W. Vannes. Pop. 1,202.

PLUSCARDINE PRIORY, an ancient ruin of a Cistercian priory, Scotland, in a beautiful valley of same name, pa. and 5 m. S.W. of Elgin.

PLYMOUTH, a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, and naval station in England, co. Devon, hundred Roborough, on the E. side of a peninsula, between the rivers Plym and Tamar, at the head

of Plymouth Sound, 37 m. S.W. Exeter, communicates by railway with that city. Lat. of Mount Wise 50° 22′ N., lon. 4° 10′ 2″ W. Pop. of bor., which comprises the suburb Stonehouse on the W. and the pa. Stoke Damerel, 36,527: but with the adjacent town Devonport, the bors. have an united area of 2,300 ac.; pop. 80,059. The town of Plymouth stands on uneven ground, and is irregularly laid out, but the buildings have a substantial appearance. Between it and the Sound is the Hoe, a fine open space, surmounting a cliff, and on which is the citadel, a bastioned fortress, containing a governor's residence, and extensive barracks; in this direction some new and handsome streets have been laid out. Principal edifices in the town are the royal hotel, and theatre, athenæum, public library, royal union baths, Freemasons' hall, exchange, new market place, guildhall, with the jail, several hospitals, and barracks. St Andrew's church is large, & has a square embattled tower, & here are 3 other pa. churches. The structures connected with the naval establishments are outside of the town. The dockyard is at Devonport (which see), and is in most respects similar to that of Portsmouth, with the advantage of its various buildings being more substantially constructed of stone, & its docks, & roofings of the most solid character; it has, however, a less extent than that of Portsmouth. In it is an observatory commanding a very noble view. The naval and royal military hospitals at Stonehouse, the victualling office at Devil's (or Duval's) point, the gun wharf, and the military prison, are all fine stone edifices. Plymouth harbour is double, consisting of the Hamoaze, or mouth of the Tamar opposite Devonport, adapted for the largest ships of war; & the Catwater, or estuary of the Plym, immediately E. Plymouth, and on which are the vills. Oreston, Hoo, Turnchapel, with various wet and dry docks, now chiefly appropriated to merchant-shipping. Plymouth has a large trade with London, Bristol, Newcastle, Newport; it imports a good deal of W. India colonial produce, and timber from the Baltic and N. America, and it has manufs. of sail cloth, refined sugar, glass, soap, and starch, a large distillery, and extensive pilchard & other fisheries. Reg. shipping of port 394 vessels, aggregate burden 34,808 tons. Customs rev. (1847) 108,055*l.* Its institutions comprise a grammar and other schools, the natural history society of Devon and Cornwall, public, medical, law, & theological libraries, and a Mechanics' institute, & charities to about 2,300*l.* a year. It has a branch of the bank of England, & several other banks. Corp. rev. (1848) 14,154*l.* Mkts. Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,231. Among its distinguished natives was the famous Sir F. Drake.—*Plymouth Sound* is an inlet of the English channel, between the cos. of Devon & Cornwall. Length 3 m., breadth 4 m. At its N.E. & N.W. extremities the Plym and Tamar rivers enter it, forming respectively the harbours opposite Plymouth and Devonport. On its E. side is Bovisand bay, & on its W. are Cawsand bay and Mount Edgecumbe. Shores abrupt. It contains several isls., the principal being Mount Batten with a fortification immediately opposite the Hoe of Plymouth. The sound has been formed into an excellent naval harbour by the *Plymouth Breakwater*, a granite and marble structure built across its entrance, 1,700 yards in length, 16 do. in width at top, with a light-house on its W. extremity.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport town, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, cap. co., on Cape Cod bay, 36 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 5,281. It is built mostly of wood & has a court-house, jail, many churches, cotton manufs., and about 50 vessels employed in fisheries and in foreign trade. This is the oldest town in New England, having been the landing-place of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who arrived here in 1620, and whose landing is celebrated annually by a festival on 22d December. Area of co. 600 sq. m. Pop. 47,373.—II. a tnshp., Connecticut, 20 m. W.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,205. It is noted for its manufs. of clocks.—III. Michigan, 25 m. S.W. Detroit. Pop. 2,163.—IV. New Hampshire, 39 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,281. —V. Vermont, 51 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,417. —VI. New York, 7 m. N.W. Norwich. P. 1,625. —VII. Pennsylvania, near Bethany. Pop. 1,765. —VIII. Ohio, 77 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 1,934.

PLYMPTON (MAURICE or EARL'S), a decayed bor., mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. E. of Plymouth. Area of pa. 170 ac. Pop. 933. The town is old and irregular; it has a very ancient guild-hall containing a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a native of Plympton, painted by himself; an endowed school, and the ruins of a castle. Market, Saturday. It is a stannary town, and a municipal borough by prescription.

PLYMPTON (ST MARY), a pa. of England, co. Devon, ½ m. N. Earl's Plympton, with a station on the South Devon railway, 5 m. E. Plymouth. Area 11,200 ac. Pop. 2,757.

PLYMSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Plymouth. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 2,966.

PLYMTREE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Collumpton. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 439.

Po (*Padus* & *Eridanus*), the largest river of Italy, in its N. portion, irrigating with its affls., the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, lat. 44° 38′ N., lon. 7° 10′ E., flows at first N.E.ward to Turin, where it makes a curve E.S.E. for about 45 m., then turns N.ward to receive the waters of the Oglio, and thence flows mostly E.ward with a very tortuous course to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between lat. 44° 48′ and 45° 1′ N., the princip. surnamed the Po della Maestra, della Tolla, di Goro, and di Volano. Total estim. length 340 m., of which about 280 m. are navigable for large barges and river-steamers. Princip. affls. on left, the Clusone, Sesia, Ticino, Olona, Adda, Oglio, & Mincio; & on right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia and Panaro. The Po is, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighbouring plains; below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits, and carefully kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Its ordinary width averages 1,900 feet; its depth varies, according to the season, from 13 to 36 feet. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer, rapid and turbulent. Its rapid stream, numerous islands, and the many sand banks in its lower part greatly impede navigation; but it is highly useful in fertilizing the country, and it abounds with sturgeons, salmon, and other fish.

PO DI PRIMARO, a river of N. Italy, Pontif. sta., delegs. Ferrara and Ravenna, being a continuation of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, thence runs N.N.E. 65 m., and afterwards E.S.E. for 24 m. as far as Traghetto, where it assumes this name; its lower course is nearly E.S.E. past Argenta, and after an entire course of 120 m. it enters the Adriatic at Porto-di-Primaro, 13 m. N.E. Ravenna.

POBOLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop 1,758.

Pocklington, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. and 13 m. E.S.E York, in the E. Riding of co. Area of pa. 4,380 ac. Pop. 2,552; of township 2,323. The town has two bor. banks and a grammar school. Mkt. Sat. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 6 m. N.W. Market Weighton.

Pocomoke, a river of U. S., N. Amer., rises in Cypress swamp between Maryland and Delaware, and after a S.W. course of 45 m. enters Pocomoke bay, an arm of Chesapeake bay. It is navigable to Snowhill.

Poczinka, a town of Russia, gov. and 116 m. S.S.E. Nijnii Novgorod. Pop. 6,340.

Podensac, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, and on railway to Cette, 16 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1,677.

Podenzano, a town of N. Italy, duchy Parma, near the Nura, 7 m. S. Piacenza, with 2 churches, a monastery, hospital, and 2,400 inhabitants.

Podgoritza, a town of Europ. Turkey, Albania, sanj. & 38 m. N. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Montenegrin frontier. Pop. 6,000, nearly all Mohammedans. A few m. N. are remains of the anc. *Dioclea*, consisting of ruined temples, columns, and a bed of an aqueduct about 12 m. in length.

Podgorze, a small town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1,997.

Podor, a vill. and fort of W. Africa, Senegambia, built by the French in 1743, on the Senegal, lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 15° W. The fort is abandoned.

Podhard, two mkt. towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. & 5 m. N.N.W. Budweis, on the Moldau. P. 1,817. —II. circ. Bidschow, 3 m. S.W. Gitschin. P. 394.

Podiebrad, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the rt. b. of the Elbe, 4 m. S.E. Nimburg, on railway to Prague. Pop. 3,050.

Podolia, or Podolsk, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly betw. lat. 47° 30′ & 49° 45′ N., & lon. 26° 25′ & 30° 48′ E., having W. Galicia, and elsewhere enclosed by the govs. Volhynia, Kiev, Kherson, and Bessarabia. Area 16,443 sq. m. P. (1846) 1,703,000, mostly Poles. Surface generally level. Princip. rivs. the Dniester, forming its S.W. boundary, and the Bug. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn is raised over home-consumption; hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and various fruits are grown; and vineyards and mulberry plantations are increasing. Cattle rearing is important, and many cattle of fine breeds are sent into Galicia and Germany; hogs, poultry, and bees are also numerous; and the fisheries in the Dniester are of some consequence. Mineral products comprise nitre, lime, & alabaster. Manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and potash are carried on, and here are many distilleries. Trade mostly in the hands of the Jews. The gov. is divided into 12 districts. Princip. towns, Kaminietz, Mohilev, & Szarogrod.

Podolsk, or Podol, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. S.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 1,300.

Podorosk, a mkt.-town of Russia, gov. Grodno, 12 m. S.S.E. Volkovisk. Pop. 1,600.

Poel, an island, N. Germany, Mecklenb. Schwerin, Gulf of Lübeck, Baltic, circ. and 4 m. N. Wismar. Length and breadth about 5 m. each.

Pogar, a mkt.-town of Russia, gov. and 119 m. N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 3,000, who trade in flax.

Poggio-reale, a town of Sicily, intend. & 32 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 3,200.

Poggy Isles (North & South), two contig. isls. of the Malay Archip., & 60 m. S.W. Sumatra. Surface irregular, and densely wooded.

Pogitel, a singularly picturesque and strongly fortified vill. of Herzegovina, on l. b. of the Narenta, 16 m. S.S.W. Mostar.

Pogir, a mkt.-town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 18 m. N.W. Vilkomirz. Pop. 1,500.

Pogost, three mkt.-towns of Russia, gov. Minsk.—I. 28 m. E.N.E. Igumen.—II. 18 m. N.E. Pinsk.—III. 13 m. S.S.E. Slutsk.

Point-a-Pitre (La), a town of the French W. India island Guadeloupe, cap. arrond. Grande Terre, on the Little Cul-de-sac, 18 m. N.E. Basseterre. Pop. (1842) 12,103. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843.

Point-de-Galle, a fortified seaport town of Ceylon, cap. its S. prov. on a peninsula of its S. coast, 70 m. S.E. Colombo, lat. 6° 1′ N., lon. 80° 14′ E. It has a good harbour, is healthy, and is well supplied with provisions. Value of imports (1845) 79,275*l.*; do. of exports, 25,663*l.* Customs' duties, 10,813*l.* 5*s.*

Point-Malcolm, a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E., and where Mr Eyre, coasting W.ward in 1841, observed the first symptoms of productive soil.

Point-Palmyra, a headland and small town of British India, presid. and in the Bay of Bengal, 99 m. S.W. the mouth of the Hooghly river, lat. 20° 41′ N., lon. 87° 9′ E.

Point-Pedro, the N. extremity of Ceylon, lat. 9° 46′ N., lon. 80° 20′ E.

Point-Romania, the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 1° 22′ N., lon. 104° 16′ E.

Pointington, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. E.N.E. Yeovil. Area 950 ac. Pop. 192.

Poiré, a comm. & market town of W. France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Napoleon Vendee. Pop. 3,543.

Poirino, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 14 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. (1838) with comm. 5,668.

Poissy, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway to Rouen, 10 m. N.N.W. Versailles. Pop. 2,735. It has a house of correction, and the principal cattle market for the supply of Paris.

Poitiers, *Limonum*, a comm and town of France, cap. dep. Vienne, on the Clain, and on the railway to Bordeaux, 58 m. S.S.W. Tours. Pop. (1846) 22,647. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several old churches, a castle, university, academy, several schools, hospitals, a public library of 25,000 vols., theatre, botanic garden, manufs. of woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats, &c., some trade in corn, wool, and wine, weekly markets, and 3 annual fairs. Poitiers, anciently the cap. of the *Pictones*, came by marriage into the possession of the dukes of Normandy, & was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. It was the scene of a signal & most unexpected victory, gained Sept. 9, 1356, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured and brought to England John, king of France.

Poitou, an old prov. of France, the cap. of which was Poitiers. It is now subdivided among the Charente deps., Vendée, Deux-Sevres, H. Vienne, and Creuse.

Poix, a comm. & town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. W.N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 2,057.—II. a comm., dep. Somme, 15 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 1,056.

Pokrov, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. W.S.W. Vladimir, near the Kliasma. P. 1,500.

Pokrovskaja, a market town of Russia, gov. and 4 m. S.E. Saratov, on the Volga, with 1,500 inhabitants, and large magazines, each containing from 100,000 to 110,000 poods of salt, stored here from the works on Lake Elton.

Pol (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond., on the Ternoise, 19

m. W.N.W. Arras. Pop. 3,374. It has two ruined castles, a comm. college, and mineral baths.

POLA, two towns of Spain, prov. Oviedo.—I. de Lena, 13 m. S.S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 1,228.—II. *P. de Sieiro*, 12 m. S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 1,542.

POL-DE-LEON (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on a height near the English Channel, 10 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 6,655. It has a cathedral, with remarkable tombs, a church, with a steeple nearly 400 feet in height, a town-hall, and an episcopal palace.

POLA, *Pietas Julia*, a decayed marit. town of Illyria, near the S. extremity of the peninsula Istria, 19 m. S.S.E Rovigno. Pop. 924. It is enclosed by Venetian walls of the 15th century, and has a cathedral on the site of an ancient temple, 3 Greek churches, some convents, & one of the best harbours on the Adriatic. It was an important city under the Romans, & its former magnificence is attested by a fine amphitheatre, several temples, and other remains.

POLAND (KINGDOM OF), a country of Europe, annexed to Russia, of which it forms the W. portion, comprised between lat. 50° 4′ and 55° 6′ N., and lon. 17° 40′ and 24° 18′ E., bounded E. and N.E. by the Russian govs. Vilna, Grodno, and Volhynia, from which it is partly separated by the Bug and Niemen rivers, S. by Galicia and Cracow, W. by Prussian Silesia and Posen, and N. by E. and W. Prussia. Cap. Warsaw. It is divided into 6 govs. Area & pop. as follows:—

Governments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1847.
Warsaw, - -	14,274	1,555,859
Radom, - -	9,327	954,084
Lublin, - -	11,975	1,013,434
Plock, - -	6,448	619,907
Augustowo, -	7,266	547,319
City of Warsaw, -		166,997
Total, - -	49,290	4,857,700

Surface a vast plain, with a mean elevation of 300 to 500 feet above the Baltic, except in the S., where offsets of the Carpathian mountains rise to 1,000 ft. It is well watered, and covered with extensive forests. Chief rivers, the Narew, Niemen, Vistula, Bug, and Warta. There are many small lakes and marshes in the N.E. dists. Climate extreme. Summer very hot, mean temp. 90°; winter excessively cold, temp. 10° below zero. The soil is snow-clad and frozen for five months in the year. Soil sandy loam, resting mostly on granite; generally fertile. Agriculture has recently been much improved, and corn is exported. The chief crop for home consumption is rye. Buck-wheat, barley, and oats, are also cultivated. The grain called Danzig white wheat is grown in the S. provs. Building-timber, hemp, flax, and tobacco, are important products. The cattle and sheep are of inferior breeds. Chief mineral products, bog iron, copper, lead, zinc, and coal. The celebrated salt mines of ancient Poland are in Galicia. Nearly all the commerce is in the hands of the Jews, who form a tenth-part of the pop. In the 15th century Poland extended from Russia in the E., to Germany on the W., and from the Baltic on the N. to Turkey on the S. Its area was larger than that of France, and its population is supposed to have amounted to 15,000,000. It was then divided into *Great Poland*, *Little Poland*, and *Lithuania*, which was incorporated with it in 1386. At the dismemberment of Poland in 1773, the three neighbouring powers, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, appropriated nearly one-third of the territory. Russia & Prussia, on the second partition in 1793, seized about half of the remaining portion, and the third partition in 1795, put an end to the republic. The last king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, died at St Petersburg in 1793. In 1807, Napoleon united a great part of ancient Poland under the name of the *Grand Duchy of Warsaw*; this continued till 1815, when the kingdom of Poland was formed of the greater part of the former grand duchy. This state, of which the emperor of Russia was king, had a constitution, a separate army, and the use of the national language. It lasted till 1830, when a revolution took place, which terminated in 1831 by the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians, and the dispersion of the Poles. In 1832, Poland was declared an integral part of the Russian empire. A fresh attempt to restore its independence was made at Cracow in 1846, which ended in the subjugation of this last remnant of ancient Poland, and its annexation to Austria. [GALICIA POSEN.]

POLAND, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 32 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,360.

POLANGEN, a frontier market town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, 42 m. W. Telsh, with 1,500 inhabitants, mostly Jews, and a custom-house. In 1831, the Poles were here defeated by the Russians.

POLANIEC, or POLANCEC, a town of Poland, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Sandomir. Pop. 1,818.

POLAR REGIONS, the zones included within the arctic and antarctic circles. The north polar regions have obtained an interest from the several attempts to find a passage through, either from the N.E. or the N.W. The nearest approach to the North Pole was by Captain Parry, who reached lat. 82° 45′ N., lon. 19° 25′ E. Capt. Franklin, in his first expedition, penetrated a considerable way westward, and set out on a second exploration, 23d May 1845. Capt. Cook penetrated to the S. Pole as far as lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 39° E.; and to lat. 71° 10′ S., in lon. 110° W. Sir James Ross penetrated to lat. 78° 10′ S., in lon. 170° E., and discovered Victoria Land.

POLCH, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. W.S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,700.

POLEBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. E.S.E. Oundle. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 453.

POLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley railw., 4 m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Area 6,310 ac. Pop. 1,844.

POLIANI, a market town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. S.E. Minsk. Pop. 1,500.

POLICASTRO, a marit. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, 22 m. S. Diano. Pop. 7,000. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral, and an active fishery.—II. a town, prov. Calab. Ult. II., dist. and 18 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 4,200.

POLICZKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. with suburbs 3,626.

POLIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, and near the Loire, 2 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 2,134. Near it are ruins of a celeb. castle.

POLIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. 4,500.

POLIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 5,661. It has a comm. college, manufs. of hosiery, earthenware, glue, saltpetre, and leather.

POLILLO, one of the Philippine islands, Asiatic Archipelago, E. Luzon. Length 30 m., breadth 20 m. Soil fertile. In its centre is Mount Malolo. The village Polillo is on its W. side.

POLING, or POOLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sus-

sex, 2 m. N.N.E. Little Hampton. Area 790 ac. Pop. 212, and near it are traces of a Roman bath.

Polistina, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. and 13 m. E.N.E. Palmi. Pop. 4,000.

Politz, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 9 m. N. Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 2,320.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. N.E. Königgratz. Pop. 1,399.

Polizzi, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. and 17 m. S.W. Cefalu. Pop. 4,000.

Polk, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. 3,570.—II. a co. in centre of Missouri. Area 760 sq. m. P. 8,449.

Polkwitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 20 m. N. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,800.

Polla, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., in the Val-di-Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 m. N.N.W. Sala. Pop. 5,000. It has some industry in throwing silk & weaving coarse woollen cloths & caps.

Pollenza, *Pollentia*, a town of the island Majorca, on its N. side, 28 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. (1845) 6,402. It stands about 2 m. W. the bay of Pollenza, & has a handsome church, a Jesuits' college, and active manufs. of fine black woollen cloth. The bay, large and secure, is formed by two narrow peninsulas, the points of which are called the Capes Formentor and del Pinar.

Pollington, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2¾ m. S.W. Snaith. Pop. 585.

Pollnow, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 20 m. E.S.E. Köslin. Pop. 1,390.

Pollock, formerly a pa., Scotl. [Eastwood.]

Pollockshaws, a bor. of barony and town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood, on the White Cart, here crossed by a stone bridge of 2 arches, 2½ m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 5,283. It comprises several streets, and has a neat church, a town hall, and branch bank. Weaving silk and cottons by hand & power looms, cotton spinning and bleaching, calico printing, and fancy dyeing, are carried on to a considerable extent. The Pollock and Govan railway connects the coal fields 3 m. S. of Glasgow with that city.

Polmont, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 4 m. E. Falkirk. Area about 7½ sq. m., mostly very fertile. Pop. 3,584. It gives the title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton.

Polna, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. S.S.E. Czaslau. Pop. 4,916, partly employed in woollen weaving, and in large iron mines.

Polo, an island of the Philippines, E. Archipelago, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 15° N., lon. 122° 20′ E.

Polochic, a river of Central Amer., state Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz, rises in the dist. Coban, flows mostly E.S.E., and after a course of about 120 m., enters the Golfo Dulce, whence it is navigable to the vill. Pelawan. In one place it is crossed by a curious suspension bridge.

Polonka, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 18 m. E.N.E. Slonim. Pop. 1,580.

Polonoe, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 51 m. W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,730.

Polotzk, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, at the confl. of the Dvina and the Polota. Pop. 9,000. It has a kremlin, or citadel, numerous ancient churches and monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a dist. school for nobles. It was taken by the Russians from the Poles in 1579, and again in 1655.

Polperro, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Lansalloes, 9½ m. S.S.W. Liskeard. P. 913.

Polstead, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 12 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 989.

Poltava, or Pultawa, a gov. of S. Russia, between lat. 48° 25′ and 51° 6′ N., and lon. 30° 45′ and 36° 40′ E., enclosed by the govs. Tchernigov, Koursk, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Kiev, from which last two the Dnieper separates it on the W. Area 19,040 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,783,800. Surface a level plain, with only a few hills on the banks of the Dnieper, of which river the Sula, Psiol, and Vorskla, are the affluents. Soil excellent, and with the surrounding govs. it may be called the granary of Russia. Corn is cultivated for exportation. Hemp, flax, red pepper, tobacco, and fruits, are also raised. Live stock are reared in large numbers, and honey and silk are important products. Manufs. have latterly made some progress, and linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, and candles, are made.—*Poltava*, the cap., is situated on the Vorskla, 70 m. W.S.W. Kharkov. Pop. (1842) 16,000. It stands on an eminence, and is regularly built, though chiefly of wood; it is enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former ramparts. It has a cathedral, a college, convent, and three large annual fairs. In its principal square is a monument to Peter the Great, who here, on the 27th June 1709, gained a decisive victory over Charles xii., then obliged to escape into Turkey.

Polten (St), a fortified town of Lower Austria, circ. above the Wienerwald, on the Trasen, 35 m. W. Vienna. Pop. 5,800. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, diocesan & high female seminaries, a theatre, several hospitals, and manufs. of cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware.

Poltimore, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Exeter. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 264.

Polton, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Dover. Area 920 ac. Pop. 27.

Polworth, a pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 4 m. S.W. Dunse. Area 3,052 ac., mostly hilly. Pop. 260. In it is Marchmont house, the seat of Sir Hugh H. Campbell, bart., proprietor of parish.

Polycandro, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Naxos, 16 m. E. Milo. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 200. Surface rugged, but it yields sufficient corn, &c., for home consumption. On it is a village of the same name.

Polynesia ("many islands") includes the multitude of islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, and comprehends a belt chiefly within 30° on each side of the equator, and from lon. 135° E. to 135° W. Including New Zealand, the boundary extends S. of the equator to lat. 47° S. The islands are distributed into numerous groups, and these groups, of an elongated form, have a general direction from N.W. to S.E., and are composed of one or more larger islands, and numerous smaller ones. The principal groups to the N. of the equator, are the Pelew, Ladrone, or Mariane, Caroline, Radack, Marshall, Gilbert, and Sandwich isls. S. of the equator are New Ireland, New Hebrides, New Britain, Feejee, Friendly, Navigator's, Solomon's, Society, Mendana or Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Cook's, Austral, & other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, as Easter and Pitcairn isls. With the exception of Hawaii, the largest isl. of Polynesia, the most considerable of the others range from 20 to 60 and 100 m. in circumf., while many do not exceed a mile or two in length. These islands are all, more or less, of coral formation; the low Archipelago, Society isls., Marshall, and Carolines presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs and lagoons. The Friendly, New Hebrides, Solomon's, and Sandwich islands present fringed reefs and have active volcanoes; summits of mntns. varying from 2,000 to 13,000 feet. In the

lower coral isls. the elevations do not exceed 500 ft. In the atoll coral isls., Darwin has supposed that a depression of surface is taking place, and that the volcanic isls. are either stationary or rising. From the great predominance of ocean, the temperature of Polynesia is comparatively moderate, the climate delightful, and salubrious. Mean annual temp. of Sandwich isls. 77°; temp. of Society isls. 70° to 80°, and rarely 90°, Fahr. The S.E. tropical wind generally prevails, but N.W. and S.W. winds are not uncommon. Thunder storms and water spouts are common. Hurricanes are rare, and earthquakes slight and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade winds, and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture are favourable to a luxuriant vegetation. Soil in the valleys & in the riv. courses, a rich volcanic mould; on the mountains less fertile. Both vegetable and animal productions are limited as to number of species. In the islands of the middle and eastern divisions not more than 500 species of plants are found. This number increases towards the W. & N.W. The bread fruit, peculiar to this region, the cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, and cotton-plant, paper mulberry, and a species of chesnut are indigenous. Other trees and plants of tropical climates have been introduced and flourish; and arrow-root, sweet potatoes, the common potatoe, & maize, are now reared abundantly. There are several timber trees, especially sandal-wood, a few spices, & ornamental flowers, which however, have little odour or decided colour. The islands were all remarkably deficient in animals, thus indicating their isolated and comparatively recent origin. Hogs, dogs, and rats were the only quadrupeds; snakes, or other reptiles are confined to Navigators' group; vampire bats are found in some of the isls. Land birds are not numerous, owls, parroquets, pigeons, and some passerinæ forming the most remarkable; wild ducks, and other water fowls are more plentiful. Turtles resort in great numbers to many localities, and fish are plentiful on the coasts. Several species of whales, the cachalot or sperm whale, Cape whale, hump back, and black fish are peculiar to the seas of the Pacific, and their capture has been the chief inducement for ships visiting these regions. Oxen have been introduced from New S. Wales, and thrive well; and horses from S. America. The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed, tall, active, & intelligent people. There are two distinct races, one apparently of Malay origin, by far the most numerous and intellectual, and spread over all central and eastern Polynesia, and speaking one common language, though varying in dialects. The other a negro or Papuan race, with negro features and colour, and crisped mop-like hair, growing in separate tufts, speaking a distinct language and exhibiting an intellect of an inferior grade, probably the first settlers of the islands, and now confined to the W. part of Polynesia, and inhabiting partly or wholly New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon isls., New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and part of the Ladrone isls. In some of the isls., there is a partial intermixture of the two races, and in others an apparent Caucasian intermixture, indicated by the ample beard and prominence of the features. Some of the western isls., as the Ladrones, were discovered by Magalhaens in 1521, the Marquesas by Mendaña in 1595, but it was not till 1767, that Wallis, and subsequently Cook, explored and described the leading islands of this region. Soon after this, missionaries began to settle in the islands, and after many discouragements, at last have succeeded in promoting Christianity and civilization in some of the principal islands; though cannibalism and savage ferocity still prevail in the majority. In 1844, there were 45 British and American missionary stations in Polynesia, the principal being in the Sandwich isls., Tahiti, and Society isls., Friendly isls., Feejee isls., New Hebrides, and Hervey isls. The pop. of these islands varies continually from wars, migrations, and occasional pestilence. Tahiti and some others when first discovered, were conjectured to be greatly more populous than at present, but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real numbers. Probably the population of the whole of Polynesia does not exceed 1 million or 1 million and a half. [For further information, see the individual groups and islands.]

POLZIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 31 m. S.W. Köslin, on the Wipperbach. Pop. 3,030. It has a castle, mineral baths, & manufs. of wollen cloth, leather, and tobacco.

POMABAMBA, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 70 m. S.E. Sucré (Chuquisaca), cap. prov., but of little importance.

POMARICO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 11 m. S.S.E. Matera. Pop. 4,900.

POMBA BAY, one of the finest harbours on the E. coast of Africa, 150 m. N. Mozambique, 9 m. in length by 6 m. across, with sufficient depth for the largest ships.

POMBA (VILLA DA), a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on l. b. of the Pomba, 60 m. E.S.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 12,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, on the Pianco, prov. and 250 m. W. Parahiba. Pop. 4,000.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a hill near the Sora, 20 m. N.E. Leiria. Pop. 5,000. It has 3 churches, a provincial asylum, manufs. of hats, and large weekly mkts.

POMERANCE, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, in the Maremma, 7 m. S. Volterra, and near the famous borax lagoons. Pop. 2,000.

POMERANIA (Germ. *Pommern*), a marit. prov. of Prussia, mostly N. of lat. 53° N., & stretching along the Baltic from lon. 12° 30′ to 18° E., having landward the provs. W. Prussia and Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. Area 12,204 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,165,073, chiefly Protestants. Surface level, and in many parts marshy; principal rivers, the Oder, Persante, and Stolpe. Coasts low, sandy, defended by dykes, and bordered by numerous inlets. The island Rügen is comprised in the prov. Soil not very fertile. Principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle and poultry, ship-building, manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, iron and glass wares, tanning, brewing, and distilling, are the principal branches of industry. The salmon and sturgeon fisheries are very productive, and smoked geese are important articles of trade. The prov. consists of the regs. Stettin, Stralsund, and Köslin.

POMEROON, the most N. river of Brit. Guiana, enters the Atlantic 40 m. N.W. the estuary of the Essequibo. The tract on the coast around its mouth is of the highest fertility, and an acre has been known to yield 6,000 lbs. of sugar, or 20,000 lbs. of farinaceous food in a year.

POMEROY, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 9 m. N.W. Dungannon. Area of pa. 15,950 ac. Pop. 8,527; of vill. 491.

POMFRET, a town of England. [PONTEFRACT.]

POMFRET, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.

—I. New York, on L. Erie, 12 m. N.E. Mayville. Pop. 4,566. In it are the vill. Dunkirk, and Van Buren harbour.—II. Vermont, 49 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,774.—III. Connecticut, 40 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,868.

POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, a town of Naples, dist. Casoria, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Naples, with 2 handsome churches, a large monastery, an hospital, and 5,900 inhabitants.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the largest of the Orkney islands, & nearly in their centre, immediately N. the sheltered harbour of Scalpa-flow, formed between it and Hoy, and S. Ronaldshay. Shape very irregular, and it is divided by bays into two principal portions; the W. and largest, length 16 m., the E. part 9 m. in length, breadth varying to 7½ m. Total area 150 sq. m. Inhab. houses, 3,281. Pop. 16,141. Its W. coasts are precipitous, but it has several good harbours, and that of Stromness is the best in N. Scotland. Surface hilly; summit elev. 1,600 feet, forming the highest land of Orkney. The land is mostly in heath and moors, but interspersed with several tracts of fertile soil, with some fresh water lakes, as those of Stannis, Orphir, and Birsay. Many sheep and hogs are reared. The isl. is subdiv. into 13 pas., & the only towns in Orkney, Kirkwall and Stromness, are respectively on its E. & S.W. coasts. [ORKNEY ISLANDS.]

POMORZANY, a small town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 49 m. E.S.E. Lemberg, with Greek and Roman Cathólic churches.

POMPADOUR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Correze, 20 m. N.W. Tulle, with a national stud, and a chateau and park given by Louis XV. to Mad. de l'Etoile, and whence she took the title of Marquise de Pompadour.

POMPEII, an anc. town of S. Italy, 13 m. S.E. of Naples, at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius, by an eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was buried with cinders, scoriæ, and lava, and so remained until it was rediscovered in 1755. About 2-5ths of the town have since been uncovered, whence it appears that it was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, 6 of which are already exposed, & had numerous streets paved with lava, low terraced houses of one storey, with shops, and shop-signs still plainly visible, several mansions of a superior order, a chalcidicum, or market place, two theatres, temples, baths, &c. Many of the smaller objects, statues, urns, utensils, & manuscripts, have been deposited in the Museo Borbonico of Naples, and the palace at Portici. A French hotel was estab. at Pompeii in 1849. (For particulars see *M'Culloch's Geog. Dict.*, vol. ii.)

POMPEY, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 14 m. S.E. Syracuse. Pop. 4,371.

POMPIANI, a market town of Russian Poland, Vilna, 13 m. N. Poneviej. Pop. 1,500.

POMPTON, a township, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 14 m. N.W. Hackensack. Pop. 1,437.

PONANY, a commercial town & seaport of Brit. India, dist. Malabar, at the mouth of the Ponany river, 38 m. S.E. Calicut. Its pop. is mostly of Arab descent, and it has numerous mosques. It was formerly the seat of an extensive trade, and it still exports teak, cocoa nuts, iron, and rice.—The *Ponany river* traverses the Paulghautcherry Pass, to within 15 m. of which it is navigable in the rainy season. Total course E. to W. 100 m.

PONDERS END, a hamlet of Engl., co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties railway, 3 m. S. Waltham.

PONDICHERRY, a maritime town, and the cap. of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 83 m. S.S.W. Madras. Lat. 11° 55′ N., lon. 79° 49′ E. It stands on a sandy plain, and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town, the former of which is regularly laid out and well built, the houses being flat-roofed and stuccoed. It is enclosed by planted Boulevards, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the government house, &c. It has new bazaars, a European college, Indian school, botanic garden, & the high court for the French possessions in Asia. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, with a light-house erected in 1836. Its dist. comprises 69,000 ac., of which, a few years ago, 26,200 were under culture. Pop. 81,616. It is watered by the small river Gingy, and contains 92 villages.

PONEDELY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 53 m. N.N.E. Wilkomirz. Pop. 1,620.

PONEVIESCH, or PONEVIEJ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 84 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 3,580, including many Jews. It has a Piarist college.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. W. Leon, at the confl. of the Sil & Boeza. Pop. 2,520. It has a ruined castle, & some hospitals.

PONG, or BONG, the most N. prov. of the Burmese dom., between lat. 26° and 27° N., and lon. 96° and 99° E., having E. China, N. Tibet, & W. Upper Assam. Chief town, Moonkhoom.

PONGA, a marit. town of Lower Siam, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, N. the island Junkeeylon. Lat. 8° 8′ N., lon. 98° 17′ E. Though recently founded, it has many thousand inhabs., mostly Malays and Chinese.

PONGAS, or PONGO, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° N., lon. 14° W. Betw. its mths. are the Pongas islands.

PONG-HOU, or PESCADORES. [PHENG-HOU.]

PONOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 10 m. N. Mirgorod. Pop. 1,510.

PONS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., on the Seugne, 12 m. S.S.E. Saintes. Pop. 2,725. It consists of an old & a new town, and has an old castle, 2 churches, and an active trade in wines and brandy.—II. a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Sègre. Pop. 740. It has brandy distilleries, & 6 annual fairs.—*Pons (St)*, is a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arrond., 56 m. W. Montpellier. Pop. 3,780. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and hosiery, & extensive stone quarries in its vicinity.

PONSONBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 4 m. S.E. Egremont. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 187.

PONT ("Bridge"), a prefix to the names of nums. comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*P. à Mousson*), a comm. & vill., dep. Meurthe, arr. & 15 m. N.N.W. Nancy, on the Moselle. Pop. (1846) 6,874. It has a comm. college and manufs. of earthenware.—II. (*P. Audemer*), a comm. & town, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., 37 m. N.W. Evreux, on the Rille, which here becomes navigable. It has celebrated manufs. of leather. P. 6,359.—III. (*P. Aven*), a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Finistère, with a port on the small riv. Aven, 9 m. W. Quimperlé. Pop. 864.—IV. (*P. Château*), a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,516.—V. (*P. Croix*), a comm. and market town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Quimper, on the Goyen. Pop. 1,416.—VI. (*P. d'Ain*), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Bourg, on the Ain, with a fortress formerly the residence of the princes of Savoy. Pop. 1,284.—VII. (*P. de Beauvoisin*), a comm. & town, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 11 m. E.S.E. La Tour-du-Pin, on the Guiers, which divides the town into 2 portions, the largest of which is in Sardinia. Pop. of French portion, 1,949. The Sardinian

portion is cap. mand. Pop. 1,388.—VIII. (*P. de Camarès*). [CAMARÈS.]—IX. (*P. du Gard*). [GARD.]—X. (*P. de L'Arche*), a comm. & town, dep. Eure, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Louviers, on l. b. of the Seine, here crossed by an old bridge of 22 arches, and on railway to Rouen. Pop. 1,687.—XI. (*P. de Vaux*), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, 20 m. N.W. Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. 2,896. It is the birth-place of General Joubert, and has manufs. of earthenware.—XII. (*P. de Veyle*), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Bourg, on the Veyle. Pop. 1,321.—XIII. (*P. du Château*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E.N.E. Clermont, on the Allier. P. 3,621.—XIV. (*P. en Royans*), a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 6 m. S. St Marcellin. Pop. 1,266.—XV. (*P. Faverger*), a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Marne, 12 m. E.N.E. Reims. Pop. 1,519.—XVI. (*P. Gibaud*), a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. S.W. Riom. Pop. 937. Near it are lead mines.—XVII. (*P. l'Abbé*), a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.W. Quimper. Pop. 3,235.—XVIII. (*P. le Roi*, or *P. sur Seine*), a comm. and town, dep. Aube, 4 m. E.N.E. Nogent-sur-Seine, on railway to Troyes. Pop. 890.—XIX. (*P. l'Evêque*), a comm. & town, dep. Calvados, 25 m. E.N.E. Caen, on the Touques. P. 1,911.—XX. (*P. St Esprit*), a comm. and town, dep. Gard, 20 m. N.N.E. Uzès, on r. b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, built in the 13th century. Pop. 4,164. It has a citadel built by Louis XIII., and an active commerce.—XXI. (*P. St Vincent*), a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Meurthe, 7 m. S.W. Nancy, on the Meuse. Pop. 862.—XXII. (*P. Scroff*), a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. N.N.W. Lorient, on r. b. of the Scroff. Pop. 1,590.—XXIII. (*Ponts-de-Cé*), a comm. and small town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 3 m. S.S.E. Angers. P. 2,300.—XXIV. (*P. sur Yonne*), a comm. & town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Sens, on l. b. of the Yonne, and on Paris & Lyon railway. Pop. 1,810.—XXV. (*P. Valain*), a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,000. Under its walls the English were defeated by Duguesclin in 1369.

PONTAC, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, 15 m. S.E. Pau. Pop. 2,039, partly employed in woollen weaving.—*Pont-a-Celles* is a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, with a station on the Brussels & Namur railway, N.W. Charleroi.

PONTA DELGADA, the largest town, though not the cap., of the Azores islands. Lat. of S.E. cliff, 42° 46′ N., lon. 63° 37′ E.

PONTA DE PEDRAS, Brazil, prov. Para, is a projecting point on the Rio Negro, where the rocks form curious corridors and chambers. Near it is the village Airao, with 500 inhabitants.

PONTAILLIER, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on an island of the Saône, 17 m. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,200. In the middle ages it was a residence of the Carlovingian kings.

PONTARLIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 27 m. S.E. Besançon, at the entrance of a mntn. pass into Switzerland. Pop. 4,503. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of leather and paper.

PONTCHARRA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isere, arrond. Grenoble. P. 1,760. Near it is a ruined castle, birth-pl. of the Chevalier Bayard.

PONTCHARTRAIN LAKE, U. S. of N. America, Louisiana, 6 m. N. New Orleans, is about 45 m. in length, by 23 m. in breadth, and communicates with L. Maurepas on the W., with L. Borgne through the Rigolets on the E., and with New Orleans through St John's bayou, and a canal. Several rivers enter it on its N. side.

PONTE, two mkt. towns of N. Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. and 25 m. N. Turin, prov. Ivrea, cap. mand., at the confl. of the Orca and Saona. Pop. (1838) with comm. 4,138.—II. Lombardy, prov. Valtellina, deleg. and 6 m. E. Sondrio.—*Ponte-a-Rignano* is a village of Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Florence.

PONTEBA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 31 m. N. Udine. Pop. 1,700.

PONTECORVO, *Fregellæ*, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Frosinone, in a detached territory surrounded by Naples, on l. b. of the Garigliano. Pop. *5,200*. It has a castle and a cathedral. Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of Prince of Pontecorvo.

PONTE-CURONE, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Tortona, on the Curone. Pop. of comm. (1838) 2,180.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, 13 m. N.W. Braga. Pop. 2,000.

PONTEDERA, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Pisa, on the Era, at its confl. with the Arno. Pop. 3,400, who manuf. cotton fabrics.

PONTE DE SORA, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Sora, 16 m. S.E. Abrantes. Pop. 1,500.—*P. Lagoscuro* is a market town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 3 m. N. Ferrara, on the Po-di-Maestro. Pop. 2,146.

PONTEFRACT (vulg. *Pomfret*), a parl. & munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, wapent. Osgoldcross, on the Aire, and with a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire railway, 21 m. S.S.W. York. Area of pa. 4,790 ac. Pop. 9,851. Area of bor. 1,860 sq. m.; pop. 10,688. It is well built, with open streets. Principal edifices, the town hall, with a jail and court house, the mkt. cross, pa. church, dating from the time of Henry I.; a Rom. Catholic & other dissenting chapels; a grammar school, which has the right to send candidates for Lady E. Hastings' exhibitions at Queen's college, Oxford; several other schools, and almshouses. The famous castle of Pomfret, in which Richard II. died, and where Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now in ruins, & its precincts are partly converted into garden ground. Ann. rev. of charities, 480*l*. The town has several public libraries and news-rooms. Trade chiefly in corn, malt, filtering stones, and garden produce, the last sent to York, and many large towns of the co. Corp. rev. (1848) 305*l*. Mkt., Saturday, and fortnightly for cattle. Pontefract sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 665.

PONTELAND, a pa., Engl., co. Northumberland, 7½ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Ac. 15,490. P. 1,094.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 4 m. N. Ferrara, with a free port, and extensive transport trade on the Po. Pop. 2,140.

PONTELANDOLFO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 19 m. S. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000.

PONTELUNGO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N.N.E. Pavia.—The *canal of Pontelungo* connects Bovolenta with the Brenta.

PONTESBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 9,810 ac. Pop. 1,489.

PONTE-STURA, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. W.N.W. Casale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. Pop. 1,841.

PONTEVEDRA, *Pons-Vetus*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Pontevedra, on the Lerey, near its mouth, in the Bay of Pontevedra, & 13 m. N.N.E. Vigo. Pop. (1845) 4,549. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton velvet, muslins, hats, and leather. The port is commodious

for small vessels, & it has a brisk coasting trade, with an extensive pilchard fishery.

PONTEVICO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 19 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio. P. 5,000.

PONTFAEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 52.

PONTIAC, a vill. and tnshp., U. S., N. America, Michigan, on the Clinton, 25 m. N.W. Detroit, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of vill. 1,000; do. of tnshp. 1,904.

PONTIANAK, the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, in a marshy tract on the l. b. of the river Capuas, near its mouth, lat. 0° 3′ S., lon. 109° 20′ E. P. of town and dist.(1832)19,115, of whom 10,000 were Malays, and 2,000 Chinese. It has a fort, and exports diamonds, pepper, gold dust, and edible birds' nests. It was settled by the Dutch in 1823.

PONTICELLI, a vill. of Naples, prov. & 4 m. E. of Naples, with 4,700 inhabs., chiefly employed in cultivating vegetables for the supply of the cap. In its neighbourhood are several handsome villas.

PONTIFICAL STATES, or STATES OF THE CHURCH (Ital. *Stati Pontificii*), a country of Italy, comprising the central part of the peninsula, beween lat. 41° 12′ and 44° 59′ N., and lon. 10° 50′ and 13° 55′ E.; bounded E. by the Adriatic, S. and S.E. by the kingdom of Naples, W. by the Mediterranean, Tuscany, and Modena, and N. by the kingdom of Lombardy & Venice, cap. Rome. In 1832 the state was divided into 20 provs. The cap. and its dist. is called the *Comarca;* the 6 *legations* were governed each by a cardinal, and the 13 *delegations* by a prelate. Area and pop. as follows:—

Legations and Delegations.	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1843).
Roma and its comarca, . .	850	310,233
LEGATIONS.		
Bologna, ...	1,429	348,652
Ferrara, ...	1,089	218,786
Forlì, ...	1,190	202,315
Ravenna, ...	903	165,413
Urbino and Pesaro, . .	1,689	237,966
Velletri, ...	234	57,517
DELEGATIONS.		
Ancona, . . .	643	166,114
Macerata and Camerino, .	1,439	264,030
Fermo and Ascoli, . .	1,036	188,333
Perugia, ...	1,752	210,316
Spoleto and Rieti, . . .	1,365	188,471
Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, .	1,845	144,988
Orvieto	648	26,141
Frosinone, ...	1,323	141,930
Benevento, ...	89	23,910
Total, . . .	17,494	2,898,115*

* Excluding about 10,000 Jews, the pop. is only approximate. In 1819 it was estim. at 2,592,329; 1835, 2,732,436; & 1838, 2,771,336.

The territory, S. of the principal chain of the Apennines, is watered by the Tiber and its affluents the Chiana, Topino, Nera, and Teverone, which flow S.W. to the Mediterranean. N. of the Apennines, it is watered by the Lamone, Savio, Marecchia, Metauro, Esino, Musone, Potenza, Chienti, and Tronto, small torrents from the Apennines; and the N. frontier is traversed by the chief branch of the Po; all tributaries to the Adriatic. The principal lakes are those of Perugia, Bolsena, Albano, and Bracciano; and the marshes of Comacchio, and Pontine marshes. The territory is traversed longitudinally by the chain of the Apennines, of which the highest point, within its limits, is Monte Velino, 8,210 feet. In the N., it comprises part of the great plain of the Po, and in the S.W. the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma, terminating in the Pontine marshes, noted for insalubrity. The climate varies greatly in different quarters. In the legations, situated on the N. of the Apennines opposite the snow-clad Alps, the winter is severe, while in the S. the climate is very mild, except in the mountain districts; and the region of the Campagna of Rome would be a blooming garden, but for the fatal effects of the miasma, which forces the cultivators of the soil to seek refuge at night in the few scattered towns near its borders. The mean temp. of the year at Rome is 60°.4; warmest month 76°; coldest month 45° Fahr. The soil is generally fertile, but neglected; it is calculated that only 1-3d of the superfices is under cultivation; much of the surface affords excellent pasturage, which is occupied by great herds of buffaloes. Considerable flocks of sheep and many horses are reared; great numbers of hogs roam in the forests of the Apennines. Agriculture is conducted in a very slovenly manner, and the implements are of the rudest kind. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, hemp, wine, oil, and tobacco; oats, barley, and rye are grown in the N. legations; in the extreme S, sugar, indigo, and cotton, are cultivated to a small extent, and cork trees are numerous. The wines are of inferior quality. Chestnuts form a considerable article of food. There are in the states mines of iron, lead, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and other volcanic products, but they are all nearly unproductive, except the sulphur mines near Rimini. Salt is made in the lagoons Ostia, Comacchio, and Cervia, to the amount of more than 84,000,000 lbs. annually. The fisheries are mostly conducted by the inhabs. of the Kingdom of Naples. Manuf. industry is confined to the large cities and for home consumption; it comprises silks, leather, gloves, paper, musical strings, iron and glass wares, a few cotton goods at Rome, crape and sausages at Bologna, cordage, soap, cream of tartar, and glue. Commerce limited, and conducted chiefly with the Mediterranean states. In the Pontif. sta. there were, in 1845, 9 archbishoprics, 52 bishoprics, 13 abbacies, 1,824 monasteries, & 612 convents. Secular clergy were estim. at 35,000, monks 10,000, nuns 8,000. Education is conducted in universities, colleges, seminaries, and elementary schools. The seats of the seven universities are Bologna, the most ancient & celebrated in Italy, Rome, Perugia, Ferrara, Camerino, Urbino, and Macerata, the last 4 founded in 1824; in 1841 these were attended in all by 2,400 students. The proportion of students in the state schools was only 1 in 50. No general provision is made for the education of the lower orders, and the instruction imparted is very inferior in quality. The government was, till recently, an absolute elective monarchy; the Pope chosen by the college of cardinals from their own body, was at the same time the head of the universal Romish church, and a temporal sovereign. Previous to the 7th century, the popes were only bishops of Rome; the basis of their temporal power was laid by the successive donations of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the emperor Henry III., but was consolidated only in the 16th century. At the French revolution of 1790, the popes lost their possession of Avignon and Venaissin, and in 1797 their domain was further diminished by the legations ceded to the Cisalpine republic. In 1808, Napoleon divided the other states between the kingdom of Italy and the French empire, but in 1814, all these territories were restored to the

Pope, except Avignon. In 1847, Pope Pius IX. established a constitutional parliament, consisting of 99 deputies popularly elected, but the revolution of 1848, which commenced by the assassination of Count Rossi, 15th November, has overturned these arrangements. At present (1850) there is no settled government, the pope is absent from his dominions, and affairs in Rome are conducted partly by cardinal legates, and partly by the French military authorities. The papal forces were governed by a board, whose head was a prelate; in 1846 they comprised 14,680 men, including the Swiss guard raised in 1802; the merchant marine amounted, in 1840, to 1,234 vessels, of which 90 were engaged in foreign commerce, the others were coasters and fishing craft. Public revenue derived from taxes on land and provisions, customs, and lotteries, amounted in 1843 to 7,080,000 Roman scudi; expenditure 7,934,000 scudi; deficit 854,000 scudi. The interest of the public debt absorbed 38 per cent. of the income.

PONTINE MARSHES, *Paludi Pontine*, a vast marshy tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coasts of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N., to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 m. It is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples. From the time of the Roman republic, great efforts have been made to drain this tract, but its drainage is not yet completed. The region is highly fertile, but extremely pestilential.

PONTISBRIGHT, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 6½ m. W.N.W. Colchester. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 429.

PONTIVY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Blavet, 30 m. N.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 4,585, chiefly employed in manufacturing Brittany cloths, leather, and iron tools, and in agricultural produce. It was cap. of the anc. duchy of Rohan, and for some time bore the name of Napoleonville.

PONTOISE, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Oise, & 19 m. N.W. Paris, on rt. b. of the Oise, near the N. railway. Pop. 4,503. It has manufs. of chemical products. Many of the kings of France resided here. It was taken by the English in 1419 and in 1437.

PONTON, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 4 m. N. Colsterworth. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 469.—II. (*Little*), a pa., same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Grantham. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 212.

PONTREMOLI, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, at the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 m. N.W. Carrara. Pop. 4,000. It is divided into an upper and lower town; the former is enclosed by massive fortifications, and defended by an old castle; the latter is modern, and adorned by many handsome mansions. It has a cathedral, & considerable industry in weaving silks and linens.

PONTYPOOL, a mkt. town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Trevethin, 8 m. N.N.W. Newport, with which it is connected by railw. Pop. 2,865, employed in large coal & iron works. It is picturesquely situated, but irregularly built.

PONZA, the chief of a group of small isls. in the Mediterranean Sea, Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 29 m. S.W. Terracina. Lat. 40° 53′ N., lon. 12° 57′ 5″ E. Length, N. to S., 4 m. by about ½ m. in breadth. It has a commodious & well defended harb., governor's house, sevl. store houses. Pop. 1,500, engaged in fisheries and salt works. The other islands are uninhabited.—*Ponzone* is a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Acqui. Pop. of comm. 3,177.

POOL (SOUTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Kingsbridge. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 555.

POOLAJEE, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, on the route between the Indus & the Bolan Pass. Lat. 29° 3′ N., lon. 68° 30′ E.

POOLE, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Engl., and a co. of itself, in the co. Dorset, on a peninsula at the N. side of Poole harbour, 6½ m. S. Wimborne, and with a station on the London and S.W. railway, 18 m. E. Dorchester. Area of town, co., and pa. 170 ac. Pop. 6,093. Area of parl. bor. 6,040 ac. Pop. 8,849. Its newer streets and houses are respectable; the older parts of the town are mean. Principal buildings the church, a modern structure, a chapel of ease and some dissenting chapels, the guild-hall with the jail, the exchange, custom-house, public library, & union workho. The town-peninsula is mostly bordered by spacious quays, close to which vessels drawing 14 ft. water can anchor; and the town has an extensive and increasing commerce with the Brit. Amer. colonies, a coasting trade, and exports of corn to London, and of about 120,000 tons of Purbeck clay to the Staffordshire potteries. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 13,715 tons. Customs' rev. (1846) 8,856*l*. Corp. rev. (1847) 1,908*l*. Markets Monday and Thursday. Poole returns two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 522.—*Poole harbour* is an inlet in the Engl. channel 6 m. in length, 4 m. in greatest breadth, and having S. the Isle of Purbeck. At its entrance, ¼ m. across, is a shifting sand bar with only 15 ft. water at high tide; near this are some extensive beds of oysters. The tide here ebbs and flows twice in the 12 hours, owing to geographical peculiarities in the position of the harbour.

POOLE-EWE, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., on the W. coast of Ross-shire, disjoined from Garioch pa. in 1833; length 20 m., breadth 12 m. P. 2,529.

POOLE-KEYNES, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 7 m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 184.

POOLKE, a ruined town of Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, on the Helmund, lat. 30° 45′ N., lon. 62° 20′ E., its remains covering an area of 16 sq. m.

POOLOROON, & POOLOWAY, two of the Banda islands, Asiatic Archipelago, W. Banda.

POONAH, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, enclosed by the dists. Ahmednuggur & S. Concan, with S. and E. the Sattarah and Nizam's doms. Area 8,281 sq. m. P. 550,000. Surface mntnous. but interspersed with well watered valleys, and the climate is more suitable to Europeans than in most parts of India. Land rev. (1827-8) 151,632*l*. Besides Poonah the cap., it comprises the towns Paidgaon, Seroor, &c.—*Poonah*, cap. above dist., on a tributary of the Beemah, 75 m. S.E. Bombay. Pop. from 80,000 to 90,000, but its garrison comprises about 15,000 more. It stands about 2,000 ft. above the sea, is an agreeable place and rising in importance; streets clean and uniform, and roads in vicinity much improved. The Peishwa's palace, environed by a large unfinished fort, was mostly destroyed by fire in 1827, but a part remains and now serves for a prison: here are also other native palaces, a Hindoo college, the church, a good library, military bazaar, civil hospital, barracks, arsenal, and the various gov. offices: the cantonments, where 127 infantry regiments are generally quartered, are on an elevated site W.-ward. East of the city is a cave temple of Siva.

POORA, a town of W. Beloochistan, in the desert, 110 m. E.N.E. Bunpoor, with 2,000 inhabitants, whose chief wealth is in dates.

POORALLY, a river of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, enters Sonmeanee bay, Indian Ocean, 50 m. N.E. Kurrachee, after a S.ward course of about 100 m. The towns Belah and Lyaree are on its banks.

POORBUNDER, a marit. town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., on the S.W. coast of the Gujerat peninsula. Lat. 21° 39′ N., lon. 69° 48′ E. It is large and populous, and is the commercial emporium of the Gujerat peninsula.

POOREE, a marit. town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 49 m. S. Cuttack, resorted to for sea-bathing by inhabs. of Calcutta, but mostly noted for its great temple of Juggernauth.

POORSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. N.E. Bridport. Area. 3,680 ac. Pop. 1,090.

POORTON (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Beaminster. Area 1,450 ac. P. 112.

POORUNDER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 20 m. S.S.E. Poonah.

POORUNPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 48 m. E.N.E. Bareily.

POOSHKUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 4 m. W. Ajmere. It is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

POOTE (LA), a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. and 24 m. E.N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 3,352.

POOTO, or POO-TEON-CHAN, a small rocky isl. off the E. extremity of Chusan, China sea. It has numerous temples and monasteries of Buddhist priests, many very richly ornamented, and good causeways are carried over all parts of its surface.

POPA, an isl. of the Malay Archip., 100 m. S.E. Gilolo, 50 m. in circumference.

POPAYAN, a city of S. Amer., New Granada, cap. dep. Cauca, in a fertile plain near the Cauca river, and 6,000 ft. above the ocean; lat. 2° 28′ 38″ N., lon. 76° 36′ W. Pop. 20,000. It is regularly laid out and well built; has a cathedral, numerous public edifices formerly conventual, a mint, and two bridges across an affl. of the Cauca. Its inhabs. are mostly mulattoes and negroes. It had formerly a large trade in the precious metals, but its commerce is now principally in rural produce. It was founded in 1537, and the first city built by Europeans in this region of America.

POPEDOM, Italy. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

POPERINGHE, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on a canal near the French frontier, 6 m. W.S.W. Ypres. Pop. (1842) 10,461. Principal edifice a handsome town hall. It has manufs. of lace, linens, and woollen cloths.

POPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 7½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 99.

POPLAR, a suburban pa. of the metropolis of Engl., co. Middlesex, with a station on the London and Blackwall railway, 4 m. E.S.E. St Paul's, London. Pop. 20,342. It comprises the E. & W. India docks, has numerous places of worship, schools and charities, alms-houses for the widows of servants of the E. India Company, and yards for ship-building. [BLACKWALL, ISLE OF DOGS.]

POPO, a dist. of Guinea nominally included in the territory of Dahomey, with two coast towns or vills., Great and Little Popo.—*Great Popo* is sit. between the sea and a backwater or inlet, 15 m. W. Whydah. Lat. 6° 16′ N., lon. 1° 54′ E. Pop. 5,000, including many Spaniards and Portuguese. It has some manufs. of cotton goods and earthenwares, but is chiefly noted for its traffic in slaves. —The *Popo Isles*, Asiatic Archip., are between Gilolo and Papua, lat. 1° 15′ S., lon. 129° 45′ E. The largest island, Popo, is 50 m. in circ., and produces sago, cocoa nuts, and salt.

POPOCATEPETL (*Mex.* the smoking mountain), an active volcano of the Mexic. confed., state and 35 m. S.W. La Puebla. It is a truncated cone, rising to 17,720 ft. above the sea. Princip. constituent porphyritic obsidian. Forests cover its base, but at 12,693 ft. in height, vegetation ceases, and beyond this its slope is a desert of volcanic sand and pumice, mostly covered with snow.

POPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. and 8 m. N.N.W. Sulmona, on the Pescara, with two handsome churches. pop. 3,200.

POPPELAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 14 m. N.W. Oppeln, on the Prinitza. Pop. 2,265.—*Poppelsdorf*, a vill., Rhenish Prussia, 1 m. S.W. Bonn, and having the botanic garden, museum, and laboratory of its university, with porcelain and carpet factories. Pop. 1,180.

POPPENHAUSEN, and POPPENLAUER, two vills. of Bavaria.—I. circ. Lower Franconia, 6 m. N.W. Schweinfurt, with 1,179 inhabs.—II. on an affl. of the Saale, 4 m. E.S.E. Münnerstadt. Pop. 1,249.

POPPI, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of comm. (1845) 5,654. It has a handsome palace, formerly of the Guidi family, a celebrated abbey, Augustine convent, three churches, an hospital, public library, and theatre, with many handsome private houses.

POPPLETON (NETHER), a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. N.N.W. York, with a station on the E. and W. York railway. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 336.

POPRAD, a river of N. Hungary, co. Zips, an affl. of the Dunajec, length 35 m.; on it is the town of Poprad. [DEUTSCHENDORF.]

PORA, two islands of the Asiatic Archip., off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° and 2° 30′ S., and lon. 98° 30′ and 100° E.; the most S. or Se-Pora is 40 m. in length by 15 m. in greatest breadth; and N. Pora or Se Beroo, 60 m. in length by 30 m. across.

PORAMUSHIR, one of the Kurile islands in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 35 m. S. Kamtschatka. Length N. to S. 60 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface hilly and bare of timber. It exports large numbers of fox, otter, and wolf skins.

PORCA, a marit. town of S. India, dom. Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 70 m. N.W. Trivanderum. Lat. 8° 16′ N., lon. 76° 24′ E. It is populous and inhabited by many Mohammedan, Hindoo, and Christian merchants. Here the Dutch had formerly a factory.

PORCHESTER, a vill. of Engl. [PORTCHESTER.]

PORCHOV, a town of Russia. [PORKHOV.]

PORCO, a mntn. knot of the Bolivian Andes, in lat. 19° 45′ S., lon. 65° 30′ W. Height 16,000 ft. From this mntn. the Incas derived a large amount of silver, and here was the first mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco 20 m. S.W. Potosi.

PORCUNA (*Obulco*), a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. W.N.W. Jaen. Pop. (1845) 5,272. It has a palace belonging to the order of Calatrava, and manufs. of woollen-cloth, serges, and soap.

PORDENONE, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 28 m. W.S.W. Udine. Pop. 5,000. It has an active trade in wine and corn.

PORDIC, a comm. & mkt.-town of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, 5 m. N.W. St Brieuc. P. 4,394.

PORE, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Boyaca, on an affl. of the Meta, 114 m. N.E. Bogota.

PORENTRUY (Germ. *Bruntrut*), a town, Switzerland, cant. & 38 m. N.W. Bern, near the French frontier. Pop. 2,500. It has tanneries, breweries, and a manuf. of woollen cloth. In 1793-4 it was cap. of the French dep. Mont Terrible, and was afterwards comprised in the dep. H. Rhin.

PORETCHIE, or PORIETCHÉ, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Smolensk. Pop. 2,000.

PORETTA, a vill. of N. Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 30 m. S.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,500. It has well frequented sulphur baths.

PORETZK, a mkt.-town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 15 m. S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 1,550.

PORINGLAND, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 5½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Pop. 520.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Pop. 57. United area 1,740 ac.

PORKA, an island of Russia, in L. Peipus, well wooded, and having several villages.

PORKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Shelon, a tributary of Lake Ilmen. Pop. 3,040. It has a castle.

PORLOCK, a mkt.-town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 5½ m. W. Minehead. Area of pa. 7,850 ac. Pop. 892, partly employed in fisheries. The town very small, has a harbour and some imports of coal and lime.

PORLEZZA, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 16 m. N. Como, at the N. extremity of lake Lugano. Pop. 1,000.

PORNIC, a small marit. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on the bay of Bourgneuf, 26 m. W.S.W. Nantes. P. 1,324. It is frequented for its chalybeate springs and for sea-bathing.

PORO, or PULO SEPORA (island of good fortune), an island of the Malay Archip., off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, N.W. the Poggy islands. It is about 40 m. in length N.W. to S.E., by 15 m. in average breadth, and densely wooded.

POROMUSCHIR, the most N. of the Kurile isls., Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, and off the S. extremity of Kamtschatka. Lat. 50° 50′ 0″ N., lon. 155° 26′ E. Surface mntnous., and abounding with wild animals.

POROS, *Sphæria*, a small island of Greece, at the W. entrance of the gulf, and 7 m. S. the isl. of Egina. Its chief town, Poros, is celebrated as the scene of conferences, which settled the new Greek monarchy in 1828.

PORQUEROLLES, one of the Hyères islands, France, dep. Var, in the Mediterr. Length 5 m.

PORQUIER (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. W.S.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,437.

PORRERA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,321.—*Porreras* is a town, Majorca, 21 m. E.S.E. Palmas.

PORSGRUND, a town of Norway, stift and 91 m. N.E. Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skagerrack. Pop. 1,750.

PORT, a prefix of the names of numerous towns and marit. stations in all parts of the globe. For those not under-mentioned, see their addit. titles.

PORTACHUELO DI TUCTO, one of the loftiest passes over the Andes, N. Peru, between Tarma and Lima, and 15,760 feet in elevation.

PORTADOWN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Bann, and on the Ulster railway. Pop. 2,505. In its vicinity are many handsome villas, and substantial farm houses. It has weekly markets, 15 annual fairs, manufs. of linen and cotton goods, a large distillery, and a brisk trade in corn.

PORTAFERRY, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7½ m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. Pop. 2,107. It has 14 annual fairs.

PORTAGE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Genesee Valley canal, 16 m. N. Angelica. Pop. 4,721.—*Portageville* is a vill. on the same canal, with 700 inhabitants, various churches, and corn and saw mills, &c.

PORTALEGRE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 49 m. N.N.E. Evora. Pop. 5,800. It has an episcopal palace, 2 hospitals, a seminary, college, and manufactures of druggets.

PORT ALLEN, or POW OF ERROL, a harbour of Scotl., co. Perth, on N. bank of the Firth of Tay, 1½ m. S. Errol.

PORT ALEXANDER, a harbour of S.W. Africa, Benguela, on the Atlantic, 40 m. N. Gt. Fish Bay.

PORT ANTONIO, a seaport vill. of Jamaica, co. Surrey, on the N. coast, 25 m. N.W. Point Morant.

PORTARLINGTON, a parl., munic bor., and town of Ireland, Leinster, King's and Queen's cos., on the Barrow, here crossed by two bridges, 40 m. W.S.W. Dublin, and with a station on the Great S. and W. railway, 10½ m. N.N.E. Maryborough. Area of parl. bor. 915 ac. Pop. 3,106. It is one of the best built and cleanest country towns in Ireland, with two handsome churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, excellent schools, and a handsome market house, and small manufs. of leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 203. It gives the title of Earl to the Dawson family, proprietors of the borough.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti. [PORT REPUBLICAIN.]

PORT BAIL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, with a small port on the English Channel, 15 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,066.

PORT BANNATYNE, a beautiful marit. vill. of Scotland, co. and on the island Bute, at the head of Kames Bay, 1½ m. N.N.W. Rothesay. Pop. 300. It is neatly built, and is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. About 1 m. W. stands the old baronial mansion Kames Castle.

PORT BEAUFORT, a harbour of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. and 50 m. S.E. Zwellendam, at the mouth of the Breede river in St Sebastian's Bay.

PORT BOWEN, British N. Amer., is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13′ N., lon. 88° 54′ W. Here the Hecla and Fury remained from Sept. to July 1824-5, during which period the mean temp. was 4°.33 Fahr., the lowest temp. on 26th Jan. being minus 38°, & the highest, 13th July, 45°.42.

PORTBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 647.

PORT BYRON, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Erie canal, co. Cayuga. P. 1,000.

PORT CARBON, a flourishing vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, at the confl. of Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill river, at the head of the canal, navigable 49 m. N.E. Harrisburg.

PORT CASTRIES, St Lucia. [CASTRIES.]

PORT CHARLOTTE, a marit. vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, pa. Kilchoman, in the island Islay, on the W. coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan-Point. Pop. about 400.

PORTCHESTER, a pa. & vill. of Engl., co. Hants, on the N. side of Portsmouth harbour, with a station on a branch of the London and S.W. railway, 3½ m. N.N.W. Portsmouth. Area of pa. 1,110 ac. Pop. 767. It was the ancient *Caer Peris*, one of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman conquest, & has a conspicuous castle, with a large square keep, which has been used as a place of detention for French prisoners.

PORT CLARENCE, a marit. vill. of Engl., co. Durham, near Stockton, and with a station on the Stockton and Hartlepool railway.

PORTCROS, one of the Hyeres islands, France, dep. Var, 5 m. E. Porquerolles. Length 2½ m., breadth 1 m. It is defended by several forts.

PORT CURTIS, a harbour on the E. coast of Australia, lat. 24° S., lon. 151° 30′ E., and named from its discoverer, Sir R. Curtis, in 1802.

PORT DAVEY, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), a land-locked harbour, stretching 13 m. inland, on the S.W. coast. Lat. 43° 18′ S., lon. 146° E.

PORT-DE-PAIX (LE), a marit. town of Hayti, on its N. coast, 35 m. W. Cape Haytien.

PORT DUNDAS, a vill. and suburb of Glasgow,

Scotland, about 1 m. W. that city, at the end of the Forth & Clyde canal. It has large warehouses.

PORT D'URBAN, a marit. vill. of Natal, S. Africa, on the N. side of the inlet Port Natal, 50 m. E. Pietermaritzburg.

PORT EASY, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Banff, pa. Rathven, E. Port Gordon. Pop. 420.—*Port Edgar* is a small harb. on the Firth of Forth, co. Linlithgow, pa. Dalmeny, ¾ m. W. Queensferry.

PORTEL, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 20 m. E.S.E. Evora. Pop. 2,000.

PORT ELIZABETH, a seaport town of S. Africa, Cape Colony, with an excellent harbour, dist. & 18 m. S.E. Uitenhage, of which it is the port, on the W. side of Algoa Bay. Pop. 3,000, nearly all of English descent. It has a pier projecting 350 feet into the sea, an arsenal, constructed at a cost of 12,000*l.*, and a fine monument to Lady Donkin. It is a free port, and the most frequented along the S. coast of the colony.

PORT ELLEN, or PORT ELLINOR, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the S.E. coast of the island Islay, pa. and 8 m. S.S.E. Bowmore, with 200 houses, a distillery, a quay, and a lighthouse.

PORTENDIC, a French trading station, on the W. coast of Africa, Sahara, 160 m. N. Fort Louis. In 1834, its trade in gum, &c., conducted by other than French merchants, became completely ruined by the maintenance of a strict blockade by the French, and the loss to British subjects settled there has been estim. at 70,000*l.*

PORTER, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. New York, on the Niagara river, 16 m. N.W. Lockport. Pop. 2,177.—II. Maine, 86 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,133.

PORT ESSINGTON, a bay of N. Australia, on the E. side of Coburg Peninsula. On its W. side, 17 m. from its entrance, in lat. 11° 22′ 3″ S., lon. 132° 10′ 7″ E., is the British settlement of Victoria, founded in 1839. In 1843, the settlement consisted of a wooden hospital and a few cottages, occupied by a captain, surgeon, & 37 men. Shores of the bay low & destitute of vegetation. Climate unhealthy. Thermometer in Aug. 100° Fahr., at noon. It appears to be worthless as a colony.

PORT GLASGOW, a parl. and munic. bor., river-port town and pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the l. b. of the Clyde, and on a branch of the Glasgow and Paisley railway, 3 m. E. Greenock, and 16 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 844 ac. Pop. 7,007, do. of parl. bor. 6,938, of town 6,930. It is neat, and substantially built. It has endowed and other schools, public libraries, several branch banks, two large harbours, with good quays, and the largest graving dock in Scotland. Ship building is extensively carried on, and here are important manufs. of sail cloth, coarse linens, and ropes, with some sugar refineries and flax mills. The town was founded (before the deepening of the Clyde), by the Glasgow magistrates in 1668, to be the seaport of Glasgow, and its trade was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants, but the inhabitants have of late carried on commerce on their own account, and they now own a large portion of the shipping. It is the chief port on the Clyde for imports of N. American timber. Customs rev. (1848) 135,848*l.* Reg. shipping 12,973 tons. Market, Friday. Corp. rev. (1844) 2,520*l.* The bor. unites with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 166.

PORTGLENONE, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, chiefly in co. Antrim, on the Bann, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 7 m. S.S.E. Kilrea. P. 990.

PORT GORDON, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, 4 m. E.S.E. of the mouth of the Spey, with 457 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the coasting trade.—*Port Gower* is a fishing vill., on the E. coast of co. Sutherland, 3 m. W.S.W. Helmsdale. Pop. 236.

PORT (OR HARBOUR) GRACE, a small marit. town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 25 m. N.W. St John.

PORT HOWE, a landing place on the E. coast of San Salvador, Bahama islands, supposed to be that where Columbus first set foot in the new world, 12th October 1492.

PORT HUNTER, an inlet of New S. Wales, between cos. Gloucester and Northumberland, 75 m. N.N.E. Sydney. Lat. 32° 55′ S., lon. 151° 48′ E. It extends 5 m. inland, receives the Hunter river at its W. extremity, and has the town Newcastle on the S. side of its entrance.

PORTH (CERI), a pa. and seaport of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop 120.—II. (*Einion*), a pa., same co., 3 m. S.S.W. Penrhys. Pop. 364. Here is a large oyster fishery.

PORTICI, a town of Naples, 4 m. S.E. of Naples, of which it is a suburb, on the Bay of Naples, at the N. foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 4,900. It is beautifully situated, & has a large royal palace, adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii, a museum of antique statues, bronzes, arms, and furniture, taken from the buried cities, and a magnificent park and garden. It has also several other fine residences, a large church, a monastery, & ribband manuf. A fine square fronts the harbour, which is defended by a mole; and it has an active fishery and brisk coasting trade.

PORTILLO, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Valladolid, on a height commanded by a ruined castle. Pop. 1,467.

PORTIMAO, a town of Portugal. [VILLA-NOVA DE PORTIMAO.]

PORTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6¾ m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 4,540 ac. Pop. 746.

PORTISHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 7½ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 1,079. The vill. is sheltered by a headland on the W., and is frequented as a watering place. It has a large floating pier, or breakwater, for the shelter of ocean steamers.

PORT JACKSON, an inlet of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, its entrance being betw. 2 lofty cliffs, the N. and S. heads, on the latter of which is a lighthouse, 345 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 51′ 32″ S., lon. 151° 18′ E. It extends 15 m. inland, has numerous creeks and bays, and forms one of the finest harbours known, with dry dock & naval station. The city Sydney is on its S. side.

PORT KNOCKIE, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, 2 m. W.N.W. Cullen. Pop. 725.—*Port Lethen*, and *Port Logan* are maritime vills.; the former in co. Kincardine, pa. Banchory-Devenick, 6½ m. N.N.E. Stonehaven, with 265 inhabs.; the latter in co. Wigton, at the head of Portnessock bay, pa. Kirkmaiden, and 11 m. S.S.E. Stranraer. Pop. 223.

PORTLAND (ISLE OF), a peninsula and pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, insular only at certain times of the tide, and extending into the English channel, 4½ m. in length, N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth, connected with the mainland by the Chesil bank, a narrow ridge of shingle, 10½ m. in length, and terminating on the S. by *Portland-bill*, a rocky promontory, with two lighthouses 198 feet above the sea, in lat. 50° 31′ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. Area of pa. 2,970 ac. Pop. 2,852. It has excellent stone quarries, and several anc. remains, with a castle built by HENRY VIII. It forms the W. side of Weymouth harbour, & gives the title of duke to the Bentinck family. Off its S. extremity is

Portland-race, a dangerous part of the channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity.

PORTLAND, a city and seaport of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on a peninsula in Casco Bay, 50 m. S.S.W. Augusta, lat. 43° 39′ N., & lon. 70° 15′ W. Pop. 15,218. It has a very picturesque appearance, rising like an amphitheatre from the sea, between two hills, and it is regularly & elegantly built. It has numerous churches, an academy, and grammar schools, an elegant court house, & almshouses, custom and mkt. houses, a theatre, an athenæum, with a library of about 4,000 vols.; various printing-offices, and several banks. The harbour, one of the best in the U. States, is safe, spacious, and defended by two forts. At its entrance, on Portland head, are a lighthouse and an observatory. It has manufactures of machinery, leather, earthenware, and ropes; it is the seat of an extensive foreign and coasting trade with the W. Indies, Europe, and Boston, and has a considerable share in the fisheries and exports of timber, fish, beef, & butter. Reg. shipping (1840) 56,135 tons, besides about 20,000 tons employed in the coasting trade. It communicates with Boston by a railway.—II. a tnshp., New York, on lake Erie, on which it has a good harbour, 76 m. N.N.W. Maysville. Pop. 2,136.—III. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Erie, on Sandusky bay. Pop. 1,453.

PORTLAND, a neat tnshp. of Australia, Victoria, on Portland Bay, about 170 m. W.S.W. Melbourne, and a place of active & increasing trade. —*Portland bay* is a wide inlet, its centre in lat. 38° 25′ S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson, and containing Lady Julia Percy island.

PORTLAND (CHANNEL), off W. coast of N. Amer., stretches inland, in lat. 55° N., lon. 130° W., and separates Russian and British America. —(*Islands*), a small group, Pacific, W. New Hanover, and so named by Carteret in 1767.—(*Point*), the S. extremity of Jamaica, and termination of Portland Ridge and peninsula. Off it, on the E., are Portland Keys.

PORTLAW, a small manufacturing town of Irel., Munster, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Waterford, on an affl. of the Suir. Pop. 3,647, mostly employed in extensive and flourishing cotton factories. W. of the town is the Marquis of Waterford's splendid demesne of Curraghmore.

PORTLEMOUTH (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 1,910. P. 429.

PORT LESCHENAULT, an inlet of W. Australia, dist. Wellington, forming a backwater of the Indian O., 15 m. in length, 1 m. across. The settlement Australind is on its E. side.

PORT LINCOLN, a settlement of S. Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf, lat. 34° 45′ S., lon. 135° 50′ E. It has a good roadstead & harbour, but the country around it being barren, it was in 1845, inhabited by only about 30 families.

PORT LOUIS, a comm. & fortified seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, 2½ m. S. Lorient, on a peninsula at the entrance of its bay. Pop. 2,571. It is defended by a citadel on a neighbouring rock, and has an arsenal. The port, of size and depth sufficient for frigates, is frequented by a considerable number of merchant ships. The fishery and trade in pilchards form the chief occupation of the poorer classes. It was founded by Louis XIII., in 1635.

PORT LOUIS, the cap. town of the isl. Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its N.W. side, lat. 20° 9′ 6″ S., lon. 57° 28′ 41″ E Pop. 35,000. It has a citadel, completed in 1843; good barracks, a new bazaar, a theatre, public library, and botanic garden; ¾ m. distant is an hospital on a projecting rock. The town and harbour are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult, and during the hurricane months it is unsafe.—II. a maritime town of Guadeloupe, dist. Grand Terre, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 m. N. Point-a-Pitre. Pop., with vicinity, 4,688. It is well built, and has a small harbour defended by forts.

PORT MACQUARRIE, an inlet of E. Australia, at the mouth of Hastings river, N. of New South Wales, lat. of entrance, 31° 25′ S., lon. 152° 57′ E.

PORTMAHOLMACK, a vill. and small seaport of Scotl., cos. Ross and Cromarty, pa. Tarbet, on a peninsula S. side of the Dornoch firth, 14 m. N.N.E. Cromarty. Pop. 479, mostly employed in fishing.—*Port Mary bay* is a creek, stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Rerwick, 6 m. E.S.E. of the entrance of Kirkcudbright bay, where Mary, queen of Scots, embarked in her flight to England.

PORT MAHON, *Portus Magonis*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. of the isl. Minorca, Balearic isls., on its S. side, in lat. 39° 52′ 32″ N., lon. 4° 20′ 59″ E. Pop. (1845) 13,102. It is the residence of the military governor and of the bishop of Minorca. Its port is one of the best and most commodious on the Mediterranean. Mahon was taken by the English in 1708, and by the Spaniards & French in 1756. Restored to England in 1763, it was again taken by the French & Spaniards in 1782; it was captured once more by the English in 1798, but ceded at the peace of 1802.

PORT MARIA, a seaport vill. of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 m. E. St Ann's.

PORTMARNOCK, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 8½ m. N.N.E. Dublin. Area 2,084 ac. Pop. 631.

PORTMOAK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Kinross, betw. Loch Leven & Fifeshire. Area 6,404 ac. Scots, mostly mntnous. Pop. 1,616. Here are the remains of an old and curious priory.

PORT MULGRAVE, a harbour on the E. side of Admiralty bay, Russian America, lat. 59° 33′ N., lon. 149° 43′ W.

PORTNAHAVEN, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Argyle, at the S.W. extremity of the island Islay, pa. Kilchoman, 20 m. S.W. Port Askaig. Pop. 1,271. Opposite the vill. is a small island, with a lighthouse 150 feet above high water, in lat. 55° 41′ N., and lon. 6° 29′ W.

PORT NATAL, an inlet of Natal, E. Africa, lat. of cape at entrance, 29° 53′ S., lon. 31° 2′ E. On the coast between it and the Cape *colony* are the 1st, 2d, and 3d Points of Natal, about 80 m. apart. —*Port D'Urban*, on N. shore of this inlet, is the port of the British colony of Natal, 50 m. S.E. Pietermaritzburg. In 1844, its exports, chiefly in butter, hides, ivory, tallow, wool, and natural curiosities, amounted in value to 11,094*l.*, & 20 British vessels, aggregate burden 1,643 tons, cleared from the port. Value of imports from Cape Town, 40,864*l.*; of total imports, 41,141*l.* Total custom and port duties, 4,319*l.* 15*s.*

PORT NICHOLSON, a harbour of New Zealand, in Cook's Strait, S. extremity of N. island, with Wellington on its W. side.

PORTO, a city of Portugal. [OPORTO.]

PORTO, a prefix to the names of several places in Brazil.—I. (*P.-Alegre*), a city, cap. prov., S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 160 m. N.N.E. Rio Grande, at the N. end of the lake of Patos. Pop. with suburbs (1845) 12,000. It was founded in 1743, by a colony from the Azores. It has an hospital and several schools. Its trade was flourishing till 1835, when it was interrupted by the disturbed state of the country.—II. a small marit. town, prov. Bahia, 120 m. S.S.W. Porto Seguro. Pop. 1,000.—III. a town in the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 190 m. W. Natal. Pop. 4,000.—IV.

(*P.-Bello*), a small town, prov. Santa Catharina, lat. 27° 8′ S., lon. 53° 24′ E. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*P.-Calvo*, formerly *Bom-Successo*), a town in the prov. and 50 m. N.E. Alagoas. Pop. of district 8,000, engaged in agriculture and the manuf. of sugar.—VI. (*P.-das-Caixas*), a town in the prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldeia, affl. of the Macaçu, 37 m. S. Macaçu. It is an entrepôt for the sugar and coffee of the district. —VII. (*P.-das-Pedras*), a town in the prov. and 47 m. N.E. Alagoas, on l. b. of the Manguape. Pop. 3,000.—VIII. (*P.-de-Moz*), a marit. town, prov. Para, on r. b. of the Zingu, at its confl. with the Amazon, 40 m. S.W. Gurupa. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—IX. (*P.-Feliz*), a town in prov. & 50 m. W.N.W. San Paulo, on l. b. of the Tiete. Pop. of dist. 10,000.—X. (*P.-Seguro*), a marit. town, prov. Esp. Santo, cap. comarca, lat. 16° 26′ 9″ S., lon. 38° 58′ W., on l. b. of the Buranhen, at its mouth in the Atlantic. It has several hospitals and schools. Its town house was formerly a Jesuits' college, and its church is one of the oldest in Brazil. Its port, comprising the vills. Pontinha, Marcos, and Pacata, is defended by a fort. Its trade is chiefly with Bahia and Rio.

Porto, *Portus Trajanus*, a ruined city & port of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 14 m. S.W. Rome, on the Tiber. Here are the basins formed by Claudius and Trajan, with remains of moles, magazines, and building docks, and traces of the ancient city. It was finally abandoned in the 9th century.

Porto Atacames, a harbour of S. America, Ecuador, on the Pacific, 100 m. N.W. Quito.

Portobello, a *quoad sacra* pa., parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, & fashionable summer resort, Scotl., co. Edinburgh, pa. Duddingston, in a plain on the S. bank of the firth of Forth, with a station on the North British railway, 3 m. E. Edinburgh. Pop. of parl. bor. and town, 3,588. It has an excellent suite of hot & cold salt-water baths, assembly rooms, a branch bank, & brick-works, potteries, and glass, soap, lead, & mustard factories. The bor. unites with Leith & Musselburgh in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 238. The bor. was founded in 1762, and is governed by a provost and two bailies.—II. a marit. town of S. America. [Puerto-Bello.]

Porto Buffole, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 20 m. N.E. Treviso, on the W. bank of the Livenza.

Porto d'Anzo, *Antium*, a seaport vill. of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. Velletri, on the Mediterranean, 33 m. S.S.E. Rome. Its anc. port is enclosed by two fine moles, constructed by Nero, E. of which is a modern port formed in the 17th century, but both are now choked with sand. On the acropolis of the Volscian city is a residence of Prince Borghese, to whom the vill. belongs; and various remains of antiquity, the principal being a large palace of Nero, in the ruins of which the famous Apollo Belvidere and Borghese Gladiator were discovered.

Porto-Ercole, *Herculis Portus*, a petty town of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S. Grosseto, on the E. side of the peninsula of Mt. Argentaro.

Porto-Ferrajo, the cap. town of Elba, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the N. side of the isl. Elba. Pop. 4,426. It stands at the extremity of a tongue of land, enclosing a fine harbour, 210 feet above the sea, enclosed within fortifications, and defended by several batteries. It is well built, and has a government house, two large churches, a seminary, town-hall, barracks, and military hospital, with a few unimportant manufs., and a large export trade in iron from mines in its vicinity. It was the residence of Napoleon from May 1814 till February 1815.

Porto Fino, a seaport town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. & 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on a promontory in the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. 1,338.

Portogruaro, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 27 m. S.W. Udine, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Lemene and Righena. P. 3,000.

Porto Lago, a small town of W. Africa, in a detached portion of British territory, on the Sierra Leone river, 50 m. E.N.E. Free-town.

Portole, an inland town of Istria, gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Triest. Pop. 2,300.

Porto Longone, a port and small town of the Ionian island Paxo, on its N.W. side.—II. a town of the island Elba, Mediterranean, on its E. side, 5 m. S.E. Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1,700.

Porto Maggiore, a maritime vill. of N. Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. Ferrara, on the Adriatic, 4 m. E. Commachio. Pop. 2,800.

Porto-Maurizio, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Nice, cap. mand., on the Mediterranean, prov. and 2 m. W.S.W. Oneglia. Pop. (1838) with comm. 6,481, with trade in oil.

Porto Novo, a maritime town of India, belonging to the French, on the Carnatic coast, 30 m. S. Pondicherry, and N. Tranquebar. It was formerly of considerable importance, but ruined in 1782 by Hyder Ali, whose army was in the same year defeated near it, by the troops under Sir Eyre Coote.

Porto Praya, the cap. town of the Cape Verd islands, on the S.E. coast of the island Santiago. It stands on a height, and has some good public buildings, but it is filthy, and its markets are ill supplied. Trade chiefly in salt, orchill, & slaves, the traffic in which last is carried on to a great extent, and here the fraudulent Portuguese ship papers are prepared for the American and Spanish slavers.

Porto Re, a town of Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 m. S.E. Fiume.

Porto Recanati, a small fishing town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata, at the mouth of the Potenza, 4 m. S.W. Loreto. Pop. 3,052. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Potentia*.

Porto Rico (Span. *Puerto Rico*), one of the Spanish W. India isls., between Hayti & the Virgin isls., lat. 17° 56′ to 18° 32′ N., lon. 65° 40′ to 67° 20′ W., having S. the Caribbean Sea, & N. the Atlantic Ocean. Length, E. to W., 110 m.; breadth 40 m. Area 3,750 sq. m. Pop., according to a late official report, was estimated at 500,000, comprising 50,000 slaves. Surface generally undulating, and very fertile. A mountain range extends E. to W. through the island, and from their sides descend many small rivers, some of which are navigable for several leagues from the sea. Coasts indented by numerous good harbours. In 1840 about 1-15th of the surface was under culture; 14,803 acres were appropriated to the sugar cane, 30,670 do. to plantations, 40,000 do. to maize and rice, and 16,992 to coffee: and in the same year 414,600 cwts. of muscovado sugar, 1,507,769 gallons of molasses, 12,165 puncheons of rum, and 250,000 cwts. of coffee, were produced. Indigo, cotton of short fibre, good tobacco, hides, cattle, dye-wood, and timber, are the other chief products. The work on the farms is effected by both free and slave labour, and the slaves are much better treated and protected than in most other colonies. Gold, copper, iron, lead, and coal, are met with, but no mines have (until very recently) been wrought; and only a small quantity of salt has been procured. Manufs. are wholly insignificant.

Total value of exports in 1843, 5,054,905 dollars; of imports 4,342,540 do. Trade chiefly with Spain and the Spanish American colonies, the United States, Great Britain, & N. Germany. In 1843, 85 British ships cleared from the ports of the island, and the exports to Great Britain and the British colonies amounted in value to 169,860*l*. Porto Rico is governed by a captain-general, who is president of the royal audiencia, and is assisted by a junta of military officers. It is divided into 7 deps. Principal towns, San Juan de Porto Rico, Mayaguas, Ponea, & Guayama. Public revenue (1832) 798,400 dollars. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

PORTO RICO (SAN JUAN DE), the principal city & seaport of the above isl., on a small isl. off its N. coast. Lat. 18° 29′ 0″ N., lon. 66° 7′ 2″ W. Pop. (1845) 11,000. It is strongly fortified, regularly laid out, well drained, and altogether one of the best and healthiest towns in the W. Indies. Principal edifices, the bishop's palace & seminary, the royal military hospital, old government house, a large cathedral, custom-house, town-house with a fine hall, a handsome theatre, arsenal, and jail; and the town is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island, and of a society of arts, and numerous schools. The harbour, on its W. side, is defended by the Morro castle and other forts. In 1840, the port was entered by 432 ships of all nations; aggregate burden 37,294 tons.

PORTO SAL REY, a town of Boa Vista, Cape Verd isls., on its W. coast.

PORTO SANTO, one of the Madeira isls., Atlantic Ocean, 26 m. N.E. Madeira. Length 8 m.; breadth 3 m. Pop. (1842) 6,000. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, parched and destitute of timber; principal products, wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, and fruits.

PORT OF SPAIN, the chief town of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, near the mouth of the Carony river, Fort St David being in lat. 10° 38′ 7″ N., lon. 61° 32′ W. Pop. (1839) 11,693. It is one of the handsomest towns in the W. Indies, being built wholly of stone or brick, and having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, a good harbour, and an active trade, especially with Colombia. Near it are St James's barracks, built in one of the most pestilential spots in the island.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a fortified town of the isl. Corsica, cap. cant., on an inlet of its E. coast, 15 m. N.N.E. Bonifacio. Pop. 2,015. It has the best port in the island, but it is so unhealthy, owing to adjacent salt-marshes, that its inhabitants mostly leave it during the summer months.

PORTO-VENERE, a town and port of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. and 44 m. S.E. Genoa, on a marble rock, at the S. extremity of the promontory forming the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezzia, and separated only by a narrow channel from the island Palmaria. Pop. of comm. 2,294. It has a small port defended by a battery, and an active anchovy fishery.

PORT-PATRICK, a seaport town, burgh of bar., and pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on the Irish Channel, 6½ m. S.S.W. Stranraer. Area of pa. about 16 sq. m. Pop. 2,043; do. of town 996. Town enclosed by hills, in a semicircular form, is regular and well built; derives its present importance from being the nearest port to Ireland. Its harbour, protected by two piers, has a light-house, and two government steam-packets ply between it and Donaghadee. Port-Patrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" for Ireland. It has no manufs., but many of its inhabitants are engaged in the cod-fishery.

PORT PHILLIP, a bay of the S. coast of Australia. Lat. of Point Nepean at its entrance 38° 18′ S., lon. 144° 42′ 7″ E. Length and breadth about 35 m. each; entrance nearly 2 m. across, and it is capable of receiving all the navies of civilized nations. A light-house has been erected 2 m. within its entrance. At its W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town Geelong; and on its N. side it receives the Yarra-yarra river, on the banks of which is the town Melbourne, cap. the colony of Victoria, to which Port Phillip, until lately, gave name. [VICTORIA.]

PORT PLATE, a seaport town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on the N. coast, 12 m. N.W. Santiago.

PORT RAFFLES, Australia. [RAFFLES BAY.]

PORTREE, a maritime vill. and pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, the pa. comprising the E. part of the island of Skye, and the isls. Rasay, Rona, & Fladda. Area about 41,900 ac. Pop. 3,574, of whom 510 are in the vill., which stands at the head of Loch Portree, and is cap. of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands. It has a neat church, a jail, a branch bank, a good harbour, and exports of cattle, sheep, wool, kelp, salted herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

PORT-REPUBLICAIN (PORT-AU-PRINCE), the cap. city, and principal seaport of Hayti, on its W. coast, at the head of the bay of Gonaives. Lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 72° 18′ W. Pop. 20,000(?). It is partially fortified, irregularly built, and chiefly of wood. Principal edifice, the palace of the state, which has some architectural excellence, the church, arsenal, mint, lyceum, military hospital, & courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, and climate unhealthy. Harbour safe except during the hurricane months, from August to November. Markets pretty well supplied. It is the seat of all the superior courts in Hayti, and of most part of its foreign trade. In 1841, 145 ships, aggregate burden, 22,580 tons, entered its ports with cargoes to the reg. value of 275,424*l*.

PORT ROYAL, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land, which bounds Kingston harbour on the S., 3 m. S.W. Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles 17° 56′ 0″ N., lon. 76° 51′ W. It has a royal naval dock-yard, naval hospital, and barracks.

PORTRUSH, a small seaport town of Ireland, Ulster. co. Antrim, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, near the Skerry islands, and 5 m. N. Coleraine. Pop. 630. It is neatly built, and is resorted to for sea-bathing; it has a well protected harbour, and is frequented by the steamers plying between the N. coast of Ireland, and the Clyde and Mersey.

PORT-SAINTE-MARIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 11 m. W.N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,818. It has a small port, and manufs. of leather.

PORTSDOWN HILL, Engl., co. of Hants, extends along the coast for 7 m. E. to W. opposite the islands Portsea and Hayling, and the harbours of Langston and Portsmouth: height 600 ft. It is an open down commanding fine views.

PORTSEA, a pa. and town of Engl., co. Hants, the pa. comprising most part of the island Portsea, with an area of 4,980 ac.; pop. 43,678. The town, facing Portsmouth harbour, on the W. side of the island immediately N. Portsmouth, is regularly fortified on the E., entered by two noble gates, and comprises some good, with many inferior, thoroughfares, 3 chapels of ease, numerous dissenting places of worship, the engineering depot for the S.W. of Engl., and Portsmouth dock-

yard, which occupies more than 1-3d. of the space within the walls. Portsea pa. church is at Kingston 1½ m. distant.—*Portsea-Island* lies between Portsmouth and Langston harbours, separated at its N. extremity from the mainland by a narrow channel crossed by a bridge and by the S. coast & S.W. railways. Length and breadth 4 m. each. Pop. 53,259. Surface level and generally very fertile; shores marshy from N.W. round to E. All its S.W. half is occupied by the towns Portsmouth and Portsea with their suburbs, besides which, it contains the hamlets Fratton, Milton, Copnor, Kingston, and Hilsea,—the last in the pa. of Wymering, the rest in that of Portsea.

PORT-SEATON, a thriving vill. of Scotl., co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Prestonpans. Pop. 270, employed in oil-cake factories, salt-works, and a fishery.

PORT SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, Upper California, is a little W. of Port San Francisco, lat. 38° N., lon. 122° 50′ W.

PORTSKEWETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area 950 ac. Pop. 197.

PORTSLADE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 678.

PORTSMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., fortified seaport town, pa. and the princip. naval station of Engl., co. Hants, hund. Portsdown, at the S.W. extremity of Portsea island, and at the entrance to its famous harbour, 22 m. S.E. Southampton, 95 m. S.W. London, on the Brighton and S. coast railway, besides which, it is reached by a branch of the London and S.W. railway. Lat. of observatory 50° 48′ 0″ N., lon. 1° 16′ W. Area of bor., including also the town and pa. of Portsea, 5,090 ac. Pop. 53,027. Area of pa. 110 ac. Pop. 9,354 The town, which is the most perfect fortress in Great Britain, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, faced with masonry, planted with elms, surrounded by trenches and out-works, and entered by 4 carriage ways. It has a good main street, and much of the town is well built and improving, though many of its bye streets are of a very inferior character, and its houses and public buildings are nearly all of brick. On its W. side is an insular quarter termed the "Point," bounding its commercial port, and a seat of very active traffic in time of war: in this quarter, facing the mouth of the harbour, some very extensive additions have been recently made to the fortifications between the "Platform" and the "Round Tower." Princip. buildings within the walls are the pa. church with a cupola and vane 120 feet in ht.; garrison, Wesleyan, independent, & unitarian chapels; gov.-house, town hall and jail, new mkt.-house, marine and other extensive barracks, the buildings of the philosophical society, new alms-houses, Green-row ball-rooms, the theatre, work-house, and some large breweries. The town of Portsea forms its N. suburb, separated from it by the mill-dam creek, but enclosed within an additional line of fortifications connected with those of Portsmouth. [PORTSEA.] Within this town is the naval dock-yard, containing basins, wet and dry docks, large warehouses, anchor forges, iron and copper mills, rope-houses, and every department necessary in the construction and outfit of ships of war. In the dock-yard are also the royal naval college, a chapel, and the residence of the port-admiral; the area, added to it on the N. E., is intended partly for the formation of building docks for war-steamers; upwards of 2,000 workmen are employed in this yard. Between the dock-yard and the town of Portsmouth is the gun-wharf or arsenal, containing an armoury with 20,000 stand of small arms, extensive artillery and ammunition depots, and good quays bordering on the harbour. E. of the town ramparts and out-works, are Southsea common and the suburb of Southsea, now frequented in summer as a watering place; on the shore facing Spithead and the Isle of Wight are Southsea castle, and farther E.ward Cumberland and some other forts, which, with Blockhouse and Monckton forts on the mainland S.W., protect Spithead and the approach to the harbour. Besides Portsea and Southsea, the large suburb of Landport, which extends almost to the centre of Portsea isl., is included in the bor., on the extreme limits of which are the barracks of Tipner and Hilsea. Haslar hospital and the victualling department at Gosport, are dependencies of this port. Public institutions comprise a free grammar school, St Paul's academy, a mechanics' institution, savings bank, general hospital, female penitentiary. Portsmouth communicates with Chichester and London by a large canal, with Gosport by a floating bridge across the mouth of the harbour, by steam-packets with Ryde, Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, & Dublin. Corporation revenue (1848) 2,395*l*. Principal imports coal, cattle, and sheep from W. Engl., corn and provisions from Ireland, and timber and wines from the continent. Customs' rev. (1848) 60,577*l*. Reg. shipping 213 vessels, aggregate burden, 14,682 tons. Market Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,189. Polling place for S. division of co.—*Portsmouth Harbour* is an inlet of the Engl. Channel, W. of Portsea island, about 4 m. in length by 5 or 6 m. in greatest breadth. At its entrance it is only 220 yards across, but within it the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. A new basin for steamboats was completed in 1848. It contains several small islands, and on its shores, besides the town and establishments of Portsmouth and Portsea, are Gosport, Fareham, and Portchester.

PORTSMOUTH, two seaport towns and several minor places, U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, of which it is the largest town though not the cap., on a peninsula in rt. b. of the Piscataqua, here crossed by 2 bridges, one 1,750 ft. in length, 3 m. from the Atlantic, 38 m. E.S.E. Concord, and 52 m. N.N.E. Boston. Lat. of lighthouse 43° 3′ N., lon. 7° 43′ W. Pop. 7,887. It is well built, and has numerous churches, an athenæum, with a library of 5,000 vols., museums, a state lunatic asylum, court-house, jail, two mkt.-houses, various banks, & alms-houses. The harb., with 40 ft. water at low tide, is quite landlocked, and defended by several forts; and on Navy island is a large and excellent U. S. navy yard. Portsmouth has woollen manufs., tanneries, distilleries, ship-building, and a considerable trade, though much of its commerce has been transferred of late to Boston and Portland. Many of its inhabs. are engaged in the cod fishery. Reg. shipping (1840) 27,375 tons.—II. Virginia, cap. co. Norfolk, at the mouth of the Elizabeth river in Chesapeake bay opposite Norfolk, and 85 m. S.E. Richmond. Pop. 6,500. It has various churches, a court-house, masonic hall, theatre, military academy, and in its suburb Gosport, a U. S. navy yard, dry dock, and naval hospital. Vessels of the largest size come up to its wharfs. It is connected by railway with Roanoke and Charleston.—III. A vill., Ohio, cap. co. on the Scioto and Ohio, 86 m. S. Columbus. P. 1,500. It has iron and nail factories.—IV. Rhode island, on the N. port of the island, 7 m. N.W. Newport.

It has valuable fisheries, a coasting trade, and mines of plumbago and coal.

PORTSOY, a burgh of barony and seaport town of Scotl., co. Banff, pa. Fordyce, on the W. side of the estuary of the Durn, 5 m. E. Cullen. Pop. 1,523. It has a small harbour and a brisk trade in corn, salted herrings, flax, and woollen stuffs.

PORT STEPHENS, an island of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, 18 m. N.E. Port Hunter. Lat. of Baroinee point 32° 40′ 7″ S., lon. 152° 4′ 2″ E. It extends 15 m. inland; breadth 5 m. It receives the Karuah river, and on its N. bank is Carrington, the cap. co.

PORT-STEWART, a marit. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4 m. N.N.W. Coleraine. Pop. 603. It is frequented as a watering place.

PORT ST PÈRE, a comm. and mkt.-town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 17 m. S.E. Paimbœuf. Pop. 1,826.

PORT-SUR-SAONE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., on the Saone, 7 m. N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 1,881.

PORTUDAL, a marit. vill. of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Atlantic, 35 m. S.E. Cape Verd. It exports hides, ivory, and gold dust.

PORTUGAL, *Lusitania*, a country of S.W. Europe, forming the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, and situated between lat. 36° 57′ & 42° 8′ N., and lon. 6° 15′ and 9° 32′ W., bounded E. and N. by Spain, S. & W. by the Atlantic ocean, cap. Lisbon. Length, N. to S., 368 m., breadth 80 to 140 m. Area and pop. as follow:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. miles.	Population 1841.
Minho, . . .	2,044	466,720
Douro, . . .	3,872	839,908
Tras-os-Montes, .	4,028	200,840
Beira (Upper & Lower),	5,893	615,238
Estremadura, . .	7,256	782,875
Alemtejo, . . .	10,024	276,590
Algarves, . . .	2,151	130,329
Total, . . .	35,268	3,412,500

There is no census nor any means of ascertaining the population prior to 1820. In 1822, Balbi estimated the population of the continental states at 3,173,000, and in 1841, at 3,460,000.

The surface has a general inclination from N.E. to S.W. It is traversed by several mountain ranges, chiefly prolongations of the Spanish mountains.—I. the Serra Estrella, a continuation of the Serra de Gata, highest point 7,524 feet in elevation—II. the Serra de Monchique, a continuation of the Sierra Morena. N. and S. of these extend fine plains, watered by the Minho, the Duro, Tagus, and Guadiana, which enter the country from Spain, and with the Mondego and the Sadao, rising in Portugal, all flow W. to the Atlantic Ocean. The largest plain is that of Alemtejo, S. of the Tagus. There are no lakes in Portugal, but several salt marshes. The coast line, 500 m. in extent, presents along its shores many fine harbours. The climate, in general healthy, is especially so in the elevated coast regions, and on the plateaux of the interior, the exceptions are the vicinity of the salt marshes, and parts of the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. Mean temp. of year at Coimbra 62°; Lisbon 61° .3 Fahr. Rain is very abundant on the W. coast, the greatest amount falls between Oct. and April. Snow is very rare in the S. provs., but falls heavily on the mountains of the N. provs.; it lies permanently on Mount Gaviara (prov. Minho), 7,865 feet in elevation. Earthquakes occur frequently in the S., and in the vicinity of Lisbon. The soil is naturally rich, & the country picturesque. Husbandry is conducted in the most slovenly manner, and there are few passable roads. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp, are cultivated in the elevated tracts, rice in the lowlands, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, & almonds, in the Central and S. provs., and at the S. extremity, the American aloe, the date, and other tropical plants. The cultivation of the vine is the most important branch of industry, and the produce of the vineyards, watered by the upper Douro, termed *port*, is the staple export. There are extensive forests of oak in the N., chesnut in the centre, and the sea pine, kermes and cork in the S. The olive oil is of inferior quality. Mules and asses are the chief beasts of burden, oxen are used for draught in the provs. Cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers, but the wool is not of fine quality. Goats and hogs are numerous, and fish abound in the rivers and on the coasts. Iron, marble, and salt, are the chief mineral products; the mines of tin, lead, and antimony, are not worked. There are numerous salt marshes on the coast, and 200 mineral springs are enumerated. The manufs. are very limited, chiefly arms and porcelain, at Lisbon, woollens at Portalegre and Fundao, cotton spinning at Thomar, jewellery and trinkets at Lisbon and Oporto, glass at Marinha-Grande, paper at Alemquer, silks at Braganza and at Campo-Grande, near Lisbon. The trade of the country is mostly conducted by the English and other foreigners. The government of Portugal is a constitutional monarchy, the religion of the state is Roman Catholic, but Jews are tolerated. The church is governed by a patriarch, 3 archbishops, and 14 bishops. The inquisition was abolished in 1821, and its enormous revenues have been applied to state purposes. Educational establishments are very defective, with the exception of the cap., which contains extensive libraries, an observatory, and several literary and scientific institutions. Portugal, which forms the greater part of the ancient *Lusitania*, was successively conquered by the Romans in the 2d century B.C., by the Visigoths in the 6th century, by the Arabs in 712 and 715, and afterwards by the Christians of Spain. In 1139, Alphonse Henriquez, son of Henry of Burgundy, having gained a victory over the Moors at Ourique, was proclaimed the first king of Portugal. In 1348, one half of the pop. died of the plague. The dynasty of Burgundy governed the country till 1380. About this period the country rose to the highest point of political and commercial splendour. The Portuguese discovered the greater part of the W. & S. coasts of Africa, and the maritime route to India, and founded numerous colonies; they also took possession of Brazil, and retained it till 1826, when it finally separated itself. On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. From 1827 to 1833, the throne was usurped by Don Miguel; in 1836 several changes were introduced, and the existing constitution was established. The once flourishing and vast colonies of the Portuguese in Asia are now reduced to the small territories of Goa, Damaun, and Macao, & settlements in the islands Solor, Timor, and Midoro. In Africa, Portugal retains the Capitancies of Angola and Congo in S. Guinea, Mozambique on the E. coast, some estabs. in Senegambia, and the islands of Madeira, Cape Verd, Princes Island and St Thomas. Army (1849) 28,100 men, of whom only 1,800 were in active service. Navy 2 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 8

corvettes, 11 gun brigs, 7 schooners, and 2 steamers. Rev. (1843-4) 2,214,225*l*. Expend. 2,519,100*l*. Public Debt (1846-7) 1,673,284*l*.

PORTUGALETE, a town and river port of Spain, prov. Biscay, 7 m. N.N.W. Bilbao, on the Nervion, near its entrance into the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,200. It has several batteries for the defence of the port, which belongs to Bilbao, sea-borne vessels not being able to go higher up the river.

PORTUGUESA, a river of S. America, Venezuela, after a S.S.E. course of at least 200 m., joins the Apure at San Fernando. Principal affls. are the Cojeda, Guanarito, and Guanaparo.

PORTUMNA, a mkt. town of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 17 m. E.S.E. Loughrea. Pop. 1,643. It has a beautiful pa. church, and a brisk retail trade. Immediately S. the town is the noble demesne of Portumna castle, the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

PORT VALLAIS, *Portus Vallesiæ*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on a flat, formed by deposits of the Rhone, 1½ m. from the Lake of Geneva, though in the time of the Romans it stood on the margin of the lake. Near it the Helvetians under Divico, defeated the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, B.C. 107.

PORT VENDRES, *Portus Veneris*, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, on the Mediterranean, with a harbour, formed by a projecting tongue of land, 17 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 1,305. Its port, protected by several forts & redoubts on adjacent heights, is deep enough for frigates, and the only place between Marseilles and Spain adapted for a harbour of refuge.

PORT WILLIAM, a thriving vill. and seaport of Scotl., co. and 9 m. S.W. Wigtown, on the E. coast of Luce Bay. P. 634, who trade in agricultural produce. It has a convenient harbour.

POSADAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.S.W. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. P. 3,736.

POSCEGA, a town of Austrian Slavonia, cap. co., on r. b. of the Orlyava, 16 m. E.N.E. Neu-Grasdiska. Pop. (1845) 6,850, who cultivate wine, tobacco, and silk. It was taken from the Turks in 1787.

POSCHEGON, or POSCHECHONJE, a town of Russia, gov. and 69 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. dist. Pop. 3,030. It has extensive salt magazines.

POSCHIAVO (Germ. *Puschlav*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 m. S.W. Bormio (Valtellina). It has Rom. Catholic and Protestant churches, and an active transit trade across Mount Bernina.—The *Lake of Poschiavo*, immediately S.E., is 3 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.

POSEN (GRAND DUCHY OF), or PRUSSIAN POLAND, a prov. of Prussia, mostly betw. lat. 51° 30′ and 53° 30′ N., and lon. 15° 30′ & 19° E., having E. Russian Poland, S. Silesia, W. Brandenburg, and N. Prussia. Area 11,401 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,364,399, mostly Poles, of whom 2-3ds are Rom. Catholics, and the rest Protestants and Jews. Surface mostly level, and in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Vistula, Netze, Warta, and Prosna, which last forms the E. frontier. It contains numerous small lakes. Climate healthy, but cold. The inhabs. are mostly engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing. Flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, wool, bog-iron, and nitre, are among the principal products. Princip. manufactured goods are woollen cloth, leather, and brandy. It comprises the two regs. of Posen and Bromberg.

POSEN, a fortified city of Prussia, cap. Grand Duchy Posen, on the Warta and Lowna, and at the termination of the railway from Stettin, 100 m. E. Frankfürt-on-the-Oder. Pop. (1846) 32,000, exclusive of 4,496 military. It is walled and entered by 4 gates, & has a citadel on an adjacent height. Its new fortifications were begun in 1828. It has a cathedral, 23 Rom. Catholic, and 2 Protestant churches, & manufs. of tobacco and leather. Posen was cap. of anc. Poland. In 1807, it was cap. dep. in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

POSEY, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Indiana, co. Clay. Pop. 2,163.

POSILIPPO (vulg. *Pausilippo*), a hill of S. Italy, immediately adjoining the city of Naples, on the W., and through which a tunnel, the "Grotto of Posilippo," 2,316 feet in length, 22 do. in breadth, 89 do. in height, and of very remote antiquity, forms a part of the road from Naples to Puzzuoli.

PÖSING, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 12 m. N.E. Presburg, on an affl. of the Danube. Pop. 4,950. It has celebrated mineral baths.

POSLINGFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Clare. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 343.

POSSAGNO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 23 m. N.W. Treviso, with 2,500 inhabs., engaged in weaving woollen cloths, in which it has an active trade. It is the birth-place of Canova, and has a temple in imitation of the Parthenon, containing models of his works.

PÖSSNECK, a walled town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 11 m. E.N.E. Saalfeld, on an affl. of the Orla. Pop. 3,668, who manuf. woollen cloth, leather, and porcelain.

POSTELBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 8 m. N.N.E. Saatz, on l. b. of the Eger. Pop. 988.

POSTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit., 27 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 3,700. It has an old castle, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

POSTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.W. Hythe. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 182.

POSTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 241.

POTENZA, a fortified town of Naples, cap. prov. Basilicata, on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 57 m. E.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 8,900. It has a fine cathedral of Doric architecture, 6 convents, a royal college, episcopal seminary, 2 hospitals, manufs. of serge, woollen cloth, coarse cotton goods, leather, and earthenware.—II. a small river of the Pontif. Sta., rises in Monte Pennino, deleg. Perugia, flows E.N.E. about 50 m., and enters the Adriatic at Porto Recanati, 2½ m. E.S.E. Loreto.

POTHÉRIE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. N. Condé. Pop. 1,754.

POTI, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeretia, on the S. bank of the Rion (anc. *Phasis*), near its mouth in the Black Sea. It is a military post of importance, and has an export trade in wine, honey, wax, wool, silk, and skins. It was finally ceded to Russia in 1829.

POTI, or PUTI, a mercantile town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 120 m. N. Oeiras, on l. b. of the Parnahiba, at the confl. of the river Poti.

POTOMAC, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., rises by 2 heads in the Alleghany mntns., flows tortuously S.E., along the boundary betw. Maryland and Virginia, and enters Chesapeake bay by a mouth 10 m. in width, after a very turbulent course of 400 m., for 300 m. of which, to Washington, it is navigable for ships of the line. Principal affls., the Savage and Shenandoah. Leonard's town, Harper's Ferry, and Alexandria, are on its banks. Above Washington it is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids, around all which canals have been constructed.

POTOSI, a dep. of Bolivia, having W. South Peru, and on other sides the deps. Oruro, Chuquisaca, & Tarija. Estimated area 31,800 sq. m., and pop. 250,000. Surface mntnous., and fre-

quently rising above the limit of vegetation. It contains the richest silver mines in S. America. It is divided into the provs. Chayanta, Chichas, and Porco. Chief city—*Potosi*, situated on the N. declivity of the Cerro de Potosi, 70 m. S.W. Chuquisaca. Elevation, 13,330 feet. Pop. 30,000; early in the 17th century, it is believed to have had from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabs. It stands on uneven ground, & has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the gov. house, town house, jail, treasury, and other public offices, with some religious edifices, and an obelisk erected in 1825, in honour of Bolivar. Houses generally of stone or brick. The vicinity is barren and cheerless, and all articles of merchandise are dear. At its mint, in 1840, gold to the value of 46,066*l.*, and silver to 520,101*l.*, were coined.—The *Cerro de Potosi* is 18 m. in circumf., with an elev. of 16,152 feet, and is rich in metallic ores.

POTOSI, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, 111 m. E.S.E. Jefferson. Pop. about 500, mostly employed in very productive lead, iron, and copper mines.

POTSCHAEV (NOVOI), a town of Russ. Poland, gov. Volhynia, 9 m. S.W. Kremenetz. P. 1,800.

POTSCHINKI, a town of Russia, gov. & 120 m. S.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Rudnia. Pop. 4,000. It has a large depôt for military horses.

POTSDAM, a city of Prussia, cap. reg., and the 2d royal residence, at the confl. of the Ruthe with the Havel, and on the Berlin & Magdeburg railway, 17 m. S.W. Berlin. Pop. (1846) 38,000. It is one of the finest and most regularly built towns in Germany. It consists of an old and a new town (separated by the Havel canal), and several suburbs; partly walled, and entered by 5 land, and 4 water, gates. It has many fine buildings, ornamented with statuary, & many elegant squares, in one of which is a marble obelisk, 76 feet high, with the names of the rulers of Prussia. Chief buildings, the royal castle & council house, the garrison church, & theatre. It has a gymnasium, a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, and an institution for the education of orphans of the military. In 1846, its garrison had 9,424 men. It has a large manuf. of fire arms, sugar refinery, and cotton and silk manufs. It is the birth-place of Alex. von Humboldt. In its immediate vicinity is the palace of *Sans-souci*, the favourite residence of Frederick the Great, the new palace, a splendid building in a fine park, and the *Pfaueninsel*, an isl. in the Havel, with a summer house, a menagerie, palm house, & flower gardens.—II. a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Racket river, near the St. Lawrence. Pop. 4,473.

POTSGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2 m. S.S.E. Woburn. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 294.

POTTENDORF, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 20 m. S. Vienna, with manufs. of cotton. P. 2,846.

POTTENSTEIN, or BODENSTEIN, a market town of Lower Austria, 22 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 700.

POTTER, two tnshps. of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, near Moscow. Pop. 2,245.—II. Pennsylvania, 10 m. S.E. Bellefonte. Pop. 1,787.

POTTER-HANWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 439.

POTTERIES (THE), several towns and villages of Engl., co. Stafford, have this name, where china and stoneware manufs. are carried on; comprising Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Etruria, and Fenton Cobridge, included in bor. of Stoke.

POTTERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Devizes. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 1,762.

POTTERNEWTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. P. 1,241.

POTTERSPURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. S.E. Towcester. Ac. 2,820. P. 1,561.

POTTON, a pa. & small mkt. town of Engl., co. and 11 m. E. Bedford. Area 2,200 ac. P. 1,780.

POTTSVILLE, a bor. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 99 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,345, chiefly employed in the coal trade.

POUANCÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 33 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,375, mostly employed in forges, blast-furnaces, and iron-mines.

POUGHILL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 11 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 361. Annual rev. of charities 1,000*l.*—II. co. Cornwall, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Stratton. Ac. 2,070. Pop. 472.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a tnshp. and vill., U.S., N. Amer., New York, cap. Dutchess co., on l. b. of the Hudson, 68 m. S. Albany. P. 10,006; of vill. 7,500. The vill. is large, and has a collegiate school, with a fine edifice, Dutchess academy &c. Here, in 1788, the Convention met, which adopted the constitution of the United States.

POUGUES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, with mineral baths, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., betw. hills, 7 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 1,178.

POUILLON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 3,163. Near it is a thermal spring.

POUILLY, several comms. and towns of France.—I. (*sur Loire*), dep. Nievre, on the Loire, 22 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*sur Charlieu*), dep. Loire, 7 m. N. Roanne, on the Loire. P. 1,534.—III. (*en Montagne*), dep. Côte-d'-Or, cap. cant., 21 m. N.W. Beaune. Pop. 1,200.

POUINIPETE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Carolines, and the largest of the Seniavine group. Lat. 6° 52′ N., lon. 158° 24′ E. It is about 50 m. in circumf., partly basaltic, surrounded by a coral reef, and rises in its centre to 2,860 feet in height. Surface fertile. P. about 2,000, of the Papuan race.

POULAINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, 21 m. N.W. Issoudun. Pop. 2,000.

POULDERGAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 10 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 2,000.

POULIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, on the Suir, an affluent of the Creuse, 4 m. N. Le Blanc. Pop. 2,048.

POULLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 15 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 2,997.

POULLAOUEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 5 m. N.W. Carhaix. Pop. 3,680, chiefly employed in lead mines and refineries. Two mines, in the transition strata, are rich in galena, and yield annually 450 tons of metallic lead, and 1,540 lbs. of silver.

POULSHOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. Devizes. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 372.

POULTNEY, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 62 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,878.—II. New York, co. Steuben. P. 1,784.

POULTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 17 m. S.S.W. Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston railway. Area of pa. 15,400 ac. Pop. 7,273.—II. a pa., co. Wilts, 4¾ m. N. Cricklade. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 371.—III. a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Walazey. Pop. 2,446.—IV. (*le Sand*), a chapelry, co. and pa. Lancaster, with a station on the Morecambe branch of the North Western railway. Pop. 700.—V. a township, same co., pa. Warrington. Pop. 693.

POUNDSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 672.

POURÇAIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. S. Moulins, cap. cant. P. 3,390.

POURRIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. W.N.W. St Maximin. P. 1,820.

Poussan, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 13 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,931.

Pou-tchou, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on an affluent of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 34° 54′ N., lon. 110° 5′ E.

Poutivl, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.S.W. Koursk. Pop. 9,000.

Poutroye, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,630.

Pouzauges, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 20 m. N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,131.

Pouzin (Le), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 m. E. Privas. P. 1,153.

Povenetz, or Povienetz, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the N. bank of L. Onega, 70 m. N. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,530. It has trade with St Petersburg in fish and tar.

Pow, numerous sluggish streams in Scotl., the principal being the Pow of Cummertrees, co. Dumfries, traversing the W. side of the Howe of Annandale, through pas. Dalton, Ruthwell, & Cummertrees, to the Solway Firth, 3 m. W. of the Annan estuary.

Powderham, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Exeter. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 318.

Powerscourt, or Stagonil, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W.S.W. Bray. Area 18,938 ac. Pop. 3,070. It gives the title of viscount to the Wingfield family, whose superb seat adjoins the village. Near it is a waterfall.

Powick, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2¼ m. S.W. Worcester. Area 5,430 ac. Pop. 1,704.

Powis, the ancient British name of an eastern portion of Wales. It gives the title of earl to the Clive family, whose seat, Powis castle, is 1 m. from Welshpool.

Pownal, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. Vermont, 107 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,612.—II. Maine, 18 m. N.E. Portland. P. 1,210.

Pownal-Fee, is a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow. Pop. 1,895.

Pownee, a fortified town of India, Berar dom., 36 m. S.E. Nagpoor, & taken by the Brit. in 1818.

Poxim, a town of Brazil, prov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Alagoas, on r. b. of the Poxim. P. 3,000.

Poxwell, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N. Weymouth Bay. Area 680 ac. Pop. 94.

Povais, a river and dist. of Central America, Mosquito territory, with a settlement on the river. Lat. 15° 10′ N., lon. 85° 10′ W.

Po-Yang, a large lake of China, prov. Kiang-si, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 50′ to 30° N., lon. 116° to 116° 40′ E. Length 80 m.; greatest breadth 40 m. It discharges its surplus waters N.ward into the Yang-tze-kiang.

Poynings, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Brighton. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 283.

Poynton, a chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, with a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield railw., 6 m. N. Manchester. P. 854.

Poysdorf, a market town of Lower Austria, 26 m. N.N.E. Korneuburg. Pop. 2,500.

Poza de la Sal, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. & 20 m. N.N.E. Burgos. Pop. 2,670.—II. prov. Valladolid, 5 m. N.E. Medina-del-Campo.

Pozoblanco, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6,748. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and dye-works.

Pozohondo, a market town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. S. Albacete. Pop. 2,820.

Pozzo di Goto, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, 7 m. S. Milazzo. Pop. 3,500. Near it are the ruins of ancient *Tyndaris*.

Pozzolo Formigaro, a town of Sard. dom., div. and 28 m. N.W. Genoa. P. of comm. 3,721.

Pozzo Maggiore, a vill. of the island Sardinia, 21 m. E.S.E. Alghero. Pop. of comm. 2,566.

Pozzuoli, Naples. [Puzzuoli.]

Prachelitz, or Prachatitz, a town, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on an affl. of the Banitz, 22 m. S.S.W. Pisek. Pop. 2,470. It has a castle.

Prachin, a circ. in the S.W. part of Bohemia, named after the petty town and ruined castle of Prachno adjac. to Horazdiowitz. Ch. town Pisek.

Pradelles, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Le Puy. Pop. 1,500.

Prades, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. arrond. and cant. on the Tet, 24 m. W.S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,680. It has a very handsome church, an asylum, seminary, and manufs. of coarse cloth, woollen hosiery, & paper.

Prado, a market town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Cavado, 3 m. N.W. Braga. Pop. 7,000(?). It has a thriving salmon & trout fishery, a manuf. of earthen wares, and monthly fairs.—II. A town, Brazil, prov. Espiritu-Santo, dist. & 70 mi. S. Porto Seguro, at the mouth of the river Jucurucu.—III. (*El*), a mkt.-town, Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*del Rey*), prov. Cadiz. Pop. 2,000.

Præstoe, a small marit. town of Denmark, island Seeland, on Præstoe bay, Baltic, 13 m. E.S.E. Nyestad. Chief exports corn and lime.

Praga, a town of Poland, gov. and opposite Warsaw, from which it is parted by the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 4,000. In 1656, the Poles were defeated here by Gustavus of Sweden, and on the 29th Nov. 1830, the Grand Duke Constantine was forced to retreat hence with his forces, at the commencement of the unsuccessful resistance of the Poles to the Russians.

Prague (Germ. *Praq*, anc. *Praga*), a city of Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Bohemia, near its centre, on the Moldau, 160 m. N.N.W. Vienna, and 75 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Lat. of observatory 50° 5′ 19″ N., lon. 14° 25′ 22″ E. Pop. (1846) 68,695, exclusive of a garrison of 5,320 men, elevation above the sea 531 ft. Mean temp. of year 50°; winter 31°.9, summer 68°, Fahr. It stands in a basin-shaped valley surrounded by five hills, on the slopes of which the houses rise in successive tiers from the water's edge; it is about 12 m. in circumference, and is enclosed by fortifications. The Moldau, which flows N. through the city, is crossed near the middle by the celebrated stone bridge 1,855 ft. long, ornamented with groups of statuary, and having a lofty tower at each end, built in the 15th century; and at the S. end of the Kleinseite crossed by a modern chain bridge which rests on the small island called "Little Venice." On rt. b. of the river is the Altstadt (*old* town), with the Judenstadt (Jews' quarter), and the Neustadt (new town); and on l. b. the Hradschin and the Kleinseite; the vill. of Wissehrad, on the right, and that of Smichow, on the l. b., are included in its bounds. Prague, peculiar in its architecture, and from its numerous domes, spires, and turrets, has quite an oriental aspect. The finest quarters are the Neustadt, the Kleinseite, and the Hradschin; the Altstadt is gloomy, & the Judenstadt filthy. Principal buildings:—I. In the Altstadt, the Theinkirche, with the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the town-house with a remarkable clock, the royal library, observatory, and many scientific establishments, the buildings of the old university, the church of St Gallas, in which Huss preached.—II. In the Judenstadt, the Jewish synagogue.—III. In the Neustadt, the new town-house, the military hospital, and several churches with fine paintings.—IV. In the Kle-

inseite, the church of St Nicholas, church of St Thomas, and the artillery barracks.—V. In the Hradschin, the former palace of the Bohemian kings, a massive and imposing structure. The cathedral church of St Vitus, a richly decorated Gothic building, containing the tomb of St John of Nepomuk, with a silver shrine weighing 37 cwt., and those of many Bohemian kings.—VI. In Wissehrad, the church of St Peter and St Paul, and the royal armoury. In the vill. Smichow, is the noble botanic garden. Prague has many learned and scientific societies; the university founded by Chas. IV. in 1348 is remarkable as the first school of learning established in Germany; in 1842 it had 71 profs. & 2,741 students. Prague has 3 gymnasia, a normal school, a school for the blind, cabinets of natural history, several large public libraries and many public hospitals. Manufs. comprise printed cottons, linens, silks, & woollens. It is the centre of the commerce of Bohemia, its transit trade being facilitated by the navigation of the Moldau and by railways, which connect it with Olmütz and Vienna on the E. and S., and with Pilsen on the S.W. Prague was taken by the French in 1741 and by the Prussians in 1744; it was bombarded, & was the scene of atrocious cruelties, on 16th June 1848. It is the birth-place of Jerome of Prague.

PRAIRIE, several tnshps. of U. S., N. Amer.—I. Arkansas, co. Washington. Pop. 2,182.—II. Illinois. Pop. 1,863.—III.—Indiana, co. Henry. Pop. 1,724.—IV. (*Du Chien*), a vill., Wisconsin territory, 125 m. W. Madison. P. 1,500. Near it are rich copper mines.

PRASZKA, or PRAUSKA, a town of Poland, prov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Kalicz, on the Prosna. Pop. 2,000.

PRATO, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Florence, on the Bisenzio. Pop. (1844) 1,207. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, has a noble square, a cathedral of marble, with a six-storied tower, hospitals, and asylums, the Cicognini college, an anc. prætorian palace, now a prison, two workhouses, a theatre, manufs. of straw plait, woollen cloth, silk-thread, hats, and soap, with tanneries and extensive copper-works for smelting and manufacturing the metal found in the dist., which has also some good marble quarries.—*Prato Vecchio*, is a vill. 24 m. E. Florence, on the Arno, enclosed by walls. P. 3,500. It is connected with Florence by railway.

PRATOLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., 2½ m. N.W. Sulmona. Pop. 3,700.

PRATS-DE-MOLLO, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Tech, 14 m. S.W. Ceret. Pop. 1,555. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, and has manufs. of coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, and blankets. In its neighbourhood at La Preste, are hot sulphur baths, hotels, and lodging houses.

PRATTSBURG, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 13 m. N.W. Bath. Pop. 2,455.—*Prattsville*, is a tnshp., 38 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 1,613.

PRAULE-POINT, a headland of Engl., forming the extreme S. point of co. Devon, and projecting on the Engl. Channel, 4 m. W.N.W. Start point, and E. Bolt-head.

PRAUSNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 18 m. W.N.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,450.

PRAVADI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 28 m. S.E. Shumla, on the river Pravadi, which enters the Black sea at Varna. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1829.

PRAVIA, a mkt.-town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Nalon, which is navigable to it from the sea. Pop. 1,153.

PRAYSSAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot, 13 m. W.N.W. Cahors. Pop. 2,000.

PRAYSSAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,803.

PREANGER, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. Pop. 700,000. Chief products coffee and indigo.

PREBLE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in the S.W. part of Ohio. Area. 432 sq. m. Pop. 19,482.—II. A tnshp., New York, co Cortland. P. 1,247.

PRECHEUR (LE), a mkt.-town and pa. of the island Martinique, on its W. coast, 4½ m. N.W. St Pierre. Pop. 3,403.

PRECIGNE, a comm. and mkt.-town of France, dep. Sarthe, 12 m. W.N.W. La Flèche. P. 1,266.

PREEN-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 10 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 1,460 ac. P. 101.

PREES, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 14 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 14,160 ac. Pop. 3,270.

PREESALL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. and pa. Lancaster. Pop. 947.

PREEZ, a mkt.-town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on a small lake, 8 m. S.S.E. Kiel. Pop. 4,750. It has a seminary for noble ladies, a female orphan asylum, and a library.

PREGEL, a river of E. Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerap and Pissa, flows W., and enters the Frische-Haff at its N.E. extremity, after a course of 120 m., for the last 45 of which it is navigable. Principal affluents, the Dista from the N., and Alle from the S.

PRÉMERY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Nevers. P. 1,113. It has iron foundries and manufs. of machinery.

PREMITI, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. and 55 m. E.S.E. Valona, on the Voyussa. Each house is separately enclosed by a high defensive wall, and here is also a Turkish citadel.

PREMNAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 24 m. W.N.W Aberdeen. Pop. 691.

PRENDERGAST, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, adjoining Haverford, on the Cleddy. Pop. 1,531.

PRENY, or PRENN, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, on the Memel, 27 m. E.N.E. Mariampol. Pop. 2,500.

PRENZLOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 71 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, cap. circ., Ucker-Mark, on the Ucker. Pop. 11,600. It has a Calvinist and 6 Lutheran churches, schools, hospitals, a valuable public library; manufs. of linens, woollens, and tobacco; breweries, tanneries, and trade in corn and cattle. In 1806, 20,000 Prussian troops, escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered here to the French.

PREPARIS ISLES, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman isls. and Cape Negrais. Lat. 14° 50′ N., lon. 93° 25′ E. Two are named the Cow and Calf.

PRERAU, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on the Betschwa, 15 m. S.E. Olmütz. Pop. 3,400.

PRESBA, a small town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 16 m. S.E. Ochrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presba, which is 7 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

PRESBURG (Hung. *Posony*, anc. *Posonium*), a town and the legislative cap. of Hungary, cap. co., on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 34 m. E.S.E. Vienna, with which city, and with Tyrnau, it communicates by railway. Pop. (1845) 38,000, excluding garrison and strangers. Principal structures, a ruined castle, on a height above the town, burnt by the French in 1811, but memorable as the scene of the appeal made, in 1741, by Maria Theresa to the Hungarian states; the hall of the diet, Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary are crowned, the

co. hall, German theatre, barracks, and archbishop's palace. It has a Roman Catholic academy, and a Calvinist college, both with good libraries; a Roman Catholic high college and seminary, a college for poor students, & several hospitals, one supported by the Jews, who are numerous here, and have many charitable institutions. Principal manufs., silk and woollen goods, nitre, rosoglio, tobacco, and leather. It has a large transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines. The treaty, giving Venice to the French, & Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805.

PRESCOT, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 8 m. E.N.E. Liverpool. Area of pa. 34,920 ac. Pop. 35,902, employed in watchmaking, cotton and flax mills, potteries, & collieries.

PRESERVATION HARBOUR, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the S.W. extremity of the Middle island. Lat. 46° S., lon. 166° 30′ E.

PRESHUTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1¼ m. S.W. Marlborough. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 898.

PRESNOGORKOVSKAIA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Omsk, on the Upper Tobol, 145 m. W. Petropaulovsk, and forming a post of the military line of Ishim.—*Presnovskaia*, is another fort of the same line, 80 m. W. Petropaulovsk.

PRESQUE-ISLE, a co. of U. S., N. America, Michigan, in the N.E. part of the peninsula, having N.E. Lake Huron. Area 720 sq. m.

PRESSATH, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, near the Forest of Pressath, 20 m. S.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,756. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of linen and earthenware.

PRESTBURY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 34 m. E.N.E. Chester, and with a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield railway, 2 m. N. Macclesfield. Area 62,740 ac. Pop. 52,078, chiefly employed in cotton & silk mills.—II. co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 2,850. Pop. 1,283.

PRESTEIGN, a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl. and Wales, cos. Hereford and Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 m. W.N.W. Leominster. Pop. 2,228. The town, pleasantly situated & neatly built, has an endowed school, a co. sessions house, jail and house of correction, and at its N. end, a circular mound laid out in beautiful public walks, and surmounted by a pavilion. Malting is extensively carried on. Mkt., Saturday. It unites with Radnor in sending 1 mem to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 108.

PRESTON, a parl. and munic. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, hund. Amounderness, on the N. bank of the Ribble, 21 m. S.S.E. Lancaster, and 30 m. N.N.E. Liverpool, on railway. Area of bor. 2,650 ac. Pop. (1847) 50,332. The town has a broad main street, and a large mkt. place, and is well built, drained, and lighted, and near it are good public walks. Public edifices, the court house, exchange, town hall, assembly rooms, theatre, and co. jail, the custom house, almshouses, house of recovery, and co. infirmary, and numerous places of worship. In the pa. are 8 perpetual curacies, united value 52,817*l.*, mostly in the gift of the vicar. Preston has a grammar school; blue coat, national, & many other schools; a provident society, workhouse, savings' bank, and 3 public libraries; and it is the seat of an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, which has a library of 2,500 vols., and a good museum; also of an agricultural society. The inhabs. are chiefly engaged in linen and cotton weaving and cotton spinning; and in 1838, there were in the bor. 35 cotton mills, besides 6 flax mills, iron works, tanneries, and fishery in the Ribble, &c. Reg. shipping 8,205 tons. Customs rev. (1848) 83,963*l.* It communicates by the Lancaster canal, and by railways, with Wyre, on Morecambe bay, and with Bolton and Manchester. Corp. revenue (1848) 7,928*l.* Mkts., Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Every 20th year a jubilee, called "Preston guild," is held for a month, from the last week in Aug. Preston sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 3,046. It is supposed to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the anc. *Rerigonium*, on the Ribble, about 11 m. distant; & it derived its original name of "Priest's-town," from its religious houses, some traces of which remain.

PRESTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Melcombe-Regis. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 672.—II. co. Glo'ster, near Cirencester. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 220.—III. same co. Area 870 ac. Pop. 75.—IV. co. Kent, near Faversham. Area 950 ac. Pop. 935.—V. same co., 6½ m. E. Canterbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 515.—VI. co. Sussex, near Brighton. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 756.—VII. co. Rutland, hund. Martinsley. Area 980 ac. Pop. 371.—VIII. co. Somerset, adjacent to Yeovil. Area 790 ac. Pop. 379.—IX. co. Suffolk, 15 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 406.—X. co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 1,082. Ann. rev. of charities, 122*l.*—XI. (*Bagott*), co. Warwick, near Henley. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 238.—XII. (*Bisset*), co. and 3½ m. S. Bucks. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 517.—XIII. (*Capes*), co. Northampton, 5 m. S. Daventry. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 354. Ann. rev. of charities, 52*l.*—XIV. (*Deanery*), co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 84.—XV. (*East*), co. Sussex, 15 m. W. Brighton. Area 560 ac. Pop. 270.—XVI. (*Gubbals*), co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 388.—XVII. (*Long*), co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S. Settle. Area 10,090 ac. Pop. 1,568.—XVIII. (*On-Stour*), co. Glo'ster, hund. Deerhurst. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 394.—XIX. (*On-the-Wild-Moors*), co. Salop, 3 m. N. Wellington. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 247. Income of hospital, 1,589*l.* per ann.—XX. (*On-Wye*), co. and 8½ m. W. Hereford. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 260.—XXI. (*Quarter*), a tnshp., co. Cumberland, pa. St. Bees. Pop 4,547.—XXII. co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth. Pop. 919.—XXIII. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Chester, pa. Runcorn. Pop. 607.

PRESTON, a decayed vill. of Scotl., co. Haddington, pa. Prestonpans, 8 m. E. Edinburgh. Pop. 57.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. Cranston, 5 m. E.S.E. Dalkeith.

PRESTON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Virginia. Area 501 sq. m. Pop. 6,866.—II. a tnshp., Connecticut, 45 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,727.—III. a township, New York, 118 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,117.—*Preston Cape* is a headland of N.W. Australia, Ivitt's Land.—*Preston river*, W. Australia, dist. Wellington, after a N.W. course enters Leschenault bay, S.W. Australind.

PRESTONKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Haddington. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 1,869. It has an old castle, formerly the property of the Earl of Bothwell.

PRESTONPANS, a burgh of barony, seaport town, and pa. of Scotl., co. Haddington, on the firth of Forth, 8½ m. E. Edinburgh. Area 760 ac. Pop. 2,234; do. of town, 1,659. It is straggling and ill built, but formerly was of some commercial importance. Its port, Morrison's haven, is ½ m. W. the town. Near it was fought the battle between the royalist army and the Pretender's in 1745.

PRESTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, comprising the town of Oldham. Ac. 21,160. P. 78,545.

PRESTWOULD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. Loughborough. Ac. 4,720. P. 1,043.

PRETSH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 43 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,850.

PRETTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. P. 1,636.

PREUILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. S.W. Loches. Pop. 2,068.

PREVESA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Epirus, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 m. S.W. Arta. Pop. about 4,000. It is defended by a few forts, meanly built, partly out of the ruins of Nicopolis, 3 m. N.ward.—The *Bay of Prevesa*, between the sea and the Gulf of Arta, is about 4 miles in length.

PREZ-EN-PAIL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 21 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. Pop. 3,495. It has a large mkt. for cattle.

PRIAMAN, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its W. coast, 20 m. N. Padang.

PRIBYLOV ISLANDS, a group in Behring sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 170° W., and consisting of the islands St. Paul and St. George, with several islets. They were discovered by the Russian navigator Pribylov in 1786, since which time, 3 millions of sea-bear skins are reported to have been taken on them, besides otter and seal skins.

PRIDDY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. Wells. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 313.—*Priddy's Hard* is an islet in Portsmouth harbour, off the N. side of Gosport, and on which is a powder magazine.

PRIDROISK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk, 19 m. W.N.W. Drissa. Pop. 1,500.

PRIEBUS, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 57 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. 1,062. It has manufs. of woollen & linen cloths.

PRIEGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Cordova, in the Sierra di Algarrinejo. P. 13,464. It has 14 public fountains, an old castle, and Roman and Moorish remains. Manufs. woollens and silks.—II. a town, prov. and 24 m. N.N.W. Cuença. Pop. 1,290.

PRIEPOL, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj. & 50 m. W.N.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2,000.

PRIESTHOLM, an islet of N. Wales, co. and off the N.E. coast of Anglesey, pa. Penmon, about 1 m. from the shore. It is frequented by nums. sea-birds, and has some rabbit warrens.

PRIESTWICK, a burgh of barony of Scotl., co. Ayr, 1 m. S.S.W. Monktown. Pop. 1,152.

PRILUKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Kiev, 20 m. S. Mashnovka. Pop. 1,550.

PRILUKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 123 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. circ. Pop. 3,250.

PRINCE CHARLES ISLAND, off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 78° 30′ N., lon. 11° E.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, one of the British colonies of N. America, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, mostly between lat. 46° & 47° N., and lon. 62° and 64° 30′ W., separated S. & W. from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait. Area 2,150 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 47,034; in 1846, it was estimated at 56,000, nearly half of whom were Rom. Catholics, and mostly Highland Scotch, Irish, and Acadian French settlers. Surface generally level, or undulating, and well watered. Shores indented by numerous inlets. The island is entirely composed of carboniferous sandstone, and coal is abundant. Climate milder than in the surrounding British colonies. Soil fertile; about 100,000 ac., or nearly 1-14th of the area, are under cultivation. Most of the grains & vegetables raised in England come to perfection in this colony; timber is plentiful, and the pastures are of a superior quality. The fisheries are important, as is ship-building. Trade principally with Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent colonies, with which its agricultural produce, timber, deals, shipping, and fish, are exchanged for colonial and manufactured products. Value of exports (1844) 59,048*l.*; do. of imports, 94,090*l.* In the same year 535 vessels, aggregate burden 37,574 tons, entered, and 631 do., burden 40,263 tons, cleared out of its ports. Shipping owned in the colony, 237 vessels, aggregate burden 13,861 tons. Government vested in a lieutenant-governor, a council of 9 mems., and a house of assembly of 18 mems., elected by the inhabitants. Charlottetown is the cap. Principal vills. are George Town, St David's, and Dartmouth.—II. an island of Upper Canada, Midland dist., on the W. side of Lake Ontario, separated from the mainland by the bay of Quinté. Length 36 m., breadth very irregular, and varies to 20 m.

PRINCE FREDERICK HARBOUR, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 15° S., lon. 125° E. Coasts steep, and it is full of islets.—*Prince Frederick Sound*, Russian America, is in lat. 57° 6′ N., lon. 133° 48′ W.

PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN, a vill. of U. S., N. America, Maryland, on Parker's creek, 31 m. S.S.W. Annapolis. Pop. about 500.

PRINCE HENRY (OR LOSTANGE) ISLAND, in the Pacific Oc., Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 43′ S., lon. 141° 42′ W.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND, British N. Amer., is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5′ N., lon. 90° W.

PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO, Russian America, is mostly betw. lat. 54° 25′ & 56° 30′ N., and lon. 132° & 134° W., 40 m. N. Queen Charlotte island.—(*Cape*), the W. extremity of N. America, on Behring sea, lat. 66° N., and lon. 167° 59′ W. On its S. side the coast is bold, on the N. low and swampy.—(*Island*), Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 15° 16′ 30″ S., lon. 147° 22′ W., and called also Dean, or Oanna isl.—II. an isl., Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, lat. 6° 30′ S., lon. 105° 12′ E. On it is a town named Samadang.—(*Islands*), a group, Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria.—*Prince of Wales Island*, British India, is named PENANG.

PRINCE REGENT BAY, W. coast of Greenland, is in lat. 76° N., lon. 66° W.—(*Inlet*), British N. America, between lat. 72° and 74° N., lon. 88° & 95° W., leads from Barrow Strait into Boothia Gulf, and was discovered in 1819.—(*River*), N.W. Australia, enters the Indian O. in lat. 15° 17′ S., lon. 124° 50′ E.

PRINCE RUPERT BAY, British W. Indies, is on the N.W. coast of the island Dominica, bounded N.ward by Prince Rupert's Head, and has the town Portsmouth on its E. coast.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island belonging to Portugal, in the bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 m. S.S.W. Fernando Po. Length, N. to S., 10 m., breadth 5 m. Surface mountainous, and in the centre it rises to 3,000 feet in height. Good crops of coffee and provisions are raised; but not many years ago the principal trade of the inhabitants was said to be in slaves. Chief fort and harbour St Antonio, on its E. coast.

PRINCES' ISLANDS (THE), (Greek *Daimonnisoi*), Sea of Marmora, 13 m. S. Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor, consist of 9 islands, the largest being Prinkipos and Chalki. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys, in which corn, fruits, and wine, are raised, and cattle are reared for consumption in the Turkish capital. Nu-

merous visiters resort to them, attracted by the beauty of their scenery & agreeable climate.

PRINCESS ANN, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Maryland, on the Manokin, 70 m. S.S.E Annapolis. Pop. 850. It is regularly laid out, and has several churches, a court house, jail, and bank, and near it is Washington college.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY, N.E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 14° 29′ S., lon. 144° E., and has a breadth of 30 m. Over its head is a level-topped hill, named by Capt. Cooke, Jones' Table Land.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY, N.E. Australia, is in lat. 14° S., lon. 144° E., and contains Claremont Islands, with numerous reefs.

PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR, W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet, is a bay of King George's Sound, capable of receiving the largest ships. On its N. side is the town Albany.—The *Princess Royal Islands*, British N. Amer., are in the Pacific Ocean, N. Vancouver Island.

PRINCETON, a bor. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 11 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 3,055. It is neatly built. The New Jersey college is located here.—II. a township, Massachusetts, 13 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Pop. 1,347. In it is Wachussett mountain, 3,000 ft. in height.—III. New York, co. & 8 m. W. Schenectady. Pop. 1,201.

PRINCETOWN, a marit. town of Prince Edward Island, cap. Prince co., on the N. coast, 35 m. N.W. Charlotte Town.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, Russian Amer., is on its S. coast, between lat. 60° and 61° 20′ N., & lon. 146° and 148° W. It contains numerous islands, but is without a good harbour.—*Prince William Island* is in the Feejee group, Pacific Ocean, and *Prince William Henry*, or *Matthias*, also in the Pacific, is an island N.W. of New Hanover, in lat. 1° 28′ S., lon. 149° E., 60 m. in circ., mountainous and wooded.

PRINCIPATO (CITRA and ULTRA), two contiguous provs. of the kingdom of Naples, the former extending along the Mediterranean, the latter inland, and together enclosed landward by the provs. Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Molise, Capitanata, and Basilicata. United area 2,412 sq. m., and pop. (1845) 922,113. Surface mountainous, especially in P. Ultra; the Volturno and Sele rivers, and their affls., water numerous fertile valleys, and the vegetation of both provs. is most luxuriant. Rearing live stock is an important branch of industry. Chief cities Salerno, Nocera, Sarno, Amalfi, & Diano, in P. Citra; & Avellino, Atribaldo, Ariano, Frigento, St Angelo, & Lacedogna, in P. Ultra.

PRINKIPOS, one of the PRINCES' ISLANDS.

PRIOCCA, a vill., N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuneo, prov. Alba, 28 m. S.E. Turin. P. of comm. 1,933. —*Priola* is a comm. and vill., prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1,515.

PRIOR, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 7½ m. S.W. Cahirciveen. Area 11,798 ac. P. 3,323.

PRIOR'S LEE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Salop, pa. and 3 m. W.N.W. Shiffnal. Pop. 2,470.

PRIPET, a river of Russian Poland, chiefly in the gov. Minsk, after a N. and E. course of 350 m., joins the Dnieper, on the W., 43 m. N. Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

PRIPRI, a town of Siam, on a small river, 80 m. S.W. Bangkok.

PRISREND, or PERSERIN, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., on the Rieka, 4 m. from its confl. with the Drin, and 80 m. E. Scutari. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000. It is the see of Greek and R. Cath. bishops, and has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, large manufs. of fire arms, and an active trade with adjacent towns.

PRISTEN, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Kharkhov, 9 m. S. Kupiansk, on the Oskol. Pop. 1,500.

PRISTINA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 42 m. N.N.W. Uskup. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, towers, and palisades, and is said to contain handsome mosques, large bazaars, and some baths. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I.

PRISTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. S.W. Bath. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 322.

PRITTLEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 17 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 2,339.

PRITZERBE, a town of Prussia, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Brandenburg, on the Havel. Pop. 1,005.

PRITZWALK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 65 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Domnitz. Pop. 3,909.

PRIVAS, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Ardèche, 26 m. S.W. Valence. Pop. 3,203. It has manufs. of blankets & coarse woollen goods.

PRIVAT (ST), several comms. & vills. of France. —I. dep. Correze, 17 m. E.S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,150.—II. (*d'Allier*), dep. II. Loire, near the Allier, 10 m. W.S.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,450.

PRIVETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Petersfield. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 273.

PRIVITZ, or PRIVIDIA, a town of N. Hungary, co. and 40 m. N.E. Neutra, with a Piarist college, and a trade in corn. Pop. 4,730.

PRIZIAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 20 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 2,060.

PROBY ISLAND, Pacific O., Friendly Islands.

PROCIDA, *Prochyta*, an island at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Naples, S. Italy, N.E. Ischia, and separated from the mainland by a channel 1½ m. across. Lat. 40° 45′ 50″ N., lon. 14° E. Length 3 m., breadth 1½ m. It has on its S.E. side a bay, on which is the chief town of same name, having a royal palace, occasionally resorted to by the court, 8 churches, a convent, and orphan asylum, with an active fishery, and a brisk coasting trade.

PRODANO, *Prote*, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off the W. coast of the Morea, Greece, 12 m. N.W. Navarin. Length 2 m.; breadth 1 m.

PROME, or PRI, a town of Burmese dom., on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, here 1 m. across, 240 m. N.N.W. Rangoon. Lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 95° 5′ E. It is 1½ m. in circ., and enclosed by a brick wall, stockade, and ditch, outside of which are some extensive suburbs, and immediately S.ward several steep hills crowned with pagodas. In 1825, the British lost here, in seven months, by disease, 405 men, out of a force of 3,021. Around it are many gardens and rice grounds.

PRONSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 31 m. S. Riasan, cap. dist., on the Pronia. Pop. (including suburbs) 6,700, chiefly agricultural. The town proper, founded in the 12th century, and mostly built of wood, has 8 churches.

PROPIHA, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 85 m. N.N.E. Sergipe, on the riv. San Francisco.

PROPOISK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. S.E. Moghilev. Pop. 1,800.

PROPONTIS (SEA OF). [MARMORA.]

PROSKUROV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 53 m. N. Kamenietz.

PROSNA, a river of Europe, which, after a N. course of 100 m. between Silesia & Poland, joins the Warta, 38 m. S.E. Posen.

PROSSNITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 13 m. S.W. Olmutz, on the Rumza. Pop. (1845) 8,700, of whom 1,500 are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, has manufactures of woollen cloth, cashmeres, linen, and cotton stuffs, extensive distilleries and breweries.

PROSPECT, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 54 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 3,492.

PROTOPOPOVKA, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, on the Donetz, 17 m. W.N.W. Izium. Pop. 1,700.

PROVENÇAL ISL., Mediterranean, is off the S. coast of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 33° 47′ E.

PROVENCE, an old prov. of France, in the S.E., the cap. of which was Aix, now forming the deps. B.-du-Rhône, Var, B. Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse. The country which the Romans called *Provincia* composed the whole of the Narbonnaise. In the 9th century it gave name to the kingdom of Burgundy, or Provence, afterwards called Arles. [BURGUNDY.]

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.E. Madagascar.—II. (or *Old Providence*), Caribbean Sea, 100 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. 13° 21′ N., lon. 81° 22′ W. Length 10 m., breadth 4 m. It is fertile but uninhabited. Providence is the name of a cape, Patagonia, of islands N.W. Mysory, E. Archipelago, and of a lake and fort, British N. Amer.; and *Providence Channels* separate several of the Bahama islands. [NEW PROVIDENCE.]

PROVIDENCE, a city and seaport of the U. S., N. Amer., and the second in size in the New England states, cap. state Rhode Island, on both sides of Providence riv., here crossed by 2 bridges, at its influx into the head of Narragansett Bay, 30 m. from the Atlantic, 40 m. S.S.W. Boston, with which, and with Stonington & Connecticut, it communicates by railway, and with Worcester (Massachusetts) by the Blackstone canal. Lat. 41° 49′ 6″ N., lon. 71° 24′ 7″ W. Pop. 23,171. It is well built and thriving. Principal edifices, the *arcade*, the Brown university, with the state house, a theatre, Friends' school, athenæum, and charitable institutions. Manufs. are flourishing, cotton factories and bleaching grounds extensive, with dye houses, iron works, manufs. of all kinds of domestic articles, breweries, distilleries, corn and fulling mills, a large share in the fisheries, and a trade with China. Vessels of 900 tons reach its wharfs. It was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams, and presented the first instance of a community established on principles of perfect religious toleration.

PROVIDENCE, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Rhode Island. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 58,073.—II. a tnshp., New York, 41 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,507.—III. Pennsylvania, with the vill. Centreville. Pop. 1,169.—IV. (*East & West*), Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 2,632.

PROVINCETOWN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on the extreme N.W. point of Cape Cod, 51 m. E.S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,122, employed in fisheries. It has a good harbour. Salt is extensively manufactured here.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, immediately opposite Penang (Prince of Wales' Island). It consists of a strip of country 35 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth. Area 140 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 47,545, mostly Malays. Surface undulating. Climate healthy. Principal products, rice, pepper, sugar, and cocoa nuts, with poultry & cattle, which it supplies to Penang. It is under the Bengal presidency, and governed by an assistant to the British resident in Penang.

PROVINS, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 29 m. E. Melun. Pop. (1846) 5,798. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, and trade in grain and wool. In its vicinity roses are extensively cultivated for medicine and perfumery. In the middle ages, Provins was rich from its commerce and manufs.

PRUDHOE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Ovingham, with a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle railway, 7 m. E.S.E. Corebridge.

PRÜM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 33 m. N.N.W. Treves. Pop. 2,250. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded by Pepin, and in which the emperor Lothaire died in A.D. 853.

PRUSA, a city of Asia Minor. [BRUSA.]

PRUSSIA (KINGDOM OF), or PRUSSIAN STATES (Germ. *Königreich von Preussen*), a kingdom of Central Europe, situated between lat. 49° 12′ and 55° 53′ N., and lon. 6° and 22° 50′ E., cap. Berlin. Prussia is composed of two distinct, and very unequal portions, separated by the territories of Brunswick, Hessen, Waldeck, Lippe, and Nassau. The E. most and largest portion, or Prussia E. of the Weser, is bounded E. by Russia, S. by Austria, Saxony, and Electoral Hessen, W. by Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg, and N. by the Baltic Sea. The W. portion, or RHENISH PRUSSIA (*Rhein Preussen*), is bounded E. by H.-Darmstadt, Nassau, Electoral Hessen, Waldeck, Brunswick, Lippe, and part of Hanover; S. by France, Rhenish Bavaria, and parts of Oldenburg and Hamburg; W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg; and N. by Hanover. Besides these great portions, Prussia possesses some small dists. in the duchies of Saxony & the princips. of Hessen. The distance between the E. and W. extremities of Prussia, is 715 m.; the E. portion is 550 m. long, E. to W., and 185 to 435 m. broad, N. to S.; and the W. portion 250 m. in length, N. to S., and 45 to 120 m. in breadth, E. to W. Divisions, area, and pop. as follows:—

Provinces.	Square m.	Pop. (1846.)	Chief Cities.
E. Prussia, -	15,010	1,480,318	Konigsberg.
W. Prussia, -	10,023	1,079,105	
Posen (Prus. Poland.)	11,401	1,364,399	Posen.
Pomerania, -	12,204	1,165,073	Stettin.
Silesia, -	15,762	3,065,809	Breslau.
Brandenburg, -	15,690	2,066,993	Potsdam.
Saxony, -	9,788	1,742,432	Magdeburg.
Westphalia, -	7,819	1,445,719	Munster.
Rhenish Prussia,	10,251	2,763,080	Cologne.
Total, -	107,958	16,112,948	,,

In 1815 the population of Prussia was only 10,250,000.

The surface of Prussia is in general flat, except in the W. (prov. Saxony), where it is traversed by parts of the Harz mntns. and the Thüringerwald, and in the S. between Silesia & Bohemia, by the Riesen Gebirge, or Giant mntns. The E. provs. belong to the basin of the Baltic, in which the chief rivers are, the Memel, or Niemen, the Pregel, Vistula, and Oder, with its affluent the Warta. The W. provs. belong to the basin of the North Sea, and are watered by the Elbe, and its affluents the Saale, Havel, and Spree, the Weser, Ems, and Rhine, with its affluents the Moselle & Lippe. The canal of Bromberg connects the Vistula with the Warta, the canal of Finow unites the Oder with the Havel, an affluent of the Elbe; and the canal of Frederick William connects the Oder with the Spree. The Rhine, which is here navigable for large vessels, and is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, separates Rhenish Prussia into two nearly equal parts, each of which has an elevated table-land and a low plain; the chief part of the table-land lies N.

of the Moselle, on l. b. of the Rhine, and is called the Eifel and the Hohe Veen, 1,600 feet in elevation. This region is of basaltic formation, intermixed with tracts of lava; it presents evident traces of volcanic action. On the rt. b. of the Rhine, the table-land forms the elevated ridge of the Taunus, mean elevation about 2,000 feet, culminating point the Feldberg 2,850 feet; this table-land extends N. between the rivers Lahn and Sieg, where it is called the Westerwald, mean elevation 1,600 feet. The coasts of the Baltic are covered with extensive lagoons, the principal of which are the Curische-Haff at the mouth of the Niemen, the Frische-Haff at the mouths of the Vistula and Pregel, and the Stettiner-Haff at the mouth of the Oder. The E. provs. are remarkable for the great number of lakes they contain; of these, Lake Spirding has an area of 20 sq. m., and Lake Mauer is nearly as large. The islands of Prussia are Rügen, Usedom, and Wollin, in the Baltic. The climate of Prussia, generally temperate and salubrious, is humid and cold in the N., but in Rhenish Prussia it is warm enough for the production of excellent wine. Mean temp. of year in E. Prussia (Prussia proper), lat. 50° 30′, at an elevation of 40 feet, 43°; Central Prussia, lat. 52° 30′, elevation 210 feet, 48°; Rhenish Prussia, lat. 51°, elevation 250 feet, 49°.5 Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain, in the W. provs., 20 inches, decreasing towards the E. Prevailing winds W. and cold, often severe. The soil is fertile in many places, and grain is produced in sufficient quantity for the dense population, and is even exported to a considerable extent. The most fertile dists. occur along the course of the Niemen and Vistula, on l. b. of the Oder, and on the Elbe, where the vicinity of Magdeburg is so fertile that it is called the granary of Berlin. The most barren region is the Tucheler Heide, in the prov. W. Prussia, 50 m. long & 25 m. broad, which is covered with sand, interspersed with stunted shrubs. The cap. is situated in an extensive sandy plain, which is interspersed with fertile tracts, and covered in some places with fine forests. Agriculture, which forms the chief source of national wealth, is carefully conducted; the principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, hops, & tobacco; fruit is not widely cultivated. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Prussia, on the banks of the Moselle & Rhine, and to a small extent in detached districts of Central and E. Prussia. The pasturage is excellent; sheep, cattle, & horses, of improved breeds, are extensively reared; and wool is an important product. Goats are numerous in the mountain dists. of Silesia and Saxony; swine in Pomerania, Saxony, and Westphalia, which last is celebrated for its hams; wild boars, stags, fallow deer, hares, and rabbits, are plentiful, as are wolves and foxes; bears are seldom met with. The lynx, beaver, badger, otter, weasel, and marten, are common, but the ermine is rare. Wild geese are extremely numerous. Bees are extensively reared, and the breeding of the silk worm has recently assumed importance. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, are worked in the provs. of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, & in the Harz mountains; the mountains are well wooded, and contain marble and some of the precious stones. Amber (a government monopoly) is found on the shores of the Baltic. The manufactures of Prussia are very extensive, and have recently become important; the chief branches are linens, in all the provs.; woollen cloths, and cottons, in Rhenish Prussia, at Barmen, Crefeld, and Elberfeld, silk stuffs, iron founding, carriage building, saddlery, chemical products, sugar refining, and brewing. The porcelain of Saxony, called Dresden china, is much esteemed. Commerce is very active in Prussia, and has been greatly developed by the establishment of the commercial customs union (Zollverein), by the many navigable rivers, excellent roads, and canals; and by railways, which extend from the capital in all directions [BERLIN], connected with which, are 5 great lines of telegraph extending to the chief points of the frontier. The chief exports are the productions of the soil & the manufs. of the country. Imports colonial produce, cotton, silk, tobacco, printed calicoes, silks, &c. The pop. of Prussia comprise two principal races,—I. the Germans, who form the majority,—and II. the Slavonians in the grand duchy of Posen, in Prussia proper, and in a part of Upper Silesia. The government is a hereditary monarchy; the authority of the king is absolute, but modified by provincial estates, and further by a constitution, granted 1847. Calvinism is the religion of the royal family, and of the majority of the people, but all sects are tolerated. The proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics is as 5 to 3; Jews amount to 206,500. Public instruction is more developed in Prussia than in any other country of Europe: except Saxony, it possesses the celebrated universities of Berlin, Halle, and Bonn, besides those of Breslau, Griefswalde, and Königsberg; and numerous literary and learned societies. The system of education established by the government, is of a thoroughly practical nature, and is considered the most complete and efficient in Europe. The different classes of schools are —I. the elementary school, at which the great majority of the people receive their education. —II. the city school, which is always attached to a gymnasium.—III. the gymnasium, in which Latin and Greek are taught. In most of the small towns are normal schools for the training of teachers. The universities are all under the control of the government. In 1843, there were in all 25,597 schools in Prussia, of which 23,646 were elementary schools. Attendance at school is compulsory. In the middle of the 13th cent., the Teutonic knights subjugated E. Prussia, and converted the people to christianity. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, appropriated the country in 1525, his family augmented these possessions; and Frederick, one of his descendants obtained the title of King in 1701, he acquired the principality of Neuchâtel in Switzerland. By the treaty of Utrecht, William I. obtained a portion of the duchy of Gelders, he acquired the duchy of Limburg, and took from Sweden the greater part of Pomerania. Frederick II. (the Great) conquered Silesia, which was abandoned by Austria in 1742; this king and his successor took part in the dismemberment of Poland, and thus acquired the grand duchy of Posen. By the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, and the greater part of Prussian Poland; but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna restored all these estates, except a part of Poland, and at the same time granted to Prussia a part of Saxony, and the duchy of the Lower Rhine.

Military service for 3 years is imperative on all the male pop., who subsequently form the *Landwehr*, the 1st battalion of which is composed of men from 25 to 32, and the 2d, men from 32 to 39 years of age. The *landsturm* comprises all others capable of bearing arms between the ages

of 17 and 50. In 1849, the standing army was 137,000: the men capable of bearing arms 837,000. Prussia has no navy, but the mercantile marine under the direction of the *Seehandlung Institute* is under the control of the government. Public rev. (1849) 88,566,380 dollars. Public debt with interest 1st Jan. 1849, 162,861,444 dollars.

PRUSSIA (EAST), or DUCAL PRUSSIA, a prov. of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper. It long belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, was created duke, under the sovereignty of Poland, in 1525; afterwards it gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia, in which it now forms the regencies of Königsberg and Gumbinnen.

PRUSSIA (WESTERN), or ROYAL PRUSSIA, a prov. of Prussia, now comprised in Prussia Proper, in which it forms the 2 regs. of Danzig and Marienwerder. It formerly belonged to Poland, when Danzig was its capital.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a prov. of Prussia, formed by the union of East and West Prussia, cap. Königsberg. It is div. into the regs. Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Danzig, and Marienwerder.

PRUSSIA (RHENISH), a prov. of Prussia, in the W., cap. Cologne. It was formed by the union of the 2 provs. of Cleve-Berg and Lower Rhine.

PRUSZANY, or PRUSHANZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 79 m. S.S.E. Grodno. P. 2,120.

PRUTH, a riv. of E. Europe, rises in the Carpathian mntns., flows at first E., through Galicia & the Bukovina, and afterwards S.S.E. betw. Moldavia and Bessarabia, and at Reni, 75 m. from the Black sea, joins the Danube, of which it is the last great affl. on the left. Total course 360 m. Affls. numerous, but none considerable.

PRZASZNIC, a town of Poland, prov. and 59 m. N.E. Plock, cap. co., on the Wegierka. P. 3,500.

PRZELAUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,760.

PRZEMYSL, or PREMISLIA, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the San, 51 m. W. Lemberg. Pop. (1845) 4,000, of whom 2,464 are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and has ruins of a castle, Rom. Catholic & Greek-United churches, a Benedictine monastery, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufs. of linens and leather.

PRZESTITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 12 m. N. Klauttau, on the Bradawka. Pop. 1,623.

PRZEWORSK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 22 m. E. Rzeszow. Pop. 2,950.

PRZIBRAM, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 21 m. S.S.W. Beraun. Pop. 4,100. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen cloth, potash works, and rich silver & lead mines.—*Przischowitz* is a vill., circ. and 28 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,910.

PRZYSUCHA, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Radomka, 24 m. W.S.W. Radom. P. 3,000.

PSILIORITI (MOUNT), *Ida*, the most lofty mntn. of Crete, near its centre, and 7,674 feet high.

PSIOL, a river of Russia, govs. Koursk, Kharkov, and Poltava, after a S.S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Dnieper, 10 m. E.S.E. Krementchug.

PSKOV, a gov. of Russia, betw. lat. 56° and 58° N., and lon. 27° 15′ and 32° E., enclosed by the govs. St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, & Livonia. Area 17,150 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 775,800. Surface mostly flat. Rivs. nums., but none large. At its N.W. extremity is the lake of Pskov, connected with that of Peipus. Marshes numerous. Soil infertile, but more corn is grown than is required for the consumption of the pop. Forests extensive. Cattle are not extensively reared, and manufs. are unimportant. The gov. is subdiv. into 8 dists. Princip. towns, Pskov, the cap., Toropetz, and Veliki-Luki.—*Pskov*, or *Pleskov*, the cap., on the Velikaja, near its mouth in Lake Pskov, is 162 m. S.W. St Petersburg. Pop. 9,000, but it is said to have been formerly 60,000. It is partly built of stone, and comprises the kremlin, or citadel, the middle town and the great town, all enclosed by earthen ramparts. Principal buildings, the archbishop's residence & the consistory, cathedral, a Lutheran and 60 Greek churches, several convents, and several schools. It has manufs. of leather, a considerable export trade, and an annual fair, at which large quantities of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, books, jewellery, &c., are sold. This town is mentioned in Russian history as early as A.D. 903.

PSKOV (LAKE OF), Russia, between the govs. Pskov and St Petersburg, is a S. limb of Lake Peipus, 22 m. in length; greatest breadth 12 m. It receives the Velikaja river on the S.E.

PTITSH, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 8 m. S.S.W. Dubno. Pop. about 1,500.

PUBLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. W. Bath. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 841.

PUCCULOE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Dacca-Jelalpoor, 37 m. N.W. Dacca.

PUCHÓ, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. & 19 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 1,948.

PUCKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Area 320 ac. Pop. 229.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 2,110. P. 862.

PUDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 11 m. N.N.W. Bedford. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 602.—II. co. Devon, 6½ m. N. Crediton, with a station on the Great Western railw. Ac. 1,700. P. 212.

PUDDLESTONE-WITH-WHITE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4½ m. E. Leominster. Ac. 1,980. P. 277.

PUDWITZ (Pol. *Powiedzisko*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Posen. P. 1,900.

PUDLEIN, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 9 m. N.N.E. Kesmark. Pop. 2,300. It has an anc. castle, Rom. Catholic and Piarist colleges, and near it is a chapel often resorted to in pilgrimage.

PUDOSH, or PUDOGA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 65 m. E. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,500.

PUDSEY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Calverley. Pop. 10,002, chiefly employed in the manufs. of woollens. It has a mechanics' institute, and branch bank.

PUDUCOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 57 m. N.E. Madura. It is regularly & well built, & has a Hindoo palace, having been the cap. of an independent rajahship.

PUEBLA (LA), a dep. of the Mexican Confed., between lat. 16° 20′ & 20° 15′ N., and lon. 97° & 99° 15′ W., having S. the Pacific O., & landward the deps. Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca. Area 18,440 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 661,902. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac table land, & within it is Popocatepetl mntn. The Nasca riv. traverses it nearly throughout. It contains the towns La Puebla, Cholula, Tlascala, and Tehuacan.—*La Puebla*, the cap., is situated on a declivity, 76 m. E.S.E. Mexico. Pop. 50,000. It is regularly built and well paved; houses of stone, and many with iron balconies and painted fronts. It has a vast number of richly decorated religious edifices, an episcopal and 2 other colleges, manufs. of glass, earthenwares, and soap.

PUEBLA (LA), or POBLAT, a small town of Majorca, on a height, 27 m. N.E. Palmas. P. 3,012.

PUEBLA (LA), numerous small towns of Spain.—I. (*P. d'Alcocer*), at the foot of the sierra d'Alcocer, prov. and 87 m. E. Badajos. Pop. 2,612.—II. (*P. de Almuradiel*), prov. and 50 m. S.E.

Toledo. Pop. 1,985.—III. (*P. de Arenoso*), prov. & 31 m. N.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,158. —IV. (*P. de Arganzon*), prov. Alava, 9 m. N.E. Miranda. Near this the battle of Vitoria commenced in 1813.—V. (*P. de Cazaba*), prov. & 35 m. S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,882.—VI. (*P. de Don Fadrique*), prov. and 77 m. N.E. Granada, at the foot of Mt. Calar. Pop. 6,555. It has 4 pa. churches, manufs. of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.—VII. (*P. de Guzman*), prov. and 30 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 3,855.—VIII. (*P. de la Calzada*), prov. and 16 m. E. Badajos. Pop. 2,160. —IX. (*P. de la Reyna*), prov. & 40 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,200.—X. (*P. del Dean*), prov. Coruña, 29 m. S.W. Santiago. Pop. 1,840.—XI. (*P. de los Infantes*), prov. Sevilla, 19 m. N.W. Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities.—XII. (*P. de Montalvan*), prov. and 17 m. W. Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. 4,333. It has a picturesque castle, and a palace of the dukes of Uceda.—XIII. (*P. de Sanabria*), prov. and 53 m. N.W. Zamora. Pop. 849.—XIV. (*P. de Sancho Perez*), prov. and 36 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 1,892. —XV. (*P. Nueva*), prov. Toledo, 7 m. S. Talavera. Pop. 2,400.—XVI. (*P. de Hijar*). [HIJAR.]

PUEBLO VIEJO ("old town"), a maritime town of the Mexican Confed., dep. Vera Cruz, 6 m. S.E. Tampico, on Lake Tampico. Pop. 1,500, who export large quantities of salted prawns to the interior. The town is meanly built; its harbour is shallow, & it has now little foreign trade.

PUENTA GORDA, a settlement of Caribs, British Honduras, 150 m. S. Balize.

PUENTE ("a bridge"), numerous petty towns of Spain.—I. (*P. del Arzobispo*), prov. Toledo, near the Tagus, 18 m. S.W. Talavera. Pop. 979.—II. (*P. del Congosto*), prov. and 43 m. W. Avila, on the Tormes. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*P. de Eume*), prov. and 13 m. E. Coruña, on the Eume, here crossed by a long ancient bridge. Pop. 2,170.—IV. (*P. Genil*), prov. & 27 m. S. Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. (1845) 6,408, engaged in woollen weaving, and in oil and earthenware factories.—V. (*P. la Reyna*), Navarra, prov. & 13 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on the Arga, here crossed by 4 bridges. Pop. 3,700.—*Puentes de Garcia Rodriguez* is a town, prov. and 24 m. E.N.E. Coruña. P. 1,496.

PUERCO, a river of Texas, and the princip. affl. of the Rio Grande, which it joins near lat. 29° 15′ N., lon. 103° W., after a S. course of 500 miles.

PUERS, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. & 12 m. S.S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 4,000.

PUERTO, "a port," a prefix to the names of many places in Spain.—I. (*P. de Santa Maria*), a city in the prov. and 7 m. N.E. Cadiz, on r. b. of the Guadalete, near its mouth in the bay of Cadiz. Pop. (1845) 17,930. The town is uninteresting. It is the principal place for the export of the wines of Xerez, 7 m. N.E. Many extensive English and French wine merchants are established here. It supplies Cadiz with water. —II. (*P. Real*), a seaport town of the same prov. on the bay, and 6 m. E. of Cadiz. Pop. 3,871. It has manufs. of leather.—III. (*P. Llano*), a town in the prov. & 21 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,812, who manuf. lace.—IV. (*P. Marin*), a town in the prov., and 12 m. S.W. Lugo, on the Minho, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. Pop. 553.

PUERTO BELLO, a seaport town of S. America, New Granada, dep. & 40 m. N.N.W. Panama, on the N. side of its isthmus. It is surrounded by mountains, and unhealthy, but the excellence of its harb. (whence its name) rendered it formerly of high commercial importance. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739, at which time it was strongly fortified. It has now greatly declined.

PUERTO CABELLO, a seaport town of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. Caracas, in the Gulf of Triste, 20 m. N.W. Valencia, of which it is the port. The town stands on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge. It is unhealthy, but has a good harbour, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade. In 1844, 32 British vessels entered and sailed from the port.

PUERTO-DE-LA-MAR, or PORT-LA-MAR. [COBIJA.]

PUERTO PRINCIPE (SANTA MARIA DE), an inland city of Cuba, cap. its central dep., 36 m. W.S.W. its port, Las Nuevitas, on the N. coast, between the rivulets Tinima and Jatibonico. Climate hot and humid. Pop. of its jurisdiction (1845) 32,996 whites; 6,165 free blacks; & 9,851 slaves, half of whom were on sugar and coffee estates.

PUERTO VIEJO, a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. & 85 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

PUFFIN ISLAND, a rocky islet of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, in St. Finnan's bay, 3 m. S.E. Breahead, Valentia island.

PUGLIA, a region of S. Italy. [APULIA]—II. a river, which joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PUGMAN, or PEMGHAN, a town and fort of Afghanistan, 13 m. W. Cabool, on affl. of Cabool riv.

PUICELEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 11 m. N.W. Gaillac. Pop. 2,153.

PUIG, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Valencia, on a hill close to the Mediterr. P. 2,050.

PUIGCERDA, a fortified frontier town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N.W. Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1,824. It is the residence of a military governor, and has manufs. of woollens.

PUISEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arrond. & 12 m. E. Pithiviers. Pop. 1,876.—*Puisserguier* is a comm. and vill., dep. Herault, 9 m. W.N.W. Beziers. Pop. 1,745.

PUJOLS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 13 m. N.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,570.

PUKANTZ (Hung. *Bakabanya*), a mining town of N. Hungary, co. Honth, 9 m. S.W. Schemnitz. Pop. 2,350.

PULA, a comm. and marit. town of Sardinia, div. and 15 m. S.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. 1,235.

PULAWY, a town of Poland, gov. & 30 m. N.W. Lublin, on rt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 3,000.

PULBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the anc. Roman road, Stone street, 8 m. N.N.W. Arundel. Area 6,610 ac. Pop. 2,006.

PULFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Chester, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester railw. Area 2,570 ac. P. 335. Two m. distant is Eaton hall (Marquis of Westminster).

PULHAM, a town of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.W. Harleston, in the two pas. St. Mary and St. Magdalen, the united area of which is 3,270 ac. Pop. 1,155.—II. (*East*), a pa., co. Dorset, 7 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 323.

PULICAT (Hind. *Valiacuta*), a marit. town of India, formerly belonging to the Dutch, 20 m. N. Madras, at the S. entrance of the Pulicat lake, an inlet of the sea, 35 m. in length, 12 m. in breadth, bounded seaward by a long narrow isl.

PULLOXHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 1¾ m. S.W. Silsoe. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 611.

PULLY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., 1 m. E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,000.

PULO, "an island," the prefixed name of many islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, some of the principal being—I. (*P. Baniack*), off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 50′ E.—II. (*P. Brasse*), off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, 22 m. W.N.W. Acheen. Circumf. 10 m.—III. (*P. Canton*), China sea, off the coast of

Anam, lat. 15° 20′ N., lon. 109° E.—IV. (*P. Ciecer de Mer*), China sea, 60 m. S. Cape Padaran, Cochin-China, and yielding many edible birds' nests.—V. (*P. Condore*), a cluster of islands, China sea, 120 m. E. Point Camboja, the principal island, 12 m. in length, having a vill. and good anchorage.—VI. (*P. Dattoo*), off the W. coast of Borneo, lat. 0° 7′ N., lon. 108° 37′ E.—VII. (*P. Dammer*), off the S. extremity of Gilolo. Circumf. about 30 m.—VIII. (*P. Labuan*), off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 50 m. N. Borneo, and lately taken possession of by the English.—IX. (*P. Lancavi*), W. coast of the Malay peninsula at the mouth of the river Quedah. Pop. 3,000.—X. (*P. Laut*), off the S.E. extremity of the island Borneo. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 35 m.—*Little Pulo Laut* is a group 55 m. S.W.ward.—XI. (*P. Nancy*), off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. Acheen.—XII. (*P. Oby*, or *Ubi*), China sea, 20 m. S. Point Camboja. [PENANG.] For others not here mentioned, refer to additional names.

PULO ANAPHI, an islet, Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. S.E. Santorin.

PULO LONTAR, an isl. of the Indian O., off the S.W. coast of Lr. Siam, lat. 7° 45′ N., lon. 99° E.

PULO PENANG, Prince of Wales isl. [PENANG.]

PULSNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 1,986. The Emperor Alexander of Russia and the King of Prussia had a conference here in 1813.

PULTNEY, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 12 m. N.E. Bath. Pop. 1,784.—II. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,747.

PULTOWA, a town and gov. Poland. [POLTAVA.]

PULTUSK, or PULTOWSK, a town of Poland, prov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Plock, cap. co., on an island formed by the Narew. Pop. 4,500. It is well built, and has a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, a nunnery, and a synagogue, with a brisk trade in corn. Here, in 1703, Charles XII. conquered the Saxons, & on the 26th Dec. 1806, the French gained a victory over the Russians.

PULVERBATCH-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 4,260. P. 543.

PUNA, an island off the W. coast of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. and 40 m. S.W. Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 10 m. Surface well wooded. On its N. side is the vill. Puna, with a tolerable harbour.

PUNCH, a small town of the Punjab, in lat. 33° 51′ N., long. 73° 53′ E., near the frontier of Cashmere, where crossed by the Punch pass 8,500 feet in elevation.

PUNCKNOLL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 425.

PUNDERPOOR (Hind. *Puny-ad-hara-pura*), a town of India, dom. and 89 m. E. Sattarah, on the Beemah. It is regularly and well built, and has several palaces. Pop. 25,000(?).

PUNGANOOR, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. N.W. Arcot.

PUNHETE, a mkt.-town and military post of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Tagus, at the head of its navigation, 9 m. W.N.W. Abrantes. Pop. 1,100. It exports raisins and other fruits.

PUNITZ (Pol. *Powiec*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 44 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,620, partly employed in linen weaving and in brewing.

PUNJAB, an extensive territory of N.W. Hindostan, embracing the country watered by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly and the Sutleje the most easterly. The outline of the district is angular, the apex being at the point where the Indus and the Punjnud meet, in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E. The N. is an elevated region, formed by the Bolor, Tibet, and W. Himalaya mntns., and from whence issue six rivers which flow S.wards through a level and low lying region. The rivers are the Indus, Jhylum, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, and Sutleje. Length from N.E. to S.W., from Nobra in Ladakh to the confluence of the Indus and Punjnud, about 600 m. Breadth from Rampur to Derbend, 350 m. Pop. estimated at 4,740,000, consisting of Sikhs, Cashmerians, and Afghans. The N. part of the state is a range of mntns., with elevation from 20,000 to 27,000 ft. The W. range, enclosing the valley of the Indus, is of granite and primary rocks. The Rupshu Spiti and adjacent part of Ladakh, are of secondary strata, with organic remains; the E. Cashmerian are volcanic and basaltic, with limestones. S. of lat. 34°, the country rapidly slopes to the alluvial plain of the Punjab, which extends for several hundred m. without any considerable eminence except the salt ranges at the base of the Himalaya, which contain immense beds of rock-salt, as also alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. The great plain is divided by the intersections of its rivers into 5 *doabs*. The soil in general is sandy and barren, but with many fertile spots intermixed, and there are abundant means of irrigation. Summer temp. of the plains excessively hot and dry; winter cool, and not unfrequently frost. Temp. at Lahore in June, in the shade, 112° Fahr. The vegetation of the Punjab resembles that of E. India. The sugar-cane, palm, orange, and other fruit-trees flourish, and all kinds of grain crops are raised, as also opium, indigo, tobacco. Camels, buffaloes, horses, are reared in the extensive pasture lands, but rural industry is by no means generally practised. Silk and cotton fabrics are manufactured in the towns, as also carpets, shawls, and warlike arms. A considerable transit trade is carried on in goods imported from eastern India and carried westward; bullion, silk, drugs, and dyes being received in return. The population is of a mixed kind. In the N. are Tibetan Mongolians, and the remains of former Afghan conquerors are scattered over the whole country; the great majority of the people are Punjab Jats, descendants of Hindoo Rajpoot Jats; the Khalsa Sikh pop. may amount to 500,000. Their religion, originally supposed to have been a pure deism, is now a modification of Hindooism; they have no castes, and the military profession is open to all. Their morals are depraved and sensual. In person the Sikhs resemble the Hindoos, but are of more robust and active habits than the natives of Middle India, and they excel in warlike enterprise. The Sikh gov., a military despotism, extended over the whole of the Punjab, Kashmir, Ladakh, and Bulh, Peshawer W. of the Indus, and the Derajat as far S. as the frontier of Scinde. The rev. was formerly estimated at about 2½ millions ster. annually. Runjeet Singh had an army of 75,000 men. Principal towns, Lahore the cap., Amritzir, Serinagur, Mooltan, Peshawer, Jullinder, Jelalpoor. The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's oriental conquests. At the beginning of the 10th century, it was overrun by Mahommed of Ghuznee "the destroyer;" subsequently it was conquered by the Afghans, and in 1526 by Baber the Mogul conqueror. Under the late Runjeet Singh, the power and boundaries of the kingdom were greatly extended; on his death in 1839 and the subsequent massacres of his nearest heirs, the country became the scene of anarchy. An unprovoked invasion of the British territories E.

of the Sutleje by a powerful army of the Sikhs in 1845, led to a series of British victories at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sabraon, and their submission by treaty in 1846. This treaty was again broken by Shere Singh in 1848, and the Sikh force was finally defeated and dispersed at Goojerat, 21st Feb. 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the Brit. possess. in India.

PUNJGOOR, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Dustee, 74 m. N.N.E. Kedje. It is the cap. of an independent and very fertile dist., comprising about a dozen vills., and yielding an annual rev. of about 2,000*l.*

PUNJNUD, a name applied to the conjoined stream of the Ghara and Chenab rivers, which unites with the Indus near Mittun-Kote after a S.W. course of about 60 m. At Ooch it is ½ m. in width at its lowest period, with a depth of from 15 to 20 feet.

PUNNAH, or PANNAH, a rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Allahabad, subsidiary to the British, and having an area of 688 sq. m. Pop. 67,500. It pays to the Bengal government a tribute of 11,000 rupees annually, and maintains a force of 200 cavalry and 700 infantry. It contains the famous diamond mines of PANNAH.

PUNNAIR, a river of S. India, rises in Mysore, traverses the British dists., Salem and S. Arcot, and enters the sea at Cuddalore, 93 m. S.S.W. Madras, after an E.ward course of 220 m. The towns Ryacotta & Kistnaghur are on its banks.

PUNO, a dep. of S. Peru, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S., and lon. 69° and 72° W., having E. Bolivia, and on other sides the deps. Cuzco and Arequipa. Estimated area 21,540 sq. m., and pop. 156,000. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, comprises the greater part of the Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver mines. Cattle, potatoes, and barley, are chief products. Chief towns, Puno, Chucuito, Asangaro, and Lampa.—II. a city of S. Peru, cap. dep. and prov., on the Bay of Puno, W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 130 m. E.N.E. Arequipa, and 12,870 feet above the sea. Pop. 9,000. It is built mostly of stone, and has a cathedral and a high school.

PUNTA DE PIEDRA, a marit. town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. and 70 m. E. Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria. It stands on a fine elevated plain, and has risen into importance wholly within the present century.

PUNTAS ARENAS, the principal port of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a good harbour, and a rapidly increasing trade, as it communicates by an excellent road with a great part of the interior. In 1845, it exported 50,000 quintals of coffee.

PUNUKKA, or POONAKA, a town and the second cap. of Bootan, N. Hindostan, in the great chain of the Himalaya, 17 m. N.E. Tassisudon. It is a miserable place; the winter residence of the Deb-Rajah is its only building of consequence.

PURACÉ, a vill. of S. Amer., New Granada, 12 m. E.S.E. Popayan, on the volcano of Puracé, by an eruption of which, in 1827, it was temporarily destroyed.

PURATIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 103 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., with 1,600 inhabitants.

PURBECK (ISLE OF), a peninsular district of Engl., co. Dorset, betw. the river Frome, entering Poole harbour, N., and the English Channel on the S.; terminating in St Alban's head. Length 10 m., breadth about 7 m. It has excellent quarries of stone, slate, & marble. Corfe castle is in this district.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Almeira, on r. b. of the Almanzor. Pop. 1,596.

PURDY ISLAND, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago.—*Purdy Isls.*, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Admiralty group.

PURFLEET, a township of Engl., co. Essex, pa. W. Thurrock, picturesquely situated on an eminence beside the Thames, 15 m. E. London. Pop. 704. It has a small pier for steamers, and a large government bomb-proof powder magazine.

PURIFICACION, a town, S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 72 m. S.W. Bogota.—II. a town of the Mexican confederation, dist. and 95 m. W.N.W. Colima.

PURITON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 452.

PURKASSA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, on the Taptee, 84 m. E.N.E. Surat. It is now in decay, but numerous ruined temples attest its former importance.

PURLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. S. Maldon. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 1,213.

PURLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 3½ m. N.W. Reading. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 198.

PURMEREND, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., on the N. Holland canal, 10 m. N. Amsterdam. Pop. 3,372. It has large markets for cattle and cheese.

PURNEAH, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, having N. Nepaul and Sikkim, and on other sides the dists. Rungpoor, Dinagepoor, Rajeshaye, Bhaugulpoor, and Tirhoot. Area 7,460 sq. m. Pop. 1,362,165. Surface hilly in the N., elsewhere mostly level; the Ganges bounds it S.W.ward. Principal products, rice, oil-seeds, indigo, cattle, and timber, floated down to Calcutta. Land rev. (1839-40) 131,972*l.*, total rev. 146,170*l.*—II. a town and cap., above dist., 230 m. N.W. Calcutta. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is said to occupy 9 sq. m., being rather an assemblage of villages than a compact town. A good deal of indigo is raised in its vicinity.

PURRUAH, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 45 m. S.S.W. Dinagepoor, with extensive ruins of mosques, & other buildings.—II. dist. Burdwan, 32 m. N.N.W. Calcutta, with a noble mosque, and a lofty tower.

PURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, with a station on the Great Western railw., 4½ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Area 7,670 ac. Pop. 2,141.

PURUS, or CUCHIVARA, a river of S. Amer., one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon, which it joins in lat. 4° S., lon. 61° W. Its sources are unknown, and it traverses the least known part of the American continent. Its course is N.E., and at its junction with the Amazon, it is scarcely inferior in size to that river.

PUSEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4½ m. E. Great Farringdon. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 108.

PUSIANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 10 m. E. Como, on the Lake of Pusiano, which is about 3 m long by 1 m. in breadth, 160 feet deep and 840 feet above the Adriatic.

PÜSPOKY (Germ. *Bischdorf*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 6 m. S.E. Presburg, with R. Catholic & Reformed churches. Pop. 1,218.

PUST-OZERSK (Samoyede *Yongorie*), the most N. town of the Samoyede country, in European Russia, gov. Archangel, on the Petchora, near its mouth in the N. Ocean. Pop. 600, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing.

PUSTERTHAL, a dist. in the E. part of the Tyrol, watered by head streams of the Drave and Adige. Chief town Brunecken.

PUTBUS, a market town of Prussia, in the

island Rügen, 5 m. S.E. Bergen. Pop. 1,340. It has sea-baths, and near it is a castle.

PUTEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 11 m. W. Paris, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles railway. Pop. 3,625.

PUTEOLI, a town of Naples. [PUZZUOLI.]

PUTFORD, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*East*), 8½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 197.—II. (*West*), 9 m. W. Great Torrington. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 490.

PUTIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 9,000.

PUTILAM, a marit. vill. of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 74 m. N. Colombo. An extensive manuf. of bay salt is here carried on.

PUTIVL, or PUTYVL, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.S.W. Koursk, cap. dist., on the Sem. Pop. 9,000. It is well built, and though mostly of wood, it has some good public edifices, nearly 20 churches, 2 extensive charitable institutions, vitriol factories, brick kilns, and a brisk trade in the rural produce of the vicinity.

PUTLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 4 m. W. Ledbury. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 158.

PUTNAM-VALLEY, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 9 m. W. Carmel. Pop. 1,659.

PUTNEY, a pa. and vill. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, and with a station on the London and Richmond railway, 6½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Area of pa. 2,280 ac. Pop. 4,684. The vill., large and well built, has many good residences, a conspicuous church, & various inns facing the river; rowing and sailing matches are here often held. Steamers ply constantly between it and London. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and principal agent of Henry VIII. in the spoliation of the monasteries, and Gibbon, the historian, were natives of Putney.

PUTRID SEA, Russia. [SIVACH GULF.]

PUTTEE, a town of the Punjab, 12 m. W. of the Beas, and 38 m. S.E. of Lahore. Pop. about 5,000. It is well built, & has a government stud.

PUTTELANGE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, 9 m. S.W. Sarreguemines. P. 2,032.

PUTTEN, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, formed by the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam.—II. a vill., prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Harderwyk. Pop. 3,233.—*Puttershoek* is a vill., prov. S. Holland, 4 m. W. Dort. Pop. 1,476.

PUTTENHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Tring. Area 690 ac. Pop. 136.—II. co. Surrey, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Guildford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 384.

PUTLITZ, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 9 m. N.W. Pritzwalk. Pop. 1,520.

PUTTUN SOMNAUTH, Hindostan. [SOMNAUTH.]

PUTUMAYO, or IÇA, a riv. of S. Amer., Ecuador, rises by many heads near Pasto, flows generally E., and joins the Amazon at Içа, 70 m. E.N.E. Olivenza. Total course 700 m.

PUTZALO, a small island of Finland, in the N. part of Lake Ladoga. Near a harbour on its E. side are some curious caverns.

PUTZIG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 26 m. N.N.W. Danzig, on the Gulf of Danzig. Pop. 2,180. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and several iron forges.—The *Bay of Putzig* is the W. arm of the Gulf of Danzig, and separated from the Baltic by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length of bay, S.E. to N.W., 20 miles.

PUXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. N. Axbridge. Area 760 ac. Pop. 162.

PUY (LE), a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. H. Loire, 68 m. S.W. Lyon, near l. b. of the Loire. Pop. (1846) 13,552. It is built on the S. slope of Mount Anis, crowned by the basaltic rock of Corneille, and has on its highest point a picturesque gothic cathedral. The remains of Du Guesclin were deposited in the church of St Laurent. It has a national college, a normal school, a library of 8,000 vols., and some manufs. of lace. It was cap. of the old dist. of Velay, & is the birth place of Cardinal Polignac.—II. (*P. Guillaume*), a comm. and market town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N.N.W. Thiers. Pop. 1,673.—III. (*P. la Roque*), a comm. & market town, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 19 m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 2,341.—V. (*P. l'Evêque*), a comm. and town, dep. Lot, 15 m. N.W. Cahors, on r. b. of the Lot. Pop. 1,125.

PUYCERDA, a town of Spain. [PUIGCERDA.]

PUYLAURENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Tarn, 13 m. S.E. Lavaur. Pop. 1,959. It was formerly fortified by the Protestants, but dismantled by Louis XIII.

PUYMIROL, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. E. Agen. P. 1,635. It has ruins of a fortress, formerly an important stronghold.

PUY-DE-DOME, a mntn. of France, near the centre of the dep. to which it gives name. Height above the sea 4,806 ft. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group of mntns. covering about 80 sq. m., and attached S.ward by a series of basaltic peaks or *puys* to the great mass of Mont-Dor. It is almost bare of trees; but has good pasturage on its sides, and corn land at its base. Its geology has been fully described in Scroop's work on the Auvergne.

PUY-DE-DOME, a dep. of France in the S.E., formed of part of the old prov. Auvergne, and surrounded by the deps. Loire, H. Loire, Cantal, Correze, Creuse, and Allier. Area 2,253 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 601,594. Cap. Clermont-Ferrand. Surface mntnous. and contains a great number of *puys* or peaks, the chief of which are the Mont-Dor, and the Puy-de-Dôme. These mntns. are of volcanic origin, and contain numerous extinct craters, the lava, formerly emitted from which, is used for building and paving. Between the mntns. extend rich valleys, and that of Limagne is celebrated for its fine vegetation. The principal rivers are the Allier and its affl. the Dore. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, silver, alum, lead, iron, and marble. There are numerous mineral springs in the dep., the most celebrated of which is that of Mont-Dor. Soil rich in the valleys, and produces grain more than requisite for the pop., lint, hemp, wine, and fruits; chesnuts are in some cantons the principal food of the inhabitants. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and the cheese of the dep. is in repute. The principal manufs. are linens, woollens, and paper. Many of the pop. of the sterile dists. emigrate every year. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Ambert, Clermont, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers.

PUZZUOLI, *Puteoli*, an episcopal town of Naples, on the Gulf of, and 7 m. S.W., Naples. Pop. 8,400. In ancient times it was an important city; its environs were crowned with villas of the wealthy Romans. Near it are Lake Averno, the Solfatara, from which sulphur is extensively obtained, and the celebrated grotto del Cane. Its vicinity is interesting to geologists.

PWLLHELI, a parl. and munic. bor. and small seaport town of N. Wales, on Cardigan bay, co. and 19 m. S.S.W. Carnarvon, pa. Denis. Pop. 2,367. It is well built, & has a union workhouse, a branch bank, a good harbour for vessels of 60 tons, and is frequented by sea-bathers. The port is subordinate to Beaumaris. The bor was

incorporated by Edward the Black Prince. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, and Nevin, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 113.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 5 m. W. Pembroke. Pop. 212.

PYECOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N. Brighton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 564.

PYKED-STANE, or HELL'S CLEUGH, a mntn. of Scotl., co. Peebles, pa. Kirkurd, elev. 2,100 feet.

PYLE and KENFIG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 803.

PYLE-RUDBAR, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, in a pass of the Elburz mntns., 35 m. S.W. Reshd.

PYLLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 216.

PYLSTAART, or SOLA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.S.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 22° 0′ S., lon. 176° 4′ W.

PYMATUNING, a tnsh., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Mercer. Pop. 1,793.

PYNACKER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. E. Delft. Pop. 1,298.

PYRAMUS, a riv. of Asia Minor. [JYHOON.]

PYRENEES, *Pyrenæi Montes*, an extensive mntn. chain of Europe, forming the limit between France and Spain, and extending in a direction S.S.E. to N.N.W. from Cape Creux on the Mediterranean in the E. to near Fuenterrabia on the W., a distance of 270 m., with a breadth of from 50 to 100 m.; they are joined on the W. by the Cantabrian mntns., which may be considered a prolongation of the chain. Next to the Alps, the Pyrenees are in general the highest mntns. of Europe; the summit of the chain forms a curved line with a mean altitude of 7,990 ft. The slope is much more gentle on the N. than on the S. side. On the N. side they send off numerous offsets which cover parts of the French deps., & the descent is more gradual at the W. than at the E. extremity. The primary formation is less extensive than in the Alps; it consists of granite, micaceous schist, and primitive limestone, which form a continuous band stretching three-fourths across the isthmus. The bulk of the system is composed of secondary rocks which are arranged in vertical bands flanking the older rocks, and consist of clay-slate, grauwacké, and blue limestone. The oolite and chalk formations occur on the lower part of the chain. Snow lies deep in the mountains during a great part of the year, and is perpetual on the higher points. The elevation of the snow line is 8,000 ft. From the Marbore to Maladetta, the summits are covered with broad bands of ice, yet no true glaciers have been discovered. Corn grows in some of the upper valleys, maize is cultivated at the vill. of Lescar (Lower Pyrenees) at an elevation of 3,280 ft., and the pine tree grows at 10,870 ft. above the sea. The bear is found in the high desert regions near the snow line, and the lynx ascends to 8,300 feet. The principal summits are *Pic Nethou* (Maladetta), 11,168 ft.; *Mont Perdu*, 10,950 ft.; the *Vignemale*, 10,820 ft.; *Pic du Midi*, 9,540 ft.; and *Le Canigou*, 9,137 ft. The principal passes of the Pyrenees are, from E. to W., *Port d'Oo*, 9,843 ft.; the *Breche de Roland*, 9,500 ft.; *Estaube*, 8,402 ft.; *Tourmalet*, 7,143 ft.; *Gavarnie*, 7,654 ft., above the level of the sea; there are about 50 in all, of which the following are fit for carriages:—I. The Col de Pertus, between Perpignan and Jonquera, passable at all seasons.—II. The pass of Puymoriens between the valley of Segre and that of the Ariège.—III. The Port de Confranc, between Zaragoza and Pau.—IV. The Port of Roncevaux, between Pamplona and St Jean.—V. The pass of the Bidassao, between Vitoria and Bayonne. The chief rivers rising in the Pyrenees, are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Llobregat and numerous affls. of the Ebro flowing S. The Pyrenees contain iron-ores; copper and argentiferous lead-ore were formerly worked, but are now abandoned. Several of the streams are auriferous, but no gold or silver mines are worked. The valley of Cardona contains a remarkable deposit of rock-salt, one of the beds measuring 390 by 750 feet. The Pyrenees give their name to 3 deps. of France.—I. *Basses* (or lower) *Pyrenées*, a frontier prov. formed of part of the old prov. Bearn, bounded E. by the dep. H. Pyrenees, S. by the Pyrenees, W. by the Bay of Biscay, on which are the ports of Bayonne and St Jean-de-Luz, and N. by the deps. Landes and Gers. Area 2,928 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 457,852.—Cap. Pau.—Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes, one-sixth part is occupied by fine forests and the rest is fertile. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains, the chief of which are the Gave-de-Pau, Gave d'Oleron, and the Nive. Minerals comprise iron, copper, and marble. The mineral springs of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes are well frequented, and the salt from the springs of Salies is in repute. Among vegetable products are the oak, gall-nut, lint, and wine; and among animals, the bear, isard, a species of chamois. Manufs. unimportant; the chief are iron forging, manufs. of linen and paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Bayonne, Mauleon, Oloron, Orthes, and Pau.—II. *Hautes* (or upper) *Pyrénees*, a frontier dep. S.E. of the former, composed of part of the old prov. Gascogne, having E. the dep. H. Garonne, and N. Gers. Area 1,800 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 251,285. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenees enclosing the fine valleys of Adour, Campan, Barréges, Cauterets, and Azun. The Adour, and its affls. the Arros and Gave-de-Pau, rise in the dep., the soil contains numerous minerals, but only marble is quarried. The mineral springs of Bagneres, Barréges, and Cautertes are much frequented. Soil fertile in the valleys, but grain is insufficient for the wants of the population. Wine is abundant and of good quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses are excellent, and the sheep are protected from the wolves by the powerful dogs of the Pyrenees. The chief manufs. are those of woollen stuffs called Barreges. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Argelès, Bagneres, and Tarbes.—III. *Pyrenees Orientales*, is separated from the former by the dep. Ariège, and bounded E. by the Mediterranean, N. by the dep. Aude, and comprised in the old prov. Roussillon and part of Languedoc. Area 1,593 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 180,794. The Pyrenees on the S. separate the dep. from Spain and connect it with their centreforts; the highest point in the dep. is Canigou 9,137 ft. Chief rivers the Tet, Gly, and Aude, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, the Ariège affl. of the Garonne, and the Segre affl. of the Ebro. On the coast are the marshes of Leucate and St Nazaire, and the ports Collioure, Port Vendres, Bagnols, and Nouvelle. The soil contains iron, antimony, fine marble, and mineral springs. Climate cold in the mntns., but sufficiently mild in the valleys for the culture of the pomegranate and the mulberry. The orange grows here on espaliers. The wines of Roussillon are esteemed. Manufs. are unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Ceret, Perpignan, and Prades.—The *Australian Pyrenees* is

a name given to a range in the colony of Victoria, between the Austrian Alps and Grampians, their principal summits being Mts. Cole, Byng, and Campbell.

PYRGO, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Elis, 17 m. S.S.E. Gastuni, near the coast. It has a good bazaar, and some export trade in rural produce, and imports of European manufactured goods.

PYRITZ, a town of Pruss. Pomerania, reg. and 24 m. S.E. Stettin, cap. circ. Pop. 4,650. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. Near it is the Ottobrun spring, so called from Otto, bishop of Bamberg, who here christened the first Pomeranian converts in 1124.

PYRMONT, a town of Central Germany, Waldeck-Pyrmont, cap. the detached principality Pyrmont, in a valley, 34 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,205. It has mineral baths.

PYWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Holsworthy. Area 3,850 ac, P. 758.

PYZDRY, or PEISERN, a town of Poland, prov. & 33 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta. P. 3,100.

Q

For names not found under Q, see C or K.

QUA, a mountain of Guinea, E. of the Cameroons estuary, 64 m. N.W. the peak of Cameroon. Lat. 5° 12′ N., lon. 8° 50′ E. Height 5,000 feet. On its S.W. side, the Qua river descends to join the Cameroons.

QUACO, a marit. vill. and headland of British N. America, on the S. coast of New Brunswick, 25 m. E.N.E. St. John.

QUADRA and VANCOUVER ISL. [VANCOUVER.]

QUADRING, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. Spalding. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 971.

QUADRELLE, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 6 m. E.N.E. Nola. Pop. 1,500.

QUAENANGER FIORD, Norway, Finmark, is 30 m. S.W. Altengaard.

QUAINTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 6,770 ac. Pop. 1,081.

QUAKENBRÜCK, a town of Hanover, landr., principality, and 29 m. N. Osnabrück. P. 2,191.

QUALQUI, a small town of Chile, S. Amer., dep. and 20 m. E.S.E. Concepcion, on the Biobio.

QUANG, a prefixed name of numerous provs. of E. Asia.—*Q.-Binh, Q.-Ai, & Q.-Nan*, are provs. of the empire Anam, Cochin-China.

QUANG-PING, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 240 m. S.S.W. Peking. It has numerous temples.—II. a city of third rank, prov. Kwi-choo, 80 m. E.N.E. Kwi-yang.

QUANG-SI, one of the S. provs. of China, betw. lat. 22° and 26° N., and lon. 105° and 112° 30′ E., having S.W. Tonquin, and on other sides the provs. Quang-tong, How-nan, Kwi-tchou, and Yun-nan. Pop. (1825) 7,313,895. Surface mostly mntnous., densely wooded, and uncultivated, and it is one of the least peopled of the Chinese provs. Nearly all its rivers join the Choo-kiang, which has an E. course, and ultimately becomes the Canton river. Principal products, cassia, grain, metals, and gems. Chief city, Khing-yuen.—II. a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 75 m. S.E. Yun-nan.

QUANG-TONG, the most S. prov. of China, betw. lat. 20° and 25° 30′ N., and lon. 108° and 117° E., having landward the provs. Quang-si, Hou-nan, Kiang-si, and Fo-kien, & E. & S. the China sea, and Gulf of Tonquin, which are separated by its peninsula of Houi-tchou, stretching towards Hainan. Pop. (1825) 19,174,030. Surface very varied. Soil generally fertile; and it has excellent water communication. Next to rice, its principal products are sugar, inferior green tea, cassia, betel nut, iron, cheap silks, cottons, and grass cloths, glass, stone, and lacquered wares, with a great variety of other goods made in Canton, the cap., and chief seat of the trade.

QUANO, a marit. town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island Niphon, 56 m. E. Miako.—*Quanto* is one of the 5 divisions of Niphon.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a range in England, co. Somerset, extending from the Bristol channel, near Watchet, S.E. to between Bridgewater & Taunton. Greatest height 1,428 feet.

QUANTOCKSHEAD, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 11 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 282.—II. (*West*), 12 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 232.

QUARANTE, a mkt. town and comm. of France, dep. Herault, 13 m. W. Beziers. Pop. 1,266.

QUAREGNON, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4 m. W.S.W. Mons, with coal mines. Pop. 2,300.

QUARFF, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., Shetland, comprising part of Mainland, with Burra, Papa, House & Halvery isls., off its W. coast. Pop. 790.

QUARITZ, a mkt. town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,790.

QUARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W.S.W. Andover. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 191.

QUARNDON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area 960 ac. Pop. 557.

QUARNERO (GULF OF), Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Hungarian Littorale, is 15 m. in length and breadth. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands Cherso and Veglia, and communicates with the Adriatic by 3 channels. It is exposed to violent winds.

QUARNFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield, 6½ m. N.N.E. Leek. Pop. 709.

QUARRÉ-LES-TOMBES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. S.S.E. Avallon. Pop. 2,323.

QUARRELTON, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, 1 m. S. Johnstone. Pop. 271. It has a profitable coal seam, 15 feet thick.

QUARRENDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¾ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 64.

QUARRI, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, 96 m. E. Saccatoo. Pop. 6,000 (?). It is enclosed by an earth rampart.

QUARRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W.S.W. Sleaford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 236.—II. a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Kelloe. Pop. 732.

QUARTO, a riv. of the Plata Confed., S. Amer., dep. Cordova, flows S.E.ward, and loses itself in a marsh, after a course of at least 280 miles.

QUARTO, a town of Sardinia, div., prov., and 4 m. E.N.E. Cagliari, in an unhealthy salt-marsh of its own name. Pop. of comm. 5,748.—*Quartuccio* is a vill. 1 m. N. Quarto. Pop. 1,801.

QUATFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 553.

QUATRE BRAS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 3 m. S.S.E. Genappe, and 10 m. from the vill. of Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, & Namur to Nivelles (whence its name). On 16th June, 1815, it was the theatre of an indecisive action between the

French and the English, with their allies, in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

Quatretonda, a market town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 8 m. E.N.E. San Felipe.

Quatt, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4¼ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 365.

Quay (St.), a comm. and marit. vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 m. N.N.W. St. Brieuc. Pop. 2,383.

Quebec, the cap. city of British N. Amer., & of Lower Canada, on the N. bank of the St Lawrence, at the influx of the St Charles river, here crossed by a bridge, about 340 m. from the Gulf of St Lawrence. Lat. 46° 49′ 1″ N., lon. 71° 13′ W. Pop. between 30,000 and 40,000, mostly of French extraction. Pop. of co. (1848) 65,805. Mean temp. of year 41°.8; winter 14°.2; summer 6°.8 Fahr. It covers a promontory betw. the two rivs. terminating in Cape Diamond; it is divided into the fortified town having a circuit of 2½ m., and the old town and some new quarters, together occupying a much larger extent than the fortified quarter, and on its N.W. side. The fortifications are strong, and at their S. extremity is a citadel comprising 40 ac., having on the W. the heights of Abraham, on which, in 1759, was fought the action memorable by the deaths of Wolfe & Montcalm. Both towns are built chiefly of stone and roofed with tin plates or with shingles; streets generally well paved. Public edifices principally in the fortified town, and comprise Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, and other churches; the Canadian house of legislature, barracks formerly the Jesuits' college, several large conventual establishments, the exchange, reading room, government warehouses, and hotel-Dieu. The French college, royal grammar school, royal institution, literary and historical society, medical school, mechanics' institute, city library, and many benevolent associations, are amongst its chief public institutions. It has distilleries, breweries, soap, candle, and tobacco factories, and yards in which many fine ships have been built. Its harbour, between the city and the isl. Orleans, is accessible for ships of the line, and merchantmen lie close to its wharfs. It is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Britain, the W. Indies, &c.; and in 1842, 714 ships, aggregate burden 262,400 tons, cleared at its custom-house. A railway, 375 m. in length, has been projected to connect it with Halifax (Nova-Scotia). Quebec was founded by the French in 1608, taken by the English in 1629 and 1759, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763. A large part of the town outside of the fortifications was destroyed by fire in 1845.

Queda, or Quedah (pron. *Keddah*), a state of Malay peninsula, chiefly between lat. 5° 40′ and 7° N., and 99° 40′ to 101° E., having W. the Strait of Malacca, and on other sides the states Ligor, Patany, Perak, &c. Area about 4,500 sq. m.; estimated pop. 21,000, its inhabitants having greatly diminished since it was conquered by the Siamese in 1821. It comprises numerous grassy plains, and is well wooded. Products comprise tin, gold, rice, rattans, dammar, tortoise shells, hides, and skins; and formerly large quantities of cattle and poultry were exported to Penang, which isl., with prov. Wellesley, was ceded to the British by the chief of Quedah. The cap. town, Quedah, is on the mouth of a river in lat. 6° 6′ S., lon. 100° 20′ E.; and about 15 m. further S.ward is Quedah peak, 5,000 feet in height.

Quedgley, a pa. of England, co. and 3¾ m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 276.

Quedlinburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Aschersleben, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale. Pop. (1846) 13,410. It is enclosed by turretted walls, and its ancient castle was formerly the residence of the abbesses of Quedlinburg. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, distilleries, and sugar refineries, and a brisk trade in cattle and hogs, reared in the vicinity. Klopstock was born here 2d July 1724, and Karl Ritter 7th August 1779.

Queenborough, a decayed bor. and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, near its mouth, 2 m. S. Sheerness. Area of pa. 380 ac. Pop. 634, mostly employed in oyster, shrimp, and lobster fisheries. It is neatly built, and has an anc. church, and a guildhall. Market disused.

Queen Charlotte Islands, an isl. & numerous islets of British N. Amer., in the Pacific O., mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., and lon. 131° and 133° W., 50 m. from the mainland. Length of principal isl. 165 m., breadth varies to 60 m. Coasts low; surface inland mntnous., & wooded. —*Queen Charlotte Islands*, S. Pacific, are a group between the Malicollo and Solomon isls.; and an isl., lat. 19° 17′ S., lon. 138° 42′ W.—*Queen Charlotte Sound* is the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver isl. from the mainland. Lat. of entrance 51° 55′ N., lon. 131° 2′ W.

Queensberry, a mountain of Scotland, co. & 14 miles N. Dumfries, pa. Closeburn, 2,140 feet above the sea. It formerly gave title of Earl, Marquis, and Duke, to the Douglas family.

Queensbury, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 46 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,798.

Queen's County, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. King's co., E. Kildare, S. Kilkenny, and W. Tipperary. Area 664 sq. m., or 424,854 ac., of which 342,422 are arable, 69,289 uncultivated, and 11,630 in plantations. Inhabited houses 25,438. Pop. 153,930. Surface mostly flat, rising in the N.W. into the Slieblooom mountains. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Nore. Soil fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. Agriculture has improved, dairy and other stock plentiful. Estates mostly large. Average rent of land 14s. per ac. Annual value of land (1848) 250,015*l*. Coal, iron, copper, and manganese, marl and Fuller's earth, are met with. Here are some manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, but the principal exports are farm produce, and cattle to Dublin & England. The Grand canal and Great South and Western railway, pass through the co. It is subdivided into 11 baronies and 53 pas. Principal towns, Maryborough, Mountmellick, and Mountrath. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 456.

Queen's County, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in W. of Long Island, New York. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 30,324.

Queensferry (South), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. and town 721, do. of parl. bor. 1,233. It has now little trade, and is dependent on the ferry established here across the Forth, yet this belongs not to the burgh, but to the little village Newhall, immediately E. of the town, and within the parl. boundary. Principal edifices the pa. church and town hall. Excepting a soap factory and brewery, there are no manufs. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 159*l*. The harbour is formed by two piers, enclosing a pentagonal basin. The bor. unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Stirling, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 54. On its W. side stands Hopetoun-house, the mansion of the Earl of Hopetoun.—H. (*North*),

on the opposite side of the firth, here 2 m. across, co. Fife, pa. Dunfermline. Pop. 461. The principal ferry business across the Forth is now carried on betw. Newhaven & Burntisland & Kirkcaldy.

QUEEN'S FORELAND, an island of British N. Amer. Lat. 62° 30′ N., lon. 65° W.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, now name of COVE OF CORK.

QUEENSTOWN, a vill. of Upper Canada, on the W. bank of the Niagara riv., about 5 m. N. its falls.

QUEQUAY, a river of Uruguay, S. Amer., after a W.ward course of 100 m., joins the Uruguay river, 26 m. N. Concepcion de la China. Principal affl. the Quebracho.

QUEICH, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 m., joins the Rhine near Geimersheim.—II. Two rivers of Scotland, co. Kinross.

QUEIMADA ISLANDS, 2 islets of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, off the coast, 40 m. S.W. Santos.

QUEINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 4,800. P. 666.

QUEISS, a river of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, after a N. course of 65 m. joins the Bober 6 m. W. Sprottau. It passes Greifenberg & Lauban.

QUEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,792, partly employed in distilling brandy, in which it has an active trade.

QUELAINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, 8 m. N.W. Château-Gontier. P. 2,000.

QUELPAERT, an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 m. S. Corea. Lat. of Beaufort Island 33° 9′ 7″ N., lon. 126° 56′ 5″ E. Length 45 m., breadth varies to 12 m. Elevation of highest peak 6,544 feet—well-wooded, but soil light, of volcanic formation, and necessaries of life scantily raised. A good many cattle are reared. The isl. is subordinate to the Corean government, and is used as a penal settlement.—*Quelpaert* is a royal palace of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 7 m. N.W. Lisbon.

QUELUZ, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m. S.S.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

QUEMADA, a ruined city of the Mexican confederation, state Zacatecas, where are some massive remains, covering about 6 acres.

QUEMINES, an islet off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. W. Brest.—*Quemeneven* is a comm. & vill., 8 m. N. Quimper. Pop. 1,266.

QUEND, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. N.N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,750.

QUENDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Stortford, & 2 m. from Elsenham sta., on the Eastern cos. railw. Ac. 800. Pop. 213.

QUENIBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. N.E. Leicester. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 530.

QUENNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Fairford. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 713.

QUENSTADT, a vill. of Prussia, reg. Magdeburg, 3 m. N.N.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,195.

QUENTIN (ST), *Augusta Veromanduorum*, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., on the Somme, on the canal of St Quentin, and at the terminus of the railway from Creil, 24 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. (1846) 23,218. It has a noble cathedral, town-hall, court-house, hospitals, public library of 14,000 vols., chamber of manufs., theatre, and concert hall, with extensive manufs. of striped and spotted muslins, lace and cotton yarn, table linens, leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. The canal of St Quentin is 58 m. in length, and forms a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. Here the French were defeated by the Spaniards 10th August 1557.—II. a mkt. town, dep. Gard, cant. and near Uzes. Pop. 1,994.

QUERASCO, a town of Piedmont. [CHERASCO.]

QUERCY, an old dist. of France, comprised in Guienne, the cap. of which was Cahors. It now forms most part of the dep. Lot, and a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.

QUERETARO, a dep. of the Mexican confederation, enclosed by the deps. Mexico, Mechoacan, Guanaxuato, San Luis Potosi, and Vera Cruz. Area 7,500 sq. m. Pop. 120,560. It is wholly on the Anahuac table-land, and the mountain Calpulalpan rises to upwards of 8,000 feet in height. Products maize and cotton, with most European grains and fruits; and it has mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, with manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, pottery, and iron wares. Chief towns, Queretaro and Cadereita.—II. *Queretaro*, the cap., above dep., is in a fine valley, 110 m. N.W. Mexico. Lat. 20° 36′ 39″ N., lon. 100° 10′ 15″ W. Pop. 40,000. It is well built, and supplied with water by a fine aqueduct 10 m. in length. Principal buildings are mostly of a religious character, and comprise a large convent, and a Franciscan monastery, with extensive gardens. Queretaro has the appearance of a busy manufacturing city; it possesses numerous factories of coarse woollens, for army clothing, &c., in some of which from 10 to 30 looms are employed. The wool used in the factories is brought chiefly from the deps. San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas.

QUERFURT, or QUERNFURT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 18 m. W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Quern, an affl. of the Saale. Pop. 3,650. It is enclosed by walls, and has an anc. castle.

QUERZOLA, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy and 15 m. W.S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,400. Near it are some petroleum springs.

QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a chain of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 10° 30′ and 11° 30′ S., in lon. 40° 30′ E., comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. They are all low, and formed of coral, with long flat reefs extending E.ward. The principal are Aswatada, Ibo, on which are a town & fort, Matemmo, Favno, and Querimba, the most S. of the group, with some scattered houses and a church.

QUERO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. E.S.E. Toledo.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. Belluno, on the Piave, 7 m. S. Feltre.—III. a small river of Central Amer., state Honduras.

QUERQUEVILLE, a comm., vill., and fort of France, dep. Manche, on its N. coast, 4 m. N.W. Cherbourg. Pop. of comm. 918.

QUERRIEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. N.N.E. Quimperlé. Pop. 3,103.

QUESADA, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Cazorla, prov. and 40 m. E. Jaen. Pop. 4,503.

QUESALTENANGO, Amer. [QUEZALTENANGO.]

QUESNOY (LE), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., between the Ecaillon and the Ronelle, 9 m. S.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,106. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, and manufs. of iron wares, cotton thread, and leather.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Lille, on the Deule. Pop. 1,837. It has manufs. of bolts, screws, and chain work.

QUESSOY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 8 m. S.E. St Brieuc. Pop. 2,810.

QUESTEMBERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. E.S.E. Vannes. P. 1,020.

QUETHIOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E. Liskeard. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 657.

QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan. [SHAWL.]

QUETTEHOU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., near the English Channel, 9 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,810.

QUEVEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. N.W. Lorient. Pop. 1,700.

QUEVILLY (GRAND), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. Rouen. Pop. 1,585.—II. (*Q. le Petit*), a comm. and vill., same cant. Pop. 2,544.

QUEYRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. N. Lesparre. Pop. 1,990.

QUEZALTENANGO, a city of Central Amer., state and 115 m. W.N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. of same name. Pop. 14,000, who manuf. cotton and woollen fabrics, and carry on an active trade. It is handsomely built, well paved, and has a richly decorated cathed., several other churches, and a noble city hall. In its vicinity are numerous interesting antiquities, and remarkable volcanic appearances.

QUIA COUNTRY, a territory of W. Africa, immediately E. the peninsula Sierra Leone, between the Rokell and Casamanza rivers, and comprising about 1,300 sq. m. of rich alluvial land, which yields large crops of rice, maize, and yams.

QUIBDÓ, a town of S. America. [CITARA.]

QUIBERON, a peninsula of Brittany, France, dep. Morbihan, S.S.E. Lorient & N.N.E. Belleisle. Lat. 47° 26′ 30″ N., lon. 2° 4′ 15″ W., 7 m. in length, N. to S., by 2 m. in width, and united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Penthievre. Surface sandy and bare, and it is remarkable chiefly as having been the last resort, in the revolutionary period of 1795, of about 7,000 royalists, who were surrounded, and after an obstinate resistance, obliged to surrender to the republican troops under general Hoche. The town of Quiberon, at its extreme S. end, has a small port, and 3,013 inhabitants, mostly engaged in fishing.

QUIBO, an island of Colombia, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, prov. Veragua, in the Pacific, at the entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 25′ N., lon. 81° 54′ W. Length and breadth 20 m. each.

QUIÇAMAO, a market town of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, 21 m. S.W. Campos. Pop. 2,500.

QUICATLAN, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 44 m. N. Oaxaca.—*Quicara* is an island, Pacific Ocean, 8 m. S. Quibo island.

QUICHÉ (SANTA CRUZ DEL), a ruined city of Central America, state Guatemala, E.N.E. of Quezaltenango, the principal remaining structure of which is described in *Stephen's Central America*. Near it is a vill. of same name.

QUIDDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. East Harling. Area 1,040 ac. P. 83.

QUIEPPE, an island and fort of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. S.S.W. Bahia, at the entrance of the bay of Camamu.

QUIERZY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, on l. b. of the Oise, 20 m. W. Laon. It was formerly an important city & had a palace of the Carlovingian kings, where Charles Martel died, and where Charlemagne and his successor held numerous councils.

QUIÉVRAIN, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the French frontier, 12 m. W.S.W. Mons, at the junction of the Belgian and French railway. Pop. 2,000.

QUI-FOO, a town of Anam. [PHU-YEN.]

QUILIMANE, a marit. town of E. Africa, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on left bank of the Quilimane river, the N. branch of the Zambezi, 15 m. from its mouth 12 m. from the sea. Lat. 17° 51′ 8″ S., lon. 37° 1′ E. In 1842, besides a company of soldiers, its free population amounted to 130, 12 of whom were Europeans. It is stated to be most unhealthy; principal edifices the fort, a church, and some brick houses. It has a trade in gold and ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves, and it is said that a few years ago no less than 5,000 slaves were annually exported to Rio Janeiro from this mart. Coal of good quality is reported to be plentiful at Quilimane, but it is at present unwrought.

QUI-LIN, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in lat. 25° 13′ 12″ N., lon. 110° 15′ E., and reported to be fortified after an anc. European style, but greatly inferior to most of the Chinese provincial cities.

QUILOA, or KEELWA, a town of E. Africa, Zanguebar, on an island off the coast, 6 m. in length, and between which and the mainland, is a secure harbour. Lat. of fort 8° 57′ S., lon. 39° 34′ 2″ E.; climate very unhealthy. The fort, which is strong and enclosed by a moat, is the residence of a governor under the Imam of Muscat. It was held by the Portuguese for a short period early in the 16th century, previous to which it was an important town; it is now a mere vill., but its former extent is indicated by numerous ruins.

QUILON, a seaport town of S. India, Travancore dom., on the Malabar coast, 37 m. N.N.W. Trivanderum, with an active export trade in pepper, cotton, cardamoms, &c. It has several Roman Catholic churches, and an ancient temple of Siva.

QUILLAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 13 m. S. Limoux. Pop. 2,152.

QUILLEBŒUF, a comm., town and river-port of France, dep. Eure, cap, cant., on l. b. of the Seine, at commencement of its estuary, with a lighthouse, 7 m. N. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,447. Opposite Quillebœuf, the navigation of the Seine is impeded, and there is a pilot station and salvage depôt here, with a staff of about 110 pilots.

QUILLOTA, a town of Chile, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Santiago, on the Aconcagua, 20 m. from the Pacific, in a plain bounded S.W. by a peak, which is a conspicuous sea-mark for the harbour of Valparaiso. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is reported to be 3 leagues in circuit, and has a main street upwards of a league in length. Houses of sun-dried brick only one story in height. To almost every one is attached a vineyard, but the inhabs. are ignorant of the art of making wine.

QUIMPER, or QUIMPER-CORENTIN, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Finistère, on the Odet, 10 m. from the Atlantic, and 32 m. S.S.E. Brest. Pop. (1846) 9,639. It is divided into an old and new town, the former on the river-side is fortified, and has quays flanked by ancient houses, the latter extends over some gentle eminences, the whole being overlooked by precipitous and wooded heights. Public buildings a town-hall, hospital, & barracks. It has a comm. college, a seminary, public library of 7,000 vols., theatre, & baths. Chief industry, manufs. of hats and porcelain, ship-building, and a trade in wheat, wax, linen, and hempen fabrics, butter, horses, and pilchards, of which last it has an extensive fishery. Its port is small, and not accessible to vessels of more than 150 tons burden.

QUIMPERLÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Ellé and Issole, which here form a small port for vessels of 50 tons, 27 m. E.S.E. Quimper. Pop. 3,981.

QUIN, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 5 m. E. Clare. Area 9,585 ac. Pop. 3,634, of whom 173 are in the vill., where are remains of an abbey.—*Quince*, or *Squince*, is a small island off the S.W. coast of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, about 5 furlongs S.W. the entrance to Glandore harbour. It has good pasturage.

QUINCETTO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 8 m. N.W. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 1,460.

QUINCY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 4 m. S. Meaux. Pop. 2,040.

QUINCY, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 9 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,486. Granite is exported hence from quarries in the vicinity.—II. Pennsylvania, 57 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,503.—III. A vill., Illinois, on the Mississippi, cap. co. Adams, 104 m. S. Springfield. Pop. 1,500. It has large exports of pork, and is visited by numerous steamers.

QUINDIU, a portion of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, S. Amer., New Granada, separating the basins of the Magdalena & Cauca rivs. In it is a volcano about 100 m. W.S.W. Bogota; near which is the dangerous pass of Quindiu, betw. Cartago and Ibagua, elevation of its summit 11,500 feet.

QUINGEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., on the Loue, 11 m. S.W. Besançon. Pop. 1,000. Near it is a curious stalactitic grotto.

QUINHON, a town and fine harbour of Anam, the town a cap. prov. on a river entering the harbour, about 10 m. further E. Lat. 13° 44′ N., lon. 109° 11′ E.

QUINILUBAN ISLANDS, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, between Panay and Palawan, lat. 11° 30′ N., long. 120° 47′ E.

QUINTANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,290.

QUINTANAR DE LA ORDEN, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 17 m. W. Belmonte. Pop. (1845) 5,974, who manuf. blankets and other woollen goods, and trade in merino sheep at large weekly markets.—*Quintanar del Rey* is a mkt. town, prov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Cuença. Pop. 1,440.

QUINTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord cap. cant., on the Gouet, 9 m. S.W. St Brieuc. Pop. 3,814. It has a large castle, mineral springs, & manufs. of fine linens and cambrics.

QUINTO, a river of the Plata Confed., S. Amer, deps. San Luis and Cordova, after a S.E. course of 250 m., loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S., lon. 63° W.—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 4 m. N.E. Verona, with 1,800 inhabs., and the sanctuary of Sta. Maria della Stella.—III. a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Zaragoza, on the Ebro. Pop. 1,373. It is frequented for its mineral baths.

QUINTON, a pa. of England, co. & 4½ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 143.

QUINZANO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. & 19 m. S.S.W. Brescia. Pop. 3,200.

QUI-PHU, or QUI-FOO, Anam. [PHU-YEN.]

QUIRIGUA, a ruined city of Central America, state Guatemala, on the Motagua river, and with sculptured idols and monumental remains similar to those of Copan. Near it is a small hamlet of same name.

QUIRIQUINA, a small isl. of Chile, dep. and 10 m. N. Concepcion, at the entrance of its bay.

QUIROS ISLS., a group of. [HEBRIDES (NEW).]

QUIRPON, an isl. off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, British N. America, at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, lat. 51° 40′ N., lon. 55° 16′ W.

QUISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, on the Vidourle, 19 m. W.N.W. Nimes. Pop. 1,560.

QUISTELLO, a vill. of Lombardy, 14 m. S.E. Mantua. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1734.

QUITO, the cap. city of the republic Ecuador, S. America, in a ravine E. of the volcano Pichincha, 150 m. N.N.E. Guayaquil; elevation 9,543 feet. Lat. 0° 13′ 27″ S., lon. 78° 50′ W. Pop. loosely estimated at 50,000. It is well built, and has several handsome squares, in one of which are the cathedral, town-hall, palaces of the archbishop and President of the republic, and a fine bronze fountain. The ex-Jesuits' college contains a public library and halls, now appropriated to the university. Other principal structures are the churches and convents, a workhouse, orphan asylum, and large hospital. Quito has manufs. of coarse cotton and woollen goods, lace, hosiery, jewellery, and confectionery, and a large trade in corn and other agricultural produce; which with some of its manufactured goods are sent by way of Guayaquil into Central America, in return for indigo, iron, and steel, and to Peru in return for brandy, wine, oil, and the precious metals. Imports comprise all kinds of European manufactured goods, and those of the finest quality find a ready sale, many inhabitants of this city being wealthy. The markets are well supplied with provisions, and large quantities of cheese are made in the vicinity. Eleven snow-capped mntns. are in view from Quito, and about 10 m. N.E.ward is a plain chosen in 1736 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian.

QUITTA, a Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 87 m. E.N.E. Accra. Pop. 5,000 (?). It has been recommended to establish a British fort near it in order to check the slave trade, which is carried on without the cognizance of the Danish authorities.

QUIVOX (ST), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the river, and 3 m. N.E. the town of Ayr. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 6,055. It stands on a coal field, in which three mines are wrought; and it contains the vills. Whitelets, Contat, and Wallace-town, suburbs of Ayr, and some excellent sandstone quarries.

QUIZAMA, a dist. of Lower Guinea, S.W. Africa, between the rivers Coanza and Longa. Surface mntnous. Products, wax, honey, and salt.

QUOIN (GREAT and LITTLE), two rocky islets in the entrance of the Persian gulf, 12 m. N.E. Cape Mussendom.—*Quoin* is also the name of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, and the E. coast of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land).

QUORNDON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 2½ m. W.N.W. Sileby sta., on the Leeds branch of the Midland cos. railw. P. 1,811.

QUORRA, a river of Africa. [NIGER.]

R

RAAB, *Arabo*, a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria, circ. Grätz, flows N.E., traverses the W. part of Hungary, and enters the Danube near Raab. Length 180 miles.

RAAB, or NAGY-GYÖR, *Arabona*, a town of Hungary, cap. co., 67 m. W.N.W. Buda, on the Raab, at its confl. with an arm of the Danube. Pop. (1845) 18,000. It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral, and several other churches, a royal academy, gymnasium, & has manufs. of tobacco, and an extensive trade. It is a steam-packet station. In June 1809, the French conquered the Austrians under its walls.

RAALTE, a town of the Netherlands, prov.

Overyssel, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. of comm. 5,005.—*Raamsdonk* is a vill., prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.E. Breda.

RAASAY, one of the Hebrides, Scotl. [RASAY.]

RABAGH (EL), a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, 110 m. N.N.W. Mecca, on the route to Medina, near the Red Sea, and where pilgrims to Mecca perform ablutions.

RABASTENS, two comms. and towns of S.W. France.—I. dep. H. Pyrenees, arrond. and 12 m. N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,582. It suffered greatly during the religious wars.—II. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 23 m. W.S.W. Albi, on the Tarn. P. 3,420.

RABATT, a fortified maritime town of Marocco, kingdom Fez, on the south side of the Bu-Regreb at its mouth, immediately opposite Sallee, 20 m. S.S.W. Mehediah. Pop. 27,000, of whom 7,000 are Jews. It has pretty strong walls and batteries, a citadel, numerous mosques and minarets, stone mausoleums, and well supplied markets. The water near it is deep enough for a frigate to come almost close to its walls. It has manufs. of superior carpets, an export trade in wool and corn, and considerable traffic. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Marocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards and gardens, beyond which on the S.E. are the conspicuous tower Sma-Hassan, and the remains of *Sala* or Shella, a frontier Roman station.

RABBA, a large and populous town of Central Africa, Nigritia, on the Niger, lat. 9° 15′ N., lon. 5° 26′ E. It has a large trade in slaves, ivory, & goods of both native and foreign manufacture.

RABBA, a collection of ruins in Syria, pash. Damascus, E. the Dead Sea, and 9 m. N. Kerek. Here are the remains of a temple, several Corinthian columns, &c., considered to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the *Areopolis* of the Greeks, and the Ar of Moab mentioned in Scripture. (Numb. xxi. 28. Isaiah xv. 1.)—*Rabbath Ammon* (anc. Philadelphia) is represented by the vill. Amman, 25 m. E.N.E. the Dead Sea.

RABBIT ISLANDS, a small group in the Ægean sea, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

RABENAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 701.—*Rabenstein*, a town of Bohemia, circ. Pilsen. Pop. 513.

RABIL, a town of the isl. Boavista, Cape Verd Isls., on its W. side, 4 m. E. Porto Sal Rey. Pop. (1845) 1,043. It stands on a terrace 45 feet above the sea, on a height above which are the hamlets Moradinha and Estacia de Baixo.

RABY, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, pa. Staindrop, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 284. The magnificent baronial castle of Raby covers an acre of ground; it was one of the earliest seats of the Neville family, and in its great hall, 90 feet in length, 700 knights, all retainers of that powerful family, are said to have been feasted at one time. It has belonged to the family of Vane since the reign of Charles I., and is now the seat of the Duke of Cleveland.

RACAVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including the town of Broughshane. Area 17,563 ac. Pop. 5,356.

RACCA, a town on the Euphrates. [RAKKA.]

RACCANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 7½ S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 1,600.

RACCONIGI, or RACONIGI, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Maira, 21 m. S. Turin. Pop. of comm. 10,102. It has a royal park & chateau, & manufs. of silk fabrics and twist, and woollen cloths.

RACE, a name applied to a heavy-running sea.—The *Race of Alderney* is chiefly in the Strait between the isl. Alderney and Cape la Hogue, France, but the tide often sets up the Channel furiously on both the N. and S. sides of Alderney.—The *Race of Portland* on the English coast nearly opposite, lies off the peninsula of Portland bill.—*Race Point*, headlands of the U. S., Massachusetts, and S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.

RACHOVA, or ARACHOVA, a large vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 10 m. E.S.E. Salona, on the slope of Parnassus, celebrated for the excellence of its wine, and the longevity of its inhabitants. Near it is the Corycian cave.

RACKENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area 5,940 ac. P. 562.

RACKET RIVER, U. S., N. Amer., New York, after a N.ward course of 75 m. enters the St Lawrence, opposite Cornwall isl., Canada.

RACKHEATH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 276.

RACTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 101.

RACZ, or BECSE, a market town of Hungary, co. and 43 m. E.N.E. Bacs, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches, on rt. b. of the Theiss. Pop. (1845) 11,132.

RACZ-KEVE, a market town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.S.W. Pesth, on an isl. of same name in the Danube. Pop. 4,200.—*Racz-Keve* isl. is 28 m. long and 1 to 2 m. broad, its N. point is immediately S. of Pesth.

RACZKI, a town of Poland, gov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Augustow.

RADACK, a group of isls. in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 7° to 12° N., lon. 170° to 175° E.

RADAUTZ, a market town of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, 10 m. S.W. Sereth. Pop. 1,900.

RADBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W. Derby. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 239.

RADCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. Bury. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 5,099, partly employed in cotton manufs. & in coal mines.

RADCLIFFE BRIDGE is a station on the E. Lancashire railway, between Manchester & Bury.

RADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 1,250. Pop. 126.

RADE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 25 m. E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,092, who manuf. iron and steel wares, and woollen and cotton cloths.

RADEBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Dresden, on the Roeder. Pop. 2,311. It has important manufs. of ribbons and gloves.—*Radeburg* is a town in the circ., and 11 m. N. Dresden, on the Roeder. Pop. 2,071.

RADFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 1½ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 10,817. It has a union work-house, and a station on the Peterborough and Leicester railway, 2½ m. W. Nottingham.—II. (*Semele*), a pa., co. and 4 m. E. Warwick. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 487.

RADICENA, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 11 m. E. Palmi. Pop. 2,700.

RADICOFANI, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Siena, on the slope of a volcanic mntn. of same name. Pop. 2,300.

RADICONDOLI, a vill. of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, in the maremma, 13 m. S.E. Volterra, with a castle and 2,000 inhabitants.

RADIPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Area 810 ac. P. 487.

RADKERSBURG, a town of Styria, circ. and 37 m. S.E. Grätz, on an isl. in the Muhr. P. 2,400.

RADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. N.E. Abingdon. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 475.

RADMANSDORF, or RADOULZA, a town of Illyria, circ. and 26 m. N.W. Laybach, on the Save, with 600 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollens and muslins.

RADNAGE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. W.N.W. High Wycombe. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 401.

RADNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Pilsen. Pop. 2,218.

RADNOR (NEW), a parl. bor., mkt. town and pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 13 m. N.N.E. Brecknock. Pop. of pa. 478. Bo. of parl. bor., which has an area of about 30 m. in circ., 6,419. The town consists chiefly of one irregularly built street. Market, Saturday. Assessed taxes (1847) 1,048*l.* The bor. with Presteign, Knighton, Cefn. Llys, Knucklas, and Rhayader, sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors for Radnor (1848) 515.

RADNOR (OLD), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. New Radnor. Pop. 1,503.

RADNOR, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Ohio, 32 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,174.—II. Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,205.

RADNORSHIRE, a co. of S. Wales, having N. cos. Montgomery and Salop, E. Hereford, S. Brecknock, and W. Cardigan. Area 426 sq. m., or 272,640 ac., of which more than one-half is said to be moorland and bog. Inhab. houses 4,716. Pop. 25,356. Surface, except in the S.E., bleak and mountainous. Principal rivers the Wye, Arrow, Lugg, and Ython. Tillage mostly confined to the fertile and comparatively level S.E. districts. Sheep, of the small hardy breed, and cattle are the staple product of the co.; woods numerous; estates rather large; farms in the low grounds from 20 to 200 ac. Leases not usual. Average rent of land (1810) 6*s.* 3*d.* an acre. Encroachments, *i. e.* illegal enclosures of the wastes of the co. have been extensively effected. Annual value of land (1842-3) 107,647*l.*, of all assessed property, 128,936*l.* Radnor comprises 6 hunds. and 52 pas., in diocese of St David's, and S.E. circuit. Chief towns Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton. The co. sends one mem. to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1848), 1,943. It gives the title of Earl to the Bouverie family.

RADOCH KOVITSCHI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Minsk. Pop. 1,550.

RADOLFSZELL, a walled town of Baden, circ. lake, on the Unter-see, 17 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,220.—*Radolin* is a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. Bromberg, 3 m. S.E. Schonlanke. Pop. 627.

RADOM, a town of Poland, cap. woiwode, on the Radomka, 57 m. S. Warsaw. Pop. 5,700. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has Roman Cathelic churches, and Piarist and Lutheran colleges.—*Radomsko* is a town, prov. & 78 m. S.E. Kalisz, on railw. to Warsaw. Pop. 1,816.

RADOMYSL, several towns of E. Europe.—I. Russia, gov. and 59 m. W.N.W. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Teterev. Pop. 3,300.—II. Russ. Poland, gov. Volhynia, 20 m. N.W. Dubno. Pop. 2,000.—III. Austr. Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Tarnow. Pop. 1,500.

RADOVITZ, a town of Europ. Turkey, Macedonia, *sanj. and 50* m. S.W. Ghiustendil, on the Radovitz river, an affl. of the Kara-su (anc. *Strymon*), and on the great route from Rumili into Albania. It has a trade in corn and wine.

RADSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, circ. and 35 m. S.E. Salzburg, on the Enns. Pop. 2,000.

RADSTOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Frome. Area 970 ac. Pop. 1,447. A railway connects it with Mitford.

RADSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2½ m. N. Brackley. Area 810 ac. Pop. 189.

RADWAN (Hung. *Radvany*), a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Gran, 2 m. S.W. Neusohl. Pop. 2,000. It has manufs. of woollens.

RADWAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. S.E. Kineton. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 374.

RADWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area 740 ac. Pop. 98.

RADWINTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Thaxted. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 915.

RADZIVILOV, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 115 m. W.N.W. Kamenetz.

RADZYN, a town of Poland, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Siedlec, cap. co. Pop. 2,000.

RAFAEL (SAN), the upper part of the river Colorado, Upper California.

RAFFLES BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Coburg peninsula, N. Australia, 13 m. E. Port Essington. A British settlement named Port Raffles, estab. here in 1827, was abandoned in 1829.

RAFFORD, a pa. of Scotl., co. Elgin, 2 m. S.E. Forres. Pop. 987, of whom 67 are in the vill. Here are the superb mansion of Altyre, the residence of Sir W. C. Gordon, and Burgie castle, a structure of the 17th century.

RAFZ, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, 2½ m. N. Eglisau. Pop. 1,150.

RAGDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. W. Melton Mowbray. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 121.

RAGENDORF, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Wieselburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3,300.

RAGHIB, a vill. of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 12 m. N.E. Ras Makallah. It has an anc. mosque.

RAGHLEY, or AUGHLEY, a peninsula and fishing vill. of Irel., Connaught, on its N.W. coast, co. and 9 m. N.W. Sligo. Pop. of vill. 170. Surface of peninsula desolate, & often encroached on by the sea. Here are the ruins of Artarmon castle.

RAGHOOGHUR, two towns of Central Hindostan, the principal being cap. of a large dist., dom. and 133 m. S.S.W. Gwalior.

RAGIAN, or RHUGIAN, a tnship. of Persia, prov. Fars, 3 m. W. Bebehan.

RAGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 766. About 1 m. from the vill. are the ruins of Ragland castle, the ancient seat of the Somerset family.

RAGNIT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 30 m. N. Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,850.

RAGOV, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. N.N.W. Vilkomir. Pop. 1,520.

RAGUHN, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 8 m. S. Dessau. Pop. 1,589.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, co. and 3 m. W. Modica, on the W. bank of the river Ragusa. Pop. 17,000. Its inhabs. are industrious, and have manufs. of woollens and silks, with a trade in corn, oil, wine, and cheese. Near it stood the anc. *Hybla Herœa.*—The *river Ragusa*, after a S.ward course of 25 m., enters the Mediterranean 12 m. S.S.W. Modica.

RAGUSA (Slav. *Dubrovnik*, Turk. *Paprovnik*), a seaport city of Dalmatia, cap. circ., on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 38 m. W.N.W. Cattaro. Lat. of mole fort, 42° 38′ 9″ N., lon. 18° 7′ 0″ E. Pop. 6,000. It is partly enclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round towers, and has a most imposing appearance; houses chiefly in the Italian style. It has a cathedral, with fine works of art; a large Gothic custom house, a palace of the former rectors of the republic, guard-house, with a conspicuous belfry; barracks for 1,200 troops, a lyceum, & various other public schools, a lazaretto, theatre, and in its vicinity numerous elegant villas. The port, immediately S. the city, is fitted only for small vessels; but the harbour of Gravosa, N. the peninsula, will receive ships of the line; both are defended by forts. Its trade, once important, has greatly de-

clined. It is visited every year by earthquakes, and suffered severely from that of 1667, by which a fifth part of the pop. lost their lives. Manufs. of silks, leather, and rosoglio, which with oil, anchovies, and the products of Herzegovina, constitute the chief exports. Ragusa, founded about the middle of the 7th century, continued to be a republic under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was erected by Napoleon into a duchy for Marshal Marmont.—*Ragusa Vecchia*, a vill. on the Adriatic; 7 m. S.E. was the anc. Epidaurus, destroyed by the Croats in 656. It has many vestiges of antiquity.

RAHABEH, a castle of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic Bagdad, on W. bank of the Euphrates, between Rakkah and Anah, near the site of an ancient city conjectured to have been the Rehoboth of Genesis x. 11.

RAHAD, a river of Abyssinia and Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 67 m. N. Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 260 miles.

RAHAN, or RAGHAN, two pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, with the vill. Ballymagooley. Area 10,083 ac. Pop. 4,061.—II. Leinster, King's co., on the Grand canal, 5 m. W. Tullamore. Area 14,985 ac. Pop. 4,311. It has numerous ruined ecclesiastical edifices.

RAHDEN, a mkt. town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m. N.W. Minden, cap. circ., on the Au. Pop. 1,200.

RAHDUNPOOR, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 136 m. N.W. Baroda, cap. rajahship, in a wide plain close to the Runn. Lat. 23° 52′ N., lon. 71° 38′ E. It is enclosed by a brick wall with towers, and in 1820 comprised 4,000 houses.

RAHEIA, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 14 miles S.E. Jaloun.

RAHENY, or RATHENY, a vill. and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. & 4 m. N.E. Dublin, on the N. side of its bay, and with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Pop. of its vill. 295.

RAHMANIEH, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Bahari, cap. dist., 25 m. S.S.E. Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. It was taken by the English from the French in 1801.

RAHO, a vill. of Hungary, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Szigeth. Pop. 2,407.

RAHOON, a vill. and pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. and containing a part of the town Galway. Area of pa. 15,168 ac. Pop. 14,433.

RAHOON, or RHAN, a town of the Punjab, British India, between the Sutleje and Beas, 13 m. N.E. Loodianah. It has manufs. of cotton goods.

RAHOURY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 18 m. N. Ahmednuggur.

RAHOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 55 m. E.S.E. Widin, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 2,000.

RAHWAY, a township, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 10 m. S.S.W. Newark. Pop. 2,533.

RAI. For names of Indian towns thus commencing, and not here inserted, see RY.

RAIATEA (the *Ulitea* of Cook), one of the Society isls., Pacific O., 130 m. N.W. Tahiti. Circ. about 40 m.; surface mountainous, abundantly watered, and covered with vegetation. It has many good anchorages, sheltered by a coral reef, that encloses this and the neighbouring island Fula. Princip. products, arrow root and cocoa nuts. Here is a missionary station.

RAICHOR, or RAICHOOR, a town of India, Nizam's dom., cap. a dist., between the Kistnah and Toombuddry rivs., 110 m. S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 12′ N., lon. 77° 25′ E. It is large, irregularly built, & has the strongest fort in this part of India.

RAIDAH, a seaport town of Arabia, cap. a small territory, on its S.E. coast, lat. 15° N., lon. 50° 30′ E. Pop. 700. Principal exports, frankincense, aloes, ambergris, and shark-fins.

RAIDROOG, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 31 m. S. Bellary.

RAI-KOKE, or RACH-KOKE, one of the Kurile isls., Pacific O., belonging to Russia, and near the centre of the group. Length and breadth about 15 m. each. Surface rocky and mntnous., and it contains an active volcano.

RAIN, or RHAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 23 m. N. Augsburg. Pop. 1,650. Before it the Austrian general Tilly was mortally wounded in 1632.

RAINE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1¼ m. W. Braintree. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 355.

RAINFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 5½ m. N.N.E. Prescot, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire railway. Pop. 1,855.

RAINHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 4 m. E.S.E. Chatham. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 1,173.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 124.—III. (*South*), same co., 11 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 124.—IV. (*West*), same co., 4 m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 380.

RAINHILL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Prescot, with a station on the Manchester railw., 9 m. N.E. Liverpool. P. 1,164.

RAINOW, a tnshp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Macclesfield. Pop. 1,757.

RAINSCLIFF, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 967.

RAINTON, two tnshps. of Engl., co. Durham.—I. (*East*), pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5 m. N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,414.—II. (*West*), same co. and pa. 4¼ m. N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,054.

RAINY LAKE, N. Amer., 160 m. W. L. Superior, forms part of the boundary between the British and U. States' territories, and has on its S. side a fort of the American fur company. It discharges its surplus waters W.ward into the Lake of the Woods, by *Rainy river*, 100 m. in length, and having banks covered with pine forests.

RAISEN (MARKET), a pa. & mkt. town of Engl., co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 2,022. Mkt., Thursday.—II. (*Middle*), a pa., same co., 1½ m. W. Market-Raisen. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 374.—III. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2⅝ m. W. Market-Raisen. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 286.

RAISMES, a town of France, dep. Nord, with a station on the N. railw., 3 m. N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,433. It has coal mines, and iron works.

RAISSEEN, a decayed town & hill fort of India, Gwalior dom., cap. dist., 22 m. N.E. Bhopaul.

RAITHBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 12 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area 680 ac. Pop. 167.—II. 2 m. S.W. Louth. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 167.

RAIVA, a town of Poland, on the Rawka, gov. and 46 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,800. It was formerly a strong fortress, and has an anc. castle.

RAJAGRIHA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, prov., dist., and 16 m. S. Bahar, on the lofty site of an old fortress. It is a place of pilgrimage, where 50,000 Hindoos sometimes assemble.

RAJAKERA, a town of Cent. Hindostan, Bhurtpoor dom., 24 m. S. Agra.

RAJAMAHAL, RAJEMAHAL, or RAJMUHAL ("the royal residence"), a city of Brit. India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor, on the Ganges, 65 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. Estimated pop. 30,000. It consists of a long street of stone and mud houses, with about a dozen mkt. places. A trade is carried on with the people of the Ra-

jamahal hills, an adjacent and densely wooded region S.W. of the town.

RAJAHMUNDRY, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and on the other sides the dists. Ellore and Vizagapatam, and the Nizam's dom. Area 4,690 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 578,529. The Godavery has its delta in this dist.; the interior is mountainous, and the only territory near the Coromandel coast producing teak. Other products are sugar, cotton, tobacco, and bay salt; piece goods are extensively manufactured. Princip. towns, Rajahmundry, Coringa, and Samulcotta.—*Rajahmundry*, the cap. dist., is on the Godavery, about 43 m. from its mouth, and 73 m. N.E. Masulipatam. It stands on a height, & has a fort & a terraced bazaar, with numerous mosques, and other indications of Mohammedan ascendancy.

RAJANAGUR (Hind. *Rajanagra*), a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, dist. & 23 m. W.S.W. Dacca.—II. a vill., presid. Madras, dist. and 11 m. N.N.W. Rajahmundry.

RAJAWUR, a town of the Punjab, British India, cap. rajahship, on the Chenab, 120 m. N. Lahore, mostly built of earth, and unhealthy from adjacent rice grounds.

RAJECZ, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Trentschin, on an affl. of the Waag, 34 m. N.W. Neusohl. Pop. 3,004. It has manufs. of leather.

RAJESHAHYE, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. and in the centre of the prov. Bengal, having S. the main stream of the Ganges, and on other sides the dists. Purneah, Dinagepoor, Rungpoor, and Mymunsingh. Area 2,812 sq. m. Pop. 950,000. Surface in the W. hilly and jungly; elsewhere level, and mostly cultivated. The grain raised is often insufficient for home demand. Indigo and silk goods are staple manufs. Land rev. (1839-40) 119,742*l*. Total rev. 126,134*l*. Chief towns, Bauleah, and Hurrial.

RAJGHUR, several towns of India.—I. a fortified town, dom. and 175 m. S.W. Gwalior.—II. Bundelcund, cap. dist., on the Cane, 100 m. S.E. Jhansi.—III. Gurhwal, 45 m. N.E. Umbalah.

RAJOO, a town of Central India, Berar dom., on the Mahanuddy, 27 m. S. Ryepoor. It has numerous pagodas, and a large annual festival.

RAJPEPLA, a decayed town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 55 m. S.S.E. Baroda.

RAJPOOTANA, a prov. of India. [AJMERE.]

RAKITUA, two mkt. towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kursk, on an affl. of the Psiol, 16 m. N. Kotmysk. Pop. 1,500.—II. gov. Pskov, 19 m. N.E. Ostrov.

RAKKA, *Nicephorium*, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. same name, on the Euphrates, 92 m. S.E. Bir. It has some remains of antiquity.

RAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on two small rivers, 30 m. W. Prague. Pop. 2,646.

RAKOV, a town of Poland, prov. and 34 m. W. Sandomir, on the Czarna. Pop. 1,520. It has a fine church and a large paper mill.—II. a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Minsk.

RAKWITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,700.

RALDONE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 8 m. S.E. Verona. Pop. 2,000.

RALEIGH, a city of the U. S., N. America, cap. North Carolina, on an elevated site near the Neuse, 27 m. N.W. Smithfield. Pop. 2,244. Streets diverge from a spacious square in its centre, and are well built. The State-house is built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens.

RALICK ISLS. [MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO.]

RAMAH, or ER-RAM, a vill. of Palestine, 5 m. N. Jerusalem.

RAMAPO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the New York and Erie railway, 132 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,222.

RAMBERT (St), two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Montbrison, on the Loire, and near a station on railway to St Etienne. Pop. 1,465.—II. dep. Ain, cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,239.

RAMBERVILLERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on the Mortagne, 16 m. N.E. Epinal. Pop. 4,446. It has manufs. of linen and cotton thread, woollen hosiery, earthenwares, iron works, and paper mills, in its vicinity.

RAMBLA (LA), a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 9,040. It has several convents, & some woollen manufs.—II. a town of the isl. Teneriffe, on the W. coast. P. 1,413.

RAMBODDE, a sanitarium in the central prov. of Ceylon, 34 m. from Kandy, at an elev. of 3,320 feet. It is situated in a healthy position, amidst the most beautiful scenery. A regimental hospital is established, and cottages have been built for the accommodation of visitors.

RAMBOUILLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. dep., 17 m. S.W. Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Chartres. Pop. 2,657. It has a fine château, formerly a royal residence, in which Francis I. died in 1547. It was occupied by Chas. X. on his way to Cherbourg, in July 1830. The first merinos imported into France were at its model farm, established by Louis XVI.

RAME, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.W. Devonport. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 800.—The Rame head is a promont. bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on W., lat. 50° 19′ N., lon. 4° 13′ W.

RAMELTON, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, pa. Aughinish, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 6 m. S.W. Rathmullen. P. 1,428.

RAMERUPT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 7 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 573.

RAMETTA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 8 m. W. Messina. Pop. 263. It is surrounded by walls.

RAMGHUR, a large dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, comprising all the S. part of the prov. Bahar, between lat. 22° and 25° N., and lon. 83° and 87° E. Area estimated at 22,500 sq. m. Several towns of British India, presid. Bengal.

RAMGHUR, cap. above dist. on the Dummodah, 200 m. N.W. Calcutta, and S. of the route to Benares.—II. a town, Upper provs., S. Almorah.

RAMGUNGA, a riv. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., after a W. and S. course of 250 m. joins the Ganges in dom. Oude, 5 m. N.E. Kanoje. Moradabad is on its banks.

RAM-HORMUZ, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 82 m. S.E. Shuster, on the route thence to Shiraz, and on an affl. of the Jerahi.

RAMILLIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 19 m. S.S.E. Louvain. Here the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French, 23d May 1706.

RAMIREZ, a wooded isl. in the lake of Tamiagua, Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, S.W. Tampico.

RAMISSERAM, an isl. in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan, lat. 9° 18′ N., lon. 79° 22′ E. Estimated length 11 m., average breadth 6 m. Surface low, sandy, and jungly. It has a remarkable temple much resorted to in pilgrimage, and is the scene of many Hindoo fables, and a noted point in Hindoo astronomy. Chief port, Paumbum, on its W. side. Until 1480, it was connected with the mainland by a neck of land, the vestiges of which render the channel innavigable except for small vessels.

RAMLEH, a town of Palestine, pash. Gaza, 22 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa. Pop. about 3,000. It stands on a slope facing

the E., and has many well-built stone houses, several mosques, some vaulted cisterns, one of the largest Latin convents in Palestine, & a Saracenic tower commanding a fine view. Its vicinity is covered with gardens and olive plantations.

RAMNAD, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, on the Vayah riv., 125 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. It has a fort, a palace, and a Protestant church.

RAMNAGUR, or RAMNAGHUR, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bengal, dist. & 5 m. S.E. Benares, with some remarkable Hindoo sculptures.—II. a town of the Punjab, on an affl. of the Chenab, 90 m. N.E. Lahore. It has lately been much enlarged and improved, and has two castles.—*Ramnuggur* is a walled town of the Punjab, on the Chenab, 62 m. N.W. Lahore, where the Sikh army was defeated by the British, Oct. 1848.

RAMOAN, or RATHMOAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, at its N.E. extremity, co. Antrim, and comprising the town Ballycastle, with Kenbane' headland, and the mntn. Knocklayd. Area 12,066 ac. Pop. 3,110.

RAMPISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 420.

RAMPOOR, several towns of India.—I. presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Moradabad, on the Kosila, 40 m. N.W. Bareily, and 105 m. E. Delhi. It is large and populous, enclosed by a bamboo hedge, and has two palaces, and a fine mosque and mausoleum.—II. Gurhwal, cap. dist. Bussahir, on S. b. of the Sutleje, 50 m. E.N.E. Belaspoor. It is a favourite place of Hindoo pilgrimage, & has some commercial importance. Houses built in squares around court-yards, and roofed with slate, but being built in the cavity of a glittering rock, it is one of the hottest places in N. India.—III. a town, dom. & 112 m. E. Odeypoor.

RAMPTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 6½ m. E.S.E. East Retford. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 420.—II. co. and 6½ m. N.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,158 ac. Pop. 194.

RAMREE, an isl. of British India, Aracan, N.E. Cheduba. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 16 m. It gives name to a prov., and on it is the town Yembia. [ARACAN.]

RAMSAY, or RAMSEY, a seaport and market town of the Isle of Man, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ramsay riv., in a bay of same name, 13 m. N.N.E. Douglas. Pop. 2,104. It is irregularly built, but has wide, well-paved streets, a stone bridge of 3 arches, a chapel, court-ho., in which deemster and high-bailiff courts are held, several good hotels, and a pier, with a large herring fishery, and exports of provisions, which are cheaper here than in any other part of the island. The vicinity is fertile, picturesque, and adorned with handsome residences.

RAMSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 30 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 9,960 ac. Pop. 2,552.

RAMSDON, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Belhouse*), 3 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 462.—II. (*Crays*), a pa., same co., 2½ m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 282.

RAMSEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Huntingdon. Area of pa. which extends into co. Cambridge 17,660 ac. Pop. 3,680. The town stands at the base of a hill on the margin of the fens, and has an ancient church, two endowed schools, and some remains of an abbey founded in 969. The lake, Ramseymere, is in the vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 3 m. W.S.W. Harwich. Area 3,700. Pop. 649.—*Ramsey Isle* is an islet off the coast of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, at the N. point of St Bride's bay, 3 m. W. St David's, length 2 m.

RAMSGATE, a seaport town, watering place, & pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 67 m. E.S.E. London, and 15 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area of pa. 260 ac. Pop. 10,909. The town, built on the declivity and summits of two hills, and on the interval, or *gate*, between them, is for the most part showily built, well paved, lighted, and of late years, sufficiently supplied with water. It has a modern Gothic church, market and custom houses, a bank, barracks, assembly rooms, baths, bazaars, and other adjuncts of a place of summer resort. Its harb., the largest artificial haven in England, begun by Smeaton in 1750, and completed by Rennie, is formed by two stone piers projecting from 1,500 to 2,000 feet into the sea, encloses an inner basin, and is bordered by wet and dry docks, storehouses; vessels of 300 tons burden enter it at ordinary tides; a light-house stands at its entrance, and it is guarded by batteries. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, and has some coasting trade, fisheries, and imports of eggs, fruit, and other provisions from France and the Netherlands. Customs rev. (with Margate), in 1848, 10,044*l*. Reg. shipping 7,144 tons. Markets Wednesday and Saturday. Its cliffs command a fine view over the Downs roadstead.

RAMSHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,990 ac. P. 192.

RAMSTADT (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous vills. of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Modau, 5 m. S.E. Darmstadt. United pop. 2,600.

RAMSYDE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Furness, 8 m. S.S.W. Ulverston, with a station on the Whitehaven & Furness railway. P. 561.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific Ocean, W. Mowee. Length 20 m., breadth 10 m. It is mntnous., fertile, and pretty thickly inhabited.

RANBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Wragby. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 116.

RANCAGUA, an old prov. of Chile, S. Amer., now subdivided between the provs. Aconcagua and Colchagua, and having for its cap. Rancagua or Triana. [TRIANA.]

RANCE, two rivs. of France.—I. deps. Ille-et-Vilaine, and Côtes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 50 m., enters the English channel at St Malo. It is navigable for small vessels from the sea to Dinan, near which begins the canal of Ille and Rance, connecting it with the riv. Vilaine.—II. dep. Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn; 25 miles.

RANÇON, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, on the Gartempe, 6 m. E. Bellac. P. 2,025.

RAND, a pa. of Engl., co Lincoln, 1½ m. W. West Wragby. Area 990 ac. Pop. 147.

RANDALSTOWN, a mkt. town and formerly parl. bor. of Irel., Ulster, 2½ m. N. Lough Neath, co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh. Pop. 588. Town neat, has a good mkt. house with assembly room, a church, meeting house, barracks, and some calico weaving. Adjoining it is the fine domain of Shane's castle, the seat of Earl O'Neill. It is connected by a branch railway with Belfast and Ballimena. Linen market first Wednesday in each month.

RANDANS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on a wooded height, 21 m. N.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,497.

RANDAZZO, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., at the N.W. foot of Mt. Etna. P. 3,300.

RANDERATH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 700.

RANDERS, a town of Denmark, Jütland, 22 m. N.N.W. Aarhuus, with a port at the mouth of the

Guden-Aa in the Cattegat. Pop. (1847) 7,100. It has ship-building docks and manufs. of gloves.

RANDERSACKER, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 3 m. S.E. Würtzburg, with 1,320 inhabs.

RANDOLPH, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, 21 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,678.—II. Massachusetts, 13 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,213.—III. New Jersey, in a mineral district, 7 m. N.W. Morristown. Pop. 1,801.—IV. Ohio, Portage co. Pop. 1,774.

RANDWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 979.

RANDWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Acle. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 290.

RANEEPOOR, a manuf. town of Scinde, 45 m. S.W. Hyderabad. Pop. 5,000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving. It is irregularly built, but clean, healthy, and agreeable,—qualities unusual in towns of Scinde.

RANELAGH, a suburb of the Irish metropolis, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Dublin castle. It is well built, and gives the title of viscount to the Jones family.

RANES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. and 11. m. S.W. Argentan. Pop. 2,529.

RANGAMATTY, a decayed town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, cap. a subdiv. of the dist. Rungpoor, near the Brahmaputra, 53 m. E.N.E. Rungpoor.

RANGENDINGEN, a vill. of S. Germany, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 4 m. N.W. Hechingen. Pop. 1,700.

RANGOON, the principal commercial town of the Burmese dom., on the E. branch of the Irrawadi at its delta, about 25 m. from the sea, and 58 m. S.S.W. Pegu. Lat. 16° 47′ N., lon. 96° 10′ E. Pop. 20,000. It extends on a dead flat along the river, consisting of several parallel streets lined with reed huts, a few European houses being the only substantial buildings. Ships of 1,200 tons burden can reach the town, which has a considerable trade with Hindostan, Penang, exporting teak, catechu, lac, wax, ivory, raw cotton, bullion, gems, ponies; and importing Indian and British cotton piece-goods, British woollens, and other manufs., with metals, gunpowder, opium, tobacco, sugar, and spirits; exports and imports loosely estimated each to amount to 300,000*l.* annually. About 2 m. N.ward is an abrupt hill, surmounted by the celebrated Shoe-Dagon temple, 338 ft. in height, and one of the principal religious edifices in the empire.

RANKWEIL, a mkt. town of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, 3 m. N.E. Feldkirch.

RANNOCH (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., co. Perth, E. Rannoch moor, and 16 m. W.S.W. Blair-Athol. Length 9 m., breadth 2 m. It is enclosed by high mntns., and contains two islands. Its superfluous waters are carried E. into an affl. of the Tay. The vills. George's town and Kinloch-Rannoch, are at either extremity.

RANSART, and RANSBEEK, two vills. of Belgium.—I. Prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.N.E. Charleroi.—II. Prov. S. Brabant, near Vilvorde.—*Ransbeek* is a mkt. town, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Antwerp.

RANTAMPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 70 m. S.E. Jeypoor, with one of the strongest hill-forts in India.

RANTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4¼ m. W. Stafford. Area 2,670 ac.

RAON L'ETAPE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on the Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. St Diey. Pop. 3,217.

RAPALLO, a seaport town of the Sardinian dom., div. and 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand., finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Pop. (1838) with comm. 9,933. It is rendered extremely picturesque by its churches and a lofty belfry; houses mostly built on arcades. In its collegiate church are some good paintings and curious inscriptions. The increase of the town has in the present century been very rapid; it has a thriving trade in olive oil, and a manuf. of lace.

RAPHAEL (ST), a marit. vill. of S.E. France, dep. Var, 1½ m. E.S.E. Frejus. Pop. 958.

RAPHOE, an episcopal market town, pa. and barony of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 5½ m. W.N.W. Lifford. Pop. of town 1,362; of pa. 5,694. Town well built; consists chiefly of a market place and 3 other streets, with a plain cathedral, episcopal palace, deanery, free school endowed with 11,000 ac. of land, and a public library. Market weekly. The diocese comprises 35 pas. in co. Donegal; & Raphoe is also the head of a Roman Catholic diocese. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St Columb of Iona.

RAPHOE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 3,557.

RAPHTI, a harbour of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 16 m. E.S.E. Athens. Length and breadth about 2 m. It is believed to have been the ancient *Panormus*, and on its N.W. shore are the supposed ruins of *Prasiæ*.

RAPLOCH, a vill. of Scotl., co. and pa. Stirling, ¾ m. from Stirling bridge, and immediately S.W. Stirling castle. Pop. 317.

RAPOLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 1½ m. S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,200.—*Rapone*, is a market town, 10 m. S.W. Melfi. Pop. 1,900.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, rises in the Blue mntns., flows mostly S.E.ward, and joins Chesapeake bay by a large estuary, after a course of about 130 m., for the last 110 m. of which, to Fredericksburg, it is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 8 m. W. Utznach, on the lake of Zurich, here crossed by a rude wooden bridge ¾ m. in length. P. 1,500. It is picturesque, & has a castle.

RAPRI, a large town of Siam, on the Meklong, 40 m. W. Bang-kok.

RAPTEE, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Ganges in the dist. Goruckpoor, after a S.E. course of 270 m.

RARAKA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 6′ 25″ S., lon. 144° 57′ 40″ W. Length 15 m. Its people have been partially civilized by missionaries.

RARATONGA ISLAND. [COOK ISLANDS.]

RARITAN, a township, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, on branches of Raritan river, 20 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 2,510.—II. a river, New Jersey, after a S.E. course enters Raritan bay, at Amboy, and for its last 17 m. is navigable for sloops of 80 tons burden, to Brunswick, whence a canal joins it to the Delaware at Trenton.—*Raritan bay*, between Staten island and Sandy-hook, is an inlet, 15 m. in length, from the ocean to Amboy, 12 m. in greatest breadth, & 10 m. S. New York.

RAS ("a headland"), the prefix of the names of numerous capes in Africa and W. Asia.—*Ras-al-Had* is the E. extremity of Arabia, lat. 22° 33′ N., lon. 59° 56′ E.—*Ras Baghashu*, a rocky cape, S.E. Arabia, 300 ft. in height, lat. 14° 49′ 10″ N., lon. 50° 9′ 30″ E.—*Ras Bernass*, or *Cape Nose*, a headland on the W. side of the Red sea, 20 m. N.E. the ruins of Berenice.

RASASNA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 54 m. N.N.E. Mogilev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1,600.

RASAY, or RAASAY ISLAND, an isl. of the inner Hebrides, Scotl., co. Inverness, pa. Portree, betw. Skye and the Mainland, 1 m. N.E. Skye. Length

12 m., breadth 2 m. Area 28 sq. m. Pop. 647. Surface mntnous. and picturesque in the S., level in the N., and well wooded. Here are the ruins of the old castle of Brochel.—II. (or, *Black Water*), a riv. of Scotl., co. Ross, rises on the E. side of Dirry-more, & flows S.E. & joins the Conan.

RASCHAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 18 m. S.E. Grunhain. Pop. 2,278.

RASCHISCHTSCH, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Styr, 13 m. N.N.W. Luck. Pop. about 1,500.

RAS-EL-KHYMA, a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian gulf, S.E. El-Khatiff. It was formerly notorious as a resort for pirates.—*El-Rass* is a town of Arabia, Nedjed, 230 m. W.N.W. El-Derayeh, and E.N.E. Medina.

RASGRAD, a town of Europ. Turkey, Bulgaria, 33 m. S.E. Rustchuk, on the route from Shumla.

RASHARKIN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, 6 m. N. Portglenone. Area 19,337 ac. P. 7,507.

RASKELF, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Easingwold, with a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, 4 m. N.N.W. York. Pop. 548.

RAS MOHAMMED, the S. point of the peninsula of Sinai, Red sea, at the divergence of the gulfs of Suez & Akabah. Lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 34° 15′ E.

RAS MUSSENDOM, Cape. [MUSSENDOM.]

RASSEGU, one of the Kurile islands, Pacific O., belonging to Russia, near the centre of the group. Length and breadth about 20 m. each. Surface mntnous. Shores rocky, and interspersed with sandy bays. Products, good timber, and large quantities of beaver, seal, and other skins.

RASSEIN, a lake of European Turkey, N. Bulgaria, between the Danube and the Black sea, with which latter it is connected by two mouths. Length, W. to E., 27 m., breadth 5 to 20 m.

RASSOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Danube, at its great N. bend, 40 m. W. Kustendje, on the Black sea. Between it and Kustendje extend the remains of a fortified barrier constructed by the emperor Trajan.

RASSUPNAJA, or RASSYPNAJA, a fort of Russia, gov. and 66 m. W.S.W. Orenburg.

RASTADT, a strongly fortified town of Baden, 14 m. S.S.W. Carlsrühe, near r. b. of the Rhine, and on railway from Mannheim to Basle. Pop. 6,300. In 1714, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France & Austria; & in 1798-99, a conference was held here between the two same powers, at the conclusion of which two plenipotentiaries of France were assassinated. Its fortifications were commenced in 1841.—*Rastede* is a vill. of N.W. Germany, grand duchy, principality, and 8 m. N. Oldenburg. Pop. 909.

RASTENBERG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. & 14 m. N.N.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,012.

RASTENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. & 54 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Guber. Pop. 4,340.

RASTRICK, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 3 m. N.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,482, chiefly employed in woollen manufs.

RASZKOV, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 60 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,540.

RATASS, or RATHASS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, comprising a part of the town of Tralee. Area 2,365 ac. Pop. 2,838.

RATBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area 5,410 ac. Pop. 1,274.

RATCLIFFE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Middlesex, pa. Stepney, 2¼ m. E.S.E. St Paul's. Pop. 11,874. It has an elegant church.—II. (*On-Soar*), a pa., co. and 8¼ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 970 ac. Pop. 224.—III. (*On-Trent*), a pa., same co., 5 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 1,246.—IV. (*On-the-Wreak*), a pa., co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Leicester. Area 880 ac. Pop. 142.

RATH, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S.S.W. Corrofin. Area 8,489 ac. Pop. 2,647.—II. a vill., Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Frankford.

RATHANGAN, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Kildare, on the Blackwood river, and a branch of the Grand canal. Area of pa. 11,530 ac. Pop. 2,991; of town, 1,083. Principal buildings, a church, R. Catholic chapel, quakers' meeting house, barracks, and some large flour mills on the Barrow.

RATHASPECK, three pas. of Irel., Leinster.—I. (or, *Rathasbuck*), chiefly in Queen's co., 5 m. S.S.W. Athy. Area 8,218 ac. Pop. 4,133.—II. co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Rathowen. Area 7,664 ac. Pop. 2,135.—III. co. and 3 m. S.S.W. Wexford. Area 2,804 ac. Pop. 737.

RATHBOURNEY, and RATHBRAN, two pas. of Ireland; the former in Munster, co. Clare, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Ballyvaughan, with 9,633 ac., and 1,000 inhabs.; the latter, co. Wicklow, containing the town Stratford-on-Slaney.

RATHCAVAN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, containing the town Broughshane. Area 17,563 ac. Pop. 5,356.

RATHCLARIN, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 4½ m. S.E. Bandon. Area 5,901 ac. Pop. 2,907.

RATHCLINE, a pa. & barony of Irel., Leinster, co. Longford, the pa. containing the town Lanesboro'. Area of pa. 12,883 ac. Pop. 2,792.

RATHCONNEL, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Westmeath, 3½ m. E.N.E. Mullingar. Area 15,699 ac. Pop. 3,605.—*Rathconnel bog*, on the N. side of the Grand canal, has an area of 2,505 ac.

RATHCONRATH, a vill., pa., and barony of Irel., Leinster, co. Westmeath, the vill. 8¼ m. W. Mullingar. Area of pa. 8,745 ac. Pop. 3,378. Here are numerous antiquities, and the residence of the D'Alton family.

RATHCOOLE, three pas. of Irel.—I. Leinster, co. and 3½ m. N.E. Kilkenny. Area 3,672 ac. Pop. 1,283.—II. co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Ac. 4,705. Pop. 1,527.—III. Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.W. Fethard. Ac. 5,904. P. 1,677.

RATHCOONAY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. & 4 m. E.N.E. Cork. Area 5,152 ac. Pop. 3,376.

RATHCORE, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Royal canal, & comprising the town ENFIELD. Area 12,804 ac. Pop. 3,546.

RATHCORMACK, a mkt. town and pa. of Irel., and formerly a parl. bor., Munster, co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the N. bank of the river Bride. Area of pa. 13,995 ac. Pop. 4,003; do. of town, 1,321. Town neat, and with beautiful environs.—II. (or, *Rathgormuck*), a pa. of Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. S.W. Carrick-on-Suir. Area 17,965 ac. Pop. 2,498.

RATHDOWN CASTLE, a ruin on the E. coast of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2 m. S. Bray-head.—*Rathdown* is the name of 2 contiguous baronies.

RATHDOWNEY, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 6½ m. S.S.E. Borris-in-Ossory. Area of pa. 17,116 ac., including much bog. Pop. 6,756; do. of town, 1,414. It has petty sessions, and 7 annual fairs.

RATHDRUM, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Wicklow, on the Avonmore. Area of pa. 5,798 ac. Pop. 2,905; of town, 1,232.

RATHEN, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the N. sea, S.S.E. Fraserburgh. Area about 6,310 ac. Pop. 2,260. Here are remains of two old baronial castles, and 2 fishing villages.

RATHENOW, or RATHENAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 34 m. W.N.W. Pots-

dam, on the Hard. Pop. (1846) 5,350. It comprises a new and an old town, the latter enclosed by walls; it has manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, gloves, leather, and optical instruments; and a statue erected to commemorate the victory of Frederick-William, over the Swedes in 1675.

RATHFARNHAM, a large vill. and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. S. Dublin. Area of pa 2,782 ac. Pop. 4,469. It comprises numerous handsome residences & demesnes, a neat church, and Rathfarnham castle, the property of the Marquis of Ely, now converted into a dairy.

RATHFRILAND, a mkt. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 9 m. E.N.E. Newry. Pop. 2,183, chiefly employed in linen weaving.—*Rathgar* is a vill. of Leinster, co. and 2 m. S. Dublin, and having numerous villas, muslin, calico, and print works, and limestone quarries.

RATHGRAFF, or RATHGARVE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Castle-Pollard. Area 6,024 ac. Pop. 3,606.

RATHKEALE, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. Area of pa. 12,095 ac. Pop. 8,293, including many descendants of German Protestants, termed "palatines," established here by the Southwell family, whose seat, Castle Matress, is immediately S. Rathkeale. Pop. of town, 4,201. The town, which ranks as the second in the co., is prosperous, and has many good houses.

RATHKENNAN, and RATHKENNY, 2 pas. of Irel. —I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. W.S.W. Holycross. Area 787 ac. Pop. 277.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 5 m. N.W. Slane. Ac. 5,496. Pop. 2,177.

RATHLIN, RACHLIN, or RAGHERY, an island off the N. coast of Irel., Ulster, forming a pa. of co. Antrim, in the N. channel, 3 m. N.W. Fairhead. Lat. of church, 55° 17′ 6″ N., lon. 6° 11′ W. Area 3,398 ac. Pop. 1,010. Like the Giant's Causeway, on the opposite coast, it is of basaltic formation. Amongst its antiquities is a ruined castle, which, in 1306, afforded a refuge to Robt. Bruce.—*Rathlin O'Birne* is a group of islets off Teelen-head, Ulster, at the N. side of the entrance to Donegal bay.

RATHMELTON, a town of Ireland. [RAMELTON.]

RATHMINES, a suburb of Dublin, on its S. side, 1½ m. S. Dublin castle. Pop. 2,429. It has a modern residence on the site of a battle field, where the republicans totally defeated the forces of the Marquis of Ormonde in 1649.

RATHMOLYON, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2¾ m. W.N.W. Summerhill. Area 9,783 ac. Pop. 2,953, of whom 176 are in the village.

RATHMORE, several pas. of Ireland, prov. Leinster.—I. co. Carlow, 3½ m. N. Tullow. Area 815 ac. Pop. 323.—II. co. Kildare, 4½ m. E.N.E. Naas. Area 7,756 ac. Pop. 1,495.—III. co. Meath, 4 m. N.N.E. Athboy. Area 5,345 ac. Pop. 1,780.—A bog, Munster, co. Kerry, with an area of 1,371 ac., has the same name.

RATHMULLEN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, bordering Dundrum bay, and containing the town Killough. Area 3,369 ac. Pop. 2,603.

RATHNEW, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising a part of the town of Wicklow. Area 8,641 ac. Pop. 3,754, of whom 118 are in the village Rathnew.

RATHO, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 8 m. S.W. Edinburgh, on the Union canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Area about 5,800 ac. Pop. 1,815, of whom 689 are in the neat and well-built village.

RATHOWEN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the route from Dublin to Sligo, 12 m. N.N.W. Mullingar, with 550 inhabitants, a church, school, court house, and two annual fairs.

RATHREAGH, two pas. of Irel.—I. Leinster, co Longford, 4 m. S. Edgeworthstown. Area 4,023 ac. Pop. 1,123.—II. Connaught, co. Mayo, 3¼ m. N.W. Killala. Area 4,164 ac. Pop. 1,664.

RATHRONAN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Limerick, with the vill. Athea. Area 18,117 ac. Pop. 3,245.—II. co. Tipperary, 3 m. N. Clonmel. Area 2,641 ac. Pop. 1,112.

RATHSALLAH, & RATHSARAN, two pas. of Irel., Leinster.—I. co. Wicklow. Area 1,776 ac. Pop. 226.—II. Queen's co., 2 m. W. Rathdowney. Area 2,291 ac. Pop. 965.

RATHVEN, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, on Moray Firth, 10 m. N. Keith. Area estimated at 27,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 6,728.

RATHVILLY, a vill., pa., and barony of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 9,212 ac. Pop. 3,493; do. of vill. 449.

RATIBOR, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 44 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on railway from Breslau to Vienna. Pop. (1846) 7,810. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, hosiery, and leather. It gives its name to a principality, of which it is the capital.

RATINGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 6 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, with 3,900 inhabs., mostly employed in cotton spinning.

RATISBON (Germ. *Regensburg*, anc. *Reginum*), a town of Bavaria, 67 m. N.N.E. Munich, on r. b. of the Danube, opposite the confl. of the Regen, and at the head of a railway to Nürnberg, cap. circ. Regen. Pop. (1845) 23,000, including 2,671 military. Mean temp. of year, 47° .5; winter, 31° .7; summer, 64° .3 Fahr. It is walled, and entered by 6 gates. Chief edifices, a cathedral, built 1375; a fine town house, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1662 to 1806; the old episcopal palace, in which is a monument to Keppler, and a fine stone bridge over the Danube, 1,100 feet long. It has a steam-packet station, a considerable commerce on the Danube, and manufs. of porcelain, tobacco, leather, and steel goods. Regensburg was long the cap. of Bavaria, & afterwards a free imperial city till 1806. The Rom. Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants in 1524. Near it, in 1809, Napoleon was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat. A Roman wall extended from *Reginum* to *Colonia Agrippina* (Cologne).

RATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. S E. Kineton. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 397.

RATLINGHOPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 1,580 ac. P. 315.

RATMANOFF ISLAND, one of the Diomede isls., Behring Sea, lat. 65° 51′ N., lon. 169° 63′ W.

RATNAPOORA "the city of gems," a town of Ceylon, on a river navigable for boats, 45 m. S.E. Colombo. It has barracks, and has been found more healthy for British troops than any other station in Ceylon, except Point de Galle.

RATNO, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 30 m. N.N.W. Kovel. Pop. 1,800.

RATOATH, a vill., pa., and formerly parl. bor. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 9,331 ac. P. 1,597; do. of vill. 543.

RATONEAU, a fortified island off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, N. the isl. Pomegue, & 2 m. W.S.W. Marseille, the roadstead of which city it defends. Length, 2 m., breadth ½ m.

RATTENBERG, a walled town of the Tyrol, circ. Lower Innthal, on rt. b. of the Inn, 28 m. E.N.E. Innsbrück. Pop. 1,050. It has a ruined castle, and copper mines in its vicinity.

RATTERY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Totness. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 485.

RATTLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4¾ m. W. Market-Stow. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 1,141.

RATTOO, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 6½ m. W.S.W. Listowel. Area 8,230 ac. P. 3,860.

RATTRAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, 3½ m. N.N.W. Cupar-Angus. Pop. 1,918, of whom 447 are in Old Rattray, and 518 in New Rattray, mostly employed in flax mills, & in weaving coarse linen fabrics for the Dundee manufacturers.—*Rattray Head* is a dangerous promontory of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, 7 m. E. Kinnaird's Head.

RATZ-BÖSZÖRMENY, a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Bihar, cap. dist. of the Haiducks, 11 m. W.N.W. Grosswardein. Pop. (1835) 17,000.—*Ratz-Almas* is a vill. co. Stuhlweissenburg, near Adony. Pop. 2,190.

RATZEBUHR, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 51 m. S.S.E. Köslin, with 1,590 inhabs., partly employed in woollen cloth weaving.

RATZEBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, 12 m. S.E. Lübeck, on a small island of the lake of Ratzeburg. Pop. 3,088. Although the seat of administration of the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, the northern quarter belongs to the principality of Ratzeburg, a dependency of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which possesses the cathedral. The *lake of Ratzeburg* is 6 m. long and 1½ m. broad; its surplus waters are carried by the Wakenitz, a navigable river, to the Trave; the *principality* of *Ratzeburg* has an area of 130 sq. m., and a pop. of 14,896.

RAUCEBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*) 3¼ m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 270.—II. (*South*), 2¼ m. W. Sleaford. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 351.

RAUCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Mezieres, with 1,505 inhabs., engaged in ironworks.

RAUDKANI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 138 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

RAUDNITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, cap. principality, on the Elbe, 9 m. S.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 3,200. It has a fine castle.

RAUDTEN, or RAUDEN, a town of Pruss. Silesia, reg. and 43 m. N.W. Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 1,225.

RAUENSTEIN, two vills. of Central Germany.—I. Duchy Saxe-Meningen, 3 m. N.E. Schalkau, with an ancient castle and a porcelain factory.—II. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, in the Erzgebirge.

RAUMO, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, læn and 55 m. N.W. Abo. Pop. 1,700. It has an export trade in timber.

RAUNDES, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 3,680. Pop. 1,653.

RAURIS, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, circ. & 40 m. S. Salzburg, on an affl. of the Salza. Pop. 1,610, partly employed in gold and silver mines.

RAUSCHA, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Glogau railway, 16 m. N.W. Bunzlau. Pop. 1,054.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper-Hessen, cap. circ., on the Wohra, 9 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,528.

RAVANUSA, a mkt. town of Sicily, intend. and 21 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 6,400. It has a trade in oil, almonds, and pistachio nuts.

RAVEE (Hind. *Iraotee*, anc. *Hydaotes*), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chumba, lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 76° E., flows S.W. and joins the Chenab, 35 m. N. Mooltan. Estimated length 370 m.; course tortuous, and banks steep. The city Lahore, and towns Chumba, Meance, and Chowchuck, are on its banks.

RAVELEY, two pas. of Engl., co Huntingdon.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.W. Ramsey. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 312.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. S.W. Ramsey. Area 760 ac. Pop. 55.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 11 m. E.N.E. Salerno. Pop. 1,400.

RAVENDALE, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*East*), 8½ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1,430. Pop. 112.—II. (*West*), 6¾ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 560 ac. Pop. 51. There is no church.

RAVENGLASS, a small mkt. town and seaport of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Muncaster, 42 m. S.S.W. Carlisle, with a station on the Whitehaven and Furness railway. It is well built, and has a good harbour and valuable oyster fisheries. Market, Saturday.

RAVENINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10½ m. W.S.W. Great Yarmouth. Ac. 1,730. P. 281.

RAVENNA, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. of one of the N. legations and of the Romagna, in a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 m. from its port on the Adriatic, and 16 m. N.E. Forli. Pop. (1845) 12,000. It is enclosed by walls about 3 m. in circuit, and entered by 5 handsome gates; and it is richer in antiquities of the early middle-ages than any other Italian city, having been the residence of the Emperors of the West from the time of Honorius, and the cap. of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, and the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, and the Lombards. Its anc. monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the 4th century, has fine paintings by Guido, & remarkable antiquities. The other churches, the baptistery, the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, and Valentinian III., are all richly ornamented with mosaics. The other objects of interest are the archbishop's palace, communal hall, a rich library with 40,000 vols., the museum, academy of fine arts, hospital, theatre, the leaning-tower, fortress, remains of the palace of Theodoric, and the tomb of Dante. About 1 m. N. the city is the tomb of Thedoric, now the church of Santa Maria Rotondo; a pillar, also outside of the city, commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, and the victory of Louis XII. of France, and the Duke of Ferrara, over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards in 1512. Ravenna has some manufs. of silks, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce, facilitated by a large canal connecting it with the Adriatic. Along the coast of that sea extends for 25 m. a fine forest which supplied a great deal of timber for ship-building in the time of the anc. Romans, under whom Ravenna was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic. The legation of Ravenna comprises 903 sq. m. P. (1843) 202,315.

RAVENNA, a vill. and tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, near the branch of the Cuyahoga, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 128 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,542. It has several churches and schools, a female seminary, an elegant courthouse, a jail, and many handsome dwellings.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Schussen, 22 m. E.N.E. Constance. Pop. 4,439. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and sealing wax, and a considerable transit trade.

RAVENSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 327.

RAVENSFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Rotherham, and 13 m. E. of the North Midland railway. Ac. 1,170. Pop. 241.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 5 m. N.W. Grave, with 812 inhabitants, an old fort, and a Latin school.

RAVENSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 712.

RAVENSTONE, two pas. of Engl.—I. cos. Derby and Leicester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,131 ac. Pop. 394.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Olney. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 415.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 4 m. S.W. Kirkby-Stephen. Area 13,450 ac. Pop. 973.

RAVENSWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Ravensworth, 4½ m. N.N.W. Richmond. Pop. 332. It gives the title of baron to the Liddel family, whose seat is in the vicinity.

RAVIÈRES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Yonne, 13 m. S.E. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,226.

RAWA, a town of Poland, gov. and 45 m. S.W. Warsaw, cap. dist., on the Rawka. Pop. 2,000. It was formerly fortified.—II. a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 32 m. N.N.W. Lemberg.

RAWAK, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the N. side of the island Waygiou. Lat. 0° 1′ 14″ S., lon. 131° E.

RAWCLIFFE, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Snaith, and with a station on the Lancaster and Yorkshire railway, W. Goole. Pop. 1,523.—II. (*Nether*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. St Michael, 4 m. E.N.E. Poulton. Pop. 728.—III. (*Upper*), a township, same co. & pa., 6½ m. E.N.E. Poulton. Pop. 671.

RAWDEN, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guiseley, 6 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 2,531, employed in woollen manufs.

RAWIL-PINDE, a large fortified town of the Punjab, 47 m. E.S.E. Attock. It consists of flat-roofed earthen houses, with a palace built by Shah Soojah, a bazaar, and a brisk transit trade.

RAWITSCH or RAWICZ, a walled town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 55 m. S. Posen. Pop. (1846) 8,790. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, leather, tobacco, and salt.

RAWMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 2,470. P. 2,068.

RAWRETH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Rayleigh. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 387.

RAWTONSTALL-BOOTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, near Hastingdon, with a station on the Rosendale branch of the East Lancashire railway.

RAYGERN, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 8 m. S. Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 786.

RAYGROD, a town of Poland, gov. and 14 m. S.W. Augustow, on Lake Raygrod. Pop. 1,950. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here on the 28th May 1831.

RAYGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Dinangepoor. Though modern, it is ill built; but it is a place of much bustle, and is said to comprise 1,000 dwellings.

RAYLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 12 m. S.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 1,651.

RAYMOCHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, bordering Lough Swilly, and containing the vill. Manor-Conyngham. Ac. 15,286. P. 5,733.

RAYMOND, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 45 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,032.

RAYMOND TERRACE, a town of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Hunter river, near the confl. of the William, 20 m. from Newcastle. Pop. 263.

RAYMUNTUDONY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 4½ m. S.W. Dunfanaghy. Area 12,163 ac. Pop. 2,238.

RAYNE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Urie, 8 m. N.W. Inverury. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,542. In the vicinity of the vill. are a supposed Roman road, and Druidic antiquities.

RAYNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. N.W. Purfleet. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 777.

RAZ (LE), a headland of France, Brittany, dep. Finistère, on the Atlantic, opposite the island Sein, 25 m. S.S.W. Brest. Lat. of lighthouse, 259 feet above the sea, 48° 2′ N., lon. 4° 44′ W.

RAZO, one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic, S.E. Branco. It is barren and uninhabited.

RÉ, an island off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inf., in the Gulf of Gascony, separated on N. from the dep. Vendee by the strait called *Pertuis Breton*, and on S. from the Ile d'Oleron by that of *Pertuis d'Antioche*. Length 18 m., breadth 4 m. It has valuable salines, and its vines are excellent. The Ile de Ré forms two cants. of the arrond. Rochelle, of which towns the chief are Ars and St Martin. The best ports are St Martin, Ars, and La Flotte. It was ineffectually attacked by the English in 1627.

READFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 12 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 2,037.

READING, a parl., munic. bor., and mkt. town of Engl., cap. co. Berks, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, and on the Great W. railway, 38 m. W.S.W. London. Area of bor., including 3 pas., 2,080 ac. Pop. 18,499. It has spacious main streets, well paved and lighted, and many handsome residences, several bridges across different branches of the Kennet, 3 anc. pa. churches; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VII., of which Dr Valpy was formerly master, a blue coat school, founded in 1646 for 47 boys, rev. about 1,000*l.* per annum; a national school, almshouses, and other charities, rev. near 3,000*l.* per annum; a co. hospital, and spacious co. jail and house of correction, a town hall, small bor. jail, originally a priory, excellent library and news room, a museum, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a small theatre, baths, and some remains of a magnificent abbey, founded by Henry I., a part of the close of which contains the Forbery, a beautiful public walk. Reading has some manufs. of silk and velvets, large flour mills and breweries, iron foundries, and very extensive exports of corn, malt, timber, wool, cheese, &c., by the Thames, and by the Kennet and Avon canal, which connects it with Bristol. Market, Wednesday and Saturday. It is also connected with Guildford, Dorking, and Reigate, by a branch of the S.E. railway. Corp. rev. (1848) 4,731*l.* It is head of a poor-law union, a polling place for the co., and sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 1,296. Parliaments were held here in the 13th and 15th centuries. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

READING, a bor. & several tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, here crossed by two handsome covered bridges, at the union of the Schuylkill and Union canals, and on the Reading and Philadelphia railway, 49 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 8,410. Streets diverge from a handsome square in its centre, and are well built. Principal edifices, numerous churches, an academy, a female seminary, the court house, and other public offices, jail, &c. Of 7 weekly newspapers, two were lately published in German. About 55,000 dozen of hats are made here annually; and there are several tanneries, and an iron rolling mill, manufacturing annually 3,500 tons of iron. In the vicinity are iron mines and limestone quarries.—II. Massachusetts, on the Ipswich, 12 m. N. Boston. Pop. 2,193.—III. Connecticut, 50 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,674.—IV. Vermont, 61 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,336.—V. New York, on Seneca Lake, 21 m. N.E. Bath. Pop. 1,541.—VI. Penn-

sylvania, 13 m. N. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,826.—*Readington* is a township, New Jersey, 5 m. N.E. Flemington. Pop. 2,373.

REALEJO, a seaport town of Central Amer., state Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.W. Leon, with which city it communicates by a good road. Pop. 2,000 (?). The harbour is capacious and safe, and vessels can come to within 1 m. from the town, which is mean, straggling, and backed by a forest. Exports mahogany, cedar, and other timber, raw sugar, cotton to Costa Rica, about 1,000 tons of Brazil-wood to Great Britain and the U. S., and 1,000 bales of indigo annually, but its trade is reported to be declining.

REALMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Albi. Pop. 2,238.

REALVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.N.E. Montauban, on the Aveyron. Pop. 3,029.—*Reauville* is a vill., dep. Drôme, arrond. Montelimar, with 1,114 inhabitants, a ruined castle, and chalk pits.

REARSBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.E. Leicester, with a station on the Peterborough & Leicester railway. Ac. 1,890. P. 471.

REAY, a maritime pa. of Scotland, cos. Caithness and Sutherland, 9 m. W.S.W. Thurso. Pop. 2,811.—*"Lord Reay's Country"* comprising the pas. Durness, Tongue, Eddrachillis, in the N.W. of Sutherland, is a wild tract of 800 sq. m.

REBAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. E.N.E. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,793. It was formerly fortified, & had a military school suppressed in 1793.

RECANATI, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata, on the Musone, 4 m. S.W. Loreto. Pop. 4,560. It has a cathedral, a town-hall rich in works of art, and an aqueduct by which water is supplied to Loreto. In the middle ages it was an important military post.

RECCO, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div., prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. (1838) 4,557, who export oil and fruits, & build small vessels.

RECEY-SUR-OURCE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Ource, 14 m. E.S.E. Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,067.

RECHERCHE ARCHIPELAGO, off the S.W. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 122° E.—*Recherche bay* is near the S. extremity of Tasmania (Van Dieman's land); and *Recherche isl.* in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 40′ 3″ S., lon. 166° 45′ E.

RECHICOURT, *le Château*, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Meurthe, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Sarrebourg, on railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. 1,000.

RECHNITZ, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 8 m. S.W. Güns. Pop. 5,000. It has a noble residence, with a library & picture gallery.

RECIFE (erroneously called PERNAMBUCO), a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Pernambuco, on the Atlantic, lat. 8° 3′ 6″ N., lon. 34° 51′ 7″ W. It consists of 3 distinct quarters.—I. the town of S.-Pedro-Gonçalves, on a sandy peninsula.—II. the vill. of S. Sacramento, on the isl. Santo-Antonio between the rivs. Biberibe and Capibaribe, and connected with the continent by 2 bridges.—III. the vill. of Sacramento or Boa-vista. Pop. (1845) 12,000 free and 6,000 slaves. In 1810 it was only 5,391. The port is defended by 4 forts, and the harbour is protected by an extensive reef of rocks, it is only fit for vessels drawing less than 12 feet water. The chief buildings are the Governor's palace, the episcopal palace, and the new hospital; it has two latin and several other schools. It is unprovided with potable water, but in 1842, the first stone of an aqueduct was laid to convey water from the Rio Prata, a distance of 5 m. It has a considerable trade with European ports. Chief exports cotton, sugar, and dye-wood. Pop. of dist. of Recife 38,000. Olinda 4 m. N. of Recife, was formerly cap. of the prov. Pernambuco.

RECIGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, on a height, 20 m. E. Campagna.

RECKEM, or RECKHEIM, a town of Belgian Limbourg, 5 m. N.N.E. Maestricht, near the Maese. Pop. 1,100,—II. a frontier vill., prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 5 m. S.W. Courtrai.

RECKENDORF, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 8 m. N.N.W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,154.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Münster, cap. circ., and principality. Pop. 3,010.

RECOARO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 19 m. N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,000. It has chalybeate springs, the waters of which are bottled and exported in large quantities.

RECULET, the loftiest point of the Jura mntns. in France, dep. Ain, 10 m. W.N.W. Geneva.

RECULVER, a maritime pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 286. The Reculver cliff is a noted sea mark.

REDANG, an island in the Gulf of Siam, E. the Malay peninsula. Lat. 5° 50′ N., lon. 103° E.

RED BANK, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 190 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. P. 3,078.

REDBERT, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. W.N.W. Tenby. Pop. 117.

REDBOURN, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 15 m. W. Hertford. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 2,024.—II. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.S.W. Glandford-Bridge. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 377.—*Redbridge* is a vill., co. and 3 m. N.W. Southampton, on the Anton, and with a station on the Dorchester line of the South Western railway.

REDCAR, a watering-place of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Maske, 6 m. N. Guisborough, with a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. Pop. 674. The coast here is rocky, but bordered by fine sands, and the vill. has numerous good lodging houses.

REDDING, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, pa. Polmont, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Falkirk. P. 694, mostly colliers.

REDDISH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4½ m. S.E. Manchester. Pop. 1,188.

REDDITCH, a large vill. of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. Tardebigg, 12 m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Pop. 3,314, mostly employed in the manuf. of needles, for which this is the chief seat in Engl. Upwards of 70,000,000 are said to be made weekly, and the trade is generally prosperous. The vill. is situated in a fine district, and is remarkably well built. It has episcopal and Rom. Catholic chapels, and 2 branch banks. In the vicinity is Hewell, a beautiful seat of the Clive family.

REDENÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 3½ m. E.S.E. Quimperlé. Pop. 1,289.

REDENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. E.N.E. Harleston. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 1,662.

REDGORTON, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. & 3½ m. N.N.W. Perth. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,929.

REDGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 1,352.

REDGWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. E.S.E. Haverhill. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 753.

RED HOOK, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson river, 22 m. N. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,829.

REDINHA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, in a plain, 8 m. N.N.E. Pombal. P. 2,000.

REDISHAM (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Halesworth. Ac. 1,600. Pop. 165.

REDLINCH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. and 1¼ m. S.S.E. Bruton. Pop. 69.

REDLINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Eye. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 240.

RED LION, a vill., U. S., N. America, Delaware, 35 m. N. Dover. Pop. 1,401.

RED-MARSHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 4 m. W.N.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Ac. 4,260. P. 272.

REDMILE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 12 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,170 ac. P. 518.

REDNESS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Whitgift, 5 m. S.S.E. Howden. Pop. 633.

REDNITZ, a riv. of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, after a N. course of 50 m., past Weissenburg and Roth, joins the Pegnitz at Fürth, to form the Regnitz. Affls., the Rezat from the W., and Roth from the E. It communicates with the Altmühl by the canal of the Main and Danube. [ALTMÜHL.]

REDON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond. on the rt. b. of the Vilaine, on which it has a port for vessels of 200 tons, 38 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,454. It has manufs. of serge, docks for building small vessels, and an active trade in timber and iron, by the canal between Nantes and Brest.

REDONDA, two islets of the Brit. West Indies. —I. between Nevis and Montserrat.—II. off the N. extremity of Grenada.

REDONDELA, a town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, at the mth. of the Redondela, in bay of Vigo, on which it has a port, 7 m. N.E. Vigo. P. 2,790.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 22 m. E. Evora, with 3,000 inhabs.—*Novo-Redondo* is a Portuguese fort, Lower Guinea, on the Atlantic, 65 m. N.N.E. Benguela.

REDOUT KALÉ, a fort of the Russian dom., Transcaucasia, in a marshy position, at the mouth of the Kalé, or Kalla, in the Black sea, 20 m. N. Poti.

RED RIVER, two large rivers of the U. S. territory, N. Amer.—I. (or, *Natchitoches*, in its upper part called the *Escaravedra*), rises at the base of the Rocky mntns., near Santa Fe, Mexico; flows at first E., forming the limit between Texas and the Ozark, and Arkansas territories, & then S.E. through Louisiana, and joins the Mississippi 128 m. N.W. New Orleans. Total course estim. at 1,500 m. On it are the towns Alexandria and Natchitoches. About 100 m. above the latter commences the *raft*, where, by vast collections of fallen timber, the river is expanded to a breadth of 20 or 30 m., for 60 or 70 m. of its course, and divided into numerous channels. The U. States government have, at a great expense, removed the timber in various places, & rendered the riv. navigable for steam-boats for 400 m. from its mouth. Affls., the Washita & False-Washita.—II. (*North Red River*), rises near lat. 46° N., lon. 96° W., flows N. and enters Lake Winnipeg, at its S. extremity, after a course of 300 m. Red Lake river is one of its affls. The soil around its settlement is fertile, and its dist. is governed by a corporation, termed the council of Assiniboine.

REDRUTH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 9 m. W.N.W. Falmouth. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 9,305, extensively employed in the rich copper & tin mines of the vicinity, the ore of which is transported by railways connecting with the Fal, and with St Ives' bay. The town, though anc., is pretty well built. It has 2 churches, a modern grammar school, union workhouse, elegant clock tower, reading room, branch bank, and a small theatre. It is connected with Hayle by the West Cornwall railway.

RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, an inland sea between Africa and Asia (Arabia), lat. 12° 40′ to 30° N., lon. 32° 30′ to 43° 30′ E. Length, N.W. to S.E., upwards of 1,400 m.; breadth varies to nearly 200 m. At its S. extremity it communicates with the Indian Ocean by the Strait Babel-Mandeb. In its N. part it bifurcates into the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, which enclose the peninsula of Sinai. Depth varies, average about 100 fathoms. It abounds with islands & coral reefs, and is supposed by some to have derived its name from the large quantities of red coral & pink-coloured fuci which it yields; while it is more probably derived from the anc. *Idumæ*, "sea of Edom," or "red sea." The country almost everywhere around it is mntnous. The S.E. monsoon blows constantly for 8 months of the year, and during the remainder, the N.W. monsoon. From Oct. to May, when S. winds prevail, the water rises in the N. part of the sea, which then attains an elev. much higher than the Mediterranean. The navigation is difficult owing to sudden changes of wind and heavy gales. Principal ports are Mocha, Hodeida, Loheia, Jiddah, and Yembo on the Arabian side, and Suez, Kosseir, Suakin, and Massowah on the Egyptian, Nubian, & Danakil coasts. The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea, and after the destruction of the Persian empire, it resumed importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. It has again recovered some of its anc. consequence, as part of the direct route between Europe & India. [ADEN, BAB-EL-MANDEB.]

REDWITZ, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 23 m. E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,580.

REE (LOUGH), a lake of Irel., near its centre, between Leinster and Connaught, and formed by an expansion of the Shannon at Lanesborough, 15 m. in length, N. to S., by 8 m. in greatest breadth, having W. the co. Roscommon, and E. cos. Longford and Westmeath. Outline very irregular. Estimated area 42 sq. m.; height above the sea in summer, 122 feet; in winter, 129 feet; greatest depth, 75 feet. It contains many islets, & receives the river Inny from the E. No towns are on its shores, and the chief traffic on it is between Lanesborough, and Athlone on the Shannon, near its S. extremity.

REED, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3¼ m. S. Royston. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 260.

REED, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 241.

REEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Acle, & with a station on the Eastern Cos. railway, 11¼ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 4,090 ac. Pop. 614.

REEPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railway. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 341.—II. a pa. & mkt. town, co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 570 ac. Pop. 389. Mkt., Saturday, chiefly for malt. Fair, 29th June.

REES, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 41 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Rhine. Pop. 3,342. It has manufs. of cotton stuffs. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and by the French in 1678.

REETH, a mkt. town of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Grinton, 8 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. of tnshp. 1,343, employed in lead mines and manuf. of stockings. It has 2 endowed schools.

REETZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, on the Ihna, 42 m. E.S.E. Stettin.

Pop. 2,400.—II. a vill., reg. Potsdam, 9 m. W.S.W. Belzig.

REEVESBY ISLAND, S. Australia, Spencer's gulf, is 20 m. N.E. Port Lincoln. Length, N. to S., 4 m.

REGALBUTO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 25 m. W.N.W. Catania. Pop. 6,200. It is the seat of a royal college,—*Regalmuto* is a town, intend. and 10 m. N. E. Girgenti.

REGAN, a small fortified town of Persia, prov. Kerman, near the Belooch frontier, lat. 28° 50′ N., lon. 59° 8′ E.

REGEN, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmer-Wald, flows generally W. and S., and enters the Danube on right at Stadt-am-Hof, opposite Regensburg, length 68 m.—II. A market town of Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Regen, 32 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,220.—*Regenstauf* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., cap. dist., on the Regen, 8 m. N.N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,570.

REGENSPERG and REGENSTORF, two contiguous vills. of Switzerland, cant. & 10 m. N.W. Zurich.

REGENT'S SWORD, a remarkable promontory of China, prov. Leao-tong, which divides the Gulf of Pe-che-le from the Yellow Sea. Lat. 39° N., lon. 122° E. Length at least 50 m.

REGENWALDE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 42 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Rega. Pop. 2,130.

REGGIO (*Rhegium Julii*), the most S. city and seaport of Italy, Naples, cap. prov. Calab. Ult. II., 8 m. S.E. Messina, on the E. side of its strait. Pop. 7,300. It is fortified, well supplied with water, & surrounded by a fine country. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, hospital, foundling asylum, theatre, a civil and criminal court, manufs. of silks, gloves, hosiery, and articles from the thread of the shell-fish *pinna maritima*, an annual fair, lasting from 1st to 15th September, and an export trade in wine, oil, citron, and olives, the produce of its vicinity In ancient times this was one of the most renowned cities of Magna Græcia, and was celebrated for its wines. It is the birth-place of Agathocles, the philosophers Hippias & Hipparchus, of several poets & sculptors. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

REGGIO (*Rhegium Lepidi*), a fortified city of N. Italy, duchy and 14 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. dist., on the Æmilian Way, and connected with the Po by the river Crostolo and navigable canal of Tassone. Pop. 17,000. It is well built and handsome; streets bordered with arcades. It has a cathedral with numerous convents, a citadel, city hall, theatre, college, public library with 30,000 vols., a museum of antiquities, manufs. of silks, hempen fabrics, horn, wooden, and ivory articles, a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, and a fair during the entire month of May. It is the birth-place of Ariosto and of Correggio. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to Marshal Oudinot.—*Reggiolo* is a vill. of N. Italy, duchy and 6 m. E. Guastalla.

REGIS (ST), a tnshp. of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St Lawrence, and the State of New York frontier, at the S. extremity of Lake St Francis, 63 m. S.W. Montreal.

REGIS, a small town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Pleisse. Pop. 623.

REGLA, a fortified suburb of Havana, Cuba, on the opposite side of its bay. It is well built, has large gov. warehouses, and a spacious hospital, it is the principal seat of the Havana slave trade.

REGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, formed by the union of the Rednitz & Pegnitz at Fürth, flows N. past Forchheim, Erlangen, and Bamberg, and joins the Main, 3 m. N.W. Bamberg, after a navigable course of 35 m. Chief affl. the Aisch from the W.

REGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. E.S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,392, partly engaged in cotton weaving, and in quarrying marble.

REGOA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Douro, 3 m. N. Lamego. It is increasing in importance, & has large wine stores, it being the place of an annual fair for the purchase of port wines.

REGUINY and REGUISHEIM, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. in dep. Morbihan, 15 m. W.N.W. Ploermel, with 1,135 inhabs.—II. dep. H. Rhin, on the Ill, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 2,201.

REHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [ORFAH.]

REHAU, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Grünebach, 17 m. N.W. Eger. Pop. 1,600.

REHBURG, a town of Hanover, landr. and 22 m. W.N.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,325.—*Rehden* is a town of W. Prussia, 24 m. S. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,300.

REHME, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 6 m. S.W. Minden, on the Weser, with a station on the Berlin and Cologne railway. Pop. 1,590.

REHNA, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, dist. Wismar, 17 m. E.S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 2,579.

REHOBOTH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 38 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,169.

REICHELSHEIM, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 14 m. S.E. Darmstadt, at the foot of a height, surmounted by the castle of Reichenberg. Pop. 1,210.—II. duchy Nassau, cap. a detached dist., on the Horlof, 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfürt. P. 751.

REICHENAU, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. (Bohm. *Saukeniczky*), Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on an affl. of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 3,900. It has a fine castle, manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 7 m. E. Zittau. Pop. 3,663, mostly employed in manufs. of linen, and ribbons.

REICHENAU, a hamlet of Switzerland, Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine (Vorder and Hinter Rhein), 6 m. W.S.W. Chur, having a chateau formerly used for a school, in which Louis Philippe, then Duke de Chartres, found an asylum as an usher in 1793.—II. An island of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lake, in the Untersee, 3½ m. N.W. Constance. Length 3 m., breadth 1 m. Pop. 1,460. Surface fertile, & on it is a benedictine abbey, in the church of which the Emperor Charles the Fat was buried, in 888.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, joins the Aar opposite Meyringen. It descends nearly 2,000 ft. in a succession of falls, near the last of which are baths & a large hotel.

REICHENBACH, several towns and vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. N.N.E. Plauen. Pop. (1845) 6,699. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cashmeres, cotton and linen stuffs.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Peilau. Pop. (1846) 5,310. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has several Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a synagogue, and manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, cotton stuffs, canvas, and gloves.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 7 m. W. Roding. Pop. 1,358.

REICHENBERG, or LIBERK, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 58 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. (1845) 13,500. It has 2 castles, several churches, a royal and a normal school, a new theatre, and a large brewery, with important manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and yarn, & numerous dying houses, in its vicinity.

REICHENHALL, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Saal, 8 m. S.W. Salzburg. Pop.

2,660. In its vicinity are salt works, which furnish annually 240,000 cwt. of salt. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

REICHENSACHSEN, a vill. of Hessen Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Sunter, 4 m. S.W. Eschwege. Pop. 1,689.

REICHENSTEIN, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 48 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*Unter*), Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wotawa, 21 m. S.S.E. Klatau.

REICHSHOFEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond., and 14 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,626.

REICHSTADT, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 45 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,900. It has a fine castle and a capuchin convent. In 1818 it was erected into a duchy for the son of Napoleon (and nephew of the Emperor Francis of Austria), who was born in 1811, and died in 1832.

REIDEN, or REYDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, 7 m. N.W. Sursee. Pop. 1,490.

REIGATE, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, 6 m. E. Dorking, 21 m. S.S.W. London, and about 1¼ m. from the Redhill station, on the London and Brighton, & S.E. railways. Area of pa. 5,900 ac. Pop. 4,584. Pop. of parl. bor. 4,415. It is situated on a rock of white sand, in the beautiful district of Holmsdale, and is remarkably neat and clean, having an unusual number of handsome residences, a church, containing a library and many costly monuments, a small grammar school, a large national do., a town hall, market house, clock-tower, & some groundworks of a castle, including a cave in which the barons are said to have met and arranged the articles of *Magna Charta*. At the S. end of the town, on the site of an old priory, is the elegant mansion of Earl Somers. Rev. of charities about 200*l.* per ann. Fuller's earth, and fine sand used in the manuf. of glass, are articles of commerce. Mkts. Tuesday. The town is the head of a poor law union, and is governed by a manor bailiff. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 198.

REIGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 1,680. Pop. 224.

REIGNAC, several vills. and comms. of France.—I. dep. Charente, arrond. and 3 m. S.S.W. Barbezieux. Pop. 1,272.—II. dep. Gironde, arrond. Blaye. Pop. 2,021.—III. dep. Indre-et-Loire, near the Indre, 15 m. S.E. Tours.—*Reignier* is a vill. of Sard. dom., Savoy, cap. mand., near the Arve, 7 m. S.E. Geneva. Pop. with comm. (1838) 1,709.

REIKIAVIK, the cap. town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 64° 8′ 40″ N., lon. 21° 50′ W. Pop. 900. It is a bishop's see, the seat of the Icelandic society, and has an observatory & library.

REILLANE, a comm. and small town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Forcalquier. Pop. 1,379.—*Reillo* is a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Cuença, with a ruined castle and a noble residence.

REIMS, or RHEIMS, *Durocortorum*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Marne, 25 m. N.W. Châlons, on the Vesle, and in the canal of the Aisne and Marne. Pop. (1846) 42,481. The streets are wide and straight, but the houses have little elevation. The town is ornamented with numerous fountains, and many fine edifices, among which is the magnificent cathedral, the church of St Remy, the hotel de ville, and the old gate of Mars, closed since 1545. It has numerous manufs. of cloth, cassimeres, flannels, merinos, and confections, and trade in the excellent wine of its vicinity. It is the birth place of Colbert, Gobelin, & Linguet. Clovis was baptized at Reims A.D. 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors have been also consecrated at Reims till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon, and Louis XVIII. It is renowned in the history of the middle ages for the maintenance of its liberties against the bishops. Before the revolution of 1793, it had a celebrated university, and many councils have been held here.

REINACH, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 12 m. S.S.E. Aarau. Pop. 2,600. It has corn warehouses, and cotton printing works.—II. cant. and 5 m. S. Basle.

REINERZ (Boh. *Durnik*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 58 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop, 2,360. It has manufs. of woollens and linens. In its vicinity are several springs, which attract many visitors.

REISEN (Pol. *Rydzyna*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 44 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,340. It has a castle, and manufs. of linens.

RELLEU, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Alicante, with a ruined castle. Pop. 2,435.

REMAGEN, Rhenish Prussia. [RHEINMAGEN.]

REMALARD, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Huine, 13 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,845.

REMBANG, a Dutch residency of the isl. Java. Pop. 460,000. Cap. Rembang, a marit. town on the N. coast, 38 m. E.N.E. Samarang.

REMDA, a small town of Germany, duchy and 16 m. S.S.W. Weimar, on the Rinne. Pop. 935.

REMEDIOS, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 83 m. N.E. Antioquia.—II. a small town of Cuba, a fort & Cape of Central America, and a church near Mexico, have the same name, and adjacent to the last are the reputed remains of the palace of Montezuma.

REMENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 8 m. W.N.W. Maidenhead. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 485.

REMICH, a town of the Netherlands, prov. & 11 m. S.E. Luxembourg, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,850.

REMIGOLY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 75 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

REMIRE, an island group of French Guiana, 4 m. E. from Cayenne. A vill. of same name is on the opposite mainland.

REMIREMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Moselle, 13 m. S.E. Epinal. Pop. (1846) 4,623. It has a fine abbey, originally founded about A.D. 620, a comm. college, public library, and manufs. of cotton goods, velvet, and iron wares.

REMLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franc., 11 m. W. Wurtzburg, with two noble residences. Pop. 1,088.

REMO (SAN), a marit. vill. of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Nicé, cap. prov., on the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.W. Oneglia. Pop. (1838) with comm. 9,854. It is well built, and has a small harbour, where coasting vessels load with oil, dried fruits, oranges, and fish.

REMOULINS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gard, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 m. N.E. Nimes. Pop. 1,370. Here commences the Roman aqueduct, anciently carried across the river by the famous Pont-de-Gard, 1 m. W.N.W. the town.

REMPSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S. Nottingham. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 409.

REMSCHEID, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. (1846) 11,902. It has extensive manufs. of all kinds of iron wares, which are sent to Russia and America.

REMSEN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Black riv., 18 m. N. Utica. P. 1,638.

REMUSAT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Nions. Pop. 681.

REMY (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 3,123. It is enclosed by ramparts, now formed into boulevards. Chief industry, woollen weaving and silk throwing. About 1 m. distant are remains of the ancient *Glanum*, comprising a fine Corinthian monument, and an arch.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 4,030.

RENAC and RENAGE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Redon, with 1,358 inhabitants.—II. dep. Isere, arrond. and 14 m. N.N.E. St Marcellin. Pop. 1,494.—*Renaison* is a comm. and market town, dep. Loire, 7 m. W. Roanne. Pop. 1,973.

RENAIX, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 12,590. It has a ruined castle. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, and chicory, with breweries, dye works, and a large trade in linens.

RENAN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Brest. P. 1,027.

RENCHEN, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rench, 9 m. N.N.E. Offenburg, with a station on the Basle and Mannheim railway. Pop. 2,573. On 28th June 1796, Moreau here defeated the Austrians, and entered Swabia.

RENDCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 5 m. N. Cirencester. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 248.

RENDE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,800.—*Rendinara* is a vill., prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 14 m. S. Avezzano.

RENDEZVOUS ISLAND is off the S.W. coast of Borneo, N.W. Point Sambar. Lat. 2° 40′ S.

RENDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxmundham. Area 1,730 ac. P. 412.

RENDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. S.S.W. Saxmundham. Area 2,280 ac. P. 325.

RENDSBURG, a strongly fortified town of Denmark, prov. Holstein, cap. amt., on an isl. in the Eyder, at the commencement of the Kiel canal, and with a station on the Kiel and Altona railway, 18 m. W. Kiel. Pop. (1847) 10,400. It has extensive fortifications, and is divided into an old and a new town, well and regularly built. Principal public edifices, the church of St Mary, arsenal, military provision depôt, & large barracks; it has garrison and numerous other schools, several houses of charity, a house of correction, workhouse, manufs. of stockings, earthenware, and tobacco, & a brisk trade in timber. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1627, by the Swedes in 1643, & by the Prussian and Confederate troops in 1848.

RENFREW, a royal, parl. and munic. bor., and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on l. b. of the Clyde, 3 m. N.E. Paisley, and 5 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa., 3,776 acres. Pop. 3,079; of parl. borough, 2,013; of town 2,027. It is small, well lighted and paved. Principal edifices, the pa. church, town-hall, and jail. It was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786; and, in 1835, a commodious quay was built on the river opposite the town. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving silks and muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, and in a bleachfield, starch manuf., distillery, and a considerable dairy establishment. Market Saturday. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 2,038*l*. The bor. unites with Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 107.

RENFREWSHIRE (formerly *Strathgryfe*), a small maritime co. of Scotland, having N. and W. the riv. and firth of Clyde, S. Ayrshire, and E. Lanarkshire. Area 227 sq. m., or 144,000 ac., of which about 100,000 are arable, and 20,000 in grass. Inhabited houses 24,664. Pop. 155,072. Surface mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill and moor. Principal rivs., the White-Cart, Black-Cart, & Gryfe. Estates considerably subdivided; farms of medium size. Average rent of land (1810) 17*s*. 7*d*. per ac. Coal, limestone, and freestone, abound. Manufs. important, chiefly of cotton stuffs and shawls at Paisley, Pollockshaws, Neilston, &c. Total value of assessed property (1843) 447,883*l*. The co. is subdivided into 30 pas. Principal towns, Renfrew, the cap., Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,397. In the 12th century, this co. was the seat of the Stewart or Stuart family, so called from their office of Stewards of Scotland, and afterwards possessors of the crown.

RENHOLD, a pa. of England, co. and 3¼ m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 468.

RENI, a market town of Russia, prov. Bessarabia, at the confl. of the Pruth and Danube, 106 m. S.S.W. Kishenau. Pop. 6,000.

RENINGELST, and RENINGHE, two mkt. towns of Belgium, W. Flanders.—I. 5 m. S.W.—II. 8 m. N.W., Ypres.—*Renkum* is a vill., Netherlands, 7 m. W. Arnhem.

RENNEL ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, S. the Solomon isls., is in lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 160° 30′ E.

RENNES, *Condate*, a city of France, cap. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 186 m. W.S.W. Paris, and 61 m. N.W. Nantes, on the Vilaine and on the Ille, which joins it in the vicinity. Pop. (1846) 28,987. It consists of an upper & a lower town; the former destroyed by fire in 1720, is rebuilt on a regular plan. It has a cathedral, university academy for the deps. Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, and Loire-Inf., a school of artillery, an arsenal, a seminary, schools of law and medicine, a national college, and a provincial normal school, with a library of 30,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, and an extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, and linen goods. Du Guesclin, Sainte Foix, Ginguené, and Lanjuinais were born here. The Duke of Lancaster beseiged it unsuccessfully in 1357. Henri II. held a parliament here in 1555.

RENO, a river of Italy, in the N. part of the Pontif. Sta., legations of Bologna and Ferrara, rises in the Apennines of Tuscany, and after a N. course of about 75 m. past Poretta, Vergato and Cento, joins the Po-di-Primaro, 14 m. S. Ferrara. It is navigable only for about 25 m. in winter. A canal from it traverses the city of Bologna.

RENSSELAERVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 23 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,705.

RENTON, two vills. of Scotland.—I. co. and 2 m. N. Dumbarton, pa. Cardross, on the Leven. Pop. 2,472, actively engaged in calico & bleaching establishments. It was founded in 1782, has various schools, and a large subscription library.—II. co. Berwick, pa. Coldingham, on the Eye.

RENTY, & RENWEZ, two comms. & mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. S.S.W. St Omer, and where Henri II. defeated the Spaniards in 1554.—II. dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Mezieres. Pop. 1,650.

RENWICK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9½ m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area 4,500 ac. P. 319.

REOLE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., on the l. b. of the Garonne, & on railw. to Cette, 30 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop.

3,054. It has a communal college, and manufs. of hats, leather, and cutlery.

Repki, a market town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov. Pop. about 2,000.

Reppen, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 12 m. E. Frankfürt. Pop. 3,200.

Repps, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 4½ m. N.N.E. Acle. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 314. —II. (*South*), 4¾ m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 813.

Reps, a market town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. Stuhl, on the Rossbach, 19 m. S.S.W. Udvarhely. Pop. 2,200. It has saline springs.

Repton, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 6,440 ac. Pop. 2,241. It has a handsome church, and an endowed grammar school, originally a priory founded soon after the Conquest. Repton is supposed to be the Roman *Repandunum.*

Republican, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Indiana. Pop. 1,548.—*Republican Fork* is a river of N. America, U. S., Missouri territory, joins other streams, to form the Kansas, after an E. course of 400 miles.

Repulse Bay, British N. Amer., is on the S. side of Melville peninsula, lat. 66° N., lon. 86° to 87° W.—II. E. Australia, lat. 20° 36′ S., lon. 148° 40′ E. At its mouth are Repulse islands.

Requeña, *Loretum*, a town of Spain, on the Oliana, prov. and 64 m. S.E. Cuença. Pop. (1845) 11,020. It is pleasantly situated, and has 2 Gothic churches, a college, convents, manufs. of silks, and ruins of the anc. town *Roquena.*

Requista, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 21 m. S. Rhodez. P. 4,185.

Rerrick, or Rerwick, a marit. pa. of Scotland, stewartry, and 5 m. E.S.E. Kirkcudbright, on Solway Firth. Area about 32 sq. m. Pop. 1,692. In it are the villages Auchencairn, Dundrennan, and Port Mary.

Rerymore, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, Queen's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Mountmellick. Area 13,943 ac. Pop. 2,916. Its S. part comprises a part of the Slievebhloom mntns. Highest point 1,676 ft.

Rescobie, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Forfar. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 788. Rescobie loch is an expansion of Lunan water.

Reshitza, or Rejitza, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,770.

Resht, or Reshd, a town of Persia, cap. prov. Ghilan, between two small rivers, 16 m. S.E. its port Enzelli, on the Caspian Sea. Though in a very unhealthy situation, it is stated to be well built, flourishing, and peopled by at least 50,000 persons. It imports large quantities of Russian manufactured goods for consumption in Ghilan, and exports silks, fruits, and gall nuts.—*Reshtabad* is a vill. on the Sefid-rood, 15 m. E.ward.

Resina, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Naples. Pop. 8,900. It is situated at the W. foot of Mt. Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum. It has 2 churches, an Augustine convent, many villas, & some remains of antiquity.

Resinar, or Rossinar (Germ. *Städterdorf*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon land, on the Stebes, co. and 8 m. S.W. Hermannstadt. Pop. 6,056. It is the see of a Greek-Wallachian bishop.

Resolis, a pa. of Scotland. [Kirkmichael.]

Resolution Island, Brit. N. Amer., is at the entrance of Hudson Strait, lat. 61° 30′ N., lon. 65° W. Length and breadth nearly 40 m. each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.—II. an isl., Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archip., lat. 17° 22′ S., lon. 141° 35′ W.—*Resolution Bay* is on the W. side of Santa Christina, Marquesas islands; and *Port Resolution*, in Tanna island, New Hebrides.

Ressant, a town of Marocco, E. Mt. Atlas, & in the vicinity of the town Tafilet.

Ressons (sur Mats), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Compeigne. Pop. 1,014.—*Restigny* is a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 7 m. N. Chinon. Pop. 1,979.

Restalrig, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh, pa. South Leith, where anciently stood the pa. church, part of which is now converted into a place of worship. Pop. 92.

Reston, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 4 m. S.E. Louth. Area 970 ac. Pop. 32.—II. (*South*), 5½ m. N.N.W. Alford. Area 710 ac. Pop. 182.—III. a station on the North British Railway, Scotl., 11½ m. N.W. Berwick.

Restoration Island, Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Australia, lat. 12° 37′ 30″ S., lon. 143° 27′ E., is a granitic rock, first visited by Captain Bligh in the Bounty in 1789.

Restormel Castle, Engl. [Lostwithiel.]

Resultana, a mkt. town of Sicily, intend. and 14 m. N. Caltanisetta. Pop. 2,500.

Retford (East), a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Notts, on the Idle, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, connecting it with the suburb of W. Retford, 18 m. N.N.W. Newark, and with a station on the Hull, Sheffield, and Manchester Railway. Area of pa. 130 ac. Pop. 2,680; pop. of parl. bor. 44,132. It is well built, and has a handsome Gothic church; a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., annual rev. 500*l.*; a poor's hospital, union workhouse, town-hall, news rooms, two branch banks, and a small theatre. Market, for hops chiefly, Saturday. Corp. rev. (1847) 9,894*l.* The bor. which sends 2 mems. to H. of C., was convicted of gross bribery in 1826, when the franchise was extended to the whole hund. of Bassetlaw. Reg. electors (1848) 2,665.—II. (*West*), a pa., same co., ¼ m. W. East Retford. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 618. Rev. of endowed hospital and other charities, 1,190*l.*

Rethel, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Aisne, 23 m. S.W. Mezieres. Pop. (1846) 5,707. It was formerly fortified, and has a comm. college, and extensive manufs. of merinos and cashmeres. Its trade is facilitated by the canal of Ardennes.

Rethy, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 7 m. S.E. Turnhout. Pop. of pa. 2,300.

Retimo (*Rithymna*), a seaport town of Crete, on its N. coast, 38 m. W. Candia. Pop. 3,000, mostly Turks. Its bazaars, streets, and fort have wholly a Turkish appearance. Its harbour is now very shallow, and in 1841 only 34 vessels, aggregate burden 1,199 tons, entered the port.

Retournac, a market town of France, dep. H. Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux, on l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 3,772.

Retschitza (Pol. *Rzeczyca*), a town of Russia, gov. and 158 m. S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Dnieper. Pop. 2,500.

Rettendon, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Rayleigh. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 807.

Retz, an old dist. of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the dep. Loire-Inferieure.

Retz, a walled town of Lower Austria, 43 m. N.E. Vienna, near the borders of Moravia. Pop. 2,777. It was formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

Reugny, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. N.E. Tours. Pop. 1,217.

Reulmare (*Nagy-Aranyos*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Lower Weissenburg, on a small river, 12 m. N.N.W. Abrudbanya. Pop. about 3,000.

Reuilly, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Indre, arrond. and 10 m. N.E. Issoudun, on railway to Bourges. Pop. 2,201.

REUNION (ILE DE LA), a name given to the island Bourbon in 1793, and resumed since the French revolution of 1848.

REUS, a manuf. town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. (1845) 25,043. It consists of an older portion founded in the 12th century, and a new and regularly built quarter which rose up about the end of the last century, on the settlement there of some enterprising English merchants. It has good inns and coffee-houses, numerous churches, hospitals, barracks, a theatre, manufs. of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, and twist, soap, leather, glass, spirits, &c. A canal connects it with its port Salou, 5 m. distant.

REUSCH (ALT & NEU), two contiguous mkt. towns of Moravia, circ. & 15 & 18 m. S. Iglau. United pop. 1,510. The former has an abbey.

REUSS, two principalities of Central Germany, between lat. 50° 28′ & 51° 3′ N., and lon. 11° 28′ and 12° 20′ E., enclosed by Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, and the Saxon duchies Coburg, Gotha, and Weimar, which last separates the territory into two unequal portions. United area 592 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 112,175, nearly all Lutherans. Surface mostly hilly; principal rivers the Elster in N. and Saale in S. Cattle and sheep rearing, and the weaving of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics form the principal occupations.—*Reuss-Greitz* belongs to the older branch of the reigning family, and is the E. part of the territory; area 144 sq. m.; pop. 35,159; cap. Greitz on the Elster; public rev. 58,000 dollars yearly.—*Reuss-Schleitz*, the patrimony of the younger branch, consists of the dists. Schleitz, Lobenstein, and Ebersdorf in the S., and of Gera N. of Weimar. Area 448 sq. m. Pop. 77,016. Principal towns Schleitz, Lobenstein, Saalburg, and Gera. Public rev. 113,000 dollars annually. Each of the princips. had, till 1848, a vote in the German confederation.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, cant. Uri, nearly the whole of which it drains, rises on the S. side of Mount St Gothard, and enters the S. extremity of the lake of Lucerne after a N. course of 30 m., during which it descends 4,500 ft.

REUTIGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 4 m. S. Thun. Pop. 1,200.

REUTLINGEN, a fortified town of Würtemberg, cap. circ., Black forest, on the Eschatz, 20 m. S. Stuttgart. Pop. (1845) 11,131. It is enclosed by old walls, has several churches, one with a tower 320 ft. high, a town-hall, a well endowed hospital, an orphan asylum, manufs. of leather, lace, net, paper, clocks, & watches. It was the first town in Swabia which embraced the Reformation.

REVEL, or REVAL (Esth. *Talline*, Russ. *Kolyvan*), a strongly fortified seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on a small bay on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, 200 m. W.S.W. St Petersburg. Lat. of cathedral, 59° 26′ 6″ N., lon. 24° 45′ 2″ E. Pop. 18,000. The city-proper, enclosed by ancient bastioned walls, and defended by a strong castle, on a height, is irregularly built and small; but the suburbs extend for some distance along the shore. Principal edifices, a small imperial palace, the admiralty, a town hall, Lutheran, R. Catholic, and Greek churches, a theatre, club houses, collegiate episcopal seminary, &c. It has numerous schools, & 3 or 4 public libraries; and it is much resorted to as a watering place, having good warm baths. The harbour has been materially improved, and its roadstead is well sheltered by isls. Large quantities of corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other Baltic goods, are exported, in exchange for colonial produce, salt, cheese, wine, tobacco, fruits, dye-stuffs, cotton yarn, & other manufactured goods, with herrings, from Holland and Norway. The town and castle were founded by Valdemar II., king of Denmark, in 1218, and afterwards sold to the Teutonic knights. The Russians took it from the Swedes in 1710. It was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic league for the trade with Novgorod.

REVEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 29 m. E.S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 3,299. It has manufs. of linens, leather, cotton thread, and hosiery and dye-works.

REVELLO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 20 m. N.N.W. Coni, cap. mand., on a hill near the head of the Po. Pop. of comm. 5,210.

REVELSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. S.S.E. Earl's-Plympton. Area 1,460 ac. P. 612.

REVERE, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po.

REVESBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area 4,660 ac. Pop. 693.

REVIGNY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Bar-le-Duc, between the Ornain and the canal of Revigny, which unites that river with the Chee. P. 1,140.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, an island of Russian Amer., between lat. 55° and 56° N., lon. 131° W. Length 50 m., breadth 25 m.—II. a rocky island-group, Pacific O., 260 m. S. California, lat. 19° N., lon. 110° W., and consisting of the island Socorro, with some islets.

REVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 13 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,900.

REVIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 m. E. Rocroy. P. 2,493.

REWAH, a state of Hindostan, comprising a part of Bogilcund, mostly between lat. 24° and 42° 30′ N., and lon. 81° and 82° E., enclosed by the territory of the Bengal presid., to which it is subsidiary. Area 10,310 sq. m. Surface a table land, much of which is cultivated. Principal rivers, the Sone and Tonse, tributaries of the Ganges. Principal towns, Rewah and Bandoogoor.—*Rewah*, the cap., is 70 m. S.W. Allahabad, with a large stone fort, and extensive suburbs.

REWARY, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 47 m. S.W. Delhi.

REWE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 301.

REYDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. N.W. Lucerne, on the Wigger. Pop. 1,500.

REYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 433.

REYES (Los), two towns of S. Amer.—I. New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. and 100 m. S.E. Santa Martha. Near it are silver, lead, & copper mines.—II. (*San Sebastian de los*), Venezuela, prov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

REYMERSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Area 1,700 ac. P. 274.

REYNAGH, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, King's co., comprising the town of Banagher. Area 8,827 ac. Pop. 5,106. Here are the ruins of several old baronial castles and ecclesiastical edifices.

REYNOLDSTON, two pas. of S. Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 12 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 258. Here is a large cavern, and the Druidical remain called Arthur's stone.—II. co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.W. Tenby. Pop. 103.

REYNOSA, a mntn. range of Spain, extends from the Cantabrian mntns. to near Burgos.—II. a town, prov. and 36 m. S.S.W. Santander. P. 1,541.

REZAT, two small streams of Bavaria, affls. of the Rednitz, which give name to the circle of Rezat, or Middle Franconia.

Rezé, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., near l. b. of the Loire, 1 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 5,277.

Rezende, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. and 92 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro, with an electoral college. Pop. of dist. 5,000.

Rhages, a ruined city of Persia, the remains of which are a little S. Teheran.

Rhayadar, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 279.

Rhayader, or Rhaydr, a parl. bor. and mkt. town of S. Wales, co. Radnor, pa. Nantmel, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. W.N.W. New Radnor. Pop. 742. It has a handsome town-hall, chapel, & small grammar school, with some manufs. of flannel and coarse grey cloth. Mkt., Wednesday. It joins with Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, & Presteign, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 99.

Rheda, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, cap. principality, on the Ems. Pop. 2,320.

Rheede, & Rheenen, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Guelderland, 6 m. E.N.E. Arnhem.—II. prov. Utrecht, on the Rhine, 15 m. W. Arnhem.

Rheidt, or Rheydt, a town of Rhenish Pruss., reg. Düsseldorf, 10 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. 1,420, employed in manufs. of silks and velvets.

Rheims, a city of France. [Reims.]

Rhein, a river of Europe. [Rhine.]

Rhein, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 51 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, on lake Rhein. Pop. 1,370.

Rheinau, a vill. of Switz., cant. Zürich, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine, 4 m. S. Schauffhausen, on an isl., on which there is a rich Benedictine abbey, with a library, and a fine church.

Rheinbach, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,700.

Rheinberg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, circ. Gledern, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,400. It was strongly fortified until 1703, and has sustained numerous sieges.

Rheine, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. N.N.W. Münster, cap. princip. Rheine-Wolbeck, on the Ems. Pop. 2,400. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, and leather.

Rheineck, or Rheinegg, a small town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, on the Rhine, near its entrance into the L. of Constance. P. 1,400.

Rheinfelden, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 10 m. E. Basle, on the Rhine, here forming several rapids. Pop. 1,400. Near it is the ruined castle of Stein, on an isl. in the river.—The *Rheinfels* is a ruined fortress of Rhenish Prussia, on an isl. in the Rhine, near St Goar, founded in 1245, and dismantled in 1795.

Rheingau, a valley in the S. of Nassau, betw. the Rhine and Mount Taunus, chief town Elfeld. The district is celebrated for its rich vineyards.

Rheinmagen, or Remagen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,500.

Rheinsberg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 48 m. N. Potsdam, on lake Rhin. Pop. 2,168. It has a royal castle, with a vast park. Here Frederick the Great spent his youth.

Rheinzabern, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Erlbach, 9 m. S.E. Landau. P. 1,985.

Rhenen, or Rheenen, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhine, 9 m. E. Wyk-by-Duurstede. Pop. 3,044. It has a Gothic church, and an active trade in tobacco.

Rhenish Bavaria, or Palatinate. [Bavaria.]

Rhenish Hessen, H. Darmstadt. [Hessen.]

Rhenish Prussia, Germany. [Prussia.]

Rhin, a river of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, joins the Havel, 26 m. N.N.W. Brandenburg, after a S.W. course of 60 m., through numerous small lakes. [Rhine.]

Rhin (Haut, or Upper Rhine), a frontier dep. of France in the N.E., formed of the old prov. of Upper Alsace, cap. Colmar, bounded E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden, S. by Switzerland and the dep. Doubs, W. by the Vosges mntns., and the deps. H. Saône and Vosges, and N. by Bas Rhin. Area 1,502 sq m. Pop. (1846) 487,208. One-third of the surface is covered with forests, it has rich mines of iron, lead, silver, asphalte, granite, and coal, & numerous mineral springs; it is fertile in grain, and produces excellent wine, beet-root, tobacco, madder, linseed, and hemp. It has numerous manufs., among which printed cottons and silks of Mulhausen are celebrated. The dep. is traversed S. to N. by the Ill, a tributary of the Rhine, by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and by the railway from Strasburg to Basle.—*Bas Rhin* (*Lower Rhine*), is a dep. contiguous to the former on the N. Area 1,635 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 580,373. It is situated between the Vosges mntns. on the W. and the Rhine on the E., which separates it from Baden, and which here receives the Ill, Moder, and Lauter; the last separates it on the N. from Rhenish Bavaria. The soil is rich in mines of iron and coal, is well cultivated, and fertile in corn, wine, tobacco, beet-root, linseed, & hemp. One-third of its surface is covered with forests. It has numerous and various flourishing manufs., and its commerce is facilitated by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and several other canals, and by the Strasbourg and Basle railway. The dep. is divided into the arronds, Strasbourg, Saverne, Schelestadt, and Weissembourg.

Rhinau, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 13 m. N.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,438.

Rhine (German *Rhein*, anc. *Rhenus*), an important and celebrated riv. of Europe, is formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the *Hinter* and *Vorder Rhein*; the first springs from the glacier of Rheinwald, and the second rises on the N. side of Mount St Gothard at a height of 7,650 ft.; these meet at Reichenau in the cant. Grisons. The united stream flows generally N. past Meyenfeld, and enters the lake of Constance on the S.E. near Rheineck; at Stein it quits the lake at its W. extremity, flows W. past Schaffhausen, and Laufenburg, separating Switzerland from Bavaria. At Basle, where the Upper Rhine terminates with an elevation of 755 feet and a breadth of 550 feet, it turns to the N., and flows past Breisach and Strasbourg, Speyer, and Mannheim, where its bed is 300 feet above the sea, between the territories of Baden on the E., and France and Rhenish Bavaria on the W. From Worms to Mayence, it traverses the Hessen territories. At Mayence it receives the Main, & flows W. to Bingen, where it turns to the N.W., passing Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Düsseldorf (near which it attains its greatest breadth 2,300 feet), Wesel & Emmerich, where its course is again westerly, till entering the Netherlands it reaches the N. sea by several branches, having a delta larger than that of any other European river. [Netherlands.] The principal affls. of the Rhine are on right, the Kinzig, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Ruhr, Lippe; and on left, the Thur, Aar, Ille, and Moselle. From Chur to Basle, the Rhine is only partially navigable, on account of the rapidity of its current, the numerous rocks which impede it, and its

waterfalls, the greatest of which is at Laufen near Schaffhausen, where it falls 80 feet. From Basle to the sea, the navigation for steamers and large barges is continuous. In the Netherlands it is connected by canals with its several branches & with the sea. The great N. canal unites it to the Meuse and the Nèthe, affls. of the Scheldt; & the canal of the Rhône and Rhine in France connects it with the Rhône by the Saône. In Bavaria it communicates with the Danube by means of the Main, and the Altmuhl and Ludwigs canal. The direct distance of the Rhine from its source to its mouth is 360 m.; following its windings it is about 600 m., and its basin comprises an area of 65,280 sq. m. The Rhine gives name to 3 circles of Baden, to a prov. of Hessen Darmstadt, a prov. of Bavaria, 2 deps. of France, and a prov. of Prussia. *Rhine Confederation.* [GERMANY.]

RHINE (LOWER and UPPER), two old circs. of Germany.—I. on l. b. of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in H. Darmstadt, Rhenish Bavaria and Rhenish Prussia.—II. on r. b. of the Rhine, enclosed by the circs. Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Lower and Upper Saxony, and Franconia, now mostly included in the doms. of H. Darmstadt and Electoral Hessen. The grand duchy of the Lower Rhine is a name sometimes applied to the provs. of Prussia W. of the Weser, forming the provs. of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia.

RHINEBECK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Hudson, 32 m. S. Albany. P. 2,659.

RHINNS, RHYNS, or RINNS of GALLOWAY, *Chersonesum Novantum*, a peninsula of the S.W. coast of Scotland, co. Wigtown, mostly separated from the rest of the co. by Loch Ryan and Luce bay, but connected in its centre by a low isthmus 7 m. across. Length N.N.W. to S.S.E. 28 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 5 m. Area 116 sq. m. It terminates on the S. in the Mull of Galloway, and comprises 5 pas., a part of Inch, and the towns or vills. Portpatrick, Kirkmaiden, Stoneykirk, Kirkcolm, and Stranraer.

RHINOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, règ. and 39 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Rhin, near its junction with the Havel. Pop. 525.

RHIO, a town and Dutch settlement in the Malay Archipelago, on S.W. coast of the isl. Bintang, in the Strait of Malacca, 45 m. S.E. Singapore. It was originally obtained by the Dutch in 1785, and after many vicissitudes was re-purchased by them in 1818, with the isl. of Bintang. Pop. about 24,000, mostly Chinese and Malays. Most part of the gambeer imported into Singapore is shipped from Rhio.

RHIW, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 10 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 378.

RHO, or Ro, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 8 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

RHODA, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, immed. opposite Cairo, 2 m. in length. It contains the Pacha's gardens, in which the teak and other timber trees are acclimated, pleasure-grounds open to the public, a powder magazine, and the famous ancient Nilometer.

RHODE ISLAND, the smallest of the U. S. of N. Amer., in the N. part of the Union, between lat. 41° 18′ & 42° 1′ N., and lon. 71° 6′ & 71° 55′ W., having S. the Atlantic, W. Connecticut, and on other sides Massachusetts. Area 1,360 sq. m. Pop. 108,830. It derives its name from Rhode island in Narraganset bay, 17 m. in length by 3 m. in width, besides which it comprises some other islands in the Atlantic. Surface hilly in N., elsewhere level or undulating. Principal riv. the Pawtucket. Soil better adapted for grazing than tillage. Scarcely sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Principal exports are flax, seed, cattle, beef, pork, and cotton goods. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, iron goods, leather, & paper, are important. Total length of railways 47½ m. Value of imports (1844) 269,437 dollars, do. of exports 260,777 dollars. Public rev. (1848) 78,200 dollars. It has no public debt. Until lately, it was governed by an anc. royal charter; but a constitution was formed in 1842. It sends 2 representatives to Congress. Principal towns Providence and Newport, alternately the caps., Bristol, Warwick, and Coventry.

RHODEN, a town of Central Germany, Princip. Waldeck, 24 m. W.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,839.

RHODES, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 35° 53′ and 36° 28′ N., and lon. 27° 40′ & 28° 12′ E. Length 46 m.; greatest breadth 18 m. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. estim. at 30,000, of whom about 8,000 are Turks, 3,000 Jews, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Franks. It is traversed by a mntn. chain, covered with forests, which have long supplied good timber for shipbuilding. Its valleys are well-watered, and of high fertility. Principal exports—wax, honey, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, valonea bark, onions, and manufactured silk; in addition to which, sponge, timber, shoes, and red-leather, are among its products. Principal imports — colonial produce, American cotton, German woollens, iron, nails, shot, tin, paper, soap, salt-fish, cordage, glass and earthenwares, hardware and cutlery, and French fancy articles, principally by way of Smyrna and Syra, & coals direct from England, for the supply of the Mediterranean steam-packets, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hides, skins, wool, carpets, and corn, from the opposite coast of Asia Minor. In the year from July 1840 to July 1841, 1,360 vessels are registered as having arrived in the island for commercial purposes. Rhodes is governed by a pasha, immediately subordinate to the capitan pasha, & whose jurisdiction extends over the Turkish Sporades, and the naval station Marmorice.

RHODES, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the island Rhodes, at its N.E. extremity, 13 m. S.E. the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat. of mole 36° 26′ 9″ N., lon. 28° 13′ E. Pop. about 15,000, of whom 8,000 are Turks, and 3,000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls, built by the knights of St John, and on the land side it is strengthened by ravelins and a moat. On the N.E. side two piers project to enclose a harbour, having in its centre from 16 to 18 feet water, and on its N. side is another port of nearly equal depth. The city has 9 large and 24 small mosques, a Jews' quarter, and several synagogues, the ancient hospital of the knights, now used as a barrack, an armoury, and upwards of 10,000 houses, many of which are untenanted. Outside of the walls, on the N., are the pasha's palace, the dockyard, and a Roman Catholic quarter, with a chapel and school. S. of the city are the Greek suburbs, with about 3,000 inhabitants, and 9 or 10 churches. On the adjacent heights are many scattered villas. Rhodes has 3 Mohammedan colleges, a Turkish library of 1,000 vols., various Turkish & Greek schools, and some brisk manufs. of red leather, and shoes for exportation. It is the residence of a Greek consul, and French vice-consul, and several vice-consular agents. In antiquity it was one of the most celebrated of Greek cities, and it boasted of the famous brazen Colossus—one of the seven wonders of the world—which stood at the en-

trance of its harbour. After the destruction of its republic, it belonged successively to the Romans, the Greek emperors, the Genoese, and the knights of St John of Jerusalem; which last held it from 1308 to 1522, when after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent.

RHODES (INNER and OUTER), two divisions of the Swiss cant. APPENZELL.

RHODEZ, a town, France. [RODEZ.]

RHODOPE, a mountain. [DESPOTO-DAGH.]

RHOE, or ROOE (MICKLE), one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, near the head of St Magnus Bay. Length about 2½ m. by 2 m. broad. Pop. 214.—*Little Rhoe* is an islet in its vicinity, with 11 inhabitants.

RHONE, a dep. of France, in the S.E., formed of the old prov. Lyonnais, cap. Lyon, bounded E. by the Rhone and Saône, and the deps. Aine and Isere, S. and W. by the dep. Loire, and N. by Saône-et-Loire. Area 1,047 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 540,635. It is partly covered by the mountains which unite the Vosges and the Cevennes, and contains the summits Mont d'Or & Pilat. Soil rich in mines of copper, iron, and coal. It produces excellent wine, the most esteemed of which is that of Côte-Rotie, Condrieux, and Beaujolais. The goat milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. This is one of the most industrious deps. of France. The silks of Lyon are sent to all parts of the world, and an immense quantity of muslins are manufactured at Tarare. The other branches of industry comprise cotton and linen spinning and weaving, hat making, glass and paper making. The railway from Lyon to St Etienne was one of the first constructed in France. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Lyon and Villefranche.

RHONE (BOUCHES DU). [BOUCHES-DU-RHONE.]

RHONE, *Rhodanus*, an important river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhone Glacier, on the W. of Mount S. Gothard, betw. mnts. Furka and Grimsel, at an elevation of 5,500 feet, flows S.W. past Brieg and Sion to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the N.W., and enters the Lake of Geneva near its S.E. extremity. At Geneva, it leaves the S.W. part of the lake. It enters France through the Jura mountains, and flows S. past Seyssel, where it becomes navigable; its course is now tortuously W. to Lyon, where it receives the Saône, and it then flows nearly due S. past St Genis, where its bed is 640 feet above the sea, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called the Ile de la Camargue, and enters the Gulf of Lion, Mediterranean. Principal affls., on right, the Ain, Saône, Ardeche, and Gard, on left, the Isere, Drome, and Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, and consequently its navigation is difficult and dangerous. It is connected with the Loire by means of the Saône and the canal du Centre; the canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne and Seine, and that of the Rhone and Rhine connects it with the Rhine. Distance from source to mouth 285 m., following windings 645 m., extent of basin 30,000 sq. m. The Rhone formerly disappeared at a place called the *Perte du Rhône*, on the frontier of France, but the rock which covered it has been removed.

RHÖN-GEBIRGE, a mountain chain of Central Germany, N.W. Bavaria, and Hessen-Cassel, separates the basins of the rivers Fulda & Werra from those of the Kinzig and Main. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes.

RHOS, several pas. of Wales.—I. (*Colyn*), N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 498.—II. (*Du*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6½ m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 120.—III. (*Glyddwr*), S. Wales, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Pembroke. Pop. 209.—IV. (*Market*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. N.E. Milford. Pop. 473.—V. (*Peirio*), N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3½ m. S.W. Amlwch. Pop. 32.—VI. (*Sili*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 339.

RHOTAS, or ROTAS-GHUR, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 110 m. S.E. Patna, with some Hindoo temples, and many Mohammedan remains.

RHUDD-DRE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 325.

RHUDDLAN, or RHYDDLAN, a contrib. parl. bor. and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, 3 m. N.N.W. St Asaph. Pop. 2,415. It has few remains of its ancient importance, except the ruins of a noble castle, built by Edward I., who made the town a bor., & held in it the parliament of 1283. It unites with Flint, St Asaph, Holywell, Mold, &c., in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1846) 66.

RHULEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 6½ m. E.S.E. Builth. Pop. 129.

RHUTHYN, a parl. bor., N. Wales. [RUTHIN.]

RHYD (Y-BREW), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 8 m. W. Brecon. Pop. 356.—II. (*Y-Boithan*), a hamlet, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwys-Llan, W. Caerphilly. Pop. 1,313.

RHYL, a chapelry of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Rhuddlan, 5 m. N.N.W. St Asaph, at the mouth of the Clwyd. Pop. 974. It has a station on the Chester & Holyhead railway, 13 m. E.N.E. Conway, and steamers from Liverpool to Holyhead usually touch here.

RHYND, a pa. of Scotl., co. & 5½ m. S.W. Perth, immediately S. the Tay. Ac. 1,900. Pop. 402.

RHYNDACUS (mod. *Edrenos*), a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises about 40 m. S.W. Kutaiah, flows mostly N.W., and after having traversed the lake Abullionte, on its W. side, enters the Sea of Marmora, 20 m. W. Moudania. Total course about 150 m. On it are the towns Mohimul and Ulubad, near which last it receives the Macestus (mod. *Susugherli-su*), and probably the waters of the lake of Maniyas, or Miletopoli.

RHYNIE and ESSIE, a united pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, E. Cabrach. Area 5 sq. m. P. 1,035.

RIAILLÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 24 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 1,892.

RIAJSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 52 m. S.S.E. Riazan, cap. dist., on the Räsa. Pop. 3,000.

RIANS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Brignolle. Pop. 2,659.

RIARDO, a market town of Naples, prov. T.-di-Lavoro, on a hill, 11 m. N.N.W. Capua. P. 1,800.

RIATOVO, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 50 m. W.N.W. Rossiena. Pop. 1,530.

RIAUJO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Coruña, on the bay of Arosa, 27 m. S.W. Santiago. P. 1,790.

RIAZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. E.N.E. Segovia, on the small river Riaza. Pop. 3,736.

RIAZAN, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 53° and 55° 35′ N., and lon. 38° and 41° 20′ E., enclosed by the govs. Moscow, Vladimir, Tambov, & Tula. Area 16,227 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,365,900. Surface generally level. Principal river, the Oka, which divides it into two unequal & widely differing portions, the S.ward and larger fertile and healthy, the N.ward low, marshy, and mostly uncultivated. Chief products, hops, tobacco, garden produce, rye, and fruits. Pasture lands extensive, and the graziers of the Ukraine bring hither large herds to feed; the gov. has a superior

breed of horses. Manufs. are of glass and hardwares, woollen, cotton, & linen stuffs, & cordage. It has numerous distilleries. Principal exports, corn, cattle, honey, lead, iron, and timber. The gov. is subdivided into 12 dists. Principal towns, Riazan, Zaraisk, & Kasimov.—*Riazan*, the cap., is situated on the Trubesh, a tributary of the Oka, 110 m. S.E. Moscow. Pop. 9,000. It has greatly increased in size and importance within the last 50 years, and consists of 2 distinct portions; first a fortress, enclosed by an earthen rampart and having the cathedrals, episcopal palace, formerly the residence of the princes of Riazan, and the consistory: and the town-proper, with numerous churches, gov. offices, convents, a seminary, with a public library, hospital, college, to which a society of arts was attached in 1820; school of drawing & architecture, founded in 1824; & some other schools and charities.—*Old Riazan*, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a vill. about 30 m. S.E. ward.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Orense, on rt. b. of the Avia. Pop. 2,211. It has a celebrated monthly fair.—*Ribadeo* is a town in the prov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Lugo, at the mouth of the Eo, in the bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,789.

Ribbesford, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, ½ m. S. Bewdley. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 3,465.

Ribble, a river of England, rises in the dist. Craven, in the W. part of the co. York, flows S. and W. through the central part of the co. Lancaster, and joins the Irish sea 15 m. W. Preston, by an estuary 7 m. across. Principal affl., the Calder, in Lancashire, from the S.E.

Ribchester, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 7½ m. E.N.E. Preston. Area 7,560 ac. Pop. 4,111. Here are Roman Catholic and Independent chapels, and 7 daily schools.

Ribe, or Ripen, a town of Denmark, N. Jutland, cap. stift and amt., near the N. sea, 29 m. W.N.W. Hadersleben. Pop. 2,600. It is the residence of a bishop, and has a cathedral, built at the beginning of the 12th century.

Ribeauville (Germ. *Rappoltsweiler*), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Strasbourg railway, 5½ m. S.S.W. Schelestadt. Pop. 6,525. It has manufs. of calicoes.—*Ribecourt* is a village, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Compeigne, on railway to Creil. Pop. 582.

Ribeira Grande, a town on the E. coast of the island St Michael, Azores, 15 m. N.E. Ponte Delgada. Pop. 3,000.

Ribemont, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., near the Oise, 17 m. N.N.W. Laon. Pop. 2,430. It has manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics. Condorcet was born here in 1743.

Ribera, a town of Sicily, intend. and 22 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, on the Calatabellota. P. 4,800.

Riberac, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arrond., near l. b. of the Dronne, 18 m. W.N.W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,416.

Ribieres, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Buech, 26 m. S.S.W. Gap. Pop. 1,397.

Ribleh (the *Riblah* of Scripture), a village of Syria, pashalic Damascus, on the Orontes, S.S.W. Homs.

Ribnitz, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 34 m. N.N.E. Gustrow, at the mouth of the Recknitz, in a bay of the Baltic. Pop. 2,684. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.

Ribstone, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Spofforth, on the Nidd, 4 m. N.N.W. Wetherby. Pop. 246. At Ribstone hall, the famous Ribstone pippin was first cultivated.

Riby, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 184.

Riccall, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. N. Selby. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 718.

Riccarton, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock, of which the vill. is a suburb. Pop. 3,226, engaged in woollen and cotton weaving, and in coal mines, brick works, &c.

Riccia, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 5,800. It has a collegiate and many other churches, & near it are some sulphur springs.

Rice Lake, Upper Canada, dist. Newcastle, is 20 m. in length, by 3 m. in average breadth, receives from the N. the surplus waters of several lakes, and pours its own by the Trent into Quinté bay, Lake Ontario.

Riceys (Les), three contiguous comms. & vills. of France, forming together a town, in the dep. Aube, cap. cant., on the Laignes, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 7½ m. S. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 3,519, engaged in distilling, tanning, and a trade in wine of superior quality.

Richard's-Castle, a pa., Engl., cos. Hereford & Salop, 7 m. N. Leominster. Ac. 4,320. P. 656.

Richardson's River, British N. Amer., enters Back's inlet, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 54′ N., lon. 115° 56′ W.

Richborough, a decayed vill., Engl., co. Kent, on the Stour, 2 m. N.N.W. Sandwich, with vestiges of a castle on site of the Roman station *Rhutupium*. It was ruined by the Danes in 1010.

Riche, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, adjacent to Tours, and having the remains of the castle Plessis-le-Tours, where the gloomy Louis XI. spent the latter part of his life.

Riche, an island, Pacific O., off the E. end of Papua, lat. 8° 2′ S., lon. 147° 57′ E.

Richelieu, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Chinon. Pop. 2,467. It was formerly important, and is the birth-place of Cardinal de Richelieu.

Richfield, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, on Canaderaga lake, 72 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,680.—II. Ohio, 134 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,108.—III. Ohio, co. Huron. Pop. 1,600.

Rich-hill, a market town of Irel., Ulster, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the road to Belfast. Pop. 752. It has some linen trade, and a station on the Belfast and Armagh railway.

Richland, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Ohio. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 44,532.—II. a dist. in centre of S. Carolina. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. 16,397.—Also several townships.—I. New York, co. and semi-cap. of Oswego. Pop. 4,050.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Venango. Pop. 1,385.—III. Pennsylvania, 37 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,781.—IV. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 3,748.

Richlieu, Sorel, St John, or Chambly, a river of Lr. Canada, dist. Montreal, leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity, and after a N. course, estimated at 75 m., enters the river St Lawrence at Lake St Pierre. It is broader and more rapid in the former than in the latter part of its course. Near its centre it expands into the basin of Chambly, besides which vill., St John, Sorel, &c., are on its banks.—*Richlieu islands* are in Lake St Pierre.

Richmond, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Swale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 42 m. N.W. York, with which it is connected by the Great North of England railway, and a short branch. Area of pa. 2,310 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 4,300. It is picturesquely situated on a bold eminence, half-encircled by the Swale, irregularly,

but well built. Chief buildings, the fine old church, a large Rom. Catholic chapel, an excellent free grammar school, ann. rev. 300*l.*; a large hotel, and imposing ruins of a castle, built, together with the town, at the Conquest, by Alan, Earl of Bretagne. It covers 6 ac., and has a keep about 100 feet in height. It now belongs to the Duke of Richmond, on whose ancestors it was conferred by Charles II. Near it are also fine remains of a monastery. Richmond has a scientific society, mechanics' institute, and banking company, with large mkts. for corn on Saturday. An ecclesiastical and a civil court, for the extensive dist. of Richmondshire, are held here. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,638*l.* The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 265. It is a polling place for the N. Riding, and the head of a poor-law union.

RICHMOND, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the rt. b. of the Thames, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 4 arches, 10 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London, with which it is connected by a branch of the South Western railway. Area of pa. 1,230 ac. Pop. 7,760. Much of the town is inferiorly and irregularly built; but on the sides and summit of a ridge facing the river are many handsome villas, and several superior hotels, resorted to in summer by numerous visitors from the metropolis; and here also Richmond commands one of the finest prospects in the vicinity of London, and has beauties which have earned for it the designation of the *English Tivoli*. In its church are the tombs of the poet Thomson and the tragedian Kean. It has a national school, several amply endowed sets of almshouses (ann. rev., with other charities, about 2,400*l.*), a very handsome Wesleyan college, and some remains of a royal palace, rebuilt by Henry VII., who named the place after his paternal earldom in Yorkshire, and who, as well as Queen Elizabeth, died here. Richmond park, adjoining the town on the S., is 8 m. in circuit, well wooded, stocked with deer, and open to the public.

RICHMOND, a dist. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), separated W. from the dists. New Norfolk and Hobart Town by the Derwent river and estuary, and having N. those of Oatlands and Oyster bay, and on other sides Storm bay and the ocean. Area 1,050 sq. m. Shores very irregular. It comprises Forestier's and Tasman's peninsulas, and Marion island, with Ralph, Frederick-Henry, Norfolk, and Marion bays, and Pittwater. Surface mostly mntnous.—*Richmond*, its principal settlement, is on the coal river, 11 m. N.E. Hobarton. It has a court house, jail, and some inns. Other settlements are Sorell, Brighton, and Bagdad.—II. a town of New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 39 m. N.W. Sydney. Pop. 746. It is rapidly increasing; has a neat church, many ornamental cottages, and good land in its vicinity.—*Richmond River*, E. Australia, enters the Pacific O., about 60 m. S. Moreton bay, & is navigable for small vessels for 70 m. from its mouth. Its valley is said to be well suited for the culture of wheat.

RICHMOND, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S. part of New York, containing the whole of Staten island. Area 63 sq. m. Pop. 10,965.—II. in E. of Virginia. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 5,965.—III. in S. part of North Carolina. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 8,909.—IV. in E. of Georgia. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. 11,932.

RICHMOND, a city and river port of the U. S., N. America, cap. state Virginia, on James river, at its lower falls, 150 m. above its mouth, opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges, and on the Richmond and Aquia Creek, and the Petersburg railway. Lat. 37° 32′ N., and lon. 77° 23′ W. Pop. 20,153. Its situation is highly picturesque and healthy; streets wide, and houses mostly of brick, with slated roofs. Principal edifices, numerous large & elegant churches, a college, the capitol, in a spacious square, with a statue of Washington; the government house, co. court house, state penitentiary, city jail, Virginian armoury, a large almshouse, an orphan asylum, a theatre, museum, masonic hall, various schools, some public libraries, &c. Vessels drawing 10 feet water come up to Rockets, 1 m. below the city; and the river above, by the aid of a canal, is navigable for boats for 220 m. It has extensive manufs. of machinery, cotton stuffs, tobacco, and paper; various forges, a cannon foundry, and corn and saw mills. Its commerce is considerable, it being the natural depôt of a considerable extent of country. Principal exports, wheat, flour, hemp, tobacco, and other agricultural products. Reg. shipping (1840) 6,911 tons.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, Berks, co. on Moslem Creek. Pop. 1,997.—III. New York, 14 m. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 1,937.—IV. Maine, on the Kennebec, 13 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,604.—V. Missouri, co. Howard. Pop. 2,642.—VI. New Hampshire, 61 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,165.—VII. Vermont, 26 m. W.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,054.—VIII. Rhode Island, 32 m. S.S.W. Providence. Pop. 1,361.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Prussia, reg. and 12 m. S.W. Stralsund, on a small lake. Pop. 1,379.

RICHTENSWEIL, or RICHTERSWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Zürich, on the S. shore of its lake. Pop. 3,080.

RICKINGHALL, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Inferior*), 13½ m. N.E. Bury St Edmund's. Area 1,510 ac. P. 432.—II. (*Superior*), a pa., same co., 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Area 1,580 ac. P. 768.

RICKLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 7 m. N. Stortford. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 445.

RICKMANSWORTH, a mkt. town & pa. of Engl., co. Herts, on the Colne and the Grand Junction canal, 10 m. S.W. St Albans. Area of pa. 9,740 ac. Pop. 5,026, employed in manufs. of silk and straw plait, paper & flour mills. It is neat & clean.

RICLA (*Nertobriga*), a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, 15 m. N.E. Calatayud. Pop. 1,303.

RIDDERKERK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the island Ysselmond, cap. cant., 6 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 4,277.

RIDDLESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. Harling. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 70.

RIDEAU RIVER, and CANAL, Upper Canada, connects Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa river, immed. below Chaudiere falls. The canal is partly formed by the Cataraqui river which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau, in lat. 44° 40′ N., lon. 76° 15′ W.

RIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Barnet. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 409.

RIDGEFIELD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, 31 m. W. Newhaven. Pop. 2,474.

RIDGEMONT, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2¾ m. N.E. Woburn, with a station on a branch of the London & N.W. railway. Area 2,248 ac. P. 964.

RIDGEWAY, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 11 m. W.N.W. Albion. Pop. 3,554.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford. Pop. 1,214.—III. A hamlet of Engl., co Devon, pa. Plympton.

RIDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 8 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 660 ac. Pop. 95.

RIDLINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Area 560 ac. Pop. 212.—II. co. Rutland, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Uppingham. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 299.

RIDMARLEY-D'-ABITOT, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 9 m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 981.

RIDWARE, two pas. of Engl., co. Stafford.—I. (*Mavesyn*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Rudgeley. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 531.—II. (*Pipe*), 3½ m. E. Rudgeley. Area 710 ac. Pop. 100.

RIED, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Inn, 25 m. S. Passau. Pop. 2,600. It has manufs. of linens and woollens, and a brisk transit trade.

RIEDLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. & on the Danube, cap. dist., 28 m. S.W. Ulm. P. 1,779.

RIEGEL, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, & on the Mannheim and Basle railway, 11 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,841.

RIEHEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Basle. Pop. 1,100.

RIENECK, or RHEINECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 25 m. N.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 1,542.

RIESA, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Jahna, at its junction with the Elbe, and on Dresden railway, 12 m. N.W. Meissen. Pop. 2,267.

RIESENBURG (Pol. *Prabutha*), a walled town of W. Prussia, reg. and 11 m. E. Marienwerder, Pop. 3,100. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

RIESENGEBIRGE ("Giant Mountains"), a mntn. range separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, continuous E.ward with the Sudeten-gebirge, & W. with the Erz-gebirge. Length N.W. to S.E. 50 m. Principal height, the Schneekoppe, is 5,275 feet in elevation. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

RIESI, a mkt. town of Sicily, intend. and 14 m. S. Caltanisetta. Pop. 6,000. Near it are some sulphur mines.

RIETBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2,060. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

RIETCHKI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 10 m. N.N.E. Vileika. Pop. 1,800.

RIETI (*Reate*), a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., on the Velino, 42 m. N.N.E. Rome. Pop. 10,920. It was erected into a bishopric in the 5th century, and its principal edifices are ecclesiastical.

RIEUMES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 10 m. W.S.W. Muret. P. 1,801.

RIEUPEYROUX, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. Rodez. Pop. 2,709.

RIEUX, several comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,631.—II. A market town, dep. Morbihan, on the Vilaine, 30 m. E. Vannes. Pop. 2,794.—III. A vill., dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 1,888.

RIEZ (*Albiæce*), a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, 20 m. S.S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,617. Under the Romans, it had the rank of a colony; it has some remains of antiquity, and was the seat of councils in A.D. 439 and 1285.

RIGA, an important fortified city, & the second commercial port of Europ. Russia, cap. of Livonia, on the Düna, here crossed in summer by a temporary bridge of boats, 2,400 ft. in length, about 7 m. from its mouth, and 25 m. N.E. Mitau. Lat. 56° 57′ N., lon. 24° 6′ 5″ E. Pop. (1838), including garrison, 71,228. The town-proper is enclosed, except on the river side, by a double line of fortifications, and has narrow though clean streets; the suburbs are more regularly laid out, but built, chiefly of wood. Principal structures the cathedral, rebuilt in 1547, church of St Peter, with a tower 440 ft. in height, the castle, with a chancery and residence of the general and civil governors; hall of the provinc. states, town-house, exchange, arsenal, and a magnificent column, with a colossal bronze statue of victory, erected in 1817. It has several colleges, a school of navigation, and various other schools, a public library, with 15,000 vols., and numerous scarce MSS., a cabinet of natural history, an observatory, & a society of Lithuanian literature. In 1835 it had 25 manufs. of cotton cloth, and rugs, sugar refineries, tobacco factories, and breweries. Some quays stretch for 1 m. along the river, but the inner harbour does not admit vessels drawing more than 12 to 15 ft. water, and ships, of larger burden load and unload at Bolder-aa, a small port outside of the bar, at the mouth of the Düna, where is the custom-house. Its principal merchants are of German descent. Corn used to be the principal article of export, but it is now superseded by flax and flax seed, besides which hemp and linseed, wool, hides, tallow, timber, tobacco, spars, and feathers are chief exports. It was founded A.D. 1200, and was one of the chief Hanseatic towns.—II. a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Black Creek, in the W. of the state. Pop. 1,984.

RIGHI CULM, a mntn. of Switzerland, cant. & 8 m. W. Schwytz, between the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, 5,905 ft. above the sea. It commands magnificent views; on its summit is an inn, & on its E. side a chapel, resorted to by num. pilgrims.

RIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. W.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,666.

RIGNANO, sevl. vills. of Itlay.—I. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 3 m. S. San Marco in Lamia. Pop. 2,000.—II. Pontif. Sta., deleg. Civita-Vecchia, 22 m. N. Rome.—III. Tuscany, prov. & 11 m. E.S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3,500.

RIGNY LE FERON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aube, 21 m. W.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,246.

RIGOLATO, a mkt. town of Austr. Italy, deleg. & 38 m. N.N.W. Udine, at foot of the Carnic Alps —*Rigutino* is a vill. of Tuscany, S.E. Arezzo.

RIGSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. W.S.W. Alford. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 103.

RIGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Overblow, 6 m. E.N.E. Otley. Pop. 542. Rigton-Crag is a lofty rocky eminence commanding a fine view of Wharfdale.

RIHURSI, a town of the Punjab, on the Chenab, 90 m. N.N.E. Lahore.

RIJANOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 91 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,600.

RILLE, a riv. of France, deps. Orne and Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on left after a N. course of 75 m. It is navigable for barges, in the last 8 m., from Pont Audemer.

RILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. E.N.E. New Malton, on the Whitby and Scarboro' branch of N. Midland railway. Area 5,300 ac. Pop. 1,051.

RILSK, a town of Russia. [RYLSK.]

RILU, a small town of the E. Punjab, 108 m. N.E. Lahore, with a fort and a neat bazaar.

RIMAC, a river of N. Peru, enters the Pacific at Callao, 4 m. W. Lima, past which city it flows. Total course about 75 m.

RIMCHANY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 72 m. N.N.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

RIMINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Gisburn, 12½ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 722.

RIMINI (*Ariminum*), a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 28 m. E.S.E. Forli, on the Marecchia, 2 m. from its mouth in the Adriatic, and at the junction of the Flaminian and Æmilian ways. Pop. (1833) 9,539, but including its vicinity, 27,000. It is enclosed by walls, and well

built; principal edifices a cathedral and other churches, with good paintings, town-hall, gov. palace in the principal square, in which is a statue of Pope Paul v., theatre, Gambalunga palace, with a library of 30,000 vols. open to the public, a decaying castle of the Malatesta, and several remains of antiquity, including a triumphal arch, and a bridge over the Marecchia, both built under Augustus, and portions of an amphitheatre. Its port, though shallow, is frequented by numerous fishing vessels, and it has an active trade in fish, manufs. of silk, glass, and earthenwares. It was the seat of a great ecclesiastical council in A.D. 359.

RIMITARA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. the Society islands. Lat. 22° 37′ S., lon. 115° 30′ W.

RIMMON, *Rummon*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, on a steep conical height, 13 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.—The Rimmon of Zebulon (modern *Rummaneh*) is a vill., pash. Acre, 6 m. N. Nazareth.

RIMNIK, two towns of Wallachia.—I. on the Rimnik, 75 m. N.E. Bucharest, and where the Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow defeated the Turks in 1789.—II. on the Aluta, 100 m. N.W. Bucharest, and 48 m. N. Slatina.

RIMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariege, on a height, 16 m. W. Foix. Pop. 2,246.

RIMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Area 670 ac. Pop. 223.

RINCURRAN, or RINCORAN, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising a part of the town of Kinsale. Area 5,417 ac. P. 3,506.

RINGAGONACH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. S.S.E. Dungarvan. Area 3,246 ac. Pop. 2,591.

RINGEBO, a pa. of Norway, stift. and 115 m. N.N.W. Christiania, on the Lougen. Pop. 3,100.

RINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.W. Beccles. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 311.

RINGKIÖBING, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jütland, stift. and 56 m. N.W. Ribe, cap. amt., on the E. side of Rinkiöbing fiord. Pop. 1,200. It has manufs. of tobacco, leather, and lacquered wares.—*Ringkiöbing-fiord* is a lagoon, 28 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 9 m., and separated from the N. sea by a strip of land 1 m. across.

RINGLAND, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 386.

RINGMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Lewes. Area 6,100 ac. Pop. 1,339.

RINGMORE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S. Modbury. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 362.

RINGROVE, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. S. Kinsale. Area 9,240 ac. Pop. 5,455. Here are the ruins of Ringrove castle, which gives the title of Baron to Lord Kinsale.

RINGSEND, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 1½ m. E. Dublin castle. It adjoins Irishtown, & forms one of the lowest quarters of the Irish metropolis, but it has a good bridge across the Dodder, and various wet and other docks.

RINGSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W.S.W. Needham. Area 2,220 ac. P. 356.

RINGSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, on the London and N.W. railway, 4⅛ m. N.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 640.—II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W. Burnham Westgate. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 526.—III. (*Little*), same co., 10 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Contains 1 farm house.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, stift. and isl. Seeland, amt. Soröe, 36 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,200. It is very ancient, and was of considerable importance in the 12th & 13th centuries.

RINGWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Deal. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 637.

RINGWOOD, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 18 miles W.S.W. Southampton, on the Dorchester branch of the S.W. railway, on the Avon, and on the W. border of the New Forest. Area of pa. 10,550 ac. Pop. 3,700, partly employed in manufs. of woollens and hosiery, and in brewing ale for export. The town is ancient.

RINKENIS, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the N. side of Flensburg fiord, 9 m. N.E. Flensburg. Pop. of pa. 1,200.

RINTELN, a fortified town of H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. circ., Schaumburg, on the Weser, here joined by the Exeter and crossed by a bridge of boats, 10 m. S.E. Minden. P. 3,161.

RIOBAMBA (NUEVO), a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, 84 m. N.E. Guayaquil, and 9 m. from the ruins of Old Riobamba, which is at the foot of Chimborazo, & was destr. by an earthquake 1797.

RIO (River), for names with this prefix not found below, see the following word.

RIO is a prefix to the names of numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*R. Bonito*), prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of dist. 8,000.—II. (*R. de Contas*), a small town, prov. and 230 m. S.S.W. Bahia, near the head of the river Contas, or Jussiape, which flows E. 220 m. to the Atlantic Ocean: near its mouth is the vill. of Contas.—III. (*R Pardo*), a town of the prov. S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on riv. Pardo, near its junction with the Jacuhi, 80 m. W. Porto Alegre. Pop. of dist. 10,445.—IV. (*R. Vermelho*), a market town, prov. Minas-Geraes, 80 m. E.N.E. Serro, on the Barreiro, an affl. of the Vermelho. Pop. 4,000.

RIO BRANCO, or PARIMA, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, rises near the source of the Orinoco, lat. 3° N., lon. 64° W.; runs at first E. to its junction with the Takutu, & thence flows mostly S.S.W. to the Rio Negro, which it joins as its principal affluent by several mouths, 70 m. S.E. Barcellos. Total course 700 m. Principal tributaries, the Itacutu or Takutu, Macajahi, and Catremani. In lat. 1° 45′ N. its navigation is impeded by a series of falls and rapids, formed by ledges of granite rock. The aggregate perpendicular descent of these throughout 7 m. is estimated at 60 feet, and at the largest—the Caruwanna—canoes must be unloaded. Its waters are opaque and whitish (whence its name). On it are fort St Joaquim, and the towns Carmo and Santa-Maria Nova.—The upper part of the riv. San Miguel, Brazil, has the same name.

RIO DAS MORTES, a riv. of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, joins the Araguay: course N. & E. 500 m.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE. [RIO GRANDE.]

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, the metropolitan prov. of Brazil, between lat. 21° 23′ and 23° 20′ S., and lon. 40° 53′ and 44° 40′ W., having E. and S. the Atlantic, and landward the provs. San Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Espiritu-Santo. Estimated area 16,960 sq. m. Pop. exclusive of the cap. (1840) 430,000, of whom 224,850 were slaves. Surface low along the coast, but the interior is mostly mntnous., consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ mntns. and their ramifications. Principal river, the Paraiba, which forms a part of the N. frontier. Soil extremely fertile; products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, and fine woods. After the cap. Rio, the principal towns are Villa-do-Cabo, Cantagallo, St Joao-da-Praia, and Lorena.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, the cap. of the Empire of Brazil, and of the prov. Rio, the most important commercial city of S. Amer., is situated on an elevated tongue of land, on the W. side of

a vast bay. Lat. of fort Vilagagnan, 22° 54′ 7″ S., lon. 43° 9′ W. Pop. (1843) 170,000, comprising Brazilians 60,000, foreigners 25,000, slaves 85,000. Mean temp. of year 73°.7; winter 68°.5; summer 79°, Fahr. Its port, which is large and deep, is defended by a castle. Rio consists of an old and a new town, the latter of which dates from 1808, and is separated from the former by an open space called the Campo do Honra: it extends on uneven ground, along the side of the bay. Streets generally straight, but narrow and ill-paved. Many of the houses are built of granite, and it has some handsome squares and monuments. Its general aspect is that of an European city, but it is unfortunately so placed as to be deprived of the benefit of the land breeze, by a range of mntns., and is exposed to suffocating heat, relieved only by the sea breeze in the middle of the day. The city is supplied with water by means of a magnificent aqueduct, which traverses a deep valley 7 m. in length, and has numerous public fountains. The environs of Rio are celebrated for picturesque beauty, and are provided with excellent promenades. The churches, of which there are upwards of 50, have no external elegance, but are mostly richly decorated in the interior. The chief public edifices are the Imperial palace, a plain brick building, the old palace on the shore, used for public offices, the naval and military arsenal greatly extended in 1843, and a vast public hospital, erected in 1841. Its educational establishments are the Imperial college of Don Pedro II., the college of St José, schools of medicine & surgery, military and naval academy, and many public schools, The national library has 80,000 printed vols., and valuable MSS. Rio is the see of a bishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of an electoral college, which had, in 1844, 256 electors; it has many scientific establishments, a museum of natural history rich in ornithology and mineralogy, a magnificent alcala or theatre, and a fine public botanic garden. From its position, Rio is naturally the great mart of Brazil, and especially of the provs. Minas Geraes, St Paul and Goyaz, and its advantages are such as to fit it for concentrating the commerce of the globe. Its imports comprise the products of every country; its chief exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, rum, building timber, leather, tallow, gold, diamonds, topazes, amethysts, and aquamarine. From official documents it appears that in 1843, there were in Rio 4,734 mercantile houses, of which 328 were French, 95 English, 7 Belgian, and the rest Portuguese.—*The bay, or inlet of Rio*, 17 m. in length and 11 m. in extreme width, forms one of the noblest harbours in the world. Its entrance, 2 m. S. of the city, is 1½ m. wide between fort Sta. Cruz on the E., & a fort on the sugar loaf rock on the W. The bay contains many small isls., the largest of which is Ilha do Governador, 6 m. in length. Upwards of 60,000 slaves are calculated to have been imp. into Rio in 1847.

Rio de la Pasion, a river of Central Amer., rises in the Lake Lacandon, British Honduras, flows W., and in 72 m. N.W. Coban (Guatemala), having been joined by the rivers Santa, Isabel, Mataquece, and Sacapulas, acquires the name of Usumasinta (which see). During the rains it is often half a league across.

Rio de la Plata, S. America. [Plata River and Confederation.]

Rio de las Casas Grandas, a river of the Mexican confederation, dep. Chihuahua, after a N. course of 100 m. enters the Lake Guzman. On it, toward its source, is the ruined Azteck town called Las Casas Grandas.

Rio (del) Hacha, a marit. town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Hacha, in the Caribbean Sea 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Martha.

Rio del Rey, a large shallow bay in the Bight of Biafra, Guinea, E. the Old Calabar riv., & opposite the isl. Fernando Po. It receives several creeks, and is skirted by populous villages.

Rio Dulce, the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, Central America, state Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 88° 46′ 20″ W., after a winding course of 23 m., during which it expands into El Golfete, or the Little Gulf, 9 m. in length by 2 m. across. At its mouth is a bar with less than 6 feet water. Banks skirted by abrupt wooded heights, rising to 300 feet in height. The Upper Rio Dulce enters the Gulf from the W.

Rio Grande, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, rises in Futa Jallon, near Laby, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 11° W., flows W. and enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 m. across, between the Nuñez and Casamanza rivers. On it are the towns Kade, Jeba, and Bissao, and opposite its mouth are the Bissagos islands. The whole country between it and the Nuñez is supposed to be a collection of islands, divided by its branches, many of which remain unexplored. Its banks are densely wooded, and studded with immense ant hills, the country watered by it is populous, and produces gold, ivory, wax, hides, & horses.—II. a riv. of S. Amer., Bolivia, rises by sev. heads near Cochabamba, flows E. & N., separating the deps. Cochabamba and Santa Cruz from those of Oruro and Sucré, &c., and near lat. 15° 10′ S. receives the Chapare, after which it is called the Mamore. Affls. the Chaolani, Piray, and Yapacani.—III. a river, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, rises N.W. Panama, about 2 m. from which city it enters the Pacific Ocean. It receives several streams, is navigable for the last 5 m. of its course, and admits the entrance of large vessels at high water. Its head is near the Obispo, an affl. of the Cruces.—IV. a riv., Mexican confed., deps. Queretaro, Guanaxuato, Mechoacan, and Xalisco, enters the Pacific at San Blas, after a N.W. course of 400 m. across the Anahuac table land. It is greatly interrupted by cataracts, and is very rapid. Affls. the Lerma, &c. It traverses a part of the Lake of Chapala.—V. a river of the Mosquito territory, Central Amer., enters the Caribbean Sea, 30 m. N. Pearl Key lagoon, and is said to be navigable for boats for 200 m.—VI. a name of the river Motagua.

Rio Grande (or Rio Bravo) del Norte, a riv. of N. Amer., rises in the mountainous region, lat. 41° N., lon. 110° W., flows mostly S.S.E., forming the boundary between the U. S. Mexican territory and Texas, and enters the Gulf of Mexico at El Refugio. Lat. 25° 56′ N., lon. 97° 12′ W. Total course 1,600 to 1,800 m. Principal affls. the Puerco and Conches. Its navigation is impeded by rapids and by shoals for more than 100 m. below Santa Fé; at its mouth is a bar which has often not more than 3 feet water.

Rio Grande do Norte, a marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 4° 32′ and 7° 18′ S., and lon. 35° and 38° 40′ W., having N. and E. the Atlantic, W. the provs. Ceara, and S. Parahiba. Area 31,230 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. Its name is derived from a river which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at Natal. Other rivers are the Serido and Appody. Surface level near the coast, uneven inland. Products the best Brazil wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. Besides Natal, the cap., it

contains the towns Villa Flor, Arez, Anacu, Portalegre, Villa Nova de Princeza, and Villa Nova do Principe. During five years the number of slaves has risen in this prov. from 5,000 to 15,000.

Rio Grande do Sul, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro do Rio Grande, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity of Lake Patos, with a light house in lat. 32° 7′ 00″ S., lon. 52° 8′ 00″ W. Pop. 3,590, or including dist. 12,000. From its low situation it is subjected to inundation. It has a considerable trade on the lake, in which 300 or 400 small vessels are engaged.

Rio Hacha, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, 200 m. E.N.E. Carthagena, with a small port at the mouth of the Hacha in the Caribbean sea.

Rio Honda and Rio Hondo, two small rivers of Amer.—I. in Texas, dist. Bexar.—II. forming the N. limit of British Honduras.

Rio Mayor, a market town of Portugal, Estremadura, at the E. foot of Mount Junto, 43 m. E.N.E. Lisbon.

Rio Negro, or Parana, a river of Colombia & Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon, on the N. side, and under the name of the Guainia, rises in New Granada, near lat. 2° N., lon. 72° W. It flows generally E.S.E., enters the prov. Para, and joins the Amazon. Lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 59° W. Total course has been estimated at 1,000 m. Principal affls., the Ubaupes, Cababuri, Padaviri, and Rio Branco. At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ m. in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 9 m., and opposite Barcellos, 15 m. across. It contains numerous islands, and has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Cassiquiare. [Cassiquiare.]

Rio Negro (or Sauces), a river of S. Amer., forming the whole boundary between the territory of the Plata confederation and Patagonia. It appears to rise in a lake at the foot of the Chilian Andes, and after an E. course of 600 or 700 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4′ S., lon. 62° 50′ W., 90 m. S.W. the mouth of the river Colorado. At its mouth it is 2 m. across, but at Carmen, 16 m. inland, its breadth is less than 300 yards, & 4 m. higher it becomes wholly unfit to be navigated by the smallest merchant vessels. Its bed abounds with shoals and isls., course rapid, and 4½ m. from its mouth is a dangerous bar. Soil of its banks, in the lower part of its course, is fertile, and around Carmen wheat and barley are raised, and many sheep and excellent horses are reared; near its head also there is reported to be a country abounding in fine timber, but the intermediate region is frequently sterile. The predatory Indians of the Rio Negro receive yerba, tobacco, wool, and spirits, at Carmen, in exchange for woollen ponchos, horse rugs, bolas, lassos, and skins, which with horses, sheep, salt, and ostrich feathers, form exports from that settlement.—II. a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay riv., 80 m. N. Buenos Ayres, after a W. course of 250 m. Principal affl., the Yic.—III. a river of the Plata confederation, dep. Salta, tributary to the Vermejo.—IV. a town, Colombia, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. Antioquia, 20 m. E.S.E. Medellin.

Rio Tinto, a river of Spain, prov. Huelva, rises near Aracena, and flows S. to the Mediterranean, which it enters in the Bay of Huelva. Length 60 m. Near its mouth is the port of Palos, whence Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.—II. a river of Central Amer., Mosquito territory, after a N. course of 120 m., enters the Sea E. Cape Cameron. Lat. 15° 54′ N., lon. 84° 55′ W.

Rioja (La), a dep. of the Plata confederation, S. Amer., between lat. 27° 50′ and 31° S., and extending from lon. 66° 20′ westward to the Andes, and on other sides having the deps. Catamarca, Cordova, and San Juan. Estimated pop. 19,000. Its central part consists of two valleys, enclosed by mountain chains extending N. and S. Products copper and silver. Wheat is raised, and wine and brandy exported, but its remote inland situation places many obstacles in the way of its trade. Principal towns, Rioja, Chilecito, and Guandacol.—*Rioja*, the cap. town, is situated in a wide plain, 118 m. S.S.W. Catamarca. Lat. 29° S., lon. 67° 50′ W. Pop. from 3,000 to 4,000. —*La Rioja*, Spain, is a region comprising most part of the prov. Logroño and part of Soria. It is not a political division, and is named from the Oja, an affl. of the Ebro.

Riols, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, arrond. St Pons. Pop. 2,121.

Riom, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on a hill, 8 m. N.N.E. Clermont. Pop. (1846) 9,588. It is well built, and paved mostly with basalt and lava, from the quarries of Volvic. It has a communal college, a library of 10,000 vols., and manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, brandy and leather. It is the birth place of Gregory of Tours, and of Anne Dubourg.—II. (*Riom-es-Montagne*), a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 16 m. E.N.E. Mauriac. Pop. 2,370.

Rion or Rioni, river. [Phasis.]

Rionero, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Melfi. Pop. 9,600, who manuf. wooden tobacco boxes, and trade in oil & wine. It has a collegiate and several other churches.—II. a market town, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Isernia. Pop. 1,400.

Rions, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, on r. b. of the Garonne, 15 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,169. It has some remains of ancient fortifications.—*Rion* is a comm. and vill., dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. St Sever. Pop. 1,587.

Riopar, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Albacete, at the foot of the Sta. Calar. Pop. 964, mostly employed in mining.

Riou, an islet off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, 7 m. S. Marseilles.—*St Riou* is an islet of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, S.E. the island Brehat.

Rioz, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H.-Saône, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Vesoul. P. 1,027.

Ripa, a prefixed name of several market towns of Italy.—I. (*R. Bottoni*), Naples, prov. Molise, 12 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,200.—II. (*R. Candida*), prov. Basilicata, 6 m. S.S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,000.—III. (*R. di Chieti*), prov. Abruzzo Citra, 3 m. E. Chieti.—IV. (*R.-Fratta*), a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 6 m. N. Pisa, with a fine feudal fortress.

Ripaglia, or Ripaille, a vill. of Savoy, prov. Chablais, 20 m. E.N.E. Geneva, on the S. shore of its lake, with a farm house, formerly a convent, to which Amadeus viii., duke of Savoy, subsequently Pope Felix v., retired after his renunciation of both the dignities he had held.

Ripalimosano, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 2 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,890.

Ripatransone, a walled town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. sta., on a hill, deleg. and 12 m. S.S.E. Fermo. Pop. 5,120.

Ripe, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. W.N.W. Hailsham. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 375.

Ripley, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Nidd, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough, and with

a station on the Leeds and Thirsk railway, 3 m. from Harrogate. Area 7,080 ac. Pop. 1,235. Town small, but neatly built; it has a venerable church, an endowed school, and a fine antique castle, seat of the Ingilby family.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey, pa. Send, 6 m. N.E. Guildford, with a vill. on the old Portsmouth road. Pop. 851.—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Pentrich, 3½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Pop. 2,515, chiefly engaged in coal and iron works.

RIPLEY, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 10,392.—II. a co. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1,080 sq. m. Pop. 2,856.—III. a township, New York, 10 m. W. Mayville. Pop. 2,197.

RIPOLL, a town, Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. 3,000. Its Benedictine convent contains many curious tombs.

RIPON, a city, parl. and municipal borough and pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ure, here crossed by a bridge of 17 arches, 23 m. W.N.W. York, and with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk branch of the North British railway, 10 m. S.W. Thirsk. Area of pa. 48,980 ac. Pop. 15,024; do. of parl. bor., 5,927. The town, pleasantly situated, is handsomely, though irregularly built. Its spacious market place has in its centre a lofty obelisk. The cathedral, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, is esteemed one of the best proportioned churches in England. Length 266 feet; length of transepts, 132 feet. Here are an episcopal palace, elegant modern Gothic pa. church, a free grammar school, large national endowed blue-coat schools, several anc. poor's hospitals and money charities, a very handsome town hall, with assembly rooms; a council house, jail, and house of correction, public rooms, with a library; a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks, with some manufs. of flax, a manuf. of saddle-trees, and large markets for wool, corn, and butter. Market, Thursday. Corp. revenue (1848) 248*l*. Ripon sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 361. The new diocese of Ripon was founded in 1836, and comprises most of the W. Riding of co. York, formerly in dioceses of York and Chester, and a part of the N. Riding. The minster, now a cathedral, was founded before 661, when the celebrated St Wilfred was abbot. In 1405, Henry IV. held his court at Ripon. Bishop Porteus was born here in 1731. In the vicinity is Fountaines abbey, and Newby hall (Earl de Grey).

RIPOSTO, a mod. town of Sicily, on its E. coast, 10 m. S.W. Taormina. Pop. 3,000. It has risen wholly within the present century, and has a harbour protected by a fort.

RIPPINGALE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. Bourne. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 694.

RIPPLE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Upton-on-Severn. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,089.—II. co. Kent, 2¾ m. S.W. Deal. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 189.

RIPPONDEN, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 5 m. S.W. Halifax. Population employed in manufs. of coarse woollens.

RIPTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Huntingdon.—I. (*Abbot's*), 4 m. N. Huntingdon. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 344.—II. (*King's*), 3½ m. N.E. Huntingdon. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 229.

RIQUEWIHR, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, 6 m. N.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,836.

RIQUIER (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Abbeville. Pop. 1,513. In the middle ages it had a celebrated Benedict. abbey.—*R.-es-Plains*, is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-Inf., 3 m. S.S.W. St Valery.

RIS, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N. Thiers. Pop. 1,512.

RISANO, a vill. of Dalmatia, circ. & 7 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro. Pop. 1,100.

RISBOROUGH (MONKS), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 1,083.—II. (*Princes*), a mkt. town and pa., same co., 7 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Pop. 2,206.

RISBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Bury-St-Edmonds. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 360.

RISCA, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 1,072. Here are large iron works.

RISCLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 26 m. W.N.W. Mirande. Pop. 716.

RISE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 181.

RISEHOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 98.

RISELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. N. Bedford. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 971.

RISHANGLES, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Eye. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 261.

RISHTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 917.

RISHWORTH, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,710.

RISSINGTON, three pas. of Engl., co. Glo'ster.—I. (*Great*), 16 m. E.S.E. Cheltenham. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 483.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. S. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,650. P. 318.—III. (*Wich*), 2½ m. S. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,140. P. 207.

RISTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.S.E. Market-Downham. Area 330 ac. Pop. 40.—II. (*Long*), co. York, E. Riding, 6½ m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 403.

RITZEBÜTTEL, a free town of N.W. Germany, territory of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, in the N. sea, 2 m. S. Cuxhaven. Pop. 1,745. It is well built, & has a light-house, quarantine and bathing establishments.

RIUDOMS, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,247. It has a celebrated fair in August.

RIVA, or REIF, a town of the Tyrol, circ. & 10 m. W.S.W. Roveredo, pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of Lake Garda. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle, a fine church, resorted to in pilgrimage, and some monasteries. Its port is frequented by a considerable number of vessels. Its fisheries are productive, and its vicinity furnishes in abundance, olives, oranges, and lemons.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 8 m. S. Lugano, and on S. extremity of its lake. Pop. 1,000.

RIVA, several vills., &c., of N. Italy, Sardinian dom.—I. Piedmont, div. Novara, on the Sesia, 16 m. W.N.W. Varallo.—II. (*di Chieri*), div., prov., and 10 m. E.S.E. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 2,697.—III. (*di Mazzano*), div. and 20 m. E. Alessandria, on an affl. of the Po. Pop. 2,062.—IV. a vill. at the N. extremity of the L. of Como.

RIVA-DE-SELLA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Oviedo, on the Sella, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay.

RIVAFRECHA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1,485.

RIVALTA, several vills. of N. Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 5 m. W.N.W. Mantua, near the Mincio.—II. (*di Acqui*), Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Acqui, cap. mand., on the Bormida. Pop. with comm. 1,885.—III. (*di Torino*), div. prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Turin. Pop. 1,774.—*Rivara* is a vill., cap. mand., 20 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. (with comm.) 1,624.

RIVAROLO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div.

prov. and 19 m. N. Turin, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po. Pop. (1838) with comm. 6,032.

RIVE-DE-GIER, a town and comm. of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., on the Gier, an affl. of the Rhône, at the head of the canal of Givors, and on the St Etienne and Lyon railway, 12½ m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. (1846) 11,694. It has extensive manufs. of glass-wares, steel, hardwares, steam-engine factories. Near it are silk-mills, distilleries, and extensive coal fields.

RIVENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Witham. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 722.

RIVER, a pa. of England, co, Kent, 2¼ m. N.W. Dover. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 516.

RIVERHEAD, a liberty of England, co. Kent, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Sevenoaks. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 1,563. Near it is the seat of the Marquis Camden.

RIVERHEAD, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Suffolk, and Long Island Sound. Pop. 2,449, who export wood to New York.

RIVES, and RIVESALTES, two comms. and mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,270, who manuf. linens, paper, steel, and hardwares.—II. dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Perpignan. Pop. 3,702.

RIVIERA DI GENOA, a name given to 2 portions of the coast of the Mediterranean, in the midst of which Genoa is situated. The E. part is called Riviera de Levante, and the W. part Riviera de Ponente.—*Riviera* is a dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, chief town Osogna.

RIVIÈRE PILOTE, a comm. and mkt. town on the S. coast of Martinique. Pop. 3,841.—*Riviere Salée* is a comm. and market town on the S.W. coast of Martinique. Pop. 2,371.—II. the Strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.

RIVINGTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.E. Chorley. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 471. It has a free grammar school, annual rev. 300*l*.

RIVOLI, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, cap. mand., S. the Dora-Ripaira, div. prov. and 8 m. W. Turin, with which it communicates by a continuous avenue. Pop. (1838) with comm. 5,195. It has a palace, numerous villas, & a fine botanic garden, with manufs. of silks and woollen fabrics. —II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 12 m. N.W. Verona, on the Adige. Here the French defeated the Austrians, 14th Jan., 1797, on which occasion Massena received the title of Duke of Rivoli.—*Rivolta* is a vill., Lombardy, deleg. Lodi, near the Adda, 15 m. E. Milan.

RIXHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Basle railway, 3½ m. E. Mülhausen. Pop. 2,984.

RIXTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Warrington. Pop. 843.

RIZAH, or RIZEH, a marit. vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 m. E. Trebizond, with bazaar, and a manuf. of fine hempen fabrics.

RJEV, or RSHEV, a town of Russia, gov. & 74 m. S.W. Tver, cap. dist., on the Volga, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 9,000. It has numerous churches, salt and corn magazines, large exports of corn, and two great annual fairs. It was formerly governed by its own princes.

ROA, a town of Spain, prov. and 49 m. S.S.W. Burgos, on the Douro. Pop. 2,000. It has remains of a palace in which Ximenes died in 1517.

ROADE, two pas. of England—I. co. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Northampton, with a station on the North Western railway. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 716.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 861. Fair, Monday after 29th August.

ROAG (LOCH), a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 12 m. in length, & 8 m. in breadth. It contains Bernera, and several small islands.

ROANNE, *Rodumna*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Loire, 40 m. N.W. Lyon, on l. b. of the Loire, which here becomes navigable. Pop. (1846) 11,870. It has a chamber of arts and manufs., & a comm. college. Situated at the terminus of the railw. from St Etienne & Lyon, & at the head of the canal of the Loire, Roanne is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce, & has manufs. of cottons, muslins, paper, & jewellery. A great part of it was destroyed by an inundation in 1846.

ROANOKE, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, and North Carolina, formed by the confl. of the Staunton and Dan, flows mostly S.E. and enters Albemarle Sound, after a course of at least 300 m.; for the last 75 of which, to the great falls at Halifax, it is navigable for vessels of 45 tons. A canal around the falls opens a boat navigation to its head streams, both of which are navigable for some distance for boats of 5 tons; and another canal connects it with Washington, on a branch of Pamlico Sound.

ROAPOA, one of the Marquesas, or Mendana islands, Pacific, 58 m. W. Santa Christina. Length 10 m. Surface rises to upwards of 2,500 feet, and in it are many fertile valleys. On its W. side is the excellent anchorage Port Jarvis.

ROARING WATER BAY, Irel., Munster, co. Cork, extends inland for 9 m. behind Cape Clear.

ROASIO, a market town and comm. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. 2,547.

ROATAN, a Brit. W. India island. [RUATAN.]

ROATH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 298.

ROBBEN ISLAND, an islet off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False bay, lat. 33° 48′ S., lon. 18° 22′ E. It is used as a penal station.

ROBBIO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, cap. mand., div. and 11 m. S.W. Novara. Pop. (1838) with comm. 3,350.

ROBE, a river of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, rises near Clare, and after a W.ward course of 26 m. enters Lough Mask, 2 m. W. Ballinrobe.

ROBECCO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, cap. dist., on the Oglio, 7 m. N. Cremona.

ROBECQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 5 m. N.W. Bethune. Pop. 1,434.

ROBEEN, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 m. N.W. Hollymount. Area 10,907 ac. P. 3,544.

RÖBEL, a town of Mecklenb.-Schwerin, duchy and 34 m. S.E. Güstrow, on the Lake Müritz. Pop. 3,210. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, distilleries, breweries, and 4 annual fairs.

ROBERT ISLANDS, Pacific O. [MARQUESAS.]

ROBERT (LE), a town on the E. coast of the island Martinique. Pop. 4,444.

ROBERTON, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Selkirk and Roxburgh, 6 m. W. Hawick. Pop. 757. Here are remains of several Roman camps.

ROBERTSON, a co., U. S., N. America, in N. of Tennessee. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 13,801.—II. a township, in S. part of North Carolina. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 10,370.

ROBERTSTOWN, two pas. of Irel.—I. (or, *Castle Robert*), Munster, co. Limerick, 4½ m. W. Askeaton. Area 5,906 ac. Pop. 2,314.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. W. Drumconrath.

ROBESON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,616.

ROBILANTE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., prov. & 7 m. S.S.W. Coni. Pop. 2,278.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, a fine inlet of the N. sea, E. coast of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitby, with a fishing village.

ROBINSON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Petersburg. P. 1,694.

ROBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Great Torrington. Area 4,830 ac. P. 588.

ROCALBENGA, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Grosseto, on the Albenga. Pop. 3,500.

ROCAMADOUR, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot, 13 m. E.N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,482.

ROCAS, an isl. of the Atlantic, 125m. N.E. Cape St Roque, Brazil. Lat. 3° 55′ S., & lon. 33° 43′ W.

ROCCA, numerous small towns and vills. of Italy and Sicily.—I. Sicily, intend. and 10 m. W. Messina.—II. (*R.-Bianca*), duchy Parma, and 16 m. N.N.W. Parma. Pop. 1,800. — III. (*R.-Bigliera*), Sard. dom., div. prov. and 23 m. N. Nice. Pop. (with comm.) 1,862.—IV. (*R.-Bruna*), Piedmont, div. prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Coni. Pop. 2,615.—V. (*R.-Casale*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 5 m. N.N.W. Sulmona.—VI. (*R.-Contrada*), Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 28 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 2,600.—VII. (*R.-d'Amfisa*), Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Monteleone. Pop. 4,000.—VIII. (*d' Arazzo*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. and 20 m. W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Tanaro. Pop. 1,703,—IX. (*de Baldi*), Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Mondovi. Pop. 2,290.—X. (*d' Aspide*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Campagna. P. 4,000,—XI. (*di Corio*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 2,692.—XII. (*di Neto*), Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 13 m. N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 3,000.—XIII. (*di Papa*), a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca, and 15 m. S.E. Rome, on the site of the anc. Fabia. Pop. 2,100. It belongs to the Colonna family.—XIV. (*R.-Forte*), a vill., Piedmont, div. Coni, 7 m. S.W. Mondovi. Pop. 2,984.—XV. (*Grimalda*), div. and 18 m. S. Alessandria. Pop. 2,140.—XVI. (*Guglielma*), Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Fondi. It has a collegiate and a fine Carmelite church.—XVII. (*Imperiale*), prov. Calab. Citra, beside the gulf of Taranto, 7 m. N. Roseto. Pop. 2,000.—XVIII. (*Mandolfi*), prov. Molise, 6 m. W. Bojano. Pop. 3,400.—XIX. (*Monfini*), prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 23 m. N.W. Caserta, with numerous churches, & 3,000 inhabs.—XX. (*Piemonte*), prov. Princip. Citra, 7 m. N.N.W. Salerno.—XXI. (*Palomba*), Sicily, intend. and 27 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 1,400.—XXII. (*San Felice*), kingdom Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 2 m. N. St Angelo-dei-Lombardi. Near it is the lake Amsanctus of Virgil.—XXIII. (*R.-Secca*), prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. S. Sora. Pop. 2,300. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices, and is the residence of the bishop of Aquino.—XXIV. (*R.-Verano*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. and 29 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop., with comm., 1,790.—XXV. (*R.-Vione*), div. prov. and 6 m. S.W. Coni, cap. mand. Pop. 2,674.—*Rocca Partida* is the most W. of the Revilla-gigedo islands, N. Pacific.

ROCCELLA, two mkt. towns of Sicily.—I. intend. and 37 m. S.W. Messina, at the foot of Mount Etna.—II. intend. Palermo, 8 m. W.S.W. Cefalu, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.

ROCCELLA (LA), a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ultra I., on the Mediterranean, 9 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 4,000.

ROCCHETTA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, 18 m. N.E. St Angelo de Lombardi. P. 4,500.

ROCESTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove, over which an elegant stone bridge is built, and with a station on the Churnet-Valley branch of the N. Stafford railway, 4 m. N. Uttoxeter. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 1,146.

ROCHDALE, a parl. bor. and manuf. town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Roche, tributary of the Irwell, and on the Manchester and Leeds railway, 11 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 58,620 ac. P. 84,718; do. of parl. bor. 24,091. It is pretty well built; has an anc. pa. church on a steep eminence, numerous chapels and schools, a town hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, literary society, and important manufs. of flannels, baizes, kerseys, coarse calicoes and fustians, hats, and machinery. In 1839 the pa. contained 56 woollen mills and 95 cotton do., employing 10,000 hands. Coal is plentiful, and commerce is facilitated by the Rochdale canal, connected W.ward with the Bridgewater canal and E.ward with the Calder navigation. Markets, Monday and Saturday. The bor. is under the jurisdiction of the co. magistrates. It is head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the S. division of co. Sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,049. Rochdale gives title of baron to the Byron family, who long held the manor.

ROCHE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Columb-Major. Area 4,930 ac. Pop. 2,040.—II. a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 835.

ROCHE (LA), a prefix to names of numerous comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. (*Beaucourt*), dep. Dordogne, 13 m. W.S.W. Nontron. Pop. 1,088.—II. (*Chalais*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. W.S.W. Riberac, on railway from Tours to Bordeaux. Pop. 1,030.—III. (*de Glun*), dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 2,103.—IV. (*en Brenil*), dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. Semur. Pop. 2,499.—IV. (*Guyon*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 8 m. N.N.W. Mantes. Pop. 867. It has an old castle.—V. (*l'Abeille*), dep. H. Vienne, 6 m. N.N.E. St Yrieix. Pop. 1,367.

ROCHECHOUART, a comm. and town of France, dep H. Vienne, cap. arrond., on an affl. of the Vienne, 20 m. W. Limoges. Pop. 1,693. It has ironworks & manufs. of glass.—*Rochecorbon* is a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 3 m. E. Tours. P. 1,722.

ROCHEFORT, a comm. and marit. town of France, near its W. coast, dep. Charente-Inf. 18 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle, on the Charente, 7 m. from its mouth. Lat. of the hospital, 45° 56′ 6″ N., lon. 0° 57′ 7″ W. Pop. (1846) 15,941. Rochfort is fortified and forms the third military port of France. It is situated in a marshy dist. surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, one library of 14,000 and another of 10,000 vols., a botanic garden, and a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all times. Attached to it are a prison for 1,000 convicts, and a naval hospital. The commercial port admits vessels of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal, one of the largest in France, has immense magazines, cannon foundries, and ship-building docks. Rochefort was only a small town when Louis XIV. commenced its extension in 1666.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Jura, on the railway from Mülhausen to Dijon, 4 m. N.E. Dôle.—III. (*R. Samson*), a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 1,073.—IV. (*R. Sur Loire*), a comm. and town, dep. Maine-et-Loir, 6 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,039.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Namur. Pop. 1,300. It has an old castle and marble quarries in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Switzerl., cant. and 6 m. S.W. Neuchatel.

ROCHEFOUCAULD (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on the Tardouère, 13 m. N.E. Angoulême, and at the foot of a height,

crowned by the chateau in which La Rochefoucauld was born in 1613. Pop. 2,660.

ROCHELLE (LA), a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, cap. dep. Charente-Inf., on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux; lat. of tower, 46° 9′ 24″ N., lon. 1° 9′ 16″ W. Pop. (1846) 14,136. It is entered by 7 gates; streets mostly bordered by arcades; principal edifices the cathedral, town hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, and a good bathing establishment. A new inner harbour opens from an outer port capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands Ré and Oleron. La Rochelle is a bishop's see, and the cap. of a military division. It has a diocesan seminary, schools of navigation and drawing, a public library of 20,000 vols., a botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, manufs. of glass and earthenwares, and cotton twist, sugar refineries, building docks, and an extensive trade in wines, brandies, and colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants, but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628. It is the birth-place of Reaumur, born here in 1683.

ROCHEMAURE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, near rt. b. of the Rhone, 12 m. S.E. Privas. Pop. 1,473.

ROCHE-POSAY (LA), a comm. and town. of France, dep. Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 m. E.S.E. Chatellerault, with 1,416 inhabs., and mineral baths.

ROCHESTER, a city, parl. & munic. bor., & riv. port of Engl., co. Kent, 28 m. E.S.E. St Paul's, London, & 7 m. S.E. Gravesend, with which it is connected by railway. Area, with Chatham, 6,150 ac. Pop. of pa. 4,908; of parl. bor. 11,943. It is finely situated on a bend of the Medway, here crossed by a noble bridge of 11 arches, erected in the reign of king John; and with Chatham on the E. and Stroud on the W., it picturesquely surrounds Chatham harbour. Its long, narrow, and winding main street contains many antique houses. The cathedral, mostly constructed by Gundulph, the first bishop after the Conquest, presents in its recently repaired interior one of the finest specimens of Norman and early English architecture; length 383 ft. The pa. church of St Nicholas is also very ancient. The grammar school, founded in 1542, is supported by the dean and chapter, & has 6 exhibitions to the universities. Rev. of free mathematical school, 650*l.* per annum. Principal charities; St Catherine's hospital for poor women, founded in 1315; Watt's hospital for the nightly entertainment of 6 poor travellers, rev. (1837) 2,503*l.*; Hayward's house of industry. Rev. of other charities about 500*l.* per. ann. The town hall is a handsome brick edifice, built in 1687. Here are also a custom ho., theatre, assembly room, baths, two modern forts, several remains of ancient walls, gateways, and monastic structures, and on a rock rising from the river, majestic ruins of a Norman castle, built by Bishop Gundulph. The trade of the city is comprised with that of Chatham. Coal is extensively imported for the supply of the interior of the co., & hops are exported. Vessels of heavy burden come up to the bridge. Customs' rev. (1847-8) 16,922*l.* Reg. shipping 17,625 tons. Market Friday. Corp. rev. (1848) 4,300*l.* It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,277. The bishopric is, next to Canterbury, the most ancient in England, having been founded by St Augustine in 604, but it is also the smallest.

ROCHESTER, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on both sides of the Genesee, here crossed by 3 bridges, on the Erie canal, at the terminus of the Genesee valley canal, and on the Great Western railway, 7 m. S. Lake Ontario, and 203 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 20,191. It has risen into consequence since 1812, when it consisted of only 2 wooden frame buildings. It now has numerous elegant houses, with fine gardens, a collegiate institute, 2 female seminaries, several academies, and other schools, two orphan asylums, museum, arcade, athenæum, and mechanics' institute. It principally owes its rise to the vast water power created here by the falls in the river, and it has manufs. of machinery, cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, ropes, and earthenware, besides distilleries, breweries, and numerous saw, oil, fulling, and flour mills.—Several townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay, 48 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,864.—II. New York, on Roundout creek, 16 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 2,674.—III. New Hampshire, on the Cocheco, 30 m. E. Concord. Pop. 2,431.—IV. Vermont, 32 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,396.—Numerous vills. are so named.

ROCHESTOWN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Tipperary, 3 m. E.S.E. Cahir. Area 1,063 ac. Pop. 488.—II. (or *Balley William*), co. Limerick, 2 m. N.N.W. Six-mile-Bridge. Area 1,165 ac. Pop. 273.—III. a hamlet, Leinster, co. Dublin, 4½ m. E.S.E. Dundrum.

ROCHETTA (DEL TANARO), a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 9 m. E.S.E. Asti. Pop. (1838) with comm. 3,028.

ROCHFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 15½ m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 1,240 ac. Pop. 1,722. The town, indifferently built, has a large ancient church, and a union workhouse. Mkt., Thurs.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2½ m. E. Tenbury. Area 1,370 ac. P. 227.

ROCHLITZ, two towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde, 16 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,104, employed in manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs. It has a royal castle on a height above the town.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 34 m. N. Bidschow. P. 2,067.

ROCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4½ m. W.S.W. Bewdley. Area 8,240 ac. Pop. 1,397.—II. a chapelry and township, co. Northumberland, pa. Embleton. Pop. 291.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, a peninsula of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, between Jamaica Bay & the Atlantic, has on its banks one of the most fashionable watering places in the vicinity of New York.

ROCKBEARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W. Ottery-St-Mary. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 513.

ROCKBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3½ m. N.W. Fordingbridge. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 469.

ROCKCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 4½ m. N.W. Carlisle. Area 3,880 ac. Pop. 824.

ROCKENHAUSEN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Alsenz, 13 m. N. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,783. It has R. Cath. and Luth. churches.

ROCKFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 270.

ROCKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.E. Thornbury. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 208.

ROCKINGHAM, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Northampton, in Rockingham forest. Area of pa. 890 ac. Pop. 291. Market, Thursday. Here are the remains of a castle, within the court of which is the mansion of Lord Sondes. The forest, formerly of great extent, is now enclosed.

ROCKINGHAM, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of New Hampshire. Area 695 sq. m. Pop. 45,771.—II. a co. in centre of Virginia. Area

833 sq. m. Pop. 17,344.—III. a co. in N. of North Carolina. Area 475 sp. m. Pop. 13,433. —IV. a township, Vermont, on the Connecticut river, here crossed by a bridge, 80 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,330.

ROCK-ISLAND-CITY, U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, is cap. of co. at the confl. of Rock river with the Mississippi, 150 m. N.N.W. Springfield. Pop. about 800, of co. 2,610.—*Rock Island*, elevation 20 feet above the highest flood, and *Rock rapids* are opposite the village.

ROCKLAND, several pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk. —I. 6 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 473.—II. (*All Saints*), 3¾ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 352.—III. (*St Andrew*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Pop. 124.—IV. (*St Peter*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 392.

ROCKLAND, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S. of New York. Area 172 sq. m. Pop. 11,975. —II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Bucks. Pop. 1,649.—*Rockport* is a township of Massachusetts, 32 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 2,650.

ROCKVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Indiana, 62 m. W.S.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 650. —*Rocky Fork* is a tnshp. of Missouri, co. Boone. Pop. 1,697.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, an extensive mntn. system of N. America, which stretches from near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, Arctic Ocean, S.ward to the Anahuac mountains of Mexico. Mt. Browne, lat. 53° N., is estimated to be 15,990 feet in height. Many other summits vary in elevation from 10,000 feet to 15,000 feet On their E. is mostly a sandy and sterile country, with salt lakes, and here are the sources of the rivers Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Missouri, and Rio Grande del Norte; on the W. are several fertile valleys, watered in the Oregon territory by the Columbia river and its numerous affls., & the Sacramento, Colorado, &c., in California.—*Rocky Mountain House* is a station of the Hudson Bay Company, on the St John or Peace riv. Lat. 56° N., lon. 120° W.

ROCROY, a comm. and frontier fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., in the forest of Ardennes, 15 m. N.W. Mezieres. Pop. 1,164. It has a military hosp. & a custom house. The Duke of Enghien, afterwards "the Grande Condé, here defeated the Spaniards in 1643.

RODA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 38 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Ter.—II. prov. and 56 m. S. Cuença. Pop. 2,400.

RODA, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, circ. Eisenberg, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Jena. Pop. 2,357.

RODACH, a town of Saxe Coburg, princip. and 10 m. W.N.W. Coburg, cap. dist., on the Rodach, with a ducal hunting seat. Pop. 1,572.

RODAH, or RODDA, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 8 m. N.N.W. Sana, & a residence of many of its merchants. It has fine gardens and vineyards, and is governed by an Ameer, who occupies its citadel. [RHODA.]

RODAUK, a town of Central Asia, Little Tibet, about 120 m. S.E. Leh, and having an active trade in shawl wool, and salt from adjacent lakes.

RODBORNE-CHENEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Swindon. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 838.

RODBOROUGH, a chapelry & tything of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.W. Stroud. Pop. 2,147, employed in woollen manufs.

RODBYE, or RODBY, a marit. town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Laaland, 7 m. S.S.W. Marieboe, with 1,200 inhabitants, and a harbour sheltered by the Hillekrog islands.

RODDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Frome. Area 990 ac. Pop. 270.

RODE (NORTH), a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Congleton, with a station on the North Stafford railway, 4½ m. S.W. Macclesfield. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 287.

RODELHEIM, a market town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Nidda, 4 m. W.N.W. Frankfürt. Pop. 1,588.

RODEMACK, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Moselle, 8 m. N.N.E. Thionville. Pop. 1,087.

RODEWALD, a vill. of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, 11 m. N. Neustadt-am-Rübenberge. Pop. 1,600.

RODEZ, or RHODEZ, a town of France, cap. dep. Aveyron, 85 m. N.W. Montpelier, on r. b of the Aveyron. Pop. (1846) 8,801. It has a national college, with a library of 16,000 vols., a Gothic cathedral, and trade in wool & cheese. It is the ancient *Segodunum*.

RODI, a marit. town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the N. coast of the Garganian promontory, Adriatic Sea. Pop. 3,200.—*Rodigo* is a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. & 7 m. N.W. Mantua.

RODING, a river of Engl., co. Essex, rises near Dunmow, flows mostly S.S.W. past Chipping Ongar, and between Epping & Hainault forests, and near Barking joins the Thames, whence it is navigable to Ilford.

RODING, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palatinate, on the Regen, 23 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 1,190, partly engaged in a pearl fishery.—*Rödingen* is a vill., Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.E. Aachen.

RODINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4¾ m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 466.

RODMAN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 11 m. S. Watertown. Pop. 1,702.

RODMARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 6 m. W.S.W. Cirencester. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 431.

RODMELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Lewes. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 360.

RODMERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.E. Sittingbourne. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 328.

RODNA, or RADNA (Germ. *Roden*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon land, circ. and 26 m. N.E. Bistritz. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in gold, silver, and iron mines.

RODOSTO, or RHODOSTO (Turk. *Tekir-Dagh*, anc. *Bisanthe*, & *Rhædestum*), a fortified marit. town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 60 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, and the great route W. from Constantinople. It has large caravanserais, khans, & public baths, with 5 Greek and 2 Armenian churches, but it has latterly declined in importance. It partly supplies the Turkish capital with fish.

RODRIGUES, an island of the Indian Ocean, 330 m. E.N.E. the Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 19° 4′ S., lon., 63° 25′ E. Length 12 m., breadth 3 to 6 m. Surface mostly mountainous, but it has about 9,000 ac. of cultivable land, producing rice & maize, which, with turtles and some other products, are exported in small quantities to the Mauritius. Pop. (1843) 250.

RØDØE, an isl. off the coast of Norway, in lat. 66° 40′ N., lon. 13° 10′ E.—*Roedskioer* is a small island in the Gulf of Finland.

ROER, or RUHR, a riv. of W. Germany and the Netherlands, after a N. course through Rhenish Prussia, past Duren & Juliers, turns N.W., enters Dutch Limburg, and joins the Maese on right at Roermond. Total course 90 m. It is subject to extensive inundations, feeds many mill-canals, and has valuable fisheries. Under the French, it gave name to a dep., cap. Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROERMOND, or RÛREMONDE, a town of the

Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. arrond., on the Maese, at the infl. of the Roer, 27 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. (1841) 5,937. Its fortifications were dismantled under Joseph II., but it is still the residence of a military commandant. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, soap, leather, beer, & vinegar, & a considerable general & transit trade.

ROESKILDE, a town of Denmark, island and stift Seeland, with a port, amt. & 19 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railw., at the head of an inlet of the Iise-fiord. Pop. 3,400. It was the residence of the Danish kings in the middle ages, and has a royal castle, a cathedral, the oldest, finest, and most celebrated in Denmark, with tombs of many of its kings.

RŒULX, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 8 m. E.N.E. Mons. Pop. (1842) 2,701.

ROFRANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 13 m. S.S.W. Diano. Pop. 2,100.

ROGART, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.N.W. Dornoch. Area about 93 sq. m., mostly mountain and heath. Pop. 1,501. Here are numerous Pictish & Scandinavian antiquities.

ROGASEN, or ROGOZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 24 m. N. Posen, on a large lake, and on the Wetna. Pop. 4,430. It has manufs. of linens, woollens, and leather.

ROGATCHEV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Moghilev, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Drutch and the Dnieper. P. 2,500.

ROGATE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 4,700 ac. Pop. 1,023.

ROGERSTON, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Bassalleg, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Pop. 949.

ROGGWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 27 m. N.E. Bern.

ROGIET, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6½ m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 31.

ROGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 1,900. —II. a town at the N. extremity of Corsica, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Bastia. Pop. 1,525.

ROGONAUTPOOR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Jungle-Mehals, 130 m. N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Benares.

ROHAN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the Ouse, 28 m. N. Vannes. Pop. 501.

ROHAN, an old divis. of France in Bretagne, with the title of duchy, now comprised in the dep. Morbihan.—*Rohan-Rohan*, or *Frontenay*, is a comm. and vill., dep. Deux-Sèvres, 6 m. S.W. Niort. Pop. 2,198.

ROHATYN, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. W.S.W. Brzezany, with 2,726 inhabitants, a castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek united churches.

ROHILCUND, a region of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., between lat. 28° and 29° N., and lon. 78° and 80° E.; watered by the Ganges, Ramgunga, &c., and now subdivided among the dists. Bareily and Moradabad. It is named from the Rohillas, an agricultural Afghan tribe, who emigrated to it in the 18th century.

ROHRSDORF, three vills. of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1,500.—II. Saxony, circ. & 13 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 2,908, who manuf. linen and tape.—III. circ. Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,175.

ROISEL and ROISSY, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. in dep. Somme, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Peronne, with 1,591 inhabs.—II. dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. W. Pontoise. Pop. 965.

ROITZSCH, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 19 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,300.

ROJALES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Seguro.

ROJANKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 37 m. E.S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,500.

ROJANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 6 m. N.W. Sulmona, with 1,600 inhabitants, and an ancient aqueduct.

ROJESTVENKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Koursk, 12 m. W. Staroi-Oskol. P. about 1,500.

ROJESTVENKOE, a market town of Russia, gov. Simbirsk, 32 m. E.S.E. Stavropol. Pop. about 1,500.—*Rojestveno*, is a market town, gov. and 49 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg. Pop. 1,500.

ROJEV, a market town of Russia, gov. & 38 m. W. Kiev. Pop. 1,500.

ROKEBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Tees, 2 m. S.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 162. Here are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston abbey founded in the reign of Henry II. The romantic scenery of Rokeby has been described by Sir W. Scott.

ROKELLE, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course, estimated at 250 m., joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

ROKITZAN (Boh. *Rokiczny*), a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. E. Pilsen, on the Kladawa. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and iron-works.

ROLLE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles S.W. Lausanne. Pop. 600.

ROLLEGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. and 5 m. S. Courtrai. Pop. 1,500.

ROLLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.E. Acle. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 589.

ROLLEBOISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Mantes, on l. b. of the Seine, with a tunnel under the Rouen railway.

ROLLESTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 4 m. W.S.W. Newark. Area 570 ac. Pop. 718.—II. co. Stafford, 3 m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 797.

ROLLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 910 ac. Pop. 49.

ROLLOUG, a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the Louven, 54 m. W. Christiania. Pop. of pa. 4,000.

ROLLRIGHT, two pas. of Engl., co. Oxford.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 459. Rev. of charities 80*l.* per annum.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 780 ac. Pop. 25.

ROLVENDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 miles W.S.W. Tenterden. Area 5,670 ac. Pop. 1,411. It has an endowed school; rev. of charities 130*l.*

ROM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux Sevres, on the Dive, 13 m. E.N.E. Melle. P. 1,738.

ROMA, a city of Italy. [ROME.]

ROMA, an island of the Malay Archip., in the Banda Sea, 50 m. N.E. Timor, 40 m. in circuit.

ROMAGNA, a prov. of Central Italy, and one of the earliest possessions of the Roman bishops, on the Adriatic, between the N. Legations and the March of Ancona, and now forming the Pontif. delegs. of Ravenna and Forli.

ROMAGNANO, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 18 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,519.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 20 m. E. Campagna.

ROMAGNAT, a comm. a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 1,990.—*Romagnieu* is a comm. and vill., dep. Isère, arrond. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,931.

ROMAGNESE, a vill. of N. Italy. div. Genoa, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bobbio. Pop. 1,822.

ROMAIN (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. H.-Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,473.—II. dep. Charente, arr. Barbezieux. Pop. 1,129.—III. dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,666.—IV. (*de Bénet*), dep. Charenté-Inf., 10 m. W.S.W. Saintes. Pop. 1,582.—V. (*de Popey*), dep. Rhône, 6 miles S.E. Tarare. Pop. 1552.—VI. (*d'Urphé*), dep. Loire, 15 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,509.—VII. (*en Jarrêt*), dep. Loire, 12 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,169.—*Romainville* is a vill., dep. Seine, near the N.E. extrem. of Paris, 4 m. S.E. St Denis, with a fine chateau and park, and a wood greatly resorted to by inhabitants of Paris. Pop. 5,046.

ROMALD-KIRK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 18 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Area 54,760 ac. Pop. 2,429.

ROMAN, a town of Moldavia, at the confl. of the Moldava and Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy. It is a Greek bishop's see, and has some Roman antiquities.

ROMANCHE, a small river of France, dep. H.-Alpes, joins the Drac, near Vezille, after a W. course of 40 miles.

ROMANO, a fortified town of Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 4,000. It has an old castle, a college, and several churches.—II. a vill., Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. and 5 m. S. Sorea. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,304.

ROMANO KEY, or CAYO ROMANO, an isl. off the N. coast of Cuba, lat. about 22° N., lon. 78° W., 60 m. in length by 8 m. across, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel.

ROMANOV, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ. on the Volga. Pop. 2,000. It manufs. silk and linen fabrics.

ROMANOVKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,570.

ROMANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Isere, across which it communicates with Bourg-du-Peage, 10 m. N.E. Valence. Pop. (1846) 7,288. It is enclosed by old walls, and entered by 5 gates. It has a comm. college, silk and woollen manufs., tanneries, and an active trade.

ROMANSLEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. South Molton. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 239.

ROMANZOV, several isls. of the Pacific Ocean, Low and Mulgrave Archipelagos.—II. a bay of Yesso, Japan.—III. a headland, Russian Amer.

ROMBLON, one of the smaller Philippine isls., Pacific Ocean, E. Tablas.

ROME (Ital. *Roma*), a city of Italy, cap. of the Pontif. Sta., and formerly the metropolis of the greater part of the world known to the ancients, is situated on the Tiber, 17 m. N.E. its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. of St Peter's 41° 54′ 6″ N., lon. 12° 27′ 14″ E.; elev. of site above the sea, St Peter's 95 ft., the Roman college 193 ft. Pop. (1833) 170,701; (1846) 180,000, including 18,650 foreigners. The city is built on marshy ground, at the foot of a range of low hills, and is separated by the Tiber into 2 unequal portions, which are divided into 14 *Rioni* (regions or districts), of these 12 are in Rome proper, or the space on the E. or l. b. of the river, and only 2 on the W. or r. b., called the Leonine city, or Trastavere, containing the Vatican and the Castle of St Angelo. Its walls are 15 miles in circumference, and are pierced for 18 gates, 6 of which are built up,—the finest are the Porta del Popolo on the N., and the Porta San Giovanni on the S. of the city. Little more than one-third of the space within the walls is inhabited, most of the space S. of the capitol being used as gardens and vineyards. The most populous part of the modern city occupies the site of the ancient *Campus Martius*, a plain extending between the Capitoline, Quirinal, and Pincian hills. The Tiber, within the walls, has a winding course of 3 miles. It is navigable only for small provision boats; after heavy rains it frequently rises 20 or 30 feet, and inundates a great part of the city. Near the middle of its course the Tiber forms an island, called S. Bartolomeo, 900 feet long and 300 feet broad, connected with the mainland by 2 bridges; besides which, the only others are the Ponto Sisto and the Ponto S. Angelo, the latter connecting the city with the castle of St. Angelo, the citadel of Rome, which serves for a state prison and a house of correction. The 3 principal thoroughfares of Rome diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, a large square at its N. extremity; the central of these, the Corso, extends in a direct line S.S.E. for about a mile. There are in all 506 streets, 275 lanes, and 148 squares, of all dimensions; most of these are ornamented with richly sculptured fountains, of which there are in Rome 150. These are supplied with excellent water by 3 aqueducts; the finest is called Aqua Vergina,—the others are Aqua Felice and Aqua Pola. Notwithstanding its architectural and artistical riches, modern Rome has a sad and desolate aspect. Most of the streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; in these the finest palaces and the most wretched hovels are often seen side by side. Near the Capitoline Mount is the *Ghetto*, a Jews' quarter, a crowded, filthy space, enclosed by walls, the 2 gates of which are under charge of the police. The situation of Rome is unhealthy, especially in summer, from the effects of malaria; but, from the mildness of its winter climate, it is a favourite resort for invalids. The mean temp. of the year is 50°.4; winter 46°.7; summer 74°.2 Fahr. Frost seldom lasts over the night, and snow falls on an average 1½ days in the year; but, in the severe season of 1812, the ponds were frozen over for several days.

Rome has 364 churches, most of which are remarkable for their architecture and their decorations, of these the cathedral of St Peter's is the largest and most sumptuous in Christendom. It was begun under Pope Julius II. in 1506, on the site of an old church of same name; it was planned and commenced by Bramante, but altered and carried on by Raphael, and Michael Angelo Buonarroti. It was dedicated 18th November, 1626. Length of the cathedral 514 feet, width 286 feet, height to top of cross 433 feet, being 29 feet higher than St Paul's, London, and 33 feet lower than the cathedral at Strasbourg. The church of St John Lateran in which the Popes were crowned, is the mother church of Rome, & contains the gorgeous Corsini chapel. The church of St Peter in Vincoli is regarded as the most ancient church in Rome. The Vatican, adjoining St Peter's, is the largest palace in Europe, but irregular in its plan and not remarkable for its architecture; it is said to contain 4,422 halls, chapels, and other apartments; it became the permanent residence of the Popes after their return from Avignon in 1377. Its galleries and halls, and the Sistine chapel, decorated by Raphael and Michael Angelo, contain the most choice paintings & statues, including the portion of those carried off by the French, which were restored in 1815. Two of its vast galleries contain the famous library of the Vactican, which is estimated to comprise 100,000 printed books, & 25,000 MSS., of which 2,300 are oriental. One of its museums contains the Apollo Belvidere, and the Laocoon. The superb palace of the

Quirinal, or palace of Monte Cavallo, long the usual summer residence of the Pope, is surrounded by extensive gardens; attached to this is the palace called the *Dataria Apostolica*, whence the pontif. bulls were issued. In the square of the Quirinal is the palace of the Consulta, seat of the supreme tribunal. The palace of Salviati contains the archives of Rome. In the Campidoglio or modern capitol, forming 3 sides of a square, are the palace of the senator of Rome, that of the conservatori, the Capitoline museum, rich in objects of art and antiquities, and the university; between these is placed the famous bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius. There are upwards of 60 splendid private palaces, the finest of these are the Barberini palace, the Doria palace, remarkable for its extent and its gallery of paintings, the Colonna palace for its gardens, the Rospigliosi and Farnese palaces, the latter celebrated for its architecture, the palace of Prince Canino for its Etruscan museum. The palaces called *Villas*, though mostly within the limits of the city, are situated amidst orange and citron groves, they are ornamented with fountains and statues; the most magnificent of these is the V. Borghese, on the Pincian hill, outside of the Porta del Popolo; the Villa Medici, formerly celebrated for its Venus, now a school of design for young French artists, and that of prince Ludovisi. Of the many scientific and literary establishments, the university of Rome has the first rank as one of the principal in Italy, and one of the oldest in Europe. In 1841, it was attended by 680 students. The chief of the others are the Roman college founded by the Jesuits, with a rich library and museums of natural history and antiquities; the college of the Propaganda, in which natives of India, Abyssinia, Armenia, and Greece are instructed, and to which a celebrated printing establishment is attached. There are English, Irish, Scotch, and 17 other colleges. In the institution of the *Ripa Grande* 1,000 children are instructed in arts and trades; and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The principal academies are, that called *d'Arcadia*, one of the oldest & most celebrated in Europe, the academy of natural history, with an observatory, and the academies of theology, archæology, the Tiberina, and others. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the Casanatense in the convent of Minerva, with 120,000 vols., the Angelica library with 84,820 printed vols., and 2,945 MSS. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics, and there are numerous & valuable private collections. Rome has at present 8 theatres, the finest of which is that of Apollo on the Tiber, near the bridge of St Angelo; a deaf-dumb institution, and numerous hospitals and benevolent institutions, orphan hospitals, and houses of industry, the chief of which are the hospitals of the Holy Trinity, St Louis & St Michael:—in that of S. Sisto 300 poor are clothed and fed. The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of virtú, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors; its few manufs. are confined to woollen and silk fabrics, hats, gloves, parchment, strings for musical instruments, artificial feathers, false pearls, mosaics, jewellery and trinkets. Many of the pop. are occupied in attendance on the ecclesiastical courts. In 1846, there were in Rome 32 cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1,738 secular clergy, 2,488 regular clergy, and 1,743 nuns. The noble remains of ancient Rome comprise the Pontus Ælius, now the bridge of St Angelo, the Cloaca Maxima, a great subterranean tunnel still in good repair, the aqueducts already mentioned, the pantheon, the circus of Romulus, and the circus Maximus, the coliseum, remains of the theatre of Marcellus, the baths of Agrippa, those of Caracalla, Diocletian, Nero, Titus, &c.; the triumphal arches of Titus, Constantine, and Septimus Severus; the columns of Antoninus and Trajan, Egyptian obelisks, the Roman forum, now called Campo Vaccino. Rome was founded about 753 years B. C. In the 2 centuries preceding the Christian era, its dominion extended over all the countries of the Mediterranean, its territories were further extended by the first emperors, but in the fifth century, the barbarians of the N. and E. deprived it of several provs. The city was taken by Alaric in 410, and by Genseric in 455. It passed successively under the domination of the Ostrogoths and the Emperors of the East; it was given to the Popes by Pepin and Charlemagne in the 8th century, & then became cap. of the States of the church. From 1809 till 1814, it was cap. of the dep. Rome in the French empire. In 1848, an insurrection broke out after the assassination of Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, 15th November; the Pope fled in disguise on the 24th. A republican form of government was attempted in 1849, when on the 8th February, the national assembly declared the Pope divested of all temporal power, but this was overturned by the intervention of a French force, which now (1850), has possession of Rome.

ROME, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, semi-cap. co. Oneida, on the Mohawk river and Erie canal, 96 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,680. The Syracuse and Erie railway passes through the vill., which has a U. States' arsenal, & various factories.

ROME DE TARN (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Tarn, 25 m. S.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,171.

ROMEN, or ROMNU, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Sula, here joined by the Romen. Pop. 2,300. A fair is held here yearly, from 15th to 31st May, at which goods to the amount of nearly 2 millions of rubles are sometimes sold, and 8,000 persons attend as buyers, for whose accommodation there is not a single hotel, nor respectable lodgings.

ROMENAY, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. E.S.E. Tournus. P. 3,267.

ROMERSTADT (Morav. *Rzimarzow*), a town of Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N. Olmütz. Pop. 1,800,

ROMFORD, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties railway, 14 m. E.N.E. St Paul's, London. Area of pa. 3,340 ac. Pop. 5,317. The town has an ancient church, a national school, almshouses, a union workhouse, town-hall, jail, market house, and large cavalry barracks. Markets, Tuesday and Wednesday.

RÖMHILD, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., 13 m. S.S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 1,583. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and leather.

ROMILLY, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Andelle*), dep. Eure, 9 m. N.W. Les Andelys. Pop. 1,118. It has important copper and brass works.—II. (*sur Seine*), dep. Aube, cap. cant, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Montereau, 10 m. E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 3,831. It has a fine chateau, with some manufs. of cotton hosiery and cordage. Near it is the abbey of Sellieres, in which Voltaire was first buried, till removed to Paris in 1791.

Romily, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 1,465.

Rommedal, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Hedemark. Pop. of pa. 2,780.

Romney (New), a cinque port, decayed bor., market town, and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the English channel, 22 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area of pa. 2,320 ac. Pop. 955, mostly employed in grazing cattle on Romney marsh. The town has a town hall, market house, a spacious church, partly of Norman architecture; and it is the head of a poor-law union. Its harbour was long ago destroyed by an irruption of the sea. Market, Thursday. It is a prescriptive munic. bor., and a polling-place for the E. division of the co.—*Romney-Marsh* is a level tract of about 24,000 ac. of rich sheep pasture, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation. Romney gives the title of Earl to the Marsham family.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Kent, 2 m. W. New Romney. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 122.

Romoe, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of the duchy Schleswig, 4 m. N.E. the island Sylt. Length 8 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 1,500, occupied in fishing, navigation, agriculture, and the manufacture of lace. It has two harbours and several villages.

Romont, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. S.W. Fribourg, on the Glan. Pop. 1,300.

Romorantin, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arrond., on the Saudre, at the confl. of the Morantin, 25 m. S.E. Blois. Pop. (1846) 6,806. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, cards, tape, & leather, & trade in printed cottons and wood. It was formerly the cap. of Sologne, and has an old castle, and a spacious prison. It was taken by the Black Prince in 1356; & here, in 1650, the chancellor l'Hopital issued the famous edict of Romorantin, preventing the inquisition in France.

Romrod, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 27 m. E.N.E. Giessen, with a castle and 1,689 inhabitants.

Romsdal, an amt. or district of Norway, stift Trondhjem, extending from the Sneehaten W. and N.W. to the Atlantic, and having landward the amts. Trondhjem, Christiania, and Bergen. Area 5,948 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 77,542. Surface mntnous., and it comprises the Romsdals-horn, the course of the Romsdals-elv, & the Romsdal-fiord, an inlet of the sea, 60 m. in length, & on arm of which is the vill. Romsdal. Chief town, Molde.

Romsey, or Rumsey, a munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Southampton, with which it is connected by the Andover canal, and by a branch of the South Western railway. Area of pa. 9,310 ac. Pop. 5,347. The town has a venerable cruciform church, originally part of a nunnery, founded by Edward the Elder, but the present structure is a Norman edifice; a charity school, almshouses, branch bank, & large markets for corn, &c., on Saturday. Corp. rev. (1848) 177*l*. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a co. polling-place. Adjoining the town is Broadlands (Viscount Palmerston).

Romsöe, an islet of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 m. N.E. Fühnen.

Romulus, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, 188 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Pop. 2,235.

Rona, several isls. of the Hebrides, Scotl.—I. co. Inverness, 1 m. N. Rasay. Pop. 165. Length 5 m., breadth 1 m. Soil poor, and it is chiefly appropriated to rearing a few cattle.—II. Outer Hebrides, 1 m. S. North Uist. Pop. 9. Length 2 m. Surface rocky, but by culture much improved for grazing.—III. in the Atlantic, 40 m. N. Lewis. Lat. 59° 10′ N., lon. 5° 51′ W. It is rarely visited.

Ronaldshay (North), an island and pa. of the Orkneys, Scotl., and the most N. of that group, 2½ m. N.N.W. Taftness, in Sanday. Area about 4 sq. m. Pop. 481. A beacon on its southern promontory is in lat. 59° 20′ N., and lon. 2° 26′ W.—II. (*South*), is, excepting Pentland Skerries, the most S. isl. of the group, 6 m. N.N.E. Duncansby head. Length 8 m. Area about 18 sq. m. Pop. (including Burray island) 3,194. Surface mostly low and level, and well cultivated. St Margaret's Hope, on the N. coast, has a safe and convenient harbour.

Roncal, a valley of Spain, Navarre, watered by the Esca, and having a vill. 37 m. E. Pamplona.

Roncesvalles (French *Roncevaux*), a frontier vill. of Spain, Navarre, prov. & 22 m. N.E. Pamplona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Here it is traditionally said that the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778; and the subject is celebrated in many Spanish romances.

Ronciglione, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 11 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on the lake of Vico. P. 4,600, engaged in paper mills, and thriving iron works, where Elba iron is wrought.

Ronco, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, and Pontif. Sta., after a N.N.E. course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic sea, 5 m. E. Ravenna.

Ronco, several vills. of N. Italy, the principal being—I. gov. Venice, deleg. and 14 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*R.-Biellese*), Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. E. Biella. Pop. of comm. 1,345.—III. (*in Canavese*), div. Turin, prov. and 17 m. W. Ivrea. Pop. 1,954. —*Ronco* is also a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, near the source of the Ticino river.

Roncq, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1,140. The French here conquered the Austrians in 1794.

Ronda, a city of Spain, prov. Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, a prolongation of the Sierra Nevada, 42 m. N. Gibraltar. Pop. (1845) 15,943. It occupies precipitous heights, on the Guadiaro, across the bed of which, from 200 to 300 feet above the river, are three bridges, one having a single arch 110 feet in span. The old city, encircled by Moorish fortifications, has a ruined Moorish palace. The new town, also on a contracted space, enclosed by cliffs, is regularly laid out, and has one of the finest bull-rings in Spain, a celebrated breeding stud, and a theatre. Churches numerous, and highly decorated. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, flannel, leather, silk stuffs, numerous water-mills, an active trade, and a fair on 20th May, which is frequented by a large concourse of people, often including English merchants from Gibraltar. It is renowned for its salubrity and the longevity of its inhabs. In the 14th century it was the cap. of the Moorish chief Abu-Melik.

Rondissone, or Rondizzone, a market town of Piedmont, div. prov. & 18 m. N.E. Turin, near the Dora-Baltea. Pop. of comm. 1,933.

Rondout, a vill., U. S., N. America, New York, on Rondout creek, near its entrance into Hudson river, 59 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,500. It is a depôt for coal, and its inhabitants own many barges and other vessels.

Rönne, a seaport town of Denmark, stift Seeland, on the W. coast of the island Bornholm, in the Baltic, of which it is the cap. Pop. 4,300. Its port is defended by batteries, & it has a town

hall, grammar school, and hospital, ship-building docks, manufs. of woollen cloth and tobacco.

RONNEBURG, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, cap. dist., 4 m. E.S.E. Gera. Pop. 5,001. It is well built, and has a ducal palace. Manufs. of woollen cloth, porcelain, earthenware, and leather. In the vicinity are mineral baths.

RONNEBY, a market town of Sweden; læn and 12 m. N.W. Carlskrona, on the Ronneby-Aa, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 1,600. It has a custom-house, sugar-refining, tanning, soap, and dyeing establishments. Near it is a well frequented spa.

RONSAY, and EGLISHAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Orkney, comprising the islands Ronsay, Eglishay, Weir, and Enhallow, and two holms in small pasture islands. Pop. 1,294.

RONSBERG, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. W.N.W. Klattau, with 1,928 inhabs., and manufs. of linen, woollen, and paper.

RONSDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 3 m. S.E. Elberfeld. Pop. 3,690. It has manufs. of silk, linen, and cotton goods.

ROOK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is betw. Papua & New Britain. Lat. 5° 29′ S.; lon. 147° 46′ E.

ROOSEBEKE, two vills. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders.—I. (*Oost*), cap. cant., on the Lys, 8 m. N.N.E. Courtrai.—II. (*West*, or *Rosbecq*), 14 m. N.W. Courtrai, and where the French defeated the Flemings in 1382.

ROOSS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 12 m. E. Hull. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 640.

ROOT, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 43 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,979.

ROOTHING, numerous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Abbots*), 6 m. N.N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 254.—II. (*Aythorp*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 285.—III. (*Beauchamp*), 9 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 246.—IV. (*Berners*), 7½ m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 770 ac. Pop. 103.—V. (*High*), 4¼ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 446.—VI. (*Leaden*), 6¼ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 171.—VII. (*Margaret*), 8 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 272.—VIII. (*White*), 7 m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 2,410. Pop. 520.

ROPESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Folkingham. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 673.

ROPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. E.S.E. New Alresford. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 771.

ROPSHA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. St Petersburg, circ. Oranienbaum, with an imperial palace, in which Peter the Great died, 1725.

ROQUE (LA), a headland of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the Seine estuary, 7 m. N.N.W. Pont-Audemer.—II. (*R.-Timbaut*), a comm. and vill., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.E. Agen. P. 1,293.

ROQUEBROU (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on the Cere, 12 m. W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,375.

ROQUEBRUNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, 5 m. W. Frejus. Pop. 1,998.—*La Roquebrussane* is a comm. and market town, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. N. Toulon. P. 1,411.

ROQUECOR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Moissac. Pop. 1,275.—*Roquecourbe* is a mkt. town, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Agout, 19 m. S.S.E. Albi. Pop. 1,613. It has a Protestant church, and woollen manufs.

ROQUEFORT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Douze, 13 m. N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,721. It has manufs. of earthenwares.—II. a comm. & market town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Limoux. Pop. 796.

ROQUEMAURE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., near the Rhône, 25 m. N.E. Nimes. Pop. 2,896.

ROQUES (LOS), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. 11° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 67° 40′ W.

ROQUETAS, a maritime vill. of Spain, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Almeria, on the Bay of Almeria, with salt works. Pop. 2,072.

ROQUEVAIRE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. B. du Rhône, cap. cant., on the Huveanne, 11 m. E.N.E. Marseille. Pop. 1,534. It has manufs. of soap, olive oil, and silk.

RÖRAAS, a mining town of Norway, stift & 67 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on an affluent of the Glommen, near its source. Pop. 3,000. It yields annually a great amount of copper ore. From its position, on a table land, from 6,000 to 7,000 feet in height, its climate is all but perpetual winter; but it has several benevolent institutions and public schools.

RORAIMA, a mountain of British Guiana, lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 61° 10′ W., and estimated to be 5,290 feet above the sea. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the basins of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Essequibo, & which form on its sides magnificent falls, from 1,400 to 1,500 feet in height.

RORBACH, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,208.

ROREE, or LOHUREE, a town of Scinde, on l. b. of the Indus, 20 m. S.S.E. Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 42′ N., lon. 68° 53′ E. Pop. about 8,000. It occupies a declivity, and is outwardly good looking; houses lofty and flat roofed, and here are mosques, a large serai or inn, and some bazaars; but the streets are narrow, and the town is filthy. The inhabitants manuf. coarse paper, leather, silks, and cotton fabrics; and work in gold, silver, and jewellery.

ROROTONGA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Cook's islands, lat. of N. extremity 21° 15′ 5″ S., lon. 159° 18′ W. Surface elevated, and cultivated with care. The inhabitants have mostly, if not wholly, been converted to Christianity.

RORSCHACH, a town, and the principal corn mart of E. Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.E. St Gall, with a harbour on the Lake of Constance.

ROSA (MONTE), Alps. [MONTE ROSA.]

ROSA (SANTA), a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 40 m. E. Antioquia, across the Andes. It has rich gold mines.—II. Mexico, dep. and 32 m. N. Coahuila. Pop. 4,000 (?). There are silver mines in its vicinity.—III. Chile, 40 m. N.N.E. Santiago.—IV. an island off the coast of Upper California, 35 m. S.W. Santa Barbara.

ROSA MORADA, a town of the Mexican confed., dep. Sinaloa, S.E. Culiacan. Pop. 4,000. Around it, coffee, citron, and indigo, grow wild.

ROSARIO, a small isl. of the Arzobispo group, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 5′ S., lon. 141° W.—II. a town of the Plata confederation, S. Amer., dep. and 190 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, on the W. bank of the Parana.—III. a river, Mexican confederation, dep. Sinaloa, and a vill., Texas, have the same name.

ROSARIO DE CUCUTA, a town of S. America, N. Granada, dep. Boyaca, on the river Zulia. Pop. 5,000. It is the depôt for the produce of the surrounding countries.

ROSARNO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. I., 6 m. N.E. Gioja. Pop. 1,500.

ROSAS (*Rhoda*), a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Rosas. Pop. 2,580. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French in 1808.

ROSATE, a market town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. N.W. Pavia.

ROSBERCON, or ROSEBERCON, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the W. side of the Barrow, opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb. Area 1,705 ac. Pop. 1,538. It has extensive stores and quays, Clocomb distillery, and picturesque remains of a monastery.

ROSCARBERY, a town of Ireland. [ROSS.]

RÖSCHITZ, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Bulka, 30 m. N.W. Korneuburg P. 1,267.

ROSCOBIE, a pa. of Scotland. [RESCOBIE.]

ROSCOFF, a comm. & maritime vill. of France, dep. Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, opp. the isl. Bas, 13 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 1,303. Here Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked to espouse the French dauphin in 1558.

ROSCOMMON, an inland co. of Ireland, Connaught, separated by the river Shannon on the E., from the cos. Longford & Westmeath (Leinster), and by its affluent the Suck on the W., from Galway and Mayo, and having N. the cos. Sligo, and Leitrim. Area 969 sq. m., or 607,691 ac., of which 440,522 do. are arable, and 130,300 uncultivated. Surface mostly undulating; mountainous in the N., flat in the E. Soil generally very fertile, and the pastures are fine. Bogs comprise 100,000 acres. Tillage has of late been extended. Near the towns, land lets at from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per acre; elsewhere the average is less than 20*s.* Oats and potatoes are the chief crops; wheat is now raised to some extent. Cattle and sheep are of good breeds; estimated value of live stock in 1841, 535,410*l.* Coal and iron have been wrought, but never to advantage. The linen manuf. has declined. The co. is divided into nine baronies. Principal towns, Roscommon, Boyle, Castlereagh, Strokestown, and a part of Athlone. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 533.—II. a market town, pa., and formerly parl. bor., cap. above co., with a station on the Dublin and Mullingar railway, 17 m. N.N.W. Athlone. Area of pa. 9,819 ac. Pop. 8,191; do. of town 3,489. Town, on a hill slope, is poorly built; principal edifices, the pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, new court-house, jail, and co. infirmary, with remains of a castle and a fine abbey of the 13th century. Manufs. of coarse woollens, flannel, shoes, and earthenwares; and the town has an increasing corn trade. Market, Saturday. It gives the title of earl to the Dillon family.

ROSCREA, a mkt. town & pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, near its N.W. extremity, 7 m. W. Borris-in-Ossory. Area of pa. 4,829 ac. Pop. 9,647; of town 5,275. It is finely situated, enclosed by mountains, but irregularly and ill built. Principal edifices, the church, which formed part of an abbey, founded in the 7th century; several chapels, barrack, court and market house, bridewell, fever hospital, and workhouse. It has a curious ancient pillar and other antiquities. Trade in corn extensive; brewing, distilling, tanning, and a manuf. of coarse woollens. Markets, Monday and Thursday.

ROSE, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. New York, 7 m. N. Lyons. Pop. 2,038.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,421.—III. Ohio, 128 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,593.

ROSE-ASH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. South Molton. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 541.

ROSE (SAINTE), a maritime town of Guadeloupe, on its N. coast, 10 m. S.W. Port Louis. Pop. (1842) 4,156, of whom 3,339 slaves.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, on E. coast, 31 m. S.E. St Denis. Pop. 1,878.

ROSEAU, the principal town of the island Dominica, British W. Indies, on its W. coast, lat, 15° 18′ 4″ N., lon. 61° 24′ 7″ W. Pop. 5,000. It has an arsenal and an excellent harbour.

ROSEDALE (WEST), a chapelry and township of England, co. York, N. Riding. Area 7,900 ac. Pop. 201. The chapel is part of a priory, founded in the time of Richard I.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing vill. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Pitsligo, on the Moray Frith, 4 m. W. Fraserburgh. P. 750.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the Bahamas, E. New Providence.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, Navigators isls., lat. 14° 32′ 47″ S., lon., 169° W.

ROSELL, a market town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 2,425.—*Rosello* is a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 24 m. S. Lanciano.

ROSEMARKIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising the town of Fortrose. Area about 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,719.

ROSEMARY ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, W. Australia, lat. 20° 28′ 15″ S., lon. 116° 30′ E.

ROSENALLIS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick. Area 41,119 ac., partly mountainous. Pop. 8,505, of whom 239 are in the vill. Rosenallis.

ROSENAU (Hung. *Rosnyobanya*), a town of N. Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.E. Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. (1845) 6,908. It is the see of a bishop, and has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, high schools, and manufs. of woollen cloth and linen, stoneware, leather, and paper.—II. (Hung. *Rosnyo*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon land, on an affluent of the Aluta, 7 m. S.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 4,010. It has a strong castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek churches.—III. a vill., Lower Austria, 5 m. W. Zwettel, with a noble residence and fine grounds.—IV. duchy Saxe-Coburg, 5 m. N.E. Coburg, with a summer resid. of the duke.

ROSENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 25 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., at the source of the Stober. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of leather, linen and woollen cloth, &c.—II. (Pol. *Susz*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 17 m. E. Marienwerder, cap. circ. Pop. 2,389.—III. (Hung. *Rozmberk*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. Liptau, at the confluence of the Waag and Revucza, 23 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 2,532. It has Piarist and Roman Catholic colleges.—IV. a town of Bohemia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Budweis. Pop. 1,223.

ROSENEATH, a peninsulated pa. of Scotland, in the extreme W. of co. Dumbarton, between lochs Gare and Long, N.W. Greenock, 2½ m. W. Helensburgh. Area 6,140 ac. Pop. 941.

ROSENFELD, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. N.E. Rottweil. Pop. 1,302.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Inn and Mangfall, 32 m. S.E. Munich. Pop. 2,240. It has extensive salt-works and mineral baths.

ROSENTHAL, several market towns of Germany. —I. Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 23 m. N.N.W. Pisek.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist. 12 m. N.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,597.—III. Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 572.

ROSETO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, 11 m. W. Troja. Pop. 4,000.—II. prov. Calab. Citra, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 m. N.E. Cassano. Pop. 800.

ROSETTA (Arab. *Rashid*), a seaport town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., on the W. arm of the Nile, at its delta, 40 m. N.E. Alexandria. Pre-

viously to the opening of the Mahmoudieh canal, which connects Alexandria with the Nile, it had 25,000 inhabitants; pop. now only about 4,000. It has still a thriving general trade, and some manufs. of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods for the dock-yards of Alexandria. The town is pleasantly situated and neatly built; it is in repute for salubrity, and attracts many summer visiters. It was founded in 870, near the site of the anc. *Bolbitinum*; & here was discovered the famous "Rosetta stone," now in the British museum. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, and beseiged by the English in 1807.

ROSHEIM, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 14 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,656. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics.

ROSIERES, several comms. and vills. of France. —I. dep. H. Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Le Puy. Pop. 2,750.—II. (*aux Salines*), a town in the dep. Meurthe, 9 m. S.E. Nancy, on l. b. of the Meurthe, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. 2,091, It had lately one of the best studs in France.—III. a town in the dep. Somme, cap. cant., 18 miles E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,496.—*Les Rosiers* is a comm. and market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, and on the Nantes and Tours railway, 18 m. S.E. Angers. Pop. 1,080.

ROSIGNANO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 16 m. N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. (1838) with comm. 2,310.

ROSLAU, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Roslau, 4 m. N. Dessau. Pop. 1,600.

ROSLAVL, or ROSLOVL, a town of Russia, gov. & 69 m. S.S.E. Smolensk, cap. circ. Pop. 3,965.

ROSLEA, or ROYSLEA, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Finn, 4 m. N.N.E. Clones, with 414 inhabitants, and 12 annual fairs.

ROSLESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 327.

ROSLIN, a quoad sacra pa. and small vill. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, near the N. Esk, & having ruins of a castle destroyed by the English in 1544, with the celebrated Roslin chapel, built in 1445, and containing the tombs of many of the Earls of Orkney and Roslin.

ROSMANINHAL, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 65 m. S.S.E. Guarda, near the Tagus and the Spanish frontier.

ROSNAU, or ROZNOW, a market town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Betschwa, 20 m. E.S.E. Weisskirchen. Pop. 2,275.

ROSNY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. W. Mantes, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Paris to Rouen, Pop. 674. Near it is the fine château in which Sully, minister of Henri IV., was born.—*Rosny* is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine, cant. Montreuil, with one of the detached forts near Paris.

Ross, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Hereford. Area of pa. 3,540 ac. Pop. 3,773. The town, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence above the Wye, has steep and narrow, but clean streets, many good houses and a church, in which was buried the benevolent Kyrle, Pope's celebrated "man of Ross," who died in 1724, and whose portrait is still preserved in his house, now an inn. Here are several hospitals and money charities, one of which is a munificent endowment; a union workhouse, market-house, branch bank, mechanics' institute, &c. Market, Thursday. It is a polling-place for co. The cider of the vicinity is in high repute.

Ross, numerous localities in Ireland.—I. the largest island in the lower Lake of Killarney, Munster, 2 m. S. Killarney. Area 100 ac. On it are the remains of a strong castle.—II. a bog, Leinster, Queen's co., 3 m. W.N.W. Maryboro'. Area 3,007 ac.—III. a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 12½ m. N.W. Oughterard. Area 59,651 ac. Pop. 4,804. Surface mntnous., and the "devil's mountain" rises to 2,131 feet in height. The pa. comprises parts of Loughs Mask and Corrib.—IV. a harbour, co. Mayo, on the E. side of Broadhaven. —A barony, co. Galway, a vill., co. Clare, a small lake, &c., have the same name.

Ross, or ROSCARBERY, a market town, pa., and episcopal see of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, the town on an eminence, near its shallow harbour, 7 m. W.S.W. Clonakilty. Area 13,350 ac. Pop. 8,839; do. of town, 1,530. It is indifferently built; it has a cathedral, R. Catholic chapel, bridewell, mkt. and court houses, corn stores, and the ruins of a monastery on an adjacent rocky height. The see, comprising 32 pas. in the same co., is united to the diocese of Cork and Cloyne.

Ross, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. part of Ohio. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 2,746.—II. a tnshp., Pennsylvania, on Pine Creek, 4 m. N. Pittsburgh. Pop. 1,675.—III. a township, Ohio, co. Greene. Pop. 1,337.

Ross (NEW), a parl. & munic. bor., river port, town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the l. b. of the Barrow, across which it communicates with its suburb Rosbercon, by a wooden bridge 510 feet in length, 13 m. N.N.E. Waterford, and 17 m. W.S.W. Enniscorthy. Area of pa. 4,922 ac. Pop. 9,131. Area of parl. bor. 544 ac. Pop. 7,644; do. of town, 7,133. It is mostly well built, and enclosed by old walls; has a quay 650 yards in length, which vessels of 600 tons can reach at high tides. Princip. edifices, the churches and chapels, monastic establishments, an infirmary, and various hospitals; several mkt. houses, the sessions house, barracks, jail, custom house, and some traces of an anc. abbey. Trade extensive, and increasing. Exports corn, flour, wool, butter, cattle, and bacon. Chief imports, fish from Newfoundland, and timber from the Baltic. Customs rev. augmented from 14,291*l.* in 1846, to 31,282*l.* in 1848. Reg. shipping, 9,574 tons. Corp. rev. (1848) 622*l.* It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 207. It gives the title of Earl to the Parsons family.

Ross and CROMARTY, a co., extending across the N. part of Scotl., from sea to sea, betw. the Minsh on the W., and Moray firth on the E., and including, in detached portions, Cromarty, & the isls. Skye, Lewis, &c., in the Hebrides, its mainland portion having N. Sutherland, and S. Inverness shire. Area estim. at 2,953 sq. m., of which 560 sq. m. are in the Hebrides, 344 belong to Cromarty, and 9½ to Nairn. Pop. of mainland portion, including Cromarty, 61,648; of Lewis, &c., 17,037; total 78,685. According to another estimate, the mainland comprises 2,774 sq. m., or 1,775,830 ac., of which 301,000 are arable, 545,000 in pasture, & 929,830 waste. Cromarty, Beauly, and Dornoch firths indent it on the E., & Lochs Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gairloch, Torridon, and Alsh on the W. Granite and primary schists form the N. and middle parts of the co. The sea coasts, and a considerable way inland, are composed of old red sandstone. Mean ann. temp. 46°. Climate on the W. coast is moist, and subject to heavy rains, but drier and colder in the E. It is in the centre a wild region of mountains, moors, and lakes, traversed by the Conon, Orin, Beauly, and other small rivers, along which are extensive

tracts of fertile soil. Agriculture has greatly improved of late years; in some parts much good wheat is raised, and many plantations of trees have been made; but the greater part of the co. is appropriated to sheep and cattle farming. Estates and farms mostly large, but several are of little value. Average rent of land (1810) 1*s.* 1*d.* per ac. Total ann. rev. of land (1842) 75,043*l.*; of all real property, 140,688*l.* No manufs. of importance are carried on; few mines, or quarries, are wrought; and the pop. is in general very poor. The co. is subdivid. into 33 pas. Princip. towns, Dingwall, Tain, & Cromarty. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 760. [CROMARTY.]

ROSSA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. about 1,500.

ROSSANA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. S.S.W. Saluzzo. Pop. with comm. 2,079.

ROSSANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, on a hill near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. W.N.W. Cariati. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, and is the see of an archbishop. It is the birth-place of Popes John VII. and XVII.

ROSSBACH, several vills. of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. W.N.W. Elnbogen. Pop. 2,954.—II. H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Rossbach, at the foot of the Taunus mntn., 13 m. N. Frankfürt. Pop. 230.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseberg, 17 m. S. Halle. Here, on the 5th November 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

ROSSBERG, a mntn. of Switzerland. [GOLDBAU.]

ROSSDROIT, and ROSSDUFF, two pas. of Irel.—I. Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. W.S.W. Enniscorthy. Ac. 8,166. P. 2,258.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 2¾ m. N.W. Dunmore. Ac. 197. Pop. 111.

ROSSEL, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 52 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ. P. 2,900. It has a college, and manufs. of linens and woollens.

ROSSIE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Indian river, 25 m. S.W. Canton. Pop. 800, mostly employed in lead mines, iron foundries, and manufs. of machinery.

ROSSIENA (Pol. *Rossienie*), a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Dubissa. Pop. 5,770. It is the see of the Roman Catholic bishop of Samogitia, and has several churches and a Piarist college.

ROSSIGNOL LAKE, Nova Scotia, Queen's co., 30 m. S.S.E. Annapolis, is about 11 m. in length. From it flows the Mersey river, at the mouth of which is the vill. Rossignol, or Liverpool.

ROSSINGTON, a pa. of England., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Bawtry. Ac. 2,930. Pop. 344.

ROSSINVER, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, cos. Sligo and Leitrim, and comprising the vill. Kinlough. Area 48,843 ac. Pop. 28,130.

ROSSKEEN, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 12 m. N.E. Dingwall. P. 3,222.

ROSSLA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. co., 10 m. W. Sangershausen. P. 1,660.

ROSSLEBEN, a mkt. town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 25 m. W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut, with 1,815 inhabs., and a public school.

ROSSMERE, or ROSMIRE, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, comprising a part of the town of Kilmacthomas. Area 8,161 ac. P. 2,866.

ROSSORY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising a part of the town of Enniskillen. 7,654 ac. Pop. 3,846.

ROSSWEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, on the Mulde, 5 m. W.N.W. Nossen. Pop. 4,972, who manuf. woollen and other stuffs.

ROSTAK, an inland town of S. Arabia, dom. and 68 m. W. Muscat, and stated to be large and well built.

ROSTARZEWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 674.

ROSTHERN, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3½ m. N.N.W. Nether Knutsford. Ac. 20,430. P. 3,953.

ROSTOCK, a commercial city and seaport of W. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 m. from its mouth in the Baltic, and at the termination of a branch of the Hamburg and Berlin railway, 44 m. N.E. Schwerin. Pop. (1845) 20,266. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and consists of an old, a middle, and a new town, with several suburbs. Princip. edifices, a palace, frequently the resid. of the grand dukes, numerous churches, several hospitals, a town-hall, & theatre. In one of the principal squares is a statue of Blucher, a native of Rostock. It has a university, founded in 1419, with a library of 85,000 vols., theological and other schools, an anatomical theatre, laboratory, botanic garden, and various scientific collections. Here are also a society of natural history, and other associations, and a commercial institute. It has numerous manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, chicory, with extensive breweries, distilleries, vinegar, colour, and chemical factories, and sugar refineries. Trade extensive; exports principally consist of superior red wheat, barley, pease, rape seed, oats, wool, rags, oil-cake, rape oil, bones, flax, horses, cattle, and provisions. Imports consist of colonial produce, wines, and manuf. goods. In 1845, 231 vessels and 32 lighters belonged to the port. The depth of the water in the river is from 8 to 9 ft., and vessels above that draught load and unload at Warnemünde, its outport. Rostock is mentioned in history as early as 1161, and was annexed to Mecklenburg in 1323. It was long one of the Hanse towns, and retained, until lately, some exclusive privileges.

ROSTOV, two towns of Russia.—I. (*Dmitria-Rostofskago*), gov. and 225 m. E.S.E. Ekaterinoslav, on rt. b. of the Don, 22 m above its mouth in the sea of Azov. Pop. 8,000. It is well built, and defended by a strong fortress, the residence of the commandant. It has numerous depôts of provisions for the army, the fortresses of the Caucasus, and the E. coast of the Black Sea, and is a principal enterpôt for the trade of the vast countries traversed by the Don; it has a large annual fair.—II. gov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on Lake Nero. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. Principal edifices, an anc. cathedral, with numerous tombs of its archbishops, several convents, episcopal palaces, and a seminary. It has various manufs. of linens, vitriol, and colours, and an active commerce. Its annual fair is often frequented by about 45,000 persons; and at it goods to the amount of 8,500,000 rubles are sometimes sold. This town is mentioned in history as early as A.D. 991.

ROST-RAVER, a tnshp., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela. Pop. 1,880.

ROSTRENEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 25 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 1,168.

ROSTREVOR, a small marit. town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, on the N. side of Carlingford bay, 8 m. E.S.E. Newry, with which it is connected by railway. Stationary pop. (1841) 683. Its position is highly beautiful; it is resorted to by many visiters in summer; and it has some trade in coals and fish, with 7 annual fairs.

ROTA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Cadiz. Pop. (1845) 7,987. It has a castle and a small harbour for coasting vessels. Chief industry, agriculture and fishing.

ROTAS, a large fort of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 104 m. N.N.W. Lahore, but lately stated to be in an inefficient state of defence.

ROTASGUR, a town & fort of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, on the Sone, 110 m. S.W. Patna.

ROTGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre. Pop. 1,560, who manuf. cassimeres.

ROTH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rednitz, 15 m. S. Nürnberg. Pop. 2,436. It has a castle, a high school, and manufs. of cutlery, gold and silver lace, and glass.

ROTHBURY, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Area of pa. 33,170 ac. Pop. 2,555; do. of tnshp. 881. It is picturesquely situated in a deep glen, and has a very ancient church, with curious font; and an old tower now forming part of the parsonage.

ROTHENBURG, or ROTENBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. H.Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. circ.& dist.,on the Fulda, 24 m. S.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 3,650. It consists of an old & a new town, connected by a bridge, & has the castle of the Landgrave of Hessen, and several educational estabs.—II. Hanover, landr. Stade, princip. & 15 m. N.E. Verden, cap. dist., on the Wümme. Pop. 1,500. It has a considerable transit trade between Hamburg & Bremen.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. N.N.W. Merseburg, with 1,130 inhabs., employed in copper and other mines and nitre works.—IV. a vill. of Switz., cant. and 3 m. N.W. Lucerne.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist. on the Tauber, 31 m. S.S.E. Würtzburg. Pop. 5,231. It has a high school, and manufs. of woollen cloth. It was formerly a free city of the empire. [ROTTENBURG.]

ROTHENFELS, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Murg, 6 m. E.S.E. Rastadt. Pop. 1,357.—II. a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 17 m. W.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop. 908.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, or RODENKIRCHEN, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. and 5 m. N.E. Ovelgönne, cap. dist., on the Weser. Pop. 2,100.

ROTHENTHURM, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 6 m. N. Schwytz. Near it is Morgarten, the scene of a total defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, 15th Nov. 1315.—II. a pass between Transylvania and Wallachia, 17 m. S.S.E. Hermannstadt, and deriving its name from a conspicuous red tower, amongst "whitewashed modern fortifications."

ROTHER, a small river of Engl., co. Sussex, enters the English channel at Rye, the harbour of which town it forms.—II. a rivulet, co. Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

ROTHERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,280. P. 142.

ROTHERFIELD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 5¼ m W.S.W. Wadhurst. Area 14,710 ac. Pop. 3,036.—II. (*Greys*), co. Oxford, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Henley on Thames. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 1,535.—III. (*Peppard*), same co., 3 m. W.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 439.

ROTHERHAM, a manuf. town, pa., and tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the right bank of the Don, across which it communicates by a 5 arched bridge with its suburb Masborough, & on the N. Midland railway, 6 m. N.E. Sheffield. Area of pa. 12,810 ac. Pop. 13,439; do. of tnshp. 5,505. The streets are narrow and irregular. It has a fine church with a lofty spire, erected and made collegiate by Archbishop Rotherham in the reign of Edward IV., various other churches, many chapels of dissenters, a court house, mkt. house, and public library, a college of the Independents, grammar school, with exhibitions to the universities, other endowed schools, almshouses, a workhouse, and on its old bridge is an anc. chapel now used for a prison. Rotherham has manufs. of all kinds of iron goods, including cannons, machinery, bridge works; and the materials of Southwark and Sunderland bridges were cast here. It has also manufs. of starch, rope, twine, glass, and soap, large breweries, and flax mills,—its industry and trade being facilitated by abundant supplies of coal in the vicinity, and the navigation of the Don. Market for corn and cattle, Monday. It is governed by a body of the inhabs., and has weekly and midsummer sessions. Near it is Wentworth castle, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam.

ROTHERHITHE, or REDRIFF, a pa. of Engl., forming a S.E. suburb of the metropolis, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 2½ m. S.E. St Paul's, London. Area 690 ac. Pop. 13,917. It lies betw. Bermondsey and Deptford; consists mostly of inferior streets, & of dock-yards for the shipbuilding, &c., in which, and in ship chandlery, its pop. is chiefly employed. Here is the S. entrance to the Thames tunnel.

ROTHERSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. S.W. Northampton. Area 1,207 ac. Pop. 274.

ROTHERWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 416.

ROTHES, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Elgin, near the Spey. Pop. 1,843, of whom 946 inhabs. are in the vill. In the vicinity is Rothes castle, the anc. seat of the Leslie family.

ROTHESAY, a royal bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotl., cap. co. Bute, at the head of a beautiful bay on the E. side of the island, 30 m. W. Glasgow. Area 45 sq. m. Pop. 7,147; do. of town, 5,789. It is modernly built, and being protected by hills on the land side, and having a mild soft atmosphere, is much resorted to by seabathers and invalids. Principal public edifices, two churches and numerous chapels, a castle of the 11th century, excellent schools, co. and townhalls, and custom and excise offices. It has 6 public libraries, reading-rooms, banks, & several insurance companies, large cotton mills, some ship-building docks, and important herring, salmon, haddock, whiting, and sole fisheries. Mkt. Wednesday. It is the seat of co. sheriff and commissary courts. John, Earl of Bute, the favourite of George III., and Mathew Stewart, the mathematician, were born here.

ROTHIEMAY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Banff, 6 m. N.N.E. Huntly. Pop. 1,227. Here are a Druid temple, & Rothiemay house, a seat of Earl of Fife.

ROTHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1½ m. S. Mount Sorrell. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 2,179.

ROTHWASSER, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 35 m. N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 2,433.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, 10 m. N.N.E. Landskron. Pop. 2,964.

ROTHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 2,939, partly employed in a manuf. of silk plush for hats. It has a church under which is an immense charnal house, full of bones of unknown antiquity, an old market house, now disused, and a poor's hospital, rev. 460*l*.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Caistor. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 290.—III. co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield. Area 8,210 ac. Pop. 7,462, employed in woollen manufs. and coal mines.

ROTONDA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata,

cap. cant., 19 m. S.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,400. —*Rotondella* is a vill. adjacent.—*Monte Rotondo* is the most lofty mountain of Corsica, in its centre, 8,760 feet in height.

ROTTEE, an island, Malay Archip. [ROTTI.]

ROTTENBURG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black forest, on the Neckar, 12 m. W. Reutlingen. Pop. 6,000. It is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has manufs. of leather and paper.

ROTTENMANN, a town of Styria, on an affl. of the Enns, 6 m. S.W. Lietsch. Pop. 757, engaged in mines yielding a large amount of iron & steel.

ROTTERDAM, an important commercial city of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, at the confl. of the Rotte, with the rt. b. of the Meuse, or Maas, 40 m. S.S.W. Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55′ 3″ N., lon. 4° 29′ 5″ E. Pop. 80,000. Mean temp. of year 51°; winter 36°.9; summer 65°, Fahr. The city is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is parallel with the Maas. The *Boompjes* is a handsome long quay along the river; the houses are substantial and well built, and the city has a remarkably clean and striking appearance. The Hoog Straat (High Street) is built on the dam which embanks the Maas, & separates the old from the outer or new town; the principal streets are intersected by canals, which are lined with trees, and crossed by drawbridges. The public edifices are the cathedral church of St Lawrence, built 1450, with a magnificent organ, and the tombs of Admirals de Witte, Kortenaar, and Van Brakel; the exchange, with a library, and a collection of philosophical instruments, custom house, new stadthouse, or town hall, the palace of justice, and the admiralty and dock yard. Rotterdam has numerous charitable institutions, the central prison of the Netherlands, & many superior schools. Erasmus was born here in 1467; the house of his birth is still preserved, & there is a bronze statue of the reformer in the market place. There are more English residents at Rotterdam than in any other town in the Netherlands, and for their accommodation there are three places of worship: one belonging to the Church of England, another to the Scottish Establishment, and a third under the pastorship of an Independent. [See *Dr Steven's British Churches in the Netherlands.*] Rotterdam is more favourably situated for trade than Amsterdam; its canals admit the largest E. and W. Indian vessels; a ship canal has been cut across the isle of Voorn; and it communicates by canals with Delft and the Hague, by railway with the Hague and Amsterdam, and with Germany by steamers on the Rhine. Since 1830 its commerce has increased more rapidly than that of any other town in the Netherlands; its exports and imports resemble those of Amsterdam.

ROTTI, an isl. of the Malay archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor. Lat. 10° 40′ S., lon. 123° E. Length 50 m., breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous. Products, rice, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, cotton, and ebony. The Dutch have an establishment on the island, at the N.E. extremity of which is the vill. Rangong, with a harbour perfectly secure.

ROTTINGDEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 983.

ROTTNEST (RAT-NEST) ISLAND, W. Australia, co. Perth, is opposite the mouth of Swan river. Lat. 31° 57′ S., lon. 115° 25′ E. Length, W. to E. 10 m., breadth varies to 4 m.

ROTTUM, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, in the N. Sea, 4 m. S.W. Borkum. Pop. 1,726, mostly engaged in fishing.

ROTTWEIL, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on a height beside the Neckar, 14 m. S. Sulz. Pop. 3,710. It is enclosed by walls, and built in an antique style, and has a gymnasium, hospital, an exchange, schools, and a considerable trade in linen, flax, corn, cattle, and horses.

ROTUMA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 12° 30′ S., lon. 177° 30′ E. Circumference 18 m. Surface mutnous.; soil volcanic, and in many parts carefully cultivated, the inhabitants appearing to be more advanced in social arts than those of most other parts of Polynesia.

RÖTZ, or RETZA, two towns of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 43 m. N.N.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle and a Dominic. convent.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., on the Schwarzach, 30 m. N.E. Ratisbon. P. 1,253.

ROUANS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire Inf., 10 m. S.E. Paimbœuf. Pop. 4,499.

ROUBAIX, a comm. and flourishing manufacturing town of France, dep. Nord., cap. cant., on the canal of Roubaix, and on the Northern railway, 6 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. (1846) 22,142. It has a chamber of manufs., & is one of the most industrious and thriving towns in France. It is abundantly supplied with water by Artesian wells. Its manufs. comprise woollen and cotton fabrics, furniture-cloth, carpets, & twist. Roubaix has also many dye-works and tanneries. Its work-people are in better circumstances than those of most other manufacturing towns in the country.

ROUBION, a riv. of France, dep. Drôme, joins the Rhone at Montelimart, after a W. course of 30 m.

ROUEN, *Rotomagus*, a city of France, cap. dep. Seine-Inf., on r. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with its suburb St Sever, and by a new iron bridge, 68 m. N.W. Paris, & 44 m. E.S.E. Havre. Pop. (1846) 91,046. The old streets are generally narrow, and the houses built of wood; but the new part of the city, especially near the quay, is very handsome, and it has many public fountains. Chief edifices, the cathedral, a splendid monument of Gothic architecture, containing many fine sculptures, and the tomb of Rich. I. of England, the vast church of St Ouen, with a lofty octagonal tower, the palace of justice, the Gothic belfrey, & the town hall. The other chief buildings are an exchange, archbishop's palace, mint, custom house, & 2 theatres. It is the see of an archbishop, & the seat of a national court; it has a university academy for the deps. Seine-Inf. and Eure, a seminary, faculty of theology, secondary school of medicine, national college, and a primary normal school, with a library of 32,000 vols. Rouen has a chamber of commerce, and is one of the most industrious and commercial cities of France; it is especially celebrated for the spinning & dyeing of woollen and cotton stuffs, and the manuf. of printed cottons, broad cloths, and velvets. Its confectionery is renowned. It is the birth place of Corneille and of Fontenelle. William the Conqueror died here in 1087. It was taken by Henry V. of England in 1418. Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen by the English in 1431, and a statue of the heroine has been erected on the spot.

ROUEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. N.W. Lemans. Pop. 2,371.

ROUFFACH, a comm. & walled town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Strasbourg and Basle railway, 9 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 3,782. It stands around a height, on which is the castle of Isenbourg, a residence of several of the Merovingian kings. It has manufs. of cotton goods.

ROUGÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,272.

ROUGEMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 22 m. N.E. Besançon. Pop. 1,372.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Saane, 28 m. E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,100.

ROUGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 367.—II. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 969.—*Rough-Lee* is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3½ m. W. Colne. Pop. 782.

ROUGHTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Horncastle. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 146.—II. co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S.S.W. Cromer. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 404.

ROUGNAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 7 m. E.N.E. Aubusson. Pop. 2,228.

ROUILLAC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1654.—*Rouillé* is a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 17 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,537.

ROUJAN, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Beziers, with coal mines. Pop. 1,627.

ROULERS (Flem. *Rousselaer*), a town, Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Lys, 11 miles N.W. Courtrai. Pop. (1842) 10,277. It has a gymnasium, & manufs. of linens.

ROULSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11½ miles S.W. Hereford. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 133.

ROUMELIA, Turkey in Europe. [RUMILI.]

ROUNCTON (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. S.S.W. Yarm. Ac. 1,840. P. 169.

ROUNDHAY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Berwick-in-Elmet, 3 m. N.E. Leeds. Pop. 436. It has a picturesque church & almshouses, and consists almost entirely of handsome mansions with gardens and spacious grounds.

ROUPHIA, *Alpheus*, a river of Greece, Morea, is formed by the junction of the Carbonaro, Ladon, and Dogana rivers, drains the whole table-land of Arcadia, and enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea near Cape Katacolo. Total course from the head of the Carbonaro upwards of 100 miles.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 5½ m. S. the headland of Skea in Westray. Length from E. to W. 4 m.; breadth 3 m. Shores on the W. rocky and precipitous, elsewhere low and sloping; and on its S. side is a tolerable inn. With Eglishay, Weir, and Enhallow isls. it forms a pa. Pop. 1,294.

ROUSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 5 miles N.N.E. Woodstock. Area 920 ac. Pop. 123.

ROUSSES (LES), a comm. and frontier vill. of France, dep. and the most lofty in the Jura, 20 m. N. Geneva, with a custom-house and manufs. of watches. Pop. 1,545.

ROUSSILLON, an old prov. of S. France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees. Perpignan was its cap., as it is of the modern dep. Pyrenees Orientales (E. Pyrenees), with which Roussillon is nearly identical.—II. a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Vienne. P. 1,594.

ROUTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 178.

ROUTOT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Eure, 10 m. E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,101.

ROUVRAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'or, 12 m. W.S.W. Semur. Pop. 1,165.

ROUY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Nievre, 17 m. E. Nevers, with 1,447 inhabitants.

ROVATO, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. W.N.W. Brescia.

ROVERBELLA & ROVERCHIARA, two mkt. towns of Lombardy.—I. deleg. and 8 m. N. Mantua.—II. deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. —*Rovere* is a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 15 miles S.E. Aquila.

ROVEREDO (Germ. *Rovereith*), a town of the Tyrol, on the frontiers of Austrian Italy, cap. circ., on the Lens, near its junction with the Adige, 13 m. S.W. Trent. Pop. (1845) 8,000. It is well built, and commanded by a strong castle. It has a gymnasium, an English conventual establishment, and a seminary, with a public library, silk mills, and manufs. of leather and tobacco.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, S. the Alps, on the Moesa, 5 m. E.N.E. Belinzona.

ROVIGNO, or TREVIGNO, a seaport town of Illyria, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 m. S.S.W. Trieste. It is situated on a rocky promontory, on the Adriatic, and has two harbours, ship building yards for vessels of 300 tons, manufs. of sail cloth, an extensive tunny fishery, and trade in wine and olives. It has a cathedral, a normal school, and two hospitals. In 1845, 168 ships and 60 fishing boats belonged to the port.

ROVIGO, a town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. deleg., on the Adigetto, here crossed by 4 stone bridges, 38 m. S.W. Venice. Pop. (1845) 9,600. Its walls, in part destroyed, are pierced by 6 gateways, and it has a castle, numerous churches, convents, and charitable institutions, 2 theatres, an academy of arts, and a commission of works for the Polesine district, of which it is the cap. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria. Its trade is unimportant, but it has a large fair in October. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to General Savary.

ROVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, near the Moselle, 15 m. S.S.E. Nancy. It has a model farm established in 1822.

ROW, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Dumbarton, on Loch Gare, a branch of the Clyde, and comprising Helensburgh. Area about 64 sq. m. Pop. 3,717, of whom 226 are in the hamlet of Row. Here are remains of several old baronial castles, and some stone quarries. [HELENSBURGH.]

ROWANDIZ, a fortified town of Turkish Kurdistan, pash. and 75 m. N.E. Mosul, cap. beylik, on an affl. of the Greater Zab. It comprises from 1,000 to 1,300 houses, with a crowded pop., and is encircled everywhere, except on the river side, with a wall flanked by round towers, besides which it has a castle, the residence of its bey. The Rowandiz riv. flows through a deep limestone ravine to the Zab, 10 m. distant. The peak of Rowandiz, Kendilan chain, is 30 m. E.N.E. ward.

ROWBERROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 950 ac. Pop. 369.

ROWDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Devizes. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,095.

ROWDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W. East Harling. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 85.

ROWENSKO, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,564.

ROWER, a vill. and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Barrow, 4 m. N. New Ross. Area of pa. 10,758 ac. Pop. 3,776.

ROWINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 1,046.

ROWLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, East Riding, 4 m. E. South Cave. Area 7,440 ac. Pop. 503.—II. (*Regis*), co. Stafford, 3 m. S.E. Dudley. Area. 3,670 ac. Pop. 11,111.

ROWNER, a pa. and vill. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. S. Fareham. Area 650 ac. Pop. 134.

ROWNO, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., near several lakes, 115 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 9,240.

ROWSLEY (GREAT), a chapelry and tnshp. of

Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 3½ m. S E. Bakewell. Pop. 243. It has a station on the Midland Junction railway.

ROWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6¾ m. N.E. Sleaford. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 206.

ROWZAH, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., N.W. Aurungabad, near the caves of Elora, and having fine remains of Mohammedan and other edifices, includ. the tomb of Aurungzebe.

ROXBORO, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 7½ m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 5,797.

ROXBURGHSHIRE (*Teviotdale, &c.*), an inland and frontier co. of Scotl., having E. and S. the Engl. cos. Northumberland and Cumberland, N. co. Berwick, and W. the cos. Dumfries and Selkirk; on the N.W. it touches the co. Edinburgh. Area 715 sq. m., or 437,600 ac., of which 200,000 are arable, 100,000 in grass, and 157,600 waste. Inhabited houses 8,661. Pop. 46,025. Surface hilly in the S. and W., elsewhere mostly a tolerably fertile plain. Principal rivers the Teviot, which intersects it throughout, and the Tweed in the N. Agriculture has greatly improved within the present century, and large quantities of wheat and green crops are raised. On the hills great numbers of Cheviot sheep are fed. Estates and farms mostly large. Average rent of land (1810) 10*s.* per acre. Coal, lime, marl, and freestone are chief mineral products. Principal manufs. are of woollens. Total annual value of assessed property (1843) 254,180*l.* Its N. part is intersected by the N. British railway and branches. The co. is subdivided into 31 pas. Principal towns Jedburgh, the cap., Kelso, Hawick, & Melrose. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,037. Under the Romans it formed a part of Valentia, and afterwards it was a part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

ROXBURGH, a co. of New S. Wales, enclosed by the cos. Wellington, Philip, Hunter, Cook, Westmoreland, and Bathurst. Area 1,520 sq. m. Pop. 2,853. Surface mntnous., but interspersed with fertile tracts. Rivers are affls. of the Macquarrie. Chief towns Kelso and Rydal. With the co. Wellington it sends one mem. to the legislative assembly.

ROXBURY, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 2 m. S. Boston. Pop. 9,089. An aqueduct from this tnshp. supplies Boston with water.—II. New Jersey, 14 m. N.W. Morristown. Pop. 2,231.

ROXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 339.

ROXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Downham Market. Area 870 ac. Pop. 45.

ROXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,880. Pop. 594.

ROXWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 827.

ROY, a small river of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmanivaig, rises 5 m. E. of the S. end of Loch Oich, flows S.W. ward, and joins the Spean after a course of 16 m. It traverses the vale of Glenroy, famous for its "parallel roads."

ROYALSTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 56 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,667.

ROYALTON, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 8 m. E. Lockport. Pop. 3,549.—II. Vermont, 3 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,917.—III. Ohio, co. Cuyahoga. Pop. 1,051.

ROYAN, a comm. and maritime town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m. S.W. Saintes. Pop. 1,961. It has a small harbour defended by a fort, pilchard and other fisheries, and bathing establishments.—*Royaumont* is a *vill*, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Pontoise, with a cotton factory established in an abbey founded by Louis IX.

ROYBON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 22 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,688, partly engaged in steel works.

ROYDON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Harlow, and with a station on the Eastern cos. railway, 3 m. E. Broxbourne. Area 2,530 sq. m. Pop. 976.—II. co. Norfolk, 1¾ m. W. Diss. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 586.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Area 820 ac. Pop. 174.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 592.

ROYE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Arve, 23 m. E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 3,764. It has manufs. of beet-root sugar, and woollen hosiery. It was formerly fortified, and has sustained 11 sieges.—*Royere* is a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, 23 m. S. Gueret. P. 2,541.

ROZENBURG, a fertile isl. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Length 6 m., breadth 1½ m.

ROZOY, or ROSAY, several comms. and small towns of France.—I. (*en Brie*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Melun. P. 1,513. It is enclosed by walls, and planted with trees.—II. (*sur Serre*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Laon. Pop. 1,695.

ROYSTON, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Cambridge and Herts, 13 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 320 ac. Pop. 2,002. The town, situated among chalk downs, is built of brick; it has a venerable church, originally part of a priory; a union workhouse, and market-house, under which a curious ancient cave has been discovered. Mkt. (for corn and malt) Wednesday.—II. a pa., co. York, W. riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Barnsley, and with a station on a branch of the N. Midland railway, 16½ m. N.N.W. Rotherham. Area 12,710 ac. Pop. 4,341. It has an endowed school, and other charities.

ROYTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4½ m. S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 5,730, employed in cotton manufs. Coal is raised in the vicinity.

RSHEV-WOLODIMIROV, a town of Russia, gov. and 74 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 15,197. It is very ancient, and has 12 churches, almshouses, salt and corn magazines.

RUABON, a town of N. Wales. [RHUABON.]

RUAD, *Aradus*, a small fortified isl. off the coast of Syria, S.W. Tortosa.

RUAN, several pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. (*Langhorne*), 2½ m. S.W. Tregoney. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 444.—II. (*Major*), 8 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area 2,520 ac. P. 163.—III. (*Minor*), 9 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area 890 ac. Pop. 302.

RUARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.W. Newnham. Area 1,670 ac. P. 858.

RUATAN, or ROATAN, an isl. in the bay of Honduras, formerly belonging to the English, off the N. coast of Central America, lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 86° 19′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 8 m. Pop. 4,000 (?). Surface moderately elevated, well wooded, but in the W. consisting of grassy plains; shores abound with turtles and fish. Near its S. extremity is a good harbour, with batteries erected by the English before abandoning the island.

RUBIANA, a market town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. & 18 m. E. Susa. P. of comm. 3,179.

RUBICON, (Ital. *Il Rubicone*), a riv. of Central Italy, rises on the borders of Tuscany, between Mounts Tiffi and Sarsina, and flows E. to the Adriatic, which it enters 9 m. N.W. Rimini. Length 20 m. On crossing this celebrated stream with his army, Cæsar commenced the civil war which overturned the Roman republic.

RUBIELOS, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Teruel. P. 2,476, who manuf. woollens.

RUBIERA, a town of N. Italy, duchy and 7 m. W.N.W. Modena, on the Secchia, here crossed by a Roman bridge.

RUBIESZOW, or HRUBIESZOW, a town of Poland, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Lublin, cap. co., on an isl. formed by the Hulzwa, affl. of the Bug. P. 1,700.

RUBINSK, or RYBINSK, a large town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap: circ., on r. b., of the Volga, opposite the confl. of the Sheksna. Pop. 30,000. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. Principal edifices are a fine exchange, two cathedrals, numerous other churches and chapels, a large conventual building, a covered exercising ground, an arsenal, the courts of justice, several extensive bazaars, and noble residences, a theatre, orphan & other asylums, several hospitals, almshouses, a house of correction, and various schools. It has breweries, distilleries, salt works, oil and other mills, soap and candle factories, potteries, &c. The chief article of commerce is corn, sent to St Petersburg, Riga, Danzic, Konigsberg, &c. Two large annual fairs are held here. 20,000 barges arrive annually with goods to the value of 250 million rubles. It was destroyed by fire in 1806.

RUBLEVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. W.S.W. Kharkov, on the Merlo. P. 1,500.

RUBTSERA, a market town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, on the Oskol, 10 m. E. Izium. P. 1,500.

RUCKINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.E. Ashford. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 432.

RUCKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.E. Louth. Area 610 ac. Pop. 32.

RUDBAR, or ROODBAR, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, near the strong defile of same name, 35 m. S. Resht, on the Sefid-Rood, by which it exports a good deal of oil, olives, and soap to Asiatic Russia.—II. a vill. and dist. of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Shirvan.

RUDBAXTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N. Haverford-West. Pop. 649.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a pa. of England, co. York, N. riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Stokesley. Area 6,930 ac. Pob. 1,256.

RUDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4¼ m. S. Nottingham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 1,835.

RUDDLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Arkansas, Independence co. Pop. 3,669.

RUDELSTADT a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. S. Leignitz, on the Bober. P. 1,200. There are copper & arsenic mines in its vicinity.

RUDERSWYL, a pa. and vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 13 m. E.N.E. Bern, on the Emme. Pop. 2,256.

RÜDESHEIM, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist., on r. b. of the Rhine, in the Rheingau, opposite Bingen, 15 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,509. The wine of Rudesheim, especially that called *Rudesheim Berg* is nearly equal in quality to Johannisberg. There are 4 anc. feudal castles in the vicinity.

RUDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4¾ m. S.E. Newent. Area 540 ac. Pop. 225.

RUDGELEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Stafford, on the S.W. bank of the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk canal, and on the Trent valley branch of the London and N.W. railway. Area of pa. 7,120 ac. Pop. 2,174. The town, in a vale bounded W. by Cannock chase, is well built, and has an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, annual rev. 350*l.*, almshouses, and other charities, manufs. of felt and hats, chemical works, iron forges, and near it some extensive collieries. Market Tuesday.

RUDGWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Horsham. Area 5,960 ac. Pop. 1,097.

RUDHAM, two pas of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 6¾ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,004.—II. (*West*), 6 m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 490.

RUDKIÖBING, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Langeland, 9 m. S.E. Svendborg. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has some ship-building docks.

RUDNIA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on the Berezina. Pop. 1,600.

RUDNIKI, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. & 15 m. S. Vilna, on the Merechanka. Pop. 1,550.

RUDOLSTADT, a town of Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 18 m. S. Weimar. Pop. (1845) 5,743. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, the usual residence of the prince; a library of 40,000 vols., a gymnasium, a cathedral, and picture gallery. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and porcelain.

RUDOMIN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Vilna, with 1,550 inhabitants.

RUDSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W. Bridlington. Area 5,060 ac. Pop. 541.

RUE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., with a station on the Paris & Boulogne railway, 14 m. N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,124.—II. a river, dep. Cantal, joins the Dordogne, near Bort, after a N.W. course of 25 m.—III. a vill., Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. S.W. Fribourg.—The *Ruecas*, a river of Spain, Estremadura, joins the Guadiana, near Medellin, after a S.W. course of 40 miles.

RUEDA, two small towns of Spain.—I. (*del Almirante*), prov. & 15 m. E.S.E. Leon, on the Esla.—II. (*de Medina*), prov. & 25 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,501. It has a large trade in wine, raised in its vicinity.

RUEIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of the vine-clad Mont Valerien, near the Seine, 5 m. W. Paris, on the railway to St Germains. Pop. 3,937. Here is the château of Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine.—*Ruelle* is a vill., dep. Charente, 5 m. N.E. Angoulême, with a large cannon foundry. Pop. 1,508.

RUFFEC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on railway from Tours to Bordeaux, cap. arrond., 26 m. N. Angoulême. Pop. 2,734. It has an active trade in cheese, truffles, corn, and chesnuts, and 12 annual fairs. Several councils have been held here.—*Ruffey* is a village, in dep. Jura, arrond. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,452.

RUFFIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S.S.E. Ploermel. Pop. 1,721.—*Ruffigné* is a vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arrond. and 5 m. N.W. Chateaubriant.

RUFFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5½ m. N.N.E. Ormskirk, with a station on the E. Lancashire railway. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 866.

RUFFORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. W. York, Ainsty. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 276.

RUFISQUE, a maritime town of W. Africa, a little E. Cape Verd, and stated to have an active trade with the adjacent fort Goree.

RUGBY, a mkt. town & pa. in centre of Engl., co. Warwick, on the London & N.W. railw., at the divergence of the Trent valley branch, & S. terminus of the Midland railway, & terminus of a branch of the Gt. W. railway, 80 m. N.N.W. London, 29 m. E.S.E. Birmingham, and 43 m. S.S.E. Derby. Area of pa. 2,190 ac. Pop. 4,008. The town, on an eminence S. of the Avon, consists partly of brick, & partly of old timber dwellings.

It has some vestiges of a castle built in the reign of Stephen, an ancient church, and a celebrated public school, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This was rebuilt in 1808 in the Tudor style, and consists mostly of a fine quadrangle with cloisters, an elegant detached chapel; it has about 300 scholars, 50 of whom are on the foundation, an endowment now producing about 5,000*l.* per annum, 14 valuable exhibitions to the universities, and a dependent almshouse. The town has little trade beyond that caused by railway traffic & supply of the school. Mkt. Saturday.

RÜGEN, an isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, of which it forms a circ., separated from the mainland only by a strait from ½ to 2 m. broad. Lat. of lighthouse at its N. extremity 53° 41′ 12″ N. lon. 13°31′ 27″ E. Area 361 sq. m. Pop. 35,000. Coasts abrupt, and deeply indented with arms of the sea. Soil very fertile, and large quantities of corn and cattle are exported to Stralsund. The isl. is well wooded. Fisheries are important. Rügen has no good harbour, but it is a favourite resort for sea bathing. Cap. Bergen. Amongst its antiqs. are mounds termed the Hunnergräber, or tombs of the Huns. The isl., formerly belonging to Sweden, was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

RÜGENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 19 m. N.N.E. Köslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 4,250. It has a castle, two hospitals, and sea-bathing establishments, with manufs. of linen, woollen and sail cloths, distilleries, and docks for building coasting vessels. Its port is small.

RUGLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Rille, 24 m S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,661. It has manufs. of pins and needles.

RUHLA, a vill. of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. S.S.E. Eisenach. Pop. 3,500, on the Ruhe, which separates it into 2 parts, the E. of which belongs to Saxe Coburg, and has 2,120 of the above pop. It has manufs. of iron & steel wares.

RUHLAND, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, on the Elster, 18 m. W.N.W. Hoyerswerda. Pop. 1,430.

RUHR, a river of Prussian Westphalia, after a very tortuous W. course of nearly 130 m. past Arnsberg, Neheim, and Hattingen, joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 m. S. Wesel. [ROER.]

RUHRORT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, on railway to Minden, and at the confl. of the Ruhr with the Rhine. Pop. 3,352. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, steam-ship building docks, and a transit trade.

RUILLÉ, numerous comms. and vills. of France, the prineipal *R.-sur-Loir*, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.S.W. St Calais. Pop. 1,455.

RUINES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cantal, 6 m. E.S.E. St Flour. Pop. 944.

RUISHTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.N.E. Taunton. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 482.

RUISLIP, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. N.E. Uxbridge. Area 6,260 ac. Pop. 1,413. The vill. has an ancient and picturesque church.

RUJANA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,500.

RUKONI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,800.

RULSK, or RYLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Sem, here joined by the Ryls. Pop. 7,000. It has 12 churches, a dist. school, and two annual fairs.

RUM, a mntnous. isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Small Islands, 16 m. N.N.W. Ardnamurchan Point. Length 8 m., breadth 7 m. Area 22,000 ac. Pop. 124. Elevation of Ben-More, 2,300 feet. Soil, moorland, and unprofitable.

RUM, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on l. b. of the Raab, 10 m. S.S.W. Sarvar.

RUMA, a town of Civil Slavonia, co. Syrmia, on an affl. of the Save, 35 m. N.W. Belgrâde. P. 6,170. It has Roman Cath. & Greek churches.

RUMBOLDSWYKE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area 710 ac. P. 324.

RUMBOWE, an inland state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 2° 49′ N., lon. 102° 30′ E., enclosed by Naning, Johole, Salangore. Area nearly 400 sq. m. Estimated pop. 9,000.

RUMBURG, or RAUNEBURG, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 42 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau, cap. a principality belonging to the Princes Leichtenstein. Pop. 4,900. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen, inen, dam ask, and cotton fabrics, & pipe-sticks.

RUMBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Area 960 ac. Pop. 435.

RUMILI, or ROUMELIA, *Thracia*, the metropolitan prov. of the Turkish Empire, at the S.E. extremity of Europe, between lat. 40° & 43° N., and lon. 20° 40′ and 29° E., divided from Asia-Minor on the S.E. by the sea of Marmora, and the straits of the Bosporus and Dardanelles, having W. Macedonia, N. the Balkan separating it from Bulgaria, S. the Ægean, & E. the Black Sea. Estimated area 28,009 sq. m., and pop. 2,200,000. Two mntn. chains, offsets from the Balkan, traverse its surface from N.W. to S.E., bounding the basin of the Maritza, which river drains most part of its centre; these chains terminate in the peninsulas of Gallipoli and Constantinople. It is subivided into the sanjaks of Viza, Kirk-kilissia, Tchirmen, Gallipoli, and besides the towns of those names, it comprises Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopoli, Tartar-Bazardjik, Kasanlik, Selimnia, Eski-saghra, Demotica, and Enos.

RUMILI-HISSAR (or the *Castle of Europe*), a fortress of European Turkey, on the Bosporus, 6 m. N.E. Constantinople, immediately opposite Anatoli-Hissar, or the *Castle of Asia*, & founded by Mohammed II. in 1451. The Rumili-Kawak is a fort 5 m. further N.ward.

RUME, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 5 m. S.W. Tournay, on the French frontier. P. 2,000.

RUMEGIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,730.

RUMFORD, a flourishing township, U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 46 m. W.N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,444.

RUMIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Aube, 14 m. S.W. Rocroy. Pop. 766. The astronomer La Caille was born here in 1713.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, prov. Genevese, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Rhone, 9 m. W.S.W. Annecy. Pop. of comm. (1838) 4,118.—II. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,818.—*Ruminghem* is a comm. & vill., dep Pas-de-Calais, arr. St Omer. P. 1,110.

RUMMELSBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 35 m. E.S.E. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Stiednitz. Pop. 3,120.

RUMNEY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.E. Cardiff. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 305.

RUMSEY, a town of England. [ROMSEY.]

RUMSZISZKI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, on the Niemen, 14 m. E.S.E. Kovno. Pop. 1,600.

RUMWORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bolton. Pop. 1,298.

RUNCORN, a town & pa. of England, co. & 13 m. N.E. Chester, near the head of the Mersey

estuary, and with a station on a branch of the London and N.W. railway. Area of pa. 21,390 ac. Pop. 12,698. The town has docks, valuable stone quarries in the vicinity, and considerable trade arising from its position at the termini of the Bridgewater, Trent & Mersey, & Mersey and Irwell canals. Reg. shipping (1846) 1,372 tons. It is also frequented for sea-bathing. Rev. of charities, including schools, about 230*l.* per ann.

RUNCTON, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3¼ m. S.S.E. Lynn-Regis. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 289.—II. (*South*), 4 m. N.N.E. Market Downham. Area 790 ac. Pop. 144.

RUNGHEN, a vill. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on lake Wirzero, 29 m. S.W. Dorpat. Birthplace of Catherine I., wife of Peter the Great.

RUNGPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, in N.E. part, having N. Sikkim & Bootan, E. Assam, and elsewhere the dists. Mymunsingh, Rajeshaye, Dinagepoor, and Purneah. Area 4,112 sq. m. Pop. 1,214,300. Principal rivers, the Brahamapootra, Teesta, & their affls. Staple products comprise indigo, tobacco, wheat, bamboos, cocoa nuts, silk, and cotton goods, and here are many carpet factories, & upwards of 450 indigo factories. Land rev. (1839-40) 112,473*l.*; total rev. 120,373*l.*—Also, two towns of British India.—I. cap. of above dist., 125 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. Many years ago composed of several distinct villages with about 3,000 houses.—II. the cap. town of Upper Assam, in lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 94° 30′ E., on the Dikho river, enclosed by walls, and having a palace and several mosques.

RUNHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 248.

RUNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Caistor. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 290.

RUNN, a remarkable tract of India. [CUTCH.]

RUNNIE-KA-KOTE, a large fort of Scinde, near the Indus, 45 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

RUNNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area 310 ac. P. 107.

RUNNYMEDE, a beautiful meadow on the S. bank of the Thames, England, co. Surrey, pa. & W. of the town of Egham, and memorable as the place where the barons, in 1215, compelled King John to grant Magna Charta.

RUNSWICK, a hamlet of England, co. York, N. riding, 6¾ m. N.W. Whitby, on the margin of the N. sea, which here forms an inlet called Runswick Bay, capable of admitting some hundred sail of the line, and calculated to be made a harbour of refuge. Pop. chiefly fishermen.

RUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Cromer. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 424.

RUNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. N.W. Rayleigh. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 324.

RUOTI, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 11 m. N.N.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,000.

RUPEL, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Nethe and Dyle at Rumpst, has a N.E. course of 6 m., and joins the Scheldt, 8 m. S.W. Antwerp.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 9 m. S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,600, employed in bleaching, tanning, and a transit trade.

RUPERT RIVER, Brit. N. Amer., enters James' bay, Hudson sea, near its S. extremity, after a W.ward course of 250 m.

RUPPIN (NEW and OLD), two contiguous towns of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam.—I. cap. circ., on the W. side of lake Ruppin, 39 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 9,941. It has a castle, a large & fine church, a council hall, a gymnasium, hospital, prison, barracks, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, tobacco, and chicory. Its trade is greatly facilitated by the Ruppin canal between the Havel and the Rhine.—II. circ. and 2 m. N.E. New Ruppin, with 1,753 inhabitants, mostly employed in fishing.

RUPUNUNY, or RIPUNUNY, a river of British Guiana, and the principal tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 m. from the coast, in lat. 3° N., lon. 58° 12′ W., after a N. course of 250 m. It forms several falls over granite ledges; its waters are turbid, and the veget. on its banks is far less luxuriant than that on the Essequibo.

RUREE, a town of Scinde, on the route between Luckput and Hyderabad, with a magnificent mosque, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

RUREMOND, a town, Netherl'ds. [ROERMOND.]

RURIC ISLES, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Palliser isls., between lat. 15° 10′ and 15° 30′ S., lon. about 151° E. They are wooded, surrounded by coral reefs, & were discov. by Kotzebue in 1816.

RUS, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Jaen, with remains of a Moorish castle. P. 1,917.

RUSA, a town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Moskwa. Pop. 2,500. It is defended by a strong citadel, & has a large salt magazine, and two annual fairs.

RUSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. E.N.E. Reading. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 202.

RUSH, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, pa. Lusk, on a headland projecting into the Irish sea, and with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 14 m. N.E. Dublin. Pop. 1,603. It consists of a main street extending for about 1 m. inland, and of a suburb; and it has a small harbour with a pier and coast-guard station. Chief exports, potatoes.

RUSH, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in E. Indiana. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. 16,454.—Also several townships.—I. New York, on the Genesee, 12 m. S. Rochester. Pop. 1,929.—II. Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co. Pop. 1,039.—III. Pennsylvania, Northumberland co. Pop. 1,028.—*Rush-creek* is a township, Ohio, co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,424.

RUSHALL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. W. Harleston. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 267.—II. co. Stafford, with a station on the N. Stafford railway, 1¾ m. N.E. Walsall. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 1,609.—III. co. Wilts, 3¼ m. S.W. Pusey. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 283.

RUSHBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. St-Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 175.

RUSHBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. W.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 5,620 ac. P. 502.

RUSHDEN, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 5 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 318.—II. co. Northampton, 1½ m. S. Higham-Ferrers. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,311.

RUSHFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 172.

RUSHFORD, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, co. Alleghany. Pop. 1,512.

RUSHMERE, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. 2½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 564.—II. 5 m. S.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 134.

RUSHOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. W.N.W. Bromsgrove. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 155.

RUSHTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.W. Kettering. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 497.—II. (*Tarrant*), co. Dorset, 3½ m. E.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,110 ac. Pop 134.

RUSHULME, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Manchester. Pop. 1,868.

RUSHVILLE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Indiana, 40 m. E.S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 2,146.—II. a vill. of Illinois, 52 m. W.N.W. Springfield. P. 1,000.

RUSKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area 4,750 ac. Pop. 957.

RUSKOI, or KESHAN, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 25 m. N. Gallipoli. It is enclosed by a wall, & said to contain 1,000 houses.

RUSPER, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Horsham. Area 6,750 ac. Pop. 564.

RUSS, a mkt. town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, near the mouth of the Niemen, in the Curische-Haff, 26 m. N.W. Tilsit. Pop. 2,159.

RUSSA (STAROI), a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. S. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Polista. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and has 17 churches, a convent, tanneries, distilleries, and salt-works, producing annually about 150,000 puds of salt.

RUSSELHEIM, a mkt. town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, on the Main, 13 m. W.S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,422.

RUSSEL, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Virginia. Area 1,370 sq. m. Pop. 7,878.—II. a co. in S. of Alabama. Area 885 sq. m. Pop. 13,513.—III. a co. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 4,238.—IV. a tnshp., New York, 192 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,372.

RUSSELVILLE, numerous vills. of the United States, the principal in Kentucky, between Green and Cumberland rivers, 140 m. S.W. Frankfort. Pop. about 1,300.

RUSSIA (EMPIRE OF), is the largest state in the world, extending in Europe, Asia, and America, betw. lat. 47° 30′ & 78° 20′ N., lon. 18° E. to 130° W. Its surface is estimated to comprise 1-30th of the whole superficies of the globe, 1-7th of its land, & more than double the extent of Europe; but it is thinly peopled, the proportion being about one-half of the relative pop. of the globe. The cap. of the whole is St Petersburg. The Russian empire contains a greater number of distinct races than any other country; comprising Slavonians, Lettons, Germans, Caucasians, Jews, Walachians, Greeks, Persians, Indians, Samoyedes, Tartars, Tunguses, and Turks. The established religion of the empire is that of the Greek church, which is estimated to comprise 47,000,000 of the pop., the remainder being Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Reformed Churchmen, Moravians, Mohammedans, Jews, Budhists, &c., or 9-10ths professing Christians, and 1-10th heathens. It is usual to treat of the empire as divided into European, Asiatic, and American Russia, although these divisions are not officially recognised, and several of the govs., as Perm and Orenburg, are partly in Europe and partly in Asia. The relative area and population of the empire, according to the latest estimate, is given in the table at the end. European Russia extends from the N. slope of the Caucasus mntns., lat. 40° 20′, to Lapland, lat. 70° 16′ N.; and, including the kingdom of Poland, from lon. 18° to the W. slope of the Ural mntns., gov. Perm, lon. 60°·45′ E. It is bounded E. by Siberia and the Caspian Sea, S. by Asiatic Russia, the Black Sea, and the Ottoman and Austrian empires, W. by Moldavia, Austria, Prussia, the Baltic, and Sweden, and N. by the Arctic Ocean. The surface of Russia may be considered as one vast plain, enclosed by the Ural mntns. on the E., the Caucasus on the S., and partly by the Carpathians on the W.; it opens to the Caspian Sea on the S.E. and the level countries of N. Germany on the W.; throughout its vast extent, it does not contain a single mntn.; the highest point betw. the Baltic and the Black Sea near Kremenetz, is 1,328 ft. in height; the Baltic provs. have a mean elevation of 1,000 ft. above the Baltic. The centre of the country is occupied by a dome-shaped elevation traversed by the Valdai hills, the average height of which is 800 to 900 ft., and the summit 1,100 ft. above the sea; these sink rapidly to the S.E., where they are lost in marshes. Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe; these form the great N. and S. basins, the water-shed between which is not marked by mountains, but by slightly undulating ground; the *Baltic* receives the Tornea, Kemi, Ulea, Kumo, Neva, Narva, Duna, Niemen, and Vistula; the *Arctic Ocean* receives the Paswig, Kola, Petchora; and, by the White Sea, the Vigo, Onega, Dwina, Mezen; the *Black Sea* receives the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don, and Kuban; the *Caspian Sea*, the Oural, Volga, Kuma, and Terek. In the N. of Russia, there are numerous and extensive lakes; the chief are lake *Ladoga*, the largest in Europe: lake *Oneja*, in the gov. Olonetz; lakes *Saïma*, *Payama*, and *Kolgis* in Finland; *Peïpus* between the govs. Revel, Riga, Pskov, and Petersburg; *Ilmen* in the gov. Novgorod, and *Enara* in Lapland. The smaller lakes *Bielo*, in Novgorod, *Koubinskoe* or *Koubensk* in Vologda, are important for the internal navig. of the empire. The most valuable of the salt lakes is *Elton* in Saratov. Among the numerous islands belonging to the empire, the chief are the group of Novaia Zemlia (new land), in the Arctic Ocean, the archipelago of Spitzbergen which is claimed by Russia, Kalgouf, and Waigatz islands. Geological phenomena, confirmed by history and tradition, warrant the conclusion that a great portion of Central Russia was under the sea at a very recent period. The soil comprises every variety, much of which is unfit for cultivation. The vast region of the *tundras* extending from lat. 64° N. to the N. coast, is a swamp in summer, and is covered with ice for nine months in the year; it only produces moss. S.W. of this, the country for a space of 150,000 sq. m., is covered with forests of pine, larch, and birch. The isthmus of Finland, between the White Sea and the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, a space occupying 500 m. in length, & 400 in breadth, is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks and sand hills; while in the S.E. an immense desert, called a steppe, extends between the Ural and the Volga, estimated to contain 330,000 sq. m.; a portion of it affords tolerable pastures. W. of lon. 46°, a series of salt lakes occupy a hollow space, which probably once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea. This steppe is exposed to the greatest extremes of climate; in winter the thermometer is generally 15° and sometimes 35° below zero, while in summer the heat is upwards of 100° Fahr. From its vast extent, Russia has a great diversity of climate; the plains of the N. exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes. The whole of the N. coast from lat. 66° on the White Sea, S.E. to lat. 62° N., lon. 59° E., has a temp. below the freezing point, & the surface is constantly frozen. Betw. this frozen space & lat. 58° N., the mean temperature varies from 32° to 40°; at St Petersburg, which is within this space, the thermometer in December and January sinks to 22° below zero, while in summer it rises to 85° or 90°. S. of lat. 58°, the mean temperature is between 40° and 55°; the winters are short and severe, summers long and hot. In the interior, S.S.E. and S. winds prevail, while W. and N.W. winds are most common on the coasts. Rain is most abundant in the Baltic provs., where the average annual fall is 15 to 20 in. The amount and frequency decrease in proceeding from

W. to E., and during the long summer of the S. provs., rain very seldom falls. Snow falls early in winter,—the average number of days in the year on which snow falls at St Petersburg, is 70.

Russia produces all the plants common to the best countries of Europe. Corn is raised more than necessary for consumption, and is extensively exported, although agriculture is in its rudest state. Rye is the chief crop, and is very widely raised; the cultivation of barley extends to lat. 67°, and oats to lat. 62° N.; wheat is grown chiefly in the Ukraine. The countries of central Russia, in the upper basin of the Volga, are the most fertile in the empire; and its middle portion, comprising the govs. of Nijnii-Novgorod, Penza, Kasan, & Simbirsk, is called the granary of Russia. Hemp & flax are extensively raised chiefly on the Upper Volga; tobacco is cultivated principally in the Ukraine; excellent grapes are grown in the Crimea, and on the lower course of the Don and Volga, and the manuf. of wine from them has been recently much improved. The forests yield valuable produce, and building timber, tar, pitch, and potash, are widely exported. Black cattle and sheep are extensively reared; tallow and hides are exported in great quantities; sheep-skins form the dress of many of the peasantry, but the wool is of inferior quality. The horses of the S. and central provs. are large, in the N. they are small, those of the Cossack tribes are capable of enduring great fatigue. Camels are kept in large herds by the nomadic tribes in the steppes. The bison is found near the sources of the Narew; the reindeer is confined to the region N. of lat. 66° N.; the elk, wild hog, deer, and hare, are found in the forests of the N.; and the fur-bearing animals are actively hunted. In addition to the birds common to other countries of Europe, the capercailzie is found in the N., and the pelican in the S., on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas; geese and ducks abound in the lakes. Fish is plenty in the rivers, especially in the Volga and the Ural, and in the White Sea and the Sea of Azov. In the Arctic Ocean, on the shores of Novaia Zemlia, the whale and seal are fished. The E. part of Russia is rich in minerals; the two govs. of Orenburg and Perm, and especially the latter, have numerous mines of gold, platinum, and copper; silver does not occur in European Russia; iron abounds in the S. provs. In the mining dists. of the Ural, the pop. is flourishing and industrious; the utmost activity is manifested, forests have been cleared, marshes drained, and the gorges of mountains have been filled with artificial lakes, water being the chief moving power. The mining establishments, whether imperial or private, resemble the manufacturing towns of Europe, and the manufs. of damasked steel equals that of Sheffield or Birmingham. Salt is extensively made in the govs. Perm and Viatka, and in the W., south of Lake Ilmen. Lignite and brown coal occur in S. Russia, in the Crimea, & on the W. of the Ural mountains; the coal field on the Donetz is estim. at 100 m. long, and several feet deep. Coal beds of immense extent were discovered in the gov. Moscow in 1844. Since the time of Peter the Great, the progress of manufs. in Russia has been most rapid. In 1812, there were only 2,332 factories and 119,093 workmen in the empire; in 1828, the number of factories was 5,244, and of workmen 255,414; and in 1839, there were 6,855 factories with 412,931 workmen: they are still rapidly on the increase, and the improvements of their products have been commensurate with their progress. The gov. of Moscow is the centre of manufacturing industry, and next to it are the govs. Vladimir, Tula, Nijnii-Novgorod, Tambov, Kaluga, and Olonetz. The staple manufs. are woollens, silks, linens, cottons, metal wares, soap and candles, besides which the manufs. of glass, paper, porcelain, arms, jewellery, and morocco leather, rival those of the best products of Europe. Most of the articles used by the peasantry are made in the villages, one of which is usually devoted to a single branch of industry. In the kingdom of Poland, the chief manufs. are of woollens, linens, leather, and fur goods. The commerce of Russia is greatly facilitated by its numerous navigable rivers, and its vast and excellent system of canals, by means of which, not only do the Baltic and the White Sea communicate with the Caspian and the Black Sea, but the great lakes & the principal rivers are united into a complete system of inland navigation. There are two great public companies, one instituted 1823, for establishing steam-packets on the Volga, the Kama, and the Caspian Sea; and the other, established 1824, for the steam navigation of the great rivers of the interior, the Black Sea, & the Baltic. The American Commercial Company, created 1797, has establishments in Russian America, and at Moscow, Kazan, Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Kamtschatka. The only railway yet completed is that from Warsaw, by Czenstochau and Cracow, joining the great Austrian and German lines at Kosel; and the great line from St Petersburg to Moscow is now (1850) in progress. Moscow is the centre of internal commerce; and the chief seaports are St Petersburg, with Kronstadt, Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White Sea, Astrakhan on the Caspian, and Odessa on the Black Sea. The principal exports are tallow, hides, hemp, lint, iron, copper, linseed, building timber, wax, potash, train oil, skins, furs, and morocco leather. Imports, wine, cotton, silk, fine woollens, dying materials, tea, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, and machinery. In Russia all power emanates from the emperor or czar, who is head of the church, and whose authority is absolute; all rank is based on the tenure of civil or military office. The nobility are a privileged class, they have great political power, and possess nearly all the land of the country. European Russia is divided into 49 govs. and 12 provs., besides the country of the Don Cossacks, a kind of military republic, the grand duchy of Finland, the kingdom of Poland, and several countries in the Caucasus, Siberia, &c.; some of which are actually, and others only nominally, dependent on Russia. The educational establishments are dependent on the government, and are placed under a minister of public instruction; they consist of district schools, parish, theological, and special schools, which in all amount to about 4,856. In 1844, there were 73 gymnasia with 19,453 pupils; but, besides these there are numerous military & theological academies & seminaries, and great progress in education has been made within the last half century; however, it is estimated that only 1 in 143 of the pop. are under instruction, while in Prussian Saxony, the proportion is 1 in 6. In Poland there were, in 1844, only 10 gymnasia with 4,001 pupils. The university of Warsaw has been suppressed. The army of Russia is maintained at comparatively little expense; the number of effective troops was estimated, in 1846, at 603,000 men. In 1841, the navy comprised 4 ships of the line of 110 guns, 27 of 84, and 19 of 74 guns; 48 frigates,

with steam-packets, corvettes, and gun-boats. In 1846, the revenue of Russia, exclusive of Poland and Finland, was estimated at 354,268,000 paper roubles (25 roubles equal to 1*l.* sterling); and in 1849, the debt was estimated at 326,675,853 roubles, but these calculations are very uncertain. —*Great Russia*, is the N. and middle portion of the empire in Europe, formerly called Muscovy.—*White Russia*, a portion of Lithuania.—*Black Russia*, the W. part of do.—*New Russia*, a region in the S., comprising the territories of the Cossacks.—*Little Russia*, in the S.W.—*Red Russia*, now forms a part of Austrian and Russian Poland (Galicia and Poland), for the govs. into which these now are divided, see table.

Grand Divisions, Governments, and Provs.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. 1846.
NORTH PROVS.		
Archangel, Olonetz, Vologda,	535,964	1,338,600
GREAT RUSSIA.		
St Petersburg, including Lakes & the cap., Novgorod, Pskov, Smolensk, Moscow, Tver, Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijnii Novgorod, Vladimir, Riasan, Tambov, Tula, Kaluga, Orel, Kursk, Voroniej, - -	354,854	21,225,100
BALTIC PROVS.		
Esthonia, Livonia, Kurland,	36,634	1,677,600
WEST RUSSIA (White Russia).		
Vitebsk, Mohilev, and Minsk,	70,464	2,767,200
N.W. RUSSIA (Lithuania).		
Vilna, Grodno, Kowno, Volhynia, Podolia, - - -	112,365	5,834,800
Kiev, Tchernigov, Poltava, Kharkov (or Ukraine), -	80,639	6,237,000
DON-COSSACK COUNTRY,	62,538	704,300
SOUTH, or NEW RUSSIA.		
Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, including Odessa, Taurida, Bessarabia, Caucasus (or Ciscaucasia), Perm, Viatka, Kasan, Simbirsk, Pensa, Astrakan, Saratov, Orenburg, and country of the Ural Cossacks, -	681,549	14,604,100
RUSSIAN FINLAND,	136,000	1,411,952
RUSSIAN POLAND,	49,290	4,857,250
Total of European Russia;	2,120,397	60,706,102
TRANSCAUCASIA, and GEORGIA.		
The Caspian provs., Imeritia, Mingrelia, &c., - - -	84,403	1,625,000
SIBERIA.		
Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, Yakutsk, Okhotsk, Kamtschatka, country of the Tchuktchi, Kirghis steppes, Aleutian, and Kurile islands,	5,393,250	2,937,066
RUSSIAN AMERICA,	371,000	61,000

RUSSIA IN ASIA, embraces Siberia, or the whole of N. Asia, E. of the principal crest of the Ural mountains [SIBERIA]; and the region of the Caucasus, comprising all the countries situated between the Black and the Caspian Seas, forming a great general government, the cap. of which is Tiflis. It is subdivided into 12 provs., and includes several regions which are only nominally subject to Russia, besides many countries which do not recognise the authority of, and are constantly at war with, that power. [CASPIAN, CAUCASUS, DAGHESTAN, GEORGIA.]

RUSSIAN AMERICA, comprises the whole of the continent of N.W. America, W. of lon. 141° W., and a strip on the coast extending S. to lat. 55° N., bounded on the E. by British America, S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean, and N. by the Arctic Ocean; and the following island groups: Prince of Wales island, Duke of York Archipelago, George III. Archipelago, the Kodiak islands, and the Aleutian islands. The principal settlement is *New Archangel*, a small town with 1,000 inhabs., on the island Sitka, the largest of the group of George III., which is called Baranov by the Russians, & was named George III. by Vancouver. It is the seat of the governor of all the establishments of Russian Amer., & has fortifications, magazines, & a governor's residence, all built of wood. The ordinary squadron stationed on its coasts is 2 frigates and 2 corvettes. The Russian American Company, incorporated 1799, for fishing and hunting fur-bearing animals, whose chief establishments are here, have 50 ships of all sizes engaged in the collection & conveyance of peltry. Besides these possessions, Russia has a small colony called Bodega, in California, N. of San Francisco; its port is small, but important for the Russian fur trade.

RUSSIAN POLAND, comprises, besides the kingdom of Poland as established in 1815, the govs. Vilna, Courland, Vitebsk, Moghilev, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Kiev, Podolia, and the prov. Bialystok, formerly composing Lithuania, Samogitia, and the Ukraine.

RUSSIAN TARTARY, comprises the E. part of Europe, and the W. of Asiatic Russia, and forms the govs. Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Pensa, Saratov, Orenburg, and Astrakhan.

RUST, or RUSTH, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Oedenburg, on Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 1,199. It has a brisk trade in wine.

RUSTCHUK, or ROUSTCHOUK, a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on a steep bank of the Danube, 55 m. E. Nicopolis. Pop. 30,000. It is the residence of a bey; has a citadel, numerous small mosques, and some trade; but it is a wretched place, and has not "a single good bazaar or café, or a single respectable edifice of any description."

RUSTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¼ m. E. Little Hampton. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 350.

RUSTON, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 759.—II. (*Parva*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Great Driffield. Area 910 ac. Pop. 172.—III. (*Seo*), co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 440 ac. Pop. 115.

RUSWARP, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Whitby, with a station on the Whitby branch of the York and North Midland railway. Pop. 1,879.

RUTE, *Arialdunum*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 m. S.S.E. Lucena. Pop. 7,840, mostly engaged in agriculture.

RÜTHEN, or RUDEN, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. E.N.E. Arensberg. Pop. 1,950.

RUTHERGLEN (*pron. Ruglen*), a parl. & munic. bor. and pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 3 m. S.E. Glasgow, & on railway. Pop. of pa. 6,513; do. of parl. bor. & town 5,623. It is very anc., & was formerly of importance, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the 12th century; at present it consists chiefly of one well paved street; but, except the pa. church and town-hall, it has no public edifices. Its former considerable trade on the river has been absorbed by Glasgow, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins for Glasgow manufacturers, and in print and dye-works. Corp. rev. (1844) 697*l.* The bor. unites with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Ren-

frew, in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 164.

RUTHIN, or RHUTHYN (the *red fortress*), a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 7 m. S.E. Denbigh, on the Clwyd, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of parl. bor. 3,333. It has an ancient church, formerly collegiate, and an excellent grammar school, with six exhibitions to the university, a hospital for decayed house-keepers, a handsome co. hall and jail, town-hall, race-course, and beautiful remains of a castle, presented by Edward I. to the family of its present owners. Markets, Mond. and Sat. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the co. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1846) 231. It gives title of baroness to Lady Grey de Ruthin.

RUTHVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W. Forfar, on the Isla. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 471.

RUTHWELL, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, with a vill. and station on the Glasgow & Carlisle railway, 9½ m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Area of pa. about 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,032, of whom 162 are in the village. It also contains the vill. Clarencefield, Comlogan castle, and a curious Runic monument.

RUTIGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. W.N.W. Conversano. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a collegiate church. Pop. 5,000.

RUTLAM, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 48 m. W.N.W. Oojein.

RUTLAND, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. part of Vermont. Area 958 sq. m. Pop. 30,699.—Also, several tnships.—I. Vermont, 50 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,708.—II. New York, on Sandy Creek, 158 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,090. Here are remains of Indian fortifications.—III. Massachusetts, 55 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,260.—IV. Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,410.—*Rutland island*, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is immediately E. North Arran.—II. an island in the Bay of Bengal, S. Great Andaman island.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest co. of England, enclosed by cos. Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton, and bounded S.E. by the river Welland. Area 152 sq. m., or 97,500 ac., of which 90,000 are in grass, or arable. Inhabited houses, 4,294. Pop. 21,302. Surface undulating and finely diversified with parks. Its W. part is chiefly under grass, the rest in tillage. Average rent of land (1810) 20*s.* 9*d.* per acre. Annual value of land (1842) 130,935*l.*; do. of all real property, 156,987*l.* Co. revenue (1848) 6,140*l.* It comprises 5 hunds., and 41 pas., in the diocese of Peterborough, and Midland circuit. Chief towns, Oakham and Uppingham. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,924. It gives the title of Duke to the Manners family.

RUTNAGHERRY, two towns of India.—I. presid. and 140 m. S. Bombay, dist. Concan, on the Malabar coast.—II. Mysore, 58 m. S.E. Chittledroog. —*Ruttungur* is a town of N.W. Hindostan, 25 m. E.S.E. Odeypoor.

RUTTUNPOOR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. Berar dom., cap. the fertile dist. Choteesghur, 210 m. E.N.E. Nagpoor, & with many vestiges of former importance.—II. dom. and 40 m. S. Baroda.

RUURLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. S.E. Zutphen, near the marsh of Ruurlo. Pop. of pa. 2,532.

RUVO, a walled town of Naples, prov. & 21 m. W. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, some convents, and a diocesan seminary.

RUYSBROECK, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, with a station on the Paris and Brussels railway, 3¾ m. S.S.W. Brussels.—*Ruysselede* is a market town, prov. W. Flanders, 14 m. S.S.E. Bruges, cap. cant., and having some cotton manufs. and large breweries. Pop. of cant. 6,000.

RUYTON (OF-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 9 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 1,083. Rev. of endowed school 300*l.*

RYAN (LOCH), a bay of Scotl., in its S.W. part, commences at the entrance of the firth of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 m. S.S.E., partly between cos. Ayr & Wigton, but chiefly into the interior of the latter. Aver. breadth about 2 m. It forms a safe and commodious harbour for the largest fleet.

RYARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 431.

RYBINSK, a town of Russia. [RUBINSK.]

RYBNIK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 50 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Rudka. Pop. 2,730. It has manufs. of tobacco and leather.

RYBURGH, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ m. S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 521.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 176. Ryburgh has a station on the Dereham & Fakenham branch of the Eastern Counties railway.

RYDAL, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Grasmere, on the Leven, 2 m. N.W. Ambleside. Pop. 343. It is celebrated for its small but beautiful lake, and was the residence of the late poet Wordsworth, whose picturesque dwelling commands a prospect of great splendour Rydal hall, the seat of Lady de Fleming, is in a park presenting fine forest scenery.

RYDE, a maritime town and watering place of England, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, pa. Newchurch, 5 m. S.W. Portsmouth, from which its white villas, interspersed with foliage, give it a beautiful appearance. Pop. 5,840. It is built on an acclivity rising from the sea. It has a handsome main street, several fine modern terraces, and numerous elegant detached residences, a highly ornamented modern Gothic church, a theatre, assembly rooms, and a wooden pier extending 750 yards into the sea, at which the numerous steamers between Southampton and Portsmouth, land passengers at all states of the tide. The environs abound in delightful scenery.

RYDROOG, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 26 m. S. Bellary. Its port, on an abrupt rock, 1,200 feet in height, contains a ruined palace and some Hindoo temples, other temples, especially one of Krishna, exist in the town, which is of considerable extent.

RYE, a parl. and munic. bor., cinque port, town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Rother, about 2 m. from its mouth in the English channel, and on the line of the Hastings and Dover railway, 10 m. W.N.W. Hastings, and 62¾ m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 2,480 ac. Pop. 4,031. Pop. of parl. bor. 7,667. It is built on a rock on the edge of an extensive marsh. Houses mostly old, but respectable. Chief structures are the remains of its ancient walls and gates, a large cruciform church of Norman and early English architecture, grammar school, town-hall and market-house, a castle built by William de Ipres in the 12th century, and now faced with a battery, and used as a jail, a public library, and small theatre. The town stood anciently on the sea. The present harbour is formed by a new canal admitting vessels of 200 tons. Exports wool, corn, timber, bark, and hops. Imports coal & manuf. goods. Customs rev. 2,093*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Reg. shipping 4,234 tons. Market, Wednesday. It is head of a poor-law union. The bor., now including Winchelsea, sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 574. Corp. rev. (1848) 776*l.*

RYE, two tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, on the Byram, 24 m. N.E. New York. Pop. 1,803.—II. New Hampshire, 6½ m. S. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,205.

RYEBAUGH (*Rai Bagh*, the "Rajah's garden"), a town of S. India, dom. and 85 m. S.S.E. Sattarah, cap. dist., near the Kistnah.

RYEGATE, a town of England. [RIEGATE.]

RYEGATE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 25 m. E.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,223.

RYEGHUR, two towns of Brit. India.—I. presid. and 65 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, with a strong fort, taken by the British in 1818.—II. presid. Bengal, prov. Gundwana, 50 m. N.W. Sumbhulpoor.

RYEPOOR, a town of Central India, Berar dom., 150 m. E. Nagpoor. At the end of the last century it was reported to have 3,000 huts, and a stone fort, but we have no report of its present condition.

RYHALL, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 10½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 678.

RYLSK, a town of Russia, gov. & 62 m. W.S.W. Koursk, on the Sem. Pop. 7,000. It has numerous churches, and two large annual fairs.

RYMANOV, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. W. Sanok.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 193.

RYMENHAM, and RYMPS, two vills. of Belgium; the former, prov. Antwerp, 5 m. E.S.E. Mechlin; the latter, prov. Limbourg, 6 m. N.E. Tongres.

RYP, and RYSBERGEN, two vills. of the Netherlands; the former in N. Holland, 13 m. N. Amsterdam; prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. S.W. Breda.

RYPIN, a town of Poland, prov. and 39 m. N.N.W. Plock, on an affl. of the Drewenz. Pop. 2,080. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has comb, leather, and woollen cloth factories.

RYSSEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 23 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,700.

RYSWICK, or RYSWYK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. S.E. the Hague. Pop. 2,324. The famous peace concluded here in 1697 between France on the one part, & Germany and England, Spain and Holland on the other, is commemorated by a pyramidal monument.

RYTHER-WITH-OZENDIKE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Selby. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 354.

RYTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, S. of the Tyne, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 6 m. E. Newcastle. Area 12,420 ac. Pop. 2,589. Here are a Wesleyan chapel, 13 daily schools, and national schools. Scenery around is beautifully picturesque. Coal and iron are found here, and the pa. has large iron works. —II. co. Salop, 3½ m. S.E. Shiffnall. Area 960 ac. Pop. 195.—III. (*On-Dunsmoor*), co. and 9½ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 534, partly employed in ribbon manufs.—IV. (*Woodside*), a tnshp., co. Durham, pa. Ryton, 8 m. W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,059, employed in collieries.

RZESZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Wislok, 43 m. E Tarnov. Pop. 4,494, half of whom are Jews. It is well built, and has a gymnasium, a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth and linens.

S

For names not inserted under S, see the letters C and Z.

SAADEH, a town of Arabia. [SADA.]

SAAL, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 6 m. E.S.E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,068. Near it are mineral springs, and a church resorted to in pilgrimage.

SAALBURG, a town of Germany, princip. Reuss, lordship and 30 m. S.W. Gera, cap. on the Saale. Pop. 1,207.

SAALE, three rivs. of Germany.—I. (*Frankische Saale*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, joins the Main at Gemünden, after a S.W. course of 70 m.—II. (*Sachsische*, or *Thuringische Saale*) rises in Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. S.W. Hof, flows very tortuously N. through the Saxon duchies, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, &c., and joins the Elbe, 18 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Total course 212 m., navigable for large vessels from the Elbe to Halle.—III. (*Salzburger Saale*, or *Saala*), Upper Austria & Bavaria, flows N.W. past Lofer and Reichenhall, and joins the Salza 4 m. N.W. Salzburg. Total course 70 m.

SAALFELD, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. princip., on l. b. of the Saale, 41 m. E. Meiningen. Pop. 4,369. It has an old castle, with manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, tobacco, chicory, potash, vinegar, gunpowder, and leather, and a considerable cattle trade. Near it are some iron mines. Here Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated and killed by the French in 1806.—*Alt-Saalfeld* is a vill. immediately on the opposite side of the Saale.—*Saalfelden* is a market town of Upper Austria, on the Saale, 28 m. S.S.W. Salzburg. *Pop. 1,222.*

SAALFELD, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 71 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Maringsee. P. 2,000.

SAANE (Fr. *Sarine*), a river of Switzerland, cants. Bern and Freiburg, after a N. course of 65 m., joins the Aar, 10 m. W.N.W. Bern. It is navigable from the Aar to Freiburg for boats.

SAANEN (Fr. *Gessenay*), a mkt. town of Switzerland, cant. and 32 m. S.W. Bern, cap. dist. on the Upper Saane. It is celebrated for Gruyere cheese. Pop of pa. 3,300.

SAAR (Bohem. *Zdiar*), a town of Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Iglau. Pop. 2,962.—II. a riv. of France & Prussia. [SARRE.]

SAARDAM, a town of Holland. [ZAANDAM.]

SAARBRÜCK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.S.E. Treves, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Saar, here crossed by a stone bridge connecting it with its suburb St Johann. Pop. (1846) 8,624. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth.

SAARBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 11 m. S.S.W. Treves, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Saar, at the influx of the Leuk. Pop. 2,060.

SAAR-LOUIS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of France, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Treves, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Sarre. Pop. 4,380. It was founded by Louis XIV., was strongly fortified by Vauban. It belonged to France till 1815, and forms an important border fortress. It has manufs. of arms, with lead and iron mines in its vicinity. Birth-place of Marshal Ney.

SAAR-UNION BONQUENOM, or SAARE-WERDEN, a comm. and *town of France, dep. B. Rhin*, 18 m. N.W. Saverne, on the Sarre. Pop. 4,257.

SAARN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,320.

SAARWELLINGEN, a mkt. town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 29 m. S.S.E. Treves. Pop. 1,457.

SAATZ (Boh. *Zatecz*), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Eger, here crossed by a handsome iron chain suspension bridge, 43 m. W.N.W. Prague. Pop. 4,990. It is enclosed by walls, & has a collegiate church, a capuchin monastery, & a gymnasium, with a trade in wines and hops.

SABA, one of the Dutch W. India islands, 18 m. N.W. St Eustatius, of which it is a dependency. Area 15 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 1,617. It is inaccessible except on its S. side.

SABADELL, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 4,720. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, and paper.

SABANJAH, a town and small lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia. The town (anc. *Sophon*), 20 m. E. Ismid, is "a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses & 2 mosques." On its E. side is the lake, an oval basin, about 6 m. in length, & 3 or 4 m. in breadth.

SABARA, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, cap. comarca, on rt. b. of the Rio-Velhas, 2,300 ft. above the sea, 40 m. N.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. (1845) 5,000. The town of Sabara received the title of "most faithful" in 1832, and was elevated to the rank of a city in 1843.

SABATHOO, a small town of N. W. India, 30 m. S.S.E. Belaspoor, on the Sutleje, and formerly a station for a Gorkha battalion.

SABBIONETTA, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 18 m. S.W. Mantua. Pop. (with dist.) 7,000. It has a castle, and was the cap. of a principality given by Napoleon to his sister Pauline, in 1806.

SABBOE, a petty town of Norway, stift and 27 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on the E. shore of *Sälboesoe*, a lake 20 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, & which discharges its waters by the Nid, N.W. into Trondhjem fiord, at Trondhjem.

SABERMUTTY, a riv. of W. Hindostan, rises in the Odeypoor dom., flows S.W. into the Bombay presid., past Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay, by a wide mouth, 15 m. W. Cambay. Total course 200 m.

SABINA, an old prov. of the Pontif. Sta., Central Italy, now comprised in the comarca di Roma, and delegs. Rieti and Spoleto.

SABINAS, a river of the Mexican confederation, deps. Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, joins the Rio Grande del Norte. On it is the vill. Sabinas.

SABINE RIVER, U. S., N. Amer., forms for nearly 180 m. N., the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas, and enters the head of Sabine Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. in length by 13 m. across, having a bar at its mouth, with 8 or 9 ft. water. The riv. is navigable by steam-boats for a great part of its course.

SABIONCELLO, a mntnous. peninsula of Dalmatia, circ. & 25 m. N.W. Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic to between the islands Curzola and Lesina. Length 43 m., average breadth 4.

SABIOTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,652.

SABLÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confl. with the Erve, and here crossed by a bridge of black marble, 27 m. W.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 4,301, who manuf. gloves, and trade in marble, quarried in the vicinity.

SABLE ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, is 90 m. S.E. Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 59′ N., lon. 59° 47′ W.—*Cape Sable Island* is off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SABLE RIVER, U. S., New York, enters Lake Champlain on its W. side, after a course of 45 m.

SABLES-D'OLONNE (LES), a comm., town, and seaport of France, cap. arrond., on the Bay of Biscay, 21 m. S.W. Napoleon-Vendee. Pop. (1846) 5,686. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula, and partly on an elevated rock, with a port for vessels under 150 tons, and an active pilchard fishery.—*Sablonville* is a vill. of France, a N.W. suburb of Paris, adjoining the new fortifications.

SABRAO, or ADENARA, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, in lat. 8° 17′ S., lon. 123° E., N. of Solor and W. of Lomblem, & separated W. from Flores by the Strait of Flores. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 18 miles.

SABRES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2,524.

SABRIDGEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10½ m. E.N.E. Hertford, with a station on the N. and E. counties railway, 28½ m. N.E. London. Area 6,470 ac. Pop. 2,394.

SABRINA, a volcanic island of the Azores, which in 1810 was thrown up to the height of 400 feet above the sea, near St Michael, but which has been wholly submerged.—*Sabrina-Land*, Antarctic Ocean, is an undefined tract seen by Balleny in 1839, in lat. 75° S., lon. 117° E.

SABYNINA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Koursk, 16 m. N.N.E. Bielgorod. Pop. 1,000.

SABZAWAR, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 65 m. W. Nishapoor. It is 2½ m. in circ., populous, and has a citadel and a good bazaar. Its vicinity consists of open downs, bare of wood, but said to produce quantities of corn.

SACAPULAS, a market town of Central Amer., state and 110 m. N.W. Guatemala.

SACATECOLUCA, a town of Central America, state and 28 m. S.E. San Salvador, on the low coast of the Pacific, at the foot of a volcano of same name, remarkable for its grottos and hot springs. Pop. 5,000.

SACATEPEC, a town of Central Amer., state Guatemala, cap. a dep. stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W. Guatemala. Pop. 3,000.

SACCATOO, or SAKATU, a large and populous town of Central Africa, Houssa, on an affl. of the Quorra, in lat. 13° N., lon. 6° E. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and entered by 12 gates. In its centre is a large square, with a royal residence, & it has several mosques, manufs. of blue cloth, & trade with the countries from Ashantee to Tripoli, from which latter it receives raw silk, glass wares, and perfumery. Here the traveller Clapperton died 13th April 1827; he was buried at the vill. Jungari, distant 5 m. S.E.

SACCO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 6 m. W. Diano. Pop. 1,800.—II. a river, Pontif. Sta., after a S.W. course of 40 m. joins the Garigliano, 4 m. S. Frosinone.

SACEDON, *Thermida*, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S.E. Guadalaxara, near the Tagus. Pop. 2,875. It has a royal palace, barracks, and saline baths, frequented from June to September.

SACHSA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 48 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, at the ft. of the Harz. P. 1,708.

SACHSEN, Germany. [SAXE—SAXONY.]

SACHSENBERG, a town of Germany, principality Waldeck, 11 m. S.S.W. Corbach. Pop. 1,000.

SACHSENBURG, a market town of the Austrian empire, Illyria, circ. and 27 m. N.W. Villach, on the Drave, defended by 3 castles. In the vicinity are numerous Roman antiquities.

SACHSENHAGEN and SACHSENHAUSEN, 2 towns of Germany.—I. Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 15 m. N.E. Rinteln. Pop. 1,680.—II. principality and 3 m. N.W. Waldeck. Pop. 946.

SACHSLEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unter-

walden, on the E. bank of the Lake of Sarnen, 2 m. S.E. Sarnen. In its pa. church is buried the canonized Swiss hero Nickolas von der Flue.

SACILE, a town of Austrian Italy, gov. delcg. & 38 m. N.N.E. Venice, cap. dist., on the Livenza, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4,600.

SACKER, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Sangur, and Nerbudda territory, 34 m. W.S.W. Jubbulpoor.

SACKETTS HARBOUR, a vill. & port of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Black River Bay, an inlet at the E. end of Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,000. It has an excellent harbour, a ship yard, and U. S. barracks. Reg. shipping (1846) 3,637 tons.

SACO, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, and Maine, enters the Atlantic, 24 m. S.W. Portland, after a S.E. course of 100 m. Its navigation is impeded by falls, which afford water power for numerous mills.—II. a township and port, Maine, on this river, 6 m. from its mouth, with 4,408 inhabitants, some handsome dwellings, a fine beach, coasting and timber trade, and various mills and factories.

SACOMB, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ware. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 325.

SACRAMENTO, the principal riv. of Upper California, rises near lat. 42° 40′ N., lon. 118° 20′ W., flows S.S.E. between the Rocky mntns. and another range parallel to the coast, & in lat. 38° 10′ N. unites with the San Joachim from the S. to pour an united stream into the Bay of San Francisco. Total length 480 m., for 150 m. of which from the sea it is navigable for boats, and for vessels to New Helvetia 50 m. from its mouth, & where it is 800 feet across. Its banks in the lower part are marshy, in the upper part rather barren, but its valley has lately become famous for the abundance of gold found along the main stream and its affls. Los Plumas, Americanos, and Muskulunnes rivers. [CALIFORNIA.]—*Colonia del Sacramento* is a small seaport town of Uruguay, on the estuary of the Plata, S. Amer., nearly opposite Buenos Ayres.

SACRIFICIOS, a small island of the Gulf of Mexico, 3 m. E. Vera Cruz, and sheltering a good anchorage for shipping.

SADA, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 145 m. N. Sana. Principal edifices, a large castle and a fine mosque.—II. a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. E. Coruña, on the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 1,912.

SADAO, a river of Portugal. [SALDAO.]

SADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. N.W. Market Harborough. Ac. 1,050. P. 279.

SADDLE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 846.

SADDLEBACK, a mntn. in Cumberland, Engl., 4½ m. N.E. Keswick. Elev. 2,787 feet. A mntn. of the U. S., Massachusetts, and an isl. in Hudson Strait, British N. America, have the same name.

SADDLE ISLAND, several islets of the China Sea.—*Saddlehead* is the N. extremity of Achil island, W. Ireland; and *Saddle Peak*, a mountain, Great Andaman Island, Bay of Bengal.

SADDLEWORTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Rochdale, 11 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield, between which place and Staley bridge it has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Pop. 16,829, extensively employed in manufs. of woollens. It is a wild tract, extending over an area of 7 m. in length and 5 m. in breadth, & intersected by the Huddersfield canal.

SADDUKEEN, an island of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, W. Asia, N. of Zeylah.

SADO, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. Niphon. Estimated area 720 sq. m. It is fertile, populous, and produces gold.

SADRAS, a maritime town of India, dist. Chingleput, near the mouth of the Palaur, 40 m. S.S.W. Madras. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, & was of commercial importance, but has decayed.

SADREE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 50 m. S.E. Odeypoor.

SADSBURY, three townships of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. 37 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,292.—II. 16 m. S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 2,093.—III. co. Crawford. Pop. 2,441.

SÆBYE, or SÄBYE, a small seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, on the Kattegat, off the island Lessoe. Pop. 800.

SAEFVAR-AN, a river of Sweden, læn Umea, after a S.E. course of 100 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 m. E. Umea.

SAELICES, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. W.S.W. Cuenca, on the Jiguela. Pop. 2,010.

SAENS (ST), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Arques, 18 m. N.N.E. Rouen. Pop. 1,816.

SÆTER, or SÆTHER, a town of N. Sweden, læn and 18 m. S.S.E. Fahlun. Pop. 572. Near it are important iron mines.

SAFED, a town of Palestine, pash. Acre, 12 m. N.N.W. Tabaria. It was lately a thriving town of 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a Gothic castle, but it was wholly ruined by an earthquake, January 1st 1837, which destroyed 5,000 of its population.

SAFFAGI, an isl., Red Sea. [JAFFATINE ISLS.]

SAFFELAERE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. of pa. 2,650.

SAFFI, AZAFFI, or ASFI, *Safia*, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, prov. and 107 m. N.W. of Marocco. Pop. 12,000, including about 3,000 Jews. It is situated in a sterile ravine, enclosed by massive walls, and it has a palace, and near it a small fort. Its roadstead is safe only in summer. It belonged to the Portuguese from 1508 till 1641, and was formerly an emporium for the trade with Europe, but it declined with the rise of Mogadore.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, a munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Essex, 24 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford, and 2 m. from the Newport station of the N. and E. counties railway. Area of bor. and pa. 7,400 ac. Pop. 5,111. It is built around the foot of a tongue of land, on which is the church, a conspicuous and handsome edifice, containing a fine altar-piece. Town neat, and has a spacious market-place, a good town-hall, a grammar school, with an exhibition to Queen's college, Cambridge, numerous charities, some commerce in malt, barley, and cattle, and an extensive retail trade. Saffron was formerly raised in large quantities near it, whence its name. Lord Braybrooke's seat, Audley End, is immediately W. the town. Corp. revenue (1848) 671*l.*; expenditure 619*l.* Market, Saturday. It is a polling-place for the co., and the head of a poor-law union, extending over 105 sq. m. Near it are the remains of a castle.

SAGALASSUS, Asia Minor. [BOODROOM.]

SAGALIN OOLA and SAGLIEN. [SAGHALIN.]

SAGAN, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. princip., reg. and 48 m. N.W. Leignitz, on right bank of the Bober, and on railway from Berlin to Glogau. Pop. (1846) 6,696. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a castle, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic and Lutheran schools, three hospitals, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, printed cottons, sealing wax, and glass wares; trade in corn and cattle. The Prussians were defeated here by the Russians in 1759.—*Sagard*, is a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the isl.

Rügen, reg. and 23 m. N.E. Stralsund, with 653 inhabitants, and a medicinal spa.

Sagg-Harbour, a port and township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on a bay of same name, at the E. extremity of Long Island. Pop. about 3,500, employed in the whaling and coasting trade, and in the manuf. of salt. Reg. shipping (1840) 20,405 tons.

Sagh-Ipoly, a market town of Hungary, co. Honth, on the Ipoly, 32 m. S.S.W. Altsohl. Pop. 1,350.—II. a vill. in the co., and 8 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 3,683.

Saghalin, Sagalin, or Tarrakai, a long and narrow island off the E. coast of Asia, between lat. 46° and 54° 30′ N., and lon. 141° 50′ and 144° E., separated from the mainland by the Gulfs of Tartary and Saghalin, and S. from Yesso by the Strait of La Perouse; its N. part belonging to the Chinese, and the S. to the Japanese. Estim. area 47,500 sq. m. Surface in the S. mountainous, in the N. level and sandy, but its interior is little known. Its inhabitants subsist mostly by fishing.—*Saghalin River.* [Amour.]

Saghalin-Oola, a town of Manchooria, generally considered its cap., on the Amour, lat. 50° N., lon. 127° E. It is stated to be rich and populous, and to have a large trade in furs, but it has not been visited by Europeans.

Saghur, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, 33 m. S.E. Teary.

Saginaw, a bay, river, co., and township of the U. S., N. America, state Michigan. The river flows N. to Saginaw Bay, an inlet of Lake Huron, 60 m. in length, by 30 m. across, containing many islands, and navigable for ships of any burden. The co. has an area of 1,631 sq. m. Pop. 892. The township, cap. co., is on the river, 20 m. from its mouth. Pop. 837.

Sagoarema, a maritime vill. of Brazil, prov. and 45 m. E. Rio de Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Sagoarema.

Sagres, a small fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on a peninsula of the S. coast, 4 m. S.E. Cape St Vincent. It was founded in 1416 by the celebrated Prince Henriquez of Portugal, who here established a school of navigation, and fitted out discovery expeditions.

Saguenay, or Saghuny, a large river of Lower Canada, and one of the principal tributaries of the St Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters, 120 m. N.E. Quebec, in lat. 48° 6′ N., lon. 69° 38′ W., and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St John. Total course, 100 m. It flows between precipitous heights, and in its upper part forms numerous cataracts, and is frequently from 2 to 3 m. across. In its lower part it is less wide, but very deep; and large ships ascend it, more than 60 m., to load with deals and timber from the few settlements along its banks.

Saguny, a market town of Russia, gov. Voroniej, 20 m. W.N.W. Pavlovsk. Pop. 1,000.

Sagur, British India. [Saugur Nerbudda.]

Sagy, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, arrond. Louhans. P. 2,649.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. E.S.E. Leon, with 2,312 inhabitants, the remains of a castle and other fortifications, and a famous Benedictine abbey, in which are the tombs of Alphonso vi. and his five wives. It has many mills, and manufs. of woollens and linens.

Saham-Tony, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.W. Watton. Area 4,570 ac. P. 1,217.

Sahara, or the Great Desert (Arab. *Zahra*), a vast region of N. Africa, extending between lat. 16° and 33° N., and lon. 17° W. and 23° 10′ E. Bounded E. by Egypt & Nubia, S. by Senegambia and Nigritia, W. by the Atlantic, and N. by Barbary. It consists of an elevated table land, covered with large blocks of stone, hard baked earth, gravel, and loose sand; and in many places it is encrusted with salt. It is the greatest desert on the globe, but numerous oases and habitable spots are scattered over its surface, the largest of which are Gadames & Tuat. It is traversed in many directions by caravan routes; travellers on which, undergo the most intense sufferings from thirst, and from exposure to the *simoom*, or hot dry wind from the S. and E., which usually lasts 10 or 12 hours; during its continuance the air is impregnated with fine sand, and the sun is barely perceptible. Rain appears to fall in torrents at intervals of 5, 10, or 20 years, and many places of the desert bear evidence of its action even for a much longer period. The heat is excessive during the summer, but in winter the evenings are cool, and during night frequently cold. Palm trees grow on the borders of the Sahara, and the chief products of its oases are dates and gums.

Saharunpoor, India. [Seharunpoor.]

Sai, a large town of Senegambia, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, between Sego and Yamina.

Saiansk, a fortified post of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, 70 m. S. Abakansk. About 90 m. further S. are the Saiansk mountains, forming a part of the frontier between the Russian and Chinese empires.

Said, is the name of Upper Egypt, and in the time of the historian Abulfeda, was applied to all Egypt S. of Old Cairo, but the N. half of this region is now called Vostani.

Saida, or Sayda, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 17 m. S.S.E. Freiberg. Pop. 1,165.

Saida, *Sidon*, a maritime town of Syria, pash. Acre, on the N. side of a steep promontory, extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 33° 34′ N., lon. 35° 21′ E., 18 m. S. Beyrout. Pop. 6,000, principally Mohammedans and Greeks. It is badly laid out, but it contains many good houses, several large inns, and well supplied bazaars, & its vicinity abounds with orchards and plantations. It is defended by a castle, built in the time of the crusades, and its peninsular site is shut off from the mainland by walls kept in repair. Its harbour was, in the 16th century, rendered unfit for any but small vessels, and its commerce has declined commensurately with the rise of Beyrout; yet it has still some trade in silk, fruit, oil, and gall nuts. The original city of Sidon, some traces of which are supposed to exist about 2 m. inland, was a city of the highest antiquity, & is called the "great Zidon" in Joshua, & is mentioned by Homer. It was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre, but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era.

Saighton, or Saughton-on-the-Hill, a township of England, co. and 4 m. S.E. Chester, pa. St Oswald. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 313.

Sai-gon, a city and river port of Assam, Further India, cap. and chief commercial emporium of its S. prov. Tsiampa, on the river of Sai-gon, 35 m. from the China Sea, lat. 10° 47′ N., lon. 106° 45′ E. Pop. has been estimated at 180,000, including many Chinese. It consists of two towns, connected by a straggling suburb; Pingeh, with the citadel, is on the W. side of the Sai-gon; the commercial town on a tributary stream, navigable for large boats. It is regularly built, and intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone and brick-work. Houses mostly of earth, of one storey, & thatched with palm leaves. The citadel, fortified in a

European fashion, contains barracks, officers' quarters, and the governor's residence. Sai-gon has a naval yard and arsenal, where some good junks have been built, a royal palace, and large rice magazines. It communicates with the Menam-kong (Camboja) by a canal, 23 m. in length, and has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam and China. Markets are well supplied with provisions, especially fish, and the environs are fertile and carefully cultivated.

SAIHUR, a town and strong fortress of Hindostan, dom. and about 68 m. from Jeypoor.

SAILIM, or SACERAM, a town of Chinese Turkestan, prov. Khoten. Pop. 2,000.

SAILLANS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. 1,943, employed in silk throwing and spinning.

SAILOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 35 m. N.N.E. Aurungabad.

SAIMA (LAKE), the largest lake of Finland, læn and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 20′ N., lon. 28° E. Shape very irregular; length, N. to S., 45 m., greatest breadth 30 m. It contains many isls., is connected N.ward with numerous other lakes, & discharges its surplus waters on the S.E. by the Woxen, into Lake Ladoga.

SAINGHIN, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille.—I. (*en Melantois*). Pop. 1,646.—II. (*en Weppes*). Pop. 2,019.

SAIN-KALEH (improperly *Sienkullah*), a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist., near the junction of two branches of the Jaghatu, 92 m. S.S.E. Tabriz, at the foot of an artificial mound of high antiquity, crowned by a strong modern fort.

SAINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant, 19 m. N. Laon. Pop. 1,793.—II. a comm., dep. Somme, 5 m. S.E. Amiens. P. 845.

SAINSK, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 50 m. S.W. Menzelinsk, on the Sai. P. 1,500.

SAINTBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 1,860. P. 133.

SAINTES, *Mediolanum*, a town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Charente-Inf., 38 m. S.E. La Rochelle, on the l. b. of the Charente. Pop. (1846) 7,969. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and it is ill-built, but has a fine cathedral, & a comm. college, with a library of 25,000 vols. It has a tribunal of commerce, and an extensive trade in brandy, made in its vicinity, and called Cognac. It has several Roman remains, comprising a triumphal arch, and the ruins of an amphitheatre and a circus. It was cap. of the old prov. Saintogne. St Louis defeated the English here in 1242.

SAINTES (LES), some small islands of the French W. Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area 5 sq. m. Pop. 1,100. Products comprise manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and poultry. Amongst them is one of the best roadsteads in the W. Indies. They were discovered by Columbus, 4th November, 1495.

SAINTFIELD, or TULLAGHNANOEVE, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 9 m. S.S.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 13,334 ac. Pop. 6,247; do. of town, 909. It has a thriving trade in linens, calicoes, corduroys, and other fabrics.

SAINTOGNE, an old prov. of France, in the W. of which the cap. was Saintes; it now forms the greater portion of the dep. Charente-Inf., and parts of those of Charente and Deux-Sevres.

SAIREE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, in Bundelcund, 27 m. N.W. Bandah.

SAIS, a ruined city of Egypt, the remains of which are in the Delta, on E. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 20 m. W. Mehala-el-Kebir.

SAISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 14 m. N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,761.

SAITTÆ (mod. *Sides-kaleh*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which, N.W. Ala-Shehr (Philadelphia), consist of tombs & temples.

SAIYADAWALA, a walled town of the Punjab, near rt. b. of the Ravee, N.E. Chouchuck. It has a strong earthen fort.

SAJO, a river of N. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 m. N.W. Dobsina, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Hernad at Onod. Length 80 miles.

SAJTENY, a vill. of E. Hungary, on the Maros, 22 m. W.S.W. Arad. Pop. 4,532.

SAK, a large and populous Tartar vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, near the W. coast of the Crimea, 12 m. E.S.E. Eupatoria. Near it is the Lake of Sak, which during summer is much frequented for its mud baths.

SAKAII, one of the 5 principal cities of Japan, island Niphon, on the Gulf of Osaka, 40 m. S.W. Miako. It has extensive copper and iron works.

SAKAING, a town of Burmah, and lately its cap., on the N. side of the Irrawadi, opposite Ava.

SAKARIA, or SAKARIYAH, *Sangarius*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises S. of Angora, & after a rapid N.E. and N. course, estimated at 230 m., enters the Black sea 90 m. E.N.E. Constantinople.

SAKAYT, or SEKKET, a large mining village of Egypt, in the S.E., having the remains of a temple with Greek inscription. A few miles N.E.ward are the ancient, and now abandoned, emerald mines of Jeb-el-Zabara.

SAKKA, the principal commercial emporium of Enarea, a country S. of Abyssinia, and stated to be on the river Gibbi, near lat. 8° N., lon. 37° E.

SAKKARA, a vill. of Egypt, on l. b. of the Nile, 12 m. S. Ghizeh, remarkable for its pyramids.

SAKMARA, a river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural mntns., flows mostly S., & joins the Ural, 18 m. W. Orenburg. Length 350 miles.

SAL, or SEL, one of the Cape Verd isls., N.N.W. Boavista. Length 15 m., breadth 9 m. Pop. 600. —*Sal Rey* is another island of the same group. Length 22 m., breadth 18 m. Pop. 3,300.

SAL, a river of Russia, Don-Cossack country, joins the Don near Novo-Tcherkask, after a W. course of 250 miles.

SALA, a town of Central Sweden, læn and 21 m. N. Westeras. Pop. 3,000. In its vicinity are some productive silver mines.

SALA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, cap. dist., in the Val di Diano, 3 m. N.E. Diano. Pop. 6,000.—*Sala di Gioi* is a market town, same prov., 4 m. W.N.W. Il Vallo. Pop. 1,500.

SALADO, several considerable rivers of S. Amer. —I. Plata Confed., dep. Buenos Ayres, flows through the Pampas, a plain interspersed with numerous small lakes, and enters the estuary of the Plata, 95 m. S.S.E. Buenos Ayres, after a generally E. course of 400 m.—II. deps. Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Plata, of which it is a principal tributary, 210 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. Total course 1,000 m. In its upper part it is called the Pasage and Valbuena. On it are the towns Miraflores, Pitos, Santa Fé, and Espiritu Santo.—III. Bolivia, enters the Pacific O., after a W. course of 70 m.—*Salado bay*, Chile, dep. Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific, S. Copiapo.

SALAGNAC, a town of France. [GRAND-BOURG.]

SALAHIEH, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Sharkieh, near the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, 37 m. N.E. Belbeis. P. 6,000, mostly Arabs. It is surrounded by palm trees, & has a large mosque. It was taken by the French in 1798 & again in 1800.

SALAHIYAH, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 15 m. S.E. Rahabah. Near it the Tigris steamer of the Euphrates expedition in 1835, was destroyed by a hurricane.

SALAMA, a town of Central America, state and 65 m. N. Guatemala. Pop. 5,000.

SALAMANCA (*Salamantica*), a city of Spain, cap. prov., extending up rocky heights on rt. b. of the Tormes, here crossed by a magnificent bridge of 27 arches on Roman foundations, 45 m. N.E. Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. (1845) 12,870. Great part of the city within the walls is in ruins, and its streets are mostly narrow, steep, crooked, and dirty; but it has some fine large residences, venerable edifices in all styles of architecture, the largest public square in Spain, surrounded with arcades, and serving for a bull-ring, accommodating 16,000 to 20,000 spectators, and several open spaces adorned with fountains. It has a florid Gothic cathedral of the 16th century, with a richly decorated interior, 25 other churches, & a foundling asylum. Salamanca is the Oxford of Spain, and previously to the French occupation in 1812, it had 25 colleges, of which 20 are said to have been ruined by the French. Since then the suppression of the convents has struck at the root of the prosperity of its university (which in the 15th century had 12,000 students). But it has still 4 major colleges, founded in the 15th century, and occupying fine buildings, besides other colleges; and the university is now said to have 600 students and a library of 25,000 vols. Here are also an immense Jesuit college, now used as a clerical seminary and Irish mission school, and manufs. of hats, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, earthenware, starch, and glue. The battle of Salamanca, in which the English, under Wellington, totally defeated the French under Marmont and Clusel, 22d July 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 m. S.E. of the city.

SALAMANCA, a town of the Mexican confed., dep. and 20 m. S. Guanaxuato, in a plain 5,500 ft. above the sea.—II. a long and narrow island, of New Granada, dep. & off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 m. S.W. Santa Martha.—III. (*de Bacalar*), a seaport town of Yucatan. [BACALAR.]

SALAMIS (obsolete *Koluri*), an island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 m. W. Athens. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. 5,000. Shape very irregular; surface mntnous., wooded in some parts, and on the coast small quantities of cotton, wine, and olives are raised. It has several vills. and convents. In the channel between it and the mainland, the Greeks under Themistocles gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis.

SALANDRA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. S.E. Tricarico. Pop. 1,900. The *Salandrella*, a contiguous river, flows S.E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 6 m. S.W. the Basiento. Course 50 m.

SALANGA, a point and isl. off the W. coast of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. and 80 m. N.W. Guayaquil. —II. a name of the island JUNKSEYLON.

SALANGORE, a petty state of the Malay peninsula, stretching for about 120 m. along its W. side, lat. 2° 30′ to 4° N., lon. between 101° and 102° E., having N. Perak & S. Rumbowe. Pop. estimated at 12,000. Products comprise dammer wood, oil, & rattans.—The cap. town *Salangore* is on a river near the sea, has a fort and a shallow harbour.

SALANKEMENT, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, on l. b. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Theiss, 21 m. E.S.E. Peterwardein. Here in 1691, the first decisive check was given to the progress of the Turks in Europe, by the defeat of their army under Kiuperli.

SALANTY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 26 m. W.N.W. Telsh. Pop. about 1,200.

SALARES, a town of Spain, prov. & 24 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 1,530.—*Salas* is a town in the prov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Lerida. Pop. 992.

SALAS-Y-GOMEZ, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 26° 28′ S., lon. 105° 26′ W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1793.

SALAT, a river of S. France, dep. Ariège, rises in the Pyrenees, and after a N.N.W. course of 62 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable, joins the Garonne a little below St Martory.

SALATY, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, on the Micha, 37 m. S.E. Mitau. P. 1,000.

SALAWATTY, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Papua, lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Length 35 m., breadth 25 m. It produces sago of excellent quality.

SALAYER, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Celebes, lat. 6° S., lon. 120° 30′ E. Length 40 m. by 8 m. in average breadth. Products cotton and millet.

SALAZAR DE LAS PALMAS, a small town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. and 40 m. N. Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier.

SALBRIS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Saudre and on railw. to Bourges, 14 m. N. Vierzon. P. 1,676.

SALCITO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on the Trigno, 14 m. N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Sidmouth. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 525.

SALDAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.N.W. Palencia, on the Carrion, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches. Pop. 1,015. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs and earthenwares.

SALDANHA BAY, S. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., 60 m. N.N.W. Cape Town. Length N. to S. 15 m.; entrance 3 m. in breadth. At all seasons it affords good anchorage; and on its W. side is a station of the Dutch E. I. Company.

SALDAO, or SADAO, a river of Portugal, provs. Alemtejo and Estremadura, rises in the Sierra Monchique, 19 m. S. Ourique, flows N. and N.W. past Albalade and Alcacer do Sal, and enters the bay of Setubal, 9 m. E.S.E. Setubal. Length 110 m., for the last 40 of which it is navigable.

SALDINSK (NIJNII and VERKHNII), two contiguous mkt. towns of European Russia, gov. Perm, on an affl. of the Tura, 15 m. S.S.E. Verkhoturia. United pop. 2,000, mostly employed in mining, and in iron works.

SALE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. & 2 m. S.S.W. Ashton-on-Mersey. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 1,309.—*Sale Moor* is a station 2¾ m. N.E. Altringham, on the Manchester railway.

SALEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Alford. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 233.

SALE DI TORTONA, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., 6 m. N.N.W. Tortona. Pop. of comm. 5,094.

SALEHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Battle. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 2,099.

SALEM, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having S.W. and W. the Cavery river, separating it from Coimbatoor, N. the Mysore dom., and on other sides the dists. Arcot and Trichinopoly. Area 6,518 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 905,190. Surface upland; in 1836 upwards of 1-4th of the land was under culture, & 661,500 ac. more fitted for cultivation. Maize, rice, cotton, teak, sandal, glue, tamarinds, turmeric, oil seeds, iron, and cotton cloths form staple commodities, and the last are exported to the W. Indies and America

Land mostly assessed on the ryotwar system. [MADRAS.] Land rev. (1836) 164,471*l.*; total rev. 195,056*l.*—*Salem*, the chief town, and resid. of the Brit. authorities, is 114 m. E.S.E. Seringapatam. It has a trade in cotton cloths and nitre.

SALEM, a seaport city of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on a low tongue of land between two inlets of the Atlantic, termed N. and S. rivs., the former crossed by a bridge 1,500 ft. in length, 15 m. N.E. Boston and S. Newbury-Port, and connected with both towns by railways. Lat. 42° 31′ N.; lon. 70° 54′ W. Pop. 15,082. It is now pretty well built, and has a large planted open space, numerous churches, an academy, and various other schools, a court-house, jail, athenæum with a library of 10,000 vols., E. Indian society with a valuable museum, mechanics' library, several newspapers, numerous bank & insurance companies; two harbours, the S. having 2 lighthouses, and defended by two forts; tanneries, corn and saw mills. Its E. India trade, formerly very important, is still considerable, and it has an active coasting trade, and share in the whale fisheries. Reg. shipping (1840) 37,020 tons. Its inhabs. took a spirited part in the revolution, and during that period it was distinguished for the number and success of its privateers.

SALEM, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.W. of N. Jersey. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 16,024; also numerous tnshps., N. Amer.—I. New York, 40 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,855.—II. New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 58 m. S.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,007. It has a good court-house, jail, academy, & several churches, steam-boats ply to Philadelphia, &c.—III. a vill., N. Carolina, 109 m. N.W. Raleigh. Pop. 1,000. It has a large Moravian academy.—IV. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Highland. Pop. 2,004.—V. Ohio, co. Jefferson. Pop. 2,044.—VI. Ohio, co. Warren. Pop. 2,958.—VII. a vill., Indiana, 82 m. S. Indianopolis. Pop. 1,083. It has a court-house, jail, mkt.-house, co. academy, and various factories.—VIII. Iowa, co. Henry. Pop. about 1,000.

SALEMBRIA, a river of Thessaly. [SALYMPRIA.]

SALEMI, *Halycia*, a town of Sicily, intend. Trapani, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Mazzara. Pop. 11,000. It is finely situated, enclosed by walls, and has several churches, but no trade.

SALEMOW, a town of India, dom. and 70 m. E. Bhopaul.

SALEN, a town of Burmah, Further India, on the W. side of the Irrawadi, 55 m. N. W. Patanago.

SALERNES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Braque and Bresque, 11 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,287.

SALERNO, *Salernum*, a seaport city of Naples, cap. prov. Princip. Citra, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 m. E.S.E. Naples. Pop. 11,000. The anc. city stood on a height, and amongst its remains is a ruined citadel; the modern city close to the sea, is ill built, but has a fine esplanade, several Gothic edifices, including the intendency, theatre, and cathedral, bishop's palace, hospitals, a lyceum, and a university, which in the middle ages had a famous school of medicine.—The *Gulf of Salerno* (anc. Pæstanus Sinus) is an inlet of the Mediterranean, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth 36 m. It receives the riv. Sale, & on its shores are Salerno, the town Amalfi, and the remains of Pæstum.

SALERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 15 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,243.

SALETTO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 21 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,040.

SALFORD, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Salford, immediately W. Manchester, with which city it communicates by 6 bridges across the Irwell. Area of town 1,220 ac. Pop. 53,200; ditto of bor. 66,624. Its chief characteristics have been noticed in conjunction with those of Manchester, with which it unites to form the most populous place in England after the metropolis, and the chief seat of the British cotton manufacture. In 1838, of the steam machinery employed in the manufs. of the two bors., that in Salford was estimated to amount to 2,000 horse power, or 1-5th of the whole. The bor. has but recently received municipal rank; it is the seat of co. quarter sessions, and other courts. Corp. rev. (1848) 3,595*l.* It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,602.

SALFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 330.—II. co. Bedford, 4 m. N.N.W. Woburn. Area 900 ac. Pop. 325.—III. (*Priors*), co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Alcester. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 865. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery, and boarding school.

SALGADO, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on the San Francisco, lat. 15° 20′ S. Pop. 4,000.

SALGHIR, or SALGIR, the principal river of the Crimea, rises at the foot of Mount Eila, 12 m. S.E. Simferopol, flows successively N.W. and N.E., and enters the Gulf of Sivach (Putrid sea) 40 m. N.N.W. Kaffa, after a course of 100 m.

SALHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 642.

SALIAN, a small town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. Talish, on an island in the Kur, 15 m. above its mouth in the Caspian sea.

SALIANAH, a town of N. Hindostan, cap: a rajahsp. betw. Oude & Nepaul, 120 m. N. Lucknow.

SALIBABO, or TULOUR ISLANDS, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, about lat. 4° N., and betw. lon. 126° and 127° E., midway between Gilolo and Mindanao. They are well cultivated & populous.

SALICETTO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, on the Bormida, 18 m. E.N.E. Mondovi. Pop. of comm. 1,674.

SALIES, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. B. Pyrenees, on an affl. of the Gave d'Oléron. Pop. 3,673. It is noted for its springs of brine.—II. dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., near the Salat, 12 m. E. St Gaudens. Pop. 863.

SALIGNAC, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 34 m. E.S.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,286.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, 15 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 986.

SALIKI SERAI, a considerable town of the Punjab, near the E. bank of the Indus, 40 m. N.E. Attock, on the route into Cashmere.

SALINA, or SALINI, *Didyme*, one of the Lipari isls. in the Mediterranean, N.W. Lipari. Length 5 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. 4,000. It is volcanic.

SALINA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the E. side of Lake Onondaga. Pop. 11,013. It has celebrated salt springs, whence its name, and from which in 1840, upwards of 2,622,000 bushels of salt were procured.

SALINAS DE ANANA, a market town of Spain, prov. Alava, 10 m. N.E. Vitoria. Pop. 1,078.

SALINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.W. Dunfermline. Pop. 1,057, of whom 358 are in the neat and respectable village.

SALINES, a maritime vill. of Cyprus, on the Gulf of Salines, E. coast of isl., 3 m. S. Larnica, with a citadel, bazaar, and salt works.

SALING (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.N.W. Braintree. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 349.

Salino, a riv. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., dist. Città di Penne, rises near Bacucco, and after an E. course of 32 m. enters the Adriatic, 5 m. N.W. Pescara.

Salins, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, on the Furieuse, here crossed by 4 bridges, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.W. Besançon. Pop. (1846) 6,337. It is enclosed by walls, defended by two forts, and has a communal college, extensive salt magazines, iron-works, soda factories, and tanneries. The brine-springs of its vicinity yield large quantities of salt. Salins was nearly destr. by fire in 1825, & rebuilt by national subscription.

Salis, and Salisburg, two vills. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the river Salis, which flows into the Gulf of Riga, after a course of 90 m.

Salisbury, or New Sarum, a city, and parl. and munic. bor. of England, cap. co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by 3 bridges, 21 m. W. Winchester, and 96 m. W.S.W. London, on the S.W. railway. Area of city 480 ac. Pop. of bor. comprising with the city, parts of the pas. Fisherton-Anger, and Milford, 11,626. It stands in a fertile plain, partially enclosed by walls, regularly built, and drained by running brooks, which flow down most of its streets, and it has a respectable and venerable appearance. In its centre is a spacious market-place, in which are the council-house, the public library and news-room, and the butter-cross, an edifice apparently of the time of Edward III. The cathedral is a splendid structure, in the "close," a green area of nearly ½ sq. m., shut off from the rest of the city by a lofty wall. It was finished in 1238, wholly in the early English style, and is in the form of a double cross; length 474 feet, width of larger transepts 210 feet, height of spire 404 feet. It has a fine altar-piece of the Resurrection, executed with some other subjects, in stained glass, and it contains many ancient and some curious monuments. Its W. front is richly adorned, and many parts of its exterior are ornamented with statues. Attached to it are spacious cloisters, a chapter-house, library, &c.; and in the close are the bishop's palace, deanery house, and residences of the canons and other dignitaries. The see comprises the cos. Wilts and Dorset. Besides 3 pa. churches, here are chapels of Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Swedenborgians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a grammar school, co. jail in Fisherton-Anger, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, & a co. infirmary. Charities amount to nearly 5,000*l.* annually. Woollen and cutlery manufs. have long declined, and the city has now little trade except in agricultural produce, and the retail supply of its inhabitants. It communicates by a branch of the S. Western railway with Southampton 20 m. distant. It is the seat of co. assizes, and spring quarter and petty sessions, and a court-leet for the manor. Corp. revenue (1848) 1,481*l.* Markets, Tuesday & Saturday. Races in August. The city sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 701. It is the place of election for the S. division of the co. It rose on the removal of the see from Old Sarum 2 m. N.ward in 1217; and parliaments were occasionally held in it in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Salisbury, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, 16 m. N.N.W. Concord. P. 1,329. Birthplace of the Hon. D. Webster.—II. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 36 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 2,739.—III. Connecticut, 53 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,361.—IV. New York, 66 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,859.—V. Pennsylvania, 16 m. E. Lancaster. Pop. 3,959.

Salisbury Island, Hudson Strait, British N. America, is in lat. 63° 27′ N., lon. 76° 40′ W.

Salisbury Plain, an elevated undulating tract of open downs, co. Wilts, extending both N. and S. of that city, but the term is now generally held to apply mainly to that portion between Salisbury and Devizes, from which, as a common centre, most of the hill chains of S. and Central England proceed. Large portions of it are occupied solely as sheep walks. On it, about 6 m. N. Salisbury, is Stonehenge (which see); and many traces of British and Roman camps are scattered over its surface.

Salkeld (Great), a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the river Eden, here crossed by a curious bridge, 3 m. S.S.W. Kirk-Oswald. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 441. It has beautiful scenery.

Sall, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 267.

Sallanches, or Sallenches, a town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Arve, 42 m. N.E. Chambery. Pop. 2,085. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and totally so on Good Friday 1840. The fall of the Sallenche is a fine cascade, in the Valais, 10 m. S. Martigny.

Sallee, or Sla, a fortified seaport town of Marocco, kingdom and 106 m. W. Fez, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, opposite Rabatt. Lat. 34° 2′ N., lon. 6° 46′ W. Pop. estimated from 10,000 to 14,000. It stands on a low sandy point, enclosed by walls, & having a long battery guarding the entrance to the river. It has a manuf. of fine carpets, & an export trade in wool. It was formerly noted both for piracy & commercial activity; at present it is in decay.

Salles, numerous comms. and vills. of France, chiefly in the S. and W. deps.—I. (*Curan*), dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Milhau. Pop. 2,489.—II. (*la Source*), dep. Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.W. Rodez, with 1,102 inhabs., a castle, and a stalactitic cavern.—III. (*sur l'Hers*), dep. Aude, cap. cant., 8 m. W. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,189.

Sallier, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 78 m. E.N.E. Damaun.

Sallins, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, with a station on the Great S. & W. railw., 7½ m. N.E. Newbridge. Pop. 392.

Salm (Alt), a town of Belgium, prov. & 31 m. S.E. Liege, formerly cap. of the Comté of Salm-en-Ardennes, now comprised in the prov. Liege, on the Salm, an affl. of the Ambleve. Pop. 2,600.

Salmonby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 116.

Salmon River, U. S., N. Amer., New York, enters Lake Ontario near its E. end, after a W. course of 35 m. At its mouth is a pretty good harbour, and it is navigable thence for 14 m. to Orwell, where it is 250 feet in width, and has a perpendicular fall of 107 feet.

Salmünster, or Saalmünster, a walled town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Hanau, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Salza and Kinzig, 24 m. S.W. Fulda. Pop. 1,600. It has a Francis. monastery.

Salo, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. dist., on the W. side of the Lago di Garda, deleg. and 14 m. E.N.E. Brescia. Pop. 5,600. It stands at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo, is chiefly built on piles, and has a cathedral and 8 other churches.—II. a pass in the Pyrenees, between Conflans in France, and Izabare in Spain.

Salobreña, a small town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. S.S.E. Granada, near the mouth of the Motril, in the Mediterranean, with 1,450 inhabs., and a Moorish castle.

Salomon Islands, Pacific O. [Solomon Isls.]

Salon, *Salo*, or *Salonum*, a comm. and town of

France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, cap. cant., near the canal of Craponne, 28 m. N.N.W. Marseilles. Pop. 4,290. It has several squares with fountains, a handsome town hall, and manufs. of silk twist, hats, and soap, and a brisk general trade.

SALONA, a ruined city of Dalmatia, circ. & 3 m. N.N.E. Spalato, on the E. side of the bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic. It was greatly enlarged and fortified by Diocletian, a native of Salona, but destroyed by the Avars in 639.—II. (*Amphissa*), a town of Greece, Hellas, cap. gov. Phocis, 84 m. W.N.W. Athens, on an inlet of the Corinthian gulf, & at the S. foot of Mount Parnassus. Pop. 4,000. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel.

SALONICA, or SALONIKI, *Thessalonica*, a large seaport city, and next to the cap., the principal seat of commerce in European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 40° 38′ 8″ N., lon. 22° 57′ 22″ E. Pop. estimated at from 70,000 to 75,000, of whom from 25,000 to 30,000 are Jews, 5,000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franks. It has externally an imposing appearance, standing on a hill slope, enclosed by whitewashed or painted walls, 5 m. in circuit, its numerous minarets and domes interspersed with gardens of cypress, and commanded by a large citadel, termed the "Seven Towers." It has numerous antiquities in good preservation. The lower portions of its walls are Cyclopean, & one of its gates was built in honour of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples; one has been constructed on the model of the Pantheon at Rome; another, with portions wholly uninjured, was formerly a temple of Venus. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, a noble area, entered by a magnificent colonnade of 5 Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. Bazaars extensive, and well supplied, and here are some flourishing silk-drawing factories. During the prevalence of Napoleon's continental system, Salonica was an important depot for English goods. It has still a large trade in British produce. Exports consist of wheat, barley, maize, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, sesamum seed, tobacco, and staves. This city was the residence of Cicero during a part of his exile; it was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian.

SALONICA (GULF OF), *Thermæus Sinus*, an arm of the Ægean sea, between the coast of Thessaly and the peninsulas of Ghalcidice and Cassandras. Length 70 m., breadth at entrance 30 m. It receives the Salympria (anc. *Peneus*), Indje-Kara-Su, and Vardar rivers.

SALOP, a co. of England. [SHROPSHIRE.]

SALORINO, a village of Spain, prov. & 51 m. W. Caceres, near the Salor. Pop. 1,918.

SALPEE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 21 m. N.E. Sattarah.

SALPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 206.

SALSETTE, an island of British India, presid. Bombay, immediately N. Bombay isl., with which it is connected by a narrow causeway. Length 18 m., average breadth 13 m. Pop. upwards of 50,000, including many of Portuguese descent.

SALSO, *Himera Meridionale*, the largest river of Sicily, rising in the Madonian mntns., intend. Palermo, flowing S., and entering the Mediterranean at Alicata, after a course of 70 miles.

SALT, and ENSON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. & 3½ m. N.E. Stafford, pa. St Mary Lichfield. Pop. 560.

SALTA, the most N. dep. of the Plata Confed., extending N. of lat. 26° S., and between lon. 62° and 68° W., having S. the deps. Catamarca and Tucuman, E. the Gran-Chaco, W. & N. Bolivia. Area about 70,000 sq. m. Pop. loosely estimated at 55,000. Surface very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers, the Salado and Upper Vermejo, on the banks of which rice, maize, tropical fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are raised. Along the Vermejo cochineal is collected, and cocoa is produced. The *yerba-maté*, or Paraguay tea, grows wild. In this dep. are the silver mines of San Antonio and Acay.—*Salta*, the cap. town, is situated on an affl. of the Salado, 180 m. N. Tucuman. Lat. 24° 15′ S., lon. 64° 50′ W. Pop. from 8,000 to 9,000. It is regularly built, and has numerous religious edifices, and a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. It occasionally suffers injury from inundations.

SALTASH, a decayed bor., mkt. town, & chapelry of England, co. Cornwall, on a steep acclivity on the W. bank of the Tamar, 3½ m. N.W. Devonport. Area 228 ac. Pop. 1,541, mostly engaged in fishing and seafaring pursuits. It has also a trade in malt and beer, & is famous for its biscuits.

SALTBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8½ m. N.E. Melton Mowbray. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 299.

SALTCOATS, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Ayr, pas. Ardrossan and Stevenston, on the Bay of Ayr, 24 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 4,238. It is mostly ill built, but it has a neat Gothic pa. church, a handsome town house, free and other schools, a subscription library, reading rooms, large ship building docks, and rope walks. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving and sewing muslins, shawls, & silks for Glasgow houses. It has also salt works, and exports coal to Ireland.

SALTCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8½ m. S.W. Colchester. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 181.

SALT-CREEK, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio.—I. co. Pickaway. Pop. 1,814.—II. co. Muskingum. Pop. 1,252.—III. co. Holmes. Pop. 1,739.—IV. co. Wayne. Pop. 1,461.—*Salt-Lick* is the name of townships, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

SALTEE ISLANDS, two small islands and a group of rocks off the coast of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford; the larger of the two isls. lies about 15 m. E. Hook-head, and extends 1 m. S.S.W. A vessel, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3¼ m. W.S.W. this island.

SALTENS-ELF, a river of Norway, dist. Nordland, after a N.W. course of 70 m. enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide fiord, in lat. 67° 12′ N.

SALTERFORTH, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Barnoldwick, 8 m. W.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 675.

SALTERSFORD, or JENKIN CHAPEL, a township of Engl., co. Chester, with a station on the Midland railway, 2 m. W. Cromford.

SALTFLEETBY, several pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*East*), 8½ m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 109.—II. (*Middle*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 181.—III. (*West*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 246.

SALTFLEET-HAVEN. [SKIDBROOKE.]

SALTFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, with a station on the Great Western railway, 5 m. W.N.W. Bath. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 427.

SALT HILL, a hamlet of Engl., co. Bucks, pas. Farnham Royal and Upton, 3¼ m. N. Windsor, and until lately noted as the place to which the Eton boys made the triennial "montem" procession, abolished in 1847.

SALTHOLM, an isl. of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen, and W.N.W. Malmö (Sweden). Length 5 m. It is often covered by the sea, and is not permanently inhabited.

SALTHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 25 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 266.

SALTIKOVA-DEWITZA, a town of Russia, gov. & 23 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov, on the Desna. P. 1,000.

SALTILLO, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 110 m. S. Coahuila, on the river Tigre. Pop. 6,000. At Buena Vista, 6 m. distant, Feb. 1847, the Mexican president Santa Anna, with 15,000 troops, was routed by 5,000 U. States' troops under general Taylor.

SALT ISLAND, one of the British W. India isls., Virgin group, S.E. Tortola. — *Salt-keys*, some islets, Bahamas, and off the N. coast of Cuba.

SALT LAKE (GREAT), a lake of Upper California, lat. 41° N., lon. 113° 10′ to 113° 40′ W., between the basins of the Colorado and Columbia rivers. Shape very irregular. Length 60 m. by 35 m. in breadth. Shores elevated, and it receives the Bear riv. from the N., and the superfluous waters of the fresh lake Utah from the S., besides many streams from the E. It contains several large islands, and on its banks is now seated the Mormon colony, emigrated from Nauvoo.

SALTNEY, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee, pa. Hawarden, with a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Chester. Pop. 554.

SALTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. W.S.W. Pickering. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 371.—II. (*or Saltoun*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 14 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 770. The vill. W. Salton, on the Tyne, has a pop. of 190. Here are Salton Hall, the residence of the Fletcher family; and Hermandston, anciently the property of the St Clairs. Bishop Burnet was once rector of this parish.

SALT RIVER, U. S., N. America.—I. Kentucky, after a N. & W. course joins the Ohio at W. Point, 20 m. below Louisville. It is 200 yards in width at its mouth, and for 150 m. available for boats. —II. Iowa and Missouri, joins the Mississippi from the W., 63 m. N.N.W. the confl. with the Missouri.—*Salt Sulphur Springs* is a vill. and spa of Virginia, co. Monroe.

SALTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. *Kent*, 1 m. N. Hythe. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 520. Saltwood Castle, a noble structure of the reign of Richard II., is partly in ruins.

SALUEN, or THAN-LWENG, a large river of Further India, rises in Tibet, flows S. through the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, and between the Burmese dom. on the W., and the Laos, Siamese, and British territory (Tenasserim provs) on the E., and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns Martaban and Maulmain. Its course has been little explored, but it is known to be a noble stream flowing through a richly wooded country, & generally navigable to a considerable distance from the sea.

SALUGGIA, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. & 20 m. W.S.W. Vercelli. Pop. 3,991.

SALURN, or SALORNO, a market town of the Tyrol, circ. and 19 m. S.S.W. Botzen, on the Upper Adige, with an old castle. Pop. 1,100.

SALUZZO (French *Saluces*), a city of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Po, 17 m. N.W. *Coni*. Pop. of comm. (1848) 14,426. It consists of an upper and walled town, on a height crowned by a magnificent castle, now used as a prison, and a lower, open town, with a handsome cathedral. It has manufs. of silk, leather, hats, and hardwares. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Stura.

SALUZZOLA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 32 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand., on the Elvo. Pop. of comm. 2,161.

SALVADOR (SAN), Amer., &c. [SAN SALVADOR.]

SALVAGES, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira islands, about lat. 30° N., lon. 16° W. The Great Piton yields a large quantity of orchill.—*Salvage Island*, Falkland group, S. Amer., is in lat. 51° 1′ S., lon. 61° 6′ W.

SALVAGNAC, two comms. and towns of France. —I. a market town, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Alby. Pop. 1,828.—II. (*Cajarc*), dep. Aveyron, 12 m. N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,440.

SALVALEON, *Interamni*, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Badajos, on the Erja. P. 2,540.

SALVATIERRA (DE MAGOS), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near l. b. of the Tagus, 31 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,000. In its royal residence the Marquis de Loulé was assassinated February 1824.—II. (*do Extremo*), a town, prov. Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 m. E. Castello-Branco.

SALVATIERRA, two small towns of Spain.—I. prov. Pontevedra, 20 m. S.E. Vigo, on r. b. of the Minho, which separates it from Portugal.—II. prov. Vascongadas (Biscay), 15 m. E. Vitoria, fortified & well built. Pop. 1,593.—III. (*de los Barros*), prov. & 23 m. S.S.E. Badajos. Pop. 2,555.

SALVETAT (LA), two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Agout, N. the Cevennes, and 8 m. N. St Pons. Pop. 4,009.—II. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 18 m. S.W. Rodez. Pop. 3,128.—*Salviac* is a comm. and vill., dep. Lot, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Gourdon. Pop. 1,189.

SALWARP, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Worcester, intersected by a canal which runs parallel with the river Salwarp from Droitwich to the Severn. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 482.

SALYMPRIA, or SALEMBRIA, *Peneus*, the principal river of Thessaly, European Turkey, rises at the N.W. extremity of that prov., nearly the whole of which it drains, flows S. and E., and enters the Gulf of Salonica, 13 m. N.W. Cape Kissovo. Total course 110 m., for about half of which it is navigable. Principal affls., the Phanari, Satalgé, and Saranta-Poros.

SALZA, or SALZACH, a river of Austria, rises in the Alps, 18 m. W. the Gross-Glockner, flows E. through the centre of the circ. Salzburg to St Johann, where it turns N. and joins the Inn, 6 m. N.E. Burghausen. Total course, 130 m., for the last 80 of which, to Hallein, it is navigable.

SALZBRUNN (NEW, LOWER, and UPPER), three contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Breslau, with 2,767 inhabitants, two churches, and mineral baths.

SALZBURG, *Juvavia*, a city of Upper Austria, cap. circ., situated on both sides of the Salzach, here crossed by a bridge 370 feet long, 72 m. E.S.E. Munich. Pop. (1845) 11,300. It is situated in the most picturesque spot in Germany, is surrounded by walls, entered by 8 gates, and consists of the town proper and 3 suburbs. The most conspicuous object is the castle of Hohensalzburg, perched on a steep rock, formerly the residence of the prince bishops, now used as a prison and barracks. On opposite side of the river is the Mönchberg, surmounted by a Capuchin convent. It has a cathedral of the 17th century, built in the style of the Vatican; the church of St Peter contains the tomb of Haydn, who, as well as Mozart, was a native of Salzburg. The house in which the latter was born is still

preserved. Salzburg has a lyceum, with a library of 36,000 vols., a botanic garden and zoological museum, a gymnasium, and an Ursuline female school. St Peter's convent has a library of 40,000 vols. & a collection of coins. Here are a military and three civil hospitals, and a theatre. Chief manufs. leather, iron wire, tobacco, and starch.

SALZDERHELDEN, a market town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, princip. Grubenhagen, on the Leine, 2 m. S.E. Eimbeck. Pop. 1,200.

SALZDETTFURTH, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 7 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the Lamme.

SALZA (GROSS), a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,563.

SALZGITTER, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 20 m. E.S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,500. In the vicinity are valuable salt mines.

SALZKAMMERGUT, a dist. of Upper Austria, comprising the S.W. part of the circ. Traun, on the borders of Styria. Area 336 sq. m. Pop. 16,000. Surface almost wholly mountainous, & soil unprofitable, but valuable salt mines are wrought here on account of the government.

SALZKOTTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 45 m. S.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,830.

SALZUFLEN, a town of Germany, Lippe-Detmold, at the confluence of the Salze and Werre, 11 m. N.W. Detmold, with salt-works. P. 1,364.

SALZUNGEN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, circ. Unterland, cap. bailiwick, on the Werra, 19 m. N.N.W. Meiningen. P. 3,077. It has important salt-works, manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and leather, and 5 annual fairs.

SALZWEDEL, or SALTWEDEL, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 54 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Jetzel. Pop. (1846) 7,810. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SAMADANG, a town of Java, on the route from Buitenzorg to Sheribon, 125 m. S.E. Batavia.

SAMAEIL, a town of Arabia, Oman, dom. & 45 m. W. Muscat.

SAMAKOV, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 30 m. S.S.E. Sophia. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by substantial walls, & has extens. works for the production of heavy iron goods.

SAMALOOD, or SAMELOOD, a town of Egypt, prov. Benisouef, on l. b. of the Nile, 15 m. N. Minieh.

SAMANA, a town on an island of same name, separated by a narrow channel from the N. coast of Hayti, cap. arrond., 15 m. N. Savannah la Mar. Cape Samana, the E. point of the island, is in lat. 19° 18′ N., lon. 69° 8′ W.—II. a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas. — *Samana Bay*, or *Channel*, betweeen Samana island and the N. coast of Hayti, is 40 m. in length, E. to W., and 12 m. in breadth at its mouth.

SAMANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territ., prov. Delhi, 35 m. S.W. Umballah.

SAMAR, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, S.E. Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait, 20 m. across. Length 150 m.; greatest breadth 80 m. Area 5,470 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 99,635. Soil highly fertile; principal products are rice, wheat, pepper, honey, wax, fine fruits, especially figs, & timber of various kinds.

SAMARA, two rivers of Russia.—I. joins the Dnieper in gov. and 4 m. S.E. Ekaterinoslav, after a W. course of 150 m.—II. govs. Orenburg and Simbirsk, after a W. course of 280 m., joins the Volga at Samara. Affluents, the Tok & Kinil.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on a height at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. Pop. 11,019. It was founded in 1591, and formerly enclosed by a ditch and ramparts. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and an extensive trade in cattle & sheep, salt-fish, caviar, skins, leather, & tallow.

SAMARANG, a fortified seaport town of Java, cap. prov., on its N. coast, near the mouth of the Samarang river, 210 m. E.S.E. Batavia. Lat. of flag-staff 6° 57′ S., lon. 110° 27′ E. Pop. 20,000 (?), including many Chinese. It is pretty well built, and has a large church, townhall, military school, hospital, theatre, and observatory. Its harbour is not good, and the town is unhealthy from contiguous morasses, and owes importance solely to the careful cultivation of the adjacent country, which yields large quantities of coffee, pepper, and rice. Samarang is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of one of the three principal law-courts in Java. Pop. of residency 550,000.

SAMARCAND, a city of independent Turkestan, dom. and 130 m. E. Bokhara, on the Zer-afchan. Lat. 39° 50′ N., lon. 66° 50′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It has greatly declined in importance; the area within its walls is mostly occupied with gardens, and of 40 colleges it formerly had, only three are said to remain perfect, one of which has great beauty. This city is, however, regarded with great veneration in Central Asia; and it possesses the tomb of Timour, under whom it was the cap. of one of the largest empires ever known, and the centre of Asiatic learning and extensive commerce. It has also several bazaars and large khans, many elegant, though decayed, public edifices; and it is still an entrepôt for some caravan trade. Its temperate climate, abundance of fruit and water, and the beauty of its vicinity, have caused it to be generally eulogised as a residence by Asiatic poets.

SAMARIA, an ancient prov. of Palestine, between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean, having N. Galilee and S. Judea. It comprised the towns Sebaste, Neapolis, Ginaca, Scythopolis, with Mounts Gilboa & Little Hermon. The ancient city of Samaria, built by Omri, king of Israel, about 925 B.C., was the cap. of the ten tribes. After its destruction by John Hyrcanus, it was rebuilt by Herod, and called SEBASTE, which see.—II. a vill. of Crete, near Sfakia.

SAMAROVA, a town of Siberia, gov. and 170 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk, between the Obe and Irtish.

SAMARRAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 65 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on a height beside the l. b. of the Tigris, & consisting of about 250 houses, nearly enclosed by a strong wall. It has two handsome Mohammedan tombs with cupolas, one particularly venerated by the Shiah or Persian sect, and visited annually by at least 10,000 Mohammedan pilgrims. About ½ m. N. are a curious spiral tower 163 feet in height, the remains of a college built of fine brick, and traces of a palace. The whole neighbourhood is covered with ruins. The town yields the pasha an annual revenue of 660*l.*

SAMASSI, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. and 22 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1,995.

SAMATAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, on the Save, 1 m. N.E. Lombes. Pop. 1,224.

SAMAVA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 38 m. S.E. Lemlum.

SAMBAS, a state, river, and town of the island Borneo; the town, cap. state, on l. b. of the river, about 40 m. from its mouth, on the W. coast, 80 m. N. Pontiana. Lat. 1° 50′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E. Pop. 9,400, of whom 8,600 are Malays. At the mouth of the riv. is the Chinese vill. Pamangkat.

SAMBATIKILA, a walled town of W. Africa, Mandingo country, near lat. 10° N., lon. 6° 50′ W.

SAMBER, SAMBHARA, or SACAMBHARI, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 44 m. N.N.E. Ajmeer. On its N.E. side is a large salt lake.

SAMBILAN, or SAMBILANG, a group of islands in the Strait of Malacca, lat. 4° 5′ N., lon. 100° 35′ E.

SAMBOANGAN, a Spanish settlement in the Asiatic Archipelago, on the S.W. extremity of the island Mindanao, lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 122° 10′ E.

SAMBOR, two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia. —I. cap. circ., on the Dniester, 40 m. S.W. Lemberg. Pop. 6,600. It has a tribunal, mining intendency, and gymnasium, with manufs. of linens, bleachfields, and extensive salt works.—II. *Stary Sambor* is a town on the Dniester, 10 m. S.W. the foregoing, with 2,080 inhabitants.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Coughton, 3¾ m. N.N.W. Alcester. Pop. 662.

SAMBRE, *Sabis*, a river of France & Belgium, rises in the French dep. Aisne, S.W. Avesnes, flows E.N.E. between the basins of the Scheldt and Oise, and through the Belgian provs. Hainaut and Namur, and joins the Maese at Namur. Total course 100 m. Affls., the Helpe, Heure, and Orneau. It is navigable, for the greater part of its course, for barges. In Belgium, the Sambre communicates by canals with the Senne and Scheldt, and the canal of the Sambre, France, connects it with the canal of St Quentin. Under the French, Sambre-et-Meuse was a dep. watered by those rivers, and now forming the prov. Namur, with a part of Belgian Luxembourg.

SAMBUCCA, a vill. of Central Italy, Tuscany, 27 m. N.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,500.

SAMER, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 1,687. It has remains of an abbey of the 7th century.

SAMFORD, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 877.—II. (*Little*), same co., 3½ m. E.N.E. Thaxted. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 470.—III. (*Arundel*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Wellington. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 448.—IV. (*Brett*), same co., 7 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 810 ac. Pop. 238. —V. (*Courtenay*), co. Devon, 5 m. N.E. Okehampton. Area 7,820 ac. Pop. 1,239. — VI. (*Peverel*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 857.—VII. (*Spiney*), same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Tavistock. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 443.

SAMGAUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 20 m. N.W. Nellore.

SAMGORODOK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. S.W. Kiev. Pop. 1,000.

SAMHOUD, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Girgeh.

SAMI, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Bambarra, on the Joliba, 22 m. W.S.W. Sego.

SAMLESBURY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, 3 m. E. Preston. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,728.

SAMMINIATO, or SAN MINIATO, a town of Tuscany, prov. & 21 m. W.S.W. Florence. P. 3,500.

SAMOAN (or NAVIGATOR'S) ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., betw. lat. 13° 30′ and 14° 30′ S., & lon. 168° and 173° W., comprising 8 small islands, estimated to have an area of 2,650 sq. m., with a pop. of upwards of 50,000. Soil rich, and surface densely wooded. Products comprise cocoa nut oil, arrow root, caoutchouc, castor-bean, ginger, coffee, tortoise-shell, and plentiful supplies of vegetables, &c., for shipping. The inhabs. are stated to be superior in bodily and mental endowments to those of many other parts of Polynesia, and to seek for articles of utility rather than trinkets, in their traffic with Europeans. There are Brit. missionary stations at Upolu, &c.

SAMOCHVALOVITSHI, a market town of Russia gov. and 10 m. S. Minsk. Pop. 1,000.

SAMOCZIN, Prussian Poland. [SAMOTSCHAU.]

SAMOENS, a vill. of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 7 m. E.S.E. Fanninges, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,911. It has 6 important annual fairs for cattle.

SAMOGITIA, an old prov. of Poland, now forming most part of the Russian gov. Vilna.

SAMOS, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scala-Nuova, 42 m. S.W. Smyrna. Length, E. to W., 27 m., breadth varies to 10 m. Estimated area 165 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. Two ranges of rocky limestone mntns. traverse the island, their slopes partly covered with pine-woods, vineyards, and olive-groves. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the Archipelago, exporting a good deal of corn, and excellent muscadine wines. Mineral products comprise marble, iron, lead, silver, and emery. Principal towns, Vathi, on its N. side, with a good harbour, and Khora, the cap., near the S. coast, on a portion of the site of the anc. Samos. The island had in antiquity a famous temple of Juno, of which few, if any, vestiges remain. It was the native country of Pythagoras, and the sculptor Theodorus. The Samiotes were among the first to join the late Greek war of independence, throughout which they successfully held the isl. against the Turks. In the Little Boghaz, a narrow strait between Samos and the mainland, the fleet and army of Xerxes were defeated the same day that his troops in Greece, under Mardonius, were dispersed and destroyed at Platæa, B.C. 479.—II. an anc. city of Cephalonia, on the bay of Samos, an inlet of its E. coast, now a vill., cap. dist., around which are various remains of antiquity.

SAMOTHRAKI, or SAMOTHRACE (Turk. *Semendrek*), an island belonging to European Turkey, in the Ægean sea, 14 m. N.N.W. Imbros. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. 1,500, a poor and hardy race. Surface mntnous., and rises to 5,248 feet above the sea. Principal products, corn, oil, honey, wax, goatskins, and leather. On its N. side are the ruins of the anc. town of Samothrace.—*Samotraki* is one of the smaller Ionian islands, 5 m. W. Corfu.

SAMOTSCHAU (Pol. *Samoczin*, or *Szumazin*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 38 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,960, who manuf. woollens.

SAMOYEDE COUNTRY comprises all the N. parts of Russia and Siberia, between the White sea, and lon. 110° E., with the great estuaries of the Petchora, Obe, and Yenisei. Its inhabs. are mostly wandering tribes.

SAMOZERO (LAKE), a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 40 m. W.N.W. Petrosavodsk, about 20 m. in length, from W. to E., and 8 m. in breadth. Its superfluous waters are carried S. & E. by the river Shuya into Lake Onega.

SAMPER DE CALANDA, a town of Spain, prov. Teruel, 44 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,720.

SAMPEYRE, a market town of the Sardinian sta., N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 15 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Varaita. Pop. of comm. 4,985.

SAMPSON (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.E. Losthwithiel. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 311.

SAMSOE, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jutland. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 5 m. Area 40 sq. m. Pop. 5,550. Surface undulating and fertile.

SAMSON, the largest village of Hungary, next to Csaba, co. Bihar, 8 m. N.E. Debreczin. P. 22,247.

SAMSOUN, SAMSOON, or SAMSUN, *Amisus*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, lat. 41° 18′ N., lon. 36° 22′ E. Pop. wholly Turkish, & comprises about 450 families; in the neighbourhood

is a vill. with 150 families of Christians. Bazaars, though small, are well supplied with goods, and the town is a busy entrepot for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce of the interior, exported hence in large quantities to Constantinople; and it is a station for the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Co.'s packets plying between this city and Trebizond.

SAMTER, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 20 m. N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on railway to Stettin. Pop. 2,480. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

SAMULCOTTAH, a town and fort of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 29 m E.N.E. Rajahmundry, having two singular Hindoo temples.

SAN, a large river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N.N.W., and joins the Vistula, 4 m. N.E. Sandomir. Total course 250 m. Affls. the Wislok, Lubaczov, and Tanev. —II. a river of Styria, after an E. and S. course of 50 m., joins the Save, 11 m. S. Cilly.

SAN (*Tanis*), a ruined town, Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 m. S.S.W. Menzaleh.

SAN, SANTA, &c. (*Saint*), prefixes to numerous places, which are arranged below under the heads, America, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

SAN, numerous towns, &c., of AMERICA, with this prefix.

SAN ANTONIO, several towns in America.—I. Colombia, Venezuela, dep. and on an affluent of the Apure, prov. and 110 m. E. Varinas.—II. Upper California, 55 m. S.E. Monterey.—III. (*de Laguna*), Colombia, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, on the Huallaga, near its junction with the Amazon.—IV. (*de los Cues*), a town, Mexican Confed., dep. and 70 m. N. Oaxaca, and having some Aztec remains. [BEXAR, PERNAMBUCO, &c.]—*Antonio*, a river of Texas, which, after a S.E. course of nearly 200 m., enters the bay of Espiritu Santo, 25 m. N.E. Refugio. In its latter part it is navigable, and the towns Bexar and Goliad are on its banks.—(*Sta Barbara*), a small town, Chile, dep. and 135 m. E.S.E. Concepcion, on an island in the Biobio, near the Andes.—II. a town, Venezuela, dep. and on the S. bank of the Orinoco, opposite the influx of the Venturi.—III. a maritime town or vill., Upper California, on the channel of Santa Barbara.—A strait of the Pacific O., 15 m. across, between the mainland and the island Santa Cruz, 190 m. S.E. Monterey.—(*San Bartholomé*), a vill. of New Granada, dep. Magdalena, & on the river at the influx of the San Bartholomé, 60 m. S.E. Remedios.—II. a vill. & fort, Mexican Confed., dep. & 215 m. N. Durango.—Also, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific O., lat. 15° 10′ N., lon. 163° 52′ E.—(*Bernardo*), a group of islets, New Granada, near the entrance of the Gulf of Morrosquillo, and off the Point of San Bernardo, 50 m. S. Cartagena.—(*Blas*), a seaport town, Mexican Confed., dep. Xalisco, on the Pacific, 35 m. W.S.W. Tepic. Its harbour is bad. Pop. formerly large, now 3,000, and its trade chiefly transferred to Mazatlan.—*Point San Blas*, New Granada, is a headland on the N. coast of the isthmus of Panamá, 48 m. E. Puerto Bello.—(*Sta Cruz-de-la-Sierra*), the most E. and largest dep. of Bolivia, extending between lat. 15° and 21° S., and lon. 58° and 65° W., having E. Brazil, and on other sides the deps. Beni, Cochabamba, and Tarija. Surface mostly level or undulating, watered by the Ubahy, Rio Grande, or Guapey, and covered with unexplored forests. Products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo, and it is supposed to be rich in minerals; but civilized settlements are scantily sprinkled over its surface. Principal towns, San Lorenzo de Frontera, Santa Cruz, Santiago, San Juan Bautista, and Concepcion. The town Santa Cruz is a decayed place near the cap. San Lorenzo.

SAN FELIPE, a town of Venezuela, dep. Caracas, 60 m. W.N.W. Valencia. Pop. 7,000. It was originally settled by Canary islanders; its vicinity is very productive of cocoa, coffee, maize, and rice.—II. a fort, Central Amer., state Honduras, on the Golfo Dulce, lat. 15° 38′ N., lon. 89° 1′ 45″ W.—III. a town, Mexican Confed., dep. & 40 m. N. Guanaxuato.—IV. (*Felipe-de-Aconcagua*), a town, Chile, cap. dep. Aconcagua, in a fine valley, about 15 m. from the Andes, 40 m. N. Santiago. Pop. recently estimated from 12,000 to 13,000. It is regularly built, and has handsome public walks, a central square, in which are the chief public buildings; houses of one storey, and mostly furnished with gardens. Near it are copper mines.

SAN FERNANDO, a small town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, 30 m. N. the Orinoco, and on one of its affls.—II. a town, Chile, cap. dep. Colchajua, 80 m. S. Santiago.—III. (*de Apure*), Venezuela, dep. & on rt. b. of the Apure, at the influx of the Portuguesa, 70 m. S. Calabozo. Pop. 6,000.—Several villages, Mexican Confed., vills. and forts in New Granada, & Cent. Amer., &c., have this name.—The *Serra de San Fernando*, or *Doirados*, S. Amer., separates the Brazilian prov. Matto-Grosso from the Bolivian territory of the Chiquitos, lat. 18° S., lon. 59° to 60° W.

SAN FRANCISCO, bay, town, and port, of the Pacific O., on the W. coast of N. America, Upp. California, in lat. 37° 48′ 5″ N., lon. 122° 24′ W., forming a noble land-locked harbour, in which the fleets of all the naval powers in Europe and America might moor. It extends inland for 40 m., with very variable breadth, and at its E. extremity it receives the conjoint streams of the Sacramento & San Joachim, besides other smaller rivers. The port and town have now become places of great importance since the discovery of the gold mines in this quarter, and the pop. has rapidly increased to many thousands. [CALIFORNIA.]—II. a port, W. coast of Lower California, lat. 30° 45′ N., lon. 113° 40′ W.—(*Francesco*), a vill., N. Peru, 55 m. S.W. Panos, on the Ucayale. —III. (*de la Montana*), a town, New Granada, dep. and on the Isthmus, prov. Veragua, N.E. Santiago. Pop. (1825) 5,344.

SAN JOSÉ, one of the Pearl islands, in the Gulf of Panama, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, 8 m. S.W. the island del Rey.—II. an island in the Rio Negro, forming a part of the boundary betw. Brazil & Venezuela.—III. a town, Brazil, prov. Parà, on the Rio Negro, 30 m. S. this island. Pop. 800.—IV. an island in the G. of California, 100 m. S.E. Loreto. Length, 25 m.—V. an island, Texas, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Refugio, and separating the bay of Aransas from the Gulf of Mexico.—Some small places in California, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and Bolivia, have the same name.—Also, a prefixed name of the following towns.—I. (*de Buenavista*), Philippines, on the W. coast of the island Panay, of which it is the cap. Pop. 7,000.—II. (*del Interior*), Central America, cap. state Costa Rica, 15 m. W.N.W. Cartago. Pop. 18,000. It has grown up since the independence of this region, and has no buildings of note; but it has succeeded to the importance and commercial activity of Cartago, the former cap. state.—III. (*del Parral*), Mexican Confed., dep. and 200 m. N.W. Durango. Pop. 5,000, partly employed in the adjacent mines of San Francisco.

SAN JUAN, sevl. rivs. of Amer.—I. Cent. Amer., state Nicaragua, forming the outlet for the sur-

plus waters of the Lake of Nicaragua, into the Caribbean sea, which it enters at the port of San Juan, 80 m. S. the mouth of the Blewfields river. Course E.ward. Length variously estimated from 90 to 104 m. Its current is gentle, and although in some places impeded by short rapids, it is stated to be always navigable throughout by boats of from 8 to 10 tons, and vessels of a much larger burden for a considerable distance from the sea. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal. —II. New Granada, dep. Cauca, enters the Pacific O. by several mouths, 35 m. N.W. Buenaventura, after a S.W. course, estim. at 150 m.—III. Bolivia, Chiquitos territory, tributary to the Aguapehy. —IV. Bolivia, joins the Pilcomayo, S.W. Zinti, after a N.E.ward course, estimated at 300 m.— V. Mexican Confed., deps. Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, joins the Rio Grande del Norte after an E. course of about 150 m.—VI. Plata Confed., flows from the Andes through the dep. San Juan, E.ward into the Lake Guanacache.

San Juan, a town of Hayti, near the centre of the island, 80 m. N.W. San Domingo.—Also, numerous vills., &c., of America.—I. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, 24 m. W. Merida. Near it is a lake abounding in carbonate of soda.— II. Central America, state and 20 m. W. Nicaragua, on the Pacific O., and near where the projected canal from the Lake of Nicaragua would terminate.— III. Mexican Confed., dep. and 105 m. W. Chihuahua.—IV. Texas, near the Rio Grande del Norte, 30 m. N.N.W. Santa Fé.—V. (*Baptista*, or *Bautista del Pao*), a town, Venezuela, dep. & 110 m. S.W. Caracas, on the Pao, an affl. of the Portuguesa.— VI. (*B. del Rio Grande*), Mexican Confed., dep. & 85 m. N.N.E. Coahuila.—VII. (*Capistrano*), Upper California, on the Pacific coast, 55 m. N.W. San Diego.—VIII. (*Chinameca*), Central America, state San Salvador, dep. and 15 m. N. San Miguel.—*Cape San Juan* is the N.E. extremity of the island Porto Rico, and the S. point of Vancouver's island, Brit. N. America, bounding N.ward the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. —IX. (*Juan Baptista*, formerly *Villa Hermosa*), a town, Mexican Confed., cap. state Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, about 70 m. from its mouth, in the Caribbean sea. It is irregularly built on a height, and has filthy streets, but many substantial stone houses. Its markets are well supplied with provisions.—(*Juan de Fuca*). [Fuca.]

San Juan de la Frontera, a frontier and W. dep. of the Plata Confed., S. America, mostly between lat. 30° and 32° S., and lon. 68° and 70° W., having W. the Andes, N. the dep. Rioja, and S. the dep. Mendoza. Estimated pop. 25,000. Surface declines towards the E., and in the S.E. is the large Lake Guanacache. Climate dry, temperate, and healthy. Fruits and wine constitute principal articles of export.—*San Juan*, the principal town, is pleasantly situated on the river of same name. Pop. has been vaguely estimated at 18,000.—(*Juan de los Llanos*), a town, S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Guaviare, 65 m. S.S.E. Bogota.—(*Juan de los Remedios*), a marit. town of Cuba, on its N. coast, 180 m. E. Havana. Pop. 8,000.—(*Juan del Rio*), a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. & 30 m. S.E. Queretaro, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 10,000 (?), partly employed in silver mines. (*Juan de Juebal*), a small town of S. Amer., Plata Confed., dep. and 60 m. N. San Juan de la Frontera.

San Juan de Nicaragua, a seaport town of Central America, state Costa Rica, at the mouth of the San Juan, in the Caribbean sea, lat. 10° 55′ 0″ N., lon. 83° 43′ 0″ W. It is stated to have the best port on this coast between Cape Gracias a Dios and the Boca del Toro, and to be much more healthy than Chagres. It has an export trade in hides, indigo, and coin, brought down the San Juan in boats from Granada.—(*Juan d'Ulloa*), a strong castle, defending the harbour of Vera Cruz, Mexican Confed., on an islet a little N.E. that city.—(*Juan del Sul*), a port of Central America, on the Pacific O., state and 24 m. S.W. Nicaragua, & the marit. harbour nearest to that city. Lat. 11° 15′ 37″ N., lon. 85° 52′ 56″ W.—(*Sta Juana*), an island, Chile, dep. & 38 m. E.S.E. Concepcion, in the river Biobio. A fort on it was destroyed by the Araucanians in 1601.

San Lorenzo, a river, S. Amer., Plata Confed., joins the Vermejo from the W., 55 m. N. Corrientes.—II. an islet in the Gulf of California.—III. an islet off the coast of Peru, dep. Lima, in front of the port of Callao.—(*Lorenzo de la Frontera*), a town of Bolivia, dep. and near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the Guapey. Pop. 4,000.

San Luis, a central department of the Plata Confed., S. America, between lat. 32° and 34° S., and lon. 64° and 67° W., mostly surrounded by the deps. Cordova, San Juan, and Mendoza. Surface in a great part barren, or covered with low vegetation. Its N. districts are nearly uninhabited; in the S. it is crossed by rocky ridges. Climate hot and dry. It has some silver mines, wrought on a small scale.—*San Luis de la Punta*, the chief town, lat. 33° 22′ S., lon. 64° 45′ W., has about 1,500 inhabs., and a trade in horses, skins, and furs.—(*Luis*), a vill. of Upper California, on a river tributary to the Pacific O., 80 m. N.W. Santa Barbara.—II. a harbour, island, & marit. vill. of Texas, dist. Brazoria, 37 m. S.W. Galveston.—III. (*de la Paz*), a town, Mexican Confed., dep. and 45 m. E.N.E. Guanaxuato. Some vills. named San Luis are in the Mexican dep. Puebla, and in Upper California.

San Luis Potosi, a dep. of the Mexican Confed., between lat. 21° 40′ and 24° 45′ N., and lon. 98° and 101° 25′ W., surrounded by the deps. Zacatecas, Guanaxuato, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon. Estimated area 19,000 sq. m. Pop. 321,800. Surface in the W. comprises a part of the Anahuac table land; in the E. it is level and marshy. Principal rivers, the Panuco, Tampico, and Santander. Maize, and some other grains, are cultivated on the banks of the Panuco, but in no great quantities. Mines of considerable wealth exist in the mntns., & silver, some gold, skins, & sugar, form the principal products. The cap., *S. Luis Potosi*, is situated near the source of the riv. Tampico, 70 m. N.N.E. Guanaxuato. Pop. 15,000, or including suburbs, from 50,000 to 60,000. It is regularly built, handsome, and clean; houses in the best streets are of stone, and two stories in height; in the suburbs they are of sun-dried brick. Chief edifices, a noble government house, & many fine churches. Its markets are well supplied, and it has an active trade with the neighbouring deps. in its home-manufactured goods, and foreign imports, which comprise French brandy, wines, silks, & woollens, English printed cottons and hardwares, and N. American cottons, &c. Its foreign trade is almost wholly conducted by subjects of Spain or the U. States. The other towns of the dep. are Catorce and Valles.—(*Luis de la Punta*), a state, Argentine Republic, lies W. of Cordova, and extends to the Rio Desaguadero. The country is poor, and thinly inhabited, with a dry & hot climate. Pop. 20,000.—(*San Martin*), a thriving vill.,

Plata Confed., dep. and 30 m. E.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,000. It consists of a row of well-kept farms, divided by double alleys of poplars.—(*Miguel*), a town of Central America, state and 45 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, on a navigable river, 20 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Fonseca (Pacific O.). Pop. 8,000. It is the seat of large fairs. N. from it is a volcano of the same name.—II. a town, Texas, W. territory, on the Puerco, S.E. Santa Fé. Pop. 2,000.—III. prov. and 35 m. N. Parahiba.—IV. prov. Rio Grande do Sul, 180 m. W.N.W. Porto Alegre. Pop. 1,000.—V. (*el Grande*), Mexican Confed., dep. and 40 m. E. Guanaxuato. Pop. 3,000 (?).—(*Pedro*), a bay of, & inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Upper California, 105 m. S.E. Santa Barbara, lat. 33° 48′ N., lon. 118° W.—(*Pedro*), a town, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. & 25 m. S.E. Antioquia.—II. Bolivia, Mexican territory, on the Mamore river, lat. 14° S., lon. 64° 48′ W.—(*Pedro*), a river, Mexican Confed., dep. Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta, which it joins near its mouth in the Tabasco.—The *Rio de San Pedro e San Pablo*, "river of St Peter and St Paul," enters the Caribbean sea, 10 m. N.E. the Tabasco.

San Salvador, a city of Central America, and cap. of the Federal dist. of that Confed. before its dissolution, on a riv. tribut. to the Pacific Ocean, 105 m. S.E. Guatemala. Pop. 16,000. It stands between wooded heights, in a well watered vale, S. the volcano of San Salvador, and is regularly built. It is a depot for sugar and indigo, and has some manufs. of iron wares and cotton goods. The Federal district comprised a radius of 11 m. around the city, & on the side of the Pacific, to the port of Libertad, 26 m. distant.—II. a village, Ecuador, on an affl. of the Napo, 20 m. E. Avila.—III. (*Guanahani*, or *Cat Island*), one of the Bahama islands, Atlantic, 28 m. E. Eleuthera. Lat. 24° N., and lon. 75° 30′ W. Length 46 m., breadth 5 m. On its E. side it is bordered by reefs. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus, who landed here, Oct. 12th, 1492.—*San Salvador Paquena* is an island on its W. side.

Santa Anna, a town of Central America, state & 11 m. W. San Salvador. Estimated pop. 10,000. Its vicinity produces indigo and the best sugar in the country. Some iron mines are wrought.—II. (or *Ana*), a small town, Bolivia, dep. Beni, on the Mamore, at the influx of the Yacuma, 30 m. S. Exaltacion.—III. a town, S. Peru, dep. and 80 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the Quillibamba, in a picturesque valley; 50 m. in length.

Santa Cruz, the largest & most S. of the Virgin isls., W. Indies, belonging to the Danes, in the Caribbean sea, lat. 17° 30′ N., lon. 64° 34′ W., & 40 m. S. the isl. St John. Length 20 m., breadth 5 m. Area 110 sq. m. Pop. (1835) 26,681, of whom 6,805 were free colonists. Surface mostly level; climate somewhat unhealthy. Sugar and rum are the principal products. The others are cotton, coffee, and indigo. Principal towns, Christianstad and Frederickstad; the former on the N. coast, is the cap. of the Danish W. Indies. This island was discovered by Columbus in his second voyage.—II. a river, Patagonia, enters the Atlantic O., lat. 50° S., lon. 68° 30′ W. It has been explored inland for 200 m., to near lon. 72°, and found to flow throughout very rapidly, between lava ranges, bounding barren and shingly plains.—III. an island group, Pacific Ocean. [Queen Charlotte Islands.]—IV. an island off the coast of Upper California, separated from the mainland by S. Barbara channel. Circ. about 45 m.—V. an island in the Gulf of California, 80 m. S.E. Loreto.—VI. a bay on the W. side of the isl. Curaçao.—VII. an island off the N. coast of Cuba, 30 m. N.E. Matanzas.

Santa Fé, a dep. of the Plata Confed., S. Amer., betw. lat. 30° & 33° S., lon. 61° & 62° W., W. the river Paraná, which separates it from the dep. Entre-Rios, & having S. the dep. Buenos Ayres, N. & W. salt deserts, intervening between it and the deps. Santiago and Cordova. Surface mostly a level terrace, covered with grass or mimosas; rain very rare: chief produce, cattle and horses. Principal rivers, the Salado, and the Tercero, or Carcaranal.—*Santa Fé*, the cap. town, pop. 4,000, is on the E. b. of the Salado, 8 m. N.W. Paraná, or Bajada de Santa Fé, the cap. of Entre-Rios. Other principal places are Rosario and Fort Sant Espiritu.—II. Also an island in above dep., Plata Confed., between the Paraná and Salado, 50 m. in length, by 6 in average breadth, and having the town Santa Fé at its N., and Fort St Espiritu at its S. extremity.

Santa Fé de San Francisco, the cap. town of New Mexico, or N.W. Texas, on an affl. of the Rio Grande del Norte, 25 m. E. that river, lat. 36° 18′ N., lon. 106° W. Pop. 3,000. It stands at the W. foot of a mntn. range. Principal buildings, the governor's residence, custom house, barracks, court house, and military chapel. It is an important mart for the trade between the U. States & the N. deps. of the Mexican Confed., and is a station for the overland trade between the States and California.—II. (*S. Fe de Bogota.*) [Bogota.]

Santa Maria, a small island off the coast of Chile, dep. and 30 m. S.W. Concepcion, in the bay of Aranco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of February 1835. II.—*Maria de Belem*, a city of Brazil. [Para.]—III. (*Maria de Fe*), a town of Paraguay, 45 m. E. Neembucu. Here the naturalist Bonpland was long detained a prisoner by the dictator Francia.

Santa Marta, or Martha, a seaport town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov., on the E. shore of a bay of the Caribbean sea, 40 m. N.E. the mouth of the riv. Magdalena. Pop. 8,000. It has some good residences, a conspicuous cathedral, and a tolerable harbour, defended by a castle and several batteries. Before the revolution it was of more importance than at present.—(*Sta Tecla*), a vill. and fort, Uruguay, on the Brazilian frontier, 128 m. W.N.W. San Pedro de Rio Grande.—(*Teresa*), a fort, Uruguay, on the Atlantic, near the Brazilian frontier, and 95 m. N.E. Maldonado.—II. (*de Jesus*), a market town, Venezuela, dep. Apure, on the Meta, 46 m. W. its junction with the Orinoco.

San, Santa, Santo, and Sao, *Saint*, prefixes to the names of numerous places in Brazil.

San Paulo, a marit. prov. in S. of Brazil, between lat. 23° and 26° S., and lon. 45° and 54° 40′ W., having E. the Atlantic, W. and N.E. the river Parana, separating it from Paraguay and the prov. Matto-Grosso, N. and N.E. the provs. Goyaz, Minas-Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro, S. the Missiones (Plata confed.), and the provs. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, and Santa Catharina. Area 191,012 sq. m. Pop. 360,000. A mntn. chain, composed of the Serras do Mar & Cubatao, divides the narrow coast line from the wide inland region traversed by the Rio-Grande, Tiete, Paranapanema, Ibahy, Iguassu, &c., tributaries of the Parana, and the first and last named of which form respectively N. and S. boundaries. The Iguapa is the only river of consequence flowing into the Atlantic. This is one of the richest provs. of Brazil. The products, common to S. Europe.

are intermixed with those of tropical climates; as rice, manioc, maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and sweet potatoes, with wheat, rye, cherries, and peaches. On the banks of the Tiete, a Chinese colony was some years ago located, and engaged in the culture of tea; but the plant did not flourish, and Paraguay tea is that mostly in use. Live stock of many kinds are numerous; gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and many gems are among the mineral products.—*S. Paulo*, the cap., is situated between two streams, tributaries to the Tiete, 220 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 22,032. It is irregularly laid out; houses partly of stone, but chiefly of earth, two stories in height, and furnished with balconies. The cathedral, 12 other churches, several hospitals, the provincial senate house, formerly a Jesuit's college, & the palace of the governor, are its chief public edifices. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of several superior schools. It has also a botanic garden. Its vicinity is picturesque, & interspersed with nums. villas. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil, having been founded in 1554.

San, or Sao Pedro do Rio Grande, a marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 25° 30′ and 33° 30′ S., and lon. 50° and 57° 20′ W., having E. the Atlantic and the prov. Santa Catharina, and on other sides the prov. San Paulo, the Plata Missiones, Uruguay, and a neutral territory. Area 60,120 sq. m. Pop. 160,000. Surface mostly level. The coast is bordered by numerous lagoons, and it contains the large Lake of Patos. Chief rivers the Uruguay, and the Iguassu or Curytiba forming its N. boundary. Products comprise wheat and numerous other grains, manioc, sugar cane, coffee, olives, Paraguay tea, and excellent timber; most of the land is, however, in pasturage, on which large herds of cattle feed; and hides, horns, bones, and other animal products form the principal exports.

Santa (Anna), a mkt. town, prov. Matto-Grosso, 30 m. E.N.E. Cuiaba. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—II. (or (*Villa Nova*), a mkt. town, prov. Santa Catharina, 20 m. N.E. Laguna. Pop. 2,000.—III. a mkt. town, prov. S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the Sino, N. Porto Alegre. Pop. 1,400.—IV. a small island, prov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Maranhao, near the coast; and an island in the prov. Goyaz, formed by two branches of the river Araguay, 210 m. long, & 40 m. broad.—*Barbara*, is a town in the prov. Minas Geraes, 30 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—*Catharina*. [Catharina (Santa).]—*Cruz*, a town in the prov. and 120 m. S.E. Goyaz, cap. comarca, on the Pari. Pop. 3,000.—*Helena*, a town in the prov. Maranhão, W.S.W. Guimaraes.—*Isabel*, a town in the province and N.E. of San Paulo.—*Luzia*, a town in the prov. and 120 m, E.S.E. Goyaz. Pop. of dist. 3,000.—*Rita*, a market town, prov. Minas Geraes, S.E. San Joao d'el Rei. Pop. of dist. 5,800.—*Sé*, a town in prov. Bahia, cap. comarca, on rt. b. of the San Francisco. Lat. 10° 30′ S.

Santo (Amara), a city in the prov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Bahia, on the Serigi.—II. a town in the prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on l. b. of the Jacuhi. Pop. 2,600.—*Antonio d'Amarantho*, a market town, prov. Mato-Grosso, near the river, and below the town Cuiaba. Pop. 1,400.—*A. da Barra*, Bahia. [Barra.]—*A. da Patrulha*, is a town, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, E.N.E. Porto Alegre. Pop. 3,103.—*A. de Sá* or *Macacu*, a town in the prov. and 30 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on l. b. of the Macacu. Pop. with dist. 7,000.—*A. dos Guarulhos*, a market town, prov. Rio de Janeiro, on l. b. of the Parahiba, opposite Campos. Pop. 6,000.

Sao (Bento), a market town, Brazil, prov. Alagoas, dist. Porto Calvo. Pop. 3,000.—*Bernardo*, a city of the prov. Ceara, on the Russas, 70 m. S.S.E. Ciara. P. 6,000.—*Christovao* or *Sergipe*, cap. city of the prov. Sergipe, on the Paromapama, 20 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic; it is the residence of the civil & military authorities, and has a governor's palace, an hospital, & 2 schools. Pop. 2,000.—*Felis*, a town in the prov. and 290 m. N.N.E. Goyaz, on a tributary of the Maranhão.

Sao Francisco, a large and an important river which rises in the prov. Minas Geraes. Lat. 20° S., lon. 45° W., flows N., N.E., and E., separating the provs. of Bahia and Pernambuco, and enters the Atlantic by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24′ S., lon. 36° 20′ W. Length 1,250 m. Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Affonzo, a series of magnificent cataracts, 160 m. from its mouth, but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, 900 m.—II. a small river of the prov. Santa Catharina, which enters the Atlantic opposite the isl. S. Francisco. Length 100 m.—III. an isl. in the Atlantic, separated from the prov. Santa Catharina by a narrow channel. Length 20 m.; breadth 10 m. Its cap. of same name is in lat. 26° 12′ S., lon. 48° 43′ W.

Sao (Gonçalo), a market town in the prov. & 75 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, cap. of a dist. with numerous vills., & 10,000 inhabitants.—*Joao-da-Barra*, a town in the prov. Rio de Janeiro, 18 m. E.N.E. Campos, on rt. b. of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*das Duas Barras*), prov. Goyaz, at the confluence of the Araguay and Tocantins.—III. (*d'el Rei*), a city in the prov. Minas Geraes, 80 m. S.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,000.—IV. (*do Principe* or *Marcos*), a town in the prov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 6,000.—V. (*do Principe*), prov. Ceara, 180 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza. Pop. of dist. 9,604.—*Jorge*, Bahia. [Ilheos.]—*Jose*, a town in the prov. Minas Geraes, on rt. b. of the Mortes, 9 m. E.N.E. S. João d'el Rei. Pop. of dist. 12,000.—II. a town, prov. and 65 m. N.E. S. Paulo. Pop. 4,000.—III. a town, prov. Santa Catharina, 5 m. N. Desterro. Pop. of dist. 5,000.—IV. (*do Norte*), prov. and 5 m. N. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the Atlantic and Lake Patos. Pop. of dist. 3,000.—*Leopoldo*, a town, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 38 m. N. Porto Alegre. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—*Luiz*, cap. prov. Maranhão. [Maranhao.]—*Matheos*, a town, prov. Espiritu Santo, on river of same name, 20 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, lat. 18° 40′ S.—*Miguel*, a town, prov. Santa Catharina, 10 m. N.W. Desterro, on the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000. [Paulo, see above.]—*Pedro d'Alcantara*, a town of the prov. Goyaz, on the rt. b. of the Tocantins, 80 m. S.S.E. S. João dos Duas Barras.—*Pedro*, prov. [See above.]—*Romão*, a town of the prov. Minas Geraes, on l. b. of the S. Francisco, lat. 15° 22′ S. Pop. 3,000.—*Roque*, a town, prov. & 32 m. W.S.W. San Paulo. Pop. 4,000.—*S. Roque* (*Cape*), on the E. coast of the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, is in lat. 37° 5′ 28″ S., lon. 35° 16′ 0″ W.—*Sebastião*, a maritime town, prov. S. Paulo, opposite island of same name, in lat. 23° 48′ 20″ S., lon. 45° 29′ 6″ W. Pop. of dist. 6,000. The island is separated from a peninsula on the coast by a narrow channel; it is 12 m. long, and 6 m. broad. Pop. 3,000. On its W. coast is the vill. Princeza.—*Vicente*, a town, prov. & 40 m. S.S.E. San Paulo. This was the first city founded by the Portuguese in S. Amer., and was long the cap. of S. Brazil; it is now in decay, and has only 600 inhabitants.

San, Santa, Santo, *Saint*, a prefix to the names of numerous islands of the Atlantic, and

places in SPAIN, ITALY, PORTUGAL, &c. For those not found following, see second word.

SAN ANTONIO, the most N.W. of the Cape Verd islands, lat. (Tarrafal Bay) 16° 56′ 2″ N., lon. 25° 21′ 7″ W. Surface elevated and well watered, and produces a good deal of corn, cotton, and orchill.—*Pedro*, a town of Portuguese India, 2 m. W. Old Goa.—*Pietro*, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2,200.—II. an island off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. N.W. San Antioco. Length 7 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. 3,235. Surface mostly mountainous and stony; products wine, a little corn, and salt.—*Sebastian*, the cap. town of the island Gomera, Canaries, on its E. coast. Pop. 1,594. It is well built, and has a harbour, defended by several forts.—*Tadeo*, a river, Patagonia, enters the Gulf of St Esteven, *Pacific Ocean*, & though navigable for only 11 m., is the largest stream S. the Chiloe Archipelago.

SAN, SANTA, towns in Spain, as follow:—

SAN (CLEMENTE), a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,120.—*San Fernando*, Spain. [ISLA DE LEON.]—*Felipe de Juvita* (*Sætabis*), a city of Spain, near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, prov. & 43 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. (1845) 13,235. It has manufs. of woollens and linens, and is the birth-place of the painter, Jose Ribera, known as Españoleto. It has Roman ruins, and very extensive and magnificent remains of Moorish architecture. The modern town was founded by Philip v., who conferred on it his name.—*S. Feliu de Guixols*, a town, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Gerona. Pop. 6,679.—*Lucar*, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de Barremeda*), prov. and 17 m. N.W. Cadiz, on the Guadalquivir, at its mouth. Pop. (1845) 16,816. It has a trade in wine, salt, and oil, and a harbour defended by two forts. It was once the residence of the captain-general of Andalucia, the birth-place of Velasquez, the founder of Havanah, and the place whence Magalhaens sailed for the circumnavigation of the world.—II. (*de Gaudiana*), prov. and 32 m. N.W. Huelva, on the Guadiana, opposite Alcoutim (Portugal). Pop. 2,800.—III. (*La Mayor*), prov. and 10 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,480.—*Martin*, a river of Spain, Aragon, after a N.E.ward course of 70 m., joins the Ebro 10 m. E.N.E. Ixar, which town and Montalvan are on its banks.—*Cape San Martin*, Valencia, is a headland on the Mediterranean, 10 m. S.E. Denia.—*Martin*, several market towns of Spain.—I. (*de Oscos*), prov. & 58 m. W. Oviedo. Pop. 1,472.—II. (*de Trevejo*), prov. and 37 m. S.W. Salamanca. It has several oil mills and some woollen manufs.—III. (*de Unx*), Navarra, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Pampeluña, with remains of old fortifications.—IV. (*de Valdeiglesias*), prov. Madrid, near Prado. Pop. 3,375.—*San Martin de Montalban*, a small town, 24 m. W.S.W. Toledo; having an ancient shrine and a celebrated castle.—*Roque*, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, 6 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar. Pop. (1845) 7,691. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1704, after their loss of Gibraltar, and has partly a Spanish, and partly a British appearance, for as provisions are much cheaper there than in Gibraltar, it is resorted to by many Engl. families.—*Pedro*, 2 small towns of Spain.—I. (*del Romeral*), prov. and 26 m. S. Santander, in the Cantabrian mntns. Pop. 2,596.—II. (*Maurigue*), prov. & 18 m. N.E. Soria. Pop. 627. It has remains of fortifs., 4 pa. churches, & manufs. of woollen stuffs.—*Salvator de Cantamuda*, a market town, prov. Palencia, 10 m. W.N.W. Cervera.

SAN SEBASTIAN, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on a small peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Urumea, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 10 m. W. Fuenterrabia, on the frontier of France. Lat. 43° 19′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 0′ 5″ W. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by its citadel of Mota, on the adjacent height, Mount Urgull. Since its destruction by fire, and siege in 1813, it has been mostly rebuilt on an uniform plan. It has handsome squares, several churches & convents, civil and *military* hospitals, and is, with its citadel, abundantly supplied with water. Its harbour, protected by a mole and well defended, is small, but the city has a large import trade in English & French goods, &c., an export trade in corn, &c. It was taken by the French in 1719, 1794, and 1808, from which year they held it till 31st Aug. 1813, when it was stormed and taken by the British after great loss.—*S. Vicente*, a town, prov. and 33 m. N. Badajos. Pop. 6,888.

SAN, SANTA, SANTO, towns, &c., in Italy, as follow:

SAN (LORENZO), several small towns & vills. of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. Viterbo, on a height, 5 m. S. E. Acquapendente, near the site of San Lorenzo Rovinato.—II. Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 12 m. E.S.E. Reggio.—III. a town of Istria, 9 m. W.S.W. Pisino.—IV. a seaport vill. of Istria, on the Mediterr., 22 m. S.S.W. Triest.—V. Central Italy, deleg. & 19 m. E.S.E. Urbino.—VI. (*Maggiore*), Naples, prov. T. di. Lavoro, 15 m. S.E. Piedimonte.—*Luca*, a small town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 13 m. S.S.W. Gerace.—*Lussurgiu*, a mkt. town of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. dist., 22 m. N.N.E. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 4,460.—*Marco*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,200. It is a bishop's see.—II. (*de Gavotti*), prov. Princip. Ultra, 15 m. N.E. Benevento.—III. (*in Catola*), prov. Capitanata, N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*in Lamis*), prov. Capitanata, on the peninsula of Gargano, cap. cant., 18 m. W. Monte San Angelo. Pop. 9,000.—V. a vill. of Sicily, intend. Messina, near the N. coast, 15 m. W. Patti. Pop. 2,600. Near it are the remains of a Rom. bridge.—*Martino*, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. W.S.W. Mantua, near the Oglio.—II. Naples, prov. Molise, 7 m. N.E. Larino.—III. Piedmont, div. & 6 m. S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 2,416.—IV. Illyria, gov. Triest, 5 m. N.N.W. Goritz.—V. (*d'Albaro*), prov. and 2 m. E. Genoa, cap. mand. Pop. with comm. 3,003.—VI. (*di Lantosca*) Sard. Sta., div. prov. and 26 m. N. Nice, cap. mand., on the Vesubia. Pop. of comm. 1,691.—VII. (*di Venezia*), Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 5 m. N.N.E. Rovigo, on rt. b. of the Adige.—*Martino*, a vill. of Sicily, intend. and 6 m. W. Palermo, has a benedict abbey with a rich library, and museums of natural history, coins, and antiquities.—*Padre*, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. T. di. Lavoro, on the Melfa, 8 m. S. Sora.—*Pier d'Arena*, a mkt. town of Sardinia, div. & 2 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 7,716. It has iron foundries, sugar refineries, and an extensive trade.—*Piero-a-Sieve*, a mkt. town of Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 2,500.—*Pietro*.—I. Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. E.N.E. Udine. Pop. 2,600.—II. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the coast opposite Elba. Pop. 2,000, who trade in wine and olive oil.—III. Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 5 m. S. La Polla. Pop. 3,500.—IV. (*ad Sephim*), prov. Princip. Citra, 3 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*in Galatina*), prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Lecce. Pop. 2,300. It has a college and other churches.—A small isl. in the Mediterr., off the

S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 2,200.—*Ponte San Pietro* is a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 3 m. W. Bergamo, on the Brembo. P. 1,500.—*Salvatore*, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 6 m. N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 5,929.—*Secondo*, a comm. and mkt. town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 2 m. S.S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. 2,050. Others are in Lombardy and duchy Parma. —*Severino*, a town of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 15 m. W.S.W. Macerata, on the Potenza. Pop. 3,000. It is a bishop's see, and has 10 convents.—II. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 22 m. E.S.E. Lagonegro.—III. prov. Princip. Cit., 8 m. N. Salerno.—*Severo*, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 17 m. N.W. Foggia. Pop. 17,000. It is large, and has a cathedral, several pa. churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in cattle.—*Sosio*, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N.N.W. Trevico. P. 2,000.—*Stefano*, Sardinian States.—I. (*al Mare*), div. Nice, prov. and 6 m. E.N.E. San Remo, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of comm. 918.—II. (*Belbo*), Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Alba, cap. mand., on the Belbo. Pop. 2,656.—III. (*Roero*), 7 m. N.W. Alba. Pop. 2,060.—IV. (*di Nizza*), div. and prov. Nice, 11 m. N.N.E. Guillaumes, cap. mand. Pop. 2,338.

San Marino, or Sammarino, a town and republic of Italy, forming one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, enclosed on all sides by the Pontif. Sta., in lat. 43° 58′ N., lon. 12° 21′ 24″ E. Area 22 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 7,000. It consists of a craggy mntn. about 2,200 ft. in height, on which is the town; & some circumjacent territories, with 4 or 5 vills. The town, built around a hermitage founded in 441 by Marinus a native of Dalmatia, is accessible by only one road, surrounded by walls, & has 3 forts; principal edifices the town hall, 6 churches, one having the tomb and statue of Marinus (or San Marino), a theatre, 2 convents, 2 vast cisterns for the use of the public, the gov's. palace, with schools and museums. The more wealthy citizens reside in the suburb called the Borgo. Climate severe in winter, but healthy. Pop. chiefly occupied in rural industry & silk manufs. The legislature of the republic is a senate of 60 mems. elected for life equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, and peasants. Since 1847, the executive council of 12 mems. has been popularly elected. Two *capitani reggenti* or presidents are chosen every six months; and justice is administered by a foreigner appointed for 3 years, and incapable of re-election more than once. Two legal functionaries and two secretaries of state are the other public officers. Public rev. 6,000 crowns annually. The military consists of 80 men, forming the guard of the regency.

San Joao, a town of Portugal, prov. and 1 m. W. Oporto, on the Douro. It has a fort and baths, and is a place of resort for the inhabitants of Oporto.—II. (*da Pesquiera*), a fortified town, prov. Beira, 22 m. E. Lamego, on the Douro, navigable from the sea to this point.

San Martinho, 2 comms. of Portugal.—I. prov. Estremadura, with a mkt. town and harb. on the Atlantic, 8 m. S.W. Alcobaça.—II. (*dos Mouros*), prov. Beira, on the Douro, 6 m. N.W. Lamego.

Santa (Anna de Chaves), the cap. town of the Portuguese island St Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, on a beautiful bay at the N.E. side of the island. It consists of about 500 wooden houses, with a fort, and the residence of the Portuguese governor.—*Cruz*, the cap. town of the island Teneriffe, and of the Canary islands on the N.E. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 9,370. It has broad streets, flat-roofed and white-washed houses, several churches, a marble monument in its chief square, an old castle, a planted promenade, and the best harbour in the Canary Islands. It has an export trade in wine, which was formerly much more extensive.—II. the cap. town of the Canary island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 5,641.—III. a town on the W. coast of the isl. Luzon, Philippines, 110 m. N.N.W. Manila. Pop. 5,400.—*Lucia*, one of the Cape Verd isls., Atlantic Ocean, between St Nicholas and San Vincente, lat. 16° 49′ N., lon. 24° 47′ W. Length 10 m., breadth 3 m. It is little inhabited, but produces some orchill and wild cotton, with large numbers of turtles. On its S.E. side is a well sheltered harbour.—II. a river of Uruguay, joins the Plata estuary, 7 m. N.W. Monte Video, after a S.ward course of 100 m.—III. a bay on the E. coast of Borneo. Lat. 4° 20′ N., lon. 117° E.

Santa (Croce), a mkt. town, Sicily, co. and 13 m. S.W. Modica, near the Mediterranean.—II. a mkt. town, Cent. Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Arno, 4 m. N.W. San Miniato. Pop. 5,100, chiefly engaged in weaving silk and woollen stuffs, and trading in wine and agricultural produce.—III. a town of Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. and 14 m. E.S.E. Goritz.—IV. (*di Magliano*), a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Larino. Pop. 3,410. It is enclosed by walls and has a handsome church.—V. (*di Morcone*), a mkt. town, same prov., cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,040.—*Cape Santa Croce* is a headland on the E. coast of Sicily, N. Agosta, lat. 37° 15′ N., lon. 15° 15′ E. —*Lucia*, a mkt. town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 7 m. S.S.E. Milazzo. Pop. 4,500.—II. (*in Melazzo*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.—*Maria*, several towns of Italy and Sicily.—I. (*d'Anglona*), Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Agri, 5 m. E. Tursi.—II. (*di Capoa*), prov. T. di. Lavoro, cap. cant., 3 m. S.E. Capua. Pop. 9,300. It has civil and criminal tribunals, and various remains of the anc. Capua. —III. (*di Leuca*), prov. Otranto, at its S. extremity, 29 m. S.W. Gallipoli. Pop. 3,400. It is a bishop's see.—IV. (*A Vico*), a vill. in the prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. Nola. Pop. 4,800.—V. (*di Niscemi*), a vill. of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. and 28 m. S.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 1,100.—VI. (*Maggiore*), a mkt. town, N. Italy, div. Novara, 7 m. E. Domo d'Ossola. Pop. of comm. 1,212.

Santa (Eulalia), a town in the island Iviza, Balearic islands. Pop. 3,220.—*S. Fé*, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. W. Granada. Pop. 4,355.

Santa Maria, a market town of Majorca, 7 m. N.E. Palma. And the following towns—*Maria de Rosal*, prov. Pontevedro, 18 m. S.W. Burgos. Pop. 5,188.—II. prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 692.—III. (*de los Llanos*), prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real.—IV. (*del Paramo*), prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Leon.—V. (*de Nieva*), prov. and 15 m. N.W. Segovia. Pop. 1,700.—VI. (*de Marin*), a market town, prov. and 9 m. N. Vigo. It has a good harbour on the bay of Vigo, and an active pilchard fishery.—VII. a village of the island Ustica, Mediterranean, near which are the ruins of an ancient town.—VIII. a vill. of Corsica, 9 m. E. Ajaccio.—IX. the most S. extremity of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 7 m. S.E. Faro. Lat. of light-ho., 36° 56′ N., lon. 7° 47′ W.

Santa Marta, sevl. mkt. towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Badajoz.—II. prov. Lugo, at the head of the Bay of Santa Marta, 6 m. S. Cape Ortegal.—III. (*de Tera*), Leon, 11 m. W.N.W. Benavente. [Martha Santa.]

SANTA MARTHA, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 7 m. S.S.W. Villa Real. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., prov. Minho, 11 m. N. Viana, with 1,000 inhabitants, and a church, resorted to in pilgrimage.

SANTA MAURA, or LEUCADIA (*Leucas*), one of the Ionian isls., under the protection of Gt. Britain, separated by a channel 1 m. across, from the W. coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have been connected. Length 22 m., extreme breadth 9 m. Estimated area 180 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. A chain of limestone mntns. intersects it from N. to S., covering the surface with its spurs, and terminating S.W. in the promontory of Cape Ducato (anc. *Leucadia*), famous as "Sappho's leap," and from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name. Mount St Elias in the centre, is 3,000 ft. in height. Climate very variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20 degrees in a day; the low grounds, especially at the N. extremity, are unhealthy. In the N. is a rich plain, and elsewhere are many fertile valleys, but scarcely 1-8th of the soil is under cultivation, and not enough of corn is raised for home-consumption. Principal crops wheat, maize, oil, and wine. Many of the pop. live by fishing, the manuf. of salt, and annual emigrations to the mainland as labourers in harvest time. Princip. towns Amaxichi the cap., and Vliko, both on the E. coast. The castle of Santa Maura, whence the modern name of the island, is at its N. extremity, & usually the head quarters of a British regiment. Between it and Amaxichi is a lagoon, whence much salt is obtained.—*Sta Trinita;* a vill. and fort, Dalmatia, circ. and 2 m. S.W. Cattaro.—II. (*de Cava*), an abbey of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 3 m. N.W. Salerno. It was founded in the 9th century, and is extremely rich in works of art.

SANTO STEFANO.—I. a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 14 m. W. Saint Angelo dei Lombardi.—II. Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Frosinone.—III. Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 3½ m. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 2,500.—IV. Austrian Albania, circ. Cattaro, on the Adriatic, 6 m. S.E. Budua.—V. an islet off the N. coast of Sardinia.

SANA, the cap. city of Yemen, Arabia, in a fine valley 4,000 ft. above the sea, 110 m. E.N.E. Hodeida. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is enclosed by walls 5½ m. in circumference, and mounting some cannons; is built mostly of brick, and has two stone palaces of the imam, about 20 richly decorated mosques, public baths, and a stone bridge across its main street, which is inundated during rains. About 3,000 of the pop. are Jews, who, with Hindoos, monopolize most part of the foreign trade. Principal commerce is in coffee, and in its husk, which latter article here fetches the higher price, and is exclusively used for consumption in the city. Imports comprise piece-goods, Persian tobacco, dates, twist, and glass wares. Some remarkable anc. inscriptions have been found.—II. (or *Miraflores*), a town, N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Lambayeque.

SANBORNTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 21 m. N. concord. Pop. 2,745.

SANCASSE, an inhabited island, Indian Ocean, off Nareenda bay, N.W. Madagascar.

SANCERRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. arrond., on a vine-clad hill, on l. b. of the Loire, 26 m. N.E. Bourges. Pop. 2,813. It has a comm. college and an active trade in wine, and in marble, quarried in its vicinity.

SANCOINS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 30 m. S.E. Bourges. P. 1,497.

SANCREED, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.S.W. Penzance. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 1,248.

SANCTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. riding, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Market-Weighton. Ac. 4,890. P. 505.

SANCY (PIC DE), a mntn., France. [DOR MONT.]

SANDA, or SANDAY, several islands of Scotl.—I. Orkney, 2½ m. S. of N. Ronaldshay. Length 12 m. Pop. 1,892. Surface mostly flat and fertile. Principal harbours, Kettleloft on the S.E., and Otterswick on the N.E. coast, both safe and commodious. A lighthouse has been erected on Start point, its N.E. extremity.—II. Inner Hebrides, co. Argyll, pa. Small Isles, on the E. side of Canna.—III. a small island at the W. side of entrance of the Firth of Clyde, 5 m. E. of the Mull of Kintyre, about 3 m. in circ., and noted in middle-age history as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. A lighthouse has been erected here, lat. 55° 16′ 30″ N., lon. 5° 34′ 55″ S.; elevation 165 ft., fixed red light.

SANDALL, two pas. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.E. Wakefield. Area 7,630 ac. Pop. 3,482. It has the remains of a castle.—II. (*Kirk*), on the river Don, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Area 990 ac. Pop. 187.

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, S. the island Flores and the Straits of Sapy and Mangerye, lat. 10° S., lon. 119° E. Length about 120 m., and greatest breadth 60 m. It is fertile, very populous, and stated, in most respects, to resemble Java. On its N. side is the port Padewawy, where the Dutch have new settlements.

SANDAU, or SANDOW, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 49 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,403, mostly agricultural.

SANDBACH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 24 m. E.S.E. Chester, and 4 m. N.N.E. Crewe, on the Manchester branch of the London and N.W. railway. Area 16,130 ac. Pop. 9,299, employed in the manuf. of silk. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Wheelock.

SANDCHOO, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 150 m. S.E. Yarkund, and reported to be inhabited by 1,000 families.

SANDEC (NEU and ALT), two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia.—I. cap. circ., 49 m. S.E. Cracow. Pop. 5,224. It has a castle and a high school.—II. 6 m. S.W. the latter, between the Poprad and Dunajec. Pop. 3,255.

SANDERA ISL., one of the Outer Hebrides, Scotl., co. Inverness, pa. & 3¼ m. S.W. Barra. Pop. 14.

SANDERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Castle-rising. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 53.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist. Bernburg. Pop. 1,779.

SANDERSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3 m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 264. Purley, in this pa., was the residence of the celebrated Horne Tooke, and suggested the title of his philological work, the "Diversions of Purley."

SANDERSVEIL, a town of India, Baroda dom., 36 m. S.E. Surat.

SANDFORD, several pas. and cos. of England.—I. co. Devon, 1¾ m. N.W. Crediton. Area 7,720 ac. Pop. 1,998.—II. co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Oxford, on the river Isis. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 304.—III. same co., 4½ m. S.W. Deddington. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 515.—IV. (*Orcas*), co. Somerset, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 570.—V. a tnshp., co. Berks, pa. Sonning, 4 m. E. Reading. Pop. 823.

SANDFORD, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, co. York. Pop. 2,233.—II. New York, on an affl. of the Delaware, 120 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,173.

SANDGATE, a hamlet and chapelry of Engl., co. Kent, pas. Folkestone and Cheriton, on the coast of the Engl. Channel, 2 m. W.S.W. Folkestone. Pop. 979. It is finely situated, and resorted to as a watering place. It has a castle, and some shipbuilding trade. Here commences the Royal Military Canal, which terminates at Cliffend in Sussex. Sandgate is included in the parl. bor. of Hythe.

SANDHOE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 3 m. E.N.E. Hexham, on the Newcastle & Carlisle railway. Pop. 273.

SANDHURST, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. S.S.E. Wokingham. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 562. Sandhurst royal military college is a plain edifice, to which are attached a chapel, riding-school, and observatory.—II. a pa., co. and 3 m. N. Glo'ster. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 540.—III. a pa., co. Kent, on the river Rother, 7 m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 1,402.

SANDIACRE, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E. Derby. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 996.

SANDING (PULO), two islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, near the S.E. extremity of the Nassau or Poggy islands, in which group they are sometimes included.

SANDISFIELD, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, co. Berkshire. Pop. 1,464.

SAND LAKE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 17 m. E. Albany. Pop. 4,303.

SANDOE, one of the Faroe isls. [FÆROER.]

SANDOMIR (Pol. *Sandomierz*), a walled town of Poland, cap. prov., at the confl. of the San and Vistula, 51 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 4,500. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland.

SANDON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, on the river of same name, an affl. of the Chelmer, 2½ m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area 980 ac. Pop. 531.—II. co. Herts, 4½ m. N.N.W. Buntingford. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 804.—III. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Stafford, with a station on the N. Staffordshire railway. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 586. The elegant seat Harrowby Hall, is in this pa.—IV. (*Fee*), a tything, co. Berks, and 1¼ m. S.S.W. Hungerford. Pop. 702.

SANDOWAY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Aracan, cap. its most S. dist., 40 m. S.E. the island Cheduba.

SANDOWN, a hamlet and fort of Engl., Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, pa. and 2 m. S. Brading. The fine sands and beauty of the bay attract summer visitors.

SANDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.E. St Albans. Area 5,680 ac. Pop. 851.

SANDSTING, and AITHSTING, a united pa. of Scotl., co. and comprising a part of the mainland of Shetland, and the islands Little Papa and Vementry. Pop. 2,478.

SANDUKLI, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 67 m. S. Kutayah, and 8 m. S. of which are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

SANDUSKY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.W. of Ohio, drained by Sandusky river, which flows into bay of same name. Area of co. 320 sq. m. P. 10,182. —II. a port, & cap. of above co., on Sandusky bay, L. Erie, 95 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,200, partly employed in ship-building. The town is beautifully situated, and is built mostly of fine stone from the vicinity. It has a busy lake trade, mostly carried on by steamers.

SANDWICH, a parl. & munic. bor., cinque port, and town of Engl., co. Kent, on the S. bank of the Stour, 2 m. from its mouth, in Pegwell bay, with a station on the South Eastern railway, 4 m. N. Deal. Area of town 1,960 ac. Pop. 2,913. Area of parl. bor., including Deal and Walmer, 3,810 ac. Pop. 11,194. It is mostly enclosed by the remains of fortifications; streets irregular, houses antique. It has 3 pa. churches, St Clement's being a spacious edifice, with a massive Norman tower; a guildhall, jail, two hospitals, and several dissenting chapels, are the other princip. edifices. A free grammar school has 4 scholarships in Lincoln college, Oxford, and alternate nomination to 4 in Caius college, Cambridge. The town was formerly of importance as the seaport of London; at present it has little trade, the chief exports being agricultural produce, wool, malt, bark, leather, and ashes, and principal import, coal. The Stour is at spring tides about 11 feet in depth, and 150 feet across. Corp. rev. 3,053*l*. It returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 943. Near it is Richborough, the ancient *Rhutupium*, on the decline of which Sandwich arose in the 6th century. It was for a long period the outport of the metropolis.

SANDWICH, two tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. New Hampshire, 42 m. N. Concord. Pop. 2,625.—II. Massachusetts, on Cape Cod bay, 51 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,719.

SANDWICH BAY, the name of inlets of E. Labrador, and island Mallicollo, Pacific Ocean.—*Sandwich Cape*, E. Australia, is on Hinchinbrook island, lat. 18° 13′ 00″ S., lon. 146° 19′ E.; and *Sandwich Island* is the name of 2 isls., Pacific O., respectively in the Hebrides group, and S.W. New Ireland.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group, N. Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 18° 50′ & 22° 20′ N., and lon. 155° and 160° W. Principal islands, Hawaii (or Owyhee), Mowee, Woahoo, Kauai, Molokoi, and some of less size. Aggregate area estimated at 6,090 sq. m., & pop. of group variously estimated from 100,000 to 185,000. Surface rises to a great elevation, and in Hawaii are several active volcanoes. Climate very salubrious; mean temp. 75°, range of thermometer 60° to 88° Fahr., with sea breezes and moderate rains. Soil in the uplands better adapted for grazing than agriculture; fine wheat is, however, raised there, and the valleys produce coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, arrow root, the mulberry, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Sandal wood was formerly an important product, but the forests have been too rapidly thinned, and little is now produced. Poultry and hogs are very numerous. Honolulu, the cap., on the island Woahoo, is an important entrepot for trade between all commercial nations. On Cook's discovery of the group, each island had a separate ruler; but afterwards, the whole of the islands were consolidated under one government by Tamehamaha. His son, who succeeded him in 1819, at once abolished idolatry. Missionary stations were established in 1820, and a large proportion of the natives are now converted to Christianity. In 1846, there were 24 American missionaries, 357 schools, and 18,000 pupils, with several printing presses and newspapers. The islands are frequented by whaling vessels, and are in the great line of commerce now being established betw. California, China, & Australasia. [HAWAII.]

SANDWICK, a pa. of Scotl., co. and comprising a part of Orkney mainland. Area 15 sq. m. P. 1,033.

SANDY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, on the Ivel, 3 m. N.W. Biggleswade. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 1,906.—II. a township, U. S., N. America, Ohio, co. Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,444.—III. another tnshp., co. Starke. Pop. 1,265.—*Sandy Bay*, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of the N. island.

SANDY CREEK, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, co. Oswego, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,420.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Mercer.

Pop. 1,965.—*Sandy Hill*, a vill., New York, on the Hudson, 46 m. N. Albany, has 1,000 inhabs.

SANDY MOUNT, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2¼ m. S.S.E. Dublin, on Dublin bay. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

SANDY RIVER, U. S., N. America, rises in Virginia, flows mostly N. along the boundary betw. that state and Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Catletsburg, Kentucky, after a course of 130 m., for 50 of which it is navigated by boats.

SANFORD, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 79 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,233.

SANFRÉ, a town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 10 m. W. Alba. Pop. 1,718.

SANFRONT, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. W. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 4,113.

SANGA, a considerable fortified town of Japan, island Kiusiu, cap. dist., on Simbara bay, 55 m. N.E. Nangasaki. It is well and regularly built, and intersected by canals; it has a fine palace, and a famous manuf. of porcelain.

SANGERFIELD, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 20 m. S.S.W. Utica. Pop. 2,251.—*Sangerville* is a township, Maine, 77 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,197.

SANGERHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 31 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., at the foot of the Harz mntns. Pop. (1846) 5,720. It has 2 castles, & manufs. of woollens & linens.

SANGIR, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, midway between Celebes and Mindanao, lat. 3° 28′ N., and lon. 125° 44′ E. Length 30 m., average breadth 10 m. Surface mountainous, and in its centre is a volcano. Provisions abundant.

SANG-KOI, SONG-EA, or TONQUIN RIVER, Further India, rises in the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, flows S.W., and enters the Gulf of Tonquin by many mouths, betw. lat. 20° and 21° N., and lon. 106° and 107° E. Total course estim. at 600 m. In its upper part it is called the Ho-ti-kiang.

SANGORA, a marit. town of Lr. Siam, on a bay of the W. side of the G. of Siam, 90 m. S.E. Ligor, lat. 7° 15′ N., lon. 101° E. It is div. into Siamese, Chinese, and Malay quarters, is partly built of brick, and on the heights around it are numerous pagodas. Exports iron, dried prawns, and pepper.

SANGRO, *Sagrus*, a river of Naples, provs. Abruzzo-Cit. & Ult. II., rises S.E. Lake Fucino, and after an E. and N.E. course of 65 m., enters the Adriatic 12 m. S.E. Ortona.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 3,449.

SANGUINETTO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 18 m. S.S.E. Verona, between Legnago and Mantua. Pop. 3,000.—II. a rivulet of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., flows into the Lake of Perugia on its N. side. Its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymene, whence its name.

SANGWIN, a river of Guinea, Grain coast, enters the Atlantic about 120 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. At its mouth is a vill. of the same name, formerly cap. a petty state, and where the Dutch and English had factories.

SANJORE, or SACHORE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 130 m. W. Odeypoor, on the route from Rajpootana to the Gulf of Cutch.

SANKASEER, a town of S. India, dom. & 102 m. S.S.E. Sattarah, on the Gutpurba.

SANKEY (GREAT), a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 4 m. W.N.W. Warrington. Pop. 567. The Manchester and Liverpool railway is here carried across the Sankey canal and valley by a viaduct of 9 arches, each of 50 ft. span, and 70 feet high. The Sankey canal is the first for which an act of parl. was obtained, 1755.

SANNIO, *Samnium*, a prov. of Naples. [MOLISE.]

SANNOIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. N.N.E. Versailles. Pop. 1,603.

SANOK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the San, 38 m. S.W. Jaroslavl. Pop. 1,800. It has a citadel, and a high school.

SAN-PO, a large river of Tibet, rises near lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 82° E., contiguous to the sources of the Sutleje and Goggra, flows E.ward, past Shigatze and Shigatzoungar, receiving numerous affls., and has been traced as far as lon. 93° E., beyond which point it is believed to be continuous with the Dihong, a chief arm of the Brahmaputra. [BRAHMAPUTRA.]

SANQUHAR, a parl. & munic. bor., inland town, and pa. of Scotl., co. & 24 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, on the road thence to Ayr, & on the Nith. Area of pa. 61¼ sq. m. Pop. 3,577; do. of parl. bor. 1,700; do. of town, 1,638. It chiefly consists of one long street, and has a handsome pa. church, town hall, several schools, and a subscription library; considerable manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, hosiery, and carpets, with muslin sewing and embroidery for the Glasgow manufs. The bor. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 48. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity. Immediately S.E. the town, on a steep bank overlooking the Nith, is the picturesque castle of Sanquhar, now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

SAN SALVADOR, or BANZA, a town of Africa, S. Guinea, cap. of Congo, 160 m. S.E. Loango. Pop. 20,000. [SAN, SANTA, &c.]

SANSAN, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, on the Bedee frontier, lat. 12° 20′ N., lon. 12° E.

SANSANDING, two towns of Central Africa.—I. state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 20 m. N.E. Sego. It is stated to be a place of extensive trade, and to have from 10,000 to 11,000 inhabs. Here Mungo Park embarked in his schooner to descend the river in 1805.—II. state Wulli, on an affl. of the Senegal, lat. 13° 40′ N., lon. 13° 15′ E.

SANSARIA, a market town of Central America, state and E. Guatemala, dist. Sansaria, of which Guastaloya is the chief town.

SANSEGO, an island of the Adriatic, Illyria, 5 m. S.W. the island Lossini.

SANSELLAS, a town of the island Majorca, Balearic isles, 15 m. E.N.E. Palma. Pop. 3,213.

SANS-SOUCI, a palace of Prussia. [POTSDAM.]

SANTA, for places with this prefix, see SAN, SANTA, &c.

SAN-TA, a fortified city of China. [TSANTA.]

SANTA, or PARILLA, a town of N. Peru, dep. & 65 m. S.E. Truxillo, cap. prov., on the riv. Santa, near its mouth in the Pacific.—The *River Santa* has a N.W. course of 200 m., and opposite its mouth are the islets of Santa.

SANTANDER, a prov. of Spain, having N. the Bay of Biscay, and on other sides the provs. Biscay, Burgos, Palencia, and Oviedo. Pop. (1833) 169,057. Its S. part is traversed by the Cantabrian mntns., whence the Besaya, Paz, &c., descend into the sea. On the coast are the harbs. of Santander & Santona, which with Santillana & Reynosa, are its chief towns.—*Santander* (*Portus Blendium*), the cap., is picturesquely situated on a headland extending into the Bay of Biscay, 53 m. W.N.W. Bilbao. Pop. (1845) 15,286. It stands facing the S., on a hill-side, & has a cathedral, two other churches, three hospitals, a prison, college, theatre, and baths; it is a thriving commercial place. Harbour spacious and well sheltered, has a handsome quay, and it is one of the principal marts for the supply of Madrid.

It exports Castilian wheat and flour to Cuba, & large quantities of wool. In the neighbouring mountains are productive iron mines, and the vicinity abounds in corn, fruit, and cattle. It was sacked by the French in 1808.

SANTANDER, a river of the Mexican confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, enters the Gulf of Mexico, 110 m. N. Tampico. On it are the towns Nuevo Santander and Soto-la-Marina, near which latter it receives a large affluent from the N. It is of considerable size, but its navigation is much impeded at its mouth. [NUEVO-SANTANDER.]

SANTANILLA, or SWAN ISLAND, two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras, 150 m. N. the Mosquito coast.

SANTAREM, *Præsidium Julium*, a river-port & town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Tagus, 50 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 8,000. It stands on a hill, and is divided into three parts or *barrios*; the Maravilla at the summit, the Ribera on the E. slope, and the Alfange close to the river. It has two Latin schools, with several palaces, now almost in ruins, but testifying its former grandeur, when the court was held here in the 15th century. Its environs are highly productive, and it enjoys a brisk trade with Lisbon.

SANTAREM, a town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on r. b. of the Tapajos, at its confluence with the Amazon, 60 m. S.W. Montalegre. Pop. 10,000. Principal edifices, a fort and the pa. church. Its chief trade is in cocoa and medicinal plants.—The *Santarem Channel*, W. Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt-key banks, lat. 24° N., lon. 79° W., is 40 m. across.

SANTA ROSA, a town of Chile, prov. Aconcagua, 18 m. E.S.E. San Felipe. Pop. 6,000.

SANTEE, a riv., U. S., N. Amer. [CAROLINA (N.)]

SANTERNO, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, and Pontif. Sta., joins the Po-di-Primaro, 12 m. N.W. Ravenna. Total course 55 m.

SANTERRE, an old subdivision of France, now forming the E. part of the dep. Somme.

SANTHIA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Vercelli, cap. mand., on the canal extending thence to Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 4,174. Here Charlemagne received presents from Haroun-al-Raschid, and Amurath, an African Moorish chief. Under the French empire it was cap. dep. Sesia.

SANTIAGO, two rivers of S. America, Ecuador. —I. dep. Assuay, after an E. course of 180 m., joins the Amazon at Santiago a little W. San-Borja.—II. dep. Ecuador, prov. Imbabura, enters Saldinas Bay, 50 m. N.E. Esmeraldas, after a N.W. course of 75 m.—A small river of same name, Central America, state San Salvador, enters the Pacific Ocean, 20 m. W. Sonsonate. —*Cape Santiago* is a headland, W. coast of Luzon, Philippines.

SANTIAGO, the largest and most S. of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic Ocean, off the W. extremity of Africa, lat. 15° N., lon. 23° 40′ W. Length 35 m.; breadth 12 m. Pop. 10,000. Surface elevated, and Mount St Antonio, in its centre, rises to 7,400 feet in height. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption; other principal products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, and poultry. Cotton stuffs manufactured in the island, mules, salt, and orchill, are among the chief exports. Chief town, Porto Praya, on the S. coast.—*Santiago* or *Ribeira Grande*, is a town with a small harbour, 7 m. W. Porto Praya.

SANTIAGO, a dep. of Chile, between lat. 33° & 34° S., and lon. 70° and 72° W., having N the prov. Aconcagua, & S. Colchagua. Area 8,480 sq. m. Pop. 180,000. Principal river, the Maypu. It contains the cities Santiago & Valparaiso. In the Andes, on its E. frontier, is the volcano of Santiago, 50 m. N.E. the city of same name.

SANTIAGO, the cap. city of Chile, and cap. dep. Santiago, on the Maypocho, an affluent of the Maypu, 60 m. E.S.E. Valparaiso. Estimated pop. in 1830, 65,000. It stands on an elevated slope, and is surrounded by a high wall. In its public buildings it is inferior to Lima and Buenos Ayres, but it greatly surpasses those cities in cleanliness; and it is one of the most healthy & agreeable capitals in America. It is laid out with great regularity. Houses mostly of one storey, whitewashed, covered with red tiles, and built around court-yards. In the central square are the cathedral, the palace of government, mayor's residence, prison, court-house, and a large fountain, whence the city is mostly supplied with water. Elsewhere are a large mint, the consulado, in which the senate, national congress, & commercial tribunal, are held; the custom-house, and a handsome theatre. Nearly all the public buildings bear marks of injury from repeated earthquakes. Convents are numerous & splendid; but one Jesuits' college has been converted into a national college, and another is used for the public printing office and library, the latter comprising many thousand vols. & curious MSS. Santiago has three well supplied markets. Its immediate vicinity is fertile, well cultivated, and sprinkled with villas, vineyards, and orchards, beyond which are extensive pasture grounds. This city was founded by Valdivia in 1541.

SANTIAGO, numerous small towns or vills. of America.—I. Ecuador, dep. Assuay, on the Amazon, at the influx of the river Santiago, W. San-Borjà.—II. Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, near the Brazil frontier, 190 m. S.E. Chiquitos.—III. Paraguay, near the Parana, 60 m. W.N.W. Itapua.—IV. Mexican confederation, dep. Xalisco, near the Rio Grande de Santiago, 58 m. S.E. Acaponeta.—V. (*de Alanje*), New Granda, dep. Isthmus, prov. and 90 m. W. Veragua.—VI. (*de les Atalayas*), New Granda, dep. Boyaca, 70 m. E.N.E. Bogota.—VII. (*Atitlan*), Central America, state and 90 m. W. Guatemala, between two volcanoes, from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, at the ft. of a castle-crowned height, near the coast, 34 m. S.S.E. Setubal. Pop. 2,000.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, *Campus Stellæ*, a city of Spain, formerly cap. of Galicia, prov. and 33 m. S.S.W. Coruña, on the Sar. Pop. (1845) 28,970. It is built around its celebrated cathedral; has numerous arcades, fountains, and scallop shells. The cathedral, with a modern front, noble cloisters, and a portion of the original edifice of the 9th century, has a very striking interior, and each of its sides faces a public square; in one of which squares is the diocesan seminary, and a large hospital, founded by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1504, for the numerous pilgrims who used to resort to the city; the area of the square serving for a bull-ring. Santiago has numerous other hospitals and convents, two collegiate and 15 pa. churches, an university, into which all its colleges have been incorporated; some manufs. of hosiery, cottons, hats, and leather; but its chief resources are in its ecclesiastical establishments, and the resort to it of numerous devotees; the roads around it being so bad as scarcely to admit of commercial traffic. It is the see of an archbishop, and the metropolis of the knightly order of St James of Compostella.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, a maritime city, and formerly the cap. of Cuba, now the second in rank and pop. in the island, and cap. its E. division, on the river Santiago, 6 m. from its mouth on the S. coast, lat. 19° 55′ 9″ N., lon. 75° 50′ W. Pop. (1845) 26,738. It is well built; streets wide, and houses chiefly of stone; but being hemmed in by mountains, it is unhealthy. Principal edifices, the cathedral, several other churches, a college, a hospital, and numerous convents and schools. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of a governor, who, in civil and political authority, is independent of the captain-general of Cuba. Its port, 4 m. in length, is well sheltered, defended by several forts, and deep enough for ships of the line. In commercial importance, Santiago ranks immediately after Havana and Matanzas.

SANTIAGO DE LA ESPADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 73 m. N.E. Jaen, in the most elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. 4,353.

SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA, town. [VERAGUA.]

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, the central dep. of the Plata confederation, between lat. 27° and 30° S., and lon. 61° 30′ and 65° 40′ W., surrounded by the deps. Tucuman, Catamarca, Cordova, and Santa Fé. P. 48,000. It comprises two cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado, and Dulce, which produce good crops of wheat and maize, with some cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo. Live stock are plentiful. Ponchos, blankets, and coarse saddle cloths, are made for export to the neighbouring deps. Principal towns, Santiago and Matara.—II. the cap. town of the above dep., on the Rio Dulce. Pop. about 4,000. It was founded in 1562.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, an inland town of Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana. Pop. 5,500.—II. *Santiago de la Veja*, Jamaica. [SPANISH TOWN.]

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Hayti, in its N. part, on the great Yaque river, 103 m. E. Cape Haytien. Pop. 12,000.

SANTI BACHULLY, a considerable walled vill. of S. India, Mysore dom., 4 m. N.W. Seringapatam.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Santander. Pop. 1,112.

SANTIPOOR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, on the E. bank of the Hooghly river, 47 m. N. Calcutta.

SANTOMYSL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 18 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,425.

SANTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Brandon, 3½ m. N.W. Thetford. Ac. 1,500. P. 27.

SANTOÑA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. E. Santander, on a peninsular headland in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 934. It has an arsenal, barracks and military magazines, anchor forges, and a port adapted for ships of the line. It was occupied by the French in 1809, and again in 1823.

SANTORIN, or THERA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Thera, 13 m. S. the isl. Nio. It is half-moon shaped; length 10 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. Area 41 sq. m. Pop. 13,063. Surface arid, but by great industry it is rendered very productive in barley, cotton, wine, and figs; wine is the staple produce. Its principal mountain is a limestone mass, 1,887 feet in height; the soil is mostly of volcanic origin, and volcanic phenomena are very common in this island.

SANTOS, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 34 m. S.S.E. San Paulo, of which it is the port, on the N. side of the island Engua Guaçu. Lat. 23° 55′ S., lon. 46° 19′ W. Pop. 8,000. Its harbour admits large vessels, and it has an active export trade, chiefly in sugar. It is one of the oldest European establishments in Brazil.—II. (*Los*), a town of New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Parita, S.S.E. Parita.

SANVIC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. Havre. Pop. 2,580.

SANYASSICOTTA, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 80 m. N.W. Rungpoor, near the frontier of Sikkim.

SANZA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Policastro. Pop. 2,600.

SAONA, an isl. off the S.E. extremity of Hayti, and separated from it by a shallow channel, 10 m. across. Length 15 m., breadth 5 m.

SAÔNE, *Arar*, a river of France, rises in the S. of dep. Vosges, passes Port-sur-Saône and Gray (where it becomes navigable), Auxonne, St Jean-de-Losne, Chalon, and Mâcon, Trevoux & Lyon, & enters the Rhone on right, at Lyon. Length 225 m. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

SAÔNE (HAUTE), dep. of France in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Franche-Comté, cap. Vesoul. Area 1,792 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 347,096. It is surrounded by the deps. H. Rhin, Doubs, Jura, Côte d'Or, H. Marne, and Vosges. Surface mntnous. in the N.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges mntns.; it is watered by the Saône and numerous affls., one of which, the Oignon, separates H. Saône from Doubs and Jura. Soil fertile, more corn is grown than requisite for consumption, the wines are of good quality; one-third of the dep. is covered with forests, which supply excellent timber for the marine. Minerals comprise iron and coal, & it has many mineral springs, those of Luxeuil are well frequented. Chief industry, mining and manufs. of glass, china, cloth, straw hats, and kirchenwasser. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Gray, Lure, and Vesoul.

SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. of France in the E., formed of part of the old prov. Burgundy, cap. Macon. Area 3,321 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 565,019. It is surrounded by the deps. Jura, Ain, Rhone, Loire, Allier, Nievre, and Cote d'Or. Surface mntnous., traversed S. to N. by the mntns. of the Cote d'Or, which separate the basins of the Saône and Rhone. It is watered by the Saône, Loire, and Arroux, which are all navigable, and are connected by the canal du Centre, which is comprised in this dep. One-fifth of its superfices is covered with forests, corn is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wines of Mâconnais and of Chalonnais are esteemed. It has rich mines of coal and iron, the most important are those of Creuzot, and the mineral springs of Bourbon-Lancy are celebrated. The chief industry of the pop. is in mining and cattle rearing. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Autun, Chalon, Charolles, Louhans, and Mâcon.

SAORGIO, a town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div., prov. & 25 m. N.E. Nice. P. of comm. 2,689.

SAOWLEE, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 18 m. N. Baroda.

SAPAN TAGH, a mntn. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Van, on the N. side of its lake. Estimated elevation, 9,500 to 10,000 feet.

SAPAROUA, one of the small Amboyna isls., E. Archipelago, about 20 m. in circuit.

SAPATA, a small isl. of the China sea, 90 m. S. Cape Padaran (Cochin China), lat. 10° 4′ N., lon. 109° 10′ E.—II. an isl. off the W. coast of Borneo.

SAPCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the Soar, 4 m. E.S.E. Hinckley. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 773. It has a mineral spring and baths.

SAPHORIN (ST), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the N. coast of the lake of Geneva, 9 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 400.

Sapienza, one of the small Greek isls., off the S.W. coast of the Morea, 2 m. S. Modon. Length 5 m., breadth 2 m. Surface mntnous., & mostly in pasturage. It has a tolerable harbour.

Sapiston, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 255.

Saponara, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Marsico Nuovo. P. 3,400.

Saposhok, or Sapojok, a town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S.E. Riazan, cap. circ. Pop. 4,000.

Sapperton, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Folkingham. Area 670 ac. Pop. 62.—II. co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cirencester. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 585. In this pa. the Thames and Severn canal passes through a tunnel 2½ m. in length.

Sapri, *Sipron*, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 6 m. E. Policastro, and with a harbour on its gulf. Pop. 15,000.

Sapucahi, a river of Brazil, in the S. part of the prov. Minas-Geraes, flows N.W. and joins the Rio Grande, or Parana, after a course of 200 m. The town *Sapucchi*, on its banks, is 180 m. S.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 3,000.

Sapy, two pas. of England.—I. (*Upper*), co. Hereford, 6 m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 338.—II. (*Pritchard*), co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.E. Bromyard. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 252.

Saquarema, a town of Brazil, prov. and 29 m. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, comm. Cape Frio, near the Atlantic, and on lake Saquarema. Pop. 7,000.

Sarabat, *Hermus*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a W. course of 180 m. enters the gulf of Smyrna, 8 m. W. Smyrna.

Saracena, *Sestum*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 8 m. W.S.W. Cassano. Pop. 3,000.

Saragossa, a city of Spain. [Zaragoza.]

Saraisk, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Ostr. Pop. 5,670. It has a citadel, and well attended fairs.

Sarakino, an islet of the Grecian archipelago, Sporades, immediately E. Kilidromi, 6 m. long.

Saramaca, a river of Dutch Guiana, S. Amer., after a N. course of 200 m. enters the Atlantic, 30 m. W. the mouth of the Surinam.

Saramon, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Auch. Pop. 1,276.

Saranac, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 15 m. W. Plattsburg. Pop. 1,462.—*Saranac lake*, 5 m. in length, gives efflux to *Saranac river*, which enters lake Champlain at Plattsburg, after a N.E.ward course of 55 m.

Saransk, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N. Penza, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Saranga & Insara. Pop. 8,780. It is built mostly of wood, and has two cathedrals, salt magazines, manufs. of soap and leather, and several annual fairs.

Sarapilly, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. S. Nellore.

Sarapiqui, a riv. of Central Amer., tributary to the San Juan de Nicaragua, and a principal channel of communication between the interior of Costa-Rica and the Caribbean sea.

Sarapul, a town of Russia, gov. and 195 m. S.E. Viatka, on the Kama. Pop. 6,000. The town, commanded by a fort on an adjacent height has a cathedral, a large salt magazine, & manufs. of soap and leather. It is the centre of a large trade in timber and masts. Upwards of 20,000 persons annually attend its large fair.

Saraswati, a riv. of W. Hindostan, rises near Aboo, Joudpoor dom., flows S.W. past Puttun & Rhadunpoor, & enters the head of the G. of Cutch. It is held sacred by Hindoos. Length 100 miles.

Saratoga, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, in E. part of the state, between Hudson & Mohawk rivers; cap. Ballston-spa. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 40,553.—II. a tnshp., same state and co., 30 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,624.—*Saratoga Lake*, 5 m. E. Ballston Spa is 7 m. in length.

Saratoga Springs, a tnshp., New York, containing the most celebrated spa in the U. States, 32 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,384. Here are 7 principal springs, strongly impregnated with saline matters and iron; and the vill. has many large hotels and boarding houses, churches, academies, and in 1840, it had 2,500 permanent inhabitants. Near it the British troops under Burgoyne surrendered to the American General Gates, 1777.

Saratov, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 48° 10′ and 53° 18′ N., and lon. 42° 30′ and 51° 20′ E. Area 74,730 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,718,000. Surface in the W. hilly, and in many parts fertile; but the E. is a wide desert steppe. Principal rivers, the Volga which intersects its centre, & its tributaries the Tereshka, Saratovka, & Jeruslau; besides the Choper, Medvieditza, tributaries of the Don. Principal lakes, the Elton and Yorkojeosero, from the former of which about 17,850 tons of salt are said to be annually obtained. Large quantities of rye, wheat, oats, millet, and pease are raised, and partly exported. Potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, melons, and grapes, are also produced. Sheep and cattle breeding are conducted on a large scale, and the rearing of bees and silk-worms are increasing. The fisheries in the Volga are very valuable, and large quantities of salt-fish and caviar are exported. Principal minerals, salt, mill-stones, and iron. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, iron-wares, leather, and earthenwares are carried on, and here are numerous flour mills and distilleries. The inhabs. comprise Tartars, Kalmucks, Kirghiz, and Germans; the latter being colonized in great numbers on the Volga, having had grants of land and privileges conferred on them by the empress Catherine, in 1763. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Principal towns Saratov, the cap., Petrovsk, Kamuschin, and Tzaritzin.—*Saratov*, the fortified cap. is situated on rt. b. of the Volga, 290 m. E. Voroniej. Pop. (1846) 45,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, built chiefly of wood, & has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, & many Greek united churches; a mosque, some monasteries, a new and handsome archbishop's palace; large gov. edifices; a large bazaar, several hospitals, a college & other schools; an ecclesiastical seminary, having about 500 students, manufs. of cotton cloths, cotton and silk hosiery, clocks, watches, leather, tobacco, rope, and earthenwares; a bell foundry, breweries, distilleries, vinegar factories. From its position on the Volga, and between Astrakhan, Moscow, and Nijnii-Novgorod, it is the seat of an extensive trade, importing colonial goods and foreign manufs., and exporting corn, salted fish, hides, and cattle; it has also three important annual fairs.

Sarawah, or Sarwa, a town of the Burmese dom., Further India, Pegu, on l. b. of the Irrawadi, cap. dist. Sarawadi, 80 m. N.W. Rangoon.

Sarawak, a country of Borneo, on the N. coast of the island, near its W. side, extending between lat. 1° and 2° N., and lon. 109° 40′ and 111° 40′ E., bounded W. and S. by the mntn. Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak and its tributaries; cap. *Sarawak*, formerly *Kuchin*. Pop. 12,000, including 150 Chinese; before Sir J. Brooke's appointment as Rajah, it had only 1,500 inhabs. An English church-mission has been organized, and native schools built.

SARAWAN, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 28° and 30° 20′ N., and lon. 64° and 67° 40′ E., having N. Afghanistan, E. the prov. Cutch-Gundava, and S. Jhalawan, and Mukran. Estimated area 15,000 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. Surface mostly mntnous. and rugged; Tukatoo in the N. rises to upwards of 11,000 ft. in height, & the prov. comprises the high table-land of Kelat; but has some fertile valleys, as those of Shawl and Mustung, which produce corn, pulse, madder, tobacco, and excellent fruits. Principal towns Sarawan, Quetta, and Mustung.—*Sarawan* the cap., 98 m. W. Kelat, consists of about 500 houses in a barren dist., enclosed by a mud wall.

SARBLINGSTEIN, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, 28 m. S.E. Freistadt.

SARD, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Transylvania, co. Lower Weissenburg, 5 m. N.N.W. Karlsburg.—II. W. Hungary, co. Schumeg, 10 m. W.N.W. Kaposvar.

SARDAM, a town of the Netherl'ds. [ZAANDAM.]

SARDARA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 23 m. S.E. Oristano. P. of comm. 2,127.

SARDINIA, a large island of the Mediterranean, S. of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio, 115 m. S.W. the nearest point of the Italian peninsula, betw. lat. 38° 51′ 50″ and 41° 15′ 42″ N., and lon. 8° 3′ 39″ & 9° 50′ 30″ E. Area 9,167 sq. m. Pop. (1839) 524,633, cap. Cagliari. Surface generally mntnous. Mount Genargentu, near its centre, is 7,000 feet in elevation. On the W. are extensive plains, that of Budduso is 3,000 feet above the sea. The Tirso, the largest river in the island, rises in this plain and flows W. to the Mediterranean; the other rivers, the Coghinas, Flumendosa and Mannu are all small; the finest and most fertile valley is that of Campidano, between the gulfs of Cagliari and Oristano; there are no lakes in Sardinia, but numerous ponds and marshes. Coast much indented and forms excellent harbours; that of Cagliari is one of the best in the Mediterranean. The principal gulfs are Cagliari in the S., Orosei in the E., and Oristano in the W. There are numerous small islands near its shores; the chief are Asinara off the N.W., S. Pietro and S. Antioco off S.W., Maddalena, Caprera, and Tavolara off the N.E. points. Climate very variable; snow lies on the highest mntns. for 6 or 7 months in the year; long droughts frequently occur in summer, when many districts are rendered extremely unhealthy on account of malaria. One-third of the superfices is occupied by barren and stony deserts; forests are extensive, and afford excellent timber, and wheat, barley, and pease, are exported, although agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, and there are no good roads. The cultivation of the vine is increasing in importance; olive oil is of inferior quality; tobacco is a royal monopoly; silk is produced in small quantity. Domestic animals are small and of inferior breeds. Cheese from the milk of sheep & goats is extensively made, and forms a valuable export. Deer, wild boars, and foxes abound, and the skins of hares, rabbits, martens, and foxes, are exported. Salt is a royal monopoly. Tunny and coral fisheries are important, but conducted chiefly by foreigners. The island affords valuable lead and other minerals, but they are rendered useless for want of means of conveyance. Manufs. are unimportant. Since 1838, the isl. has been div. into 3 administrative portions, Cagliari & Nuoro in the S., & Sassari in the N. These are subdivided into 11 provs. named from their chief towns—Cagliari, Busachi, Iglesias, Isili, Lanusei, Nuoro, Sassari, Alghero, Cugliori, Ozieri, n Gallura (chief town Tempio). The isl. is govern by a viceroy, resident at Cagliari, who is Lieu. tenant and Captain-general. The religion is exclusively Roman Catholic. There are two universities, one at Cagliari with 402, and another at Sassari with 318, students in 1838. There is a primary school in each village. Sardinia was colonised by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans in the 3d Punic war. On the fall of the Western Empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, & Moors. At the end of the 12th century, it was held by the Genoese, and afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1713. In 1720 it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily. It was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions which was left in the power of the sovereign during the usurpation of the French from 1798 to 1814.

SARDINIA (KINGDOM OF), or THE SARDINIAN DOMINIONS, a kingdom of S. Europe, in the N. of Italy, consisting of two parts—I. the Continental States; and II. the Island of Sardinia, from which the state has its name. The continental portion is situated between lat. 43° 40′ and 46° 47′ N., and lon. 5° 38′ and 10° 7′ E., bounded N. and E. by Switzerland, Austrian-Italy, Parma, and Modena, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by France, cap. Turin. Area and pop. as follow:—

Territories.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1838.)	Chief Cities.
Savoy,	4,270	564,137	Chambery.
Piedmont,	11,867	2,655,882	Turin.
Nice & Genoa,	3,724	905,706	Genoa.
Sardinia (isl.),	9,241	524,633	Cagliari.
Total,	29,102	4,650,358	,,
Of these 6,799 Jews and 21,360 Protestants, mostly Waldenses.			

Surface mntnous., covered by ramifications of the Alps; the culminating points of which are Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin. It is watered by the Rhone, Var, Magra, which flow to the Mediterranean, and by the Po and its affls. the Maina, Tanaro, Stura, Dora, Sesia, and Tessin. Temperature cold in the mountainous districts, but warm in the valleys, many of which are rendered unhealthy from rice fields. Principal crops rice, maize, wheat, chesnuts, vines, olives, figs, oranges, and citrons. Mules are extensively reared. The silk of Piedmont is considered the best in Italy. Chief exports cattle, iron, silk fabrics, olive oil, and flax.

The kingdom of Sardinia, the origin of which was Savoy, was successively enlarged by the annexation of Piedmont, the co. of Nice, and Sardinia; its present limits date from the commencement of the 18th cent. From 1798 to 1814, its continental portion formed part of the French empire. In 1815, it was augmented by the addition of Genoa and the island of Capraja. [See articles ITALY, PIEDMONT, SARDINIA (ISLAND), SAVOY].

SARDIS, or SARDES, a ruined city of Asia Minor. Anatolia, in antiquity the cap. of Lydia, at the N. foot of Mount Tmolus, 50 m. N.E. Smyrna. Its acropolis has, by the effects of running streams or earthquakes, been wrought into the most fantastic shapes. On its summit are extensive remains of a castle, called the Gerusia (or house of Crœsus), and about 1 m. distant are a few traces of a vast temple of Cybele.

SAREILA, a fortified town of British India,

presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, 25 m. S.W. Kalpee.

SAREPTA, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Saratov, in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 m. S. Tzaritzin. Pop. 4,000, mostly Moravian christians. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of German Herrnhuters, is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians, and has several schools, a custom house, and manufs. of cotton, silk, & woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, & snuff.—II. an anc. city of Syria. [SURAFEND.]

SARES-KEND, a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Hushlerood, S.W. Miana. Near it are two ruined fortresses, termed Kalah-Zohak, and formerly supposed to indicate the site of the anc. *Canzaca*, which has, however, been since identified with Takhti-Soleiman, 60 m. S.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, cap. circ., 7½ m. S.E. Wallenstatt. Pop. 723.

SARHAUT, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. W. Moorshedabad.

SARI, or SAREE, the cap. town of the Persian prov. Mazanderan, 20 m. E. Balfrush. Pop. in 1822 was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000; but in 1830 it had been so depopulated by the cholera, as to have scarcely 300 inhabs. It is enclosed by a ditch and a mud wall, flanked by pentagonal brick towers, but kept in very bad repair.

SARINE, a river of Switzerland. [SAANE.]

SARINEÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,560.

SARINGHUR, a town of India, Berar dom., 62 m. W. Sumbhulpoor.

SARK, one of the islands in the Engl. channel. [SERCQ.]—II. a small river of Scotl., co. Dumfries, with a S.W. course of 10 or 11 m. past Springfield, forms, for several m., the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway firth near its E. extremity.

SARKAD, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, 33 m. S.W. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 3,324.

SARKHOLM, a small island in the Gulf of Riga.

SARLAT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arrond., on the Sarlat, 32 m. S.E. Perigueux. Pop. 4,157. It has a comm. college, paper mills, and a trade in walnut oil and cattle. Fenelon was born here in 1651.

SARLO (NAGY), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. S. Bars, on an affl. of the Grau.

SARMATTA, one of the Serwatty islands, Asiatic Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut, in lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 128° 45′ E., 30 m. in circuit.

SARNANO, a walled town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., 20 m. S.S.W. Macerata. Pop. 4,000.

SARNE, SARNAU, or SARNOWA, a town of Pruss. Poland, reg. and 53 m. S. Posen, near the Dombrozna. Pop. 1,820, who manuf. linens.

SARNEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cap. cant., Unterwalden, on the Aa, at its emergence from the Lake of Sarnen, and at the foot of Landenberg, 11 m. S. Lucerne. Pop. 3,000. In its council house are some paintings, and an alto-relievo model of Switzerland.—The *Lake of Sarnen*, S. the vill., is 3 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern.

SARNESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2 m. W.S.W. Weobly. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 108.

SARNICO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 15. m. E.S.E. Bergamo, cap. dist., at the S.W. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1,740.

SARNO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, cap. cant., near the source of the Sarno (anc. *Sarnus*), 13 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 7,000. It has a cathedral, an old castle, and some sulphur baths, & manufs. of paper & copper wares. Here was fought a battle betw. the troops of Justinian and the Goths, which ended in the defeat of the latter and the fall of the Gothic sway in Italy.

SARONIC GULF, Greece. [ÆGINA, GULF OF.]

SARONNO, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,000.

SAROS (NAGY-PATAK), a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 15 m. S.W. Zemplin, on r. b. of the Bodrog. Pop. 5,100. It has a Protestant college, a library, and a ruined castle.

SAROS (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Europ. Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 40 m., breadth 20 m. Near its head are the islets of Saros.

SAROWY, or SEROKI, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 62 m. W. Odeypoor.

SARPA, a river of Russia, rises in gov. of Astrakhan, flows N. and joins the Volga, 15 m. S. Tzaritzin, after a course of 200 m.

SARRALBE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Sarre and Albe, 9 m. S.S.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,352.—*Sarrance* is a comm. and vill., dep. B. Pyrenees, 10 m. S. Oleron. Pop. 1,271.

SARRANCOLIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenees, on the Neste, 13 m. E.S.E. Bagneres. Pop. 1,079. It has remains of fortifications, and a church built by the Templars.

SARRAT, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Rickmansworth. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 542.

SARRE (Germ. *Saar*, anc. *Saravus*), a river of France and N.W. Germany, rises in the Vosges mntns., flows through the French deps. Meurthe and Moselle, and a part of Rhen. Prussia, & joins the Moselle 5 m. S.W. Treves, after a N. course of 120 m., for 50 m. of which it is navigable.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, 7 m. N.E. Montblanch, near the Francoli. Pop. 2,124.

SARREBOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Sarre, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 40 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,443. It has manufs. of cotton goods, steel wares, paper, porcelain, and woollen stuffs. [SAARBURG.]

SARREBRÜCK, Rhen. Prussia. [SAARBRÜCK.]

SARREGUEMINES (Germ. *Saargemünd*, formerly *Guemond*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Sarre, near the influx of the Blise, 9 m. S. Saarbrück. Pop. 4,418. It has manufs. of fine earthenware, leather, velvets, silks, and gauzes, and an active trade in papier maché snuff boxes made at Sarralbe.

SARRE-LOUIS, Rhen. Prussia. [SAAR-LOUIS.]

SARRE-UNION, town of France. [SAAR UNION.]

SARRIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Lugo. Pop. 650.—II. a vill. near Barcelona. Pop. 3,673.

SARRIANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. W.N.W. Carpentras. Pop. 1,250.

SARRION, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Teruel, on rt. b. of the Martin. P. 2,070.

SARROWLY, a town of Hindostan, Oude, 51 m. N.W. Goruckpoor.

SARSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2¾ m. S.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 179.

SARSINA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif Sta., leg. Forli, on the Tuscan frontier, 4 m. S.W. Mercato-Saraceno. Pop. 3,000. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the see of a bishop.

SARSKOE-SELO, Russia. [ZARSKOE SELO.]

SARSTEDT, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. & 6 m. N.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. P. 1,462.

SART, the modern name of SARDIS.

SARTEANO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. W.S.W. Chiusi. Pop. 3,000. It has a castle and mineral baths. A vast number of Etruscan tombs have been opened here since 1825.

SARTENA (Fren. *Sartène*), a comm. and town of Corsica, cap. arrond., 23 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,658.

SARTHE, a river of France, rises in dep. Orne, passes Alençon and Mans, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, 1½ m. above Angers. Length 145 miles.

SARTHE, a dep. of France in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine et Perche, between the deps. Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, and Orne, cap. Le Mans. Area 2,475 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 474,876. Surface flat, and a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loire, and several smaller streams; is fertile in the valleys, & yields sufficient corn for the pop. Wine is made in small quantity, cider and perry extensively. Manufs. comprise woollens, calicoes, and paper. The dep. is divided into the comms. St Calais, La Flèche, Mamers, and Le Mans.

SARTILLY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. N.W. Avranches. Pop. 1,444.

SARTIRANA, a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Novara, 11 m. S.W. Mortara. P. of comm. 2,881.

SARTOR-OE, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 5 m. W. Bergen. Shape very irregular. Length, N. to S., 20 m., breadth 7 miles.

SARULE, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, 2 m. S.S.W. Orani. Pop. of comm. 1,409.

SARUM (OLD), an extinct city & bor. of Engl., the *Sorbiodunum* of the Romans, co. Wilts, the site of which was on a hill 2 m. N. Salisbury. Under the Saxons it remained of importance; in the time of William the Conqueror the bishop's see was transferred to it from Sherborne in Dorset, but removed to Salisbury in the time of Henry III. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral, remain; but Old Sarum has been almost wholly deserted since the time of Henry VII.; although it sent two mems. to H. of C., until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

SARUN, with CHUMPARUN, a dist. of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, its centre about lat. 26° N., lon. 85° E., having N. Nepaul, W. the dist. Goruckpoor, E. Tirhoot, and S. the rivers Goggra and Ganges, which separate it from Ghazipore, Shahabad, and Patna. Area 5,116 sq. m. Pop. 923,872. The Gunduck river traverses its centre. Soil fertile. In the N. are many marshy jungles, and not more than 1-3d of Chumparun is cultivated; but Sarun, S. the Gunduck, is one of the most prosperous dists. in India. Products, rice, wheat, maize, millet, and other grains, poppy, cotton, hemp, indigo, oil seed, sugar cane, tobacco, and numerous fruits & other vegetables, with catechu, & nitre. Manufs. coarse cloths, crockery, silks, and salt. At Hajeepore and Revelgunge, large annual fairs are held. Land rev. (1839) 156,056*l.* Chief towns, Chuprah, Bettiah, and Maissy.

SARUNGPOOR, a town of Cent. India, Gwalior dom., on the Kali-Sinde, 54 m. N.E. Oojein.

SARVAR, a mkt. town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Sarvar, 20 m. E.S.E. Güns. Pop. 1,167. It has a castle, and potash factories.

SARVIZ, a river of Hungary, rises in the Bakony forest, flows S. and joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Length 60 m. In its upper part it forms a part of the Sarviz canal, 37 m. in length.

SARZANA, a town of N. Italy, near the S.E. extremity of the Sardinian dom., div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand., between the river Magra & the Modenese frontier, 8 m. E. Spezia. Pop. of comm. 8,432. Its old fortifications now form public walks, and it has a castle, a cathedral of Carrara marble, built in the 14th & 15th cents.; a college, and a theatre. It had formerly its own parliament, and pope Nicholas V. was born here. —*Sarzanetta* is an adjacent fortress.

SARZEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, S. coast, cap. cant., on a peninsula between the sea and Lake Morbihan, 9 m. S. Vannes. Pop. 6,901, mostly seafaring people. It has 8 annual fairs, many Druidic remains, & near it the largest ancient tumulus in France.

SARZEDAS, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. W. Castello-Branco. Pop. 2,500.

SASBACH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 17 m. E.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,370. Marshal Turenne was killed in its vicinity by a random shot, 27th July 1675.

SASIK, a lake of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, circ. and 35 m. S.W. Akermann, 16 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. It receives the Kogilnik and some other rivers, and communicates with the Black sea, through the N. arm of the Danube.

SASKATCHEWAN ("swift current"), a river of British N. America, N.W. territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 115° W., by two principal heads, one in lat. 49°, the other in lat. 53° 30′ N. These branches flow generally E., to their junction about lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 105° W., whence the river has a tortuous course to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable thence, and along its N. branch, for about 1,000 m., to Acton, or Rocky mntn. house. It gives name to a wide dist. supposed to be peopled by nearly 17,000 Indians.

SASNEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 35 m. N.N.E. Agra.

SASSANO, two mkt. towns of Naples.—I. prov. Princip.-Citra, 3 m. S.E. Diano.—II. prov. Molise, 8 m. E.N.E. Isernia.

SASSARI, a city of the island Sardinia, cap. its N. div., on its N.W. side, and on the Turritano, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Sassari, 59 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Lat. 40° 43′ 33″ N., lon. 8° 35′ E. Pop. (including comm. & port, in 1838), 24,408. It is enclosed by walls and towers, entered by 5 gates, and has a cathedral, 23 other churches, & several convents, a large government house, and other public edifices; a university, with about 180 students, and having a small museum & public library; clerical seminary, public hospital, shops & inns equal to those of Cagliari, and a brisk trade in tobacco, oil, fruits, &c. Its port, *Porto Torres*, can only accommodate small vessels, those of larger size being obliged to anchor in the roads, 1 m. distant. Adjacent to the city is the fountain of Rosello, an abundant source, and highly ornamented with carvings, &c. The div. consists of the provs. Sassari, Alghero, Ozieri, and Cagliari.—The *Gulf of Sassari*, 20 m. in length, by 35 m. in breadth, receives the rivers Turritano and Selema.

SASSENAGE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 3 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,450. It is a mart for cheese.—*Sassenay* is a comm. and vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Chalons. Pop. 1,000.

SASSENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. N.E. Münster. Pop. 1,400.—*Sassendorf*, is a vill., reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Arensberg, with salt works. Pop. 750.

SASSENO, an island of the Adriatic, off the entrance to the Bay of Avlona, Albania.

SASSERAM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 38 m. S. Buxar. It is a large place, partly built of stone, & contains the mausoleum of Shere Shah, who expelled the emperor Humayoon from Hindostan. In its neighbourhood is the sacred waterfall of Deocoond.

SASSIN, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co.

Neutra, circ. Skalocz. Pop. 2,690. It has extensive cotton factories, and bleach fields.

SASSLAV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Gorin, 85 m. W.S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 8,200.

SASSO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. S.S.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,400.

SASSOFERRATO, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Macerata, in the Apennines, 7 m. N.W. Fabbriano. Pop. 6,000.

SASSUOLO, a town of N. Italy, duchy and 10 m. S.W. Modena, on rt. b. of the Secchio. P. 3,000.

SASTAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.E. Zaragosa, on the Ebro. Pop. 1,920.

SAS-VAN-GENT (French *Sas-de-Gand*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the Belgian frontier, 13 m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,000. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1570.

SATA, or SATTA, the main stream of the Indus river, at its delta in Scinde, enters the Ocean by the Kookeewaree mouth, 15 m. S. Bander-Vikkar. Width about 1,000 yards.

SATADU, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W., enclosed by Bambouk, Bondou, Konkodu, and Dentilla. The cap. town, Satadu, is near its S. extremity.

SATAHUNG, a town of Nepaul, N. Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 100 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo.

SATALGE, *Pharsalia*, a town of Thessaly, on a slope facing the N., 20 m. S. Larissa. On some eminences E.ward, the Romans, under Quintus Flaminius, defeated the Macedonians, under Philip. The famous battle of Pharsalia, in which the forces of Cæsar finally defeated those of Pompey, was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.—The river Satalge is an affluent of the Salympria.

SATALIAH, or ADALIA, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., on the Gulf of Sataliah (Mediterranean), 50 m. N.E. Cape Khelidonia. Lat. 36° 52′ 2″ N., lon. 30° 45′ 0″ E. Pop. 8,000. It stands on an abrupt cliff, at the foot of a height crowned by its castle, and it has various mosques, churches, baths, and caravanserais, with numerous fragments of ancient buildings, and a small fort protected by two moles. Its vicinity is fertile, but unhealthy. It is supposed to have been the anc. *Olbia.*—*Eski* or *Old Adalia*, the ancient *Side*, is about 38 m. E.ward. —*Gulf of*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of Asia Minor, extending from Cape Khelidonia on the W., to the promontory of Alaya, or rather to Cape Anamour, pash. Itshil.

SATANOV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on l. b. of the Podhorce, 53 m. N.N.W. Kamenetz. Pop. 3,200.

SATGHARRA, a town of the Punjab, on l. b. of the Ravee, having several small forts. Lat. 31° N.

SATGOONG, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Hooghly.

SATILLIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,992.

SATIMANGALUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. N.E. Coimbatoor. It has a temple of Vishnu in high repute, and in is vicinity large quantities of cotton are raised.

SATIVA, a town of S. America, New Granada, prov. and 66 m. N.E. Tunja, near the Galinazo.

SATORALLYA-UJHELY, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, cap. co. & 8 m. W.S.W. Zemplin. P. 7,600.

SATPOORA (or SAUTPOORA MOUNTAINS), an extensive range in Central India, between the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, lat. 21° 30′ N., lon. from 74° to 78° E., forming the boundary between the Bombay dist. Candeish and the Indore dom., and almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

SATPUR, a pass across the Himalaya leading into Little Tibet, 12 m. S.W. Iskardo. Lat. 35° N., lon. 75° 24′ E. 12,000 feet above the sea.

SATRIANO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. and 16 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,800.—II. prov. Basilicata, 8 m. W.S.W. Potenza, and formerly a bishop's see.

SATSUMA, a considerable town of Japan, cap. the most S. prov. of the island Kiusiu; on the S.W. coast of which is the *Bay of Satsuma.*

SATTARAH, a state of India, formerly subsidiary to the British, between lat. 16° 20′ and 18° 30′, and lon. 73° 30′ & 76° E., nearly enclosed by the territories of the Bombay presid., in which it is now comprised, but having S.W. Portuguese India, and a short coast-line on the Indian Ocean. Area 7,943 sq. m. Pop. probably 1,500,000. The W. Ghauts form the W. boundary; the Kistnah river intersects the territory in its centre, and with the Beemah, forms a part of its frontier. Land revenue in 1828, amounted to about 156,000*l.* Chief towns, Sattarah, Kolapoor, Meritch, Punderpoor, Bejapoor, and Sawuntwarree.—*Sattarah*, the cap., 58 m. S.S.E. Poonah, is at the foot of a scarped hill, crowned by a fort. Town, in part substantially built. The fort, though naturally strong, was taken by Sevajee in 1673, by Aurungzebe in 1690, and by the British in 1818.

SATTEGAUL, a fortified city of S. India, dom. and 52 m. W.S.W. Mysore.

SATTERLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the river Mole, 4 m. S.W. South Molton. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 61.

SATUR (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 1 m. N.E. Sancerre. P. 1,085.

SATURNIN (ST), numerous comms., mkt. towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Cantal, arrond. Murat. Pop. 1,257.—II. dep. Cher, 21 m. S.W. St Amand. Pop. 1,288.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,279.—IV. dep. Aveyron, 20 m. N. Milhau. Pop. 1,675.—V. (*de Séchaud*), dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. Saintes. Pop. 1,480. —VI. (*du Bois*), same dep., arrond. Rochefort. Pop. 1,116.—VII. (*les Avignon*), dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Avignon. Pop. 1,646.

SAUCEJO (EL), a market town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,444.

SAUD (ST), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Nontron. Pop. 2,552.—*Saufiieu* is a comm. & vill., dep. Somme, arr. Amiens. P. 1,520.

SAUDRE, a river of France, dep. Cher, after a N.W. and W. course of 80 m. past Salbris and Romorantin, joins the Cher near Selles.

SAUDRIGO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 2,000.

SAUGERTIES, a tnshp. of U. S., New York, 10 m. N. Kingston. Pop. 6,216.

SAUGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,896.—*Saujon* is a comm. and market town, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on the Seudre, 14 m. W.S.W. Saintes. Pop. 1,693.

SAUGUR and NERBUDDA TERRITORIES, a wide extent of country composing the S.W. part of the British presid. Bengal, and comprising the highest part of the table-land of Central India, in which the Nerbuddah, Wynegunga, & the Cane, Sone, and other tributaries of the Jumna and Ganges have their sources; between lat. 21° and 24° 20′ N., and 77° 15′ and 82° 40′ E., having S. the Hyderabad and Berar doms., W. and N. the territories of Bhopaal, Gwalior, Bundelcund, Bogilcund, and Rewah. Estimated area 30,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,971,050, chiefly Hindoos, or wild Gond tribes. Surface greatly di-

versified; in the S.E. the peak of Amarkantac (Omercuntuc), rises to 5,000 ft. in height; elsewhere are numerous fertile valleys, partly having a basaltic or laterite soil, and yielding all kinds of grain, with numerous fruits, silk, wax, honey, gums, catechu; and teak, sissoo, ebony, and various other species of timber. Cattle breeding is important; iron, coal near Jubbulpoor, slate, and lithographic stones are principal minerals. Paper, gold chains, and iron goods are amongst the chief manufs. in the towns. The transit trade between the Deccan and the region of the Ganges is important. Land rev. (1840) 213,002*l.*; total rev. 261,840*l.*; expend. 69,886*l.* The country is subdivided into the dists. Saugur, Damoh, Jubbulpoor, Seuni, Hosheingabad, and Baitul; chief towns of same name, with Gurrah-Warrah, Chawparrah, Mundlah, Bellary, and Chandiah.—*Saugur*, cap. dist., in the above territory, 92 m. N.E. Bhopaul. Area of dist. 680 sq. m. Pop. 291,684. Land rev. (1839-40) 81,443*l.*; total rev. 98,132*l.*—*Saugur Island*, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Sunderbunds, is in the Hooghly river, 60 m. S.S.W. Calcutta.

SAUL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 8 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 660 ac. Pop. 477.—II. a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 1½ m. N.E. Downpatrick. Area 5,272 ac. Pop. 2,159. It has the ruins of an abbey.

SAULGE (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., arrond. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,260.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 3 m. S. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,100.

SAULHEIM (NEIDER, or LOWER), a mkt. town of Germany, grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 10 m. S.S.W. Mayence. P. 1,500.

SAULIEU, *Sidolucus*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, cap. cant., on a declivity, 15 m. S.S.W. Semur. Pop. 2,862. It has manufs. of woollens, hardwares, lace, cotton yarn, twine and leather; and it has an active trade in agricultural produce. The town was burned by the English in 1359. Near it the military architect Vauban was born in 1633.

SAULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,476.—II. (*de Navailles*), a comm. and vill., dep. B. Pyrenees, 6 m. N.E. Orthes. Pop. 1,461.

SAULT DE STE MARIE, a rapid of N. Amer., in the river between lakes Superior and Huron, the fall of water being about 20 feet in from 400 to 500 yards.—II. a vill. of the U. S., Michigan, on S. side of this rapid. Pop. about 800. It occupies the site of an old French fort, and has several churches, a court-house, jail, garrisoned fort, missionary and other schools. Vessels coming up the river unload here, and the cargoes are reshipped at the head of the rapids.

SAULX, a river of France, deps. H. Marne and Meuse, after a W.N.W. course of 45 m., joins the Ornain, 10 m. E.N.E. Vitry.

SAULX, sevl. comms. & vills. of France, the principal in dep. H. Saône, 8 m. N.E. Vesoul. P. 1,198.

SAULXURES, numerous comms. of the E. deps. of France, the principal in dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arrond. Remiremont. Pop. 3,094.

SAULZOIR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Selle, 10 m. N.E. Cambrai. P. 2,282.

SAUMUR, *Salmurium*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arr., dep. Maine-et-Loire, 27 m. S.E. Angers, on l. b. of the Loire, and on railway from Tours to Nantes. Pop. (1846) 10,625. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college with a library of 6,000 vols., a riding school for the army, and manufs. of linens and cambrics. It is the birthplace of Madame Dacier.

SAUMUROIS, an old subdivision of France, now distributed amongst the deps. Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, and Vienne. Chf. town Saumur.

SAUNDBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. W.S.W. Gainsborough. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 107.

SAUNDERS' ISL., S. Atlantic O., near Sandwich land, lat. 57° 52′ S., lon. 26° 24′ W., was discovered & named by Cook in 1775.—*Cape Saunders* is the N.E. extremity of the isl. Georgia, lat. 45° 53′ S., lon. 170° 56′ E.; and of a headland, New Zealand, E. coast of the Middle isl., S. Port Otago.

SAUNDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.W. Wendover. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 232.

SAURAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariege, 7 m. S.S.W. Foix. Pop. 2,565.

SAUSSEMENIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, 8 m. S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,912.

SAUSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area 750 ac. Pop. 259.

SAUTERNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. N.W. Bazas, renowned for its claret wine.

SAUTGHUR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. W. Arcot.

SAUTNEIR, a town of British India, Bengal, S.W. territory, 32 m. N.N.E. Ellichpoor.

SAUTOUR, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, 2 m. S.S.E. Philippeville. It was formerly fortified.

SAUVAGERE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. Domfront. Pop. 2,212.

SAUVE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Vidourle, 20 m. W.N.W. Nimes. Pop. 2,820. It has manufs. of cottons.

SAUVENT (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,673.

SAUVETAT (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gers, 8 m. S.W. Lectoure. P. 1,229.

SAUVETERRE, several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 7 m. N. La Reole. Pop. 757.—II. dep. B. Pyrenees, 9 m. S.W. Orthes. Pop. 1,629.—III. dep. H. Garonne, arrond. St Gaudens. Pop. 2,170.

SAUVEUR (ST), nums. comms., &c., of France.—I. dep. H. Pyrenees, on a cliff beside the Gave de Gavarnie, N. Luz, and having mineral springs of nearly the same quality as Bareges, 4 m. N.E.—II. a market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant, 21 m. S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,561.—III. (*Lendelin*), dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,950.—III. (*sur-Douve*), same dep., 8 m. S.S.W. Valognes. P. 2,774.—*St Sauveur* is a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 12 m. N.E. Tournay.

SAUWUR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 54 m. S.E. Ajmere.

SAUXILLANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-du-Dôme, cap. cant., 6 m. N.E. Issoire. Pop. 1,485.—*Sauzais* is a comm. and vill., dep. Cher, cap. cant., 7 m. S. St Amand.

SAUZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Melle. Pop. 1,662.—*Sauzon* is a comm., dep. Morbihan, with a vill. and harbour on the N.W. coast of Belleisle. Pop. 1,454.

SAVA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 5 m. W. Manduria. Pop 2,500.

SAVA, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in a fertile plain, 70 m. S.W. Teheran.—II. a town of Japan, island Niphon, 50 m. N.E. Miako.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° S., lon. 169° W. The principal, 30 m. in circuit, is densely wooded, and was discovered by Cook in 1774.—II. several groups of islets, Brit. N. America, on the N. side of Hudson Strait.

SAVAII, the largest of the Samoan isls., Pacific Ocean, and the most W. & richest of the group.

Length 50 m., breadth varies to 30 m. Pop. 20,000 (?). [SAMOAN ISLANDS.]

SAVANA-LA-MAR, a seaport town of Hayti, on the bay of Samana, N. coast, 15 m. S.W. Samana.

SAVANNAH, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., between Georgia and S. Carolina, is formed by the confluence of the Tugalo and Kiowee, 100 m. above Augusta, flows S.E.ward, and enters the Atlantic at Tybee sound, in lat. 32° N., after a course of about 490 m. It is navigable to Savannah, for large brigs; & to Augusta, for steamers.

SAVANNAH, a city and seaport, U. S., N. Amer., Georgia, on the Savannah, about 12 m. from its mouth, 85 m. S.W. Charlestown. Pop. 11,214. Its situation, on a bluff sandy point, about 40 m. above high tide, has been greatly improved in salubrity by the removal of adjoining rice swamps. It is well and regularly built of brick, and ornamented by numerous handsome squares lined with trees. It has numerous churches, a synagogue, several academies and schools, a city-hall, court-house, hospitals, theatre, exchange, and 2 banks. Its harbour, defended by two forts, is excellent; it is the entrepôt of much of the produce of the state, and exports large quantities of cotton and rice. Reg. shipping (1840) 17,930 tons.—II. a tnshp., New York, 11 m. E. Lyons. Pop. 1,718.—*Savanilla* is a marit. vill., S. Amer., New Granada, dep. and near the mouth of the Magdalena, 60 m. N.E. Cartagena.

SAVE (Germ. *Sau*, anc. *Savus*), a river of the Austrian empire, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows E. through Austrian Croatia, and between Slavonia and European Turkey, & joins the Danube at Belgrade. Course estimated at 550 m. Chief affls. all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Verbas, Bosna, and Drin; it is navigable from its mouth to the influx of the former for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. On the N. a branch of the Alps separates its basin from that of the Drave.—II. a river, S.W. France, deps. H. Garonne and Gers, joins the Garonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Toulouse, after a N.E. course of 65 m.

SAVENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. arrond., on a declivity 20 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,150.—*Savennieres* is a comm. and market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, 8 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,747.

SAVERDUN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariege, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Foix. Pop. 2,077. It has remains of anc. fortifications, and it is the birth-place of Pope Benedict XII.

SAVERNE, *Tabernæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. arrond, on the navigable Zorn, an affl. of the Rhine, 20 m. N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 5,084. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, hosiery, hardwares, &c., and some trade in timber from the Vosges mountains.

SAVIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 2 m. S.W. Nola. Pop 3,700.

SAVIGLIANO (French *Savillian*), a fortified town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 9 m. E. Saluzzo, cap. mand., between the rivers Maira and Grana. Pop. of comm. (1838) 15,546. It is well built, & has a square surrounded with arcades, a Benedictine abbey and several convents, with manufs. of woollens, silks and linens, & an active trade in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here on 18th September, 1799.

SAVIGNAC, several comms., &c., of France; the principal *S. les Eglises*, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Isle, 11 m. N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,037.

SAVIGNANO, two mkt. towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. Forli, on the Æmilian way, 8 m. S.E. Cesena. Pop. 4,035. It has a public library.—II. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 9 m. W.S.W. Bovino. Pop. 2,400.

SAVIGNÉ, numerous comms. of France; the principal *S. l'Evêque*, dep. Sarthe, 7 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,614.

SAVIGNY, numerous comms., &c., of France.—I dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Vendôme. Pop. 3,065.—II. (*en Revermont*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Louhans. Pop. 2,322.—III. (*en Sancerre*). dep. Cher, 6 m. N. Sancerre. Pop. 1,665.—IV. (*sous Beaune*), dep. Côte-d'Or, 3 m. N. Beaune. Pop. 1,703; who raise wines of superior quality.—V. (*sur Orge*), Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Corbeil, with a station on the Paris and Orleans railway. Pop. 955.

SAVIN (ST), several comms., &c., of France.—I. a market town, dep. Gironde, cap. cant. on a height, 10 m. E. Blaye. Pop. 1,926.—II. a town, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 24 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,447.—III. dep. Isère, with a vill. 8 m. N.W. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2,859.—IV. dep. H. Pyrenees, 2 m. S.S.E. Argeles, with remains of a Roman fort, and a Benedictine convent.

SAVINDROOG, a strong hill fortress of S. India, Mysore dom., 20 m. W.S.W. Bangalore. The rock upon which it is formed rises half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of 8 or 10 m. in circumference, & is surrounded by impenetrable jungle. Though previously deemed impregnable, Savindroog was captured by the British troops in 1791, without the loss of a man.

SAVINIEN (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on r. b. of the Charente, 9 m. N. Saintes. Pop. 3,507.

SAVIO, a riv. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Forli, after a N.ward course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic, 10 m. S.E. Ravenna. On it, about 6 m. from its mouth, is the vill. Savio.

SAVOCA, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Messina, near the E. coast, 8 m. N.N.E. Taormina. Pop. 3,000.

SAVONA, a town and seaport of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div. Genoa, cap. prov., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. S.W. Genoa. Pop. with comm. 16,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, & many other good buildings. Its harbour is formed by a mole projecting into the sea, and not easy of access, from accumulation of mud and sand at its mouth. Manufs. comprise silk goods, hardware, earthenware, and soap; and it has a brisk trade in oranges and lemons grown in its vicinity. Savona is the birth-place of the popes Sextus IV. and Julius II.

SAVOY, a duchy and one of the continental divisions of the Sardinian states, separated by the Alps from Italy on the E., and Piedmont on the S., by the Rhone from France on the W., and partly by the lake of Geneva from Switzerland on the N. Area 4,270 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 564,137. It is situated in the basin of the Rhone, besides which river it is watered by the Dranse, Arve, Isere and its affl. the Arc. Mont Blanc is on its S.E. frontier, and it contains little St Bernard, Mont Iseran, Mont Cenis, and many of the other principal mntns. of the Alps. The valleys are narrow, and great destruction is often caused by avalanches. The chief lakes are those of Annecy and Bourget. Soil infertile, & the corn raised is scarcely sufficient for consumption. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of industry; the vine is cultivated in the more sheltered spots. Minerals comprise iron, copper, silver, lead, and coal; the mineral springs of Aix, near Chambery, are celebrated, and salt is there made extensively. Many Savoyards quit their mntns. in early youth, in order to exercise in France and other countries the professions of petty traders

and domestic servants. Savoy is divided into 8 provs.,—Savoy proper, Upper Savoy, Tarantaise, Maurienne, Carouge, Faucigny and Genevese. The duchy of Savoy was the nucleus of the kingdom of Sardinia. Under the French empire it formed the dep. Mount Blanc, and part of that of Leman.

SAVRAN, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 25 m. N.E. Batta. Pop. 1,000.

SAVU, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, 90 m. W. the S. extremity of Timor, and subordinate to the authority of the Dutch. Lat. of W. point 10° 32′ S., lon. 121° 35′ E. Length N. to S. 25 m., breadth 8 m. Surface rugged, but some maize, cotton, &c., are raised. Principal exports wax, sandal wood, and edible birds' nests.

SAWA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., & 10 m. S. Chitoor. It is enclosed by walls.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, Engl. [SABRIDGEWORTH.]

SAWLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Derby, on the Trent, and on the N. Midland railway. Area 8,500 ac. Pop. 1,933.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 5 m. W.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 527.

SAWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Linton. Area 1,856 ac. Pop. 992. Sawston-hall is a large structure built in 1557.

SAWTRY, two pas. of Engl., co. Huntingdon.—I. (*All Saints*), 3½ m. S. Stilton. Pop. 628.—II. (*St Andrew*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Stilton. Pop. 371. United area of these pas., and extra paroch. dist. Sawtry St Judith, 5,730 sq. m.

SAWUN, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 6 m. S.W. from Munassa.

SAWUNTWAREE, a town of India, Sattarah dom., near the Malabar coast, 30 m. N. Goa.

SAX, *Salaria*, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,195. It has numerous distilleries and flour mills.

SAXBY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 4½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 163.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 140.—III. same co., 4½ m. S.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 287.

SAXE (Germ. *Sachsen*), a prefix to the names of the following German states.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, separated into 2 nearly equal portions by the lordship of Gera, and enclosed by the territories of Prussian Saxony, Weimar, S. Meiningen, and Schwarzburg Rudolstadt. Area 510 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 129,589, mostly Lutherans. Surface covered by ramifications of the Erzgebirge in the W., and watered by the Saale, Roda, and Orla. Chief industry, agriculture and cattle rearing.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony; cap. Gotha. It is composed of two principal portions.—I. the principalities of Gotha and Coburg.—II. several detached districts enclosed by the territories of Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar. Area 799 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 147,195, mostly Lutherans. Surface mntnous., with fertile valleys. Chief rivers the Nessa, Gera, Saale, and Itz. Chief industry, agriculture and cattle rearing. The manufs. of Gotha are very varied. Education is in an advanced state. Public rev. 254,620 florins; debt 2,934,384 dollars.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN, a duchy of Central Germany, cap. Meiningen, consisting of two chief portions, the princip. of Meiningen & that of Hildburghausen, to which is united the princip. of Saalfeld, having S. Bavaria; elsewhere surrounded by the doms. of Weimar, Coburg, Cassel, Prussia, and Reuss, except some detached dists. amongst the other Saxon duchies. Area 971 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 160,515, mostly Protestants. Surface covered with the Thuringian forest mntns. The river Werra traverses the duchy, which is fertile; but the corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Mining is pretty actively pursued; iron, copper, coal, alum, vitriol, marble, and salt are obtained. Manufs. comprise hardwares, linen, and woollen fabrics. Public schools are numerous. Public rev. 1,208,200 florins; debt (1848) 469,430 do. The late Queen Adelaide was a princess of Saxe Meiningen.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, a grand duchy of Central Germany, and the largest of the Saxon principalities, consisting of three principal detached portions of territory.—I. the princip. of Weimar; II. that of Eisenach; III. the circle of Neustadt, and several small territories included in other states, enclosed by the doms. of Prussia, H. Cassel, Bavaria, the other Saxon duchies, Reuss, and Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. Area 1,418 sq. m. Pop. 257,573 Lutherans, except about 18,000 Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Jews. Surface mntnous. in the W., watered by the Werra and its affls.; more level in the centre & E., & traversed by the Ilm, Saale, and affls. of the Elster. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, wine, timber, iron, salt, coal, and fullers' earth, are principal products, with fine wool exported to England. Cattle and hogs are numerous, and in the W. especially, form the principal sources of wealth. Manufs. comprise linen and woollen fabrics, glass and earthenwares, and the transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, and public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions. Principal towns Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Neustadt, Weida, Kreuzburg, and Geysa. Estimated public rev. for the three years 1848-50, 2,345,193 dollars, or 748,715 do. annually. Publ. debt (1844) 3,795,906 dollars.

SAXELBY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 6 m. N.W. Lincoln. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,058.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 112.

SAXHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 271.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 230.

SAXKIOBING, a seaport town of Denmark, stift and on the island Laaland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbour. Pop. 900.

SAXLINGHAM, several pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. 4 m. W.N.W. Holt. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 147.—II. (*Nethergate*), 7¾ m. S. Norwich. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 650.—III. (*Thorpe*), 8¼ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 870 ac. Pop. 131.

SAXMUNDHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 1,097. The town is pleasantly situated.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), an old division of N. Germany, which extended between the Baltic and the N. Sea in the N., and Bohemia and Bavaria in the S. In the old divs. of Germany, the *circle* of Upper Saxony composed the greater part of the present kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, and that of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), a kingdom of Central Europe, in the middle of Germany, between lat. 50° 10′ and 51° 28′ N., and lon. 11° 55′ and 15° 3′ E., bounded E. and S. by Austria, W. and N. by Bavaria, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Altenburg and

Prussia; cap. Dresden. Extreme length 133 m., greatest breadth 56 m. Area & pop. as follow :—

Circles.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1846.
Dresden, - -	1,674	461,107
Leipzig, - -	1,343	417,041
Zwickau, - -	1,790	669,114
* Bautzen, - -	971	286,171
Total, -	6,777	1,836,433

Surface mntnous.; traversed on S. and S.E. frontier by the Erzgebirge and Riesengebirge mntns., which rise to 4,000 ft. in height; the mean elevation of the country is about 1,100 ft. The climate of Saxony, except in the mntnous. dists., is mild and salubrious; mean temp. of year at Dresden, 49° .1; winter 32° .7; summer 66° Fahr. Soil fertile in grain, and cultivated with the greatest care; the chief crop is rye; wheat and barley are grown in the valleys, oats and potatoes in the higher dists. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and good wine is produced from the vineyards of the Elbe. The forests, which cover 1-4th of the surface, furnish excellent timber. The breed of merino sheep is celebrated & yields valuable wool, much of which is exported to England. Cattle are of a superior description; horses are not extensively reared. The country is watered by the Elbe and its affls., the Black Elster, the Mulde, and the Saale. Saxony is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, cobalt, bismuth, antimony & coal. Mining occupies a great proportion of the pop. Upwards of 500 mines are in active operation; the centre of the mining dist. is at Freiberg. Porcelain clay, marble, and building stones are abundant. The chief manuf. of Saxony is that of cotton, in the spinning of which great improvements have recently been made, and there are many cotton printing works. The other chief branches of industry are linen and woollen weaving, stocking-making, and the fine porcelain of Meissen, called Dresden China. Commerce very extensive, especially in books and manufactured goods at Leipzig. The religion of the majority is Lutheranism. Public instruction is more developed than in any other country of Europe, the proportion being 1 pupil for every 6 of the pop.; and the university of Leipzig is one of the principal in Germany. The electorate of Saxony, created in 1422, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon in 1806, who united to it the grand duchy of Warsaw, which, along with some portions of the Saxon territories, was detached from it in 1815. Previous to 1835, Saxony was divided into the 5 circles of Meissen, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Voigtland, and Lusatia. The gov. is a hereditary limited monarchy; a representative system was organised in 1836. Public rev. (1847) 5,798,648 dollars; debt (1849) 22,628,389 do. Army 25,077 men, of whom 4,300 are cavalry.

SAXON LAND, the S. part of Transylvania, watered by the Aluta riv. & its affls. Area about 4,243 sq. m., and pop. (1842) 446,700. It is subdivided into 7 jurisdictions or *stuhls*, named from their caps. Herrmannstadt, Klausenburg, Mediasch, Muhlenbach, Scheuerstadt, Reusmarkt, & Broos or Szasvaros (whence Transylvania derives its German name of *Siebenburgen*, or the "seven towns"), to which Kronstadt and Bistritz were afterwards added. The present inhabs. preserve almost unmixed their German language and hereditary usages, and are the most industrious and thriving race in Transylvania. Agriculture is carefully conducted; manufs. of woollen, cotton, and other goods, are carried on in the towns, the principal of which are Herrmannstadt and Kronstadt.

SAXON SWITZERLAND is a name applied to the mntnous. part of the kingdom of Saxony, S.E. Dresden. It is highly picturesque, but none of its mntns. rise to above 2,000 feet in elevation.

SAXONY (PRUSSIAN), a prov. of Prussia, nearly in its centre, between lat. 50° 27′ and 53° 5′ N., and lon. 9° 50′ & 15° 15′ E., having N.E. & E. the provs. Brandenburg, W. Hanover, Brunswick, and H. Cassel, and S. the duchies and kingdom of Saxony, enclosing Anhalt Dessau, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, and having many outlying detached dists. Area 9,788 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,742,452, all Lutherans, except about 116,000 Roman Catholics, Jews, &c. The Harz at the W. extremity, is a mntnous. dist.; elsewhere the surface is level and watered by the Elbe, with its tributaries the Saale, Mulde, and Unstrut. Climate mild and healthy, and the soil is amongst the most fertile in the Prussian dom. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, and chicory, are principal products; vines are grown on the banks of the Saale and Elbe. Merino sheep breeding is extensively carried on, and wool is a principal article of export. The prov. has coal, iron, salt, and copper mines. Principal manufs. fine woollens, linen fabrics, earthenwares, paper, beer, and spirits. It is divided into the three regencies of Magdeburg the cap., Erfurt, and Merseburg.

SAXTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.W. Framlington. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 447.

SAXTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the riv. Bure, 5¼ m. N.W. Aylesham. Ac. 2,030. P. 342.

SAXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. S.S.W. Tadcaster. Area 3,710 ac. P. 573.

SAYBROOK, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Connecticut, at the mouth of the Connecticut, 42 m. S.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,417.

SAYMBRUMBACUM, a town of British India, presid. and 17 m. W. Madras.

SAYNY, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, on the Memel, here joined by the Seyneczka, 18 m. E. Suwalki. Pop. 3,100. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of woollen cloth and leather.

SAYPAN, or SEYPAN, one of the Marianne islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 15° 19′ 45″ N., lon. 146° E., 12 m. in length, and having a good harbour on its W. side.

SAZAWA, a river of Bohemia, after a W.N.W. course of 95 m., joins the Moldau, 12 m. S. Prague.

SAZKA, or SADSKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 27 m. E. Prague. Pop. 2,210.

SCAER, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. N.N.W. Quimperle. Pop. 4,005.

SCAFATI, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the Sarno, 6 m. W. Nocera. Pop. 3,500.

SCAFELL, a mountain of Engl., co. Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, 10 m. N.E. Ravenglass, and having two summits respectively 3,166 and 3,092 feet in height. The river Esk rises on its E. side.

SCALA, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Princip.-Cit., cap. cant., on the promontory, and 8 m. W. Salerno. Pop. 1,400.—II. prov. Calab.-Cit., on a height, 5 m. S.W. Cariati. Pop. 1,200. —III. a town of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Florence. Pop. 1,400.

SCALA NOVA, *Neapolis*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Scala-Nova, 40 m. S. Smyrna. Pop. 20,000. It stands on a slope rising from the sea. Principal edifices, mosques, khans, and public baths. It had formerly an active trade with Egypt and Salonica.

SCALA NOVA (THE GULF OF), is 45 m. in length E. to W., average breadth 20 m. The island Samos forms most part of its S. coast.

SCALBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.W. Scarborough. Ac. 11,060. Pop. 1,886.

SCALDWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 8 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 416.

SCALEA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit., cap. cant., 28 m. W. Cassano. Pop. 1,600.

SCALEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 584.

SCALENGHE, a town and comm. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. E. Pinerolo. Pop. 3,961.—*Scaletta* is a vill. of Sicily, on its E. coast, intend. & 13 m. S. Messina. Pop. 1,000.

SCALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3½ m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2,520. Pop. 517.

SCALLOWAY, a vill. of Scotl., co. and on the mainland of Shetland, pa. Tingwall, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 6 m. W.S.W. Lerwick. Pop. 405. It is neatly built, and was formerly a burgh, and cap. of Shetland. It has a good harbour.

SCALPA, two islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. off the E. side of the island Skye, separated from it by a Sound ½ m. across. Length 4 m., breadth 3 m. Surface a grassy mountain. Pop. 90.—II. pa. Harris, at the entrance of E. Loch Tarbet. Length 3 m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 31.—*Scalpa flow* is a sea basin amongst the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m.

SCAMANDER, or XANTHUS (mod. *Bunarbashi-su*), a river of the plain of Troy, Asia Minor, rises at the vill. Bunarbashi, immediately beneath the site of old Troy, flows N.W., expanding into numerous marshes, and enters the Ægean Sea, and the Simois or Mendere river by several channels, cut in very remote antiquity. Its source is in some springs, having a temp. of 63° or 64° Fahr. (a circumstance which has given rise to the description by Homer, *Iliad* xxii. 149-52).

SCAMBLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Horncastle. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 500.

SCAMMONDEN, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, pa. Billington, 5 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Pop. 972.

SCAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 6 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 224.

SCANDEROON, ISKENDERUN, or ALEXANDRETTA, a seaport town of N. Syria, on the E. coast of the Bay of Iskenderun, 23 m. N. Antioch. Lat. 36° 35′ 3″ N., lon. 36° E. It was until lately unhealthy and depopulated, but has recently improved in appearance, and also in salubrity by the drainage of an adjacent marsh. It is the port of Aleppo, and has the best harbour on the Syrian coast, with an import trade in corn, rice, salt, and European goods, and exports of galls, silk, cotton, and syrup.—The *Bay or Gulf of Scanderoon* (anc. *Sinus Issicus*) extends inland for 45 m. at the angle between Syria and Asia Minor, and on its shores are the Amanian gates of the ancients, the ruins of Baiæ and Ægæ, and the plain of Issus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

SCANDIANO, a market town of N. Italy, duchy & 12 m. S.W. Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. 2,400.

SCANDINAVIA, the classic name of the great peninsula of N. Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. [NORWAY—SWEDEN.]—*Scania* was an old prov. of Sweden, at its S. extremity, now subdivided into the læns Malmö & Christianstad.

SCANFS, a populous vill. of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 29 m. S.E. Chur.

SCANNO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. Pop. 3,000.—II. a vill., 12 m. S.E. Lake Fucino.

SCANSANO, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Grosseto. Pop. 3,000.—*Scanzano* is a vill. of Naples, near Castel-a-Mare.

SCAR, a mountain of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. N. Laragh. Height 2,105 feet.

SCARBA, one of the Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, off the N. end of the island Jura. Length and breadth 3 m. each. Height above the sea 1,500 ft.

SCARBOROUGH, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the S. slope of a headland extending into the N. Sea, lat. of light house 54° 17′ N., lon. 0° 23′ 5″ W., on N. Midland railway, 37 m. N.E. York. Area of bor. and pa. 2,160 ac. Pop. 9,953. It has a striking appearance, its streets rising steeply from the sea toward a ruined castle on an abrupt cliff. It is well built and handsome. The town hall, trinity house, an hospital for seamen in the merchant service, a neat theatre, the cliff bridge leading over a ravine to the Spa, and the elegant Roman Doric museum of a philosophical society, are amongst the public structures. The large pa. church formerly belonged to a Cistercian monastery. Here are chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, a Friends' meeting house, almshouses, and various other endowed charities, and a grammar school, founded in the 9th century. The harbour is protected by a stone pier, and the town has a considerable coasting trade, imports of timber, a fishery, and some ship building, and in summer is greatly resorted to by visiters. Reg. shipping (1847) 191 vessels, aggregate burden 32,221 tons. Customs' rev. (1846) 4,045*l.* Corp. rev. (1848) 1,732*l.* It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 537.—II. the principal town of the British W. India island Tobago, on its E. coast, 7 m. N.E. Milford. Lat. 11° 6′ N., lon. 60° 30′ W.—III. a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Atlantic, 10 m. S.W. Portland. Pop. 2,172.—*Scarborough*, or *Gilbert Islands*, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° and 3° N., and lon. 172° and 174° E., comprise Marshall, Matthews, Gilbert, and Charlotte Islands.

SCARCLIFF, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. N.N.W. Mansfield. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 582.

SCARDA and SCARDIZZA, two small islands of Dalmatia, circ. Zara.—I. between the islands Premuda and Isto.—II. 3 m. W. Pago.

SCARDONA, a decayed town of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, 6 m. N.N.E. Sebenico, on r. b. of the Kerka. Pop. 1,200. It is a bishop's see, and was formerly an important place. Under the Romans it was the cap. prov. Liburnia.

SCARIFF, a mkt. town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Scariff, 8 m. N.N.W. Killaloe. Pop. 656.

SCARISBRICK, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,957.

SCARLE, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*North*), co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 490.—II. (*South*), co. Notts, 7 m. N.N.E. Newark. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 525.

SCARNAFIGI, a market town of Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 2,854.

SCARNING, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian railw., 2 m. W.S.W. East Dereham. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 613.

SCARP, or SCARPA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and ½ m. N.W. Harris. It is a rocky mountain of gneiss 1,000 feet high, and 3 m. long. Pop. 129.

SCARPANTO, *Carpathos*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 28 m. S.W. Rhodes. Length 30 m.; breadth 8 m. Surface

mountainous; iron and marble are principal products. It has several harbours, the largest, Porto-Grando, being on its W. side. At its N. extremity is the vill. Scarpanto.

SCARPE, a navigable riv. of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, flows E. past Arras, Douai, Marchiennes, & St Amand, and joins the Scheldt at Mortagne on the frontier of Belgium. Length 25 m.—*Scarperia* is a small town of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Florence.

SCARRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. E. Nottingham. Area 910 ac. Pop. 230.

SCARTHO, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,390 ac. P. 199.

SCATARY, an islet of British N. America, off the E. coast of the isl. Cape Breton, lat. 43° N., lon. 59° 41′ W. Length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth 2 m.

SCAWBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire railway, 2½ m. W.S.W. Glandford Brigg. Area 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,050.

SCAWTON, a pa of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. W. Helmsley. Area 3,610 ac. P. 139.

SCEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, cap. arrond., 4 m. S. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,051. Colbert erected here a chateau, which was destroyed during the first revolution.

SCEY (SUR SAONE), a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Saône, on the Saône, 9 m. W.N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 1,897.

SCHAAFHEIM, a market town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circ. and 8 m. E.N.E. Dieburg. Pop. 1,338.

SCHAAFSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. W.N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,900.

SCHAFA, or SCHAFFERN, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 14 m. W.N.W. Znaym. P. 1,243,

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the most N. cant. of Switzerland, wholly N. the Rhine, which separates it from the cants. of Zurich and Thurgau, and enclosed by the grand duchy of Baden. Area 116 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 32,582, nearly all Protestants. Surface undulating. Soil fertile, and frequently more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Transit trade important, and the cap. town is a principal entrepôt for goods passing between S. Germany and Switzerland. Principal towns, Schaffhausen and Neukirchen. This cant. joined the Swiss confederation in 1501. —*Schaffhausen*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Rhine, 23 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. 7,500. It is enclosed by old walls, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height, on the site of an ancient Roman fortress. Houses antiquated and of curious architecture; principal edifice, the minster, a large cathedral founded in 1052. It has a college and a town library containing the collection of books which belonged to the historian Müller, a native of Schaffhausen; manufs. of cotton stuffs, files, and cutlery; it communicates daily by diligences with Zurich, Bern, Freiburg, Stuttgart, and Ulm, and by steamers with Constance.—The *Falls of Schaffhausen*, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 m. S.S.W. the town, has a total descent of about 100 feet, and is one of the most imposing phenomena of its kind in Europe.

SCHAGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Alkmaar. Pop. 1,885, who trade in butter, flax, cattle, & leather.

SCHAGHTICOKE, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 20 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,389.

SCHALE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 33 m. N. Münster, on the Aue. Pop. 1,570.

SCHALKAU, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist. on the Itz, 7 m. N.W. Neustadt (Coburg). Pop. 1,037.—*Alt Schalkowitz* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 11 m. N.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,740.

SCHALL, a lake of N. Germany, partly in the Danish duchy Lauenburg, and partly in the grand duchy Mecklenburg Schwerin, about 9 m. in length from N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth.

SCHANCK (MOUNT), a conspicuous table shaped hill of S. Australia, near the coast, in lat. 37° 55′ S., lon. 139° 49′ E. It rises from a comparatively level country at an abrupt angle to 800 or 900 feet in height, and has on its summit three distinct craters. Basalt, lava, and other volcanic products are scattered on and around it.

SCHANDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.E. Dresden on the Elbe. Pop. 1,638. It has well frequented baths.

SCHANK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 25′ S., lon. 163° E.

SCHÄRDING, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Inn, 8 m. S.S.W. Passau, on the Inn. Pop. 3,500. It is defended by a strong castle, and was bombarded by the French in 1809.

SCHARNITZ, *Porta Claudia*, a vill. & pass in the Tyrol, 10 m. N.W. Innsbrück, and the scene of combats between the French & Tyrolese in 1809.

SCHÄSSBURG, a town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. co., on the Great Kükel, 24 m. E.S.E. Neumarkt. Pop. 6,250, mostly Saxons. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former fortified. It has a gymnasium, manufs. of woollens and linens, and an extensive trade.

SCHATTAU, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 5 m. S.S.W. Znaim. Pop. 1,716.

SCHATZLER, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 32 m. N. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,073.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, a principality of N.W. Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover, and Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Detmold. Area 207 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 31,870. Surface hilly and well wooded in the S., flat in the N., where the Lake Steinhuder-meer occupies about 22,000 acres. Principal river the Weser. Inhabitants mostly Lutherans, & employed in agricultural industry, coal mines, and the manufs. of linens. Principal towns, Bückeburg, the cap., and Stadthagen. Public revenue 130,000 Prussian dollars. The state is free from debt.

SCHEEMDER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Groningen. Pop. of pa. 3,439.

SCHEER, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 4 m. E.S.E. Sigmaringen. Pop. 962.

SCHEIBENBERG, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, dist. and 5 m. E. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1,836. It has manufactures of lace; and valuable silver, cobalt, tin, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHEIDECK, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland, 8 m. S. Brienz. Height above the sea 6,473 feet.—The *Lesser Scheideck*, or *Wengern Alp*, is a mntn. S.W. the foregoing, between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

SCHELDT, or SCHELDE (French *Escaut*, ancient *Scaldis*), a river of France and the Netherlands, rises in the French dep. Aisne, flows mostly N.E. through the dep. Nord, and the Belgian provs. Hainaut and E. Flanders, to Antwerp, where it turns N.W. and enters the North Sea, in the Dutch prov. Zeeland, by two mouths—the E. and W. Scheldt—which enclose the two isls. Beveland and Walcheren. Total course 200 m.; at its mouths it is from 2½ to 3½ leagues across. In its lower part it traverses a flat country, and its banks are fenced by dykes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, and Darme, from the W., Dender & Rupel from the E. It is navigable nearly

throughout, and connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, Loire, and the principal cities and towns of Belgium, and it is of high commercial importance.

SCHELESTADT, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Ill, & on the Strasbourg & Basle railway, 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 8,603. It was fortified by Vauban, & is naturally strong from being surrounded by marshes. It has manufs. of woollen hosiery, calicoes, brass and iron wire, paper, and earthenwares.

SCHELKLINGEN, a walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 12 m. W. Ulm. Pop. 1,069.

SCHELLENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the declivity of a height, crowned by the castle of Augustusberg, 8 m. E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,406, who manuf. linens.—II. a market town of Bavaria, 8 m. S.S.W. Salzburg, on the Achen.—*Schellendorf* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, and the scene of an engagement betw. the French & Prussian cavalry in 1813.

SCHELLENBERG, a vill. of Bavaria, 6 m. S.W. Salzburg. Here, in 1764, Marlborough defeated the Duke of Bavaria.

SCHELLING, an island of the Netherlands. [TERSCHELLING.]

SCHEMACHI, Asiatic Russia. [SHAMAKI.]

SCHEMNITZ, a mining town of N. Hungary, cap. dist., co. Honth, on the Schemnitz, 2,300 feet above the sea, 45 m. N.N.E. Gran. Pop. (1845), including 6 suburbs, 19,000. It has a school of mining, founded in 1760 by Maria Theresa, and having 200 students. The mines of Schemnitz, partly belonging to the crown, extend under the town, and furnish considerable quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. All the imperial mines are connected with each other, offering in their whole extent a subterranean passage of nearly 3½ m. long. Below the mines is the adit of Joseph II., a magnificent work, 12 feet in height by 10 feet in breadth, extending from Schemnitz to the valley of Gran, 10 m., and so constructed that it may be used either as a canal or railway.

SCHENECTADY, a co. of the U. S., N. America, New York, in its E. part. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 17,887.—II. a city, New York, cap. above co., on the Mohawk, a tributary of the Hudson, and on the Erie canal, 16 m. N.W. Albany, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6,784. It was originally settled by the Dutch in 1620, and has numerous churches, Union college, founded in 1785, various other superior public schools, a city hall, co. offices, jail, and several banks, with manufs. of cotton stuffs, tobacco, carpets, machinery, leather, and paper, iron and brass foundries, and steam flour mills.

SCHERMBECK, and SCHERMEISEL, two market towns of Prussia.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 10 m. N.N.E. Dinslaken. Pop. 833.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt-on-the Oder, 12 m. N.N.E. Sternberg. Pop. 784.

SCHERVILLER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Schelestadt. P. 2,823.

SCHESSLITZ, or SCHOSSLITZ, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 9 m. N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,034.

SCHKEUDITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Elster, 12 m. S.E. Halle, on Magdeburg railway. Pop. 2,700.

SCHEVENINGEN, a fashionable watering place of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the N. sea, 2 m. N.W. the Hague. Pop. 3,000.

SCHIAVI, two small towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo Cit., on a mntn. near the Trigno, 24 m. S.S.W. Il Vasto.—II. prov. T. di Lavoro, 4 m. S.S.E. Sora.

SCHIHALLION, a mntn. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S.E. Kinloch-Rannoch. Elev. 3,564 feet.

SCHIEDAM, a town and riv. port of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Schie, an affl. of the Maas, 4 m. W. Rotterdam, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1840) 12,051. It is well built, & has numerous churches, a latin school, a chamber of commerce & manufs., a branch of the Society of public good, manufs. of white lead, rope-walks, building-docks on the Schie, and upwards of a 100 distilleries, it being the chief seat of the manuf. of Dutch gin, or "hollands." Large numbers of hogs are fattened in the town on the refuse of the distilleries.—*Schiedam Islands* are a group, Asiatic Archipelago, in the sea of Flores, 90 m. N. Flores.

SCHIERLING, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on an isl. formed by the Gross-Laber, 5 m. N.W. Pfaffenberg. Near it, on 20th April 1809, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

SCHIERMONNIK-OOG, an isl. in the N. sea, belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 10 m. E. Ameland. Length 8 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 862, engaged in fishing.

SCHIERSTEIN, a vill. of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 3 m. S.S.W. Wiesbaden. P. 1,000.

SCHIEVELBEIN, or SCHIEFELBEIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 36 m. S.W. Koslin, cap. circ., on the Rega. Pop. 3,050.

SCHIFFERSTADT, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N.N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,994. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1794.

SCHILDA, or SCHILDAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 40 m. E.N.E. Merseburg. P. 1,035.

SCHILDBERG (Polish *Ostrzeszow*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 83 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ. Pop. 1,975. [SCHIMBERG.]

SCHILDESCHE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Minden, on the Aa. Pop. 2,530.

SCHILLERSDORF, and SCHILLERSLAGE, two vills. of N. Germany.—I. Mecklenburg Strelitz, 9 m. W. Neu-Strelitz.—II. Hanover, landrost Luneburg, S. Celle.—*Schilling lake*, E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 4 m. E. Osterode, is 8 m. in length by 1 m. in width.

SCHILTACH, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black forest, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach, 13 m. S.S.W. Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,526.—*Schiltern* is a market town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Znaym.

SCHILTIGHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 1 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,993.

SCHIMBERG, or SCHILDBERG, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 34 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 1,790.

SCHINTZNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 4 m. S.W. Brugg. Pop. 1,430. The Schintznach or Hapsburg baths are the most frequented in Switzerland, and the great bath house contains 160 baths, 360 beds & saloons, in which 500 persons frequently dine together. The visitors are mostly French. The waters are saline, and have a temp. of 60° Fahr.

SCHIO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 15 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. dist., on the Timanjo. Pop. 6,600. It has manufs. of woollens; and near it are lead and iron mines.

SCHIPPENBEIL, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 36 m. S.S.E Königsberg. Pop. 2,600.

SCHIRMECK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. St Dié. Pop. 1,490.

SCHIRWINDT, a frontier town of E. Prussia, reg. and 19 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,400.

SCHKOLEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. &

23 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,610.—*Schkopau* is a vill., reg. and N. Merseburg, on the Saale.

SCHLACKENWALD, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 5 m. S.E. Elnbogen. Pop. 3,500.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.E. Elnbogen. Pop. 1,276.

SCHLADEN, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 27 m. E.S.E. Hildesheim; on the Oker, and on the Brunswick railway. Pop. 800.

SCHLADMING, a mining vill. of Styria, 34 m. W.S.W. Rottenmann. Pop. 900.

SCHLAN, or SLANY, a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Rakonitz, 20 m. N.W. Prague. P. 4,180.

SCHLANGENBAD, a spa of Germany, duchy Nassau, 6 m. W.N.W. Wiesbaden. It has warm saline baths, with good accommodation for visitors.

SCHLANGENBERG, a mining town of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, enclosed by ramifications of the Altai, 170 m. S.S.W. Barnaul. Pop. 4,500.

SCHLANSTADT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,420.—*Schlapanitz*, or *Lopenitz*, is a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 6 m. E.S.E. Brunn. Pop. 1,273.

SCHLAWE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. E.N.E. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Wipper. Pop. 3,450, who manuf. woollens.

SCHLEGEL, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 47 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,795.

SCHLEIDEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 24 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 600.—*Schleissheim* is a royal castle of the king of Bavaria, 9 m. N. Munich.

SCHLEITHAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arrond. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,213.

SCHLEITZ, or SCHLEIZ, a town of Central Germany, cap. princip. Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wiesenthal, 24 m. S.W. Gera. Pop. 4,850. Principal edifices, the palace, a college, and normal school. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather and beer. Near it are Luisenthal and Heinrichsruhe, summer residences of the prince.

SCHLESWIG (Danish *Slesvig*), a duchy of the kingdom of Denmark, comprising the S. part of the peninsula Jutland, separated on the N. by the Konge river from Jutland-proper, and on the S. by the Eyder and the Holstein canal from the duchy Holstein, having E. the Baltic and the Little Belt, in which it comprises the isl. Alsen, and W. the N. Sea in which are the isls. Romoe, Sylt, Föhr, Pelworm, Nordstrand, &c. Area 3,450 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 362,900. Surface low and flat; the whole of the W. coast is protected by large dykes against irruptions of the sea. Climate very humid. Soil not generally fertile, except in the E. Rye, barley, and other grains are raised more than sufficient for home consumption. Timber is scarce, but turf abundant. The breeding of cattle and horses is important; live stock, butter, and cheese, are the principal exports. The fisheries are active, chiefly in the N. Sea. Manufs. are nearly confined to the towns, the principal of which are Schleswig, Flensburg, Husum, Apenrade, Hadersleben, and Christiansfeld. The duchy has some peculiar privileges; its annexation to Germany formed the pretext for its invasion by the Prussians and Germans in 1848-9.—*Schleswig*, or *Slesvig*, a seaport town, cap. duchy, at the W. end of the Schlei, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 21 m. from the sea, and 70 m. N.N.W. Hamburg. Lat. 54° 31′ 11″ N., lon. 9° 34′ 45″ E. Pop. (1847) 11,600. It comprises a town-proper and several suburbs; is neatly built in the style of a Dutch town, and has a cathedral and two other churches, one on the site of a heathen temple; lunatic, deaf-dumb, and other asylums and institutions; a patriotic union and other associations; manufs. of lace, woollen stuffs, earthenwares, leather, and sugar; and 9 annual fairs. Its harbour, though improved, is accessible only to small vessels. The town is the oldest in the duchy, and existed early in the 9th century; it was afterwards a member of the Hanseatic league. Adjacent to it is the castle of Gottorp, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp.

SCHLETTAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 6 m. E.S.E. Grunhain. Pop. 1,838.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 35 m. W.S.W. Erfurt. cap. circ., on the Schleuse. Pop. 3,250. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollens, hosiery, white-lead, & paper.

SCHLIEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 20 m. N.E. Torgau. Pop. 1,381.

SCHLIENGEN, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. S.S.W. Müllheim. Pop. 1,121. In 1796, the French were defeated here by Archduke Charles.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Fulda, 40 m. E.N.E. Giessen, with a castle and park, and 3,217 inhabs., who manuf. linens.

SCHLOCHAU, or SCHLOCHOW, a town of W. Prussia, reg. & 65 m. W. Marienwerder. P. 2,200.

SCHLOPPE, or SCZLOPPA, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 18 m. S.W. Deutsch-Krone, with a Jewish school, and 1,693 inhabs., who manuf woollen cloths.

SCHLOTHEIM, a market town of Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rotter, 13 m. S.W. Sondershausen. Pop. 1,287.

SCHLÜCHTERN, a town of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. and 31 m. E.N.E. Hanau. Pop. 2,220.

SCHLUCKENAU, or SCHLOTTENAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 37 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 3,103, who manuf. linens and hosiery.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 21 m. E. St Petersburg, cap. circ., on an island in the Neva, at its efflux from Lake Ladoga. Pop. 3,100. It is mostly built of wood, but has a strong castle, an imperial palace, and an important trade with the capital.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 15 m. N.N.E. Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1,230.—*Schlusselfeld* is a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.W. Bamberg. Pop. 662.

SCHMADRIBACH, a waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland, 7 m. S. Lauterbrunnen.

SCHMALLENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 20 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg. Pop. 950.

SCHMALKALDEN, a town of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. Fulda, cap. a detached dist. between Saxe-Gotha and Meiningen, at the confluence of the Schmalkalde & Stille, 11 m. N. Meiningen. Pop. 5,478. It is enclosed by double walls, and has 3 suburbs, 2 castles, reformed and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium and numerous other schools, and manufs. of hosiery, white lead, and paper, and in the vicinity are iron & steel forges, & salt works. A famous league of the Protestant sovereigns of Germany was formed here in 1531. —*Klein* (or Little) *Schmalkalden* is a vill., N.E. the foregoing, partly belonging to Saxe-Gotha.

SCHMIEDEBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 3,700. It has a Lutheran high school, and manufs. of silk, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbons, cutlery, and tobacco.—II. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg, with 2,940 inhabs., who manuf. woollen cloth and linens.—III. a mkt. town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 14 m. S.W. Pirna. Pop. 440.—IV. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. W.N.W. Saatz. Pop. 2,712.

SCHMIEDEFELD, two vills. of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. S.S.W. Erfurt, in the Thuringian forest. Pop. 1,560, who manuf. iron wares, porcelain, and musical instruments. —II. Saxony, circ. Bautzen; N. Stolpen.

SCHMIEGEL, or SZMYGIEL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 34 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,845.

SCHMÖLLN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, on the Sprotta, 7 m. S.W. Altenburg. Pop. 3,616, who manuf. woollen cloth & leather.

SCHMÖLNITZ (Hung. *Szomolnok*), a mining town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 21 m. S.S.E. Leutschan. Pop. 4,139, mostly Germans. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and sulphur in its vicinity.

SCHMOTTSEIFEN, or SCHMUCKSEIFEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 3,020, who manuf. woollen stockings & gloves.

SCHNEEBERG, "snow mountain," several mntns. of Germany.—I. Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 19 m. S.S.E. Glatz. —II. Lower Austria, 40 m. S.W. Vienna.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. m. N.E. Baireuth.—The *Schneekoppe*, the loftiest peak of the Riesengebirge, 13 m. W. Landshut, is 5,275 feet in elevation.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 20 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 7,170. It has manufactures of gold and silver lace, cotton fabrics, and chemical apparatus, and in its vicinity, valuable mines of silver, cobalt, iron, &c., in which many of its pop. are engaged.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, near Schonsee.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, or Pila, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 54 m. W. Bromberg, on the Küddow. Pop. 4,150. It has a castle & manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, hosiery, and leather.

SCHNELLEWALDE, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 2,525.—*Schney* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, near the Main, with 1,000 inhabs.

SCHODAC, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York. Pop. 4,125. In it is the vill. *Schodac Landing*, 12 m. S. E. Albany, with 350 inhabs., and regular sloop communication with New York.

SCHOFTLAND, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Suren, 6 m. S. Aarau. Its inhabs. manuf. ribands and other silk goods.

SCHOHARIE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., New York, in its E. part. Area 621 sq. m. Pop. 32,358. In it is Scoharie tnshp; pop. 5,534; with a vill., cap. co. on Scoharie Creek, an affl. of the Mohawk, 30 m. W. Albany. Pop. 450.

SCHOKKEN (Pol. *Skoki*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 21 m. N.N.E. Posen.

SCHOKLAND, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, in the Zuyder-Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length 4 m. Pop. 695.

SCHÖMBERG, three towns of Germany.—I. (or *Schönberg*), Moravia, circ. and 28 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 4,548, who manuf. cotton and linen fabrics.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 200, mostly employed in linen weaving.—III. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 m. N.E. Rottweil. Pop. 1,661.

SCHÖNACH and SCHÖNAICH, two vills. of S.W. Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 2 m. N.W. Tryberg. Pop. 910.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. S.E. Boblingen.

SCHÖNAU, several towns, &c., of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Steinach, 5 m. E N.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,700.—II. circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., in the Black Forest, on the Wiesen, 15 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 947.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. & 17 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ. on the Katzbach, with 2,050 inhabs.—IV. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 6 m. W.N.W. Zittau.

SCHÖNBACH, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. W. Elnbogen, with 2,488 inhabitants, who manuf. woollen fabrics.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, N.W. Urach.

SCHÖNBERG, sevl. towns, &c., of Germany.—I. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. dist., on the Maurin, 11 m. S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 1,826.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 48 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Roth-Wasser. Pop. 1,310, who manuf. woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.—III. a mkt. town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 10 m. E.N.E. Kiel.

SCHÖNBRUNN, an imperial palace in Lower Austria, 1½ m. S.W. Vienna, and having attached to it a menagerie, and the finest botanic garden in Germany. It is the usual summer residence of the imperial family. Adjacent to it is a village.

SCHÖNEBECK, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway on the Elbe. Pop. 2,040. It has manufs. of chemical products, tobacco, and leather.—II. a vill., prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 13 m. E. Berlin.

SCHÖNECK, two towns of Germany.—I. (or *Skarzewo*), W. Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Danzig. Pop. 2,000.—II. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S.E. Plauen. Pop. 1,866.—*Schonecken* is a mkt. town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 29 m. N.N.W. Treves.

SCHÖNEWALDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Kolk canal, 9 m. E.N.E. Schweidnitz. Pop. 2,360.

SCHÖNFELD, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. S.S.E. Elnbogen. Pop. 2,560.

SCHÖNFLIES, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, on the Rorike, 11 m. W.N.W. Soldin. Pop. 2,430.

SCHÖNGAU, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Lech, 40 m. S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,440. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle.

SCHÖNHAUSEN, two vills. of Prussia.—I. prov. Saxony, reg. and 36 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, near the Elbe. Pop. 1,420.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 4 m. N. Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime trees. Here is a summer residence of the king of Prussia.

SCHÖNHEIDE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 12 m. W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 4,567, who manufacture iron and tin wares.

SCHONHOF, two vills. of the Austrian empire. —I. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. W.N.W. Teschen—II. Bohemia, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Saatz. —*Schönhofen* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Saber, 6 m. W. Regensburg.

SCHÖNINGEN, a town of Germany, duchy and 20 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. dist. Pop. 3,454.

SCHÖNLANKE, or TRZCIANKA, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 66 m. S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 3,715. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

SCHONLINDE, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. & 33 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 6,000, who manuf. linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and yarn.

SCHONSEE, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 m. N.E. Neuburg-vor-dem-Walde. Pop. 1,254, who manufacture linens.—*Schönstadt* is a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 3 m. N.W. Langensalza.

SCHÖNSTEIN, a market town of Styria, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Cilly. Pop. 3,277.

SCHONTHAL, several vills. of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 32 m. N.W. Pilsen.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 10 m. N.N.W. Cham. —III. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 8 m. W.N.W. Künzelsau, on the Jaxt, with an old abbey.

SCHOONHOVEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Leck, at the influx of the Vlist, 16 m. E. Rotterdam.

Pop. 2,543, who manuf. paper and jewellery. It had formerly a flourishing salmon fishery.

SCHOPFHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 25 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,250. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of paper, chains, wire, leather, and tobacco.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Rhine, 5 m. S. Offenburg.

SCÖHPPENSTEDT, or SCHEPPENSTEDT, a town of Germany, Brunswick, cap. circ., on railway to Magdeburg, 10 m. E. Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 2,630. It has manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics.—*Schöppingen* is a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 18 m. N.W. Münster.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Rems, 16 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,815. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle, and manufs. of tobacco and carpets.

SCHOTTEN, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on the Nidda, 22 m. E.S.E. Giessen, with a castle, & 2,055 inhabs.

SCHOUTEN (ISLAND), Tasmania, off the E. coast of Van Dieman's Land, immediately S. Freycinet's peninsula, is comprised in the district of Oyster bay, which it helps to bound on the E. Length & breadth 4 m. each.—(*Islands*), Pacific O., off the N.E. coast of Papua, lat. 4° S., lon. 144° 50′ E. Surface mntnous. They were discovered by the Dutch navigator Schouten in 1616.

SCHOUWEN, the most N. island of the prov. Zeeland, Netherlands, betw. the E. Scheldt & S. arm of the Maas. Length 15 m., average breadth 5 m. Surface low, and protected on most sides by dykes.—*Brouwershaven* is on its N.W. coast.

SCHRAMBERG, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 12 m. W.N.W. Rottweil. Pop. 1,848. It has iron forges and paper mills.

SCHRAPLAU, & SCHRATTENTHAL, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,170.—II. Lr. Austria, 11 m S.S.W. Znaym. Pop. 550.

SCHRECKHORN (the "peak of terror"), one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, Bernese Oberland, betw. the Finsteraarhorn & Wetterhorn, lat. 46° 35′ 26″ N., lon. 7° 21′ E. Height 13,492 ft. It was first ascended in 1842, by Agassiz and Desor.

SCHREIBERSCHAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 36 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2,780. It has manufs. of glass and vitriol.

SCHRIESHEIM, a market town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 5 m. N.N.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,894. It has manufs. of paper and tobacco.

SCHRIMM (Pol. *Szrem*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 22 m. S.S.E. Posen, cap. circ., on an island formed by the Warta. Pop. 3,450.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 m. S.S.W. Ingolstadt. P. 1,695.

SCHRODA, or SZRODA, a town of Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ., with four yearly fairs. Pop. 2,210.

SCHROEPPEL, and SCHROON, two tnshps., U.S., N. America, New York.—I. 16 m. S.E. Oswego. Pop. 2,098.—II. 86 m. N. Albany, on Schroon Lake, 10 m. in length. Pop. 1,660.

SCHUBIN, or SZUBIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 14 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 1,836.

SCHUISTAMNO, a vill. of Finland, læn Wiborg, 18 m. N.N.E. Serdopol. Pop. 2,482.

SCHUMBERG, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Chrudin.—II. Istria, 22 m. S.W. Fiume.—*Schuols*, or *Schulz*, is the most populous village of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Inn, 10 m. S.W. Martinsbrück. Pop. 1,143.

SCHUPFEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. S.W. Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 2,950.

SCHÜTT (Hung. *Csallokoz*), two islands formed by arms of the Danube in W. Hungary.—The *Great Schutt*, N.E. the main stream, extending from Presburg to Comorn, is 53 m. in length, breadth 16 m.—The *Little Schütt*, W. the main stream, extends from below Presburg to Raab. Length 28 m., breadth 7 m. Surface marshy, but abounding with vills. and cultivated tracts.

SCHÜTTDORF, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. Osnabruck, on the Vechte, 2½ m. N.E. Bentheim. Pop. 1,406.

SCHUTTENHOFEN (Boh. *Sussicze*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wottowa, 15 m. S.E. Klattau. Pop. 2,898. It has manufs. of woollens.

SCHUTTERTHAL, and SCHUTTERWALD, two vills. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine.—I. on the Schutter, 2 m. S.W. Offenburg. Pop. 607.—II. 4 m. S.S.W. Hohengeroldzeck, with 1,400 inhabitants.

SCHUYLER, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 7 m. W. Herkimer. Pop. 1,798.—*Schuylersville* is a village on the Hudson river, 34 m. N. Albany. Pop. 600.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, breaks through the Blue mntns., flows S.S.E., and joins Delaware river 7 m. below Philadelphia. Total course, 110 m., for 108 of which, or to Port Carbon, it is made navigable by canals; vessels of 300 or 400 tons ascend it to Philadelphia, and a large coal trade is carried on upon its waters. It is connected by a canal with the Susquehanna.—II. a co., Pennsylvania, containing Port Carbon, cap. Orwigsburg. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. 29,053.—III. a township, co. Chester, 78 m. S.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,079.—IV. a township, co. Schuylkill. Pop. 1,334.—*Schuylkill Haven* is a vill. on the Schuylkill, 58 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 990.

SCHWAAN, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Güstrow, cap. dist., on the Warnow, 11 m. S. Rostock. Pop. 2,030.

SCHWABACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 9 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. (1846) 9,981. It is enclosed by walls, and has considerable manufs. of pins, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, soap, paper, printing types, and tobacco.

SCHWABEN is the German name for SWABIA.

SCHWABENITZ, or SZWABENICZE, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 25 m. E.N.E. Brünn, on an affl. of the Hanna. Pop. 1,343.

SCHWABMÜNCHEN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on railway, S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,423, who manuf. woollens and cottons.

SCHWÄCHAT, or SCHWECHAT, a market town of Lower Austria, 7 m. S.E. Vienna. Pop. 2,290. It has a monument to John Sobieski, king of Poland, and iron and cotton-printing works.

SCHWAIGERN, two market towns of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Schwaigern, 4 m. N.N.E. Brackenheim, with a fine castle & park, & 1,901 inhabs.—II. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. W. Mergentheim.

SCHWALBACH, Germ. [LANGENSCHWALBACH.]

SCHWANDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S. Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1,950.

SCHWANDORF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Nab, 14 m. S.E. Amberg, with 1,759 inhabs., several churches, and hospitals.

SCHWANEBECK, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 25 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Limbach. Pop. 2,040.

SCHWANENSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on the Agger, 30 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 1,500.

SCHWARTAU, a market town of N. Germany, Oldenburg, principality and 4 m. N. Lübeck, on the Trave, with 1,353 inhabs., and several important annual fairs.

SCHWARZA, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,401.

SCHWARZA, several rivers of Germany.—I. Lr. Austria, joins the Pitten to form the Leytha, 6 m. S. Weiner-Neustadt, after an E. course of 40 m. —II. Moravia, after an S. course of 80 m. joins the Thaya, 10 m. S. Selowitz. Affls., the Iglawa, from the W., Zwittawa and Littawa N. and E.

SCHWARZAU, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, 26 m. W. Wiener-Neustadt. Pop. 339.—II. a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, after a W. course of 45 m. joins the Nab, 5 m. S. Naburg.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed by the territories of Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, Meiningen, and Hildburghausen, with a detached part surrounded by Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Prussian Saxony. Area 331 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 68,891, mostly Lutherans. The N. declivity of the Thuringian Forest mntns. covers the surface, which is watered by the Schwartza, Ilm, & Saale. Corn is insufficient for home consumption. Timber and salt are the principal products; iron and other metals are found; and woollen cloths, earthenware, glass, and other goods, are manufactured. Principal towns, Rudolstadt and Frankenhausen. Public rev. 250,000 florins; expend. 230,000 do. Public debt (1845) 99,928 florins.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed everywhere by the Prussian territories, except on the W., where it joins a detached district of Saxe-Gotha, and on the E. a detached district of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Area 327 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 58,628, mostly Lutherans. Surface undulating, and wattered by affls. of the Unstrut. Inhabs. mostly employed in agricultural industry, in manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, and hardwares, iron forges, and potash works. Principal towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt. Public rev. 185,700 dolls. annually; expend. 182,350 dollars. Public debt (1848) 251,424 dollars.

SCHWARZENBACH, two market towns of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia.—I. on the Saale, 5 m. S.S.E. Hof, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,860. It has a castle of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg, manufs. of woollen, cotton, & linen fabrics, iron forges, & breweries.—II. (*am Walde*), 5 m. S.W. Naila, with 1,036 inhabitants.

SCHWARZENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Zwickau, cap. dist., with 2,133 inhabs., a castle, iron foundries, nail and wire factories, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHWARZENEGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 5 m. N.E. Thun. Pop. of pa. 2,600.

SCHWARZENFELD, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Palatinate, on the Nab, 14 m. E.S.E. Amberg. Pop. 1,020. It has a manuf. of mirrors.

SCHWARZKOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 6 m. W. Kaurzim, on the Dobrawa. Pop. 2,526. The splendid seat of Prince Liechtenstein is in the vicinity.

SCHWARZWALD, Germany. [BLACK FOREST.]

SCHWARZWASSER, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 m. N.N.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,300.

SCHWAT, a walled town of Central Asia, dom. and 16 m. N.E. Khiva, and inhab. by Uzbeks.

SCHWATZ, or SCHWAZ, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Lower Innthal, on the r. b. of the Inn, 16 m. E.N.E. Innsbruck. P. (1845) 8,000. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, worsted, tobacco, and wire. In its vicinity are silver, copper, and iron mines. It suffered seriously from an earthquake in 1820.

SCHWEDELDORF (OBER and NIEDER), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, 3 m. W.S.W. Glatz. United pop. 1,550.

SCHWEDT, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Oder, 28 m. S.S.W. Stettin. P. (1846) 6,500. It has a royal palace, Lutheran and Reformed churches, and manufs. of leather, tobacco, & starch. Near it is the royal summer palace Montplaisir.—*Schweich*, or *Schweig*, is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 7 m. N.N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,080.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Breslau, on railway to Freiberg, cap. circ., at the foot of the Riesengebirge. Pop. (1846) 12,700. It is well built, and ornamented with spacious squares. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, but now a workhouse; a Protestant college, house of correction, large barracks, hospitals; and manufs. of woven fabrics.

SCHWEIGERN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. W. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,886.

SCHWEIGHAUSEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhin, cant. Haguenau. Pop. 1,486.

SCHWEINFURT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 22 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 7,347. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; various other schools, and manufs. of leather, linen, and woollen cloths.

SCHWEINITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 54 m. N.E. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Elster. Pop. 1,250.—II. a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.E. Budweis. Pop. 238.

SCHWEIZ, the German name of SWITZERLAND.

SCHWELM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. W.S.W. Arensberg, on the Elberfeld and Dortmund railway. Pop. 2,325. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of steel wares & woven fabrics, breweries, and bleaching grounds.

SCHWENNINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, near its source, 13 m. W.N.W. Tuttlingen. Pop. 3,771, who manuf. wooden clocks.

SCHWERIN, a town of N. Germany, cap. the grand duchy, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of the Lake of Schwerin, and on railway from Hamburg to Wismar, 35 m. S.E. Lübeck. Pop. (1842) 17,336. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 7 gates, and divided into an old town, new town, and suburb. Since 1837, it has again been the residence of the grand duke, and it has a ducal castle, on a peninsula in the lake; a cathedral, Lutheran & Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, several asylums, a mint, and government offices; a gymnasium, a veterinary school, and manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, and vinegar, stone works, foundries, &c. Old Schwerin was mentioned in records of 1018, as a town and strong fortress.—The *Lake of Schwerin*, 14 m. in length, by 3 m. in average breadth, receives the Elde on the S., and at its N. extremity gives efflux to the Stor, which enters the Baltic at Wismar.—II. a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 60 m. W.N.W. Posen, on l. b. of the Warta, at the influx of the Obra. Pop. 5,120. It has Lutheran and Rom. Catholic churches, manufs. of woollen cloths, tanneries, and breweries.

SCHWERSENZ, or SWERZENDZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 6 m. E. Posen. Pop. 2,975.

SCHWERTE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. W. Arensberg, on the Ruhr, with 2,200 inhabitants, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

SCHWETZ, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Vistula.

Pop. 3,100. It has an old castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth, damasks, hosiery, & earthenware.

SCHWETZINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Leimbach, 6 m. W.S.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,868.

SCHWETZKAU, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,500.

SCHWIEBERDINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,344.

SCHWIEBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 41 m. E.S.E. Frankfürt, on the Schwemme, with 4,800 inhabs., a royal castle, and important manufs. of woollen cloths.—*Schwieloch*, or *Schmielung*, is a lake, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, 15 m. N.E. Lubben, & 7 m. in length. Its N. part is traversed by the Spree.

SCHWYTZ, one of the four forest-cantons of Switzerland, nearly in the centre of the confed., to which it gave name, enclosed by Lucerne, Zug, Zürich, St Gall, Glarus, Uri, and the Lake of Lucerne, which last separates it from Unterwalden. Area 339 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 40,650, all Roman Catholics. Surface mostly mntnous; the Rosstock rises to 8,081, and the Righi to 5,905 feet in height. Princip. rivs. the Sihl and Muotta. The Lake of Zürich forms a part of its N., and that of Zug a portion of its W. boundaries. Some wine and fruits are raised, but cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry, and cattle, cheese, and timber are the principal exports. Manufs. nearly confined to cotton twist and domestic fabrics. Gov. a pure democracy; and all the male inhabitants above 16 years of age assemble biennially at Schwytz to exercise legislative power. The executive duties are performed by a council of 90 members. Public education is very backward, and the cant. has no public library. Princip. towns Schwytz, Art, Kussnacht, & Einsiedeln. Schwytz, with Uri and Unterwalden, formed, in 1307, the nucleus of the Swiss confed., in which Schwytz now holds the 4th place. Contributes to confed. army 602 men.—*Schwytz*, a vill., cap. cant., is sit. in the Muotta valley, at the foot of the Mythen mntn., 17 miles E. Lucerne. Pop. of pa., which includes many other vills., 5,225. Princip. edifices, a modern church, in the cemetery of which Aloyse Reding was buried; the council house, with a collection of historical paintings, the arsenal, containing national trophies, the record office, a large new Jesuits' college, Capuchin convent, & Dominican nunnery.

SCIACCA, *Thermæ Selinuntinæ*, a seaport town of Sicily, on its S. coast, intend. and 30 m. W.N.W. Girgenti. Pop. (1831) 12,670. It stands on a steep acclivity, is enclosed by walls, & defended by bastions toward the sea, and by the castle of Luna on its E. side. It has many large churches, convents, & magazines, and is one of the princip. depots in the isl. for corn, which is laid up in subterranean *caricatore*, but the town is wretched and poverty-stricken. It has a manuf. of vases of antique shape, and an export trade in fruit, anchovies, sulphur, and barilla. Immediately adjacent on the E. are sulphur and saline baths, temp. 126° and 60° Fahr., with sudorific grottoes cut in the rock, the excavation of which is attributed to Dædalus; near these are the hermitage and hospital of St Calogero. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, born B.C. 359, was the son of a potter of Sciacca, which also gave birth to the historian Fazzello.

SCICLI, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., on the Scicli, co. and 6 m. S.W. Modica. Pop. 10,000, partly engaged in manufs. of woollens.

SCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 17 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 1,800.

SCILLA, or SCIGLIO, a marit. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., nearly opposite the rock of Scylla, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina. Pop. 4,700, mostly seafaring people. It has a strong fort. It suffered greatly in the earthquake of 1783. [SCYLLA.]

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group off the S.W. coast of Engl., included in the co. Cornwall, 30 m. W.S.W. the Land's-end. Lat. of lighthouse on St Agnes 49° 53′ N., lon. 6° 20′ W. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the princip. of the former being St Mary's, Tresco, St Martin's, Brechar, St Agnes, and Sampson. Aggregate area 5,770 ac. Pop. 2,582, employed in fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing kelp. Reg. burden of shipping (1847-8) 5,082 tons. Climate mild, and soil in many parts fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, & potatoes. Trees are few. Horses & cattle small; sheep plentiful, as are wild fowl. Hugh-Town, the cap., on the isl. St Mary, is the seat of a judicial court of 12 persons, who undertake the civil government of the isls., and it has a pier, fort, & custom-house. Customs rev. (1848) 61*l.* These isls. communicate by packets with Penzance, between them and which port is a dangerous rocky ledge termed the *Wolf*. They have several secure roadsteads; but numerous shipwrecks have occurred on them, in one of which 3 line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were totally lost Oct. 22, 1707. They have been considered the *Cassiterides* or tin-islands of the ancients, and there is a tradition that a tract of land connected them with Cornwall, but they have no mines of tin or any other metal.—II. a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 28′ S., lon. 156° 10′ W.—*Scilly* is a fishing vill. of Irel., Munster, co. Cork, forming a marit. suburb of Kinsale. P. 776.

SCINDE, or SINDE, a country of N.W. India, now annexed to the British presid. Bombay, watered by the lower Indus, and comprising its delta, extending from the Indian Ocean in lat. 23° 32′ N. northward to the junction of the Chenab with the Indus, in lat. 28° 50′ N., and between lon. 66° 37′ and 71° 16′ E., having S.E. Cutch, E. the Indian desert and Bhawlpoor, and W. Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Length N. to S. about 380 m., greatest breadth, 300 m. Area 60,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. It presents in some respects, a remarkable similarity to Egypt, being a plain divided by a large river, and bounded on one side by mntns., and on the other by a desert; but though fertile on the river banks, it is far inferior in productiveness, population, and civilization to the valley of the Nile. The delta is encumbered with jungle and tall grass; and the lands bordering it are poor, destitute of fresh water, and after the inundation of a dry clay, incrusted with salt. Upper Scinde is the most fertile part of the country, being irrigated by canals, and yielding rice, wheat, barley, oil-seeds, millet, opium, indigo, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, pulse, and esculent vegetables, with dates, mangoes, plantains, and the fruits common to S. Europe. Much of the country has, however, been depopulated by the Ameers, and laid waste for hunting grounds. Mimosas, banyans, palms, and mangroves are amongst the principal trees. Camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, and asses are the domestic animals; wool is an important product, and is manufactured into bags, ropes, and strong cloths. Climate extremely sultry and dry; at Hyderabad the thermometer has been found to stand in the shade at 98°.5, during a part of the day for six

months of the year, and epidemic diseases are frequent, & destructive. Tigers, hyenas, wolves, and other formidable animals are numerous, and alligators swarm in the pools of the delta. Coarse cloths, felt, mats, arms, leather, & horse furniture, earthenwares, cotton, silk, and embroidered fabrics, are made in the towns, but few manufactured goods are fitted for exportation; the exports consisting chiefly of the natural produce, rice and other grains, ghee, hides, fish, wool, salt, and nitre from the soil, oil and oil seeds, bark, alkalies, firewood, opium, tobacco, camels and horses. Imports are chiefly manuf. goods, madder and other dyes, groceries, metals, gems, timber, cordage, bamboos, and dried fruits. Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, is the chief port and seat of foreign trade. The inhabitants are partly Hindoos, partly Beloochees, and Mohammedans, the lower classes of the latter being of the *soonee*, & the upper or ameers of the *shiah* sect. Until lately the country was governed by the ameers, who exercised an aristocratic military despotism; but after open hostilities had been evinced by them against the British, their power was completely broken by the forces under Sir C. Napier in 1844, and Scinde became a British dependency. Chief towns, Hyderabad the cap., Shikarpoor, Khyerpoor, Kurrachee, Tattah, Meerpoor, Halla, Larkhana, and Roree.

SCINDIA'S DOMINION, India. [GWALIOR DOMINION.]

SCIO, CHIO, or KHIO, *Chios*, an isl. belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 4 m. W. Cape Bianco, from which it is separated by the Strait of Scio. Lat. of chief town on its E. coast, 38° 33′ 7″ N., lon. 26° 1′ E. Length N. to S., 32 m.; greatest breadth, 18 m. Area 508 sq. m. Surface very much diversified; it is naturally one of the richest and most beautiful isls. of the Levant; and it is recovering from the desolation to which it was reduced by the Turks during the Greek revolution. Principal products, wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, wool, cheese, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits; less corn has usually been raised than is required for home consumption. Previously to 1822, this isl. was the best governed, and most prosperous in the Grecian archip., and had thriving silk manufs. and a considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; but in the above year, some of its inhabitants having joined the Samians in their revolt, nearly all the population, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery, and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. Principal town Kastro, on its E. coast. The tragic poet Ion, the historian Theopompus, the sophist Theocritus, and the philosopher Metrodorus were natives of this isl., which also claims, in opposition to Smyrna, to have been the birth-place of Homer.

SCIOLZE, and SCIONZIER, two comms. & vills. of the Sardinian territories.—I. N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 11 m. E.N.E. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 1,124.—II. Savoy, prov. Faucigny. Pop. 2,436.

SCIOTO, a river of the U. S., Ohio, flows S.ward past Columbus, Washington, and Chillicothe, & joins the Ohio at Portsmouth, after a course of about 175 m., for 130 of which, or to the mouth of the Little Scioto, it is navigable. Principal affl. the Whetstone from the N. It gives name to a co, with 600 sq. m., and 11,192 inhabitants, and to several vills. in Ohio.

SCIPIO, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 11 m. S. Auburn. Pop. 2,255.

SCITUATE, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 21 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,886.—II. Rhode Island, 13 m. W.S.W. Providence, on Pawtuxet river. Pop. 4,090.

SCLAVONIA, a prov. of Austria. [SLAVONIA.]

SCOGLIO-GRANDE, the largest of the Brioni isls., Adriatic, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 m. N.W. Pola. On its E. side is the vill. Brioni.—II. one of the Ponza isls., Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Naples.

SCOLE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 20 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 685.

SCOMBI, a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises on the border of Macedonia, and after a W. course of 130 m. enters the Adriatic, 15 m. S. Durazzo.

SCONE, or SCOON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2¼ m. N. Perth Area about 6,000 ac. Pop. 2,422, of whom 1,364 are in the vill. of New-Scone, which is substantially built. At ancient Scone, of which almost the only remnant is a market cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone now preserved in Westminster abbey. Here was an abbey and royal palace of the Scottish kings; on the site of which now stands a modern palace, the residence of Lord Mansfield.

SCOONIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, comprising the town of Leven. Pop. 2,836.

SCOPELO, isl., Grecian archip. [SKOPELO.]

SCOPIA, a town of Europ. Turkey. [USKUP.]

SCOPWICK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. Sleaford. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 388.

SCORBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 81.

SCORFF, a river of France, dep. Morbihan, after a S. course of 30 m., enters the harbour of L'Orient. It is navigable to Pont Scorff, a distance of 7 miles.

SCORTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Catterick, on the Swale, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle railway, 8¼ m. S.E. Lancaster. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 477.

SCOTBY, a tnshp. of England, co. Cumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 2¼ m. E. Carlisle. Pop. 383.—*Scotforth* is a township, co., pa. & 1½ m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 643.

SCOTHERN, a pa. of England, co. & 5½ m. N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 611.

SCOTLAND, the northern portion of Great Britain, extends in its mainland from lat. 54° 38′ to 58° 41′ N., and lon. 1° 45′ to 6° 14′ W., and including its islands, to lat. 60° 50′ N., and lon. 8° 35′ W. It is separated from England by a waving line of the Cheviot hills in the centre, by the Tweed, which enters the sea at Berwick, on the E., and by the Solway Firth on the W. Its eastern shores are washed by the North Sea, and its western by the Atlantic. It is of an oblong irregular form, extending longitudinally due N. and S. 280 m., and varying in breadth from 175 to 100, 50, and 30 m. Estimated area, including islands, 28,896 sq. m., or 18,944,000 ac., of which 5,043,450 ac. are cultivated, 13,900,550 uncultivated, and 638 sq. m. are occupied by lakes and rivers. Pop. (1801) 1,599,068, (1841) 2,620,184. The greater part of the surface is irregularly distributed into mountain and valley, a very small proportion extending into level plains. The eastern side is bounded by a well defined continuous waving line of coast, indented by the 4 estuaries of the Forth, Tay, Moray, and Dornoch Firths. The W. line again is exceedingly ir-

regular, being broken up by innumerable headlands and bays, and thickly studded with islands of various magnitudes. The Solway Firth, the Firth of Clyde, Loch Fine, Loch Linnhe, Loch Carron, & Loch Broom, are here among the most conspicuous estuaries and bays. Scotland is divided into the Lowlands, comprehending that portion S. of the Tay, and the low country all along the E. and N.E. coasts, and the Highlands comprehending the Central and Western and N.Western portions. The middle or Alpine region is the most elevated portion, and in general the greatest elevation of land exists towards the W. and N. coasts, while the country slopes gradually towards the E. The Grampian ranges of mountains, commencing with Ben Nevis, S.W. corner of Inverness-shire, extend in a N.E. direction, intersecting the whole breadth of Scotland to near the E. shores in Aberdeenshire, and forming, with their offsets, an extensive mountain chain, with elevations varying from 4,375 to 3,000 and 2,000 feet. This Central Alpine region extends S. to the Tay, and N. and N.W. to the borders of the Moray Firth. The great valley of the Caledonian canal separates this middle region into two, but a continuation of the same Alpine mntns. extends also throughout Sutherlandshire, terminating at Cape Wrath. Granite, porphyry, primary schists, marble, and quartz rock, with occasionally metallic veins, form the strata of the district, while the old red sandstone formation fills up the valleys and the coast line on each side N. and S. of the Grampian mountains, extending, with the exception of the E. part of Aberdeenshire, along the whole coasts of Scotland, both E. and W. sides, from the Tay and Clyde N.wards. The middle portion of Scotland, from St Andrews to St Abb's head, and in corresponding lines westward to Dumbarton, comprehends the great coalfield of Scotland, intersected by the greenstone ranges of the Ochil mountains on the N., and the Lanarkshire hills, Pentlands, and Fife Lomonds, in the centre. Another coal district extends also into Berwickshire, and part of Roxburgh, while the whole region from the Lammermoor range S. and W. into Peebles, Dumfriesshire, and Wigtonshire, is composed of the lower Silurian or greywacke formation. Limestone and ironstone are found in the coal districts, lead ore in the Greywacke districts of Leadhills, silver in the Ochil mountains, and lead and antimony and manganese in the primary range of the Grampians. Traces of oolitic strata are found in the North and in the Western islands. The Cheviot mountains (which see) separate Scotland from England. The principal rivs. in Scotland are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, N. and S. Esks, Dee, Don, Spey, Deveron, Lossie, Findhorn, Ness, Conon, Brora, Wick, and Helmsdale, on the eastern side; the Nith, Annan, Dee, Cree, Ayr, Doone, Clyde, on the S. and W.; while no conspicuous rivers flow into the ocean on the Western or N. Western coasts. Lakes are numerous, and many of them famed for picturesque beauty. Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Tay, Loch Ness, Loch Maree, are the most extensive, and all these, and several others, are noticed under separate heads. The islands consist of the Orkney, Hebrides, and Shetland groups, also separately noticed. The climate of Scotland varies according to the locality. The W. & S. parts are mild, but humid; the central elevated regions chill and humid, the eastern plains and Lowlands more genial, though exposed in spring to chill E. winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so hot, but the winter is, on the whole, milder than that of England, and the climate is reckoned salubrious, and favourable to longevity. The following table exhibits the mean annual temperature of several localities:—

	Mean of winter.	Mean of summer.	Mean of Year.	Rain in inches.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	
Edinburgh, .	38.4	57.2	47.1	24.
St Andrews, .	39.2	58.9	48.6	
Aberdeen, . .	39.0	59.5	49.2	27 5
Elgin, . .	38.4	57.0	47.7	25 0
Inverness, . .	35.0	57.0	46 0	27 0
Glasgow, .	39.6	60.1	49.8	29. 5
Perth (Kinfauns),	37.6	57.2	46.9	30. 8

Mean annual temp. of mainland 47° .9 Fahr. Prevailing winds W. and S.W.; in spring N. and N.E. Most rain falls on the W. coasts. The central W. and N.W. districts of Scotland are chiefly grazing and pastoral, the valleys and plains of the E. and S. districts agricultural. The alluvial, or carse lands of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, the plains of the Lothians & Clydesdale, portions of Fife, Berwick, and Roxburghshires, in the S., and Moray and Ross-shires in the N., are the most fertile and most highly cultivated soils in Britain, where all the usual agricultural products are raised. Landed property is in fewer hands than in England. Farms almost universally on leases, varying in extent from 50 to 1,000 ac., and pasture farms extend to 3,000 and 5,000 ac. Farming, since the middle of last century, has arrived at a high degree of perfection. Supposed annual rental of Scotland (1845) 6,000,000*l.* Total annual value of agricultural and pastoral land produce 29,327,144*l.* The rent of arable land ranges from 7*s.* to 3*l.* and 5*l.* per acre. Except in the greater preponderance of Alpine plants, the flora of Scotland resembles very much that of England. There are about 3,230 indigenous plants. Extensive pine forests, both natural and artificially planted, abound, & the usual fruit trees thrive well. The wild animals are the same as those in England. Grouse and ptarmigan abound in the moors, but the capercailzie (*Tetrao Urogallus*), formerly abundant, was exterminated about 1760. The English nightingale is unknown in Scotland. Salmon and trout abound in the rivers, and herrings, cod, haddocks, and other fish, in the surrounding seas. Manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen goods are extensively carried on in Scotland. In 1839, there were 676 mills or factories in operation, employing 59,124 persons. Value of cotton goods annually produced estimated at 5,000,000*l.* Coal & iron working, ship-building, coach-building, glass & stone ware manufactures and whisky distilling, are among the other branches extensively pursued. About 6 million galls. whisky, duty upwards of 1,080,000*l.*, are annually produced. Total quantity of herrings cured in 1840, 543,945 barrels, of cod and ling 93,560 barrels. Total number of persons employed in fisheries 88,718. Annual value of salmon fisheries 150,000*l.* Nett revenue of customs, excise stamps, post-office, and property tax of Scotland for 1844, 5,829,668*l.* There are excellent roads through all parts of the country, & railway communication to all the leading towns S. of Aberdeen. In 1849, 5,447 m. of railway were opened. The principal canals are the Forth and Clyde and Union canal, the Crinan and Caledonian canals. Scotland is divided into 32 cos., the area and population of which are as follows: the

estimated areas are, however, in many cases, uncertain—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Population 1841.	Co. or chief towns.
Aberdeen,	1,970	192,387	Aberdeen.
Argyle and Isles,	3,180	97,371	Inverary.
Ayr,	1,015	164,356	Ayr.
Banff,	647	49,679	Banff.
Berwick,	449	34,438	Greenlaw.
Bute,	257	15,740	Rothsay.
Caithness,	616	36,343	Wick.
Clackmannan,	48	19,155	Clackmannan.
Dumbarton,	279	44,296	Dumbarton.
Dumfries,	1,006	72,830	Dumfries.
Edinburgh,	358	225,454	Edinburgh.
Elgin, or Moray,	840	35,012	Elgin.
Fife,	470	140,140	Cupar.
Forfar (Angus),	893	170,520	Forfar.
Haddington,	272	35,886	Haddington.
Inverness and Isles,	4,186	97,799	Inverness.
Kincardine,	382	33,075	Stonehaven.
Kinross,	70	8,763	Kinross.
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry),	855	41,119	Kirkcudbright.
Lanark,	945	426,972	Lanark.
Linlithgow,	120	26,872	Linlithgow.
Nairn,	200	9,217	Nairn.
Orkney and Shetland,	1,325	61,065	Kirkwall.
Peebles,	319	10,499	Peebles.
Perth,	2,638	137,390	Perth.
Renfrew,	227	155,072	Renfrew.
Ross and Cromarty, and Isles,	2,955	78,685	Tain.
Roxburgh,	715	46,025	Jedburgh.
Selkirk,	265	7,990	Selkirk.
Stirling,	502	82,057	Stirling.
Sutherland,	1,801	24,782	Dornoch.
Wigton,	459	39,195	Wigton.
Total,	28,896	2,620,184	

Chief towns, Edinburgh the capital, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Inverness. In each of the cos. are a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff-depute and substitute, & local justices. The courts of session and justiciary exercise the supreme jurisdiction. [EDINBURGH.] The Roman Catholic religion was abolished in Scotland in 1560, when the Calvinistic Presbyterian form of church government was established by John Knox, consisting of local presbyteries and synods, and a general assembly, which meets annually in Edinburgh. Since 1712 the right of appointing to livings is vested in the crown or in private patrons. A secession, on account of patronage, took place in 1741. In 1834 the *Veto Act* passed the General Assembly, modifying the right of patronage; but this act having been overthrown by Parliament, a disruption took place in 1843 of 470 clergymen, and the Free Church was formed. The older seceders, now called United Presbyterians, form a numerous body; and there are Roman Catholics, & a small proportion of Episcopalians; dissenters forming altogether about 2-3ds of the whole population. There are 1,023 parishes in Scotland and its islands, and 1,050 clergymen of the establishment. There is an endowed school in each pa., besides numerous other schools and academies, 5 universities, and several theological colleges and schools of medicine. From 1-8th to 1-10th of the pop. are calculated to be receiving education. Caledonia was the ancient name of Scotland, and the earliest inhabitants were Celtic, but at various periods colonies of Teutonic origin made descents upon and settled in the lowlands and central highlands of Scotland. Such probably were the Picts about the third century, and the *Attacotti* or *Scoti* from Ireland several centuries later. These latter gave their name to the whole country. The N.W. parts of Scotland and the Hebrides are still peopled by the Celtic race. That part S. of the Tay and Clyde, and the whole eastern coasts, including Caithness, are Saxon and Scandinavian. The central parts are a mixture of Saxon and Celtic. Erse or Gaelic, the language of the aboriginal Celts, is still spoken in the highlands. The old Scottish language is a cognate Teutonic dialect; it is now generally superseded by the modern English; though it will live in the works of Ramsay, Burns, and Scott.

Scotland, previously an independent kingdom, was joined to England in 1603, on the accession of James VI., and a legislative union of the two kingdoms took place in 1707. By this treaty 16 peers, elected from the whole body of Scottish peers, represented the country in the House of Lords; and the cos. returned 30 and the bors. 15 members to the House of Commons. In 1832 the bor. members were increased to 23. The elective franchise nearly corresponds to that of England. [BRITAIN.]

SCOTTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Eau, 8½ m. N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 4,630. P. 1,172.

SCOTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. Gainsborough. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 490.

SCOTTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 miles N.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 539.

SCOULTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. E. Watton. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 360.

SCOURIE, or SCOURY, a seaport vill. of Scotl., co. Sutherland, on its W. coast, pa. Eddrachillis, 21 m. S.S.W. Cape Wrath. Pop. 108. The vill. has a pa. school, reading-club, and savings' bank.

SCRABBY, or BALLYMACALLENY, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan, between 2 loughs, 3½ m. S.S.E. Arvagh. Area of pa. 6,661 ac. Pop. 2,836; of whom 170 are in the village.

SCRAPE, a mntn. of Scotl., co. Peebles, on the boundary between pas. Drummelzier and Manor. Height above the sea 2,800 feet.

SCRAPTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 89.

SCRATBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ miles N.N.W. Yarmouth. Pop. 131.

SCRAYFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¾ m. E. Horncastle. Area 620 ac. Pop. 33.

SCRAYINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent, 9 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 515.

SCREDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Sleaford. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 364.

SCREMBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 miles E.N.E. Spilsby. Area 970 ac. Pop. 217.

SCREVETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 8 miles S.W. Newark. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 315.

SCRIBA, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Oswego river, and containing a part of the vill. Oswego. Pop. 4,051.

SCRIVELSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 130. Patron of rectory the Hon. H. Dymoke, whose family hold the manor, on the tenure of acting as champion at the coronation of the sovereign.

SCRIVEN, tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1 m. N. Knaresborough. Pop. 1,435. Near it is the ancient camp of King's Garth.

SCROOBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1¾ m. S.S.E. Bawtry. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 297.

SCROPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 11 m. W.S.W. Derby, on the riv. Dove. Ac. 2,750. Pop. 523.

SCRUB ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands, British W. Indies, 3½ m. N.E. Tortola.

SCRUTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Bedale. Area 1,940 ac. P. 410

SCULCOATS, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, immediately N. Hull, and included within the municipal boundary. Area 1,010 ac. Pop.

16,346. Most of the wealthy classes of Hull reside in this pa., a part of which is laid out in handsome streets.

SCULTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Fakenham. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 591.

SCURCOLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 22 m. S.S.W. Aquila. Near this, in 1268, Charles of Anjou gained the battle of Tagliacozzo.

SCURE OF EIG, a vast basaltic mountain of the island of Eig, Inner Hebrides, co. Inverness, on the W. side of the island, and rising to 1,340 feet above the sea. In its perpendicular side, facing the sea, is a cavern termed the "bone cave," from 400 of the inhabs. of Eig having been smothered here by the clansmen of Skye.

SCUTARI, *Chrysopolis*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, immediately opposite Constantinople, of which it is usually considered a suburb. Pop. variously estimated from 30,000 to 60,000. It is built on several hills, and has, both externally and internally, a great resemblance to the Turkish capital. It has numerous mosques and imarets or kitchens for the poor, a palace and extens. gardens belonging to the Sultan, a noted college of howling dervishes, barracks constructed by the late Sultan, some fine cemeteries, various public baths and bazaars, large corn warehouses, and manufs. of silks and cotton fabrics. It is the great rendezvous for caravans from Asia trading to Constantinople, and between it and Chalcedon; 1½ m. S.ward is the plain where the Turkish forces usually assemble for Asiatic campaigns. Here, in 325, the troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius.

SCUTARI, or SKUTARI, *Scodra*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., on the Boyana, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 m. S.E. Cattaro (Austrian Albania). Pop. upwards of 40,000, about a half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height crowned by a citadel, and containing the residence of the governor, with an arsenal & barracks. Scutari has a large bazaar, many mosques, Greek and Roman Catholic churches, several bridges, some yards for building coasting vessels, and manufs. of cotton goods and fire arms. Its merchants are reported to be wealthy, and are the principal traders in W. Turkey; they export wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish, to Triest, Venice, and Avlona; and import in return colonial produce, with silk fabrics and other manufd. goods for sale at the large fairs of Turkey. Seagoing vessels only ascend the Boyana to Hobotti some miles from Scutari, and where are extensive warehouses, and a custom-house.—II. (or *Skutari*), a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Mistra.

SCUTARI (LAKE OF), *Palus Labeatis*, European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and kadilik Scutari, is 20 m. in length from N. to S.; average breadth 5 m. Besides several other rivers, it receives the Moratsha at its N. extremity. Scutari is on S. b.

SCYLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. I., 11 m. N.N.E. Reggio, at the entrance of the Straits of Messina, in lat. 38° 14′ 5″ N., lon. 15° 45′ E. Near it are the rock of *Scylla*, and the whirlpool of *Charybdis*. [GALOFARO.]

SCYROS isl., Grecian Archipelago. [SKYROS.]

SCYTHOPOLIS, an anc. name of BETH-SHEAN.

SDILI, two islets of the Grecian Archip.; the larger, anc. *Rhenea*, 4 m. S.W. Myconi, between which is the smaller, anc. *Delos*. [DELOS.]

SE, a prefixed name of many cities in China.—I. (*Se-Ling*), prov. Quang-si, on the Tonquin frontier, 12m. S.W. Se-Ming.—II. (*S. Ming*), cap. dep., on a river 115 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Tonquin.—III. (*Ngan*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 45 m. N.N.W. Nan-ngin.—IV. (*Nan*), prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep., on the Ou-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, lat. 28° N., lon. 108° 25′ E.—V. (*Tching*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in its W. part, lat. 24° 20′ N., lon. 106° 15′ E.—VI. (*Tchou*), same prov., cap. dep., on the border of Hou-nan. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

SEABOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Crewkerne. Area 610 ac. P. 84.

SEAFORD, a pa., cinque port, and disfranchised bor. of England, co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 12 m. E.S.E. Brighton, and about midway between it & Beachey Head. Area of pa. 1,870 ac. Pop. 953.

SEAFORTH (LOCH), an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, Scotl., partially divides Lewis from Harris.

SEAGOE, or SEGOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, comprising a part of the town of Portadown. Area 10,982 ac. Pop. 11,094.

SEAGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.E. Mount Sorrel. Area 2,470 ac. P. 451.

SEAGRY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 4 m. S.S.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 1,060. P. 231.

SEAHAM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on the North Sea, 5 m. S. Sunderland. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 328. It gives the title of viscount to the Londonderry family.

SEA HORSE ISLANDS, a chain of islets, Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Russian America, in lat. 51° N., lon. 159° W.—*Sea-Horse Point*, British N. America, is the E. extremity of Southampton Island, lat. 63° 40′ N., lon. 80° 10′ W.

SEAL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. N.N.E. Seven oaks. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,618.—II. co. Surrey, 4 m. E. Farnham. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 428.—III. (*Nether* and *Over*), co. Leicester, 5¼ m. W.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,281.

SEAL ISLAND, British N. America, is in the Atlantic, 18 m. W. Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.—II. a granite rock off the S. coast of Australia, lat. 34° 6′ S., lon. 120° 28′ E.—III. S.W. Africa, off the Hottentot coast, about midway between the Orange and Kousi rivers.—*Seal River*, British N. America, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, 40 m. N.W. the Churchill river, after a N.E. course of 200 m.

SEALER'S Cove, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, 13 m. E. Wilson promontory.

SEALKOTE, or SHALKOTE, a town of the Punjab, 65 m. E.N.E. Lahore. It has a manuf. of paper. The vicinity is well cultivated.

SEAMER, two pas. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding.—I. 2 m. N.W. Stokesley. Area 3,650 ac. P. 247.—II. on the Scarboro and Bridlington railway, 4 m. S.W. Scarboro'. Ac. 7,760. P. 1,121.

SEAPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising the town of Banbridge. Area 7,583 ac. Pop. 9,528.

SEARA, a prov. and town of Brazil. [CEARA.]

SEARBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.N.W. Caistor. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 234.

SEASALTER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.W. Canterbury. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 1,064.

SEASON-COTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 14 m. E.N.E. Cheltenham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 67.

SEATON, or SETON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, annexed to Tranent. Here are the ruins of a noble edifice of the Seatons.

SEATON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2½ m. S. Colyton. Area 4,120 ac. Pop. 1,996. In summer it is much resorted to for sea-bathing.—II. co. Rutland, 2¾ m. E.S.E. Uppingham. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 446.—III. (*Ross*), co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. W. Market-Weighton. Area 3,380 ac. Pop.

540.—IV. a township, co. Cumberland, pa. Lammerton, 2 m. N.E. Workington. Pop. 787.

SEATON-CAREW, a maritime township and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Stranton, on the Clarence and Hartlepool railway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Hartlepool. Pop. 588. It has several good inns, lodging houses, baths, public libraries; and is resorted to for sea-bathing. N. the vill. are two light-houses.—*Seaton Delaval* is a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 5 m. N.N.W. North Shields. P. 1,568. Here are ruins of a splendid mansion destroyed by fire in 1822.

SEAVINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*St Mary*), 3 m. E. Ilminster. Area 880 ac. Pop. 540.—II. (*St Michael*), 3½ m. E. Ilminster. Area 940 ac. Pop. 275.

SEBASTE, a town of Palestine. [SEBUSTIEH.]

SEBASTIANSBERG, or BASBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.W. Saatz. Pop. 1,588.

SEBEE, or SEWEE, a town at the S. frontier of Afghanistan, 15 m. E. Dadur.

SE-BEERO, or NORTH PORA ISLAND, Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. of N. point 0° 56′ S., lon. 98° 38′ E., is 60 m. in length.

SEBEN (Hung. *Szebeny*), a walled town of Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tarisa, 9 m. N.N.W. Eperies. P. 2,200. It has Rom. Cath. & Lutheran churches, and a trade in wine, spirits and paper.

SEBENICO, a town of Dalmatia, circ. and 42 m. S.E. Zara, on an inlet of the Adriatic, which receives the river Kerka. Pop. 6,000. It has an excellent harbour defended by several forts. Principal edifice, a lofty cathedral of curious external appearance, but magnificent internally; the town has various buildings of Venetian architecture, its republic having voluntarily annexed itself to Venice in 991. It has a manuf. of rosoglio, exports of wine, and an active trade with Turkey. Birth-place of the painter Andrea Schiavoni, & the philosopher Tommasseo.

SEBERHAM (HIGH AND LOW), a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 8 m. S.E. Wigton. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 853.

SEBESH (Pol. *Siebiez*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 95 m. N.W. Vitebsk, cap. circ., between Lakes Sebesh and Woron. Pop. 2,100.

SEBHA, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, 80 m. N. Mourzouk.

SEBNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. E.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 3,309.

SEBONCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St Quentin. Pop. 2,007.—*Sebourg* is a comm. and vill., dep. Nord, arrond. and cant. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,707.

SEBOU, a river of Marocco, prov. Fez.

SEBUS, a river of Marocco, kingdom Fez, after a tortuous W. course of 210 m., enters the Atlantic at Mehadia. It is rapid, and in the rainy season inundates and fertilizes a wide tract near its mouth. [SEBUS.]

SEBUSTIEH, *Samaria*, afterward *Sebaste*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on a hill rising out of a fine plain, 6 m. N.W. Nablous. It is tolerably well built, and its hill is covered with fine gardens and plantations, interspersed with numerous vestiges of ancient edifices. Principal remains of antiquity are, a church, erected over a sepulchre traditionally reputed as the burial-place of John the Baptist; some columns of a temple, and portions of a long colonnade, probably erected by Herod the Great. Samaria was founded by Omri, B. C. 925, and from that time until the captivity, B. C. 720, it continued to be the cap. of the ten tribes of Israel. It afterwards gave name to the prov. Samaria, and under Herod it resumed considerable magnificence and importance; but it appears to have decayed as early as the 4th century of our era.

SECA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 3,997.

SECCHIA, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.N.E. through the centre of the duchy Modena, and joins the Po 12 m. S.E. Mantua. Total course 70 m.

SECHSHAUS, a vill. of Lower Austria, near Vienna, on l. b. of the Weir, with public baths and gardens. Pop. 2,530.

SE-CHUEN, a large prov. of China, mostly between lat. 26° and 33° N., and lon. 101° and 110° E., having W. Tibet, & on other sides the provs. Kan-su, Shen-si, Hou-pe, Kwi-choo, and Yunnan. Area 166,800 sq. m. P. (1825) 21,435,678. Its W. part is a maze of mountains; it is traversed by the Yang-tze-kiang, to which all its other rivers are tributary. Some parts of it produce fine crops of sugar, silk, and oranges; but its chief products are, rhubarb of the best quality, other drugs, musk, and metals. It is divided into 11 deps. Chief city, Ching-too.

SECHURA, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. & 25 m. S.S.W. Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

SECKENHEIM, a vill. of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,750.

SECKINGEN, a town of Baden, 16 m. E. Basle, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,420.

SECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area 470 ac. P. 118.

SECLIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Naviette, with a station on the N. railway, 6 m. S.S.W. Lille. Pop. 2,573.

SECONDIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 3 m. N. Naples. Pop. 5,000.—*Secondigny* is a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 8 m. W.S.W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,587.

SECROLE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Benares, and having the principal civil station of that dist., and large military cantonments.

SECUGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the N. extremity of the lake of Hallwyl, 9 m. S.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,500.

SECUNDERABAD, an European station in India, Deccan, and the head quarters of the British subsidiary force in the Nizam's dom., 3 m. N. Hyderabad, and 358 m. N.N.W. Madras. It has large cantonments, excellent bazaars, shops kept by Parsees and others, European rooms where balls are held, a theatre, a race ground, public libraries; and close to it is a lake about 15 m. in circumference, the banks of which are a favourite morning and evening resort of the European community. At Secunderabad, and Bolarum, a contiguous and more healthy station, 12,000 men of the Madras army are generally stationed.—*Secundermally* is a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 4 m. S. Madura.

SECUNDRA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 9 m. N.W. Agra, & having the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, with extensive ruins and vestiges of former importance.—II. a large walled vill., Upper provs., dist. Bolundshahur, 32 m. S.E. Delhi.—III. a town, dist. Cawnpoor, 18 m. N.W. Kalpee.

SEDAN, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on the Meuse, 11 m. E.S.E. Mezieres. Pop. (1846) 13,180. It has a communal college, a school of design, and in its principal square, a bronze statue of Turenne, born here 1611. The citadel at the S.E. extremity of the town, contains a large arsenal. Sedan is the centre of an extens. manuf. of wool-

len goods, & has also manufs. of hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, barrels, beet-root sugar, & linen yarn; it has an active trade in agricultural produce. In order to facilitate navigation, a canal has been formed along l. b. of the Meuse. Sedan was long an independent principality, and was united to France, under Louis XIII. It had a celebrated Protestant university, which subsisted till the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

SEDASHOOGUR, or SODASHAVAGHUR, a maritime town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 49 m. S.S.E. Goa.

SEDBERGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, W. riding, on the border of Lancashire. Area of pa. 50,290 ac. Pop. 4,836. It has a grammar school with an annual rev. of 500*l.*, and exhibitions to 3 fellowships and 10 scholarships in St John's College Cambridge; and manufs. of cotton goods.

SEDGEBERROW, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. S.S.W. Evesham. Ac. 1,090. P. 318.

SEDGEBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Grantham. Area 1,540 ac. P. 250.

SEDGEFIELD, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Durham. Area 17,480 ac. Pop. 2,105. The church is large and handsome.

SEDGEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 3,800 ac. P. 669.

SEDGEMOOR, a wild tract of Engl., co. Somerset, between King's Weston and Bridgewater; and in 1685, the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's forces by the troops of James II.

SEDGHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Hindon. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 198.

SEDGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S. Wolverhampton. Area 5,170 ac. Pop. 24,819. It has iron, coal, and lime-stone works.

SEDILO, and SEDINI, two vills. and comms. of Sardinia.—I. div. Cagliari, 26 m. N.E. Oristano. P. 2,240.—II. div. & 16 m. N.E. Sassari. P. 1,547.

SEDLESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.E. Battle. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 668.

SEDLITZ, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Saatz. It is famous for mineral springs containing sulphates of soda and magnesia, which, with the adjacent waters of Saidschutz, are exported in large quantities.

SEDNEW, a market town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,000.

SEEBEN, and SEEBERG, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 17 m. N.N.E. Soleure.—II. cant. & 17 m. N.N.E. Bern; its pa. having 2,000 inhabitants, partly engaged in watch-making.

SEEBGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 86 m. N.N.E. Moorshehabad.

SEEBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 11 m. S.W. Bischoffstein. Pop. 2,250.

SEEDAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 70 miles S.E. Bejapoor.

SEEDORF, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N.W. Bern. Pop. 2,000.

SEEDOURA, a town of British India, in the protected Sikh territory, 34 m. N.W. Seharunpoor.

SEEFINGAN, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5¼ m. E.N.E. Blessington. Height 2,364 feet.

SEEHAUSEN, two towns of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg.—I. on the Aland, 13 m. S.S.W. Perleberg. Pop. 3,110. It is enclosed by walls, and has a trade in corn and horses.—II. 15 m. W. Magdeburg, with 2,360 inhabs., and the ruins of an establishment of the Knights Templars.

SEEHORE, a town of W. Hindostan, in the Gujerat peninsula, 12 m. W. the Gulf of Cambay.

SEEKONK, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 46 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,996.

SEEKREE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 26 m. S. Delhi.

SEELAJAN, a town of N. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 11 m. S.W. Rampoor.

SEELAND, ZEELAND, or ZEALAND, the largest and most important of the Danish Isls., in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 57′ 35″ & 56° 7′ 40″ N., & lon. 10° 55′ & 12° 37′ E.; separated from Sweden by the Sound, & from the isls. Fühnen & Langeland by the Great Belt. Area, with several small isls. adjacent, 2,675 sq. m. P. (1847) 470,000. Surface level or undulating, & intersected by several canals; on its N. side, the Iise fiord dips deeply into the isl. Soil fertile, and studded with productive farms, cottages, and country houses. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; but this isl. is also the seat of the principal manufs. in Denmark. It forms a stift or prov. of the kingdom, and is divided into 5 amts. or dists. Copenhagen, the Danish cap., is on its E. side; and it also contains the towns Roeskilde, Skagelse, and Skielskior.

SEELOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Frankfürt. P. 2,300.

SEEMLEAH, a town of Central India, dom. and S.W. Indore.

SEENA, a river of India, Deccan, after a S.E. course of 180 m., joins the Beemah, 20 m. S. Solapoor. The towns Ahmednuggur and Parainda are on its banks; and in most part of its extent it flows between the Bombay presid. and the territory of the Nizam.

SEEND, a chapelry of Engl., co. Wilts, pa. and 3½ m. S.E. Melksham. Pop. 992.

SEENGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwyl, 9 m. S.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,500.

SEEORE, or SEHORE, a town of British India, Nerbudda territory, 22 m. W.S.W. Bhopaul.

SEER, or SIR, a mouth of the Indus river, Scinde, continuous with the Goongroo or Pinyaree branch, and N.W. the Koree mouth.

SEERA, a town of British India, near the W. extremity of the Upper provs., presid. Bengal, 45 m. E. Bhatneer.

SEERPOOR, two towns of British India.—I. presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshaye, 78 m. N.E. Moorshedabad.—II. presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, S.W. Talneir.—*Seerwell* is a town, presid. Bombay, dist. and 23 m. S.E. Poonah.

SEESEN, a town of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. Gandersheim, on the Schildau, 12 m. W. Goslar. Pop. 2,729. It has an old castle.—*Seestädtl* is a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N. Saatz. Pop. 751.

SEETAMOW, and SEETAPOOR, two towns of Central India, Gwalior dom.—I. 42 m. N.N.W. Mehidpoor.—II. 9 m. from Omareah.

SEETHING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.W. Bungay. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 449.

SEEWANNU, a town and hill-fort of India, dom. Joudpoor, cap. dist., the fort being a principal stronghold of the Joudpoor rajah.

SEEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 13 m. N.N.E. Alençon, on the Orne. Pop. 3,183. It has a cathedral of the 12th century, an episcopal palace, and cotton manufs. wrought by steam.—II. a mkt. town of Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, on rt. b., of the Isere, 16 m. N.E. Moutiers. Pop. of comm. 1,850.

SEFAKIN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 65 m. W.S.W. Sana, and enclosed by substantial walls.

SEFFIN, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, N. Rakka. During the 7th century, in the period of 110 days, 90 conflicts, between the adherents of Ali and of Moa-

wiyah, took place in its vicinity, in which it is believed that 70,000 Mohammedans perished.

SEFID-ROOD, or SUFFEID-RUD ("white river"), a river of N. Persia, formed by the junction of the Zenjan and some other rivers with the Kizil Ouzan, near Miana, flows at first S.E. between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Azerbijan, and then N.E. through Ghilan, and enters the Caspian Sea by sevl. mouths, 30 m. E. Reshd. At 15 m. from the sea it divides into two principal branches, forming a delta, in which is the town Lahijan. Its lower part is of considerable breadth and depth, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shifting sands, shallows, and a bar at its principal mouth, opposite which a large sturgeon fishery exists. Chief affl., the Shah-rood.

SEFURIEH, *Sepphoris* and *Diocæsarea*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 16 m. S.E. Acre, at the foot of a height on which are the ruins of a large castle.

SEGAL, a small isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Finistére.—*St Segal* is a comm. and vill., same dep., 3 m. N.N.E. Chateaulin. Pop. 1,248.

SEGAMET, or MUAR, a state of the Malay peninsula, about lat. 2° N., lon. 103° E., having S. Johore, and on other sides Jellye, Johole, and Naning. Pop. 2,400. It is almost one mass of jungle and swamp, with only a few straggling villages. Some rice, sago, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, gums, and rattans, are chief products.

SEGEBERG, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on the Trave, 28 m. N.N.E. Hamburg, with 3,000 inhabitants.

SEGEDIN, a town of Hungary. [SZEGEDIN.]

SEGELMESA, a considerable town of Marocco, E. Mount Atlas, cap. prov., near the river Ziz, in lat. 31° 10′ N., lon. 2° 20′ W.

SEGESVAR, or SCHÄSSBURG, a town of Transylvania, Saxonland, 25 m. S.S.E. Maros Vasarhely, on l. b. of the Küküllo. Pop. 596.

SEGIDER, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. S.E. Ushak, with various remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Sebaste*.

SEGNA, Croatia, the Italian name of [ZENG].

SEGNES PASS, E. Switzerland, between Glarus and the Grisons, is 7½ m. N. Ilanz, and 7,500 ft. above the sea. It was crossed by Suwarrow in his retreat before the French, October 1799.

SEGNI, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 13 m. E. Velletri. Pop. 4,110. It is the birth-place of Popes Vitalian, Innocent III., Gregory IX., and Alexander IV.

SEGO, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, cap. state Bambarra, on the Joliba (Niger). Lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 5° W. Estimated pop. 30,000 (?)—a mixture of negroes and Moors. It consists of an aggregation of fortified quarters, in one of which is a royal residence. Houses of clay, square & flat-roofed. It has numerous mosques, and is the seat of considerable traffic. Here Mungo Park first saw the Joliba.

SEGONZAC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Cognac. Pop. 2,600, who distil brandy of the first quality.

SEGORBE, *Segobriga*, a city of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, cap. dist., near rt. b. of the Palencia, 18 m. N.W. Murviedro. Pop. 6,015. It has squares ornamented with public fountains, a cathedral, and manufs. of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, cap. prov., 47 m. N.N.W. Madrid. Pop. (1845) 7,646. It is nearly encircled by the Eresma, an affl. of the Duero, is enclosed by walls, and has a noble *plaza*. The public buildings comprise a fine cathedral, with a tower 330 feet in height; the alcazar, now partly converted into a cadet's college, but still containing some magnificent rooms, formerly tenanted by Ferdinand and Isabella; a mint for copper coinage, 5 hospitals, and military barracks. Its aqueduct, supposed to have been built in the time of Trajan, consists of 161 arches in double tiers, the whole built of square stones without mortar, and having a channel at the top, about 8 feet wide, 750 yards long, & rising 100 ft. above the valley. Manufs. comprise woollen cloths, paper, earthenwares, and glass; and near it are mines of lead and copper, and quarries of black marble. A large fair is held here in June. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1814. [NUEVA SEGOVIA.]

SEGOZERO a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 30 m. N.W. Lake Onega. Length and breadth about 20 m. each. It discharges its surplus waters, N.E., into Lake Vigo.

SEGRE, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S.W., and after a course of 150 m., joins the Ebro at Mequinenza.—II. a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Oudon, 20 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,748.—*Segrie* is a comm. and vill., dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Mamers. Pop. 1,725.

SEGUR, several comms. of France; the princip. in dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.W. Milhau. P. 1,399.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, in Murcia and Valencia, after an E. course of 180 m., enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. Principal affls., the Guadalentin & Quipar from the S., & Mundo from the N. It feeds numerous canals.—The *Sierra de Segura* separates its basin from that of the Guadalquivir.

SEGURA, several towns of Spain, &c.—I. prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Teruel. Pop. 823.—II. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 60 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,471. Near it are copper, silver, and lead mines.—III. (*de Leon*), prov. and 44 m. S.S.E. Badajos, with a fine old castle. Pop. 2,960.

SEHAJPOOR, or SOHAGEPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territory, 30 m. E. Hoseingabad.—*Sehara* is a vill., Upper provs., dist. and 8 m. W. Agra, with a spacious palace.

SEHARUNPOOR, or SAHARUNPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., having S. Meerut, E. Kumaon, and on the other sides the Punjab territory. Area 1,961 sq. m. Pop. 454,331. Soil fertile and in general highly cultivated, producing sugar, wheat, cotton, indigo, and tobacco. Principal towns Seharunpoor, Hurdwar, Ambeta, and Deobund. Land rev. (1846-7) 103,893*l*.—*Seharunpoor*, the cap., a large town, and at one period a considerable military station, is 88 m. N.N.E. Delhi, on the Doab canal. It has a fort, and many brick edifices.

SEHDINE, a town of Burmah, 20 m. S. by W. Shembegewn, on road to Aeng in Aracan.

SEHWAN, a town of Scinde, on an eminence beside the Arul, close to the W. bank of the Indus, 75 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad. Pop. 2,000. It manufs. only a few caps, shoes, and silk.

SEIBUS (improperly SEBUS, anc. *Rubricatus*), one of the principal rivers of Algeria, prov. Constantine, enters the Gulf of Bona E. that city, after a N.E. course estimated at 100 m. On its banks are the traces of *Hippo Regius*, to which it was navigable during the Roman period.

SEIDABAD, several vills. of Persia, provs. Azerbijan, Kirman, and Kurdistan.—*Seid-el-Ghazy* is a vill., Asia Minor, Anatolia, 20 m. S.S.E. Eski-Shehr, & around which are remains of antiquity.

SEIDENBERG, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 48 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. P. 1,320, who manuf. woollen cloths.

—*Seidingstadt* is a vill of Saxe-Meiningen, 5 m. N.W. Heldburg, with a ducal summer palace.

SEIDI-SHEHR, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 45 m. S.W. Konieh. It comprises from 400 to 500 houses.—The *Lake of Seidi-Shehr* is another name for that of Beg-shehr (anc. Caralitis) 20 m. N.N.E. ward.

SEIFENBERG, a summit of the Riesengebirge, Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 8 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg. Elevation 4,476 ft.

SEIFFEN, a mkt. town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 20 m. S.S.E. Freiberg. Pop. 1,097.

SEIFHENNERSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 9 m. N.W. Zittau. Pop. (1845) 5,577, engaged in dyeing, and in manufs. of linens.

SEIGHFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Stafford. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 903.

SEIGNELAY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Auxerre. P. 1,523.

SEIL, an isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scotl., co. Argyle, immed. off the mainland, 2½ m. S.W. Kilninver. Length 4½ m. It rises to 800 ft. in height, but has some low valleys and fertile soil.

SEILAND, an island of the N.W. coast of Norway, Finmark, immed. S.W. Hammerfest. Length and breadth, about 20 m. each. Surface mountainous, and one of its peaks is 4,000 feet high.

SEILHAC, and SEILLANS, two comms. and mkt. towns of France, caps. of cantons.—I. dep. Correze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. P. 1,620.—II. (*Saillans*), dep. Var, 10 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,049.

SEILLE, three rivers of France.—I. deps. Jura and Saône-et Loire, joins the Saône, 15 m. N. Mâcon, after a S.W. course of 60 m., for the latter 24 of which it is navigable.—II. deps. Meurthe and Moselle, joins the Moselle at Metz, after a N. course of 60 m.—III. an affl. of the latter, which it joins at Chateau Salins.

SEILUN, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 10 m. S.S.E. Nablous. It has various remains of antiquity, and is probably the Shiloh of Scripture.

SEIM, or SEM, a river of Russia, formed in the gov. Koursk, 30 m. S. Tim, flows mostly W., and joins the Desna, gov. Tchernigov, 5 m. S.E. Sosnitza, after a course of 300 m.

SEIMARRAH, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, in a fine plain, W. the river Kerkhah, 70 m. S.W. Khorrumabad.

SEIN (*Sena*), an islet in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 28 m. S.W. Brest. Length 2 m.

SEINE (*Sequana*), a river of France, rises in Mt. Tasselot, near the vill. Chanceaux, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W. past Chatillon, Bar-sur-Seine, and Mery, where it becomes navigable; thence W. and N.W. by Nogent, Bray, Montereau, Melun, Corbeil, Paris, where it is 300 to 500 feet broad, Mantes, Vernon, Pont-de-l' Arche, Elbeuf, Rouen, Caudebec, Honfleur, & Havre, and enters the English Channel by an estuary 7 m. wide. Length 414 m., for 350 of which it is navigable. Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. It waters the deps. Côte-d'Or, Aube, Marne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Seine, and Seine-Inf. Chief affls., on the left the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, Eure, and Rille; on the right the Aube, Marne, and Oise. It communicates with the Loire by the canals of Loing, Orleans, and Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saône and Rhine by the canals of Burgundy and those of the Rhone and Rhine. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, and Sambre, by the canals of Crozat, St Quentin, and the Sambre, and it communicates with the Meuse by the Aisne and the canal of Ardennes; by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine, it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine.

SEINE, the smallest but most wealthy and important dep. of France in the N., formed of part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, cap. Paris. Area 181 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,364,467. The surface of this dep., forming the *environs* of the cap., is covered with towns, villages, villas, and manufactories. It contains Mont Valerien, Montmartre, and some other hills; is watered by the Seine & Marne, and traversed by the canals of St Denis and St Martin, and by several railways. The dep. contains valuable quarries of building stones and gypsum. It furnishes Paris with immense quantities of vegetables, melons, peaches, and strawberries. Its industry is concentrated in the cap. It is divided into the arronds. Paris, St Denis, and Sceaux.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, a dep. of France in the N.E., forming part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, and surrounded by the deps. Marne, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, Seine-et-Oise, and Aisne: cap. Melun. Area 2,335 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 340,212. Surface slightly undulating, traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne, Morin and Yeres, and by the canals of l' Ourcq and Loing. One-sixth of the dep. is covered with forests, among which is that of Fontainebleau. Corn is raised much beyond the consumption, and it has excellent pasturages in which numerous cattle are reared: it furnishes Paris with a great quantity of cheese under the name of the cheese of Brie. The wine is of inferior quality, except the Chasselas of the environs of Fontainebleau, which is the best in France. The roses of Provins are employed in medicine and perfumery. The dep. is divided into the deps. Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Melun, and Provins.

SEINE-INFERIEURE, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., formed part of the old prov. Normandy, bounded N. by the English channel, and on the other sides by the deps. Somme, Oise, Seine-et-Oise, & Eure; cap. Rouen. Area 2,300 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 757,990. The coast has numerous small harbours; the chief ports are Havre and Dieppe on the English channel, and Rouen on the Seine. The dep. is watered by several small streams, but the Seine is the only river of importance. Surface composed of fertile & well cultivated plains: an 8th part of it is covered with forests. Corn, hops, hemp, lint, and fruits, are the chief products. The climate is too cold for the cultivation of the vine, but cider is extensively made; the pastures support many horses, cattle, and large flocks of sheep. Manufacturing industry highly important. Rouen is celebrated for its cotton, and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. The dep. is div. into the arronds. Dieppe, Havre, Neufchâtel, Rouen, and Yvetot.

SEINE-ET-OISE, a dep. of France, in the N., entirely surrounding the metropolitan dep. Seine. Area 2,253 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 474,955. Surface undulating. It is watered by the Seine, Esonne, Oise, Bievre, & Epte. Climate very healthy; soil infertile. Near Paris, however, it is liberally manured. Industry chiefly agricultural; oats are extensively imported, but other grains are raised in sufficient quantity for home demand. The wine is mostly of inferior quality; cider and beer supply its place. The rearing of cattle and sheep, and cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets, are important. The famous Sevres porcelain, and printed fabrics, cotton yarn & cloths, hardwares, leather, and chemical products, are among the chief goods manufactured, as plaster of Paris and sand are among the mineral

products. The dep. is subdivided into the six arronds. Versailles, Corbeil, Etampes, Mantes, Pontoise, and Rambouillet.

SEINE L'ABBAYE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'-Or, 15 m. N.W. Dijon.

SEINNI, a frontier town of Burmah, near the river Saluen, 165 m. N.E. Ava.

SEIPUTSCH, or ZYWIEC, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 21 m. S.W. Wadowice, on the Sola. Pop. 3,370.

SEIR-BENI-YASS, an isl. in Persian gulf, off the Arabian coast, lat. 24° 21′ N., lon. 52° 46′ E.

SEISTAN, a prov. of S.W. Afghanistan, bordering on the Persian prov. Yezd, between lat. 30° 30′ and 32° N., and lon. 61° & 62° 30′ E., intersected by the Helmund river, and containing the Hamoon morass. Pop. probably 50,000, mostly Tadjiks. It is a mntn. basin, surrounded by deserts, unhealthy, & only fertile on the immediate banks of its rivers, but it presents many traces of former wealth & civilization. It was devastated, and its chief town destroyed by Timour in 1383.

SEITENSTÄDTEN, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 11 m. E. Steyer. Pop. 590. It has a rich Benedictine monastery, containing a library of 10,000 vols., a cabinet of natural history, and numerous Roman antiquities.

SEITOVA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 15 m. N. Orenburg, on the Sakmara. Pop. 800.

SEIX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariege, on the Salat, 9 m. S.S.E. St Girons. Pop. 1,689.

SEL, one of the Cape Verd islands. [SAL.]

SELANG, a small island of the Molucca group, Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Batchian, lat. 0° 54′ S., lon. 127° 47′ E.

SELANGAN, a town of the isl., & contiguous to the town of Mindanao, Philippines. P. 10,000 (?).

SELARGIUS, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. and 4½ m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,511.

SELATTYN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Oswestry. Area 6,150 ac. Pop. 1,128.

SELB, a market town of Bavaria. circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Eger, 12 m. N.W. Eger, with a castle, and 3,384 inhabs.

SELBITZ, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 7 m. W. Hof, with 1,160 inhabitants.

SELBOE, an islet off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 28 m. S. Bergen, in Selboe-fiord.—II. a pa., stift & 25 m. S. Trondhjem, around the *Lake of Selboe*, which is 20 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. It receives the river Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-fiord.

SELBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.E. Alton. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 1,052. The Rev. G. White, author of the "Natural history of Selborne," was vicar of this parish.

SELBY, a mkt. town, river-port, & pa. of Engl., co. York, W. riding, on the rt. b. of the Ouse, & connected by canal with the Aire & Calder navigation, 12½ m. S. York, with which city and with Hull & Leeds, it communicates by railways. Area of pa. 3,180 ac. Pop. 5,376. It is well built, and has a fine Gothic market cross, a neat town-hall, a church which formed part of an abbey in which Henry I. was born, grammar & blue coat schools, manufs. of sail cloth, leather, and iron goods, & slips for building river-craft. The Ouse is here crossed by a moveable bridge, and vessels of considerable burden can come up to the town from Hull, with which port, London, &c., it has constant steam and other communication.

SELE (*Silaris*), a river of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., rises 12 m. N.E. Policastro, flows first N.W. through the fine Val di Diano, and then S.W., & enters the Gulf of Salerno (Mediterranean) 16 m. S.S.E. Salerno. Total course 60 miles.

SELEFKEH (*Selucia Trachea*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Ghieuk-su (anc. *Calycadnus*), 8 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 65 m. S.W. Tarsous. It is but a poor collection of huts, occupying a part of a wide surface over which are scattered numerous remains of antiquity, comprising a ruined theatre.

SELENDI, or SELENTI, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Kodus (anc. *Hermus*), 30 m. N.E. Ala-Shehr.

SELENGA, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tang-nou mntns., Mongolia, flows mostly N.E., and after a course of 500 m. enters Lake Baikal on its E. side, 30 m. W. Irkusk.

SELENGHINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, cap. dist., on the Selenga, 60 m. N. Kiakhta. Pop. 2,600. It is a depôt for goods passing to China. Near it are some saline baths.

SELEUCIA, several cities of antiquity in W. Asia, the sites of which are indicated by ruins. —I. Asiatic Turkey, on rt. b. of the Tigris, 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, and opposite the remains of Ctesiphon.—II. Persia, Khuzistan, on an affl. of the Jerahi, 65 m. S.E. Shuster.—III. (*S. Pieria*), N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on N. side of Bay of Antioch, 12 m. N.N.W. the mouth of the Orontes. Its remains are 2 moles enclosing a port. [SELEFKEH.]

SELHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Petworth. Area 810 ac. Pop. 121.

SELICHTSCHE, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 69 m. W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,000.

SELIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Main, 15 m. E.S.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 2,624. It has the remains of a Benedictine abbey, containing the tombs of Eginhard, & of Emma, daughter of Charlemagne. Manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, hosiery, printer's black, and leather; copper and coal mines in the vicinity. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Rothenburg.

SELIGHER, a lake of Russia, govs. Tver and Novgorod, N. Ostashkov. Length 30 m., breadth 10 m. It is the source of an affl. of the Volga.

SELIMAH, or SELIMEH, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, 95 m. S.W. Semneh, & W. the third cataract of the Nile. It produces an abundance of salt.

SELIMNO, SELIMNIA, or ISLAMJE, a walled town of European Turkey, Rumili, at the S. foot of the Balkan mntns., 65 m. N.N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 20,000, who manuf. coarse woollens, gun-locks, & attar of roses. It has a large fair in June.

SELINO, a maritime vill. of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 m. W. Sphakia. It has a fort, and some coasting trade in agricultural produce.—*Selinti* is a town of Asia Minor. [SELENDI.]

SELINTI (CAPE), Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, 32 m. N.W. Cape Anamour. Near it are the vill. Selinti, and ruins of Trajanopolis.

SELITRENOI-GORODOK, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga, occupying the site of the old cap. of the Tartar khans of the Great or Golden tribe; imposing remains of which ancient town still exist.

SELITZA, a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 48 m. S.E. Monastir.—II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, dist. and 5 m. S.E. Maina.

SELKIRK, a royal bor., town, and pa. of Scotl., cap. co., on a declivity beside the Ettrick, r. b., 33 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh. Pop of pa. (partly in co. Roxburgh) 3,484, ditto of burgh 1,675. It has been mostly rebuilt in a modern style, and has a prosperous appearance, with a spacious market place, in which are the town-hall, with a spire of 110 feet in height, a public well, and monument to Sir W. Scott. Other principal structures are some churches, the jail, and a

monument to the traveller, Mungo Park, a native of the vicinity. It has various public associations and schools, & some manufs. of tweeds, blankets, and hosiery in mills on the Ettrick; the manuf. of shoes has declined, but the "souters of Selkirk" are still an important craft of the community. Market, Wednesday. On the Tweed, about 4 m. from Selkirk, is Abbotsford, the seat of the late Sir W. Scott; and adjacent to the town, the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by General Leslie, in 1645.

SELKIRKSHIRE, (formerly called "*The Ettrick Forest,*") a small inland co. of Scotland, in the Lowlands, having W. the co. Peebles, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, & N. Edinburghshire. Area 265 sq. m., or 168,320 ac., of which about 85,000 are arable, 30,000 uncultivated, and 53,000 waste. Inhab. houses 1,446. Pop. 7,990. Surface mostly mountainous. Princip. rivs., the Tweed with its tributaries the Ettrick and Yarrow. Industry is chiefly pastoral, but its agriculture has been considerably improved within the last half century. Principal crops, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, with some wheat. Breeds of cattle and sheep are excellent. Average rent of land (1810) 4*s.* 8*d.* per acre. Annual value of land (1843) 38,713*l.* Total value of assessed property 49,766*l.* The co. is subdivided into two whole pas., and parts of 7 others. Principal towns, Selkirk and Galashiels. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 445.

SELLACK, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Wye, 3½ m. N.W. Ross. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 335.

SELLE, two rivers of France.—I. deps. Cantal and Lot, joins the Lot 10 m. E. Cahors, after a S.W. course of 54 m. past Figeac and Cabreres. —II. deps. Aisne and Nord, joins the Scheldt near Bouchain; total course 23 m.—*La Selle* is the name of several comms. and vills. of France; the chief, dep. Mayenne, 4 m. W. Craon. P. 1,511.

SELLES, several comms., &c., of France.—I. (*sur-Cher*), a town, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 10 m. S.W. Romorantin. P. 2,033.—*Selles St Denis* is a vill., arr. Romorantin. P. 1,928.

SELLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.E. Faversham. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 590.

SELLINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Hythe. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 476.

SELLYE, two market towns of W. Hungary.—I. co. and 14 m. S.W. Neutra, near the Waag, with a castle.—II. co. Schumeg, 36 m. S. Kaposvar.

SELMA, two vills. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Alabama, on the Alabama, 63 m. S.S.E. Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 900.—II. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 35 m. S. St Louis.

SELMESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 6¼ m. E.S.E. Lewes. Ac. 1,140. P. 228.

SELONGEY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., on the Venelle, 19 m. N.N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,645.—*Selowitz*, or *Seelowitz*, is a town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S. Brünn, on the Zwittawa. Pop 1,100.

SELSATE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop. of comm. 3,100.

SELSEA, or SELSEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, occupying the S.W. extremity of the co., 8 m. S. Chichester. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 879. The vill., neatly built, about ½ m. from the sea, has a stately church of the 14th century. Here in the 7th century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England, and Selsey was a bishopric, until the see was transferred to Chichester in A.D. 1075. The peninsula of Selsea is a large level tract between Chichester harbour and the English channel, its S. point being called Selsea-bill.

SELSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7 m. S.W. Mansfield. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 1,982.

SELTERS, two vills. of the duchy Nassau, Germany.—I. (*Nieder*, or *Lower*), 23 m. N. Mayence, with 874 inhabitants, and famous for its mineral springs, which furnish the well-known Seltzer water.—II. (*Upper*), 1½ m. S. the latter.—III. a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, 14 m. N.E. Coblenz.

SELTSCHAN, or SEDLCZANY, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 30 m. S.E. Beraun. Pop. 1,698.

SELTZ, or SELZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Seltzbach, 27 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,157.

SELUNE, a river of France, dep. Manche, enters Cancale bay (English Channel), 4 m. S.W. Avranches, after a W. course of 35 m., for the last 8 of which, from Ducey, it is navigable.

SELVA, several towns of Spain, &c.—I. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 4,579.—II. Island Majorca, on a height, N.E. Palma. Pop. 1,390.—III. (*de Mar,*) prov. Gerona, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of France, 5 m. N.E. Rosas.—IV. a town of Chile. [COPIAPÓ.]

SELVE, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, between Ulbo and Premuda. Length 4 miles.

SELVI, a town of Europ. Turkey, Bulgaria, on an affl. of the Danube, sanj. and 47 miles S.S.E. Nicopolis. Pop. 2,500.

SELWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 3 m. W. Minehead. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 505.

SELZ, a town of France. [SELTZ.]—II. a river of Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, after a N. course of 30 m. joins the Rhine 7 m. W. Mayence.

SEM, or SEIM, a river of Russia, govs. Koursk and Tchernigov, joins the Desna on left, 5 m. S.S.E. Sosnitza, after a W. course of 300 miles.

SEMANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, 41 miles N. Khyrabad.

SEMAO, a small island of the Asiatic Archip., off the S.W. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Estim. length 20 m. Exports wax, sandal-wood, & edible birds' nests.

SEMENDRIA (Serv. *Smedrovo*), a fortified town of Servia, and formerly the residence of its kings, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jessava, 24 m. S.E. Belgrade. Estimated pop. 9,000. It has a citadel, and some Roman antiquities.

SEMENOOD, *Sebennytus*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 miles E. Mahalet-el-Kebir. It has some remains of antiquity, & a considerable manuf. of earthenwares.

SEMENOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 miles N.N.E Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Kerjenetz. Pop. 3,000, partly employed in manufacturing wooden wares.—*Semenooka* and *Semenorskaia* are two mkts. towns.—I. in gov. & 90 m. S.E. Voroniej.—II. in gov. Moscow.

SEMER, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Bret, 11 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1,560. Pop. 370.

SEMILE, or SEMILOV, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Isar, 23 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau, with a castle, and 1,720 inhabitants.

SEMINARA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 2 m. S.E. Palmi. Pop. 2,500. It has a collegiate church.

SEMIPALATINSK, or SEMIPOLATINSK ("the seven palaces"), a fortified town, of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, on the Irtish, 140 m. S.E. Yamishevsk. It has Russian gov. establishments; is the seat of some trade with indep. Turkestan, and derived its name from extensive buildings found there by the Russians, on their conquest of Siberia.

SEMITCH ISLANDS, a group of the Aleutian isls., N. Pacific Ocean, N.E. the island Attou.

SEMLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Hindon. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 736.

SEMLIANK, or SAMLENSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Voroniej, cap. circ., on the Semlianka. Pop. 2,500.

SEMLIN (Hung. *Zimony*), a fortified frontier town of the Austrian empire, milit. Slavonia, co. & 40 m. S.E. Peterwardein, on rt. b. of the Danube, 3 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. (1845) 10,200, comprising Slavonians, Germans, Greeks, Servians, Croats, gypsies, and Jews. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has many good houses and churches, but its streets are mostly unpaved and dirty. It has numerous schools, a hospital, a German theatre, and a large quarantine establishment. It is the chief entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey; imports raw cotton and cotton twist, honey, saffron, hare and rabbit skins, pipe-bowls, &c.; exports woollen stuffs, earthen and glass wares, and other manufactured goods. At the N. extremity of the town is the ruined castle of the famous John Huniades.

SEMMED, a town and fort of Arabia, Oman, in an extensive oasis, 55 m. S.W. Muscat.

SEMOY, a river of Belgian Luxembourg and France, dep. Ardennes, after a W. course of 100 m. joins the Meuse 9 m. N. Mezieres.

SEMPACH, a decayed town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.W. Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. 960. In its vicinity 1,400 Swiss routed 4,000 Austrians, 9th July, 1386; and the action, which was rendered memorable by the heroic death of Arnold von Winkelreid, is celebrated by an annual festival.—The *Lake of Sempach*, 4 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, gives origin to the river Suren, an affl. of the Aar.

SEMPRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Folkingham. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 556.

SEMPRONIUS, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 16 m. S.E. Auburn. Pop. 1,304.

SEMPST, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Senne, and on the Brussels and Antwerp railw., 10 m. N.N.E. Brussels. P. of comm. 2,040.

SEMUR (EN-AUXOIS), a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Armançon, 35 m. W.N.W. Dijon. Pop. 4,057. It has a pondorous castle, supposed to date from the 8th century, a comm. college, and manufs. of common woollens and yarns, tanneries, and a trade in cattle, hemp, and wool. Henri IV. removed the parliament of Dijon to Semur during the troubles of the League.—II. (*en Brionnais*), a comm. and town, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 miles S.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,615.

SEMUSSYR, one of the Kurile isls. [SIMUSIR.]

SENA, or SENNA, a town, and the former cap. of the Portuguese dom. in E. Africa, now cap. prov. on rt. b. of the Zambezi, 110 m. W. Quilimane. It appears to be a mere collection of huts and some European houses, interspersed with filthy and stagnant pools, and having some churches, and an insignificant mud redoubt. Its captaincy is bounded by Sofala, Mogarana, the Zambezi river, and the channel of Mozambique.

SENEFER, an isl. of the Red Sea, 6 m. E. the isl. Tiran, at the entrance of the G. of Akabah.

SEND (WITH RIPLEY), a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, the vill. Send on the Wey, 2 m. W.S.W. Ripley. Area 5,680 ac. P. 1,538. Here are ruins of a priory.

SENDENHORST, a town of Pruss. Westphalia, reg. and 12 m. S.E. Münster, with a castle. P. 1,610.

SENÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 2,476.

SENECA, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, caps. Ovid and Waterloo. Area 308 sq. m. Pop. 24,874.—II. in N. part of Ohio, on the Sandusky, cap. Tiffin. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 18,128.—III. a township of New York, 15 m. E. Canandaigua, and containing the vill. Geneva. Pop. 7,073.—*Seneca Falls*, a tnshp., co. Seneca, on the Seneca and Cayuga canal, and with a vill. at the outlet of Seneca Lake. Pop. 4,281.

SENECA (LAKE), U. S., N. Amer., in the W. part of the state New York, between Cayuga and Crooked Lakes, is 35 m. in length N. to S., breadth from 2 to 4 m. Shores highly picturesque, and it is connected by canals with Crooked Lake on the W., the Erie canal on the N., and the Tioga on the S. Steamers ply daily between Jefferson and Geneva, which is at its N. extremity.—*Seneca River* connects this and several other lakes with Lake Ontario.

SENEFFE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. MONS. Pop. 3,464. It has a noble residence, with a fine park. Here a sanguinary but indecisive battle took place in 1674, between the French under the Prince of Condé, and the Allies under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England.

SENEGAL, a large riv. of W. Africa, rises under the name of Ba-fing, lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 10° 40′ W., near Timbo, where its sources are separated from those of the Niger (Joliba) by the high lands of the Mandingo country. It thence flows successively N.W. and W. through Senegambia, its basin lying N. that of the Gambia, and it enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 33′ W. Total course estimated at 1,000 m. Principal affls., the Kokoro and Falemè, both of which join it in the upper half of its course. At Fellore, from 400 to 450 m. from the ocean, it forms a cataract, up to which it is always navigable for flat-bottomed boats. In its lower part it flows through a level and densely-wooded plain, and the tide is perceptible in it for 60 leagues inland. At 35 m. from its mouth it divides into two principal arms, the E.most and largest of which is deep enough for the largest ships, but the mouth of the river is encumbered by a bar, which has seldom more than 10 or 12 feet water. In the rainy season vessels of from 130 to 150 tons can ascend it to Galam, and at the commencement of the inundation in July, some French trading vessels sail up to that point.

SENEGAL, a French colonial dependency of W. Africa, consisting of the island and town St Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and several forts along the banks of that river, Albreda, &c., on the Gambia, Goree, and other settlements S. of Cape Verd. Total pop. (1841) 18,864, of whom 10,283 are slaves. Exports consist chiefly of gum, hides, wax, ivory, cabinet woods, and gold dust, imports of manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions. The governor resides at St Louis, which is the seat of the chief judicial court. Goree is the residence of a lieutenant-governor. European force about 370 men. The French first settled in Senegal in 1637. It was held by the English from 1756 until 1779, and again from the period of the French revolutionary war till 1814.

SENEGAMBIA, an extensive region of W. Africa, comprising the countries between lat. 8° and 17° N., and lon. 4° & 17° 30′ W., having E. Nigritia proper, S. Guinea, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Sahara. It is watered by the Senegal and Gambia rivers (whence its name), with the Casamanza, Jeba or Rio Grande, Nuñez, and Rokelle. Its interior is mntnous.; coast-lands low and

level. In natural products, this is one of the richest regions known; but its heat is intense, and climate notoriously unhealthy for Europeans. Inhabs. mostly negroes, intermixed with some Arabs and other Mohammedan tribes. The English possess here the settlement of Sierra Leone and Gambia; the French have numerous forts along the course of the Senegal river; and the Portuguese own some small establishments at Cacheo, & on the Jeba. [SENEGAL—GAMBIA.]

SENEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 860.

SENFTENBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. (or *Zamberk*), Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on the Adler. Pop. 2,904.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, on the Black Elster, 15 m. S. Kalau. Pop. 1,402, who manuf. hosiery.

SENGANNAH, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, on a height, 60 m. E.S.E. Chooroo.

SENIAVIN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O., Caroline Archipelago, lat. 6° 38′ N., lon. between 159° and 160° E. Principal island Punipet.

SENIGA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. & 20 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio.

SENEGALLIA, a town of Italy. [SINIGAGLIA.]

SENIO, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany and Pontifical Sta., joins the Po-di-Primaro, 10 m. N.W. Ravenna, after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

SENISE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 29 m. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,000.

SENJARY (NOVOI), a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Poltava, on the Vorskla. Pop. 3,750.

SENJEN, one of the largest of the Loffoden isls., off the N.W. coast of Norway, its centre, near lat. 69° 20′ N., lon. 17° 10′ E. Length 45 m.; breadth 30 m. Shores greatly indented, and some of its mountains rise to 3,000 feet in height.

SENKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Gruna.—II. a market town, gov. and 68 m. E.S.E. Kharkov.

SENLIS (*Augustomagus*, and *Sylvanectes*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. arrond., on the Nonette, 25 m. N.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 5,186. It has a handsome cathedral, a comm. college, remains of an ancient castle, a public library of 8,000 vols., a theatre, and manufs. of chicory and starch. Here in 1180, Philip Augustus espoused Elizabeth of Hainault.

SENN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 25 m. S.S.E. Mosul, on the Tigris, opposite the influx of the Great Zab.

SENNA, a town of E. Africa. [SENA.]—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Lodi, 5 m. W. Codogno.—III. a town of Persia. [SINNA.]

SENNAAR, the S. portion of Nubia, mostly between the Bahr-el-Abiad, and Bahr-el-Azrek, which unite to form the Nile, and extending S. from lat. 16° N., between Kordofan and Abyssinia. [NUBIA.]—*Sennaar*, the cap. town, is near the Bahr-el-Azrek, 155 m. S.S.E. Khartoom. It stands on an accumulation of the remains of a former city of importance; houses mostly of straw. Its inhabs. manuf. arms, mats, leather, sandals, iron wares, and jewellery.

SENNE, a river of Belgium, provs. Hainault and S. Brabant, after a N. course of 55 m., joins the Dyle, prov. Antwerp, 3 m. N.W. Mechlin. It is united by a canal with the Ruppel and Sambre.

SENNECEY-LE-GRAND, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Paris and Lyon railway, 22 m. N. Macon. Pop. 2,638.

SENNEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 8 m. W.S.W. Penzance. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 659.

SENNERUT, an island off the W. coast of Greenland, N. Cape Desolation. Lat. 61° 28′ N.

SENNETT, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Cayuga. Pop. 2,060.

SENNO, or SIENNO, a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. N.N.W. Moghilev, cap. circ. Pop. 1,600.

SENONAIS, an old dist. of France, of which Sens was the cap., and now forming the greater part of the deps. Yonne and Aube.

SENONCHES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., arrond. and 18 m. S.W. Dreux. Pop. 1,295.

SENONES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Meurthe, 7 m. N.E. St Diey. Pop. 2,352.

SENORBI, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. and 22 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 1,155.

SENS (*Agedincum*, afterwards *Senones*), a city of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Yonne, and on railway to Paris and Lyon, 61 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 10,042. Its walls and various other buildings are of Roman construction. Its cathedral contains the mausoleum of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., and the tombs of other historical personages. The large comm. college comprises a museum of antiquities and a public library. It has an episcopal seminary, theatre, a suburb on an island in the Yonne, here crossed by two bridges, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, distilleries, tanneries; manufs. of serge, druggets, glue, dials, and nails. Under the Romans, it was the cap. 4th Lyonnaise, and an episcopal see, founded in the 3d century. Here, in 1140, was held the council which condemned Abelard; and here Thomas-a-Becket took refuge in 1166.

SENSBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 61 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 2,100.

SENTINELS, two islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. the Great and Little Andaman islands.

SENTIPAC, a town of Mexico, dep. Xalisco, near the Pacific, 25 m. S. Acaponeta.

SENTIS, or HOCH-SENTIS, a mntn. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. S. Appenzell. Height above the sea, 7,119 feet.

SEOPOOR, a town of India, dom. and 90 m. S.W. Gwalior.

SEPHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Alt, 8 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Ac. 11,040. P. 6,164. Gt. Crosby in this pa. is a fashionable bathing pl.

SEPEY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, consisting of wooden chalets of a superior kind, and adorned with curious carving, 5 m. N.E. Aigle, with which it commun. by a noble road, begun in 1836, to connect the great route over the Simplon, with one into the S. part of the cant. Bern.

SEPINO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 9 m. S.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000. It has manufs. of woollens and paper. Near it are remains of the anc. *Sepinus*, a chief town of the Samnites.

SEPSI-ST-GYÖRGY, a vill. of Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Aluta, 16 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 2,395.

SEPT-FRERES (or SEVEN BROTHERS), a group of islets off the N. coast of Hayti, opposite Monte Christi.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. and 5 m. W.N.W. Vire.

SEPT-ISLES (or SEVEN ISLANDS), a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lannion, 2 m. from the mainland. The Ile Aux Moines is the largest and only inhabited island.

SEPTIMER, one of the Swiss Alpes, cant Grisons, 25 m. m. S. E. Chur. The pass across it, 7,611 feet in height, was the ordinary route from E. Switzerland into Italy until the formation of the route across the Splugen, 17 m. W. In the Septimer rise branches of the Rhine and Inn rivers.

SEPTMONCEL, a frontier comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, in the mntns., 15 m. N.W. Geneva. Pop. 1,302, who manuf. toys, and artificial gems, for which it has long been famous.

SEPULVEDA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Segovia. Pop. 1,779.

SERA (*Sira*), a town and dist. of S. India, Mysore dom., 92 m. N.N.E. Seringapatam. The staple of its trade is the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, which is extensively cultivated in its vicinity.

SERAI, a town of India, Bundelcund, 28 m. S. Teary.—II. Eur. Turkey, Rumili, 12 m. S.E. Viza.

SERAIEVO, a town of Turkey. [BOSNA-SERAI.]

SERAIN, a river of France, deps. Côte-d'-Or & Yonne, after a N.W. course of 75 m. past Noyers and Chablis, joins the Yonne 8 m. N. Auxerre.

SERAING, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Liege, on rt. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 3,460. In the former residence of the prince bishops of Leige, are vast machinery & iron works.

SERAMPORE, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. and on the W. side of the Hooghly river, opposite Barrackpoor, 14 m. N. Calcutta. Pop. of town and vicinity (1835) 12,537, mostly Hindoos. It extends for about 1 m. along the river, is neat, clean, built in an European style, and was long the head quarters of Protestant missions. It belonged to the Danes, until it was ceded by purchase to the English in 1845.

SERAN, a vill. of N. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, on the S.E. of the Sutleje, 12 m. N.E. Rampoor, 7,280 ft. above the level of the sea.

SERAN, a river of France, dep. Ain, joins the Rhone near Rochfort, after a S. course of 25 m.

SERANGANI ISLES, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 5° and 6° N., off the S. extremity of Mindanao.

SERAVEZZA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. S.E. Carrara (duchy Modena), and famous for its quarries of the finest marble. Pop. 2,000.

SERAWATTY (or SERWATTY) ISLANDS, a group in the E. Archipelago, E. the island Timor, and consisting of the islands Serwatta, Loewang, Lettee, Moa, Kisser, &c.

SERBAI, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Bundelcund, 20 m. S.W. Banda.

SERCHIO, the principal river of the duchy of Lucca, Italy, enters the Mediterranean 8 m. N.W. Pisa, after a S.W. course of 55 m.

SERCQ, or SARK, one of the islands in the English Channel, belonging to England, 7 m. E. Guernsey, and 10 m. N.W. Jersey. Lat. 49° 5′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 785. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus. Many sea fowl and fish are taken around the coasts, and of late some productive copper and silver mines have been opened. The inhabs. manuf. cheeses, stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets.

SERDOBOL (Fin. *Sardawala*), a town of Finland, læn and 90 m. N.E. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. 1,200.

SERDOBSK, or SERDOVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 107 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Serdoba. Pop. 3,500, mostly agricultural.

SERED, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, in its E. part, rises 10 m. S. Brody, flows through a succession of small lakes, and S. past Tarnopol, Mikulince, and Czortkow, and joins the Dniester, 5 m. S.E. Zaleszczyky. Total course 120 m.

SEREGELLGES, a vill. of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 2,357.

SEREIE, or SERREY, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 m. N. Grodno. Pop. 2,460. It has Roman Catholic and Reformed churches.

SEREILHAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. S.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,002.

SERENA (LA), a town of Chile. [COQUIMBO.]

SERENDIB, an old name of CEYLON.

SERENHEM, or FORMOSA, a small town o Brazil, prov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Pernambuco, on l. b. of the river Serenhem, 15 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200.

SERES, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, cap. beylik, 47 m. N.E. Salonica. Pop. 30,000 (?). It is enclosed by walls, commanded by citadel, and stated to be well built. Houses interspersed with gardens, and it has numerous mosques, khans, churches, fountains, public baths, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, dye-works, and an active trade in raw cotton.

SERETH (*Ararus*), a river of Bukovina and Moldavia, rises 43 m. S.W. Tchernovitz, flows S.S.E., and joins the Danube 5 m. W. Galacz. Total course nearly 270 m. Principal affls. the Bistritz, Sutschava, Moldava, and Tatros from the W., and the Birlat from the E.

SERETH, a town of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Czernovitz, on the Sereth. Pop. 4,000.

SERGATSH, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. circ. Pop. 3,000.

SERGIEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Sok, 54 m. W.N.W. Bogoroslan. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by forts. Near it are several sulphur springs.

SERGINES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Sens. Pop. 1,371.

SERGINSKOI (*Nijnii* and *Verkhnii*), two contig. mkt. towns of Russia, gov. Perm, on the Serga, 55 m. E. Krasno-Ufimsk. United pop. 2,900.

SERGIPE, a small marit. prov. of Brazil, betw. lat. 9° 15′ and 11° 27′ S., & lon. 36° 20′ and 39° 15′ W., having E. the Atlantic, S. and W. the prov. Bahia, and N. and W. the river San Francisco, separating it from Alagoas and Pernambuco. Area estimated at 18,150 sq. m. Pop. 167,397; cap. São Christovão. Surface mountainous in the centre; principal river the Vazabarris. Soil fertile in the E., producing manioc, millet, cotton, tobacco, sugar, &c.; but in the W. are ill-watered, open plains, mostly uncultivated, and devoted to cattle rearing. Brazil wood and other forests cloth the mountains, and timber is an important product.—*Sergipe*, or *S. Christovao*, is the cap. [SAO CHRISTOVAO.]

SERIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,238.—*Serignan* is a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Herault, 5 m. S.E. Beziers. Pop. 2,093.

SERIK, or SEREEK, a small marit. town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 45 m. N.W. Jask, on the E. coast of the strait uniting the Persian gulf with the Indian Ocean.

SERINAGUR, or SIRINAGUR, "town of Surya, or the Sun," the cap. city of Cashmere, India, near the centre of that valley, extending for 4 m. along both banks of the Jhylum, which winds sluggishly through it, and is here crossed by 7 bridges, about 5,500 ft. above the level of the sea, 173 m. N. Lahore. Lat. 34° 5′ N., lon. 74° 43′ E. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is ill built, badly laid out, and partly in ruins; but its great mosque, with numerous pillars of deodar timber, is a large and fine edifice; it has another mosque, and an octagonal tomb worthy of notice, and on its N. side is a citadel constructed on a height by the Emperor Akbar at a vast cost. A part of the city is intersected by canals lined by massive stone-work; much of the traffic is kept up by boats. Immediately E. is a fine lake 5 m. in

length by 2½ m. in breadth, a favourite place of resort for water parties, and on the banks of which are many pleasure grounds, including the Shahlimar palace and gardens, laid out by the Emperor Jehangir. Seringagur had formerly flourishing manufs. of shawls, paper, leather, fire-arms, attar of roses, but these have nearly disappeared under a military tyranny.—II. a town of N. Hindostan, and the anc. cap. of Gurhwal, 38 m. E.N.E. Hurdwar.

SERINGAPATAM (*Sri-Runga-puttun*, "City of Vishnu,") a celebrated fortress of S. India, and under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib, the cap. of Mysore, at the W. angle of an island in the Cavery, here crossed by a granite bridge, 9 m. N.E. Mysore. Lat. 12° 25′ N., lon. 76° 48′ E. Its fortifications, erected by Tippoo, were of great extent and solidity; town ill built, but toward the centre of the island, which is 4 m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth, is a large and good suburb, with the mausoleum of Hyder Ali and Tippoo. Seringapatam was besieged by the English in 1791, and again in 1792, when Tippoo purchased a peace by ceding half his dominions and paying 330 lacs of rupees to the British and their allies. It was again besieged in 1799, and taken by storm on the 4th May, on which occasion Tippoo was killed, and the dynasty of Hyder terminated, the ancient Rajpoot line being restored to the sovereignty of Mysore.

SERINGHAM, an island of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 2 m. N. Trichinopoly, and formed by the river Coleroon and its branch the Cavery. On it are two pagodas of high repute.

SERINO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., on the Sabato, 6 m. S.S.E. Avellino. Pop. 6,000. Near it are remains of anc. *Sebastia*.

SERIO, a riv. of N. Italy, Lombardy, delegs. Bergamo and Lodi, after a S. course of 65 m. joins the Adda, 7 m. S. Crema.

SERLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a low coral island, Lower Archipelago, W.N.W. Clermont-Tonnerre. Lat. 18° 21′ S., lon. 137° 2′ W. Length 7 m.; average breadth 1½ m. Pop. 100.

SERMAJ, a vill. of Persian Kurdistan, on an affl. of the Kerkhah, S. Bisitun, and having some remains of Sassanian edifices.

SERMIDE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Mantua, on the Po, 9 m. E.S.E. Revere. P. 5,000.

SERMIN, a town of N. Syria, pash. and 20 m. S.W. Aleppo.

SERMIONE, *Sirmio*, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. part of Lake Garda, with a castle built by the Scaligers.

SERNIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. St Affrique. Pop. 2,399, who manuf. coarse woollens.

SERON, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 5,619. It has iron mines in its vicinity.

SERONGE, a town of Central India, dom. and 142 m. S. Gwalior, and N.E. Oojein. It has many vestiges of former importance.

SEROOR, military station of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 44 m. N.E. Poonah. Its main street is spacious, and lined on both sides with the bungalows of officers, to which handsome gardens are attached.

SEROWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. E.S.E. Tabor, with 1,612 inhabs.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on a height near l. b. of the Guadiana, 17 m. E.S.E. Beja. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by walls.

SERPEISK, a town of Russia, gov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Kaluga, with 1,000 inhabs., and several churches.

SERPENT ISLAND, British W. Indies, Virgin isls., is off the S. extremity of Porto Rico.—*Serpentaria* is an islet in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. coast of Sardinia; and the *Isle of Serpents* (ancient *Leuce*) in the Black Sea, opposite the mouth of the Danube.

SERPHO, or SERPHANTO, *Seriphos*, an isl. of the Grecian archipelago, gov. and 24 m. W. Syra. Lat. 37° 10′ N., lon. 24° 30′ E. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 600, who live mostly by cattle-rearing and fishing. The vill. Serpho, is on its S.E. side.—*Serpho Pulo* is an islet, 6 m. N.W. Serpho.

SERPUCHOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. S.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., near the confl. of the Nara and Serpeika with the Oka. Pop. 13,000. It consists of the town proper, the kreml or citadel, and a large suburb; it has a cathedral, founded in 1396, upwards of 20 other churches, a large market place, extensive public magazines, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SERRA, two towns of Naples.—I. (*Capriola*), prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. San Severo. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, has 2 collegiate and 6 other churches, and 4 annual fairs.—II. (*di Santo Stefano*), prov. Calab. Ult. I., 19 m. S.S.W. Squillace. Pop. 3,400. It has a castle, and was founded by the Normans in the 11th century.—III. (*di Falco*) a town of Sicily, intend. and 19 m. N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 4,600.

SERRAMANNA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 18 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 2,327.

SERRANA, and SERRANILLA, are islets in the Carribbean sea, betw. lat. 14° & 16° N., lon. 80° W.

SERRASTRETTA, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., 5 m. N.N.E. Nicastro. Pop. 3,600.—*Serraval* is a vill. of Savoy, prov. Genevese, 5 m. S. Thonex. Pop. of comm. 1,732.

SERRAVALLE, several towns of Italy.—I. gov. Venice, deleg. and 23 m. N. Treviso, cap. dist. Pop. 5,350. It has a cathedral, manufs. of wool and silk, and active exports of corn, wine, and honey into the Tyrol. — II. Sardinian dom., div. and 22 m. N.N.W. Genoa, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po. Pop. of comm. 2,234.—III. Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. S.W. Pistoja, with a castle now in ruins, important in the middle ages. —IV. (*di Sesia*), Piedmont, div. Turin, on the Sesia, 2½ m. S.S.E. Borgo Sesia. Pop. 1,023.

SERRE, a river of France, deps. Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 m. joins the Oise near La Fère.—*Serre* and *Serres* are numerous comms. of France; the principal in dep. H. Alps, arrond. and 21 m. S.W. Gap, cap. cant., on the Buech. Pop. 1,088.

SERRENAGUR, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territ., 25 m. S.W. Jubbalpoor.

SERRIÈRES, numerous comms. of France; the principal, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Rhone, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 36 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 2,028.—II. a vill. of Savoy, near the Rhone, 3 m. S. Seyssel. P. of comm. 1,118.

SERT, or ISERD, *Tigranocerta* (?), a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 90 m. E. Diarbekir, cap. sanj., near the Khabur. It is enclosed by a bastioned stone wall, and comprises 1,000 stone houses with 3 large mosques, 5 baths, a caravanserai, & a castellated residence of the governor.

SERVAN (ST), a comm. and seaport of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Rance, close to its mouth in the English channel, immediately opposite St Malo, to which transit on foot is easy at low water. Pop. (1846) 7,564. It has two harbours, one adapted for frigates, the other appropriated to commerce, separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror; besides

which another strong fort defends St Servan. It has a communal college, a massive church, and an English chapel, reading rooms, and bathing accommodation, and is the residence of many English families. It has ship-building docks, & an active trade with the E. and W. Indies.—*Servance* is a comm. and mkt. town, dep. H. Saône, on the Oignon, near the foot of the Ballon d'Alsace, 12 m. N.E. Lure. Pop. 2,731.

SERVERETTE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Lozere, 13 m. N.N.W. Mende. Pop. 928.

SERVI, one of the Ionian islands off the S. coast of the Morea, 6 m. N. Cerigo, 4 m. long.

SERVIA (*Mœsia Superior*, with a part of *Illyricum*), the most W. of the Danubian princip., nominally included in the Turkish dom., betw. lat. 42° 50′ & 45° N., & lon. 19° 10′ & 22° 45′ E., having N. the Danube separating it from Hungary, E. Wallachia and Bulgaria, S. Macedonia, and W. Bosnia and Albania. Area estimated at 12,600 sq. m., and pop. at 900,000, of Slavonic descent, and mostly Christians of the Greek church. Surface mntnous., in many parts densely wooded and interspersed with numerous fertile valleys. Principal rivers the Morava and its affls. in the centre, and the Timok and Drin, forming respectively its E. and W. frontiers. Maize is the chief grain, but every other species common in Europe is raised. The vine is widely cultivated, though but indifferent wine is made; hemp, flax, tobacco, and cotton are crops of importance. Timber of superior quality would be a chief source of wealth if facilities were afforded for its export. Hogs fed on acorns in the splendid oak forests, are exported to the number of ten millions annually; and many cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in the mntns. Goat skins are extensively exported. Leeches and valonea bark are important articles of trade. Iron, copper, lead, mercury, and coal are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Manufs. few; the principal is of cotton fabrics. Servia is divided into 6 provs. and 13 dists.; chief towns Belgrade the cap., Semendria, Nissa, Jagodina, Kragujevacz, and Poschega. The Turks garrison the citadel of Belgrade, and a small tribute is paid to the Sultan, but in other respects the country is independent of Turkey, and the gov. is vested in the prince, and a senate of 21 mems. named by him. Criminal code founded on that of Austria. Standing army 1,750 men, excluding a militia of about 40,000. Servia was conquered by the Turks in 1385. From 1806 it was independent under Czerny George until 1814, when it reverted to Turkey; but since a revolt headed by Milosch in 1815, it has again been insubordinate to any foreign influence, except that of Russia.

SERVIA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 17 m. N.W. Mount Olympus, on the N. boundary of Thessaly. It has a large ann, fair.

SERVIAN and SERVIERES, two comms. and small towns of France, caps. of cantons.—I. dep. Herault, 8 m. N.E. Beziers. Pop. 1,933.—II. dep. Correze, 15 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,394.

SERVOZ, a vill. of Savoy, 6 m. W. Chamouni, and where the ascent to Mount Buet commences.

SESIA, a river of N. Italy, Piedmont, rises near Monte Rosa, and after a S. course of 86 m., joins the Po 5 m. E. Casale. Under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Vercelli was capital.

SESKAR, an island of Russia in the Gulf of Finland, with a lighthouse in lat. 60° 2′ 1″ N., lon. 28° 23′ 5″ E., & where ships from the Mediterranean perform quarantine.

SESKINAN, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. N.E. Cappoquin. Ac. 16,877. P. 3,210.

SESSA (*Suessa Aruncæ*), an episcopal city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Capua. Pop. 4,200. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices and benevolent institutions.

SESSAY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the N. British railway, 4½ m. S.S.E. Thirsk. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 437.

SESTO, several vills. of Italy.—I. Tuscany, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,000.—II. Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N.W. Cremona. Pop. 1,400.—III. Sardinia, div. and 6 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,181.—IV. (*Calende*), Lombardy, deleg. and 33 m. N.W. Milan, on the Ticino, near its exit from Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,120.—V. (*San Giovanni*), deleg. and 5 m. N.N.E. Milan.—*Sestino* is a vill. of Tuscany, E. the Apennines, 18 m. W. Urbino, with antiquities.

SESTRABEK, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 17 m. N.W. St Petersburg, at the mouth of the Sestra in the Gulf of Finland. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1716, and is noted for a vast and important manufs. of arms.

SESTRE, a river of Guinea, Grain coast, enters the Atlantic 138 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. Its mouth is encumbered with reefs, but vessels of 60 tons may, it is said, ascend it for 50 m.—*Great and Little Sestre* (or *Sisters*), are contiguous vills. on the coast, 40 m. N.W. Cape Palmas.

SESTRI, two marit. towns of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Genoa.—I. (*a'Levante*), div. and 25 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of comm. 7,277.—II. (*a Ponente*), 4 m. W. Genoa, and having many country residences of its citizens. Pop. 4,346.

SE-TANG, a riv. of Burmah, which after a S. course estim. at 260 m., joins the Gulf of Martaban by an estuary, 50 m. in width. It is so encumbered by shoals and islands, as to be innavigable for vessels drawing more than 6 feet water.

SETCHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the river Nar, 4 m. S. King's-Lynn. Ac. 780. P. 100.

SETENIL DE LAS BODEGAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 72 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 1,871.

SETIF, a town of Algeria, prov. and 79 m. W.S.W. Constantine. Pop. (1843) 265.

SETONDA, an islet of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N. coast of Sumbawa.

SETTIMO, several vills. of N. Italy, &c.—I. isl. Sardinia, div. and 7 m. N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 1,250.—II. (*Torinese*), Piedmont, div. prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. 3,115.—III. (*Vittone*), div. Turin, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Ivrea, cap. mand, on the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 1,651.—*Settingiano* is a mkt. town of Naples. prov. Calab. Ult., 4 m. W. Catanzaro.

SETTLE, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Ribble, here crossed by a bridge, 37 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 2,041. It stands at the foot of a height, termed Castleberg Cliff, and is well built.

SETTRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Ac. 5,540 P. 741.

SETUBAL, or ST UBES, a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the N. side of the bay of Setubal, 18 m. S.E. Lisbon, Pop. 15,000. It extends more than half a mile along the beach, is enclosed by walls, defended by a castle, and has several churches and hospitals, two Latin schools, a justice hall, broad quays, a convenient harbour, and an excellent trade in muscadel and white wines of the vicinity, cork bark, oranges, lemons, and salt. It has an active pilchard fishery, and a large fair in July. Setubal suffered severely from the same earthquake which devastated Lisbon in 1755.

SEUDRE and SEUGNE, two rivers of France,

dep. Charente-Inf.—I. enters the sea opposite the island Oleron, after a N.W. course of 40 m.—II. joins the Charente near Saintes, after a N. course of 40 m. past Jonzac and Pons.

SEUNDAH, a town of N. Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 40 m. S.E. Gwalior.

SEUNY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbuddah territory, 22 m. S. Chawparrah.

SEURDAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Bundelcund, 18 m. W.N.W. Kallinger.

SEURRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Saône, 13 m. E.S.E. Beaune. Pop. 3,067.

SEVAN, an isl. and lake, Georgia. [GOUKEKA.]

SEVASTOPOL, SEBASTOPOL, or AKHTIAR, an important fortified seaport town and arsenal of S. Russia, in the Crimea, gov. Taurida, 37 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop., including soldiers and marines attached to the fort, 30,000. The town is defended by a citadel and batteries. It has an elegant cathedral and numerous barracks. Its harb. is excellent, and fit for the largest fleet. It is the station for the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and no merchant vessels are admitted.

SEVELLAN, or SAVALAN (MOUNT), the principal summit in the E. part of Azerbijan, N. Persia, 20 m. W. Ardabil. Estimated height 13,000 ft. It is apparently an extinct volcano, its sides and vicinity abounding with volcanic products.

SEVENEECKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. of comm. 2,500.

SEVENHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. E.S.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,600 ac. P. 471.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, near the E. coast of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable canal.—II. a group in the Gulf of St Lawrence, Lower Canada, opp. the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

SEVENOAKS, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, on a ridge of hills, 6 m. N.W. the Tunbridge station of the London and Dover railway. Area of pa. 6,790 ac. Pop. 5,061. It has a spacious church, and a grammar school, founded in the 15th century. Adjacent to it is Knowle, the splendid mansion which belonged to the Countess of Plymouth.

SEVER (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Adour, 11 m. S.S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2,187. It has a comm. college, and trade in corn, wine, & brandy.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Vire. Pop. 1,658.

SEVERAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on a hill crowned by a castle, 24 m. E. Rodez. Pop. 1,093.—II. a comm., dep. Loire-Inf., 14 m. N.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 1,122.

SEVEREK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 42 m. N.E. Diarbekir, on an affl. of the Euphrates, at the foot of a castellated height.

SEVERIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, cant. Aubeterre. Pop. 1,302.—*Santa Severina* is a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 13 m. W.N.W. Cotrone, with a castle, a cathedral, and 1,200 inhabitants.

SEVERN, one of the principal rivers of England and Wales, rises in Montgomeryshire, in a small lake on the E. side of Plinlimmon, 1,500 ft. above the sea, flows at first generally N.E. until it enters England, and then successively S.E. and S. through Shropshire, Worcestershire, & Gloucestershire, and between Somersetshire and S. Wales, to its expansion into the Bristol Channel, 12 m. S.W. Bristol. Total length estimated at 210 m. Principal affls., the Terne, Upper and Lower Avon, Leyden, Chilt, and Frome, from the E., and the Terne, Wye, Usk, and Taff, from the W., many of which pour themselves into its estuary. From Newtown it has a total descent of 465 feet to the sea. It traverses a very fertile country, and is navigable from the sea to Welshpool, a distance of nearly 180 m. Barges ascend it as high as Bewdley, but its navigation is both tedious and difficult, to obviate which a canal, 18½ m. in length, has been cut from Gloucester to the sea, and is navigable for vessels of 350 tons. From Welshpool to Newtown, its navigation is continued by the Montgomery canal, and other canals connect it with the Thames, Trent, Mersey, and most other rivers of Central England. Four weirs or locks, between Stourport & Diglis, near Worcester, have been constructed. The tide, here termed the *eagre*, or *bore*, rushes into the Severn with such violence, that the stream sometimes rises suddenly 9 feet in height at Gloucester, and extensive embankments have accordingly been formed below that city, to obviate the effects of its irruption. The tide is perceptible in the Severn as far as Diglis, below Worcester, 120 m. from its mouth. At its junction with the British Channel, the Severn is 10 m. across, and drains about 6,000 sq. m. The vessels engaged in the Shropshire trade are from 30 to 40 tons burden, in the lower parts of the river they range from 100 to 140 tons, and by far the greater part of the commerce is carried on between Gloucester and the sea. Tolls received in 1847 by the Severn commission on account of improvements 12,537*l*.

SEVERN, several rivers of British America.—I. Upper Canada, dist. Home, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe N.W.ward into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Course about 20 m. It has several rapids and falls.—II. N.W. territ. flows through Severn Lake, & enters Hudson Bay on its S.W. side, after a N.E. course of about 350 m.—III. U. S., Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis, which city is on its S. bank.—The Severn is a name of the Dumaresque river, E. Australia, which joins the Darling in lat. 28° 40′ S., lon. 150° E.

SEVERNDROOG, a strong hill fort of S. India (SAVINDROOG)—II. a small isl. fortress, British India, off the Malabar coast, 83 m. S. Bombay.

SEVERO-VOSTOTCHNOI, the most N. point of Asia, Siberia. Lat. 78° 25′ N., lon. 108° E.

SEVIGNAC, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Dinan. P. 2,743.—II. dep. B. Pyrenees, arrond. Pau. Pop. 924.

SEVILLA, or SEVILLE, *Hispalis*, a famous city of Spain, & its cap. during a part of the Gothic dynasty, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a bridge of boats, communicating with its suburb Triana, 60 m. N.N.E. Cadiz. Lat. (La Giralda) 37° 22′ 44″ N., lon. 6° 0′ 59″ W. Pop. (1845) 84,927. It is surrounded by Moorish walls about 5 m. in circuit, having numerous gates and towers, and the ramparts forming public walks; its interior has almost wholly an oriental appearance; streets mostly narrow lanes, but the Alameda in its centre is a magnificent thoroughfare, planted with elms, and decorated with fountains and statues, and of late years many new streets have been laid out in straight lines, and with regular and handsome residences. The cathedral, a structure of the 14th and 15th centuries, occupies the site of a mosque, & is the largest & finest church in Spain. It is 400 feet in length by 263 feet in breadth, & has a famous square tower—the *Giralda*, 337 ft. in height, and surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith. The interior is still most richly adorned, though many of its treasures were re-

moved by the French, & it has numerous chapels, pictures by Murillo, & other great artists, magnificent organs, and the tomb in which the remains of Columbus (now in the cathedral of Havana, Cuba) were first deposited. Around this edifice are the archbishop's palace, the chapter counting house, the *alcazar*, & the exchange in which are the archives of Spanish America. The *Alcazar*, a royal palace and gardens constructed in imitation of the *Alhambra* at Granada, contains the "court of Lions," perhaps the best piece of Arabic architecture in Spain, the magnif. hall of ambassadors, royal apartments, with many fine paintings, &c., & dwellings which are let out to private individuals or for lodging houses. Before the French revolutionary invasion, Sevilla is reported to have contained 140 pa. churches, besides numerous convents, most of which are now converted to other purposes, since, in 1845 it had only 31 churches. The royal tobacco and cigar factory is a huge edifice which employs 3,000 hands, principally females. Other principal buildings, are 29 monasteries, 35 convents, 11 hospitals, the city hall, barracks, prisons, theatres, the cannon foundry, arsenal, and in the centre of the city the *plaza de toros*, or bull-ring, enclosed by edifices of Moorish architecture, & capable of containing 14,000 spectators. The *Torre d'Oro* is an octagon tower, probably of Roman construction; a Roman aqueduct still conveys water to the city from Alcala; and here are other remains of classic antiquity. Around the city are many fine public walks, and on one side is the *Quemadero*, or "burning place of the Inquisition," near which are a large city cemetery, and an English burying-ground. The suburb Triana, beyond the river, is inhabited chiefly by gipsies and smugglers, and near it is a Moorish dam, erected to prevent the effects of inundations to which the lower parts of the city are liable. Sevilla is the residence of a captain-general, and the seat of a royal audiencia, and of a university establishment in what was formerly a Jesuit college, and in which and the city museum are many fine paintings. It has a lyceum, a gunnery, and other public schools, and scientific associations. Its manufs. of silks are important, and it has other manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, hats, combs, soap, and earthenwares, some large leather factories, government iron foundries, and nitre factories, an active fishery in the river, a large coasting trade, and considerable exports of oranges, olives, and oil, extensively raised in the vicinity, the oranges being chiefly sent to England. The Guadalquivir is navigable up to the city for vessels of 100 tons burden; ships drawing more than 10 feet water load and unload 8 m. below the city. Chief imports are manufactured goods from England, hides, hemp, and flax from the Baltic, iron from Bilbao, and colonial produce from Cuba, &c. The Goths removed their capital from Sevilla to Toledo in the 6th century. The city was taken by the Moors in 711, and by Frederick II. in 1247, after which, until the time of Philip V., it was the chief residence of the Spanish monarchs. The French took it in 1810 and 1823. A few miles distant, on the W., is the vill. Santa Ponce, the ancient *Italica*, the birthplace of the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great, and where are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and other vestiges of antiquity. Santa Ponce and Triana are the seats of large annual fairs.

SEVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area 810 ac. Pop. 96.

SEVRE-NANTAISE, a river of France, rises in the dep. Deux-Sevres, flows N.W. past Monnieres, where it becomes navigable for boats, and enters the Loire on l. opposite Nantes. Length 70 m. The *Sevre Niortaise* rises in S.E. of same dep., passes Niort, where it becomes navigable; it partly separates the dep. Vendee from Charente-Inf., passes Marans, and enters the Atlantic at Aiguillon. Length 65 miles.

SEVRES, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 4 m. E.N.E. Versailles, on railway to Paris. Pop. 4,891. It is celebrated for the great national manuf. of porcelain. It has also manufs. of glass, &c.

SEVRES (DEUX), a dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the deps. Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inf., Vendee, and Maine-et-Loire; cap. Niort. Area 2,267 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 320,685. The surface is divided by a plateau into two parts: 1, a mountainous rocky region, partly wooded in the N.E., called the Gatine; and 2, the plain in the S.W. Principal rivers, the Sevre-Niortaise, and Sevre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. Soil generally fertile, and more corn is raised than necessary for home consumption. Pasturage excellent, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are extensively reared. Game and fish abound. Chief industry, the manuf. of leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet-root sugar. The dep. has mines of iron, marble, and granite, and is divided into the arronds. Niort, Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay.

SEVRI-HISSAR, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, one 66 m. E.N.E. Kutaiah; the other, near the Gulf of Scala-nova, 22 m. S.W. Smyrna.

SEVRI-HISSAR ("cypress castle"), a vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, in a rocky country, 73 m. S.W. Angora, with the ruins of an ancient edifice. Near it are remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Pessinus*.

SEVSK, or SEWSK, a town of Russia. [SIEVSK.]

SEWAN (or *Alligunge*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 66 m. N.W. Patna. Here is made an inferior sort of pottery ware.

SEWARD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 47 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,088.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. and 1½ m. S. Waltham Abbey. Pop. 901.

SEWDAH, a town of British India, dist. Candeish, 20 m. N.E. Nusserabad.

SEWESTAN, a prov. of S.E. Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 29° 30′ and 30° 30′ N., lon. 67° to 70° E., having S. the Belooch prov. Cutch-Gundava, E. the Suleiman mountains, separating it from Damaun, and W. the Bholan and Pisheen valleys, from which it is also separated by high mntns. It is a flat dry plain of hardened clay, fertile only near its few rivers, and crossed by the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar.

SEWICKLY, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 1,573.

SEWRY-NARRAIN, a town of India, Berar dom., 3 m. S.E. Ruttunpoor.

SEYBO, a town of Hayti, on a small river, 55 m. N.E. San Domingo. Pop. 5,000 (?).

SEYBUSCH, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Sola, 12 m. S.S.W. Biala. Pop. 2,952.

SEYCHELLES, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British gov. of the Mauritius, between lat. 3° 30° and 5° 45′ S., and lon. 55° 20′ and 56° 20′ E. They consist of 30 small isls., in 4 groups: 1, Mahé, with St Anne, Cerf, and several smaller islands; 2, Silhouette; 3, Praslin, Curieuse, &c.; 4, Denis, Fregate, &c. They are all of granitic formation, and elevated

on a coral bank. Pop. 7,000. Among the vegetable productions is the *Cocos de Mer*. Domestic animals comprise the cow, sheep, dog, and cat. Crocodiles, formerly plenty, have nearly disappeared.—*Mahé*, the largest island, is 16 m. long, and 4 m. broad; it is mutnous., but fertile. Chief town, Port-Victoria, on the E. coast, with a garrison of 100 men. A newspaper was established in 1840. [AMIRANTE ISLES.]

SEYDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 54 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,450.

SEYER ISLES, a cluster lying off W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 8° 41′ N., & lon. 97° 36′ E. The largest is 5 m. long; 1 m. broad.

SEYEROE, an island of Denmark, 7 m. N.W. Seeland. Length 7 m.; breadth 1 m.

SEYNE, two comms. and towns of S.E. France.—I. dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., on the Blanche, 20 m. N.N.E. Digne. Pop. 1,184. It is fortified, and has a comm. college.—II. dep. Var, 3 m. S.W. Toulon. Pop. 4,582. Inhabs. chiefly engaged in fishing and navigation. It has a harbour on the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Toulon, Mediterr.

SEYRA, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., in the peninsula Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cutch, 40 m. E.N.E. Jugguth point.—*Seyrah* is a town, presid. Bombay, 65 m. E. Ahmedabad.

SEYSSEL, a comm. and frontier town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on the Rhone, which here becomes navigable, 21 m. S.W. Geneva. Pop. 1,336.—*Seyssuel* is a comm. and vill., dep. Isère, cant. Vienne. Pop. 1,479.

SEYSUNA, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 24 m. S. Kotah.

SEYYID-EL-GHAZI, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. S.S.E. Eski-Shehr. It comprises about 600 houses of Mohammedans.

SEZANNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Epernay. Pop. 4,453. It has manufs. of woollens, and hosiery.

SEZEMECZ, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N. Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,532.

SEZZE, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 20 m. S.E. Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine marshes. Pop. 8,650. It is a bishop's see, and has the remains of a temple of Saturn.—II. a comm. and market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., prov. and 10 m. S. Alessandria, on r. b. of the Bormida. Pop. 2,585.

SFAX, or SFAKUS, a seaport town of Tunis dom., on the Gulf of Cabes, 70 m. N.N.E. Cabes. It is enclosed by a high wall, and is one of the best built towns of the beylik. It has ship-building yards, & an active trade with Malta & Sicily.

SHABATZ, a town of Servia, on the Save, 44 m. W. Belgrade. It has several bazaars.

SHABBINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.N.W. Thame. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 366.

SHACKERSTONE, a pa., Engl., co. Leicester, 3½ m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 3,340. Pop. 524.

SHADADPOOR, a town of Scinde, 23 m. N.W. Larkhana, on the route to Gundava.—*Shadehur* is a vill. of Beloochistan, on the same route.

SHADFORTH, a township of England, co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Pittington. Ac. 2,840. P. 336.

SHADINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 177.

SHADOXHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Ashford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 243.

SHADRINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., on the N. bank of the Iset, 25 m. E.S.E. Dolmatov. Pop. 3,400. It is enclosed by palisades, and has an active trade.

SHADUAN, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian port Myos-Hormos, lat. 27° 30′ N., & lon. 34° E. Length 7 m.; breadth 4 m.

SHADWELL, a pa. of England, & suburb of the metropolis, on its E. side, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. E.S.E. St Paul's, with a station on the London and Blackwall railway. Area 70 ac. Pop. 10,060.

SHAFTESBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., & town of England, co. Dorset, on the border of Wiltshire, 25 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Area of munic. bor. 2,400 ac.; pop. 3,170; of parl. bor., comprising 15 pas., 20,910 ac.; pop. 9,462. Town well built; stands on the summit of a narrow hill, to which water has to be conveyed from adjacent lower grounds. Principal edifices, St Peter's, and two other churches; the town hall, and various almshouses. Manufs. of woven fabrics, and shirt buttons, have ceased, and the trade is almost wholly retail, or in agricultural produce. Market, Saturday. Corp. revenue (1847) 168*l*. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 511. It gives the title of Earl to the Ashley Cooper family.

SHAFTESBURY, a township, U. S., N. America, Vermont, 95 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,885.

SHAHBAD, a town of Cashmere, near the E. extremity of the valley, 14 m. S.E. Islamabad, and 5,600 feet above the sea. It is famous for fruit, & was formerly a residence of the Mogul emperors.

SHAHABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having N. the Ganges, separating it from Ghazipoor and Sarun, S.E. the Sone river, separating it from Patna, Bahar, and Ramghur, and W. the Caramnassa, dividing it from Mirzapoor and Benares. Area 4,087 sq. m. Pop. 919,900, nearly all Hindoos. Surface hilly in the S.; mostly level in the N. Soil fertile, and 2,300 sq. m. are occupied by cultivated lands, yielding rice, opium, indigo, barley, vegetables of temperate climates, and numerous fruits. Land rev. (1830) 148,048*l*. Minerals and manufs. are various. Principal towns, Arrah, Buxar, Rotasgur, and Sasseram.—II. a town, dom. Oude, 80 m. N.W. Lucknow.—III. a town, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 105 m. N.W. Delhi.

SHAH-BANDER, a small town of Persia, prov. Kirman, on the river of Minab, 10 m. from its mouth in the Persian gulf, opposite Ormuz. The river is navigable to it from the sea for vessels of 20 tons, and it has a custom-house and some maritime trade.—II. a vill. of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 12 m. S.E. Bander-Vikkar, and formerly the seat of an English factory.

SHAHDERAH, a town, British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Meerut, on the Jumna, opposite Delhi.

SHAHEY, a rocky peninsula of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 35 m. S.W. Tabriz, and extending into the Lake Urumiyah, to which it sometimes gives name. It is about 40 m. in circ., and has a dozen populous villages.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., having N.E. Nepaul, E. Oude, and on other sides the dists. Ferokhabad, Saiswan, Bareily, and Pillibheet. Area 1,420 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 668,749. Land rev. (1847) 105,360*l*.—II. the cap. town of this dist., on an affl. of the Ganges, 43 m. S.S.E. Bareily. It has a citadel and numerous mosques.—III. a town, Punjab, 32 m. S.E. Nagurkote.—IV. a town of Central India, Gwalior dom., 35 m. N.E. Oojein.

SHAHLIMAR, a fine summer palace and gardens, in the Punjab, 3 m. E. Lahore.—The *Shahlimar gardens*, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are in Cashmere, bordering a lake immediately E. the city of Serinagur.

SHAHNOOR, or SAVANOOR, a decayed town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 41 m. S.E. Dharwar.

SHAHPOOR, or SHAHPUR, a small riv. of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, rises about 10 m. N. the ruins of Sus; flows S.E. in a deep and narrow bed, and after a course of about 60 m., joins the Kuran (Karun), 50 m. below Shuster. In its upper part it runs parallel to the Kerkhah (anc. *Choaspes*), and laves the mud building termed Daniel's tomb, near the remains of Sus. It is conjectured to have been the *Eulæus* of Alexander's historians.—II. a small town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 52 m. N. Shikarpoor.

SHAH-RUD, or SHAH-ROOD, a river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, joins the Kizil Ouzan, or Sefid-rood, 40 m. S.S.W. Reshd, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Ghilan.—II. a walled town, prov. Khorassan, 45 m. S.E. Astrabad. It is about 2 m. in circuit, populous, and surrounded by well cultivated grounds.

SHAHZADABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 34 m. N.W. Allahabad, and having one of the most spacious serais or palaces in the Upper Provinces.—*Shahzadpoor* is a town of Oude, 38 m. S.E. Fyzabad.

SHAIRGHUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 20 m. N. Bareily.

SHAIYA (or CHAIYA), a marit. town of Siam, on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 100 m. N.N.W. Ligor and S. Choomphoon. It exports large quantities of rice.—*Shahapore* is a town of Scinde on the route from Cutch to Hydrabad, 30 m. E.S.E. Tattah.

SHALBOURN, a pa. of Engl., cos. Berks & Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Hungerford. Ac. 5,240. Pop. 1,043.

SHALDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Alton. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 185.

SHALFLEET, a pa. of Engl., Isle of Wight, 3¾ m. E. Yarmouth. Area 5,480 ac. Pop. 1,218.

SHALFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Surrey, on the Wey, 1 m. S.S.E. Guildford. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 996.—II. a pa., co. Essex, on the Pant, 4½ m. N.N.W. Braintree. Area 2,388 ac. Pop. 832.

SHALSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 194.

SHAMAKA, or SCHEMACHI, a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, 69 m. W.N.W. Baku.—*Old Shamaka*, or *Kooneshur* is a vill., 15 m. N.E.ward. It was ruined in 1734 by Nadir Shah, but having been made cap. of Shirvan in 1841, it is now thriving, and is celebrated for its silks, which are reckoned equal to French manufacture. Pop. (1843) 18,500.

SHAMIRAM, the Turkish name of Van. [VAN.]

SHAMLEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 53 m. N. Delhi. It is about 2 m. in circuit, contains many handsome houses, and has a large bazaar.

SHAMO, a desert region of Mongolia. [GOBI.]

SHAMOKIN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 70 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,983.

SHAMSHADIL, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, S. the Kur, and between the provs. Ganjeh and Kazah; lat. 42° N., lon. 45° & 46° E.

SHANAGOLDEN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, on the road thence to Tarbert, 5 m. S.W. Askeaton. Area 4,233 ac. Pop. 2,716, of whom 548 are in the village.

SHANDRUM, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. W.N.W. Charleville. Ac. 13,451. Pop. 5,161.

SHANG-HAE, a seaport city of China, and one of the five now open for European commerce, prov. Kiang-su, on the Woosung river, 14 m. from the sea, and 160 m. E.S.E. Nankin. Lat. 31° 12′ N., lon. 121° 28′ E. Pop. estimated at about 120,000. It stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall 5 m. in circuit, immediately outside of which are several populous suburbs. Streets narrow and filthy; public buildings inferior to those of Ning-po; tea gardens and vast ice-houses are the objects in it chiefly worthy of notice. It has a mint, and flourishing manufs. of flowered silks of a peculiar kind, and of iron wares, glass, paper, and wares in ivory, bone, gold, and silver. It is an important entrepôt of the commerce between the N. and S. provs. of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tien-tsin in the metropolitan prov. of Chi-li, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins from the shores of the Yellow Sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the N. half of China, and it is stated to have a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive, and 3,000 junks are often crowded together in its river, many being from Hainan, Canton, and the Asiatic Archipelago. Principal expts. to foreign countries, are silk, tea, camphor, drugs, cassia, and the best porcelain. In 1845, 87 European and American ships, aggregate burden 24,396 tons, entered; and 89 do., burden 24,585 tons (of which 66, burden 16,760 tons, bore British colours), cleared out of the port. Aggregate value of imports in British ships in same year, 1,082,207*l.*; of exports in do. 1,259,091*l.* Shanghae was taken, 19th June 1843, by the British troops, who captured in the city 171 pieces of cannon and a large amount of military stores.—*Shang* is the prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities of less importance.

SHANGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1,590. P. 39.

SHANKILL, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, chiefly in co. Armagh, comprising the town of Lurgan. Area 6,514 ac. Pop. 9,350.—II. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1¾ m. W. Elphin. Area 6,611 ac. Pop. 2,626.—III. (or *St Kill*), Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N. Gowran. Area 6,489 ac. Pop. 2,506. Also a hamlet in co. Dublin.

SHANKLIN, a marit. pa. of the Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, 2 m. N. Bonchurch. Area 910 ac. Pop. 462. Shanklin-chine is a most romantic chasm in the cliff, opening to the sea, & covered with vegetation. It has several inns and villas, and at its upper end a small cascade.

SHANNON, the principal river of Ireland, through the centre and W. of which it flows, dividing Connaught from Leinster, and traversing the N. part of Munster, where it separates the co. Clare from cos. Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It rises in a pond called the Shannon Pot, close to the base of Cuilcagh mntn., co. Cavan, 345 ft. above the sea; flows at first S.W., and then generally S. through loughs Allan, Baffin, Ree, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W. and joins the Atlantic by an estuary, 10 m. in width at its entrance immediately N. Tralee bay. Total course estimated at 224 m., for nearly all of which it is navigable, though its navigation is obstructed in many parts by rapids and shallows, to obviate which large sums have been expended. Affls. from the W., the Boyle, Suck, and Fergus; from the E. and S., the Inny, Brosna, Mulkerna, Maig; and its basin is estimated to comprise 3,613 sq. m. It is tidal for the last third of its course, and may be ascended by vessels of 400 tons to Limerick. It is connected all across Leinster with Dublin by the Grand Canal from Shannon harbour near Banagher, and by the Royal Canal, which joins it at Tarmonbarry near Longford. It gives the title of earl to the Boyle family.—*Shannon Bridge* is

a vill. and fortified post on this river, crossed there by a 16 arched bridge, Leinster, King's co., 2½ m. N.N.E. Banagher, and in a dreary flat. Pop. 398.—*Shannon Harbour* and *Shannon Grove* are vills. lower down the stream.

SHANRAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, comprising the town of Clogheen. Area 24,923 ac. Pop. 7,398.

SHAN-SI, a prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° N., & lon. 110° & 114° 30′ E., having N. Mongolia, & on other sides the provs. Shen-si, Honan, & Chi-li. Estimated area 55,268 sq. m. Pop. (1825) 14,004,210. Surface mntnous. The Hoang-ho forms its W. & a part of its S. frontier. Wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, wine, dying materials, silk, honey, large numbers of live-stock, iron, salt, crystal, coal, and building stone, are among its chief products. Principal manufs. are silk goods, carpets, and metallic goods. It is divided into 9 deps. Chief city, Tai-yuen.

SHAN-TUNG, a marit. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 38° N., and lon. 115° and 122° 40′ E., having landward the provs. Chi-li, Honan, and Kiang-su, and E. the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Chi-li, which it separates by a large peninsula. Estimated area 65,104 sq. m. Pop. (1825) 28,958,764. Surface mntnous. in the E.; its W. part is intersected by the Grand Canal. Harbours numerous, and it comprises many isls. off the coast. Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, and silk, are principal products; manufs. of felt, caps, carpets, and hempen cloths, are extensive. It is subdivided into 10 deps. Chief city Tsi-nan.

SHAOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbatoor, 41 m. N.N.W. Devaporam.

SHAP, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle railway, 12 m. N.N.E. Kendal. Area 27,770 ac. Pop. 995. The vill. is long and straggling. Market, Monday. Fair, May 4th. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple, and of an abbey, and 3 m. S.E. the vill., is the bathing establishment, Shap spa.

SHAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney isls., Scotland, 4¾ m. W. Stronsay. Length 5 m., breadth 4¼ m. Pop. 935, mostly employed in the cod and herring fishery. Shores low, level, & fertile: the interior is hilly and almost barren. On the S. coast stands a neat vill., on the fine bay of Ellwick; in the isl. are many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities.

SHAPLEIGH, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 79 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,510.

SHAPOORAH, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 70 m. S.S.E. Ajmeer.

SHAPWICK, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, on the river Stour, 5 m. S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 437.—II. co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 3,690 ac. P. 402.

SHARABAD, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, 70 m. N.W. Lucknow.—*Sharahabad* is a town of Cashmere, 45 m. S.E. Serinagur.

SHARAPAN, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Imeretia, on the Phasis, 30 m. E. Kutais.

SHARESHILL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wolverhampton. Ac. 4,250. Pop. 594.

SHARINGTON, a pa. of England. co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Holt. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 229.

SHARNBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. Harrold. Area, 2,880 ac. Pop. 848.

SHARNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. E.S.E. Hinchley. Area 640 ac. Pop. 624.

SHARON, numerous townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 48 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,407. It communicates with Cornwall by bridges across the Housatonic river.—II. New York, 47 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,520. It has a sulphur spring and a fine hotel.—III. Massachusetts, 17 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,076.—IV. Ohio, co. Medina. Pop. 1,315.

SHARPLES, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N. Bolton. Pop. 2,880.

SHARY, a river of Central Africa, after a N. course of uncertain length, enters Lake Tchad on its S. side, by several mouths. In some places it is nearly 1 m. across, and filled with low islands.—II. (or *Chadda*), a river of Guinea, tributary to the Quorra. [CHADDA.]

SHAT-UL-ARAB, a river of W. Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf, at its head, in lat. 30° N., lon. 48° 30′ W., after a S.E. course of 120 m. It receives the Kerah river, is connected by the Haffar canal with the Kerah in Kuzistan, and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian doms.

SHATZK, a town of Russia, gov Tambov, cap. dist., 38 m. N. Morshansk. Pop. 6,000. It has five churches, and manufs. of hardwares.

SHAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Plym, 5 m. N. Earls-Plympton. Ac. 7,170. P. 698.

SHAVLI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 50 m. S.S.W. Mitau, on the route to Kovno.

SHAWANGUNK, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 24 m. W. Kingston. Pop. 3,886. Nine mammoth skeletons have been dug up among the Shawangunk mountains, and one is in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

SHAWBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the river Roden, 7 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 6,830 ac. Pop. 1,079.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 1 m. N.E. Newbury. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 642. It has an endowed alms-house. The manor house was garrisoned for king Charles at the second battle of Newbury.

SHAWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. S. Lutterworth. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 203.

SHAWGUR, *Sharghar*, a town of India, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 43 m. S.E. Arungabad.

SHAWL, or QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 20 m. N.W. the Bholan pass, 5,563 feet above the sea; lat. 30° 8′ N., lon. 66° 56′ E. Pop. 2,000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, well supplied with water, has a fort, and, in 1842, was the head-quarters of General England, but evacuated by the British in October of the same year. Pop. of its valley is estimated at 5,000 Afghans and Belooches.

SHAWNEETOWN, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, on the Ohio, 10 m. below the influx of the Wabash. Pop. about 1,000.

SHAYOOK, a considerable river of Central Asia, Little Tibet, after a S.ward course, joins the Indus, N. the Himalaya, 118 m. N.W. Leh.

SHEBBEAR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 1,160.

SHEELIN (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, partly in Leinster, cos. Meath & Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. E. Granard. Length, E. to W., about 5 m.; breadth 2½ m.

SHEELLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tanjore, 20 m. N.W. Tranquebar.

SHEEN, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 9 m. E.N.E. Leek. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 402.—II. (*East* and *West*), two hamlets, co. Surrey, pa. Richmond.—I. adjoining Richmond (formerly termed Sheen).—II. immed. S. Mortlake.

SHEEPHALL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. S.S.E. Stevenage. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 265.

SHEEP-HEAD CAPE, Ireland, Munster, co.

Cork, terminates the peninsula between Dunmanus Bay and Bantry Bay, 18 m. S.W. Bantry.

SHEEP ISLANDS, are a cluster of isls. in Lake Urumiyah, N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan.

SHEEPSHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. W. Loughborough. Area 5,280 ac. Pop. 3,872, chiefly employed in stocking manufactures.

SHEEPS-TOR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 127.

SHEEPWASH, a pa., Engl., co. Devon, on the Torridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Haterleigh. Ac. 1,150. P. 497.

SHEEPY, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*Magna*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Area 2,820. Pop. 572.—II. (*Parva*), 3 m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Area 600 ac. Pop. 104.

SHEERGOTTY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bahar, 80 m. S.W. Patna. It has about 1,000 houses, and an indigo factory.

SHEERING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 14 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 544.

SHEERNESS, a seaport town and naval arsenal of England, co. Kent, pa. Minster, on the N.W. extremity of the Island of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 m. E.N.E. Chatham. Pop. 7,983. Of its three quarters, Banks-town, Blue-town, and Mile-town, the two first are enclosed within fortifications. The dock-yard, occupying nearly 60 acres, contains a wet dock of 3½ acres, in which ships are fitted, several dry docks, extensive storehouses, handsome official residences, &c. Outside of the yard is Garrison Point, with the residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, coast-guard station, and large barracks. Opposite the river and sea is a long wharf, and several hulks ranged off the shore form a breakwater for the harbour. The town, latterly much improved, has a pier, bathing establishment, Gothic chapel of ease, various dissenting chapels, a synagogue, numer. schools. Exports corn, seeds, and oysters to London; but the trade lies chiefly in the supply of the government establishments. It communicates by steamers with London and Chatham. Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667. The mutiny of the Nore broke out here in 1793.

SHEFFIELD, a parl. bor., celebrated manufacturing town, pa., and township of England, co. York, W. Riding, cap. dist. Hallamshire, at the confluence of the Don and Sheaf rivers, both here crossed by several bridges, 6 m. S.W. Rotherham, with which town, and with Manchester, it is connected by the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway. Area of bor. and pa. 22,830 ac. Pop. 110,891; do. of township 67,967. It occupies the bottom and sides of several low hills, & its newer parts are pretty well built, though from the smoke of its numerous furnaces, it presents a dingy appearance in the midst of beautiful surrounding scenery. Principal buildings, the town hall, corn exchange, cutlers' hall, with a fine stone Corinthian front, music and philosophical society's halls, theatre and assembly rooms, barracks, assay office, upwards of a dozen churches, several of which are handsome, numerous Wesleyan, Independent, and other chapels, and an elegant stone cross, erected to commemorate a dire visitation of the cholera in 1832. Public schools numerous, & comprise a grammar school, girls' charity school, & a school of medicine connected with a noble infirmary. The mechanics' institution has a library of 6,000 vols., and here is a large subscription library. The cutlery of all kinds made here has long been famous as amongst the best in the world; other important manufs. are heavy iron and steel goods, plated wares, fine metallic instruments, printing types, forks, files, and steel. Coal is abundant, & some iron is raised near Sheffield; the Don is navigable up to the town, & the canal basin is available for vessels of 50 tons. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday. Cheese, corn, and fruit, are staple articles of the trade. Corp. revenue (1848) 5,114*l.*; assessed taxes 10,673*l.* Sheffield sends 2 mems. to H. of C., the master of the cutlers' corporation being the returning officer. Reg. electors (1848) 4,995. It is a polling place for the W. Riding.

SHEFFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 28 m. E.S.E. Hudson. Pop. 2,322. Iron ore and marble are found here.

SHEFFORD, two pas. of Engl., co. Berks, on the Kennet.—I. (*East*), 5½ m. N.E. Hungerford. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 59.—II. (*West*), 5½ miles N.N.E. Hungerford. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 562.—Also a chapelry, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, pa. Campton, 5 m. S.W. Biggleswade. Pop. 889.

SHEFKATIL-SU, a small river which enters the Black Sea on its E. side, and forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish empires at that point. At its mouth is the Russ. fort St Nikolai.

SHEHR, a marit. town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 32 m. E.N.E. Makallah. Estimated pop. 6,000. It extends for 1 mile along the shore, and is pretty well built. It has manufs. of coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, arms, &c., and a brisk general trade; the duties on its exports and imports being stated to amount to 5,000*l.* annually. Ships anchor in from 7 to 8 fathoms water, in its roadstead, about 1 mile from shore.—A ruined town about 20 m. S.W.ward has the same name.

SHEHRI-SUBZ, a town of central Asia, khanat Bokhara, on a river, 40 m. S.S.W. Samarcand, & occupying the site of Kesh, birth-place of Timour.

SHEHRIZUR, or SHAHRIZOOL, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. sanj, near the Persian frontier, 160 miles N.N.E. Bagdad.

SHEIK'S ISLANDS, N.E. Africa, Somauli country, are in the bay of Zeyla, sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, between Zeyla and Tajurrah.

SHEIKHAN, a vill. of Persian Kurdistan, 16 m. N.W. Zohab, having many Mohammedan tombs and ancient sculptures.

SHEIKPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 22 m. S.E. Bahar.—*Sheikpoora* is a town, upper provs., 5 m. S.S.E. Seharunpoor.

SHEIPOO, a marit. town of China, prov. Chekiang, 40 m. S. Ning-po. It has a considerable trade, and in the late war was defended by many forts; taken by the British 16th September 1841.

SHEKHOABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 35 m. S.E. Agra.

SHEKIN, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, lat. 40° N., lon. between 47° and 48° E., having N. the Caucasus, S. the river Kur, W. Georgia, and E. the prov. Shirvan. Chief town Nukha.—*Shekineh* is a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak, 72 m. N.N.E. Amasia.

SHEK-PEI-WAN, a marit. vill. on the S. coast of Hong-Kong, with an excellent anchorage.

SHELBURNE, a marit. town of Nova Scotia, British N. Amer., cap. co., with a good harbour, 102 m. S.W. Halifax.—II. a township, U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 7 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,098.—III. a tnship, Massachusetts, 5 m. W. Greenfield. Pop. 1,022.—*Shelburne Bay*, N.E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 143° E.

SHELBY, several cos., &c., U. S., N. Amer.—I. near the centre of Alabama, cap. Columbiana. Area 950 sq. m. Pop. 6,112.—II. Tennessee, in its S.W. part, on the Mississippi, cap. Raleigh. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 14,721, nearly half slaves.—III. Kentucky, in its N. part, cap. Shelbyville.

Area 442 sq. m. Pop 17,768.—IV. Ohio, in its W. part, on the Miami river & canal, cap. Sidney. Area 418 sq. m. Pop. 12,154.—V. Indiana, cap. Shelbyville. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. 12,005.—VI. Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, cap. Shelbyville. Area 1,080 sq. m. Pop. 6,659.—VII. Missouri, in its N.E. part, cap. Shelbyville. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 6,056.—Also several townships.—I. New York, 10 m. S. Albion. Pop. 2,643.—II. Indiana, co. Jefferson. Pop. 2,120.—III. Michigan, co. Macomb. Pop. 1,262.—*Shelbyville*, cap. co. Shelby in Kentucky, is 23 m. N.N.W. Frankfort. P. 1,365.

SHELDON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 16 m. N.E. Exeter. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 190.—II. a pa. co. Warwick, 4 m. S.W. Coleshill. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 487.

SHELDON, two townships of U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, co. Wyoming. Pop. 2,353.—II. Vermont, 62 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 1,734.

SHELDWICK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S. Faversham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 547.

SHELF, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Halifax. Pop. 3,050.

SHELFANGER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.N.W. Diss. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 445.

SHELFORD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 3½ m. N.W. Bingham. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 808.—II. (*Great*), co. and 3 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 803.—III. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. S. Cambridge. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 527.

SHELLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Stow-Market. Area 760 ac. Pop. 109.

SHELLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, on the river Bret, 10 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area 580 ac. Pop. 139.—II. co. Essex, 1½ m. N. Chipping-Ongar. Area 630 ac. Pop. 209.—III. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5 miles S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,772.

SHELLIFF, or CHINALAPH, one of the princip. rivers of Algeria, rises in Mt. Atlas, flows through Lake Titteri, and after a N. and N.W. course of 250 m., enters the Mediterr., N.E. Mostaganem.

SHELLOW-BOWELS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ miles W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1,030. P. 134.

SHELSLEY, two pas. of England, co. Worcester.—I. (*Beauchamp*), 8 m. S.W. Stourport. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 519.—II. (*Walsh*), on the Teme, 8½ m. S.W. Stourport. Area 420 ac. Pop. 49.

SHELSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 470 ac. Pop. 43.

SHELTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 4½ m. W.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 128.—II. co. Norfolk, 11 m. S. Norwich. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 215.—III. co. Notts, 6 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 740 ac. Pop. 102.

SHELTON, a township and chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 12,115. It comprises the vill. Etruria and part of Cobridge, and is on the line of the Crewe & Derby railw., and the Grand Trunk canal. Here are a handsome church, mechanics' institute, the N. Staffordshire infirmary, and numerous potteries.

SHELVE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 13 miles S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 69.

SHEMBEGHEWN, a town of Burmah, Further India, on the Irrawadi, 68 m. N.W. Patanago.—The *Shem-Deo* temple, British India, is a sanctuary 8 m. N.E. Almorah, 6,760 feet above the sea.

SHENANDOAH, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, joins the Potomac at its passage through the Blue Mntns., after a N.E. course of 200 m., for 100 m. of which it is navigable.—It gives name to a co. of Virginia. Area 475 square m. Pop. 11,618, cap. Woodstock.

SHENANGO, two townships, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Beaver. Pop. 1,435.—II. co. and 11 miles S.W. Mercer. Pop. 1,354.

SHENDY, a decayed town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 m. N.N.E. the junction of its two great arms at Khartoom. It has been ruined by wars; but markets are held here twice weekly, at which live stock of all kinds, fine wheat, straw, jars, salt, baskets, and cotton cloths are sold. Near it the finest senna is abundant.

SHENFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N.E. Brentwood, with a station on the Colchester and Bury railway. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 983.

SHENINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. W.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 1,330. P. 462.

SHENLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 4½ m. N.W. Chipping Barnet. Area 4,360 ac. Pop. 1,220.—II. co. Bucks, 4 miles W.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 491.

SHEN-SI, a prov. of China, between lat. 32° and 40° N., and lon. 106° & 111° E., having N. Mongolia, and on other sides the provs. Kan-su, Sechuen, Hou-pe, Ho-nan, and Shan-si. Pop. (1825) 10,207,256. Surface mountainous, and less fertile than the more E. provs. The Hoang-ho forms most of its E. boundary; and it is intersected by the great affl. of that riv., the Hoei-ho. Princip. products millet, iron, porphyry, jasper, copper, gold, musk, ginseng, rhubarb, & timber. Princip. manufs. are agricultural and military implements, and felt for military clothing. It is divided into 7 deps. Chief city Si-ngan.

SHENSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S.S.W. Lichfield. Area 7,910 ac. Pop. 1,962.

SHEPLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,088.

SHEPPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 m. S.E. Staines. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 858.

SHEPPEY, an island of England, co. Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuaries of the Medway and Swale. Length 9 m., breadth 4½ m. It was formerly much larger, but has been progressively encroached upon by the sea. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness, and off its S. side the islets Elmley and Harty.

SHEPRETH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.N.E. Royston. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 353.

SHEPSCOMB, a chapelry of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Painswick. Pop. 676.

SHEPTON, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Beauchamp*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Area 570 ac. Pop. 637.—II. (*Montague*), 2½ m. S. Bruton. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 407.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on a branch of the Brue, 19 m. S. Bristol. Area of pa. 3,770 ac. Pop. 5,265. It has some good residences, a handsome church, a convent, a market cross, the co. bridewell, an almshouse, free school, and manufs. of crape and velvets.

SHEPWAY, a lathe of the co. Kent, England, comprising its S. part, with Romney marsh, and the towns Lydd, Romney, Hythe, & Folkestone. Area 127,380 ac. Pop. 26,519.

SHERBORNE, a market town of England, co. Dorset, on both sides of the Ivel, 18 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 4,900 ac. Pop. 4,758. It is finely situated, partly on a height, compactly built, and has a large church, formerly a part of an abbey, which was the see of a bishoprick, comprising all the S.W. cos., from the 8th till the 11th century, when the see was transferred to Salisbury. It has an old town hall and market house; a grammar school with an annual rev. of

1,100*l.*, & 4 exhibitions of 60*l.* to the universities; a blue coat school, with 3 presentations to Christchurch college, London; almshouses, with a rev. of about 800*l.*; other charities to 250*l.* a year, and some manufs. of silk twist and buttons. Near it are the remains of a castle, and the mansion of Earl Digby, built by Sir W. Raleigh.

SHERBORNE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 6 m. W.N.W. Burford. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 637.—II. co. and 2¾ m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 209.—III. (*St John*), co. Hants, 2½ m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 718.—IV. (*Monks*), same co., 3¾ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 559.

SHERBORO, an island off the Guinea coast, opposite the mouth of Sherboro river, 40 m. S.S.E. Sierra Leone. Lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 12° 40′ W. Length 30 m., breadth 10 m. It is low and unhealthy, but produces rice and fruits, which the inhabs. export to Sierra Leone, in return for manufactured goods.—The *Sherboro river* is navigable for large vessels for 50 m. from its mouth, & those of 70 or 80 tons may ascend it for 230 m. It joins the Atlantic by an estuary 20 m. wide.

SHERBROOKE, a town of Lower Canada, cap. dist., and on the river St Francis, 84 m. E.S.E. Montreal. Pop. 1,500. It has saw and grist mills, woollen and cotton factories, a paper mill, and several machine shops.—II. a small town of Upper Canada, dist. Niagara, at the mouth of the Ouse, in Lake Erie, and at the commencement of the Welland canal, 34 m. W. Buffalo.

SHERBURN, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. S.S.W. York, on the N. Midland railway. Area of pa. 11,650 ac. Pop. 623. It is well built, has an hospital, and school with four scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, and had anciently a palace of king Athelstan. Around it plums, flax, and teasel are extensively raised.—II. a township, co. & 2¾ m. E. Durham, pa. Pittington, with a station on the North British railway. Pop. 1,946.—III. a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 623.

SHERBURNE, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 90 m. W. Albany, on Chenango river and canal. Pop. 2,791.

SHERCOCK, or KILLAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 9½ m. S.E. Cootehill. Area 8,221 ac. Pop. 5,544, of whom 511 are in the village.

SHERE, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, with a vill., 6 m. E.S.E. Guildford, on the Reading and Reigate railway. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 1,347.

SHEREFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. W. Fakenham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 89.

SHERFIELD, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*on Lodon*), 4 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 640.—II. (*English*), 4 m. W.N.W. Romsey. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 328.

SHERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ m. E. Kingsbridge. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 450.

SHERIBON, a town of Java, on a bay of its N. coast, cap. dist., 130 m. E.S.E. Batavia.

SHERIFF-HALES, a pa. of Engl., cos. Stafford & Salop, 3 m. N.N.E. Shiffnal. Ac. 7,040. P. 1,019.

SHERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Cromer. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 1,134.

SHERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. N.E. Hindon. Area 540 ac. Pop. 194.

SHERM (Arab. "a harbour"), numerous inlets of the E. coast of the Red Sea, the principal being—I. (*S.-Bareikah*), 40 m. S.E. Yembo, and having the ruins of a large town on its border.—II. (*S.-Rebegh*), 110 m. S.E. Yembo, and the place of a large annual fair, from July to September inclusive.—III. (*Wej-h*), 130 m. N.W. Yembo.

SHERMANBURY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.N.E. Steyning. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 411.

SHERNBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 133.

SHERSTON, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Magna*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,393.—II. (*Parva*), 4¼ m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 155.

SHERWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 686.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLANDS, an archipelago of about 30 islands, in the N. Atlantic O., belonging to Scotland, of which country, with the Orkneys, 50 m. S.S.W., it forms a co.; mostly between lat. 59° 51′ and 60° 50′ N., and lon. 0° 44′ and 1° 44′ W., 180 m. S.E. the Faroe group, and 210 m. W. Bergen in Norway. Area 5,388 sq. m. Pop. 30,558. Mainland, in the S.W., comprises about half the area, and more than half the entire pop., together with Lerwick and Scalloway, the only towns in the group. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsey, Bressay, E. & W. Barra, Papa-Stour, Foula, the most N. (and conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients), and Fair Isle, intermediate between Shetland and Orkney. Shores rocky, and greatly indented with inlets, especially in Mainland. Climate very damp and variable, but snow or frost seldom lasts long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is highly brilliant; night is scarcely known during May, June, and July. Gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende, and other slate, serpentine, primitive limestone, are the principal rocks. Surface generally mntnous., covered with heath, destitute of trees; and the valleys in Mainland, which all extend N. and S., are interspersed with many small lakes. Soil mostly light gravelly, and less productive than that of Orkney. Unst is the most fertile island. Lands are in numerous small, and about 20 large, estates, the largest belonging to the E. of Zetland. Leases are uncommon, and agriculture is accordingly in the most backward condition; the surface is chiefly appropriated to rearing live stock, though some potatoes, turnips, and oats are raised. The cattle and horses are of small breeds, almost peculiar to Shetland; and many of the latter especially, being hardy and well-shaped little animals, have been of late years imported into England, especially to the coal pits in the N. cos., since the labour of women there has been prohibited. The sheep and hogs are also good. The cod, ling, & tusk fisheries are highly important, employing a great proportion of the inhabs. Some copper, iron, and clay are met with; but few mines or quarries are wrought. Chromate of iron, or chrome yellow, is, however, an important article of export from Unst. Manufs. are almost wholly domestic, chiefly Shetland hosiery and shawls, woven by hand from fine wool; other exports cattle, fish, &c., sent S. in return for colonial and manufactured goods; besides which, there is some contraband import of tobacco, spirits, &c., from the Dutch vessels that frequent Shetland. Bearmeal, oatmeal, fish and potatoes, constitute most part of the food of the people, who appear to be, as to their condition and education, better off than the pop. of the N. portion of the mainland of Scotland. They are chiefly of Norwegian descent, and their ancestors are said not to have embraced christianity until the 13th century. The isls. form a synod of the Scottish church, and, together with Orkney, they send 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 174. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the islands, and on Fetlar are the vestiges of a Roman camp. [NEW SOUTH SHETLAND.]

SHETTLESTON, or WESTMUIR, a vill. of Scotl., co. Lanark, barony pa. & 2½ m. E.N.E. Glasgow, on the road thence to Edinburgh. Pop. 1,543.

SHEVAGUNGA, two towns of India.—I. Mysore, 26 m. N.W. Bangalore.—II. Brit. presid. Madras, dist. & 25 m. E.S.E. Madura.—*Shevagurry*, dist. Tinnevelly, is 87 m. N. Cape Comorin.

SHEVINGTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,122.

SHEVIOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the Lynher, 2 m. S.S.E. St Germains. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 567.

SHEVLIPATOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 54 m. Tinnevelly.

SHIEL (LOCH), a lake of the W. of Scotland, between cos. Inverness and Argyle, separating the dists. Moidart and Ardgowan, 16 m. W. Fort-William. Length 15 m., breadth 1 m. It discharges its surplus waters on the W. by the river Shiel, into the sea at Loch Moidart.

SHIELDS (NORTH), England. [TYNEMOUTH.]

SHIELDS (SOUTH), a parl. & munic. bor., seaport town & tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, E. division of Chester ward, pa. Jarrow, on the S. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, on railway, 7 m. N.N.W. Sunderland. Area of bor. 1,760 ac. Pop. 22,942. Principal buildings, town hall and exchange, in a large square; theatre, and church of St Hilda. The Tyne is here about 2-3ds as wide as the Thames at London bridge. Ship-building and manufs. of ropes, glass, soap, soda, and beer, are the principal branches of industry. Shields has a thriving Baltic and E. Indian trade. It is the seat of courts baron and leet, under the dean and chapter of Durham. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 712.

SHIFFNAL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, with a station on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury railway, 12 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Area of pa. 11,880 ac. Pop. 5,244, employed in coal and iron mines, and in a paper manufactory.

SHIKARPOOR, the most considerable town of Scinde, in a level tract, 15 m. W. the Indus, and N.W. Sukkur, on the high route from India into Afghanistan, by the Bolan Pass. Lat. 27° 57′ N., lon. 68° 45′ E. Estimated pop. 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindoos, comprising many wealthy bankers. It is enclosed by a mud wall, 2½ m. in circ., outside of which are large groves and gardens. Chief edifices, a bazaar, in its centre, nearly ½ m. in length, and the mansions of opulent Hindoo merchants. The other dwellings are but mean huts, each, however, having a shop. The transit trade is large. Chief merchants have agents in all the princip. cities of S. and W. Asia.

SHILBOTTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 3 m. S.S.E. Alnwick. Ac. 7,310. P. 1,208.

SHILDON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, with a station on the Wear valley railw., 3 m. S.S.E. Bp.-Auckland. P. 2,631.

SHILTON, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Berks and Oxford, 2½ m. S.S.E. Burford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 305.—II. co. Warwick, 6 m. N.E. Coventry. Area 850 ac. Pop. 453.

SHILLELAGH, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, on the Shillelagh, an affl. of the Slaney, 9 m. E.S.E. Tullow. Pop. 186. It has a handsome church, a school, union workhouse, and flour-mills. The surrounding country was formerly famous for its oak woods.

SHILLINGFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 2½ m. E.S.E. Great Faringdon. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 280.—II. (*St George*), co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area 890 ac. Pop. 72.

SHILLINGSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.W. Blandford-forum. Ac. 1,420. P. 512.

SHIMPLING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Diss. Area 720 ac. Pop. 230.—II. co. Suffolk, on a branch of the Stour, 8½ m. S. St Edmund's-Bury. Area 2,730 ac. P. 517.

SHIN (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Lairg, from which vill. it extends for about 17 m. N.W. by 1 m. in breadth. It discharges its surplus waters S.ward into the Oikel by the small river Shin, 7 m. in length.

SHINCLIFF, a chapelry of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Durham, pa. St Oswald, on the river Wear, & with a sta. on the N. B. railway. P. 1,137.

SHINETON, a pa., Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 2½ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 930. P. 154.

SHINFIELD, a pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts, 3½ m. S.S.E. Reading. Ac. 3,510. P. 1,125.

SHINGAY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.W. Royston. Area 754 ac. Pop. 137.

SHINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Swaffham. Area 870 ac. Pop. 137.

SHING-KING, formerly LEAO-TONG, or MOUKDEN, a maritime prov. of the Chinese empire, immediately N.E. China-proper, mostly between lat. 39° and 42° 30′ N., and lon. 119° and 125° E., having S. the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Leao-tong, S.W. the great wall of China, and on other sides shut off from Mongolia, Manchooria, and chiefly from Corea, by another wall of great thickness. Principal river, the Leao-ho; on the S. this prov. stretches into the Yellow Sea, by a long peninsula named the Regent's Sword. Estimated area 25,000 m. Pop. 942,043. Principal city Moukden, or Shing-yang.

SHINRONE, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Roscrea. Area of pa. 4,869 ac. Pop. 2,563; ditto of town 1,054. Here are remains of several castles.

SHIPBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Tunbridge. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 451.

SHIPDAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. East Dereham. Area 4,340 ac. P. 1,861.

SHIPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.N.E. Axbridge. Area 740 ac. Pop. 707.

SHIP ISLAND, U. S., Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico, is 30 m. N. Chandeleur isls.

SHIPKE, a large vill. of Little Tibet, on the Sutleje, lat. 31° 49′ N., lon. 78° 45′ E.

SHIPLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 3,120. Pop. 565.

SHIPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.W. Horsham. Area 8,170 ac. Pop. 1,187.—II. a tnshp., co. York, W. riding, pa. and 3 m. N.N.W. Bradford, on the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 2,413, employed in the manufs. of woollens and paper.—III. a township, co. and 7½ m. N.E. Derby, pa. Heanor. Pop. 671.

SHIPMEADOW, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W. Beccles. Area 800 ac. Pop. 265.

SHIPPENSBURG, a bor., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 34 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,473.—*Shippingport* is a vill. of Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the foot of its rapids, 2 m. S. Louisville.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, a market town and pa. of England, in a detached part of the co. Worcester, enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area of pa. 1,800 ac. Pop. 1,846.

SHIPTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Salop, 6½ m. S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 153.—II. (*On-Cherwell*), co. Oxford, 2 m. E. Woodstock. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 123.—III. (*Under-Wichwood*), same co., 4 m. N.E. Burford. Area 11,620 ac. Pop. 2,624.—IV. (*Moyne*), co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S. Tetbury. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 353.—V. (*Oliffe*), same co., 5½ m. W.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 222.

—VI. (*Sollars*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 126.—VII. a tnshp., 6 m. N.N.W. York, on York and Newcastle râilw. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 418. It has a grammar school, —VIII. a chapelry, 2 m. N.E. Market-Weighton, on the Scarborough and Bridlington canal.

SHIRAZ, a city and formerly the cap. of Persia, cap. prov. Fars, in a valley famous for its gardens and fertility, 4,500 feet above the sea, and 115 m. E.N.E. Bushire. Lat. 29° 36′ N., lon. 52° 44′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 20,000 to 40,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls nearly 4 m. in circumference, and entered by 6 gates, flanked with towers. Until recently, it had an imposing external appearance; but many of its best edifices were ruined by an earthquake in 1824, since which time, it has been much less healthy than formerly. Houses mostly small and mean, streets filthy. Principal buildings, the great bazaar constructed by Kerim-khan, the great embellisher of the city in the last century, the citadel containing a royal palace, the great mosque, numerous colleges, baths, Mohammedan tombs. About ½ m. outside of the walls is the tomb of the renowned Persian poet, Hafiz, a native of Shiraz, and near it are the stream of Rocknabad, the bower of Mosella, celebrated in the verses of that author, and the famed garden of Jehan Namæ, to which and to other gardens in the vicinity, the inhabitants repair for recreation. Shiraz has manufs. of silk and woollen stuffs, sword-blades, soap, and earthenwares, and a wine having a high reputation in Persia. Its commerce is extensive. Wine, rose-water, attar of roses, assafœtida, dried fruits, silk, goats'-hair, wool, saffron, drugs, horses, orpiment, madder and tobacco, are sent to Bushire, in return for Chinese, Indian, and European manufs., with spices, metals, and other goods. Salt from adjacent lakes, and other merchandize, are forwarded on mules to most of the inland cities of Persia.

SHIRBURN, a pa. of England, co. and 14 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 338. The Earl of Macclesfield has a castellated & moated residence in this parish.

SHIREHAMPTON, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Westbury, on Trym, 5 m. N.W. Bristol. Pop. 671.

SHIRE-NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. W. Chepstow. Ac. 4,060. P. 895.

SHIRINKI, one of the Kurile isls., S.W. Porumushur. It is a conspicuous rock, 25 m. in circuit.

SHIRLAND, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Alfreton. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 1,381.

SHIRLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. S.E. Ashbourn. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 599.

SHIRVAN, or SHIRWAN, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, between lat. 40° and 41° N., and lon. 48° and 49° 30′ E., having E. the Caspian Sea, and the prov. Baku, S. the riv. Kur, W. Shekin, and N. the Caucasus. A range of high mountains traverses the prov. from N.W. to S.E., separating the basins of the Kur and the Terek. The N. portion forms a plain which is well wooded; it is watered by numerous affls. of the Kur, and is highly fertile. Principal town, Shamaka. A line of military forts skirts the shores of the Caspian from Baku to Derbent, and another extends from Baku to the Black Sea. In 1500, Shirvan was annexed to the Persian empire by Shah Ishmael, and it remained subject to that power till the fall of the dynasty of Sefi.

SHISDRA, or JIZDRA, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m S.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Shisdra, an affluent of the Oka. Pop. 8,000. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and glass and iron works.

SHISHEWAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the E. shore of Lake Urumiyah. In 1838, an uncle of the reigning shah of Persia resided here, in a palace which he had built in the European style; he had also founded in the vill. an experimental farm, glass foundry, pottery, white-wax factory, silk, cotton, and worsted looms, and different work-shops upon European models.

SHITLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,411.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornhill, 5¾ m. W.S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 2,164.

SHOA, or SHWA, the most S. of the three principal states of Abyssinia, its territory chiefly comprised between the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, and the river Hawash, lat. 8° 30′ to 10° or 11° N., lon. 38° to 40° 30′ E. Surface mostly mntnous. Some parts from 8,000 to 9,000 ft. above the sea, but it comprises many rich valleys & undulating plains, & the tributary Galla territs., on the frontiers, are exuberantly fertile. Cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, drugs, wild indigo, sulphur, nitre, alum, coal, and several metals are among the chief products. Some of these, and gold dust, ivory, hides, civet, and other merchandise from Central Africa; cotton cloths, blankets, water-tight baskets and mats of superior quality, peltry, leather, and parchment, manufactured in Shoa; and slaves, from the countries of the interior, are sent to Zeyla, Berbera, and other ports on the Red Sea and Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in return for European and other manufactured goods and foreign produce. Principal towns, Ankober, the cap., Angolalla, and Tegulet. In 1841, a British embassy was sent from India into Shoa under major Harris, whose work, *Highlands of Æthiopia*, may be referred to for copious particulars respecting that country.

SHOAL (BAY), E. Australia, lat. 29° 25′ S., lon. 153° 20′ E., is about midway between Moreton Bay and Port-Macquarie, and receives Clarence river at its W. extremity.—II. N. Australia, at the S. extremity of Apsley strait, between Melville and Bathurst islands, lat. 11° 48′ S., lon. 130° 43′ E.—*Shoal-basin* is a circular bay, a little further up Apsley strait.—(*Creek*), U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, joins the Kaskaskia, 40 m. S.S.W. Vandalia, after a rapid S. course of 60 m.—(*Ness*), a headland of Russian America, about lat. 59° N., lon. 162° W.

SHOALHAVEN, a considerable river of New S. Wales, rises about lat. 36° S., lon. 149° 50′ E., flows N. and E., separating the co. St Vincent from the cos. Murray, Argyle, and Camden, and enters the Pacific by a large mouth, 75 m. S.W. Sydney. Affluents, the Modbury, Mongarlow, and Werrimungo.

SHOBDON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W.N.W. Leominster. Area 3,510 ac. P. 491.

SHOBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 787.

SHOCKLACH (CHURCH), a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Dee, 4 m. W.N.W. Malpas. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 427.

SHOEBURY, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 4½ m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 202.—II. (*South*), at the mouth of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 164.

SHOGRE, or SHOGHER, a town of N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, 25 m. S.S.E. Antioch.

SHOLDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. W. Deal. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 465.

SHOOSHA, a town of Asiatic Russia. [SHUSHA.]

SHOOTER'S HILL, England, co. Kent, pa. of

Eltham, 1½ m. S.E. Woolwich, rises to 446 feet in height, & is one of the most conspicuous heights near London. On its summit is Severndroog (Savindroog) castle, a tower erected by Sir W. James to commemorate his capture of the Indian fortress so named, in 1756.

SHOPLAND, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 43.

SHOREDITCH, a quarter of the British metropolis, immediately N. the city of London, and included in the bor. Tower Hamlets.

SHOREHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Darent, 5 m. N. Sevenoaks. Ac. 5,190. P. 1,021. Here is Filstone Hall, an old moated edifice.

SHOREHAM, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 44 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,674.

SHOREHAM (NEW), a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the South Coast railway, 1 m. from the sea, and 6 m. W. Brighton. Area of pa. 170 ac. Pop. 1,998. Pop. of parl. bor., which now includes a large portion of the rape Bramber, 27,980. Town irregularly built; principal buildings, the market house, a fine church, and a suspension bridge over the Adur, the mouth of which river forms an indifferent harbour. Ship-building, the export of timber, import of corn, coal, and Irish provisions, and the influx of visitors, are the chief resources of the inhabitants. Customs revenue 25,182*l.* Reg. shipping 8,962 tons. Markets, Saturday and Monday. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 1,921.—II. (*Old*), a pa. co. Sussex, 1 m. N.W. New Shoreham. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 224. It has an old church.

SHORKOTE, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Ravee rivers, 24 m. S. Jhung.

SHORNCUTT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cricklade. Area 560 ac. Pop. 33.

SHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Gravesend. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 878.

SHORT CREEK, a township of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, 120 m. E. Columbus. P. 2,022.

SHORWELL, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 4½ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 714.

SHOTLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, 9 m. S.E. Hexham. Area 12,660 ac. Pop. 1,245, partly employed in lead and coal mines.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 464.

SHOTTESBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Maidenhead. Ac. 1,000. P. 137.

SHOTTESHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 6 m. S. Norwich. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 557.—II. (*St Mary*), 6¼ m. S. Norwich. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 408.

SHOTTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 283.

SHOTTLE, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 3 m. W.N.W. Belper. Pop. 503.—*Shotton* is a township, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Easington. Pop. 603.

SHOTTS, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Lanark. Area about 32,000 ac. Pop. 3,861, of whom 751 are in the village. It has extensive coal and iron works.

SHOTTSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 7 m. E.S.E. Kineton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 366.

SHOTWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Chester. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 868.

SHOULDHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 5 m. N.E. Downham-Market. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 683. It has mineral springs.—II. (*Thorpe*), 4½ m. N.E. Downham-Market. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 314.

SHOWY, a town of Central Africa, on l. b. of the Shary, 23 m. S.E. its mouth in Lake Tchad.

SHRAWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 6 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 196.

SHRAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Area 1,360 ac. P. 569.

SHREWSBURY, *Uriconium*, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co. Salop, nearly enclosed by the Severn, on railway, 38 m. S. Chester. Area of bor. 14,680 ac. Pop. 17,688. It has a handsome external appearance, and many good residences. It has several handsome churches, a large town hall, co. hall, market house, co. jail, military depôt, infirmary, theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland; and at one entrance of the town is a Doric column erected in honour of the late Lord Hill. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an annual revenue of 3,000*l.* and 22 exhibitions to the universities; Millington's hospital has a revenue of 1,230*l.*, and other charities are numerous and well endowed. A music hall, literary and philosophical society, mechanics' institution, public library, assembly rooms, and fine public promenades, afford recreation to the inhabitants. It has 12 corporate trading companies; manufs. of linen thread, canvas, iron wares, brawn, and cakes; a salmon fishery in the river; and a trade in coal & corn, facilitated by a branch of the grand junction canal, and by the Severn, here navigable for barges of 30 or 40 tons. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. The corporation consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 assistants. Corp. revenue (1847-8) 2,634*l.* It is the seat of the co. assizes, and of sessions for the co. and town. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,538. The battle between the troops of Henry IV. and the Percies, &c., and in which Hotspur was killed, was fought near it in 1403.

SHREWSBURY, sevl. townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Jersey, 35 m. E. Trenton. Pop. 5,917.—II. Vermont, 72 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,218.—III. Massachusetts, 37 miles W. Boston. Pop. 1,481.—IV. Pennsylvania, 38 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,328.

SHREWTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 571.

SHRIVENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, with a station on the Great Western railway, 5 m. S.W. Faringdon. Area 8,430 ac. Pop. 2,353. It has a handsome Gothic church.

SHROPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. East Harling. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 513.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, an inland co. of Engl., having E. Staffordshire, S. the cos. Hereford and Worcester, W. & N. Wales & a part of Cheshire. Area 1,343 sq. m., or 859,520 ac., most of which are under culture. Inhabited houses 47,208. Pop. 259,048. The Severn flows through its centre, from N.W. to S.E.; its S. half is mutnous., and here breeding cattle and dairying are carried on extensively; the N. half is comparatively level, and the land is chiefly under tillage. Near the Severn are fine meadow lands; orchards are numerous in the S., and hops are raised on the Herefordshire border. A race of horned sheep is peculiar to the co. Average rent of land (1810) 17*s.* 2*d.* per acre. Annual value of land (1842) 1,050,131*l.*; of all real property 1,475,339*l.* About 300,000 tons of coal are raised annually in the E., besides iron, &c., and consumed in the iron furnaces there; lead is produced in the W., and salt both in the N. and S. Flannels are made at Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Church-Stretton, chinaware at Coalport; carpets, linens, gloves, paper, buttons, & hardwares are the other chief manufs.

In 1842, 1,030 persons were engaged in flax and woollen mills. The Shrewsbury, Newport, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and Ellesmere and Chester canals intersect the co. N. the Severn. A railway connects Shrewsbury with Chester, and the co. is also traversed by the London & North Western railway. Co. rev. (1848) 17,518*l.* Shropshire returns 12 members to House of Commons, of whom 4 are sent by the co. Reg. electors (1848) of the N. division, 4,735; of S. division 3,092. After Shrewsbury the cap., the princip. towns are the bors. of Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Much-Wenlock; market towns, Bishop's Castle, Church-Stretton, Wem, and Shiffnall.

SHRUEL, or SHRULE, several pas. of Ireland. —I. Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Black River, 9 m. S.S.E. Ballinrobe. Area 11,601 ac. Pop. 5,087; of whom 729 are in the vill.—II. Leinster, co. Longford, comprising a part of the town of Ballymahon. Area 6,922 ac. Pop. 3,671.—III. Queen's co., 2½ m. N. Carlow. Ac. 982. P. 165.

SHUBENCADIE, a princip. river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions; after a N. course it enters Mines-bason 45 m. N. Halifax, with which city and its harbour it is connected by a canal, 30 miles in length.

SHUCKBURGH, two pas. of Engl., co. Warwick. —I. (*Upper*), 5 m. E. Southam. Area 910 ac. Pop. 46.—II. (*Lower*), 4¾ m. E. Southam. Area 870 ac. Pop. 154.

SHUDY-CAMPS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Linton, Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 402.

SHUGSHUT, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Sakaria, 36 m. S.E. Isnik, stated to comprise 900 houses. On an adjacent hill is the tomb of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.

SHUHRI-BABABEG, a town of Persia, prov. and 95 miles W. Kirman.

SHUJABAD, or SHOOJUABAD, a town of the Punjab, in its S. part, 4 m. from the E. bank of the Chenab, and 25 m. S. Mooltan. Pop. 10,000. It stands in a fine fertile plain, watered by canals, & has a noble appearance, being enclosed by a brick wall 30 feet in height, strengthened by octagonal towers. Its area is entirely filled with buildings, and it has manufs. of cottons and turned wares of superior quality, with excellent gardens, and a vicinity yielding large crops of sugar-cane, cotton, grain, and indigo.

SHUJANPOOR, a town of the Punjab, 8 m. E. Attock, having a splendid serai built by one of the Mogul emperors.—*Shujahwulpoor* is a town of India, dom. and 54 miles W. Indore.

SHUMLA (*Marcianopolis ?*), a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, pash. and 58 miles S.S.W. Silistria. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a gorge, on the N. declivity of the Balkan range; and being on the great route from Wallachia to Constantinople, it is one of the keys of the Turkish capital. On three sides it is enclosed by mountains, and it is encircled by ramparts and a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel, and strong redoubts on an adjacent height. It is intersected by a rivulet, and divided into an upper and a lower town, the former chiefly inhabited by Turks, & containing numerous mosques, some new barracks, and a town-clock, having a bell which strikes the hours,—a circumstance unique in Turkey. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop; and has flourishing manufs. of tin and copper wares, ready-made clothes, which are sent to Constantinople; silk goods and leather. The Russians attempted unsuccessfully to take it in 1774, 1810, and 1828.

SHUNA, one of the inner Hebrides islands, Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Kilbrandon, 4 m. N.W. Craignish, and separated on the W. from Luing by the narrow Sound of Shuna. Length 3 miles. Pop. 69. Surface well-wooded & generally fertile.

SHUPEYON, a town of Cashmere, on the Huripoor or Dumdum river, and on the route from the Pir Panjal Pass to Serinagur, 6,550 feet above the sea, and 28 m. S. Serinagur. Close to this town was fought, in 1819, the decisive battle by which the Sikhs won Cashmere from the Afghans.

SHURDINGTON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Ac. 2,080. P. 198.

SHURUKHS, a fort and Turkman settlement of central Asia, on the frontier between Persia and Khiva, 90 m. S.W. Merv, and E.N.E. Meshed. Its vicinity is well-watered, and produces fine crops of wheat, jowaree, melons, and other fruits.

SHUS, a ruined city of Persia. [SUS.]

SHUSHA, or SHOOSHA, a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, cap prov. Karabagh, 70 m. S.E. Ganjeh. It was founded under the name of Penah-abad by Nadir Shah, in a very strong position, on a mountain accessible on only one side. It comprises about 2,000 houses.

SHUSHAN, or SUSAN, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajémi, extensive remains of which are reported to exist on the Karun, 50 m. E.N.E. Shuster, but the site has been little explored.

SHUSHUAH, an isl. of the Red Sea, in the G. of Ainune, Arabia, 30 m. N.W. Moilah, 350 ft. high.

SHUSTAKE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coleshill. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 644.

SHUSTER, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, here crossed by a fine stone bridge of 9 arches, 30 m. E.S.E. Dizful, lat. 32° N., lon. 9° 5′ E. Estimated pop. 8,000. It stands on a small hill crowned by a citadel, and on the land side it is enclosed by a brick wall, outside of which the Ab-i-Gargar canal, constructed by Shahpoor I., separates it from its suburbs, and establishes a navigable communication with the Karun, about 20 m. distant. Houses mostly of stone, and the city possesses many elegant buildings. It remained cap. of the prov. until nearly depopulated by the plague in 1832, and was subsequently much damaged by an inundation in 1840.

SHUTAL, or SHATOOL PASS, across the Hindoo Koosh, between Cabool and Koondooz, is in lat. 35° 33′ N., lon. 69° 8′ E. Elevation 15,500 feet.

SHUTE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N. Colyton. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 683.

SHUTTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area 980 ac. Pop. 190.

SHUYA, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Tesa, 50 m. N.W. Viazniki. Pop. 3,000. It has thriving linen and cotton weaving and print-works, soap, & various other factories.

SIAH-KOH (the "Black Mountain"), Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jellalabad on the N., lat. 34° 25′ N., lon. 70° E.

SIAK, a state of Sumatra, extending along its N.E. coast opposite Malacca and Singapore, and with a town of same name on the river Siak, 45 m. from its mouth, in lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 101° 55′ E. Surface flat. Exports gold, camphor, gambier, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, and silk stuffs; imports opium, salt, woollens, & Madras piece-goods.—The *Siak River* flows N.E. & enters the Strait of Malacca behind some islands nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

SIAM, a country of S.E. Asia, Further India, of which it occupies the centre and S. parts, extending between lat. 7° and 19° or 20° N., & lon. 98° and 106° E., nearly enclosing the Gulf of Siam on the S., and having W. the Indian Ocean and British Tenasserim provs., E. the Menam-Kong river separating it from Anamese Camboja, and

N. the independent Laos country. Area estim. at 190,000 sq. m., and pop. at 3,000,000, of whom about 500,000 are Chinese. The Menam river, one of the largest in S.E. Asia, traverses its centre from N. to S., and the region it waters, as also the S.E. part of the country, is highly fertile; but other parts are rugged and mntnous., and on the W. and E. Siam-proper appears to be separated respectively from the Tenasserim coast, and Laos and Camboja by lofty mountain chains. The kingdom comprises the W. half of Camboja, and the isthmus connecting the Malay peninsula with the Asiatic continent. Climate is said to be salubrious. Mean temp. of the year at Bang-kok 83° Fahr. Rice is raised in great abundance, and is the chief food of the people; sugar, pepper, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, sago, the finest tropical fruits, teak, sandal, sapan, rose and other woods, coffee, cotton, rattans, & numerous gums, with gold from washings, copper, iron, and gems, are amongst the chief products. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, leopard, antelopes, and bears, abound in great numbers; and one of the titles of the Siamese monarch is "lord of white elephants." The Siamese are a peculiar race of the Mongolian family, average height 5 feet 2 inches. In bodily and mental energy they are inferior to the Chinese or neighbouring nations; they have made small progress in useful or ornamental arts, and most of the manufs and handicrafts in the towns are carried on by Chinese or Anamese settlers. Only two roads of any consequence exist in the country; one from Bang-kok to Yuthia, and the other in the E. from Chantibon to Fung-gai; but a navigable canal connects the Menam and Menam-kong rivers. Trade with China, Anam, Camboja, Tonquin, Java, Singapore, and the E. Archipelago, is considerable; and there is occasionally a direct intercourse with Bombay and Surat, England and America. Silver and cowries are the only medium of traffic. Government an absolute monarchy, and the people are in a most servile condition. There is no standing army, but every male subject is liable to serve for a portion of the year. A numerous force of war-junks and galleys is kept up, and manned by Chinese and other foreigners. Buddhism, of a degraded kind, is the religion of the state. Slavery is common. Public revenue has been estimated at upwards of 3,100,000*l.* a-year, which the expenditure nearly balances. The first intercourse with Europeans took place in 1511, and the first British ship reached Bangkok in 1612. In 1683, a Greek named Phalcon was raised to the dignity of foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; but the French were expelled from the country in 1690; since that time the conquest of a part of Camboja has formed the chief event of Siamese history.—The *Gulf of Siam*, between lat. 7° and 14° N., and lon. 99° and 105° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the S., where it opens into the China Sea. Length 500 miles; breadth at entrance 300 m. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

SIAMO, or SIAO, an island in the Asiatic Archip., between N.E. extremity of Celebes and Sanghir. Circ. about 35 m. Surface elevated, and it contains a volcano.

SIAMPA, a country of S.E. Asia. [TSIAMPA.]

SI-AN, or SI-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Shensi, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Hoei-ho, lat. 34° 12′ N., lon. 108° 40′ E. It is large, enclosed by strong walls, and the principal military depôt for the N. provs. of China.

SIANG-YANG, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Han-kiang, lat. about 32° N., lon. 112° E.—*Siang* is the name of several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

SIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 10 m. N.N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,500.

SIAS, a river of Russia, gov. St Petersburg, enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side, after a N.N.W. course of 100 m.—The *Siaskoi canal*, 25 m. in length, connects the rivers Svir and Volkhov.

SIAUGUES-ST-ROMAIN, a comm. & vill., France, dep. H. Loire, 17 m. S.E. Brioude. Pop. 1,968.

SIB, a maritime town of E. Arabia, dom. & 22 m. W. Muscat, on the Arabian sea. It has the reputation of being peculiarly healthy.—*Sibb* is a town of W. Beloochistan, 75 m. N.E. Bunpoor.

SIBBERTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Mkt.-Harborough. Ac. 2,620. P. 437.

SIBBERTSWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Dover. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 408.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. E.S.E. Bishop's-Castle. Ac. 1,090. P. 59.

SIBERIA, SIBIRI, or ASIATIC RUSSIA, comprises all the N. part of Asia, extending from the Ural mntns, to the Pacific Ocean and Behring Strait, and having S. the Chinese empire, and independent Turkestan, & N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the isls. of New Siberia. Area estimated at 5,393,250 sq. m., and pop. at 2,937,066, of whom about half are Mohammedans & pagans. The cold of winter is extreme, from 20° to 72° below zero of Fahr., while the summer heat is excessive. Surface in the S. elevated by the Altai chain, covered with forests, and interspersed with many fertile valleys; but by far the greater portion of Siberia is flat and sterile. In the W. are extensive steppes, inhabited by Cossack tribes, or roving Kirghiz, and all the N. half is a vast desert peopled by Ostiaks, Yakuts, Tchuktchi, and other tribes in the lowest state of barbarism. The Obi, Yenisei, and Lena rivers, with their large and numerous tributaries, and the Olenek, Indighirka, and Kolyma traverse the country in a N. direction, and enter the Arctic Ocean. Principal lakes are those of Baikal, Tchany, & Sumy, with the Balkash-Nor, or Lake Tenghiz, which forms a part of its S. boundary. In the more populated dists., corn sufficient for the pop. is raised; it is chiefly barley, oats, and buck-wheat. Cattle are numerous in some parts, and in the N. rein-deer, foxes, martens, beavers, and bears, the skins of which compose important articles of trade. Siberia is, however, chiefly valuable to Russia, on account of its minerals.

Total produce of gold from the Altai mountains.

In 1837	402.68 Pouds=17,669 lbs. Troy;	value	900,000*l.*
In 1846	1,586.55 ditto=69,985 ditto	,,	3,416,427*l.*
Total amount in ten years previous to 1846,			18,761,310*l.*

The government has recently resumed the monopoly of the gold-washings. Antimony, cobalt, mercury, and zinc are also met with; iron and copper are plentiful on the S. frontier in the gov. Tobolsk. Manufs. are nearly insignificant, except in some of the provincial caps. Irkutsk has an imperial factory of woollens for the clothing of the troops, and some manufs. of linens, glass, hats, soap, &c., and it is the great entrepôt of the commerce of N.E. Asia, receiving from Kiachta on the Chinese frontier, tea, rhubarb, fruit, paper, silks, porcelain. Tobolsk has tanneries, and manufs. of soap and felt. W. Siberia consists of the govs. Tobolsk and Tomsk; E. Siberia of Yeniseisk & Irkutsk, the prov. Yakutsk, dists. Okhotsk & Kamtchatka, & the Tchuktchi country. The govs. are organized & governed like those in European Russia; the army of Siberia consists of 16 battalions of infantry, and

a brigade of artillery. Chief cities, Tobolsk, and Irkutsk respectively the W. and E. caps., with Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Kiachta, Semipalatinsk, and Petropaulovsk. A line of fortified posts protects the country on the side of Indepen. Turkistan. [NEW SIBERIA—RUSSIA.]

SIBFORD-GOWER, a hamlet of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. Swalcliffe, 7 m. W.S.W. Banbury. P. 554.

SIBIDULU, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, 45 m. N.N.W. Bammakoo.

SIBILLA (MONTE DELLA), one of the chief summits of the Apennines, in Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 26 m. N.E. Spoleto. Height 7,409 feet.

SIBKIM, a state of N. Hindostan. [SIKKIM.]

SIBNIBAS, *Sivanivasa*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, 60 m. N.N.E. Calcutta, with ruins of a palace, & several pagodas.

SIBSEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.E. Boston, and with a station on the Lincolnshire railway. Area 5,460 ac. Pop. 1,431.

SIBSON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 6 m. W. Peterborough. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 697.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Bosworth. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 504.

SIBTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6 m. S.W. Newark. Area 880 ac. Pop. 154.

SIBTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Saxmundham. Area 2,680 ac. P. 564.

SIBUYAN, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, 40 m. N. Penang, lat. 12° 14′ N., lon. 122° 45′ E. Length 15 m., breadth 10 miles.

SICASICA, a town of S. Amer., Bolivia, dep. and 57 m. S. La Paz.

SICHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Demer, 3 m. W. Diest. Pop. 1,700.—II. a vill., Belgian Limbourg, 5 m. S.W. Maestricht.

SICIGNANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 12 m. S.E. Campagna. P. 2,200.

SICILIES (KINGDOM OF THE TWO). [NAPLES—SICILY.]

SICILY, *Trinacria* and *Sicilia*, the largest and finest isl. in the Mediterranean, between lat. 36° 38′ & 38° 18′ N., & lon. 12° 25′ and 15° 40′ E., separated on the N.E. from S. Italy by the strait of Messina, 2 m. broad, and forming the *Dominii al-di-la di Faro*, or the territory "beyond the Strait" of the kingdom of the "Two Sicilies." Shape triangular, length E. to W. 185 m., greatest breadth N. to S. along its E. coast 120 m. Its old divisions into Val Demone, V. di Noto, and V. di Mazzara, are now obsolete, and it is subdivided into the following provs. or intendencies.

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1845.	Chief Cities.
Palermo, .	1,988	465,169	Palermo.
Girgenti, .	1,277	233,764	Girgenti.
Trapani, .	1,360	182,869	Trapani.
Caltanisetta,	1,192	176,295	Caltanisetta.
Messina, .	1,300	349,183	Messina.
Noto (Syracuse),	1,484	250,862	Syracuse.
Catania .	1,765	382,528	Catania.
Total, .	10,556	2,040,619	" "

The Neptunian or Madonian mntns., stretching from E. to W. through the N. part of the isl., consist of granite, quartz, and mica, flanked, as in the Apennines, by limestone and other calcareous formations; they rise to several thousand feet in height, and cover a great part of the surface with their ramifications. In some parts are mntns. isolated from the rest, the chief of which is Mount Etna, near the E., 10,872 feet above the sea. The principal plains border the sea, and are those of Catania and Syracuse in the E., that adjoining Trapani in the W., and those of Milazzo, and Terranova. Rivers all small, and unnavigable; the chief are the Giarretta, watering the plain of Catania, the Salso, Platani, Belici, flowing to the S. coast. The chief lakes are Biviere or Lentini, near the E. coast, and the pool of Enna in the centre of the isl. Soil everywhere of high fertility, in some places it consists of a rich loam from 20 to 30 feet deep. Climate generally salubrious, except in some of the low lands. Mean temp. of the year, at Catania 67° .4, winter 52° .8, summer 84° .5; at Palermo, year 61° .1, winter 52° .5, summer 74° .4 Fahr.; summer heats are oppressive; snow is never seen, except on Etna, and the highest points of the Madonian mntns.; and the cold of winter is never so severe as to affect the verdure of the country. The papyrus, sugar-cane, date palm, and other tropical products ripen at a height of 600 feet; evergreens flourish at 2,000 feet, oak & chesnut woods cover the mntn. sides to the height of 4,000 feet, wheat thrives at 4,500 feet, and beech woods prevail to 6,000 feet in elevation. Under the Romans, Sicily was considered the granary of Italy, but owing to oppressive exactions and restrictions, there are few countries in which agriculture is so ill conducted, and it is stated that instead of corn, nearly one-third of the pop. derive their subsistence mainly from the fruit of the Indian fig, a species of cactus which grows wild in profusion. Lands chiefly belong to the nobility, the clergy, or the crown. Wheat and barley are exported in small quantities. Other chief crops are beans, pulse, maize, rice, olive oil, oranges, lemons, almonds, and other fruits, potatoes, tobacco, flax, hemp, sumach, liquorice, and manna. Silk is produced chiefly in the N.E. part of the isl., and woven at Catania; in the W. 30,000 pipes of wine are annually made, of which from 18,000 to 20,000 are exported by English & other merchants at Marsala. Pastoral industry receives little attention, and except a few merino sheep, and good mules, all kinds of live stock are very inferior. The sulphur beds of Sicily are of the highest importance; they extend over the centre and the S., in an area of 2,700 sq. m., in which about 150 mines are wrought, some at Riesi by an English company, and workmen from Great Britain. The sulphur is found in tertiary formations, and the increase in its production within a few years had been so rapid, that in 7 months of 1838, nearly 77,800 tons were yielded, and this branch of industry employed 12,200 men and boys. In 1838, a monopoly in the export of sulphur was granted by the Neapolitan government to a French mercantile firm, which resulted in such a diminution in the general trade of Sicily, that after a vigorous remonstrance from the British government, it was quashed in 1842, and trade is again on the increase. Alum, nitre, salt, bitumen, gypsum, and marble, are valuable mineral products; ores of copper, lead, iron, & mercury are found in the mntns., but few mines are wrought there, and nearly all metallic goods are imported. The tunny, sword-fish, and anchovy fisheries are important, and those of Palermo lately employed from 900 to 1,000 boats, and 3,500 fishermen. The coral fishery on the African coast is frequented by many fishermen from Trapani, where the coral procured is polished. Silk manufs. at Catania, Palermo, Messina, employ several hundred looms; and in the same cities hides and skins are dressed. At Trapani are some cotton factories wrought by steam; other manufs. are unimportant. Chief exports, sulphur, olive oil, oranges, and lemons,

wine and spirits, sumach, silks, and corn, barilla, essences, salted fish, linseed, manna, rags, and skins. Imports sugar and other colonial produce, cotton & other manufactured goods, hides, iron, deals, & wax. Messina, Palermo, Trapani, & Catania, are the chief seats of commerce. Each intendency is governed by a prefect with a council and secretary. Each town has its judicial court; superior courts are in Palermo, Messina, and Catania; and a supreme court sits in Palermo, the cap. Except about 58,000 inhabs. of Greek descent, mostly near Palermo, and several thousand Jews, the inhabs. are all Roman Catholics. In 1832, there were 658 monasteries in the isl. Education is chiefly in the hands of the clergy, and is said to be better conducted than in S. Italy. Palermo and Catania have universities; there are colleges and academies in 21 towns, & a primary and secondary school in each commune. In Catania there are schools of mutual instruction. This island was, in ancient times, the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies, of which Syracuse and Agrigentum were the most famous. It fell successively under the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, Normans, French, Spaniards, &c.; it was annexed to Naples in 1736. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, attempts were made by the Sicilians to shake off the Neapolitan government. Messina was bombarded & taken by the Neapolitan troops 7th September 1848, and Catania 6th April 1849. [NAPLES.]

SICULIANA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 8 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. Pop. 5,369. Its situation is unhealthy. Near it are some of the most extensive sulphur mines in Sicily.

SICYON, a city of ancient Greece, and the cap. of one of the earliest founded kgdms. in Europe, gov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Corinth; the remains of which comprise a stadium in good preservation.

SIDBURY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Sidmouth. Area 7,990 ac. Pop. 1,771. —II. co. Salop, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 820 ac. Pop. 94.

SIDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 1¼ m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 469. —II. a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Congleton. Pop. 513.

SIDE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Painswick. Area 650 ac. Pop. 43.

SIDE (or ESKI,)-ADALIA, a ruined city of Asia-Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Mediterranean, 40 m. E. Satalíah. It has remains of Roman walls.

SIDER (French *Sierre*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, 10 m. N.E. Sion.

SIDERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 3 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 3,800.

SIDESTRANDS, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 3 m. S.E. Cromer. Ac. 510. P. 161.

SIDI, a prefixed name of several small towns, &c., of N. Africa.—I. (*S. Abdallah*), Marocco, on the Atlantic coast, 28 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—II. (*Abdelmoumen*), Algeria, prov. Oran, on the Mediterranean.—III. (*Braham*), Algeria, prov. & 120 m. S.S.E. Algiers.—IV. (*Bu-Surme*), Marocco, on the coast, 15 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—V. (*Feruch*), a cape & bay, N.E. Algiers, and where the French army disembarked, 14th June 1830. —*Sidi Shehr* is a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Karamania, 47 m. S.W. Konieh.

SIDLAW, SEEDLAW, or SUDLOW HILLS, a mntn. range in Scotland, extending from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, N.E. to near Forfar, where they fork into two lines, proceeding to the sea, E.-ward to Redhead, and N.E.ward to Stonehaven. Many of these hills are isolated, and rise to about 1,400 feet. The most remarkable summit is the celebrated Dunsinnan, or Dunsinane. The old red sandstone is the prevailing strata, alternating with beds of shale and conglomerate, upraised by greenstone and porphyry.

SIDLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. S. Chichester. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 927.

SIDMOUTH, a seaport town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth, in the British Channel, 13 m. E.S.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 1,970 ac. Pop. 3,309. It is picturesque, sheltered by hills, and greatly resorted to by visitors.

SIDNEY, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 9 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 2,190.—II. New York, 93 m. S.W. Albany. P. 1,732.—III. Ohio, 66 m. N.W. Columbus. Pop. 713. [SYDNEY.]

SIDON, a town of Palestine. [SAIDA.]

SIDOURA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, protected Sikh territory, 25 m. E. Umballah.

SIDOUT, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 12 m. E. Cuddapah, on the N. bank of the Pennar.—*Sidpoor* is a town of the Guicowar's dom., 68 m. W. Ahmednugger.

SIDRA (GULF OF), (*Syrtis Major*), the princip. inlet of the Mediterranean on its African side, between lat. 30° & 33° N., and lon. 15° & 21° E.; having S. and E. the doms. Tripoli and Barca. Shores extremely fertile; on them are Tripoli, &c.

SIEBENBURGEN ("the seven boroughs"), the German name of Transylvania, so named from 7 towns colonised in the 12th century by a Saxon race. [TRANSYLVANIA.]

SIEBENGEBIRGE ("the seven mntns."), a collection of heights in Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 22 m. S.E. Cologne, and N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Rhine, and of which the Drachenfels is one. The Löwenberg, the most lofty, rises to 1,560 feet above the sea. They are basaltic.

SIEBENLEHN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 2 m. S.E. Nossen. Pop. 1,486.

SIEDLEC, a town of Poland, cap. prov., 55 m. E.S.E. Warsaw. Pop. 3,000. It has a noble residence, schools, & a town-hall. In 1831, it was repeatedly taken and re-taken during the war between the Russians and Poles.

SIEG, a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, rises 10 m. N.E. Siegen, flows W., and joins the Rhine, 2 m. N. Bonn, a course of 80 miles.

SIEGBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.E. Cologne, on the Sieg. Pop. 1,950.

SIEGEN, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 38 m. S.S.W. Arensberg, cap. circ., on the Sieg. Pop. 5,260. It has manufs. of leather, iron, & steel wares, woollens & cottons.

SIEGHARDS, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 28 m. N.N.W. Krems. Pop. 1,600.—*Sieghards-kirchen* is a market town, on the Erlau, 17 m. W.N.W. Vienna.

SIENA (*Sena Julia*), a city of Central Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov., on a sandstone hill, 1,260 feet above the sea, between two affls. of the Ombrone, 31 m. S.E. Florence. Pop. (1845) 20,637. It is embosomed in trees, entered by a fine avenue, enclosed by walls with gates, several of which are of striking architecture. Without external grandeur, Siena has a clean and thriving appearance, a remarkable cathedral of the 12th and 13th centuries, a city-hall in a wide space in the centre of the city, & a celebrated academy of the fine arts,—all these edifices are richly adorned with paintings of the Siennese school. Siena has also 32 convents, a citadel, 2 theatres; a university, formerly celebrated, and having, in 1844, 136 students, a library of 50,000 vols., & upwards of 5,000 MSS.; a school of medicine, of which Mascagni was a professor, and an hospital

with 300 beds; public libraries and literary associations; manufs. of woollens, silks, straw hats, paper, and leather, and an active trade in wine, oil, and paper. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of a military governor, and the seat of civil and criminal courts. It is resorted to by many English families. The mountains in its vicinity have rich marble quarries. In the middle ages Siena was the cap. of a powerful republic, and is said to have had 100,000 inhabs. Under the French it was the cap., dep. Ombrone. Eight popes, and many other eminent persons, were natives of Siena. It is connected by railway (in progress) with Florence and Leghorn. Its prov., the N. part of the Tuscan maremma comprises 466 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 237,283.

SIENNE, a small river of France, dep. Manche, enters the English Channel, 7 m. W.S.W. Coutances, after a N.W. course of 40 miles.

SIERADZ, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, prov. and 32 m. E.S.E. Kalice, on the Warta. Pop. 3,240. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

SIERCK, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Thionville, on rt. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 1,590. It has an important customs establishment (*bureau de douane*), on the frontiers of Belgium and Prussia.

SIERPE, a town of Poland, prov. and 21 m. N. Plock, with 1,230 inhabitants, and a castle.

SIERRA (a peaked mountain ridge), a prefixed name of mntn. ranges in Spain, S. America, &c. —*S. Acarai*, S. Amer., between the equator and lat. 2° N., and lon. 57° and 59° W. It is densely wooded. Estimated height 3,000 or 4,000 feet. —*S. de Engarceran*, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N. Castellon de la Plana.—*S. de Grados*, a mntn. range of Spain, separating O. Castile from Estremadura, 36 m. S.W. Avila, and rising to 10,552 ft.—The *Sierra de Guadalupe*, New Castile, S. Toledo, attains the height of 5,110 feet.—*S. de la Vinda*, the W. cordillera of the Andes, Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pasco. It is crossed by two passes, upwards of 15,000 ft. above the ocean.—*S. Tejada*, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Malaga. Height above the sea 7,677 feet.

SIERRA LEONE, a colonial settlement of W. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, and consisting of a peninsula, 18 m. in length, by 12 m. in breadth, on the coast of Senegambia. Lat. of *Cape Sierra Leone* 8° 30′ N., lon. 13° 18′ W. It consists of a tract of territory along the Sierra Leone riv., having an area of about 300 sq. m. P. in 1839, about 42,000; in 1842, it was estimated at 60,000, of whom 50,000 were supposed to be liberated Africans. The centre of the peninsula consists of a mass of conical and rugged mntns., and the soil is generally barren; but around the coast is a belt of rich land; and in other parts of the territory are some very fertile tracts, of which only a small portion is under cultivation. Climate very pestiferous; and in August 1838, more rain fell at Sierra Leone in two days, than in Great Britain throughout the year. Principal exports, teak timber, cam-wood, palm oil, ginger, and small quantities of hides, ivory, rice, pepper, and copal. Imports nearly all from Gt. Britain. Government vested in a governor appointed by the crown, a council of 5 official members, and in acts of the British parliament. Public rev. 13,399*l.*; expenditure 89,468*l.* 16*s.* Free-town, the cap., is on the N. coast of the peninsula, besides which it has only some petty vills. This settlement was founded in 1787, and has been since maintained with a view to the suppression of the slave-trade in W. Africa; but the little success which has attended these endeavours, and the great mortality among European troops, have been powerfully urged on the British government as reasons for the abandonment of the colony. —*Sierra Leone River*, an estuary of W. Africa, Senegambia, about 20 m. in length, and from 3 to 10 m. in breadth, joins the Atlantic immediately N. the peninsula Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the *Rokell*, rises about 200 m. inland, and is navigable for its last 60 miles.

SIERRA MORENA, a mntn. range of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir, in lat. 38° 30′ N., and betw. lon. 3° and 4° W. Culminating point, Aracena, is 5,500 feet above the sea. It is crossed by two principal passes, from Granada and Jaen to Madrid, and from Guadix to Villa-hermosa and Cuenca. Surface bare and rugged. It is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

SIERRA NEVADA ("snowy mountain"), the most elevated mountain range in the Spanish peninsula in the S., extending through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great water-shed, which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean from those of the Atlantic Ocean. Culminating points, Mulhacen 11,678 ft., and Veleta 11,387 ft. above the sea, separated by an enormous chasm, the Corral-de-Veleta. The S. base of this range is clothed with olive & orange groves, and chesnut woods; perpetual snow commences at the height of 9,500 feet.

SIEVSK, or SEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Seva in Lake Moritza. Pop. 4,500.

SIEWIERZ, a town of Poland, prov. and 67 m. W.S.W. Kielce, with a castle, and 1,300 inhabitants, employed in important iron works.

SIGGLESTHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 5,380. P. 700.

SIGHAJIK, a small marit. town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on its W. coast, 22 m. S.W. Smyrna, on the Bay of Sighajik, an inlet of the Gulf of Scala Nova.

SIGHILL, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 6 m. N.W. N. Shields. Pop. 1,672.

SIGMARINGEN, a town of S. Germany, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on rt. b. of the Danube, 30 m. N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,804. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

SIGN, a mkt. town of Dalmatia, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Spalato. Pop. 3,900. Its fortress, built by the Turks, crowns a high rock above the town; but it has been allowed to go to decay.

SIGNA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 8 m. W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop., with vicinity, 5,500.

SIGNAU, a vill. of Swizerland, cant. and 14 m. E.S.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,400.

SIGNY, several comms., &c., of France, dep. Ardennes.—I. (*l'Abbaye*), a mkt. town, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Mezieres. Pop. 2,447. It has extensive iron works.—II. (*le Petit*), a vill., cap. cant., 22 m. W.N.W. Mezieres. Pop. 1,294.—*St Sigolene* is a comm. and vill., dep. H. Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux. Pop. 3,168.

SIGSTON-KIRKBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. E.N.E.N.-Allerton. Ac. 3,510. P. 296.

SIGTUNA, a town of Sweden, Iæn and 27 m. N.N.W. Stockholm, on a branch of Lake Maelar, with 588 inhabitants. In the 9th century it was cap. of a small kingdom of Sweden.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Guadalaxara, on the Henares. Pop. 4,817. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

SIHL, a river of Switzerland, cants. Schwytz, Zug, and Zürich, joins the Limmat at Zürich, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

SIHON, OF SEIHUN, *Sarus*, a riv. of Asia-Minor,

rises in the pash. Karamania, E. of Eregli, and after an E. and S. course of 150 m., enters the Mediterranean, 30 m. S.W. Adana.

SIHUT, a town on the S.E. coast of Arabia, 100 m. E.N.E. Makallah. Pop. varies from 300 to 2,000, according to the trade and season. Its traders own about 30 large and small vessels, employed in coasting trade and shark-fishing.

SIJEAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., near the lagoon of Sijean, on the Mediter., 10 m. S. Narbonne. Pop. 3,013.

SIKAR, or SECKTUR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, 62 m. N.W. Jeypoor.

SIKINOS, an island of the Grecian archipelago, gov. Syra, 20 m. N.W. Santorin. Area 17 sq. m. Pop. 300. It produces wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat in the Cyclades. On its W.S.W. side is a village of same name.

SIKKIM, or SHIKIM, a state of N.E. Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 40′ and 28° N., lon. 88° E., having N. the Himalaya, W. Nepaul, E. Bootan, and S. the Bengal dists. Rungpoor and Purneah. Area 4,400 sq. m. Estimated pop. 166,000, chiefly or wholly Buddhists, and employed in rural industry. Cattle and iron are amongst the chief exports. The culture of the tea plant has been introduced here by the British, with success. Principal town, Sikkim, 135 m. N.W. Dinagepoor.

SIKLOS, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Baranya, 16 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen, with 3,247 inhabitants, and mineral springs.

SIKOKE, or SIKOKF, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, S. of Niphon, and E. Kiusiu. Estimated area 17,200 sq. m. Surface mntnous. Chief towns, Tosa and Awa.

SILAO, a well built town of the Mexican Confed., dep. & 10 m. N.W. Guanaxuato. P. 4,000.

SILBERBERG, a town, and strong fortress of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,170.—*Silbenbergstadt*, Bohemia. [MIES.]

SILCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the border of Berkshire, 6½ m. N. Basingstoke. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 403. Here are the remains of the anc. *Segontiacum*, consisting of a flint and brick wall, enclosing an area of 1½ m. in circ., occupied by a farm and ploughed fields, across which the lines of the principal streets are traceable. In A.D. 407, the usurper Constantine was here invested with the purple; the city was destroyed by Ælla and the South Saxons in 493.

SILE, a river of Austrian Italy, delegs. Treviso and Venice, enters the lagoon, 6½ m. N. Venice, after a S. course of 35 m. past Treviso.

SILEBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the river Soar, on the Midland counties railway, 3 m. N.W. Syston. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 1,473.

SILESIA (Germ. *Schlesien*), a prov., forming the S.E. portion of Prussia, having E. Poland, S. Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, W. Saxony and Brandenburg, and N. Prussian Poland. Area 15,762 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 3,065,809, chiefly Lutherans and Roman Catholics, with 30,600 Jews; cap. Breslau. Surface in the S. and S.W. rugged and mntnous.; in other parts flat, or but slightly undulating. The Oder traverses its centre throughout, from S.E. to N.W.; other principal rivers are its affls., the two Neisses, the Bober, Malapane, and Bartsch. Forests very extensive. Corn, flax, and hemp, are produced in very large quantities, and about 2,800,000 sheep are kept in the prov., & produce excellent wool, which forms, next to linen, the principal article of export. Beet-root sugar, timber, madder, tobacco, silk in small quantities, &c., are also exported, and valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper, are wrought. Principal manufs. comprise cotton fabrics, linens, and coarse woollen cloth. The condition of the people has been greatly improved since they became subjects of Prussia. It is subdivided into the three regs. of Breslau, Oppeln, and Leignitz. It was conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1742.—*Austrian Silesia* comprises the S. part of the old prov. of Silesia, still belonging to Austria, and composing the circs. Troppau and Teschen. [MORAVIA.]

SILIAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 2½ m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 366.

SILINTY, or SELINTI, a marit. vill. & headland of Asia-Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Mediterranean, 32 m. W.N.W. Cape Anamour, around which are remains of the ancient *Selinus*, or *Trajanopolis*.

SILIQUA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. & 17 m. W.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 2,099.

SILISTRIA (Turk. *Dristra*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. pash., on r. b. of the Danube, 57 m. N.N.E. Shumla. Pop. 20,000. It was fortified by the Russians after being taken by them in 1829, but its works are now neglected.

SILIVRI, or SELIVRI, a marit. town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 m. W. Constantinople. Pop. 5,000.

SILJAN, a lake of Sweden, læn and 26 m. N.W. Fahlun. Length 52 m., breadth 7 m. Height above the sea, 520 feet; depth 1,200 feet.

SILKSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3¼ m. W. Barnesley. Ac. 14,530. P. 1,870.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.W. Sleaford. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 227.

SILLA, a town, Cent. Africa, Senegambia, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 80 m. E.N.E. Sego. Here Mungo Park terminated his first expedition in Aug. 1796.—II. (*de Caracas*), a mountain, S. Amer., Venezuela, near Caracas, height 8,700 ft.

SILLAH-MEW, a decayed town of Burmah, Further India, on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, 24 m. S. Pugan.

SILLEE, a town, Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 30 m. S.S.E. Ramghur, on the Subunreeka.

SILLEFIORD, a vill. of Norway, stift and 77 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. of pa. 2,400.

SILLEIN, a town of N.W. Hungary. [SZOLNA.]

SILLÉ (LE GUILLAUME), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,210. It has manufs. of fine linens.—*Sillery* is a vill., dep. Marne, 6 m. S.E. Reims, famous for its fine champagne wine.

SILS, the most elevated vill. in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons. The Lake of Sils, whence the river Inn rises, is immediately S.W., and 4 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. Height of vill. above sea 5,964 feet.

SILSDEN, a chapelry, Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Keighley. Pop. 2,346, employed in manufs. of cotton & worsted.

SILSOE, a hamlet of Engl., co. and 9½ m. S.S.E. Bedford, pa. Flitton. Pop. 788.

SILTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 7 m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 385. In the church is a handsome monument to Judge Wyndham.—II. (*Over*), co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 271.

SILVER-CREEK, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio. Pop. 2,447.

SILVERMINES, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. Pop. 682, mostly employed in lead mines belonging to Lord Dunally, whose residence is 1 mile E.N.E. ward.

SILVERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Towcester. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 985.

SILVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Collumpton. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 1,384.

Silves, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 19 m. E.N.E. Lagos. Pop. 3,000.

Silvington, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 46.

Simancas, *Septimancæ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by an anc. bridge. P. 875. It has a fortress, in which the archives of Castile are kept.

Simand, a market town of Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.N.E. Arad. Pop. 4,898.

Simaul, or Simawul, *Synaus*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 75 m. S. Brusa,—5 m. N.W. is Lake Simaul, which gives origin to the Simawulsu, an affl. of the Susughirli-su (anc. *Macestus*).

Simbirsk, a gov., Russia, between lat. 52° 40′ & 55° 50′ N., & lon. 45° 10′ & 51° 20′ E., having N. the govs. Kasan and Orenburg, S. Saratov, and W. Penza and Nijnii-Novgorod. Area 27,944 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,318,900. Surface undulating and very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, Sura, & their affls. Climate healthy. Rye, wheat, oats, buck-wheat, pease, hemp, flax, tobacco, and poppies, are extensively raised. Cattle and horse breeding is chiefly practised by the Kalmucks. Manufs. of coarse and fine woollen cloth, coarse linen, canvas, and coverlets, salt, spirits, glass, soap, and leather, are carried on; and large quanties of corn, hemp, horses, cattle, hides, fish, fruit, and millstones, are exported. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Principal towns, Simbirsk, Samara, Stavropol, & Karsun.—*Simbirsk*, the cap., is situated on the Volga and Sviago, 105 m. S.S.W. Kasan. Pop. 17,000. Its position, on a height above the Volga, is highly picturesque; houses partly of wood. Principal edifices, two cathedrals, a monastery, nunnery, college, numerous charitable institutions, governor's palace, town-hall, barracks, and an exchange. Its trade is flourishing; it exports corn and fish.

Simcoe, a lake of Upper Canada, dist. Home, between lakes Huron and Ontario, 40 m. N. Toronto. Length and breadth about 27 m. each. It receives many small rivers, and discharges its surplus waters N.ward by the Severn into Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

Simeto, *Simæthus*, a riv., Sicily. [Giarretta.]

Simferopol (Turk. *Akmedshid*, "the white mosque"), a town of S. Russia, cap. gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Salghir, 37 m. N.E. Sevastopol. Pop. 8,000, of very various descent. It is finely situated, enclosed by heights, & consists of the old Tartar town Ak-Metchet, and a new quarter constructed by the Russians, which is regularly built, and has a cathedral, churches, barracks, hospital, & gov. offices. Here are several mosques, a Tartar school, a vast bazaar, an artesian well, and several fountains. It was founded in A.D. 1500, and became the cap. of Tartar sultans. The traveller Pallas resided here for 15 years previously to 1811.

Simla, or Simlah, a mntnous. district of N.W. Hindostan, between the Sutleje & Jumna rivers, with a station, 30 m. S.E. Belaspoor, 7,300 feet above the sea, and resorted to by invalids of the British army. The station has a magnetic observatory, and lately consisted of 100 English-built houses: every article of European manuf. is here procurable. Pop. of dist. 370,600. Exports iron, wax, honey, borax, musk, wool, ginger, opium, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

Simmen, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, after a N. and E. course of 35 m., joins the Kander, 4 m. S. Thun. Its valley, the Simmenthal, contains several vills., and the baths of Leuk.

Simmering, or Simoning, a village of Lower Austria, between the Simmering canal and the Danube, 2 m. S.E. Vienna, with 2,686 inhabs., who manuf. bronze and chemical products.

Simmern, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 26 m. S.W. Coblentz, cap. circ. Pop. 2,700.

Simnan, Semnan, or Semnoon, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 115 m. E. Teheran. It is stated to be 2½ m. in circ., and enclosed by a wall.

Simnitza, a market town of Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, immediately opposite Sistova.—*Simno* is a small town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 19 m. E. Kalwary. Pop. 1,300.

Simoga, or Shemoga, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore dom., 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam.

Simonburn, a former pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 8 m. N.N.W. Hexham, and now subdivided into the pas. Bellingham, Falstone, Greystead, Thorneyburn, and Wark.

Simondsley, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8¼ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 592.

Simonsthurm, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 56 m. S.S.W. Buda. Pop. 3,000.

Simon's Town, a maritime town of S. Africa, colony and dist. Cape of Good Hope, on Simon's Bay, an inlet on the E. side of False Bay, 23 m. S. Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the foot of the Cape mntn., and has a naval arsenal. It is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief of the colony, and the port to which homeward bound ships from India usually resort for repairs, &c.

Simplon, a mntn. of Switzerland, between the Valais and Piedmont, and across which was carried the famous *Route of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Domo d'Ossola, a distance of nearly 38 m., is 6,592 feet above the sea, from 25 to 30 feet in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, and was completed between 1800 and 1806. It was greatly injured by storms in 1834, 1839, & 1849, and is now nearly impassable on the Sardinian side. Under the French, the Simplon gave name to a dep. now forming the Swiss canton Valais.

Simprin, an old pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, now united to that of Swinton.

Simpson, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1¼ m. N. Fenny-Stratford. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 585.

Simpson Island, Pacific O., Mulgrave archipelago, is in lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 178° 54′ E.

Simusir, one of the Kurile isls., N. Pacific, belonging to Russia, 80 m. N.W. Urup. Lat. of S. point 46° 49′ N., lon. 151° 37′ E. Length, N. to S., 90 m., breadth 6 m.

Sin, a city of China, prov. Shen-si, cap. dep., on the Han-kiang, 120 m. S.E. Si-an.

Sinai (Mount), a mountain of Arabia Petræa, famous in Scripture, and generally identified with the Jeb-el-Mousa, or "Mount of Moses," one of a cluster of mntns., of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end, lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 34° E. Height above the sea, 7,497 feet. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about 20 Greek monks. Robinson conjectures that Mount Horeb, N.W.ward, was the original Sinai, celebrated in holy writ. Mount St Catherine is, however, the culminating point of this cluster of mntns.—The *Peninsula of Sinai*, between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 m. in length, N. to S., and as much in breadth at its N. extremity, whence it gradually tapers S.ward to its extremity, Ras Mohammed, in the Red Sea, lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 34° 18′ E. Surface generally mntnous. and rocky; in different lo-

calities of it are hieroglyphic and other ancient inscriptions.

SINALOA, a dep. of Mexico. [CINALOA.]

SINARUCO, a river of S. America, Venezuela, joins the Orinoco, after an E. course of 100 miles.

SINAY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 16 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,000.

SINCLAIRTOWN, or ST CLAIRTOWN, a village of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dysart, adjoining Pathhead. Pop. 1,511, mostly employed in weaving.

SIND, or SINDE, a river of Hindostan, between the Chumbul and Betwah rivers, rises near Seronge, flows N.E. through the Gwalior dom., and between it and Bundlecund, and joins the Jumna, 26 m. S.E. Etawah. Total course 220 m. Affls. the Kohary and Maluvar. [SCINDE, INDUS.]

SINDE, a country of W. Hindostan. [SCINDE.]

SINDELFINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. W.S.W. Stüttgart. Pop. 3,869.

SINDORSKOE, a lake of Russia, gov. Vologda, circ. and 85 m. N.N.E. Ust-Syssols. Length 12 m., by 5 m. in breadth.

SINDWAH, a fortress and pass of British India, presid. Bombay, 75 m. N.W. Boorhanpoor.

SINES, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. S.W. Alcacer-do-Sal. Pop. 1,200. It is the birth-place of Vasco de Gama.

SINEU, a town of the island Majorca, 20 m. E.N.E. Palma. Pop. 3,990.

SI-NGAN, a city of China. [SI-AN.]

SINGAPORE (*Singhapura*, "city of the lion"), a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in S.E. Asia, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, separated from the mainland by a strait in one part only ¼ m. across, and having on its S. side a town of same name, in lat. 1° 17′ 0″ N., long. 103° 50′ 0″ E. Length of isl. 27 m., breadth 11 m. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 50,000, amongst whom are 20,000 Chinese & a few Europ. Surface generally low, undulating, and densely wooded. Soil mostly clay, resting on sandstone and granite. Climate healthy. Mean temp. of year, 80°.6; winter 79°.2; summer 81°.5 Fahr. Showers are frequent; and the annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. Catechu, fine fruits, nutmegs, coffee, and pepper are principal products, & with trepang, birds' nests, seaweed, and other articles for the China market, tortoise shell, sugar, &c., form the native exports; but the island is chiefly valuable as a depôt for the British and Indian trade with the islands of the E. seas. Rice is imported from Java, Bengal, and Sumatra, and live stock from Malacca. Some manufs. of pearl-sago, agricultural implements, and arms, are carried on by the Chinese, who, with British residents, are the principal merchants. In 1839, the total exports, in transit and otherwise, amounted in value to 6,788,704 dollars. In 1843, the total imports amounted in value to 12,435,230 dollars; in 1847 to 5,306,700*l*. The island is governed by an officer under the British presid. of Bengal, assisted by a council. Singapore was purchased from the Sultan of Johore (Malay peninsula), & settled by the English in 1819. Since then it has rapidly risen into importance. The cap. town, on the S.E. coast, on a small river, is regularly laid out, and pretty well built, and divided into Malay, Chinese, and European quarters. Chief edifices, the court house, jail, custom house, several churches, and the Anglo-Indian college. It has convenient quays, and goods are shipped and unshipped by lighters, vessels of large burden lying in the roads from 1 to 2 m. distant.

SINGARAPETTAH, a town of British India, presid. Madras, 85 m. W.N.W. Pondicherry.

SINGBOOM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 110 m. W. Midnapoor.

SINGEN, a mkt. town of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, 6 m. W.N.W. Radolfzell. Pop. 1,164.

SINGHEA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, on the Gunduck, 17 m. N. Patna, and having near it the vestiges of a ruined city.—*Singhur* is a hill-fort, presid. Bombay, 12 m. S.S.W. Poonah.

SINGILEI, or SINGHILEI, a town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It is mostly built of stone.

SINGLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 563.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 2½ m. E.S.E. Poulton. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 391.

SINGOE, an isl. of Sweden, læn Stockholm, in the Baltic, 20 m. W. the Aland islands. Length 4 m.

SINGOLE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territory, 25 m. N.N.W. Gurrah.

SING-SING, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., state and 30 m. N. New York, on the E. bank of the river Hudson, with the principal prison of the state, academies, & stone quarries. Pop. 2,500.

SINIGAGLIA (*Sena Gallicia*), a fortified seaport town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. Urbino, on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic, 16 m. W.N.W. Ancona. Pop. 21,930. It has a cathedral, convents, mint, theatre, and a small harbour; but is chiefly celebrated for its large annual fair in July and August, which is attended by traders from all parts of Central and S. Europe, N. Africa, and the Levant.

SINISCOLA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand., 25 m. N.E. Nuoro. Pop. 2,826.

SINIUKHA, a river of Russia, gov. Kiev, & betw. Kherson and Podolia; after a S.E. and S. course of nearly 150 m., joins the Bug at Olviopol.

SINJAR, or SINGALI, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 70 m. W. Mosul. It consists of about 80 houses, with many Mohammedan tombs, and some remains of a much more remote date.—The *Sinjar Hills*, a range about 50 m. in length, by from 7 to 9 m. in breadth, between the Khabur and Tigris rivers, are covered with oak forests, and fig and vine plantations, interspersed with numerous villages.

SINJAVKA, three mkt. towns of Russia.—I. Don-Cossack country, 45 m. W.S.W. Novo-Tcherkask, at the mouth of the Mertvoi-Donetz, in the Sea of Azov.—II. gov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. and 75 m. S.E. Vilna.

SINN, a river of Bavaria, circ. Franconia: and H. Cassel, after a S. course of 40 m., joins the Saale near its influx into the Main.

SINNA, or SINENDRU, a town, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist. Ardelan, on a declivity below its original site, 80 m. W.N.W. Hamadan. Pop., according to Rich, consists of 4,000 or 5,000 families. It is of comparatively modern origin, and has an imposing appearance, with the castellated palace of its governor on a height. In its vicinity is a very extensive public garden.

SINNAI, a mkt. town of the island Sardinia, div. and 8 m. N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 2,826.

SINNAMARY, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic, 78 m. N.W. Cayenne, course N. 200 m. At its mouth is the village Sinnamary.

SINNIE, or ANCOBRA, a river of Guinea, enters the Gulf of Guinea near the Dutch settlement Axim, after a S. course of upwards of 120 miles.

SINNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Pickering. Ac. 3,390. Pop. 623.

SINNO, a river of Naples, prov. Basilicata, enters the Gulf of Taranto, 19 m. S.W. the mouth of the Bradano, after an E. course of 60 miles.

SINNORE, a town of India, Baroda dom., on the Nerbuddah, 26 m. E.N.E. Baroche.

SINOPE, a seaport town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 75 m. W.N.W. Samsoun. Pop. 8,000 to 10,000 (?). It is situated on an isthmus, connecting a high rocky peninsula with the mainland, and has on its S.W. side the best port on the N. coast of Asiatic Turkey. Its walls, composed of fragments of Byzantine architecture, are ivy-clad, and overhang deep wooded ravines, crossed by high and narrow bridges. Many of its buildings are surrounded by gardens. Its exports consist of timber, *salt*, cordage, fish, and oil.

SINOPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. II., 17 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,800.—*S. Inferiore* is a vill. immed. S.W.ward.

SINSHEIM, a town, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 14 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,869.—*Sinzheim* is a vill., 3 m. W. Baden. Pop. 1,426.—*Sinzig* is a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. N.W. Coblenz, near the l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,800.

SION (Germ. *Sitten*, anc. *Sedunum*), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Valais, near the Rhone, 50 m. S. Bern. Pop. 2,600. It is enclosed by walls, and has 3 castles. There are many cretins in its vicinity.—II. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. N.E. Derval. Pop. 2,481.—III. a town and fort of British India, presid. and at the N. end of the island Bombay, with a causeway communication with the island Salsette.

SIOUT, OSIOOT, or ES-SIOUT (anc. *Lycopolis*), the principal town of Upper Egypt, cap. prov., near the Nile, in lat. 27° 11′ 14″ N., lon. 31° 14′ E. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is the largest and best built town S. of Cairo, and has well supplied bazaars, handsome mosques, a palace built by Ibrahim Pasha, public baths, a gov. school, and cotton factory. It was, until lately, the principal seat of the slave trade in Egypt, and is still the chief resort of the caravans coming into that country from Darfur. It is also an important military station, and has a large manuf. of pipe bowls. Around it are traces of the anc. city, and in the adjacent mntns. W. the Nile, are several remarkable tombs, grottoes, and catacombs.

SIOUX RIVER, U. S., N.W. territory, joins the Missouri, lat. 42° 45′ N., lon. 97° W., after a S. course estimated at 200 m.

SIOUX TERRITORY, United States. [IOWA.]

SIPAN DAGH, a mountain of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Van, on the N. side of Lake Van; supposed elevation 11,000 feet.

SIPHANTO, *Siphnos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Syra. Area 34 sq. m. Pop. 5,000. Soil fertile; chief products, corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold and silver.

SIR, a mouth of the Indus river, 15 m. N.W. that of Koree, lat. 23° 38′ N., lon. 68° 12′ E.

SIR-DARIA, a name of the river JAXARTES.

SIRDARUD, a flourishing vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 7 m. S.W. Tabriz.

SIRDHAR, a town, Hindostan. [SURDHAUR.]

SIRDHUNA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. Meerut, 37 m. N.N.E. Delhi. It was the cap. of the Begum Sumroo.

SIRGOOJAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Gundwanah, cap. of a dist., 75 m. S.W. Palamow.—*Sir-i-sungah*, Afghanistan, is a fort, 22 m. S.W. Cabool, on the route to Ghuznee.

SIRHIND, a decayed fortress and town of N.W. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 27 m. N.W. Umballah, on the route to Belaspoor.

SIR-I-KOL, a lake in Central Asia, Bokhara, forming the source of the river OXUS; elevation 15,600 feet.

SIRINAGUR, a city of Cashmere. [SERINAGUR.]

SIRI POOL, a town of Central Asia, on the N. slope of the Huzareh mountains, 45 m. S.W. Balkh, lat. 36° 21′ N., lon. 66° 28′ E. It is the cap. of an independent Uzbek chief.

SIRMORE, one of the protected Sikh states of India, between the Sutleje and Jumna rivers, on the route between Seharunpore and Belaspoor. Surface hilly; products wheat, barley, tobacco, opium, cotton, timber, and iron. Principal town, Nahan, 30 m. E.N.E. Umballah, lat. 31° N., lon. 77° E.

SIRSAH and SIRSAWA, two towns of British India, in N.W. Hindostan.—I. 20 m. W. Futtehabad.—II. dist. and 7 m. N.W. Seharunpore.

SIRUELA, a town of Spain, prov. and 92 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,512.

SIRWAN, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, 65 m. S.W. Kirmanshah, which presents the most perfect remains of a Sassanian city in Persia. The buildings are composed of massive stone walls, and some of the dwellings are perfectly preserved, with ancient paintings in some of the vaults appearing quite fresh. It is considered to occupy the site of the more ancient *Celonæ*. Its small plain is well cultivated.

SIS, two towns of Asia-Minor.—I. pash. and 40 m. N.E. Adana, on the Jyhoon, S. Mount Taurus, and the see of an Armenian patriarch.—II. pash. and 21 m. S.W. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak.

SISAL, a seaport town of Yucatan, on its N.W. coast, 30 m. N.W. Merida. Pop. mostly Indians.

SISANTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,612.

SISARGA, a group of islets off the N.W. coast of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 23 m. W. Coruña.

SISEBOLI, or SIZEBOLI (ancient *Apollonia*, afterwards *Sozopolis*), a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Burghaz, 80 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has one of the best harbours on the Black Sea; and is mostly inhabited by Greeks, who carry on an active trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1829.

SISLAND, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Bungay. Area 410 ac. Pop. 64.

SISSACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Basle. Pop. 1,254.

SISSONNE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Laon. P. 1,403.

SISTERON, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. B. Alps, cap. arrond., on the Durance and Buech, 16 m. W.N.W. Digne. Pop. 3,755. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by a citadel, which was the prison of Casimir, king of Poland.

SISTERS, 2 isls. of the Pacific, N. Chatham isl., near New Zealand.—II. Bass' Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux island.—III. two islands, Indian Ocean, between the Great and Little Andaman islands.—The *Three Sisters*, Seychelles islands, Indian Ocean, are in lat. 5° 9′ 30″ S.

SISTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 6 m. E.N.E. Bristol. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 1,014.

SISTOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the rt. b. of the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Nicopolis. Pop. 20,000. It has a citadel. A treaty of peace, between Austria and Turkey, was signed here in 1791.

SITCHEVKA, or SITCHEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Vazuza, an affl. of the Volga. Pop. 1,400.

SITHNEY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. W.N.W. Helstone. Area 5,670 ac. Pop. 3,362.

SITIA, *Cythæum*, a maritime town of Crete, on

its N. coast, 55 m. E. Candia. Near it is Cape Sitia, and Mount Sitia is direct S. from it inland.

SITKA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George III. Archipelago, off the W. coast of N. America, in lat. 57° 3′ N., lon. 135° 18′ W. The Russian settlement Sitka or New Archangel, on its W. coast, has a magnetic observatory. Mean temp. of year 45° .4; winter 34° .7; summer 56° .2, Fahr. [RUSSIAN AMER.]

SITTARD, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,400.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,240.

SITTEN, a town of Switzerland. [SION.]

SITTINGBOURNE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, on Milton Creek, 10 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Area of pa. 1,260 ac. P. 2,352.

SITZENDORF, a mkt. town of L. Austria, on the Great Schmieda, 5 m. N.E. Meissau. Pop. 1,350.

SIU-AN-HOA, a fortified city of China, prov. Chi-Li, cap. dep., on the Yang-ho, near the Great Wall, 90 m. N.W. Peking. Its inhabs. manuf. superior felt caps and other woollen goods.

SIVACHE, or PUTRID SEA, a lagoon, on the N. and E. sides of the Crimea, S. Russia, communicating on the N. with the Sea of Azov by the Strait of Yenitchi, only a furlong in breadth, and elsewhere separated from that sea by a narrow sandy tongue of land, 70 m. in length. Shores, on its W. side, extremely irregular; breadth from 5 to 15 m.; and it receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. By an E. wind, the water of the Sea of Azov is forced through the strait, and often covers the surface of the lagoon; at other times it presents only a pestiferous expanse of mud.

SIVANA, or SAMADURA, an island of British India, presid. Madras, formed by the Cavery, in dist. Coimbatoor. Length 9 m.; breadth 10 m. It was the site of the anc. Hindoo city of Ganga Para, and has remains of several temples. The Cavery here forms two fine cataracts.

SIVAS, or ROUM, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia-Minor and Turkish Armenia, betw. lat. 38° 30′ & 41° 40′ N., and lon. 33° 30′ & 39° 40′ E., having N. the Black Sea, and on other sides, Anatolia, & the pashs. Karaman, Marash, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, and Trebizond. It is traversed from W. to E. by the chain of Anti-Taurus; principal rivers, the Yeshil-Irmak in its centre, the Euphrates, on its E., and the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halys*), on its W. frontier. Products consist of wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton, wine, timber, wool, fruit, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. Large herds of cattle and sheep are fed on the plains; camels and buffaloes are the chief beasts of burden. Principal manufs., cotton and silk fabrics, carpets, and leather.—*Sivas* (*Cabria* and *Sebaste*), the cap., is situated in an extensive plain, near the Kizil-Irmak, 60 m. S. Tokat. Pop. about 6,000 families. It is well built; houses interspersed with gardens, and its numerous minarets give it a cheerful appearance. It has many old mosques and khans, a castle, bazaars well supplied with goods, manufs. of coarse woollens and other fabrics, and a considerable transit and import trade. Near it, Mithridates was defeated by the Roman general Lucullus, & Bajazet by Timour.

SIVEREK, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 40 m. W.S.W. Diarbekir, and stated to comprise 2,000 houses, seated amongst orchards.

SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. Montfaucon. P. 1,018.

SIWAH, an oasis in the Libyan desert, 5 m. long, & 3 m. broad; its cap. Siwah-el-Kebir, 310 m. W.S.W. Cairo, is built of fossil salt, the houses clustering round a rock. The oasis contains several salt lakes, and many date palms, and the gardens produce the vine, fig, and pomegranate, in rich abundance. Near it is the vill. of Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SIX-FOURS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, 3 m. W.S.W. Toulon. P. 2,941.

SIXHILLS, a par. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Market-Raisen. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 205.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the Ougarnee, 9 m. N.W. Limerick. Pop. 848. It has a court house, bridewell, and market house.—II. co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Limerick. Pop. 174.—*Six-Mile-Cross* is a vill., Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Clogphin, 8 m. W.S.W. Pomeroy.

SIZEBOLI, a town, Eur. Turkey. [SISEBOLI.]

SIZUN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,758.

SKAGELSE, a town of Denmark, stift and on the isl. Seeland, 9 m. W.S.W. Sorö. Pop. 3,200.

SKAGEN (CAPE), or the SKAW, the N. extremity of Jutland, Denmark. Lat. of light-house 57° 43′ 8″ N., lon. 10° 36′ 5″ E. Near it is a small town of same name. Pop. 1,400.

SKAGERRACK, or the SLEEVE, an arm of the German Ocean. [NORTH SEA.]

SKALHOLT, a town, Iceland, 35 m. E. Reikiavik.

SKALICZ, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim. Pop. 892.

SKALITZ, a frontier town of N.W. Hungary, co. & 54 m. N.W. Neutra, on the l. b. of the March. Pop. 8,790. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloth. Good wine is raised in its vicinity.

SKALMIERZ, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 27 m. N.E. Cracow. Pop. 3,000.

SKANDERBORG, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, 13 m. S.W. Aarhuus, on a peninsula between Lakes Skånderborg, & Henning. P. 900.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, læn and 27 m. S.W. Mariestad. Pop. 1,450. It has a cathedral, a college with botanic gardens, and a veterinary school. Near it is the ruined castle Skaraborg.

SKEEN, or SKIEN, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, cap. amt. Bradsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 m. N. Porsgrund. Pop. 1,900.

SKEFFINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 187. Surface celebrated for fertility. Skeffington Hall contains many fine paintings.

SKEFFLING, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Patrington. Ac. 1,580. P. 179.

SKEGBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3 m. W. Mansfield. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 775.

SKEGNESS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the E. coast, 10 m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 316. The vill. is much resorted to as a summer residence.

SKELLEFTEA (SVENSKA), or SILDAL, a river of Sweden, læn Umea, rises in the Stor-Afvan lake, flows S.E., and, after a course of 120 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. N. Lofanger.

SKELLIGS, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 m. S.W. Brea head, Valentia island. The Great Skellig rises abruptly to 710 ft. in height, and has two lighthouses 372 ft. in elevation, lat. 51° 46′ N., lon. 10° 32′ W., and the ruins of a priory.

SKELLINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. W. Lincoln. Area 6,220 ac. Pop. 533.

SKELMANTHORPE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pas. Emley and High Hoyland, 6½ m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 732.

SKELMERSDALE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lan-

caster, pa. & 5 m. E.S.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 691. It gives title of baron to the Wilbraham family.

SKELTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.W. Penrith. Area 6,960 ac. Pop. 788.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Guisborough. Area 10,440 ac. Pop. 1,053.

SKENDLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Spilsby. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 289.

SKENE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W. Aberdeen. Area 9,393 ac. Pop. 1,846. Skene house (Earl of Fife), is in a richly wooded demesne.

SKENEATLES, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Skeneatles lake, 13 m. W.S.W. Onondaga. Pop. 3,981. The lake is 15 m. in length.

SKENFRETH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 610. The anc. fortress Skenfreth castle is in this pa.

SKENNINGE, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 m. W. Linkioping. Pop. 900.

SKEPE, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 18 m. N.E. Dobrzyn. Pop. 950.

SKERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.E. Great Driffield. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 213.

SKERRIES, a fishing town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 17 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on a headland, ¼ m. E. the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Pop. 2,417. It is clean, and has a good pier. Opposite the town are four islets, called the Skerries.—II. an islet in the Irish Sea, off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a lighthouse; in lat. 53° 25′ 3″ N., lon. 4° 36′ 5″ W.; elevation 117 feet.—The *Out Skerries*, are three islets in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 m. S.E. Fetlar, each about 1 m. in length. Pop. 122, mostly employed in ling fishing. A general name in Scotland for isolated sea-girt rocks. [PENTLAND SKERRIES.]

SKERROW (LOCH), a highly picturesque lake of Scotland, Kirkcudbright, pa. Girthon, 8 m. N. Gatehouse, 2 m. in circuit, and studded with richly wooded islands.

SKERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. E.N.E. Broughshane. Ac. 26,176. P. 5,349.

SKERRYVORE LIGHTHOUSE, Hebrides, Scotl., 12 m. S.W. Tiree island, lat. 56° 19′ 22″ N., lon. 7° 6′ 32″ W.; elev. 150 feet; light revolving.

SKERTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co., pa. and ¾ m. N. Lancaster, and separated from it by the Lune. Pop. 1,665.

SKEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Aylesham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 351.

SKIATHO, one of the N. Sporades, Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 10 m. N. Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance of the channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth 4 m. each. On its N. side is the vill. Skiatho.

SKIBBEREEN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 40 m. S.W. Cork, on the Ilen. Pop. 4,715. It is brisk and thriving. It has a good church, several schools, a bridewell, union workhouse, barracks, & sevl. large flour-mills. Its port is at Aldcourt, 2 m. lower down the river, where vessels of 200 tons load and unload. Principal exports, corn, flour, meal, and provisions. In the vicinity are remains of several feudal castles and of a monastery.

SKIDBROOKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the N. Sea, 8½ m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 351. Saltfleet Haven, a hamlet in this pa., was formerly a considerable market town. Off the coast is an excellent oyster bed.

SKIDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.S.W. Beverley. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 361.

SKIDDAW, a mntn. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 4 m. N. Keswick. Elevation 3,022 feet.

SKIELSKÖR, a town of Denmark, stift and on the S.W. coast of the island Seeland, on a deep arm of the Great Belt, 10 m. S. Skagelse. Pop. 1,000.

SKIERNIWICE, a town of Poland, gov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and linens. The Russians here defeated the French in 1809.

SKILGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Area 1,630 ac. P. 271.

SKILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 434.

SKINBURNESS, a hamlet of Engl., co. Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 9½ m. W.N.W. Wigtown. It is frequented as a watering place.

SKINNAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 11 m. N.W. Sleaford. Area 600 ac. Pop. 26.

SKINOSA, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 5 m. S. Naxos.

SKIPNESS, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on Skipness bay, E. side of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 967. Skipness castle, surmounting Skipness point, is at the S. side of the entrance of Loch-Fyne.

SKIPPACH, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 86 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,485.

SKIPSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 5,820. P. 797.

SKIPTON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, in the mntnous. dist. of Craven, near the Aire, with a station on the Leeds and E. Lancashire railway, 16 m. N.W. Bradford. Area of pa. 26,760 ac. Pop. 6,870. It has a large church, a grammar-school with an annual rev. of 500*l.*, and 2 exhibitions to both Oxford and Cambridge, other schools, besides charities, with a rev. of 100*l.*; manufs. of cotton goods, and an active trade in corn and cattle, facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

SKIPWITH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Selby. Area 5,590 ac. Pop. 601.

SKIRBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. Boston. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 1,931.

SKIRCOAT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1¾ m. S. Halifax. Pop. 5,237, employed in manufs. of cotton and woollens.

SKIRLING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 25 m. S.S.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 2,640 Scots. Pop. 345.

SKIRPENBECK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 1,560. P. 222.

SKIRTS, or DERG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Castle-Derg. Area 14,286 ac. Pop. 5,799.

SKIVE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 17 m. N.W. Wiborg. Pop. 1,200.

SKIVRA, or SKVIRA, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ., with 4,100 inhabs.

SKOFDE, an ancient town of S. Sweden, læn and 21 m. S.W. Mariestad, with 680 inhabitants.

SKOPELO, one of the N. Sporades isls., Greece, gov. and 15 m. N. Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea. Area 32 sq. m. Pop. 2,500. Surface mntnous. Principal product wine.—II. a town on the S.E. coast of the island, with an indifferent harbour.

SKOPIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Werda. Pop. 6,000. It has manufs. of Russia leather.

SKOTSCHAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 m. E.N.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,800.

SKOWHEGAN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Kennebec, 36 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,584.

SKREEN, or SKRYNE, a barony, pa., and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath,—the vill., 6 m. S.E. Navan, with 225 inhabitants, and the remains of ecclesiastical edifices. Area of pa. 4,251 ac. Pop. 1,156.—II. a pa. Ulster, co. and 10½ m. W.S.W. Sligo. Ac. 13,237. P. 4,103.—III. a pa., Leinster, co. and 6 m. N.E. Wexford. Pop. 820.

SKRIPU, *Orchomenus*, a vill. of Greece, Bœotia, gov. and 7 m. N.E. Lebadea, at the mouth of the Gavrios (Cephissus) river in the Lake Copais. It has several remains of antiquity. About 5 m. N. are considerable remains of the ancient *Abæ*.

SKROPHA (CAPE), a headland of Greece, W. Hellas, Acarnania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, 15 m. W.S.W. Mesolonghi.

SKULANY, a large market town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Furth, 14 m. N.E. Jassy.

SKULL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W. Skibbereen. Area 37,923 ac. Pop. 17,314, of whom 452 are in the village.

SKUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 3,408.

SKYE, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, from the mainland of which co., it is separated by the narrow strait Loch Alsh, whence it extends for 46 m. in a N.W. direction. Breadth very irregular, varying from 4½ m. to 23 m., it being indented N.W. and W. by Lochs Snizort, Follart, Bracadale, &c., and all round the other coasts by smaller inlets. Estimated area (excluding the islands Scalpa, Raasay, &c., off its E. coast) about 547 sq. m., or 350,000 ac. Pop. 23,082. Surface mountainous; many heights in the centre rise to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the sea, amongst which the Cuchullin hills are conspicuous; its N. part and shores are bold and strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, lime-stone, old red sandstone, & lias. There are some large basaltic pillars, and a curious spar cave. Rivulets and small lakes are numerous. Climate very moist and variable; rain falls three out of four days throughout the year, which renders the soil, otherwise good, moist and sterile, except in a few spots: most part of the island is useless for agriculture, and even the pastures are chiefly in heath and coarse grass; the majority of the inhabitants are consequently in a very impoverished state, and many have emigrated to the colonies. Arable lands are nearly confined to the sea-coast; cattle, fish, and kelp, are the chief exports; and potatoes & fish the chief food of the pop. The inhabitants are mostly of Gaelic descent. The island contains many Danish antiquities; belongs chiefly to Lord Macdonald and the Macleod family; is divided into 7 pas.; and forms, with adjacent Small Isles, a presbytery under the Scottish church establishment. Princip. vills., Portree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig.

SKYROS, *Scyros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Ægean Sea, 24 m. N.E. Cape Kili, Eubœa. Length 17 m.; breadth 2 to 7 m. Estimated area 60 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 2,630. It is separated into two parts by an isthmus. Its S. peninsula rises to 2,566 feet above the sea; its N. part is more level and productive of corn, wine, and madder; wheat and barley are exported, with madder roots, wax, honey, and oranges. Fir and oak woods are plentiful. Goats are of a very superior breed. The Bay of Kalamitza, on the W. side, receives large vessels. The only town, St George, stands on the N. side of the island; it is poor, but has some remains of antiquity, and contains all the pop. of the island. Skyros was the place of retirement and death of Theseus. Seven m. W. is *Skyro-Poulo*, a rocky islet, 617 feet in height.

SLA, a marit. town of Marocco. [SALLEE.]

SLAGELSE, a town of Denmark, stift and isl. Seeland, 10 m. N.E. Corsoer. Pop. 3,600.

SLAIDBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Clitheroe. Ac. 35,560. P. 1,792.

SLAINS and FORVIE, a united marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4 m. N.E. Newburgh. Area about 32 sq. m. Pop. 1,211. It has the remains of an old castle and of an ancient chapel.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Huddersfield, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester railway. Pop. 2,925, employed in woollen and cotton manufs. It has a mineral spring with the same properties as that of Harrogate.

SLALEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 5 m. S.S.E. Hexham. Area 7,430 ac. Pop. 547.

SLAMANNAN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 5 m. S.S.W. Falkirk. Area about 11 sq. m. P. 979.

SLANE, a mkt. town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 8 m. W. Drogheda. Area 5,947 ac. Pop. 2,510; do. of town 555. The celebrated battle of the Boyne was fought near Slane, on the E.—*Slanes* is a pa., Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. N.E. Portaferry. Ac. 946. P. 556.

SLANEY, a riv. of Irel., Leinster, rises in co. Wicklow, flows mostly S., through the cos. Carlow and Wexford, and expands into Wexford harb. Total course 60 m., tidal for 10 m. It is navigable from the sea to Enniscorthy for laden boats.

SLANO, a mkt. town of Dalmatia, circ. and 16 miles N.W. Ragusa. Pop. 1,400.

SLAPTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Ivinghoe. Area 840 ac. Pop. 336. —II. co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Dartmouth. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 726.—III. co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area 930 ac. Pop. 208.

SLATEFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Colinton, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 3 miles S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 221.

SLATINA, a town of Wallachia, cap. Upper Wallachia, on the Aluta, 90 m. W. Bucharest.

SLATOUST, Russia, Ural Mntns. [ZLATOUST.]

SLAUGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3½ m. N.W. Cuckfield. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 1,286.

SLAUGHTER, two pas. of Engl., co. Gloucester. —I. (*Lower*), 6 m. N.N.E. North Leach. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 222.—II. (*Upper*), 14 m. W. Cheltenham. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 231.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 540. Pop. 156.

SLAVE-COAST is that portion of the Guinea Coast, W. Africa, between the Volta and Lagos rivers, which separate it respectively from Benin on the E. and the Gold Coast on the W.

SLAVE LAKE (GREAT), a considerable lake of British N. Amer., N.W. territory, between lat. 60° 40′ & 63° N., and lon. 109° 30′ & 117° 30′ W. Shape very irregular. Length E. to W. 300 m.; greatest breadth 50 m. Shores, on its N. side especially, precipitous and rugged, and it contains many rocky and wooded isls. It receives from the N.E. the surplus waters of Aylmer and Artillery Lakes, and from the S. those of Lake Athabasca by the Slave River; and it discharges its own, N.W., by the Mackenzie River into the Arctic Ocean. It is wholly frozen over for six months of the year.—*Slave River* is the lower part of the Peace River, after it is joined by Stony River from Lake Athabasca, and enters the Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course 200 m. Shores in many parts well wooded; in its upper part it is interrupted by rapids and falls; its lower course is through an alluvial region

SLAVIANOSBERSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 180 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Donetz. Pop. 2,000, who carry on an active trade by the river.

SLAVIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 29 miles S.E. Izium. Pop. 2,000.

SLAVONIA, or SCLAVONIA (KINGDOM OF), (called by the natives *Slavonska*), a frontier prov. of the Austrian Empire, officially included in the kingdom of Hungary, from which it is separated on the N. by the Drave and Danube; it has W. Croatia, and S. the Save, separating it from Turkey (Bosnia, and Servia). Area of Civil Slavonia 3,643 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 336,100. The military frontier has an area of 2,955 sq. m. Pop. 266,175, chiefly Slavonians, and of the Greek church. A branch of the Carnic Alps traverses it from W. to E., but most part of the surface is flat, and bordering the great rivs. are extensive marshes. Forests occupy much of the prov., and in them many hogs are fed. Rearing cattle, and the culture of wheat, rye, flax, hemp, fruits, tobacco, & wine in the E., are the principal branches of industry. Some marble is quarried; manufs., except a few of glass, earthenwares, and potash, are mostly domestic. Civil Slavonia is divided into the 3 cos. of Syrmia, Verocz, and Posega; and the military frontier into 4 dists., the chief towns of which are Peterwardein, Brod, Carlowitz, and Semlin. Esseck, the cap., Vukovar, and Gradiska, are other principal towns. [MILITARY FRONTIER.]

SLAVUTA, and SLAWATYCE, two mkt. towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, on the Gorin, 13 m. N. Zaslav.—II. prov. and 54 m. S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug.—*Slawiszyn* is a walled town of Poland, prov. and 10 m. N. Kalice. Pop. 1,000.

SLAWKOW, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 31 m. N.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,520. [AUSTERLITZ.]

SLAWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5¼ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1,510. P. 250.

SLEAFORD (NEW), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Slea, 18 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 3,160 ac. Pop. 3,382. It has a fine church with a spire 144 feet in height, a modern town-hall, and free grammar school.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. New Sleaford. Area 1,150 ac. P. 345.

SLEAT, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye. Area (excluding lakes and sea-lochs) 33,335 ac. Pop. 2,706. Here are the remains of 2 castles.

SLEBECH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.S.W. Narberth. Pop. 294.

SLEDMERE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7½ m. N.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 6,659. Pop. 435.

SLESWICK, the Danish name of [SCHLESWIG.]

SLIDRE, a vill. of Norway, amt. and 95 m. N.W. Christiania, on the Beina. Pop. of pa. 3,100.

SLIEDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 4 m. E. Dort. Pop. 1,856.

SLIEVE, numerous mntns. of Ireland, among which are—I. (*Beg*), co. Down, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle. Height 2,384 feet.—II. (*Car*), Connaught, co. Mayo, between Lough Coon and Blacksod Bay. Height 2,368 ft.—III. (*Donard*), Ulster, co. Down, on the S.W. side of Dundrum Bay, 2 m. S.W. Newcastle. Height 2,796 feet.

SLIGO, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the co. Leitrim, S. Roscommon and Mayo, N.W. and N. the bays of Killala, Sligo, & Donegal. Area 721 sq. m., or 461,753 ac., of which 3-4ths are arable or in plantations. Inhabited houses 31,443. Pop. 180,886. Surface greatly diversified; mountains and bogs are interspersed with some level tracts and fertile land. Truskmore, in the N.E., is a mountain 2,072 feet in height; and Knockalongy (Ox mntns.) rises to 1,778 feet. The co. comprises loughs Arrow, Gill, and a part of Gara; principal rivers, the Arrow and Moy, which latter forms the W. boundary. Agriculture lately improved, but not so the condition of the labourers. Principal crops, oats & potatoes, with some wheat. Estates large, farms mostly small. Average rent of land 10*s.* 8*d.* an ac. Annual value of land (1848) 190,652*l.* Coarse linens and woollens are manufactured, and the fisheries employ about 2,000 persons. The co. is subdivided into 6 baronies and 41 pas., in dioceses of Achonry and Elphin. Principal towns, Sligo, Ballisadare, Dromore, and Tubbercurry. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 461. *Sligo*, the cap., is a parl. and munic. bor., and seaport, at the head of Sligo Bay, and at the mouth of the Garvoge, or Sligo, 69 m. S.S.W. Londonderry. Area of parl. bor. 3,001 ac. Pop. 14,318; do. of town 2,046. Principal public edifices, 2 churches, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, a co. court-house, prison, various charitable institutions, barracks, union workhouse, custom-house, a small theatre, news-rooms, and market-houses. The port and harbour have been much improved; an extensive new quay and warehouses have been erected outside the bar, and vessels of 300 tons can come up to the town. It has several flour-mills and breweries; exports of corn, meal, flour, provisions, linen, flax, and tow; imports of colonial produce and English manufs. Sligo is the entrepôt of an extensive country, and has, in consequence, a considerable and increasing trade. Cu-toms rev. (1846) 35,470*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 5,765 tons. Corp. rev. (1848) 336*l.* The bor. sends 1 mem to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 715. It gives the title of Marquis to the Brown family.—*Sligo Bay*, an inlet of the Atlantic, immediately S. Donegal Bay, extends inland for 12 m. Breadth at entrance 6 m. On its shores are Sligo and Ballisadare. In 1588, 3 ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

SLIMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.W. Gloucester. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 866.

SLINDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Arundel. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 544. Slindon-house, in this pa., is a fine old mansion.

SLINFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Horsham. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 691.

SLINGSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 16 m. N.N.E. York, N. Riding. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 609.

SLIPPERY ROCK, several townships, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania.—I. co. and 15 m. N.W. Butler. Pop. 1,507.—II. co. Beaver. P. 1,224.—III. co. Mercer. Pop. 2,066.

SLIPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 18 m. N.E. Northampton. Area 720 ac. Pop. 159.

SLOBODSKOI, a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. N.E. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Viatka. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous churches, and a monastery, and a considerable trade in corn & linseed.

SLOBODZIA, a town of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, and 60 m. E. Bucharest.—*Slokutchin* is a vill. of Bulgaria, S.W. Nicopolis.

SLOLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 880 ac. Pop. 291.

SLONIM, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 72 m. S.E. Grodno, cap. circ., on the Stchara. Pop. 7,500. It has several churches, a synagogue, a district school for nobles, and various factories.

SLOOTEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, near the Zuyder-zee and Lake of Slooten, 12 m. E. Stavoren. Pop. 864.—II. a pa. of N. Holland, on the Lake of Haarlem, 4 m. S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,300.—*Slooterdyk* is a vill., on the Y, 3 m. N.W. Amsterdam.

SLOUGH, a vill. of Engl., co. Bucks, with a station on the Great Western railway, 2½ m. N.N.E. Windsor, 21 m. W. London, and 8¾ m. from Ascot-heath. Pop. 1,198. It has an astronomical

observatory, where was erected the great telescope of the elder Herschel.

Sluczevo, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Prussian frontier, 11 m. S. Thorn. P. 1,000.

Sluis (French *L'Ecluse*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the Belgian frontier, 10 m. N.E. Bruges, with which city it communicates by a canal. Pop. 1,508.

Slutch, two rivers of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, rises near Staro-Konstantinov, flows N., and joins the Gorin in a marshy flat, after a course of 200 m.—II. gov. Minsk, flows S., past Slutsk, and joins the Pripet, 60 m. E. Pinsk. Course 80 miles.

Slutsk, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 63 m. S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the lesser Slutch, near its source. Pop. 8,000. Except its churches, convents, &c., it is built of wood; it has a high school formerly subord. to the university of Vilna.

Slyguff, or Sliguff, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 3¾ m. N.E. Borris-O'Kane. Area 6,756 ac. Pop. 2,072.

Smalholm, Smallholm, or Smailholm, a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, 6 m. W.N.W. Kelso. Ac. 3,970. Pop. 592, of whom 304 are in the village.

Smallburgh, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 634.

Smalley, a chapelry of Engl., co. and 7 m. N.E. Derby, pa. Morley. Pop. 826.

Small Isles, an insular pa. of Scotl., cos. Argyle and Inverness, and comprising the isls. of Eig, Rum, Canna, and Muck. United pop. 993.

Smallwood, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 3 m. E.S.E. Sandbach. Pop. 606.

Smarden, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the riv. Built, 8m. E.N.E. Cranbrooke. Ac. 5,480. P. 1,141.

Smeaton (Great), a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Northallerton. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 517.

Smeeth, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 489.

Smeeton, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. Pop. 567.

Smethcote, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 9 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 371.

Smethwick, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Harborne, 3½ m. W. Birmingham. Pop. 5,020, employed in metal foundries, &c.

Smidar, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 3 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 1,166.

Smieinjorsk, a town of W. Siberia, in the mining dist. of the gov. Tomsk. Pop. 4,000, employed in silver mines and smelting works.

Smiev, a town of Russia, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Donetz. Pop. 3,000.

Smith, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Tennessee, cap. Carthage. Area 590 sq. m. Pop. 21,179.—II. a co., Mississippi, near its centre, cap. Raleigh. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 1,961.—III. a tnshp., Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,956.—IV. a tnshp., co. Columbiana. Pop. 1,457.—V. a tnshp., co. Barry. Pop. 1,799.

Smithfield, numerous tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Rhode Isl., on Blackwater River, 16 m. N. Providence. Pop. 9,534. It has many fulling, grist, and saw mills, and contains the manuf. vill. Slatersville.—II. New York, 106 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,700.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford. Pop. 1,427.—IV. Ohio, 126 m. E.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,095.—*Smithland* is a vill., Kentucky, cap. co. Livingston, on the Ohio, below the influx of Cumberland River. Pop. 900.

Smithsby, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2 m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 990. P. 293.

Smithtown, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., state and 43 m. E. New York, on Long Island Sound. Pop. 1,932.—*Smithville* is a tnshp., New York, 15 m. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,762.

Smoky Bay, an inlet, S. coast of Australia, immed. N.W. Stready Bay, Eyre land, lat. 32° 30′ S., lon. 133° 45′ E.—*Smoky-point* is a headland, E. Australia, 35 m. N.E. Port Macquarie.

Smölen, an isl. of Norway, stift Trondhjem, amt. Romsdal, in the Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Hitteroen, and 18 m. N.N.E. Christiansund. Lat. 63° 25′ N., lon. 8° E. Length 16 m., breadth 10 m.

Smolensk, a gov. of Russia, mostly betw. lat 53° 20′ & 56° 30′ N., and lon. 30° 30′ & 35° 25′ E., enclosed by the govs. Moghilev, Vitebsk, Pskov, Tver, Moscow, Kaluga, Orel, and Tchernigov. Area 21,612 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,170,600. Surface undulating, and in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, Dvina, Gshat, Oka, and Iput. Soil fertile, and corn more than sufficient for consumption is raised, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Few cattle are reared, but hogs and bees in great numbers. Forests very extensive and valuable. Iron, copper, and salt are found. Manufs. comprise leather, glass, and pitch. The raw produce of the gov. is exported in large quantities to Riga, Vilna, and Moscow. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circles.—*Smolensk*, the cap., is a fortified town, on the Dnieper, 250 m. W.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by massive walls, and is the see of a Russian archbishop. Principal public edifices, 3 handsome cathedrals, numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, episcopal palace, and monasteries. It has a diocesan seminary, a college, & military school for nobles, several hospitals, a house of correction, assembly rooms, manufs. of linens, soap, leather, and carpets, and a considerable export of corn and flax. In 1838, the erection of an iron pyramid was commenced to commemorate the resistance made by the town to the French in 1812.

Smoliany, a market town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Moghilev. Pop. 2,000.

Smorgoni, or Szorgom, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Vilna. Here in 1812, Napoleon left his army under the command of Murat, and returned to France.

Smyrna, a famous city and seaport of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial emporium of W. Asia, Anatolia, on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, and partly upon the declivity of the ancient *Mons Pagus*, which is crowned by a citadel, a structure of the 13th century. Lat. of Daraghaz point 38° 26′ 5″ N., lon. 27° 9′ 7″ E. Estimated pop. 150,000, of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5,000 Franks. It has a fine appearance from the sea, but is in general wretchedly built; houses mostly of wood, and only one story in height, streets narrow and filthy. The Frank and Greek quarters extend from about 2½ m. along the shore; above these is the Armenian quarter; and the Turks occupy all the upper parts of the city, having between them and the Armenians two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. Principal edifices, the bazaar & marketplace; the vizier-khan, constructed of the marble ruins of the ancient theatre, the palace of the governor, new barracks for 3,000 men, several synagogues, 5 Greek, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Armenian, and 2 Protestant churches, and about 20 mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians and others. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, which enters the gulf E. the city; and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagus, on which are

various remains of the ancient city, the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early christian period mentioned in Scripture. Smyrna has a large Armenian academy, & it is the residence of consuls of most of the principal European states. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, Austria, France, and the U. States. Exports consist of silk, raw cotton, carpets, raw copper, opium, hides, madder, and wool, besides goats'-hair and skins, valonea, olive oil, drugs, gums, sponge, figs, raisins, & nut-galls. Imports comprise coffee to about 6 million lbs. annually, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, metals raw and manufactured, sugar, indigo, spirits, cochineal, and spices. Smyrna has claimed to be the birth-place of Homer. In 1402, it was ruined by Timour, and it has since suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes and visitations of the plague, but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it after each new calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance. It suffered severely from fire in July 1845.—The *Gulf of Smyrna*, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extends inland for 45 m., the breadth of its entrance 22 m. It has in most parts good anchorage, and ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna near its E. extremity. It contains several isls., the principal of which, Long or English Island, is 5 m. in length.

SMYRNA, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 103 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,246.

SNAEHATTEN, a mntn., Scandinavia. [NORWAY.]

SNAILWELL, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. N. Newmarket. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 273.

SNAINTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. Pop. 687.

SNAITH, a market town, pa., and tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, S. bank, 6½ m. S. Selby. Area of pa., which comprises Goole and various other tnshps., 34,810 ac. Pop. 10,444; ditto of tnshp. 855.

SNAKE RIVER, Oregon. [LEWIS RIVER.]

SNAPE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Saxmundham. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 542.—II. a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Well, 2¼ m. S. Bedall. Pop. 729.

SNAPPER ISLAND, off E. Australia, in Trinity bay, lat. 16° 17′ 35″ S., lon. 145° 37′ E.

SNARES ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, S. New Zealand. The most E. of the group, is in lat. 48° 3′ S., lon. 166° 45′ E.

SNARESTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 404.

SNARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,120 ac. P. 76.

SNARGATE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.N.W. New Romney. Area 2,360 ac. P. 80.

SNAVE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. N.W. New Romney. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 91.

SNEATON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 238.

SNEEK, or SNITS, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., in a marshy tract, 13 m. S.S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 7,203.

SNEEUWBERGEN, a range of mntns. [CAPE of GOOD HOPE.]

SNELLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Wragby, on the Lincoln railway, 5½ m. S.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 97.

SNELSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Dove, 3 m. S.W. Ashborne. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 399.—*Snelston-Hall* is a modern Gothic edifice.

SNENTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, forming an E. suburb of Nottingham, within its parl. bounds. Area 720 ac. Pop. 7,079.

SNETTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. East Harling. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 261.

SNETTISHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 5,580 ac. Pop. 1,150.

SNEYD, a pa. of England and N. Wales, cos. Salop and Montgomery, 2 m. N.N.W. Bishop's-Castle. Pop. 70.

SNIATYN, or SNYATIN, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 24 m. E. Kolomea, on the Pruth. Pop. 6,469. It has a castle, united-Greek and Armenian churches, & numerous tanneries.

SNITTERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,640 ac. P. 235.

SNITTERFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 822.

SNIZORT, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the N. part of the island of Skye. Area about 60 sq. m. P. 3,220.—*Loch Snizort* is a deep inlet of the sea extending inland for 12 m., between dists. Trotternish & Vaternish; breadth at entrance 6½ m. At its head is the pa. church.

SNODLAND, a pa. of England, co Kent, on the Medway, 5 m. N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 2,260. P. 500.

SNOREHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Pop. 211.

SNORING, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 6 m. S.S.E. Wells. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 556.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. N.E. Fakenham. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 293.

SNOWDON, the most lofty mountain of Wales and S. Britain, co. and 10 m. S.E. Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddva, rising to 3,571 feet above the sea. Its W. side is very precipitous and partly formed of basalt. Its summit commands magnificent views.

SNOW HILL, a vill. and port of the U. S., N. America, Maryland, cap. co. Worcester, on the river Pocomoke, and the peninsula between the Atlantic and Chesapeake bay. Pop. 800.

SNOW ISLAND, New S. Shetland, Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Livingston's Island, is 25 m. long.

SNOWSHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 298.

SOA, or SOAY, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Bracadale, off the S. coast of Skye. Length, N. to S., 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 113.—II. an island adjacent to St Kilda, and 1 m. in circuit. [SOAY.]

SOANA, a decayed town of Tuscany, in the Maremma, 3 m. N.W. Pitigliano.

SOANGHEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 40 m. E.S.E. Naundoorbar.

SOAR, a river of England, rises between Hinchley & Lutterworth, flows generally N. through the centre of Leicestershire, past Leicester, Mount Sorrel, and Loughboro', and joins the Trent about 12 m. E.S.E. Derby, whence to Leicester it is navigable for barges.

SOAVE, a fortified vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 12 m. E. Verona. Pop. 2,200.

SOAY (MEIKLE and LITTLE), two islets of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and off the W. coast of Harris, from which they are separated by a sound 1 m. in width.—A small island, co. Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver, pa. Assynt, is named Soay. [SOA.]

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 39 m. S. Coblenz, on the Nahe. Pop. 2,400.

SOBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¾ m. E.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area 5,890 ac. P. 954.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. N.N.E. Budweis, on the Luschnitz. Pop. 3,468.

SOBOTKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 13 m. E.N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,500.

SOBRAL, a town of Brazil, prov. and 130 m.

W.N.W. Ceara.—II. a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 23 m. N. Lisbon.

SOBRAON, a town of N.W. India, on the Sutleje, 25 m. E.N.E. Ferozepore, where the Brit. gained a great victory over the Sikhs, 10th Feb., 1846.

SOCHACZEW, a town of Poland, gov. and 28 m. W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 2,600.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 16° and 18° S., and lon. 148° and 155° W. Principal islands, Tahiti, Eimeo, Huaheine, Raiatea, Bona-bona, Tahaa, and Meura. Estimated pop. of the whole 16,000 (?), many of whom have been converted to Christianity by missionaries, who have also introduced many of the arts of civilized life. Papiete, the cap. of Tahiti, is resorted to by numer. whalers and other ships for commercial purposes. [POLYNESIA.]

SOCKBURN, a pa. of England, cos. Durham and York, N. Riding, 7 m. S.E. Darlington. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 201.

SOCKNA, a walled town of Central Africa, Fezzan, midway betw. Tripoli and Mourzouk, and 110 m. S. Bonjem, on the Tripoli frontier. P. 3,000.

SOCONUSCO, a town of Central America, cap. the W. prov. of the state Guatemala. The prov. Soconusco consists of a strip of territory, having N. the Mexican dep. Chiapas, W. that of Oaxaca, and S. the Pacific Ocean. Length 120 m.; average breadth 40 m.

SOCORRO, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, cap. prov., 65 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 12,000 (?).—The *Lake of Socorro* is at the head of the brook of Reventado, which supplies water to the city of Cartago.

SOCOTRA, or SOKOTRAH, *Dioscoridis Insula*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 120 m. E. Cape Guardafui, the E. extremity of Africa, and belonging to Keshin, a petty state of Arabia, about 240 m. distant. Tamarida, its cap., on the N.E. coast of isl., is in lat. 12° 39′ N., lon. 54° 1′ 2″ E. Length, E. to W., 70 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Area estimated at 1,000 sq. m., and pop. at from 4,000 to 5,000, mostly Bedouins, with some settled Arabs, Negroes, and descendants of Portuguese. Its centre is a chain of granite and limestone mountains rising to 5,000 feet in height, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 m. across, skirts the sea; in its fertility, it presents in some parts a favourable contrast to the adjacent mainlands. Climate more temperate than on the adjacent continent. Products comprise aloes of the finest quality, dragon's blood and other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, & ghee. Domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, camels, & civet cats. Trade mostly with Muscat, & whence most provisions are imported. The British government failed in negociations to purchase this island from the Sultan of Keshin.

SODBURY, three pas., &c., of Engl., co. Gloucester.—I. (*Chipping*), with a market town, 25 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area of pa. 1,120 ac. Pop. 1,273. Its grammar school and other charities have an aggregate annual rev. of 300*l*. Trade chiefly in cheese and malt.—II. (*Little*), a pa., 2 m. N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 125.—III. (*Old*), 2 m. E.S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 871.

SÖDERFORS, a vill. of Sweden, læn and 37 m. N.W. Upsal, on an island in the Dal-elf, having a large anchor foundry, employing 500 workmen.

SÖDERHAMN, a maritime town of Sweden, læn and 42 m. N. Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,500. It has a royal manuf. of arms, and an export trade in iron and timber.

SÖDERKÖPING, a maritime town of Sweden, læn and 25 m. E.N.E. Linköping, on the Gotha canal, 16 m. from the Baltic Sea. Pop. 956, who have an export trade in Baltic produce.

SÖDERMANNLAND, or SUDERMANIA, an old prov. of Sweden, now subdivided among the læns Nyköping and Stockholm.

SÖDERO, an island of Sweden, læn Stockholm, in the Aland Strait. Length 7 m.; breadth 3 m.

SÖDERTELGE, a town of Sweden, læn and 18 m. S.W. Stockholm, on a river between Lake Mæler and the Baltic Sea. Pop. 1,070.

SODUS, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Sodus bay, an inlet on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 12 m. N. Lyons. Pop. 4,470. —*Sodus bay*, 4 m. in length, has at its entrance the port of Sodus point.

SOEBORG, a decayed town of Denmark, island Seeland, amt. Frederichstadt, on a small lake, 10 m. N.W. Elsinore. [For notices of most Scandinavian towns spelt with Sœ refer to Sö.]

SOEBY, a pa. of Denmark, Jutland, amt. and 17 m. W.N.W. Aarhuus.—II. a vill. and pa., isl. Aeroe, Schleswig, on its N. coast, 10 m. S. Faaborg.

SOERABAYA, a Dutch residency of the island Java, on the N.E. coast. Pop. 970,000. The cap. town, Soerabaya, on the Strait of Madura, formerly residence of the governor of E. Java, has ship-building yards and a fort. Pop. 60,000.

SOERKARTA, a Dutch residency of the island Java, near its centre. Pop. 400,000.—*Soerkarta*, or *Solo*, the cap., on the Solo river, has a garrison and fort. Pop. 10,000.

SOERÖE, one of the Loffoden islands. [SÖROE.]

SOEST, or Söst, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 13 m. N.N.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Sösterbach, an affluent of the Lippe. Pop. (1846) 8,658. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and normal school, manufs. of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, and paper, with oil mills, breweries, and a trade in corn. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

SOFAHUN, a small town of Cashmere, at the S.E. extremity of the valley, with iron mines.

SOFALA, a town and river of E. Africa; the town, on the river, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese captaincy-general of Mozambique, lat. of fort 20° 10′ 7″ S., lon. 34° 46′ E., consists chiefly of huts, with a fort, the residence of a governor, & garrison. It has an export trade in slaves, ivory, and gold dust, and imports coarse piece-goods, trinkets, &c.—The river has an E.ward course, estimated at 200 m., but it is navigable only for small craft. The mountains of Sofala form the S. boundary of the captaincy of Senna.

SOFRU, or SOFORO, a walled town of Morocco, kingdom and 18 m. S.S.E. Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt mines.

SOGAMA, a populous town of Central Africa, Bornou, near Affagay, S. Lake Tchad.

SOGAMOSO, a small town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Tunja, on the Sogamoso river.

SOGHANLI-SU, a small riv. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Chati-su (ancient *Parthenius*), near Zafaran-Boli, 90 m. N. Angora.

SOGHD, the valley of the Zer-afchan or river of Samarcand, Bokhara. It is one of the "four paradises" of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as Sogdiana, N. the Oxus.

SOGHUT, a town of Asia Minor. [SHUGSHUT.]

SOGLAH (LAKE), Asia Minor, pash. and 63 m. W. Karaman, is 11 m. in length; breadth 7 miles. The vill. Soglah is on its S.E. side.

SOGNE-FJELD, mountain region. [NORWAY.]

SOHAGEPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, cap. a dist. intersected by the Sone river, 72 m. N.N.E. Mundlah.

SOHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.E. Ely. Area of pa. 13,420 ac. Pop. 4,091. It has a conspicuous church, and various dissenting chapels. — II. (*Earl's*), a pa. co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. W. Framlingham. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 741.—III. (*Monks*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Framlingham. Ac. 830. P. 404.

SOHAR, a town of Arabia, dom. and 120 m. W.N.W. Muscat, on the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

SOHAUL, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, in Bogilcund, 37 m. S.S.E. Kallinger.

SOHL, a co. of Hungary, N.E. the Danube. Pop. 91,499. Cap. Neu-Sohl.

SOHNA, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 30 m. S.W. Delhi.

SOHO, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where are the extensive iron works of Messrs Boulton and Watt. [BIRMINGHAM.]

SOHRAU, or ZYORY, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 57 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,950. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

SOIGNIES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Senne and on the railw. from Mons to Brussels, 10 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 6,350. It has extensive breweries and distilleries, trade in stone and lime, and large annual fairs.—The *Forest of Soignies*, prov. S. Brabant, S.E. Brussels, is 15 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth. At its S. extremity are the hamlet of Mont St Jean, and the field of Waterloo.

SOISSONS, *Noviodunum*, a fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, 18 m. S.W. Laon, on l. b. of the Aisne. Pop. (1846) 7,900. It has an anc. castle, 2 ruined abbeys, a college, prison, theatre, library of 18,000 vols., a cathedral, manufs. of fine carpets, and an extensive trade in grain. Clovis made Soissons his residence at the commencement of his reign; under his descendants it was the cap. of a separate kingdom. Louis le Debonnaire was imprisoned in the convent of St Médard. The canal of Soissons, 16 m. long, connects the Aisne with the Ourcq and Marne.

SOJ or SOJA, a navigable river of Russia, rises in gov. Smolensk, flows S S.W., and joins the Dnieper on l., 40 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov, after a course of 240 m.

SOK, a river of Russia, rises in gov. Orenburg, circ. and 20 m. S.W. Bugulma, flows S.W., and joins the Volga, 15 m. N. Samara. Course 130 m.

SOKAL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 33 m. N.N.E. Zolkiev, on the Bug. Pop. 3,100. It has manufs. of silk.

SOKO, a state & town of Guinea, N. Ashantee. —*Sokota* is a town of Abyssinia, state Tigré, 100 m. S.W. Antalo.

SOKOLKA, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Bialystok, cap. circ. Pop. 2,400.—II. a market town, gov. Poltava, on the Vorskla, 7 m. S. Kobyliaki.

SOKOLNIK, a town of Poland, gov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Kalisz. Pop. 780.

SOKOLOVA, and SOKOLOVKA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 20 m. S. Kharkov.—II. gov. Kiev, 22 m. N.N.W. Uman.

SOKOLOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 17 m. N. Siedlec. Pop. 3,035.—II. a market town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. N.N.E. Rzeszow.

SOLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,375. It has manufs. of linens and woollens.

SOLANDER ISLAND, an islet off the S.W. extremity of New Zealand.—*Cape Solander*, E. Australia, bounds the S. entrance to Botany-bay.

SOLAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 66 m. W.N.W. Kulburga.

SOLDAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, on the Soldau, and on the Polish frontier, 13 m. S.W. Neidenburg. Pop. 1,800.

SOLDIN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, cap. circ., 25 m. N.E. Küstrin. Pop. 4,860. It has manufs. of woollens, and a mussel pearl fishery in the lake of Soldin.

SOLEC, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, near the Vistula, 28 m. N.E. Opatow. Pop. 1,800.

SOLECHNIKI (BOLCHOI and MALA), two market towns of Russian Poland, gov. and respectively 27 and 22 m. S. Vilna.

SOLEDEW, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., 16 m. N.W. Purtabghur.

SOLESMES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 12 m. E. Cambrai. Pop. 4,868. It has manufs. of calicoes.

SOLENT (THE), is that part of the sea between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of England, which extends W. from Fort Monckton to Hurst Castle, being continuous E.ward with Spithead, and N. with Southampton-water. Length 18 m. average breadth 3 m.

SOLERO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. W. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 3,812.—*Soleto* is a market town of Naples, prov. and 15 m. W. Otranto, cap. cant., near the ruins of ancient *Salentia*. Pop. 2,000.

SOLESBURY, a tnship., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 119 m. Harrisburgh. Pop. 2,038.

SOLEURE (Germ. *Solothurn*), a canton of Switzerland, in its N.W. part, enclosed by the cants. Bern, Basel, and Aargau. Area 255 sq. miles. Pop. (1837) 63,196, mostly Roman Catholics. In the N. and W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura mntns. Principal rivers, the Aar, Emmen, and Dunern. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn over home consumption is raised, with fruit for exportation. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry, and the horned cattle are amongst the best in Switzerland. Iron & marble are important products; principal manufs., iron goods, calico, hosiery, and paper. Government vested in a grand council of 109 members, and executive council of 17 members, who meet twice annually at the cap. town Soleure.—*Soleure*, the cap., is situated on the Aar, here crossed by two wooden bridges, at the foot of the Jura, 19 m. N.N.E. Bern. Pop. 4,647. It has a handsome cathedral, a museum with a collection of fossils from the Jura; government house, arsenal, barracks, & theatre. It has a college, a public library, and a botanic garden. Here Kosciusko died 16th Oct., 1817. Near it are the chateau of Waldegy, the hermitage of St Veren, and the baths of Weissenstein.

SOLFACH, a small port of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. shore of St Bride's Bay, 3 m. S.E. St David's.

SOLFATARA, *Aquæ Albulæ*, a small lake of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., comarca di Roma, 4 m. W. Tivoli. It is now about 500 feet across, but was anciently much larger: on it are several floating islets. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa. A canal, 2 m. in length, carries its sulphureous waters into the Teverone.

SOL-GALITZKOI, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Kostroma. Pop. 2,000. It has two annual fairs.

SOLIGNAC, two comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. H. Vienne, on the Briance, 5 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 2,651.—II. (*sur Loire*), dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Le Puy. Pop. 1,053.

—*Soligny* is a comm. and market town, dep. Orne, 6 m. N. Mortagne. Pop. 883. Near it was the convent of La Trappe, suppressed in 1790.

Solihull, a town and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. N.W. Warwick. Area of pa. 10,000 ac. Pop. 3,401. It has a good town-hall, church, and schools. Rev. of charities 510*l.* a year.

Solikamsk, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Ussolka with the Kama. Pop. 4,000.

Soliman Mountains, Afghanistan. [Suliman.]

Solimoens, a name of the Amazon river, Brazil. [Amazon.] It also gives name to the large river of the prov. Para.

Solingen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ. Pop. (1846) 6,320, who manuf. swords, bayonets, and cutlery.

Solitary Island, S. Pacific O., lat. 14° 21′ S., lon. 176° 35′ W. was discovered by Mendaña in 1595.—II. Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50′ S., lon. 68° 5″ E.—III. E. coast of Australia, lat. 30° 13′ S., lon. 153° 13′ E.

Soller, a town of the island Majorca, on its N.W. coast, with a port on the Mediterranean, 14 m. N. Palma. Pop. 6,990. It has considerable exports of oranges and wine.

Sollies (le Pont), a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 8 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 2,488.

Solloghodmore, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 3¼ m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 6,657 ac. Pop. 2,852.

Solms, an old principality of Germany, situated in the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatised principalities belonging to the different branches of the House of Solms, the chief of which are—I. *Braunfels*, with possessions in Prussia, Würtemberg, & Hessen, cap. Braunfels.—II. *Lich* and *Hohen Solms*, cap. Lich.—III. *S. Laubach* in Hessen.—IV. *S. Laubach-Baruth-Rödelheim & Arnheim* in Hessen.—V. *S. Baruth-Wildenfels* in Hessen.

Solnitz, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. E. Königgratz. Pop. 1,444, who manuf. woollens.

Solo, a town & riv. of Java. [Soerakarta.]

Solofra, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Avellino. Pop. 5,400. It has manufs. of woollens, leather, & jewellery.

Sologne, an old dist. of France, now comprised in the deps. Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret.

Solola, a town of Central America, state and 85 m. N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 5,000 (?).

Solombo (Great and Little), two small isls. in the Java Sea, lat. of Great Solombo 5° 33′ S., lon. 114° 24′ E.

Solomests, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. N.N.W. Vilna.

Solomon, or Salomon Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 5° and 12° S., and lon. 154° and 163° E. Principal islands, Bouka, Bougainville, Choiseul, St Ysabel, Guadalcanar, the Arsacides, Malaita, and St Christoval. Surface elevated, fertile, and well wooded; shores precipitous, with fringing reefs; the islands are of volcanic origin, and have an active volcano. Pop. comprises both Malays and Papuan negroes. These islands were discovered by Mendaña in 1567.—II. a group of 11 islets, Indian Ocean, N. the Chagos islands, a dependency of the Mauritius.

Solon, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 12 m. E. Cortland. Pop. 2,311.—II. Maine, 41 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,139.

Solonotsha, a town of Russia, gov. and 112 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on an affl. of the Dnieper.

Solor, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the strait of Flores, and by another strait from Adenara in the N. Lat. of S. point 8° 47′ S., lon. 123° 8′ E. Length E. to W. 30 m., breadth 15 m.

Solothurn, Switzerland. [Soleure.]

Solotivina, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. Pop. 2,500.

Solovetzkoï, or Solovki, an island of Russia, in the White Sea, gov. Archangel, 100 m. N.W. Onega. Lat. 65° N., lon. 35° 50′ E. Length 15 m., breadth 10 m. Talc is a principal product.

Solre-le-Chateau, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant, arrond. and 9 m. N. E. Avesnes. Pop. 2,289.

Solsona, *Celsa*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N.E. Lerida. Pop. 2,156. It has a cathedral; and manufs. of iron wares.

Solt (Germ. *Solth*), a town of Cent. Hungary, co. & 48 m. S. Pesth, near the Danube. P. 6,949.

Solta, *Olymtha*, an island of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, W. Brazza. Length, N.W. to S.E., 10 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 1,300. On its N. shore is a vill. of same name.

Sölvesberg, or Sölvitsburg, an ancient, and formerly important marit. town of S. Sweden, læn and 37 m. W. Carlskrona, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 1,050.

Solvitchegodsk, or Soldov, a town of Russia, gov. and 268 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Vitchegda. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of linens.

Solway Firth, a large marine inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea N.E.ward between Engl. and Scotl., having S. and E. the co. Cumberland, and N. the cos. Kirkcudbright & Dumfries. Breadth at entrance, between St Bees head and Balcurry Point, 24 m. It extends inland for about 38 m., progressively diminishing in breadth to 1½ m. At its head it receives the Esk; and the Annan, Nith, Dee, & Urr join it from the Scotch, & Derwent and Ellen from the English, side. Coasts sloping in Cumberland, bold in Galloway, and low in the co. Dumfries. During ebb tide much of the firth is a naked flat, and may occasionally be crossed in some places; but the tidal wave, especially during spring tides, returns very suddenly, & with great violence; so that accidents to shipping have repeatedly happened. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive & valuable.—*Solway Moss* is a drained area about 7 m. in circ., in the co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrew-upon-Eske, adjoining the firth.

Soma, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. E. Bergamo, and about 3 m. from which is ancient *Germa* (?).

Somain, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the N. railway, 3½ m. S.E. Douai. Pop. 2,488.

Somauli, or Somaulee, a country of E. Africa, extending along the coast from Ras-el-Khyber, its E. extremity, to near Zeylah. [Adel.]

Sombor, a town of Hungary. [Zombor.]

Sombourn (King's), a pa. of Engl. [King's Sombourn.]—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Hants, 2 m. S.E. Stockbridge. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 116.

Sombreffe, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Namur. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle, and a church built by the Templars.

Sombrerete, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 85 m. N.W. Zacatecas. Near it are rich silver mines.

Sombrero, an islet of the British W. Indies, about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin islands.—II. a vill., S. America, Venezuela, dep. and 70 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

Someisat, *Samosata*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, on the Euphrates, 50 m. N.E. Bir. It is the birth-place of the Grecian poet Lucian.

Somerby, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Leicester, 6 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,000 ac.

Pop. 480.—II. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.E. Grantham. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 267.—III. same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Glandford-Bridge. Ac. 1,940. Pop. 63.

SOMERCOATES, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln. —I. (*North*), 8½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 819.—II. (*South*), 7½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 375.

SOMEREIN, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. & 12 m. S.E. Presburg, on the island Great Schütt.

SOMERFORD, three pas. of England, co. Wilts. —I. (*Broad*), on the Avon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Malmesbury, and included in its bor. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 556.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. S.E. Malmesbury, and also included in its bor. Area 330 ac. Pop. 357.—III. (*Keynes*), on the Thames, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cricklade. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 360.

SOMERLEYTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties railway, 4½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 770 ac. Pop. 504.

SOMERS, three townships, U. S., N. America.— I. Connecticut, 21 m. N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,621. —II. New York, 20 m. N. White Plains. Pop. 2,082.—III. Ohio, co. Prebble. Pop. 1,820.

SOMERSALL-HERBERT, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2,120. P. 120.

SOMERSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 560 ac. Pop. 59.

SOMERSET, a div. of the Cape colony, S. Africa, mostly between lat. 30° 20′ and 33° 25′ S., & lon. 25° 12′ and 26° 45′ E., enclosed by the districts Albany, Uitenhage, Graaf Reynet, Cradock, and the Caffre country. Area 4,000 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 5,200. The Great Fish river intersects it, and waters a fertile tract, the heights on both sides of which are covered with bush. Wheat and barley are chief crops. Sheep are numerous, also other live stock.—II. the cap. vill. of this div., 80 m. N.W. Graham Town, at the base of the Bosch-berg. It has Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches, and Wesleyan schools.

SOMERSET, a co. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), in its E. part, surrounded by cos. Cornwall, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Monmouth, and Glamorgan. The S. Esk riv. forms its N.,—Macquarie and Lake rivers its W., boundary, and it is watered by many of their affls. Principal towns, Campbell Town, Ross, Lincoln, & Auburn.—*North Somerset* is a tract in the Arctic region of British N. America, forming the N. part of Boothia-Felix, and mostly between lat. 73° and 74° N., and W. of lon. 90° W., having E. Prince Regent inlet, and N. Barrow strait, separating it from Cornwallis island and North Devon. Cape Clarence is its N.E. extremity, opposite which is Prince Leopold island. It was discovered by Sir E. Parry in 1819.

SOMERSET, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, in its N. part, on the Kennebec river, cap. Norridjewoek. Area 3,600 sq. m. Pop. 33,912. —II. New Jersey, near its centre, cap. Somerville. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 17,455.—III. Pennsylvania, cap. Somerset. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 19,650.—IV. Maryland, in its S.E. part. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 19,508.—Also numerous townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Taunton river, at head of its navigation, 44 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,005.—II. New York, 14 m. N.E. Lockport. Pop. 1,742.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Washington. Pop. 1,620.—IV. co. Somerset, with 2,711 inhabs., & a bor., cap. co., on Cox's Creek, 115 m. W.S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 638.—V. Ohio, cap. co. Perry, 40 m. E.S.E. Columbus. Pop. 947.—VI. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,933.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime co. of the W. of England, having N. the Bristol channel, and from S.W. round to N.E. the cos. Devon, Dorset, Wilts, & Glo'ster. Area 1,645 sq. m., or 1,052,800 ac., of which about 900,000 are supposed to be under culture. Inhab. houses, 82,617. Pop. 435,982. Coast-line and surface very much diversified, and highly picturesque. The Mendip hills, and the range of which the Quantock hills form a part, separate the co. into three divisions, the central of which contains the basins of the Parret, Brue, and Axe; in the N. are the Avon and Yeo rivers, and in the W. the Tone, all of which flow to the Bristol channel. Along the rivers are many marshes, and tracts of high fertility, in which dairy husbandry is pursued with great success; in other parts are extensive wastes, as Exmoor at the W. extremity. Dunkerry Beacon, also in the W., rises to 1,668 ft. in height. Wheat and barley come to high perfection around Bridgewater, Taunton, &c., and the industry of the co. is chiefly rural, but the agriculture is generally backward. Cheddar and other cheeses, and cider, are principal products. Sheep are estimated at 500,000, and the annual produce of wool at 10,500 packs. Farms commonly small, and many farmed by the owners. Average rent of land (1810) 25*s.* 9*d.* an acre, being the highest in England, except in Leicestershire and Middlesex. Annual value of land (1842) 1,715,497*l.*; of houses, 1,025,297*l.*; total value of real property, 2,991,746*l.* Coal, stone, calamine, and fullers' earth are obtained; woollen goods are manufactured at Frome, Wellington, &c.; and in 1847, 2,180 hands were engaged in woollen, and 1,648 in silk, mills. Gloves are made at Yeovil, linens at Crewkerne; stockings, paper, glass, ironwares, wool cards, shoes, leather, and malt, are manufactured. The Glastonbury, Kennet and Avon, Bridgewater, Taunton, and other canals are in this co., the N. & W. parts of which are intersected by the Great Western railway. Co. rev. (1848) 25,600*l.* The co. contains the cities Bath, Wells, and a part of Bristol, the parl. bors. Bridgewater, Taunton, and Frome, the municipal bors. Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, Yeovil, Somerton (whence its name), and numerous market towns. Assizes are held in spring at Taunton, and in summer alternately at Wells and Bridgewater. Co. jails are at Wilton, near Taunton, Ilchester, and Shepton-Mallet. The co. returns 4 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) for E. div. 9,655; for W. div. 8,433; total, 18,088. Antiquities of almost every period of British history are met with in this co., which was the seat of numerous important military events in Saxon times.

SOMERSHAM, a town and pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, & 10 m. E.N.E. Huntingdon. Area of pa. 4,200 ac. Pop. 1,517. It has a fine church. —II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 485.

SOMERSWORTH, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 33 m. E. Concord. Pop. 3,283. It includes the vill. of Great Falls, with 2,500 inhabs., many cotton and woollen factories.

SOMERTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, to which it gave name, on rising ground on the Carey, 5 m. N.N.W. Ilchester. Area of pa. 6,030 ac. Pop. 1,986. Town built of blue lias stone, was, during the heptarchy, fortified, and a residence of the W. Saxon kings. Its ancient royal castle is now a co. jail.

SOMERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 8½ m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 143.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. S.E. Deddington. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 329. The church contains some curious sculptures.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 830 ac.

Pop. 61.—IV. (*West*), same co., 8¾ m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 248.

SOMERVILLE, several townships of the U. S., N. America, New Jersey, Tennessee, &c., and a suburb of Boston, having in 1845, 2,250 inhabs.

SOMLYO, a market town of Transylvania, co. Kraszna, on the Kraszna, 50 m. N.W. Klausenburg, with a castle. Pop. 2,747.

SOMMA, two towns of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. Milan, 4 m. S.E. Lago Maggiore, cap. dist. Pop. 3,890. It has Roman antiquities, and was the place where the Romans, under Scipio, were defeated by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.—II. 9 m. E. Naples, at the foot of Monte-Somma, the N. flank of Mount Vesuvius. Pop, 7,400. It has a castle, a college, and several other churches, a public hospital, and a trade in wine and fruits.—*Somma Campagna* is a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 8 m. W.S.W. Verona. [VESUVIUS.]

SOMMARIVA, two comms., &c., of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba.—I. (*del Bosco*), a town, cap. mand., 8 m. S.E. Carmagnola. Pop. 5,333. —II. (*Parno*), contiguous on the N.E. P. 1,995.

SOMME, *Samara*, a river of France, rises N.E. of St Quentin, dep. Aisne, flows W. past Ham, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and enters the English Channel between Crotoy and St Valery. Chief affl. the Arve, on l. Length 115 m. It is navigable to Amiens, and is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the canal of the Somme.

SOMME, a marit. dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Picardy, having W. the English Channel, and on the other sides the deps. Pas-de-Calais, Aisne, Oise, and Seine-Inf. Area 2,368 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 570,529. Surface flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. Soil fertile in corn, hemp, lint, and hops; wine, of inferior quality, is made, to a small extent, but cyder is much used. Its marshes furnish abundance of turf. It has numerous manufs., the chief being velvets, cottons, woollens, soap, beet-root sugar, and paper. The dep. is traversed by the N. railw., and by that from Amiens to Boulogne, and is divided into the arronds. Abbeville, Amiens, Doulens, Montdidier, and Peronne.

SOMMEE, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 9 m. S.E. Rahdunpoor.

SOMMEN, a lake of Sweden, læn and 30 m. S.S.W. Linköping, 15 m. E. Lake Wetter. Length 25 m., breadth 8 m. It discharges its surplus waters N.ward into Lake Roxen & the Baltic Sea.

SOMMERDA, a walled town of Prussian-Saxony, reg. and 13 m. N.N.E. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 3,330. It has manufs. of arms.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Lupa, reg. and 44 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Berlin and Glogau railway. Pop. 3,648. It has manufs. of woollens & linens.

SOMMIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Nimes. Pop. 3,623. It was formerly fortified, and sustained several sieges while held by the Protestants. It has a chamber of manufs., and steam factories for woollen, yarn, and fabrics.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Civray. Pop. 1,000.

SOMNAUTH, or PUTTAN-SOMNAUTH, a marit. town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., in the peninsula of Gujerat, 28 m. N.W. Dieu Head, and famous for a temple which was long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and celebrated for its vast wealth. The original temple was sacked by Mahmood of Ghuznee in 1024, and its gates carried to Ghuznee, where they were afterwards attached to Mahmood's tomb. The temple now existing at Somnauth is reported to be a modern edifice, on the site of a mosque, that succeeded the ancient temple. The celebrated gates of Somnauth, 16½ ft. in height, and 13½ in width, were removed by the British from Ghuznee, after its capture in 1842, and brought back by them into India.

SOMORROSTRO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Bilbao, with a fortified harbour on the Bay of Biscay, and iron mines in its vicinity.—*Somoserra* is a vill. and pa., prov. and 40 m. N.W. Guadalaxara, where, on 30th Nov. 1808, the French routed an army of 12,000 Spaniards, and opened to Napoleon the route to Madrid.

SOMOSTZE, a market town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. N.W. Kharkov.

SOMPTING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Worthing. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 515. The church has a curious tower.

SONAIL, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 56 m. S. Kotah.

SONCINO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 20 m. N.N.W. Cremona, on the Oglio.—*Sondalo* is a vill., prov. and 22 m. N.E. Sondrio.

SÖNDERBORG, or SONDERBURG, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S.W. side of the island Alsen, cap. amt., 17 m. N.E. Flensburg. P. 3,300.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, at the confl. of the Wipper and Bibra, 28 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 3,500. It has a gymnasium and a castle, the residence of the prince.

SONDRIO, a town of Austrian Italy, cap. prov. Sondrio, or Valtellina, on the Malfero, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 4,500. Its deleg. between the Grisons and the Tyrol has an area of 1,100 sq. m. Pop. 97,000.

SONE, a riv. of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 m. W. Patna, after a N.E. course of 440 m. It rises at Ajmeerghur, Berar dom., flows through the Gurrah-Mundlah table land, and the dom. of Rewah, and separates the provs. Bahar and Allahabad, and the dists. Bahar and Patna on the E., from Shahabad on the W., its course lying mostly in the British presid. of Bengal. Affls. the Behrun and Coyle, from the S. It is of little use for navigation.

SONEHUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, on the Hustoo, 45 m. S. Saipoor.—*Sonekutch* is a town, Gwalior dom., on the Kali-Sind, 42 m. E.S.E. Oojein.

SONEPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Mahanuddy, 43 m. S. Sumbulpoor.

SONEPUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 27 m. N.W. Delhi. Here is a fine mausoleum.

SONGARI, a river of Manchooria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows N. and N.E., and joins the Amoor or Saghalin river, 135 m. S.W. the influx of the Ousouri. Total course estimated at 800 m. It is deep, easily navigated, and has numerous affls.

SONGEONS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.W. Beauvais. P. 1,082.

SONG-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., 30 m. S.W. Su-chew. It has large manufs. of cotton goods.

SONGROOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 30 m. W. Pattialah.

SONHO, a town of S.W. Africa, Congo, on the S. bank of the Zaire, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 175 m. N.W. Bamba.

SONMEANEE (properly SOUMEANEE), a seaport town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, on the N.E. side of the Bay of Sonmeanee, near the frontier of Scinde. Lat. 25° 22′ N., lon. 66° 85′ E. Pop.

2,000. It consists of about 500 wretched houses, and its harbour is shallow.

SONNEBERG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., 12 m. N.E. Coburg. P. 3,782, who manuf. toys, musical instruments, & wooden wares.

SONNENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfürt, on the Lonitz. P. 3,100, who manuf. woollen cloths.

SONNENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, circ. and 11 m. S.S.W. Luckau. Pop. 1,000.

SONNING, a pa. of Engl., cos. Oxford & Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Reading. Area 9,450 ac. Pop. 2,712.

SONORA, the most N.W. dep. of the Mexican confederation, extending N. of lat. 27° N., and between lon. 107° 30′ and 113° W., having E. and S. the deps. Chihuahua and Sinaloa, and W. the Gulf of California. Surface greatly diversified; principal rivers, the Yaqui and Guaymas river entering the Gulf of California, and the Sonora, Dolores, and St Ignacio, which discharge themselves into inland lakes. Climate warm and agreeable. Products comprise gold, silver, pearls, cotton, wine, European grains and live stock, &c. Principal towns, Arispe the cap, Sonora, Guaymas, Horcasites, Pitic, and Oposura.—II. a town of this dep., on the river Sonora, 35 m. S. Arispe. Pop. 8,000. Near it are some silver mines.—The river *Sonora*, giving name to the dep., has a S.W. and W. course, and enters an inland lake, lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. 111° W. Total length about 300 m.

SONSBECK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 33 m. N.N.W. Dusseldorf, on the Sons. P. 1,470.

SONSON, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 75 m. S.S.E. Antioquia, on an affl. of the Cauca.

SONSONATE, a town of Central America, state and 50 m. W.S.W. San Salvador. Pop. about 10,000. It is in one of the richest dists. of the state, and has some superb churches. Sugar and fancy goods of shell-work are exported from Acajutla to Peru. Near it is the volcano Isalco.

SONTHOFEN, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m. S.E. Immenstadt, on the Iller, with 1,863 inhabs., and iron-foundries.

SONTRA, a town of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 25 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,746.

SONYE, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 20 m. N.N.E. Ahmednuggur.

SOOBUNREKHA, a riv. of India. [SUBUNREEKA.]

SOOKERTAL, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., on the Ganges, 35 m. S.W. Hurdwar.

SOOKSAGOR, a town of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, 31 m. N. Calcutta.

SOOKULTEERUT, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 8 m. from Baroach, on the Nerbuddah.

SOOLOO (or SULUK) ISLANDS, a group of above 60 islands in the E. Archipelago, between Mindanao (Philippines), and the N.E. extremity of Borneo, lat. 5° to 7° N., lon. 120° to 122° 30′ E. Principal island, Cagayan Sooloo, in their centre, is 36 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and the town Soong, on its N. coast, is the residence of a sultan whose authority extends over the rest of the group. Products comprise rice, sweet potatoes, yams, sago, which is the chief article of food, and many of the finest fruits of the East. Pearls, mother of pearl, and cowries are plentiful. These islands have been long noted for piracy.—The *Sooloo Sea*, or *Sea of Mindoro* extends between lat. 5° and 10° N., and lon. 117° and 123° E.

SOONAM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., 35 m. S.W. Pattialah.

SOONDA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 55 m. S.W. Dharwar.

SOONDERSEE, a town, Cent. India, Gwalior dom., on the Kali-Sinde, 21 m. S.W. Shujawulpoor.

SOONDOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 23 m. W. Bellary.

SOONERGONG, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 13 m. E.S.E. Dacca, on the Brahmaputra, and having manufs. of fine cotton cloths.

SOONGHUR, a town of India, in a detached dist. of the Baroda dom., 46 m. E. Surat.

SOONGNUM, a large and populous vill. of Tibet, on the Rushkolang, a tributary of the Sutleje, N. the Himalaya; lat. 31° 48′ N., lon. 78° 28′ E.

SOONKAUR (*Sancara*), a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 22 m. S.S.W. Aurungabad.

SOONTH, a town and fort of W. Hindostan, dom. Odeypoor, 40 m. S. Dongarpoor.

SOOPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 62 m. N.E. Goruckpoor, on the Gunduck, a tributary of the Ganges.

SOORMAH, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, after a W. and S. course of 200 m. joins the Barak, an affl. of the Brahmaputra, 20 m. S. Azmerigunge.

SOORUJGHUR, a town of N.W. Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, 13 m. S.S.E. Belaspore.—*Soorujpoor* is a town, presid. Bengal, dist. Boolundshahur, 20 m. S.E. Delhi.

SOORY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Birbhoom, on an affl. of the Ganges, 53 m. S.W. Moorshedabad.

SOOSNEER, a town of Central India, Gwalior dom., 41 m. W. Rajghur.

SOOTHILL, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 5 m. N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 4,453.

SOOTY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 30 m. N.N.W. Moorshedabad.

SOPETRAN, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 10 m. S. Antioquia, on the Cauca.

SOPHIA (Bulg. *Triaditza*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. sanj., on the grand route from Constantinople to Belgrade, 85 m. S.E. Nissa. Pop. 50,000 (?). It is meanly built; but it is reported to have 30 mosques and 10 churches, with hot baths, and manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, leather and tobacco, and it is the residence of a beglerbey, and the see of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops. It was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sardica.—II. a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. S. St Petersburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,000. Near it is the imperial palace Zarskoe-Selo.

SOPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the Avon, 3 m. N. Christchurch. Area 3,730 ac. P. 939.

SOPUR, a town of Cashmere, 20 m. W.N.W. Serinagur.

SOPWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 7 m. W. Malmesbury. Area 790 ac. Pop. 216.

SORA, a city of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. dist., on the Garigliano, 15 m. E.N.E. Frosinone (Pontif. Sta.). Pop. 8,000. It stands at the foot of a height, on which are the remains of a Gothic castle & the walls of anc. Sora. It has a cathedral, and various other churches.—*Sorano* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 4 m. N.E. Pitigliano. Pop. 3,800.

SORATA, one of the principal peaks of the Andes, Bolivia, dep. and. 65 m. N. La Paz. Height above the ocean, 21,286 feet.

SORAU, or ZOROWE, a town of Prussia, prov.

Brandenburg, reg. and 56 m. S.S.E. Frankfürt, cap. circ., on railway from Berlin to Silesia. Pop. (1846) 6,740. It has an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollens and linens.

SORBAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Almeria. Pop. 5,422.

SORBIE, or SORBY, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, 3½ m. N. Whithorn. Area about 8,900 ac. Pop. 1,700, of whom 235 are in the vill., which is well built and has a damask factory.

SORCY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Meuse, 4 m. S.S.E. Commercy, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,489.

SORDES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, 12 m. S. Dax. Pop. 1,386.—*Sordevolo* is a vill. and comm. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. W.N.W. Biella. Pop. 2,127.

SORDI, or PETALIDHA, an island off the W. coast of Crete, 8 m. W.S.W. Fort Grabusa.

SORE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 28 m. N. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,740.

SOREL, or WILLIAM HENRY, a town of Lower Canada, dist. Montreal, at the mouth of the Richelieu river in Lake St Peter, 35 m. S.W. Three Rivers. It has barracks, docks, an arsenal, a quay, and a small fort.

SORELL, a town of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), co. Pembroke, on Pitt Water, an inlet of N. bay, 14 m. N.E. Hobartown.

SORELLI ROCKS, Mediterranean. [GALITA.]

SORESINA, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. & 14 m. N.W. Cremona, cap. dist., between the Oglio and Adda. Pop. 5,000.

SOREZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Castres. P. 1,559.

SORGUE, a small river of France, rises in a celebrated fountain in the dep. Vaucluse, joins the Rhône, 5 m. N. Avignon, after a W. course of 20 m.

SORGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Sorgue & on the railway from Lyon to Avignon, 5 m. N.E. Avignon. P. 2,228.

SORIA, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Douro, 51 m. S.S.E. Logroño. Pop. 3,372. It has manufs. of silk fabrics, and trade in wool; 3 m. N. are the ruins conjectured to be those of the ancient *Numantia*.

SORIANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. sta., deleg. and 7 m. E. Viterbo. Pop. 2,490. —II. Naples, prov. Calab. Ultra II., cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Monteleone. Pop. 3,000.—*Soriasco* is a market town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Aversa. Pop. (with comm.) 1,632.

SORLIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 17 m. N.W. Belley. Pop. 1,331.—II. a vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. W.N.W. Mâcon.

SORLINGUES, French name of SCILLY ISLES.

SORN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 3 m. E. Mauchline, on the Ayr. Area about 23,000 ac. Pop. 4,054. The castle of Sorn is W. the village.

SORNAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,716.—*Sornay* is a comm. and vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Louhans. Pop. 1,500.

SOROCABA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. San Paulo, on the river Sorocabo, an affluent of the Tiete. Pop. (1845) 12,000. It has a brisk trade in cattle; its dist. is fertile; and coffee and tobacco are extensively cultivated.

SOROE, a town of Denmark, island Seeland, amt. Soroe, on the small Lake of Soroe, 18 m. E.N.E. Corsoer. Pop. 856. It has a celebrated academy.—II. a large island of Norway, off the N. coast of Finmark, lat. 70° 40′ N., lon. 22° to 24° E., and separated by Soroe Sound from the island Seeland.

SOROH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, 20 m. S.W. Balasore.

SOROKA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 170 m. W. Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig, with a harbour, and about 500 inhabitants, mostly fishers.—II. a market town, prov. Bessarabia, cap. circ., on the Dneister, 78 m. N.N.W. Kishenev.

SOROTCHINSKAJA, a strong fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Samara, 45 m. S.E. Bouzoulouk. Pop. 1,600. It is the most important fortress, on the Samara.

SORRAPOOR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 75 m. S.E. Bejapoor.

SORRAYA, a river of Portugal. [ZATAS.]

SORREL HILL, a mntn. of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 4 m. S.E. Blessington. Height 1,915 feet.

SORRENTO, *Surrentum*, a maritime town of Naples, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Castellamare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. Pop. 10,000. It is celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity and the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It has a cathedral, manufs. of silk, and various Greek and Roman antiquities. Tasso was born here in 1544.—The *Piano di Sorrento*, bordering its bay, has numerous vills., with orange and lemon groves.—The *Promontory of Sorrento*, between the Bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 m. in length, terminates in Cape Campanello, opposite Capri.

SORSO, a market town of the island Sardinia, div. and 6 m. N. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 4,073.

SORTELHA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 7 m. E. Belmonte.

SOS, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 56 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,822. In its castle Ferdinand, king of Aragon, was born in 1453.

SOSA, a mkt. town, Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 5 m. W.S.W. Schwarzenburg. Pop. 1,757, engaged in iron mines and in manufs. of vitriol and lace.

SOSNA, two rivers of European Russia, affluents of the Don.—I. (*S. Bystraia*, or *The Rapid*), gov. Orel, after an E. course of 130 m., joins the Don, 18 m. E.N.E. Jeletz.—II. (*S. Tikhaia*), gov. Voroniej, after an E. course of 100 m., joins the Don, 16 m. N.E. Ostrogoisk.

SOSNITZA, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. E. Tchernigov, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral and three large annual markets.

SOSPELLO, a town of N. Italy, Sard. Sta., div. and 16 m. N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Bevera. Pop. of comm. 4,000.

SOSVA, two rivers of Siberia.—I. gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, and after a S.E. course of 170 m., joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.—II. gov. Tobolsk, joins the Obe from the W. at Berezov, after a course of 350 m.

SOTBY, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 156.

SOTHERTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Halesworth. Area 730 ac. Pop. 222.

SOTO-LA-MARINA, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, on the river Santander, 25 m. W. its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

SOTO-MAYOR (*San Salvador de*), a town of N.W. Spain, prov. & 8 m. S.E. Pontevedro. P. 1,790.

SOTTEGHEM, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,600. It contains the tomb of Count d'Egmont.

SOTTERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 223.

SOTTEVILLE, several comms. and vills. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., &c.—I. (*les Rouen*), with a station on the Paris and Havre railway, 4 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 3,971.—II. (*sur Mer*), near the English Channel, arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 3,877.

SOTTO MARINA, the most S. of the islands in the Venetian lagoon, N. Italy, 15 m. S. Venice. The town Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

SOTUTA, a town of Yucatan, 60 m. S.E. Merida, and pretty well built.

SOTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Wallingford. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 148.

SOUBISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 18 m. S.S.E. Rochefort. Pop. 678. It has mineral springs in its vicinity.

SOUDAN, a region, Central Africa. [NIGRITIA.]

SOUDAN, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Deux-Sevres, arrond. and 12 m. N.E. Melle. Pop. 834.—II. dep. Loire-Inf., 3 m. E.N.E. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,161.—*Souday* is a comm. and vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, 18 m. N.W. Vendome. Pop. 1,483.

SOUFFLENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cant. Bischwiller. Pop. 3,035.

SOUFRIERE (LA), a volcano of GUADELOUPE.

SOUGÉ, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, arrond. Mamers. Pop. 1,450.—II. dep. Loir-et-Cher, 15 m. W. Vendome. P. 1,275.

SOUI, various towns of the Chinese empire.—I. China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dist., 95 m. N.N.W. Vou-chang.—II. (*S.-Ching-bao* or *Kour-karaousson*), Chinese Turkestan, 190 m. W.N.W. Urumtsi.—III. (*Ding-ching*), 20 m. N.E. Ili.

SOUILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, at the head of its navigation by heavy barges, 30 m. N. Cahors. Pop. 2,243. It has a chamber of commerce, and trade in cattle, leather, wine, salt, & timber.—*Souilly* is a comm. and market town, dep. Meuse, 18 m. N.N.E. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 956.

SO-UJ-BOLAK, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. a dist., 20 m. S. Lake Urumiyah, on a river which loses itself in a marshy lake, 12 m. N.ward. It consists of about 1,200 houses, inhabited by Jews, Nestorian Christians, & Kurds. Its vicinity is carefully cultivated.

SOUKUM-KALEH, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 73 m. N.W. Poti.

SOULAINES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on the Soulaine, 25 m. N.E. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 842.

SOULBURY, a pa., Engl., co. Bucks, 3 m. W.N.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 615.

SOULDERN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E. Deddington. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 604.

SOULDORP, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5 m. S.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 1,270. P. 332.

SOULTZ, several comms. and small towns of France, in the Rhine deps.—I. dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,090.—II. (*les Bains*), dep. B. Rhin, 11 m. W. Strasbourg, with mineral baths and 958 inhabitants.—III. (*sous Forèts*), dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 1,877.—*Soultzmatt* is a comm. and market town, dep. H. Rhin, in the Vosges, 3 m. W. Rouffach. Pop. 2,475.

SOUND (THE), a narrow strait between Denmark (island Seeland) and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Kattegat and North Sea. Length, N. to S., 30 m.; breadth at its narrowest point between Helsingor (Elsinore) and Helsingborg 3 m.; depth 4 to 20 fathoms. The Danish sovereigns formerly possessed the territory on both sides of the strait, and they have ever since continued to maintain the privilege of exacting toll from all foreign vessels passing through it at Helsingor. Average amount of tolls annually from 1821 to 1837, 153,644*l*. In 1849, 9,601 ships entered the Sound from the North Sea, of which 3,503 were British; and 9,358 cleared out from the Baltic, of which 3,380 were British.

SOUNGARI, a river of E. Asia. [SONGARI.]

SOUPLET (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 1,527.

SOUPPES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 15 m. S. Fontainebleau. Pop. 1,523, who manuf. files and other steel wares.

SOUR, or TSOUR, *Tyre*, a seaport town of Syria, pash. and 28 m. N.N.E. Acre, on the E. part of a peninsula, about 1 m. in length, which in antiquity was the insular site of the famous marit. city of Tyre. In 1837, it suffered from a severe earthquake, by which its walls and buildings were greatly dilapidated, and its pop. reduced to about 5,000, of whom one-half are Christians, and the other Turks. It appears to have no remarkable edifice; but on the peninsula are the ruins of a large Greek cathedral, and various traces of anc. structures, with some cisterns, apparently connected with extensive water-works, and an aqueduct at Ras-el-Ain, on the mainland, about 2 m. distant. Its port, on the N. side of the artificial isthmus (formed by Alexander the Great during his memorable siege of Tyre), is now so choked as to be unfit for any but small vessels; and the trade of this anc. emporium of the East has now dwindled to small exports of tobacco, cotton, charcoal, and fuel.

SOURABAYA, or SURABAYA, a seaport town of Java, cap. one of the three provs. into which the island is divided by the Dutch, on its N. coast, opposite the island Madura, and at the mouth of the Kadiri, lat. of Kalemaas fort 7° 14′ 5″ S., lon. 112° 44′ 7″ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It has a handsome government house, a mint, and large storehouses. Its harbour is the best in Java, and defended by many forts and batteries; and here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, and a cannon foundry. It is the seat of a civil court, and court-martial, with appeal to the supreme court in Batavia. It is garrisoned by 2,000 soldiers. In its prov. are the ruins of Mojopahit, the former cap. of Java.

SOURACARTA, a town of Java. [SOERKARTA.]

SOURBOURG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhin, 9 m. S.S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,081.

SOURDEVAL-LA-BARRE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,446.

SOURE, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. N.N.W. Pombal. Pop. 1,500.

SOURRERA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, near its N. extrem., 50 m. W. Chilka Lake.

SOURTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Oakhampton. Area 6,630 ac. Pop. 732.

SOUSTONS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 14 m. W.N.W. Dax. Pop. 2,783.

SOUTERRAINE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, 19 m. W.N.W. Gueret. Pop. 1,966.

SOUTH-ACRE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 100.

SOUTHALL, a village of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hayes, with a station on the Great Western railw., 9 m. W.N.W. London, & good residences.

SOUTHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Warwick. Area of pa. 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,670. It has a fine Gothic church, and is the head of a poor-law union.

SOUTH-AMBOY, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Jersey, at the head of Raritan bay, at the mouth of the Raritan, and on the Camden and Amboy railway, 2 m. S. Perth-Amboy. Pop. 1,825. It has a large manuf. of stonewares, and a good harbour, whence steamers ply regularly to New York.

SOUTHAMPTON (COUNTY OF), SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS, a maritime co. of England, having S. the English channel, with its inlets Spithead, the Solent, &c., E. Sussex and Surrey, N. Berkshire, and W. Wilts and Dorset. Area, including the Isle of Wight, 1,625 sq. m., or 1,040,000 ac., of which 900,000 are estimated to be under culture. Inhab. houses (1841) 66,617. Pop. 355,004. The ranges of the N. & S. downs traverse the co., being on the W. offsets from the table-land of Salisbury plain, and on the E. continuous with the downs of Sussex and Surrey. In the S. are the extensive bays Southampton-water and the harbours of Portsmouth and Langston, with the islets of Portsea and Hayling. The S.W. division of the co. is mostly occupied by the New Forest. In other parts are the forests of Bére, Alice Holt, Woolmer, &c., and most parts of the co. are well wooded. A long and narrow strip is enclosed by the co. Sussex. In the N., N.E., and S.W., are extensive heaths. Soil generally well cultivated. S. Hants is particularly noted for rural and maritime beauty. Principal rivers, the Anton, Itchin, Avon, and Stour. All the usual crops are raised; hops are cultivated on the E. border, near Farnham; large quantities of cider are made, and the bacon of the co. is in repute. Manufs., except those connected with the dockyard and shipping establishments at Portsmouth, are of little importance. Some silks are made at Overton; paper, sacking, shalloons, bombazines, druggets, linseys, and other woollen stuffs, chiefly in the N., and salt from pans at Lymington. Emsworth, on the border of Sussex, has some famous oyster beds. The Basingstoke canal is in the N.E., and the co. is intersected by the London & S. Western railway, with several branches, and the South coast railway, terminating at Portsmouth. Trade centres chiefly at Southampton & Portsmouth. Co. rev. (1848) 78,623*l*. The co. is subdiv. into 39 hunds., and is included in the W. circuit, and diocese of Winchester, the cap.; besides which it contains the parl. bors. Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Lymington, Petersfield, & the market towns Gosport, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Christchurch, Romsey, and Ringwood. The co. sends 4 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors in 1846, for N. division, 3,411; S. div. 5,812; total, 9,223. The ruined city of Silchester in the N., Porchester with its ancient castle in the S., and Carisbrooke castle, in the Isle of Wight, are amongst its principal antiquities, besides those in Winchester, the ancient cap. of the kingdom Wessex, and of England during the Saxon, Norman, and early Plantagenet dynasties.

SOUTHAMPTON, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and co. of England, in the S. part of the co. Hants, occupying a peninsula betw. the mouths of the Test and Itchin rivers, at the head of Southampton-water, 12 m. S.S.W. Winchester, on the South Western railway, 72 m. S.W. London. Lat. of St Michael's spire, 50° 54′ N., lon. 1° 24′ 2″ W. Area of bor. and co. 1,970 ac. Pop. 27,490. Its external appearance, especially from a distance at sea, is highly prepossessing. On the N. road it is entered by a noble avenue of trees; and its main street, upwards of 1 m. in length, equals in beauty almost any in London, and is separated into two parts by the Bar-gate, a portion of the ancient walls, which still partially enclose the old town. Over the Bar-gate is the town hall; other principal structures are several pa. churches, the audit & custom houses, theatre, public baths, two sets of assembly rooms, dock company's office, railway station, three piers, and the cavalry barracks. The suburbs are extensive and increasing. Around are many elegant villas, and the town is well supplied with water from a large Artesian well on Southampton common. Public institutions comprise the free grammar school, founded by Edward VI.: an hospital, dating from the time of Henry III.; numerous almshouses & other charities, a royal humane society, mechanics' literary and polytechnic institutions, an infirmary, botanic garden; and the surveying department of the ordnance board is now established at Southampton. The new docks, on the E. of the town, opened in 1842, have an area of 208 acres, and have admitted steamers of more than 700 tons burden. The W. India, Mediterranean, and other mails, have their station here, and the town communicates by steamers with all the ports of S. England, the Channel islands, Ireland, and by railway with London, and all the centre of England. The port extends from near Portsmouth to Christchurch. Customs revenue (1846) 59,741*l*. 12*s*. In 1845, 707 ships, aggregate burden 150,826 tons entered, and 708 do., burden 149,308 tons, cleared out of the port; and British and Irish produce to 1,475,105*l*. were exported in same year. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 4,965 tons. Here are some manufs. of silks & carpets, but ship-building and general commerce are the chief sources of wealth. Southampton is a place of fashionable resort in summer. The bor. is divided into 5 wards, and governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Corp. revenue (1847) 8,934*l*. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It has annual races and regatta. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,258. Southampton appears to have risen on the decline of the ancient *Clausentum*, at Bittern, on the estuary of the Itchin; and in Saxon times it had a castle, of which, however, little, if any portion, now remains.—*Southampton Water* is a fine inlet, stretching from the Solent and Spithead, N.W. into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 m.; greatest breadth about 2 m. It bounds the New Forest hunds. on the E., receives the Anton, Itchin, and Hamble rivers. Its shores are picturesque, & it is usually covered with shipping. Calshot castle is on the W. side of its entrance, & the ruined Netley abbey, on its E. shore.

SOUTHAMPTON, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. part of Virginia. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 14,525, of whom 6,555 are slaves.—Also several tnshps.—I. New Hampshire, 39 m. S. Concord.—II. Massachusetts, on Northampton & Newhaven canal, 7 m. S.W. Northampton. Pop. 1,157. It has a lead mine.—III. New York, at E. end of Long Island. Pop. 6,205.—IV. Pennsylvania, 12 m. S.E. Doylestown. Pop. 1,256.—V. 18 m. S.W. Carlisle. Pop. 1,484.—VI. 13 m. N.E. Chambersburgh. Pop. 1,703.—VII. co. Bedford. P. 1,513.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, British N. America, on the N. side of Hudson bay, is between lat. 62° & 66° N., lon. 80° and 87° W. Coasts rugged and mntnous. Cape Southampton forms its S. extremity. It is conjectured to be a collection of islands, but its interior is unexplored.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, a British colony, the territory of which comprises all that part of Australia extending from lat. 26° S. to the S. coast of the continent, between lon. 132° and 141° E., having S.E. the colony of Victoria, or Port-Phillip (Australia Felix), and E. the region watered by the Murray and its tributaries. Area roughly estim. at 300,000 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 34,000, of European descent, and rapidly increasing; aboriginal pop. 3,680. Coast line more indented than in any other part of Australia; Spencer's & St Vincent's

gulfs, with Yorke peninsula, & Kangaroo island, being within the limits of this territory. Surface mostly undulating or level; the hill ranges stretch generally from N. to S. Mount Bryant, the most elevated summit E. of St Vincent's gulf, rises to 3,012 feet in height; the table land in Eyre peninsula, W. of Spencer's gulf, averages 1,300 feet in elevation. The Murray, which has the lower part of its course in this colony, is the only navigable river. Small streams are, however, numerous, and the country is, on the whole, pretty well watered. Principal lakes, Torrens, Alexandrina, and Albert. Ponds and creeks are numerous, and a chain of lagoons borders the coast along Encounter bay in the S.E. Climate healthy, and much warmer than that of England; frosts are rare in the plains in winter; showers are frequent with S.W. winds in that season betw. May and October. Most part of the settled land is on the E. side of St Vincent gulf, where about one-third of the surface is estimated to be adapted for agriculture or grazing, one-third covered with scrub or forest, and the remaining one-third barren. The best tracts are in the level plain extending N. from Adelaide; along the banks of the Murray; and bordering the S.E. coast as far as the river Glenelg. The hills are interspersed with many fertile valleys, and some good land exists in Eyre peninsula. Tracts of 80 or 164 acres are sold by the government at 1*l.* per acre and upwards; and about 460,000 ac. had been disposed of early in 1848. In 1847, 36,440 acres were reported to be under cultivation, chiefly for wheat, oats, and barley; besides which grains, maize, potatoes, and some rye, are raised, the latter chiefly by German colonists, who inhabit many villages in and adjacent to the plain of Adelaide. The vine, olive, and mulberry, oranges, lemons, peaches, pomegranates, & many other fine fruits, come to perfection, as also tobacco, hops, & indigo. Sarsaparilla, sassafrass, and other drugs, are indigenous. Timber is plentiful. Sheep and cattle rearing are less extensively conducted than in New South Wales, and elsewhere in E. Australia; yet in 1847, the stock of sheep was estimated at a million, and that of horned cattle at 50,000. The increase is already so disproportionate to the number of shepherds, that the system of boiling down sheep for their tallow has commenced in this colony. Mining is highly important. Since 1843, some of the richest known veins of copper and lead have been discovered in S. Australia; the latter chiefly contiguous to Adelaide, the former in the hill chains, and in other localities. The Burra-burra copper mine yields an ore containing 75 per cent. of metal, and in 1847, 4,351 tons of ore from it were sold at Swansea, realizing 94,263*l.*; the total exports of copper being estim. at 10,000 tons, valued at 200,000*l.* The Kapunda (copper), and Glen Osmond (lead) mines, are also very productive. A small quantity of gold, also cobalt, manganese, zinc, quicksilver, & antimony, have been discovered, and emery was exported in 1847; but no mines of these metals had been opened then. Iron of excellent quality is plentiful, but the absence of coal obliges most part of the ores to be sent elsewhere for reduction. Some foundries, and manufs. of barilla, soap, tobacco, leather, and earthenware, are established in Adelaide, which is the cap. and centre of the foreign trade. Value of imports in 1847, chiefly from Gt. Britain, 410,825*l.*; of exports in do. 350,348*l.*, products of the colony standing for 275,215*l.* Much of the trade of W. Australia is conducted in shipping belonging to S. Australian colonists. The colony is subdivided into the cos. Hindmarsh, Adelaide, Gawler, Light, Stanley, Eyre, Sturt, Russell, and Grey, on the E. side of St Vincent gulf, and Flinders, including Port Lincoln, on the W. side of Spencer gulf. Government vested in a governor, an executive council of the four principal officers of the colony, and a legislative council consisting of the same, and four non-official members chosen by the governor. South Australia, erected into a colony in 1834, is now the see of a bishop of the church of England. Public revenue (1847) 71,027*l.* Besides Adelaide, its chief settlements are Port Adelaide, Albert town, Gawler town, and Port Gawler.

South Berwick, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on Salmon fall, which supplies much water power, 90 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,314. It contains a thriving village, with woollen factories and various mills.

Southbridge, a tnshp., U. S., Massachusetts, 61 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,031.

South Brunswick, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 12 m. S. New Brunswick. Pop. 2,797.—*Southbury* is a township of Connecticut, 18 m. N.W. Newhaven. Pop. 1,542.

South-Church, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Thames, 7 m. E.S.E. Rayleigh. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 432.

Southcoates, a township of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, pa. Drypool, 1¾ m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Pop. 1,167.

Southdean, or Chesters, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.S.W. Jedburgh. Area 44 sq. m. Pop. 868, of whom 82 are in the vill., near which are the remains of British camps and forts.

Southease, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 3¾ m. S.S.E. Lewes. Area 1,060 ac. P. 120.

South-East, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, co. Putnam. Pop. 1,910. —II. Indiana, co. Orange. Pop. 1,247.

Southend, a hamlet and watering-place of Engl., co. Essex, on a declivity facing the mouth of the Thames, 3½ m. S.S.E. Rochford.—II. a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, comprising the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, and the isl. Sanda. Pop. 1,594.

Southfield, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, on Staten island, 2 m. E. Richmond. Pop. 1,619.—II. Michigan, 17 m. N. Detroit. Pop. 1,061.

Southfleet, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. Gravesend. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 667.

South-Hadley, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Connecticut, 74 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,458.

South-Hamlet, a hamlet of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Hampstead. Pop. 1,055.

South-hill, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.W. Callington. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 640.—II. co. Bedford, 3½ m. S.W. Biggleswade.

South Huntingdon, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 2,793.—*Southington* is a township, Connecticut, 14 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,887.

South Kingston, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, cap. co. Washington, on the Atlantic, 28 m. S. Providence. Pop. 3,717. It has a court house and jail, and contains the vill. N. Kingston, and a large salt lake. The Stonington & Providence railway passes through this township.

South Middletown, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylv., co. Cumberland. P. 2,055.

South Molton, England. [Molton, South.]

Southoe, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 3 m. N.N.W. St Neot's. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 297.

Southold, a township of the U. S., N. Amer.,

New York, on Long Island Sound, 15 m. E. Riverhead. Pop. 3,907.

SOUTHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Eye. Area 740 ac. Pop. 211.

SOUTHPORT, a vill. and chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribble in the Irish Sea, 7 m. N.W. Ormskirk. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

SOUTHPORT, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 4 m. S. Elmira. Pop. 2,101.

SOUTH READING, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 11 m. N. Boston. P. 1,517.

SOUTHREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S. Downham-Market. Area 3,950 ac. P. 1,023.

SOUTHROP, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N.W. Leachlade. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 403.

SOUTH SHENANGO, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,324.

SOUTH-TOWN, a hamlet and suburb of Great Yarmouth, Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Yare, at the S.W. side of the town. Area 840 ac. Pop. 1,304.

SOUTHWARK, a parl. bor. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London, with which it communicates by London, Southwark, and Blackfriars' bridges. Area 590 ac. Pop. 142,620. It is one of the principal commercial quarters of the metropolis. Principal edifices, the churches of St Saviour and St George-in-the-Fields, Guy's and St Thomas' hospitals, the Magdalen asylum, Queen's bench prison, Surrey theatre, & Messrs Barclay & Co.'s immense brewery. Its gov. is exercised by the corp. of city of London. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1847) 8,463.

SOUTHWARK, a dist. of the U. S., N. Amer., forming a suburb of Philadelphia, with which it communicates across the Delaware. Pop. 27,548. It is incorporated separately from Philadelphia, and has many handsome dwellings, num. factories, a lofty shot-tower, navy-yard, ship & boat yards, on the Delaware. [PHILADELPHIA.]

SOUTHWELL, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 12 m. N.E. Nottingham. Area of pa. 4,550 ac. Pop. 3,487. It has remains of a palace, which was the favourite residence of Wolsey, the co. bridewell, assembly rooms, theatre, & manufs. of silks, stockings, and lace.

SOUTH WHITEHALL, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 87 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,290.

SOUTHWICK, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Oundle. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 171.—II. co. Southampton, 3½ m. N.E. Fareham. Area 4,950 ac. Pop. 749.—III. co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. New Shoreham, having a station on the London and S. coast railway. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 957. The church is an anc. and interesting edifice.—IV. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. North Bradley, 2½ m. S.S.W. Trowbridge. Pop. 1,384.—V. a township, co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth, 1½ m. N.W. Sunderland. Pop. 1,912, employed in manufs. of glass and earthenware, and in ship-building.

SOUTHWICK, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 10 m. S.W. Springfield. P. 1,214.

SOUTHWOLD, a munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, between the river Blythe and Buss creek. Area of bor. and pa. 621 ac. Pop. 2,186. Principal buildings, the guildhall, new jail, a handsome church, and some batteries. The harbour has been improved by the erection of two piers, and the town has an import trade in coal, herring fishery, and accommodations for visitors as a place of summer resort. Customs' rev. (1845) 140*l.* Corp. rev. (1848) 1,176*l.* 12*s.* It rose on the decline of Dunwich, the ancient capital of E. Anglia, progressively submerged by the sea. In Southwold (or Sole) bay, an obstinate engagement between the English and combined French and Dutch fleets took place, May 1672, in which the Earl of Sandwich was blown up with his ship.

SOUTHWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 350 ac. Pop. 52.

SOUTHWORTH and CROFT, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 1,155.

SOUVIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 6 m. W.S.W. Moulins. P. 1,756.

SOUZA, a river of Portugal, prov. Minho, joins the Douro 8 m. E.S.E. Oporto, after a S.W. course of 20 m.—II. a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 6 m. S.S.W. Aveiro. Pop. 4,000.

SOUZEL, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alem-tejo, 8 m. N.W. Estremoz. Pop. 1,700.

SOVANA, a town of Italy. [SOANA.]

SOW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 1,388, employed in ribbon weaving.

SOWERBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. N.W. Penrith. Area 7,940 ac. Pop. 1,007.—II. a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. and ½ m. S. Thirsk, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorksh. railway. Pop. 957. The vill. is neat, and has many good houses.—III. a chapelry, same co., W. riding, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Halifax. Pop. 8,163.—IV. (*Bridge*), a chapelry, same co. and Riding, pa. and 2¾ m. W.S.W. Halifax.

SOWTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E. Exeter. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 382.

SOYLAND, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 3,603, employed in cotton and woollen manufactures.

SPA, a town and watering place of Belgium, near the frontier of Rhenish Prussia, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Liege. Pop. 3,600. Over its principal spring, the *Pouhon*, Peter the Great built the pump-room. The waters are chalybeate, and many other springs exist in the vicinity, which were formerly so much frequented, that *Spa* became a common name for mineral baths. The country around is highly agreeable, but the town is now little resorted to by visitors.

SPACCAFORNO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 11 m. S.W. Noto, cap. cant., on a hill near the S. coast. Pop. 8,000. It has many churches and convents; but is poor and has little trade.

SPAFFORD, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 18 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 1,873.

SPAICHINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 22 m. W. Sigmaringen. Pop. 1,682.

SPAIN (ESPAÑA), *Iberia, Hispania*, a country of S.W. Europe, occupying the greater part of the Iberian peninsula, and often termed colloquially "the peninsula," extending between lat. 36° 1′ and 43° 45′ N., and lon. 3° 20′ E., and 9° 21′ W., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay and by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Mediterranean & the Strait of Gibraltar, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Cap. Madrid. The principal islands of Spain are the Baleares or Balearic islands in the Mediterranean; off the coasts are the isl. of Leon, some islets in the Bay of Vigo, and others at the mouth of the Ebro. The surface of the peninsula is more diversified than that of any other country of equal extent in Europe; its interior forms a vast elevated tableland, which in the plateau of Castile has a mean elev. of 2,300 ft. This plateau occupies almost one-half of the superficies, & is nearly surrounded by mntns. Spain is traversed in a direction from

E. to W. by five principal chains of mntns., called in Spanish *Sierras*. These are (from N. to S.)—I. the Pyrenees extending from Cape Creux, on the E., to the Bay of Biscay on the W., culminating point Pic Nethou, 11,168 feet; and their W. continuation the Asturian and Cantabrian mountains, some of which rise to 10,000 feet—II. the chain which separates the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the Sierras Guadarama, Gredos, and Gata. Highest point in the Sa. Gredos 10,500 feet—III. the mountains of Toledo, Sa. Guadalupe, and Sa. San Mames, between the Tagus and Guadiana.—IV. the Sa. Morena, separating the basins of the Guadiana & Guadalquivir, and connected W.ward with the Serra Monchique in Portugal—V. Sierra Nevada, extending from Cartagena to Cadiz, and containing the *Cerro Mulhacen*, the highest point of the peninsula, 11,678 feet, and the Pic de Veleta 11,387 feet. The following table shows the area and pop. of the old provs. with their new divisions:—

Old Provs.	New Provs.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1833.
Andalucia.	Cordova,	4,159	315,459
	Jaen,	4,446	266,919
	Granada,	9,622	370,974
	Almeria,		234,789
	Malaga,		390,515
	Sevilla,	8,989	367,303
	Cadiz,		324,703
	Huelva,		133,470
Aragon.	Zaragoza,	14,726	301,408
	Huesca,		214,874
	Teruel,		218,403
Asturias.	Oviedo,	3,686	434,635
New Castile.	Madrid,	1,315	320,000
	Toledo,	8,773	282,197
	Ciudad Real,	7,543	277,688
	Cuenca,	11,234	334,582
	Guadalaxaria,	1,946	159,375
Old Castile.	Burgos,	7,674	224,407
	Logrono,		147,718
	Santander,		169,857
	Avila,	2,870	137,903
	Segovia,	3,466	134,554
	Soria,	4,076	215,619
	Valladolid,	3,239	184,647
	Palencia,	1,733	148,491
Estremadura.	Badajoz,	14,329	306,092
	Caceres,		241,328
Catalonia.	Barcelona,	12,189	442,273
	Tarragona,		233,477
	Lerida,		151,322
	Gerona,		214,150
Galicia.	Coruna,	15,897	435,670
	Lugo,		357,272
	Orense,		319,838
	Pontevedra,		360,006
Leon.	Leon,	5,894	267,438
	Salamanca,	5,830	210,314
	Zamora,	3,562	159,425
Murcia.	Murcia,	7,877	283,549
	Albacete,		190,706
Valencia.	Valencia,	7,684	388,961
	Alicante,		368,923
	Castellon de la Plana,		199,220
Navarra.	Navarra,	2,450	230 925
Alava.	Vitoria,	1,082	67,233
Biscay.	Bilbao,	1,267	111,433
Guipuzcoa.	St Sebastian,	622	108,599
	Balearic Isles,	1,757	229,197
	Canary Isles,	3,220	199,950
Total -		188,708	12,386,841

The pop. is only approximate, there having been no regular census for half a century, that given in the table is official. *Madoz, Dict. Geog., 1845, estimates it at 15,439,158.*

Spain is rich in minerals, especially mercury, iron, copper, and lead. The celebrated gold and silver mines of the time of the Romans have long been abandoned, but mercury is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Almaden. Lead forms an important branch of mining industry. Coal is found chiefly in the Asturias, copper, tin, zinc, antimony, arsenic, & cobalt, are common, and rock salt is abundant in the hills of Cardona. The princip. rivs. of Spain are, from N. to S., the Ter, Llobregat, Ebro, Guadalaviar, Jucar, & Segura, flowing E. to the Mediterranean. The Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, flowing mostly through Portugal W. and S. to the Atlantic. The N. slope has only the Nalon, the Bidassao, & some mntn. streams. The chief tributaries are the Esla and the Pisuerga, which join the Douro; the Manzanares, which passes Madrid, and joins the Jarama, an affl. of the Tagus. The Aragon, Gallego, and Segre, affls. of the Ebro, and the Genil, affl. of the Guadalquivir. Few of these are navigable, and those only for small boats near their mouths. The only lakes, or lagoons, of Spain are the Albufera in Valencia, and the Mar Menor, in Murcia. The coasts of Spain, which have an extent of 1,800 m., are in general little indented, except in the N.W. The chief capes are Finistère on the N.W., & Trafalgar on the S.W., in the Atlantic; Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, & Creux, in the Mediter.; Peñas & Ortegal, in the Bay of Biscay. The climate of Spain varies exceedingly with elevation and position; it is warm on the coasts; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter. Many of the mntns. rise above the snow line, the limit of which, in the Pyrenees, is 8,952 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, 11,190 feet. Mean annual temp. at Madrid 58°.2 Fahr. The annual fall of rain on the Sierra Nevada, and on the N. and W. coasts, is 25 to 35 inches, while on the table-land of Castile it is only 10 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the solano (the sirocco of Italy), a hot wind from the S., and the gallego, a cold wind from the mntns. of Galicia. Frost is often severe during the night in winter. Earthquakes are sometimes felt in the S. The soil is generally fertile, except in the elevated and arid districts of the central provs.; the chief crops are wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and flax. The amount of corn is often insufficient for home consumption. The wines of Spain are much esteemed; the principal growths are those of Xeres (sherry), Rota, Malaga, Alicante, Malvasia, and Val de Peñas; the other products are soda (from marine plants), honey, wax, and silk, the latter very abundant in the S.E. provs. In the S. provs. the sugar cane and cotton have been acclimatised, and there the orange and citron grow in great abundance. The best building timber grows in the N. coast; the cork tree, the kermes oak, & the sumach tree, yield valuable products. The horses of Andalucia are celebrated; the mules and asses are remarkable for beauty and size. Cattle are of good breeds. The race of sheep, called the merino, yields a great quantity of excellent wool; their exportation has always been prohibited, their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws, and their number is reckoned at 5 or 6 millions. Goats are very abundant in the table-lands; the chamois is found in the Pyrenees; and the bear, wolf, wild cat, marten, and lynx, in the different mountains. Fish is not plentiful in the rivers, but abundant on the Atlantic coasts. The manufacturing industry of

Spain, formerly flourishing, has greatly declined; the gov. has still manufs. of saltpetre, gunpowder, cannon, and fire arms, tobacco, porcelain, glass, but they are mostly in decay; and the celebrated manuf. of swords at Toledo is nearly extinguished. The other manufs. are of silks, cottons, woollens, and leather. Cutlery, iron, and copper goods, are made chiefly in Biscay. The public roads in Spain, except those around the capital, are amongst the worst in Europe; wheel carriages are little used, and much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several canals, many of them on a magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished and unfit for navigation; the chief of these are the Imperial canal, commenced by Charles v., extending along the rt. b. of the Ebro; the canals of Castile, Manzanares, Murcia, Albacete, and Guadarama. The only railway is a line of 15¼ m., from Mataro to Barcelona, opened in 1848. From the extent of its coast line, its numerous ports, its geographical position, and natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages than any other country of Europe, but smuggling is so extensively carried on as to render it impossible to estimate the amount of its foreign commerce; the principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, lead, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk and manufactured goods. Imports colonial goods, dried fish, and salted provisions, butter, cheese, rice, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, glass, & building timber.

The present inhabitants of Spain are descendants of the ancient Iberians, or of other races who colonised it at different periods. Four primitive families are discernible—I. the Spaniards, descendants of the original races, and of Greeks, Romans, Vandals, Goths, and Alans, comprising 19-20ths of the pop.—II. the Basques 1-24th.—III. the Moors, descendants of the conquerors who ruled for 7 centuries in the S. of the peninsula, 1-200th. — IV. the Gitanos, or gypsies, 1-250th. The Jewish race has disappeared from Spain since the expulsion of the Jews in 1492.

The government, since 1833, is a constitutional representative monarchy; the religion exclusively Roman Catholic. Education is very little diffused; the lower orders are nearly destitute of any means of instruction, except in the principal cities, where infant schools have recently been established; before the suppression of the monastic orders, education was entirely in the hands of the Jesuits and other clergy. The children of the upper classes are educated in France and other countries. The universities, formerly 24 in number, are now reduced to 14, and these attended only by a few students of law and medicine. Army 142,200 men; marine (1846) 3 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 5 corvettes, 6 brigs, 6 steam packets, & sev. gun boats. Pub. rev. (1849) 1,008,985,640 reals. Debt (1841) 16,227,474,922 reals. The peninsula, now forming the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, was first visited by the Phœnicians, & afterwards by the Carthaginians, who formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans after a resistance of two centuries; they divided it into three great provinces, viz. *Tarraconensis* in the E. centre and N., *Bætica* in the S., & *Lusitania* in the W. The Visigoths overran the country in the fifth century, and were driven from most of it by the Arabs in 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During 8 centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered, under Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada in 1492. This was followed by the pillage and expulsion of the Jews, who had possessed themselves of most of the commercial riches of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the new world, and Spain became mistress of the greater part of America as then known. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now only the isls. of Cuba, Puerto Rico, & some smaller isls. in Amer., the Philippine and Marianne islands in the Pacific, the Canary isls. in the Atlantic, Fernando Po, and the island of Annabon in the Gulf of Guinea, and Ceuta, Gomera and Melilla, places used for the transportation of convicts, in Barbary. From the 16th century, Spain was divided into large provs. having mostly the title of kingdom, but by a royal decree of April 1833 it was partitioned into 48 smaller provs., each bearing the name of its cap., except Navarra & the three Basque provs. which remain unchanged, and possess peculiar privileges.

Spaitla, a ruined town of N. Africa, dom. and 142 m. S.W. Tunis, with remains of antiquity.

Spalato, or Spalatro, a seaport city of Dalmatia, cap. circ. Spalato, on a small promontory opposite the isls. Brazza, Bua, &c., lat. 43° 30′ 4″ N., lon. 16° 26′ 7″ E. Pop. (1845) 10,300. The E. half of the city is crowded into the area of the vast palace built by Diocletian toward the end of the 3d century, in which the ancient temple of Jupiter, with a lofty octagonal tower, is still perfect. The streets of the city are all narrow lanes, but it has several open spaces, numerous churches and convents, a lazaretto, schools, government museum of antiquities, barracks, and an inner and outer harbour, the latter adapted for vessels of any burden. It is the most important seat of commerce in Dalmatia.

Spalding, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, cap. div. Holland, in a fenny dist. on the Welland, and on railway 15 m. S.S.W. Boston, of which port it is a member. Area of pa. 12,070 ac. Pop. 7,778. It consists chiefly of four streets & a market-place, in which are the town-hall, and house of correction for the div.; and it has a good church, a grammar school, and many endowed charities, assembly rooms, a theatre, public library, and warehouses, to the doors of which vessels of 60 tons arrive by the Welland. Trade active in corn, coal, wool, flax, and hemp; weekly cattle market on Tuesday.

Spaldwick, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 4 m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 415.

Spalmadore Islands, *Ænusses*, a group of islets belonging to Asiatic Turkey, between the isls. Scio, and the mainland of Asia Minor, lat. 38° 32′ N., lon. 26° 12′ E. Length of largest, 5 m.

Spalt, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 18 m. S.E. Anspach. P. 1,765.

Spanby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 96.

Spandau, or Spandow, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, at the confl. of the Spree and Havel, 9 m. W. Berlin, on the Hamburg railway. Pop. (excluding garrison) (1846) 6,400. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel on an isl. in the Havel used as the principal state prison of Prussia, and in which Baron Trenck was confined. Streets clean, airy, and spacious. Principal edifices, the church of St. Nicholas, a Roman Catholic church, and the former residence of the electors of Brandenburg, now a penitentiary. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, tobacco-pipes, powder, and fire-arms. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806.—*Spanden* is a vill. of E.

Prussia, 46 m. S.W. Königsberg. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1807.

SPANGENBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 16 m. S.S.E. Cassel. P. 2,202.

SPANISH TOWN, the cap. town of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, pa. St Catherine, on the W. b. of the river Cobre, 10 m. W. Kingston. Pop. 6,000. It is the official residence of the governor of Jamaica, and the seat of the superior courts of the isls.; but it is otherwise of little importance, and is ill-built and unhealthy.—II. the cap. town of Trinidad. [PORT OF SPAIN.]

SPARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Foulsham. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 321.

SPARKFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Castle-Cary. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 286.

SPARONE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 2,478.

SPARSHOLT, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 3½ m. W. Wantage. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 903.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 375.

SPARTA, an ancient city of Greece, Morea, the remains of which, on a hill 3 m. N.W. Mistra, consist chiefly of a theatre and temple.—II. a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Livingston, in the W. part of the State. Pop. 5,841. —Many vills. of the U. S. are so named.

SPARTEL (CAPE), the N.W. point of Africa, Marocco, kingdom Fez, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, 1,043 feet above the sea.

SPASK, three towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 30 m. S.E. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 5,000.—II. gov. and 108 m. N.N.E. Tambov, cap. circ. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous factories. —III. gov. and 54 m. S. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Bezdna, near its conflux with the Volga. Pop. 2,000. Near it are the ruins of Bulgar.

SPAXTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Bridgewater. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,002.

SPEAN, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, rises in Loch-Laggan, flows mostly W. through Lochaber, and joins the Lochy at Garelochy, after a course of 20 m. Principal affl. the Roy.

SPECTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on the Scarboro' and Bridlington railway, 5 m. N.W. Bridlington. Pop. 125.

SPEEN (*Spinæ*), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1½ m. W. Newbury. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 3,069. The second battle of Newbury was fought here in 1844.—*Speenhamland* is a tything in this parish, immediately W. the town of Newbury, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 867.

SPEIGHTS-TOWN, a small town on the W. coast of the island Barbados, 10 m. N. Bridgetown. It has a handsome church and several forts.

SPEKE, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Prescot. Pop. 548.

SPELDHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. W.N.W. Tonbridge-Wells. Ac. 3,650. P. 2,753.

SPELLO (*Hispellum*), a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Perugia, 3 m. N.W. Foligno. Pop. 4,220. Its cathedral has fine paintings.

SPELSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 15 m. N.W. Oxford. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 597.

SPENCER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., near the centre of Kentucky. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 6,581. —II. a co., in S. part of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 6,305.—III. a tnshp., Massachusetts, 48 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,604.—IV. a tnshp., New York, 15 m. W.N.W. Oswego. Pop. 1,522.—V. a tnshp., Ohio, Guernsey co. Pop. 1,669.

SPENCER GULF, a large bay of S. Australia, between lat. 32° 30′ and 35° S., and lon. 136° and 138° E. It stretches inland for upwards of 200 m.; breadth 80 m. In it are Hardwicke bay and Ports Lincoln and Bolingbroke; it receives no streams of consequence.

SPENNITHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. N.E. Middleham. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 785.

SPERCHIUS, a river of Greece. [HELLADA.]

SPERLINGA, a mkt. town of Sicily, intend. Catania, near the Madonian mntns., 3 m. N.W. Nicosia. Pop. 1,600.—*Sperlonga* is a mkt. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the coast, 9 m. W.N.W. Gaeta. Pop. 1,200.

SPERNAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Alcester. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 107.

SPESSART, a mntn. range, Germany. [BAVARIA.]

SPETCHLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Worcester, and having a station on the Birmingham and Bristol railway. Area 1,000 ac. P. 155.

SPETISBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 654. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

SPEXHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 215.

SPEY, a river of Scotl., cos. Inverness, Banff, and Moray, rises in the hills between Badenoch and Lochaber, expands into the small Loch Spey, about 6 m. N. Loch Laggan, and 1,200 feet above the sea, flows N.E. and enters Moray Firth, 2½ m. W. Port Gordon, after a course of 110 m. At Kingussie, it is from 80 to 100 ft., and at Alvie 150 ft. across; but it is innavigable. Affls. numerous, and being all rapid mntn. torrents, frequently cause sudden and destructive inundations in Strathspey. Its banks are in many parts richly wooded; and in it are valuable salmon fisheries belonging to the D. of Richmond.

SPEYER, the German name of SPIRES.—The *Speyerbach*, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine after an E. course of 30 m. at Spires.

SPEYMOUTH, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, and containing the vills. Garmouth, Kingston, and Boat-of-bog. Area 10 sq. m. Pop. 1,774.

SPEZIA (LA), a marit. town of N. Italy, Sard. Sta., cap. prov. Levante, at the head of its bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8½ m. W. Sarzana. Pop. of comm. (1838) 9,796. It is finely situated. Principal edifices, a citadel and an ancient castle of the Visconti.—The *Bay or Gulf of Spezia* (*Portus Lunæ*), is 7 m. in length, breadth 2 to 6 m. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, and on the W. side of its entrance are the islands Palmaria and Tino.

SPEZZIA (*Tiparenos*), an isl. of Greece, gov. Argolis, off its S. coast at the entrance of the G. of Nauplia, 10 m. W.S.W. Hydra. Area 26 sq. m. Pop. 8,000. Its inhabs. devote themselves more to commerce and navigation than to rural industry, and in the late revolution they contributed 16 vessels and 2 fire ships to the Greek navy. Spezzia is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its women. The town Spezzia is on its N.E. shore. P. 3,000.—The islet *Spezzia Pulo*, is off the S.E. side of the island.

SPHAGIA, *Sphacteria*, an island of Greece, gov. Messina, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbour of Navarin. Length 3 m.; breadth ½ m. It is now separated into three or four sections by narrow channels, passable by boats. —*Sphakia* is a town of Crete, on its S. coast, 43 m. from its W. extremity. Pop. 1,000.

SPIELBERG, state prison of Moravia. [BRÜNN.]

SPIEROE, an isl., Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania, lat. 59° 4′ N., lon. 10° 59′ E.

SPIGNO, two small towns of Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Acqui, on the Bormida. Pop. of comm. 2,667.

—II. Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 10 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,600.

SPIKE ISLAND, an island on the W. side of Cork harbour, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, ½ m. S. Queenstown. Area 180 ac. Pop. about 200. Strong fortifications have been erected here since 1791 for the protection of the harbour.

SPIKER-OGE, an island of N.W. Germany, in the North Sea, 4 m. W. Wanger-oge, at the mouth of the Weser.

SPILIMBERGO, a town, Aust. Italy, gov. Venice, 15 m. W.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3,500.—*Spilimberto* is a market town, duchy and 7 m. S.E. Modena, on the Panaro.

SPILSBY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 28 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 2,346 ac. Pop. 1,457. In its market-place are the town-hall and an octagonal mkt. cross. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, and free school.

SPINAZZOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Minervino. Pop. 5,300.—*Spinoso* is a market town, prov. Basilicata, 15 m. N.E. Lagonero. Pop. 260.

SPIRDING, the largest lake of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, S.E. Kikolaiken, 11 m. in length.

SPIRES (German *Speyer*, ancient *Noviomagus*), a city of W. Germany, cap. Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach, 16½ m. N.E. Landau, on a branch railway to Mannheim. Pop. 9,240, of whom about 1-3d are Roman Catholics. It occupies a large space, enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, containing the tombs of many German emperors, the remains of an old palace in which 49 diets were held; a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, forest school, botanic garden, museum of antiquities, manufs. of vinegar and tobacco, sugar refineries, and an extensive commerce and transit trade on the riv. At the diet of Spires, held in 1529, the protest was made to the emperor which originated the religious designation of *Protestants*.—*Noviomagus*, once an important Roman station, and the winter quarters of Julius Cæsar, was in the middle ages the residence of many German emperors.

SPITAL, a market town of Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 21 m. N.W. Villach, on the Drave. Pop. 1,700.—*Spitz* is a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 m. S.W. Stein. Pop. 1,051. It has some iron factories and a trade in timber and vinegar.

SPITALFIELDS, a quarter of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, immediately on the N.E. side of the city of London, and comprising the pas. Christchurch and Bethnal Green. Pop. 20,436. It is a principal seat of the silk manufacture in England, which manufacture was introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.

SPITHEAD, a celebrated roadstead, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, between Portsea island and the Isle of Wight. It communicates W.ward with the Solent and Southampton Water. It is so secure from all winds except the S.E., as to have been termed by sailors "the king's bed-chamber," and it is a principal rendezvous of the British navy. Portsmouth and Ryde are on its opposite sides.

SPITI, a dist. of Little Tibet, near where the Sutleje breaks through the Himalaya; lat. betw. 32° and 33° N., lon. 78° E.; surrounded by Ladakh, Bussolah, the Chinese territory, &c., and paying tribute to each. Its vills. are from 12,000 to 12,500 ft. above the sea. Inhabs. are of the Tartar race & Buddhists.—The *Spiti river* is the W. branch of the Sutleje above the Himalaya, & joins the main stream in lat. 31° 48′ N., lon. 78° 38′ E.

SPITTAL, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.N.E. Haverford West. Pop. 429.—II. (*Gate*), a tnshp., co. and 1 m. S.E. Lincoln, pa. Grantham. Pop. 1,980.

SPITZBERGEN, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Novaia Zemlia, the most N. known land on the globe. Lat. of N.most island, 80° 48′ N., lon. 20° 29′ E. This archipelago, formerly considered as belonging to America, is now usually classed among European islands, and claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. The isls. are visited by English, Danish, and Norwegian whalers for the numerous whales, white bears, &c., on the coasts. The archip. is composed of 3 large & numerous small isls. Near its N. extremity is the group of 7 isls., or 7 sisters. Spitzbergen Proper (or New Friesland) is the largest connected land. On its W. side there is a small Russian hunting post.—Egede and Charles are the other chief islands.

SPIXWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 52.

SPLIT (CAPE), British N. America, Nova Scotia, King's co., is betw. Mines basin & Mines channel, Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 22′ 40″ N., lon. 64° 15′ W.

SPLUGEN PASS, a route across the Rhætian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy, its summit 6,939 feet above the sea, is 23 m. N. the head of the Lake of Como. The new route was completed by the Austrians in 1823. It is carried through three covered galleries, which are the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splugen in 1800.—The vill. *Splügen*, Grisons, on the Rhine, 4 m. N. the summit of the pass, is a halting station on the road between Switzerland and Italy.

SPOFFORTH, a pa. and township of England, co. York, W. Riding, the township 3 m. N.W. Wetherby, which is included in the pa. Area of pa. 13,130 ac. Pop. (1831) 3,233.

SPOLETO, *Spoletium*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., and formerly of a Lombard duchy, strongly placed on an isolated rocky hill, 24 m. N. Rieti. Pop. (1833) 6,115. It is connected across a deep ravine with an adjacent height by a noble bridge and aqueduct 615 feet in height. It has a massive citadel, a cathedral, with interesting works of art; a Roman arch, remains of a theatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see of very early date, and has manufs. of woollens and hats. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Thrasymene.—*Spoltore* is a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 10 m. E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,800.

SPONDON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3¼ m. E. Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties railway. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,954.

SPOONBED, a tything of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Painswick. Pop. 694.

SPORADES, or the "Scattered Islands," a subdivision of the Grecian archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. The Turkish Sporades comprise Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Kos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mitylene, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and other islands along the coasts of Asiatic and European Turkey, and are under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Rhodes. The Greek Sporades consist of Skiatho, Skopelo, Kilidromi, Skyro, Ægina, Salamis, Hydra, Spezzia, &c., comprised in the Greek govs. Eubœa, Attica, Hydra, and Argolis.

SPORLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on railw., 2½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area 4,420 ac. P. 773.

SPOTLAND, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Rochdale, of which town it forms an extensive suburb. Pop. 18,480.

SPOTT, a pa. of Scotl., co. Haddington, 2½ m. S. Dunbar. Pop. 603, of whom 161 are in the vill., ½ m. E. of which, on Doon-hill, Gen. Leslie had his camp previous to the battle of Dunbar.

SPRATTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 966.

SPREE, a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, flows N. & N.W. through the Prussian prov. Brandenburg, past Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben, and Berlin, which city it divides into two portions, and joins the Havel on left, at Spandau. Total course 220 m. Fred. William's canal connects it with the Oder.

SPREMBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, on an island in the Spree, 15 m. S. Cottbus. Pop. 4,500.

SPREYTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Okehampton. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 404.

SPRIDLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Mkt.-Raisen. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 292.

SPRINGE, a town of Hanover, 14 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,906.

SPRINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties railway, 1 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 2,256. Here are a co. jail, wharfs, and an iron foundry on the Chelmer.—II. a vill. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, pa. Gretna, on the rt. b. of the Sark, where it forms the boundary betw. Scotl. & Engl., 9 m. E. Annan. P. 453. It has figured as the scene of the marriage trade of Gretna.—III. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Lasswade, on the North Esk.

SPRINGFIELD, numerous townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, 24 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 14,703. It has a court house, jail, an extensive arsenal, an armoury, and manufs. of arms, wrought by waterpower; cannon foundries, cotton and hardware factories, tanneries, paper, grist, and saw-mills. In the township is also the manufacturing village Chickapee. Pop. 1,200.—II. New York, 68 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,382.—III. New Jersey, 8 m. W.S.W. Newark. Pop. 1,651.—IV. 5 m. N.E. Mount Holly. Pop. 1,632.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford. Pop. 1,487.—VI. 40 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,072.—VII. co. Mercer, on Neshannock creek. Pop. 1,804.—VIII. co. Erie. Pop. 2,344.—IX. co. York. Pop. 1,207.—X. Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 3,092.—XI. co. Richland. Pop. 1,686.—XII. Summit co. Pop. 1,663. XIII. Missouri, co. Ralls. Pop. 1,087.—XIV. a vill., Ohio, cap. co. Clarke, 41 m. W. Columbus. Pop. 2,062.—XV. a town of Illinois, cap. & near centre of the state, on Sangamon creek, and on the border of a large prairie. Pop. 2,579.

SPRING GARDEN, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, forming a suburb of Philadelphia. Pop. 27,849. Here are Fairmont water-works, the E. penitentiary, house of refuge, city hospital of Philadelphia, and numerous factories.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 1,819.

SPRING HILL, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Fayette. Pop. 2,385.—*Springport* is a township, New York, 9 m. S.W. Auburn. Pop. 1,890.

SPRINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E. Gainsborough. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 209.

SPRINGWATER, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 16 m. E. Genesee. Pop. 2,832.

SPROATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 1,380. P. 372.

SPROTBOROUGH, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 3,380. P. 534.

SPROTTAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 38 m. N.W. Leignitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta, affl. of the Pleisse, & on railw. to Glogau. P. 4,200. Manufs. of woollens & linens.

SPROUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 585.

SPROUSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2½ m. E.N.E. Kelso. Area 8,200 ac. Pop. 1,439, of whom 420 are in the village.

SPROWSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 1,235. It is included in the outer boundary of the city of Norwich, and has many handsome residences.

SPROXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,360 ac. P. 394.

SPURN-HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of England, co. York, E. Riding, at the N.E. entrance to the Humber, 20 m. S.E. Hull, with two lighthouses, one of which, in lat. 53° 34′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 7′ 2″ E., is 100 feet above the sea; 4 miles E. from it a vessel is moored, having a light 38 feet above the sea, and where a gong is sounded every ten minutes during fogs.

SPURSTOW, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Pop. 508.

SPYNIE (NEW), *Quarrelwood*, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.W. Elgin. Area about 8 sq. m. Pop. 1,164. Spynie-palace, now a ruin, situated on the S.E. border of the lakes, was the former residence of the bishops of Moray.

SQUILLACE, *Scylacium*, an episcopal town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 10 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. P. 2,600. The Gulf of Squillace, ancient *Sinus Squilaceus*, is an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 miles wide.

SREBERNIK, or SREBERNICZA, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., 30 m. N.W. Zvornik. P. 1,500.—II. a vill., 23 m. S. Zvornik. Both have silver mines in their vicinity.

SREDNE-KOLYMSK, a town and fort of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the W. b. of the Kolyma, 150 m. from its mouth, in the Arctic ocean.

SRIMENANTI, a petty state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 3° N., lon. 103° E., N. Johole and Rumbowe. Estimated pop. 8,000, who send tin, sapan wood, wax, rattans, and rice, to the British settlement Malacca.

SRI-MUTTRA, a town of W. Hindostan, 48 m. W.N.W. Gwalior.—*Sri-Sorree-Narrain* is a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 70 m. N.W. Sumbhulpoor.

STAALSBOYGDEN, a pa. & vill. of Norway, stift and 12 m. N.W. Trondhjem, on the N. side of its fiord. Pop. 3,200.

STAB, or STAAB (Boh. *Stoda*), a mkt. town, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,302.

STABROEK, a market town of Belgium, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,300.—II. the old Dutch name of George Town, Brit. Guiana. [GEORGE TOWN.]

STACHELBERG, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, at the foot of which, in the Linth valley, is a bathing establishment, which has recently risen into repute.

STADE, a fortified town of Hanover, cap. landr., on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 22 m. W.N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 5,814. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of flannel and hosiery. Adjacent to the town, on the Elbe, is the castle of Brunshausen, near which a vessel is stationed to receive toll on all vessels passing up the river.

STADTHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 7 m. S.E. Oxford, on the Thames. Area 530 ac. Pop. 384.

STADT-AM-HOF, *Riparia*, a town of Bavaria,

circ. Upp. Palatinate, cap. dist., on an isl. formed by the Danube, here joined by the Regen, and opposite Ratisbon (Regensburg), with which it is united by a long stone bridge, and of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 2,030.

STADTBERG, a town of Prussia. [MARSBERG.]

STADTHAGEN, a walled town of Germany, principality Schaumburg-Lippe, cap. dist., 9 m. N.E. Bückeburg, on the Hanover and Minden railway. Pop. 1,913. It has a castle, & ducal mausoleum.

STADTILM, a town of Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 m. W.N.W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,307.

STADTLOHN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Munster. Pop. 2,300.

STADTOLDENDORF, a walled town of Germany, Brunswick, circ. & 8 m. N.E. Holzminden. Pop. 2,148. It has manufs. of linen.

STADTSTEINACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Steinach, 15 m. N. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,300.

STAEFA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Zurich, on the N. shore of its lake. P. 3,500.

STAFFA, a small island of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, pas. Kilninian and Kilmore, 6½ m. N. the Ross of Mull, and celebrated for its basaltic columns and caverns. Shape oval, circ. about 1½ m., and except on the N.E. shore, it is almost everywhere surrounded by cliffs hollowed with caverns, the principal Fingal's Cave, described by Sir J. Banks, and Dr M'Culloch.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Lauter, 15 m. N.N.E. Bamberg, on the Nuremberg and Hof railway. Pop. 1,181.

STAFFORD, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of Engl., cap. co., on the Sow, and on the London and North Western railway, 25 m. N.N.W. Birmingham. Area of bor. 2,510 ac. Pop. 9,149. It is irregularly, but neatly built. In the centre of its main street is the market square, with the co. hall, and near this are the two pa. churches. Other chief edifices are the castle, a striking edifice; the co. jail, lunatic asylum, and general infirmary. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an annual rev. of 335*l.* Corp. rev. (1847-8) 921*l.* It sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 1,352. It is the birth-place of Isaac Walton.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Dorset, on the Came, 2½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 770. P. 212.

STAFFORD, several townships, U. S., N. Amer. —I. Connecticut, 9 m. N.E. Tolland. Pop. 2,469. —II. New York, co. Genesee, in the W. part of the state. Pop. 2,561.—III. New Jersey, 38 m. S. Freehold. Pop. 2,149.—*Stafford Springs*, Connecticut, 28 m. N.E. Hartford, are chalybeate, and greatly resorted to by summer visitors.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., having E. Derbyshire, N. Cheshire, W. Shropshire, and S. the cos. of Warwick and Worcester. Area 1,184 sq. m., or 757,860 ac. Inhab. houses (1841) 97,777. Pop. 510,504. Its N.E. quarter is chiefly moorland, rising in some places to 1,200 and 1,500 ft. above the sea, and continuous N.ward with the high lands, separating Yorkshire from Lancashire. The centre of the co. is level or undulating; in the S. it is again hilly. The Trent rises in the co., intersects its centre, and then with the Dove forms all the E. boundary; other rivers are its affls., the Sow, Tame, Blythe, and Churnet, on the banks of all which is fertile soil. Climate chill, owing to the elevation and rugged character of much of the surface; much rain falls in the W. About 500,000 ac. are estimated to be in tillage, but mining and manufs. are more important than agriculture, and this co. ranks as the third in England for manufacturing industry. Many estates are large, and on those of the Duke of Sutherland, great improvements have been effected. Farms vary in size from 20 to 1,000 ac. Average rent of land (1810), 20s. an ac. Annual value of land (1842), 1,104,150*l.*; of mines and iron-works, 351,835*l.*; total of all real property, 2,441,553*l.* Many parts of the co. are well wooded. Very productive coal fields exist both in the N. and in the S., where are the extensive iron manufs. of Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, Bilston, Dudley; and around Stoke, Handley, & Burslem, is the dist. of the potteries. The iron goods made, comprise all articles from nails to steam machinery; the vast establishment of Boulton and Watt at Soho, being within the co. Copper, lead, limestone, sandstone, marble, alabaster, and the best pottery clay, are important mineral products; and around Cheadle there are extensive copper and brass works. In addition to all kinds of earthenwares, glass, carpets, hats, boots, shoes, and chemical products are made.—Burton-on-Trent is highly celebrated for its ale; and in 1847, 3,689 hands were employed in cotton and silk mills. Nearly all parts of the co. are intersected by canals; and the London and N. Western railway traverses it in two branches. It is subdivided into 5 hunds., and contains the city of Lichfield, the parl. bors. of Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Dudley, besides nearly 20 mkt. towns and upwards of 1,000 vills. and hamlets. The co. belongs to the diocese of Lichfield. Co. rates (1848) 42,785*l.* Exclusive of bors., it sends 4 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848), for N. division 9,438; for S. division 8,545; total 17,983.

STAGNO GRANDE, a town of Dalmatia, circ. and 26 m. N.W. Ragusa, on the peninsula Sabioncello. Pop. 5,400. It has extensive salt works.—*Stagno-piccolo* is a vill. N.N.E. ward, with a good harbour on the channel of Narenta.

STAGSDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Bedford. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 632.

STAINBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 190.

STAINDROP, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Durham, ward and 11 m. W.N.W. Darlington. Area of pa. 14,990 ac. Pop. 2,436. Town well built. Near it are lead works; and about 1 m. N.W. ward is Raby castle (Duke of Cleveland.)

STAINES, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, at its S.W. extremity, on the Thames, here crossed by a new stone bridge, at the influx of the Colne, 19 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Area of pa. 1,710 ac. Pop. 2,487.

STAINFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 154.

STAINFORTH, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Hatfield, 3 m. W.S.W. Thorne. P. 924.

STAINLAND, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. S. Halifax. Pop. 3,759.

STAINLEY (SOUTH), a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.E. Ripley. Ac. 1,800. Pop. 226.

STAINMORE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. and 4 m. E.S.E. Brough. P. 611.

STAINTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Durham, 5 m. N.E. Darlington. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 132.—II. (*By Langworth*), co. and 7 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 222. —III. co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Stockton. Area 6,820 ac. Pop. 2,256.—IV. same co., W. Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 226.—V. (*Le Vale*), co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 148.—VI. (*Market*), co. and 17 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 184. It formerly had a mkt.—

VII. S.W. co. Pembroke, 5 m. S.S.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 2,903. It includes Milford-Haven.

STAIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. S.W. Mauchline. Pop. 823.

STALBRIDGE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on a branch of the Stour, 6½ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area 4,900 ac. Pop. 1,882, partly engaged in the manuf. of stockings. In the town is a curious cross 30 ft. high.

STALEY BRIDGE, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., cos. Lancaster & Chester, on the Manchester and Bury railw., 7 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 12,000, mostly engaged in cotton manufs. It belongs to the pa. and bor. of Ashton-under-Lyne.

STALHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6½ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,210 ac. P. 729.

STALIMÉNE, or LEMNOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 40 m. E.S.E. Mount Athos. Area 160 sq. m. Pop. 8,000. It consists of 2 peninsulas, separated by the harbours Paradiso and St Antonio. Surface mntnous., with extinct craters; soil fertile in corn, oil, wine, fruits, &c.—The cap. town, Lemnos, is on the W. coast, with 1,000 inhabs., a citadel, harbour, & ship-building docks.

STALISFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 12 m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 378.

STALLA, or BIVIO, a vill. of E. Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 10 m. N.E. Chiavenna, at the foot of the Julier pass, 5,774 ft. above the sea.

STALLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire railway, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Great Grimsby. Area 4,950 ac. Pop. 437.

STALLUPÖHNEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 3,110.

STALMINE, a chapelry of England, co., pa. and 13 m. S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 504.

STAMBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 20 m. N.W. Colchester. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 540.

STAMBOUL, the Turkish name of Constantinople.

STAMBRIDGE, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 1½ m. N.E. Rochford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 431.—II. (*Little*), 1½ m. E.N.E. Rochford. Area 780 ac. Pop. 126.

STAMFORD, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of Engl., cos. Lincoln and Northampton, on the Welland, here crossed by a 5 arched stone bridge, & on railw., 11 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Area of bor. 1,950 ac. Pop. 7,384. Principal buildings, 5 pa. churches, the town hall, theatre, and assembly rooms. The Welland is navigable for barges hence to the sea. Malting and retail trade considerable. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 2,318*l.* 10s. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 614. Immediately S. the town is Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

STAMFORD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, on which it has a good harbour, 67 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,516.—II. New York, 61 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,686.—Also a tnshp. of Upper Canada, W. the Falls of Niagara.

STAMFORDHAM, a pd. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 12 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area 17,430 ac. Pop. 1,777. Lime and coal are found here in great quantities.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Grecian Archip., gov. Thera, 20 m. S.E. Amorgo. Area 50 sq. m. Pop. 1,500. Chief vills. St Andrea & Livorno.

STAMPFEN, a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Presburg. Pop. 3,374.

STANBRIDGE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Bedford, pa. and 3¼ m. E.S.E. Leighton-Buzzard. P. 519.

STANCHIO, or STANCHO, an island. [Kos.]

STANDERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 49.

STANDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Hythe. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 235.

STANDGROUND, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterborough. Ac. 7,650. P. 1,415.

STANDISH, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 540.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ m. N.N.W. Wigan, on the Preston and Wyre railway. Area 15,190 ac. Pop. 8,686, employed in manufs. of cotton and linen, & in coal mines. The church handsome.

STANDISH, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 56 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,198.

STANDLAKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Witney. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 707.

STANDLINCH, a pa., Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area 770 ac. Pop. 40. Trafalgar-park, the seat conferred by Parliament on Nelson, is in this parish.

STANDON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 8 m. N.E. Hertford. Area 7,290 ac. Pop. 2,299. It has a Roman Catholic college.—II. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. Eccleshall, on the N. Western railway. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 382.

STANE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Alford. Pop. with Witherne 435.

STANFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.W. East Dereham. Area 1,100 ac. P. 259.

STANFORD, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Watton. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 184.—II. co. Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 32.—III. co. Worcester, 8 m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 164.—IV. (*Bishops*), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 233.—V. (*Dingley*), co. Berks, 9 m. W. Reading. Area 660 ac. Pop. 151.—VI. (*In-the-Vale*), co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. Great Fairingdon. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 1,149.—VII. (*Le-Hope*), co. Essex, 12 m. E.S.E. Romford. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 336.—VIII. (*Rivers*), co. Essex, 5 m. E.S.E. Epping. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 972.—IX. (*On-Soar*), co. Notts, 2 m. N. Loughborough. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 146. The vill. is well built.

STANFORD, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 16 m. N.E. Poughkeepsie. P. 2,278.

STANHOE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1,710. P. 445.

STANHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 6 m. W.N.W. Wolsingham, and on the Wear valley railway. Area 55,030 ac. Pop. 7,063, partly employed in lead mines. Roman antiquities have been found here. The vill. had formerly a mkt.

STANION, a pa. of Engl., co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 334.

STANISLAWOW, a strongly fortified town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., between two arms of the Bistritza, 75 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. with suburbs 9,200. It has a gymnasium.

STANLEY, a vill. and *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on r. b. of the Tay, with a station on the Perth and Forfar railway, 6½ m. N. Perth. Pop. 1,945, mostly employed in cotton factories.

STANLEY, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. (*King's*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W.S.W. Stroud. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 2,200, extensively employed in woollen manufs.—II. (*St Leonard's*), same co., 3¼ m. W.S.W. Stroud. Area 910 ac. Pop. 864. It has the ruins of a monastery. The vill. had formerly a market.—III. (*Pontlarge*), same co., 2 m. N.W. Winchcombe. Area 960 ac. Pop. 75.—IV. (*With-Wrenthorpe*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. N.E. Wakefield. Pop. 6,625.

STANMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. N.N.E. Brighton. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 120.

STANMORE, two pas. of Engl., co. Middlesex.—I. (*Great*), 12 m. N.W. St Paul's, London. Area

1,670 ac. Pop. 1,177. Around it are many handsome villas and country seats.—II. (*Little*), 10½ m. N.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 1,420. P. 830.

STANNERN (Boh. *Stonarzow*), a market town of Moravia, circ. and 7 m. S.E. Iglau. P. 1,040. A great fall of aerolites took place here in 1807.

STANNINGFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. St-Edmund's-Bury. Ac. 1,620. P. 327.

STANNINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 4½ m. S.S.E. Morpeth. Area 9,650 ac. Pop. 1,121, employed in coal mines.

STANOVOI, STANNOVOI, or YABLONOI MTNS., a long mountain chain of E. Asia, extending between lat. 50° and 67° N., and from lon. 110° E.ward, separating Siberia (Irkutsk, Yakutsk, &c.) from the Chinese doms. Mongolia and Manchooria, and afterwards prolonged through the prov. Okhotsk and the Tchuktchi country to Behring Strait. Total length estimated at 3,000 m. This chain separates the basins of Lake Baikal and the Lena on the N., from that of the Amoor on the S.E. Principal ramifications are those which cover the gov. Irkutsk; and the mountains of Kamtchatka. As far N. as lat. 55° their lower portions are clothed with dense forests, N. of lat. 65° they are covered with snow, and separate the basins of the Anadyr & Indighirka.

STANSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Clare. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 510.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4½ m. N.W. Halifax. Pop. 8,466.

STANSTEAD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 9 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 427.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Clare. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 387.—III. (*Abbots*), co. Herts, 2½ m. N.N.E. Hoddesden. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 1,017. In this pa. are remains of Rye-house, which gave name to the pretended plot in the reign of Charles II.—IV. (*Mountfitchet*), co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties railway, 3½ m. N. Bishops-Stortford. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 1,637.

STANTON, numerous pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 319.—II (*All-Saints*), co. Suffolk, 9½ m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,029.—III. (*On-Arrow*), co. Hereford, 5½ m. E.N.E. Kington. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 376.—IV. (*St Bernard*), co. Wilts, 5¾ m. E. Devizes. Area 1,950 ac. P. 362.—V. (*By-Bridge*), co. & 6 m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 205.—VI. (*By-Dale*), co. and 7½ m. E. Derby. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 480.—VII. (*Drew*), co. Somerset, 7 m. S. Bristol. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 704. It has Druidical remains.—VIII. (*Fitzwarren*), co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.W. Highworth. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 170. It has an ancient church.—IX. (*St Gabriel*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridport. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 106.—X. (*Bury*), co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Newport-Pagnell. Area 750 ac. Pop. 42.—XI. (*On-Hine-Heath*), co. Salop, 5 m. S.E. Wem. Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 669.—XII. (*Harcourt*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. E.S.E. Witney. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 665.—XIII. (*St John's*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Oxford. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 510.—XIV. (*Lacy*), co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 6,030 ac. Pop. 1,540.—XV. (*Long*), same co., 7 m. S.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 327.—XVI. (*All Saints*), co. and 6½ m. N.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 409.—XVII. (*St Michael*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 830 ac. Pop. 139.—XVIII. (*Prior*), co. Somerset, 5 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 148.—XIX. (*St Quintin*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 302.—XX. (*Stoney*), co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Hinchley. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 663.—XXI. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Youlgrave, 3½ m. S.S.E. Bakewell. Pop. 691.—XXII. a chapelry, same co., pa. Stapenhill. Pop. 1,531.

STANWAY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 707.—II. co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 384.

STANWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N.N.E. Staines. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 1,495.

STANWICK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,830 ac. P. 577.—II. (*St John*), co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Ac. 4,730. P. 907.

STANWIX, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, connected with Carlisle by a bridge over the Eden. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 2,088.

STANZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, cap. its lower division, 7 m. S.S.E. Lucerne. Pop. 1,200. Its town hall, of historic celebrity, contains a series of historic portraits; in its mkt. place is the statue of Arnold von Winkelried, a native of Stanz; and near the church is a monument to the inhabitants of the town massacred by the French in 1798.

STAPENHILL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 1 m. S.E. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 4,620. Pop. 2,261.

STAPHORST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 11 m. N.E. Zwolle. Pop. of pa. 4,054.

STAPLE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 562.—II. (*Fitzpaine*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Taunton. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 361.

STAPLEFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 447.—II. co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Hertford. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 259.—III. co. Leicester, 4½ m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 184. Stapleford-hall, the seat of the Earl of Harborough, is here.—IV. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Newark. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 193.—V. co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 1,837, partly employed in lace manuf.—VI. co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.W. Wilton. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 296.—VII. (*Abbots*), co. Essex, 5 m. S.E. Epping. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 498.—VIII. (*Tawney*), same co., 3½ m. S.E. Epping. Area 2110 ac. Pop. 350.

STAPLEGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Taunton. Area 890 ac. Pop. 471.

STAPLEHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbrook, on the South Eastern railway. Area 5,590 ac. Pop. 1,591.

STAPLETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Longtown. Area 13,980 ac. Pop. 1,170. The ruins of Shank castle are in this pa.—II. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 3,944. The bishop of Glo'ster has a new palace here.—III. co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 870 ac. Pop. 257.—*Stapleton Island* is an island of the middle cluster of the Arzobispo group, N. Pacific ocean.

STARAIA-RUSSA, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. S. Novgorod, on a river which flows into Lake Ilmen. Pop. 8,700. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has an imperial palace, salt works, a large trade in flax, linseed, timber, and flour.

STARASOL, or STAROSOL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 10 m. W.S.W. Sambor. P. 1,066.

STARBRUCK ISLAND, Pacific O., lat. 5° 20′ S. lon. 155° 56′ W.; was discovered in 1823.

STARCROSS, a chapelry of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. S.S.E. Exeter, with which city it is connected by railway. Pop. 936.

STARGARD, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on l. b. of the navigable Ihna, reg. and 21 m. E.S.E. Stettin, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. (1846) 13,100. It has a gym-

nasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and leather.—II. a walled town of W. Prussia, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Ferse. Pop. 3,600. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.—III. a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. circ., 14 m. N.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1,410.

STARIA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 40 m. S. Ochrida.—*Stari-Maidan* is a vill., Turkish Croatia, on the Sanna, 32 m. W. Banialuka.

STARITZA, a town of Russia, gov. and 41 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 2,400.

STARKENBACH, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 25 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 2,056.

STARKENBURG, a prov. of Hessen-Darmstadt, Central Germany, E. the Rhine. Area 1,202 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 317,093. It derives its name from a ruined castle N.E. the town of Hessenheim.

STARKEY, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 10 m. N.E. Penn-Yan. Pop. 2,426.—*Starkesborough* is a township, Vermont, 42 m. S.W. Montpelier.

STAR-KRÜM (Tart. *Eski-Krum*), a town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 10 m. W. Kaffa.

STARKSTADT (Boh. *Starkow*), a town of Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. N.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 842.

STAROBIELSK, a town of Russia, gov. Voroniej, 90 m. W.N.W. Bielovodsk, cap. circ., on the Aidar, with a cathedral & an imp. stud. Pop. 1,100.

STARODUB, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Babintza. Pop. 9,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a cathedral and a monastery.

STAROI-OSKOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol, here joined by the Oskla. Pop. 5,000. It is mostly built of wood.

STARO-KONSTANTINOV, a town of Russ. Poland, gov. Volhynia, 75 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. P. 4,000.

STARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Harleston. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 482.

STARTFORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. W.S.W. Barnard-Castle. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 782.

START POINT, a headland, near the S. extremity of the co. Devon, England, 9½ m. S.S.W. Dartmouth, with a lighthouse, & revolving light, 204 ft. above the sea, lat. 50° 13′ 4″ N., lon. 3° 38′ W.

STASSFURT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,040. On the opposite side of the river is *Alt-Stassfurth*, a vill., with 534 inhabitants.

STASZOW, a walled town of Poland, prov. & 30 m. W.S.W. Sandomir, on the Czarna. P. 3,985.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of the U. S., N. America, state and 8 m. S.W. New York, and forming the co. Richmond. Length 14 m., breadth 4 to 8 m. Area 63 sq. m. Pop. 10,965. Surface hilly in the N., and Richmond hill, 307 feet above the ocean, commands a fine view of New York. Surface productive, and it has several villages and country residences, with iron beds, and thriving fisheries. Steamers ply daily between it and New York.—II. one of the Kurile isls., Pacific O. [ITURUP.]—III. an isl. of Tierra del Fuego, at the S. extrem. of S. Amer. separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length 45 m. Surface steep, and shores very much indented. At its E. extremity is Cape St John, in lat. 54° 42′ 8″ S., and lon. 63° 43′ 5″ W.

STATFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. N.E. Tamworth. Area 420 ac. Pop. 45.

STATHERN, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 549.

STAUBBACH, ("dust-stream"), a magnificent waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland, 1 m. S. Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock, and after falling for 800 or 900 ft., is dispersed by the wind before reaching the bottom of the valley, so as to resemble a vast horsetail. It is described in Byron's "Manfred."

STAUFEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neumagen, 10 m. S.S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,623. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Staufen.

STAUGHTON, two contiguous pas. of England. —I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.E. Kimbolton. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 1,285.—II. (*Little*), co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 485.

STAUNTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 7 m. S. Newark. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 172.—II. co. Worcester, 8 m. W.S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 402.—III. (*On-Wye*), co. and 9½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 548.—(*Harrold*), a tnshp., co. Leicester, pa. Breedon, 3½ m. N.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. (1831) 389. Staunton hall is a noble edifice.

STAUTON, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, 100 m. W.N.W. Richmond. Pop. 2,500. It has a handsome court-house, and a lunatic asylum.

STAVANGER, a seaport town of Norway, stift Christiansand, cap. amt., on the Bukke-fiord, an inlet of the N. Sea, 100 m. S. Bergen. Pop. 4,150. It has an export trade in timber.

STAVELOT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Leige, cap. cant. Pop. 3,200.

STAVEHAGEN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 31 m. E.S.E. Güstrow. P. 2,027.

STAVELEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, with a station on the Midland cos. railway, 4 m. N.E. Chesterfield. Area 10,050 ac. Pop. 3,315, partly engaged in iron and coal mines. Besides an endowed hospital, it has charities with an annual rev. of 100*l*.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Boroughbridge. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 347.—III. (*Over*), a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Kirkby-Kendal, on the Kendal & Windermere railway, 5 m. N.N.W. Kendal. Pop. 527.

STAVERTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.W. Totness. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,089. It has extensive slate quarries.—II. co. and 5 m. N.E. Gloucester. Area 720 ac. Pop. 296.—III. co. Northampton, 2 m. W.S.W. Daventry. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 503.

STAVOREN, a decayed town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 m. N. Enkhuysen. Pop. 532.

STAVROPOL, or STAWROPOL, two towns of the Russian empire.—I. Caucasia, cap. circ., in a fertile country, on the Tachla, 59 m. W.N.W. Alexandrov. Pop. 7,000. It is well built, strongly fortified, and has manufs. of soap and leather.—II. gov. and 65 m. S.S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 3,400.

STAVROS (*Stageira*), a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Contessa, 38 m. E. Salonica. The birth-place of Aristotle.

STAWLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Area 830 ac. Pop. 222.

STEAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.W. Brackley. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 26.

STEBBING, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Dunmow. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 1,458.

STECKBORN, a town, Switzerl'd, cant. Thurgau, on the Unter-see, 8 m. W. Constance. Pop. 2,205.

STEDE, or STIDD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, 1 m. N. Ribchester, having a decayed chapel formerly belonging to the Templars.

STEDHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 557.

STEELE, or STEYLE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on railway, reg.. and 21 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,350. Coal is raised in its vicinity.

STEENBERGEN, a walled town, Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 20 m. W. Breda. Pop. 1,700.

STEENKERKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 15 m. N.N.E. Mons. The French here defeated the Allies, 3d August 1692.

STEENWERCK, and STEENWOORDE, 2 comms. and towns of France, dep. Nord.—I. 7 m. N. Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,764.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 4,789.

STEENWYK, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Blockzyl. Pop. 3,286.

STEEP, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N. Petersfield. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 885.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Circumference about 1½ m. It was formerly the site of a priory.

STEEPING, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 285.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 280.

STEEPLE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 3,900. Pop. 272.—II. co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Maldon. Ac. 3,740. Pop. 584.

STEETON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. from Kildwick, on the Midland cos. railway. Pop. 963.

STEGE, a town of Denmark, cap. island Moen, on its W. coast, 13 m. S.E. Præstoe. Pop. 1,800.

STEGEN, is an island and vill. of Norway, prov. Nordland, lat. 68° N., lon. 14° 30′ E. Pop. 1,700.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,270. It has an ancient abbey, and near it is the ruined castle of Hohenklingen.

STEIN, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mautern, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,600 feet in length, 38 m. W.N.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,700. It has manufs. of mustard and vinegar, and an active trade.

STEINACH, two towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig river, 3 m. S.E. Biberach. Pop. 1,400.—II. (*Neckar*), H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Neckar, 15 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,200.—III. a vill. of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Steinach, an affl. of the Rodach, 4 m. N.N.W. Soneburg. Pop. 2,211.

STEIN-AM-ANGER (Hung. *Szombathely*), a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Güns, 12 m. E.S.E. Güns. Pop. 3,848. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. It occupies a part of the site of the anc. *Sabaria*, which, under Claudius, was named *Claudia-Augusta*.

STEINAU, two towns of Germany—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. 2,760.—II. H. Cassel, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 2,734.—III. a mkt. town, Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,650.

STEINBACH, several small towns, &c., of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, 2 m. N.E. Buhl, on the Mannheim and Basle railway. Pop. 1,882.—II. H. Cassel, prov. Fulda, 5 m. E.S.E. Schmalkalden. Pop. 2,666, mostly employed in iron forges and wire-works.—III. Saxe-Meiningen, E. Schweina. Pop. 1,428.

STEINEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.W. Schwytz. Pop. 1,411.

STEINFURT, or BURGSTEINFURT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. N.W. Münster, cap. circ., on the Aa. Pop. 2,666.

STEINHEIM, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 2,082.—II. H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Main, 20 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,060.—III. a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 4 m. N.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 1,585.—IV. a vill., circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 2 m. N.E. Marbach. Pop. 1,715.

STEINHUDE, LAKE OF (Germ. *Steinhuder-Meer*), a lake of N. Germany, between Hanover and the princip. Lippe-Schaumburg, 17 m. N.W. Hanover. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. It has valuable fisheries; in it is an island, with the fortress Wilhelmstein, belonging to Lippe, & also the village Steinhude. Pop. 1,235.

STEINITZ, STANITZ, or ZDONICE, a mkt. town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Brünn, with a castle and 1,840 inhabs.—*Steinmauern* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, at the confluence of the Murg & Rhine, 3 m. N. Rastadt. Pop. 1,427.

STEKBORN, a small town of Switzd., cant. Thurgau, on the Untersee, 8 m. W. Constance. P. 1,900.

STEKENE, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 4,900.

STELLA, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Ryton, on the Tyne, which is here navigable 5 m. W.N.W. Gateshead. Pop. 563. Stella Hall is a handsome building of the 16th century.

STELLA, a river of N. Italy, enters the Adriatic near its head, after a S. course of 35 m. It is navigable from Palazzolo to the sea.

STELLENBOSCH, a div. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having E. the divs. Worcester & Swellendam, S. the ocean, W. the Cape division. Area 2,280 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 17,130.—*Stellenbosch*, the cap. town, 25 m. E. Cape-town, has 2,400 inhabitants, a neat church, Free and Wesleyan schools, an agricult. society, and savings' banks.

STELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 341.

STELVIO (PASS OF), (Germ. *Stilfserjoch*), Tyrol, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It was opened in 1824, and is the loftiest carriage route in Europe, its summit being 9,100 feet above the sea.

STENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., arrond. and 8 m. W.S.W. Montmedy, on the Meuse. Pop. 2,592.

STENDAL, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 35 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Uchte. Pop. (1846) 6,780. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs, gloves, tobacco, and leather, with a brisk trade in linen fabrics.

STENIGOT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Louth. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 97.

STENNESS, a pa. of Scotl., co. and comprising a part of the Mainland of Orkney. Pop. 583. The "Standing stones of Stenness" form a remarkable Druidic monument.—II. an isle and a holm on the coast of the pa. Northmaven, Shetland.

STENSZEWO, or STENSCHEVO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 14 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,165.

STENTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Haddington, 4½ m. S.W. Dunbar. Pop. 686, of whom 236 are in the village.

STEPHEN'S (ST), sevl. pas. of Engl., co. Cornwall.—I. including the town Saltash. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 2,963.—II. 1 m. N.N.W. Launceston, and within its parl. bor. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,068.—III. 4½ m. W.N.W. St Austell. Area 13,420 ac. Pop. 2,643. The pa. yields fine porcelain clay.—IV. a pa., co. Herts, 1 m. S.S.W. St Albans. Area 14,010 ac. Pop. 1,826.

STEPHENTOWN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 28 m. E.S.E. Albany. P. 2,753.

STEPINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.W. Ampthill. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 377.

STEPNAIA, a fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, circ. and 54 m. E.N.E. Verchо-Uralsk, on the Ui. Pop. 1,600. It is mostly built of wood, and has a church and official residences.

STEPNEY, a pa. and E. suburb of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, included in the bor. Tower-hamlets, 2½ m. E. St Paul's, London. Present area, with Poplar, 2,130 acres, pop. 63,723; but the parish formerly included Stratford-le-Bow, Limehouse, Shadwell, Bethnal-green, and Mile-end, still comprised in its extensive manor. It contains several churches, a grammar school, numerous charitable establishments, the London hospital, Jews' hospital, the Thames' police station, and a station on the London and Blackwall railw., besides which a branch communicating with the E. co. railway intersects the pa. It is the head of a poor-law union.

STERLING, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, on Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,533.—II. Massachusetts, 41 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,647.—III. Connecticut, 49 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,099.

STERLITAMAK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., at the confl. of two affls. of the Biela, 72 m. S. Ufa. Pop. 3,500.

STERNBERG, several towns of Germany.—I. Moravia, circ. and 9 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 8,006, who manuf. woollen and linen fabrics and hosiery.—II. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 m. S.W. Rostock. Pop. 1,900.—III. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 24 m. E. Frankfürt, cap. circ. Pop. 1,423.—IV. (*Böhmisch*), a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. S. Kaurzim. Pop. 525.

STERNFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.S.E. Saxmundham. Area 520 ac. Pop. 193.

STERT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2¼ m. S.E. Devizes. Area 780 ac. Pop. 181.

STERZING, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Pusterthal, on the Eisach, 16 m. N.W. Brixen. Pop. 1,300.

STETCHWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 12 m. E. Cambridge. Area 2,824 ac. Pop. 673.

STETTEN, two market towns of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar.—I. (*im Remsthale*), on an affl. of the Rems, 7 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,955. It has a royal residence, & vineyards.—II. (*Unterm Heuchelberg*), 3 m. N.W. Brackenheim. Pop. 1,000.

STETTIN, a strongly fortified town, and next to Danzig, the chief port of the Prussian dom., cap. prov. Pomerania, reg. and circ., on the W. or left b. of the Oder, at its mouth in the Stettiner-haff, 79 m. N.N.E. Berlin, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 53° 25′ 1″ N., lon. 14° 34′ E. Pop. (1846) 42,000. It communicates with a suburb across the river by two wooden bridges, and has a royal fortress, government house, mint, exchange, arsenal, theatre, large warehouses, five Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, observatory, school of navigation, numerous other schools, and literary associations. A statue of Frederick the Great ornaments its royal square. Anchors for the whole Prussian navy are forged, and here are also ship building docks, sugar refineries, distilleries, beer breweries, manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, hosiery, sail cloth, tobacco, soap, and paper. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet water come up to its quays; others load and unload at Swinemünde. Principal exports, wheat, rye, pease, spirits, spelter, pine and oak timber, staves, rape, and linseed, linens, wool, oil cake, &c. Imports chiefly iron, coal, salt, herrings, sugar and other colonial products, dye stuffs, and cotton goods, &c. In 1843, 1,765 vessels entered, and 1,664 cleared out of its port. It has a large annual wool fair in June.—The *Stettiner-haff* is an enlargement of the Oder immediately N. Stettin, having an area of nearly 200 sq. m., depth from 12 to 18 feet. It receives the river Ucker at Uckermünde, & it communicates with the Baltic Sea by 3 outlets, the Peene, Swiene, & Delvenow.

STEUBENVILLE, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, cap. co. Jefferson, 32 m. W. Pittsburg, on the Ohio. Pop. 5,230. It has an elegant town and mkt.-house, woollen, cotton, carpet, and engine factories, several steam mills and iron foundries.

STEVENAGE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 31 m. N.N.W. London. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 1,725. The village was formerly a market town.

STEVENSTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, comprising a part of the town of Saltcoats. Area 6½ sq. m. Pop. 3,791.

STEVENSWEERT, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Maese, 7 m. S.W. Ruremonde. Pop. 942.

STEVENTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, on the Great Western railway, 4 m. S.W. Abingdon. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 948.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E. Whitchurch. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 193.

STEVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4¼ m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 602.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific O. [SOLOMON ISLS.] — II. an isl., New Zealand. [NEW LEINSTER.]

STEWARTON, a thriving manufacturing town & pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, on the Annock, here crossed by 3 bridges, 5 m. N.W. Kilmarnock. Area of pa. 10,145 ac. Pop. (1841) 4,656; do. of town (1831) 2,969. It is regularly built, & has manufs. of tartans, bonnets, regimental caps, carpets, worsted, spindles, and clocks for exportation.

STEWARTSTOWN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7 m. N.N.E. Dungannon. P. 1,082.

STEWKLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5½ m. E.S.E. Winslow. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,262.

STEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. E. Louth. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 55.

STEYER, a town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Traun, at the confl. of the Enns and Steyer, 19 m. S.E. Linz. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by walls. Principal public edifice, a castle of the 10th century. It has large and important manufs. of muskets and other arms, cotton and cotton velvets, and of every variety of steel and iron wares.

STEYEREGG, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Traun. Pop. 408. It is enclosed by old walls.

STEYERMARK, the German name of STYRIA.

STEYNING, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 5 m. from the English Channel, and 12½ m. S. Horsham. Area of pa. 3,290 ac. Pop. 1,495.

STIA, a village of Tuscany, prov. and 23 m. E. Florence, on the Upper Arno. Pop. 2,400.

STIBBARD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 453.

STICKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Spilsby. Area 670 ac. Pop. 426.

STICKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N.E. Boston. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 895.

STIEPANOW, two mkt. towns of the Austrian Empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. S. Kaurzim.—II. Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N.N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza.

STIERNE-OERNE, an isl. group of Norway, stift Christiansand, at the mouth of the Bukke-fiord.

STIERNOE, two isls. of Norway.—I. stift Christiansand, in the N. Sea, at the entrance of the Skager-rack, 5 m. S.E. Mandal.—II. Finmark, between Altengaard and Hammerfest.

STIFFKEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Wells. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 487.

STIFFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 19 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 402.

STIGLIANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a height, 27 m. S.W. Matera. P. 4,300.—II. a vill. of the Pontif. Sta., comarca and 25 m. N.W. Rome, with warm springs, the ancient *Aquæ Apollinares*.

STILLINGFLEET, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. York, E. Riding. Ac. 5,820. Pop. 921.

STILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. York, N. Riding. Ac. 1,490. Pop. 748.

STILLORGAN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. & 5 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 611. It gives the title of baron to the Allen family.

STILLWATER, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 20 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,733. Here General Burgoyne was captured by the Americans in 1777.—II. New Jersey, 77 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 1,476.

STILO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 2,200.

STILTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Huntingdon. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 817. Stilton gives name to a well known cheese, now chiefly made in co. Leicester.

STINCHCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Dursley. Ac. 1,290. Pop. 393.

STINSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 392.

STIRCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. W.S.W. Shiffnal. Area 950 ac. Pop. 301.

STIRLING (formerly *Stryvelyne* or *Estrivelin*), a royal parl and munic. bor., river-port, town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the W. or rt. b. of the Forth, where it first becomes fordable, here crossed by two bridges, 31 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh, and 26 m. S.W. Perth. Area of pa., partly in co. Clackmannan, 200 ac. Pop. 9,095; do. of parl. bor. 10,745; do. of town 8,307. In the beauty of its site it rivals the Scottish metropolis. It stands on the S.E. declivity of an abrupt basaltic hill, up which a spacious main street leads to the ancient castle, whence a view is obtained of the windings of the Forth, unequalled for beauty in Britain. Its streets generally present the appearance of modernized antiquity, being interspersed with many residences of the old Scottish nobles, and the society of the town is highly respectable. The castle, of the origin of which nothing is known, was a favourite residence of James v., and contains the palace and the parliament house built by him, but now used as barracks. The old Gothic church in which James vi. was crowned, the West church, and numerous other places of worship; the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, and of an unfinished palace, begun in 1570, by the Regent Earl of Mar; Cowan's and other hospitals, the town-hall, athenæum, with a spire 120 ft. in height, corn-exchange, jail, office of the Bank of Scotland; the old walls and bridges are amongst the most conspicuous structures. Stirling has a grammar & other endowed schools, several large endowments for the poor, public libraries and reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks. Vessels of 70 tons only can reach its quays; but it has an extensive coasting & export trade in wool sent to England, and in the products of its manufs, which comprise tartans, shawls, some cotton stuffs, ropes, malt, leather, and soap. The dyeing of yarns, woollen cloths, silks, and other fabrics, is extensive. Imports consist chiefly of timber, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, and large quantities of corn. It communicates by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. Steamers ply daily to and from Granton-pier, near Edinburgh, and passage boats to Glasgow. Mkt. Friday. Corp. rev. 4,780*l*. The borough unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and S. Queensferry, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 507. Near Stirling are the remains of Cambuskenneth abbey; and close to the town, in 1297, was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn.

STIRLINGSHIRE, an inland co. of Scotl., extending almost across the isthmus between the firths of Clyde and Forth, having N. the co. Perth, W. Loch Lomond, S. the cos. Dumbarton & Lanark, and E. Clackmannan and Linlithgow shires and the Forth, which river also forms most part of the N. boundary. Area estimated at 502 sq. m.; or 312,960 ac., 200,000 are returned as arable, 50,000 uncultivated, and 62,960 waste. Inhabited houses 15,183. Pop. 82,057. Surface partly mntnous., especially towards the W. and N.W., including Benlomond; elsewhere are some rich alluvial vales, especially the carse lands, extending 48 m. along the river Forth. Moors and bogs prevail in some parts. Chief rivs., the Forth, Carron, Endrick, Bannockburn, and Avon. Mntn. sheep farms large; elsewhere they vary from 20 to 300 ac. Principal crops, wheat, beans, barley, potatoes, & clover, in the lowlands; oats & turnips in the highlands. Many highland cattle are purchased here and fed for the Falkirk cattle fairs, the largest in Scotland. Coal, ironstone, and freestone, are raised; and in this co. are the Carron iron-works. Manufs. of carpets, tartans, and shalloons, at Stirling, Bannockburn, and St Ninian's; blankets and serges at Alva, chemical products, and paper; and here are some large cotton mills, foundries, dye-works, and distilleries. Total value of assessed property (1843) 272,646*l*. Railways to Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, intersect the E. part of the co. Chief towns, Stirling, Falkirk, and Kilsyth. The co. is divided into 25 pas., and sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,398.

STISTED, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Braintree. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 911.

STITCHEL, and HUME, two united pas. of Scotl., the former in co. Roxburgh, 3¼ m. N. Kelso; the latter in co. Berwick, 2½ m. N.N.W. the former. United area 5,480 ac. Pop. 847.

STITHIANS (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Penryn. Area 4,490 ac. P. 2,530.

STIVICHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.W. Coventry. Area 800 ac. Pop. 99.

STIXWOULD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire railway, 6 m. W.S.W. Horncastle. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 203.

STOBBS, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, pas. Temple and Borthwick, on an affl. of the S. Esk. Pop. 203, mostly employed in gun-powder mills, which were erected in 1794, and are the oldest and most extensive in Scotl.

STOBNICA, a town of Poland, 32 m. S.S.E. Kielce. Pop. 1,578.—*Stobychva* is a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 22 m. N.E. Kovel.

STOBO, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. W. Peebles, on l. b. of the Tweed. Area 18 sq. m. Pop. 465.

STOCHOD, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Volhynia, flows mostly N. into the gov. Minsk, and joins the Pripet, 27 m. S.W. Pinsk, after a course of 90 miles.

STOCK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 605.—II. (*Gayland*), co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 60.

STOCKACH, a walled town of South Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, on the Stockach, 15 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,655. It has manufactures

of woollens. In 1799, the Austrians here defeated the French.

STOCKBRIDGE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, on the river Test, and the Andover canal, 8 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Area of pa. 1,220 ac. Pop. 937. It has a neat town hall, and had formerly many inns and posting houses.

STOCKBRIDGE, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 5 m. N.E. Morrisville. Pop. 2,340.—II. Massachusetts, on the Housatonic, 113 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,992.—III. Vermont, 42 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,418.

STOCKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. N.E. Maidstone. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 603.

STOCKERAU, a market town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 m. N.W. Korneuburg, and connected with Vienna by railway. Pop. 3,659, who manuf. military uniforms, linen fabrics, and liqueurs.

STOCKERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Rockingham. Area 730 ac. P. 48.

STOCKHEIM, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 5 m. S.W. Maaseyck. Pop. 1,000.

STOCKHOLM, the cap. city of Sweden, on its E. coast, at the junction of Lake Mælar with the Baltic, lat. of observatory, 59° 20′ 6″ N., lon. 18° 3′ 7″ E. Pop. (1840) 84,160. Mean temp. of year, 42°.2; winter 26°, sum. 60°, Fah. It covers an area of 4½ sq. m., partly on the mainland, but chiefly on a number of islands, united by many bridges. On the three principal islands most of the houses are of stone, and there are clustered the chief public edifices—the palace, cathedral, bank, and hall of the diet. In the suburbs, the dwellings are chiefly of brick, stuccoed or painted, or else of wood. Streets irregular, and crooked on the islands; on the mainland much more regular. Stockholm has numerous squares, fine parks and public walks, which are ornamented with statues. The cathedral is an imposing edifice, with fine paintings & statuary; and in the Riddarholm church are the tombs of the kings of Sweden, and many national military trophies. The palace is a vast edifice, and contains a museum of antiquities, a picture-gallery, and the royal library with 40,000 vols., amongst which a copy of every book printed in Sweden must be deposited. Other chief buildings are the opera house, town hall, military hospitals, artillery depôt, several prisons, a castle, and lazaretto. Stockholm has a famous academy of sciences, with a fine zoological museum; Swedish academy, academies of painting, sculpture, & literature, and college of medicine, schools of navigation, a botanic garden, societies of agriculture, commerce, and philosophy, and German, Finnish, and Scotch churches. It has also several clubs and reading rooms, and publishes 15 newspapers, and 11 monthly journals. Manufs. comprise woollen, silk, cotton, and linen goods, sail-cloth, glass, earthenwares, refined sugar, tobacco, clocks, watches, & scientific instruments. It has a cannon foundry, & steam engine factories. Stockholm is the chief commercial emporium of Sweden. The harbour, though somewhat difficult of entrance, is good; large ships can lie close to the quays, and it communicates by canals, &c., with a large part of the interior of Scandinavia. Stockholm was founded in the 13th century, but it was not until the 17th century that it superseded Upsal as the Swedish capital.

STOCKHOLM, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the river St Regis. Pop. 2,995.

STOCKHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. S. Bern. It has 2 conical peaks, one of which rises to 7,211 feet above the sea.

STOCKLAND, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 5¼ m. N.W. Axminster. Area 7,510 ac. Pop. 1,841.—II. (*Bristol*), co. Somerset, 6 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 570 ac. Pop. 193.

STOCKLEY, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*English*), 4 m. N.N.E. Crediton. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 161.—II. (*Pomeroy*), 8 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 258.

STOCKLINCH, two pas. of Engl., co. Somerset.—I. (*Magdalen*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Area 100 ac. Pop. 92.—II. (*Ottersay*), 2½ m. N.E. Ilminster. Area 220 ac. Pop. 132.

STOCKPORT, a parl. and munic. bor., manuf. town, pa. and township of England, co. Chester, on the border of Lancashire, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, and on railway, 6½ m. S.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 24,810 ac.; pop. 84,282; area of township 1,740 ac.; pop. 28,431; pop. of parl. bor. 50,154. The town is irregularly and closely built, on precipitous banks on both sides of the Mersey. It has a town hall, grammar school, infirmary, theatre, news room, national school houses, and a fine railway viaduct. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Cotton weaving and printing, silk & woollen weaving, and the manufs. of machinery, brass and iron goods, shuttles and brushes, are the chief branches of industry. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 2,957*l.* Stockport sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,205.

STOCKPORT, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson, 24 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,815.

STOCKSFIELD-HALL, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Bywell-St-Andrew, on the Newcastle & Carlisle railw., 2½ m. W. Prudhoe. P. 29.

STOCKSTADT, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franconia, 3 m. W. Aschaffenburg. P. 1,394.

STOCKTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Beccles. Area 910 ac. Pop. 129.—II. co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bridgenorth. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 422.—III. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Southam. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 452.—IV. co. Wilts, 6 m. N.E. Hindon. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 307.—V. co. Worcester, 7 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Area 610 ac. Pop. 223.—VI. (*On-the-Forest*), co. and 5 m. N.E. York, N. & E. Ridings, with a station on the York and Market-Weighton railway. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 389.

STOCKTON, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 7 m. E. Mayville. Pop. 2,078.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, a municipal bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Stockton, on the N. bank of the Tees, 11 m. E.N.E. Darlington, with which town, and with Middlesborough, it communicates by railway. Area of bor. 4,190 ac. Pop. 10,071. It is one of the best built towns in the N. of England, and has a town hall, custom house, theatre, mechanics' institute, and a subscription library. On the opposite side of the Tees is a spacious race course. It has manufs. of sail-cloth, rope, linens, and worsted; shipbuilding yards, iron & brass works, breweries, and corn mills; but the chief trade is in the export of coal, of which, in 1839, nearly 1,400,000 tons were shipped here, a large part being for the supply of London. Imports deals and other Baltic produce. Customs rev. (1846) 81,654*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 178 vessels, aggregate burden, 24,894 tons. Market, Wednesday and Saturday. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 1,305*l.*

STOCKWITH (WEST), a tnshp. of Engl., co. Notts, pa. Misterton, 4 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. Pop. 651.—*East Stockwith* is an adjacent township.

STOCKWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 590 ac. Pop. 28.

STODDARD, a co., U. S., N. America, Missouri, in its S.E. part, cap. Bloomfield. Area 900 sq.

m. Pop. 3,153.—II. a township, New Hampshire, 30 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,006.

STODMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 145.

STODY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Holt. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 187.

STOGUMBER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 5,890. P. 1,384.

STOKE, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Chester. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 346.—II. co. Kent, 6½ m. N.E. Rochester. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 445.—III. co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. Norwich. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 453.—IV. co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Ludlow. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 596.—V. co. Suffolk, 12½ m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1362. It has a handsome church.—VI. same co., 2 miles S.W. Clare. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 368.—VII. co. Surrey, 1 m. N. Guildford. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 2,054.—VIII. co. Warwick, 1½ m. E. Coventry. Area 950 ac. Pop. 936.—IX. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 2 m. W.S.W. Beaminster. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 808.—X. (*Albany*), co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 362.—XI. (*Ash*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Eye. Area 850 ac. Pop. 423.—XII. (*Bliss*), cos. Hereford and Worcester, 5½ m. N. Bromyard. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 351. XIII. (*Bruerne*), co. Northampton, 3½ m. E.N.E. Towcester. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 808.—XIV. (*Canon*), co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 490.—XV. (*Charity*), co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitchurch. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 167.—XVI. (*Clymesland*), co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.N.W. Callington. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 2,073.—XVII. (*Courcy*), co. Somerset, 7 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 5,870 ac. Pop. 1,467. Rev. of alms-house and other charities, 300*l*.—XVIII. (*D'Abernon*), co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. Cobham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 352.—XIX. (*Damerell*), co. Devon, comprised in the bor. of Devonport. Area 3,449 ac. Pop. 33,820.—XX. (*Doyle*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Oundle. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 169.—XXI. (*Dry*), co. Rutland, 2 m. S.W. Uppingham. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 51.—XXII. (*East*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 5,840 ac. Pop. 590.—XXIII. (*East*), co. Notts, 4 m. S.W. Newark. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 670. A battle was fought here in 1487 between the partizans of Lambert Simnel and of Henry VII.—XXIV. (*Edith*), co. Hereford, 7½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 506.—XXV. (*Ferry*), co. Norfolk, with a market town on the navigable Wissey, 34 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 1,520 ac. Pop. 663.—XXVI. (*Fleming*), co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2 m. S.S.W. Dartmouth. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 736.—XXVII. (*Gabriel*), co. Devon, 3½ m. S.E. Totness. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 691.—XXVIII. (*Gifford*), co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 480.—XXIX. (*Goldington*), co. and 13 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 855.—XXX. (*St Gregory*), co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Langport. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 1,499.—XXXI. *Under-Hamdon*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 1,367.—XXXII. (*Hammond*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. Stratford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 407.—XXXIII. (*Lacy*), co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 413.—XXXIV. (*Lane*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 1,056.—XXXV. (*Lyne*), co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.W. Bicester. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 601.—XXXVI. (*Mandeville*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.N.W. Wendover. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 493.—XXXVII. (*St Mary*), co. Somerset, 3 m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area 900 ac. Pop. 315.—XXXVIII. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk, included in the bor. of Ipswich. Pop. 992.—XXXIX. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S. Grantham. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 456.—XL. (*North*), co. Oxford, on the Thames, 2¼ m. S. Wallingford. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 160.—XLI. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Bath. Area 810 ac. Pop. 173.—XLII. (*North*), co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Arundel. Area 860 ac. Pop. 89.—XLIII. (*Pero*), co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Minehead. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 84.—XLIV. (*Poges*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Windsor. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 1,528. It has alms-houses, founded by the Penn family, whose seat is in this parish. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal elegy.—XLV. (*Prior*), co. Hereford, 2½ m. S.E. Leominster. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 468.—XLVI. (*Prior*), co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Droitwich. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,576.—XLVII. (*Rivers*), co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 299.—XLVIII. (*Rodney*), co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Wells. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 356.—XLIX. (*On-Severn*), co. Worcester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Upton-on-Severn. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 744.—L. (*South*), co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.N.W. Colsterworth. Area 5,270 ac. Pop. 456.—LI. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 907.—LII. (*South*), co Somerset, 2½ m. S. Bath. Area 740 ac. Pop. 330.—LIII. (*South*), co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 102.—LIV. (*Talmage*), co. and 12 m. E.S.E Oxford. Area 720 ac. Pop. 101.—LV. (*In-Teignhead*), co. Devon, 10 m. N.E. Totness. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 591.—LVI. (*On-Tern*), co. Salop, 5 m. S.S.W. Market-Drayton. Area 5,770 ac. Pop. 1,000.—LVII. (*Trister*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Wincanton. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 436.—LIX. (*Wake*), co. Dorset, 8 m. W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 156.—LX. (*West*), co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Chichester. Area 880 ac. Pop. 98. LXI. (*Bishop's*), a tything, co. Glo'ster, pa. Westbury-on-Trim, 2½ m. N.N.W. Bristol. Pop. 2,651.—LXII. (*Golding*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. & 3 m. N.W. Hinckley. Pop. 663.

STOKEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. N.E. Tuxford. Area 560 ac. Pop. 49.

STOKENCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,334.

STOKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area 6,190 ac. Pop. 1,619.

STOKESAY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. N.W. Ludlow. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 556.

STOKESBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13 m. E. Norwich. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 366.

STOKESLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 8½ m. S.E. Stockton. Area of pa. 6,690 ac. Pop. 2,735.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Trent and Mersey and Caldon canals, 2 m. E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area of pa. 10,490 ac. Pop. 46,342; of bor. 67,798. The bor. comprises the most populous portion of the pa., together with Burslem, Tunstall, &c., and is identical with the "Potteries," having in its centre the town Stoke, with a neat town-hall, a church in which Wedgwood is buried, & various earthenware factories. The borough sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,695.

STOLATZ, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 17 m. S.E. Mostar. Pop. 1,200.

STOLBERG, or STOLLBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 3,592, engaged in manufs. of woven fabrics, and in mining industry.—II. a town, Rhenish Prussia,

on railway, reg. and 7 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde and Vicht. Pop. 2,756. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, needles, and cutlery. Adjoining the town, is the Stollbergburg castle, famous as a hunting rendezvous in the time of Charlemagne.—III. prov. Saxony, reg. & 49 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, in the Harz. Pop. 2,710. It has a fine castle, and paper, oil, and gunpowder mills.

STOLBOVOI, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouth of the Lena and New Siberia.

STOLKWYK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,433.

STOLPE, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Köslin, cap. circ., on the navigable Stolpe, 10 m. S.S.E. its mouth at the port Stolpemünde on the Baltic. Pop. (1846) 8,600. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, a salmon fishery, and a trade in amber.—II. a vill. in the prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 5 m. E.S.E. Angermünde, with a castle of the family Von Buch.—*Stolpen* is a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 15 m. E. Dresden. Pop. 1,283.

STOLZENAU, a mkt. town of Hanover, co. Hoya, on the Weser, 17 m. N.N.E. Minden. P. 1,763.

STOMMELEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. N.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,500.

STONAR, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. N.E. Sandwich. Area 670 ac. Pop. 52. It has no church. It was the ancient *Lapis Tituli*.

STONDON-MASSEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 9¾ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 291.—II. (*Upper*), co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.S.E. Shefford. Area 575 ac. Pop. 38.

STONE, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Stafford, on the Trent, & the Grand Trunk canal. Area of pa. 20,030 ac. Pop. 8,849. Town well built, has a union workhouse, manuf. of shoes, several corn-mills, & extens. breweries.

STONE, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 890.—II. co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Tenterden. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 467.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.N.E. Dartford. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 1,066. Its church is a conspicuous object from the Thames.—IV. same co., 2½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area 560 ac. Pop. 86.—V. co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Kidderminster. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 469.—VI. (*Easton*), co. Somerset, 6½ m. N. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 430.

STONEGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. S.S.E. Helmsley. Ac. 2,490. Pop. 351.

STONEHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—I. (*North*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area 5,900 ac. Pop. 871.—II. (*South*), 3 m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area 8,260 ac. Pop. 3,763.

STONEHAVEN (vulg. *Stanehive*), a bor. of barony and seaport town of Scotland, cap. co. Kincardine, pas. Dunnottar and Fetteresso, on the E. coast, where the Carron and Cowie enter a rocky bay, 14 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 3,012. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The old town, on the S. bank, is irregular and ill built; the new town, which has rapidly grown up, has many handsome residences, several banks, and a free school. The harbour has been improved by the erection of piers, but admits only small vessels. The town has thriving haddock and herring fisheries, small manufs. of cottons and linens, a distillery, and brewery; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are in the residence of families possessing property. It is the seat of sheriff courts. Adjacent to the town are the two pa. churches, and the fishing vill. Cowie. About 2 m. S., on a rock projecting into the sea, are the remains of Dunnottar castle, formerly residence of the earls Marischal, feudal superiors of Stonehaven.

STONEHENGE, the remains of a gigantic Druidic temple in Engl., co. Wilts, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury, on Salisbury-plain, 8½ m. N.N.W. Salisbury. It consists of 2 circles of vast stones, partially remaining upright, and partially lying prostrate, and which average 14 ft. in elevation, 7 ft. in breadth, and 3 feet in thickness, generally estimated to weigh from 10 to 12 tons, though some must exceed 30 tons in weight, and the two largest 70 tons each. The outer circle, of which 17 out of 30 stones remain upright, is surrounded by a trench, and separated by an interval, 8 feet across, from an inner circle of smaller upright stones, within which are two groups, having between them a large flat stone termed the altar. Near this monument are a raised terrace, and an artificial flat surface termed a *cursus*.

STONEHOUSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, with a station on the Cheltenham branch of the Great Western railway, 3 m. W. Stroud. Area of pa. 2,260 ac. Pop. 2,711, chiefly employed in woollen weaving.—II. (*East*), a pa. and suburb of Plymouth, co. Devon, on its W. side, between it and Devonport. Pop. (1831) 9,571. It is well built, mostly of stone; and here are several batteries, extensive barracks, the victualling office, and the naval hospital of the port.—III. a pa. of Scotl., co. Lanark, on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr, 7 m. S.S.E. Hamilton. Area nearly 6,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 2,471; of whom 1,794 are in the village, and partly employed in weaving.

STONELEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. S. Coventry. Area 8,680 ac. Pop. 1,371. Stoneleigh abbey, in this pa., is noted for a fine park well stocked with deer.

STONESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 6 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,370. Pop. 283.

STONESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Woodstock. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 553.

STONHAM, several pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Aspel*), 4½ m. N.E. Needham-Market. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 772.—II. (*Earl*), 11 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,070 ac. P. 878.—III. (*Parva*), 4 m. N.N.E. Needham-Market. Ac. 2,060. P. 368.

STONINGTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 12 m. E. New London. Pop. 3,898, chiefly employed in whaling and maritime trade. It has a good harbour.

STONTON (WYVILLE), a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 102.

STONYKIRK, or STEPHENKIRK, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Wigtown, 5½ m. S.S.E. Stranraer. Area about 33½ sq. m. Pop. 3,062.

STOODLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.W. Bampton. Area 5,650 ac. Pop. 513.

STOPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Petworth. Area 890 ac. Pop. 135.

STOPSLEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. Bedford, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Luton. Pop. 563.

STOR, several rivers, &c., of Scandinavia.—I. duchy Holstein, after a S.S.W. course of 50 m., joins the Elbe 2½ m. N. Glückstadt.—II. Jutland, amt. Rinkiobing, enters Nissum fiord, after a W. course past Holstbroe.—III. (*S.-An*), Sweden, læn Ostersund, tributary to the Ammer.—IV. (*S.-Afvan*), a lake, læn Umea, receives from the N.W. the surplus waters of the Horn-Afvan, and on the S.E. discharges its own by the riv. Skeleftea into the Gulf of Bothnia.—V. (*S. Umea*), an expansion of the river Umea. Lat. 65° N., lon. 17° E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 25 m., greatest breadth 6 m.

STORA-KOPPARBERG, a name of the læn Fah-

lun, Sweden.—*Stora-Lulea-Wattnen* is a long expansion of the riv. Lulea, between lat. 67° & 68° N., and lon. 17° and 20° E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 90 m., breadth varies to 5 m.

STORCHNEST, or OSIECZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 37 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

STORKOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Storkow canal, 26 m. W.S.W. Frankfürt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1,350.

STORM-BAY, Tasmania, is on the S.E. side of Van Diemen's Land, S. of lat. 43° S., lon. 147° 40′ E.

STORNOWAY, a bor. of barony, seaport town & pa. of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Ross, E. side the isl. of Lewis, on a fine bay 38 m. W.N.W. the nearest point of Cromarty, on the mainland. Lat. of lighthouse, 58° 11′ 5″ N., lon. 6° 22′ 2″ W. Area of pa. about 160 sq. m. Pop. 6,218, do. of town 1,354. It is the largest town in the W. Islands, and though not regularly built, has substantial and slated houses, and some good shops, with a church, an endowed female seminary, and other schools, a town house, news room, public library, custom house, and a branch bank. The harbour is formed by a pier; the bay, which is deep and safe, is sheltered by two headlands, on the S. of which a lighthouse was erected in 1833. Stornoway has some wool-carding, corn, and malt mills, an extensive distillery, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in fish and kelp. About 1,500 fishing-boats belong to its district. Reg. burden of shipping (1848) 2,447 tons. Steamers ply weekly to Poll-Ewe, and in summer the port is sometimes visited by steamers from Glasgow. The immediate vicinity is better cultivated than most part of the Hebrides. In the vicinity is Stornoway castle, the residence of the proprietor Mr Matheson.

STOROE, an island of Norway, stift and 30 m. S. Bergen. Length, N. to S., 15 m., breadth 7 m.

STORRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6½ m. N.E. Arundel. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 990.

STOR-SIÆN, two lakes of Sweden, læns Gefleborg and Ostersund.—*Storsæen* and *Storvand* are lakes of Norway.

STOR-UMAN, a lake of Sweden, læn Umea, lat. 65° N., lon. from 16° 30′ to 17° E., 25 m. in length by 6 m. in greatest breadth, and traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the river Umea.

STOSEN, or STOSSEN, a town, Prussian Saxony, reg. and 17 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 652.

STOTFOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 1,026.

STÖTTERITZ, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,505.

STOTTESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 11 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Area 10,520 ac. Pop. 1,578.

STOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.W. Chichester. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 578.

STOUGHTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 20 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,142, extensively employed in manufs. of boots and shoes.

STOULTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. N.W. Pershore. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 346.

STOUR, several rivers of Engl.—I. cos. Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, flows mostly S.E., joins the Avon at Christchurch, and then enters the English Channel.—II. between Essex and Suffolk, passes Haverhill, after which it expands into an estuary, which joins that of the Orwell, to enter the N. Sea at Harwich.—III. co. Kent, rises by two heads which unite at Ashford, whence it has mostly a N.E. course, and below Canterbury it divides into 2 arms, which enter the sea respectively at Reculver and Pegwell Bay, insulating Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.—IV. cos. Stafford and Worcester, passes Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and joins the Severn at Stourport.

STOURBRIDGE, a market town and township of Engl., co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on the S. bank of the Stour. Area of township 1,202 ac. Pop. 7,481. It has a theatre, a grammar school, with an annual rev. of 460*l.*, large iron works, and manufs. of glass and earthenwares.

STOURMOUTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 8 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 253.

STOURPAINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3 m. N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,250 ac. P. 637.

STOURPORT, a market town and township of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Kidderminster, on the Severn, here crossed by an iron bridge, at the influx of the Stour and the Stafford & Worcestershire canal. Pop. of township 3,012. It is wholly of modern origin, and the seat of a busy transit trade. It has a carpet factory, and traffic in corn, coal, and timber.

STOURTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Somerset and Wilts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Mere. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 645. The vill. is beautifully situated, and picturesque; adjacent to it is Stourhead, the seat of Sir H. H. Hoare, in the demesne of which is a monument in memory of king Alfred. Here, in 658, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Britons, and in 1010 and 1025, the Danes fought the Saxons.

STOUTING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 276.

STOVEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Halesworth. Area 690 ac. Pop. 127.

STOW, many pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 6½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 4,620 ac. Pop. 943. The village, now small and irregular, was of importance, and had a minster, in early Saxon times. The church is a fine specimen of Saxon and Norman architecture.—II. co. Salop, 2 m. N.E. Knighton. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 185.—III. (*Long*), co. Hunts, 2½ m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 263.—IV. (*with Quy*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 445.—V. (*Langtoft*), co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 183.—VI. (*Bardolph*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Downham Market. Area 5,840 ac. Pop. 1,076.—VII. (*Bedon*), co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.E. Thetford. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 300.—VIII. (*Upland*), co. Suffolk, adjoining Stow Market. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 903.—IX. (*West*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 273.—X. (*Maries*), co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Maldon. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 257.—XI. (*Wood*), co. and 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Area 640 ac. Pop. 33.

STOW, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Selkirk and Edinburgh, 6 m. N. Galashiels. Area nearly 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,734, of whom 400 are in the vill., on the l. b. of Gala Water.

STOW, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, 22 m. N.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,371.—II. Massachusetts, 20 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,230.—III. Ohio, Summit co. Pop. 1,533.—*Stow Creek* is a township, New Jersey, 7 m. N.W. Bridgeton. Pop. 846.

STOWE, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 2½ m. N.N.W. Buckingham. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 410. Here is the celebrated seat, lately the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, and the mansion and grounds of which rank among the most magnificent in the country.—II. co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Area 7,080 ac. Pop. 1,267.—III. a pa., co. Lincoln, 2 m. W.N.W. Market-Deeping. Area 810 ac. Pop. 11.—IV. (*Nine-Churches*), co. Northampton, 6 m. E.S.E. Da-

ventry. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 392. In the church is a monument to the daughter of Lord Latimer.

STOWEL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area 620 ac. Pop. 117. —II. co. Glo'ster, 2 m. W.S.W. Northleach. Area 830 ac. Pop. 42.

STOWER, several contiguous pas. of England, co. Dorset. — I. (*East*), 4½ m. W. Shaftesbury. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 554.—II. (*West*), 5¼ m. W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 237.—III. (*Provost*), 4¼ m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 892.

STOWEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 9 m. S. Bristol. Area 430 ac. Pop. 188.—II. (*Nether*), a market town and pa., same co., 7 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 787.

STOWFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 647.

STOWICK, a tything of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. Henbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Bristol. Pop. 552.

STOWMARKET, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, at the confl. of three rivulets, forming the Gipping, and on the E. Union railway, 13 m. E.S.E. Bury, and 12 m. N.W. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,240 ac. Pop. 3,043. The town has manufs. of iron, leather, and twine, and an active trade in malt, coal, corn, and timber. The Gipping or Stowmarket canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on a height on the Roman Foss-way, 8½ m. N.E. Northleach. Area of pa. 3,130 ac. Pop. 2,140. It has manufactures of shoes.

STRA, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 15 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta. Pop. 1,800. It has several fine residences.

STRA, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 6 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,376.—II. a township, co. Washington. Pop. 1,675.

STRABANE, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Mourne, here crossed by a bridge, and near its confl. with the Finn and Foyle, immediately opposite Lifford. Pop. 3,611. Its trade is facilitated by a canal, extending from it to where the Foyle becomes navigable for barges of 40 tons. Adjoining the town is a salmon fishery.

STRACHAN (formerly *Strathaen*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Kincardine, 14 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Area 40,230 ac. Pop. 944.

STRACHUR, and STRALACHLANE, two united pas. of Scotland, co. Argyle, in Cowal, having W. Loch Fyne. Area about 39,000 ac. Pop. 1,086.

STRADBALLY, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on the Strad, here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches, 7 m. E.S.E. Maryboro'. Area of pa. 2,467 ac. Pop. 2,588; do. of town, 1,682. Near it is Rockley Park, formerly the residence of the Earls of Roden.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Waterford, 8 m. E.N.E. Dungarvon. Area 10,917 ac. Pop. 4,419; of whom 814 are in the vill.—III. a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3½ m. S.S.E. Oranmore. Area 4,168 ac. Pop. 1,264, of whom 280 are in the vill.—IV. a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 15 m. W. Tralee. Area 4,103 ac. Pop. 1,202, of whom 336 are in the village, on the shore of Brandon bay.

STRADBROKE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5¾ m. E. Eye. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 1,637. It gives the title of Earl to the Rous family.—*Stradbroke Island*, E. Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton bay on the E.

STRADELLA, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. of comm. (1838) 5,563. It has silk & cotton manufactures.

STRADISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Clare. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 379.

STRADONE, a vill. of Irel., Ulster, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Cavan. Pop. 322. It has 8 annual fairs.

STRADSET, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Downham-Market. Area 1,230 ac. P. 194.

STRAFFAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a station on the Great S. & W. railway, 17 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area 2,286 ac. Pop. 834.

STRAFFORD, a co., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, in its S.E. part, cap. Dover. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 61,127.—II. a township, New Hampshire, in above co., 25 m. E.N.E. Concord. Pop. 2,021. —III. a township, Vermont, 34 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,762. Here is a bed of sulphuret of iron, from which copperas is made.

STRAGGLESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Newark. Ac. 1,150. Pop. 85.

STRAID, or TEMPLEMORE, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. S. Foxford. Area 9,463 ac. Pop. 4,251. Here are the remains of an abbey and an old castle.

STRAITON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 6½ m. S.E. Maybole. Area 82 sq. m. Pop. 1,363, of whom about 350 are in the vill., and mostly employed in weaving cottons and tartans.

STRAKONITZ, or STRAKOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wottawa, here joined by the Wolinka, 27 m. E.S.E. Klattau. Pop. 3,900. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

STRÄLEN, a vill. of Prussia, reg. & 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,720, who manuf. cottons.

STRALSUND, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg. and circ., on the W. shore of the narrow strait separating the island Rügen from the mainland, 86 m. N.W. Stettin. Pop. (1846) 16,600. It has a fine arsenal, a house of correction, lunatic and orphan asylums, gymnasium, several public libraries, manufs. of very various kinds, a safe harbour for vessels drawing 15 feet water, but difficult of access; and an export trade in corn, beer, timber, linens, &c. It was formerly a Hanse town, unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628, but taken in 1678, 1713, and 1807. Since 1815, its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia.

STRAMBERG, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 3 m. S.W. Freyberg. Pop. 2,507.

STRAMBINO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. and 6 m. S. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. (1838) 3,907,—*Strambinello* is a village of same prov. Pop. 275.

STRANGFORD, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. Pop. 571. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries. Adjoining are Castleward (Visc. Bangor), and 4 forts. It gives the title of Viscount to the Smyth family.—*Lough Strangford* is a large lake, or inlet of the sea, between Belfast lough and Dundrum bay, 15 m. in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islets.

STRANGNAES, a town of Sweden. [STRENGNÄS.]

STRANORLAR, a market town & pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on N. b. of the Finn, ½ m. N.E. Ballybofey. Area of pa., including Ballybofey, 15,508 ac. Pop. 4,994; do. of town, 385.

STRANRAER, a royal, parl., and munic. bor., seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on level ground, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, and intersected by a small river, here crossed by several bridges, 6 m. N.E. Port-Patrick. Area of pa. and royal burgh 40 ac. Pop. 3,450; do. of parl. bor. 4,878. It is very irregularly laid out.

Principal edifices, an old castle, in the centre of the town; the town hall, jail, & several churches and chapels. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription libraries, a public reading room, some handloom weaving, tanneries, and nail factories. Harbour, sheltered by a pier, allows vessels of 100 tons to come close to the town. Vessels of 300 tons lie in the roadstead half-a-mile distant. Exports cheese, corn, cattle, leather, and shoes. Customs rev. (1847) 112*l*. Reg. shipping 1,282 tons. Steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven, and many of the pop. consist of Irish pauper immigrants. Corp. revenue (1844) 316*l*. The bor. unites with Wigtown, Whithorn, and New Galloway in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 198.

STRANSELL, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. York, N. Riding. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 430. Butler, author of "Hudibras," was born here in 1612.

STRANTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on Hartlepool harbour, 9 m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees. Area 6,430 ac. Pop. 2,106.

STRASBOURG, *Argentoratum*, a strongly fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, cap. dep. Bas-Rhin, & formerly cap. prov. Alsace, on W. bank of the Ill, near the l. b. of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl (Baden), by a bridge of boats, 72 m. N. Basle. Lat. 48° 34′ 56″ N., lon. 7° 44′ 51″ E. Pop. (1846) 52,186. Mean temp. of year, 49° .7; winter, 34° .2; summer, 64° .5, Fahr. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban, and by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. It is generally well built, and has lofty houses, spacious squares, & streets intersected by branches of the Ill, which are crossed by numerous wooden bridges. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, with a monument to Kleber; a hippodrome, or race course, numerous gardens, and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded A.D. 504, and the choir built by Charlemagne, is chiefly a modern edifice, begun in the 10th but not finished till the 15th century, with a spire 466 feet in height, or 33 feet higher than St Peter's at Rome. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture, and it has a remarkable astronomical clock, and fine stained glass windows. The *Temple Neuf*, a Protestant church; the church of St Thomas, with the fine monument to Marshal Saxe; the new synagogue, theatre, former episcopal palace, court house, tribunal of commerce, prefecture, public library, said to contain 130,000 vols. and many MSS.; academy, comm. college, corn hall, public granaries, custom house for the Rhine deps., arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments. Here are several hospitals and asylums, an exchange, corn, fish, and other markets, and a botanic garden. Strasbourg is a bishop's see, the seat of a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, &c., a mint, and cannon foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, N. Italy, and all W. continental Europe. Its manufs. are in great variety; amongst the principal are beer and leather, for which it is especially famed; cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; canvas, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical, mathematical, and other instruments; chemical products; and it has copper and iron forges, distilleries, soap factories, and a large bookselling trade. Its *patés de foies gras* have high celebrity. The Basle and Baden railways, and the canals connecting it with all the great rivers of France with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce, and a railway to Paris is in progress. Steamers ply betw. Strasbourg & Basle, Rotterdam, & London. It has belonged to France in modern times since 1681: and is the birthplace of Marshal Kellerman, General Kleber, and of Pierre Schœffer, who contests with Guttenburg the honour of the invention of printing.

STRASBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 28 m. N.N.E. Templin. Pop. 4,400. It has manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. W. Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Marienwarder, cap. circ., on the Drewenz, and on the Polish frontier. Pop. 3,750. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and beer.—III. Carinthia, circ. and 20 m. N. Klagenfurt, on the Gurk. Pop. 650. [STRASBOURG.]

STRASBURG, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 76 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. P. 4,155.

STRASSWALCHEN, a mkt. town of Upp. Austria, circ. Salzach, on the Mühlbach, 15 m. N.E. Salzburg. Pop. 813.

STRASZNITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 13 m. S.S.W. Hradisch, on the March, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 4,100. It has a castle.

STRATA-FLORIDA, a chapelry of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Caron, 5 m. N.E. Tref-Garon. Pop. 819. Here are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Strata-Florida, in a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains. It was founded in 1164 by a prince of S. Wales, many of whose family are interred there.

STRATFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. (*Mortimer*), co. Berks, 7 m. S.S.W. Reading. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 1,169.—II. (*Turgis*), a pa., co. Hants, 6 m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 900. P. 243.

STRATFIELDSAYE, a pa. of England, cos. Hants and Berks, 6½ m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 839. On the Lodder, in this pa., is the estate of the Duke of Wellington, conferred on him by Parliament for his services in the Peninsular war, and which formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham and W. Pitt. The mansion is a plain but elegant edifice. The park is about 1½ m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. On the estate is the site of the ruined city of Silchester.

STRATFORD, several market towns of England.—I. (*Fenny*), co. Bucks, pas. Bletchley & Simpson, on the Bedford branch of the London and N.W. railway, 1 m. N.E. Bletchley. Pop. of chapelry 1,033. It has two principal streets, and a manuf. of lace.—II. (*Langthorne*), co. Essex, on E. b. of the Lea, here crossed by an ancient bridge, 4 m. E.N.E. London. Pop., given with pa. of W. Ham. It has a handsome church, many dissenting chapels and schools, flour mills, chemical and print works, and distilleries, and is intersected by the E. cos. railway, and its branches.—III. (*le Bow*), co. Middlesex, separated from the foregoing by the Lea, and like it on an old Roman highway, whence its name. Area of pa. 630 ac. Pop. 4,626. It has a church of the time of Henry II., a free school, and another school with an income of 500*l*. ann.—IV. (*Stony*), co. Bucks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newport Pagnell, on the Ouse, and on the Roman Watling street, it being considered the anc. *Lactodurum*. Area of its two pas. 70 ac. Pop. 1,757, mostly agricultural. It is built of freestone, and has a neat town-hall, and a manuf. of lace. Also, several pas.—I. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk, 10 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 647.—II. (*St Andrew*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Saxmundham.

Area 300 ac. Pop. 201.—III. (*Under-the-Castle*), co. Wilts, 2 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 352. In this pa. is the disfranch. bor. of Old Sarum. [SARUM.]—IV. (*Toney*), co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 156.—V. (*Water*), co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 172.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a munic. bor., town, and tnshp. of Engl., co. and 8 m. S.W. Warwick, pa. Old Stratford, on the N. bank of the Avon, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Area of bor. 6,860 ac. Pop. 6,022. Pop. of tnshp. 3,321. It is neatly built in a modern style; various fires in the 16th and 17th centuries destroyed most of its older buildings, and that in which Shakspeare died was wantonly razed by its proprietor; but the house in which the great poet was born has been preserved. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice on the margin of the river, surrounded by large elms, contains a bust of Shakspeare, and the tombs of himself, his wife, and daughters; his statue also adorns the town-hall, in which are pictures of him and of Garrick. Other principal buildings are the anc. chapel of the holy cross, market-house, almshouses, and theatre. The grammar-school endowment amounts to nearly 700*l.* a year; and here are national and Lancasterian schools, and various other charities. Trade chiefly in corn and malt; the town is connected by a railw. with Moreton, 15 m. S., and with Birmingham and Henley by the Stratford canal. Corporation revenue (1848) 2,148*l.*

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a small manuf. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, on the Slaney, 13 m. S.S.W. Blessington. Pop. 618. Its building was commenced by the Earl of Aldborough on a large scale, but its calico factory not having the desired success, it never acquired a larger bulk than that of a respectable village.

STRATFORD, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer., the principal in Connecticut, at the mouth of the Housatonic, 45 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,808, of whom about 1,400 are in the vill.

STRATH, or STRATH-SWORDLE, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a part of the island of Skye, with the isls. Scalpa, Pabba, and Longa. Area 54,768 ac. Pop. 3,150. A cave in the N. of the pa., during several nights, in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward. Here are ruins of circular towers.

STRATHAVEN, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Avondale, 14 m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 3,852, mostly employed in weaving.—II. a narrow Highland valley in the S.W. of co. Banff.

STRATHBLANE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Blane, 4 m. S.E. Killearn. Pop. 894. It has ruins of various old baronial castles.

STRATHBOGIE, a dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, comprising 6 pas. bordering co. Banff, with an area of 120 sq. m. Pop. 9,762. It is commensurate with the original estate conferred by Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon.

STRATHDON, or INVERNOCHTIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, bordering co. Banff. P. 1,563.

STRATHEARN, the vale of the Earn, in Scotland, co. Perth, extending W. to E. 35 m. from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn in the Tay, breadth from 6 to 8 m. It has some of the finest scenery in Scotland.

STRATHMIGLO, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the Miglo. Pop. of pa. 2,187; ditto of burgh 1,304, chiefly employed in weaving. It has an antique appearance; and has a large bleachfield, several corn mills, malt houses and breweries, and freestone quarries in its vicinity. In pa. are nums. cairns and tumuli on a supposed battle field.

STRATHMORE ("the great valley"), an extensive lowland tract in Scotland, in a wide acceptation extending from the co. Dumbarton to the sea in co. Kincardine, and embracing part of Stirlingshire, and of the cos. Perth & Forfar, bounded N. by the Grampians, and S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills. In a more limited sense it comprises the tract from Methven, co. Perth, to Brechin, co. Forfar, 40 m. in length, watered by the Tay, and its affls. It gives the title of Earl to the Lyon family.

STRATONICÆA, Asia Minor. [ESKI-HISSAR.]

STRATTON, several pas. of England.—I. a pa. and market town, co. Cornwall, on the Bude, 15 m. N.N.W. Launceston. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,959.—II. co. Dorset, 3¾ m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 331.—III. co. Glo'ster, 1¾ m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 546.—IV. co. Norfolk, 9½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 960 ac. Pop. 273.—V. (*Audley*), cos. Bucks and Oxford, 3 m. N.E. Bicester. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 319.—VI. (*East*), co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. New Alresford. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 419.—VII. (*on-the-Foss*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 464. At Downside Castle, in the vicinity, is an establishment for educating Roman Catholic priests. The village is situated on the ancient Roman Fosseway.—VIII. (*Long*), co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 690.—IX. (*St Margaret's*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Highworth. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 1,565.—X. (*Strawless*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N. Norwich. Ac. 1,510. Pop. 277.

STRATUS, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Acarnania, its remains are on the E. bank of the Achelous, 9 m. N. Vrachori in Ætolia.

STRAUBING, *Castra Augustana*, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, on an eminence beside the Danube, which here forms a large island, and is crossed by a bridge, 25 m. S.E. Regensburg. Pop. (1845) 8,825. It has a castle, numerous churches, a gymnasium, the remains of several convents, and a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

STRAUSBERG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on Lake Strauss, 20 m. E.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 3,500. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics.—*Strausfurt* is a village of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 13 m. N. Erfurt. Pop. 1,066.

STREATHAN, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, between Tooting and Norwood, 6 m. S.S.W. St Paul's, London. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 5,994. On its common are many handsome villas.

STREATLEY, two pas. of England,—I. co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Luton. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 345.—II. co. Berks, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 597.

STREET, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 1,219.—II. co. Sussex, 5 m. N.W. Lewes. Area 1,817 ac. Pop. 197.—III. a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, chiefly in co. Westmeath, 13 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Area 16,723 ac. Pop. 3,905.

STREETHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 1,340 ac. P. 37.

STREHLA, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, on the Elbe, 17 m. N.W. Meissen. Pop. 2,100.

STREHLEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlau. Pop. 4,700. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufs. of cotton, woollen cloth, and leather.

STRELITZ, two towns of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln.—I. (*Gross*, or *Great*), 2 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ. Pop. 2,400. It has manufs. of linen

fabrics and hosiery.—II. (*Klein*, or *Little S.*), 16 m. S.S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 750.

STRELITZ (NEU), a town of N. Germany. [NEW STRELITZ.]—*Alt*, or *Old Strelitz* is a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 2 m. S.S.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3,089. It was formerly the ducal residences.

STRELITZ, a neat modern vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Cargill, 4 m. S.W. Cupar-Angus, built in 1763 as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

STRELLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 284.

STRENGNÄS, or STRÄNGNOES, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 m. N. Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Mælar. Pop. 1,100. It is the see of a bishop.

STRENSALL, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. York, N. Riding, on the York and North Midland railway. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 430.

STRETENSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, 50 m. E.N.E. Nertchinsk.

STRETFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Leominster. Area 460 ac. Pop. 35.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 3,524.

STRETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. S.S.W. Ely. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 1,357.

STRETTON (CHURCH), a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, 13 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 11,790 ac. Pop. 1,604. It has a woollen manuf., and a trade in malt. Near it is Caer-Caradoc, where Caractacus is supposed to have been defeated by Ostorius.

STRETTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 8 m. N.W. Stamford. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 220.—II. (*Baskerville*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. E.S.E. Nuneaton. Area 760 ac. Pop. 75. The church is in ruins.—III. (*on Dunsmoor*), co. Warwick, 6 m. S.E. Coventry. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 1,080. Revenue of charities 309*l*. It has a nunnery, & a co. asylum for juvenile criminals. —IV. (*en-le-Fields*), co. Derby, 5 m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 354. —V. (*on-the-Foss*), co. Warwick, 3 m. S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 434.—VI. (*Grandsome*), co. Hereford, 6½ m. N.W. Ledbury. Area 710 ac. Pop. 139.—VII. (*Sugwas*), co. and 3½ m. N.W. Hereford. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 190.—VIII. a township, co. Derby, pa. Whigfield-North, 6¼ m. S. Chesterfield, on the South Midland railway. Pop. 482.

STRICHEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ugie, 7 m. S.S.W. Fraserburgh. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 2,012, of whom 681 are in the village; has manufs. of linen and 6 annual fairs.

STRICKATHROW, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Brechin. Pop. 553.

STRICKLAND-WINTERBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford. Ac. 1,340. P. 383.

STRIEGAU, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. W.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ. Pop. 5,100. It has manufs. of woollen & linen. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here in 1745.

STRINGSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,310 ac. P. 143.

STRIVALI, or STAMPHANE ISLANDS, *Strophades*, a group of four small Ionian islets, 28 m. S. Zante. Harpy and Convent Islands are the largest.

STRIXTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,150. P. 55.

STROGONOV BAY, an inlet of Japan, on the W. coast of Jesso, lat. 43° 30′ N., lon. 141° E.

STROKESTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Elphin. Pop. 1,611. Immediately adjacent is Bawn, the demesne of Lord Hartland.

STROMA, an island off the N. extremity of Scotland, co. Caithness, in Pentland Firth, between the mainland and the Orkneys, pa. and 2 m. N. Canisbay. Length 2½ m.; breadth 1½ m. Pop. 186. Shores rocky and precipitous; it has some corn land, and on it are the remains of an old castle and an ancient chapel.—*Stromay* is a small island of the Outer Hebrides, off the N. extremity of North Uist.

STROMBERG, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Westphalia, reg. and 29 m. E.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,500.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Guttenbach, with 1,020 inhabitants, and manufactures of earthenware and leather.

STROMBOLI, *Strongyle*, the most N.E. of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. Shape nearly round; circuit about 12 m. P. 1,200, who raise good wine, wheat, barley, cotton, raisins, currants, and figs. It is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising to 2,500 feet above the sea, and at its W. extremity is an active volcano, the crater being on the N.W. side of the mountain, about 1·3d from its summit, and 170 yards across. On the E. side of the island is a small town and battery, and vestiges of ancient buildings are scattered over the surface.

STROMNESS (formerly *Cairston*), a burgh of barony, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. & on the mainland of Orkney, beside a beautiful bay, 12 m. W.S.W. Kirkwall. Area of pa. about 14 sq. m. Pop. 2,785; do. of town 2,057. Mean temp. of year 46°.3; winter 39°.3; summer 54°.4, Fahr. The bay or harbour is excellent, and admits vessels of all burdens. Boat and ship-building is carried on, and straw-plaiting employs some females.

STRÖMOE, the chf. of the Færoe isls. [FAROER.]

STRÖMSÖE, one of the three small towns of Norway comprised under the name of DRAMMEN.

STRÖMSTAD, a town of Sweden, on the Skagerrack, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. 1,100.

STRONGOLI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., 13 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 1,200.

STRONGYLO, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Paros.

STRONSAY, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, 6½ m. N.N.E. Moul-head, Pomona, and about 7¼ m. in length by 6¼ m. in breadth. Area about 14 sq. m. Pop. 939. Shores deeply indented by bays, and surface mostly in pasturage. On its N.E. side is the vill. of Papa-Sound. With Papa-Stronsay, it composes a pa. Pop. 2,785.

STRONTIAN, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the N. side of Loch Sunart. Area 40,099 ac. Pop. 982, partly employed in mines, where, in 1790, strontites or carbon of strontia, a newly known earthy body, was discovered.

STROOD, or STROUD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the W. bank of the Medway, continuous across a bridge with Rochester, within the jurisdiction of which city its vill. is comprised. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 2,881. Here is the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester railway.

STROPPIANA, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. mand., prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Vercelli. Pop. 2,211.—*Stroppo* is a comm. and vill., prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Coni.

STROUD, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western railway. Area of pa. 3,990 ac. Pop. 8,680; do. of parl. bor., 37,668. The town, on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome and Slade rivers, is well built, and has many woollen and fulling mills, dying establishments, it being the centre of the Gloucestershire

woollen manuf. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,210.

STROUD, a vill. of New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the Karruah, 7 m. from Bourral. It is the head quarters of the Australian Agricultural Company.

STROXTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Area 970 ac. Pop. 94.

STRUBBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Alford. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 268.

STRUGA, a small town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 6 m. W. Ochrida.

STRUMPSHAW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7½ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 412.

STRY, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and N.E., & after a course of 110 m., joins the Dniester 4 m. N.E. Zydaczow.—II. a fortified town of Galicia, cap. circ., on the Stry, 42 m. S.S.W. Lemberg. P. 2,682.

STRYKOW, a town of Poland, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,200.

STRYMON, the ancient name of the river Struma or Kara-su, a river of Macedonia, European Turkey.—The *Strymonic Gulf*, which it enters, is a name of the Gulf of Contessa. [ORPHANO.]

STRYNOE, two islets of Denmark, between the islands Langeland, Taasinge, and Æroe. P. 650.

STRZELNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 13 m. S.S.W. Inowraclaw. Pop. 2,380.

STUBBEKIÖBING, a marit. town of Denmark, stift Falster-Laaland, on the N.E. coast of the island Falster, 15 m. S. Præstoe. Pop. 1,000.

STUBTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.E. Newark. Area 860 ac. Pop. 170.

STUDHAM, a pa. of Engl., cos. Herts & Bedford, 4 m. S. Dunstable. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 817.

STUDLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, in the island of Purbeck, 5 m. E.N.E. Corfe-castle, bounded N. by the Poole harbour. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 453. Studland bay on its E. side is a fair anchorage; and near it is Brownsea island, with a castle, defending the entrance of Poole harbour. On Studland common are some curious Druidic remains.

STUDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Area 5,070 ac. P. 1,992, partly employed in manufs. of needles and fish-hooks.

STÜHLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Wutach, 10 m. N.W. Schaffhausen. P. 593.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., in a marshy tract, 16 m. N.E. Lake Balaton. Pop. (1845), 21,000. It has some handsome buildings, including the bishop's palace and offices, co. hall, the Marienkirche in which 14 kings of Hungary were buried, a gymnasium, other Roman Catholic schools, a military academy, Magyar theatre, manufs. of flannels & leather, a trade in wine, and large cattle markets.

STUHM, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 13 m. N.N.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., between two lakes. Pop. 1,250. It has an old castle. Here Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Poles in 1630.

STUKA, a town of Marocco, prov. Sus, 65 m. S.W. Terodant.

STUKELEY, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. and 2 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 374.—II. (*Little*), co. and 3 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 396.

STURA, two rivers of N. Italy, Piedmont.—I. div. Turin, after a S.E. course of 35 m., joins the Po 3 m. N. Turin.—II. flows for 70 m. N.E. and joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

STURBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge, where a large fair is held during a fortnight from September 28th, annually.

STURBRIDGE, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 53 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,005, partly employed in cotton factories.

STURGEON (BAY), an inlet on the E. side of Green Bay, lake and state Michigan, N. America.—(*Lake*), British N. America, discharges its waters S.ward into the river Saskatchewan.

STURMER, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Clare. Area 860 ac. Pop. 333.

STURMINSTER-MARSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. W. Wimborne-Minster. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 902. The vill. had formerly a mkt.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, 8 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area of pa. 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,920. It has some manufs. of baize.

STURRY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Stour, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on a branch of the S. Eastern railway, 2½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 1,001. The remains of Sturry-court, once belonging to the Strangford family, are near the church.

STURSTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. Watton. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 47.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Eye. Area 860 ac. Pop. 252.—III. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. and 1 m. E. Ashbourne. Pop. 662.

STURT, a co. of S. Australia, bounded E. by the Murray river, having S. Lake Alexandrina, N. the co. Eyre, and W. the cos. Adelaide, and Hindmarsh.—(*Mountain*), S. Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of Gawler range, W. of Spencer Gulf; lat. 32° 45′ S., lon. 135° 30′ E.—II. a mntn. of New South Wales, Darling-downs.—(*River*), S. Australia, enters the Gulf of St Vincent at Glenelg, 5 m. S.W. Adelaide.

STURTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 6 m. E.N.E. East-Retford. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 64.—II. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, on the Lincoln railway, 5½ m. N.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1,440. P. 127.

STUTTGART, the cap. city of Würtemberg, S. Germany, on the Neseubach, a small affl. of the Neckar, 1½ m. from its mouth in that river, 38 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. Lat. of cathedral, 48° 46′ 36″ N., lon. 9° 10′ 52″ E. Pop. (1845) 28,616. Mean temp. of year 49°.4; winter 33°.2; summer 64°.9, Fahr. It is surrounded by gardens & vineyards, & is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is mostly well built, and has some broad and handsome streets and fine squares, in one of which is the royal palace, a freestone edifice, opening on one side into a fine park. This palace contains many good Flemish paintings and sculptures by Danneker and Canova. The old palace, and the theatre in the same square, a Gothic church, with tombs of the dukes of Würtemberg, the palace of the princes, parliament house, city hall, chancery court, barracks, post office, gymnasium, city schools, large hospital, workhouse, royal stud house, stables, and riding school, are other principal edifices; and here are a public library containing 200,000 vols. and 1,800 MSS., museum of natural history, with a remarkable series of fossils, royal cabinets of coins and medals, with 17,000 coins, antiquities, and maps; the royal library of 50,000 vols., and many private libraries. It is connected by railways with Heilbronn on the N. and Geislingen on the S. Printing and bookbinding form chief branches of its industry, and Cotta's printing establishment is one of the largest on the continent. It has some manufs. of woollen and cotton goods, jewellery, mathematical and musical instruments, perfumery, gloves, and carpets, with breweries & vinegar works. In its vicinity some good effervescing wine is made; & near it is Cannstadt, a favourite watering place, and the solitude where Schiller was educated.

STUTTESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Brackley. Ac. 250. P. 21.

STUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. Ipswich. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 492.

STUTTON, with HAZLEWOOD, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Tadcaster, on branch of the York & N. Midland railway. P. 380. Hazlewood hall is a magnificent building.

STUTZAITZA, or CARATOVA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. & 23 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil, on the Egridere. Pop. 4,000. It has a mint for coining copper, mined in its vicinity.

STUYVESANT (formerly *Kinderhook-Landing*), a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson, E. bank, 17 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,779. Steamers ply to New York.—*Stuyvesant-Falls* is a vill. about 10 m. S.ward, on Kinderhook creek.

STYR, a river of Austrian and Russian Poland, Galicia, Volhynia, and Minsk, after a N. course of 200 m., joins the Pripet 22 m. E. Pinsk.

STYRIA (Germ. *Steyermark*, anc. a part of *Noricum*), a prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, between lat. 45° 54′ and 47° 50′ N., and lon. 13° 30′ and 16° 25′ E., having E. Hungary, S. Illyria and Croatia, N. and W. Upper Austria. Area 8,658 sq. m. Pop. (1845), 950,612, mainly of German descent. It chiefly consists of the valley or basin of the Mur, with portions of those of the Drave and Save in the S., and the Enns in the N.W., which valley is separated from that of the Mur by the Noric Alps. The highest point of these, the Hochschwab, is upwards of 7,600 feet in elevation. The Styrian Alps, S. the Mur, rise in the Eisenhut to 7,656 feet in height, and a branch of the Carnic Alps separate the Drave and Save. Surface is almost wholly mntnous., except in the S.E., where are some plains on which corn, fruit, tobacco, &c., are raised; elsewhere, pastoral or mining industry chiefly occupy the pop. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulses, fruits, hemp, and flax. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Mining is the chief branch of industry. Average annual produce of iron, 516,136 cwt.; copper, 1,047 cwt.; salt 160,000 cwt.; alum, 4,145 cwt.; coal, 404,986 cwt.; with small quantities of lead, silver, gold, zinc, & vitriol; marble and building stones are abundant; and the country contains many medicinal springs. Manufs. are insignificant; and trade limited. The conveyance of goods employs many of the pop., the province lying in the high route between Austria and the Adriatic, and it is now traversed by the railway from Vienna to Triest. It is divided into the circs. of Grätz the cap., and Marburg, Cilly, Judenburg, and Brück, its other chief towns. Nearly all its inhabs. are Roman Catholic. Grätz has a university. Styria was erected into a margraviate by Charlemagne; it has belonged to Austria ever since 1192.

STYRRUP, a tnshp. of England, co Notts, pa. Blyth, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bawtry. Pop. 634.

SUAKIN, a seaport town of the Red Sea, on an island off its W. coast, lat. 19° 7′ N., lon. 37° 20′ E. Pop. 8,000 (?). It has an excellent harbour, & is a sta. for pilgrims passing to & from Arabia.

SUBACHI, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 18 m. N.W. Mamai.

SUBATHOO, a town of N.W. Hindostan, cap. one of the protected states, between the Sutleje & Jumna, 28 m. S.E. Belaspoor. Pop., with Sewah and Burowlee, 5,535. Rev. (1836) 570*l*.

SUBBULGHUR, two towns of Hindostan.—I. 78 m. S.W. Agra.—II. British Upper provs., dist. Moradabad, 18 m. S. Hurdwar.

SUBIACO, *Sublaqueum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 31 m. E. Rome, on the Teverone. Pop. 5,840. It is picturesquely situated, and has a castle, long a summer residence of the popes; a famous monastery, founded in the 5th century, and remains of a villa of Nero.

SUBROY, a town of W. Hindostan, prov. Cutch, 22 m. N.W. Mandavee.

SUBTIAVA, a town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on a small lake near the Pacific, 40 m. S.S.E. Leon. Pop. 5,000.

SUBUNREEKA ("the gold line"), a river of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dists. Ramghur and Midnapoor, enters the Bay of Bengal, at Piply, after a S.E. course of 250 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable.

SUBZ, a town of Cent. Asia. [SHEHRI-SIUBZ.]

SUBZAWUR, a decayed town and fort of W. Afghanistan, on a river 110 m. S. Herat.—*Subzulcote* is the N. frontier town of Scinde, 60 m. N.E. Roree-Bukkur. Pop. 5,000.

SUBZOW, or ZOUBTZOV, a town of Russia, gov. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 3,000.

SUBZWAR, a fortified town of North Prussia. [SABZAWAR.]

SUCCADANA, or SOEKADANA, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, near the mouth of the Simpang river, lat. 1° 20′ S. Exports comprise opium, camphor, salt, diamonds, gold dust, & tin.

SUCÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 8 m. N.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,119.—*Sucy-en-Brie* is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Corbeil. Pop. 1,175.

SU-CHEW, or SU-TCHOO, a large city of China, prov. Kiang-su, in which it holds the second rank, cap. dep., on the great imperial canal near lake Tai-hou, 55 m. W.N.W. its port Shanghae, and 110 m. S.E. Nanking. It is stated to be 10 m. in circ., and enclosed by fortifications, outside of which are four vast suburbs. It has famous silk manufs., printing establishments, and trade in books; and the high fertility of the level region around it has caused it to be called by the Chinese, a "terrestrial paradise."

SUCHILTEPEC, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, cap. dep., 75 m. W. New Guatemala, on the river Suchiltepec, which enters the Pacific O., and near a volcano of same name. Indigo and cochineal are cultivated in its vicinity.

SUCHONA, a river of Russia. [SUKHONA.]

SÜCHTELN, a vill. of Rhen. Prussia, reg. & 19 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the N. canal. Pop. 1,840.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, Connaught, flows mostly S. between the cos. Roscommon and Galway, and joins the Shannon at Shannon bridge.

SUCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bromyard. Area 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,153.

SUCZAWA, a town, Bukovina. [SUTSCHAWA.]

SUDAK, a maritime town of the Crimea, S. Russia, 22 m. S.W. Kaffa.

SUDBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 1½ m. N. Orford. Ac. 4,520. P. 623.

SUDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.W. Thrapston. Ac. 2,730. Pop. 332.

SUDBROOK, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 81.

SUDBURY, a bor. town of England, cos. Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 19 m. W. Ipswich. Area of bor. about 2,100 ac. Pop. 5,085. The town on the N. side of the river is neat, clean, well built, and has 3 pas. & pa. churches, and a handsome town hall; a grammar school, rev. 100*l*. a year; an important manuf. of silks, and of buntings, an export trade in agricultural produce, and imports of coal. It lately returned 2 mems. to H. of C., but has been disfranchised on account of gross bribery.—II. a pa., co. Derby, 5 m.

E.S.E. Uttoxeter. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 599. Sudbury hall (Lord Vernon) is in the pa.

Sudeley-Manor, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 84. The church is in ruins. Queen Catherine Parr is buried here. It has the ruins of a castle.

Sudermania, or Sudermannland, an old prov. of Sweden, now forming the læn Nyköping, with a part of that of Stockholm.

Sudeten-Gebirge, or Sudetic Mountains, a mountain range of Germany, which encircles Bohemia, connected on the E. with the Carpathians, and on the W. with the mountains of Franconia.

Sudja, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. S.W. Koursk, cap. dist., on the Sudja, and around a small lake, in a marshy but fertile tract. Pop. 3,000.—*Sudjuk-Kalé* is a Russian fort, on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea, in Abkasia, 18 m. S.E. Anapa. It was formerly an important Turkish post, taken by the Russians in 1791.

Sudogda, a town of Russia, gov. & 20 m. S.E. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Sudogda. Pop. 1,500.

Sudud (probably the *Zadud* of Scripture), a large vill. of Syria, pash. Damascus, and E. of the route from that city to Homs.

Suduk, a river of Beloochistan, rises near lat. 26° N., lon. 63° 22′ E., and after a S. course of 60 m., enters the Indian O., 60 m. N.W. Arubah.

Sueca, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 8,862.

Suevres, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, near the rt. b. of the Loir, on railw. to Orleans and Tours, 8 m. N.E. Blois. P. 1,957.

Suez, a frontier seaport town of Egypt, near the head of the Gulf of Suez (Red Sea), 76 m. E. Cairo, lat. 29° 58′ 6″ N., lon 32° 34′ 2″ E. Stationary inhabs. from 1,500 to 2,000. It is a station for numerous caravans and travellers. It is a wretched town, houses of sun-dried brick, and unpaved streets, with about a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom house, &c., the whole enclosed by a wall mounting a few cannon, and surrounded by entrenchments. The country around it is a perfect desert, and all provisions and water are brought to it from great distances. Its port will not receive boats of more than 60 tons, and steamers must moor 2 m. from the town. From its position on the high road between Egypt and the East, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents. Immediately N. the town is Kolzim, the site of the anc. *Clysma*.—The *Gulf of Suez* is the W. arm of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length 200 m., average breadth 30 m. Shores desert, & alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands. Two miles from its head, it is supposed by some that the Israelites crossed the bed of the sea during their Exodus from Egypt.—The *Isthmus of Suez* is the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez, and N. the Mediterranean; breadth 72 m. Surface consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes (the ancient crocodile lakes), and land fertilized by inundations of the Nile. On it are traces of the anc. canal connecting the Red & Mediterranean seas. [Red Sea.]

Sufeid Koh (the "white mountain"), Afghanistan, 100 m. S. the Hindoo Koosh, bounds the valley of Cabool on the S., extending W. to E. about 33° 50′ S., and between lon. 69° 36′ and 71° 16′ E. It has three parallel ranges, the two lower covered with pine woods, the loftiest steep and rocky, rising in one part to 14,200 feet in height, and covered with perpetual snow.

Suffeedun, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, 18 m. W. Paniput.

Suffield, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. North Walsham. Area 1,300 ac. P. 249.

Suffield, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, on Connecticut river, 17 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 2,669. Here is the Connecticut literary institution, founded by the Baptists in 1835.—II. Ohio, 13 m. S.W. Ravenna. Pop. 1,212.

Suffolk, a maritime co. of England, having E. the North Sea, N. Norfolk, W. Cambridgeshire, and S. Essex. Area 1,515 sq. m., or 969,600 ac., of which about 820,000 are under culture. Inhab. houses (1841) 64,041. Pop. 315,073. The Ouse and Waveney rivers form the N. boundary; the S. limit is formed by the Stour, which with the Orwell expands into an estuary near the sea. Surface mostly level, and very well tilled. In the N.W. is a tract of hilly and poor soil. Wheat, barley, beans, oats, turnips, and hemp, are principal crops; some hops are raised; dairy husbandry is important, and butter is a chief product. The stock of sheep is estimated at 500,000. Farms generally large, & let on leases. Average rent of land, 14*s.* 4*d.* an acre. Annual value of land (1842-3) 1,147,535*l.*; total value of real property, 1,717,325*l.* Stays are manufactured in large numbers at Ipswich. Wool manufs., formerly important, have declined, but some silk stuffs are made at Hadleigh and Glemsford, and gun flints at Brandon. The rivers are mostly navigable, and the co. is intersected by the Stowmarket canal, Lowestoft and Norwich navigation, and branches of the E. cos. railway. Co. rev. (1848) 37,547*l.* Suffolk is in the E. circuit, and chiefly in the diocese of Norwich. Assizes are held at Bury-St-Edmund's and Ipswich, besides which bors. it contains Eye and Sudbury, and the mkt. towns Woodbridge, Framlingham, Mildenhall, Brandon, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Saxmundham, &c., with Orford, Aldborough, Southwold, and Lowestoft on the coast. The co. also contains the remains of Dunwich, the ancient cap. of East Anglia, but which has been mostly engulphed in the sea. It sends 11 mems. to H. of C., of which 4 are for the co. Reg. electors (1848) of E. div. 6,677; of W. division, 4,819; total, 11,496.

Suffolk, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in E. part of Massachusetts, and containing the city of Boston. Area 110 sq. m. Pop. 95,773.—II. New York, comprising the E. part of Long Island, and other islands. Area 973 sq. m. Pop. 32,469.—III. a village, Virginia, cap. co. Nansemond, 28 m. N.W. Norfolk. Pop. 1,500.

Sugar Creek, numerous tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Ohio, co. Greene. Pop. 2,369.—II. co. Stark. Pop. 1,862.—III. co. Wayne. Pop. 2,223.—IV. co. Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,450.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Armstrong. Pop. 1,852.—VI. 8 m. N.W. Franklin. Pop. 1,093.—*Sugar Grove* is a vill., Pennsylvania, co. Warren, near New York frontier. Pop. 1,062.—*Sugar Island* is in the strait between lakes Superior and Huron.

Sughra, a small seaport town of S.E. Arabia, with a fort, in lat. 13° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 45° 46′ E.

Suhl, or Suhla, a town of Central Germany, in a detached dist. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 30 m. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. (1846) 8,005, engaged chiefly in iron and steel works, and in manufs. of union fabrics and chemical products.—*Suhlau* is a small town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, 5 m. S.W. Militsch. Pop. 800.

Suhr, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 2 m. S.E. Aarau. Pop. (with comm.) 1,423.

SUIPPES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., on the Suippes, an affl. of the Aisne, 14 m. N.N.E. Chalons. Pop. 2,451.

SUIR, a river of Ireland, Munster, rises in the Devil's Bit mntns., flows S., through the co. Tipperary, and in conjunction with the Barrow, expands into the estuary, Waterford harbour, on the S. coast. Total course about 100 miles.

SUIRA, a name of Mogadore. [MOGADORE.]

SUK-EL-SHUYUKH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. bank of the Euphrates, 66 m. W.N.W. Bassorah. Previously to the plague of 1832, it had upwards of 10,000 inhabitants; it is still the seat of an active inland commerce, and has an export trade in horses, esteemed the best in this part of the Turkish dominion.

SUKHONA, or SUCHONA, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, rises in Lake Kubinsk, flows mostly E., past Totma and Veliki-Ustiug, & near the latter town joins the Jug to form the Dvina. Total course 250 m. Principal affls., the Vologda and Tolchma. It is navigable, and forms a main route between Vologda and Archangel.

SUKKUR, a decayed but picturesque town of Scinde, on the W. bank of the Indus, immediately opposite Roree. Lat. 27° 44′ N., lon. 68° 52′ E.

SUKU-L-BASIR, a town of Arabia, 15 m. N.W. Shehr, on its S.E. coast. Estimated pop. 4,500.

SUKYT, a small town of the Punjab, in the British Jullinder-doab, between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, 15 m. N.E. Belaspoor. Around it are numerous forts and strongholds.

SULA, a river of Russia, govs. Kharkov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper, 18 m. N.W. Krilov, after a S. course of 200 miles.

SULEDAL, a pa., river, and lake of Norway, stift Christiansand; and a vill., amt. and 48 m. N.E. Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.

SULEIMANIYAH, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. a dist., 40 m. square, and 73 m. E.N.E. Kerkook. It comprises 1,000 houses, with several khans, and a well supplied bazaar. Its vicinity is famed for its excellent breed of horses.

SULEN ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 45 m. N.N.W. Bergen.

SULGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Thur, 4 m. N.W. Bischoffzell. Pop. 1,110.

SULGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 15 m. S.W. Northampton. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 560.

SULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 730 ac. Pop. 124.

SULHAMSTEAD, two pas. of Engl., co. Berks.—I. (*Abbots*), 6 m. S.W. Reading. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 425.—II. (*Bannister*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Reading. Area 630 ac. Pop. 302.

SULI, a strong fortress of European Turkey, Epirus, on the river Suli, sanj. and 31 m. S.W. Yanina, celebrated during the Greek revolution.

SULIMAN MOUNTAINS, a range in E. Afghanistan, separating Damaun from the prov. Sewestan, &c., and extending from lat. 29° to 33° 40′ N., lon. 70° E. Culminating point the Takht-i-Suliman ("throne of Solomon"), elevation 11,000 ft. The sides of this range are clothed with dense forests, and it nowhere reaches the snow line.

SULIMANA, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, mostly between lat. 9° and 10° N., & lon. 9° 30′ and 11° W., enclosed by Futta-Jallon, Sangara, & Limba; cap. Falaba. The river Rokelle forms a part of the W. frontier. Several fertile pasturages feed many herds, camels, &c. The Mandingoes bring cloths, gunpowder, and glass wares, into Sulimana in return for other products.

SULITELMA, mntn., Scandinavia. [NORWAY.]

SULKEA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Hooghly river, opposite Calcutta.

SULLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. W.N.W. Steyning. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 242.

SULLIVAN, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 115 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,390. —II. Pennsylvania, co. Tioga. Pop. 1,378.—*Sullivan Cove* is a bay of the Derwent river, Tasmania, on which Hobartown is situated.

SULLY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 144.

SULLY, two comms. and small towns of France. —I. dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, 24 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop 1,605.—II. (*la Tour*), dep. Nievre, 8 m. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 1,598.

SULMIERSZYCE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, 11 m. W.S.W. Ostrowo. Pop. 1,930.

SULMONA, *Sulmo*, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., in a fertile plain, between two head streams of the Aterno, 34 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 5,800. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of paper, shell goods, confectionery, and leather. Ovid was born here, B.C. 43.

SULOOMBER, a town of W. Hindostan, 40 m. S.S.E. Odeypoor.

SULPHUR ISLAND, E. sea, N. the Loo-Choo isls., lat. 27° 56′ N., lon. 128° 30′ E., is 1 m. in length.—II. N. Pacific, Volcano group, S. the Arzobispo isls., lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 141° 20′ E.

SULPICE (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Garonne, 9 m. S. Muret. Pop. 1,306.—II. dep. Tarn, arrond. Lavaur. Pop. 1,508.—III. (*les Champs*), dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Aubusson. Pop. 1,136.—IV. (*les Feuilles*), dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,802.

SULTANABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, near the Jerahi, 65 m. E.N.E. Dorak.—*Sultan-Meidan*, Khorassan, is 45 m. N.W. Nishapoor.

SULTANGUNGE, two towns of India.—I. Oude, 45 m. W.N.W. Lucknow.—II. British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, on the Ganges, between Bhaugulpoor and Monghir.

SULTAN-HISSAR, *Nysa*, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Mendere, 48 m. E. Aiasaluk. It has remains of a temple, and of a theatre.

SULTANIA, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a bay of the Bosporus, 8½ m. N.N.E. Constantinople, and 1 m. S.E. Unkiar-Iskelessi.

SULTANIEH, a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 115 m. N.N.E. Hamadan.—The *Sultanieh-Hissar* or Old castle of Asia, is on the S.E. bank of the Hellespont, in Asia Minor.

SULTANPOOR, several towns of India, &c.—I. Punjab, cap. rajahship, on the Beas, 23 m. N.W. Mundi.—II. British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 24 m. N.E. Naundoorbar.—III. dom. and 34 m. S. Oude.—IV. Afghanistan, W. Jelalabad, on the route to Cabool.

SULZ, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 m. N.E. Oberndorf. Pop. 2,349. Near it are springs from which sulphate of magnesia, sal-ammoniac, and vitriol are extracted.—*Sulza* is a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 15 m. N.E. Weimar, with a grand ducal residence, and 1,239 inhabitants.

SULZBACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 7 m. N.W. Amberg, on the Vils. Pop. 2,912. It has a castle, and a latin school.—II. a vill., Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 16 m. S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,476.

SULZBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 13 m. S.W. Frieburg. Pop. 1,144.—II. a vill., Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 7 m. S.S.W. Neumarkt. Pop. 1,144.

SULZE, a walled town of Mecklenb.-Schwerin, 21 m. E. Rostock. Pop. 3,580.—*Sulzfeld* is a

vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 3 m. S.W. Eppingen. Pop. 1,865.

SUMANAP, a town of the island Madura.

SUMATRA, the most W. of the Sunda isls., Asiatic Archipelago, and next to Borneo, the largest in the E. seas, between lat. 5° 40′ N. & 6° S., and lon. 95° 20′ & 106° E., separated N.E. from the Malay peninsula by the Strait of Malacca, having E. the Java sea, and the Strait of Sunda separating it from the isl. Java, and on other sides the Indian Ocean. Length N.W. to S.E. 1,100 m.; breadth 60 to 240 m. Area has been estimated at from 128,000 to 130,000 sq. m.; pop. very vaguely at from 2 to 3 millions, mostly Malays, but partly of the Papuan negro race, with Moors in the N.W., and Dutch and other foreigners. Several mountain chains run through its interior, nearer its S.W. than N.E. coast, and rise near the equator to 14,000 or 15,000 feet in height. The E. half of the isl. is mostly level or undulating, and along the coasts there are many sandy & marshy plains traversed by the Siak, Judragèri, Jambi, Palembang, and other rivers of large size, but which have been little explored by Europeans. Climate in the plains is less oppressive than might have been expected; at mid-day the thermometer usually ranges between 82° and 85°, sometimes rising to 88°; but at sunrise not more than 70° Fahr. Dense fogs, thunder storms, and water spouts off the coast are frequent. Much of the isl. is occupied by dense forests. Products consist of rice, sago, millet, cocoa nuts, betel, sugar cane, an abundance of tropical fruits, turmeric, ginger, coffee, rattans, scented wood, teak and other timber, and the European colonists successfully cultivate the vine; but the principal articles of export are pepper to about 3 million lbs. yearly, gold-dust, copper ore, sulphur, camphor, in the N.; nutmegs, cloves, and mace, in the Dutch territory of Bencoolen; and coral, benzoin, gutta percha, tin in Palembang and Menankabow; many of which articles are brought by natives from the interior, and bartered at the ports for Indian & European manufactured goods; tools, iron, coal of inferior quality, and naphtha, are amongst the mineral products. Buffaloes are the most important live stock; the breed of horses is small but hardy, hogs and goats are both domestic and wild; the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, deer, &c., roam in the forests, & the hippopotamus and crocodile are met with in the rivers. The inhabitants build their houses on posts, and adopt other usages of ultra-Gangetic nations; they manuf. gold and silver filagree work with great skill, also silk and cotton fabrics, earthenwares, arms, and domestic goods generally; from Palembang lacquered basins, cane boxes, and rattan mats of the best quality are exported to Singapore, and it is said that cannon were formerly cast at Acheen in the N.W., which territory is, however, peopled by a race of Moorish descent. Imports, besides manuf. goods already mentioned, are opium and salt from India, coarse porcelain, iron wares, gold thread from China, striped cottons, spices, krises and other weapons from Java, Celebes, and other isls. of the archipelago. The isl. is divided amongst a number of native states, the chief being Acheen, Menankabow in the central mountain region, Batak, Siak, Jambi, Palembang, Lampong along the E. from N. to S., mostly under the supremacy of the Dutch, who possess the settlements Bencoolen and Padang, on the W. coast.

SUMAUN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 24 m. N. Etaweh.

SUMBA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 53 m. N.E. Ahmednugger.—II. a name of SANDALWOOD ISLAND.

SUMBAWA, one of the Sunda isls., Asiatic Archip., between lat. 8° and 9° S., lon. 116° 50′ to 119° 10′ E., separated W.ward from Lombok by the Strait of Allass, and E. from Comodo by Sapy Strait. Length 160 m., breadth 20 to 60 m. It is nearly divided into two portions by a deep bay off its N. coast, having at E. side of entrance the volcano of Tomboro, 9,000 feet high, the eruptions of which have been most violent and destructive, especially in 1815. Soil of great fertility; products rice, which is exported in large quantities, tobacco, sapan teak, and other timber, wax, edible birds' nests, nitre, gold dust, pearls, sulphur, and excellent ponies. Imports opium, Indian piece goods, and European manufs., chiefly brought to it by the Dutch who have a small establishment at Bimah, on a noble bay of the N. coast.—*Sumbawa*, a town on the N. coast of the isl., 100 m. W. Bimah, lat. 8° 30′ S., lon. 117° 30′ E. Has a good harbour, and is the resid. of a chief, subject to the sultan of Bimah.

SUMBHUL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 50 m. N.W. Bareily.

SUMBHULPOOR, an extensive dist. of British India, prov. Gundwana, divided by the Mahanuddy into two unequal portions. Surface in the E. mntnous., and wooded; in the N. and W. are extensive plains, yielding wheat, barley, sugar-cane, cotton, &c.—*Sumbhulpoor*, the cap., on the Mahanuddy, 143 m. W.N.W. Cuttack, is the largest town in a wide extent of country. It is enclosed by walls, & has several Hindoo temples.

SUMEGH, a market town of Hungary, co. Szalad, 17 m. N.N.E. Keszthely. Pop. 2,624.

SUMÈNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. E. Le Vigan. Pop. 1,977.

SUMISWALD, a flourishing vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,300.

SUMMER HILL, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 24 m. S.E. Auburn. Pop. 1,446.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,638.—III. co. Cambria. Pop. 1,005.

SUMMER-ISLANDS, a group of 30 isls., at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W. coast of cos. Ross and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera-More, about 2 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, is inhabited.

SUMMER, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Tennessee. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 22,445.—II. a township, Maine, 32 m. W. Augusta. P. 1,269.

SUMMIT, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 16 m. S.W. Schoharie. Pop. 2,010.

SUMSHU, the most N. of the KURILE ISLANDS.

SUMVIX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 5 m. N.E. Disentis. Pop. 1,500.

SUMY, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 82 m. N.W. Kharkov, near the river Psiol. Pop. 13,000. It has earthen ramparts, many churches, well-furnished shops, and 4 large mkts. annually.

SUNART (LOCH), an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, between Ardnamurchan on the N., and Morven and the isl. Mull on the S. Length 22 m., breadth varies to 4 m. at its communication S. with the Sound of Mull. It contains Oransay, Carnich, & other islets. On its banks are the vills. Strontian & Ardnamurchan.

SUNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 16 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 2,400. P. 1,828.

SUNBURY, a bor., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, across which a bridge 1,825 feet in length, resting on 8 stone piers, connects it with the bor. Northumberland. Pop. 1,108.

SUNDA ISLES, Asiatic Archipelago, comprise

Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and the other isls. of the same chain as far E. as Timor, and separate the seas of Java and Flores, with the rest of the Asiatic Archipelago, from the Indian Ocean.—The *Strait of Sunda* is a passage betw. the isls. Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. Breadth 70 to 90 m.

SUNDAY ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a lofty and rugged isl., lat. 29° 12′ S., lon. 178° 15′ W.

SUNDAY RIVER, S. Africa, Cape Colony, divs. Graaf-Reynet, and Uitenhage, rises in the Sneewberge, flows S.E., and enters Algoa bay, 18 m. N.E. Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 m. It receives numerous small affls., and the tide rises in it to 15 m. from the sea, but a bar at its mouth impedes navigation, and it has a rapid current.

SUNDEELA, a town of Hindostan, Oude, 31 m. N.W. Lucknow.

SUNDERBUNDS, a densely wooded tract of British India, extending 170 m. along the coast of the Bay of Bengal at the mouths of the Ganges. Its rivers are navigable at all seasons of the year.

SUNDERLAND, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, at the mouth of the Wear in the N. sea, co. and 13 m. N.E. Durham, with which city and with Shields, Gateshead, Hartlepool, and other places in the co., it is connected by a network of railways. Lat. of light on N. of two piers which enclose its harbour, 54° 54′ 5″ N., lon. 1° 22′ W. Area of pa. 120 ac. Pop. 17,022. Area of bor., which comprises also Bishop-Wearmouth on the S., Monk-Wearmouth and Southwick on the N. bank of the river, 5,095 ac.; pop. 52,818. The town-proper of Sunderland occupies a peninsula between the expansion of the Wear and the sea; it has one good and broad street, and a fine new market-place; but elsewhere consists mostly of narrow lanes. Bishop-Wearmouth on its W. side, is a handsome and increasing quarter; it communicates with Monk-Wearmouth shore by a noble cast-iron bridge of one arch 236 feet in span, & 100 feet above the Wear at low water. Principal edifices, two fine pa. churches, numerous chapels, the exchange, athenæum founded in 1840, theatre, assembly rooms, barracks, custom-house, excise office, infirmary, and various almshouses. It has a mechanics' institution, horticultural and polytechnic societies, and several masonic lodges. The bor. is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The harbour is defended by batteries, & connected with it is a large wet dock. This is one of the principal ports of England for the shipment of coal, of which, in 1842, it exported 859,137 tons; it has, besides, a large export of lime to Yorkshire and Scotland, and of glass, earthenwares, rope, chemical products, made in the town and vicinity, in and around which are also flax and saw mills, and grindstone quarries. At the adjacent vill. of Deptford is a steam rope factory. Mercantile ship-building is more extensive than at any other English port; in 1840, 310 vessels, many of from 300 to 600 tons, were built here. Reg. shipping (1847) 1,044 vessels, aggregate burden 192,057 tons. Principal imports, flour, wine, tobacco, spirits, timber, tallow, iron and flax. Customs rev. (1847) 66,806*l*. The town is frequented as a bathing place. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 4,026*l*. Sunderland sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,692. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Marlborough.

SUNDERLAND, several townships of England.—I. co. Cumberland, pa. Isall, 4 m. N. Cockermouth. Pop. 81.—II. (*S.-Bridge*), co. and 3½ m. S. Durham, on a hill between Croxdale water and the Wear, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 262.—III. (*North*), co. Northumberland, pa. Bambrough, on the N. sea, 7 m. E.S.E. Belford. Pop. 1,103. It has a small harbour, and exports corn, fish, and lime.—IV. (*Wick*), co. York, E. Riding, pa. Hutton-Cranswick, 1½ m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Pop. 41.

SUNDHAUSEN, and SUNDHOFEN, two comms. & vills. of France, Rhine deps.—I. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schelestatt. Pop. 1,857.—II. H. Rhin, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 1,234.

SUNDI, a town of Lower Guinea, S.W. Africa, Congo, on the Zaire, 220 m. N.E. its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

SUNDLEPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territory, on the Nerbudda, 6 m. N. Hindia.

SUNDOCH, one of the small protected Sikh states of N.W. Hindostan. Pop. 1,200.

SUNDON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4¾ m. N.N.W. Luton. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 449.

SUNDRABONI, a small state of the Asiatic Archipelago, lying within the bounds of Macassar on the isl. of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundraboni.

SUNDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Sevenoaks. Area 3,830 ac. P. 1,254.

SUNDSVALL, a seaport town of Sweden, læn, & 28 m. S.W. Hernösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,850.

SUNGARI, a river of E. Asia. [SONGARI.]

SUNGIE-UJONG, a state of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 3° and 4° N., and lon. 102° and 103° E., having W. Salangore and E. Jompole. Pop. 3,600. It contains some of the principal tin mines of the peninsula, and its chief export is tin.

SUNGORA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on an inlet of the Gulf of Siam, 90 m. S.E. Ligor. Lat. 7° 40′ N., lon. 101° 10′ E.

SUNGUMEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 78 m. N. Poonah.

SUNIUM, Cape, Greece. [COLONNA.]

SUNJEET, a town of W. Hindostan, 65 m. S.W Kotah.

SUNK ISLAND, an islet in the estuary of the Humber, England, on its E. side, S.W. Patrington. It belongs to the crown, is increasing in extent, and has now about 6,000 ac., let for nearly 9,200*l*. annually. It is connected by a road with Ottringham on the N.W.—The *Sunk Light* in the N. Sea, is opposite the Naze, in Essex.

SUNN, a town of Scinde, on the W. of the Indus, lat. 26° N., lon. 68° 16′ E. Near it is a vast fortress built by the Ameers of Scinde.

SUNNING-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, bordering Ascot heath, 6 m. S.S.W. Windsor. Area 4,090 ac. Pop. 2,062. It has many villas & some mineral springs.—*Sunninghill-dale* is a locality in the pa. of old Windsor.

SUNNINGWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 2½ m. N. Abingdon. Ac. 1,200. P. 332.

SUPERIOR (LAKE), the largest and most N.W. of the 5 great lakes of N. America, & the largest existing body of fresh water known, between lat. 46° 30′ and 49° N., and lon. 85° and 92° 20′ W., having N. and E. territories belonging to Great Britain, and S. and W. the United States territories Michigan and Huron. Length, E. to W., 400 m.; greatest breadth 150 m. Estimated area 28,200 sq. m., mean depth 900 feet; height above the Atlantic 640 feet. Shores greatly indented, and almost uniformly abrupt, sterile, and uninhabited. It contains numerous islands, the principal of which are Isle Royal and Michipicoton. It receives numerous rivers, and discharges its surplus waters S.W.ward by the river St Mary into Lake Huron. On its S. side are some

good harbours, and several natural curiosities; on the E. and N. are Michipicoton, Fort William, and other stations of the Hudson Bay Company, and on these sides also, iron, gold, silver, copper, and tin ores have been discovered.

SUPINO, a small town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 7 m. W.S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 3,360. —II. a town of Naples. [SEPINO.]

SUR, a seaport town on the E. coast of Arabia, dom. and 90 m. S.E. Muscat, on a deep lagoon, in lat. 22° 37′ N., lon. 59° 36′ E. It is a mere collection of huts; but its inhabitants have many vessels which trade to India and Africa.

SURA, a river of Russia, chiefly in the govs. Penza and Simbirsk, after a N. course of 400 m., joins the Volga at Vasil (gov. Nijnii-Novgorod).

SURABAYA, a town of Java. [SOURABAYA.]

SURAFEND (ancient *Sarepta*, Scriptural *Zarephath*), a large vill. of Palestine, pash Acre, on a hill-slope near the Mediterranean, 10 m. S.W. Sidon. Principal edifice, a mosque erected over the reputed spot where Elijah dwelt, and raised the widow's son from the dead. Sarepta was anciently famous for its wine. Under the Crusaders it was erected into a bishop's see. In the adjacent hills are many excavated tombs.

SURAJ, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 25 m. N.E. Vitebsk.—II. gov. and 113 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov.

SURAJIGUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhaugulpoor, 68 m. E.S.E. Patna.—*Surajepoor* is a town, prov. and dist. Allahabad, on the Ganges, 14 m. E. Kurrah.

SURAKERTA, a town of Java. [SOERKARTA.]

SURAT, a city of British India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist., on the south bank of the Taptee, 20 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay, and 160 m. N. Bombay; lat. of castle, 21° 12′ N., lon. 72° 47′ E. Pop. estimated at 157,000 (?). The town-proper, 6 m. in circumference, is enclosed, except facing the river, by a semicircular wall flanked by towers; it is poorly built, but outside the wall are some good European houses; and Surat has a fort garrisoned by European troops, an English church and school, European cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, and a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court for the presidency, and the residence of a British military commandant & other authorities. Its manufs. of woven goods, formerly famous, have declined, but it still has an active export trade, and sends large quantities of cotton to Bombay. Amongst its inhabitants are many Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers expelled from Persia by the Mohammedans. The English factory, founded here in 1615, was the first mercantile estab. of the East India Company in the Mogul dominions.

SURDAR, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, near Menjil, on the Sefid-rood, at the frontier of Ghilan. Pop. partially employed in raising and refining alum from adjacent mines.

SURDHAUR, a town of W. Hindostan, near the centre of Gujerat, 50 m. N.E. Goonaghur.

SURE, a river of Belgium & Dutch Luxemburg, after an E. course of 90 m., joins the Moselle, 7 m. S.W. Treves. Affluents, the Alzette & Erens.

SURENDAL, a vill. of Norway, stift and 73 m. S.W. Trondhjem. Pop. of pa. 3,700.

SURÈSNES and SURGÈRES, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine, W. Paris, at the foot of Mount Valerien. Pop. 2,070.—II. dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. N.E. Rochefort. P. 1,861.

SURFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Spalding. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 951. A large heronry still exists in this parish.

SURGHUT, a town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, cap. circ., on the Obe, 130 m. N.E. Samarova.

SURIAPET, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Mutty, 76 m. E.S.E. Hyderabad.

SURIGAO, a town of the E. Archip., Philippines, at the N. extremity of Mindanao, lat. 9° 51′ N., lon. 125° 25′ E., with a fort belonging to the Spaniards.—The *Surigao Islands* are N.E., and the *Surigao Passage* on the N.W.

SURINAM, a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its name, and after a N. course of 300 m., enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo. It receives several affluents, and is navigable in most part of its course to the foot of the mountains, and for large ships to about 30 m. from the sea. Banks in general densely wooded; below Paramaribo they are laid out in thriving plantations. Its entrance is defended by the forts New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

SURLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,740 ac. P. 446.

SURREY, or SURRY (Saxon *Suth-rice*, "the south kingdom"), an inland co. of England, having N. the Thames separating it from Middlesex & Bucks, S. Sussex, E. Kent, and W. Hants & Berks. Area 759 sq. m., or 485,760 ac., of which more than 4-5ths are under culture. Inhab. houses 95,372. Pop. 582,678. The N. Downs, of which the Hog's Back and Boxhill form portions, intersect the co. from W. to E., dividing it into two parts; the N. of these has a fertile & diversified slope to the Thames; the S. is again partially divided by a steep range of sandy hills (Hindhead, Hascomb, Leith Hill), having the vales of Godalming, Albury, and Dorking, on the N., and on the S. the Weald, a rich tract continuous with the Weald of Sussex and Kent. An expanse of wild heath-land covers all the W. of the co., and the S.W. hill-chain, where Leith Hill rises to nearly 1,000 feet above the sea, and commands a view over parts of 14 cos. In the vales and the N. there is a good deal of fertile soil; the N.E. quarter is wholly occupied by suburbs of the metropolis. A large portion of the soil is under tillage, but agriculture, as in Sussex, is backward. Hops of the first quality are raised at Farnham, medicinal plants about Mitcham, and in the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. Woods are numerous and extensive; hogs and poultry are plentifully reared. Farms generally small, but let on lease. Average rent (1810) 15s. 10d. an acre. Annual value of land (1842-3) 433,504*l.*; of houses 2,158,725*l.*; total value of real property 2,939,069*l.* Except in Southwark, Lambeth, & elsewhere near London, manufactures are of little importance. The only river of consequence is the Wey, forming a part of the Wey & Arundel canal to Guildford. The Basingstoke canal is in the N.W., & the S.E., S.W., Brighton, Croydon, & Richmond railways from London; and the Reading and Reigate railways traverse the co. Surrey is in the home circuit, and forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Winchester. Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and summer assizes at Croydon and Guildford alternately. It returns 11 members to the H. of C., of whom 4 are for the co. Reg. electors (1848) for E. division 6,028, for W. division 3,778. Besides Guildford, the cap., it contains the parl. bors. Southwark, Lambeth, and Reigate, and the towns Kingston on Thames, Wandsworth, Croydon, Epsom, Ewell, Dorking, Godalming, and Chertsey. Under the heptarchy, it chiefly formed a part of the kingdom of Sussex.

SURROOL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 53 m. S.W. Moorshedabad.

SURSEE, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. N.N.W. Lucerne, on the Sur, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by old walls. Near it are the baths of Knutwyl.

SURUBIA and SURUHY, two rivers of Brazil; the former, prov. Pará, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem; the latter enters the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, & is navigable for some leagues.

SURUGA, a populous maritime town of Japan, island Niphon, cap. prov., on the Bay of Totomina, 90 m. S.W. Yeddo. It has an imperial palace, and manufs. of coloured paper and mats.

SURY, several comms., &c., of France; the principal, *S. le Comtat*, with a small town, dep. Loire, 7 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,896.—*Surzur* is a comm. and vill., dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,199.

SUS, the most S. prov. of Marocco, mostly between lat. 28° 30′ and 30° 30′ N., and lon. 10° and 14° W., having N. the kingdom of Marocco, E. Mount Atlas, S. the Desert, and W. the Atlantic. Estimated area 28,686 sq. m., and pop. 700,000. It is divided by the river Tesset into *Sus el Adna*, which is wholly subordinate to Marocco, and *Sus-el-Acsa*, consisting of only tributary dists. Principal towns, Terodant, Agadir, Messa, and Nun.—The *River Sus*, which gives name to the prov., rises in Mount Atlas, & after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Atlantic, 5 m. S. Agadir.

SUS, or SUSAN, *Susa*, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan (ancient *Susiana*), the remains of which, on the W. bank of the Choaspes, 50 m. W. Shuster, comprise numerous mounds.

SUSA, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, Tunis, 40 m. S. Hammamet, on the S.W. shore of its gulf. Pop. 10,000. It has a fort adapted for large vessels, handsome mosques, good bazaars, and manufs. of woollen cloths, shoes, and linens.

SUSA, *Segusium*, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 31 m. W. Turin, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Dora-Ripaira, at the junction of the two routes across the Alps by Mounts Cenis and Genevre. Pop. of comm. (1838) 3,270. Numerous antiquities are here interspersed amongst modern edifices, and it has a remarkable arch and a Gothic cathedral. Above the town are extensive ruins of the fortress La Brunetta, and a steep height 11,000 feet above the sea, crowned by a chapel, to which an annual procession takes place 25th August. Near it are iron mines and marble quarries.

SUSAN, cities, Persia. [SUS and SHUSHAN.]

SUSANNAH ISLAND, British India, Mergui Archipelago, lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 98° E., is between Dome and St Matthew islands. Length, N. to S., 12 m.; breadth 5 m.

SUSIANA, a prov. of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khuzistan.

SUSQUEHANNA, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., the largest in Pennsylvania, rises in Otsego Lake, New York, flows mostly S. and enters Chesapeake Bay, near the N.E. corner of Maryland, after a course of 350 m., 5 m. of which, to Port Deposit, are navigable for sloops. Principal affluents, the Chenango, Chemung, and Juniata. It is obstructed by falls and rapids during the greater part of its course, but affords communication with the interior, by the aid of various canals constructed along its banks.

SUSSEX (*Suth-seaxe*, "the South Saxons"), a marit. co. of S. Engl., bordering the Engl. Channel from Selsey to Rye, having W. Hampshire, & N. Surrey & Kent. Area 1,466 sq. m., or 938,240 ac. Inhabited houses (1841) 54,069. Pop. 299,753. The South Downs, a range of chalk-hills covered by fine turf, continuous with the Downs of Hants near Petersfield, traverse the co. E.ward to Beachy Head, where they terminate on the Channel in a lofty cliff. N. this chain, extending to the hills of Surrey, is a fertile & richly timbered tract, termed the *Weald*, and which was anciently the forest of Auderida, it having been famous for its woods from time immemorial. Between the Downs and the sea is a good deal of fertile soil, as also in the marsh lands E. of Beachy Head. Principal rivers, the Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small and flowing S. to the Channel. Climate mild, and harvests early; but agriculture is rather backward. Farms in the Weald are mostly small; on the Downs they often vary from 1,200 to 2,000 acres; wheat, oats, barley, and turnips are principal crops. In the E. many hops are raised. The black-faced South-down sheep, and the Sussex cattle are breeds in high repute. Hogs, fowls, and rabbits, are sent in large numbers to market. Limestone, charcoal, salt, gunpowder manufactured at Battle, potash, bricks, and earthenwares, are other principal products; and in the small towns, along the coast, some ship-building is carried on; but the trade is chiefly in rural produce. Average rent of land (1810) 11s. 8½d. per ac. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 855,373*l.*; total ann. value of real property 1,676,999*l.* The Guildford, Arundel, & Chichester canal intersects the W. and S. of the co., which is also traversed in length and breadth by the London, Brighton, and S. coast railway. Co. revenue (1848) 19,608*l.* Sussex is divided into 6 rapes, is in the home-circuit, and composes the diocese of Chichester; besides which city, its cap., it contains the parl. bors. Brighton, Lewes, New Shoreham, Hastings, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye, with the towns E. Grinstead, Winchelsea, Petworth, Cuckfield, Battle, Worthing, &c. Most of the towns on its coast are resorted to, as favourite watering-places in summer. Assizes are held in Lent at Horsham, in summer and winter at Lewes. With its bors. it sends 17 members to H. of C., 4 of whom are returned for the co. Reg. electors (1848) for E. division 5,503; for W. division 3,453. It composed, with a great part of Surrey, the second kingdom erected by the Saxons in England; its antiquities are not, however, numerous, and are mostly of the Roman period.

SUSSEX, several cos. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. in N. part of New Jersey, cap. Newton. Area 415 sq. m. Pop. 21,770.—II. in S. part of Delaware, cap. Georgetown. Area 860 sq. m. Pop. 25,093.—III. in S.E. part of Virginia. Area 465 sq. m. Pop. 11,229.

SUSSEX LAKE, British N. Amer., N. Lake Aylmer, is the source of Back, or Gt. Fish, River.

SUSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Cromer. Area 560 ac. Pop. 143.

SUSUGHIRLI-SU, *Macestus*, a riv. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises in the Lake of Simaul, flows W. and N., and joins the Rhyndacus about 12 m. S. its mouth in the Sea of Marmora.

SUTALURY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. N.W. Backergunge.

SUTCHANA, a town of W. Hindostan, in the Gujerat peninsula, on the Gulf of Cutch.

SUTCHEVKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 112 m. N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ. Pop. 3,700.

SUTCHOU, a large city of China. [SU-CHEW.]

SUTCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Holsworthy. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 523.

SUTERA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 21 m. N. Caltanisetta. Pop. 4,000.

SUTHERLAND, a highland marit. co. of Scotl., near its N. extremity, extending from the sea, between cos. Ross and Caithness, having N. and W. the Atlantic Ocean, E. Caithness and Moray Firth, and S. the Firth of Dornoch, and cos. Ross & Cromarty. Area 1,801sq. m., or 122,560 ac. Inhabited houses 4,977. Pop. 24,782. Surface, excepting along the E. shore, rugged and mountainous, and interspersed with morasses, and large deer forests. Principal rivers the Oikel, Fleet, Broa, and Helmsdale, valuable for their salmon fishings. Principal lakes, lochs Shin, Hope, Laoghal, Assynt, More, and Naver. The arable soil along the E. coast has been well inclosed and drained, and nowhere in Scotland have more extensive agricultural improvements been carried on than in this county. Chief employments, sheep and cattle breeding, especially the former. The breeds of sheep are excellent, and about 220,000 are annually sent hence to the S. Ptarmigan, grouse, blackcock, Alpine-hares, &c., are abundant. Farms large, especially sheep farms, in the mountainous districts; of medium size in the E. Average rent of land (1810) 6d. per acre. Lime and freestone are obtained. Manufactures, except in a very restricted sense, are unknown. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish, for woven fabrics, and other manufactured goods, & colonial produce. The herring fishery is successfully carried on, both on the E. and W. coasts, chiefly at Helmsdale. Total value of assessed property (1843) 35,568*l*. The co. is subdivided into 14 pas. Principal town Dornoch. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 191. It gives the title of Duke to the Gower family, who own 4-5ths of the county.

SUTLEJ, SUTLUJ, or SUTLEGE (Sutoodra, "the hundred channelled," anc. *Hesudrus*), the most E. and largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms all the S.E. boundary, rises in Tibet, about lat. 31° 5′ N., lon. 81° 6′ E., near the sources of the San-po (Brahmaputra), Goggra, Ganges, and Indus, and at least 20,000 feet above the sea, flows at first N.W., and having joined the river of Spiti, 8,494 feet above the sea, breaks through the Himalaya, taking thenceforth mostly a S.W. course to its junction with the Chenab, 33 m. W. Bhawlpoor. Total length nearly 1,000 m. Principal affl. the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullunder doab, and after the influx of which it is often termed the Ghara. At its upper part it is a raging torrent; at Rampoor it is about 100 yards across; at Ropoor, S. the Himalaya, 30 feet deep, and more than 500 yards across at its greatest fulness; at Filor, near Loodianah, 700 yds. wide, depth from 12 to 18 feet, and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of 10 or 12 tons burden.

SUTRI, *Sutrium*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 14 m. S.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 2,000. It has the remains of an ancient amphitheatre.

SUTSCHAWA, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, Bukovina, near the Suczawa, an affl. of the Sereth, on the frontier of Moldavia, 34 m. E.N.E. Kimpolung. Pop. 4,812. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, a synagogue, and a high school.

SUTTERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Alford. Area 310 ac. Pop. 44.

SUTTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Boston, with a station on the Lincolnshire railway. Area 6,550 ac. Pop. 1,303.

SUTTON, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. *co. Bedford*, 3 m. N.E. Biggleswade. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 415.—II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. W.S.W. Ely. Area 7,850 ac. Pop. 1,599.—III. co. Essex, 1¼ m. S.E. Rochford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 120.—IV. co. Kent, 3½ m. S. Deal. Area 920 ac. Pop. 160.—V. co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 365.—VI. co. Salop, 1½ m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 730 ac. Pop. 69.—VII. co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 707.—VIII. co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom railway, 4 m. W.S.W. Croydon. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 1,304.—IX. co. Sussex, 4 m. S. Petworth. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 420.—X. (*East*), co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 387.—XI. (*King's*), co. Northampton, 6 m. W.S.W. Brackley. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 1,297. Rev. of charities (1825) 152*l*.—XII. (*Long*), a pa. and market town, co. Lincoln, 18 m. E.N.E. Market-Deeping. Area 22,580 ac. Pop. 5,845.—XIII. (*In-Ashfield*), a pa., co. Notts, 3½ m. W.S.W. Mansfield. Area 6,040 ac. Pop. 6,557, chiefly engaged in cotton manufs.—XIV. (*Basset*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 720 ac. Pop. 179.—XV. (*Benger*), co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 526.—XVI. (*Bingham*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.S.W. Yeovil. Area 560 ac. Pop. 66.—XVII. (*Bonnington*), co. and 10 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 620.—XVIII. (*Under-Brailey*), co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 232.—XIX. (*Courtney*), co. Berks, 2½ m. S.S.E. Abingdon. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 1,378.—XX. (*On-the-Forest*), co. and 8½ m. N. York, N. Riding. Area 10,070 ac. Pop. 1,123.—XXI. (*On-the-Hill*), co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Derby. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 594.—XXII. (*At-Hone*), co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 1,128. It gives name to the western of the four lathes, or great divisions of the co.—XXIII. (*Cum-Lound*), co. Notts, 3 m. N.N.W. East-Retford. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 890.—XXIV. (*Maddock*), co. Salop, 5½ m. N. Bridgenorth. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 352.—XXV. (*Mandeville*), co. Wilts, 6½ m. W. Wilton. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 275.—XXVI. (*In-the-Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Alford. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 274.—XXVII. (*St Michael*), co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area 780 ac. Pop. 102.—XXVIII. (*Montis*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1,070. Pop. 191.—XXIX. (*St Nicholas*), co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area 720 ac. Pop. 269.—XXX. co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Hull. Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 6,384.—XXXI. (*On-Trent*), co. Notts, 5½ m. S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 1,142. It is a polling place for the S. div. of the co.—XXXII. (*Valence*), co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 1,138.—XXXIII. (*Veney*), co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.E. Warminster. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 855.—XXXIV. (*Waldron*), co. Dorset, 5 m. S. Shaftesbury; Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 251.—XXXV. a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 2 m. S.E. Macclesfield. Pop. 7,035, chiefly employed in manufs. of silk.—XXXVI. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 7 m. N.W. Warrington. Pop. 4,095, engaged in manufs. of glass, earthenware, &c. Coal and ironstone abound here.—XXXVII. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4½ m. N.W. Keighley. Pop. 1,292.—XXXVIII. (*St Edmund's*), a chapelry, co. Lincoln, pa. Long Sutton, 8 m. E.N.E. Crowland. Pop. 768.—XXXIX. (*St James*), a chapelry, same co. and pa., 10 m. E.S.E. Spalding. P. 535.—XL. (*St Nicholas*), a chapelry, same co. and pa., 5 m. N.E. Holbeach. Pop. 798.

SUTTON, several townships, U. S., N. America.

—I. Massachusetts, 46 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,370.—II. New-Hampshire, 26 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,362.—III. Vermont, 53 m. N.N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,600.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD, a bor. town and pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, on a bleak acclivity (whence its name), 7 m. N.E. Birmingham. Area of pa. 13,030 ac. Pop. 4,300. Town neat, & well supplied with water; has a public hall, workhouse, a small jail, and a handsome church, of the 13th century, containing a statue of Vesey, bishop of Exeter, in the time of Henry VIII., a native of the town, who founded & endowed its Latin & Greek school, with lands yielding 500*l.* a-year, and at whose instance Sutton was incorporated as a bor. Here are also a Roman Catholic college and chapel, almshouses, a wooded park of 2,100 ac., common to the inhabitants for pasture, &c., and some manufs. of hardwares, tools, and gun-barrels. Government vested in a warden & corporation.

SUWALKI, a town of Poland, gov. and 19 m. N. Augustowo. Pop. 5,000, half of whom are Jews.

SUWANNEE, a river of the U. S., N. America, rises in Okefinoke swamp, Georgia, flows mostly S., and enters the Gulf of Mexico, in Florida, by numerous shallow channels, 100 m. S.E. Tallahassee, after a course of 200 m., for 55 m. of which it is navigable for vessels drawing 15 feet water.

SUWARROW ISLANDS, a group, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 13° 20′ S., lon. 163° 30′ W.

SUWEIK, a marit. village of Arabia, dom. and 70 m. W.N.W. Muscat.

SUZANNE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Laval. Pop. 1,749.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, N.E. coast, 11 m. E. St Denis. Pop. 6,128.

SUZDAL, a town of Russia, gov. and 22 m. N. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Kamenka. Pop. 2,400. Its *kreml*, or fortress, has the residence of its former archbishops, and a church of the 10th cent.

SUZZARA, a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. S.S.W. Mantua.

SVANIKE, a town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island Bornholm, in the Baltic Sea. P. 900.

SVARTSIÖLANDET, an island of Sweden, in Lake Mælar, læn and 10 m. W. Stockholm.

SVEABORG, or SWEABORG, a strongly fortified maritime town of Russian Finland, on 7 islands, in the Gulf of Finland, immediately S.E. Helsingfors. Pop. 4,000. Its quarters are connected by pontoons, and it has numerous military works and batteries, a military arsenal, and an excellent harbour. The Russians took it in 1789.

SVENDBORG, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Fühnen, opposite the isl. Taasinge. Pop. 3,900. It has ship-building docks, distilleries, a good harbour, and an active export trade.

SVENIGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. W. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa. Pop. 1,500.—*Svenigorodka* is a town, gov. Kiev, cap. circ., 19 m. S. Boguslav. Pop. 7,000.

SVERIGE, the native name of SWEDEN.

SVIAJSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. W. Kasan, on l. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,100.

SVIATOI-NOS, a headland of Russia, gov. Archangel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

SVIR, a river of Russia, gov. Olonetz, leaves Lake Onega, near its S.W. extremity, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side, 28 m. W.S.W. Ladeino-Pole. The canal of Svir, or Siaskoi, runs parallel to Lake Ladoga on its S. side.—II. a market town of Russian Poland, gov. & 40 m. E.N.E. Vilna.

SWABIA (Germ. *Schwaben*, Fren. *Souabe*), one of the old circles of S. Germany, enclosed by France, Switzerland, and the circs. Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Bavaria. It is now subdivided amongst the doms. of Würtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and Hohenzollern. The Bavarian circ. Swabia (or Upper Danube), is watered by the Mindel, Lech, and Iller. Area 3,858 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 558,436.

SWABY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Alford. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 391.

SWACLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 1,924.

SWADLINBAR, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 8 m. N.W. Ballyconnell. Pop. 492.

SWADLINGCOTE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Church-Gresley, 4 m. S.E. Burton-on-Trent.

SWAFFHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian railway, 14 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Area of pa. 8,130 ac. Pop. 3,358. The town, on an eminence, and one of the best built in the co., has streets diverging from a spacious market-place, an elegant church, a handsome market-cross, a town-hall, and assembly room, theatre, free school, and co. jail. Adjacent to the town are race and cricket grounds.—II. (*Bulbeck*), a pa., co. & 7 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 806. Rev. of charities (1836) 134*l.*—III. (*Prior*), a pa., same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Ac. 5,279. P. 1,226.

SWAFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.E. North-Walsham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 167.

SWAINSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 710 ac. Pop. 293.

SWAINSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.E. Bath. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 572.

SWAKOP, or SOMERSET RIVER, S.W. Africa, enters Walvisch bay, Atlantic, lat. 22° 45′ S.

SWALE, a river of England, co. York, N. Riding, rises near the border of Westmoreland, flows E. and S.E. past Richmond, and joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. Total course 70 m.—The *East* and *West Swale* are two branches of the Medway river, Kent, bounding the island of Sheppey; the latter enters the Thames at Whitstable bay, and is noted for its oyster beds.

SWALECLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on railway, 6½ m. N. Canterbury. Ac. 890. P. 165.

SWALLOW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Caistor. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 221.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. S.E. Hindon. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 282.

SWALLOWFIELD, a pa. of England, cos. Berks & Wilts, 6 m. S.S.E. Reading. Ac. 3,070. P. 1,134.

SWALLY, a marit. vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and forming the outport of Surat, from which it is 20 m. W., at the mouth of the river Taptee.

SWALWELL, a tnshp. of England, co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 3½ m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,611, actively employed in iron-works.

SWANAGE, or SWANWICK, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the coast of the island Purbeck, 5 m. S.E. Corfe-castle. Area of pa. 3,770 ac. Pop. 1,990. It has a bay for vessels of 300 tons, a herring fishery, and stone quarries. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

SWANBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. E.S.E. Winslow. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 679.

SWAN ISLANDS, a group in Bank's Strait, 3½ m. N.E. Van Diemen's Land.

SWANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 358.—II. a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Whitwick, 4½ m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on a branch of the Peterboro' and Leicester railway. Pop. 744.

SWAN RIVER, the principal river of W. Australia, rises under the name of Avon, near lat. 32° 30′ S., lon. 117° E., flows successively N. and W. through the cos. Grantham, York, and Perth,

and enters the Indian Ocean at a bay called Melville water, lat. 32° S., and lon. 115° 42′ E. Affls. numerous; the principal are Dale, Toodyoy, Howick, Ellenbrooke, Helena, & Canning. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land; & the settlements Freemantle, Perth, Guildford, Toodyoy, Northam, York, and Beverley. It is liable to sudden and violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. [WESTERN AUSTRALIA.]

SWANSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 4 m. E. Dartford. Ac. 3,460. Pop. 1,703.

SWANSEA (Welsh *Aber-Tawy*), a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the W. side of the Tawy or Towy, at its mouth in Swansea bay, Bristol Channel, 28 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydfil. Lat. of lighthouse, 51° 37′ N., lon. 3° 56′ W. Area of pa. 2,661 ac. Pop. (1801) 6,831; (1841), 19,115; (1847), 32,649. It is well built, & has a good mkt.-ho., court-house, infirmary, assembly rooms, and a theatre; reading & news rooms, royal & mechanics' institutions, various chapels, a synagogue, many schools & public endowments, many banks, handsome residences near the sea, a co. house of correction, and the remains of an old castle, now used for barracks, a prison, and stores. The harbour, at the mouth of the river, is nearly enclosed by two handsome piers, on the W. side of which is a lighthouse. Floating docks have been constructed here, and Swansea communicates by canals with Henoyad in co. Brecon, and with Neath and the coal dists., also by tram-roads with Oystermouth and Mumbles-head. It has iron-foundries, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in the export of coal, and in smelting British, foreign, and colonial copper ore, for which it has extensive works on both banks of the river. Total exports of coal and culm in 1842, 471,241 tons. Imports consist chiefly of ores, limestone, clay, rotten stone, tin plates, and timber, besides provisions. Customs' rev. (1846) 46,132*l*. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 185 vessels, aggregate burden 19,050 tons. The bor. is divided into 2 wards. Corp. rev. (1848) 4,587*l*. Market Wednesday and Saturday. Races occasionally. Swansea unites with Aberavon, Neath, Loughor, and Kenfig, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 938; of united bors. 1,563. It is a polling place for the co., and the head of a poor-law union.

SWANTON, several pas. of England, co. Norfolk. —I. (*Abbot*), 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 501.—II. (*Morley*), 3½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 779.—III. (*Novers*), 10 m. S.E. Wells. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 293.

SWANSTON, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 71 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,312.

SWANZEY, two tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 48 m. S.W. Boston. P. 1,484.—II. New Hampshire, 43 m. S.W. Concord. P. 1,755.

SWARBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Area 910 ac. Pop. 200.

SWARDESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 890 ac. Pop. 359.

SWARKESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.E. Derby, on the Trent, which, with the adjacent meadows, is here crossed by a bridge nearly a mile in length. Ac. 1,430. P. 321. The Grand-trunk canal crosses this pa. Swarkeston-house was fortified for the royalists in the civil war.

SWARRATON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. New Alresford. Ac. 1,710. Pop. 108.

SWATARA, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Swatara, an affl. of the Susquehanna, 9 m. N. Lancaster. Pop. 1,506.

SWATON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 304.

SWATTERAGH, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. S.E. Garvagh. Pop. 238.

SWAVESEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S.E. St Ives, on the Eastern cos. railway. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,273.

SWAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. S.S.E. Grantham. Area 1,300 ac. P. 265.

SWEDEN, *Sverige*, a country of N. Europe, forming the E. & larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and one of the kingdoms composing the monarchy of Sweden & Norway; situated betw. lat. 55° 20′ & 69° 10′ N., lon. 11° 15′ & 24° 10′ E., bounded E. by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia and Russia, S. by the Baltic, W. by Norway, the Kattegat, and the Sound; cap. Stockholm. Area and pop. as follows:—

	Læns, or Dists.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1840.
	Stockholm, city,		84,161
Gothland.	Malmoe,	1,781	221,670
	Christianstad,	2,432	165,880
	Halmstad,	1,960	94,934
	Carlscrona,	1,135	95,807
	Wexio,	3,757	121,454
	Jonkoping,	4,292	150,477
	Kalmar,	4,358	184,557
	Linkoping,	4,233	206,625
	Mariestad,	3,315	181,048
	Wenersborg,	5,038	218,618
	Gothenborg,	1,891	164,974
	Wisby,	1,227	41,875
Sweden Proper.	Stockholm,	2,911	110,279
	Upsala,	2,067	85,294
	Westeras,	2,961	92,494
	Nykoping,	2,597	114,920
	Orebro,	3,264	125,061
	Carlstad,	6,945	195,746
	Fahlun,	12,261	138,141
Norland.	Gefleborg,	7,561	109,794
	Hernosand,	9,501	85,875
	Oestersund,	19,134	45,769
	Umea,	29,382	57,164
	Pitea,	33,033	46,767
	The lakes,	3,562	
	Total,	170,096	3,138,884

The Scandinavian Alps traverse the country in the W., and separate it from Norway; many of their summits are constantly snow-clad. [NORWAY.] From this mountain region the country slopes E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, forming in its descent two elevated table lands, the 1st or W. most is 2,000 feet, and the E.most 360 to 800 feet above the sea. The tract of country bordering the Baltic is under 300 ft. in elev. The greater part of the surface is flat, the S. portion constitutes the plain of Scania. A line is supposed to traverse the country in lat. 56° 3′ N., north of which to Cape North the land is gradually rising at the estimated rate of 4 feet in a century, while S. of it there is a slow & gradual subsidence. The country is watered by numerous streams, none of which are large; the principal are, from N. to S., the Tornea, Lulea, Pitea, Umea, Angermann, and the Dal-elf, which flow S.E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Motala, which traverses lake Wetter to the Baltic. Nearly one-eighth of the superfices is covered by lakes, some of which are very extensive. The largest are Wener, Wetter, and Maeler, all in the S. provs.; they afford great advantages for navigation; these lakes are connected by canals, the chief of which are those of Södertelge, Trolhätta, Hielmar, Strömsholm, and Gotha. There are extensive marshy tracts along the shores. The coast, which has a development of 1,400 miles, is deeply

indented, forming vast bays and fiords, and studded with a multitude of low sandy islands, the chief of which are Gothland and Oeland in the Baltic. The climate of Sweden is mild for its northern position, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm 52°.2 Fahr. The W. coasts are more mild and moist than the E. coasts. The summers are very hot, and the winters extremely cold. Spring is almost unknown. N. of lat. 61° mercury often freezes. In the N. the rivers are frozen, & snow covers the ground for 5 or 6 months in the year; in the central regions winter lasts for 3 or 4 months. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. The prevailing winds are S W. and W. The soil is not generally fertile, and the corn produced was formerly only about 2-3ds of that required; but from the great improvements in agriculture introduced by the government within the present century, and the general introduction of the potato, the produce is now adequate to the consumption. Barley is cultivated as far N. as lat. 69°, but the crops frequently fail. Rye, hemp, and potatoes are grown to lat. 66° N. Oats ripen to 63° 30′, wheat and hops cease to be cultivated with advantage beyond lat. 62° N. Fruit trees, except the cherry, are limited to the S. of lat. 60°. One-fourth of the surface is covered with forests, but the produce of timber is small, much is used for fuel, and made into charcoal for use in the mines. There are few woods to the N. of lat. 64° N. The principal trees are the pine, fir, and birch, which extend to the extreme N. of the country, the lime, elm, ash, willow, and alder between lat. 61° and 63° N., the oak to lat. 61°, and the beech to lat. 57°. Tar and pitch are extracted from the roots of the pine. Rearing of live stock is an important branch of industry, but the pastures are poor, horses and cattle small, & the sheep yield an inferior wool. N. of lat. 64°, the rein deer is the only domestic animal. Among wild animals are the bear, which however is scarce, the wolf, lynx, fox, marten, lemming, hare, and squirrel. Fish are abundant on the coasts & in the lakes and rivers; the herring fishery has greatly declined, but lobsters are exported, and salmon is caught in all the principal rivers. The mining dists. of Sweden, mostly in the central provs., extend over 16,000 sq. m., the chief products are iron, which is distributed over nearly all the country, but the best is found in the læn Upsala; the annual produce of all the mines is about 70,000 tons of bar iron; in 1846, 31,411 tons were exported into Great Britain. The richest copper mines are at Fahlun; the annual produce in all is about 1,000 tons. Gold is not now sought for, and silver is procured only to a small extent. The other mineral products are cobalt, lime, coal of inferior quality, and porphyry. Manufs. are chiefly confined to articles of domestic use; the principal are woollens, sugar, tobacco, paper, linens, cotton (in small quantity); tanning is an important branch of industry. Ship-building is carried on to some extent in the ports of the Baltic. *Distilling* and brewing are extensively prosecuted. The internal commerce of Sweden is considerable, and Swedish vessels visit most of the Atlantic ports of S. America; and the Mediterranean. Government is a constitutional monarchy. The established religion is Lutheran, but all sects are tolerated. Education is generally diffused, and well conducted in gymnasia, high and burgher schools. There are universities at Upsala and Lund. Army (1846) 39,486 men; of whom 26,700 are infantry, 8,000 cavalry, 5,140 artillery, besides a militia of 95,000 men. Navy, 21 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 8 brigs, and 250 small vessels. In 1397, by the treaty of Calmar, the crown of Sweden was united to those of Denmark and Norway by Margaret of Denmark. The Swedes recovered their independence under Gustavus Vasa in 1521. The House of Vasa ascended the throne in 1523, and gave to Sweden the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus. It was succeeded by the House of Deux-Ponts, which furnished the famous Charles XII., to this succeeded the Houses of Hessen-Cassel, and Holstein-Gottorp. In 1810, Marshal Bernadotte was chosen crown prince, & ascended the throne as Charles-John XIV. in 1818. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814, retaining its own laws. [NORWAY.]

SWEDEN, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, co. Monroe. Pop. 1,884.

SWEEPSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. S. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 2,260. P. 614.

SWEFLING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxmundham. Area 880 ac. Pop. 308.

SWEIDIYAH, a large vill. of N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, in a valley, 14 m. W. Antioch.

SWELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.S.W. Langport. Area 910 ac. Pop. 109.—II. (*Lower*), co. Glo'ster, 1½ m. W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 352.—III. (*Upper*), same co., 1½ m. N.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 80.

SWERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 4,630 ac. P. 430.

SWETTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Congleton. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 420.

SWIECIANY, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 45 m. N.E. Vilna, cap. dist. Pop. 4,800.

SWILLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 520 ac. Pop. 270.

SWILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Ac. 2,760. Pop. 565.

SWILLY (LOUGH), an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. part of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, extends inland 25 m. S., where it receives the river Swilly. On Tannet Point, at the W. side of its entrance, is a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 16′ 33″ N., lon. 7° 38′ W., and it is there 3¼ m. across.

SWIMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. E.S.E. Barnstaple. Area 7,280 ac. P. 1,746.

SWINBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. E. Burford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 218.

SWINCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. E.N.E. Wallingford. Area 2,320 ac. P. 399.

SWINDERBY, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 490.

SWINDON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, and a principal station of the Great Western railway, 29 m. E.N.E. Bath. Area of pa. 3,510 ac. Pop. 2,459. Town neatly built on an eminence, has a free school, and several charities.—II. a pa., co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.W. Cheltenham. Area 720 ac. Pop. 204.—III. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 6 m. W. Wetherby.

SWINE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 13,530. P. 1,703.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, 17 m. N.E. Doncaster. Pop. 1,145.

SWINEFORD, a mkt. town of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 15½ m. E.N.E. Castlebar. Pop. 1,016.

SWINEMÜNDE, or SWIENEMÜNDE, a marit. town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and *36 m.* N.N.W. Stettin, in the island Usedom, on the Swiene, the outlet of the Great Haff in the Baltic. Pop. 4,600. Since 1817, its harbour has been much improved by the erection of piers, on one of which is a lighthouse. It has a pilot-board, and here large vessels unload cargoes for Stettin, of which it is the outport.

SWINESHEAD, a market town and pa. of Eng-

land, co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, in the fens, 6 m. W.S.W. Boston. Area of pa. 6,100 ac. Pop. 2,079. The sea formerly reached this town, which had a harbour near its present mkt. place.

SWINESHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3 m. W.S.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1,330. P. 294.

SWINESTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 11 m. S.S.E. Grantham. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 451.—*Swinesund* is an inlet of the Skager-rack, between Norway and Sweden.

SWINFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 4 m. S.S.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 444.—II. (*Old*), cos. Stafford & Worcester, including the town of Stourbridge. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 17,597. Blue-coat hospital, founded in 1677, educates 70 boys; annual rev. 2,300*l*.

SWINFORD-REGIS, or KING'S SWINFORD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, 3 m. N.N.W. Stourbridge. Area. 7,130 ac. Pop. 22,221. The vill. is neat, & the pa. has a massive church, coal, iron, glass, brick & tile works, & numerous potteries. Near it are the vestiges of a large Roman camp, and Holbeach, where several gunpowder-plot conspirators were taken in 1605.

SWINGFIELD, a pa. of England, Kent, 5 m. N. Folkstone. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 323.

SWINHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.W. Louth. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 117.

SWINNERTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W.N.W. Stone. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 961.

SWINTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Wath-on Dearne, 5 m. N.N.E. Rotherham, on the N. branch of the Midland railway. Pop. 1,660, employed in manufs. of earthenware.

SWINTON and SIMPRIN, an united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. E. Greenlaw, on the road between Kelso and Berwick. Ac. 5,400. P. 1,095.

SWITHLAND, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2¼ m. S.W. Mount-Sorrell. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 306, partly employed in quarrying slate.

SWITZERLAND (Germ. *Schweitz;* French, *La Suisse;* Ital. *La Svizzera*), a country of Central Europe, between lat. 45° 50′ & 47° 50′ N., & lon. 5° 55′ and 10° 30′ E., having E. the principality of Lichtenstein and the Tyrol, S. Lombardy and Sardinia, W. France, N. and N.E. Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria. Length 216 m., breadth 75 to 140 m. Area and pop. as follow:—

Cantons.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1837.
Bern,	2,567	407,913
Zurich,	687	231,576
Vaud,	1,185	183,582
Argovia, or Aargau,	503	182,755
St Gall,	749	158,853
Lucerne,	588	134,521
Tessin, or Ticino,	1,037	113,993
Freiburg,	565	91,145
Grisons,	2,975	84,506
Thurgovia, or Thurgau,	270	84,124
Valais,	1,665	76,590
Basle,	185	65,494
Soleure,	255	63,196
Geneva,	91	58,606
Neuchatel,	281	58,616
Appenzell,	153	50,876
Schwytz,	339	40,650
Schaffhausen,	116	32,582
Glaris,	280	29,348
Unterwalden,	263	22,571
Zug,	85	15,329
Uri,	422	13,819
Total,	15,261	2,190,258
Pop., 1844, estimated at		2,320,000

Switzerland belongs to the region of the Central Alps, extending between Mont Blanc in Savoy & the Gross Glockner in the Tyrol. The immense mass of Mount St Gothard forms the centre, or nucleus of a system of mountains, covered with perpetual snow and glaciers, the peaks of which are from 9,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps cover all the central, S., and S.E. portion of the country, and occupy more than one-half of its superfices. [ALPS.] The Jura mountains extend along the N.W. borders, culminating points, the Dôle and Mont Tendre [JURA], and between these is an undulating plain, or table land, 135 m. in length, from the Lake of Geneva in the S.W., to the Lake of Constance in the N.E. Its extreme breadth is 50 m. Next the Alps it is 2,000 feet above the sea, sloping toward the Jura, where it is 1,350 feet. It has numerous valleys, some of which are of considerable extent. Among its mountains and hills are the Jorat in the Valais, the Albis between Zug and Zurich, the Allman in the E. of Zurich, and the Hauenstein between Basle and Soleure.

The high Alps form vast reservoirs, whence issue thousands of fertilizing torrents. The chief rivs. flow by the Rhine to the N. Sea, by the Rhone to the Mediterranean, by the Ticino to the Po and the Adriatic, and by the Inn to the Danube and Black Sea. The other principal rivers are the Thur & the Aar, affls. of the Rhine, the Emmen and the Limmat, affls. of the Aar. No country in Europe, except Scandinavia, has, in proportion to its size, so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They vary in depth from 500 to 1,900 feet, and are situated at an elevation of from 1,200 to 1,800 ft. above the sea; the chief of these are Lake Leman, or the Lake of Geneva; Brienz, Thun, Waldstätten, or Lucerne; Zug, Wallenstatt, Zurich, Constance, or the Boden See; and on the S. of the Alps, Lugano and Maggiore. Most of these are traversed by steam-boats. The table land contains lakes Morat, Sempach, Baldeck, Halwyl, Greiffensee, & Pfeffikon. In the Jura are the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne, the former traversed by steam boats. The climate of Switzerland, owing to its elevation, & other causes, is much more severe than might be expected from its position, nearly in mid-distance between the equator and the N. pole. It presents the greatest extremes, and the most violent contrasts. In Geneva, at an elevation of 1,230 feet, the mean pressure of the barometer is 27 inches; the thermometer ranges from 34° to 66° Fahr., and the average ann. amount of rain is 29 inches. On Mount St Bernard, barom. 21 in., therm. 18° to 43° Fahr., and amount of rain 65 in. The elevation of the lower limit of snow in the mountains is 8,900 ft. On the table land, and in the lower mountains snow falls in greater abundance than in other countries of the same lat. in Europe. On St Gothard snow falls at least once a month in summer. The large lakes are seldom frozen. In the upper valleys of the Jura, winter lasts six months; it is longer in those of the Alps. S.W. winds, which are frequent, usually bring rain; the N.E. wind, which blows on the table land in spring, is cold and dry. The warm S. wind greatly favours the climate of the canton Ticino; under the name of *Föhn*, the sirocco of the Alps, it blows with extreme violence, and causes great damage on the lakes. At an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,600 feet, the climate is pure and salubrious; but it is unhealthy in many of the deep and narrow valleys. Vegetation corresponds with the extremes of climate. In the Valais, the fig and grape ripen at the foot of ice-clad mountains, while near their summits the rhododendron

and the lichen grow at the limit of the snow line. The corn raised in Switzerland is not nearly sufficient for the supply of its pop.; the most productive cantons are those of the N. & W. Here the vine ripens at an elevation of 1,900, & in some places at 2,100 ft. above the sea. It is cultivated on the slopes of the Jura, and in the valleys of the Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, Limmat, and Thur. Buckwheat ripens at an elevation of 2,200, and with a S. exposure at 3,000 feet; barley, rye, potatoes, and pot herbs at 4,000 feet. Flax & hemp are extensively grown; irrigation is judiciously managed; and in general, agriculture is making considerable progress. The slopes of the Jura, & of the Alps, and the high regions of the tableland, are covered with valuable timber trees, the oak, beech, larch, and birch. The pine grows to an elevation of 6,700 feet, shrubs to 7,400. The great wealth of Switzerland consists in its rich and excellent pastures, which in summer support vast numbers of cattle; the finest breeds are those of the Simmenthal, Gessenay, Gruyere, Zug, and Schwytz. There were in 1844, 853,000 horned cattle, about one-fourth of which were milch cows; 105,000 horses, 469,000 sheep, 347,000 goats, and 318,000 swine. The silk worm is reared in the valleys S. of the Alps, and of late also in the N. The forests abound in game, the lammergeyer inhabits the highest mountains, and the chamois is hunted in the Valais and in the Oberland. Fish of excellent quality is abundant in the lakes and the rivers. Iron is found in the mountains generally, but chiefly in the Jura; there are mines of lead, and zinc, in the Grisons. Turf is abundant in the marshy dists., and coal is found on the table-land. The princip. salt springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. Switzerland contains upwards of 300 mineral springs, 18 bath establishments of the first, and 186 of the second class. The cultivation of the vine is an important branch of industry in the S.W. cantons, and wine is exported. *Kirschwesser*, cyder, and perry, are made. Cheese is a valuable product; it is made chiefly in Gessenay, the Simmenthal, and the Emmenthal; that called Gruyere is much esteemed and extensively exported.

Switzerland has made rapid progress in manuf. industry. The E. and N.E. cantons manufacture cotton goods, the chief seats of which are Appenzell and St Gall. Silks are woven in Zurich and Basle, and linens at Bern. Neuchâtel has superior printing establishments. Watches, jewellery, and musical boxes, are the principal manufs. of the W. cantons; here 230,000 watches are made every year. The number of individuals employed in the different branches of industry in 1846, were—Silks, 40,000; cottons, 90,000; watches and jewellery, 30,000; woollens, paper, leather, ironwares, &c., 40,000; in all, 200,000. In winter the pop. of the Alps inhabit villages scattered over the lower valleys. In May, the cattle are led to the lower pastures; in July, they ascend to regions 6,000 feet above the sea; and about the 10th August, they pastare on the highest mountains, whence they descend to the valleys about the 10th October.

The principal races inhabiting Switzerland, are the Teutonic and the Celtic. The German-language is spoken in a variety of *patois*, by 1,670,000 of the pop. in the N. and E. French is spoken in the Jura, and on the table-land W. of the lakes of Bienne, and Morat, and of the river Sarine, in part of the Valais, and the Alps in its vicinity, by about 474,000 Swiss. S. of the Alps, Italian is the language of 133,500 Swiss; the Romanche is spoken in the Engadine, and in the valleys of the Rhine by about 42,500 of the pop. The inhabitants of the Alps are mostly Roman Catholics. In the Jura, and on the table land, Protestants are most numerous. In 1838, there were 1,300,038 Protestants, and 888,860 Roman Catholics. Switzerland has three universities, at Basel, Bern, and Zurich. Public instruction is widely disseminated, & in the Protestant cantons Sunday and infant schools are on the increase. In 1844 there were in all 5,500 primary schools, attended by 35,000 pupils, or the 7th part of the pop. The Swiss Confed. is composed of 22 cantons, forming 25 independent states, united in a perpetual league. The central and W. part was called *Helvetia*, by the Romans, and the E. part, or the Grisons, *Rhætia*. The Confed. was founded 1st Jan. 1308, by the 3 cantons Uri, Schwytz, & Unterwalden. In 1353, it numbered 8 cantons; and in 1513, it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confed., of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted 4 years. In 1803, Napoleon organised a new Confed., composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St Gall, the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessin, and Vaud. This Confed. was modified in 1815; the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Valais, Neuchâtel, & Geneva. The federal government was composed of a diet, and of a *Vorort*, or federal directory. The general diet met every second year, alternately in Zurich, Bern, and Lucerne. By the new constitution of 1848, the federal assembly is composed of two divisions, a national council and a senate, and Bern was chosen as the federal city. Every pa. supports its own poor. The Confed. has no standing army, but every Swiss is a soldier, and each canton contributes a fixed contingent when called on. In 1841 the armed force consisted of 64,000 men. Public rev. (1843-4) 20,311,060 fr. The Confed. has little or no debt.

SWOJANOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 37 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 600.

SWORDS, a market town and parish of Ireland, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on the Swords river, 5 m. from the Irish sea. Area 9,675 ac. Pop. 3,638; do. of town 1,788. Its princip. buildings, a mod. Gothic church, a ruined abbey, and pillar tower, 73 feet in height, are clustered together on rising ground in the midst of a low plain. It has barracks and an endowed school. The town is in decay, but was formerly of importance. Here the first Irish army of "the Pale" assembled in 1641, preparatory to the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

SWYRE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Engl. Channel, 5 m. E.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 1,190. P. 231.

SYANG, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Gilolo passage, 35 miles N.W. Waygiou.

SYCAMORE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 3,207.

SYKHARITZA & SYNTEKHNO, two contig. mntns. on the N. frontier of Greece, the former 20 m. S.E. Arta, and 5,908 feet in height.—The river *Syntekhno* is an affluent of the Aspropotamos.

SYCHTYN, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Northop, 4 m. N.W. Hawarden. Pop. 530.

SYDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Thame. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 438.—II. a chapelry, co. Kent, pa. Lewisham, with a station on the London and Croydon railway, 8 m. S.S.E. London Bridge. Its scenery is very beautiful, and it has a good church and many handsome residences.—III. (*Damarel*), a pa., co. Devon, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Tavistock. Area 2,250 ac.

Pop. 369.—*Sydenham Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in Mulgrave archip. Length N. to S. 18 miles.

SYDERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 504.

SYDLING (ST NICHOLAS), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 4,930. P. 675.

SYDNEY, the cap. city of the British colony New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Cumberland, on the S. shore of Port-Jackson. Lat. of Fort Macquarie 33° 51′ 7″ S., *lon.* 151° 14′ E. Mean temp. of year 66°.8; winter 55°.5; summer 74° Fahr. Pop. (1846) 38,358. It occupies two hilly necks of land bounding its harbour, and the intervening level land, extending for 2 m. inland; and it covers an area of about 2,000 acres. Its older part is irregularly laid out; but many handsome new streets have been built, and George Street, the princip., is a fine thoroughfare. Houses mostly of one story in height, roofed with bark; many are built of stone and surrounded with gardens; and the town is well paved, lighted with gas, supplied with water by a tunnelled aqueduct nearly 2½ miles in length, and defended by several ports, one of which covers ½ an acre of ground. The government house, a Gothic edifice, is on the E. peninsula; other princip. edifices are two Protestant churches, a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, Sydney college, the Australian subscription library, barracks, post-office, convict and military hospitals, the court-house, custom-house, theatre, observatory, and the colonial offices situated in Hyde Park, a public promenade, of about 56 acres, on the E. side of the town, in which is also a monument to Allan Cunningham. The shores of the harbour are finely indented, and covered with villas and gardens; on its E. side are some elegant terraces; and W. of the town are extensive public grounds, and many new edifices. Sydney has some superior schools, the chief being the Australian and Sydney colleges, several good private academies, a museum, a botanic garden, Australian club, steam-works, mills, numerous joint-stock associations, newspaper offices, and a considerable banking business. In 1840 its exports amounted in value to 1,251,544*l.*, of which wool stood for 562,172*l.*, and the produce of fisheries, chiefly whale fisheries, 265,920*l.* Value of imports in same year 2,462,858*l.* In 1848 the export of wool amounted to 17,565,000*l.* Sydney city is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 24 councillors. It has risen into importance wholly within the present century.

SYDNEY, the cap. town of the British colony, Cape Breton, Brit. N. Amer., on a bay of the N.E. coast of the island. Lat. 46° 18′ N., lon. 60° 9′ W. Near it are some productive coal mines.—II. the most E. co. of Nova Scotia, having W. the cos. Poictou and Halifax, and containing Chedabucto and St George's bays, with the towns Sherbrooke and Dorchester.

SYENE, a town of Egypt. [ASSOUAN.]

SYERSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 5¼ miles S.S.W Newark. Area 610 ac. Pop. 208.

SYKEHOUSE, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. W.N.W. Thorne. Pop. 628.

SYLAH or SILAH, a fortified town of N.W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., in the Gujerat peninsula, 65 m. S.W. Ahmedabad.

SYLEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¾ m. S.W. Harleston. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 399.

SYLHET, a frontier district of British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra, having N. the Cossyah hills, E. Munnipoor, S. and W. the districts Tiperah and Mymunsing. Area, comprising the territory of Jynteah, estimated at 5,550 sq. m. Pop. (1822) 1,083,720, this being one of the most densely peopled portions of the British dom. in the East. Climate healthy, and soil fertile; rice is the chief crop. Princip. rivers are the Soormah and Kooseara. Products comprise lime, coal, timber, stick-lac, cinnamon, cocoa-nuts and other fruits, basket-work, and strong cotton cloths. Rice and wheat are both imported. Elephants, buffaloes, tigers, and deer, are numerous, and the district is famed for its numerous and beautiful specimens of butterflies. —*Sylhet*, the chief town, and the residence of the principal authorities, is on the Soormah, 120 m. N.E. Dacca. Lat. 24° 55′ N., lon. 91° 55′ E. Other towns are Jynteah and Chirra.

SYLTÖE, an isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, off its W. coast. Length N. to S. 22 m. It consists of 3 narrow limbs uniting in a centre. Pop. 2,600, chiefly occupied in fishing and navigation.

SYLVESTRE (ST), several comms. and vills. of France, the princip. in dep. II. Vienne, 14 miles N.N.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,519.

SYMI, *Syme*, an isl. off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Symi, 15 m. N.W. Rhodes. Lat. 36° 30′ N., lon. 27° 54′ E. Length and breadth about 6 m. each. Estimated pop. 7,000. Outline very irregular, and the isl. is a rocky mass of limestone rising to 1,000 feet above the sea. Soil mostly barren, but every available patch of ground is assiduously cultivated, and the inhabitants are distinguished for industry and commercial enterprise. Symi exports large quantities of sponge and wood from the shores of its gulf. It has 3 harbours, and a small but thriving town of same name on its N. side, with about 1,000 inhabitants, and some remains of antiquity. Symi is subordinate to the pasha of Rhodes, who derives from it an annual revenue of 270*l.*—The *Gulf of Symi* (anc. *Sinus Doridis*), is an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by two long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promont.*), separates it from the Gulf of Kos. Depth inland, and breadth at entrance about 27 m. each. On its E. side are three subordinate bays (the anc. *Thymnias*, *Schœnus*, & *Bubassius*). Shores very picturesque, and on them are various Cyclopean and other remains. At its entrance is the island of Symi.

SYMINGTON, two pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Ayr, 6 m. S.E. Irvine. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 918. —II. co. Lanark, 33 m. S.E. Glasgow, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 7 m. S.S.E. Carstairs junction. Pop. 488; of whom 213 are in the village.

SYMONDSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bridport. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 1,316.

SYMPHORIEN (ST), several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 28 m. S. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,729.—II. dep. Lozère, 21 m. N.N.E. Mende. Pop. 1,091.—III. (*de Lay*), dep. Löire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 3,989, engaged in woollen weaving.—IV. (*de Marmagne*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 7 m. S. Autun. Pop. 1,402.—V. (*d'Ozon*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Ozon, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon, 6½ m. N. Vienne. Pop. 1,793.—VI. dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 20 m. S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,691, partly engaged in muslin weaving.

SYMPLEGADES, a group of rocky islets in the Black Sea, immediately off the point of Rumili, at the entrance of the Bosporus.

SYNGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,400.

SYRA (*Syros*,) an isl., Grecian archip., among the Cyclades, 20 m. N.W. Paros. Area about

55 sq. m. Estimated pop. 29,972. Surface mountainous, and near its N. extremity is a peak rising to 4,000 feet above the sea. Many parts of the island are fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, figs, and cotton. It forms, with the islands Zea, Mycone, Thurmia, Serpho, Siphanto, Kimolos, Milo, and Sikinos, a gov. of Greece.—*Syra*, or *Hermopolis*, the cap., is a marit. town on the E. shore. Pop. 14,000. It is built around its harbour, at the foot of a conical-shaped hill, which formed the site of the older town. Since the Greek revolution many new streets & houses have been laid out; and Syra has attained a rank for commercial importance in Greece next to Athens. It is the residence of consuls of most European states, and is a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople. In 1841, 1,050 vessels, mostly Greek, Turkish, British, Austrian, & Ionian, aggregate burden 104,880 tons, entered its port.

Syracuse (Ital. *Siragosa*, anc. *Syracusa*), a fortified city of Sicily, on its E. coast, cap. intend., dist. and cant., in modern times occupying only the site of the original and smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity,—viz., the island of Ortygia, between the sea and the great harbour, 30 m. S.S.E. Catania. Lat. of light-house 37° 3′ N., lon. 15° 17′ 5″ E. Pop., which in antiquity was said to have amounted to 200,000, is now only 14,000. The cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, is of Doric architecture, & has been a place of worship continuously for 2,500 years. The church of St Marcian claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The catacombs and the *latomiæ*, or anc. prisons, in the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken; the "ear of Dionysius;" the famous fountain of Arethusa, now used for a washing-trough; the remains of the strong fortress Hexapylon, of a temple of Diana, & Roman amphitheatre, some baths, walls, gates, and the palace of sixty beds, constructed by Agathocles, are the chief vestiges of antiquity. The middle age citadel of Maniaces, barracks, a college, royal academy, museum of antiquities, & public library, with numerous churches, may be chiefly noticed as belonging to the modern city. The noble harbour is admirably adapted for a commercial emporium; but its trade is now nearly confined to a few expts. of salt, wine, oil, & fish. Syracuse was founded B.C. 736 by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately as a republic or under kings: unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians B.C. 414, and by the Carthaginians,—taken by the Romans B.C. 200; and, after a lengthened siege in 878, by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it, but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence at different periods of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero, the place where Hicetas first propounded the true revolution of the earth, and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the capture of the city by the Romans.

Syracuse, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, township Salina, cap. co. Onondega, at the junction of the Erie and Oswego canals, and on the W. railway of the state, 34 m. S.S.E. Oswego. Pop. 6,500. It has highly productive salt-springs, and in 1842 it had 36 salt factories, with vats of an aggregate extent of upwards of 1,500,000 sq. ft., and producing 654,992 bushels of salt.

Syria (with Palestine), a large division of Asiatic Turkey, mostly between lat. 31° & 37° N., and lon. 34° 30′ and 40° E.; bounded N. by the Amanian mountains, E. by the Euphrates, and the Arabian desert, S. by Arabia Petræa, & W. by the Mediterranean Sea. Estimated area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,865,000, mostly Mohammedans, but comprising about 345,000 Greek Christians, 260,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews, 48,000 Druses, and 17,000 Metualis and Yezidis. The W., or coast portion, is mountainous; the E. chiefly an elevated plain. The mountain ranges proceed mostly N. to S.; the Alma-Dagh (anc. *Mons Amanus*), and Mount Lebanon (anc. *Libanus*), terminate on the coast in bold headlands, as do several spurs of *Anti-Libanus*, which range in Palestine, enclosing the fertile valley Cœle-Syria. The mountains are rugged, consisting of limestone overlying grauwacke slate, and other silurian rocks, which appear in the summits of Libanus; but at their feet are many fertile tracts, the basins of small rivers; and here are several plains of high fertility, as those of Haouran in the E., Antioch and Aleppo in the N., Esdraelon and Sharon in the S. In the S. and E. granite, gneiss, and dolomite mntns. skirt the volcanic region of the Dead Sea, which is entered by the river Jordan; besides which, the chief rivers are the Aasy, or Orontes, and the Bekaa, both entering the Mediterranean. After the Dead Sea, the principal lakes are those of Tiberias, or Gennasereth, and Hulaah in the valley of the Jordan; some smaller ones exist near Damascus and Antioch. The surface being very uneven, the climate and products vary greatly within short distances. Along the coasts the heat is great, and the orange, banana, and date flourish, while the summits of the mountains are seen covered with snow. In the N., and on the elevated plain E. of the mountains, the climate is colder; but at Aleppo frosts are seldom severe, and snow rarely lies on the ground for more than a day at a time. The corn is nearly ripe early in May; and from June to September summer heats prevail, unbroken by any rain, though tempered in the W. by sea breezes. The *samiel*, a wind like the *simoom* of the desert, sometimes occurs at this season, and shocks of earthquakes are frequent. Heavy rains occur in spring and autumn, & the trees frequently retain their foliage till the beginning of December. Syria comprises a large extent of very productive soil. What is called the "desert" is not a sandy waste, but a region destitute of settled inhabs. and villages, yet with a surface of fine black mould, covered with rank grass and herbs, affording cover for numerous wild animals, and pasturage for many flocks and herds, fed there by wandering Bedouins. It is stated that the country is capable of producing sufficient to maintain ten times its present pop.; yet such is the rude method of agriculture, the depressed condition and insecurity of the rural pop., and the uncertainty of taxation and government regulations, that in bad years corn must frequently be imported from Egypt and elsewhere. Wheat, barley, maize, *millet*, lentils, and sesamum, are raised in the plains, principally in the Haouran, which has always been considered the granary of Syria. Cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. The cotton annually raised in the S. is estimated to amount in value to 350,000*l.*; and about 1,700 cantars of silk, 10,700 do. of tobacco, from 8,000 to 10,000 do. of gall nuts, and 300 do. of madder roots are annually produced. Other chief products are sheeps' wool, olive oil, sugar, indigo, scammony, and other gums, saffower, dates, timber, hides, and skins. Sheep and other live stock

form, as in antiquity, a chief part of the wealth of the inhabs.; and all merchandise being conveyed on the backs of animals, it is estimated that the transit trade employs 80,000 beasts, and about 30,000 drivers. About 3,500 okes of sponge fished on the coast are sent to the ports of the Mediterranean annually; other fisheries are comparatively unimportant, as is mining industry. Damascus has about 4,000 looms engaged in the manuf. of silks, and the same manuf. is carried on to a considerable extent in Aleppo. Cotton, and some woollen fabrics, shawls, gold and silver thread stuffs, are also woven there and elsewhere, and the total produce of the looms of Aleppo is estimated at 250,000*l.* in annual value. Glass, earthenwares, leather, and soap, are made in the above and other towns, and in Palestine great numbers of religious ornaments are manufactured for sale. Commerce is greatly impeded by the want of roads, those that exist being mere mule or camel tracts; also by the deficiency of good harbours. But as Syria is on the high route from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzeroum, to Mecca, caravans annually traverse it, bringing galls, indigo, Mocha coffee, skins, Cashmere shawls, and other Indian manufs., also the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, which are exchanged here for European manufs., and cochineal. In 1835, the total value of the exports by sea was estimated at 307,337*l.* The value of the imports in the same year was estimated at 506,210*l.* In 1847, the imports from Great Britain comprised 14,735,054 yds. of cotton fabrics, worth 317,915*l.*; cotton twist to the value of 72,881*l.*; the total value of British & Irish produce imported being 415,292*l.* Latakia, Tripoli, Beyrout, Kisarieh, and Jaffa, are the principal seaport towns. The trade of Syria is chiefly conducted by Christians, Jews, or Armenians. The Mohammedans are most numerous in the secondary towns, and in the rural districts. The Druses are an interesting and peculiar tribe amongst them, chiefly agricultural, but partly occupied in domestic weaving & other manufs., and inhabiting a part of Mount Lebanon, where they live under an emir, or prince of their own race. The Maronites are also a peculiar people, dwelling in their vicinity, and having a patriarch, twelve bishops, and numerous convents. The Metualis are Mohammedans of the Persian, or Shiah sect; and the Yezidis, and some other tribes, are adherents of idolatrous, or heretical creeds. Syria is divided into the pashalics of Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, and Acre; chief cities and towns are of same names, with Antioch, Hamah, Homs, Jerusalem, Nablous, Sichem, Saida, and Gaza. The government is conducted in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as in the other provs. of Turkey. Public rev., derived from taxation of every kind, is estimated at 440,000*l.* [PALESTINE.]

SYRESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Brackley. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 889.

SYRIAM, a town of the Burmese empire, Further India, prov. Pegu, 15 m. E. Rangoon, on a branch of the Irrawadi, in its delta.

SYRMIA, the most E. co. of Slavonia, Austrian empire, between the Danube and Drave rivers. Pop. 108,500. It gives title to a bishop. Cap. Vukovar.

SYRTIS (GREAT and LITTLE), two gulfs of the Mediterranean, Africa. [SIDRA and CABES.]

SYSONBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1 m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 980 ac. Pop. 68.

SYSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.E. Leicester, on a branch of the Midland Cos. railway. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 1,421. The vill. is large, neat, and clean.—II. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 226.

SYWELL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. W. Wellingborough. Area 2,500 ac. P. 211.

SYZRAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. S. Simbirsk, on the Syzran, near its confl. with the Volga. Pop. 8,000. It has various factories, numerous churches, and four public schools.

SZABADSZALLAS, a vill. of Hungary, dist. Great Cumania, 23 m. S.W. Kecskemet. Pop. 4,220.—*Szabatha* is a name of THERESIENSTADT.

SZABOLCS (pron. *Shaboltz*), a co. of N. Hungary, the cap town of which is Nagy-Kallo.—*Szalad* is a co. of W. Hungary, N.W. Lake Balaton, and named from the river Szala, a tributary to the lake. Cap town Szala-Egerszeg. [EGERSZEG.]

SZALATNA (NAGY, or GREAT), a town of N. Hungary, co. Sohl, 8 m. E. Altsohl. P. 1,491.

SZALONTA, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, in a marshy tract, 22 m. S.S.W. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 7,210; mostly protestants.

SZALT (*Amatus*), a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, at the S. foot of Mount Gilead, 42 m. N.E. Jerusalem. It stands on the declivity of a height crowned by a fortress, and exports rasins, sumach, woven fabrics, to the towns of Palestine.

SZAMOBOR, a market town of Croatia, co. and 12 m. W. Agram. Pop. 2,266.

SZAMOS, a river of Transylvania and Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos, 10 m. N. Szamos-Ujvar, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss at Olcsva. Total course 200 m.

SZAMOS-UJVAR, or ARMENIENSTADT, a town o Transylvania, co. Inner-Szolnok, on the Szamos 22 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 3,400. It has a castle, and salt springs and mines in its vicinity. —*Szanto* is a market town of N.E. Hungary, co. Abujvar, 12 m. N.N.W. Tokay. Pop. 4,895.—*Szany*, W. Hungary, co. Œdenburg, 23 m. S.W. Raab. Pop. 2,150.

SZARVAS, a market town of Hungary, co. Bekes, on the Körös, 22 m. N.E. Csongrad. Pop. 14,131. It has a Lutheran church, and a high school.

SZASZKA, a market town of S. Hungary, Banat, co. Krasso, 9 m. N. Neu-Moldova. Pop. 1,600. Near it are copper and lead mines.

SZASZ-REGEN, a market town of Transylvania, co. Thorad, on rt. b. of the Maros, 19 m. N.N E. Maros-Vasarhely. P. 5,000.—*Szasz-Sebes*, Transylvania. [MÜHLENBACH.]

SZASZVAROS (Germ. *Broos*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap. stuhl, on an affl. of the Maros, 24 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 3,517.

SZATHMAR (NEMETHI), a town of E. Hungary, co. Szathmar, on the Szamos, 60 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. (1845) 15,021. It consists of Nemethi on the rt. or N. b., and Szathmar on an island in the river, the latter fortified. It has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic college, Protestant and Greek churches, and a trade in wine, and woollen fabrics.

SZCZECZIN, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Augustowo. Pop. 3,200.

SZE-CHUEN, a prov. of China. [SE-CHUEN.]

SZEGEDIN, a town of S.E. Hungary, cap. co. Csongrad, in a marsh, on both banks of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 58 m. W.N.W. Arad. Pop. (1845) 34,000. It is divided into the Palanka or central town, in which the residences of the merchants are grouped around an old square Turkish fortress; the upper and lower towns; and New Szegedin on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a vast market-place, numerous churches, convents, high schools, & hospitals, and a Magyar theatre. It is unpaved and badly lighted. Here are built the neatest boats, and best floating mills in

Hungary; and Szegedin has many soap factories, manufs. of woollens, leather, and tobacco; a large export trade in corn, rape seed, and tallow; and imports of Tokay wines, timber, and manufactured goods from Vienna, Bohemia, &c.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, a market town of Transylvania, on the Great Kukel, 12 miles N.E. Segesrar. Pop. 4,600.

SZEKLER-LAND, a subdiv. of TRANSYLVANIA.

SZEKTSÖ, a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Baranya, 9 m. N. Mohacs, on rt. b. of the Danube. P. 3,247.

SZENTA, a market town of Hungary, co. Bacs, near rt. b. of the Theiss, 16 m. E.N.E. Zombor. Pop. 13,997. It is celebrated for the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1696.

SZENTES, a town of E. Hungary, co. Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 m. N. Szegedin. Pop. 15,800.

SZERED, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 30 m. E.N.E. Presburg, on the Waag, with a castle of the princes Esterhazy. Pop. 2,900.

SZESZUPPE, a river of Poland and E. Prussia, joins the Niemen 6 m. E. Ragnit, after a N.W. course of 140 m. Principal affl. the Schirwind.

SZEXARD, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Tolna, on the Sarvitz, near the Danube, 50 m. S.E. Lake Balaton. Pop. 8,150.

SZIGETH, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 16 m. E.S.E. Tecso. Pop. 7,000. Near it are salt mines.—*Sziget-Györy* is a vill., co. & 6 m. N.W. Raab. P. 2,700.

SZIGETVAR, a vill. of S.W. Hungary, co. Schumeg, 21 m. W. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3,520.

SZIVACZ, 2 united villages of Hungary, co. Bacs, 14 miles E.S.E. Zombor. Pop. 6,865.

SZOBOSZLÓ, a free town E. Hungary, Haiduck, dist. and 12 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 13,806.

SZÖLLÖS (NAGY), a market town of N.E. Hungary, 42 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. Pop. 2,052.

SZOLNA, or ZSOLNA (Germ. *Sillein*), a walled town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 35 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 2,400.

SZOLNOK, a market town of Hungary, co. Heves, on the Theiss, 54 m. E.S.E. Pesth. Pop. 11,600. —*Inner* and *Middle Szolnok* are cos. of Transylvania, watered by the Szamos and its affls.

SZÖNY, a market town of Hungary, co. and 3 m. S.E. Comorn. Pop. 1,702.

SZORGOM, a town of Russ. Poland. [SMORGONI.]

SZRENSK, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Plock, on the Wkra. Pop. 1,000.

SZTANICSICS, a market town of Hungary, co. Bacs, 11 miles N.N.E. Zambor. Pop. 4,572.—*Sztapar* is a vill., same co., 8 m. S.S.E. Zombor. Pop. 3,040.

SZURUL, the highest mntn. of the Lower Carpathians, between Transylvania and Wallachia, near the Rothenthurm pass. Height 7,547 feet.

SZYDLOW and SZYDLOWIEC, two small towns of Poland.—I. prov. and 24 m. S.E. Kielce.—II. gov. and 18 m. S.W. Radom. Pop. 1,500.

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TAAS, a fortified town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. E.N.E. Mocha. It has numerous mosques.

TAASINGE, or THORSENGE, an isl. of Denmark, immediately S. of Fühnen. Area 27 sq. m. Pop. 4,300. Surface undulating and highly fertile. On its W. side is the vill. Troense. Pop. 700.

TAB, *Arosis*, a river of Persia, separates the provs. Fars and Khuzistan, & after a W. course of 150 m., enters the Persian Gulf, near its N. extremity, 20 m. S.W. Hindian.

TABARCA, an islet, N. Africa, in the Mediterr., near the coast, at the E. extremity of Algeria.

TABARIA, TIBERIAS, or TUBARIYEH, a town of Palestine, pash. and 27 m. E.S.E. Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is seated on a narrow strip of undulating land, between the lake and a mntn. knot connected with Mount Tabor (or Tubar); and it is enclosed landward by a strong wall flanked with towers. Previously to a disastrous earthquake in 1837, it had about 2,000 inhabitants; when visited soon afterwards by Messrs Robinson and Smith, it was found partially ruined, filthy, and miserable. Principal edifice, a castle at its N.W. extremity. Near it are some hot baths; adjacent to which is a palace, erected in 1833 by Ibrahim Pasha, during the Egyptian occupation of Syria.

TABARIA, TIBERIAS, or GENNESARETH (LAKE OR SEA OF), (Scripture *Chinnereth*), a famous lake of Palestine, forming a part of its E. boundary, between lat. 32° 45′ and 32° 56′ N., and in lon. 35° 35′ E. Shape somewhat oval. Length 14 m.; greatest breadth 8 m.; depression below the Mediterranean 755 feet. It is traversed throughout from N. to S. by the river Jordan. Shores steep, but not precipitous; and this lake has neither the imposing scenery which characterises the Dead Sea, nor any remarkable picturesque beauty. But its surface and environs derive imperishable interest from being the scenes of numerous miracles recorded in the life of the Founder of Christianity; and around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, & Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. Its vicinity presents num. traces of volcanic action; and its waters are liable to be affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

TABAS, or TUBBUS, a fortified town of E. Persia, prov. and 155 m. N.E. Yezd. Its interior is a mass of ruinous huts, inhab. by 100 families.

TABASCO, a dep. of the Mexican Confed., mostly between lat. 17° and 18° 30′ N., and lon. 91° & 94° 40′ W., having N. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Lake Terminos and Yucatan, & on other sides the deps. Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz. Area 10,500 sq. m. Pop. 55,000. Surface hilly, except on the coast, where it is low, marshy, and unhealthy. Navigable rivers numerous; the principal are the Tabasco and its affls., and the Coatzacoalcos which forms its W. frontier. Soil highly productive. Products comprise maize, excellent sugar-cane and cocoa, timber and dye-woods of superior quality; coffee & cotton have been found to thrive. Principal exports are log-wood and cocoa, chiefly sent to Campeachy. Imports come mostly from the United States and Havana. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista, and FRONTERA DE TABASCO.—II. a river of the Mexican Confederation, deps. Chiapas and Tabasco, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 92° 37′ W. Affls., the Usumasinta, Chilapa, Chilapilla, and Tabasquillo. At San Juan, its arm, the Chiltepec, proceeds direct to the Gulf of Mexico, and it is said to be navigable for 70 or 80 leagues above that town.—The *Tabasquillo* joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 m. S.W. Frontera. Its banks are lined with fine timber trees.

TABERNAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Almeria, with 4,920 inhabitants, and coal, lead, and iron mines in its vicinity.

TABLAS, one of the Philippine Isls., in the E. Archipelago, 30 m. S.E. Mindoro. Length 30 m., breadth 3 m., lat. 12° 34′ N., lon. 122° 18′ E.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, S.W. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., Green point being in lat. 33° 53′ 2″ S., lon. 18° 24′ 5″ E. Breadth of entrance about 6 m. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, and, except from June to August, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, and has a light-house near its W. extremity.—*Table Cape*, N. coast of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), is in lat. 40° 56′ S., lon. 145° 42′ E.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a remarkable mntn. of S. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., immediately S. Cape Town and Table Bay. Height 3,816 feet. It is of primitive formation, owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud named the "Table-cloth."—II. one of the Alleghany mntns., U. S., N. Carolina, 18 m. N.W. Morganton, and upwards of 4,000 feet in elevation.—III. Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, between the rivers Ovoca and Slaney. Height 2,312 feet.

TABLEY, two tnshps. of Engl., co. Chester.—I. (*Nether*), pa. Great Budworth, 1½ m. W.S.W. Nether-Knutsford. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 100. Lower Tabley-hall is immediately S.ward.—II. (*Over*), pa. Rosthorn, N. Nether-Tabley. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 510.

TABOGA, an islet of S. Amer., New Granada, in the Gulf of Panama, 10 m. S. Panama.

TABOR (Bohem. *Chomov*), a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Luschnitz, an affl. of the Moldau, 49 m. S.S.E. Prague. Pop. 4,043. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and paper-hangings. It was founded by the Hussites, a sect of whom hence derive the name of Taborists.

TABOR (MOUNT), a mntn. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 8 m. E. Nazareth. Elevation 1,000 feet above the adjacent plain. It is of limestone formation, highly picturesque in appearance, and commanding noble views. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek & Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

TABRIZ, TAURIS, or TEBRIZ, a city of N. Persia, cap. prov. Azerbijan, in a fine plain, on a river flowing into L. Urumiyah. Lat. 38° 2′ N., lon. 46° 12′ E. Estimated pop. 60,000. It is beautifully situated amongst forests, and is about 3½ m. in circumference, enclosed by a brick wall, and entered by 7 gates, outside of which are large suburbs and fine gardens, said to occupy 30 m. in circuit. The town is miserably built; and, except its citadel and the fine remains of a mosque, it has no edifice worthy of notice; but its bazaars and caravanserais are extensive, and it is an important entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, Russia, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. In 1840, the European goods sold in its bazaars were estimated at 1,400,000*l.* in value, and Turkish goods at 40,000*l.* It is also the seat of some manufs. of silk stuffs. It was long supposed to be identical with the *Canzaca* or Shiz of antiquity, but the site of that city has been clearly identified with *Takhti-Soleiman*, 125 m. S.S.E.ward. Tabriz is said to have been founded in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

TACALOA, a vill. of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Magdalena, at the junction of the Cauca & Magdalena, 24 m. N.W. Mompox.

TACARIGUA (LAKE OF). [VALENCIA.]

TACAZZE, or TAKAZZE, a river of Abyssinia, state Tigré, rises near lat. 12° N., lon. 39° 30′ E., flows N.W., and near lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 36° E., receives the Atbarah, which name it afterwards assumes to its junction with the Nile, as its chief tributary at Ed-dahmer.

TACHAU, or TACHOW (Bohem. *Drzewnow*), a town of Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. 2,932. It has iron forges, and the oldest glass works in Bohemia.

TACHBROOK (BISHOP'S), a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. S.E. Warwick. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 723.

TACKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N.E. Woodstock. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 583.

TACLAGUR, a town of Central Asia, in the Himalaya, about 110 m. S.S.E. Gardokh, of which it is a dependency. It is a mart for wax, borax, wool, cloth, gold, & tea, and the seat of a large fair in October and November.

TACNA, a town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the small river Tacna, 30 m. N.N.W. Arica, on the Pacific, and 1,700 feet above the ocean. Pop. 10,000 (?). Its fertile vicinity forms a contrast to the desert tracts all around.

TACOARY, a river of Brazil. [TAQUARI.]

TACOLNESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Norwich. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 518.

TACORA, a mntn. of Bolivia, dep. La Paz, in the W. cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 17° 10′ S., lon. 70° W., and rising to upwards of 17,000 feet above the ocean. The vill. Tacora, 13,690 feet in elevation, is at the S.W. base of the Nevado-de-Chipicani.

TACORONTE, a small town on the N. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

TACUBA, a town of the Mexican confed., 7 m. N.E. Mexico. Pop. 2,500.

TACUNGA (or LACTACUNGA), a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 55 m. S. Quito. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is built of pumice-stone, and has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

TADCASTER, *Calaria*, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and ainsty York, on the Wharfe, which is navigable to the town, and here spanned by a bridge of 9 arches, 9 m. S.W. York, and on the York and Harrogate railway. Area of pa. 6,100 ac. Pop. 3,188. It is neatly built, and has a church with a handsome tower, on the site of an ancient fortress, several dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, alms-house, and numerous daily schools. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

TADLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5½ m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 817.

TADLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. and 13 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,636 ac. Pop. 173.

TADMARTON (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 4 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Ac. 2,500. P. 404.

TADMOR, a ruined city of Syria. [PALMYRA.]

TADVAN, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

TAFALLA, *Tubalia*, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. S. Pampelona. Pop. 2,912. It has a ruined palace of the kings of Navarra. The town is celebrated for its salubrity; and has distilleries, tanneries, and a large fair in February.

TAFELNEH, TAFELANE, or TEFELNEH, a fortified marit. town of Marocco, 30 m. S. Mogadore. Pop. 3,000.—*Cape Tafelneh*, 5 m. N.W.ward, is a headland, 780 feet above the sea.

TAFF, a river of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, rises in the co. and mountains of Brecon, near Brecon beacon, by two branches which unite near Merthyr-Tydvil; it thence flows S.E. between Llantrissant and Caerphilly, & past Llandaff, to the estuary of the Severn, which it enters,

a little S.W. Cardiff. Total course 40 m. Affls., the Cynon, Rhondda, Rhondafescan, and Elwy. The Taff-vale railway accompanies it throughout in the co. Glamorgan.

TAFFECHAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 10 m. S.E. Brecon, & now annexed to Llanthattan pa.

TAFILLELT, or TAFILELT, one of the great subdivis. of the empire of Marocco, E. of Mount Atlas. Soil very fertile. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. The town of Tafilelt, near lat. 31° 45′ N., lon. 4° 3′ W., appears to comprise the vills. Ressant and Gourland. The governor of the prov. resides at Ressant. [MAROCCO.]

TAFT, a town of Persia, prov. & 55 m. W.N.W. Yezd. Pop. 6,000 (?), who manuf. carpets which have a high repute.—*Tafylé* is a vill. of Arabia Petræa, 30 m. S.E. the Dead Sea.

TAGAI, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W. Simbirsk. Pop. 2,000.—*Tagai* (or *Souvarov*) *Isles* are in the Pacific Ocean, Radack group. Lat. 11° 5′ N., lon. 169° 46′ E.

TAGAL, a Dutch residency of the island Java. Pop. 240,000. It has iron forges, and 1,900 of its population are employed in fishing. The cap. town Tagal, near centre of island, on N. coast, has a fort.

TAGANROG, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 65 m. W.S.W. Novo-Tcherkask, opposite the mouth of the Don. Pop. 16,000. Its port, founded by Peter the Great, is shallow, filled up by sands of the Don, and its commerce much reduced since 1833, when Kertsch was declared the only quarantine port of the Sea of Azov. The Emperor Alexander died here in 1825. The dist. of Taganrog has a pop. of 76,900.

TAGAVOST, a town of Marocco, prov. Sus, 25 m. S.E. Terodant, on l. b. of the Tesset, or Messa.

TAGHBOY, or TAUGHBOY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5¾ m. S.E. Athleague. Area 13,997 ac. Pop. 3,825.—*Tagheen*, or *Taugheen*, is a pa., co. Mayo, 2¾ m. N.N.E. Hollymount. Area 6,837 ac. Pop. 3,084.

TAGHKANIC, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 12 m. E. Hudson. Pop. 1,674.—The *Taghkanic Mountains* are a range near the W. boundary of the state, 50 m. in length, and in one place rising to 3,000 feet in height.

TAGHMACONNELL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ballinasloe. Area 18,876 ac., chiefly boggy. Pop. 4,807.

TAGHMON, a disfranchised parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 7½ m. W.S.W. Wexford. Area of pa. 10,125 ac. Pop. 3,737; do. of town 1,303. It is poor and decayed.—II. a pa., co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.E. Mullingar. Area 3,453 ac. Pop. 958.

TAGLIACOZZO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., on the Ismele, 20 m. S.S.W. Aquila. Pop. 3,600. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, and put an end to the rule of the Hohenstauffen dynasty in Italy.

TAGLIAMENTO, a riv. of Austrian Italy, delegs. Udine and Venice, rises in the Alps, and after an E. and S. course of 100 m., past Latisana, where it becomes navigable, enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto Tagliamento, near its N. extremity. Under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Treviso was capital.

TAGODAST, a town of Marocco, on the W. border of Mount Atlas, 98 m. N.E. Marocco. P. 7,000.

TAGOLANDA, a small isl. of the Malay Archip., about 50 m. from the N.E. extremity of Celebes.

TAGOMAGO, an islet of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean, immediately E. the isl. Iviça.

TAGUS (Spanish *Tajo*, Portuguese *Tejo*), a principal river of the Iberian peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro and Douro on the N., and the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, in lat. 40° 38′ N., lon. 1° 35′ W.; it flows W.S.W.ward in Spain, through New Castile and Estremadura, and in Portugal between the provs. Beira and Alemtejo, and through Estremadura to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 m. below Lisbon. Total estimated length 540 m. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, and Zezere from the N., and the Rio del Monte and Solor from the S. At Punhete, 100 m. above its mouth, it is upwards of 300 yards across, and just above Lisbon it expands to a breadth of about 5 m., but opposite that city, it contracts again to less than 2 m. across. It has steep banks, an impetuous current, and flows mostly through an arid country. Its uses for commerce are at present much restricted, it being navigable only to Abrantes, though attempts have been made to extend the navigation to Toledo.

TAHITI, or OTAHEITE, the principal of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. of Point Venus 17° 29′ 2″ S., lon. 149° 29′ W. It is 108 m. in circumference, and consists of two peninsulas connected by an isthmus, submerged at low water, and surrounded by coral reefs. In its N. part is a mountain 7,000 feet high, and the island contains other rugged high lands with many fertile valleys, & a belt of rich land around the coast, on which are numerous small harbours. Estimated pop. 9,000, who have been converted to Christianity by missionaries. The island forms part of a native sovereignty; it is divided into 7 districts, and is the seat of a supreme court, consisting of 7 judges, 2 of whom reside in Eimeo. Principal town and port, Papiete, which is resorted to by whaling vessels, & whence pearls and pearl shell, cocoa nut oil, sugar, and arrow root are exported. It was taken possession of by the French in 1846. [POLYNESIA.]

TAHNA, a town of the Punjab, 125 m. N. Lahore, on the route into Cashmere, with a large serai, built for travellers by the emperor Akbar. Amongst its inhabitants are many shawl-weavers.

TAHTA, a town of Central Egypt, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Siout, on l. b. of the Nile. It has several mosques, a government primary school, & many large mounds, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Hesopis*.

TAHUATA, or SANTA CHRISTINA, one of the Marquesas islands, Pacific Ocean, S. Dominica. Pop. 1,400. Coast abrupt; soil very fertile.

TAHURA and TAHUROA, two of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean; the former S.W. Oneehow; the latter S.W. Mowee.

TAI, several cities of China, caps. of deps., chiefly in the N. provs.—*Tai-Pe-Chan* is the name of several mountains of China, also in the N. provs., and rising above the snow line.

TAILLEBOURG, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., on rt. b. of the Charente, 10 m. S.W. St Jean d'Angely. Pop. 1,116.

TAIMYR (CAPE), a headland of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, in the Arctic Ocean, 120 m. S.W. Sievero-Vostotchnoi, next to which it is the most N. promontory of Asia. Between these two capes is the Gulf of Taimyr, 140 m. in length by 50 m. in average breadth; and S. the latter is Lake Taimyr, which discharges its surplus waters into the gulf by the river Taimyr.

TAIN, a parl. and munic. bor., market town,

and pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, at the mouth of the Tain, on the S. side of the Firth of Dornoch, 24 m. N.N.E. Inverness. Pop. of pa. 3,128; do. of parl. bor. 1,872; do. of town 2,563. It has an old church, an ancient tower, a court-house, a grammar school, and a public reading room; various mills, an iron foundry, brewery, and a considerable retail trade. Corp. revenue (1844) 530*l*. The borough unites with Wick, Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Kirkwall in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 87.

TAIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhône, opp. Tournon, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, & on railw. from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 2,180. Near it excellent Hermitage wine is produced.

TAI-PING, two cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Ngan-hoei, on the Yang-tze-kiang, 30 m. S.W. Nanking.—II. prov. Quang-si, lat. 22° 25′ 12″ N., lon. 107° E.—Others are in provs. Se-chuen and Shan-si.—*Tai-ping-chau*, or *Typinsan*, is the principal of the Madjicosima isls. in the China Sea.

TAI-TCHOU & TAI-TING, two cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Che-kiang, 75 m. S.W. Ningpo.—II. prov. Kwi-chow, 80 m. W.N.W. Kwiyang.—*Tai-tong* is a city, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., near the Great Wall, 175 m. W. Peking.

TAI-WAN, the cap. town of the island Formosa, China Sea, on its W. coast, cap. a dep. of the prov. Fo-kien, lat. 23° 8′ N., lon. 120° 22′ E. It has two famous temples, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade and of a Dutch factory, but its harbour is now choked with sand and only fit for vessels of light draught.

TAI-YUAN, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on the Fuen-ho, an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 250 m. S.W. Peking. It is stated to be three leagues in circumference, fortified, and populous, and it has a decayed palace which was inhabited by the sovereigns of the last dynasty; manufs. of fine porcelain, iron wares, and carpets. On a neighbouring height is a cemetery of its princes.

TAJAMULCO, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, at the foot of the volcano of Tajamulco. Pop. 2,000.

TAJARDI, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a river 20 m. N.N.E. its mouth at Lagos.

TAJO, the Spanish name of the river TAGUS.

TAJURRAH, a seaport town of N.E. Africa, Adel, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, N.W. Zeyla, lat. 11° 56′ 35″ N., lon. 43° 0′ 20″ E. Pop. from 1,200 to 1,500. It consists of about 300 wooden huts, with two mosques, and it has an anchorage adapted for large ships, but insecure.

TAK, a town of Afghanistan, dist. Damaun, 35 m. N.W. Dera-Ismael-Khan. It is enclosed by walls, has a citadel mounting artillery, and some transit trade, and it is famous for its fine fruits. With its dist., it is stated to yield an annual revenue of 15,000*l*.—II. a town of Chinese Turkestan, 140 m. S.E. Khoten.—*Taka* is the name of two towns of Japan, island Sikoke.

TAKELEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 14 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 899.

TAKHTI SOLEIMAN ("Throne of Solomon"), a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 115 m. S.S.E. Tabriz, identified by Major Rawlinson with the ancient Atropatenian Ecbatana, the *Phraata*, *Gaza*, and *Canzaca* of classic authors, and the *Shiz* of the Arabians.—II. (or *Usch*), a town of Independent Turkestan, khanat and 90 m. E. Khokan.—III. a mountain of the Suliman range, E. Afghanistan, lat. 31° 35′ N., lon. about 70° E., and 11,000 feet above the sea. It is the name of several other mountains in Central and W. Asia.

TA-KIANG, a river of China, rises in the prov. Yun-nan, traverses the prov. Quang-si in the centre from W. to E., enters the prov. Quang-tong, and a little above Canton joins the Pe-kiang to form the Canton river. Total course 800 m. It receives several large affluents.—II. a riv., isl. of Hai-nan, enters the sea on its N. coast.

TAKINOS (LAKE), *Cercine*, a lake of European Turkey, Macedonia, 5 m. S. Seres, and N. the Gulf of Contessa. Length 15 m.; greatest breadth 5 m. It receives the river Anghissa, & is traversed throughout by the Struma (ancient *Strymon*). Shores abrupt, except in the N. On its W. side is the vill. Takinos.

TAKUTU, a river of Brazilian Guiana, rises near lat. 1° 30′ N., flows N. to its junction with the Mahu, which thenceforth takes its name, and then bends S.W. and joins the Rio Branco at Fort San Joaquim, in lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N. Total course estim. at 170 m. Chief affluents, the Mahu and Zuruma. Its banks are densely wooded.

TALACH-DDU, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 4 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 196.

TALACRE, a small port of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee estuary, within 1½ m. from the Point of Ayr, and adjoining the grounds of Talacre Hall. A harbour and quay have been erected here for export of coal and sandstone.

TALAK, a vill. of British India, prov. and 68 m. S.E. Aracan.

TALAMAN (BAY), an inlet on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, N.W. the Gulf of Makri. It receives the Talaman river (ancient *Indus*), and on its shores are extensive middle age remains.

TALANDA, a vill. of Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Bœotia, 7 m. N. Mt. Talanda. Near it are the ruins of Opus.—The *Channel of Talanda*, or *Talanti* (ancient *Euripus*), is an arm of the sea in Greece, between the gov. Bœotia and the N. half of the island Eubœa. Length 40 m.; breadth 12 m. At its W. extremity it communicates with the Gulf of Molo or Zeitoun, and at its S.E. end with the Channel of Eubœa.—The *Gulf of Talanda* is an inlet on the S. side of this channel, 11 m. in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island Talanda.—*Mount Talanda* is in the gov. Bœotia, 4 m. N. the Lake Topolias. Height 3,547 feet. It is also called Mount Khlomo.

TALARRUBIAS, *Lacipea*, a town of Spain, prov. & 85 m. E. Badajos. Pop. 2,690.

TALAVERA (DE LA REYNA), a city of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Toledo, on rt. b. of the Tagus, here crossed by a bridge of 35 arches. Pop. 6,363. Its buildings are interspersed with many Moorish towers. It has numer. churches, convents, hospitals, schools of Latin and philosophy, manufs. of silks, earthenwares, leather, and soap, & two large annual fairs. Here, on 27th and 28th July 1809, the English and Spanish troops under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshals Jourdain & Victor.—II. (*la Real*), a town, prov. and 9 m. E. Badajos, on l. b. of the Guadiana. Pop. 2,712, who manuf. silks and leather.—III. (*la Vieja*), is a market town, prov. and 72 m. W.S.W. Toledo, on l. b. of the Tagus.

TALBENNY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. W.S.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 257.

TALBOT, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of Maryland. Area 250 sq. m. Pop. 12,090.—II. a co., in W. of Georgia. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 15,627 (slaves 6,746).

TALCA, a town of Chile, cap. dep. Maule, on the river Maule, 40 m. N.E. Chillan.

TALENT, a fortified town of Marocco, prov. Sus-el-Acsa, cap. a partially independent dist., on the river Tesset, 40 m. S.E. Messa.

TALGARTH, a pa., formerly a munic. bor., of S. Wales, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Brecon. P. 1,388.

TA-LI, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake, 80 m. E. the Burmese frontier. It is large, populous, and reported to have manufs. of marble ornaments.

TALICOTA, or TALIKOTE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Dharwar, on an affluent of the Kistnah, 48 m. S.E. Bejapoor. Pop. 5,300. The outer town, enclosed by stone walls, contains many shops of Jain traders, and a Jain temple; it encircles an inner fort & palace. It is famous for calico printers and dyers, and has a trade in brass wares and saddlery.

TALISH, a prov. of Russian Transcaucasia, betw. lat. 38° and 39° N., and lon. 48° and 49° E., having E. the Caspian Sea, N. the rivers Kur & Aras separating it from the provs. Shirvan and Karabagh, & on other sides the Persian provs. Azerbijan and Ghilan. Principal products, silk, cotton, rice, sesamum, tobacco, and wine.

TALK-O'-TH'-HILL, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 1,611.

TALLA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on a hill, 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo. Pop. 2,800. Guido Aretino, inventor of musical notation, was born here, and it has a monument to his memory.

TALLAGHT, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.W. Dublin. Area 21,868 ac. Pop. 4,921, of whom 348 are in the vill., which has a pa. church. Until 1803, the archbishops of Dublin had a palace here; and in the vicinity are handsome mansions, and villas.

TALLAHASSEE, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., cap. state Florida, on a height, 28 m. N. the Gulf of Mexico, 180 m. E. Pensacola. Pop. (1842) 2,500. It is regularly laid out, has several squares and churches, state court houses, and land office. —*Tallahatchee* is a co. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 1,188 sq. m. Pop. 2,985—1,591 slaves.

TALLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the English Channel, 2 miles S.W. East Looe. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 1,450.

TALLAPOOSA, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., rises in Georgia, flows mostly S.W. into Alabama, and joins the Coosa to form the Alabama, after a course of 150 miles.—II. a co. in Alabama. Area 910 sq. m. Pop. 6,444.

TALLARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Alps, on the Durance, 7 m. S. Gap. Pop. 1,181.

TALLATON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ottery. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 462.

TALLEY, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, 7 m. N. Llandilo-Fawr. Pop. 1,068.

TALLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 690. Pop. 246.

TALLMADGE, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 128 m. N.E. Columbus, on the Cuyahoga river, and the Pennsylvania canal. Pop. 2,134.

TALLOW, a market town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on the road from Cork to Waterford, 12 m. N.N.W. Youghal. Area of pa. 5,027 ac. Pop. 4,867, ditto of town 2,969. It has a handsome modern church, and a large Roman Catholic chapel. — *Tallow-Bridge* is a vill. ½ m. N.N.E. Pop. 258.

TALLYA, a market town of N.E. Hungary, co. and 30 m. S.W. Zemplin. Pop. 5,710. It has an anc. castle, Roman Cath. & Protestant churches.

TALMAS, & TALMAY, two comms. & vills. of France. —I. dep. Somme, 8 m. S. Doullens. P. 1,912.—II. dep. Côte-d'Or, 17 m. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,156.

TALMONT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. E.S.E. Sables. Pop. 3,123.

TALNAIR, or TALNEIR, a town and fort of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, on the Taptee, 130 m. E. Surat. It was taken by the British in 1818.

TALOON, a town of Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Erivan.

TALYABO, one of the Xulla isls., Asiatic Archip., E. Celebes, lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 125° E., separated by a narrow Strait on the E. from the isl. Mangola. Length 100 m., breadth 20 m.—*Cape Talyabo*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. Celebes, is in lat. 0° 55′ S., lon. 123° 30′ E.

TALYLLYN, two pas. of N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesea, 3 m. N.W. Carnarvon, now included in Llanbeulan.—II. co. Merioneth, 5½ m. S.S.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 1,069. In this pa. are fine scenery, and some famous trout streams.

TAMALAMEQUE, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 50 m. S.E. Mompox.

TAMAN, or TMUTARAKAN, *Phanagoria*, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on an isl. between the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, 13 m. S.S.E. Enikale. It has few inhabitants independent of its garrison; but an export trade in salt, wax, honey, furs, &c., and some import trade.

TAMANDUA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 100 m. W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 8,000.

TAMAR, a river of W. England, between the cos. Cornwall and Devon, rises in a mountainous dist. near Moorwinstow, and receiving numerous accessions, flows S.S.E. by Launceston, to which town, & to Calstock & Saltash it is navigable; & after widening to form the harbour of Harmoaze, Devonport, enters Plymouth Sound, 2 m. W.S.W. Plymouth. Principal affls. the Tavy from the E., and Lynher from the W. Total course 60 m. —II. a principal river of Tasmania (Van Dieman's land), formed by the union of the N. and S. Esk at Launceston, whence it has a tortuous course of 30 m. N.ward, and enters Bass Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 m. from Georgetown, which is on its E. bank. Its valley is narrow and wooded.

TAMARA, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 70 m. N.W. Sierra-Leone.

TAMARIDA, the cap. town of the isl. Socotra, Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

TAMARITE DE LITERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. S.E. Huesca. Pop. 3,612.

TAMARO, a river of Naples, provs. Molise and Princip. Ult., and Pontif. Sta., joins the Calore, 3 m. N.E. Benevento, after a S. course of 45 miles.

TAMAROVKA, a town of Russia, gov. Koursk, on the Vorskla, 15 m. W.N.W. Bielgorod. P. 1,500.

TAMATAVE, a seaport town of Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 49° 28′ 5″ E. Pop. 2,000. It has a fort.

TAMAULIPAS (formerly NEW SANTANDER), a maritime dep. of the Mexican Confed., between lat. 22° and 27° N., and lon. 97° 20′ and 100° W., having W. the Gulf of Mexico, N. the Rio Bravo separating it from Texas, and on other sides the deps. New Leon, and San Luis Potosi. Area 23,220 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 100,068. Surface mostly in wide plains, which feed large herds of cattle and horses. Principal crops, wheat, maize, rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, and indigo. Iron and some silver, with salt from a chain of lagoons along the coast, are the chief mineral products. Principal towns, New Santander, the cap., Sotola-Marina, El Refugio, Revilla, and Matamoras. —II. (*Pueblo Viejo*), or the "Old Town of Tamaulipas," a decayed town at the S. extremity of this dep., on the river of Tampico, from which town it is distant 18 m. N. Pop. 1,500. [TAMPICO.]

TAMAZULA, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, dep. Sinaloa, on the river Tamazula or Culiacan, 110 m. E. Culiacan. Pop. 1,000.

TAMBACH, a market town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg, princip. and 12 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 1,351, employed in iron forges, wire works, paper-mills, and potash factories.

TAMBACHERRY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist Malabar, 20 m. N.E. Calicut.

TAMBO, a town of Peru, dep. and 50 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the Quilibamba.—II. a vill., dep. Arequipa, prov. Moquehua, at the mouth of the Tambo river, which after a W. course of 90 m., enters the Pacific, 20 m. N.N.W. Ilo.—*Tambobamba* is a town, dep. and 40 m. S.W. Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

TAMBOV, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 51° 20′ and 55° N., and lon. 38° 30′ and 43° 30′ E., enclosed by the govs. Riazan, Vladimir, Nijnii-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, and Voronej. Area 25,542 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,750,900. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Tzna & Moksha, tributaries to the Oka, and the Vorona and Voronej, affls. of the Don. Soil in the N. sandy and marshy, in the E. and elsewhere fertile, and the gov. is almost wholly agricultural. More than 1-6th part of the surface is covered with forests, and upwards of 1-4th with meadows and pasture land, and 1-3d arable lands. Chief crops, rye, oats, and buck-wheat. The forests supply large quantities of timber for ship and boat building. Large herds of cattle are fattened for the Moscow and St Petersburg markets. The stock of sheep has been estimated at 1,140,000, and of hogs at 700,000. Horses of a good breed are reared, but the stock is mostly very inferior. At a large woollen factory established by Peter the Great at Budari, a few years ago upwards of 3,000 hands were employed, and 1,026,670 yards of woollen cloth for the army was stated to be made. Here are also many forges, distilleries, tallow factories, mills, &c. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circs. Chief towns, Tambov, Lipetzk, Morshansk, Jelatom, Shatsk, & Usman. —*Tambov*, the cap., is situated on the Tzna, 125 m. N.E. Voronej. Pop. (1830) 20,147. It was founded and strongly fortified in 1636, as a defence against the incursions of the Nogai-Tartars. Houses mostly of wood. It has a college, a military school for nobles, a high school for ladies, founded in 1834, and manufs. of woollen cloth, alum, vitriol, and an active general trade.

TAMBRE, *Tamaris*, a river of Spain, Galicia, rises near the extreme W. edge of the Asturian mntns., flows W.S.W. & enters the Bay of Noya, Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles.

TAME, a river of England, cos. Stafford and Warwick, rises near Walsall, flows E. and N., & after a course of 38 m. joins the Trent 7 m. N. Tamworth. Affls. the Rea and Anker, from S. and W. It supplies water to the Birmingham & Fazeley, Coventry, and Trent and Mersey canals. —II. a small river, which rises in Yorkshire, flows S.W., forming a part of the boundary betw. Lancashire and Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Stockport. Course 18 miles. [THAME.]

TAMEGA, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises near Monterey, Galicia, flows S.S.W. through the provs. Tras-os-Montes and Minho; and joins the Douro, 30 m. E. Oporto. Total course 90 m.

TAMERTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Folliott*), co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 1,214. It has an endowed school.—II. (*North*), co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.W. Launceston. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 589.

TAMIAGUA, a petty seaport town of the Mexican Confederacy, dep. and 70 m. S.E. Tampico, in an unhealthy situation, between the Lake of Tamiagua and the Gulf of Mexico.—The *Lake of Tamiagua*, 60 m. in length, by 25 m. in greatest breadth, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico.

TAMIEH, a small town of Egypt, prov. Fayoum, 15 m. N.E. Medinet-el-Fayoum, and on a canal 20 m. W. the Nile.

TAMLAGHT, several pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Tyrone, with a vill. 3¼ m. S.S.E. Moneymore. Area 4,955 ac. Pop. 3,006, who manuf. linens. Here is a large Druidical altar.—II. (*T. Finlagan*), co. Londonderry, 6 m. N.E. Maghera. Area 17,402 ac. Pop. 6,616.—III. (*O'Crilly*), same prov. and co., comprises a part of the town Portglenone. Area 16,840 ac. Pop. 16,849.

TAMLINGTAR, a town of Nepaul, N. Hindostan, dist. Chayenpoor, 115 m. N.N.W. Purneah. Pop. 6,000 (?).

TAMMERFORS, or TAMERSFORT, a town of Finland, læn and 85 m. N.N.E. Abo, cap. dist. Sata-Kunda, between two lakes. Pop. 1,800.

TAMPA, BAY OF (Span. *Espiritu-Santo*), the largest bay in the Gulf of Mexico, United States, on the W. side of the peninsula Florida; lat. 27° 36′ N., lon. 82° 45′ W. Length N. to S. about 35 m.; breadth about 15 m. It is easy of access, & affords excellent anchorage. It receives several rivers, & has many islands at its entrance, where is a bar with from 15 to 20 feet of water.

TAMPICO, or SANTA ANA DE TAMAULIPAS, a seaport town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 215 m. N.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the S. shore of the lake of Tampico. Pop. 7,000. It is regularly laid out on a slope, and has some good dwellings in the old Spanish style, with military and naval hospitals, some public monuments, and well supplied markets. It is better drained and less unhealthy than formerly. Principal exports are specie, hides, tallow, bones, and jerked beef.—*Tampico-el-Alto* is a vill. on a height, S.E. of Pueblo-Viejo de Tamaulipas.—The *Lake of Tampico* is a shallow lagoon, at the N. extremity of the dep. Vera Cruz, 20 m. in length, by 10 m. across. It communicates N.ward with the united mouths of the Tula and Tampico rivers, and E.ward with the Lake of Tamiagua. Large quantities of prawns, caught in it, are salted for exporting into the interior.—*Tampico river*, after an E. course, enters the Gulf of Mexico, near Tampico, its bar being in lat. 22° 15′ N., lon. 97° 46′ W. Total length 200 m.

TAMSWEG, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. and 60 m. S.S.E. Salzburg, on the Muhr. Pop. 2,300. It is a considerable entrepôt for iron.

TAMWORTH, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Warwick, on the Tame and Anker, at their junction, and on the Trent valley branch of the London and N. Western railway, here carried over the Anker by a viaduct of 18 arches, 6¼ m. S.W. Lichfield. Area of parl. bor. and pa. 12,290 ac. Pop. 7,662. The town, in a tract of rich meadow-land, has a large & handsome pa. church on the site of an anc. nunnery, and containing some fine monuments; various dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, with a scholarship and fellowship at Cambridge university; two other free schools; almshouses, a town hall, market house, assembly and reading rooms, a horticultural society, some cotton spinning, calico printing, & wool-stapling dying houses, tanneries, breweries, a carpet factory, and small manufs. of lace. Trade greatly facilitated by the railway, and Fazeley and Coventry canal. Rev. (1818) 309*l*. It sends

2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 407. It gives the title of viscount to Earl Ferrers. Tamworth stands on the ancient Watling street, and was a principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Immediately S. the town is a castle, reputed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, and modernised by its proprietors the Townshend family. About 1½ m. S. is Drayton manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel.

TAMWORTH, a town of New South Wales, E. Australia, dist. Liverpool plains, on the Peel, 154 m. from Maitland. It is the seat of petty sessions. —II. a tnsbp., U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 55 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,717.

TANA-ELF, the most N. river of Europe, forms in most part of its course the boundary between Norway (Finmark), and Russian Lapland, and enters the Tana-fiord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 30′ N., lon. 28° E., after a N.ward course of 180 m. At its mouth is the hamlet Tana.

TANAGA, one of the Aleutian islands, N. Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. Kanaga. Surface mntnous., and it contains an active volcano.

TANAKEKE ISLANDS, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, the largest island being 10 m. in circuit.

TANANARIVO, TARNANARUVO, or ANTANANARIVO, the cap. town of the Ovahs in Madagascar, near the centre of the island, 190 m. W. Tamatave. It is reported to be large, and to have manufs. of exquisite gold and silver chains, silk stuffs, &c., but it is little known by Europeans.

TANARO, a river of N. Italy, Piedmont, rises in the S. Alps near the Col de Tenda, flows N. and N.E. past Garessio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 m. N E. of which city it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 m., for the last forty m. of which, to Asti, it is navigable for barges. Principal affls., the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, and Corsaglia, from the W.; the Belbo, and Bormida from the S.E. Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Asti was the capital.

TANCITARO, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Mechoacan, 100 m. S.W. Valladolid.

TANCOOK (GREAT and LITTLE), two islands of Nova-Scotia, in Mahone bay, 30 m. S.W. Halifax.

TANDAH, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 33 m. E.S.E. Oude, on S. bank of the Goggra.

TANDERAGEE, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 3 m. S.W. Guilford. Pop. 1,562. It has a handsome church, several schools, flour and flax mills, and a brisk trade in flax, linens, and agricultural produce. Tanderagee castle is a seat of the Duke of Manchester.

TANDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9¾ m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 674.

TANEGA-SIMA, an island of Japan, S. Kiusiu. Length N. to. S. 25 m.; average breadth 12 m.

TANEKAKE, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, 30 m. S.S.W. Macassar.

TANEY, TAWNEY, or CHURCH-TOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Dublin. Area 4,563 ac. Pop. 3,848.—II. a vill., Ulster, co. Donegal, 6¾ m. W. Millford. Pop. 128.

TANEY, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. part of Missouri. Area 1,425 sq. m. Pop. 2,264. —*Taneytown* is a vill., Maryland, 22 m. N.N.E. Frederick, with many mills and some iron-works.

TANFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 6½ m. S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 2,671, chiefly employed in collieries and iron mines.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Ripon. Ac. 3,070. Pop. 696.

TANGERMÜNDE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 33 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. Pop. 4,250. It has a strong castle, and manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, breweries, & distilleries.

TANGIER, a fortified town of Marocco, kingdom Fez, on the W. side of a bay of the Strait of Gibraltar, 8 m. S.E. Cape Spartel. Lat. of British consulate, 35° 47′ 2″ N., lon. 5° 48′ 5″ W. Pop. variously estimated from 4,000 to 10,000. It is strongly defended on the sea but not on the land side. Streets mostly narrow and irregular; houses low and flat-roofed; it has some good residences, including those of the European consuls, a handsome mosque, and its Saracenic castle, the residence of a pasha, is richly ornamented internally. Tangier was taken by the Portuguese in 1471; it was ceded to the English as a part of the dowry of the Princess Catherine in 1662, and was bombarded by the French in 1844. Outside of the town is a Roman bridge; 3 m. S.E. are the remains of anc. *Tingis*.

TANGIER ISLANDS are a small group, U. S., N. America, Maryland, in Chesapeake bay, opposite the entrance of the river Potomac.

TANGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. Andover. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 281.

TANGMERE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.E. Chichester. Area 730 ac. Pop. 225.

TANGNOU MOUNTAINS, Chinese empire, Khalkas country, in lat. 50° N., lon. from. 90° to 100° E.; are connected W.ward with the Little Altai, and separate the basins of the Tobol and Yenisei rivers, and these again form the basins of several rivers which enter the lakes of Cent. Asia.

TANINGE, a market town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Guire, 3 m. N. Cluses. Pop. of comm. 3,020.

TANIS (Modern *San*, the *Zoan* of Scripture), a ruined city of Egypt, its site on an arm of the Nile at its Delta, 13 m. S.W. Menzaleh, and remarkable for the height and extent of its mounds. It has remains of a large temple, and fragments of walls, columns, and fallen obelisks. The plain of San, or "field of Zoan," formerly renowned for fertility, and where Moses performed his miracles, is now a desert-waste.

TANISK, or TAUNSK, a petty town of E. Siberia, prov. and 190 m. E. Okhotsk, on the Tani, a river which enters the Gulf of Tanisk, Sea of Okhotsk.

TANJORE, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the ocean, and landward the dists. Madura, Trichinopoly, and S. Arcot. Area 8,625 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 1,128,730. It comprises the delta of the Cavery river, is mostly level, and is one of the most fertile and valuable portions of British India. Nearly the whole of the delta is cultivated for rice, which, with cotton, silk stuffs, and copper utensils, are exported to Bengal, Acheen, Tranquebar. Value of exports (1838) 261,925*l*. Land rev. (1837) 346,766*l*. Total rev. 446,944*l*. Pop. chiefly Hindoos, whose customs are here perpetuated in great purity. In almost every vill. are a pagoda and a Brahmin establishment, and the dist. is famous for good roads, on which are choultries for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers. Principal towns Tanjore, Comboocoonum, and Negapatam.—*Tanjore*, the cap. city, presid. and 170 m. S.S.W. Madras, cap. dist., is on an arm of the Cavery. Lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 79° 15′ E. Pop. from 35,000 to 40,000. It is nearly 6 m. in circumference, and regularly built. It consists of two portions, separately fortified, one comprising the rajah's palace, in which is a sculptured group by Flaxman, and the other containing a remarkable Hindoo temple, with a tower nearly 200 feet in height, and a black

granite bull, one of the finest specimens of Hindoo sculpture, and close to which is an English church. The British residency is to the S. outside of the walls. Tanjore was taken by the British in 1749, and again from the French in 1773.—II. a town of Java, 72 m. S S.E. Batavia.

TANKARDSTOWN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, Kildare and Queen's cos., 3½ m. S.S.E. Athy. Area 8,350 ac. Pop. 1,914.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 1 m. W. Kilmallock. Ac. 1,710. P. 660.

TANKERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. S. Barnsley. Area 8,050 ac. Pop. 1,802.

TANN, a town of Bavaria. [THANN.]

TANNA, a town of Germany, princip. Reuss, 6 m. S.S.E. Schleitz. Pop. 1,487.—II. a town and fort of British India, presid. and 20 m. N.N.E. Bombay, on the island Salsette, and having many Christian inhabitants, and some Portuguese churches.—III. an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30′ 9″ S., lon. 169° 28′ 7″ E. Length 18 m., by 8 m. in breadth.

TANNADICE, a pa., Scotland, co. Forfar, with a vill., on the S. Esk, 5 m. N.E. Kirriemuir. Area 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,654,—128 in the village.

TANNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nievre, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Clamecy. P. 1,396.

TANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Framlington. Area 1,650 ac. P. 252.

TANNRODA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 9 m. S.S.W. Weimar. P. 9,111.

TANORE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on coast, 20 m. S. Calicut.

TANS (DESERT OF), a dreary waste of S. Africa, Damaras country, between lat. 23° and 24° S., bounded on the N.E. by the mntns. of Tans, which rise to 4,000 feet above the sea.

TANSHELF, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Pontefract. Pop. 502.

TANSLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Crick, 1½ m. E. Matlock. Pop. 549.

TANSOR, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Oundle. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 303.

TANTAH, a town of Lower Egypt, in the Delta, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Menouf, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. It has a gov. school.

TANTALEM, a considerable island of Further India, dom., and in the Gulf of Siam, 25 m. E. Ligor, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 8° N., lon. 101° E. Length 65 m.; breadth varies to 20 m. Surface highly fertile.

TANUIRATH DURA (the *Adoraim* of Scripture, 2 Chron. xi. 9, and *Adora* of Josephus), a large vill., Palestine, pash. Damascus, 5 m. W.S.W. Hebron, on the E. slope of a hill, enclosed by olive grounds. It is the residence of a sheikh. It has no remains of antiquity.

TANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 10,410. P. 1,925.

TAN-YANG and TAO, two towns of China.—I. prov. Kiang-su, cap. dist., on the Imperial canal, 60 m. E. Nanking.—II. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dist., near lat. 25° 30′ N., and lon. 112° E.

TAONEROA, New Zealand. [TURANGA].

TAORMINA, *Tauromínium*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 30 m. S.W. Messina, cap. cant., on the E. coast of the island. Pop. 3,300. It is enclosed by an irregular wall & lines, surmounted by old Saracenic walls, and still higher by the town and military post of Mola. It has many large churches and convents, an hospital, and some trade in wine and hemp, the former of excellent quality. But its chief celebrity is due to its splendid remains of antiquity, comprising a theatre, capable of accommodating 40,000 spectators, and one of the finest ancient structures extant, commanding a magnificent prospect. It has also remains of the aqueduct and reservoir which supplied the ancient city with water, sepulchres, cenotaphs, tesselated pavements, and ruined edifices.

TAOS, a considerable town of Upper Texas, 60 m. N. Santa Fé, lat. 37° 5′ N., lon. 105° 40′ W.

TAOUK, or TOAK, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, on an affl. of the Tigris, 30 m. S. Kerkook. Formerly important; with an ancient arch, and a Moslem tomb.

TAOUKA, one of the [SOCIETY ISLANDS.]

TAPAJOS, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, after a N. course of 500 m. joins the Amazon near Santarem, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingu. It is formed by the union of the Preto and the Juruena, and is navigable from the Amazon along the Preto to within 20 m. of head of navigation of Cuyaba, an affl. of the Plata.

TAPIAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 22 m. E.S.E. Königsberg, on the Pregel. Pop. 2,700.

TAPLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Eton. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 744.

TAPOLCSANY, two market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Kis*, or *Little*), co. Bars, 30 m. S.W. Kremnitz. Pop. 1,061.—II. (*Nagy*, or *Great*), co. and 18 miles N.N.E. Neutra. Pop. 2,475.

TAPOOL, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Sooloo group, 15 miles S.W. Sooloo.

TAPPAHANOC, a river and post town of U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, on the Rappanahannock, 43 m. from its mouth in Chesapeake bay. It has a good harbour and a custom-house. Reg. shipping (1840) 4,591 tons.—*Tappan bay*, state and 12 m. N. New York, is an expansion of the river Hudson, to 2 or 3 m. in width, having on its W. side a wharf at the terminus of the New York & Erie railway.—At Tappantown, on its W. side, Major André was hung as a spy October 2, 1780.

TAPPANOOLY, a dist. of Sumatra, on the W. coast, with a fine bay, in lat. 1° 43′ 8″ N., lon. 98° 45′ E.

TAPTEE, or TAPTY, a river of India, rises in the centre of the peninsula near Baitool, flows W. through the S. part of the Gwalior dominion, and the dists. Candeish and Surat, in the British presid. Bombay, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 20 m. W. Surat. Princip. affl. the Poornah, from the S. It is navigable to only a short distance above Surat.

TAQUARI, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, flows N.W. & S.W., and joins the Paraguay near lat. 20° 20′ S., lon. 58° W. Total course 400 m.

TAR, a river, U. S., N. Amer., N. Carolina, after a S.W. course past Louisburg & Tarborough, expands at Washington into an estuary, which joins Pamlico Sound. Total length 160 m. It is connected by a canal with the Roanoke, & navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water from the sea to Washington.—*Tarborough* is a vill. at the head of its steam-boat navigation, 60 m. E.N.E. Raleigh.

TARA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. W. Skreen. Area 3,364 ac. Pop. 586. The hill of Tara was in remote antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, and from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coranation of the Scottish kings at Scone, and now in the chair of Edw. the Confessor at Westminster.

TARA, a town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Irtish, 135 m. N. Omsk. Pop. 4,400. It consists of a fortified quarter on a height; and a suburb on the river bank, inhabited by Tartars, who carry on some trade with Chinese & Independent Turkestan. Princip. manufs. are of leather, hats, and vitriol.—The river Tara joins the Tobol 25 m. S.E. the town, after a W. course of 200 m.

TARABLUS, a seaport town of Syria. [TRIPOLI.]

TARANCON, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. W. Cuenca, on the Rianzares. Pop. 4,790.

TARANOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. & 27 m. S.S.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,500.

TARANTA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 17 m. S.S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 1,500.

TARANTAISE, a prov. of Savoy, having E. the Alps, N. the prov. of Faucigny, and S. that of Maurienne. It is watered by the Upper Isere, and derives its name from the anc. city *Darentasia*, which was situated near its cap. Moutiers.

TARANTASCA, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 6 m. N. Coni. Pop. of comm. 1,869.

TARANTO, *Tarentum*, a fortified city & seaport of Naples, cap. prov. Otranto, on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the *Mare Piccolo*, its inner harbour, from the Gulf of Taranto, or *Mare Grande*, 44 m. W.S.W. Brindisi. Pop. 15,000. The city, on the site of the anc. citadel, is of an oval shape, and has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a diocesan school, orphan asylum, and other hospitals, manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, and velvets, and a considerable trade in olive oil, fruits, cotton, & shell fish, which last, as in antiquity, abound here in great variety. The inner harbour is excellent, as respects both depth and security, but the entrance has become so choked that it is accessible only by boats: the outer harbour, or *Mare Grande*, is safe, extensive, and defended by the islands St Peter and St Paul. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 160 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Mutina, 12 miles distant; and here are the remains of an amphitheatre and a few other antiquities. *Tarentum*, reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about B.C. 700, was long a wealthy seat of commerce, literature, & science; but it was taken by the Romans under Fabius Maximus B.C. 209, after which it never resumed its previous importance.—The *Gulf of Taranto* is a large inlet of the Mediterranean sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Neapolitan provinces Calabria, Basilicata, and Otranto. Length 70 m.; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria de Leuca 70 m.; average breadth 60 m. It receives all the rivers of Basilicata and the Crati and Neto from Calabria.

TARAPACA, a town of Peru, dep. Arequipa, on a river 10 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, and 190 m. N. Atacama.

TARARE, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 21 m. W.N.W. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 8,820. It has a chamber of commerce, & is the centre of an extensive manuf. of plain and figured muslins, mostly conducted in the homes of the weavers, whose condition is amongst the best of any in France.

TARASCON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, on railway from Avignon to Marseilles, and on left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, 12 m. S.W. Avignon. Pop. (1846) 9,150. It has a comm. college, a church of the 11th century, theatre, town-hall, court-house, barracks, hospitals, and manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, brandy and vinegar, some boat-building, and an active general trade. Near it are large nursery grounds. Teasles, madder, and almonds are raised extensively in the vicinity.—II. (*sur Ariége*), a comm. and town, dep. Ariége, 8 m. S. Foix, on rt. bank of the Ariége. Pop. 1,560. It has iron forges and tanneries.

TARASHTCHA, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Kotliga. Pop. 2,100.

TARASP, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Engadine, on rt. b. of the Inn, 8 m. N.E. Suss, 4,265 feet above the sea. It has a mineral spring, with hotels and lodging houses.

TARAZ, a town of Central Asia, khanat & 220 m. N.N.W. Khokan, on an affl. of the Sir-Daria. It has greatly declined from former importance.

TARAZONA, 2 towns of Spain.—I. (anc. *Turiaso*), prov. & 52 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza, on the Queiles, here crossed by 3 bridges. Pop. 5,966. It has a cathedral, 4 parish churches, a bishop's palace, hospital and poor-house, with manufs. of coarse woollens, caps and leather.—II. (*de la Mancha*), prov. and 25 m. N. Albacete, with 6,028 inhabs., and manufs. of printed cottons & handkerchiefs.

TARBAGATAI (Chinese *Soui-tsing-ching*), a frontier town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. prov., 180 m. N. Ili. Lat. 46° 8′ N., lon. 82° 38′ E. It is enclosed by stone walls flanked with towers, and traversed by several canals. Pop. very variable, consisting partly of Chinese garrisons frequently changed, exiles and merchants, who resort to it for commerce with the Kalmuck tribes, from whom they receive cattle, &c., in exchange for cotton and silk fabrics.—The *Tarbagatai-Oola* is a lofty mountain chain between the lakes Zaisan and Balkash-nor.

TARBAN, a locality in New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland, on Paramatta river, 8 m. W. Sydney. Here is the colonial lunatic asylum.

TARBAT, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 11 m. E.N.E. Tain. Area 5,081 ac. Pop. 1,826. Here are remains of several old baronial castles, and the maritime village Portmaholmack.

TARBERT, a seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon near its mouth, 4 m. W.N.W. Glin. Pop. 1,024.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST), two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the great S. penin. of Argyleshire, approaching each other within 1 mile, and, together with the narrow isthmus between them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale. The W. loch extends for 10 m. N.E., by about 1 m. in breadth; the E. loch 1 m. in length from Loch Fyne, has at its head the fishing village Tarbert. Pop. 594.

TARBES, *Turba*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. H. Pyrenees, on left bank of the Adour, 23 m. E.S.E. Pau. Pop. (1846) 11,836. It is situated in a fine plain, and separated into three nearly equal parts by two large open spaces. Tarbes has a comm. college, chamber of commerce, a forest board, schools of design and architecture, manufs. of copper-wares, cutlery, and paper, a national stud, an active trade in horses, and extensive markets fortnightly, to which the inhabitants of the adjacent mntnous. districts bring their wool and flax, taking back colonial produce and manufs. of all kinds.

TARBET (EAST and WEST, LOCHS), two inlets of the sea, on the opposite coasts of the island Harris, Outer Hebrides, nearly approaching each other, and being each about 6 m. in length, and 4½ m. in greatest breadth.—*Tarbet Island*, Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, is off the W. coast, 3 m. S.E. Achris head. Circum. 1½ m. Pop. 100.

TARBOLTON, a burgh of barony & pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, on the Faile, 8 m. S. Kilmarnock. Pop. of pa. 2,612; do. of burgh 1,083. It has a handsome church, a subscription library, manufs. of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. Here Burns resided from his 17th to his 24th year.

TARCZAL, a market town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, 2 m. W. Tokay. Pop. 3,410.

TARDAJOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. W.S.W. Burgos, in a plain on the Arlanzon. Pop. 548.

TARDEBIGG, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2½ m. E.S.E. Bromsgrove. Area 8,640 ac. Pop. 1,538.

TARDENOIS, an old district of France, cap. La Fère-en-Tardenois, now included in dep. Aisne.

TARDOIRE, or TARDOUÈRE, a river of France, deps. H. Vienne and Charente, after a W. course of 40 m. joins the Bandiat 3 m. N.W. La Rochefoucault. It turns many mills, & along its banks are numerous curious caverns.

TAREM, a town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 70 m. N.E. Lar. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls.

TARF, several small rivers of Scotland; the principal in stewartry Kirkcudbright, flowing S. into the Dee, 2 miles above Kirkcudbright.

TARGON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 17 miles E.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 954.

TARIFA, *Julia Josa*, a seaport town of Spain, at its southern extremity, on the Strait of Gibraltar, prov. Sevilla, 15 m. W.S.W. Gibraltar, with a lighthouse and modern fort on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a causeway, in lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 36′ W. Pop. 8,116. The town has a Moorish appearance; it is defended by an old castle built by the Moors, and has large barracks and storehouses, tanneries and potteries, and one of the most active tunny and anchovy fisheries in Spain. Its harbour is unfit for large vessels, but frequented by numerous coasters. Tarifa was long a military post of importance to the Moors, as it now is to the Spaniards. It was successfully defended by the British against the troops of Victor and Laval in 1811, on which occasion Col. (now Lord) Gough greatly distinguished himself.

TARIFA, a village of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexican confed., on the river Tarifa, an affl. of the Coatzacoalcos.

TARIJA, a frontier dep. of Bolivia, between lat. 21° and 22° S., lon. 62° and 67° W., having S. the Plata confed., and N. the river Pilcomayo, separating it from the deps. Sucre and Santa Cruz. Estimated area 12,000 sq. m. It contains many fertile valleys, producing wheat, maize, yerba-maté, cacao, and flax.—*Tarija*, the cap. town, is on the river Tarija, an affl. of the Vermejo, 80 m. S.E. Cinti. Estimated pop. 2,000.

TARKHAN (CAPE), the most W. point of the Crimea, Black Sea, with a lighthouse, in lat. 45° 20′ 7″ N., lon. 32° 29′ 7″ E.

TARKI, a considerable town of the Russian dom., Transcaucasia, prov. Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 70 m. N.W. Derbend. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by hills. The Russians have built a citadel on its highest point.

TARLAND and MIGVIE, a burgh of barony, and united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 9 m. N.E. Ballater. Area of pa. 22 sq. m. Pop. 1,093; of whom 340 are in the burgh Tarland.

TARLETON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, 8 m. N.N.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,877.

TARLOW, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, 22 m. N. Sandomir. Pop. 1,500.

TARMA, a town of N. Peru, dep. & 25 m. S. Junin, in a healthy valley of the Andes. Pop. 6,000. It is resorted to for the sake of its bracing air and medicinal springs.

TARMONBARRY, or TERMONBARRY, a pa., Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 8 m. E.S.E. Strokestown. Area 9,295 ac., mostly bog. Pop. 4,279.

TARN, *Tarnis*, a river of France, rises in Mt. Lozere, flows W. through the deps. Aveyron, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne on the rt., 3 m. W. Moissac. Length 220 m.; affls on l., the Agout; on rt., the Aveyron.

TARN, a dep. of France in the S.W., formed of part of the old prov. of Upper Languedoc, surrounded by the deps. Herault, Aude, H.-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Aveyron. Area 2,234 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 360,679. It is traversed by ramifications of the Cevennes mountains in the S.E., the rest has undulating hills and fine plains; chief rivers, the Tarn, Agout, and Aveyron. Climate temperate and healthy. One-seventh of the surface is covered by forests; soil fertile in grain & fruits; wine is made of good quality; cattle and sheep are extensively reared; horses are celebrated; coal is worked. Chief manufs. woollens and cottons. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Albi, Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, a dep. of France, in the S.W., formed of part of the old prov. Guienne, and surrounded by the deps. Aveyron, Tarn, Garonne, Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 1,373 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 242,498. Surface undulating, and watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. Soil fertile in the plains. The vine succeeds well. Horses and mules are extensively reared. Manufs. unimportant. The dep. is div. into the arronds. Montauban, Caussade, Castel-Sarrazin, and Moissac.

TARNOGROD, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, near Austr. frontier, 34 m. S.W. Zamosz. P. 4,200.

TARNOPOL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Sered, 80 m. E.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 10,420. It has a gymnasium, Rom. Catholic and Greek-united churches.

TARNOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Biala, 135 m. W. Lemberg. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 2,250. It is a bishop's see, and has manufs. of linen and leather.

TARNOWITZ, or TARNOWSKY-GURA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 45 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,620. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics. Near it are various mines.

TARO, a river of N. Italy, doms. Sardinia and Parmea, joins the Po, 7 m. W. Casal-Maggiore, after a N.E. course of 55 m. Affls., the Zeno and Stirone. Under the French it gave name to a dep., the cap. of which was Parma.

TAROM, or TAROUN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 96 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by a wall, surrounded by a fosse, and entered by a single gate. It has several mosques.

TARPORLEY, a market town & pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Chester. Area of pa. 5,940 ac. Pop. 2,546. The town is pleasantly situated and neatly built; has a national school, endowed almshouses, and other charities. Inhabs. chiefly employed in the manuf. of stockings, or in agricultural pursuits. The ruins of Beeston castle, a fortress erected in the 13th century, and taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary forces, are on an isolated height, 2 m. S. the town.

TARRAGONA, *Tarraco*, a seaport city of Spain, cap. prov., on a lofty rock at the mouth of the Francoli in the Mediterranean, 52 miles W.S.W. Barcelona. Pop. 11,475. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site; has an upper & lower town, on a hill sloping to the sea; is enclosed by walls and ramparts, entered by 6 gates, and defended by two castles. It has a cathedral, very richly adorned internally; an archbishop's palace, hospital, seminary, academies of design and naval architecture, barracks, theatre, and manufs. of coarse cloth and hats, barrels, soap, and spirits, with a large export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, & cork, though its harbour is inaccessible except by small coasting vessels. Remains of an amphitheatre, a circus, an aqueduct, sepulchres, &c., testify the importance of *Tarraco* in the time of the Romans. It was taken by the French in 1810.

TARRAKAI (BAY OF), the N. part of the Sea of Japan, E. Asia, dividing the isl. Saghalin (or Tarrakai) from Manchooria. Length 400 m.; breadth varies from 50 m. to 200 m.

TARRASA, *Egara*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. P. 5,118. It has manufs. of kerseymeres, broad-cloths, and flannels.

TARREGA, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Lerida. Pop. 3,915. It has considerable trade in wine, oil, & 2 large weekly corn markets.

TARRING (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.W. Worthing. Area 970 ac. Pop. 567. At Salvington, in this pa., the learned Seldon was born in 1584.

TARRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 546.

TARRINSAY, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and island Harris, off the entrance of W. Loch Tarbet. Length 4½ m. Pop. 88, mostly employed in fishing and kelp making. Surface mountainous and sterile.

TARRYTOWN, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Hudson, 27 m. N. New York. Pop. 1,000. Steam-boats ply to New York. Near the vill. is Sleepy-Hollow, the scene of a well known tale by Washington Irving. Major André was captured here in the revolutionary war.

TARSUS, or TARSOUS, a city of Asia-Minor, pash. and 18 m. W.S.W. Adana, on the W. side of the river Cydnus (which anciently flowed through its centre), 12 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 34° 58′ 45″ E. Permanent pop. estimated at 7,000; but in winter it is reported to have 30,000 inhabitants. The modern town, partly surrounded by a wall, covers only a portion of the ancient site. Houses low, mostly of stone, terrace-roofed, and built of the materials of ancient structures. Principal edifices, a castle built by Bajazet, several mosques, caravanserais, public baths, and an anc. church. Various remains of antiquity exist in and around the city. The Cydnus is now navigable only for small boats; and large vessels anchor in the roadstead of Mersin, 8 m. W. its mouth. Its vicinity is highly productive in corn and cotton, which articles, with wool, copper, gall nuts, wax, goats' hair, skins, hides, and hair sacks, form the chief exports of Tarsus; the principal imports being rice, sugar, coffee, & hardwares, from Arabia & the Mediterranean. According to some ancient authors, this city was founded by the Assyrian king, Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander, and was subsequently famous in Roman history, and as the birth-place and residence of St Paul; besides whom, the stoic Antipater, and the philosopher Athenodorus, were among its natives.

TARTARAGHAN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Loughgall. Area, 11,612 ac., including loughs. Pop. 7,313.

TARTARY, a vast region of Asia and Europe, in its widest acceptation extending from the Sea of Japan to the river Dnieper, and thus comprising Manchooria, Mongolia, Dzoungaria, & Khian-Shan, in the Chinese Empire; the states of Khokan, Koondooz, Bokhara, and Khiva; the Kirghiz territory, a large part of S. Siberia, and the Russian govs. N. the Caspian and Black Seas. [See the several articles relating to those territories; also Chinese and Independent TURKESTAN.]

TARTARY (CRIM-), a part of the Russian gov. Taurida. [CRIMEA.]

TARTARY (GULF OF). [TARRAKAI (BAY OF).]

TARTAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Midouze, 15 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,919. It has large saffron grounds in its vicinity, & an active trade.

TARTLAU, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Saxonland, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Kronstadt. P. 4,000.

TARUDANT, a town of Marocco. [TERODANT.]

TARUMAN, a town of Sumatra. [TROOMON.]

TARUSA, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Tula, cap. dist., on the Oka. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of sail-cloth and hats.

TARUT, or TIRHOOT, an isl. in the Gulf of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, opposite El-Khatiff.

TARVES, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, with a vill., 5 m. N.E. Old Meldrum. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. 2,397. It has 5 annual fairs.

TARVIN, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area 11,490 ac. Pop. 3,585.

TARVIS, a mkt. town of Illyria, Carinthia, near the Italian frontier, 16 m. S.W. Villach. Pop. 1,090. Near it are some iron works, mines of lead and zinc, and the Tarvis-pass across the Carnic Alps. Here the French, under Massena, defeated the Austrians, 25th March 1797.

TASBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 680 ac. Pop. 527.

TASCO, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. & 70 m. S.W. Mexico.—II. a vill. of Columbia, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. Tunja.

TASHBALIK, a frontier town of Chinese Turkestan, 25 m. S.W. Kashgar.

TASHINNY, or TAGHSHINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 3 m. N.E. Ballymahon. Area 4,881 ac. Pop. 2,333.

TASHKEND, a town of Independent Turkestan, khanat and 90 m. N.W. Khokan, on an affl. of the Jaxartes. Pop. 40,000 (?). It is reported to be enclosed by a high brick wall, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by canals. It has a garrison, many mosques and other public buildings.

TASH-KOPRI, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Gok-Irmak, 52 m. S.W. Sinope. It is reported to have 1,500 houses, several baths and khans, manufs. of leather and iron wares, and some remains of the ancient *Pompeiopolis*.

TASHLIDJE, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, 66 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai, and N.W. Novibazar. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a Greek bishopric.

TASHTAPSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on an affl. of the Yenisei, 100 m. S.W. Abakansk.

TASHUN (improperly *Jarzoon*), a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 18 m. N.N.W. Bebehan. It was of importance, but is now almost wholly in ruins.

TASMANIA, Australasia [VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.]

TASMAN'S BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Middle Isl., New Zealand.—*Tasman's Peninsula* in Van Diemen's Land, co. Pembroke, is connected N.ward with Forester's peninsula. Length 24 m.; breadth 18 m. On its N. & W. sides are Norfolk and Storm Bays. Capes Raoul and Pillar form its S.W. and S.E. extremities.

TASNAD, a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, 15 m. S.E. Nagy-Karoly. Pop. 3,070.

TASSISUDON, the cap. town of Bootan, N. Hindostan, in a valley of the Himalaya, near the Tibet frontier. Lat. 27° 48′ N., lon. 89° 40′ E. It has a fortified palace of the Deb-rajah.

TATA, or DOTIS, a town, Hungary. [DOTIS.]

TATAR-BAZARDJIK, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. W.N.W. Philippopoli, on the Maritza, between Belgrade and Constantinople.

TATE, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Claremont. Pop. 2,364.

TATENHILL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W.S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 10,520 ac. Pop. 2,229.

TATHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11½ m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Area 7,820 ac. Pop. 677.

TATHWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Louth. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 365.

TATNALL, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. of Georgia. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,724.

TATRA MOUNTAINS, Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.]

TATSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.E. Croydon. Area 970 ac. Pop. 172.

TA-TSIEN-LU, a fortified town of China, prov. Se-chuen, 125 m. W.S.W. Tching-tou.

TATTA, or TATTAH, a considerable town of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream, and 48 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 46′ N., lon. 68° E. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is supposed to be the *Pattala* of Alexander's historians, and its antiquity is unquestioned, ruins of successive towns surrounding it on all sides. Its outward appearance is imposing. Principal edifice, the brick mosque of Shah-Jehan. It has some manufs. of silk and cotton.

TATTA, a town and caravan station of Marocco, on the Draha, and on the borders of the desert, 200 m. S. Marocco.

TATTENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. S.W. Tarporley, on the Chester branch of the London and North Western railway, 4 m. W. Beeston. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,119.

TATTENHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3½ m. W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 690 ac. Pop. 15.

TATTERFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area 880 ac. Pop. 59.

TATTERSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Fakenham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 160.

TATTERSHALL, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle, on the Gt. N. Lincoln railway. Area of pa. 3,840 ac. Pop. 907. It has a beautiful cruciform church; and in the vicinity are the ruins of Tattershall-castle.

TATTINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 628.

TAUBATE, a modern town of Brazil, prov. and 80 m. N. San Paulo. Pop. of dist. 10,000.

TAUBER, a river of S. Germany, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, rises near Rothenburg, flows N.W. past Mergentheim and Bischofsheim, and joins the Main at Wertheim. Course 70 m.

TAUCHA, a town of Saxony, circ. & 6 m. E.N.E. Leipzig, on an affl. of the Elster. Pop. 2,095.

TAUGHBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, with the vills. of St John's town and Creaghdoos. Area 15,774 ac. Pop. 5,882. [TIBOHINE.]

TAUGON-LA-RONDE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Charente-Inf., arr. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,490.

TAULÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arrond. & 4 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,905.—*Taulignan* is a comm. & market town, dep. Drome, 15 m. E.S.E. Montelimart, with manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 1,318.

TAUN, a dist. of W. Africa, Upper Guinea.

TAUNDA, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. and 34 m. S.E. Oude, on the Goggra.—II. Gwalior dom., on the Annas river.—*Taundla* is a town a few miles E. of the latter.

TAUNGU, a town of Burmah, on the Se-tang, 80 m. E. Prome.

TAUNTON, a parl. (and formerly munic.) bor. and town of Engl., co. Somerset, on the river Tone, with a station on the Great Western railway between Bristol and Exeter, 12 m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area of bor. 2,730 ac. Pop. 12,306. In an open space in the centre of the town is the fine church of St Mary Magdalen. Other principal edifices are St James' church, a handsome Roman Catholic and other chapels, several of which are elegant buildings; the market house, with the town hall and assembly rooms, the Taunton and Somerset institution, with news rooms and a valuable library, the theatre, and at the W. end of the town the castle, built in time of Henry I., & where co. assizes are held. Here are grammar and other schools, almshouses, and other charities, Taunton and Somerset hospital, a lying-in hospital, and eye infirmary. Manufs. of silks and woollens have declined, but are still somewhat carried on. Imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural and dairy produce are made by the Bridgewater canal. Markets Wed. and Sat., for cattle, &c. Taunton sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 1,016. It was a principal residence of the West Saxon kings, especially of the celebrated Ina. Here, after the battle of Sedgemoor, judge Jeffreys held his "bloody assize."

TAUNTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on a river of same name, 32 m. S. Boston. Pop. 7,645, partly employed in hardware manufs. A railway connects it with Boston and New Bedford.

TAUNUS, a mountain range of W. Germany, H.-Darmstadt and Nassau, extends for about 40 m. W.N.W. from the Rhine, near Caub, and is continuous on the N.E. with the Vogelsgebirge, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. Height of the Gross-Feldberg 2,848 feet.

TAUPO (LAKE), New Zealand, in the centre of N. isl., is 30 m. in length, average breadth 15 m.

TAUPONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Ploermel. Pop. 2,161.

TAURIDA, a gov. of S. Russia, between lat. 44° 25′ and 47° 40′ N., and lon. 31° 30′ and 36° 30′ E., comprising, with the peninsula of the Crimea, a territory on the mainland, mostly separated from the govs. Kherson and Ekaterinoslav by the Dnieper, and its affl. the Konska. Area 24,714 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 572,200, mostly Nogais Tartars on the mainland, and Russians, Jews, and Greeks, in the Crimea. In the Crimea the climate resembles that of Italy. N. the mountains are extensive plains, destitute of trees, and interpersed with salt lakes, and on the mainland the country is mostly a desert steppe, on which, however, the Tartars rear vast herds of sheep and horses. The corn raised is inadequate to home consumption. The Tartars live chiefly on millet, and the produce of their herds. [CRIMEA.]

TAURUS, a mntn. chain of W. Asia. [ASIA MINOR—ANTI-TAURUS.]

TAUSS (Boh. *Domazlicze* or *Drastow*), a walled town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W. Klattau. Pop. 6,500. It has manufactures of tape.

TAUSTE, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,513. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, nitre, and soap.

TAUVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Clermont. Pop. 2,474.—*Tauxigny* is a comm. and vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches. Pop. 1,311.

TAVAI-POENAMMOO, the native name of New Munster (Middle Island), New Zealand.

TAVANNES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 6 m. N.W. Bienne, and close to the pass of Pierre-Pertuis, Jura mountains. Pop. 1,400.

TAVASTEHUS, or TAWASTHUS, a town of Russian Finland, cap. læn, 78 m. N.E. Abo. Pop. 1,700. It has a government house, and an anc. castle, with an arsenal and imperial magazines.

TAVDA, a riv. of Siberia, joins the Tobol, 50 m. S.W. Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 200 m.

TAVERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¾ m. N.W. Norwich. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 211.

TAVERNA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 11 m. N. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,900.

TAVERNES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Brignolles. Pop. 1,404.—*Taverny* is a vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,229.

TAVIGNANO, the principal river of Corsica, enters the sea on its E. coast, after a course of 45 m. It gives name to a canton.

TAVINSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Bielaja, 50 m. S.S.E. Ufa. Pop. 2,000.

TAVIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, cap. comarca, 21 m. E.N.E. Faro, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Seca. Pop. 8,600. It has a handsome governor's palace, a brisk river-traffic with the interior, and an active fishery.

TAVISTOCK, a parl. bor., town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Tavy, here crossed by three bridges, 13 m. N. Plymouth. Area of bor. and pa. 11,660 ac. Pop. 6,272. The town, partly on an acclivity, is well built, especially in its upper part; it has a church, built in the cemetery of an ancient abbey, dissenting chapels, a guildhall, market house, alms-houses, a lying-in hospital, & dispensary. Some serges and coarse linens are made, mining and iron works employ a few hands, but the pop. is chiefly agricultural. The bor. returns two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 342. Sir F. Drake was born here in 1545, and the poet W. Browne in 1590. Tavistock was the manor and residence of Orgar, Earl of Devonshire, & gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Bedford, to whom much territorial property there belongs.

TAVOLARA, an inlet of the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia.

TAVOY, or TAVAY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, in Further India, Tenasserim coast, cap. prov., on the Tavoy river, 90 m. S. Ye, and 25 m. from the sea. It has a bazaar, and barracks for European troops.

TAVROV, or TAVROVSKAJA, a town of Russia, gov., circ. & 13 m. S. Voronej, at the confluence of the Don and Voronej. Pop. 2,000. It was strongly fortified by Peter the Great, who established large arsenals, cloth factories, &c., and had numerous vessels of war built here; but, in 1744, it was nearly destroyed by fire.

TAVY, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.S.W. past Tavistock, and enters the Tamar, 2 m. N.E. Saltash. Total course 26 m.

TAVY (ST PETER), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Tavistock. Ac. 8,450. P. 587.

TAW, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows N. past Chumleigh to Barnstaple, where it turns W. and expands into an estuary, which after being joined by the Torridge from the S. enters Bideford Bay. Total course 50 m. Affls. Little Dart, Yeo, and Moule.

TAWALLY, an island of the Asiatic Archip. 25 m. S.W. Gilolo, lat. 0° 30′ S., lon. 127° 2′ E.

TAWEE, an island of the Asiatic Archip., off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and continuous with the Sooloo island chain; lat. of W. point 5° 18′ N., lon. 119° 25′ E. Length 40 m.; breadth 15 miles.

TAWSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. Barnstaple. Area 6,430 ac. Pop. 1,429.

TAWTON, several pas. of England, co. Devon. —I. (*Bishop's*), 2¼ m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,827. Here are remains of an episcopal palace.—II. (*North*), 6½ m. N.E. Okehampton. Area 6,670 ac. Pop. 1,728, partly engaged in a woollen manufacture. It was formerly a borough, and is still governed by a portreeve.—III. (*South*), 4 m. E. Okehampton. Area 9,720 ac. Pop. 1,871.

TAXALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 7½ m. N.E. Macclesfield. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 853.

TAY, a principal river and estuary of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of co. Perth with a part of the co. Forfarshire, rises by two main heads, one in Loch Tay and the other on the borders of Argyleshire. Both streams unite a few m. N.E. of Loch Tay, & then pursue a very tortuous course, E. and S., past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, and Perth; after which it expands into a noble estuary from 1 to 3 m. *in width*, and joins the Firth of Forth, N. Sea, between Ferry-port-on-Craig on the S., and Button-ness on the N. Total course from 120 to 160 m. It receives the Garry and Ericht rivers from the N., and the Bran, Isla, Almond, Earn, &c., from the W. It is supposed to discharge more water than any other river in Scotland, and its basin has been estimated to comprise from 2,400 to 2,750 sq. m. It winds through a country of great picturesque beauty. Dundee and Errol are on the N. side, and Newburgh on the S. side of its estuary; extensive sand-banks clog its entrance, but it is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, 15 m. from its mouth, for vessels of 500 tons burden, and sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing 9 feet of water.—*Loch Tay*, Breadalbane, is 15 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and 100 to 600 feet in depth, surrounded by mountains; Ben Lawers, 4,015 feet in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and Lochy rivers at the S.E., and discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. It has been occasionally subject to extraordinary risings of its waters.

TAYA, an islet of the Asiatic Archipelago, S.E. Lingen, lat. 0° 45′ N., lon. 104° 55′ E.

TAYF, a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, 65 m. E.S.E. Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque. In the time of Mohammed it was a famous stronghold, and resisted his arms during a siege of 20 days.

TAYGETOS, or MOUNT ST ELIAS, one of the most lofty mountains in Greece, Morea, in its S.E. part, 10 m. S.W. Mistra. Height 7,903 ft.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Scotland, co. Perth, on rt. b. of the Tay, 1 m. N.N.E. Kenmore.

TAYNTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Newent. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 634.—II. co. Oxford, 1½ m. W.N.W. Burford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 381.

TAZEWELL, two cos. of the U. S., N. America. —I. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 6,290.—II. near centre of Illinois. Area 1,130 sq. m. Pop. 7,221.—Also several townships, the principal in Tennessee, cap. co. Claiborne.

TAZGAON, or TAUJGAON, a fortified town of India, dom. and 58 m. S.S.E. Sattarah, with a remarkable temple of Ganesa.

TCH, for names sometimes spelt with these initials, and not here inserted, refer to CH.

TCHABKAN, or DJABKAN, a river of the Chinese dom., Khalkas country, after a generally W. course, estimated at 500 m., enters the Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

TCHABLIAK, or TCHIABAK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pash. and 18 m. N. Scutari, at the entrance of the Moratsha into the Lake of Scutari. It is stated to comprise 250 houses.

TCHAD (LAKE), the largest lake of Africa, nearly in the centre of that continent, in Soudan, between lat. 12° 30′ and 14° 30′ N., and lon. 14° and 17° E. surrounded by the states Bornou, Kanem, Begharmi, &c. Length, E. to W., up-

wards of 200 m.; greatest breadth 140 m. Estimated height above the sea 1,200 feet. It receives from the S. and W. the rivers Shary and Yeou, and its waters are said to be fresh and sweet; it has been conjectured to discharge its surplus waters into the Niger by the Chadda, but the supposition has not yet been confirmed. Its banks, which were in a great part explored by Denham early in the present century, are in many parts covered with fine pasturage and underwood, forming a retreat for numerous wild animals which ravage the adjacent country when driven from their haunts in the rainy season. The lake contains many islands inhabited by a barbarous race, and on or near its shores are the towns Kuka, Angornow, and Angala.

TCHADDA, a river of Cent. Africa. [CHADDA.]

TCHAHAN-SOUBARKAN-KHOTON, a town of Mongolia, 190 m. N.N.E. Peking. It has a summer palace of the Chinese emperor.

TCHANG, a prefix to the names of numerous cities and towns of China, the principal being—I. (*T. Tcha*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., lat. 28° 12′ N., lon. 112° 40′ E.—II. (*T.-Tchou*), prov. Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 70 m. E.S.E. Nankin.—III. (*T.-Te*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 114° 12′ E.—IV. (*T.-Te*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, near the Great Lake.—Some towns of Corea have the same prefix. [CHANG-CHOW.]

TCHANY, a lake of Siberia, govs. Tomsk and Tobolsk, near lat. 55° N., lon. 78° E. Length 65 m.; greatest breadth 40 m.

TCHAO-NAIMAN-SUME-KHOTON, or DOLON-NOR, a town of Mongolia, E. Asia, 90 m. N.N.E. the most N. point of the Great Wall of China, and 180 m. N. Peking, lat. 42° 25′ N., lon. 116° 15′ E.

TCHARDAH and TCHARDAK, two small towns of Bulgaria; the former, 50 m. N.W. Sophia; the latter, 27 m. N.N.E. Hirchova.

TCHARTORISK (Polish *Czartorysk*), a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Styr, 30 m. N.N.E. Lutzk, with an ancient castle and 1,600 inhabitants.

TCHATAL-BURGAS, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. S.W. Viza.—*Tchatalcha* is a town of Rumili, 30 m. N.W. Constantinople.

TCHATIR-DAGH, mntn., S. Russia. [CRIMEA.]

TCHAUSSY, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Moghilev, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek united churches, a synagogue, and a Carmelite convent.

TCHEBOKSARI, a town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.N.W. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 5,000. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1699 and 1733, and is rebuilt mostly of wood; it has a cathedral, a monastery, town-hall, vast salt magazines, and some manufs.

TCHELEBI-BAZAR, a market town of Bosnia, 25 m. E.N.E. Bosna-Serai.

TCHELIABIANSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Miias, 70 m. N.N.W. Troitsk. P. 3,500. It is enclosed by a stockade, and was formerly an important military post.

TCHEMBAR, a town of Russia, gov. and 66 m. W.S.W. Penza, cap. circ. Pop 2,700.

TCHENG-TE, an island off the S. extremity of Corea, 45 m. W. the island Tsu-sima.

TCHEPTZA, a river of Russia, gov. Viatka, joins the river Viatka near the city of same name, after a W. course of 250 m.

TCHERDYN, a town of Russia, gov. and 162 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kolva, near its confluence with the Vishera. Pop. 3,000.

TCHERIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Smolensk, on the Soj. Here Charles XII. was repulsed by the Russians in 1708.

TCHERKASI, a town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. S.E. Kiev, on l. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 6,000.

TCHERKASK, two towns of the Russian empire, and successively caps. of the Don Cossack country.—I. (*Staroi* or *Old*), N. the Don, near its mouth, & on an isl. formed between it & the Aksai, 45 m. E.N.E. Azov. Pop. 15,000. It has a church founded by Peter the Great. Its Tartar church, old chancery, academy, town-hall, prisons, &c., are constructed of timber. Stationary pop. mostly of Greek descent, but its streets present a curious intermixture of nations. It maintains an active export trade in fish, iron, caviar, & wine, raised in its vicinity.—II. (*Novoi* or *New*), N. the Aksai river, 14 m. N.N.E. Staroi-Tcherkask. Pop. 17,800. It was founded in 1806, stands on a hill, and is regularly laid out, but mostly built of wood. Principal edifices, the Platov palace, chancery, large hospital, arsenal, cathedral, college, and Tartar mosque. It is supplied with water by many wells, but being destitute of river communication it has never superseded Old Tcherkask as a place of trade.

TCHERKESSIA, a country of Asia. [CIRCASSIA.]

TCHERKIN, a town of Abyssinia, state and 40 m. N.N.W. Gondar. It has large markets for cattle, cotton, and cotton stuffs.

TCHERN, a town of Russia, gov. and 61 m. S.S.W. Tula, cap. circ. Pop. 2,200. It was formerly fortified, and has salt magazines.

TCHERNETZ, a town of Wallachia, on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Here was anciently the Roman station *Termes*, and near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

TCHERNIGOV, a gov. of Russia, in the S., between lat. 50° 20′ and 53° 10′ N., and lon. 30° 20′ & 34° 40′ E., having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments Minsk & Kiev (Russian Poland), and on other sides the governments Moghilev, Orlov, Koursk, and Poltava. Area 21,248 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,430,000. Surface mostly level, and well watered; soil fertile; climate dry, healthy, and comparatively mild. Principal river the Desna, with its affls. the Iput, Seim, Snov, and Oster, all of which have a W. or S.W. direction. Chief crops, rye, barley, and oats, with large quantities of flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops; cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, are numerously reared. Distilling and weaving are somewhat important. In 1830, the gov. had 77 factories of linens, woollens, glass, leather, and beet-root sugar, &c., employing 3,095 hands. Principal exports are cattle, tallow, corn, hides, spirits, honey, wax, potash, and hemp seed. The gov. is subdivided into 15 circs. Principal towns, Tchernigov, Nieshin, Glukhov, Starodub, Mglin, & Novgorod-Sieversk. *Tchernigov*, the cap., is situated on the Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. Kiev. Pop. 7,500. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, built in 1024, a strong citadel, an episcopal palace, several monasteries, an orphan asylum, and a college. It is the seat of military and civil governors. After an obstinate resistance it was taken and almost razed by the Tartars in 1239. The Poles captured it in 1617.

TCHERNOVITZ, a town, Poland. [CZERNOWITZ.]

TCHERNOYARSK, or TCHERNOJAR, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 150 m. N.N.W. Astrakhan, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,500.

TCHERSHENBEK, Asia Minor. [CHARSHAMBÁH.]

TCHERVLENSKAIA, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 70 m.E. Mozdok.

TCHESME, or TCHESHMEH, *Cyssos*, a maritime

vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, opposite the island Scio, 40 m. W.S.W. Smyrna. It has a large citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, and near it are sulphur & saline springs. In its bay the Roman fleet defeated that of Antiochus, and in 1770 the Russians burnt the navy of the Turks —7 m. N.E. are the ruins of *Grythrea*.

TCHETCHEN, an island of the Caspian Sea, off its W. coast, near Cape Agrakhansk.

TCHETCHENTZI COUNTRY (THE), forms the E. part of Circassia, mostly between lat. 42° 30′ and 43° 40′ N., and lon. 44° 30′ and 46° 30′ E., having N. the river Terek, separating it from the Russian gov. Caucasus, E. Daghestan, W. Kabardia, and S. the Caucasus chain, dividing it from Georgia. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. mostly Mohammedan, and living under numerous chiefs, at the head of whom is the hereditary Asian bey. Towns small, and mostly seated on the banks of the rivers, all of which are affls. of the Terek.

TCHETCHERSK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.S.E. Moghilev. Pop. 3,500.

TCHE-TCHING, several towns of China, provs. Ho-nan, Kiang-si, and Chi-li.

TCHIABAK, or SZIABAK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, at N. extremity of Lake Seutari.

TCHIFOUD-KALÉ, a walled town of the Crimea, 2 m. from Baktchiserai, on a limestone height, inhabited by a remarkable tribe of Karaite Jews.

TCHIFTLIK, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 85 m. N.W. Erzeroum. Stone cannon balls are hewn in an adjacent quarry.

TCHIGRIN, TCHIGR, or TCHIGUIRIN, a town of Russia, gov. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Tiasmin, 21 m. W. Krilov. Pop. 3,400. It was formerly the cap. of the Cossacks of the Dnieper.

TCHIKIRI, a river of Manchooria, E. Asia, after a S.E. and S. course of 450 m., joins the Amoor near Saghalin-Oola. Principal affl. the Silimdi.—*Tchihotan*, or *Spanberg*, is a small isl. of Japan, N.E. Yesso.

TCHIN and TCHING, for names of Chinese cities with these prefixes, not under mentioned, see Chin and Ching.

TCHIN-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., near the Tonquin frontier. Lat. 23° 20′ N., lon. 106° 12′ E.

TCHING-TOU, a city of China. [CHING-TOU.]

TCHIN-TCHOU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.S.E. Kai-fung.—II. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, 100 m. W.S.W. the Great Lake Tong-ting.

TCHIN-YUEN, a city of China, prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep. Lat. 27° 1′ 12″ N., lon. 108° 10′ E.

TCHIN-YUNG, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep. Lat. 27° 20′ N., lon. 105° E.—II. prov. Quang-si, 33 m. E. Tchin-ngan.

TCHIPROVATZ, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 56 m. N.W. Sophia. Its Greek bp. has the rank of primate of Bulgaria.

TCHIRIKOV, a town of Russia. [TCHERIKOV.]

TCHIRKIS, or CHERKESH, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, sanj. and 60 m. E. Boli.

TCHIRMEN, a town, European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., 20 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.

TCHISME, a town of Asia Minor. [TCHESME.]

TCHISTOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. E.S.E. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. 6,800, who carry on a trade in corn, cattle, and fish.

TCHI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang, S. bank, 120 m. S.W. Nanking.

TCHITINSK, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Ingoda, 125 m. W. Nertchinsk.

TCHONG-KING, a city of China, prov. Se-chuen, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 29° 45′ N., lon. 106° 30′ E. It has sugar refineries, and a large trade in fish.—*Tchong-kiang* is a town, same prov., 50 m. N.E. Tching-tou.

TCHORLU, a town of Europ. Turkey, Rumili, on the riv. Tchorlu, 20 m. N.E. Rodosto. Pop. 4,000.

TCHORUK, *Acampsis*, a river of Turkish Armenia, flows N.E. and N. through a part of the pash. Erzeroum, and enters the Black Sea between Gunieh and Batum. Course 200 m.

TCHORUM, CHORUM, or CHURUM, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 28 m. S.W. Osmanjik. Estimated pop. 7,600, mostly Mohammedans. It has khans, baths, minarets, manufs. of earthenwares, and leather, and a large trade in wheat.

TCHOUSSOVA, a riv. of Russia, gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, flows W., & after a course of 250 m. joins the Kama, 11 m. N.N.E. Perm.

TCHOU-YUNG, a city of China, prov. and 75 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep.

TCHUGLOMA, or TCHUCHLOMA, a town, Russia, gov. and 83 m. N.E. Kostroma. Pop. 1,800.

TCHUGUJEV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. & 25 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Severnoi-Donetz. Pop. 9,000. It has a garrison of lancers.

TCHUI, a river of Cent. Asia, rises in Chinese Turkestan, and has a W. course of nearly 700 m. through the Khokan dom., in a lake of which it terminates.

TCHUKTCHI-COUNTRY, a region at the N.E. extremity of Asia and E. Siberia, between lat. 60° and 70° N., and lon. 160° and 190° E., having S.W. and W. the provs. Kamtchatka, Okhotsk, and Yakutsk, N. the Arctic Ocean, E. Behring Strait separating it from Russian America, and S. the Gulf of Anadyr and the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed W. to E. by the Anadyr river, but the country has been very little explored. The Tchuktchi live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and profess a rude idolatry.

TCHULIM, a river of Siberia, govs. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obe 100 m. N.W. Tomsk, after a N.W. course of 500 m.

TCHUSSORSKOI-GORODOK (NIJNII and VERKHUII), two contiguous market towns of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Perm. United pop. 5,700, partly employed in salt-works.

TCHU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Chekiang, cap. dep., 130 m. S. Hang-choo-foo, on the Toun, 80 m. from the coast.

TE and TE-AN, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shantung, on the Imperial canal, 65 m. N.W. Tsinan.—II. prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., 50 m. N.W. Han-yang.

TEALBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 2,996.

TEALING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. E. Auchterhouse, and intersected by the Dundee and Newtyle railway. Area about 4,300 ac. P. 854.

TEAN (UPPER and NETHER), two hamlets of England, co. Stafford, pa. Chichley, on the Tean, with a pop. chiefly employed in bleach-works, and a manufactory of tape.

TEANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Capua. Pop. 7,800. It has a cathedral and two collegiate churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in corn and oil.—*Teana* is a market town, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. W.S.W. Tursi. Pop. 1,600.

TEARY, a town of India, Bundelcund, 54 m. S.S.E. Chatterpoor.

TEATH (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Camelford. Area 5,900 ac. Pop. 1,719.

TEBAS-Y-TENARUBIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,316.

TECALI, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 15 m. S.E. La Puebla.

TECHE, a river of the U. S., N. America, Louisiana, flows S.S.E. and joins the outlet of lake Chetimachès after a course of 180 m., for 100 m. of which, to New Iberia, it is navigable. At its mouth it is 200 yards across.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 20 m. N.N.E. Münster, cap. circ. P. 1,250.

TECUMSEH, a township, U. S., N. America, Michigan, 57 m. S.W. Detroit. Pop. 2,503.

TEDAVNET, or TEDONAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, 4 m. N.W. Monaghan. Area 26,502 ac., partly mntnous. Pop. 11,645.

TEDBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Crediton. Area 5,460 ac. Pop. 867.

TEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 12 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 1,120. P. 1,199.

TEDLA, a prov. of Marocco, immediately W. Mount Atlas, and watered by affls. of the river Tensift. Chief town Tefsa, or Tedla.

TEDNEST, a town in the dom. and 73 m. W. of Marocco, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Tensift. Estimated pop. 4,000, of whom 1,800 are Jews.

TEDSI, a town of Marocco, prov. Sus, 25 m. E.N.E. Terodant. Pop. 14,000. Its vicinity is highly productive, and it has a weekly market.

TEDSTONE, two pas. of England, co. Hereford. —I. (*Delamere*), 3½ m. N.E. Bromyard. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 207.—II. (*Wafer*), 3½ m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area 620 ac. Pop. 92.

TEEN-TSIN, a town of China, prov. Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, at the commencement of the Grand Canal, 70 m. S.E. Peking. It is the seat of an extensive trade, and a great depot for salt.

TEERA, a town and fort of W. Hindostan, Cutch, 52 m. W. Bhooj.—II. (or *Teeree*), a petty town of Afghanistan, cap. chiefship, S. Peshawer. —*Teeree* is a town of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 70 m. N.N.E. Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

TEES, a river of Engl., between cos. Durham and York, after an E.ward course of 90 m., joins the N. Sea by an estuary, nearly 3 m. across, 10 m. E.N.E. Stockton. At its mouth is a bar with from 10 to 12 feet water at low, and from 26 to 28 feet at high tide, and the river is tidal to Yarm, and navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons burden. In it is a salmon fishery.

TEESTA, a river of Hindostan, rises in Tibet and flows S.ward through the Himalaya, between Bootan and Sikkim, and joins the Ganges in Bengal, 40 m. W.N.W. Dacca, after a course estimated at 360 m. It is navigable for boats to the foot of the mntns., and communicates in Bengal with many other rivers. In its latter part it is called the Atri.

TEFFÉ, a river of Brazil, after a N.E. course of 500 m., joins the Amazon near Ega, lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 64° 45′ W.

TEFFONT, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Evias*), 7 m. W. Wilton. Area 700 ac. Pop. 149.—II. (*Magna*), 5½ m. E. Hindon. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 264.

TEFLIS, or TFLIS, the cap. city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, and of all Russian Transcaucasia, on the Kur, lat. 41° 41′ 4″ N., lon. 44° 50′ 30″ E. Pop. in 1843 estim. at 50,000. Mean temp. of year 57°.4; winter 31°.8; summer 75°.9, Fahr. It stands in a narrow valley, and is defended by walls and several forts. The old quarter on the bank of the river, comprises numerous Armenian churches, large caravanserais; it is inhabited chiefly by an Armenian population, and is the principal seat of trade. The upper town, or Russian quarter, has broad streets and open squares, the gov. offices, military quarters, &c., and presents to the foregoing quarter all the contrast of an European town. The Armenian cathedral is a large and striking edifice, and Teflis has several mosques, a German protestant chapel, French and German hotels, elegant shops, and a flourishing hot-bath establishment, from which the Russian government realises a considerable revenue. The Russians have established various schools in the city, the commerce of which has greatly augmented since it fell under their dominion.

TEFSA, or TEFZA, a town of Marocco, cap. prov. Tedla; lat. 32° 30′ N., lon. 5° 45′ W. On the opposite side of the river is the small town Efza. United pop. about 10,500, partly employed in manufs. of woollen mantles.

TEGERHY, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, on the main route to Nigritia, 120 m. S.E. Mourzouk. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a citadel.

TEGERNSEE, a vill. and lake of Upper Bavaria, 31 m. S. Munich. Length of lake 4 miles.

TEGUCIGALPA, a town of Central America, state Honduras, cap. dep., on a table-land, 40 m. S.W. Comayagua. Pop. 10,090 (?). In its vicinity are gold, silver, and copper mines.

TEGUISE, a town of the Canary Islands, cap. of the isl. Lanzarote, near its centre. Pop. 3,736.

TEGULET, a town of Abyssinia, Shoa, of which it was formerly cap., 18 m. W. Ankober.

TEHALLON, or TYHALLON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Monaghan. Ac. 5,949. P. 3,806, partly employed in linen weaving.

TEHAMA, two marit. plains of Arabia, one extending along its W. coast from Ras Mohammed to Jiddah, a distance of 550 m.; the other (or *Batna*), Muscat dom., bordering the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, and from 20 to 40 m. in width.

TEHERAN, or TEHRAN, the cap. city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 70 m. S. the Caspian Sea, and 210 m. N. Ispahan. Lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 51° 20′ 50″ E. Stationary pop. estimated at 10,000; but during the residence of the court in winter, it is 60,000 and upwards. It is about 5 m. in circuit, and enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, and a dry trench. External appearance picturesque; its mosques, colleges, and caravanserais are in good repair; and it has well furnished shops and bazaars, with some large palaces of the Persian nobility; but its dwellings are mostly built of earth; streets mean and wretchedly paved; and in summer it is so unhealthy that the shah and the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sultanieh, about 150 m. N.W.ward. The ark or royal citadel is extensive, and comprises, besides the royal harem and apartments, a magnificent grand saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths, and gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace with fine grounds. Teheran has manufs. of carpets and iron goods; its vicinity is fertile and covered with villa. It became the Persian cap. towards the end of the last century. On its S. side & about 25 m. E.ward are extensive ruins, and one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rhages*.

TEHEROOT, or TEHRUT, a town of Persia, prov. and 80 m. E.S.E. Kirman. Its vicinity is stated to be productive of corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and fruits.

TEHUACAN, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 65 m. S.E. La Puebla. Pop. 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, a river-port town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 150 m. E.S.E. Oaxaca, on the river Tehuantepec. Pop. 8,000 (?), who export indigo and salt, and have some fisheries and a coasting trade.

TEHUANTEPEC (GULF OF), a bay of the Pacific Ocean, Central America, bounded N.W. & N.E. by the Mexican dep. Oaxaca, and the territory of Guatemala, lat. 16° N., lon. 94° to 95° W. It receives the river Tehuantepec, 10 m. S. the town.—The *Isthmus of Tehuantepec*, deps. of Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, & Tabasco, is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific, and is 130 m. across. It produces mahogany, fustic, logwood, cotton, drugs, cacao, indigo, gum, salt, with various kinds of grain; and its uplands abound with fine pastures. It is traversed almost throughout by the river Coatzacoalcos. This is one of the places where it has been proposed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a canal, of which the river and some lakes would form a part.

TEIFY, or TIVY, a river of N. Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, flows S.W. and W., past Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, and Cardigan, separating that co. on the N. from Carmarthenshire & Pembrokeshire, and enters Cardigan Bay, after a course of about 70 miles.

TEIGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 5 m. N. Oakham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 235.

TEIGHSHINOD, or TAGHSHEENOD, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 3¼ m. N.E. Ballymahon. Area 5,713 ac. Pop. 2,533.

TEIGN, a river of Engl., co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows E., S., and again E., between the Dart and the Exe, & enters the English Channel at Teignmouth. Total course 45 m. It flows past Chagford, Chudleigh, and Newton-Bushel, to which last its estuary is navigable from the sea.

TEIGNGRACE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 12¼ m. S.W. Exeter. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 180.

TEIGNMOUTH, a marit. town of Engl., co. Devon, on both sides of the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12½ m. S.S.E. Exeter, on the S. Devon railway. Area of pas., E. and W. Teignmouth, 1,280 ac. Pop. 4,459. The two parts of the town are connected by a wooden bridge of 34 arches, with a swing, which admits vessels of 400 tons burden. The town being a place of resort for sea-bathing, has greatly improved of late years. Princip. buildings, the modern octangular church of W. Teignmouth, other places of worship, bathing establishment, library, spacious assembly-rooms, and a small theatre. Here are a dock-yard, at which sloops of war have been built, and a quay, from which granite & pipe-clay are exported. Chief imports, coal & culm. Teignmouth gives title of baron to the Shore family.

TEIGNTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—I. (*Bishop's*), 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushel. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 992. It has an endowed school.—II. (*Drew's*), 8¼ m. S.W. Crediton. Area 7,200 ac. Pop. 1,315.

TEIL (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. S.W. Vitré. Pop. 2,394.

TEILLEUL (LE), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.E. Mortain. Pop. 2,539.

TEINITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. S.E. Beraun, on the Sazawa, and on railway from Prague to Olmutz. Pop. 2,405.

TEISSHOLZ, or TISZOLCZ, a mkt. town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.W. Gömör. P. 3,170.

TEITH, a river of Scotl., co. Perth, is formed by two heads which unite near Callander, whence it has a S.E. course of about 15 m., past Doune, and joins the Forth, 2½ m. N.W. Stirling.

TEJA, a town of Marocco. [TEZA.]

TEKAX, a town of Yucatan, between Valladolid and Merida. It is well built.

TEKIR-DAGH, a mntn. range of European Turkey, Rumili, extending from the Maritza to the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto, to which town it gives its own name amongst the Turks.

TEK-NAAF, a navigable riv. of Aracan, enters the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, lat. 20° 46′ N., lon. 92° 20′ E., and forms the boundary between Aracan and the Bengal dist. Chittagong.

TEKRIT, a poor town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 97 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on rt. b. of the Tigris. It is enclosed by old walls, outside of which are numerous remains of the ancient city.

TEKROVA, or FIONDA, *Phaselis*, a marit. vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on W. shore of G. of Adalia, 23 m. S.S.W. Adalia, with remains of anc. city.

TELAV, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Kakheti, 35 m. N.E. Teflis. P. 3,000.

TELESE, *Telesia*, a decayed episcop. town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 14 m. m. N.E. Caserta, on the Calore.

TELETSKOI, a lake of Siberia. [ALTIN.]

TELGTE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 7 m. E.N.E. Münster, on the Ems. P. 2,186.

TELLICHERRY, a fortified seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 43 m. N.N.W. Calicut. It has a good harbour, and an active export trade in spices, sandal wood, &c.

TELLISFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.E. Frome. Area 560 ac. Pop. 150.

TELSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Newhaven. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 167.

TELSH, or TELCHA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 150 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 2,000.

TELTOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. E. Potsdam. Pop. 1,380.

TELTSCH, a walled town of Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.S.W. Iglau. Pop. 3,406.

TEMBLEQUE, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 3,720.

TEMBY, the most S. of 3 rivers which enter English river, Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, & whence it has been navigated upwards for 46 miles.

TEME, a river of S. Wales, rises 5 m. S.E. Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flows E. between the cos. Radnor and Salop, and joins the Severn, near Powick, 3 m. S. Worcester. Total course 60 m. Is celebrated for trout and graylings.

TEMERIN, a mkt. town of S. Hungary, co. and 34 m. E. Bacs. Pop. 6,393.

TEMES, a river of S.E. Hungary, Banat, rises in the Carpathian mntns., flows N.W. and S., and joins the Danube 6 m. E. Belgrade. Total course 180 m. Princip. affits. the Bisztra, Bogovitz, & Berzava. It gives name to a co., of which Temesvar is the cap.

TEMESVAR, or TEMESWAR, a fortified city of S. Hungary, cap. co., on the Alt-Bega and the Bega canal, 72 m. N.N.E. Belgrade. Pop. (1845) 18,000, comprising Hungarians, Germans, Greeks, Wallachs, and Jews. It has a county-hall, the palace of the bishop of Csanad, residence of commandant, and a *town*-hall, Roman Catholic & Greek cathedrals, a synagogue, seminary, Piarist college, arsenal, military school, barracks, and other military establishments; manufs. of silk and woollen stuffs, iron wares, paper, tobacco, & oil, and an extensive trade. It was taken by the Turks under Solyman II. in 1551, retaken by Prince Eugene in 1716, and bombarded & taken by the Austrian troops in 1849.

TEMISCAMING (LAKE), between Upper & Lower Canada. Lat. 47° 30′ N., lon. 80° W. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. It discharges its surplus water into the Ottawa river.—*Temiscaming house*, a sta. of the Hudson Bay Co., is on its E. side.

TEMNIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.N.E. Tambov, on the Moksha. Pop. 3,200.

TEMOURTON-NOR, a lake of Chinese-Turkestan. [TUZ-GUL.]

TEMPELBURG, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 44 m. S. Köslin. Pop. 3,400.

TEMPIO, a town of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. prefecture, on a mountain 31 miles E.N.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 9,466.

TEMPISQUE, a considerable river of Central America, in W. part of the state Costa-Rica, after a S. course enters the Gulf of Nicoya, 8 m. N. Nicoya.

TEMPLE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.E. Bodmin. Area 780 ac. Pop. 37. The church is in ruins.—II. a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, on Gladhouse-water, a little above its confl. with the S. Esk. Area 23 sq. m. Pop. 1,159; 200 are in the vill. of Gorebridge.

TEMPLEBOY, a marit. pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Sligo, 2 m. S.E. Dunmore W. Area 9,113 ac. Pop. 3,812.

TEMPLEBREADY and TEMPLEBREDIN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Cork, 6 m. S.S.E. Passage. Area 2,654 ac. Pop. 1,613.—II. cos. Tipperary and Limerick, 2½ m. N. Emly. Area 2,455 ac. Pop. 1,457.

TEMPLECARNE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Fermanagh and Donegal, comprising part of the town Pettigoe. Area 45,870 ac., including parts of Loughs Derg, Lower Erne, &c. Pop. 5,934.

TEMPLECORRAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4½ m. N.E. Carrickfergus. Area 4,744 ac. Pop. 1,428. The church of Templecorran, now ruined, was the first benefice to which Dean Swift was appointed.—*Templecrone* is a marit. pa., Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town of Dunglo. Area 52,921 ac. Pop. 9,842.

TEMPLEDERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7½ m. S.E. Nenagh. Ac. 6,998. P. 2,032.

TEMPLEKELLY, or TEMPLEJEHALLY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, comprising the town of Ballina. Area 10,039 ac. Pop. 4,259.

TEMPLEMARTIN, two pas. of Irel.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. N. Bandon. Area 7,515 ac. Pop. 2,362.—II. (or *St Martin*), Leinster, co. and 2 m. E. Kilkenny. Area 782 ac. Pop. 306.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, and comprising the town of Longford. Area 9,115 ac. Pop. 8,484.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Youghal. Area 8,216 ac. Pop. 2,994.—III. co. Tipperary, 11 m. E.N.E. Clonmel.—IV. (*Deduagh*), co. Cork, 2½ m. E.N.E. Innishannon. Area 2,064 ac. Pop. 711.

TEMPLEMORE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, near the E. foot of the Devil's Bit mountains, with a station on the Great S. and W. railway, 8 m. N. Thurles. Area of pa. 8,472 ac. Pop. 5,966; do. of town 3,685. It chiefly consists of one long and well-built street, has a handsome church, a Roman Cath. chapel, endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, and large infantry barracks.—II. a pa., Ulster, co. and comprising the chief part of the city of Londonderry. Area 12,616 ac. Pop. 20,379.

TEMPLENEIRY, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. and 3¾ m. Tipperary. Ac. 12,840. Pop. 3,700. The Galtee mntns. rise here to 2,588 ft. above the sea.

TEMPLE-NEWSHAM (or NEWHUSUM), a tnship. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Whitkirk, 4 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 1,264.

TEMPLENOE, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Kerry, 5½ m. W.S.W. Kenmare. Area 32,428 ac. Pop. 4,189.—II. (or *Lisnavilla*) co. and 3 m. N.E. Tipperary. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 1,154.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, or UPPERCHURCH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary. 8 m. N.W. Holycross. Area 12,903 ac. Pop. 3,147.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Antrim. Area 14,191 ac. Pop. 3,559, of whom 194 are in the village.

TEMPLEPORT, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Cavan, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballyconnel. Ac. 42,172. P. 12,100.

TEMPLEROBIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and in the harbour of Cork, consists of Spike and Hawlbowline isls., and a part of Great Isl., with the chief part of Queenstown. Ac. 3,594. P. 7,391.

TEMPLESHAMBO, or TEMPLESHANBOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 6 m. S.S.W. Newtownbarry. Area 19,516 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 5,178.—*Templeshannon* is a pa. comprising a part of the town of Enniscorthy. Area 4,983 ac. Pop. 3,232.

TEMPLETENNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. W. Clogheen. Area 18,182 ac. Pop. 6,907.—*Templetoglar* is a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3½ m. N.W. Ballymoe. Area 13,706 ac. Pop. 4,976.

TEMPLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area 2,869 ac. Pop. 275.—II. a vill. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, pa. and 2 m. S.S.E. Narbeth. Many of the houses are of Flemish architecture.

TEMPLETOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Fethard. Area 4,157 ac. Pop. 1,426.—II. a vill., co. Louth, 3½ miles S.S.E. Carlingford.

TEMPLETRINE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.W. Kinsale. Area 4,784 ac. Pop. 2,149.—*Templetuohy*, or *Ballinsin*, is a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Templemore. Ac. 8,461. P. 3,194, of whom 393 are in the vill., adjoining which are the ruins of Lisdallen-castle.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, or St PETER'S, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wexford, 5 m. N.N.W. New-Ross. Area 8,177 ac. Pop. 2,151.

TEMPLEUVE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the French frontier, 5 m. N.W. Tournay, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 3,500.—II. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 3,024.

TEMPLIN, a walled town of Prussia, province Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the lake Dolgen, 24 m. S.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3,380.

TEMPO, a neat village of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Tempo, on the road from Enniskillen to Clogher, 8 m. E.N.E. the former. Pop. 422.

TEMPSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 6 m. N.N.W. Biggleswade. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 581.

TEMRUK, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Sea of Azov, 12 m. E. Peresip. Under the Turks it was an important fortress.

TENASSERIM, a river of Further India, provs. Tavoy and Tenasserim, rises in lat. 14° 30′ N., flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town Tenasserim turns sharply W., and enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 12° by three principal mouths, enclosing two islands, on the N. of which the town Mergui is seated. Total course 220 m. It is navigable by vessels drawing 14 feet water for 30 miles, and for boats 60 miles.—II. a town of the most S. of Tenasserim provs., taken from the Burmese in 1826, on S. b. of the river, 50 m. E.S.E. Mergui. Lat. 11° 49′ N., lon. 99° 10′ E.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, British India, consist of a long and narrow slip of territory in Further India, between lat. 11° and 17° 40′ N., and lon. 97° 30′ and 99° 20′ E., having E. a mountain-chain separating them from Siam, W. the Indian Ocean and Saluen river. Length N. to S. 500 m., breadth 40 to 80 m. Area about 32,500 sq. m. Estimated pop. 118,000, partly Siamese or

Malays, but comprising many Karean or wild tribes. Surface mostly mountainous, & covered with fine forests; there are, however, some extensive and very rich alluvial plains, broken only by isolated peaks of limestone, and well adapted to the culture of cotton, indigo, tobacco, which with rice, sugar-cane, numerous fruits, excellent teak and sapan wood, in the N. bamboos, rattans, various drugs and gums, betel, cocoa-nuts, balachang, tortoise-shell, horns, & coal at Mergui, are the chief products. Princip. rivers the Gyen, Attaran, Ye, Tavoy, and Tenasserim, most of which are navigable to some distance inland. Climate healthy, thermometer ranging from 75° to 98°; annual fall of rain 108 inches; rainy season from May to October, after a dry season of 6 months. Iron and tin are plentiful in the provs. Tavoy and Mergui, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, the wild hog, and great numbers of deer abound in the forests. The pop. are mostly Buddhists, except the Kareans; they manuf. cotton and some silk fabrics, but the use of these has been almost superseded of late years by the importation of India and British piece-goods. The ports are entirely free, and many vessels are built on the coast. This territory is under the presid. of Bengal, and was formerly divided into the provs. Ye, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim, so named from their chief towns; at present it is subdiv. into the provs. of Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, which, with Moulmein, are the princip. seats of foreign trade. Public rev. (1839) 40,125*l.*, expenditure 156,421*l.*

TENBURY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 18 m. W.N.W. Worcester, on S. bank of the Teme, here joined by the Kyre. Area of pa. 5,450 ac. Pop. 1,849. It is indifferently built, and from being in a low position is liable to sudden inundations. It has various schools, some trade in hops and cider, tanning, and glove making. Market, Tuesday. In 1839 a salt spring was discovered here.

TENBY (Welsh *Dynbych-y-Pysgod*), a parl. & munic. bor. and seaport town of S. Wales, co. & 9 m. E. Pembroke, on a promontory on the W. side of Carmarthen bay. Area of bor. 322 ac. Pop. 2,912. The town, partially enclosed by the remains of strong walls, and defended by some batteries on the shore, consists chiefly of a long and spacious street. St Mary's church, enriched by many ancient monuments, and a finely carved roof, has a spire 152 ft. in height, painted white to form a conspicuous landmark. Here are various dissenters' chapels, national & other schools and charities, a town hall, mkt. house, assembly rooms, theatre, remains of a castle, and several ecclesiastical and collegiate edifices, several good hotels, and spacious bathing houses, the town being resorted to as a watering place. The harbour commodious and well sheltered, is a creek of the port of Milford, and frequented by Devonshire fishing vessels; opposite it are Caldy and St Margaret islands. Exports comprise oysters, butter, corn, and coal. The vicinity is highly beautiful, and fine sands extend W. and S. the town. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,386*l.* Markets, Wednesday and Saturday It contributes with Pembroke, Wiston, and Milford, to send 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 118.

TENBY, a town of Tasmania, co. Pembroke, 49 m. E. Hobart Town.

TENCE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, cap. cant., on the Lignon, 9 m. E.S.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,277.

TENDA, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div. and prov. Nice, 3 m. S. the Col de Tenda, a pass of the marit. Alps, to which it gives name. Pop. of comm. 2,441.

TENDRA, a long and narrow island in the Black Sea, 40 m. E. Odessa. Length, E. to W., 33 m. Lat. of light house 46° 22′ N., lon. 31° 29′ E.

TENDRE (MONT), one of the Jura mountains of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the E. side of the Lake de Joux, and 5,338 feet in height.

TENDRING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 925.

TENEDOS, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 5 m. N.W. Alexandria Troas. Length 5 m., breadth 2 m. Surface mostly rugged; it produces superior wine, corn, cotton, and fruits. On its N.E. side is a town, which was anciently a depot of the trade between Egypt and Europe.

TENEMBER, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 45 m. N.E. Timor-Laut. Length 10 m., breadth 3 miles.

TENERIFE, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, 50 m. N.W. Mompox.

TENERIFE, or TENERIFFE, the largest of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic, 40 m. N.W. the Great Canary. Length 74 m., breadth 35 m. Area 837 sq. m. Pop. (1835) 85,011. Surface mountainous. Soil in many parts volcanic, producing maize, wheat, sweet potatoes, and the fruits of S. Europe. It is the principal seat of the vine culture in the Canaries; besides wine, orchill, barilla, & silk, are chief products. Principal towns, Santa Cruz, Orotava, Laguna, Icod, and Guiamar.—The *Peak of Teneriffe*, or *Pico de Teyde*, is a famous volcanic mountain on the S. of the island. Lat. 28° 16′ 5″ N., lon. 16° 39′ W. Height above the ocean 12,182 feet. See *Johnston's Physical Atlas.*

TENEZ, or TENNIS, a marit. town of Algeria, prov. and 120 m. E.N.E. Oran. Pop. 950. Near it is Cape Tenez, on the Mediterranean.

TE-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 31° 18′ N., lon. 113° 30′ E.—*Teng-fung* is a town, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dist. Lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 113° E. It has a very ancient observatory.

TENGAPATNAM, a marit. town of S. India, dom. Cochin, 24 m. N.W. Cape Comorin.

TENGRI-NOR, a large lake of Tibet, about 120 m. N.W. Lassa. Lat. about 31° 30′ N., lon. 90° E. Length 80 m., breadth 40 m.

TENG-TCHOU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on the coast at the entrance of the Gulf of Chi-li, opposite the peninsula Regent's Sword.—II. prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 140 m. N.W. Amoy.

TENG-YE, a town of China, prov. Yun-nan, near the Burmese frontier, 45 m. N.E. Tsanta.

TENNESSEE, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., formed by the union of the Holston and Clinch rivers, near Knoxville, flows S.W. through the E. part of the state Tennessee, and W. through the N. of Alabama, and 30 m. W. Florence turns N.ward, which course it mostly pursues through the W. parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, until it joins the Ohio at Paduca, by a mouth 600 yards across, 10 m. below the confl. of the Cumberland with the Ohio. Total course to the head of the Holston 1,200 m., & it is navigable for steamers from the Ohio for 260 m. to the Muscle shoal rapids, which are rounded by a canal 36 m. in length. Above this it is navigable by boats of 50 tons burden for 200 m. more, to the *Suck*, a mountain gap, in lat. 34° 50′ N., through which it breaks with a magnificent fall. It is navig. for boats for 1,000 m. of its course. Affls. numerous,

but most of them are too shallow to be navigable, except during floods.

TENNESSEE, one of the U. S., N. Amer., in the central part of the Union, but included among the W. States, between lat. 35° and 36° 35′ N., and lon. 81° 30′ and 90° W., having N. Kentucky and Virginia, E. North Carolina, S. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. the river Mississippi, separating it from Arkansas and Missouri. Area 45,600 sq. m. Pop. 829,210, of whom 183,059 are slaves. The Cumberland mountains intersect it in its centre, dividing it into E. and W. Tennessee. Surface elsewhere mostly undulating, and soil fertile. Principal rivers, after the Mississippi, are the Tennessee & Cumberland, tributaries of the Ohio. Wheat, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco, are the chief crops; aromatic seeds, timber, vitriol, nitre, alum, lead, and limestone, are other principal products; and in addition to the foregoing, cattle, salted meats, coarse linens, and gunpowder, are among the exports which are chiefly sent down the rivs. to the Ohio. Public rev. (1844) 271,823 dollars, debt 3,269,416 dollars. Tennessee is divided into 72 cos., & sends 11 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Nashville, the cap., Knoxville, and Memphis. This state was originally conjoined to N. Carolina, but was formed into an independent state in 1790, and admitted into the Union in 1796.

TENNSTEDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 2,984.

TENOCHTITLAN, the ancient name of the city of Mexico, and of the table land on which it stands, elev. averaging 7,500 feet.

TENSAW, two rivers of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. (or *Tensas*), Arkansas and Louisiana, joins the Washita, 8 m. S. Octahoola, after a S. course of 120 m.—II. the E. outlet of Mobile riv., in Alabama.

TENSIFT, a principal river of Marocco, which kingdom it divides into two nearly equal parts, after a W. course of 190 m. enters the Atlantic, 45 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.

TENTERDEN, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, the town on an eminence, environed by hop-grounds, 17 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area of pa. 8,260 ac. Pop. 3,620, chiefly agricultural, or occupied in cattle grazing on Romney marshes. The church has a tower conspicuous as a landmark. The bor. comprises all the hundred of Tenterden, and a part of the pa. Ebony. Area 8,620 ac. Pop. 3,620.

TENTYRA, a village of Egypt. [DENDERAH.]

TEOPIXCA, a small town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Chiapas, 18 m. Ciudad-Real.

TEORA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 6 m. S.S.E. St Angelo-dei-Lombardi, between the Ofanto and Sale. Pop. 3,800.

TEPEACA, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 20 m. S.E. La Puebla. It has a Franciscan convent, founded in the time of Cortez, manufs. of woollen stuffs, and trade in corn.

TEPELENI, a town of Albania, sanj. and 32 m. E.S.E. Avlona, on the Voyussa. It is almost wholly in ruins. Principal edifice, the palace of Ali Pasha of Yanina, born here about A.D. 1750.

TEPETITAN, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Tabasco, on the river Tepetitan, an affl. of the Chilapilla. Pop. 1,000. It is irregularly built of mud & sun-dried bricks. Along the banks of the river are large cattle farms, and maize, sugar, & rum, are produced in the vicinity.

TEPEXE, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 50 m. S. La Puebla.

TEPIC, a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Xalisco, on a height, 25 m. E. San Blas. Pop. 10,000. It is the principal town in the dep. after Guadalaxara, and is the residence, during the rainy season, of most of the wealthy inhabitants of San Blas.

TEPIKINSKAJA, a market town of Russia, Don Cossack territory, on the Choper, 65 m. E. Pavlovsk. Pop. 2,000.

TEPL, TEPEL, or TEPLA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 29 m. N.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,734. Near it is the abbey of *Tepl* or *Töpl*, with a fine library and a cabinet of minerals and coins.

TEPLITZ, or TÖPLITZ, several market towns of Hungary, the principal (Hung. *Teplicz-kis*), co. Liptau, on a mountain, 20 m. S.W. Kesmark. Pop. 1,221. [TÖPLITZ.]

TEPLIK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 32 m. N.N.E. Olgopol. Pop. 1,500.

TEPOSCOLULA, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 45 m. N.W. Oaxaca.

TEQUENDAMA FALLS, S. America. [BOGOTA.]

TEQUIA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. Tunja, 45 m. S.S.W. Pamplona.

TER, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S. and E. past Gerona, and enters the Mediterranean, by several mouths, S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course 90 m. It is almost everywhere fordable, and its waters near the sea are mostly diverted for irrigation.

TERA-KAKO, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. island, bounding the entrance to Hawke Bay on the N.E.—*Lake Tera-wera* in same island, 40 m. in length, discharges its waters N.E. into the Bay of Plenty by Tera-wera river.

TERAMO, *Interamnia*, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 27 m. N.E. Aquila. Pop. 10,000. It has a cathed., several convents, a royal college, clerical seminary, botanic garden, orphan school, foundling & other asylums. Its neighbourhood is remarkably fertile in corn, wine, and oil.

TERCEIRA, one of the Azores islands in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, N.E. Fayal and St George. Estimated area 222 sq. m. Pop. 45,000. Surfaces mntnous. Summits 3,495 ft. in elev. Soil highly fertile. Principal products, wine, fruits, maize, wheat, and orchill. On its S. side is the town Angra, cap. of the Azores, in lat. 38° 38′ 9″ N., lon. 27° 13′ 7″ W. During the usurpation of Don Miguel, this isl. was the seat of the regency acting for the present queen of Portugal.

TERCERO, a river of the Plata Confederation, deps. Cordova and Santa Fé, after an E. course joins the Parana at the influx of the Salado, whence it is navigable for barges to the pass of Fereira, 100 m. S.E. Cordova.

TEREK, a river of S. Russia, after an E. course of 350 m., enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, near lat. 44° N., lon 46° to 48° E. It is rapid, and has numerous affluents.

TEREKLI, a small town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 36 m. E.S.E. Isnikmid.

TERESPOL, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, 59 m. E.S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug. Pop. 1,600.

TERGA, a town of Marocco, kingdom and 70 m. N.N.E. Fez, near the Mediterr. Pop. 3,000.

TER-GOUW, a town, Netherlands. [GOUDA.]

TERGOVIST, or TERGOVITZ, a town, formerly cap. of Wallachia, on the Jalomnitza, 48 m. N.W. Bucharest. Pop. 5,000. It has glass works.

TERK, a pretty little town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 70 m. S.E. Tabriz.

TERLING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Witham. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 921.

TERLIZZI, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Barletta, and 7 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 12,000. It has a cathedral and pa. church, and three convents.

TERMINI, *Thermæ*, a seaport town of Sicily, on the N. coast, intend. Palermo, cap. dist., near the mouth of the river Termini, 20 m. E.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a castle on a lofty rock: it has warm mineral baths—whence its name, a *caricatore* or depôt for grain, and an active anchovy fishery. Six miles E. are the ruins of the ancient *Himera*.

TERMINOS (LAKE OF), an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, dividing the Mexican dep. Tabasco from Yucatan, and between lat. 18° and 19° N., lon. 91° and 92° W. Length 70 m.; breadth 40 m. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumasinta.

TERMOLI, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 16 m. S.E. Il Vasto. Pop. 2,000.

TERMONAMUNGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 3¼ m. S.W. Castle-Derg. Area 45,899 ac. Pop. 7,561.

TERMONDE, Belgium. [DENDERMONDE.]

TERMONEENY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3½ m. S.E. Maghera. Area 4,774. ac. Pop. 2,539.

TERMONFECKAN, or TORFECKAN, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the E. coast, 2 m. S.S.W. Clogher. Area of pa. 6,382 ac. Pop. 3,344, of whom 412 are in the vill., a place of summer resort for sea-bathing.

TERMONMAGUIRK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4¼ m. W. Pomeroy. Area 41,079 ac. Pop. 12,098.

TERNATE, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, W. of Gilolo, lat. 0° 50′ N., lon. 127° 21′ E. It has a remarkable volcano, which was active in 1840. At its base, on the S., is the town of Ternate, residence of the sultan & of the Dutch regent of the island. Its port is defended by Fort-Orange, built by the Dutch in 1607.

TERNEUSE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on l. b. of the Scheldt, 6 m. W.N.W. Axel. Pop. 1,100.

TERNI, *Interamna*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Spoleto, picturesquely seated near the Nera, 5 m. below the falls of the Velino (or falls of Terni), 49 m. N.N.E. Rome. Pop. 9,250. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and has been much improved within the last few years by the erection of modern mansions for its numerous visitors. It has a noble cathedral with some fine paintings, a theatre, a bath establishment, and active manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics. Amongst its remains of antiquity are the vaults of an amphitheatre. [VELINO.]

TERNOVA, European Turkey. [TIRNOVA.]

TERODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Marocco, cap. prov. Sus, on the river Sus, 125 m. S.W. Marocco. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and its thick and lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabs. excel in the art of dyeing.

TERRACINA, *Anxur*, a seaport town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. Velletri, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes, and on the Gulf of Terracina in the Mediterranean, 58 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 4,240. On the height above it are the cathedral and ruins of the ancient Anxur, and above these, on a bold height, the remains of the palace of Galba, commanding fine views. The harbour is accessible only to small coasting vessels, and there is little trade. The celeb. *Appian Way*, between Rome and Terracina, is still traceable. The town was taken by the French in 1798.

TERRA DI LAVORO, *Campania*, a prov. of Naples, mostly between lat. 40° 48′ and 41° 48′ N., and lon. 13° and 15° E., having S.E. the Mediterranean, and landward the provs. Naples, Principato Ultra, Molise, and the Abruzzi, and N.W. the Pontif. Sta. Area 2,505 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 721,971. Surface in the E. covered with ramifications of the Apennines, elsewhere are many fertile plains; and this is one of the richest parts of the Italian peninsula, though along the coast are marshy and unhealthy tracts. Principal rivers, the Volturno and the Garigliano; principal inlet of the sea, the Gulf of Gaeta. Products comprise wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and full-bodied wines. Chief cities and towns, Capua, the cap., Gaeta, Sora, Arpino, Maddaloni, and Nola.

TERRA-FIRMA, an obsolete name formerly applied to the Spanish Main, S. America, since called Colombia. [VENEZUELA, NEW GRANADA.]

TERRANEH, or TERANEH, a town of Lr. Egypt, on Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 m. W. Menouf.

TERRANOVA, a seaport town on the S. coast of Sicily, intend. Caltanisetta, cap. dist., near the mouth of the Terranova, 18 m. E. Alicata. Pop. 10,000. It has a castle, several churches and convents, a good public hospital, and a handsome palace of the Duke de Monteleone. Coarse cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. The town has also a *caricatore* or corn magazine, and an export trade in corn, wine, sulphur, and soda.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 8 m. S. Cassano. Pop. 2,400.—III. a mkt. town, prov. Basilicata, 23 m. S.S.W. Tursi.—IV. a town of the isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, on a bay of the N.E. coast, 26 m. S.E. Longo-Sardo. Pop. of comm. 1,960.—*Terranuova* is a mkt. town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. S.E. Figline, with 2,000 inhabitants, and a public school.

TERRASSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Vezère, 16 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. Pop. 2,893.—*Terraube* is a comm. and small town, dep. Gers, 4 m. S.W. Lectoure. Pop. 1,062.

TERRE (SAINTE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne. Pop. 2,137.

TERRE-BONNE, a pa. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Louisiana, cap. Williamsburg. Area 1,850 sq. m. P. 4,410, of whom 2,300 are slaves.

TERRE-DE-HAUT, & TERRE-DE-BAS, two islets of the French W. Indies, together forming the group Petit-Terre, 26 m. E. Guadeloupe.

TERREGLES, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, immediately W. Dumfries. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 564.

TERRE-HAUTE, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Indiana, on l. b. of the Wabash, 78 m. W. Indianapolis. Pop. 2,000.

TERRESSA, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 8° 20′ N.; lon. 93° 15′ E.

TERRICCIOLA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. & 19 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 2,800.

TERRING, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.S.E. Lewes. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 81.

TERRINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. W. New Malton. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 732.—II. (*North*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Lynn-Regis. Area 7,380 ac. Pop. 1,675.—III. (*St John*), same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 682.

TERRYGLASS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. N.W. Borris-o'-Kane. Area 9,762 ac. Pop. 2,953.

TERSCHELLING, an isl. in the N. Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length 16 m.; greatest breadth 3 m. Pop. 2,522.

TERUEL, a town of Spain, cap. prov., on a hill near the Guadalaviar, 72 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop.

6,752. It is encl. by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a handsome seminary.

TERVUEREN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 7 m. E. Brussels, with a royal residence.

TESCHEN, a town of Austrian Silesia, cap. circ. and duchy, on the Olsa, a tributary of the Oder, 38 m. E.S.E. Troppau. Pop. 6,400. It is enclosed by walls; and has two ducal castles, a gymnasium with a library of 12,000 vols., and manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, linen, leather, liqueurs, and fire-arms. A treaty between Austria & Prussia was concld. here in 1779.

TESEGDELT, a town of Marocco, 30 m. S.E. Mogadore. It has a handsome mosque.

TESSARAGH, or TAUGHSRARA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 2 m. S.S.W. Athleague. Area 8,482 ac. Pop. 3,356.—*Tessauran*, or *Kilgally*, is a pa., Leinster, King's co., 1½ m. N.W. Cloghan. Area 7,317 ac. Pop. 2,029.

TESSENDERLOO, a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 15 m. N.W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,500.

TESSIN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 20 m. N.N.E. Güstrow, on the Recknitz. Pop. 2,025. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, —II. a canton & river of Switzerland. [TICINO.]

TESTE-DE-BUCH (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., in the landes, on the S. side of the Bassin d' Arcachon, & 30 m. S.W. Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2,859.

TESTERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 23.

TESTIGOS, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 m. N.W. Margarita. Lat. 11° 23′ N., lon. 63° 12′ W.

TESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Area 550 ac. Pop. 268.

TET, a river of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, after an E.N.E. course, enters the Mediterranean, 7 m. E. Perpignan. Total course 55 m.

TET, or TETT, a decayed town of Marocco, near Blanco, 8 m. S.W. Mazagan. Pop. 1,000.

TETBURY, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. & 17 m. S.S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 4,988 ac. Pop. 2,982. The town, near the source of the Avon, has 2 market-houses, a handsome church, various chapels and schools. Annual rev. of charities 530*l*. Some manufs. of woollen cloth are carried on; and it has a trade in woollen yarn, cheese, and butter. The ancient Britons had a castle here.

TETCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S. Holsworthy. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 300.

TÊTE NOIRE, a pass of the Alps, between Switzerland and Savoy, 7 m. S.W. Martigny.—II. a mountain of the Valais. [MORCLES.]

TETE, or TETTE, a town of E. Africa, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese territory, on the Zambezi, 100 m. N.W. Senna. It is large, well built, and healthy from occupying an elevated site.

TETEREV, a river of Russian Poland, govs. Volhynia and Kiev, joins the Dnieper, 36 m. N. Kiev, after a N.E. course of 150 m.

TETEROW, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 16 m. E. Güstrow. Pop. 3,759. It has tobacco and woollen cloth factories, and bleaching establishments.

TETFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 778.

TETIUSHI, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 1,700.

TETNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N. Louth. Area 5,030 ac. Pop. 819.

TETSCHEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,423. It has mineral springs, and an ancient castle.

TETSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 840 ac. Pop. 523.

TETTENHALL-REGIS, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 7,600. P. 3,143. The vill. has many handsome houses.

TETTNANG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Mühlenbach. P. 1,361.

TETUAN, a marit. town of Marocco, kgdm. Fez, on the river Martil, 18 m. S.S.W. Ceuta. Lat. 35° 57′ N., lon. 5° 18′ E. Pop. 16,000, of whom upwards of 4,000 are Jews. It is crowned by a castle, and is enclosed by walls. Some of the mosques are handsome. The harbour, protected by a fort, at the mouth of the river, 4 m. distant, is adapted only for small vessels; but Tetuan retains an active export trade.

TEUCHERN, a mkt. town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 17 m. S. Merseburg. Pop. 1,558.

TEUFFEN, or TEUFEN, a mkt. town of Switzd., cant. and 4 m. N. Appenzell. Pop. of pa. 4,000.

TEULADA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Alicante, near the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Denia. Pop. 1,638.—II. a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. & 24 m. S.W. Cagliari, on the Teulada. Pop. 1,654. —*Cape Teulada*, bounds the Gulf of Teulada, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 38° 51′ 9″ N., lon. 8° 39′ 2″ E.

TEUPITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 31 m. S.E. Potsdam. Pop. 563.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Bavaria, circ. Up. Franconia, 11 m. N. Kronach, with a castle. P. 800.

TEUTOBURGER-WALD, a mountain range of little elev. in N. Germany, extending from the Erzgebirge in Westphalia, N.W. to near Osnabrück, in Hanover, a distance of about 100 miles.

TEUTSCHBROD, a town, Bohemia. [BROD.]

TEVERONE, or ANIO, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, rises on the Neapolitan frontier, flows N.W. and W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 m. N. Rome. Total course 55 m. In anc. times it supplied water to Rome by two aqueducts, one 43 m. long.

TEVERSALL, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Mansfield. Area 2,820 ac. P. 423.

TEVERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 2¾ m. E. Cambridge. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 220.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, through the centre of which it flows, and joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a N.E. course of 34 m. Hawick is the only town on its banks.—*Teviotdale* is a name applied to most part of Roxburghshire.

TEW (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 4,740 ac. Pop. 459.—*Little Tew* is a chapelry in the parish.

TEWIN, a pa. of England, co. and 4 miles W.N.W. Hertford. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 522.

TEWKESBURY, or TEWKSBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Gloucester, in the vale of Evesham, on the bank of the Avon, at its junction with the Severn, and at the influx of the Carron and Swilgate into the Avon, connected with the Birmingham and Gloucestershire railway by a branch 2 m. in length. Area of bor. 1,890 ac. Pop. 5,862; do. of pa. 5,656. Town picturesquely situated, has a mangnificent abbey church, a new church, town hall, market house, jail, penitentiary, various dissenting chapels, quays along the river, a handsome stone bridge across the Avon, and an iron bridge 170 feet in span over the Severn. It has a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, dispensary and lying-in charity; a blue-coat school, free grammar school, and numerous other schools; alms-

houses & other charities, annual rev. about 400*l*. Its woollen manuf. has ceased; but it has manufs. of stockings, bobbinet-lace, nails, and leather. Corp. rev. (1848) 828*l*. It returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 407. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought in the "Bloody Meadow" immediately S. the town.

TEWKSBURY, two tnshps., U. S., N. America. —I. New Jersey, on Rockaway creek, 14 m. N.E. Flemington. Pop. 1,944.—II. Massachusetts, on Merrimac and Concord rivers, 21 m. N.W. Boston, and on the railway thence to Lowell.

TEXAS, a territory of N. America, formerly belonging to the Mexican confederation, and independent from 1836 to 1845, when it was annexed to the United States, between lat. 26° and 38° N., and lon. 93° and 107° W., having E. the states Lousiana and Arkansas; N. the Ozark and Osage territories, from which it is separated by the Natchitoches and Arkansas rivers; W. and S.W. New Mexico and the Mexican deps. Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, from all which it is separated by the Rio Bravo del Norte; and S.E. the Gulf of Mexico. Estimated area 300,000 sq. m., and pop. 350,000. Its N.W. regions are little explored, being inhabited only by roving Indians; elsewhere it possesses considerable natural advantages. Near the coast, for a variable distance inland, is a rich plain, whence the surface progressively rises into the mntn. plateau of New Mexico. Principal rivers the Sabine, Nueces, Trinidad, Brazos-de-Dios, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonia, and Nueces, all of which enter the Gulf of Mexico, or lagoons along its coast. Cotton is the great staple; other products comprise maize, wheat, hemp, coffee and rice on the coast, indigo, tobacco, sugar, and the fruits common in S. Europe. Grapes come to perfection, and some pretty good wine is made. Oak, ash, elm, hickory, acacia, walnut, sycamore, and other timber is abundant, especially on the river banks; and in the S.W., the mntnous. parts are covered with pine forests. Vanilla, sarsaparilla, and a great variety of medicinal and dyeing plants grow wild. A large proportion of the surface consists of rolling prairies, and rearing live stock is a principal occupation of the settlers. Mineral products comprise coal, iron, salt, nitre, limestone, and granite; the silver mines of the N.W. have been ruined by the Comanche Indians. In 1843, 67,796 cwts. of cotton, worth 379,750 dollars, were exported to the United States, and 11,140 do. to Great Britain. Cattle and salt are exported to the West India Islands and to New Orleans, which city is a depôt for a large portion of the trade of Texas. Hides, horns, tallow, wax, and other natural products compose the rest of the exports; the imports consist of lumber, furniture, manufactured goods generally, and some colonial produce. In 1843, the imports from the United States amounted in value to 1,142,752 dollars, and those from Great Britain (of British manufactured produce) to 5,340*l*. Texas is divided into 3 deps., about 40 cos., and 7 judicial dists. Government, vested in a senate and house of representatives, with a president elected for three years. Since 1845, it has sent 2 representatives to the United States Congress. Princip. towns Austin and Houston, which have been alternately the caps., Galveston (the principal port), Bexar and Santa Fé.

TEXAS, several tnshps., U. S., N. America, the principal in Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. Pop. 1,094. Others in New York and Michigan.

TEXEL, an island in the N. Sea, belonging to the Netherlands and separated from the mainland by Mars-diep, 2½ m. across. Length 13 m., greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 4,924, engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat building, and as pilots. Surface low and chiefly in pasturage, on which fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is termed Eyerland, from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. Its W. coast is sheltered by dykes, which were broken through, with great damage to the island, by a tremendous storm in February 1825. It contains a town and several villages. Off the Texel on 31st July 1653, the English fleet under Monk, defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action.

TEXUTLA, or TEJUTLA, a town of Central Amer., state and 165 m. N.W. Guatemala.

TEY, several pas. of England, co. Essex. — I. (*Great*), 3¾ m. N.E. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 3,040. Pop. 733.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Area 410 ac. Pop. 59.—III. (*Marks*), 4 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 1,350. P. 397.

TEYDE (PEAK OF). [TENERIFFE, PEAK OF.]

TEYNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 845.

TEZA, a town of Marocco, kingdom & 65 m. E. Fez, on the Teza, an affl. of the Sebus. P. 11,000. It has a fine mosque, and well supplied markets.

TEZCUCO, a town of Mexican confed., dep. and 20 m. E.N.E. Mexico, on the E. border of the lake of Tezcuco. Pop. 5,000, who manuf. serges and cotton fabrics. During the Aztec rule, it was a place of importance, and it has some remains of a palace said to be that of Montezuma.

TEZCUCO (LAKE OF), the largest body of water in the valley of Mexico, which city is on its W. side. Length 40 m., breadth 10 m.

TH, for words with this initial not undermentioned, refer to them as spelt with T. singly.

THAI, the prefixed name of several cities of China. [TAI.]

THAKEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 620.

THAME, or TAME, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford, on the border of Bucks, on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. Area of pa. 5,310 ac. Pop. 3,060. It has a large and handsome church, near which are the ruins of an ancient prebendal house, a work-house, numerous schools, and a manufactory of lace. Annual rev. of charities 153*l*. Market large, for corn and cattle on Tuesday.—II. a river of England, cos. Bucks and Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 m. past Thame, Stadhampton, &c., at Dorchester, joins the Isis, to which it afterwards gives the name of Thames. [TAME.]

THAMES (*Tamesis*), the principal though not the longest river of England, through the S. part of which it flows mostly in an E. direction. It rises under the name of the Isis about 2 m. S. Cirencester and 376 feet above the sea, flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then E.N.E. past Lechlade to near Oxford, and S.E. past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. to Gravesend. A few miles beyond this it expands into an estuary which, at its junction with the N. Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, is 15 m. across, and has on its opposite banks the towns Sheerness and Southend. Total course estimated at 215 m. At Dorchester it receives the Thame from the N., and thenceforth assumes its proper name; other principal affls. are the Churnet, Coln, Wainrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Roding

from the N., and the Cole, Kennet (its chief affl.), Wey, Mole, and some smaller rivers from the S. The Mersey joins its estuary at Sheerness. Its basin is of less size than that of the Severn; but no river in the world has more commercial importance. The tide flows up it for about 80 m.; it is navigable for ships of any burden to Deptford, for vessels of 200 tons to London bridge, and for barges 130 m. further, where it is united by the Thames and Severn canal with the Severn below Gloucester; it is also connected with all the centre of England by the Oxford & Warwick and Grand Junction Canals, and by other canals with Bristol, Basingstoke, Arundel, &c. Under the Romans it formed the N. boundary of the prov. *Britannia Prima.* During the Saxon heptarchy, it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent from those of Mercia and Essex; it now separates the cos. Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, & Essex on the N., from those of Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the S.

THAMES, a river of Upper Canada, London & Western dists., flows through a fertile country in the peninsula between lakes Huron and Erie, and after a S.W. course of 160 m., enters Lake St Clair. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Chatham, besides which town, London and Oxford are on its banks.—II. a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Connecticut, formed by the confl. of the Shetucket and Santic at Norwich city, flows S., & enters Long-Island Sound at New London, after a course of 14 m., throughout which it is navigable for sloops and steamers.—III. (or *Wai-ho*), a river of New Zealand, N. isl., after a N.ward course joins the sea by an estuary, 30 m. in breadth, termed the Firth of the Thames (or Waika-hourounga), and on the S.W. shore of which is the town Auckland.

THAMES-DITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2 m. S.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Ac. 2,900. P. 2,196.

THANASUR, a town N.W. of Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 94 m. N.W. Delhi, on the route to Umballah.

THANET (ISLE OF), the N.E. extremity of the co. Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea, S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. Area 26,500 ac. Pop. 31,466. Surface level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. Soil fertile, and here, amongst other products, large quantities of canary-seed are raised. Its N.E. point, the N. Foreland, lat. 51° 22′ 29″ N., lon. 1° 26′ 47″ E., has a lighthouse, 340 ft. above the sea, and visible for 22 m. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in A.D. 853. Reculvers on the N.W. marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium*, and Richborough on its S. side was the ancient *Rhutupium.* Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favourite watering places, Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs, and it is intersected by a branch of the S.E. railway, between the two former towns.

THANINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Area 1,420 ac. P. 379.

THANKERTON, a pa. of Scotland, with a station on the Caledonian railway. [COVINGTON.]

THANN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., on the Thur, 22 m. S.S.W. Colmar, with which place it is connected by railway. Pop. 5,815. It has a fine Gothic church with a spire 325 feet in height, and manufs. of cotton handkerchiefs and twist, hosiery, starch, and salt.

THARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 388.

THARTHAR, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, after a S. course parallel to the Tigris, is lost in a salt lake, 70 m. N.W. Bagdad.

THASOS, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Europ. Turkey, off the S. coast of Rumili, 30 m. N.N.E. Mount Athos. Shape nearly circular. Area 85 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Surface generally fertile and well wooded; products comprise corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, and timber. In its interior is the small town Volgaro, and on its N.E. side the vill. Thasos.

THATCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. E. Newbury, on the Great Western railway. Area 12,960 ac. Pop. 4,250.

THAU (ETANG DE), a lagoon of S. France, dep. Herault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette: it communicates N.E. with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length 13 m.; average breadth 3 m. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi, affords an abundance of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic birds.

THAUMACO, a small town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 35 m. S.S.W. Larissa, on a castellated height, on which are remains of the anc. *Thaumaci.*

THAXTED, a decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 5,890 ac. Pop. 2,527. The town on the Chelmer near its source, is of great antiquity; but its borough privileges were suffered to lapse in the time of James II. The church, erected about the time of Edward II., is a fine edifice. Annual rev. of charities 820*l.*

THAYA, a river of Lower Austria and Moravia, after an E. course of 130 m., joins the March 39 m. N.E. Vienna. It receives the Iglawa with the Zwittawa from the N., by which it drains all the S.W. half of Moravia.

THEALE, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Tilehurst, with a station on the Great Western railway, 5 m. W.S.W. Reading.

THEBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Saxmundham. Area 2,090 ac. P. 580.

THEBES (Greek *Diospolis Magna*), a famous city in antiquity, long the cap. of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 m. along both banks of the Nile, about lat. 25° 41′ N., lon. 32° 38′ E., and present in every respect the finest collection of ancient monuments existing in the world. Among its numerous temples, the most remarkable are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the E. bank of the river; the former, the temple of Jupiter-Ammon, occupying an area of 9 acres, and in many parts comparatively perfect. The temple of Luxor, 1½ m. S. Karnak, is of a less size, but still a vast edifice, and in front of it were formerly two monolith obelisks, 80 feet in height, one of which has been conveyed to Paris, where it is erected in the Place de la Concorde. W. of the Nile are the famous temple of Medinet-Aboo, the *Rhameseion*, and two enormous sitting colossi, one of which was the celebrated Memnon; and in the mntns. on the same side are the tombs of most of the earlier Pharaohs. Several villages are scattered over the site of Thebes, which declined with the removal of the seat of government to Memphis. Its importance was finally destroyed on its capture, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, in the 3d century B.C.

THEBES, or THIVA, a town of Greece, gov. Bœotia, on a height occupied in antiquity by its Cadmeian citadel, 26 m. E.S.E. Lebadea. Pop. 9,000. Thebes, founded by Cadmus about B.C.

1549 (?), the birth-place of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, was anciently a city of great wealth and importance; but it was almost wholly ruined during the Greek revolutionary struggle.

THEBO, a town of Burmah, Further India, 105 m E. Ava.

THEDINGHAUSEN, a town of Brunswick, cap. a detached dist., 13 m. S.E. Bremen. P. 1,917.

THEDINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., cos. Leicester and Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Harborough. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 270.

THEDLETHORPE, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*East*), 8 m. N.N.E. Alford. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 326.—II. (*West*), 8 m. N.E. Alford. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 347.

THEGONNEC (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,926.

THEISS, *Tibiscus*, a river of Hungary, all the E. part of which, and most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black & White Theiss, 20 m. E.N.E. Szigeth. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on l., between the Banat and Slavonia, 22 m. E. Peterwardein. Total length 500 m., for the greater part of which it is navigable. Chief affls., the Szamos, Kraszna, Körös, Maros, and Alt-Bega. Its course is sluggish, and in its lower half it flows parallel to the Danube, through a marshy plain, & with many windings. The chief traffic on it is the downward conveyance of salt, timber, & rural produce. It has sturgeon and other fisheries. The Theiss gives name to two great divisions of Hungary.

THELBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6½ m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 26.

THELNETHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. St-Edmund's-Bury. Ac. 1,720. Pop. 561.

THELVETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 18 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 169.

THEMAR, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 10 m. S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 1,500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth and paper.

THEMILTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Foulsham. Area 980 ac. Pop. 94.

THEMSCHE, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 9 m. N.E. Dendermonde. Pop. 6,150. It has manufs. of linens, printed cottons, and lace.

THENEZAY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 11 m. E.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 2,116.

THENFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Brackley. Area 890 ac. Pop. 155.

THENON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,509.

THEOBALD, a hamlet of Engl., co. Hertford, pa. Cheshunt, with a fine seat now the residence of Sir H. Meux, on the site of a palace, erected in 1559 by the celebrated Burleigh, who here entertained Queen Elizabeth.

THEODORE (ST), an islet in the Mediterr., off the N. coast of Crete, 5 m. N.W. Khania.

THEODOSIA, a town of the Crimea. [KAFFA.]

THEODURIA, a small town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash. and 28 m. S.S.E. Yanina.

THERAPIA, a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, on the W. shore of the Bosporus, 7½ m. N.N.E. Constantinople, with num. country houses, and resids. of the French and English ambassadors.

THERESA (ST), S. Amer. [TERESA, SANTA.]

THERESIENSTADT, two towns of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Leitmeritz, on the Eger, near its confl. with the Elbe. Pop. 1,323. Its fortress was built by Joseph II. in 1780.—II. (or *Maria-Theresianopel*, Hung. *Szabatka*), S.E. Hungary, co. Bacs, 25 m. S.W. Szegedin. Pop. (1845) 40,000. It has several churches, a college, large barracks, and town hall, with manufs. of linen, leather, and tobacco, and in horses, cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool. —*Theresiopolis* is a town, co. and 18 miles N. Temeswar. Pop. 3,891.

THERFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Royston. Area 4,790 ac. Pop. 1,224.

THERMIA, *Cythnos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades, gov. and 22 m. W. Syra, midway between Zea and Serpho. Area 48 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. It produces wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk, and derives its name from the hot springs on its E. side, near the principal vill. Thermia.

THERMIGNON, a market town of Savoy, prov. Maurienne, on the route leading across Mont Cenis, 3 m. W. Lans-le-Bourg. Pop. 1,254.

THERMOPYLÆ, a famous pass in Greece, Hellas, gov. Phthiotis, between Mount Æta and the Gulf of Zeitoun, 9 m. S.S.W. Lamia. It is about 5 m. in length, chiefly occupied by a deep morass, through which is carried a narrow-paved causeway. Here, B.C. 489, Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, fell in opposing the invading Persian army; and a mound, with the remains of a monument, exists on the S. bank of the riv. Sperchius.

THERONDELS and THEROUANNE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Mur-de-Barrez. Pop. 1,634.—II. a town, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 8 m. S. St Omer. Pop. 935. It was formerly a fortress, taken by the Engl. in 1380 and 1513, and in 1553 by the emperor Charles v.

THESSALONICA, European Turkey. [SALONICA.]

THESSALY, or TRIKHALA, one of the S. provs. of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° 30′ N., and lon. 21° 30′ and 23° 25′ E., having S. Greece (Hellas), W. the chain of Pindus, separating it from Epirus and Albania, N. Macedonia, and E. the Gulfs of Salonica and Volo, between which it sends a long peninsula into the Ægean Sea. It is traversed by ramifications of Mt. Pindus, and contains many fertile valleys, watered by the Salympria (anc. *Peneus*), with some plains, as those of Larissa, Trikhala, and Pharsalia, the last memorable for the decisive action between the forces of Cæsar and Pompey. Near the coast are Mounts Kissovo and Zagora (anc. *Ossa* and *Pelion*), and on the N. frontier is the famed Mount Olympus of antiquity. Principal products, cotton, olives, and silk. Principal towns, Larissa, Trikhala, Volo, and Ambelakia.

THETFORD, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of Engl., cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 28½ m. W.S.W. Norwich, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area of borough, comprising three pas., 8,270 ac. Pop. 3,814. The town is irregularly but well built. Principal structures St Peter's, or the "black church," built mostly of flint, the guild hall, market-house, jail, bridewell, theatre, and a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse. St Mary's, the only church on the Suffolk side, is a large thatched fabric, with a lofty square tower. Here are a grammar school, almshouses, and other charities. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford. Corp. rev. in (1848) 853*l*. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 214. It is a polling-place for the W. division of Norfolk, and head of a poor-law union. Thetford is supposed to occupy the site of the

ancient *Sitomagus*, and was for a brief period the cap. kingdom E. Anglia, and in the 7th century the see of the bishopric of Norfolk and Suffolk. So late as the time of Edward III. it was stated to have 20 churches and 8 monasteries, and some remains of the latter exist.—II. a chapelry, co. Cambridge, pa. Streatham, 3 m. W.S.W. Ely. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 245.

THETFORD, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 38 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,056.

THEUX, a town of Belgium, prov. and 13 miles S.E. Liege, on railway to Aachen. Pop. 3,000.

THEYS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isere, and 16 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 2,395.

THIAKI, one of the Ionian isls. [ITHACA.]

THIAN-SHAN (or, "celestial mountains"), a lofty mountain chain of Chinese Turkestan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending between lat. 42° and 43° N., and lon. 80° to 90° E. It separates the region *Thian-Shan-Nan-loo*, or Turkestan-proper, on the S.—from *Thian-Shan-Pe-loo*, or Dzoungaria, on the N. In many parts it abounds with volcanic products, and rises far above the limits of perpetual snow.

THIAUCOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Pont-a-Mousson. Pop. 1,663.

THIBERVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N.W. Bernay. P. 1,334.

THIBET, a country of Central Asia. [TIBET.]

THIEL, or TIEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, cap. cant., 22 m. W.S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 5,166.

THIELE, a river of Switzerland, cants. Vaud and Bern, joins the Aar 5 m. E. Bienne, after a N.E. course of 65 m., in which it traverses the lakes Neuchatel and Bienne. The vill. Thiele is situated on the river between the lakes.

THIELT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Bruges. Pop. 12,634. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, gloves, vinegar, beer, starch and tobacco. Oliver Le Dain, the unworthy favourite of Louis XI. of France, was a native of Thielt.

THIERACHE, an old subdivision of France, Picardy, of which Guise was the cap. It is now comprised in the dep. Aisne.

THIERS, a comm. and manuf. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arr., on the Durolle, 23 m. E.N.E. Clermont. Pop. (1846) 8,737. It has a chamber of arts & manufs., a commercial college, & extensive manufs. of cutlery, paper & candles.

THIÉZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,016.

THIMBLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 1¾ m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Area 1,770 ac. P. 398.

THIONVILLE, a fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond., 17 m. N. Metz, on l. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 4,026. It has a comm. college, manufs. of hosiery, gloves and oil; and a botanic garden. It was a residence of the Merovingian and Carlovingian kings, and repeatedly besieged during the wars between France & Austria. Near it are the mineral baths of Chaudes-Bourg.

THIRKLEBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S.E. Thirsk. Area 1,800 ac. P. 309.

THIRLAMERE, or LEATHER-WATER, a lake of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Crossthwaite, 4 m. S.E. Keswick, skirts the base of Mount Helvellyn for about 4 m. Shores greatly indented, and towards the centre it becomes so contracted that it is spanned by a narrow bridge of three arches. Estimated height above the level of the sea, 500 feet.

THIRSK, a parl. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the York & Newcastle railway, 9 m. S.S.E. Northallerton. Area of bor. 10,750 ac. Pop. 5,193. Area of pa. 8,460 ac. Pop. 4,599; do. of tnshp. 3,020. The town, on both banks of the Codbeck, an affl. of the Swale, has a fine old church, various dissenters' chapels, & numerous schools. Manufs. of coarse linens and sacking are carried on, and here are markets for corn and fruit. Thirsk sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1847) 331. It is a polling-place for the N. Riding.

THISTED, or TISTED, a seaport town of Denmark, Jütland, stift Aalborg, on the Vils-fiord, an arm of the Liimfiord, cap. amt, 12 m. N.W. Nykiobing. Pop. 2,200.

THISTLE ISLAND, S. Australia, is at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6′ S., lon. 136° 11′ E. Length 12 m.; breadth 2 m.

THISTLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 7 m. N.N.E. Oakham. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 161.

THIVA, a town of Greece. [THEBES.]

THIVERVAL, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. Poissy. Pop. 558. Here are the chateau and park of Grignon, with an agricultural institute, having 300 pupils; and a quarry containing an immense variety of fossil shells.

THIVIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on a height, 18 m. N.E. Perigueux. Pop. 1,400. It has manufs. of earthenwares and iron goods, large cattle & sheep mkts.

THIZY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 30 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,420.

THLEW-EE-CHOH, N. Amer. [GT. FISH RIVER.]

THOCKRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 10 m. E.N.E. Hexham. Ac. 3,740. P. 193.

THOISSEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on the Chalaronne, near its confl. with the Saône, 9 m. S. Mâcon. Pop. 1,563.—*Thoisy-la-Berchère* is a comm., dep. Côte-d'Or, 5 m. E. Saulieu. Pop. 1,110.

THOLEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the isl. Tholen, between the Scheldt and Maas, 4 m. N.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 2,394.

THOMAR, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, 16 m. N.W. Abrantes, on the Nabão. Pop. 3,800. It has a vast convent, and manufs. of cotton thread and silk fabrics.

THOMAS (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, forming a S.W. suburb of Exeter. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 4,301. It is the head of a poor-law union.—II. a pa., co. Cornwall, adjoining Launceston. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,125.

THOMAS (ST), a Danish W. India isl., Virgin group, 3 m. W. the isl. St John, & 10 m. W.S.W. Tortola. Lat. of W. extremity 18° 20′ N., lon. 64° 55′ W. Area 43 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 12,800, of whom 4,300 are slaves. Surface hilly; soil poor; the island is ill watered, and droughts are severe and frequent. Principal products are sugar and cotton.—*St Thomas*, or *Charlotte Amalie*, is a free port, and a principal entrepôt of W. India produce. It is visited annually by 3,000 European ships, and is the chief station of the steam-packets between Southampton & the West Indies. [CHARLOTTE AMALIE.]

THOMAS (ST), an island of the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese, immediately N. the equator, in lon. 6° 3′ E. Area 145 sq. miles. In its centre, the peak of Santa Anna rises to 7,020 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile, the low lands are stated to be very unhealthy, but the S. part of the isl. is salubrious, being exposed to fresh breezes. Products comprise maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cot-

ton, sugar, indigo, cocoa nuts, and cannella bark. Live-stock plentiful.—*Saint Thomas*, or *Chaves*, the cap. town, on the N.E. coast, is a bishop's see, and defended by a fort. Pop. 4,476.

THOMAS, or THOMÉ (ST), a town of British India, presid. and 3 m. S. Madras, of which city it is a suburb. It has numerous Roman Catholic churches, and many of its inhabs. are of Portuguese descent.—*St Thomas' Mount* is a town and extensive military cantonment, presid. and 8 m. S.S.W. Madras.

THOMAS (ST), several comms. and vills. of France; the principal in dep. Charente-Inf., near the Gironde, 10 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 1,521.

THOMAS (ST), a vill. of Upper Canada, dist. & 17 m. S. London.—II. a vill. of Lower California, 90 m. S.S.E. San Diego.

THOMASTON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 5 m. from the Atlantic, and 36 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 6,227. Here is Maine state prison, the inmates of which cut granite for exportation; and it also exports 300,000 casks of lime annually.

THOMASTOWN, or BALLYMACANDON, a disfranchised parl. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8¾ m. S.S.E. Kilkenny, on the Nore. Area 2,042 ac. Pop. 2,744; do. of town 2,348. It was formerly enclosed by walls; and has beautiful remains of an abbey, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a branch bank, & flour-mills. Near it are the imposing remains of Abbey-Jerpoint and of Mount Juliet castle.—II. a pa., co. Kildare, 2 m. S.E. Rathangan. Area 853 ac. Pop. 119.

THOMERY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. Fontainebleau, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 864. It is celebrated for its grapes.

THOMPSON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Watton. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 490. —II. (*Winterborne*), co. Dorset, 6 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area 710 ac. Pop. 48.

THOMPSON, numerous tnshps., U. S., N. Amer. —I. Connecticut, 44 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,535.—II. New York, 10 m. N.W. Rome, & containing the vill. Monticello. P. 2,610.—III. Ohio, co. Geauga. P. 1,028.—IV. co. Seneca. P. 1,404.

THONE, or THONEX, a town of Savoy, prov. Genevese, cap. mand., on the Fier, at the junction of 3 valleys, 9 m. E.S.E. Annecy. P. 2,808.

THONG (NETHER and UPPER), Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury.—I. a chapelry, 4½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,156.—II. a tnshp., same pa., 6 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,258.

THONON, a town of Savoy, cap. prov. Chablais, on the S. b. of the L. of Geneva, 20 m. N.E. Geneva. Pop. of comm. 4,428. Near it is the farm-house, formerly chateau, of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy, the papacy, and the bishopric of Geneva.

THOR (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 8 m. E. Avignon. Pop. 2,027.

THORDA, or THORENBURG (Hung. *Tórda*, or *Thorda*), a market town of Transylvania, cap. co., on the Aranyos, 17 m. S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 8,112. Near it are extensive salt mines, and the ruins of the Roman fortress *Salinæ*, a station of the 7th legion, who have left various inscriptions there.

THORENS, a mkt. town of Savoy, prov. Genevese, cap. mand., 9 m. N.E. Annecy. Pop. 2,447.

THORESBY, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 8 m. N.W. Louth, on the Lincolnshire railway. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 623.—II. (*South*), 4 m. W.N.W. Alford. Area 750 ac. Pop. 138.

THORESWAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Caistor. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 189.

THORGANBY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.S.E. Caistor. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 116.—II. a pa., co., and 9 m. S.E. York, E. Riding. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 373.

THORIGNY, a town of France. [TORIGNI.]

THORINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Halesworth. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 157.—II. co. Essex, 8 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 531.

THORLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hertford, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 396.—II. Isle of Wight, 1 m. E.S.E. Yarmouth. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 163.

THORMANBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. N.N.W. Easingwold. Ac. 900. Pop. 138.

THORN, a strongly fortified town of W. Prussia, reg. and 52 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. (1846) 9,450. It comprises a new and an old town, and has a gymnasium, several convents, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, and leather. Its extensive fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815. It was taken by Charles XII., 13th Oct. 1703, after a siege of 4 months, from the Poles, but it derives its chief celebrity from Copernicus having been born here in 1473.

THORN, a township of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, Perry co. Pop. 2,007.

THORNABY, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Stainton, 3½ m. N.E. Yarm. P. 1,485.

THORNAGE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. W.S.W. Holt. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 325.

THORNBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E. Buckingham. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 762.

THORNBURY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, in Berkeley Vale, 3½ m. E. the estuary of the Severn, and 11 m. N.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 11,580 ac. Pop. 4,706. The town has an elegant church, several dissenting chapels, numerous daily endowed schools, almshouses and other charities, and the remains of a magnificent palatial castle.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the Waldon, 5 m. N.E. Holsworthy. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 524.—III. a pa., co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Bromyard. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 227.

THORNBY, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,090 ac. P. 229.

THORNCOMBE, a small market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Axminster. Area 5,550 ac. Pop. 1,425.

THORNDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. S.W. Eye. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 732.

THORNE, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, in a marshy but fertile tract near the Don, on the border of Lincolnshire, 7 m. S.W. Goole. Area of pa. 10,840 ac. Pop. 3,507. The town has a neat church, several chapels, two free schools, and an active trade in corn and other goods. At Hangman Hill, 1 m. distant, coasting vessels are built.

THORNE, three pas. of England, co. Somerset. —I. (*Coffin*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 490 ac. Pop. 87.—II. (*Falcon*), a pa., same co., 3½ m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area 800 ac. Pop. 266.—III. (*St Margaret*), 3 m. W. Wellington. Area 650 ac. Pop. 136.

THORNER, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wetherby. Area 4,380 ac. P. 1,426.

THORNEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 10 m. W.N.W. March. Area 17,590 ac. Pop. 2,159, chiefly descendants of French Protestants.—II. a pa., co. Nottingham, 9 m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 332. —III. (*West*), a pa., co. Sussex, 6½ m. W.S.W. Chichester, consisting of *Thorney Island*, between Hayling Island and the Sussex mainland. Area 940 ac. Pop. 128.

THORNEYBURN, a pa. of England, co. Nor-

thumberland, 4½ m. W.N.W. Bellingham. Area 18,100 ac. Pop. 359.

THORNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 890 ac. Pop. 394.

THORNHAM, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 3½ m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 535.—II. co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 790. —III. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Eye. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 374.—IV. (*Little*), same co., 2¾ m. W.S.W. Eye. Area 570 ac. Pop. 203.—V. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 3½ m. S.W. Rochdale. Pop. 1,456.

THORNHAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 9 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Ac. 2,540. P. 295.

THORNHILL, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.S.W. Wakefield, on the Calder. Area 7,600 ac. Pop. 7,201. Here are four woollen mills, places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, and 18 daily schools.

THORNHILL, a burgh of barony, Scotland, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, pa. Morton, near the Nith, on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries. Pop. 2,161. It has a neat parish church and a handsome market-cross, with manufs. of stockings, leather, &c.—III. a small vill., co. Perth, pa. Norriestown.

THORNLEY, two townships of England.—I. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Kelloe. Pop. 2,730. —II. co. Lancaster, pa. Chipping, 8 m. W.S.W. Clitheroe. Pop. 507.

THORNLIEBANK, a vill. of Scotl., co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood, 1½ m. S. Pollockshaws. Pop. 1,620.

THORNSET, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 5 m. N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. P. 764.

THORNTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. & 3½ m. E.N.E. Bucks. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 101.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area 3,930 ac. Pop. 1,375.—III. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S.W. Horncastle. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 236.—IV. co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. S.W. Pocklington. Area 6,660 ac. Pop. 814.—V. (*in Craven*), same co., W. Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Skipton, on the North Midland railway. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 2,354. The cataract of Thornton-force is in this parish; it has a fall of 90 feet. —VI. (*Curtis*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 393.—VII. (*Dale*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E.S.E. Pickering. Area 8,470 ac. Pop. 886.—VIII. (*in Lonsdale*), same co., W. Riding. Area 8,860 ac. Pop. 1,138. The celebrated "Yorda's Cave" is in this parish, and near it is a quarry of black marble.—IX. (*in-the-Moors*), co. Chester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Frodsham. Area 5,030 ac. Pop. 914. —X. (*in-the-Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Thirsk. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 224.—XI. (*le Moor*), co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Caistor. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 266.—XII. (*Steward*), co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. E.S.E. Middleham. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 268.—XIII. (*Watlas*), same co. & Riding, 2½ m. W. Bedale. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 471. The church has an ancient tower.—XIV. a township, co. Lancashire, pa. and 1¾ m. N. Poulton. Pop. 3,847.—XV. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. W. Bradford. Pop. 6,788, actively employed in woollen manufs.—XVI. (*Bishop*), a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 610.

THOROTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 7½ m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 730 ac. Pop. 152.

THORPE, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. Ashborne. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 196. It has an ancient church. In its vicinity is the beautiful vale of Dovedale.—II. co. Lincoln, 6½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 557.—III. co. Norfolk, 8½ m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 600 ac. Pop. 101.—IV. co. Notts, 3½ m. S.W. Newark. Area 470 ac. Pop. 106.—V. co. Surrey, 2 m. W.N.W. Chertsey. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 532.—VI. (*Abbot's*), co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Eye. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 281.—VII. (*Achurch*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Thrapston, on the London & N. W. railway. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 218.—VIII. (*Acre*), co. Leicester, 1½ m. W.N.W. Loughborough. Area 890 ac. Pop. 268. This pa. is celebrated for its cattle and sheep.—IX. (*Arch*), co. and ainsty York, 2½ m. E.S.E. Wetherby. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 326.—X. (*Arnold*), co. Leicester, 1½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 134.—XI. (*Basset*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 201.—XII. (*Bochart*), co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 930 ac. Pop. 119. The church is in ruins.—XIII. (*Constantine*), co. Stafford, 4 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area 880 ac. Pop. 42.—XIV. (*on-the-Hill*), co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Lincoln, on the Midland counties railway. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 342.—XV. (*Malzor*), co. Northampton, 2½ m. W.N.W. Kettering. Area 680 ac. Pop. 366.—XVI. (*Mandeville*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Brackley. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 154. Petty sessions are held here.—XVII. (*Market*), co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.N.W. North Walsham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 261. The village is remarkably neat.—XVIII. (*Morieux*), co. Suffolk, 16 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 418.—XIX. (*next Norwich* or *T. St Andrew*), co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 2½ m. E. Norwich. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 2,197. Here are many handsome villas, and the co. lunatic asylum.—XX. (*Salvin*), co. York, W. Riding, 18 m. S.W. Bawtry. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 340. Thorpe Hall is almost in ruins.—XXI. (*le-Soken*), co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,365.—XXII. (*West*), co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 640 ac. Pop. 51.—XXIII. (*under-the-Mountain*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Burnsall, 7½ m. N. Skipton, with a vill. Pop. 284.

THORSHALLA, a town of Sweden, læn Nykoping, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mælar, 3 m. N.W. Eskilstuna. Pop. 600. Its church steeple is 306 feet in height.

THORSHAVN, the cap. town of the Färöe Isls., on the S.E. coast of the island Strömöe, consists of about 100 wooden huts, with a hospital, a Latin school, and a fortified harbour. P. 720.

THORVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 1,445.

THOUARCÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. S. Angers. Pop. 1,630.—*Thouaré* is a comm. and market town, dep. Loire-Inf., 5 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 892.

THOUARS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Thoué, 22 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 2,227. It has a comm. college, a castle on a rock, and trade in grain & cattle.—*Thouarsais* is a comm. and vill., dep. Vendée, and 10 m. N.N.W. Fontenay. P. 1,312.

THOUÉ, a river of France, deps. Deux-Sevres and Maine-et Loire, after a N. course of 70 m., past Parthenay & Thouars, joins the Loire near Saumur. It is navigable for its last 12 m. Chief affluent, the Dive, on right bank, from the S.

THOUROUT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Bruges, on the railway to Courtrai. Pop. (1842) 8,405, who manuf. hats, starch, mustard, and wooden shoes.

THOUSAND ISLES, the most numerous collec-

tion of river islands in the world, between the United States & Upper Canada, consist of about 1,500 rocky islets, in an expansion of the St Lawrence, at its emergence from Lake Ontario—hence called the LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLES.

THOYDON, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Bois*), 3 m. S.W. Epping. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 538.—II. (*Garnon*), 2 m. S.S.E. Epping. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 1,072.—III. (*Mount*), 3 m. S.E. Epping. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 217.

THRACE, *Thracia*, the ancient name of Rumili, European Turkey. [RUMILI.]

THRANDESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2¾ N.W. Eye. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 373.

THRAPSTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 18½ m. N.N.E. Northampton, on the railway to Peterborough, and on the Nen. Area 990 ac. Pop. 1,131. Here are a church, Baptist chapel, & various schools. Drayton house, in vicinity, is a fine mansion on site of an anc. castle.

THRASYMENE, a lake of Cent. Italy. (PERUGIA, LAKE OF.) Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Spoleto was capital.

THRECKINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2¾ m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 2,270. Pop. 197.

THREE BROTHERS, a group of mountains of E. Australia, 22 m. S.W. Port-Macquarie.

THREE-HUMMOCK-ISL. [HUNTER ISLANDS.]

THREE KINGS, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, 30 m. N.W. the N. island of New Zealand.

THREE RIVERS (French *Trois Rivières*), a town of Lower Canada, in which it ranks after Quebec and Montreal, between those cities, on the W. bank of the river St Lawrence, at the influx of the St Maurice, here divided into three channels, whence the name. Pop. 5,000, mostly of French descent. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and is mostly built of wood. It had formerly a brisk fur trade, but its commercial importance has declined. The dist. Three Rivers, area 15,810 sq. m., pop. (1835) 56,570, embraces both banks of the St Lawrence, and is subdivided into four cos.

THREXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Watton. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 19.

THRICKBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 900 ac. Pop. 53.

THRINGSTONE, a township of Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Whitwick, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. 1,232.

THRIPLOW, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S. Cambridge. Area 2,607 ac. Pop. 477.

THROCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 66.

THROWLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. Oakhampton. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 445.—II. co. Kent, 4 m. S.S.W. Faversham. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 682.

THRUMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 147.

THRUSHELTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 10 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 2,440. Pop. 628.

THRUSSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Leicester. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 645.

THRUXTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 6 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 650 ac. Pop. 55.—II. co. Hants, 5½ m. W. Andover. Ac. 1,530. Pop. 246.

THRYBERGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 1,290. P. 314.

THUEYTS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arr. Largentiere. P. 2,141.

THUIN, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Sambre, 9 m. S.W. Charleroi. Pop. (1842) 4,123. It has manufs. of woollens & linens.

THUIR, a comm. & town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,310.

THULAIN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, with a station on the Paris and Brussels railway, 2½ m. E.N.E. Quievrain. Pop. 1,600.

THUM, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,095. It has manufs. of lace.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. S.S.E. Bern, on the Aar, 1 m. W.N.W. the lake of Thun. Pop. 5,000. It is highly picturesque, has a venerable church, and a feudal castle 700 years old, a town hall, and manufs. of silk stuffs. Being the principal starting place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged in summer with visitors.—The *Lake of Thun* is 10 miles in length, average breadth 2 miles. Height above the sea 1,896 feet. It is traversed by the river Aar from Lake Brienz, & at its W. end receives the Simmen. Shores near Thun are covered with villas and gardens, further E. they are precipitous, & strikingly picturesque. Two steamboats ply on it daily. On its S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn and Niesen.

THUNDER-BAY, an inlet of Lake Huron, on its W. side.—*Thunder Mountain*, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, is a "black rock," 1,200 ft. above the lake, perpendicular in its full height.

THUNDERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Ware. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 535.

THUNDERSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2¼ m. S.W. Rayleigh. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 596.

THUR, a river of Switzerland, cants. St Gall, Thurgau, and Zürich, after a N. and W. course of 70 m., joins the Rhine, 7½ m. S.S.W. Schaffhausen. Affls. the Sitter and Murg.

THURCASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3¼ m. S.W. Mount Sorrell. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 1,230, chiefly employed in framework-knitting. It has an endowed school. Latimer, bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1470.

THURÉ and THURET, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, arrond. Chatellerault. Pop. 1,653.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 9 m. N.E. Riom. Pop. 2,100.

THURGARTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area 890 ac. Pop. 247.—II. co. and 9½ m. N.E. Nottingham, on the Midland cos. railway. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 365.

THURGAU, or THURGOVIA, a canton of Switzerland, in its N.E. part, having N. the Lake of Constance, Untersee, and Rhine, separating it from Baden, and on other sides the cants. St Gall, Zürich, and Schaffhausen. Area 270 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 84,124, of whom 4-5ths were Protestants. Surface undulating and fertile. Principal rivers the Thur, Sitter, and Murg. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Nearly 1-3d of the population is partially engaged in cotton and linen spinning and weaving. Principal towns, Frauenfeld, the cap., Bischofszell, Arbon, and Stekborn.

THURGOLAND, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Silkstone, 4 m. S.W. Barnesley. Pop. 1,333.

THURIA, an ancient city of Greece, Morea, the remains of which, now called Palæocastro, gov. Messenia, 5 m. N.W. Kalamata, comprise considerable traces of cyclopean architecture.

THURINGIAN FOREST (Germ. *Thuringer-wald*), a mountain range of Central Germany, in the Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald N.W. for 50 m. It is clothed with pine woods.

THURLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 694.

THURLBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 8 m. S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 2,420. P. 154.—II. 5 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 5,070. P. 699.

THURLEBERE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S.E. Taunton. Area 950 ac. Pop. 194.

THURLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m N. Bedford. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 617.

THURLES, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 21 m. N.E. Tipperary, on the Suir, and on the Great S. and W. railway. Area of pa. 8,269 ac. Pop. 10,284; do. of town, 7,523. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruins of sev. ecclesiastical & castellated edifices, a Roman Catholic & episcopal palace, college & school, 2 nunneries, a court-house, bridewell, barracks, 2 branch banks, and an extensive retail trade.

THURLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 437.

THURLOW, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 1,460. P. 431.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 1,470. P. 422.

THURLOXTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area 520 ac. P. 188.

THURLSTONE, a township of England, co. York, W. *Riding*, pa. Penistone, 7½ m. S.W. Barnesley. Pop. 1,872.

THURLTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,190 ac. P. 405.

THURM, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S. Chemnitz, with paper & flour mills. P. 1,118.

THURMASTON, a township of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Leicester. Pop. 1,229.

THURNAU, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 9 m. N.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,425.

THURNBY, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 369.

THURNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 490 ac. Pop. 177.

THURNHAM, a township of England, co., pa. & 4½ m. S.S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 723. Near it are the ruins of Cockersand abbey.

THURNING, two pas. of England, cos. Huntingdon and Northampton. — I. 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 161.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Foulsham. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 166.

THURNSCOE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. *Riding*, 7 m. E. Barnesley. Area 1,160 ac. P. 197.

THURR, or INDIAN DESERT, a region occupying the W. part of Hindostan, betw. lat. 24° 30′ and 30° N., and lon. 70° & 76° E., extending from the Runn of Cutch to the British Upper provs., and the Sutleje. It is a succession of sand hills, interspersed with valleys from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, on which scanty crops of grain are raised. It comprises the doms. Jessulmere, Joudpoor, Bicanere, &c., & is inhabited by Rajpoots & Bheels, who are permanently settled on the soil, besides a number of wandering, predatory tribes.

THURROCK, two pas. of England, co. Essex, on the Thames.—I. (*East*), 1 m. E.S.E. Gray's-Thurrock. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 301.—II. (*West*), 1½ m. W. Gray's-Thurrock. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 1,032, partly employed in chalk and lime works.

THURSBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6½ m. S.W. Carlisle. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 574. The foundations of a temple to the god Thor, from whom the pa. was named, were discovered here about 60 years ago.

THURSCROSS, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Fewston, 13 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 576.

THURSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Little Walsingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 347. Thursford-hall is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture.

THURSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. W.S.W. Godalming. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 704.

THURSO, a burgh of barony, pa., and seaport town on the N. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness, on Thurso bay, at the mouth of Thurso water, 21 m. N.W. Wick. Area of pa. 35 sq. m. Pop. 4,881; do. of bor. 2,510. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a handsome pa. church, a masonic lodge, public ball-room, banks, and manufs. of linen and woollen goods, straw-plait, leather, rope, and netting, thriving fisheries, and exports of corn. Market, Friday. The harbour in the bay is safe, and steamers ply regularly to Leith. A pier has been erected at Scrabster, on W. side of Thurso bay.

THURSTASTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Gt. Neston. Area 860 ac. Pop. 168.

THURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. St Edmund's-Bury, on the E. Union railway. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 599.

THURSTONLAND, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. P. 1,286. Here were discov. many Roman coins.

THURTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 750 ac. Pop. 246.

THURZOFALVA, a vill. of Hungary, with mineral baths, co. Trentschin, on the borders of Galicia. Pop. 6,569.

THUSIS, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 11 m. S.S.W. Coire. Pop. 530.

THUXTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 103.

THWAITE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylsham. Area 490 ac. Pop. 170. —II. same co., 10¼ m. S.E. Norwich. Area 500 ac. Pop. 110.—III. a pa., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eye. Area 690 ac. Pop. 176.

THWING, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 4,060. P. 452.

THYATIRA, an anc. city of Asia Minor, seat of one of the "seven churches." [AK-HISSAR.]

TIAGUANUCO, a decayed town of Peru, dep. Cuzco, on the route thence to La Paz, Bolivia, N. Lake Titicaca. It has many remarkable Peruvian antiquities.

TIAGUR, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 52 m. W.S.W. Pondicherry. It was taken by the English in 1761.

TIBAGI, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Parapanema, after a N.W. course of 200 m., for most part of which it is navigable.

TIBBERMORE, or TIPPERMUIR, a pa. of Scotl., co. and immediately N.E. Perth. Area about 4,670 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,651. Here are the remains of Ruthven castle.

TIBBERTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.E. Newent. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 344. —II. co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Worcester. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 339.

TIBBOO COUNTRY, a region of Central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara S.E. Fezzan, and between that country and Lake Tchad.

TIBENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 749.

TIBER (anc. *Tybris*, Ital. *Tevere*), a celebrated riv. of Cent. Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 m. N. Pieve Santo Stefano, and flows S.S.E. as far as Barberini, within 20 m. of Rome, where it turns S.W., and after a course of 185 m. enters the Mediterranean, 17 m. below Rome, by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient *Isola Sacra*. It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 m. N. Rome. Principal tributaries, the Topino, Nera (anc. *Nar*), and Teverone (anc. *Anio*), from the E.; the Nestore, Chiana, and Nepi, from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; and the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a coloured muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is about 300 feet across.

TIBERIAS, a lake, &c., of Palestine. [TABARIA.]

TIBERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. W. Hereford. Area 790 ac. Pop. 152.

TIBESTY, a subdivision of the Tibboo country, Central Africa.

TIBET, or THIBET, an extensive region of Cent. Asia, included in the Chinese empire, stretching from lon. 78° to 104° E., and from the great chain of the Himalaya to an unascertained distance northward, having N. Chinese Turkestan, the desert of Gobi, and the Ko-ko-nor territory, W. Ladakh, Leh, and the other countries of "Little Tibet," lately belonging to the Sikhs, E. China-Proper, and S. the territories of Burmah, British India, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepaul, and the Punjab. Pop. supposed to exceed one million. The W. part, which alone has been explored by Europeans, is a lofty table-land, with a very dry climate; the cold, although severe, is not so great as might have been predicated, and the lower limits of the snow line is higher on the N. than on the S. slope of the Himalaya, being estimated at 16,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea level. Nearly all the great rivers of S. Asia rise in this country: the Indus, Sutleje, Brahmaputra, Ganges, and Jumna, originate around the region of lat. 31° N., lon. 81° E. Numerous affls. of the Ganges break through the Himalaya also, from W. Tibet. From E. Tibet, which seems to be a maze of mountains, flow the Irrawadi, Menam, & Menam-kong, & here are also some head streams of the Yang-tze-kiang, or great river of China. In the W. half are several lakes of considerable size. The land in W. Tibet, so far as has been discovered, is very bare of trees, or large vegetable products; yet it abounds with game, & other wild animals, and numerous flocks of sheep and goats, the hairy wool of which is used for the manuf. of shawls and other fine fabrics in Cashmere. Barley, pease, and wheat, are the chief crops raised; garden vegetables and fruits are in little variety, and the inhabitants live more by pastoral than agricultural pursuits. The yak (*bos grunniens*), and several other kinds of cattle, are reared; horses, mules, and sheep are used as beasts of burden. A fine race of dogs, and the musk deer, a small species, are natives of Tibet. Clay-slate, granite, quartz, and limestone, are chief constituents of the mountain ranges; borax in great quantity, nitre, rock-salt, lead, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, and lapis-lazuli, are amongst the mineral products; but the great scarcity of fuel forms a serious obstacle to mining and the reduction of metals. Manufs. of woollens, sacking, and other woven fabrics, are pretty general, and much cloth is sent from Lassa into China. The traffic through Tibet is extensive, and mostly monopolised by the government and officers of state. The trade with China is conducted at Lassa and Sin-ning, a town of the Chinese prov. Kan-su, where the Tibetan caravans exchange the native produce and Indian goods for tea, silver bullion, brocades, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, musical instruments, pearls, and coral. Nepaul & Bootan derive all their Chinese goods through Tibet; and from the former and Bengal, English and Indian piece goods, sugar, tobacco, indigo, paper, rice, spices, sandal-wood, and gums, are received; from Assam, silk, iron, and stick lac; from Chinese Turkestan, horses and camels; from Ladakh, dried fruits, shawls, gamboge, saffron, copper, tobacco, and timber. The roads and bridges are far inferior to those of China. Tibet, which became subordinate to China in 1648, is politically divided into E., or Hither, and W., or Ulterior Tibet, each ruled by a minister from Pe-king, in conjunction with the ecclesiastical heads of the country, the Dalai-lama, at Lassa, the E. cap., and the Bantchin-erdeni, at Teshoo-Lombo, the W. capital. Tibet is the head quarters of Buddhism, which here exists in greatest purity. The country abounds with temples, and it is stated that 84,000 *lamas*, or priests, are supported at the expense of the government. Amongst the inhabitants there are believed to be about 8,000 Rom. Catholics. The Chinese armed force consists of 60,000 men, of whom 50,000 are infantry. The pop., like the other inhabs. of the table land of Central Asia, are of the Mongolian race. Besides Lassa and Teshoo-Lombo, the chief towns are Shigatze, Jiga-Gounggar, Natan, &c., of which we know little except the names.

TIBET (LITTLE), Central Asia. [LADAKH.]

TIBI, a town of Spain, prov. & 16 m. N.W. Alicante, on l. b. of the river Ibi. Pop. 1,577.

TIBSHELF, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Alfreton. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 791.

TIBUR, the ancient name of TIVOLI.

TIBURON, an isl. in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 112° 26′ W. Length 30 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Near its N. shore is a pearl bank.—II. a marit. town of Hayti, at its S.W. extremity, 38 m. W.N.W. Cayes.—*Cape Tiburon* is a headland, adjacent to the latter town.

TICAO, a small isl. of the Philippines, between Luzon & Masbate. Lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 123° 39′ E.

TICCARY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. dist. and 50 m. W.S.W. Bahar.

TICEHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, beautifully situated, 3 m. E.S.E. Wadhurst. Area 7,280 ac. Pop. 2,465.

TICHBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2½ m. S.W. New Alresford. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 340.

TICHFIELD (WITH CROFTON), a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2½ m. W. Fareham, on a small stream flowing into Southampton-water, with which it communicates by a navigable canal, at the mouth of which is a small roadstead. Area of pa. 15,960 ac. Pop. 4,030. The town has a spacious church, formerly a part of an abbey in which Henry VI. espoused Margaret of Anjou. Market, Saturday. Close to the town are the ruins of Tichfield-house, in which Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton-court in 1647. Tichfield gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Portland.

TICHMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Area 4,480 ac. P. 905.

TICHVIN, a town of Russia. [TIKHVIN.]

TICINETTO, a market town of Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Casale. Pop. of comm, 1,117.

TICINO, or TESSIN, the most S. canton of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, which separate it from the cantons Uri and Grisons; having S. & E. Austrian Italy, Grisons, & the Val di Misocco, & S. & W. Piedmont. Area 1,037 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 113,923, all Roman Caths., & mostly speaking Italian. It is wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lake of Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. Climate & products similar to those of N. Italy. Princip. crops, wheat, maize, rye, chesnuts, wine, and silk; cheese, calves, sheep, and hogs, are exported. Timber is plentiful, but of little commercial value. Manufs. insignificant; transit trade between Italy & Switzerland considerable. The inhabitants emigrate to neighbouring countries, to the number of 10,000 annually. Government vested in a legislative council of 114 members, and an executive council of 9 members. Principal towns, Belinzona the cap., Lugano,

Locarno, and Faido. Ticino formed part of the ancient duchy of Milan; it holds the 18th place in the Swiss Confederation.

TICINO, or TESSIN, a river of Switzerland and Piedmont, rises on the S. declivity of Mount St Gothard, flows S.E., and having traversed Lago Maggiore, & subsequently formed the boundary between Lombardy & the Sardinian dom. (Piedmont), joins the Po on l., 3½ m. S.S.E. Pavia. Total course 125 m.; it is navigable from Lago Maggiore. In its lower part it forms many isls., and supplies the canal Naviglio-grande.

TICKENCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 9 m. E. Oakham. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 111.

TICKENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 423.

TICKHILL, a pa. and formerly a mkt. town of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4¼ m. W. Bawtry. Area 6,470 sq. m. Pop. 2,040. The town has the remains of a castle. The church is spacious.

TICKMACREVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, comprising the town of Glenarm. Area 20,507 ac. Pop. 4,443.

TICKNALL, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S. Derby. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 1,271.

TICONDEROGA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Lake Champlain, 87 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,169. Near the vill. are the ruins of Fort-Ticonderoga, celeb. in the revolutionary wars.

TICUL, a town of Yucatan, 44 m. S. Merida. It is large, and interspersed with gardens. It has a fine square, in which is a domed church, a convent, and manufs. of earthenwares and of hats for exportation. Most of its inhabs. are *mestizos*. Near it are the ruins and extensive mounds and sepulchral caverns of Ichmul.

TIDCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Ludgershall. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 226.

TIDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 14 m. S.S.W. Newnham. Area 6,360 ac. Pop. 1,443.

TIDESWELL, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 29 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area 10,950 ac. Pop. 3,043. It has a large and handsome church, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, a free grammar school, and numerous other schools.

TIDMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 800 ac. Pop. 146.

TIDMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1½ m. S. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 820 ac. Pop. 70.

TIDOR, or TIDORE, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, W. the island Gilolo, and S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage. Lat. 0° 40′ N., lon. 127° 25′ E. Circumference 18 m. Surface mountainous, with an active volcano; densely wooded, and productive in spices. Inhabitants Mohammedans. It was discovered by Magalhaens (Magellan), & successively belonged to the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch.

TIDWORTH, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Ludgershall. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 417. Here is Chidbury-camp, with a causeway, numer. barrows, excavations, & other antiquities of Brit. origin.—II. (*South*), co. Hants, 7¾ m. W.N.W. Andover. Ac. 2,170. Pop. 254.

TIEDRA-VIEJA, a town of Spain, prov. Valladolid, 9 m. N.E. Toro. Pop. 1,695.

TIEFENBRONN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. S.E. Pforzheim. Pop. 850. Gall, the founder of phrenology, was born here in 1758.

TIEFHARTMANNSDORF, a manufacturing vill. of Prussian Silesia, 21 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 1,350.

TIEGENHOF, a mkt. town of W. Prussia, reg. and 22 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Tiege. P. 2,070.

TIEMBLO (EL), a town of Spain, prov. Avila, on the Alberche river. Pop. 1,373.

TIEN, a prefixed name of many towns of China, mostly in the S. provs.; the principal—*Tien-pe*, prov. Quang-tong, on the coast of the China Sea, 74 m. N.E. Loui-tchou, lat. 21° 29′ N., lon. 111° 17′ E., and having a spacious though shallow harbour, defended by several forts.

TIENE, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 12 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. of dist. 8,800. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, hats, and linens.

TIEN-TSIN, a large commercial city of China, prov. Chi-li, and the port of Peking, from which cap. it is nearly 70 m. S.E., at the confl. of the Yuen-ling and the Peking river. It is a great entrepôt for salt; it also imports grain, woollen stuffs, and furs, in large quantities.

TIERMAS, *Thermæ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Aragon, with numerous hot springs—whence its name.

TIERRA AUSTRAL DEL ESPIRITU-SANTO, an isl., Pacific Ocean, the largest and most W. of the New Hebrides. [HEBRIDES (NEW).]

TIERRA-BOMBA, an isl. in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of Colombia, protects the harb. of Carthagena, from which city it is 10 miles W.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO ("the land of fire"), the most S. region of S. America, consisting of three large isls.,—King Charles's, South-land, Clarence Island, and the Land of Desolation, separated from S. Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan,—and Hoste, Navarin, Dawson, and numerous smaller isls., the whole between lat. 52° and 56° S., and lon. 65° and 75° W. Its E. part is level, and in some places pretty well wooded; its W. is rugged, and some peaks rise to 4,000 ft. in height, comprising several volcanoes (whence the name). Birch and evergreens are the chief trees; slate and hornblende the principal mineral products; foxes and guanacoes the most common animals. The inhabs., who live by fishing and hunting, are among the lowest in the scale of human beings.

TIESI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, div. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sassari, near the Turritano. Pop. 2,737.

TIETE, or ANHEMBY, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, after a W. course of 500 m., joins the Parana near lat. 20° 45′ S., lon. 52° W. Princip. affls., the Pipira, Piracicaba, and Jundiahy. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

TIETZ, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.W. Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1,000.

TIFESH, a town of Algeria, prov. and 70 m. E. Constantine, on the Hamise.

TIFFAUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, on the Sevre-Nantaise, 10 m. E.N.E. Mortagne. Pop. 916.

TIFFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N. Towcester. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 146.

TIFFIN, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.; the principal in Ohio, Adam's co. Pop. 1,540.—A vill., Ohio, on the Sandusky, 82 m. N. Columbus.

TIFLIS, the cap. city of Georgia. [TEFLIS.]

TIGER ISLAND, an inlet in the Canton river, China, N. Tycocktow isl., in the Boca-Tigris. It is situated on a lofty and conspicuous rock, on which is a formidable battery.

TIGIL, or TIGHILSK, a fortified town of Kamtchatka, near its W. coast, on the Tighil, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 58° 1′ N., lon. 158° 15′ E.

TIGLIOLE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. W.S.W. Asti. Pop. of comm. 2,469.

TIGRÉ, one of the three principal states of Abyssinia, between lat. 11° and 17° 30′ N., and lon. 37° and 41° E., having N.E. the Danakil country, S.W. Amhara, and on other sides various Galla territories. Surface mostly mntnous.;

and here are the sources of the Tacazze and Mareb rivers. Princip. towns Antalo, Axum, Siré, Adowah, and Dixam. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkiko, on the Red Sea. [ABYSSINIA.] —II. (or *Piguena*), a river of S. Amer., Ecuador, joins the Amazon, 40 m. W. the influx of the Ucayalé, after a S.E. course of 350 m.

TIGRIS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashs. Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad, rises near Argan-Maden, flows S.E., and at Korna joins the Euphrates to form the Shat-ul-Arab. Total course estimated at 1,150 m.; its distance from the Euphrates varies from 18 to 95 m., the region between them being the anc. Mesopotamia. At Mosul it is 100 yards across, and between Bagdad and Korna averages 200 yards in width. The ruins of Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, &c., are on its banks. Princip. affluents the Great & Little Zab, Khabur, and Diala, all from the N.E. It brings down vast quantities of deposit, and in the upper part of its course especially it is very rapid, but it is stated to be navigable for vessels drawing 4 feet water, from the Shat-ul-Arab to the ruins of Opis, 50 m. N. of Bagdad.

TI-HOA, a city, Chinese Turkestan. [URUMTSI.]

TIJARAFE, a town on the N. coast of the isl. Palmas (Canaries). Pop. 2,216.

TIJOLA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m N. Almeria, with a celebrated fair. P. 4,920.

TIKAN-TEPPEH, a village of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 15 m. S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, and the usual halting-place for caravans going between Tabriz and Hamadan. Near it are some anc. excavations.

TIKHVESH, a town, Europ. Turkey, Macedonia, on an affl. of the Vardar, 65 m. N.W. Salonica.

TIKHVIN, a town of Russia, gov. Novgorod, on the Tikhvina, 108 m. N.E. Novgorod. Pop. 3,600.—The *Canal of Tikhvin*, 105 m. in length, unites the Tikhvina and Sias with the Mologa and Volga, and thus connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

TIKU, a town on S.W. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku islands, a wooded group, on which the English and Dutch formerly had settlements.

TIL-A'FAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 W. Mosul, between the Tigris & Khabur rivers. It consists of four divisions, placed on as many limestone hills, rising to about 200 feet above the adjacent plain, and intersected by a large rivulet. One of its quarters is enclosed by ruined walls, and the whole comprises about 1,000 stone houses, of which 700 are inhabited. Pop. mostly Arab and Kurd Mohammedans, engaged in rural industry, and the manuf. of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics.

TILANAVI, or LISCA-NERA, one of the LIPARI ISLANDS.

TILBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 13 m. N.E. Bedford. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 319.

TILBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Breda. Pop. (1841) 13,348. It has extensive manufs. of woollen goods, and breweries.

TILBURY, three pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Juxta Clare*), 3 m. S. Clare. Area 970 ac. Pop. 276.—II. (*East*), 14 m. E.S.E. Romford, on a creek of the Thames. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 311. At this place the emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons.—III. (*West*), adjoining East Tilbury. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 516. In early Saxon times it was an episcopal see. Here are some traces of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth in 1588. —*Tilbury Fort*, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, is a large brick fortification, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected by Henry VIII.

TILDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Leigh, 7 m. E.N.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 4,718.

TILEHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Reading. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 2,147.

TILESWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dunstable. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 311.

TILL, a river of Engl., co. Northumberland, rises S. the Cheviot hills, flows N., and joins the Tweed 4¼ m. N.E. Coldstream. Course 30 m. Affls. the Beamish and Beaumont from the W.

TILLANCHONG, one of the Nicobar islands.

TILLICOULTRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, on the Devon, 4 m. N.E. Alloa. Area upwards of 6,000 ac. Pop. 3,213, of whom 2,141 are in the vill., which has a neat church, branch-banks, and manufs. of shawls and plaidings. Near it are remains of a Druidic circle.

TILLIÈRES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Eure, on the Avre, 6 m. E. Verneuil. Pop. 1,304.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S.W. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,457.

TILLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 18 m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 1,196.

TILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 1 m. W.N.W. Petworth. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 949.

TILLY, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal, *T. sur-Seulles*, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Caen. Pop. 1,174.

TILMANSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4 m. W.S.W. Deal. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 445.

TILNEY, three pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 441.—II. (*St Lawrence*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn. Ac. 2,520. P. 762.—III. (*with Islington*), 4 m. W.S.W. Lynn. Ac. 2,010. P. 251.

TILSHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 14 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 426.

TILSIT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Niemen or Memel, here joined by the Tilse, and crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 m. N.E. Königsberg. Pop. (1846) 13,800. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. It exports corn, timber, hemp, and flax. A treaty between France, Russia, and Prussia, was signed here 7th July 1807.

TILSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 12¼ m. S.S.E. Chester. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 923.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10½ m. E.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 2,950. Pop. 408.

TILTY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3 m. S.S.W. Thaxted. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 96.

TIM, a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. E. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Tim, an affluent of the Sosna. Pop. 2,000.—II. a river of Siberia, govs. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obe near Timsk, 90 m. N.W. Narim. Course W.ward 250 m.

TIMAN MOUNTAINS. [URAL.]

TIMANA, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 82 m. S.S.W. Neyva, cap. dist., on the Upper Magdalena.

TIMBERLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 9,190. Pop. 1,649.

TIMBERSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Dunster. Ac. 1,530. Pop. 476.

TIMBO, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, cap. state Futa-Jallon, in lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 10° 30′ W. It has a large mosque and several forts.

TIMBUCTOO, or TOMBUCTOO, a town of Central Africa, Soudan, near the border of the Desert Sahara, 8 m. N. the Joliba (Niger), lat. 17° 10′ N., lon. 2° W. (?). Pop. 12,000 (?), principally

Negroes, with some Moors. It is a very poor town, in a wretched country, situated amid burning and moving sands, on the verge of a morass. The walled enclosure, about 3 m. in circumference, contains some brick houses, but most of the dwellings are mere circular huts or wigwams of straw and earth. Among its mosques are 2 with towers and walls about 15 feet in height. Provisions have to be brought from Jenné, on the Niger, about 300 m. S.W.; and the sole importance of Timbuctoo is due to its being an entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and N. Africa. Caravans from Marocco and the other Barbary states here exchange dates, European manufs., fire-arms, gunpowder, coral, tobacco, and paper, for slaves, gold dust, salt, ostrich feathers, gums, and palm oil. It was twice taken and held by the Moors, but is now governed by a native chieftain.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 70 m. W. Guntoor, on the south bank of the river Kistnah, a cataract of which here enters a basin lined with numerous Hindoo temples.

TIMOK, *Timacus*, a river of European Turkey, forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria & Servia, and joins the Danube 18 m. N.N.W. Widin, after a N.E. course of 100 m.—II. a town of Servia, 43 m. N.W. Nissa.

TIMOLEAGUE, a decayed market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Courtmacksherry Bay, 7 m. S.S.W. Bandon. Area of pa. 2,873 ac. Pop. 1,686; do. of town 635. It has a neat church and remains of an abbey.

TIMOR, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° and 10° 20′ S., & lon. 123° 30′ & 127° E., separated from N.W. Australia by the Timor Sea. Length 300 m.; breadth 40 to 70 m. Estimated area 8,800 sq. m. It appears to be very populous; in the interior the inhabitants are mostly of the Papuan Negro race; on the coast, Malays, with an intermixture of Dutch and Portuguese settlers. It is traversed in its length by a mountain chain, partly covered with forests; in the interior are some fertile plains, where wheat and other products, not common in the Archipelago, are raised. Around the coasts every spot of ground, admitting of cultivation, appears to be occupied, and the country is covered with dwellings & plantations. Principal exports are sandal-wood sent to China, bees'-wax to Java, and cattle, horses, maize, and sago, to the Australian colonies, Mauritius, and Singapore, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardwares, calicoes, and other British manufactures, which constitute the chief imports, besides rice, arrack, and other native produce from Java and Macassar. British ships frequently visit Timor, chiefly homeward-bound whalers, as also Dutch ships and native vessels. Sago is the chief article of food; millet, maize, yams, sweet potatoes, and cotton, are raised; gold, copper, and rock salt are met with, but no mines are wrought. Pearls are fished off the S.W. extremity of the island. The Dutch possess the settlement of Coepang in the S.W., which is a free port. Dilli, on the N.W. coast, is a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, and is surrounded by a very fertile territory, but unhealthy for Europeans. In these settlements the natives are said to be Christians; in the interior the great majority are idolaters.

TIMOR-LAUT, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 7° 10′ and 8° 30′ S., lon. 131° & 131° 40′ E., 260 m. E. Timor. Length 90 m. Surface mountainous and wooded.

TIMPERLY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, on the Altringham and Manchester railway, 1 m. N.E. Altringham. P. 947.

TIMSBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 1,666.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Romsey. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 223.

TIMWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. St Edmund's Bury. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 212.

TINCHEBRAI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Domfront. Pop. 1,916. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of paper and jewellery. Here, in 1106, Henry I. of England finally defeated his brother Robert of Normandy.

TINDALE-WARD, the largest of the six wards of the co. Northumberland, England, in the W. of the co., bordering Durham and Cumberland, and separated N. from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills. Area 514,660 ac. Pop. 44,233. Its centre and E. parts are highly cultivated; elsewhere it consists chiefly of mountainous wilds, rich in minerals. It is traversed by the Tyne and its affluents, the great Roman wall, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and it contains many small lakes, and the towns Hexham, Haltwhistle, Allendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, and Stamfordham.

TINDARO (CAPE), a headland off the N. coast of Sicily, intend. Messina, in the Gulf of Patti, 4 m. E.N.E. Patti. Near it are remains of the ancient *Tyndaris*.

TINDFIELD, a mountain range of Norway, lat. 60° N., lon. 8° E., 4,871 feet in height. At its S.E. foot is the *Tind-soe*, a narrow lake, 18 m. in length; at the N. end of which is the vill. Tind.

TINEHELY, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6½ m. S.W. Aughrim. Pop. 640. Since its destruction, in 1798, it has been rebuilt by Earl Fitzwilliam, whose seat, Coolattin Park, is in the vicinity.

TINGEWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Buckingham. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 911.

TING-HAE, the cap. city of the island Chusan, off the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, near the S. coast of the island, 70 m. E.N.E. Ning-po, lat. 30° 0′ 1″ N., lon. 122° 6′ E. It is enclosed by a stone wall, entered by four double gates, surrounded by a ditch, and connected by a canal & narrow causeway with its harbour, ¾ m. distant. Streets narrow and irregular, flagged, clean, and well drained; houses mostly of one story; shops well supplied, and the silversmiths and tailors of the town enjoy some repute. Chief edifice, a fine Buddhic temple, and outside of the walls are several barracks, formerly in occupation by British troops. The harbour is sheltered by numerous islets, and has deep water, but it is difficult of approach. Neighbouring rice grounds and swamps render the city very unhealthy to Europeans. It was taken by the British in 1840.

TINGRITH, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Woburn. Area 840 ac. Pop. 158.

TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE, a united pa. of Scotl., comprising a part of Shetland Mainland, with the vill. Scalloway, & the isls. Oxnor, Trousa, Hildessie, and Linga. P. 2,957.

TINIAN, Pacific O., one of the MARIANNE ISLS.

TINICUM, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 37 m. N. Philadelphia. P. 1,770.

TINISCHT, a town of Bohemia, circ. and about 11 m. S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,688.

TINKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 187.

TINNEVELLY, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula, having N. and N.W. the dist.

Madura, W. Travancore, and elsewhere the Gulf of Manaar separating it from Ceylon. Area 5,590 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 850,891. Surface mostly level, interspersed with small hills; fertile, especially in the N. and on the river banks; in the S., sandy and partly covered by palms. Climate more equable than in many parts of India, owing to local peculiarities, and rain falls in both monsoons. Rice and cotton are the principal products in the lowlands, dry grains are raised on the hills. The dist. is assessed on the village system. Land rev. (1837) 166,043*l.*; total revenue 234,095*l.* Some cottons, muslins, silks, and iron, are manufactured, and nitre is exported. The inhabitants appear more prosperous than in many adjacent dists.; nearly all are Hindoos, and Hindoo customs are here strictly preserved. Principal towns, Palamcottah, the chief seat of trade, Tinnevelly, and Manapoor. —II. a town in this dist., immediately N.W. Palamcottah, and 88 m. S.S.W. Madura. It is unhealthy from surrounding rice grounds.

TINOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 m. N.E. Syra, and forming, with Andros and some islets, a gov. of the Cyclades. Area 87 sq. m. Pop. 15,800. Surface well watered. Chief products, silk, wine, barley, fruits, honey, live stock, and marble. Principal towns, St Nicolo, Panormos, and Oxomeria.

TINSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2¾ m. S.W. Rotherham. Pop. 512.

TINTA, a small town of S. Peru, dep. and 60 m. S.E. Cuzco, cap. prov., on the Upper Urubamba.

TINTAGEL and BOSSINEY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Camelford. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 1,185. Tintagel is the reputed birth-place of King Arthur, and remains of a castle, bearing his name, still exist here.

TINTENIAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,000.

TINTERN ABBEY, a celebrated ruin in England, co. Monmouth, on the W. bank of the Wye, 4½ m. N. Chepstow. The abbey was founded by the Cistertian monks in 1131.

TINTERN, or KINNEAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 3 m. N. Fethard. Area 6,863 ac. Pop. 2,680. Here are remains of an abbey.

TINTERNE-PARVA, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N. Chepstow. Ac. 650. Pop. 375.

TINTINHUL, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Ilchester. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 553.

TINTO, "*The Hill of Fire*," a mountain of Scotland, co. Lanark, at the head of Clydesdale, and between the pas. Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington. Height 2,316 feet above the sea.

TINTWISTLE, a chapelry of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 9 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 1,744. The Manchester and Sheffield railway is here carried through a tunnel 3 m. in length.

TINWALD, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries, comprising a part of the burgh Lochmaben. Area about 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,085.

TINWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 10½ m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 218.

TIÖRN, an island of Sweden, læn and 20 m. N.W. Gothenburg, in the Kattegat. Length and breadth about 10 m. each. Shores greatly indented, and its fishery is important. Surface mostly in pasturage; and on it are 3 villages.

TIOGA, a riv. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania & New York, flows N. & E. & joins the Susquehanna, 10 m. N. Towanda. Affluents the Connocton and Canisteo. Total course 90 m., for the last 45 m. of which it is navigable; and at Newtown, the Tioga and the Susquehanna navigation are connected by a canal with Seneca Lake and the Grand Erie canal.

TIOGA, two cos. and tnships., U. S., N. Amer. —I. a co., New York, in its S. part, on the Susquehanna; cap. Owego. Area 490 sq. m. Pop. 20,527.—II. a township in this co., on the river Tioga. Pop. 2,464.—III. a co. Pennsylvania, in its N. part, on the Tioga and Susquehanna rivs. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 15,498.—IV. a township, same co. Pop. 791.

TIOKALINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, 80 m. N.W. Omsk.

TIOTOE, an island of Norway, dist. Nordland, in the Atlantic, immed. S.W. the island Alven.

TIPERAH, or TIPPERAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmapatra, having E.ward an independent Khyen territory, and enclosed elsewhere by the dists. Dacca, Myminsing, Sylhet, & Chittagong. Area 6,830 sq. m. Pop. 1,372,260. Products, cotton, rice, betel-nut, and salt. A very superior breed of elephants roam in the dense forests here. Coarse cotton goods are manufactured, and many were formerly exported. Land rev. (1839-40) 102,380*l.*; total rev. 109,380*l.*; expenditure 20,043*l.* Principal towns Odeypoor, and Agirtola.

TIPITAPA, a river of Central Amer., state Nicaragua, by which the Lake of Leon discharges its surplus waters into the Lake of Nicaragua. Length 16 to 20 m., for the latter 12 of which it is from 3 to 18 feet deep, and navigable, but in the early part of its course its navig. is impeded by falls, one of which is near the vill. of Tipitapa.

TIPPAH, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 9,444.

TIPPERARY, an inland co. of Irel., Munster, extending along nearly the whole W. boundary of Leinster, and King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny cos.; having N. and N.W. the Shannon & Lough Derg separating it from Connaught, co. Galway, and the co. Clare; and on other sides the cos. Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Area 1,659 sq. m.; or 1,061,730 acres, of which 843,887 are estimated to be arable, 23,779 in plantations, 178,183 uncultivated, and 13,523 under water. Inhabited houses 66,384. Pop. 435,553. On the S. it is separated from Waterford co. by the Knockmeledown mtns. and the river Suir, which traverses the centre of its lower two-thirds; its N. third is separated from the rest of the co. by the Devil's-bit and other mountains. This portion contains a part of the great Bog of Allen; elsewhere the soil is of extraordinary fertility, yielding large crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture has improved of late, but farms are generally small, and the pop. is very much depressed, and has long had a reputation for turbulence. Grazing is important; large quantities of butter and other dairy produce, with cattle, are exported. Coal, copper, and lead are met with, and slates near Killaloe. The woollen trade of Carrick is now nearly extinct; principal exports are the rural produce. The co. is divided into N. and S. ridings, 12 baronies, and 193 pas., in the dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Killaloe, and Lismore. Princip. towns Tipperary, Clonmel, Nenagh, Cashel, Templemore, Thurles, Clogheen, and Carrick-on-Suir. It is intersected by the Great S. and W. railway, and several branches. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 1,117.—*Tipperary*, the cap. town, is on the Arra, an affluent of the Suir, and on the Limerick and Waterford railway, 25 m. S.E. Limerick. Pop. 7,370. It is beautifully situated in an undulating and fertile tract, and is well built and thriving. It has

a large and handsome church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, bridewell, workhouse, hospital, barracks, and large endowed school, and an active retail trade.

TIPSA, or TIBESA, a town of Algeria, prov. and 115 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on the Serratt.

TIPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, which has here many branches, 8 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 18,891, engaged in coal and iron mines, iron forges, rolling and slitting mills, engine, soap, and red lead factories. It has a new and handsome church, numerous dissenting chapels, and schools; and at Tipton-Green, one of its largest vills., are extensive wharfs.—*Tiptree* is a hamlet, co. Essex, pa. Great Braxted, 3 m. E. Witham, and formerly having a priory of Black-canons.

TIRA, or SHAH-JEHANPOOR, a town and fort of the Punjab, British India, on the Beas, 75 m. N.N.E. Loodianah. Pop. about 5,000.

TIRAJANA, a town of the Canary Isls., on the S. coast of the island Gran Canaria. Pop. 3,656.

TIRAN, a small island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 27° 55′ 2″ N., lon. 34° 34′ E.

TIRANA, or TERRAN, a town of Europ. Turkey, Albania, sanj. Scutari, on the Jacon, 12 m. S.S.W. Kroya. Pop. 10,000. Outside of the walls is a fort, the residence of a pasha. The vicinity produces large quantities of corn, wine, and olives.

TIRASPOL, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Dniester, 53 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. 5,100.—About ½ m. distant is a fort, commanding the passage of the river.

TIREE, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, of which it is the most W. portion, 20 m. W.N.W. Iona. Length 12 m.; breadth varies to 6 m. Pop. 4,391. Shores greatly indented; surface low, having a mean height of 20 ft. above the sea; and it is quite destitute of wood. It contains numerous small lakes, and a plain of 1,560 ac. of rich pasture land in its centre. Barley, oats, and potatoes are raised, but agriculture is in the most backward condition. Cattle rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry & eggs, are the chief resources of the pop.—*Tiree* and *Coll*, including the intermediate islet Gunna, form a parish. Pop. 5,833.

TIREH, or TYRIA, Asia Minor. [TYRIA.]

TIREHBOLI, *Tripolis*, a marit. town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 50 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 3 m. W. the mouth of the Kharshoot, or Tirehboli-su. It has a ruined castle, several mosques, a bath, and a Greek church.—The *Tirehboli-su*, a deep and rapid river which passes W.N.W.ward by Gumish-khaneh, has, at its mouth, some silver and copper mines (ancient *Argyria*), which were highly productive until ruined by the influx of water about 40 years ago.

TIRGOSHYL, a town of Walachia, on the Chyl or Schyl, a tributary of the Danube, 54 m. N.W. Krajova.—*Tirgu-formos* is a small town of Moldavia, 30 m. N.W. Jassy.

TIRHEE, or OORCHA, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, under British protection. Area 2,160 sq. m. Pop. 192,000. Annual rev. 100,000*l*. Armed force, 4,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry. Principal town, Oorcha.

TIRHOOT, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 26° and 27° N., lon. 84° and 86° E., having E. the dist. Purneah, S. Bhaugulpoor and the Ganges, which separates it from Bahar and Patna, W. Sarun, from which it is partly divided by the river Gunduck, and N. Nepaul. Estim. area 10,236 sq. m. Pop. about 1,660,000, of whom 1,447,000 are Hindoos. Surface fertile, and richly wooded; in the N. are dense forests. Climate generally favourable to Europeans. This dist. is one of the principal in India for the culture of indigo, and the production of nitre and soda from the soil. Rice, wheat, oats, barley, maize, millet, flax, sugar cane, hemp, cotton, aromatic plants, and great quantities of fruit, are raised. Cotton cloths, combs, rope, sacking, woollen fabrics, and earthenwares, are manufactured. Principal towns, Dartungleh and Mozufferpoor.

TIRLEMONT (Flem. *Thienen*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, arrond. and 12 m. S.E. Louvain, on railway from Malines to Liege. Pop. (1842) 8,975. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, hosiery, oil, soap, and paper. It was taken by the French in 1635, in 1792, and in 1794, and its fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

TIRLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, 4½ m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 550.

TIRMEZ, or TURMUZ, a town of Central Asia, Bokhara, on the Oxus, 30 m. N. Balkh.

TIRNOVA, TIRNAVA, or TERNOVA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, 35 m. S.E. Sistova. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by a wall and trench; has numerous mosques, churches, & synagogues; and is the see of a Greek bishop.

TIROL, a prov. of Austria. [TYROL.]

TIRSCHENREUTH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palat., cap. dist., on the Nab, 15 m. S. Eger. P. 2,300. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

TIRSCHTIEGEL, or TRZIEL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 42 m. W. Posen. Pop. 1,376.

TIRYNS, or TIRYNTHUS, a ruined city of Greece, Morea; its remains, 2 m. S.E. Argos, comprise fine specimens of Cyclopean architecture.

TISBURY, a tnship., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 23 m. S.E. New Bedford. Pop. 1,520.

TISCHNOWITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. & 15 m. N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 1,500.

TISHEET, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, about lat. 18° 15′ N., lon. 8° 40′ W. Near it are mines of salt; and it is an important caravan station between N. Africa and Nigritia.

TISMANA, a town of Little Walachia, 20 m. W.N.W. Tirgoshyl.

TISSINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashbourne. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 427, partly employed in cotton manufactures.

TISTED, two pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Ac. 4,290. P. 220.—II. (*West*), 7½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Ac. 2,970. P. 252.

TITCHBORNE, and TITCHFIELD. [TICHBOURNE—TICHFIELD.]

TITCHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1,500. P. 166.

TITHOREA, a ruined city of Greece. [VELITZA.]

TITICACA (LAKE), the most elevated, and one of the largest lakes of S. America, forming a part of the boundary between S. Peru & Bolivia, in a wide valley of the Andes, between lat. 15° 12′ & 16° 20′ S., & lon. 68° 35′ & 70° 2′ W. Estimated area 2,225 geog. sq. m. Elev. of surface above the ocean 12,846 ft.; depth in some places 120 fathoms. Shape very irregular; it has several extensive bays, enclosed by projecting peninsulas. On its W. shore are the towns Puno and Chucuito. It receives several small rivs., & discharges its surplus waters S.ward by the river Desaguadero. It contains many small mntnous. isls., on one of which, named Titicaca, toward its S. extrem., the last Inca dynasty is said to have had its origin.

TITIRIBI, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. An-

tioquia, on an affl. of the Magdalena, nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean.

TITLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N.E. Kington. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 393.

TITO (EL), a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,400.

TITSCHEIN (NEU), Moravia. [NEU-TITSCHEIN.]

TITSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 4 m. E.N.E. Godstone. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 205.

TITTEL, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, near the confl. of the Theiss with the Danube, 18 m. E. Peterwardein. Pop. 2,840. It is a steam-boat station, and has ship-building docks, magazines, and arsenals.

TITTERI, a marshy lake of Algeria, 80 m. S.S.W. Algiers, and traversed by the river Shelliff. It gave name to a prov. now comprised in that of Algiers.

TITTLESHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Area 2,960 ac. P. 607.

TITTLIS, one of the Swiss Alps, on the limits of the cants. Bern, Unterwalden, and Uri, 18 m. N.E. the Wetterhorn, 10,613 feet above the sea.

TITTMONING, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., 8 m. S.S.W. Burghausen. Pop. 1,200.

TIUMEN, or TOUMEN, a town of Siberia, gov. and 120 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on both sides of the Thura, here crossed by a floating bridge. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It is the most pleasant & prosperous town in W. Siberia. Streets regular, and it has numerous churches, a public school, and upwards of 100 factories of Russia leather, woollen fabrics, and soap; and around it much coarse carpeting, and carriages, mats & wooden articles are made. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it has an active export trade in tallow and bristles into Russia, and of Russian and other goods to the Kirghis territory and Bokhara. It is also a depôt for the commerce between Russia and China.

TIVERTON, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on both sides of the Exe and Loman, at their confl., and on the Bristol & Exeter railway, 13½ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area of bor. and pa. 16,790 ac. Pop. 10,040. The town has the finest church in the co., after Exeter cathedral, with a tower 116 feet in height; the remains of a castle, forming a conspicuous object; a magnificent chapel, founded in the 16th cent.; a grammar school, the rev. of which supports 6 students at the universities, sends one to Baliol college, Oxford, and has two exhibitions of 30*l.* a-year each; other grammar & endowed schools, various almshouses, & other charities, aggregate ann. rev. 2,600*l.*; a town-hall, market-house, corn mkt., theatre, assembly, & reading rooms. Manuf. of lace employs many hands, and there is a small manuf. of woollens. Tiverton is connected with the Tone, Taunton, &c., by a navigable canal. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,624*l.* It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 442.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 1½ m. S.W. Tarporley. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 687.

TIVERTON, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, on Narraganset and Mount Hope bays, 13 m. N.E. Newport, & connected with Rhode Island by a stone bridge 1,000 ft. in length. Pop. 3,183, mainly employed in fisheries.

TIVISA, a town of Spain, prov. & 26 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,000.

TIVOLI, *Tibur*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 18 m. E.N.E. Rome, on l. b. of the Teverone, or Anio, which here forms a fine cascade of 80 ft. Pop. 6,200. The town is situated on the slope of Monte Ripoli, in a picturesque & beautiful situation, but it is dirty and ill-built, and unhealthy. It has a cathedral and convents, and in the court-yard of an inn, on a rock overhanging the river, are the celebrated remains of a circular temple of the Tibertine sybil, or of Vesta. Around Tivoli are the remains of several aqueducts, & of numerous Roman villas, amongst which is that of Cassius; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a vast palace built by Hadrian, which has contributed numerous antiquities to the Vatican.

TIXALL, a pa. of England, co. and 3¾ m. E.S.E. Stafford. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 209. It has a handsome Roman Catholic chapel.

TIXCOCO, an Indian town of Yucatan, 20 m. S.E. Merida, with a large church.

TIXOVER, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 7½ m. E. Uppingham. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 102.

TIZ, or TEEZ, a town or village of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the E. side of the bay of Churbar, 130 m. S.W. Kedje.

TLACOTALPAN, and TLALISCOVAN, two vills. of the Mexican Confed., dep. Vera Cruz; the former 50 m. S.E., & the latter 50 m. S. Vera Cruz.

TLAPA, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. La Puebla, on the Yopez, 60 m. N.N.E. its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. mostly engaged in raising cotton and sugar.—*Tlapuxahua* is a mining town, dep. Mechoacan, 50 m. E. Valladolid.

TLASCALA, a town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 10 m. N. La Puebla. When the Spaniards took possession of the country it was a place of great size and importance. Pop. now 4,000.

TLEMECEN, or TLEMSEN, a town of Algeria, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Oran. It is enclosed by walls, and divided into 4 separate quarters; has a citadel, several large mosques, and manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs. In its vicinity are numerous orchards, and remains of antiquity.—The *Gulf of Tlemsen*, 20 m. N.W.ward, is an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite Cape Gata (Andalucia), and 35 m. in width at its entrance.

TLOS, a ruined city of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, in its S. part, the remains of which are 15 m. S.E. Makri.

TMOLUS (MOUNT), (Turk. *Kiziljah Masa Tagh*), a mtn. range of Asia-Minor, 20 m. S.E. Smyrna, extending E.ward for about 70 m., separating the basins of the rivers Kodus and Little-Mendere (anc. *Hermus* and *Cayster*). It is crossed by several routes, and has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

TMUTARAKAN, a fortified maritime town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the island Taman, at the E. side of the Strait of Enikale, Black Sea, 13 m. S. Enikale. Though small, it has an active export trade in salt, wax, honey, wool, skins, and manuf. goods brought from the interior of Russia.

TOA (ALTO and BAXA), two vills. of Cuba, near Bayamo; the first with 3,000, and the other with 2,000 inhabitants.

TOAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 120 m. N. Bagdad, on an affluent of the Tigris. It has a Mohammedan tomb resorted to by devotees.

TOBARRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Albacete, with remains of fortifications, and trade in fruit. Pop. 6,490.

TOBAGO, a British W. India island, Windward group, lat. of Melville rocks, 11° 25′ N., and lon. 60° 32′ W., 24 m. N.E. Trinidad. Area 57,408 ac. Pop. (1842) 13,208. Surface mountainous and broken, and cultivation is mostly limited to the low coast lands in its S. half. The high grounds are covered with dense forests, the narrow valleys choked with vegetation, and the isl. is beyond the range of hurricanes, but it is extremely unhealthy to Europeans, though other-

wise to Negroes. In 1842, the imports into the United kingdom from this colony amounted in value to 82,564*l.*, and the exports thither to 22,525*l.*, of which British and Irish produce amounted to 19,851*l.* Government vested in a governor, council of 9 members, and house of assembly of 16 members. The island is divided into 9 pas. Chief town, Scarborough, on the S. coast. Public rev. (1845) 8,528*l.* Tobago was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763.

TOBBER, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 1¼ m. N.E. Dunlavin. Area 1,423 ac. Pop. 576. —II. a vill., Munster, co. Tipperary, 2½ m. S.W. Clonmel, near the Suir. Pop. 149.—III. a hamlet, King's co., 3 m. N.W. Clare. — *Tobberaheena* is a vill., Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 2½ m. S.W. Clonmel. Pop. 453.

TOBBERCURRY, a mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, on the road from Boyle to Ballina, 19 m. E.S.E. the latter. Pop. 783.

TOBBERMORE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the road from Dublin to Coleraine, 5 m. N.W. Magherafelt. Pop. 525.

TOBERMORY, a small seaport town of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the N.E. coast of the island Mull, 8 m. N.N.W. Torosay. Pop. 1,390. It has a custom-house, a land-locked harbour with 2 quays; some boat-building, and general trade, steam and other communication with Skye, Lewis, Inverness, and the Clyde. It is the seat of a monthly judicial court, and the polling-place for the N. Argyleshire Hebrides.

TOBITSCHAU, a town of Moravia, circ. Olmütz, on the March, 8 m. W.S.W. Prerau. Pop. 1,916.

TOBOL, a river of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises in the S. part of the Ural mountain chain, & after a N.E. course of 500 m. joins the Irtish near Tobolsk. Affls., the Ui, Mias, Tura, and Tavda, all from the W., and from the influx of the Ui downwards it is navigable, throughout 3-4ths of its course.

TOBOLSK, the most W. gov. of Siberia, embracing all its width from the Kirghiz territory to the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 55° and 73° N., & lon. 60° & 80° E., having W. the Ural mntns., and the govs. Perm and Orenburg, and E. the govs. Tomsk and Yeniseisk. Area estimated at 1,000,000 sq. m., and pop. at 685,000. Surface mountainous in the S. and W.; elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Obe, and its large tributaries the Irtish, Ishim, Tobol, &c. N. of lat. 65° or 66° the whole country is a mere sterile moor, the soil of which is frozen during 9 months of the year. A wide forest region of firs & birch extends between lat. 65° and 58°; S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the gov.; this being succeeded S.ward by the steppe of Ishim, a salt plain comprising that part of the old gov. Omsk, now included in Tobolsk. Rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat are produced, and with other necessaries are conveyed down the Obe and other rivers to the villages in the N., in return for large quantities of furs and skins, which are sent to the fair of Nijnii-Novgorod, and to the Kirghiz country & Kiachta, in return for Bokhara and Chinese products. Iron, copper, gold, silver, and platinum are raised in the Ural chain; and at Tiumen, & some other places, are thriving leather, soap, woollen, and other factories. Transit and general commerce is, however, much more important than manufacturing industry. Pop. most thickly collected between Omsk and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirghiz, and Russian vills., with the towns Ishim and Tiukalinsk. Other principal towns are Tiumen, Jalutorovsk, Petropaulovsk, Tara, Turinsk, Demiansk, Samarova, and Berezov, all on the Tobol, Obe, and their tributaries.

TOBOLSK, the cap. city of W. Siberia, and of above gov., at the junction of the Irtish & Tobol rivers, lat. 58° 12′ 39″ N., and lon. 68° 16′ 39″ E. Pop. (1835) 15,379. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, is enclosed by a strong brick wall, and has externally a fine appearance. Streets regular, and mostly paved with wood. Principal buildings, a cathedral with 5 cupolas; nearly 20 other churches, the archbishop's and governor's palaces, prison, public offices, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia. Along the river are suburbs enclosed by a ditch and palisade, and inhabited chiefly by Tartars. Climate so severe in winter that mercury is sometimes frozen. The city is, however, well supplied with provisions and means of public entertainment and education, and its society is stated to be of a superior order. Tobolsk was founded in 1587; it is the seat of the military governor and archbishop of W. Siberia, and of a civil governor.

TOBOOAI-MANU, isl., Pacific O. [SOCIETY ISLS.]

TOBOSO, a decayed town, Spain, in La Mancha, 60 m. S.E. Toledo, celebrated in "Don Quixote."

TOBOYNE, and TOBY, two townships, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania. — I. co. Perry. Pop. 1,442.—II. on the Clarion and Alleghany rivers, 15 m. N. Kittaning. Pop. 1,829.

TOCANTINS, a large river of Brazil, provs. Goyaz and Pará, rises by many heads near Goyaz, lat. 16° S., lon. 48° to 50° W.; flows N., and near lat. 2° S. assumes the name of the Rio Pará, an estuary which joins the Atlantic E. that of the Amazon, and bounds the great island Marajo on the E. Total length 1,100 m. The Araguas, a river of equal size, and flowing in a similar direction, joins it at San-Joao-das-duas-Barras, 300 m. from the island Marajo.

TOCAYMA, a small town of S. America, New Granada, on the Bogota river, 35 m. S.W. Bogota.

TOCCO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 17 m. S.W. Chieti, near the Pescara. Pop. 3,300.—II. prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 17 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 1,300.

TOCE, TOCCIA, or TOSA, a river of N. Italy, Piedmont, rises in the Alps near the Simplon, and after a S. course of 50 m. enters Lago Maggiore on its W. side, 3 m. E. Gravellona, where it receives the surplus waters of Lake Orta. Chief affl., the Anzasca. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the *Gulf of Tosa*. Near Formazza it presents one of the finest series of cascades in the Alps, having an aggregate descent of 1,000 feet.

TOCKENBURG, a valley, Switz. [TOGGENBURG.]

TOCKHOLES, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,023.

TOCUYO, a river of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. Caracas, rises E. Truxillo, flows N. and N.E., & enters the Caribbean Sea N. the Gulf of Triste. Total course 200 m., for the latter half of which it is navigable. Principal affl., the Carora. Its banks are well wooded.—II. a town on this river, near its source, 34 m. E.N.E. Truxillo. It has several churches and convents, a college, manufs. of woollen fabrics and leather, and a trade in wheat, and wool of superior quality.

TOD, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S. of Kentucky. Area 610 sq. m. Pop. 9,991.

TODBERE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 520 ac. Pop. 138.

TODDENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 2,800. Pop. 474.

TODDINGTON, a small market town and pa. of

Engl., co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area 5,390 ac. Pop. 2,224, extensively employed in the straw-plait manufacture.—II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Winchcombe. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 229. Here is Toddington Park.

TODI, *Tudertum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. & 24 m. S. Perugia. Pop. 2,925. It is of high antiquity, and has Etruscan walls and a cathedral. Here, in 552, Narses defeated and killed the Gothic king Totila.

TODMORDEN (with WARSDEN), a market town and chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 8 m. N.N.E. Rochdale, on the Rochdale canal, and on the Manchester and Leeds railway. Pop. of chapelry 7,311, chiefly employed in cotton manufs. The town is in the picturesque valley of the Calder. On an eminence near its centre is an old and abandoned church. It has a new chapel, various dissenters' meeting-houses, and a mechanics' institute. Coal is abundant in its vicinity.

TODOS-OS-SANTOS, Brazil. [BAHIA.]

TODTNAU, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 4 m. N.E. Schönau, 2,070 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,377.

TODWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6½ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Ac. 1,860. Pop. 214.

TOFT, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Caxton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 338. —II. (*Next Newton*), co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 850 ac. Pop. 71.—III. (*Monks*), Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 339. The church has an elegant tower.

TOFTES, or TOFTREES, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1,140. Pop. 84.

TOFTS, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.W. Thetford. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 182. It has an ancient church.

TOGGENBURG, the upper valley of the river Thur, Switzerland, cant. St Gall. Length 30 m. It embraces almost all the various features of Alpine scenery.

TOGIA ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago, are an extensive group of islets in the Gulf of Tominie, E. coast of Celebes.

TOKA, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 25 m. S.W. Aurungabad, and a good deal resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

TOKAT, a city of Asia-Minor, pash. and 58 m. N.W. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak. Pop. estimated at 6,700 families, of which 5,000 are Turkish, 1,500 Armenian, and 150 Greek. It is surrounded on three sides by hills, and has externally a handsome appearance, being interspersed with trees and orchards, but it is meanly built. Its commercial importance has of late greatly declined; still it is a considerable depôt for agricultural produce, & it has manufs. of silk fabrics and calico, dyeing works, and a large government establishment, at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Arghana Maaden, near Diarbekir, and the annual average produce of which is 1,000 tons.

TOKAY, a town of N.E. Hungary, co. Zemplin, on rt. b. of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrog, 43 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 5,712. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, Lutheran, Reformed, and Greek-united churches, and Piarist and Capuchin convents. It is celebrated as being the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the hilly tract called the Hegyalla, between the Bodrog and Hernad rivers. The wine of premier quality is bought up for the imperial cellars, and only the secondary and inferior growths are exported. [HEGYALLA.]

TOKEN-BESSEYS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, 40 m. W. Booton. Lat. 6° 5′ S., lon. 123° 56′ E.

TOKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, Union of Cricklade, 2½ m. S.W. Wootton-Basset. Area 850 ac. Pop. 263.

TOLEDO, *Toletum*, a famous city of Spain, and its cap. under the Goths and Moors, now cap. prov. Toledo, in the centre of the Iberian peninsula, on the Tagus, here crossed by two noble bridges, & by which it is nearly surrounded, 41 m. S.S.W. Madrid. Lat. 39° 52′ 24″ N., lon. 4° 49′ W. Pop. said to have amounted formerly to 200,000, was in 1845, 13,431. It is situated on a rocky height, and has an excessive climate, very cold in winter, & hot in summer. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, and has many steeples. Streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill-paved, and dull. It is, however, clean, being supplied with plenty of cisterns. The cathedral of Toledo, the metropolitan church of Spain, founded in 587, is 404 feet in length, 204 ft. in width, with a lofty tower and spire. Many of its paintings have been transferred to the national gallery at Madrid, and much of the wealth of the cathedral, in gold, silver, and jewels, has been applied to secular uses. The *Alcazar*, the former resid. both of Moorish & Castilian monarchs, is an extensive pile of three stories, surmounted by a balustrade. Outside of the city is a public walk, adorned with statues. Toledo has a university, 4 colleges, numerous hospitals and asylums, including two for foundlings & lunatics, a handsome town hall, and a mint. Toledo has long been famous for its manuf. of sword-blades; and though it now employs only about 70 hands, great skill is still shown in tempering the blades. It has also manufs. of coarse woollens, paper, guitar strings, coarse glass, and leather. An amphitheatre and some walls of the ancient *Toletum* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, and retained by the last till 1085, when it was permanently annexed to the crown of Castile. Between the 5th and 9th centuries, it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils.—*Mountains of Toledo.* [SPAIN.]

TOLEDO, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, on Maumee river, 134 m. N.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,222. Steam-boats ply to Detroit.

TOLENTINO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 11 m. S.W. Macerata, on l. b. of the Chienti. Pop. 9,437. It has a cathedral, with memorials of its builders, the Visconti. Here in Feb. 1797, the Pope ceded by treaty the Romagna to the French republic, and in May 1815 Murat retired with his troops before the Austrians.

TOLFA, a market town of Italy, Pontif. sta., deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia. It has the most important alum works in Italy.

TOLING, a town of Tibet, near the upper Sutleje, 18 m. S.E. Chaprung, & has a magnificent temple.

TOLKEMIT, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 37 m. E. Danzig, on the Frische Haff. Pop. 2,130.

TOLLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area 920 ac. Pop. 124. —II. a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in the N. part of Connecticut. Area 337 sq. m. Pop. 17,970. —III. a township, cap. above co., 18 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,566.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6 m. E.S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 548.

TOLLEN, a lake & riv. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the lake 6 m. in length, and the river leaving it at Neu-Brandenburg and joining the Peene at Demmin after a N.W. course of 45 m.

TOLLER, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I.

(*Fratum*), 7½ m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Area 730 ac. Pop. 67.—II. (*Porcorum*), 6 m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 543.

TOLLERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 155.—II. a township, co. & 10 m. N.N.W. York by railway, N. Riding, pa. Alne. Pop. 521.

TOLLESBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 7½ m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 1,149.

TOLLESHUNT, three pas. of England, co. Essex. —I. (*Darcy*), 5½ m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 3,100 ac Pop. 733.—II. (*Knights*), 7 m. N.E. Maldon. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 313.—III. (*Major*), 5 m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 447.

TOLLO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,100.

TOLMEZZO, a small town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 26 m. N.N.W. Udine, in the Alps, on the Tagliamento, 1,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 3,500. Its vicinity is perhaps the most rainy district in Europe,—the result of 30 years' observation giving an annual fall of 100 inches.

TOLNA, or TOLNAU, a mkt. town of S. Hungary, cap. co., on the Danube, 11 m. S.W. Kolocsa. Pop. 5,771, mostly Germans. It has royal tobacco warehouses and potash works.

TOLOAR, the largest of the Salibabo islands, in the Malay Archip., between Gilolo & Mindanao. Lat. 4° 28′ N., lon. 126° 55′ E. Circuit about 80 m. Surface very varied, and it is populous and pretty well cultivated.

TOLOMETA, *Ptolemais*, a maritime town of N. Africa, Barca, on the Mediterranean, 65 m. N.E. Bengazi. Its extensive remains of antiquity comprise portions of theatres, a temple, and sepulchral grottoes.

TOLOSA, *Iturisa*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Guipuscoa, on the Oria and Arages, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. Pop. 4,718. It stands in a narrow defile, enclosed by a wall, entered by several gates, and has two squares (one used for a bull-ring), 2 parish churches, a town-hall, hospital, prison, several fountains, and 2 bridges. Manufs. of copper and earthenwares, woollen cloth, paper, hats, leather, and a large factory of arms.

TOLOTCHIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Moghilev, on the Drutz. Pop. 3,000.

TOLOX, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. W. Malaga, at foot of the Sierra de Tolox. P. 2,151.

TOLPUDDLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 870 ac. Pop. 368.

TOLTEN, a river of Chile, Araucania, flows from the Lake of Villarica W. for 100 m., and enters the Pacific Ocean 50 m. N. Valdivia.

TOLÚ (SANTIAGO DE), a seaport town of Columbia, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. and 65 m. S. Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbour, and its vicinity produces large quantities of corn, with dye-woods and the aromatic balsam of Tolú.

TOLUCA, a small town of the Mexican confed., 40 m. S.W. of Mexico, near a volanic mountain.

TOLVE, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,800.

TOLVISCON, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Granada, near the Cadiar. Pop. 2,400.

TÖLZ, a market town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Isar, 26 m. S. Munich. Pop. 3,092. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and iron-forges.

TOM, a river of Siberia, after a N.W. course of 400 m. joins the Obe 40 m. N.W. Tomsk.

TOMANTOUL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Kirkmichael, 11 m. S.E. Grantown. Pop. 919.

TOMASZOW, two towns of Poland.—I. gov. Warsaw, on left bank of the Pilica, 20 m. S.S.W. Rawa. Pop. 5,000. It was founded only in 1822, but its advantageous position for commerce has attracted to it many enterprising settlers; and it has manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and iron founderies.—II. gov. and 66 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,900.

TOMBIGBEE, a river of U. S., N. Amer, rises in Missouri, flows S. into Alabama, and joins the Alabama river to form the Mobile, 35 m. above Mobile bay. Total course about 300 m., for most part of which it is navigable for steamers. Principal affluent the Black-Warrior.

TOMBUCTOO, Central Africa. [TIMBUCTOO.]

TOMELLOSO, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,475.

TOMFINLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, comprising the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus. Area 6,736 ac. Pop. 4,401.

TOMGRANEY, or TOMGREENI, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 7 m. N.N.W. Killaloe. Area 14,181 ac., including a part of Lough Derg. Pop. 6,113, of whom 371 are in the village.

TOMINA, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 50 m. E. Chuquisaca, cap. prov., on the Guapey.

TOMINIE, or GOONONG-TELLA (GULF OF), a large bay on the E. side of the Island Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago.

TOMPKINS, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of New York. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 37,948.—II. a township, New York, 22 m. S.W. Delhi, on the New York and Erie railway. Pop. 2,035.

TOMREGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, chiefly in co. Cavan, comprising a part of the town Ballyconnel. Area 10,677 ac. Pop. 4,212.

TOMSK, a gov. of W. Siberia, between lat. 49° and 61° N., and lon. 75° and 90° E., having S. Chinese Turkestan and the Kirghiz territory, and on other sides the govs. Tobolsk & Yeniseisk. Pop. estimated at nearly a million. Principal rivers the Obe and Ishim; in the S. it includes the larger part of the Lake Tenghiz (Balkashnor); on the S.E. it extends to the Little Altai, in which part and in the district Barnaul are some important mining establishments.—*Tomsk*, the cap. city on the Tom, a tributary of the Obe, is in lat. 56° 29′ 26″ N., lon. 84° 57′ 57″ E. Pop. in winter about 24,000, but in summer reduced to 18,000, many of the pop. being then elsewhere engaged in gold-washings. Mean temp. of year 31°.9; summer 60°.5; winter minus, 4°.8 Fahr. It is mostly built of wood, but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral, tribunals, treasury, and fur magazines, barracks, hospitals, and orphan asylum. It is the residence of the bishop of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, of a civil governor, and of the superintendent of the Altai mines; its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks in cattle and furs.

TOMYSL (NEU), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 33 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 800.—*Alt-Tomysl* is a contiguous village. Pop. 400.

TONARA, a mkt. town of the isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., 12 m. E. Busachi. P. 2,255.

TONAWONDA, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Erie, on the Niagara riv., at the influx of Tonawonda Creek, 10 m. N. Buffalo. Pop. 1,261.

TONBRIDGE, TONBRIDGE WELLS. [TUNBRIDGE.]

TONCO, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 14 m. S.W. Casale.

TONDELLA, or BESTIEROS, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 10 m. S.W. Viseu. P. 2,400.

TONDERN, or TONDERE, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt., on the Wid-Aa, 25 m. W.N.W. Flensburg. Pop. 6,500. It has manufs. of fringe, lace, & woollen & linen fabrics.

TONDI, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 44 m. E. Madura, on Palk Strait.

TONE, a river of England, co. Somerset, rises S. Brendon-hill, flows S.E. and N.E., and joins the Parret about midway between Langport and Bridgewater. Course 30 m., for the last 10 of which it is navigable.—*Taunton* is on its S. bank.

TONG, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 6 m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 212. —II. co. Salop, 3½ m. E.S.E. Shiffnal. Ac. 4,540. P. 566.—III. a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Bradford. Pop. 2,515.

TONG, a prefixed name of the following cities and caps. of deps. in China.—I. (*T.-Chang*) prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on a river flowing into the G. of Chi-li, 55 m. S.W. Tsi-nan.—II. (*T.-Chow*), prov. Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, 25 m. E.S.E. Peking. —III. (*T.-Gin*), prov. Kwi-chow. Lat. 27° 40′ N., lon. 108° 55′ E.—IV. (*Tchou*), prov. Shen-si, on the Hoei-ho, 60 m. N.E. Si-ngan.—V. (*Tchuen*), prov. Se-chuen, near its S. boundary and the Yang-tze-kiang. It is important as a military post.—*Tong-ting-hou* is a large lake, prov. Houpe, near the limit of Hou-nan. It receives several large rivers, and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tze-kiang.

TONGA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands, lat. 20° S., lon. 175° W., and comprising, at least, 150 islands; the principal of which are—Tongataboo, Boscawen, and Keppel islands; Vavao, Hapai, and Eooa, with a pop. estimated at 18,500, united under one sovereignty.—*Tongataboo, Tonga*, or *Amsterdam Island*, is one of the most S. of these islands, and the residence of their sovereign, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 4′ S., lon. 175° 28′ W. Circuit upwards of 50 m. Estimated pop. 8,000. Surface low; soil very fertile; products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, sugar cane, fine timber, coir, exported to New South Wales, and abundant supplies of hogs and other provisions adapted for shipping. The inhabs. have been mostly converted to Christianity by English missionaries, who retain important depôts in the island. Principal towns, Moa and Nakualo. This island was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

TONGE with HAULGH, a township of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Bolton, 1½ m. E. Great Bolton. Pop. 2,627, employed in cotton manufs.—II. a tnshp., same co., pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwick, 7½ m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. 2,423.

TONGHO, or TAUNGU, a town of the Burmese dom., prov. and 120 m. N. Pegu, on the Setang river, and near which are numerous temples.

TONGKOO BAY, or URMSTON HARBOUR, an anchorage in the estuary of the Canton river, China, on its E. side, 6 m. N. the isl. Lantao, & between the island Tonkoo and the mainland.

TONGLAND, or TONGUELAND, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and N.W. Kirkcudbright, on the Dee. Pop. 842. Here are remains of several old ecclesiastical edifices, anc. encampments, & cairns.

TONGRES, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Jaar, 13 m. S.S.E. Hasselt. Pop. (1842) 6,186. It has breweries, tanneries, manufs. of hats and chicory, and an active trade in hogs and corn. It was ruined by Attila in his retreat from Chalons.

TONGUE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, with a vill., 8 m. S.W. Farr-Kirk. Area of pa. about 120 sq. m., mostly mountainous. Pop. 2,041, of whom 92 are in the vill. The pa. extends for 10 m. along the N. coast, indented by the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet, 8½ m. in length, & contains Ben-Hope and Moir mountains, with many mineral springs, and much fertile soil.

TONK, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 48 m. S. Jeypoor, near the Banass. It stands in a hollow, and is protected by a stone wall.

TONNAY, two comms. and towns of France, dep. Charente-Inf., caps. of cantons.—I. (*Boutonne*), on the Boutonne, 25 m. S.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,416.—II. (*Charente*), on the Charente, 3 m. E. Rochefort. Pop. 3,435. It has a port on the river for vessels of 600 tons.

TONNEINS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Garonne, and on railway from Bordeaux to Cete, 10 m. S.E. Marmande. Pop. 4,468. It has a national manuf. of tobacco, and manufs. of cordage. It is the birth-place of Madame Cottin.

TONNERRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Armançon, and on railway from Paris to Lyon, 19 m. E.N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 3,878. It has a communal college, a fine hospital with a monument to Margaret of Burgundy, queen of Sicily, and manufs. of agricultural implements, mill-works, & stained paper.

TÖNNINGEN, a fortified town of Denmark, duchy & 29 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, on the Eyder, 11 m. from its mouth, in the N. Sea. Pop. 2,400.

TONQUIN, the most N. prov. of Anam, S.E. Asia, between lat. 19° and 23° N., and lon. 102° and 108° 30′ E., having N. the Chinese provs. Quang-tong, Quang-si, and Yun-nan, W. the Laos country, S. Cochin-China, and E. the Gulf of Tonquin. Area and pop. uncertain. Surface near the sea a rich alluvial plain, & the country appears to be watered by numerous rivers and of high fertility. Rice is the chief grain raised; other products are sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, saffron, silk, gums, varnishes, the precious metals, and many of the other most valuable articles of commerce. Elephants are numerous, and other wild animals are in great variety. The inhabitants are mostly Buddhists. Cachao, the cap., and Hean, on the Tonquin river, are the princip. towns known to Europeans, by whom the interior has not been explored. Tonquin was conquered by the Chinese in 1406, and by the Anamese in 1790.—The *Gulf of Tonquin* is an inlet of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese prov. Quang-tong, and the isl. Hainan. Length 300 m.; average breadth 150 m. It receives the Tonquin and many other rivers, and contains numerous islands.

TÖNSBERG, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Christiania fiord, 47 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. 2,200. It has tobacco factories, distilleries, a good harbour, and exports of timber and fish.—The *Gulf of Tönsberg* is an inlet of the Skager-rack, on the W. side of the Christiana fiord.

TONYN ISLANDS, a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar, W. Celebes. Lat. 5° 33′ S., lon. 118° 34′ E.

TONYS (ST), a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,725.

TOOBONAI, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 23′ S., lon. 149° 24′ W., S. the Society Islands, and about 6 m. in circumference. It was discovered by Cook in 1777, and resorted to by the mutineers of the "Bounty" in 1789.

TOOM, or TOOMVERIG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 6 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 12,278 ac. Pop. 4,277.

TOOMAVARRA, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. E.S.E. Nenagh. Pop. 885.

TOOMB, or TOOME, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wexford, 5½ m. S.W. Gorey. Ac. 6,979. P. 4,087.

TOOMBUDDRA, or TOONGABUDDRA, a river of India, is formed by the junction of the Toonga and Buddra, in Mysore, flows N. and E., & after

a course of 400 m., joins the Kistnah, 15 m. N.E. Kurnool. Principal affl., the Hindry from the S. In parts of its course it separates the presidency Madras from the Bombay presidency and territory of the Nizam.

TOOMCOOR, a town of S. India, Mysore, 70 m. N.N.E. Seringapatam.

TOON, a town of Persia, prov. Yezd, 45 m. E.N.E. Tubbus.

TOORAVAKAIRA, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore, on an affl. of the Cavery, 50 m. N. Seringapatam.

TOOTING-GRAVENEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6½ m. S.S.W. St Paul's, London. Area 680 ac. Pop. 2,840. It has many handsome residences.

TOPCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Thirsk, on the Swale, & Great N. railway. Area 4,540 ac. Pop. 2,964. Here are the ruins of the "Maiden Bower," a former seat of the Percies, in which Charles I. was confined before his delivery to the Scots.

TOPCROFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 475.

TOPESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Clare. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 1,073.

TOPHANÉ ("an arsenal"), a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula N. of the Golden-horn, and immediately N.E. Galata. It comprises an arsenal and cannon foundry (whence its name), extensive artillery barracks, dock-yards for building *caïques*, a fine public fountain, and a quay which is the usual place of embarkation for Scutari.

TOPINO, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., joins the Tiber from the E., 7 m. S. Perugia. Course 30 m. past Foligno.

TOPLICZA, or TOPLITZA, a river of Servia, joins the E. Morava, 10 m. N.E. the vill. Toplicza.—*Toplika* is a market town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. S.S.E. Warasdin. Pop. 808. Here are hot springs and glass works.

TÖPLITZ, TOEPLITZ, or TEPLITZ, a town and famous watering-place of Bohemia, on its N.W. frontier, circ. and 16 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, in a valley of the Erzgébirge. Stationary pop. 2,794; but in autumn it is often visited by 10,000 strangers. It is neatly built, and consists mostly of inns, lodging houses, and bathing establishments. Chief buildings, the town-house, and the mansion of Prince Clary, to whom the territory belongs. Principal bathing establishments are the Stadtbad, Fürstenbad, Fürstlich, Frauen-Zimmerbad, and Herrnhaus, all in the *Baade-platz* or great square; the first open gratuitously to the public; the second comprising superior private baths; and the last royal and *elite* baths, Töplitz being a place of resort for the highest personages in Germany. There are in all about 90 public bathing houses; and in the suburb Schonau are the Steinbad, Templebad, Schangenbad, Neubad, &c., with buildings equal, if not superior, in elegance, to the town baths. The waters are saline; temp. in Töplitz from 113° to 119°, in Schonau from 101° to 104° Fahr. Here are Austrian and Prussian military hospitals, a civil hospital, and one supported by Prince Clary, the grounds of whose chateau are open to the public; here are also a theatre, and other appliances of a highly fashionable watering-place. [TEPL—TEPLITZ.]

TOPOLIAS, *Copais*, a lake of Greece, Hellas, gov. & in the centre of Bœotia, 5 m. E. Lebadea. Length in winter 16 m.; greatest breadth 8 m., but in summer much of it is a mere reedy marsh. Height above the sea about 1,000 feet. At Skripu (ancient *Orchomenus*), on its W. side it receives the river Gavrios (ancient *Cephissus*). It contains many islands, and it is still famous for its eels, large quantities of which are annually salted for exportation to Constantinople, &c.

TOPOLY, TÖPL, or TOPLA, a river of N. Hungary, after a S.S.E. course of 65 m., joins the Ondava, 13 m. S. Varano.

TOPOLYA, a post vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, 8 m. N. Hegyes. Pop. 5,615.

TOPOZERO, a large lake of Russian Lapland, gov. Archangel, W. the White Sea. Length 50 m.; breadth 8 m. It contains several islands.

TOPRAK-KULAH, or KALEH, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 75 m. E.S.E. Erzeroum. Pop. 200 Turkish and 100 Armenian families.

TOPSHAM, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the E. bank of the Exe, at the head of its estuary and the confluence of the Clist, 4 m. S.E. Exeter, & N.W. Exmouth. Area of pa. 1,740 ac. Pop. 3,733. The town is pleasantly situated & has spacious wharves, quays, & bonding warehouses; ship building, and manufs. of ropes and chain-cables. Steamers ply regularly to London. Near it is Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon.

TOPSHAM, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, semi-cap. co. Lincoln, on the Androscoggin, opposite Brunswick, with which it is connected by a bridge, 26 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,833. It has ship-building docks, tanneries, fulling and corn mills.—II. Vermont, 22 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,745.

TOR, a petty seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez, lat. 28° 19′ N., lon. 33° 38′ E., near the Tor mntns. It is a station where caravans supply themselves with water, and has an old fort, & a harbour sheltered by a coral bank, on which is a light-house.

TORA, a small town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 24 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,200.—II. a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, 10 m. S.S.W. Solsona.

TORAT BAY, New Zealand, is on the W. coast of Middle Island, lat. 43° 37′ S., lon. 169° 30′ E.

TORBAY, a fine and highly picturesque bay of England, an inlet of the English Channel, on the E. coast of the co. Devon, between the headlands Bob's-nose & Berry Head, the latter in lat. 50° 24′ N., lon. 3° 28′ W. It forms a semicircular sweep, bounded by lime-stone and syenite cliffs, abounding in fine marble quarries, & containing some very curious caves. It is a general rendezvous for vessels during W. winds, and has important fisheries. On its N shore is Torquay, and on its W. side are Brixham and Paington. Here William III. landed in England, 5th November, 1688.—II. a bay, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 m. W.S.W. Cape Canso.—III. a bay E. coast of Newfoundland, 8 m. N. St John's.

TORBOCK, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Huxton, 3½ m. S.S.W. Prescot. Pop. 740.

TOR-BRYAN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Abbot-Newton. Area 1,450 ac. P. 264.

TORCELLO, an isl. in the lagoon, N.E. Venice. It was a town, with cathedral and bishops, in the 7th century, but it decayed as Venice rose. It has an old Byzantine church, and a cathedral of the 11th century. Climate very unhealthy.

TORDA, a mkt. town of Transylvania, on l. b. of the Aranyos, 19 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg. P. 7,000.

TORDERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 1,856.

TORDESILLAS, *Turris Sillæ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Valladolid, on the Douro. Pop. 2,319.

TOREE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, under British protection. Area 36 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Armed force 375 men.

TORELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 3 m. N.W. San Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3,000.

TORELLO (SAN FELIU DE), a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 1,734. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of woollen cloth.

TORGAU, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Elbe, 70 m. S.S.W. Berlin. Pop. 6,425. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. Frederick the Great took it after defeating the Austrians, 23d Nov., 1760.

TORIGNI, or THORIGNY, a town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. St Lô. Pop. 2,051.

TORITTO, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. and 15 m. N.N.E. Altamura. Pop. 2,800.

TORJOK, a town of Russia. [TORSHOK.]

TORKSEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 615.

TORMARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 2,820 ac. P. 462.

TORMES, a river of Spain, rises in the Santa Gredos, flows N., past Alba-de-Tormes and Salamanca, and joins the Douro on l. Length 150 m. Many battles were fought on its banks between the French and Spaniards, 1808 to 1814.

TOR-MORHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Totness. Area 2,020 ac. P. 5,982.

TORNA, a market town of N. Hungary, cap. co., 18 m. W.S.W. Kaschau. Pop. 2,190.

TORNEA, or TORNEO, a river of Scandinavia, separates the Swedish and Russian dom., and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Tornea, after a S.S.E. course of 230 m. It is rapid, and in it is the fine cataract of Julhae. It gives name to the N. part of Swedish Lappmark.

TORNEA, a town of Finland, on the Tornea, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. 65° 50′ 8″ N., lon. 24° 14′ 0″ E. Pop. 700. It has an active trade in stock-fish, rein-deer, skins, furs, iron, planks, tar, butter, hemp, quills, and pickled salmon. Here, in 1736, the French academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth. Tornea was ceded with Finland to Russia in 1810.—*Ofver-Tornea* is a place on the Swedish side of the Tornea river, about 30 m. N.N.W. Tornea.

TORO, a town of Spain, prov. Zamora, on the Douro, 29 m. N.N.E. Salamanca. Pop. 6,897. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old palace or alcazar, and another, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Berwick, and manufs. of coarse woollen and linen cloths, brandy, and leather.—II. a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 7 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,400.

TORO, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island Sardinia.—II. a river of Mongolia, E. Asia, joins the Nonni, on the frontier of Manchooria, after an E. course of 250 m.—III. (*San Antonia dé*), a town of S. America, New Granada, near the Cauca, prov. Popayan, 22 m. S.S.W. Cartago.—The *Boca del Toro*, or "Bull's Mouth," Central America, is one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

TÖRÖK, several market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Becse*), co. Torontal, on l. bank of the Theiss, 47 m. S. Szegedin. Pop. 4,920.—II. (*Kanisa*), same co., on l. b. of the Theiss, 15 m. S. Szegedin.—III. (*Koppany*), S.W. Hungary, co. Schumegh, 18 m. S.E. Lake Balaton.—IV. (*St Miklos*), N. Hungary. [MIKLOS.]

TORONTO (formerly YORK), the cap. city of Upper Canada, Home dist., on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, between the Humber and Don rivers, 30 m. N.N.W. the mouth of the Niagara river. Pop. (1817) 1,200; (1842) 15,336; (1845) 19,706. No other town in Canada has made such rapid progress. Mean temp. of year 44°.4; winter 26°.4; summer 63°.8 Fahr. It is regularly laid out and handsome, spacious streets cross each other at right angles. Principal buildings, Osgood Hall for law courts, a college with an ornamental dome, St George's church, government stores, a jail, banks, hospital, lunatic asylum, &c. The harbour, a circular bay 1½ m. across, is formed by a peninsula projecting into the lake for about 6 m., and terminating in Gibraltar Point, on which is a light-house; it is protected by a battery and some detached works. Value of exports (1843) 105,000*l*., of which those to the United States were 2-3ds of the whole. Customs revenue in same year upwards of 18,000*l*. Trade chiefly with Buffalo. A mile from Toronto is a garrison station. The city was incorporated in 1834, and divided into three wards, and was the seat of the parliament and superior courts of Upper Canada till the union of the Upper and Lower provs. in 1841, when the seat of government was removed to Kingston, and thence to Montreal. It was founded in 1794, burned by the Americans in 1813, and suffered severely by fire in 1849.

TOROPETZ, a town of Russia, gov. Pskov, cap. dist., at the influx of the Toropa into Lake Solomino, 50 m. S.S.E. Cholm. Pop. 8,000. It is mostly built of wood and paved with planks; it has a cathedral, several schools, a dilapidated fort on an island in the Toropa, by which river it communicates with Riga.

TOR-ORSAJA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., dist. and 15.m. S.E. Il Vasto.

TOROSAY, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, comprising a part of Mull island and a petty vill. on the Sound of Mull. Pop. 1,616.

TORPENHOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 9,670. Pop. 1,067.

TORPHICHEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S S.W. Linlithgow. Area 16 sq. m., mostly hilly. Pop. 1,417, of whom 397 are in the vill., formerly a place of importance, and having the remains of a preceptory of Knights-Templars.

TORPOINT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. St Anthony, 1 m. W. Davenport. Pop. 1,747.

TORQUAY, a mkt. town, chapelry, and favourite watering-place of Engl., co. Devon, most picturesquely seated on the steep shore of a cove of Torbay, on its N. side, with a station on the S. Devon railway, 18½ m. S. Exeter. Pop. 4,085. It consists chiefly of handsome villas and terraces, interspersed with plantations, & lodging houses for visitors occupying successive ranges on a steep slope down to its quay, beside which is a portion of the town on the strand. It has excellent hotels, a news-room, library, and other appliances of a watering-place, with some very superior schools, a mechanics' institute, bank, &c. Having a S. aspect, sheltered on all other sides by heights, and a mild climate, it is peculiarly adapted for delicate invalids. It has a good harbour, and some timber trade, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, regular steam communication with Portsmouth and Plymouth, and well supplied markets. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies the refectory of an anc. abbey.

TORQUEMADA, a town of Spain, prov. & 12 m. N.E. Palencia, on rt. b. of the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches. Pop. 2,700. It has brandy distilleries, and manufs. of wine-skins. Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish inquisitors, was born here in 1420.

TORRALBA DE CALATRAVA, a town of Spain,

prov. and 13 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real, with manufs. of blonde and thread-lace. Pop. 3,016.

TORRAO, a market town of Portugal prov. Alemtejo, 26 m. N.W. Beja. Pop. 1,800.

TORRE, a prefixed name of many towns, &c., of Spain and Portugal.—I. (*T. Campo*), Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,518.—II. (*de Embarra*), prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,868.—III. (*de Moncorvo*), a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. Comarca, between the Sabor and Douro, 11 m. E. Anciaens. Pop. 2,000. It has a square citadel, a handsome church, a Latin school, and manufs. of silks and woollens. Its vicinity, amongst the most fertile in the kingdom, yields much corn, oil, hemp, and flax.—IV. (*Don-Gimeno, Tosiria*), a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Jaen, on the Salado. Pop. 5,787. It has manufs. of linens, and a trade in oil, wine, and salt.—V. (*Laguna*), prov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,049.—VI. (*Mocha*), prov. and 13 m. S.W. Caceres. Pop. 1,690.—VII. (*de Perogil*), prov. and 28 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 3,444.

TORRE, a river of N. Italy, gov. Venice, joins the Isonzo, 5 m. N.E. Aquileia, after a S.S.E. course of nearly 40 m.—It is the prefixed name of the following towns, &c., of Italy.—I. (*T. del Greco*), Naples, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the S.W. foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 13,000. It is well built of lava, which buried most part of the previous town in an eruption of Vesuvius, 15th June 1794. It has many handsome villas with gardens, a collegiate church, convents, and an extensive hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits.—II. (*T. dell Annunziata*), prov. and 12 m. S.E. Naples, cap. cant., at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 10,000. It is fortified, and has barracks, a royal manuf. of arms, other manufs. of paper and woollen fabrics, a fishery, and an active coasting trade.—III. (*delle Nocelle*), prov. Princip. Ult., 4 m. E.S.E. Montefusco. Pop. 1,600.—IV. (*de Passeri*), prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., on the Pescara, 13 m. S.W. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.—V. (*di Luserna*), Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. and 8 m. S. Pinerolo. Pop. of comm. 2,894.—VI. (*di Mondovi*), a mkt. town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Mondovi. Pop. of comm. 1,675.—VII. (*Torrella*), a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 3 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 3,500.—VIII. (*Torre-Maggiore*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 5 m. W. San Severo. Pop. 4,000. — *Torrecuso* is a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 20 m. N.N.W. Avellino. Pop. 1,900.

TORRECAMPO, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,518.—*Torrecilla de Cameros* is a town, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Logroño. Pop. 2027.—And *Torres*, a town, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 2,292.

TORRENS (LAKE), a large salt lake of S. Australia, between lat. 28° and 32° S., and lon. 136° 30′ and 140° 30′ E., bending in a remarkable horse-shoe direction around an arid and mountainous peninsula. Its inner shore was, in 1840, traced for 400 m. by Mr Eyre, and found to consist of quicksands which prevented a close approach to the lake. It is from 15 to 20 m. across, and shallow; its E. and W. sides are bounded by high lands. Its level is 300 feet above the sea.

TORRES-NOVAS, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. N.E. Santarem. Pop. 4,250. It is defended by a castle.

TORRES STRAIT, in the E. seas, between Papua and Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, lat. 9° 20′ to 10° 40′ N., and lon. 142° 30′ E., is about 80 m. across, and one maze of shoals, reefs, and islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales's, Mulgrave, and Banks' islands. In its narrowest part it has seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms water, but its navigation, always thought difficult, has, from the survey of Capt. King, been ascertained to be quite practicable. Torres discov. it in 1606, and Cook sailed through it in 1770.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Sizandro, 27 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 2,300. It was celebrated in the Peninsular war for the lines of defence established by the Duke of Wellington in 1810, to resist the approach of the French.

TORRI, a vill. of N. Austria, gov. Venice, deleg. and 18 m. N.W. Verona, on the E. side of Lake Garda.—*Torrice* is a market town, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 3 m. E.S.E. Frosinone.

TORRICELLA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 22 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,500.

TORRIDGE, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in the N.W. part of the co., flows S.E. to its confl. with the Oke, and thence N.W. past Torrington, and near Appledore joins the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Course 40 m., for the last 15 of which it is tidal, and it is navigable for large vessels to Bideford.

TORRIDON LOCH, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, between Applecross and Gairloch peninsulas, 12 m. in length & 3 m. in breadth. Its herring fishery, in 1840, employed about 3,000 hands.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on a declivity on the rt. b. of the Torridge, 5½ m. S.S.E. Bideford, and 30 m. N.W. Exeter. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 3,419. It is united by a bridge to the hamlet of Taddyport. It has two pa. churches, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a blue-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. A bowling-green occupies the site of its ancient castle. The inhabs. are principally employed in glove-making, agriculture, & retail trade. Corp. rev. (1848) 226*l*. In 1643, the parliamentary forces were defeated here, & in 1646, the royalists, by the troops of Fairfax. Torrington gives the title of Viscount to the Byng family. Near it is Stevenston, late the seat of Lord Rolle.

TORRINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 113.—II. (*Black*), co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 6,920 ac. Pop. 1,252.—III. (*Little*), same co., 1¾ m. S. Great Torrington. Area 4,118 ac. Pop. 588.—IV. (*West*), co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N. Wragby. Area 1,110 ac. P. 138.

TORRINGTON, a township, U. S., N. America, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck, 28 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,707.

TORRITA, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. N.N.W. Montepulciano. P. 3,800.

TORROX, *Cavilcum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,357.

TORRY, a fishing vill. on the E. coast of Scotl., co. Kincardine, on the rt. b. of the Dee, pa. Nigg, immediately opposite Aberdeen. Pop. 295.

TORRYBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the firth of Forth, 4 m. W.S.W. Dunfermline. Pop. 1,435, of whom 602 are in the vill. Manufs. of salt and cotton fabrics are here carried on.

TORSA, an island off the W. coast of Scotl., co. Argyle, E. the isls. Seil & Luing. Length 2 m.

TORSHÆLLA, or THORSHALLA, a town of Sweden, læn Nyköping, on the Torshælla, near its mouth in Lake Mælar, 56 m. W. Stockholm.

TORSHOK, or TORJOK, a town of Russia, gov. & 36 m. W.N.W. Tver, on the Tverza. Pop. 15,500. Since its partial destruction by fire in 1767, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. Public edifices comprise a cathedral, and many other churches, two convents, a government house, normal school, and orphan asylum. It is famous for a holy spring, visited by pilgrims from all directions. Its position on a navigable river, and on the road from Moscow to St Petersburg, renders it of considerable commercial importance; and it has 3 large annual fairs, and extensive manufs. of coloured Russia leather, from which shoes, gloves, and various articles are made, and being embroidered with gold and silver, are exported in large quantities.

TORTHORWALD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N.E. Dumfries. Area 5,600 ac. Pop. 1,346, of whom 178, partly weavers, are in the vill. Torthorwald. In it are the vills. Roucan and Collin.

TORTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 75.

TORTOLA, one of the Virgin islands, W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 18° 24′ N., and lon. 64° 32′ W., between Virgin Gorda and St John's. Length 12 m., breadth 4 m. Pop. 8,500. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1,600 feet in elevation, and in its N. part encircling a harbour, on the W. side of which is the town Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. In 1841, its exports comprised sugar, molasses, rum, galls, and copper ore, to the value of 18,968*l.*; imports in same year, 7,619*l.* Tortola has its governor, council, and legislative assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

TORTONA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. & 14 m. E.S.E. Alessandria, cap. prov. and mand., on the Scrivia, at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined fortress. Pop. of comm. 10,821. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of silk and other fabrics, and an active trade in corn, wine, &c.

TORTORICI, a market town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Patti. Pop. 4,000.

TORTOSA, *Dertosa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 m. from its mouth, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. (1845) 20,573. It is strongly fortified by walls & several out-works, is entered by 7 gates, and has a large cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, hospital, public granary, a handsome college, and a palace of the Vall-Cabra family; manufs. of earthenware, paper, and glass, and an active fishery, especially of sturgeons and lampreys. Near the town are jasper quarries. Here, in 1836, Nogueras put to death the mother of Cabrera.—II. (*Orthosia*), a seaport town of Syria, pash. and 30 m. N. Tripoli. In the middle ages it was a fortress of importance, but its walls are now in ruins.

TÖRTSVAR, or TORZBURG, a vill. of Transylvania, with a castle near the Torzburg pass into Walachia, 20 m. S.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 6,690.

TORTUGA, two islands of the W. Indies.—I. in the Caribbean sea, 55 m. W. Margarita, and belonging to Venezuela. Length, E. to W., 15 m., breadth 8 m.—II. off the N.W. coast of Hayti, lat. 20° N., lon. 72° 36′ W. Length, E. to W., 22 m., breadth 5 m.—III. an island in the Gulf of California, 85 m. S. the island Tiburon.—*Tortugas* is an island off the N. coast of Cuba, and a group and bank in the Gulf of Mexico, 100 m. W.S.W. Cape Sable, Florida.

TORTURA (Script. *Nephath*), a maritime vill. of Palestine, pash. and 20 m. S.S.W. Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the W. foot of Mt. Carmel.

TORTWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W. Wootton-under-Edge. Area 1,650 ac. P. 240.

TORY, or TORRY ISLAND, an island off the N.W. coast of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 5 m. N.N.W. Innisboffin, with a lighthouse in lat. 55° 5′ N., lon. 8° 15′ W. Length 3 m. Area 785 ac. Pop. 700, mostly employed in fishing.

TORTSBURG, a vill., Transylvania. [TÖRTSVAR:]

TOSA, a populous town of Japan, island Sikoke.—II. a river of Piedmont. [TOCE.]

TOSCANA, a country of Italy. [TUSCANY.]

TOSCANELLA, *Tuscania*, a town of Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 23 m. N.N.E. Civita Vecchia, on rt. b. of the Marta. Pop. 3,000. It is highly picturesque, surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral of the 8th century. It was anciently a city of Etruria; in and around it are numerous Etruscan antiquities.

TOSCOLANO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 20 m. N.E. Brescia, on W. side of the Lago di Garda. Pop. 3,000. It has paper and oil mills.

TOSELAND, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. St Neot's. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 204.

TOSIA, *Docea*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 100 m. N.E. Angora. It is stated to comprise 3,000 Turkish, and 50 Greek dwellings, with some fine minarets, and old christian edifices. It has a trade in green morocco leather.

TOST, or TOSZEK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, 15 m. W. Tarnowitz. Pop. 1,035.

TOSTAKH, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, joins the Yana after a N.N.W. course of 200 m.

TOSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 840 ac. Pop. 367.

TOTANA, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 10 m. N.E. Lorca. Pop. 8,506. It has a handsome public fountain, and manufs. of linen and wax-candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre.

TOTERNHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Dunstable. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 656. Here are ruins of Totternhoe castle.

TOTHAM, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.N.E. Maldon. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 786.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N.E. Maldon. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 384.

TOTHILL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Alford. Area 910 ac. Pop. 73.—*Tothill Fields* is a dist. within the city of Westminster, and containing a large county prison.

TOTMA, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Suchona. Pop. 2,800. It has a monastery, which attracts many pilgrims. Near it are extensive salt works.

TOTNESS, or TOTNES, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on rt. b. of the Dart, 10 m. from its mouth in the English Channel, and across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Bridgetown, and on the S. Devon railway, 22 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of bor., which consists of the pa. and the manor Bridgetown, 1,411 ac. Pop. 4,240. It consists chiefly of a long street, extending up a hill to its ruined castle, is one of the most ancient towns in England, and many houses are ornamented with colonnades. Bridgetown is more modern. It has a handsome church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, an endowed grammar school, endowed blue-coat school, a guildhall, council-house, assembly rooms, and theatre. It has an import trade in coal. Corp. rev. (1848) 438*l.* It returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 378.

TOTONICAPAN, a town of Central Amer., state and 100 m. N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. in a rich plain. Pop. 12,000 (?). It covers a large space, with its flat-roofed houses, and has mineral springs, and a few manufs. of woollen stuffs, wooden articles, and hardwares.

TOTORKAN, European Turkey. [TURTUKAI.]

TOTTENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 5½ m. N.N.E. St Paul's, London, & intersected by the E. cos. railway. Area 4,457 ac. Pop. 8,584. The vill., extending along the road from London to Ware, is almost continuous with suburbs of the metropolis, and has an old and ornamented church, an episcopal church, various dissenting chapels, a grammar school, blue-coat do., green-coat do., almshouses, and other charities. In the pa. are several mills and potteries. Near it are an old cross, and Bruce Castle, an edifice of the 17th century.

TOTTENHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Market-Downham. Ac. 1,590. Pop. 426.

TOTTERIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 1¾ m. S. Chipping Barnet. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 469.

TOTTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Watton. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 340.—II. (*Higher*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bury. Pop. 3,446.—III. (*Lower*), a chapelry, same co., pa. and 3 m. N.W. Bury. P. 9,929, extensively employed in cotton manufs.

TOUCQUES, a river of France, deps. Orne and Calvados, rises near Merlerault, and after a N. course of 55 m., enters the English Channel, 8 m. W. Honfleur. Chief affls., the Orbec & Calone.

TOUCY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,641.

TOUGH, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 22 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 762. Here are various Druidic remains.—*Tough* is the name of two pas. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, respectively 4 m. and 2¾ m. N. Pallas-Green.

TOUL, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Moselle, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 12 m. W. Nancy. Pop. (1846) 6,992. It has a Gothic cathedral of the 15th cent., cavalry and infantry barracks, an arsenal, & manufs. of lace, calicoes, and hardwares. Near it is a chalybeate spring.

TOULON, *Telo Martius*, a comm. and important military and naval port of France, dep. Var, on a fine bay of the Mediterr., 40 m. S.W. Draguignan. Lat. of observatory 43° 7′ 5″ N., lon. 5° 56′ E. Pop. (1846) 39,243. Mean temp. of year 62°.2, winter 48°.5, summer 75°.2 Fahr. It is strongly fortified, defended by a double line of bastioned fortifications, and strengthened by forts on the adjacent heights. The French consider it impregnable. It has a tribunal and chamber of commerce, tribunal of marine, school of navigation, comm. college, and public library. The streets are watered by numerous fountains. Around the harbour are immense magazines and arsenals, ship-building docks, rope & sail works, and the *bagne*, or convict prison, usually occupied by 4,000 to 5,000 culprits. Toulon was originally a Roman colony, it was taken by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by Chas. v. in 1536. It was given up to the English in August 1793; in December of the same year it was taken by the French republicans, after a memorable siege, during which Napoleon commenced his military career. *Toulon-sur-Arroux* is a comm. and vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,556.

TOULOUSE, *Tolosa*, a city of France, cap. dep. H.-Garonne, on the Garonne, the Canal du Midi, and on the railway to Cette, 130 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Lat. of new observatory 43° 36′ 47″ N., lon. 1° 27′ 55″ E. Pop. (1846) 71,895. It is surrounded by old ramparts, flanked by towers, and is generally well built, the most remarkable edifice is the capitol, said to have been founded in the time of Galba. Toulouse has a national court, a university academy for three deps., tribunal of commerce, school of artillery, an academy of "floral games," the most ancient in Europe, national academy of sciences, a school of law, a secondary school of medicine, a national college, seminary, and normal school, 2 libraries of 54,000 and 38,000 vols., and an observatory. It is the entrepôt for the commerce between the interior of France and Spain, and has a national manuf. of tobacco, a cannon foundry, & manufs. of woollens, silks, paper: and brandy distilleries. Toulouse is the birthplace of Pope Benedict XII., the jurist Cujas, & the engineer Riquet. It is one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, and was for some time cap. of the Visigoths. In 732 it was taken by the Saracens. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on 10th April 1814.

TOUMEN, a river of Corea, forms a part of the boundary between it and Manchooria, and enters the Sea of Japan near lat. 42° 30′ N., after a N.E. and S.E. course of 200 m.—*Kin-king* is on it, near its mouth.—II. a town, Siberia. [TIUMEN.]

TOUR (LA), several comms. and market towns of France.—I. (*d'Aigues*), dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. N.E. Pertuis. Pop. 1,463.—II. (*d'Auvergne*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,242.—III. (*de France*), a comm. and vill., dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,259.—IV. (*du Pin*), dep. Isere, 31 m. E.S.E. Lyon. Pop. 2,214.

TOURAINE, an old prov. of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, and Vienne rivers, and now forming most part of the dep. Indre-et-Loire.

TOURCOING, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. 2 cants., on railway, arrond. and 7½ m. N.E. Lille. Pop. (1846) 15,885. It has a town hall, remains of an old chateau of the dukes of Havre, a comm. college, and extensive manufs. of cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plushes, muslins, and other varieties of goods.

TOUR-DE-PEIL (LA), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 m. S.E. Vevay.

TOURLAVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,845. It has stone quarries and glass works.

TOURMENTE (CAPE), a headland of Lower Canada, on the N.W. side of the estuary of the St Lawrence, 33 m. N.E. Quebec, and rising to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the river.

TOURNAN, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 20 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 1,765.

TOURNAY (Flemish *Doornik*, anc. *Civitas Nerviorum*), a strongly fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, here crossed by several flying bridges, and which divides it into an old and a new town, 27 m. N.W. Mons. It has a fine quay along the Scheldt. The cathedral has five towers and spires. Other edifices are the citadel, town-hall, chamber of commerce, exchange, theatre, and athenæum. It has an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, medical school, public library, museum of natural history, and it is one of the most industrious towns in the Netherlands. Its inhabitants manuf. hosiery, calico, linen, and woollen fabrics and yarn clothing of various kinds, earthenwares, bronze goods, hardwares, and liqueurs; it has a royal carpet factory, breweries, salt-refineries, tanneries, and dye-works. It has also an active trade by the Scheldt, which is navigable up to it for vessels of 150 tons burden. It is connected by a branch with the railway between Lille and Ghent.

TOURNAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 9 m. E.S.E. Tarbes. P. 1,316.

TOURNEPPE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, with paper mills, on an affl. of the Senne, 7 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 2,200.

TOURNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardeche, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge, 9 m. N.N.W. Valence. Pop. 3,518. It has a good quay on the Rhone, an old castle on a neighbouring height, and a national college. It has a brisk trade in Hermitage wines, woollen & silk fabrics, organzine, and timber.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Baudusson, 23 m. N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,402.

TOURNUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. of the Saône, 17 m. N. Mâcon, on railway from Paris to Lyon. Pop. 4,216. It has a chamber of commerce, manufs. of hats, silks, and beet-root sugar.

TOURS, *Cæsarodunum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Indre-et-Loire, between the l. b. of the Loire and rt. b. of the Cher, and at the termini of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes, 65 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. (1846) 25,822. Tours is situated at the extremity of a fine plain, and its bridge across the Loire is one of the finest in Europe. Chief buildings, a Gothic cathedral, with a turreted front, built by Henry v. of England, episcopal palace, prefecture, exchange, and hotel de ville. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national college, a library of 32,000 vols., cabinet of natural history, & numerous schools & learned societies. It is a favourite residence of English families. In its vicinity is *Plessis les Tours*, where Louis XI. died in 1483, and the national powder-mills. The manufs. of silk stuffs, introduced by Louis XI., are still important; the other manufs. comprise woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather.

TOURTOIRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. Perigueux. Pop. 1,289.—*Tourtouse* is a comm. and vill., dep. Ariege, 7 m. N.N.W. St Girons. Pop. 1,544.

TOURVES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Var, 19 m. N. Toulon. Pop. 2,223.

TOURVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Coutances. Birth-place of Admiral Tourville. Pop. 933.

TOURY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris and Orleans railway, 27 m. S.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,250.

TOUVET (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1,683.

TOU-YAN, a city of China, prov. Kwi-chow, cap. dep., lat 26° 10′ N., lon. 107° 22′ E.

TOVARNIK, a mkt. and post town of Slavonia, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Vukovar. Pop. 2,889.

TOWAMENSING, two tnships., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania.—I. on the Lehigh, 87 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,847.—II. co. Montgomery, 20 m. from Philadelphia.—*Towanda* is a tnship., cap. co. Bradford. Pop. 1,002.

TOWCESTER, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Northampton, on the ancient Watling street. Area of pa, 2,790 ac. P. 2,749. It has a church of the 11th cent., with a monument to Archb. Sponne, who founded the grammar school; manufs. of silks, and bobbin-lace.

TOWEDNACK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. St Ives. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 967.

TOWER HAMLETS, a parl. bor. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising all that part of the metropolis E. the city of London and Finsbury, extending S. to the Thames, and consisting of the pas. Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, &c. Area 8,988 ac. Pop. 419,730. The borough contains the London & St Katharine's docks, the mint, Trinity-house, the London hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions, with the terminus of the E. and N.E. cos. railways. The Tower of London, whence its name, is at the S.W. extremity. This borough sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 16,246. [LONDON.]

TOWERSEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 8 m. S.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 413.

TOWIE, or TOWIE-KINBATTOCK, a pa. of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 8 m. W.S.W. Alford. Pop. 748. It has a ruined castle.

TOWMORE, or TUOMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Foxford. Area 6,787 ac. Pop. 3,744.

TOWNGREEN, a township of Engl., co. Norfolk, pa. Wymondham, 9 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Pop. 808.

TOWNSEND, two townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massach., 34 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,892.—II. Vermont, 3 m. N.E. New Fane. Pop. 1,345.—*Townsend Bay*, S.W. extremity of Nova-Scotia, British N. Amer. Breadth of entrance 11 m.

TOWNSTALL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, ½ m. W. Dartmouth. Area, 1,570 ac. Pop. 1,321.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a vill. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, on left bank of Beaumont-water, across which it communicates with Kirk-Yetholm. [YETHOLM.]

TOWTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Saxton, 2½ m. S. Tadcaster. Ac. 1,300. Pop. 146. Here a great battle was fought between the houses of York & Lancaster in 1461.

TOWY, a riv. of S. Wales, rises in co. Cardigan, flows mostly S.W. through Carmarthenshire, nearly in its centre, and joins Carmarthen-bay by a wide mouth 8 m. S. Carmarthen. Total course 60 m. It is navigable from the sea to Carmarthen for vessels of 200 tons' burden.

TOWYN, or TYWYN, a pa. and maritime vill. of N. Wales, on its W. coast, co. Merioneth, near Cardigan-bay, 10 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Pop. 2,907, engaged in woollen mills, slate quarries, and lead and copper mines.

TOXTETH PARK, an extensive parochial dist. of England, co. Lancaster, formerly the N.E. quarter of the town of Liverpool. [LIVERPOOL.]

TOYNTON, several pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*All-Saints*), 2 m. S.S.W. Spilsby. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 483.—II. (*High*), 2 m. E. Horncastle. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 199.—III. (*Low*), 1½ m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 950. P. 129.—IV. (*St Peter*), 2 m. S. Spilsby. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 439.

TOZER, a town of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, on the W. side of Lake Shibka-el-Ludeah. It has a large trade in dates.

TRACHENBERG, or STRABUREK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 26 m. N.N.W. Breslau, cap. principality on the Bartsch. Pop. 2,400.

TRACHSELWALD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,628.

TRACTON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S. Carrigaline. Area 5,862 ac. Pop. 2,959, of whom 115 are in the village.

TRACY, several comms. & vills. of France, the princip. in dep. Oise, arr. Compiègne. P. 1,427.

TRADATE, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. S.W. Como, cap. dist., near the Olona.

TRADE-TOWN, a marit. settlement of Liberia, W. Africa, near the S. extremity of the colony.

TRAFALGAR (CAPE), *Promont. Junonis*, a headland of the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Cadiz. Lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 6° 1′ N. It is low and terminates in two points. In the memorable engagement off Cape Trafalgar, 21st Oct., 1805, the English, under Lord Nelson, who was killed

in the action, gained a complete victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets.

TRAGHAN, a walled town of N. Africa, Fezzan, 40 m. E. Mourzouk, formerly cap. of E. Fezzan.

TRAHIRAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the river Trahiras, 15 m. from its confl. with the Maranhao. Pop. 2,000.

TRAIGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Castellon-de-la Plana, 9 m. N.E. San Matheo. Pop. 1,916.

TRAILINSKAJA, a market town of Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Don, 55 m. E.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 2,000.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Bronte. Pop. 7,400. It has the oldest monastery on the island.

TRAINEL, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 6 m. S.S.W. Nogent. Pop. 1,261.

TRAISKIRCHEN, a mkt. town of L. Austria, on the Schwächat, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna. P. 1,115.

TRAJAN, a market town of European Turkey. Bulgaria, on the Osma, 23 m. S. Loftcha.

TRAJANOPOLIS, Europ. Turkey. [ORIKHOVA.]

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 8 m. N.E. Gaeta, cap. cant., with 5 churches, a convent, and 5,600 inhabitants.

TRALEE, a parl. and munic. borough, sea-port town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, cap. co. Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 m. above the head of Tralee bay; 59 m.W.N.W. Cork. Area of pa. 4,605 ac. Pop. 12,534. Area of parl. bor., including parts of two pas., 546 ac. Pop. 11,363. It is regularly and well built, lighted and cleaned, and is a rapidly increasing & thriving town. Princip. public edifices, a handsome church, 2 large Roman Catholic chapels, a nunnery, with a female school attached, several other schools, a new co. court-house, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum, co. infirmary, co. jail, infantry barracks, a union-workhouse, club-house, news-rooms, a custom-house, and a market-house. The port, a dependency of that of Limerick, is the seat of a brisk trade in grain and flour. Vessels of 300 tons can discharge cargoes at the town by means of a ship canal; large vessels anchor at Blennerville, 1 m. below, and at Samphire islands, 6 m. W.ward. Markets Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs 5 times yearly. It is the seat of co. assizes and quarter-sessions. Customs rev. (1848) 759*l.* Reg. shipping 247 tons. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 300*l.* 17*s.* It is head of a poor-law union. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 317. In the vicinity is Tralee Castle, seat of Sir E. Denny, who owns the town, and whose pleasure-grounds have been thrown open to the inhabitants. In the vicinity is also a spa, a good deal resorted to by invalids.—*Tralee-bay*, immediately S. the estuary of the Shannon, is 15 m. in length and 7 m. in breadth at its entrance. On its N. side are the bay & town of Ballyheigue.

TRALLONG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. W.N.W. Brecknock. Pop. 284.

TRAMAYE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Sâone-et-Loire, 11 m. W. Mâcon. P. 2,510.

TRAMORE, a maritime town and bathing-place of Ireland, co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Waterford, on the N.W. side of Tramore-bay, an inlet between 2 bold headlands, dangerous to shipping. P. 1,120.

TRAMUTOLA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 23 *m.* S. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

TRAN, TRANHAC, and TRANHANG, towns of Anam, Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier.

TRANCOSO, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 26 m. E.N.E. Viseu. P. 1,300.

TRANCOSO, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 20 m. S. Porto-Seguro. Pop. 1,500.

TRANENT, a pa. and small town of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the North British railway, 9½ m. E. Edinburgh, and near the firth of Forth. Area of pa. 5,415 ac. Pop. 3,887; do. of town, 1,927, partly engaged in collieries & sandstone quarries. The pa. contains the villages Port-Seaton, Cockenzie, & Seaton, with Stiell's endowed hospital.

TRANI, *Tranium*, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Bari, cap. cant., on the Adriatic. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel, cathedral, monasteries, orphan asylum, and theatre. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court. It has some manufs. of cotton, raised in the vicinity.

TRANMORE, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bebbington, 6½ m. N.N.E. Gt. Neston. P. 2,554.

TRANQUEBAR, a fortified seaport town of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, in the delta of the Cavery, 140 m. S.W. Madras. Pop. (including its territory of about 25 sq. m.), 26,000. (?) The town is small, but neat and clean, and has a governor's resid., a harbour, & citadel, containing a lighthouse. It belonged to Denmark till 1846, when it was ceded by purchase to England.

TRANS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 3 m. S.S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,317.

TRANSCAUCASIA, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, extending between lat. 38° & 43° N., and lon. 41° 40′ and 49° 40′ E., having E. the Caspian Sea, S. Turkish and Persian Armenia, W. the Black Sea. Area estimated at 66,300 sq. m., and pop. 1,625,000. It is now divided into 2 unequal portions—I. the eastern, comprising the old Mohammedan provs. on the Caspian Sea, namely, Karabagh, Talish, Shirvan, Baku, Kuba, Derbent, and Sheki—II. the western, comprising Grusia, or Georgia, with the provs. Guria, Imeritia, & Russian Armenia, divided into 10 circles and 2 independent lordships, Mingrelia and Abkasia. The former provs. are generally retained in the new divisions, & their chief towns are made caps. of circles. The government is chiefly military, but great religious toleration exists, and the Russians have established schools in the principal towns. The direct taxes, payable to the Russian government, amount to 325,000 silver rubles annually.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon, in 1796, of part of Lombardy and Venetia; in 1797, it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

TRANSYLVANIA (Germ. *Siebenburgen*, "the seven towns"), the most E. prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of Grand Principality, between lat. 45° 30′ and 47° 40′ N., and lon. 22° 15′ & 26° E., having W. & N. Hungary and the Bukovina, E. the Bukovina and Moldavia, S. Walachia, from which it is separated by the main range of the Carpathian mountains. Area 21,160 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 2,108,405. Surface mostly covered by ramifications of the Carpathians, and Mount Buschtch, near Kronstadt, is 8,700 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Szamos in the N.; Maros, with its affls. the Kukels, in the centre; and the Aluta in the S. The banks of these rivers are densely wooded, especially those of the Maros, and hence the prov. derived its name, signifying a forest region. These forests yield valuable timber. Soil very various. Climate on the mntns. rude, but in the valleys as mild as that of N. Italy, and a surplus of corn over the home-consumption is raised. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. The rearing of horses, sheep, and other live stock, is important. In the Szekler country is a breed of hardy ponies, similar to the Welsh, & the horses

elsewhere have been much improved. Buffaloes are used for field labour; the bear, wolf, and an abundance of game roam in the forests; in which also great numbers of hogs are fed. The most remarkable mineral product is rock-salt, a bed of which extends from Walachia through Transylvania to Galicia, covering a space of 570 m. in length, & from 60 to 80 m. in breadth; 1,500,000 cwts. of salt are procured annually from mines; there are, besides, 120 salt springs. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury, alum, sulphur, nitre, gems, and marble, are amongst the chief mineral products. Twenty-two gold mines are wrought, and nearly every stream in the country is auriferous. The ann. produce of gold is 2,500 merks, of which 1,800 is obtained from washings. Silver yields annually 5,000 merks. Manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs are carried on at Kronstadt, and Hermanstadt in the Saxon-land; but, in general, manufs. are only domestic, and the exports consist of salt, corn, cattle, horses, hides, wax, honey, timber, metals, and other raw produce, in return for manufactured goods, woven fabrics, jewellery, hats, glasswares, &c. The trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The Maros and Szamos rivers serve as the chief routes for conveyance of goods. Roads are almost impassable; except in a few towns, inns are unknown. The peasantry generally, especially those of the Greek church, are more depressed and ignorant than those of Hungary, except in the Saxon-land in the S. This part of Transylvania derives its name from having been settled by colonies from Lower Saxony, in the 12th century, and is divided into the dists. or *stuhls*, of Mediasch, Mühlenbach, Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Scheuerstadt, Reussomark, and Broos or Szasnaras (the "seven towns"), to which Kronstadt and Bistritz were subsequently added. The Szeklers occupy five dists. or *stuhls*, in the E. part of the country, and the rest of the principality, comprising 3-5ths of the whole, and divided into 9 cos. and 2 districts, is termed the Magyar-land, from its predominant people. No country in the world has, within so small a compass, so great a variety in its pop. These comprise 14 distinct races, of which the 3 principal are Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons; the others are Walachians, German colonists, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Poles, Jews, Gypsies, and Moravians. The different forms of religion, which are supported by the state, and enjoy equal privileges, are Roman Catholic and United-Greek, 393,135; Protestant, 200,365; and Unitarian, 31,921; Jews and professors of the Disunited-Greek church, are tolerated. The Roman Catholics have a lyceum at Klausenburg, and 9 gymnasia; and the Protestants have 4 colleges, or large gymnasia, the chief of which is at Nagy-Enyed, and 9 smaller gymnasia; the Unitarians, a college at Klausenburg, 2 gymnasia, and several schools. Transylvania lately sent members to the Hungarian diet, besides having a diet of its own. The country in 1848 and 1849 was the seat of protracted warfare, during which it is estimated that 200 towns and villages were burned, and 10,000 of the pop. perished. Transylvania was annexed to the Austrian empire by Joseph II. in 1699. [HUNGARY.]

TRANSYLVANIA, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, on the Little Miami, 68 m. W.S.W. Columbus, and founded in 1829.

TRAPANI, *Drepanum*, a fortified seaport town of Sicily, cap. intend., on the W. side of the isl., 46 m. W. Palermo. Pop. 24,330. It has a castle, senatorial palace, cathedral, & several convents, two hospitals, a college, and two seminaries. The harbour is accessible to vessels of 300 tons. The trade is considerable; exports comprise salt, coral, from the coast of Africa, which is cut and polished by the inhabitants; soda, alabaster vases, statues, and gems. *Drepanum* was early occupied by the Carthaginians, & was the scene of a celebrated sea-fight (B.C. 237) between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets.

TRAPPE (LA), a Benedictine convent of France, dep. Orne, near Soligny, 6 m. N. Mortagne, was famous for the austerity of its monks. It was founded in 1140, suppressed at the revolution of 1789, but restored to the order in 1815.

TRAQUAIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 1¾ m. S. Innerleithen. Ac. 17,200. P. 682. Traquair-house (Earl of Traquair), is an ancient edifice.

TRARBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 36 m. S.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Moselle, across which is a bridge of boats. Pop. 1,345.

TRASIMENO (LAGO). [PERUGIA (LAKE OF).]

TRAS-OS-MONTES, a prov. of Portugal, in the N., having N. and E. Spain, S. the prov. Beira, and W. Minho. Area 4,028 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 300,840. The Douro forms all its S., and most part of its E. border; other principal rivers are its affls., the Tamega, Tua, and Sabor. Surface mostly mntnous., but it contains many fertile valleys, and the banks of the Douro are famous for the production of Port wines. Cattle rearing is important. Silk and woollen fabrics, and linen thread, are the chief manufactured products. Principal towns, Braganza, Villa Real, Torre de Moncorvo, and Miranda.

TRAU, *Tragurium*, a seaport town of Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. W. Spalato, on an islet in the Adriatic, between the island Bua and the mainland, and connected with both by bridges. Pop. 3,800, who cultivate the vine, olives, and figs.

TRAUN, a river of Upper Austria, after a N.W. course of 100 m., joins the Danube, 4 m. S.E. Linz. It flows through the small lakes of Hallstadt and Traun, and gives name to a circ. of Austria. It is celebrated for its trout.—The *Lake of Traun*, or *Gmünden See*, an expansion of the river Traun, is 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad. It is traversed by a steam-boat.—*Traunsteinberg*, on E. side of the lake, is 5,470 feet in elevation. —*Traunkirchen* is a vill., on W. bank of the lake.

TRAUNSTEIN, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., 19 m. W.N.W. Salzburg. Pop. 2,236.

TRAUTENAU, or TRUTNOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. N.N.E. Königgrätz, on rt. b. of the Aupa. Pop. 2,405. It is the centre of the linen manuf. of the Riesengebirge.

TRAVANCORE, a state at the S. extremity of India, tributary to the British, having W. & S. the Indian Ocean, & landward the Madras dists., Malabar, Coimbatoor, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Area, including Cochin, 6,730 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 1,280,668. Surface mntnous. in the E.; elsewhere varied with hill and dale, and well watered, but only about 2-3ds are capable of cultivation. Products comprise rice, almonds, cardamons, pepper, and other spices, betel and cocoa nuts, tobacco, ivory, and bees' wax. Land assessed on the ryotwar system. [MADRAS.] Property of all kinds, as in Canara, descends in the female line. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but here are estimated to be 100,000 Syrian Christians, and in some communes, christian churches are much more numerous than pagodas and mosques. Total rev. (1826-7) 404,264*l.* Princip. towns, Trivandrum, the cap., Anjendo, & Quilon. II. a town of this state, 50 m. N.N.W. Cape Comorin, but now in decay.

TRAVE, a river of N. Germany, Holstein and Lübeck territory, flows E. and enters the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic) at Travemünde, forming the lagoon Binnen-see. Total course 50 miles.

TRAVEMÜNDE, a fortified town of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, in the Baltic Sea, territory and 9 m. N.E. Lübeck, of which it is the port. Pop. 1,476. It has a lighthouse and public baths.—*Traventhal* is a hamlet of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 18 m. W. Lübeck, and where the treaty of 1700, between Sweden and Denmark, was concluded.

TRAVERS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 13 m. W.S.W. Neuchatel, on the Reuse. The Val-Travers, in which it stands, is highly picturesque.

TRAVERS LAKE, in the U. S., N. Amer., Missouri territory, lat. 47° 40′ N., lon. 95° 35′ W., is between Turtle and Plantagenet lakes, and traversed by the Upper Mississippi. Length 10 miles, breadth 4 miles.

TRAVNIK, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., on an affl. of the Bosna, 45 m. N.W. Bosna-Serai. Pop. 8,500, all Mohammedans, except a few Jews. The town is ill built; chief edifice, an old citadel. It has a manuf. of sword blades.

TRAWDEN-FOREST, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 1¾ m. S.E. Colne. P. 2,900.

TRAWS-FYNYDD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. E.N.E. Harlech. Pop. 1,545.

TREALES, ROSEACRE, and WHARLES, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. E.N.E. Kirkham. Pop. 709.

TREBBIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 15 m. S.S.E. Potsdam, on the Berlin and Leipzig railway. Pop. 1,680.

TREBES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. E. Carcassonne, on the Aude. P. 1,773.

TREBIA, or TREBBIA, a river of N. Italy, rises on N. side of the Apennines, 10 m. N.E. Genoa, flows N.N.E. past Bobbio and Travo, and after a rapid course of 55 m. joins the Po, on rt. b. 3 m. N.W. Piacenza. On the adjacent plain, Hannibal conquered the Romans B.C. 218; and on 19th June 1799, the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarrow.

TREBIGNE, or TREBINJE, a fortified town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. dist., 52 m. S.S.E. Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and stated to have 10,000 inhabs.

TREBITSCH, or TRZEBICZKE, a walled town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Iglau, on the Iglawa. Pop. 5,000. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollens.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 4 m. S.W. Driesen. Pop. 600.

TREBIZONDE, or TREBISOND (PASHALIC OF), a subdivision of Turkish Armenia, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, between lat. 40° 30′ and 41° 30′ N., and lon. 38° and 42° E.; having landward the dist. Guriel and the pashs. Akhaltzikh, Kars, Erzeroum, and Sivas. Surface mostly mntnous., and the coast-line clothed with dense forests, rises to from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. Many tracts are highly fertile and well cultivated; and it produces large quantities of wheat, barley, and maize, with hemp, flax, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, fruits, charcoal, and timber, which, with some linen cloths, carpets, leather, soap, salted fish, wine, tar, and leeches, form the chief exports. Its E. part, called Lazistan, is destitute of towns, from being inhabited by Lazes, a rude people, numbering about 50,000. Principal towns, Trebizond, Kerehsun, Tirehboli, Rizah, and Batum, all on its coast.—*Trebizonde* (anc. *Trapezus*), the cap., is an important fortified seaport city, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 m. N.W. Erzeroum. Lat. 41° 1′ N., lon. 39° 46′ E. Estimated pop. from 25,000 to 30,000, of whom from 20,000 to 24,000 are Mohammedans, inhabiting the walled city. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, enclosed by a lofty castellated barrier, and further defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Outside of the walls are deep ravines, filled with gardens and crossed by long bridges; besides several suburbs, in which are most of the christian dwellings, with the principal bazaars and khans. Houses mostly of one story, built of stone and lime, roofed with red tiles, and so much interspersed with gardens and plantations that scarcely a house is visible from the sea. It has about 20 Greek churches, and nearly all its mosques have been formerly Christian places of worship; that of St Sophia, about 1 m. distant, is a handsome edifice. Trebizond has a fort on either side of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea. From its position, the city is the natural entrepôt of the trade of Armenia, N. Persia, and Georgia, with Europe; and owing to the establishment of steam navigation on the Black Sea, and between Trebizond and Constantinople, its trade has lately received a remarkable extension. Its exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium, and other drugs; honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asia-Minor, and silk fabrics; Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, camel-skins from Persia. Annual exports 700,000*l.*, exclusive of specie forwarded to the Turkish capital. Annual imports 1,400,000*l.*; consisting of cotton goods, cotton colonial produce, spices, and iron from Great Britain; hardwares and glass from Germany; wines from France; corn from Russia; fire-arms, tin, salt, 3-4ths of all which are destined for Persia. In 1845, 181 ships, aggregate burden 41,878 tons, entered the port. At this city, Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1203, until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, Trebizond was the cap. of an independent dom., extending from the Phasis to the Halys.

TREBNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 15 m. N.N.E. Breslau, cap. circ. Pop. 2,430. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens, breweries, and a trade in fruits.—II. a town of Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Leitmeritz.

TREBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunster. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 138.

TREBSCHEN, a small town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 56 m. S.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 428.—*Trebsen* is a town of Saxony, circ. & 15 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 989.

TREBUR, or TRIBUR (*Triburium*), a market town of Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 m. W.N.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,397. It was a frequent residence of the German emperors, and the seat of an ecclesiastical council in 822.

TRE-CASTAGNE, a market town of Sicily, intend. and 8 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 2,500.

TRECASTLE, a dist. and hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandeilofawr.

TRECATE, a market town of Piedmont, div. prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the Ticino. Pop. of comm. 5,071.

TRECCHINA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Lagonero. P. 2,200.

TRECENTA, a market town of Austrian Italy, prov. Polesina, on the Tartaro, 15 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,600.

TREDDYN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3½ m. S. Mold. Pop. 1,069.

TREDEGAR, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty, 16 m. N.W. Newport, and cap. a populous dist., famous for extensive coal-mines, and iron-works. It has risen within 40 years from an insignificant hamlet, and the pop. of its pa. increased from 11,776 in 1831, to 22,413 in 1841. It has a new church, Independent, Baptist, and Methodist, chapels and schools; and its dist. is intersected by numerous branches of the Sirhowy railway, 28 m. in length, by which, and by the Monmouthshire canal, its iron and coal are exported. Market, Saturday.

TREDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. S.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 163.—II. co. Worcester, 2 m. N. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 4,810 ac. Pop. 1,106.

TREDNOCK, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. S. Usk. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 156.

TREDYPIN, a township of the U S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on Valleycreek, 17 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,715.

TREETON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Ac. 3,240. Pop. 661.

TREFDRAETH, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.W. Llangefni. Pop. 960.

TREFEGLWYS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 9 m. W. Newtown. Pop. 1,853.

TREFFORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Bourg. Pop. 2,154.

TREFFURT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 36 m. W.N.W. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2,061, who manuf. woollen & cotton fabrics.

TREF-GARN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. N. Haverford-West. Pop. 100.

TREFG-WALCHMAI, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey. Pop. 699.

TREFILAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. N.N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 317.

TREFLLYS, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. E. Criccieth. Pop. 87.

TREFRHIW, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Llanrwst. Pop. 426.

TREGARE, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 294.

TREGARON, a market town of Wales, co. Cardigan, on an affluent of the Teify, 10 m. N.E. Lampeter. Market, Thursday. It is a polling-place for the county.

TREGONEY, or TREGONY, a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Cuby, on the Fal, 11 m. N.E. Falmouth. Pop. 995. It has endowed almshouses, and exports of copper and tin; but it declined with the rise of Truro.

TREGOYAN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.N.W. Llangefni. Pop. 188.

TRÉGUIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., at the confl. of Jaudy and Guindy, 5 m. from the English Channel. Pop. 3,302. The port is well sheltered and deep.

TREGYNON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 5 m. N. Newtown. Pop. 769.

TREIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on the Vezère, 18 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,010. It has manufs. of fire-arms.

TREIGNY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Yonne, 24 m. S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 2,303.

TREIS, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle, here joined by the Diemen. Pop. 1,330.

TREISAM, a river of Baden, after a N.W. course of nearly 30 m., joins the Elz, 3 m. S. Kenzingen. The old Baden circ. Treisam and Weisen is now compr. in that of the Upper Rhine.

TREJA, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 8 m. W. Macerata. Pop. 7,910.—II. a small riv., deleg. Civita-Vecchia, joins the Tiber from the W.

TRELAWNY, or LOOE, a river of England, co. Cornwall, flows S.ward, between the towns of E. and W. Looe, and enters the English Channel, after a course of 16 m., for the last two of which it is tidal. [LOOE.]

TRELOCK, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 1,122.—II. (*Ar-Bettws*), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 7 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,620.

TRÉLON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Avesnes. P. 1,915.

TREMADOC, a small market town of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay, 4 m. E.N.E. Criccieth. It is 3 feet below the level of the sea, but is protected by embankments. The harb., Port-Madoc, admits vessels of 300 tons burden, & has a thriving trade.

TREMAEN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Pop. 264.

TREMAYNE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6¾ m. W.N.W. Launceston. Ac. 960. Pop. 184.

TREMBLADE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on the Seudre, 5 m. from the sea, and 4 m. S.S.W. Marennes. Pop. 2,551. It exports oysters to Bordeaux.

TREMBOWLA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Tarnopol, on the Huizna, near its confluence with the Sered. Pop. 3,030. It was formerly cap. of an independent principality.

TRÉMENTINES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 11 m. S.E. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,098.

TREMITI ISLES, *Diomedæ Insulæ*, a group of 5 islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Naples, prov. Capitanata in the N. The largest, San Domenico, is 4 m. in circumference; San Nicola, 3 m. in circumference, has a town with a fine monastery. The best port is in the isl. Caprara.

TREMLES, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 29 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,895.

TRENEGLOS, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. E.N.E. Camelford. Area 3,130 ac. P. 192.

TRENT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Yeovil. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 505.

TRENT, a river of England, through the centre of which it flows, ranking in importance immediately after the Thames & Severn. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, about 500 feet above the sea; flows at first S.E. through the centre of the co. Stafford to Croaxall, and thence mostly N.E. or N. through the cos. Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and a little N. Burton-on-Stather, joins the Ouse to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course 140 m. Its basin lies between those of the Don on the N., Witham and Welland on the S., and Severn on the W. Affluents, the Dove, Derwent, Idle, and Tarn from the N. and W.; Tame, Soar, and Devon from the S. From its source to Burton-on-Trent it descends 376 feet, and it is navigable from the Humber to Gainsborough for vessels of 200 tons burthen, and for barges as high as Burton. It is connected with all the rivers of central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent and Mersey canal; and it is of high importance as a means of exporting the products of the manufacturing districts, coal from Derbyshire, and agricultural produce.

TRENT, a riv. of Upper Canada, dist. Newcastle, co. Northumberland, rises in Trent Lake, lat. 45° N., lon. 78° W., & after a tortuous S. & E. course enters the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, 10 m. N.E. Newcastle. Total length 100 m.

TRENT, a city of the Tyrol. [TRIENT.]

TRENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a vill. on the Trent, and on the Derby and N. Staffordshire railway, 3½ m. S.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 6,900 ac. Pop. 2,567. The church is a fine old Gothic building with a square tower. Trentham Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland, is in this parish.

TRENTISHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Ilfordcombe. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 132.

TRENTOLA, a market town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 9 m. N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 2,600.

TRENTON, a city of the U. S., N. America, cap. state New Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware river, opposite its falls, below which it is crossed by a covered bridge, 1,000 feet in length, at the head of its sloop navigation, 27 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,035. It is well built, & has several suburbs, numerous churches, an elegant state-house, a governor's residence, court-house, prison, public library, various schools, manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, paper, rope, and earthenwares; corn, flour, & saw mills. It communicates with Brunswick by the Delaware & Raritan canal, navigable for sloops; and with Philadelphia and Amboy by the New Jersey railroad. It was first settled in 1720, and incorporated as a city in 1792. The battle of Trenton, 25th December, 1776, was gained by Washington and his troops over the United British and Hessian forces.—Many vills. in the U. S. are so named.—II. a township, New York, 12 m. N. Utica. Pop. 3,178. —*Trenton Falls* are in W. Canada Creek, in the township, and consist of six successive cataracts, with a total descent of the river of 312 feet, within 2 m.

TRENTSCHIN, a walled town of N.W. Hungary, cap. co., on a castle-crowned height, on l. b. of the Waag, 40 m. N. Neutra. Pop. 2,898.

TRÉPORT (LE), a comm. and seaport town of France, at the N. extremity of the dep. Seine-Inf., 16 m. E.N.E. Dieppe, at the mouth of the Brêle in the English Channel. P. 2,914. Its harbour was much improved by the late king of the French while at the Château d'Eu, 2 m. W.N.W.

TREPTOW (ALT and NEU), two towns of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin.—I. circ. and 17 m. S.S.E. Demmin, on the Tollense. Pop. 3,825. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and linens, tanneries, and distilleries. —II. cap. circ. Grieffenberg, on the Rega, 16 m. W.S.W. Colberg. Pop. 5,350, partly employed in manufs. of woollen cloth.

TRESCO, or TRESCAW, one of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel, W. Annet Island. Pop. 430. It has about 800 acres of fertile land, a vill. named Dolphin, a christian-knowledge society school, and some decayed batteries.

TRESCORRE, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. E. Bergamo, cap. dist., with 2,000 inhabitants, sulphur baths, and marble quarries.

TRESHINISH ISLANDS, a rugged group of basaltic islets, Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, intermediate between Mull and Tiree.

TRESMERE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.N.W. Launceston. Area 1,490 ac. P. 182.

TRES-MONTES, a large peninsula of S. Amer., W. Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Peñas.

TRES-PONTES, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, between the Rio Grande and the river Das Mortes, 25 m. E. Lavras-do-Funil. P. 3,000.

TRESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5¼ m. E.S.E. Retford. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 228.

TRETIRE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. W. Ross. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 135.

TRETS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on the slope of Mount Regaignas, 12 m. E.S.E. Aix. Pop. 2,552.

TRETTO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 17 m. N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,300.

TREUCHTLINGEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 13 m. W.N.W. Eichstädt. Pop. 1,583.

TREUEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 9 m. E.N.E. Plauen. Pop. 4,443, mostly employed in linen-weaving and cotton-spinning.

TREUENBRIETZEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 22 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. Pop. 4,960. It has numerous manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and leather.

TREVALGA, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Camelford. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 184.

TREVANDRUM, India. [TRIVANDRUM.]

TREVES (German *Trier*, ancient *Augusta Trevirorum*), a city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg., on rt. b. of the Moselle, here crossed by a fine bridge, 690 feet in length, 60 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. (1846) 16,250. Many of its public buildings are imposing, and partially Roman edifices. The cathedral is remarkable for its altars and marble gallery; the church of St Simeon, the colossal *Porta Martis* or gate of Mars, the *Porta Nigra*, *Heidenthurm*, and old palace of the elector, now used for barracks, the artillery depot, abbey of St Martin, now used for a porcelain factory, are striking edifices. Its baths are of Roman construction, and beyond its walls are the ruins of an amphitheatre. It has a seminary, gymnasium, a museum, and valuable library of 60,000 vols., which belonged to its university, suppressed in 1794; several hospitals, a theatre, manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, docks for building small vessels, a steam-boat company, & a brisk trade in Moselle wines, corn, and timber. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a provincial council and tribunal of commerce; it was the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors, and was long cap. of the archbishopric of Cleves, and of a German electorate. In the middle ages it suffered repeatedly from wars, and in the 18th century it was five times taken by the French, under whom it became the cap. dep. Sarre.

TREVETHIN, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6½ m. W.N.W. Usk. Area 10,460 ac. Pop. 14,942, extensively employed in coal and iron mines.

TREVI, two market towns of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta.—I. (*Thebana*), on the Upper Anio, 16 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. P. 1,660.—II. (*Trebia*), deleg. and 10 m. N. Spoleto, picturesquely situated on the Flaminian way. Pop. 4,600.

TREVICO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 10 m. S.S.E. Ariano, with a cathedral, convents, hospital, and 3,000 inhabitants.

TREVIGLIO, or TRIVIGLIO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Bergamo, cap. dist. on railway, 20 m. E.N.E. Milan. Pop. 6,440. It stands in a rich plain between the Adda and Serio; and has a large trade in raw silk collected from the surrounding districts.

TREVIGNO, a town of Illyria. [ROVIGNO.]

TREVISO, a walled city of Austrian Italy, gov. and 16 m. N. Venice, cap. deleg., on the Sile. Pop. (1843) 21,600. It is well built, & its cathedral, and many private buildings, are adorned with fine paintings. It is the see of a bishop, and has a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, public library, botanic garden, several hospitals, a theatre, and it was formerly the seat of the celebrated university afterwards transferred to Padua. It has manufs. of cotton and silk fabrics, iron and

wooden wares, paper, pottery, & an active trade in cattle, corn, and fruit, with a large annual fair in October. Under the Lombards it was a cap. duchy; and under the French the cap. dep. Tagliamento. Napoleon conferred the title of Duke of Treviso on Marshal Mortier.

TRÉVOUX, *Triviæ*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Sâone, 12 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,855. It has a palace formerly belonging to the parliament established by Francis I.; a mint, an hospital, and manufs. of woollens.

TREWEN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. W.S.W. Launceston. Area 970 ac. Pop. 221.

TREYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 155.

TREYSA, or TREISA, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper-Hessen, on the Schwalm, 20 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 2,549.

TREZZO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 19 m. N.E. Milan, on the Adda, with manuf. of silks. It was formerly fortified.

TRIANA, a suburb of the city Sevilla, Spain, on the opposite side or W. bank of the Guadalquivir. It is the residence of the gypsies, horse-dealers, and most fluctuating pop. of the city.

TRIANGLE, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Broome. Pop. 1,692.

TRIANGLES (THE), a group of islets off the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, intermediately between Celebes & Borneo.—II. a group off the E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, in the Gulf of Mexico.

TRICALA, a town of Thessaly. [TRIKHALA.]

TRICALOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arçot, 44 m. W. Pondicherry. Here Tippoo Saib was defeated by the Brit., 1790.

TRICARICO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 17 m. E. Potenza, between the Basento and Bradano. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by old walls, has a cathedral, and manufs. of silks, woollen cloths, caps, leather, and tobacco.

TRICASE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 23 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,300.

TRICATOOR, two towns of British India, presid. Madras.—I. dist. and 35 m. E.N.E. Madura, with a fine tank and pagoda.—II. dist. Tanjore, 4 m. W. Tranquebar, also with a fine pagoda.

TRICESIMO, a market town of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 7 m. N. Udine. Pop. 2,700.

TRICHINOPOLY, a district of British India, near its S. extremity, presid. Madras, enclosed by the districts S. Arcot, Salem, Coimbatoor, Madura, and Tanjore. Area 3,169 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 554,730. The river Cavery traverses it from W. to E. irrigating many rice grounds; besides rice, it produces sugar-cane, tobacco, and betel-leaf. Exports comprise also cotton cloths, indigo, nitre, and cotton; imports glue, oil, pepper, and cocoa-nuts. Sheep and cattle are numerous. Land rev. (1837) 142,885*l.*; total rev. 164,334*l.*—*Trichinopoly*, cap. above dist., and the only town of consequence, is situated on the Cavery, 30 m. W. Tanjore. Pop. (including garrison) 100,000. Though one of the hottest stations in the Carnatic, it is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army, which has here good cantonments; the markets are well supplied, and communication with Madras is facilitated by good roads. Fortifications in decay; but a citadel is seated on a lofty rock in its centre, on which are also a large pagoda, a powder magazine, and in one of its angles a cave temple. The arsenal contains many thousand stand of arms. The pop. manuf. jewellery, cotton cloths, and horse-equipments, for which, and other goods, Trichinopoly is a flourishing emporium. In 1849, a vast number of Hindoos were here trampled to death, at the celebration of a religious festival.

TRICOT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1045, who weave fabrics, which have hence derived their name.

TRIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 15 m. E.N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,328.—*Trie le Chateau* is a market town, dep. Oise, 15 m. S.W. Beauvais. It was formerly of importance.

TRIEBEL, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 52 m. S.S.E. Frankfürt. P. 1,560.

TRIEBSEES, or TRIBSEES, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 20 m. S.W. Stralsund. P. 2,703.

TREIL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on r. b. of the Seine, 4 m. N.N.W. Poissy, on Havre railway. Pop. 1,886.

TRIENGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. N.W. Lucerne, on the Suren. Pop of pa. 2,700.

TRIENT, or TRENT, *Tridendum*, a city of the Tyrol, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Adige, 13 m. N.N.E. Roveredo. Pop. (1845) 12,900. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a large square, with a handsome fountain; an old castle, the residence of its former prince-bishops; a cathedral, and several other churches, in one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, the famous council of Trent met from 1545 to 1563; several monasteries, a city-hall, large hospital, and manufs. of silks, leather, glass, and tobacco; traffic in corn, wine, iron, and other produce, and a large transit trade between Germany and Italy. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1797, and was afterwards cap. of the dep. Adige.

TRIER, a city of Rhenish Prussia. [TREVES.]

TRIESCH, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 9 m. S.S.W. Iglau, with 3,200 inhabitants, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

TRIEST, or TRIESTE, *Tergeste*, the principal seaport city of the Austrian Empire, Illyria, cap. gov. and circ. on the Gulf of Triest, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 73 miles E.N.E. Venice. Lat. of lighthouse 45° 38′ 6″ N., lon. 13° 46′ 5″ E. Pop. (1846) 40,000. Mean temp. of year 55° .3; winter 39° .4; summer 71° .4, Fahr. It consists of an old town built on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a nearly ruined castle, and enclosed by old walls; and the new town, or Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and the Franzenvorstadt, bordering the sea on a plain at its foot. It has altogether a thriving appearance, and its streets are crowded with men of all European nations. The new town especially is well built, and few cities on the continent can vie with it in the solidity and comfort of its private dwellings. Between the old and new town winds the *Corso*, a spacious thoroughfare, opening successively into several handsome squares, in the principal of which are a fine public fountain, the chief hotel, and the column and statue of the Emperor Charles VI., to whom Triest owes its modern importance. Principal edifices are the exchange, a vast new building; the cathedral in the old town, several other Roman Catholic, and two Greek churches, all fine and richly adorned structures, two Protestant churches, the synagogue, an English chapel, a gigantic hospital, large and several minor theatres, governor's palace, barracks, post-house, dockyard, lazarettos, custom-house, and terrace of the casino, ornamented by statues. The harbour, formed by the Theresian mole, is small, but secure and convenient; it is bordered by a wide stone quay, close to which vessels of 300 tons' burden can anchor, and on its N. side is a quarantine dock, surrounded with hotels, & every other convenience

The city is partially intersected by the Maria Theresa canal, by means of which vessels can load & unload at the doors of the warehouses. Triest is a free port, and is for S. Germany what Hamburgh is for N. Germany, being the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian Empire by the Adriatic. Principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, shumac, tobacco, wax, hemp, wool, skins, furs, metals, timber, and all kinds of manufd. and other produce. It is a depôt for warehousing goods from the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt, and of late the route through it has been successfully employed for the transit of the overland mails between England and India. It possesses a large mercantile navy, and the Austrian Lloyd's has 27 steam-packets. It is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, a school of navigation, many other schools, and learned associations, and it has many banking estabs., insurance offices, newspapers, &c., manufs. of liqueurs, wax-lights, leather, soap, musical instruments; dyeing houses, sugar refineries, potteries, and distilleries. It is the residence of consuls of most commercial nations. Triest was of importance under the Romans, and has the remains of an amphitheatre & some arches. In the middle ages it was the cap. of an independent republic. The French took it in 1797 and 1805. The gov. of Trieste, forming the S. and W. parts of Illyria, comprises the peninsula Istria, the isls. Veglia, Cherso, Lossini, &c., in the Adriatic and the valley of the Isonzo; it is divided into the circs. Triest, Rovigno, and Goritz. Area 4,055 sq. m. Pop. in 1846, 450,000. Principal towns Trieste, Goritz, and Pirano.—The *Gulf of Triest* is the head of the Adriatic Sea, E. of Cape Salvatore (Istria), and the mouth of the river Tagliamento; 20 m. in length and in breadth at its entrance. It receives the Isonzo, Stella, and other rivers, and contains the islands of Grado, &c.

TRIGGIANO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. & 5 m. S.S.E. Bari, & 3 m. from the Adriatic. P. 3,900.

TRIGNO (*Trinum Portuosum*), a river of Naples, rises in the Apennines, about 9 m. W. Campobasso, flows N.W. and N.E. past Trivento and Celenza, and after a course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic, 5 m. S.E. Il Vasto.

TRIGUEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 3,534.

TRIKERI, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula in the Gulf of Volo. Pop. 5,000. It gives name to the Channel of Trikeri, N. of the island Eubœa.

TRIKHALA, or TRICALA (*Trikka*), a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 37 m. W.N.W. Larissa. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000, chiefly Turks. It covers a large space, and has several Greek churches and synagogues; manufs. of blankets, coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, and an active transit trade in corn, &c., sent through it into Albania & Epirus.—*Trikhala* is a name of the prov. Thessaly.—The *Trikhala River* is a small affl. of the Salympria, immediately N.W. Trikhala.

TRILLO, a small town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Guadalaxara, on the Tagus. Pop. 791. It has well frequented mineral baths.

TRIM, a disfranchised parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. Meath, on the Boyne, 25 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 13,426 ac. Pop. 6,314; do. of town 2,269. It is old, and was formerly enclosed by walls. Principal edifices Trim castle, founded in the reign of Henry II., the ruins of which attest its former grandeur; the remains of St Mary's Abbey, and a handsome parish church; a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, various charitable institutions, a co. court-house, jail, infantry barracks, union workhouse, a handsome pillar to the Duke of Wellington, and a brisk trade in agricultural products. Three m. S. the town is the demesne of Dangan, memorable as the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington. Several Irish parliaments have been held in this town, which was taken by Cromwell in 1649.

TRIMBUCK, a "holy place and strong fortress," in British India, prov. Aurungabad, near the source of the Godavery, 80 m. N.E. Bombay.

TRIMDON, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.E. Durham, on the Hartlepool branch of the York and Berwick railway. Area 2,870 ac. P. 382.

TRIMLEY, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk. —I. (*St Martin*), 8½ m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 486.—II. (*St Mary*), 8¼ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 430.

TRIMMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. Cromer. Area 510 ac. Pop. 222.

TRINCOMALEE, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its N.E. coast, in lat. 8° 33′ 7″ N., lon. 81° 14′ 7″ E. The small town is at the foot of a rock crowned by Fort-Frederick, at the entrance of a bay, termed by Nelson "the finest harbour in the world," and on the W. shore of which is Fort-Osterburgh, protecting an inner harbour, and having extensive barracks for European troops; but the station is decidedly unhealthy. Mean temp. of year 80°.7; winter 77°.3; summer 83°. 8, Fahr. At a distance of 7 miles are the thermal springs of Cannia.

TRING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Herts, on the London and N.Western railway, 32 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 7,390 ac. Pop. 4,260, many of whom are employed in manufs. of silk, canvas, and straw-plait. Town neat, and has a market house, a Lancasterian free school, and various small charities. The pa. is intersected by the Roman Icknild street, & the Grand Junction Canal. Tring Park House is a fine mansion built by Charles II. for Nell Gwynne.

TRINGANY, a marit. state of the Malay peninsula, extending along the Gulf of Siam, between lat. 5° and 6° N., and lon. 102° and 103° E.; having N. Kalantan and S. Kemaman. Estimated pop. 30,000. Products are ivory, pepper, camphor, gambier, gold, and about 7,000 piculs of tin annually. The princip. town Tringany, on river of same name, lat. 5° 25′ N., lon. 103° E., has a pop. of 15,000 to 20,000 (?), including many Chinese.

TRINIDAD, the most S. of the British W. India islands, windward group, immediately off the coast of S. America, 13 m. E. of the peninsula Paria Venezuela, and bounding the Gulf of Paria on the E. Lat. of Port Galera 10° 50′ N., lon. 60° 34′ W. Shape oblong, with promontories extending from 3 of its corners. Length 50 m., breadth 30 m. Area estimated at 2,000 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 60,319. Its mntn. chains run W. to E., continuous with those of the mainland, those along the N. coast rising to 3,000 ft. in height, and the central range flanked on either side by the extensive valleys of the Carony and Orotoire. On the W. coast are numerous bays, but the N. and E. shores are destitute of harbours. Soil extremely fertile; and the elevated parts of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests. The island is not subject to drought, and is apparently less unhealthy than many other West India islands. Only 1-30th of the land is estimated to be under culture, and the settled portions are confined to the N.W. and S.W., where, in 1838, 208,379 acres had been appropriated, though less than 1-4th of this extent was under tillage. Cacao forms the chief

crop; other products are sugar, coffee, cotton, and asphalt from a large natural lagoon in the N.W. part of the island, besides which volcanic locality, there are several active mud volcanoes and extinct craters. Exports consist of cacao, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, & hides, total value (1845) 430,144*l.*; total value of imports 449,991*l.* Government vested in a governor, a colonial council of 12 members, and the orders of the sovereign in council. The laws are a mixture of Spanish and English; and neither coroners' inquests nor trial by jury are established. The island is divided into 11 dists.; chief town Port of Spain, on the W. coast. Public rev. (1841) 104,309*l.* The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It successively belonged to the Spaniards and the French, and capitulated to the British under Abercrombie in 1797.—II. an isl., Atlantic Ocean, 10° E. Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of S. point 20° 31′ S., lon. 29° 19′ W.

TRINIDAD, a river of Texas, N. Amer., after a S. course of 400 m. enters Galvestan bay, 30 m. N. Galveston.—II. a riv., Columbia, New Granada, in isthmus of Panama which joins the Chagres about 25 m. from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea. It is navig. for canoes from the sea to Capua S.W. Chorrera. Its harb. is fitted only for small craft.

TRINIDADE, a market town of Brazil, prov. & 19 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

TRINITA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Cuneo, cap. mand., prov. and 9 m. N.W. Mondovi. Pop. 2,895.—II. a vill. of Naples, dist. Castel-a-Mare, 3 m. E. Sorrento, with 2 churches, an abbey, and 1,500 inhabitants.

TRINITÉ (LA), a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 527.—II. a market town, Martinique, cap. arrond., on its E. coast, 16 m. E. St Pierre. Pop. 5,667.

TRINITY-GASK, or TARNLY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Earn, 3 m. W. Gask. Pop. 620.

TRINO, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Vercelli, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. of comm. (1838) 8,217. It is well built, and has a large trade in cattle.

TRINOMALEE, a large and populous town of British India, presid. and 100 m. S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, with a large pagoda, numerous other temples, and a gateway of 12 stories, and 222 feet in elevation.

TRIPATOOR, several towns of British India, presid. Madras, dists. Salem, Madura, and Chingleput; the last about 27 m. S.W. Madras, & having some remarkable Hindoo temples.—*Tripetty* is a celebrated Hindoo temple, S. of the Kistnah, S. India, presid. and 65 m. N.W. Madras.

TRIPOLE, a market town of Russia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.E. Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1,500.

TRIPOLI, the most E. of the Barbary states, N. Africa, its dom. comprising Barca, Fezzan, and the region extending from the island Jerba to the S. extremity of the Gulf of Sert (anc. *Syrtis Major*), between lat. 28° and 33° 30′ N., and lon. 10° 30′ & 25° E.; having E. Barca, W. Tunis, and S. Fezzan and the Libyan desert. Estimated area of Tripoli Proper (including Sert), 100,000 sq. m., and pop. 600,000; but the whole dom. is supposed to have an area of upwards of 200,000 sq. m., and a pop. of between 1½ and 2 millions. The coast line, which presents few inlets, is of the most luxuriant fertility for a few miles inland, beyond which the whole country is little better than a sandy waste, the rivers of Tripoli being mere torrents. Products of the coast are corn and fruits, in great variety; cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, and castor oil; in the interior, senna, dates, and galls are the chief sources of wealth, and the cassob and lotus are indigenous. The surplus produce of the date and olive plantations, with straw mats, earthen jars, and other domestic manufs., are partly exported by sea and partly disposed of to Bedouin traders. Wine of superior quality might be produced. Cattle, sheep, and poultry are sent to Malta. Rock-salt is an important article of export. Principal manufs. are carpets, thick cloaks, and other articles of clothing; camlets, goats' hair, sacking, prepared skins, morocco leather, earthenwares, and potash. Foreign commerce is mostly with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant; and the chief trade is in the barter of European goods for those of Central Africa, whence several caravans arrive annually with slaves, gold dust, ivory, senna, and natron. Tripoli is stated to be the most civilized of the Barbary states. State religion Mohammedanism. Government, since 1835, exercised by a Pasha, a vassal of the Porte.—*Tripoli*, anc. *Œa*, the cap., is a fortified maritime city, on a low rocky promontory extending into the Mediterranean. Lat. (of castle) 32° 53′ 9″ N., lon. 13° 11′ E. Pop. estimated at 15,500; viz. 12,000 of Turkish descent, 1,500 Christians, and 2,000 Jews. It is much smaller than either Algiers or Tunis. Its white buildings, mosques environed with plantations, and baths surmounted by cupolas, give it a handsome appearance from the sea, and it is said to be clean and well regulated. Principal edifices, the citadel with the residence of the pasha and a dockyard, some fine mosques, several synagogues, churches, market places, and European hotels. It has a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in A.D. 164, in honour of Aurelius Antoninus and Verus, besides other remains of antiquity. Its port, though small, is secure, and can accommodate frigates drawing 18 feet water.—*Tripoli Vecchia*, or *Old Tripoli*, is a small maritime town, 45 m. W.ward.

TRIPOLI, or TARABLUS, *Tripolis*, a seaport town of Syria, cap. pash., on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a spur of Mount Lebanon, and at the mouth of the Kadisha, 46 m. N.E. Beyrout. Lat. 34° 26′ 4″ N., lon. 35° 49′ E. Pop. 15,000. It is neatly built, and surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy. Houses chiefly of stone, and the town has many remains of middle-age architecture; in and around it are numerous granitic columns and traces of antiquity, and an old castle stands on an adjacent height. Tripoli doubtless owed its name to its consisting of three distinct towns, while the Marina or El Mina, the principal seat of trade, is a separate quarter S.W.-ward, on a projecting point of land bordering the port. The harbour is small, shallow, and frequently unsafe, but Tripoli retains some export trade in silk, wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, and soap. Tripoli is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large and valuable library was consigned to the flames.—II. a ruined city of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near the Mendere, 36 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr. [PHILADELPHIA.]—III. a town of Turkish Armenia. [TIREHBOLI.]

TRIPOLITZA, or TRIPOLIZZA, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Mantinea, in a plain 3,000 feet above the sea, 22 m. S.W. Argos. Previously to the revolution it was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea, and had 20,000 inhabitants; but it was stormed and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821, and again in 1828 by

the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, who razed it to the ground. It has been since rebuilt. It owes its name to being the modern representative of the three cities Mantinea, Tegea, and Pallantium, traces of all which exist in its vicinity.

TRIPTIS, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 5 m. E. Neustadt, on the Orla. P. 1,480.

TRISSINO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the principal of a group of islets in the S. Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6′ S., lon. 12° 2′ W. Surface mountainous, and one peak rises to 8,236 feet above the ocean. The other islands are named Nightingale and Inaccessible Island. They are claimed by Great Britain, and a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon at St Helena.

TRISTE, an island of Central America, in the Gulf of Terminos, off the S.W. coast of Yucatan. —II. (or *Pulo Mego*), an islet off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 4° S., lon. 101° 10′ E.—The *Gulf of Triste* is a bay of the Caribbean Sea, in S. Amer., on the N. coast of Venezuela, between lon. 67° 30′ and 68° 30′ W., lat. 10° 30′ N.

TRITH St LEGER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, arrond. Valenciennes, with iron forges. Pop. 1,799.

TRITON ISL., most S. of the Paracels, China Sea.

TRIUMPHO-DE-LA-CRUZ, a bay and group of islets of Central America, on the N. coast of the state Honduras, dist. Comayagua.—*Triumpho* is a town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro, 30 m. W. Porto-Alegre. Pop. 3,462.

TRIVALOOR, a populous town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 34 m. E. Tanjore.

TRIVANDRUM, or TRIVANDERUM, a town of S. Hindostan, cap. the Travancore dom., on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.W. Cape Comorin, with a fine palace, and an extensive garrison. Mean temperature of year 79° .2 Fahr.

TRIVENTO, a walled town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., and on the Trigno, dist. and 15 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

TRIVERO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Biella. P. 3,500.

TRIVICARY, a vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 16 m. N.W. Pondicherry.

TRIVIGNO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 11 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,600.

TROAD, the plain around anc. Troy. [TROY.]

TROARN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 8 m. E. Caen. P. 960.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a petty town of S. Germany, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. dist., 15 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 1,136.

TROEDYRAUR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,063.

TROGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N.E. Appenzell, cap. Outer-Rhodes. P. 2,400. It has an arsenal, and a trade in muslin and linens.

TROIS-MOUTIERS (LES), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 5 m. N.W. Loudun. Pop. 1,530.

TROIS-RIVIERES, a town and dist. of Canada. (THREE RIVERS.)—II. a market town, S. coast, isl. Guadeloupe, 7 m. S.E. Basse-Terre. P. 3,206.

TROITSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 87 m. N.W. Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 3,500.—II. (or *Zemninki*), Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ui, an affl. of the Tobol, 70 m. S.S.E. Tchelibiansk. P. 5,000. Is enclosed by bastioned walls, & has a cathedral, custom-house, barracks, & active traffic with Bokhara.—2,000 Kirghis are said to frequent it annually with their goods.

TROITZKOI-MONASTERE, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.E. Moscow. Pop. 7,000. On a height immediately above it is a vast ecclesiastical estab., founded in 1337, & the richest in the empire, after that of Kiev. Within its fortified enclosure are num. churches, imperial & episcopal palaces, an ecclesiastical seminary, with a library of 6,000 vols., and a bell of 70 tons weight.

TROJA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. Bovino, 15 m. S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,000. It has a fine cathedral, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths and a large annual fair in August. —II. (anc. *Vernaria*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 14 m. S.E. Piombino, about 2 sq. m. in extent, and rising from the sea like a truncated cone.

TROKI, or NOVO-TROKI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 15 m. S.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Lake Troki. Pop. 2,000.

TROLHÆTTA, a market town of Sweden, læn & 8 m. S.S.W. Wenersborg. P. 1,000. It is situated on the Gœta-elf, or river which here forms the Trolhætta-falls, obviated for the navigation of the Gotha canal by the *Trolhætta canal*, a cut 3 m. in length, and having 12 sluices.

TROMOE, an island of Norway, amt. Nedenaes, close to the S. coast, opp. Arendal. Length 8 m.

TROMSÖE, a town of Norway, Finmark, on the island Tromsoe, opposite the island Hvaloe. Pop. 738. It has a wooden quay and a custom-house, and is an outport of Hammerfest.

TROND (ST), a town of Belgian Limbourg, cap. cant., on branch railway from Mechlin to Liege, 12 m. W.N.W. Tongres. Pop. (1842) 9,400. It has breweries, distilleries, and manufs. of soap, tobacco, and lace.

TRONDHJEM (or *Drontheim*), a fortified seaport city of Norway, cap. its N. stift or prov., at the mouth of the Nid, in Trondhjem-fiord, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Lat. of cathedral, 63° 25′ 8″ N., lon. 10° 23′ 7″ E. Pop. 12,780. It is walled, and defended by the fortress of Munkholm, on an island in the fiord. Town well built, though mostly of wood. Streets spacious, & have water cisterns at their intersections. Principal edifice, a magnificent cathedral of the 11th century, three other churches, a workhouse, asylums for the aged, and deaf-mutes, a theatre, exchange bank, grammar, Lancasterian, and other schools, a museum and public library. The roadstead is indifferent, and the river admits only small vessels, but the town has an active export trade in dried fish, deals, tar, & copper.—The *Trondhjem Fiord* extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 m., & at its N. extremity it communicates with Beitstad-fiord. It receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, Siaker, and Stordal rivers.—The *stift* or *prov. of Trondhjem* comprises the amts. N. and S. Trondhjem, and Romsdal. Area 19,735 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 226,355.

TRONS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 10 m. W.S.W. Ilanz. Pop. 800.

TRONTO, *Truentium*, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta. and Naples, rises N.E. Monte Reale, flows N. and W., and enters the Adriatic, 17 m. E. Ascoli. Course 54 miles.

TRONZANO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. & 13 m. W.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. of comm. 3,300.

TROOMON, or TARUMAN, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 2° 50′ N., lon. 107° 20′ E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1840.

TROON, a seaport town of Scotl., co. Ayr, on a small bay in the Irish Channel, and on the Troon & Kilmarnock railway, 7½ m. S.W. Kilmarnock. Pop. 1,409. It is well built, and much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a good harbour, with a pier, ship-building & wet docks, & a lighthouse.

TROPEA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., cap. cant., dist. and 12 m. W.S.W. Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of St Eufemia. Pop. 4,500. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine cathedral, and manufs. of counterpanes and blankets, with an active tunny & anchovy fishery.

TROPEZ (ST), *Heraclea*, a comm. and marit. town of France, dep. Var, on the Gulf of Grimaud, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 3,327, chiefly engaged in tunny & other fisheries. It has a chamber of commerce.

TROPHONIUS (CAVE OF), Greece. [LEBADEA.]

TROPPAU, a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, cap., principality, and circ., on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 36 m. N.E. Olmütz. Pop. (1846), with suburbs, 11,651. It has a cathedral, a castle, town-hall, theatre, a gymnasium with a museum, and manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics, soap, leather, arms, and liqueurs. The diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held here from 20th Oct. to 20th Nov. 1820.

TROQUEER, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Maxwelltown. Area about 19 sq. m. Pop. 4,351.

TRORY, or ST MICHAEL'S TRORY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 3½ m. N. Enniskillen. Area 6,069 ac. Pop. 2,028.

TROSA, a town of Sweden, læn and 22 m. N.E. Nykioping, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 500.

TROSACHS, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. Perth, between lochs Achray and Katrine. The scene of Sir W. Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

TROSBERG, or TROSTBERG, a market town of Upper Bavaria, with a picturesque fortress, 15 m. E.S.E. Wasserburg. Pop. 910.

TROSSINGEN, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, dist. and 10 m. N.W. Tuttlingen. Pop. 2,367.

TROSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. St Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,750 ac. P. 409.

TROSTREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Usk. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 196.

TROTTERSCLIFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7½ m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 305.

TROTTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 481. The poet Otway was born here in 1651.

TROWAY, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Eckington, 6 m. N. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,467.

TROWBRIDGE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 11 m. S.S.W. Chippenham, connected by a branch with the Great Western railway. Area of pa. 1,960 ac. Pop. 11,050. The town stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, beside the Wene, here crossed by a stone bridge. The pa. church is a large striking edifice, and Trinity church, at W. end of the town, is also a fine building. Dissenters are numerous, and have many chapels in Trowbridge, which also comprises many elementary schools, alms-houses (rev. 130*l.* per annum), and other charities. The woollen manuf. has been established here from a very early period; and some years ago, there were about 19 woollen mills and 1,650 looms employed in the town and vicinity. Cassimeres, kerseys, & tweeds, are amongst the chief fabrics manufactured. The Kennet and Avon canal runs 1 m. N. the town. Trowbridge had formerly a castle, but no traces of it remain. The poet Crabbe, 18 years rector of pa., died here in 1832.

TROWELL, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 5½ m. W. Nottingham. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 380.

TROWSE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.S.E. Norwich, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 1,350.

TROY, a ruined city of Asia Minor, which has been rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer. Its site is supposed to have been on a height at the S. extremity of the Plain of Troy, 9 m. S.S.E. the entrance of the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea, close to the modern vill. Bunarbashi. On that height are still some vestiges of ancient walls and cisterns, and around it are numerous artificial mounds.—The *Plain of Troy*, between this site and the Hellespont, about 10 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest width, is watered by three rivers, two of which are the Simois and Scamander of antiquity.

TROY, a city and river-port, U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Rensselaer, on l. b. of the Hudson, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. N. Albany. Pop. 19,334. It stands on an alluvial flat, and is regularly laid out; streets mostly lined with trees. It has about 20 churches, a marble court-house, several good market-houses, a jail, co. poor-house, the Rensselaer institute, Troy female institute, a lyceum with library and museum, & various other academies & literary associations; manufs. of machinery, ropes, hardwares, cutlery, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, & carriages; distilleries, breweries, iron-works, & mills; constant communication and active trade with New York, and a branch connecting it with the Schenectady and Saratoga railway.—*West Troy*, a tnshp., on the opposite side of the Hudson, was incorporated in 1836, and has 5,000 inhabitants, an extensive U. S. arsenal, & a branch connecting it with the Erie canal.—Many other tnshps. and vills., U. S., are named Troy; the principal in Pennsylvania, co. Bradford. P. 1,664.

TROYES, *Augustobona*, afterwards *Tricassium*, a town & city of France, cap. dep. Aube, on the Seine, and at the head of a railway to Montereau, 87 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. (1846) 24,702. It has a fine cathedral, an elegant town-house, a comm. college and library of 50,000 vols., and a museum. It is the centre of extensive manufs. of hosiery, cotton and woollen fabrics, and yarn. Troyes was cap. of the old prov. Champagne. A treaty was concluded here in 1420, conferring the crown of France on the king of England. In 1814 it was the scene of severe combats between the French and Russians.

TRSCHEMESNO, or TRZEMESZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, between lakes, 42 m. E.N.E. Posen. Pop. 3,182.

TRSZTENNA, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, with a Franciscan convent, on the Black Arva, co. and 18 m. N.E. Arva. Pop. 3,050.

TRUB, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,700.

TRÜBAU, or TRIBAU, *Mährisch* and *Böhmisch*, two towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Moravia, circ. & 28 m. W.N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 3,100. It has manufs. of woollens.—II. Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, on railway, 7 m. N.E. Leitomischl. P. 2,600.

TRUBEJ, two rivers of Russia.—I. an arm of the Oka, gov. and N. Riazan.—II. govs. Tchernigov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper after a S. course of 80 miles.

TRUBTCHEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. W.S.W. Orel, cap. circ., on the Desna. Pop. 4,000. It has large salt magazines, a manuf. of verdigris, and a trade in corn and flax.

TRULL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1¾ m. S.S.W. Taunton. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 547.

TRUMBULL, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N.E. part of Ohio, cap. Warren. Area 875 sq. m. Pop. 38,107.—II. a tnshp., Connecticut, 5 m. N. Bridgeport. Pop. 1,204.

TRUMPINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S. Cambridge. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 759.

TRUNCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. North Walsham. Area 1,230 ac. P. 464.

TRURO, a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town of Engl., co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.E. Falmouth, on the rivers Allen and Kenwin, which are here crossed by stone bridges, and unite to form the creek or riv. Truro, that opens into Falmouth harbour. Area of pa. 190 ac. Pop. 3,048; do. of parl. bor. 9,901. The town, in a hollow surrounded by hills, is the largest in the co. Its increase and prosperity are partly owing to its being the centre of an important manufacturing dist., & a principal stannary town. Chief edifices, St Mary's church, of the time of Henry VII., various dissenting chapels, a town-hall, coinage-hall, custom-house, co. infirmary, lying-in institution, barracks, the theatre, and union workhouse. The grammar school has 2 exhibitions of 30*l.* to Exeter college, Oxford, and here Sir H. Davy received his early education. Truro has a mining college, royal institution for science & literature, a Dorcas society & other charities, and a public subscription library. Vessels of 100 tons come up to its quays. Imports chiefly coal, timber, and articles required in mining operations. Exports tin, copper, paper, carpeting, pottery-ware, and pilchard oil. Customs rev. (1847) 19,824*l.* Reg. shipping (1848) 3,016 tons. The bor. is divided into 3 wards. Corp. rev. (1848) 3,658*l.* It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 624.

TRURO, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, on the N. part of Cape Cod, Atlantic. Pop. 1,920, mostly employed in fisheries.—II. Ohio, co. Franklin. Pop. 1,103.

TRUSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.W. Chudleigh. Area 610 ac. Pop. 213.

TRUSLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W. Derby. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 105.

TRUSTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Alford. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 273.

TRUXILLO, or TRUJILLO, *Turris Julia*, a city of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E. Caceres, and on the high road from Madrid to Lisbon. Pop. 5,212. It is situated on the declivity of a granite hill, crowned by an ancient castle, and has an imposing appearance. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in rural pursuits. It has a college, a post-house, and earthenware factories.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. Peru, cap. prov., and formerly cap. dep., pleasantly situated near the coast of the Pacific O., about 125 m. S.E. Lambeyeque. Lat. 8° 7′ 5″ S., lon. 79° 4′ 2″ W. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by a brick wall, and has a cathedral. It was founded by Pizarro in 1535.—II. a city of Venezuela, dep. Zulia, cap. prov., 90 m. S.W. Barquesimeto, & N.E. Merida. Pop. 4,000. It was formerly the handsomest town in this part of S. America, and early in the present century it had 12,000 inhabitants.—III. a seaport town of Central America, state Honduras, cap. dep., on the Caribbean Sea, and the Mosquito frontier. Lat. (of port), 15° 55′ N., lon. 85° 59′ W. Pop., with adjacent hamlets, 4,000. Its harbour, on the bay of Truxillo, is defended by several forts. Principal export, mahogany.

TRUXTON, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 10 m. N.E. Cortland. Pop. 3,658.

TRYBERG, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Gutach, 7 m. S. Hornberg. Pop. 1,114.

TRYSULL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 541.

TSANG and TSAO, numerous cities and towns of China; the principal being *Tsao-tchou*, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., 140 m. S.W. Tsi-nan.

TSANTA, a fortified city of China, prov. Yunnan, cap. dep., on the Burmese frontier, 50 m. N.E. Bhamo.

TSATSAK, a town of Servia. [CSATSAK.]

TSCHERNEMBEL, a town of Illyria, Carniola, 16 m. S. Neustadtl. Pop. 1,000. (For others, sometimes spelt with *Tsch*, refer to TCH, or CZ.)

TSCHERNOWITZ, a town of Austrian Poland. Pop. 12,000. [CZERNOWITZ.]

TSE-KEE, a town of China, prov. Che-kiang, W. Ning-po, taken by the British, March 1842.

TSE-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., 40 m. N. the river Hoang-ho.

TSHUSSOVAJA, a river of the Russian dom., gov. Perm, rises 50 m. S.SW. Ekaterinburg, flows N. and W., and joins the Kama, 12 m. N. Perm. In spring it is navigable, & used for the transport of the mineral produce of the Ural.

TSIAMPA, or, CHAMPA, a small state of S.E. Asia, partly situated on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, now subject to Anam (Cochin-China), of which it forms the most S. prov. Chief town, Nha-trang. Inhabitants partly Mohammedans.

TSIEN, a prefixed name of many towns in China. —The *Tsien-kiang*, prov. Se-chuen, is a river tributary to the Kia-ling; and the *Tsien-tang-kiang*, a river, prov. Che-kiang, joins the sea by a wide estuary E. the city Hang-chow-foo.

TSI-NAN, a city of China, cap. prov. Shan-tung, on l. b. of the Ta-tsin river, 100 m. from the Gulf of Chi-li. It is large, populous, & venerated as the residence of a former sovereign dynasty; has manufs. of grey silks and glass wares.

TSIN-TCHOU, two cities of China, caps. of deps. —I. prov. Shan-tung, 80 m. E. Tsi-nan.—II. prov. Quang-tong, 65 m. W. Ou-tchou, on a tributary of the Hong-kiang.—*Tsin* and *Tsing* are names of num. Chinese towns of inferior rank.

TSIUEN-TCHOU, a maritime city of China, prov. Fokien, 30 m. N.E. Amoy.

TSITSIKAR, a town of Manchooria, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nooni river, 240 m. S.W. Saghalin-oola.

TSKHINVALI, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, Georgia, 55 m. N.W. Teflis.

TSUNG-MING, an island of China, prov. Kiang-su, off the W. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang; its E. extremity in lat 31° 28′ N., lon. 121° 51′ E. Length 36 m., breadth 10 m. On its S. coast is a town of same name.

TSUNG-LING, Asia. [KARAKORUM MOUNTAINS.]

TSUN-HOA & TSUN-Y, two cities of China.—I. prov. Chi-li, cap. dist., 80 m. E.N.E. Peking.—II. prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep., 70 m. N. Kwi-Yang.

TSUSIMA, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea, lat. of N. extremity, 34° 40′ N., lon. 129° 29′ E. Length 45 m., breadth 12 m. Surface mntnous. and rugged.—*Tsutsi-Yamma* & *Tsuva* are other islands of Japan, of much less size.

TSU-YUNG, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 70 m. W. Yun-nan.

TUA, a river of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, joins the Douro, after a S.W. course of 70 m.

TUAM, an episcopal town & pa. of Ireland, co. and 19 m. N.N.E. Galway, on the Clare, here crossed by a bridge. Area of pa. 25,026 ac. Pop. 13,425; do. of town, or "city," 6,034. The town consists of 5 principal streets, mkt.-place, and some squalid straggling thoroughfares; but it has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, & 2 episcopal palaces, the Roman Catholic college of St Jarlath, diocesan and other public schools, a court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, barracks, a market-house, with reading and assembly rooms, ruins of a castle, some manufs. of linen and canvas, and a large retail trade. It was the see of a Protestant archbishop until

1839. 19-20ths of the pop. are Roman Catholics. Corp. revenue (1848) 3671.

TUAT, an oasis of Cent. Africa, Sahara, nearly equidistant from Marocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fezzan. Agably is its chief town. [AGABLY.]

TUBAI and TUBUAI-MANŬ, two of the Society islands in the Pacific Ocean. [SOCIETY ISLANDS.]

TUBBRID, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S.S.W. Cahir. Area 12,573 ac. Pop. 4,874.—II. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. E.S.E. Pilltown. Pop. 241.

TUBBUS and TUBBERAN, two towns of Persia. —I. Khorassan, 160 m. N.E. Yezd.—II. prov. & 100 m. N.N.E. Kirman.

TÜBINGEN, a walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Ammer, 18 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 7,500. Its celeb. university, which had amongst its earliest professors the reformers Melancthon & Rauchlin, is seated in the ancient castle of the Counts-Palatine, and has belonging to it an observatory, botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, and a library of 70,000 vols. In 1846, it was attended by 863 students. The town has manufs. of woollen cloth and gunpowder.

TUBIZE, a market town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on railway, 13 m. S.S.W. Brussels.

TUBNAH, *Tubuna*, a town of Algeria, prov. and 120 m. S.W. Constantine.

TUBNEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 190.

TUCHAN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, 25 m. S.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,220.

TUCHEL, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Conitz. Pop. 1,885.

TUCOVIA, an island of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, lat. 12° 16′ S., lon. 168° 42′ E.

TUCUMAN, a dep. of the Plata Confed., mostly between lat. 26° and 27° 30′ S., and lon. 62° & 66° W., having E. the Gran-Chaco, one of the vast interior plains of S. America, and on other sides the deps. Salta, Catamarca, & Santiago. Estim. pop. 44,000. Surface in the W. mntnous., and alternately covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the Confed., yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, and sugar. Many mules are exported, and the cattle are of good breeds. The dep. contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead; other products are cocoa, cotton, indigo, honey, wax, dyewoods, salt from mines & lakes, and a little wine. Principal manufs. are leather, cotton and woollen fabrics, and cheese. Princip. towns, Tucuman and Pitos.—II. *San Miguel de Tucuman*, the cap. dep., is on a tributary of the Medinas, 94 m. N.W. Santiago del Estero. Pop. from 8,000 to 12,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Here the independence of the Plata provs. was first promulgated, and the first congress of the republic was held in 1816.

TUDDENHAM, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 423.—II. same co., 3 m. S.S.E. Mildenhall. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 428.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. East-Dereham. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 556.—IV. (*North*), same co., 4 m. E.S.E. East-Dereham. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 417.

TUDELA (*Tutela*), a city of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches, 52 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 6,790. It is neat, but dull. It has remains of anc. fortifications. Its cathedral contains the tomb of Blanche of Castile, queen of Peter the Cruel, and it has many other churches, convents, and hospitals; a workhouse, prison, Latin and medical schools, manufs. of coarse woollens, hair fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks, and earthenwares. The celebrated Rabbi Benjamin Ben Jonah (Benj. of Tudela), was born here in the 12th century. On the 23d of November 1808, the French here gained a complete victory over the Spaniards.—II. (*de Duero*), a town, prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Valladolid.

TUDELEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Tunbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 643.—*St Tudwall's Road* is an inlet of Cardigan bay.

TUDY (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6½ m. N. Bodmin. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 661.

TUFFÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 16 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,792.

TUFTON, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 1 m. S.S.W. Whitchurch. Area 2,160 ac. P. 153.

TUGBY, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 408.

TUGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8½ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 145.

TUGHLICKABAD, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper provs., dist. and 12 m. S. Delhi, with some extensive ruins, and the massive mausoleum of Tughlick Shah, an edifice of the 14th century.

TUIVROV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 22 m. N.W. Bratzlav.

TUKUM, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the gulf of Riga, cap. circ., on the Slok, 38 m. W. Riga. Pop. 2,800. It has a ruined castle, and a female seminary.

TULA, a gov. of European Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N., lon. 36° and 38° 40′ E., having E. Riazan, S. Orlov, W. Kaluga, and N. the gov. Moscow. Area 11,674 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,227,000. It is densely peopled. Surface undulating; the Oka forms all the N.E. and N. boundary; the Don and Upa rise in this gov. Chief crops, corn, beans, mustard, turnips, hemp, tobacco, and potatoes. Sheep, cattle, and horses, are extensively reared. About 1-6th part of the surface is in forests. Some inferior coal is met with, and iron mines extend over an area of 10 sq. m. near the cap., but iron is a chief import for the manufs. of Tula. The gov. has extensive breweries and distilleries, leather and beet-root sugar factories, and exports corn, hemp, flax, cutlery, fire-arms, hardwares, and jewellery. Chief towns, Tula, Venev, Odojev, and Novosil.—*Tula*, the cap., is an important manufacturing town on the Upa, 105 m. S. Moscow. Pop. (excluding garrison) above 35,000. It is the "Sheffield and Birmingham" of Russia, and has a fine appearance It is well built, and has many churches & convents; a free school, gymnasium; trades, foundling, and other hospitals; a house of correction, prison, arsenal, theatre, museum, and a vast manuf. of arms, which owed its origin to Peter the Great, but has risen to its present importance by the efforts of an Englishman since 1817. In this factory, about 70,000 muskets and 50,000 swords are made annually, besides carabines, pistols, bayonets, &c.; 7,000 men and 9,600 women are employed, exclusive of 3,500 other hands in subsidiary occupations. The articles produced are of good quality, and the work-people enjoy peculiar privileges and immunities. Tula has also manufs. of mathematical and scientific instruments, jewellery, platina wares, silks, hats, and leather. It is the residence of a military governor, a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of manufactures. In its vicinity are many gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds.

TULA, a town of N. Amer., confed., dep. & 40 m.

N.N.W. Mexico, & the anc. cap. of the Toltecs. It is upwards of 6,000 feet above the sea, on the banks of the Tula or Montezuma, a river which, after a N.E. course of 200 m. past Valles and Panuco, joins the Tampico river near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a river of the Chinese empire, Khalkas country, joins the Orkhon, 110 m. S.S.W. Kiachta, after a S.W. and N.W. course of 200 miles.

TULANG-BAVANG, a river and town of Sumatra; the river enters the sea of Java after an E. course of 100 m.; town, 70 m. S.S.E. Palembang.

TULBAGH, a vill. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, div. and 37 m. N.N.W. Worcester.

TULIJÁ, a river of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta. At their junction, it is about ¼ m. in breadth.

TULLA, a town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, 30 m. W.N.W. Sana.

TULLA, or TULLOH, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 9½ m. N.E. Ennis. Area of pa. 24,532 ac. Pop. 8,748; of town 1,217.

TULLAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising the port of Baltimore, the island of Innisherkin. Area 5,349 ac. Pop. 3,690.

TULLAGHANBROGUE and TULLAGHANOGE, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. and 4 m. S.W. Kilkenny. Area 3,487 ac. Pop. 1,078.—II. co. Meath, 2½ m. S.E. Athboy. Ac. 1,415. P. 178.

TULLAGHLEASE, or TULLILEASE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. 7 m. N.N.E. Newmarket. Area 8,292 ac. Pop. 3,278.

TULLAGHNISKEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 3 m. N.E. Dungannon. Ac. 4,461. P. 4,106.

TULLAGHOBIGLY, or RYETULLAGHOBIGLY, a marit. pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, 6 m. S.W. Dunfanaghy, includ. sevl. isls. Ac. 68,609. P. 9,049.

TULLAGHORTON and TULLAGHOUGHT, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Clogheen. Area 6,889 ac. Pop. 2,198.—II. Leinster, Kilkenny, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Kilmaganny. Area 4,602 ac. Pop. 1,750.

TULLAMORE, an inland town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. King's co., on an affl. of the Clodagh, & on the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, 50 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. 6,342. It has risen since 1790 from a small village. It is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. Charleville forest, adjacent, is the seat of Earl Charleville, who owns the town.

TULLAROAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 5 m. S.S.W. Freshford. Ac. 12,360. P. 3,490. Here are remains of Courtstown castle.

TULLE, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Correze, on the Correze, at its confluence with the Solana, 45 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. (1846) 7,608. It has a comm. college, normal school, public library, prison, barracks, and hospital; with manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, hats, paper, wax-candles, and leather, and an extensive national factory of fire-arms. Three m. N. are the ruins of *Tintignac*.

TULLIALLAN, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, comprising the town of Kincardine. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 3,196.—*Tullibody* is a vill., co. Clackmannan, 2½ m. N.W. Alloa.

TULLINS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,365, engaged in steel and copper works.

TULLOCH, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N. Perth. Pop. 216.

TULLOW, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, on the Slaney, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, 8 m. E.S.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 7,990 ac. Pop. 4,478; do. of town 3,097. It has a castle of the 12th century.

TULLY, several pas. of Irel.—I. (or *Tullyferne*), Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton. Area 16,612 ac. Pop. 6,141.—II. (or *Coglanstown*), Leinster, co. and 1 m. S.S.E. Kildare. Area 5,154 ac. P. 1,279.—III. co. Dublin, 3 m. S. Kingstown. Ac. 3,286. P. 1,207.

TULLY, a tnship., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, on Onondaga Creek, 10 m. S. Syracuse. Pop. 1,663.

TULLYCORBET, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. N. Ballybay. Ac. 8,913. P. 5,096.

TULLYLISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5¼ m. S.E. Portadown. Area 11,707 ac. P. 12,660.

TULLYNESSLE and FORBES, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, S. Alford. Pop. 846.

TULMARO, or TULMERO, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, dep. and 50 m. W.S.W. Caracas, near the Lake of Valencia. Pop. 8,000. It has an active trade in tobacco, raised in its vicinity.

TULLN, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 m. N.W. Vienna, on rt. bank of the Danube, here joined by the Tulner. Pop. 1,788. It has manufs. of woollens and tape. Here Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna in 1683.

TULOUR ISLS., Asiatic Archip. [SALIBABO.]

TULPEHOCKEN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. Berks. Pop. 1,581.

TULSK, a bor. and vill. of Irel., Connaught, co. and 11 m. N.W. Roscommon. Pop. 133.

TULTCHA, or TULDJA, a town of European Turkey, near the N. extremity of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 40 m. from its mouth.

TULTSCHIN, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Podolia, on the Bug. Pop. 1,800.—II. gov. Volhynia, 14 m. N.E. Rovno.

TULUMBA, a large and populous town of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 50 m. N.E. Mooltan, with the remains of a fort, ruined by Timour.

TUMACO, or GORGONILLA, an isl. of S. Amer., off W. coast of Ecuador, 88 m. N.E. Esmeraldas.

TUMAT, or MALEG, a river of Central Africa, S. Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, a head stream of the Nile, near lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 34° 45′ E.

TUMBALA, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, state Chiapas, 70 m. E.N.E. Ciudad Real, and picturesquely seated on rocky precipices.

TUMBELAN ISLANDS, a group of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo and the Malay peninsula. Lat. of Great Island 1° N., lon. 107° 34′ E. Principal isl., Tumbelan, 5 m. in length.

TUMBEZ, a small town of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. Assuay, on the Peruvian frontier, and on the Tumbez river, near the Pacific, and 70 m. N.W. Loxa. Here the Spaniards first disembarked in 1526.

TUMBO ISL., one of the Isles de Los, W. Africa.

TUMLOOK, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Hooghly, on an affl. of the Ganges, 35 m. S.W. Calcutta.

TUMNA, or TOEMONIA, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1 m. N. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area 8,189 ac. Pop. 4,180.

TUMORE, or TOOMOUR, a pa., Irel., Connaught, co. Sligo, 3¼ m. S.E. Ballymote. Area 10,835 ac. Pop. 3,319.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE, a market town & pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, and on the S.E. railway, on which it has a principal station, 27 m. S.E. London. Area of pa. 14,730 ac. Pop. 12,530, do. of town 5,260. It is a quiet old town, with 5 stone bridges over so many arms of the Medway, one of which arms is called the Tun. Principal edifices, the grammar school, which has 16 exhibitions of 100*l.* each at the universities, 12 minor exhibitions, a scholarship & a fellowship at Oxford, & 700*l.* in salaries to masters the town hall, union workhouse, market-house,

church, chapels, &c., and fine remains of a Norman castle and of a priory. Tunbridge has been long noted for a manuf. of toys and turned wares, and it has some exports of timber.

TUNBRIDGE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 32 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,811.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market town and watering place of Engl., cos. Kent and Surrey, with a station on the Hastings branch of the S.E. railway, 5 m. S.S.W. Tunbridge. Pop. 8,303. The springs are chalybeate. The pump-room and baths, public parade, ball-rooms, libraries, theatre, market-house, are in a small valley, enclosed by sloping hills, Mounts Ephraim, Pleasant, & Sion, on which are excellent hotels, and many elegant villas. It has a church and elegant chapel, numerous dissenting chapels, an infirmary, dispensary, many schools, and literary institutions.

TUNDERGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 3 m. S.S.E. Lockerby. Area 10,630 ac. P. 524.

TUNG, several cities of China. [TENG.]

TUNG, a prefixed name of many towns of China. —*Tung-kiang* is a river, prov. Quang-tong, enters the river of Canton from N.E., below Whampoa. Course 180 m. On it is the city Wei-tchou.

TUNGARAGUA, the river Amazon, in the upper part of its course in N. Peru, is called the Tungaragua or Lauricocha. [AMAZON.]

TUNG-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Shantung, cap. dep., on the river Ta-tein, near the Grand canal, 50 m. S.W. Tsi-nan. It is large, populous, and has a flourishing trade. Amongst its public edifices is an octagon tower of 8 stories, faced with porcelain. — *Tung-Ching*, *T.-Chow*, *T.-Yang*, &c., are the names of Chinese cities and towns of minor importance.

TUNGUSKA, three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei, and all flowing to it from the E.

TUNIS, a beylik or regency of N. Africa, between lat. 31° and 37° N., and lon. 8° and 11° E., having W. Algeria, S. & S.E. the Greater Atlas and Tripoli, N. and E. the Mediterranean Sea. Area roughly estimated at 72,000 sq. m., & pop. at between two and two and a-half millions. Its E. coast forms the W. limit of the great inlet of the Mediterranean in N. Africa, and is indented by the Gulf of Cabes (anc. *Syrtis-Minor*) and Gulf of Hammamet: on the N. coast are the gulfs of Tunis and Bizerta. The dom. comprises the islands Jerba, Karkenna, Galita, &c. Principal river the Mejerdah (anc. *Bagradah*). In the S. is a sandy waste, in which is the large salt marsh Sibhah; but most part of the surface is of high fertility, & in ancient times it was one of the granaries of Rome. Principal vegetable products—wheat, maize, barley, sorgho, millet, olives, dates, grapes, and other fruits, henna, and tobacco. Cotton and indigo have been recently introduced as articles of culture, and some saffron & opium are raised. Copper, lead, silver, and salt, from Sibhah, are amongst the mineral products, and near Porto-Farina is a quicksilver mine; but mining, like agriculture, is very backward. Domestic animals comprise camels, horses, buffaloes, a small but good breed of oxen, & merino sheep. Principal manufs. are of red caps, exported to all parts of the Mediterranean, soap at Susa, woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, and Marocco leather. Caravans come annually from Central Africa, bringing slaves, senna, ostrich feathers, gold dust, gum, and ivory, which are exchanged for manufactured goods, spices, and gunpowder. Others from Constantinople bring wax, dried skins, cattle, and sheep, in return for muslins and other woven fabrics, Tunis mantles, colonial produce, essences, &c. Principal imports by sea are cochineal, raw silk, coffee, sugar, Spanish woollen cloths, wines, and coin. State religion Mohammedanism. Government exercised by an hereditary bey, nominally tributary to the Turkish Sultan, by whom he is confirmed in his rule, and assisted by a divan of 37 members. His rev. is estimated at 1,600,000*l.* annually, but double this sum is annually raised by taxation, customs, &c., the residue being retained by the collectors. Armed force 50,000 men. Naval force consists of a corvette, some smaller vessels, and about 32 gun boats. Besides Tunis the cap., the chief towns are Susa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Sfax, Cabes, Monastir, Gafsa, Kairwan, Zeughwan, and Beja.—*Tunis* (anc. *Tunes*), the cap., is situated on the W. side of the Gulf of Tunis, and separated from the Gulf by the Lake of Tunis. Lat. 36° 48′ N., lon. 10° 16′ 2″ E. Pop. estimated from 100,000 to 150,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews. It stands on rising ground, encircled by a double line of walls, the outer of which, enclosing several suburbs, is 5 m. in circuit. On a height W. ward is the citadel, and on other adjacent heights are various outworks. Houses of stone, but mean; streets narrow and filthy. The bazaars are superior to those of Algiers, and there are numerous handsome mosques, a magnificent palace of the bey, once the residence of Queen Caroline, R. Cath. and Greek churches, various synagogues, an Italian theatre, and several large barracks, one on the site of an ancient edifice. About 1½ m. W. the city is the Bardo, a fortified summer residence of the bey, and 3 m. N.E. are traces of ancient Carthage. Imports, raw silk, Spanish wool, sugar, coffee, dyes, timber, corn, woollen & silk fabrics, and most manufactured goods. Exports, red caps, and other woollen goods, wool, hides, fish, corn, fruit, live stock, olive oil, wax, and soap. —The *Gulf of Tunis*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extends inland for 30 m., between capes Bon and Farina. Breadth at entrance 45 m. It everywhere affords good anchorage in from 4 to 10 fathoms water, receives the river Mejerdah, and has on its S.W. side the Goletta, or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis, & the ruins of Carthage. —*The Lagoon of Tunis* is a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length 12 m., breadth 5 m. In it is a fortified island opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, and on its N.E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

TUNJA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, cap. dep. Boyaca, on a high table land, 70 m. N.N.E. Bogota. Pop. 7,000. It has several convents, a college, a military hospital, manufs. of woven fabrics, and a large trade in tobacco. On its N.N.W. side are mineral springs, and near it, in 1819, was fought the battle of Boyaca, in which the Spaniards were routed by Bolivar.

TUNKAT, a town of Independent Turkestan, khanat Khokan, 50 m. N. Tashkend.

TUNKHANNOCK, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on the Tunkhannock, at its confl. with the Susquehannah, 22 m. N.N.W. Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1,933.

TUNKINSK, a small town of Siberia, gov. and 110 m. S.W. Irkutsk.

TUNSTALL, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 8,970 ac. Pop. 721. It has an ancient church. Thurland Castle here is a moated residence.—II. co. Kent, 10 m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 188.—III. co. Norfolk, 6½ m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 116.—IV. co.

Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Saxmundham. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 658.—V. co. York, E. Riding, on the N. Sea, 14 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 159.

TUNSTALL-COURT, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 6,978. The church is a handsome edifice, and here is a neat court-house. Market, Saturday. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, extensive potteries, large chemical works, and productive veins of clay and iron-ore.

TUNSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 488.

TUNUYAN, a river of S. Amer., Plata Confed., dep. Mendoza, after an E. course of 200 miles, is lost in a lake of the llanos, a great plain, lat. 34° S., lon. 66° 30′ W.

TUNWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3¾ m. S.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 124.

TUOSIST, KILMACALOGUE, or KILMICHAELOGUE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 11 m. S.W. Kenmare. Area 39,341 ac. Pop. 7,485.

TUPARRO, a river of S. America, New Granada, joins the Orinoco at Maypures, after an E. course of 200 miles.

TUPIZA, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 140 m. S. Sucré. Pop. 5,000. Near it are silver mines.

TUPOA URRY, or NEW ALDEREY, an island, Pacific Ocean, Santa Cruz Archipelago.

TUPSLEY, a township of England, co. and 2 m. E.S.E. Hereford, pa. Bishop's-Hampton. P. 556.

TUPUNGATO, one of the Chilian Andes, 45 m. E. Santiago. Estimated height 20,000 feet.

TURA, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Neutra, dist. Freistadtl. Pop. (1846) 6,488. It has a trade in cheese with Vienna and Pesth.

TURA, a river of W. Siberia, govs. Perm and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol, 70 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, after a S. course of 300 miles.

TURABOO, one of the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Estimated pop. 2,000.

TURANGA, or POVERTY BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. island, lat. 38° 47′ S., lon. 178° 7′ E., extending inland for 10 m., with a circular basin. Breadth, at entrance, 8 miles.

TURBACO, an Indian vill. of S. America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Cartagena. Here Humboldt resided in 1801.

TURBENTHAL, a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. E.N.E. Zürich, on the Toss. Pop. 2,250. Near it is the castle Landenberg.

TURBUT, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 60 m. S. Meshed.—II. a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 14 m. N. Sunbury. Pop. 3,872.

TURCKHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 3 m. W. Colmar. Pop. 2,843. It has a trade in wine of superior quality. The Imperialists were here defeated by the French under Turenne in 1675.

TURCOING, a town of France. [TOURCOING.]

TURENNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, 7 m. S.S.E. Brive, with ruins of the ancient castle of the family of Turenne. Pop. 1,876.

TURETZ, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 22 m. E.S.E. Novogrodek. Pop. 1,550.

TURFAN, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. W. Khamil. It is the residence of a native prince with authority from the Chinese over Turfan, and five adjacent towns.—II. an active volcano in a mountain chain N. this town.

TURI, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Bari. Pop. 3,600.

TURI, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhao, 40 m. N.N.W. Guimarens. Pop. of dist. 5,000.

TURIA, a river of Spain. [GUADALAVIAR.]

TURIN (Ital. *Torino*, anc. *Augusta Turinorum*), the cap. city of the Sard. dom., N. Italy, Piedmont, on l. b. of the Po, at the junction of the Dora Baltea, 79 m. W.S.W. Milan. P. (1838) of city-proper 72,469, but with suburbs, &c., 117,072, exclusive of a garrison of 6,820 men. Mean temp. of year 53°.1; winter 32°.1; summer 71°.5, Fahr. It is 4 m. in circumference, and though formerly fortified, is now an open city, in a rich and well watered plain studded with villas. It is approached by 4 fine planted roads, & regularly built, with elegant houses. In the centre of the city is the *Piazza-reale*, and from it runs a fine avenue ¼ m. long; the *Strada del Po* leads to a bridge of five arches over the river. Chief public edifices,—a royal palace, with a rich library and gardens open to the public; adjoining it are several of the government offices, the military academy, and the royal opera house. The old palace of the Dukes of Savoy, now converted into a royal picture gallery. The cathedral, a Gothic structure, was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which Napoleon sold, and applied the proceeds to embank and build the bridge over the Po. Turin has several other churches, Jesuits' college, a religious school of industry, the *Retiro delle Rosine*, an asylum for the female poor; a lunatic asylum & other benevolent establishments, a maternity and an ophthalmic hospital; university, with five faculties, which had in 1842, 42 professors, 1,120 students, & a library of 110,000 vols.; royal academy of sciences with a very rich collection of Egyptian antiquities, medals, minerals, and natural history; an arsenal, observatory, royal academy of painting, two theatres, a fine cemetery, a botanic garden, barracks, chambers of agriculture and commerce, &c. Its manufs. are chiefly of silks, velvets, hosiery, silk twist and organzine, and it has others of woollen and cotton fabrics, steel and iron wares, stained paper, glass and porcelain, liqueurs, and paper; in a suburb is a royal gunpowder factory. Under the French Turin was cap. of the dep. Po.

TURIN, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 110 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,704.

TURINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. and 140 m. W.S.W. Tobolsk, on the Tura, an affluent of the Obe. Pop. 2,000. It has iron works in its vicinity.

TURINSK (NIJNII, and VERKNII), two contiguous towns of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, immediately E. the Ural mountains, 50 m. S.W. Verkhoturie, with valuable iron mines.

TURIS, or TURRIS, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,900. Marble and jasper are procured in its vicinity.

TURISK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Turija, 10 m. S.W. Kovel.

TURIVICARY, or TURAVACARA, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore, 52 m. N. Seringapatam.

TURÉ-DEAN, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 246.

TURKESTAN, or TARTARY, a region occupying the centre of Asia, between lat. 30° and 50° N., and lon. 50° and 82° E., and consisting of the two following chief divisions.

TURKESTAN (CHINESE), called also THIAN-SHAN and LITTLE BUCHARIA, an extensive region forming the W. portion of the Chinese empire, and including Dzoungaria, comprised between lat. 39° and 50° N., and lon. 22° 30′ and 100° E., surrounded by Mongolia, the Ko-ko-nor country, Tibet, W. Siberia, and the table-land of Pamir, which separates it from Independent

Turkestan. Area & pop. uncertain, as it is little known to Europeans. It is an elevated table-land, traversed by several lofty mountain chains, and watered by rivers which terminate in extensive salt lakes. Much of its surface forms part of the desert of Gobi; elsewhere are many fertile districts producing corn of all kinds, rice, cotton, and fruits, which, with cattle and various mineral and manufactured products, form the principal exports. A large commercial intercourse is kept up with the countries to the W. and S.W., and with Asiatic Russia. Imports from Cashmere comprise shawls, kincobs, white piece goods, and leather, in return for refined silver and shawl-wool. From Fyzabad in Budukhshan, slaves and gems are the principal imports; from Khokan, piece goods; and from Russia, broad cloth, brocades, and bullion; the returns to these countries consisting of tea, silver, and Chinese porcelain. The pop. are mostly either Mohammedans or Buddhists, with some Christians and Jews. In the N., the government is wholly military; elsewhere, Chinese and Mantchoo troops garrison the cities, which have their own civil government, and the principal of which are Yarkund, Kashgar, Khoten, Ili, and Khamil. It was conquered in 1758 by the Chinese, but their rule here has been repeatedly disturbed, and a formidable insurrection took place in 1826-7.

Turkestan (Independent), a region of Central Asia, between lat. 31° and 50° N., and lon. 51° and 75° E., having E. the Pamir table-land, separating it from Chinese Turkestan, N. Western Siberia and the Russian gov. Orenburg, W. the Caspian Sea, and S. Persia and Afghanistan. Estimated area 720,800 sq. m., and pop. supposed to be about four millions. In the E. it is mountainous, elsewhere generally level, with a slope towards the W., and in that direction the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers flow through it to the Aral Sea, which is wholly comprised within its limits. It consists of the doms. of Bokhara, Khiva, Khokan, Koondooz, the Kirghiz territory, and Kafiristan (which see for further information).

Turkestan, a town of Central Asia, khanat and 220 m. N.N.W. Khokan.

Turkey-Foot, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 15 m. S.W. Bedford. Pop. 1,422.

Turkey, properly the Ottoman Empire, a vast country occupying the S.E. part of Europe and the W. of Asia, and comprising, at least nominally, the Hedjaz in Arabia; Egypt, Nubia, and the beyliks of Tripoli and Tunis in Africa; cap. Constantinople. The administrative divisions of Turkey are ill defined, and subject to frequent changes. [See table of divisions at end of Turkey.]

Turkey in Europe extends between lat. 39° and 48° 20′ N., and lon. 15° 40′ and 29° 30′ E.; bounded E. by the Black Sea; S. by Greece, the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora; W. by Austria, the Adriatic, and the Ionian Sea; and N. by Austria and Russia. Most of the surface is an undulating region of hills and valleys, mountains and table-lands, of little elevation; but it is traversed in the centre from E. to W. by an extensive mountain chain. [Balkan.] The other principal mountains are the Despoto Dagh or Rhodope in the S., Pindus in the S.W., the Dinaric Alps in the W., and the Carpathians in the N. Turkey is watered by numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Danube, and its affls. the Drina, Morava, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth, in the basin of the Black Sea; the Maritza, Strymon, Vardar, in the basin of the Archipelago in the S.; and the Voyussa, Drin, and Narenta, in the basin of the Adriatic, in the W. Largest lakes are those of Ochrida and Scutari in the W. The climate is more severe than might be supposed from the geographical position of the country; in the recesses of the highest mountains snow lies during the greater part of the year. It is excessively cold in winter during N.E. winds, which are then prevalent, and in the plains of Walachia and Moldavia the sledge is used as in Russia. A great portion of Albania, protected by elevated mountains from the N.E. winds, enjoys a delicious climate; but this dist. is liable to be visited by destructive earthquakes. In the rocky dists. of the interior, and in the maritime valleys of Albania, the summer is insupportably hot. Destructive storms are frequent in the S. A great portion of Turkey is covered with forests; the best oak grows in Servia and Lower Bosnia; the largest forests of fir and pine occur in Bosnia and Upper Croatia. The olive thrives in the maritime plains of Albania, where also the orange and citron are cultivated. The vine grows in S. Turkey, Herzegovina, and Servia, at an elevation of from 1,400 to 2,000 feet. Maize is cultivated in the S.; rice, cotton, rye, and barley in Central Turkey, at an elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, and only a small portion of the country is cultivated. The principal wild animals are the brown bear in the wooded mountains between Albania and Macedonia, Bosnia, and the Lower Rodope, but seldom in the Balkan; the wolf is common; the wild boar, chamois, stag, in the forests; the hare is abundant in Walachia; these are mostly hunted for their skins. Domestic animals comprise the dog, cat, hog; the sheep forms the principal riches of the Walachian provs., whence an immense quantity of wool is exported. Goats are more abundant in Turkey than in any other country of Europe. Cattle are extensively reared in Walachia, Servia, and Bosnia, and the buffalo is common in Walachia, Bulgaria, and Thrace. The horse of Turkey is small but active; the ass and mule are chiefly employed in Thrace. Trout, &c., are plentiful in the rivers; and leeches, which abound in the marshes, form an important article of export. Turkey has mines of iron, lead, salt, and marble, but none of them are worked to advantage. Manufs. are almost entirely domestic; the chief comprise saddles, copper & tin utensils, fire-arms, swords, coarse woollen cloths, linen & cotton spinning. Silks are manufd. chiefly at Salonika, Seres, and Larissa. Shawls are made only in the Asiatic provs., especially at Damascus. Carpets wrought by hand in the style of the *Gobelins* tapestry are extensively manufactured in Bulgaria, and in Servia. There are cotton printing works in different localities; and dyeing, especially of bright red colours, in Bulgaria and the S. provs. Tanneries are numerous; embroidery is carried on by the females in the S. provs. Distilleries of brandy from prunes are common throughout all the country. Printing exists only at Bucharest, Belgrade, Constantinople, Cetigne, and Montenegro; filigree work is made in the large towns, and there are powder-mills near Constantinople. Commerce is almost entirely in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. [Adrianople, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Constantinople.]

Turkey in Asia extends between lat. 30° and 42° N., and lon. 26° to 48° E.; bounded E. by Persia, S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean, N. by the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and N.E. by Russia; and comprises, in the Archipelago, the

islands Mitylene, Scio, Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Cos, Rhodes, and Scarpanto, with Cyprus in the Mediterranean. The principal lakes are Van and the Dead Sea; and the chief rivers the Euphrates, Tigris, & their affls., which flow S. to the Persian Gulf; the Kizil-Irmak, Yeshil-Irmak, which flow N. to the Black Sea; the Sarabat, and Meander to the Archipelago; the Sihun, Jihoon, Aasy to the Mediterranean; and the Jordan to the Dead Sea. The chief mountains are the ranges of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, & Lebanon. The soil and climate present many varieties; in the S. are vast arid plains, but on the river banks and in the valleys of Lebanon, the soil is extremely fertile. The summits of Taurus are clad with snow, and their flanks are covered with the vegetation of cold and temperate countries, while the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce the fruits of S. Asia. The climate of Anatolia is temperate, and the soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain and fruit. The mountains contain all the useful metals. The chief products are oil, dye stuffs, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall nuts, cotton, silk, wool, goats' hair, leeches, and sponges. The general features of the country are described under ASIA MINOR, and particulars under the heads ADANA, ANATOLIA, ARMENIA, BAGDAD, CARAMANIA, DAMASCUS, ERZEROUM, KURDISTAN, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE, SYRIA, TREBIZONDE. The Turks, originally from Turkestan, founded, at different times, several empires in Asia. At the end of the 13th century, Osman, or Othman, one of their emirs or princes, established the present empire in Asia-Minor. The Turks invaded Europe at the end of the 14th century, and conquered successively their present provs.; they took Constantinople in 1453. In the 16th century their dominion extended in Europe over the whole of Greece, part of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea; and the whole of the countries now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hedjaz, Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, were subjugated by them. But since the 17th century, their power has greatly declined. Austria has expelled them from Hungary; Russia has deprived them of the provs. between the mouths of the Danube and the Caucasus in Europe, & those forming W. Transcaucasia in Asia; the Greeks have formed an independent state; Algiers has been wrested by the French; Moldavia, Walachia, and Servia, are under the influence of Russia, and only nominally subject to the Porte, whose power has nearly vanished from many of the provs. of Asia-Minor, Arabia, and Egypt. The Turks, who call themselves Osmanlis, from Osman, number about 1-3d of the pop. in European & Asiatic Turkey; the remainder is composed of Tartars, Moldavians, Walachians, Servians, Bulgarians, Morlaks, Montenegrins, Albanians, Jews, Bohemians or Gipsies, Armenians, Georgians, Franks, or Christians, Turcomans, Kurds, Arabians, and independent nomade tribes in Asia. Mohammedanism is dominant in the empire, but a great portion of the pop. are Christians, who, indeed, far outnumber the Mohammedans in European Turkey. The emperor, who is styled sultan or grand signor, is regarded as absolute sovereign of the state, and Supreme Pontiff. The provs. are placed under pashas, whose authority is exercised with great caprice, and is frequently most oppressive. Several towns and small communities form a species of republics in the middle of this despotic state.

The following administrative divisions of Turkey, although many are unknown to the natives, are those best understood in Europe:—

Provinces, &c.	Estim. Area in sq. m.	Estim. Pop.	Chief Cities.
a. IN EUROPE.			
Rumili (Thrace),	28,000	2,200,000	Constantinople.
Bulgaria,	33,900	1,800,000	Nicopolis, Silistria
Bosnia, Croatia, & Herzegovina,	18,800	850,000	Seralevo, Travnik.
Albania & Epirus,	18,000	800,000	Scutari, Yanina.
Macedonia,	20,000	700,000	Salonica.
Thessaly,	3,500	300,000	Larissa.
Crete (Island),	3,200	158,000	Candia.
	125,400	6,808,000	
Danubian Principalities.			
Moldavia,	17,020	1,138,100	Jassy.
Wallachia,	27,500	1,976,800	Bucharest.
Servia,	20,000	1,000,000	Belgrade.
	64,520	4,114,900	
Total in Europe,	189,920	10,922,900	
b. IN ASIA.			
Asia-Minor and Islands.			
Pashalics of Anatolia, Sivas, Karamania, Itshil, Adana, Marash, and Rhodes.	269,000	4,000,000	Smyrna, Brusa, Karaman, and Sivas.
Turkish Armenia.			
Pashs. Trebizond, Kars, Erzeroum, Diarbekir, & Van,	128,000	2,635,000	Trebizond, Erzeroum.
Syria.			
Pashs. Damascus, Aleppo, Tripoli, and Acre,	50,000	1,865,000	Aleppo, Damascus.
Pashalics of Bagdad and Mosul, with Kurdistan,	100,000	1,500,000	Bagdad, Mosul.
Total in Asia,	437,000	10,000,000	
Grand total,	626,920	20,922,900	

TURKHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 25 m. S.S.W. Augsburg, with a castle and a capuchin convent. Pop. 1,494.—*Ober* and *Unter Turkheim* are contiguous vills. of Würtemberg, circ. & 3 m. E. Stuttgart, at the foot of the Rothenburg, on the Neckar. United pop. 3,000. [TURCKHEIM.]

TURK'S ISLAND, British W. Indies, the most S.E. of the BAHAMAS.

TURLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 3¾ m. N.E. Castlebar. Area 24,567 ac. Pop. 7,430. In the vill. are a very perfect pillar-tower and the remains of an abbey.

TURNA, a fortified town of Walachia, on the Danube, opposite Nicopolis.

TURNASTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 550 ac. Pop. 76.

TURNAU, a walled town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Iser, 15 m. N.N.E. Jung Bunzlau. Pop. 4,500.

TURNEFF, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of British Honduras, lat. 17° 36′ N., lon. 87° 46′ W.

TURNER, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 3 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,479.

TURNER'S PUDDLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. Wareham. Area 770 ac. P. 122.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Chiswick, 8 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. It has a new church, and many villas.

TURNHOUT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. E. Antwerp, cap. arrond., in a wide heath. Pop. (1842) 13,250. It has manufs. of sacking, carpets, linen cloths, cutlery, lace, paper, and oil, with bleaching, dyeing, brick and tile works.

TURNWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4¾ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,240 ac. P. 89.

TURON, a town of Anam, Further India, cap. prov., on a river, near its month in a fine bay, lat. 16° 7′ 3″ N., lon. 108° 13′ E. Its harbour is defended by two forts of European construction, and it formerly exported cotton to China.

TURON, *Turobriga*, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 54 m. S.E. Grenada. Pop. 2,655.

TUROVO, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 60 m. W. Pinsk, at the confluence of the Slutch with the Pripet. Pop. 2,000.

TURRAH, a town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., 20 m. N. Rahdunpoor, comprising 2,500 houses.

TURRI, a vill. of the Island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Isili.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., near the Pescara, dist. and 10 m. S.W. Chieti.

TURRIFF, a burgh of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 8½ m. S.S.E. Banff. Area of pa. 16,896 ac. Scots. Pop. of pa. 3,146; of town 1,309. It has manufactures of linens and thread, and a bleach-field.

TURRITANO, a river of the Island Sardinia, div. Sassari, after a general N.N.W. course of about 35 m., enters the Mediterranean, on the N. coast of the island, 11 m. N.N.W. Sassari.

TURSHIZ, or TOORSHEEZ, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, cap. dist., 76 m. S.S.W. Mushed, on a route from Herat to Astrabad.

TURSI, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a hill between the Sinno and Agri, dist. and 39 m. E.N.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,900.

TURTLE (BAY), W. coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, is N. Little-fish Bay.—(*Creek*), U. States, Pennsylvania, flows into the Monogahela riv.—(*Island*), Feejee group, Pacific Ocean.—(*Islands*), W. Africa, W. the Island Sherboro.—Also a group of islets in the Sea of Banda.—(*Lake*), N. America, U. States, Huron territory, near the scource of the Mississippi.—(*Point*), a headland, N. Australia, on the W. side of Port-Essington.—(*River*), N. America, U. States territory, is an affluent of the Upper Mississippi.

TURTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, 4½ m. N.N.E. Great Bolton. Pop. 3,577, employed in cotton-spinning, bleaching, & calico-printing. A Roman road passed here.

TURTUKAI, a town and fort of European Turkey, Bulgaria, pash. and 28 m. W.S.W. Silistria, on the Danube.

TUREKHANSK, a town of N. Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the *Turukha River*, lat. 61° N., lon. 90° 30′ E.

TURVEY, a pa. of England, co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 960. A bridge crosses the Ouse, amidst picturesque grounds.

TURVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. W.N.W. Great Marlow. Area 2,570 ac. P. 476.

TURWESTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area 1,240 ac. P. 361.

TURWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 680 ac. Pop. 108.

TURYASSU, a river of Brazil, separates the provs. Maranham and Para, and enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu, after a N.W. course of 350 m. Its banks are richly wooded. On the bay are the towns Tury and Arcos.

TUSA, a town of Sicily, near its N. coast, 6 m. W.N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 4,000.

TUSAPAN, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz, 40 m. W. Papantla. Here is a pyramid, 30 feet square at its base.

TUSCALOOSA, a city of the U. S., N. America, cap. state Alabama, on the Tuscaloosa, an affluent of the Tombigbee, at the head of its steam navig., 67 m. N.N.W. Cahawba. Pop. 1,949. Streets broad, with handsome state-house & other buildings. About 1 m. E. is the university of Alabama.—The co., Tuscaloosa, has an area of 1,350 sq. m.; pop. 16,583, of whom 6,554 are slaves.

TUSCANY (GRAND DUCHY OF), (Italian *Toscana*, ancient *Etruria*), a state of Central Italy, mostly between lat. 42° 22′ and 44° 30′ N., and lon. 9° 45′ and 12° 22′ E., bounded N.E. and S. by the Pontif. Sta., and W. by Sardinia and the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean), and having beyond Tuscany-proper three separate dists.—I. *Barga*, in the valley of the Upper Serchio, nearly surrounded by Lucca, and constituting the grand duchy of Garfagnana.—II. *Versilia*, a dist. of Pietrasanta, between the Mediterranean and Lucca.—III. the grand duchy of *Lunigiana*, composed of fragmentary portions of territory in the doms. of Savoy, Parma, and Modena; the Island of Elba and the small Island Giglio in the Mediterranean. Cap. Florence. Area and pop. as follows:—

Divisions (Tuscany-proper.)	Sq. m.	Pop. 1834.
Fiorentino,	2,165	721,723
Pisano,	1,271	354,806
Senese,	467	237,283
Aretino,	1,948	140,983
Grosseto,	2,539	77,345
Total,	8,390	1,531,740
Lucca,*	435	168,198
Garfagnana,†	155	31,717
Massa and Lunigiana,†	197	55,220
Total,	9,177	1,786,875

* Ceded to Tuscany 5th October 1847.
† Incorporated with Tuscany 29th May 1848.

The chain of the Apennines covers the N. and N.E. portion of the grand duchy; the highest point, Monte Falterona, in which the Arno has its origin, is 5,557 feet above the sea; the rest of the territory is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys. The principal rivers are the Arno, Ombrone, and Serchio, the former receiving nearly all the streams from the S. slope of the Apennines, & both flowing to the Mediterranean. The Tiber rises in the E. of Tuscany. The canal of Chiana unites the river Chiana with the Arno. Tuscany has no lakes of any extent, but numerous pools and extensive marshes. The climate is mild and salubrious; except in the *Maremma*, a marshy dist., extending along the S. coast, & covering nearly 1-6th part of the superfices of the state, the malaria from which produces dangerous fevers. Tuscany is celebrated for its mineral riches, and for the number of its mineral and thermal springs. Iron is most abundant in the isl. of Elba, copper, argentiferous lead, sulphur, mercury, alum, coal, statuary marble, and alabaster, in different parts of the grand duchy; and borax is supplied in great abundance from the singular borax lagoons of Volterra. From its fertility the Val d'Arno is called the gar-

den of Italy, but agriculture is so imperfectly conducted that the corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are maize, wheat, rye, and barley. The culture of oil is prosecuted with great care, and that called Florence oil is celebrated. Wine is generally of inferior quality; that of Montepulciano is the best. Mules and sheep are of superior breeds, & herds of cattle are pastured in the drained portions of the Maremma. The principal manufs. are silks, in which Tuscany maintains its celebrity; woollens, which at one time employed 30,000 persons in Florence alone, but which are now confined to coarse cloths; paper of excellent quality is extensively manufd. The making of straw-hats has greatly declined, although still important, especially in the vicinity of the capital, where great numbers of the peasantry are employed in preparing the straw. The other branches of industry comprise the manuf. of glass and crystal, articles in marble, alabaster, iron, brass, porcelain, coral, wax, carpet making, and typography. The export of manufactured goods forms a chief branch of the trade of Leghorn, whence 40 or 50 barges, with 10 or 12 men each, are annually sent to the coral fishery. The mercantile marine comprised, in 1844, 774 ships of all sizes, with a total of 25,712 tons, of which 5,809 belonged to Elba. Chief exports, olive oil, hides, straw-hats, borax, rags, wool, hemp, potash, coral, marble, tallow, cork, building timber, and paper. Imports British manufactures, grain, colonial goods, French, Swiss, and German manufactures, and salt fish. Government was formerly an absolute monarchy, but a representative constitution was obtained in 1848. Tuscany has long been considered the most enlightened and flourishing state in Italy. Public instruction is widely diffused, and its dialect is considered the purest Italian. Pisa, Sienna, and Florence are the seats of universities. The army comprises 5,500 men; navy 3 schooners and 2 gun-boats. [ELBA—ETRURIA.]

TUSCARAWAS, a co., U. S., N. America, Ohio, in its E. part, watered by the Tuscarawas, an affl. of the Muskingum, cap. New Philadelphia. Area 655 sq. m. Pop. 25,631.—II. a township, Ohio, co. Stark. Pop. 1,792.

TUSCUMBIA, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Alabama, 60 m. W. Huntsville. Pop. 2,000. A railway connects it with Decatur.

TUSMORE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5¼ m. N.N.W. Bicester. Pop. 19.

TUSPAN, a small maritime town of the Mexican Confed., dep. and 145 m. N.W. Vera Cruz, on a river 5 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 1,000. It has some trade with Tampico and Campeachy.

TUSTEREN, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift Trondhjem, immediately E. Christiansund. Length 12 m., breadth 6 m.

TUTBURY, a pa. and vill., formerly a market town, of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 4½ m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent, on railway. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,835. The church, a large edifice, is a part of an ancient priory, erected in 1080. Wool-stapling was formerly the chief trade of the town; it now has a cotton factory and glass-works, and large fairs for cattle. In the ruined castle, once a seat of the Mercian kings, and afterwards of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1569-70, and from 1584 to 1586.

TUTICORIN, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevelly, 65 m. N.E. Cape Comorin, with a share in the pearl fishery of the Gulf of Manaar.

TUTNEL, with COBLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Tardebigg, 2 m. E.S.E. Bromsgrove. Pop. 533.

TUTSCHKOW, a modern town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Danube, 3 m. E. Ismail.

TUTTINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. E. Aylsham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 227.

TUTTLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 m. W.S.W. Sigmaringen. Pop. 5,160. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, and silken fabrics, and paper.

TUTUILA, or PAGO-PAGO, an island of the Pacific O., lat. 14° 19′ N., lon. 170° 37′ W., length 17 m., breadth 5 m. Estimated pop. 8,000. Surface mountainous, and Matafoa is a peak 2,327 feet above the sea. The harbour Pago-pago nearly divides it into two peninsulas. It has thickly peopled shores.

TUXFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 1,079. It has a free grammar school, and trade in hops, raised in the neighbourhood. Market, Monday. Fairs for cattle, hops, &c., May 12th, September 20th and 25th.

TUY, *Tudæ ad Fines*, a walled frontier town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.S.E. Pontevedra, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town Valença. Pop. 4,212. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of table linens, hats, leather, and liqueurs. The country around it is of high fertility, but unhealthy from marshes.—II. a river of S. Amer., Venezuela, flows E.ward, and enters the Caribbean sea, 60 m. E. Caracas. Total course 90 m.

TUZ-GHIEUL (GOL, or CHOLI), *Palus Tattæus*, a large salt lake of Asia-Minor, pash. Karamania, its centre in lat. 38° 40′ N., & lon. 33° 30′ E. Length 45 m., breadth varies to 16 m. Height above the sea 2,500 feet. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry. Its E. banks are inhab. by settled Turkomans, its W. by predatory Kurds.

TUZ-GUL, or TEMOURTOU-NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, Dzoungaria, lat. 42° 30′ N., and between lon. 77° and 79° E., 100 m. S. the Balkash-Nor. Length E. to W. 90 m., breadth 30 m.

TUZKURMATY, a large vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, 67 m. N.E. Samarrah.

TVER, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° & 59° N., lon. 32° and 38° 20′ E., having E. Jaroslavl, S. Smolensk, Moscow, and Vladimir, W. Pskov, and N. the gov. Novgorod. Area 25,988 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,327,700. Surface more elevated than in most parts of Russia, and here the Volga and its affls. the Tvertza, Mologa, & Medvieditz, rise. The N. of the gov. is hilly; elsewhere the surface is chiefly level, abounding in small lakes. Climate severe; soil generally poor; but sufficient corn is raised for consumption. Large quantities of hemp, flax, and beans are raised. Forests are extensive, particularly in the N. Cattle for consumption are mostly imported. Manufs. comprise bricks, glasswares, woollen cloths, leather, dyeing materials, and spirits. Commerce active. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circs., or districts. Principal towns, Tver, the cap., Rshev, Torshok, Ostashkov, and Vishnii-Volotchok.—*Tver*, the cap., is situated on the Volga, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 550 ft. in length, and joined by the Tvertza, 90 m. N.W. Moscow. Pop. (1846) 24,000. Since its almost total destruction by fire in 1763, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. It comprises the town-proper, several suburbs, and a citadel; an imperial palace, a cathedral, numerous other churches, and a seminary. Here are also numerous gov. offices, barracks, inns, a theatre, a college, and various schools. The trade is consider-

able, and facilitated by canals, which establish a water communication between the Baltic & Caspian Seas. Tver being on the high road between Moscow and St Petersburg, is an entrepôt for corn from the S. destined for the capital, and for goods conveyed overland to and from Riga. It was founded in 1182, & was cap. of a principality from 1240 to 1490.

TVERTZA, a river of Russia, gov. Tver, after a S.E. course of 110 m., joins the Volga on the l. at Tver. A canal joins the Tvertza to the Msta, affl. of Lake Ilmen, and thus forms a communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic.

TWEED, a river of Scotland and England, which drains almost all the E. portion of the Scottish lowlands. It rises at Tweedshaws, S. extremity of Peebles-shire, 1,500 feet above the sea; flows N.E. and E. through the cos. Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; and then between Berwickshire on the N., and the English cos. Northumberland and Durham on the S.; and finally enters the N. Sea at Berwick, after a course of 95 m., in which it traverses a basin estimated at 1,870 sq. m., or larger than that of any other Scottish river, except the Tay. Principal affls., the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, and Till from the S., Biggar, Gala, Leader, and Adder from the N. Before reaching Peebles, it has completed 1,000 feet of descent, and in the remaining part of its course it has generally a very gentle current. It is tidal to Norham castle, 10 m. from the sea, but navigable only in its last 6 m. for boats of 30 tons burden, and the traffic on its waters is mostly confined to Berwick. The Tweed & Clyde take their origin in the same mountain range, and flow for a considerable way very near each other. The Biggar, an affl. of the Tweed, is separated from the Clyde only by a level boggy tract 6 m. across; they could be easily connected by a canal. The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of more value than at present.—II. E. Australia, New South Wales, co. Rous, enters the Pacific O. near lat. 28° 10′ S., lon. 153° 30′ E.

TWEEDDALE, popular name of PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TWEEDMOUTH, a pa. & vill. of Engl., co. Durham, on rt. b. of the Tweed, opp. Berwick, of which it forms a handsome suburb, connected to it by a stone bridge, and on the Newcastle and Berwick railway. Area 4,520 ac. Pop. 5,202. It has a neat Gothic church, a large iron foundry, and a thriving salmon fishery.

TWEEDSMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, at its S.W. extremity. Area about 25 sq. m. Pop. 276. Here are uplands on which many Cheviot sheep are pastured; and the remains of several old baronial castles.

TWELLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. W. Deventer. Pop. 1,000.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having S. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the dists. Nuddea, Jessore, Calcutta, Hooghly, and Midnapoor. Surface a dead level, intersected by arms of the Ganges, and it comprises a part of the jungly tract termed the Sunderbunds. Land rev. (1830) 113,989*l*. [BENGAL.]

TWICKENHAM, a vill. and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the W. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge, and on the railway between London and Staines, 11½ m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 2,440 ac. Pop. 5,208. The vill. is antiquated and dull, but along the river are many beautiful villas and grounds, and here was the residence of Pope the poet, also Strawberry hill, the residence of Horace Walpole. Twickenham Ait, or Eel-pie House, on an island in the Thames, is a favourite resort of holiday visitors from the metropolis.

TWIN, several tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio. Pop. ranging between 1,000 and 2,000.

TWINEHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.W. Cuckfield. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 358.

TWINING, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Tewkesbury. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 970.

TWINSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. N.E. Halstead. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 196.

TWISEL, a township of Engl., co. (detached from) Durham, pa. Norham, 10 m. S.W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. 336. The vanguard of the English army crossed the river Till at this place on their march to Flodden-field.

TWISS, a co. of W. Australia, having N. the cos. Melbourne & Glenelg, E. Victoria, S. Perth, and W. the Indian Ocean. It is intersected by the Moore, Northcote, and affls. of Swan river, and it contains some good soil, forest land, and several fresh and salt lakes.

TWITCHEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. N.E. South Molton. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 194.

TWIVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by an iron bridge, and on Great Western railw., 2 m. W. Bath. Area 870 ac. P. 3,342, partly employed in woollen manufs.

TWOFOLD BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, co. Auckland, 30 m. N. Cape Howe. Lat. of point Brierly, near the head of the bay, 37° 6′ 2″ S., lon. 149° 58′ 2″ E. It receives the Towamba river, affords good anchorage, is surrounded by much fertile land, & is conveniently situated for commerce, about midway between Sydney and Melbourne, Launceston, and Hobart Town. On N. side is the vill. Eden, and on S. shore the new & thriving port *Boyd-town*, which has a good jetty, a light-house, Gothic church, hotel, and an active export trade, and is resorted to by numerous whaling vessels, steamers, and emigrant ships. It communicates with Maneroo plains by a good road 45 m. in length.

TWO SICILIES (KGDM. OF). [NAPLES—SICILY.]

TWYCROSS, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4¾ m. W.N.W. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 1,350. Pop. 336.

TWYFORD, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 5½ m. S.W. Buckingham. Area 4,110 ac. P. 754.—II. co. Leicester, 6 m. S.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 478.—III. co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Foulsham. Area 230 ac. Pop. 94.—IV. co. Hants, 3 m. S. Winchester. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 1,311.—V. a chapelry, cos. Berks and Wilts, with an important station on the Great Western railway, 5 m. E.N.E. Reading.

TWYNELLS (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 4 m. S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 234.

TWYNHOLM, or TWINEHAM, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and 3 m. N.N.W. Kircudbright. Pop. 777,—216 in vill. of Twynholm.

TWYWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Thrapston. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 232.

TYBEE, an isl. of the U. S., N. Amer., Georgia, enclosed by the Savannah, at its mouths in the Atlantic Ocean. On it is a lighthouse 100 feet in height, lat. 32° N., lon 80° 42′ W.

TYBOHINE, or TAUGHBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising the town Frenchpark, 4½ m. N.W. Castlereagh. Area 44,092 ac. Pop. 17,804.

TYCOCKTOW ISLAND, in the Canton riv., China, 8 m. long; 6 m. broad; bounds the "inner" and "outer waters" at the entrance of the Boca Tigris. Its forts were taken by the British in 1841.

TYDD, two pas. of England.—I. (*St Giles*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.N.W. Wisbeach. Area

4,450 ac. Pop. 863.—II. (*St Mary*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. Holbeach. Area 3,280 ac. P. 920.

TYDWEILIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 9 m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 433.

TYKOCZYN, a frontier town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on the Narew, 17 m. W.N.W. Bialystok. Pop. 1,800. It has an anc. castle, and a trade in corn. The Russians & Poles fought here in 1831.

TYMOCHTEE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, on Tymochtee Creek, an affl. of the Sandusky, 71 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,625.

TYNAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7½ m. N.W. Portumna. Area 12,520 ac. Pop. 5,941, of whom 348 are in the vill. Here are the remains of 4 castles, and of a church.

TYNAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Armagh, on the road to Monaghan. Area 17,046 ac. Pop. 11,392,—177 in the vill.

TYNE, an important river of Engl., co. Northumberland, the W. and S. parts of which it drains, is formed by the junction of the N. and S. Tyne, near Hexham, from which town it has mostly an E. course, past Corbridge, Prudhoe, Newcastle, and Gateshead, to the N. Sea, at its mouth, separating the bors. of N. and S. Shields. Total course from Hexham 35 m., for the last 18 m. of which it forms the boundary between the cos. Northumberland and Durham, but from the head of the N. Tyne the length of its course is at least 80 m. Principal affl., the Derwent from the S. Banks steep, and it is navigable from the sea to Newcastle for vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and for several miles further by keels. Spring tides rise at its mouth 18 feet, and at Newcastle 11½ feet. It is of great commercial importance. Its salmon fisheries, formerly of consequence, have been mostly destroyed by the erection of locks at Bywell.—The *North Tyne* rises on the border of Scotland, and runs S.E. and S. past Bellingham and Chellerford. Affl. the Reed, from the N.—The *South Tyne* rises in Cumberland, flows N. and E. past Aldstone and Haltwhistle, and with the Tyne is accompanied in its whole course by the Newcastle & Carlisle railway.—II. a small river of Scotland, rises in pa. of Borthwick, flows mostly N.E. through Haddingtonshire, and enters N. Sea at Tynninghame, 2¾ m. N.W. Dunbar, after a course of 28 m.

TYNEHAM (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Corfe Castle. Ac. 2,840. P. 250.

TYNEMOUTH, with NORTH SHIELDS, a parl. bor., pa. and two contiguous towns of England, co. Northumberland, on the l. b. of the Tyne, at its mouth in the N. Sea, opposite South Shields, and on railway 8 m E.N.E. Newcastle. Area of pa. 6,570 ac. Pop. 27,249; do. of parl. bor., comprising 5 townships, 25,165; do. of township Tynemouth, 11,890; do. of township North Shields, 7,509. Tynemouth, at E. angle of the bor., facing the sea, is well built, has many inns and lodging houses for visitors, who resort to it for bathing, and a castle of the 11th century, on a lofty rock, now used for barracks and military magazines, & a lighthouse in lat. 55° 1′ 3″ N., lon. 1° 25′ W. North Shields, which has risen up chiefly within the present century, is a flourishing and well built seaport, having a spacious market-place, gas and water works, a stone church, numerous chapels, a market-house, jail, theatre, mechanics' institution, master mariners' asylum, public libraries, a Lancasterian endowed school, & other schools and charities. It is extending itself rapidly into Chirton township, on the W. Its harbour, bordered with quays, is capable of containing 2,000 vessels of 500 tons burden. It belongs to the port of Newcastle and North Shields, and has a large share in the coal trade, shipbuilding, manufs. of rope, and of naval stores and chemical products, hats, gloves, and tobacco. Tynemouth, and included townships, sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 738.

TYNISH, an islet off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. W. Lettermore. Pop. 150, mostly employed in fishing.

TYNRON, a pa. of Scotland, co Dumfries, 3 m. W.S.W. Penpont. Area 11,390 ac. Pop. 474.

TYPINSAN, the most E. & largest of the Madjicosima Isls., in the China Sea. Lat. 24° 43′ N., lon. 125° 29′ E. Length 20 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. at its W. end. A dangerous reef is on N. side, on which the Providence was lost in 1797.

TYRE, a marit. city of antiquity. [SOUR.]

TYRE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Clyde, 170 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,506.

TYRELL'S BAY, an inlet at the S. extremity of the island St Vincent, British W. Indies. On it is the vill. Calliaqua, 2½ m. S.E. Kingstown.

TYRIA, or TIREH, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near the Little Mendere river (anc. *Cayster*), 44 m. S.E. Smyrna, at the foot of Mount Tmolus. It has numerous mosques.

TYRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4¼ m. S.W. Fraserburgh. Area about 15 sq m. P. 2,639.

TYRI-FIORD, a lake of Norway, stft and 16 m. W. Christiania. Length 16 m.; breadth 7 m. On the N. it receives the Beina-elv, and on the S. it gives efflux to the Drammen river.

TYRNAU, or TERNAVA, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 27 m. N.E. Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. P. 5,830. It has numerous fine churches, a Roman Catholic college, military and other schools, a public library, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, a considerable general trade, and 8 important annual fairs.—II. a vill. of Moravia, circ. and N.W. Olmütz.

TYROL (Germ. *Tirol*) and VORARLBERG (anc. *Rhætia*, and a part of *Noricum*), a prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of county, between lat. 45° 39′ 30″ and 47° 45′ 15″ N., and lon. 9° 35′ and 13° E., having E. and S. Carinthia and the prov. Venice, N. Austrian Italy, W. Bavaria, the principality of Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, of which last it forms an E. prolongation. Area 10,981 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 842,768, mostly of German, but in the S. of Italian, descent. It is traversed from W. to E. by the Rhætian Alps, which separate the valley of the Inn in the N. from those of the Drave and Adige in the S.; Mount Ortler, on the W., rises to 12,852 feet, & the Gross Glockner, on the E., to 12,425 feet in height. Besides the Inn, Drave, and Adige, with their affls., the N.W. part, Vorarlberg, is watered by the Ill and Bregenz, flowing into the Lake of Constance, which forms the N.W. boundary. Small lakes are numerous, and the N. part of the Lake of Garda is in the Tyrol. Climate severe in the aplands; mean temp. of year at Innsbrück 48°.8, and at Botzen 55°.4, Fahr.; the narrow valleys of the S., however, have a warm climate, similar to that of the adjacent part of Lombardy. Some maize, wheat, and pulse, are grown in the lower valleys, and buck-wheat, rye, and oats, on the mntn. sides; but the corn raised is not sufficient for home consumption, and the chief wealth of the rural pop., as in Switzerland, is in their cattle and other live-stock. Wine and silk are the products of the S. provs. The rearing of canary birds is pursued on a large scale in the valley of the Inn, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing birds from the Tyrol. Wolves, bears, wild boars, marmots, chamois, &c., inhabit the mountain dists. Mining

industry is somewhat important—coal, iron, and salt, are the principal minerals obtained; copper, gold, silver, lead, & cobalt, are met with, but few metallic mines, except iron, are wrought; there are numerous mineral springs. Silks are manufactured in the S.; iron goods, cottons, linens, leather, and wooden articles, are executed with much ingenuity at Innsbruck, &c.; in the Inn valley, glass and paper are the other principal manufactured products. Principal exports are cattle, cheese, silk, iron and iron wares, salt, wine, timber, tobacco, and silk goods; corn and various manufactured goods. The transit trade between Germany and Italy is amongst the most important, occupying many of the pop.; the principal passes for traffic are the Brenner and Stelvio, across the main chain of the Alps, and the routes by Trient and the Pusterthal in the S. Many of the inhabitants emigrate annually as labourers into the neighbouring countries. Nearly all are Roman Catholics, under 10 bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. The Tyrol has its own national diet, composed of the nobility, clergy, deputies of the towns and of the rural dists., who meet in one chamber. It is divided into the 7 circs. of Roveredo, Trient, Etsch, Pusterthal and Eisach, Lower Inn and Wipperthal, Upper Inn and Vintschgau, and Vorarlberg, also named from their chief towns; cap. Innsbrück. The Tyrol passed into the possession of the house of Hapsburg in the 13th century, and its inhabitants are amongst the most attached to the imperial rule in the Austrian empire.

TYRONE, an inland co. of Ireland, in the centre of Ulster, having N. the co. Londonderry, E. Armagh, S. Monaghan, and W Donegal. Area 1,260 sq. m., or 806,640 ac., of which 450,286 are arable, 311,867 uncultivated, and 11,981 in plantations. Pop. 312,956. Surface hilly & ill wooded, rising into mntns. in the N. and S. Principal rivers, the Blackwater & Foyle, with their tributaries. Lough Neagh forms part of the E. boundary. Soil in the lower districts fertile, but agriculture generally very backward. Principal crops potatoes and oats, with a little barley, flax, and clover. Cattle and sheep very inferior. Estates mostly very large. Farms in the mountainous districts large, but in the lowlands very small. Average rent of land 14*s.* 6*d.* per ac. Annual value of land (1848) 277,552*l.* Considerable quantities of good coals are raised. Principal manufs. are those of linens, coarse woollens, blankets, whisky, beer, flour, meal, and coarse earthenwares. The Enniskillen and Londonderry railway intersects the co.; and the navigation of the Tyrone canal is wholly within its E. dist. The co. is subdivided into 4 baronies & 35 pas., in dioceses of Clogher, Armagh, and Derry. Principal towns, Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, and Omagh. Tyrone sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1849) 1,360. The O'Neills were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity, and were chiefs of Tyrone when the memorable rebellion of 1597 broke out under their auspices.

TYRONE, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, co. Steuben, in W. of state. Pop. 2,122. — II. Pennsylvania, co. Fayette. Pop. 1,189.—III. co. Perry. Pop. 2,391.—IV. co. Huntington. Pop. 1,226.

TYRREL'S-PASS, a mkt. town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 8½ m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Pop. 623. Tyrrel's-Pass was the scene of some bloody contests in the time of Elizabeth.

TYRRHENIAN SEA, *Tyrrhenum mare*, is a name given by the ancients, and retained by many modern geographers, to that part of the Mediterranean which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

TYRRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1,900. P. 206.

TYSMIENICA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 6 m. E.S.E. Stanislawow, between the Vorona & Bistritza. Pop. 2,900. It has Roman Catholic, Greek-united, and Armenian churches; and a trade in wax, leather, and cattle.

TYSNÆSOE, an island of Norway, stift & 25 m. S. Bergen, at the entrance of Hardanger-fiord. Length 11 miles, breadth 7 miles.

TYSOE, a pa. of England., co. Warwick, 4½ m. S. Kington. Area 4,719 ac. Pop. 1,033.

TYSSOWICE, a town of Poland, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,430.

TYTHBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Nottingham, 8 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 3,610 ac. Pop. 804.

TYTHEGSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. S.W. Bridgend. Pop. 794.

TYTHERINGTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.S.E. Thornbury. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 496.—II. co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. Warminster. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 119.

TYTHERLY, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*East*), 5½ m. S.W. Stockbridge. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 335.—II. (*West*), 6½ m. S.W. Stockbridge. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 469. Here is the establishment of "Harmony," founded on the social principles promulgated by Robert Owen.

TYTHERTON-KELLAWAYS, a hamlet of England, co. Wilts, pa. Bremhill, 2½ m. N.E. Chippenham, on the Avon, & the Great Western railway. Pop. 35. Here is a principal establishment of Moravians.—*Tytherton-Stanley* is a chapelry in same pa., 2 m. E.N.E. Chippenham.

TY-WAN-FOO, the cap. of Formosa. [TAIWAN.]

TYWARDRETH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. W.N.W. Fowey. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 3,152.

TZAGLAIK, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 54 m. E. Seres, on the Kara-su, near its mouth in the Ægean Sea.

TZANA, a large lake of Abyssinia. [DEMBEA.]

TZAREVOKOKSHAISK, a town of Russia, gov. & 72 m. N.W. Kasan, cap. dist.—*Tzarevosantchursk* is a town in gov. Viatka, 33 m. S.W. Yaransk.

TZARITZIN, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Saratov, on the Volga, 110 m. S.S.W. Kamishin. Pop. 4,600. It was formerly an important station on the line of defence between the Don and Volga, and is celebrated for its mineral waters.—*Tzaritzino* is a vill., gov. and 7 m. S. Moscow, with a palace, built by Catherine II., and fine gardens in the Arabian style.

TZARSKO-SELO, or SOPHIA, a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. S. St Petersburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,000. It has an imperial palace and a lyceum.

TZATALZE, a town of Thessaly. [SATALGE.]

TZEKINOVKA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on l. b. of the Dniester, 28 m. E.S.E Moghilev.

TZERINA, a town of Cyprus. [CERINA.]

TZIMOVA, a large marit. vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Mistra, dist. Maina, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Koron, 20 m. N.N.W. Cape Matapan.

TZIVILSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. W. Kasan.—*Tzurukhaitu*, or *Tzuruhhaishevsk*, is a town of E. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Argun, and on the Chinese frontier (Manchooria), 140 m. S.E. Nertchinsk.

TZNA, a river of Russia. [ZNA.]

TZYPA, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, joins the Vitim after a N.E. course of 230 m.

U

For places not under U, refer to Oo, Ou, or W

UANAPU, or ANAPU, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, joins the Pará, S. the island Marajo, after a N. course of 400 m.—The *Uatuma*, same prov., joins the Amazon, 50 m. E.N.E. Silves, after a S.S.E. course estimated at 350 miles.

UBAHY, a lake and river of Bolivia; the former, 110 m. E. Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, giving origin to the river, which joins the Guapore near its falls, after a N. course of 300 miles.

UBATUBA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, 100 m. N.E. Santos. Pop., with dist., 6,000.

UBAYE, a river of France, dep. B.-Alpes, after a W. course of 40 m. joins the Durance, on left.

UBBESTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 243.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. (1845) 13,809. It has remains of anc. walls, a cathedral, formerly a mosque; manufs. of woollens and earthenwares, and a trade in corn, fruits, oil, wine, & horses. It was taken from the Moors in 1212.

UBERLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Uberlingen-See, 8 m. N. Constance. Pop. 2,700. It has manufs. of linen, hosiery, and tobacco.

UBES (ST), a town of Portugal. [SETUBAL.]

UBIGAU, a town, Pruss. Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Elster, 13 m. E.N.E. Torgau. Pop. 1,250.

UBLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Wells. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 369.

UBRIQUE, a town of Spain, prov. & 46 m. E.N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 5,439. It has manufs. of woollens.

UBSTADT, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 3 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,140.

UCAYALE, a large river of Peru, E. the Andes, and one of the principal head streams of the Amazon. It unites with the Tunguragua, after a N. course of 500 (?) m., near lat. 4° 25′ S., lon. 72° 30′ E., to form the Amazon. It receives numerous and considerable affls., the chief being the Apurimac. It is navigable from the Amazon, for large vessels, to Sarayacu, lat. 7° S.

UCCLE, a village of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., 2 m. S. Brussels.

UCEDA, a decayed city of Spain, prov. & 25 m. W. Soria. Pop. 750. In its castle Ximenes was once confined. Near it a small Christian pop. lived independent and undisturbed throughout the Moorish dominion. [PATONES.]

UCHAUD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, on railway between Nimes and Montpellier. Pop. 907.

UCHIZY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Mâcon. Pop. 1,510.

UCH-KELEESEH, Armenia. [UTCH-KILISSA.]

UCHTE, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, co. Hoya, cap. a marshy district, 16 m. S.W. Nienburg. Pop. 1,200.—II. a river of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, tributary to the Elbe.

UCKER, a small river of Prussian Pomerania, flows into the Little Haff, at Uckermünde, and gave name to the dist. Uckermark.

UCKERMÜNDE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 32 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Ucker in the Kleine-Haff. P. 2,310.

UCKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.N.E. Lewes. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 1,534.

UCLÉS, *Urcesa*, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. W. Cuenca, at the foot of a height crowned by a famous monastery, founded in the 12th century on the site of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1,602. It was taken by the French, in 1809.

UDDEVALLA, a town of S. Sweden, læn & 45 m. N. Gœteborg, on a deep inlet of the Kattegat. Pop. 3,920. It has manufs. of cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, sugar, and leather.

UDDINGSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell, on rt. b. of the Clyde, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 7 m. E.S.E. Glasgow.

UDEM, or UEDEM, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 39 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1,700.

UDIMORE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.N.W. Winchelsea. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 483.

UDINE, *Vedinum*, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. deleg., in a plain, on the Roja, 60 m. N.E. Venice, and 39 m. N.W. Triest. Pop. (1846) 26,700. It forms an inner and an outer town, separated by walls and ditches, and has a castle on a hill in its centre; and the streets are lined with arcades. In the market-square is a monument commemorative of the peace of Campo-Formio, a village in the immediate neighbourhood. Princip. public buildings, a cathedral, town-hall, bishop's palace, barracks, and opera-house; it has a lyceum, 2 gymnasia, manufs. of silk fabrics, linen, leather, and paper. The deleg. of Udine has a pop. of 55,300.

UDINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Uda, E. Lake Baikal, 80 m. N.E. Selenghinsk. Pop. 3,000.

UDIPU, or OODAPEE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, near the Malabar coast, 32 m. N.N.W. Mangalore, & having some remarable Hindoo temples and colleges.

UDNY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. W. Newburgh. Area 8,380 ac. Pop. 1,450.

UDSKOI, a vill. of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the Uda, near its mouth in the Sea of Okhotsk.

UDVARHELY (SZEKELY, Germ. *Oberhellyen*), a mkt. town of Transylvania, Szekler-land, cap. co., on the Great Kukel, 90 m. E.S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 2,999. It has Reformed and Rom. Catholic churches and colleges, and a monastery.

UEBERLINGEN, Germany. [UBERLINGEN.]

UELMEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 29 m. W.S.W. Coblenz, on a lake called the Uelmen-See. Pop. 783.

UELZEN, or ULZEN, a town of Hanover, 20 m. S.S.E. Lüneburg, on railway to Celle. Pop. 3,081.

UERDINGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 11 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of silks and cottons.

UETIKON, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 10 m. S.E. Zurich. Pop. 1,100.—The *Uetliberg*, a summit of Mount Albis, W. the lake, is 2,844 feet in height.

UFA, a river of European Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural mountains, flows S.W., and after a total course of 400 m., joins the Bielaya near Ufa. Affls., the Ai and Yurezen.—II. a town, cap. gov. Orenburg, on the Ufa & the Bielaya, 200 m. N. Orenburg. Pop. 5,900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque, & manufs. of various descriptions.

UFFCULME, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¾ m. N.E. Collumpton. Area 5,920 ac. Pop. 2,011. Bradford-hall in this pa. is an antique structure.

UFFENHEIM, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Gollach, 23 m. N.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,646. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Uffholtz, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Rhin, cant. Cernay. Pop. 1,852.—*Uffhoven* is a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 1 m. W. Langensalza. Pop. 1,003.

Uffington, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wantage. Area 6,650 ac. Pop. 1,170. Here is the Vale of the White-horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of a chalk down.—II. co. Lincoln, on railway, 2½ m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 530. The church has a fine tower.—III. co. Salop, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 163.

Ufford, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.W. Peterborough. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 286.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 673.

Ufton, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 6¼ m. S.W. Reading. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 391.—II. co. Warwick, 2¼ m. W. Southam. Ac. 2,150. P. 188.

Uggborough, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Modbury. Area 8,690 ac. Pop. 1,523. In the church is a Norman font.

Ugento, *Uxentum*, a small town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 14 m. S.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 1,500.

Uggeshall, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 12 m. N.N.E. Saxmundham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 295.

Ugie, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises at the vill. Aberdour, 2¾ m. from the N. coast, flows S.E., and enters the North Sea, 2 m. N.W. Peterhead, after a course of 21 m. Princip. affl., the Deer. It is navigable for about 1½ miles.

Ugliano, an island of Dalmatia, Adriatic, circ. and opposite the city of Zara, separated by a channel 3 m. across. Length 14 m.; breadth 2 m.

Ugley, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Stortford. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 381.

Uglitch, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga, cap. circ. P. 8,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, & has a ruined citadel, a monastery, 30 churches, and several schools. It is mentioned in Russian history as early as 1218.

Ui, a river of W. Siberia, between the govs. Orenburg and Tobolsk, rises in the Ural mountains, and after an E. course of 200 m., joins the Tobol at Ust-Uiskaia.

Uig, a dist. comprising the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, and with the islands Bernera, Vuiavore, and Pabbay, forming a pa. of the co. Ross. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 3,316.

Uist, two islands and pas. of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. (*North*), 2½ m. N. the island Benbecula, and separated on the N.E. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 m. across. Shape very irregular. Length 17 m.; breadth 3 to 12 m. Pop. 3,788. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by the ramifications of Lochs Maddy and Evort, and containing several inland lakes. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous, comprising some tracts of very fertile land, on which oats, barley, and potatoes are raised; Ben-Croghan, a mountain 1,500 feet above the sea, and several bold headlands, with some remarkable caves. With Balishare, Gramesay, Illery, Ronay, & other adjacent isls., it forms a pa., having an area of about 55,240 ac. Scots. Pop. 4,428.—II. (*South*), the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, S. of Harris, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait, 1 m. across. Length 22 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. Estim. area 110 sq. m. P. 5,093. Like N. Uist, its E. coast is indented by lochs, & it contains several lakes, & a band of fertile country borders its W. coast; elsewhere it is an alluvial plain of peat, interspersed with mountains, amongst which Mount Hecla rises to 2,500 or 3,000 feet above the sea. With the islands Benbecula, Eriskay, and Rona, it forms a parish. Pop. (1841) 7,333, of whom about 5-7ths are Roman Catholics. The pop. of both islands are in general miserably poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing and rural labour. Many go annually to Skye and other parts of W. Scotland, and they have emigrated largely to America & Australia.

Uitenhage, a division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, between lat. 33° and 34° S., and lon. 23° 30′ and 26° 30′ E., having S. the Ocean, and landward, from W. round to E., the divs. George Beaufort, Graaf-Reynet, Somerset, and Albany. Area 8,960 sq. m. Pop. 11,000. It is well watered by the Camtoos and Sunday rivers. Soil various; in some parts good crops of wheat, barley, rye, and oats are raised on farms comprising from 3,000 to 6,000 acres; in other parts are sterile mountains, often covered with snow, or pastures on which many cattle and sheep are reared. Coal, iron, argentiferous lead, and copper are procurable, and near the coast are valuable salt-pans. Principal towns, Uitenhage and Port-Elizabeth.—*Uitenhage*, the cap., is situated on the Zwartkops river, 18 m. N.W. Port-Elizabeth, with which, and with Graham's Town (Albany), it has an active trade. It has a Reformed church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and a free school.

Uitgeest & Uithuizen, 2 vills. of the Netherlands.—I. N. Holland, S. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1,200. —II. prov. & 14 m. N.E. Groningen. P. 3,238.

Ujest, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 28 m. S.E. Oppeln, on railway to Kosel. Pop. 433.

Ujhely-Satorallia, a market town of Hungary, co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Zemplin, on the Rougyva. Pop. 6,548.—II. *Ujhely Vagh* is a market town, co. Neutra. Pop. 5,417.

Ujijar, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Granada, on the Adra. Pop. 3,016.

Ujvaros, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 15 m. N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 5,719.

Ukraine ("a frontier"), an old subdivision of Russia and S.E. Poland, comprising the country now subdivided among the govs. Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkov (Slobodsch Ukraine), and traversed by the rivers Dnieper and Donetz, with their affluents. Its cap. city was Kiev.

Ulash, an Armenian vill. of Asia-Minor, pash. and 17 m. S.E. Sivas, and near which are some extensive government salt-works.

Ulceby, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 7 m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber, with a station on the Lincolnshire railw. Area 3,790 ac. P. 787.—II. 3½ m. S.W. Alford. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 204. A lofty hill in this parish, called the Bull's Head, serves as a landmark to navigators.

Ulcombe, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 685. The church is a Gothic structure.

Uldale, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. S.S.W. Wigton. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 330. Coal, lime-stone, & free-stone, abound in this pa.

Uleaborg (Finn. *Uula*), a seaport town of Finland, cap. læn, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Ulea in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 m. S.S.E. Tornea. Pop. 5,000. Mean temp. of year 31° .8; winter 8° .4; summer 55° .4 Fahr. Since its destruction by fire, in 1825, it has been rebuilt in a regular style, and it is, after Abo, the principal commercial town of Finland. Chief exports pitch, tar, fish, and salted provisions. It was founded in 1610, and belonged to Sweden till 1809. On an adjacent island is the castle of Uleaborg, built in 1590.—*Ulea-trask* is a lake of Finland, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Uleaborg, of very

irregular shape, 35 m. in length by 10 in average breadth. It receives several rivers from the E., and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Ulea, 75 m. in length.

ULEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 1,713.

ULIE ISLANDS, a group of 13 islands, in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Carolines.

ULIETEA, Society Isls., Pacific O. [RAIATEA.]

ULLA, a river of Spain, Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa, after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

ULLAH-BUND, a mound in Scinde, 20 m. N. Luckput, thrown up by an earthquake, in 1819, across the Poorana, or E. branch of the Indus, which, however, in 1826, burst through it, forming a channel 35 yards wide, and 30 feet deep.

ULLAPOOL, a maritime vill. of Scotland, cos. Cromarty and Ross, on the W. coast, N. Loch Broom, 35 m. N.W. Dingwall. Pop. 790, mostly employed in fishing. The village was built, in 1788, by the British fishery society, but the failure of the herring fishery has reduced it to insignificance. Its harbour is good, and steamers ply to Portree and Stornoway.

ULLARD, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 2½ m. N.N.E. Graigue. Area 5,848 ac. Pop. 2,354. It has remains of a castle and some ecclesiastical edifices.—*Ullid* is a pa., co. Kilkenny, 2½ m. N.E. Mountcoin. Pop. 646.

ULLDECONA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, 15 m. S.S.W. Tortosa, near the Cenia. P. 4,617.

ULLESKELFE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the North Midland railway, 9 m. S.W. York. Pop. 491.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet of England, co. Leicester, pa. Claybrooke, 3 m. N.W. Lutterworth. P. 594. It has a station on Midland Cos. railway.

ULLINGSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 320.

ULLSWATER, or ULLESWATER, the largest of the English lakes, next to Windermere, from which it is 8 m. N., between the cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 m. S.W. Penrith. Length 9 m.; average breadth 1 m.; depth 210 feet. Near its S.W. extremity it is bordered by the mountain Helvellyn; and its scenery, though not equal to that of Windermere in picturesque beauty, far surpasses it in grandeur.

ULM, a frontier town of Würtemberg, cap. circ. Danube, 46 m. S.E. Stuttgart, on l. b. of the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, and on the Blau. Pop. (1846) 13,468. Mean temp. of year 47°; winter 29° .3; summer 63° .6, Fahr. It is antiquated and dull, but has a fine Gothic cathedral, a town-hall, government and custom-house, a corn-hall, arsenal, gymnasium, hospitals, theatre; and manufs. of tobacco, pipe-bowls, playing cards, leather, vinegar, & linen fabrics; building docks, and an active transit trade. It was long an imperial free town, strongly fortified, and a military post of much importance in the German wars; but here, on the 17th October 1805, General Mack, with 12,000 Austrian troops, capitulated to Napoleon, without firing a shot.—*Neu-Ulm*, one of its suburbs, is on the opposite side of the Danube, in the Bavarian territory.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. N.E. Offenburg. Pop. 588.

ULRICEHAMN (formerly *Begesund*), a town of S. Sweden, læn and 56 m. S.E. Wenersborg, on Lake Asunda. Pop. 1,645.

ULSTER, the most N. prov. of Ireland, between lat. 53° 46′ and 55° 26′ N., & lon. 5° 24′ & 8° 45′ W., having S. Leinster, S.W. Connaught, W. and N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. the Irish Sea and the N. Channel, in one part separated only by 13 m. from the Mull of Kintyre (Scotland). Area 8,555 sq. m., or 5,475,438 ac.,—of which 3,407,539 are estimated to be arable, 1,764,370 do. uncultivated, & 214,856 under water. Pop. 2,286,622, the majority being Protestants. Shores mostly bold and rocky, and on the N. and E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Principal headlands, Malin, Teelin, and Fair Heads, respectively the N.W. and N.E. extremities; & here are the large inlets, Donegal bay on the W., Loughs Swilly and Foyle on the N., Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay in the E. Surface very much diversified; mountainous in the W., where several summits rise to upwards of 2,000 feet; the prov. is more free from bogs and plains than the other parts of Ireland. It contains the large lakes called Loughs Neagh, Strangford, and Erne; principal rivers, the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. It is traversed by the Ulster canal, 24 m. in length, and connecting Loughs Neagh and Erne; and the Ulster railway, between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballymena. This prov. is the head-quarters of the Irish linen manufacture, & of other branches of manuf. industry in Ireland, which have their chief seat at Belfast; the annual value of the linens made is estimated at 5,000,000*l.*, & the manufs. employ 170,000 hands. The prov. is divided into the cos. Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

ULSTER, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of New York. Area 1,096 sq. m. P. 45,822.

ULSTER, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Rhöngebirge, Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, flows N. for 30 m., past Thann & Geysa, & joins the Werra 2 m. W. Vach. It partly forms the frontier between Saxe-Weimar & H.-Cassel.

ULSTER, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. part of New York, cap. Kingston. Area 1,096 sq. m. Pop. 45,822.—II. a tnshp., U. S., Pennsylv., co. Bradford, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,053.

ULSTER (NEW), the N. island, NEW ZEALAND.

ULTING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Witham. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 150.

ULUBAD, a vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near the W. end of Lake Abullionte, 32 m. W. Brusa, with a large ruined Byzantine fortress.

ULVA, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, separated by narrow straits from the W. coast of Mull, and the E. of Gometra island. Length 5 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 859. Surface mountainous and basaltic, rising in terraces to 1,400 feet in height.

ULVERSTONE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 16 m. N.W. Lancaster, on the N.W. side of Morecambe bay. Area of pa. 29,100 ac. Pop. 8,778. The town has various churches, dissenting chapels, and minor schools, two libraries, assembly rooms, theatre, & savings' bank. Besides the pa. church, there are six other perpetual curacies. Conishead Priory is 2 m. S. A canal, 1¼ m. in length, connects the town with Morecambe Bay, navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Manufs. of coarse cottons and linens, rope, hats, and woollen yarn, are carried on, with some shipbuilding, and a coasting trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, lime-stone, slates, and corn. Port subordinate to that of Lancaster.

ULYSSES, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 8 m. N.W. Ithaca. Pop. 2,976.

UMAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ. Pop. 3,500. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several churches.

UMBAGOG, a lake of the U.S., N. America, between New Hampshire & Maine, 18 m. in length

by 10 m. in greatest breadth, & traversed by the Androscoggin riv., which issues from it on the W.

UMBALLAH, a town of Hindostan, and an important station of British subsidiary troops, cap. a small chiefship, in the Sikh territory, prov. and 120 m. N.N.W. Delhi, on the route to Lahore.

UMBER, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 35 m. S.E. Aurungabad.

UMBRIATICO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Ult. I., 22 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. P. 1,200.

UMEA, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. læn, at the mouth of the Umea river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 95 m. N.E. Hernösand. Lat. 63° 49′ 5″ N., and lon. 20° 18′ E. Pop. 1,410. It is mostly built of wood, and has been twice destroyed by fire by the Russians. It has two safe harbours.

UMEERGHUR, or AMEERGHUR, a considerable town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. and 128 m. S.E. Joudpoor, with several temples, and a manuf. of chintz. Near it is a strong fort.

UMMERAPOORA, Burmah. [AMARAPURA.]

UMM-ER-R'BIEH, river, Marocco. [MORBEYA.]

UMMERSTADT, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, princip. and 12 m. S.E. Hildburghausen. Pop. 726.

UMRITSIR, a city of the Punjab. [AMRITSIR.]

UMSTADT, a town of Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., in the Odenwald, 13 m. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,699.

UMZINYATI, or BUFFALO RIVER, a river of S.E. Africa, forming the N.E. boundary of the British territory of Natal, rises in the Drakenburg mntns., flows E.S.E., and joins the Tugela 50 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean, forming with it the S.W. border of the Zooloo territory.—The *Umzimkulwana* riv. forms the S.W. frontier of Natal.

UNADILLA, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, on the Unadilla, a tributary of the Susquehanna, 88 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,272.

UNARE, a riv. of S. Amer., Venezuela, enters the Caribb. Sea 40 m. W. Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 m. Near its source is the vill. Unare.

UNCASTILLO, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,113. It has an old castle, and remains of an ancient aqueduct.

UNDERBARROW, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. and 3 m. W. Kendal. P. 515.

UNDERCLIFF, a maritime tract of the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton, 5 m. E.ward to Bonchurch. It averages ½ m. in width, and has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs, which bound it on the land side, where they form an abrupt wall from 90 to 120 feet in height. It is highly picturesque.

UNDERHILL, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Vermont, 15 m. N.E. Burlington. Pop. 1,441.

UNDERMILLBECK, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, pas. Windermere and Kendal, 6½ m. W.N.W. Kendal. Pop. 1,033.

UNDEROO, or ANDEROV, Indian Ocean, the largest of the Laccadive Islands.

UNDER-SKIDDAW, a township of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Keswick. Pop. 549.

UNDY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 8½ m. E.S.E. Newport. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 317.

UNGARN, a country of Europe. [HUNGARY.]

UNGHVAR, or UNGVAR, a market town of N.E. Hungary, cap. co., on the Ungh, 80 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 5,000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek-United churches, & a trade in wines.

UNIE, an island in the Adriatic, 16 m. S.E. Istria. Length 6 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 300.

UNIEH, a maritime town of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E. Samsoun.

UNIEJOW, a town of Poland, on the Warta, 34 m. N.E. Kalisz. Pop. 800.

UNION, numerous tnships., U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, 34 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,784.—II. New York, with a vill. on the Susquehanna, 10 m. N.E. Jericho. Pop. 3,165.—III. New Jersey, 6 m. S.W. Newark. Pop. 1,482.—IV. co. Fayette. Pop. 2,723.—V. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 2,126.—VI. co. Adams, on the Ohio. Pop. 3,316.—VII. co. Clinton. P. 3,284.—VIII. co. La Fayette. P. 1,945.—IX. Indiana, co. Montgomery. P. 2,943.

UNION, a seaport town of Central Amer., state & 70 m. E.S.E. St Salvador, on the W. coast of Conchagua Gulf.—*Union Island*, Grenadines, British W. Indies, is 5 m. N. Carriacou.

UNION-TOWN, several vills., U. S., N. Amer., & a bor. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Fayette, in W. part of State, with 1,710 inhabitants, many churches, and Madison college, founded by the Methodists in 1825.—*Union Vale*, New York, on Fishkill Creek. Pop. 1,498.

UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA, a federal republic, occupying the middle division of the Northern Continent of America, between lat. 25° and 49° N., and lon. 67° and 130° W.; bounded on the N. by Canada and the British possessions, from lat. 42°, & extending W. to the Pacific in the parallel of 49° N.; and on the S. bounded by the Mexican republic & the G. of Mexico. Extreme length N. to S. 1,000 m., greatest breadth E. to W. 1,700 m. The states, of which the republic was composed at the first declaration of independence in 1776, consisted of 13. They now amount to 30, besides the district of Columbia, and 2 territories; and may be geographically arranged into four divisions.

States.	Date of Admission.	Area in Sq. m.	Pop. 1840.	Cap. Cities.
I. EASTERN or ATLANTIC STATES.				
Maine,	1820	30,000	501,793	Augusta.
New Hampshire,	1776	9,280	284,574	Concord.
Vermont,	1791	10,212	291,948	Montpelier.
Massachusetts,	1776	7,500	737,699	Boston.
Rhode Island,	1776	1,360	108,830	Providence.
Connecticut,	1776	4,674	309,978	Hartford.
II. MIDDLE STATES.				
New York,	1776	45,650	2,428,921	Albany.
New Jersey,	1776	8,320	373,306	Trenton.
Pennsylvania,	1776	46,000	1,724,033	Philadelphia.
Delaware,	1776	2,120	78,085	Dover.
Maryland,	1776	13,959	470,019	Baltimore.
III. SOUTHERN STATES.				
District of Columbia,	1790	100	437,012	Washington.
Virginia,	1776	64,000	1,239,797	Richmond.
Kentucky,	1792	40,500	779,828	Frankfort.
Tennessee,	1796	45,600	829,210	Nashville.
North Carolina,	1776	48,000	753,419	Raleigh.
South Carolina,	1776	25,000	594,398	Charleston.
Georgia,	1776	58,000	691,392	Milledgeville.
Florida,	1845	57,000	54,477	Talahassee.
Alabama,	1819	46,000	590,756	Tuscaloosa.
Mississippi,	1817	45,760	375,651	Jackson.
Louisiana,	1812	45,350	352,411	New Orleans.
IV. WESTERN STATES.				
Wisconsin,	1847	90,000	30,945	Madison.
Michigan,	1836	66,000	212,267	Detroit.
Ohio,	1802	40,000	1,519,467	Columbus.
Indiana,	1816	36,000	685,866	Indianopolis.
Illinois,	1818	60,000	476,183	Vandalia.
Missouri,	1821	64,000	383,702	Jefferson.
Iowa,	1846	150,000(?)	43,112	Iowa.
Arkansas,	1836		97,574	Little Rock.
Texas,	1848	323,520	350,000	Austin.
Oregon Territory,	1848	341,463		
Minesota Territory,	1849			
Upper California (unorganised),	1849	867,541	(1849) 40,000	San Francisco.

Total Pop. of the United States (1840) 17,063,353, of whom 2,487,355 were slaves. Pop. (1790) 3,929,327.

The United States territories, in their northern boundary, commence on the S. side of that elevated water-shed which extends in a waving line

from lat. 50° to 55° N. on the western side of the continent, to lat. 45° on the eastern side, and which divides the rivers that flow N. to the Arctic Ocean from those that flow S. into the Atlantic and Pacific. The chain of the Rocky mntns., having an elevation of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet, runs along the whole western parts, and the Alleghany and Appalachian mntns., rising in some places to 6,000 ft. elevation, extend along a considerable portion of the eastern, or Atlantic side. Between these two chains lie the basins of the Mississippi, and its great tributaries the Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas; so that the main portion of the United States may be characterized as one vast undulating valley. The region around and to the N. of the great chain of lakes, is of granitic formation, as also the whole eastern portion of the Alleghany range. The Rocky mountains are likewise chiefly granitic with volcanic mntns. interspersed. Silurian strata occupy a considerable portion of the northern and central part of the valley, while above these lie limestone and old red sandstone and coal. An extensive coal bed forms the centre of the state Michigan. Coal also lies on the W. and E. flanks of the Alleghanies, and a continuous field of this mineral extends through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, to Alabama, lat. 33° S. Another extensive coal-field extends from Illinois to Kentucky. The more southern states are formed chiefly of arenaceous limestone, or secondary and tertiary strata. The soil of the great river basins is a deep vegetable loam, superimposed on alluvial clay. There are no very large lakes S. of the great chain of lakes, but the country is everywhere intersected by extensive navigable rivers, and their numerous affluents. The Chesapeake, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Penobscot, are the principal bays. Principal harbours are—Portsmouth, Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans. The climate of the N.E. states is variable, with extremes of summer-heat and winter-cold. [NEW YORK, &c.] The southern states partake more of a tropical climate. [NEW ORLEANS.] The coasts of the Pacific are milder, and in the N. more moist, than those of the Atlantic. Mean ann. rain, New York, 36 inches. N. of lat. 44°, the birch, pines, American elm, willow, maple, and the plants of N. Europe are chief forest products; betw. lat. 44° and 35°, especially in the uplands, the oak, beech, sycamore, acacia, poplar, walnut, sassafras, and cedar, are predominant trees; and in the lowlands of this region the cypress and other products of S. Europe. S. of lat. 35°, the magnolia, the tulip tree, sugar-cane, and cotton, flourish, and the vegetation has mostly a tropical character. In the N. states farms and properties are mostly small, and cultivated by the proprietors; in the S. & W. are many large properties; and in the rice estates of Louisiana, a single field sometimes comprises 300 or 400 acres. Price of land extremely variable; near Philadelphia, the best cleared land fetches from 100 to 120 dollars per acre; in parts of New York, 25 dollars is an average price; the prairie lands in the W. states (Michigan, Illinois, &c.), are offered by the gov. at an upset price of 1¼ doll. an ac. Wheat and maize are raised in every part of the Union, the largest quantity of the first being produced in the states Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Oats, rye, buckwheat, and rice, are the other principal grains; rice is produced in by far the greatest quantity in S. Carolina. The sugar cane is raised as far N. as lat. 33° N., though it does not succeed well N. of lat. 31° 30'. A sugar procured from the juice of the maple tree, supplies its place in the most N. states. Cotton is confined to the S. states; the average annual amount is estimated at 750 millions lbs. The tobacco annually raised in the Union is about two millions cwts., the principal portion of which is raised in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, & N. Carolina. Hay, hops, potatoes, wax, silk, hemp, flax, olives, madder, and indigo, are the chief remaining crops. The domestic animals of America have all been introduced from Europe. It has been estimated that there are in the Union 25 millions of sheep, 1-5th being in the state of New York, which has also the largest proportion of cattle, and most other live stock; hogs are, however, most plentiful in the middle states, and Cincinnati (Ohio), is the greatest mart for pork. Vast herds of bisons wander over the wide prairies of the W.; the American elk, antelope, cougar, Virginian deer, bears, foxes, racoons, opossums, and many large birds of prey, & serpents, are amongst the wild animals. Gold mines exist in Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia. Mercury is found in Kentucky, Ohio, and on the borders of the great lakes, & copper especially in the vicinity of Lake Superior. Coal is now extensively raised in many parts W. the Alleghany mntns., particularly in Pennsylvania, which has accordingly become the great seat of railw. enterprise. Illinois and Wisconsin, possess the richest lead mines in the world. The salt springs in New York yield salt to upwards of 5,600,000 dollars in value; the lead raised amounts to nearly 13,950 tons annually, of which about half is produced in the Wisconsin territory, and the rest chiefly in Illinois and Missouri; gold, amounting to the value of 529,605 dollars was mined in 1840, more than half being from North Carolina; and in all, 49,923 hands were stated to be engaged in mining industry. The cod and whale fisheries are extensively pursued; and in 1849, 800 vessels were employed in the S. sea fisheries. The states are to a great extent supplied with British and other European manufactures; but of late years, extensive home manufs. have been in operation, especially cotton, woollen, leather, metallic wares, and other goods, chiefly in the eastern states. In 1848, produce of all kinds to the value of 132 million dollars were exported. Total imports for same year, 154 million dolls. Of late years, a considerable quantity of grain and agricultural produce has been exported to Europe. The internal communication is facilitated by numerous canals and railways. In 1849, there were 4,000 miles of canals in operation, and 6,000 miles of railway. Telegraphic communication and postage at a cheap rate, extend throughout all the more densely peopled states.

The government of the United States is that of a confederated republic. Each state has its separate and independent legislative, judiciary, and executive government, consisting of an assembly, senate, governor, judges, &c., who have unlimited powers in all local matters, and in everything except what is conceded to, & concerns, the general republic. The Federal government consists of a president, chosen for 4 years, by special electors from each state, who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and who, with advice and consent of the senate, levies war or makes peace, appoints judges, and other government officers. The senate consists of 2 members chosen from each state, for a term of 6 years, the number in 1850, was 60 members; over this body the vice-president presides. The house of representatives consists of one member for every 70,680 inhabs.,

omitting 3-5ths of the slaves. The representatives are elected for 2 years, and in 1850 amounted to 231. Their powers and duties correspond to those of the members of the English House of Commons. They receive an allowance of 8 dolls. per day during the sitting of Congress. The cabinet consists of a secretary of state, and of the treasury, of war, & of the navy, an attorney-general and postmaster-general, none of whom are mems. of the legislature. Congress holds its sittings in Washington, the cap. of the republic. The judicial power is vested in a chief justice, and 8 associate judges, and of 9 supreme dist. judges, and 34 common district judges, with right of appeal, in certain cases, to the circuit courts, and also to the supreme court. The system of law throughout the states is the common law of England, modified by local acts of the states and of the federal government. Educational estabs. are very numerous, both of the higher and more elementary kinds, and the national allowance for education for 1849, amounted to 20 million dolls. The revenue of the states is derived chiefly from customs and imposts, sale of public lands, and rarely from direct taxation. Total revenue for 1848, amounted to 58,394,201 dollars; federal debt, 65 million dollars; aggregate debts of the different states, 205 million dollars.

The regular standing army amounted in 1849 to 10,320; but the aggregate amount of militia force in all the states is nearly 2 millions of men. The navy in same year consisted of 11 ships of the line, 12 first-class frigates, 22 sloops, 14 steamers, and 9 smaller craft.

There is no state establishment for religion, and all religious sects are on a civil equality. Amongst the variety of denominations, the sects appear to rank, as to numbers, in the order of Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Quakers, Universalists, and Unitarians. The pop. are, in their origin, a mixture of British, Dutch, German, French, and African Negroes, the aboriginal Red Indian being now almost totally extirpated, except in the west, among the Rocky mntns., and a few of the Cherokee nation, who have formed a community and advanced considerably in civilization. The New England states, Virginia and the Carolinas, are almost purely of British descent. Many Dutch and Irish are incorporated with the pop. of New York and Pennsylvania, and the middle states. French & Irish are numerous in Louisiana and Indiana. The annual emigration to the states is upwards of 200,000.

The first British colony settled in Virginia in 1607. The first symptoms of the American revolution commenced in 1773; the first battle was fought at Lexington in April 1775. The war terminated by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Oct. 1783; and in same year, the first Congress assembled in Philadelphia. In September 1787, the constitution was adopted, and Washington was elected president.

Unity, several townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Pennsylvania, 7 m. E. Greensburg. Pop. 3,003. —II. Maine, 27 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,457.—III. New Hampshire, 40 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,238.—IV. Ohio, co. Columbiana. P. 1,896.

Unja, a river of Russia, govs. Vologda and Kostroma, after a S. course of 250 m., joins the Volga at Jurievetz-Povolskoi.—II. a town, gov. Kostroma, on r. b. of the Unja, 12 m. N.E. Makariev.

Unkel, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, on r. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 627.

Unkiar-Skelessi ("landing-place of the Emperor"), a vill. of Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 8 m. N.N.E. Constantinople, with a large paper factory, but chiefly known for the treaty signed here 26th June 1833, between Russia & Turkey.

Unna, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. N.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 5,300. It has manufs. of cotton stuffs: breweries, distilleries, and extensive saltworks. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Unna, a river of Turkish Croatia, after a tortuous N. course of 110 m., joins the Save 65 m. S.E. Agram. Chief affls. the Unnatz and Senan, on the former of which is the village Unnatz.

Unruhstadt (Pol. *Kargę*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 50 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,879. It has manufs. of woollens, and large cattle markets.

Unst, the most N. of the Shetland isls., Scotl., separated from Yell on the S.W. by Blumol Sound, 1 m. across. Length 11 m.; average breadth 3½ m. Area 36 sq. m. Pop., with Uyea, 2,831. Shores in the W. and N. steep, but elsewhere are several low sandy bays. Surface pretty level, with 2,000 acres of arable, & as much pasture land; and a valley containing fresh water lakes, extending throughout the whole length of the isl. Minerals comprise gneiss, serpentine, schists, talc, limestone, asbestos, and chromate of iron. Some manufs. of Shetland wool are carried on; but the pop. are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. Unst has a vill. on Uyea Sound, at its S. side; it contains some country mansions, and is skirted all round by Scandinavian towers.

Unstone, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Dronfield, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. P. 688.

Unstrut, a river of Prussian Saxony, after an E. course of 110 m., joins the Saxon Saale near Naumburg. Princip. affls. the Wipper & Helme.

Unter (*Lower*). For those places not undermentioned, see additional word.

Unter-see, the W. and detached portion of the Lake of Constance, S. Germany, between Baden and Switzerland. Length 10 miles.

Unterseen, a small town of Switzerland, cant. and 26 m. S.E. Bern, in the Interlacken valley, between the lakes Thun and Brienz, and having 1,000 inhabitants, a castle, and a town-hall.

Unterwalden, a cant. of Switzerland, in its centre, having N. the Lake of Lucerne, and elsewhere the cants. Lucerne, Bern, and Uri. Area 263 sq. m. Pop. 22,571, nearly all R. Catholics. It consists of 4 valleys, in which pasturage and dairy husbandry are the chief employments. Corn is imported from Lucerne; cheese, timber, and fuel are the principal exports. It formed, with Uri and Schwytz, early in the 13th century, the nucleus of the confed., in which it holds the 6th place. After Sarnen, the principal vills. are Engelberg and Stanz.

Unverre, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Chateaudun. P. 2,453.

Unyeh, or **Eunieh**, a marit. vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E.S.E. Samsun, and near which are some Greek remains, and the only iron mines in Asia-Minor.

Upa, a river of Russia, gov. Tula, flows W. and S., and joins the Oka 38 m. S. Kaluga. Course 130 m. At Tula it is connected with the Don by a canal, which thus establishes a water communication between the Black and Caspian seas.

Upadrang, a town of Nepaul, N. Hindostan, 35 miles S.W. Khatmandoo.

Upernavik, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland, lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 56° W.

Up-Avon, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 530.

Upchurch, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5½ m. E.

Chatham. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 520. The spire of its church serves as a landmark.

Uphall, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, 13 m. W. Edinburgh. Ac. 3,922. P. 1,467; do. of vill. 264.

Upham, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 3,870. P. 581. It is the birth-pl. of Young, author of "Night Thoughts."

Uphill, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 400.

Up-Holland, a chplry. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan, on the Lancashire & Yorkshire railway. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 3,113.

Upleadon, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.N.E. Newent. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 250.

Upleatham, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Guisborough. Ac. 1,100. P. 329.

Uplowman, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 428.

Uplyme, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1 m. N.N.W. Lyme-Regis. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 1,057.

Upminster, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. E.S.E. Romford. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 1,117.

Upolu, one of the Samoan isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 2′ S., lon. 171° 21′ W. Estimated area 60 sq. m, and pop. 25,000 (?). It is a missionary station, and 4-5ths of the pop. are Christians. It affords a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables, and is visited annually by English and American whalers.

Up-Ottery, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Honiton. Area 7,800 ac. Pop. 991.

Upper. For names of places not here mentioned, see the additional word.

Upper, a prefixed name of the following and other townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. (*Alloway's Creek*), New Jersey, 7 m. S.E. Salem. Pop. 2,235.—II. (*Bern*), Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,906.—III. (*Darby*), 8 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,489.—IV. (*Freehold*), New Jersey, 15 m. S.W. Freehold. Pop. 5,026. Here are many tanneries and distilleries. The following are in Pennsylvania—V. (*Hanover*), Pennsylvania, 35 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,467.—VI. (*Macungy*), co. Lehigh. Pop. 1,769. —VII. (*Makefield*), 25 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,490.—VIII. (*Marion*), co. Montgomery. Pop. 2,804.—IX. (*Milford*), co. Lehigh. Pop. 3,081.—X. (*Mount Bethel*), co. Northampton. Pop. 2,643.—XI. (*Paxton*), 22 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,814.—XII. (*Providence*), co. Montgomery, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,244.—XIII. (*Saucon*), 6 m. S.E. Northampton. Pop. 2,072.—XIV. (*St Clair*), co. Alleghany. Pop. 2,302.—XV. (*Tulpebocken*), co. Berks, on the Union canal. P. 2,941.

Uppingham, a market town & pa. of England, co. Rutland, 12 m. W.S.W. Stamford. Area of pa. 1,210 ac. Pop. 2,034. The town, on an elevated site, has a spacious Gothic church.

Uppington, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 96.

Upsal, or Upsala, a læn or prov. of Sweden, having N.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, S. the Lake Mælar, and on other sides the læns Stockholm, Westeras, and Gefle. Area 2,067 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 85,294. It extends from Lake Mælar, in the S., to the Gulf of Bothnia, and its centre is traversed by the river Sala. Surface undulating. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of rural industry, but the prov. yields more corn than is required for home consumption, and it contains the iron mines of Dannemora, & several important smelting works. Principal towns, Upsal and Enköping.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, cap. læn, on the Sala, 45 m. N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 5,000. It is one of the finest old-fashioned cities in Europe. Principal edifices, governor's palace, new buildings of the university, & a venerable cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, and in which are many of their tombs, including those of Gustavas Vasa and of Linnæus. The university, founded in 1478, has a library of 100,000 vols., and numerous ancient MSS., a botanic garden, observatory, and good museums. In 1843, it was attended by 1,367 students. Upsal has also an ecclesiastical school, cosmographic, and other learned societies, manufs. of silk and tobacco, and a small trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. It is the see of the archbishop-primate of Sweden. About 2 m. N. is Old Upsal, a vill. around a church, once a temple of Odin, and near which numerous antiquities have been found.

Upshire, a hamlet of Engl., co. Essex, pa. Waltham, 12 m. N.E. London. Pop. 853.

Upton, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Windsor. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 2,296.—II. co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Area 760 ac. Pop. 237.—III. co. and 6 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 970 ac. Pop. 178.—IV. co. Linco'n, 4 m. E.S.E. Gainsborough. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 505.—V. co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.W. Yarmouth. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 528.—VI. co. and 2 m. W. Northampton. Area 810 ac. Pop. 59.—VII. co. Nottingham, 2½ m. E. Southwell. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 601.—VIII. co. Somerset, 7 m. W.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 358.—IX. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Ross. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 650.—X. (*Cressett*), co. Salop, 4 m. W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 56.—XI. (*Gray*), co. Hants, 3 m. W.S.W. Odiham. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 504.—XII. (*Helions*), co. Devon, 8½ m. N.W. Exeter. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 146.—XIII. (*St Leonard*), co. and 3¼ m. S.E. Glo'ster. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 893. It has an ancient church in the Norman style.—XIV. (*Lovel*), co. Wilts, 2 m. S.E. Heytesbury. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 235. —XV. (*Magna*), co. Salop, on railway, 4 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 494.—XVI. (*Noble*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.E. Bruton. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 241.—XVII. (*Pyne*), co. Devon, 3 m. N. Exeter. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 512.—XVIII. (*Scudamore*), co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.W. Warminster. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 383.—XIX. (*Snodsbury*), co. and 6 m. E. Worcester. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 340.—XX. (*Warin*). same co., 3½ m. N.N.E. Droitwich. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 441.—XXI. (*Waters*), co. Salop, 5½ m. N.N.W. Wellington. Area 500 ac. Pop. 228.—XXII. a tything, co. Glo'ster, pa. Hawkesbury, 3½ m. E.S.E. Wickwar. Pop. 758.

Upton, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 30 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,466.

Upton-upon-Severn, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. S. Worcester, on a cliff beside the Severn, here crossed by a six-arched stone bridge. Area of pa. 3,110 ac. Pop. 2,696. The town has a market house, comprising assembly rooms and court hall, an elegant church, a harbour for river barges, and an export trade in Herefordshire cider.

Upway, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 619.

Upwell, a pa. of Engl., cos. Norfolk and Cambridge. Area 27,420 ac. Pop. 4,891.

Upwood, a pa. of Engl., co. Hunts, 2½ m. S.W. Ramsey. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 378.

Urach, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Ems and Elsach, 22 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,058. It is walled, and has a castle & a theological seminary; it is a depôt for

linen goods, and has also bleaching and dyeing establishments, gunpowder, and paper mills. Near it are the ruined monastery of Güterstein, and the decayed fortress of Hohen-Urach.

URAL, or YAIK, *Rhymnus*, a river of the Russian empire, gov. Orenburg, and considered to form with the Ural mountains the E. boundary of Europe, rises on the E. side of the Ural chain, near Miask, flows successively S. and S.W., and enters the Caspian Sea on its N. shore, 200 m. E. Astrakhan. Total course estimated at 1,800 m. Affls. the Sakmara & Ilek.—*Orenburg* is on N. b.

URAL MOUNTAINS, a great mountain system of the Russian empire, forming a vast undulating region, consisting of various round-backed, plateaux-shaped, masses of land, mostly of small elevation. Its central ridge separates Europe & Asia, about lon. 60° E., dividing the govs. Vologda and Archangel from Tobolsk, covering with its ramifications portions of the govs. Perm and Orenburg, and separating the basins of the Volga and Obe in the middle and S. The Urals extend, in a limited sense, from the Arctic Ocean in the N. to Orenburg in the S., through 18° of lat., but considered as traversing the isls. of Novaia Zemlia, and terminating in the high grounds between the Aral and Caspian seas, they cover an extent of 30° of lat. The Obdorsk mountains leave the middle chain in lat. 62°, trend N.N.W. 500 m. to the prom. of Kamin Nos. Elevation 200 to 600 feet. The chief part of this chain is called the *Timan Mountains* (first known in Europe only in 1843). Average height 1,000 ft. The highest points are Konjakofski-Kamen, lat. 59° 45′ N., lon. 59° 20′ E., 5,397 feet; Obdorsk mntn., lat. 67° N., 5,286 feet; Taganai, lat. 55° 20′ N., 3,592 feet; Iremel, lat. 54° 30′ N., 5,075 feet. In lat. 65° N., a contrefort stretches N.N.E. and joins the Obdorsk mountains & the promontory which separates the gulfs of Obe and Kara. Highest point 5,286 feet. The Ural mountains are composed of crystalline and slaty rocks, and are rich in gold and other metals. The Petchora, Kama, Ufa, Ural, and numerous other rivers rise in the chain, but it is nowhere crossed by any stream, and the only good carriage road across it is that from Perm to Ekaterinburg. N. of lat. 54° 45′ the mountains are covered with dense forests and marshes, while S. of this line vegetation is richer, and fine streams flow longitudinally between the ridges.

URALSK, two towns of Russia, gov. Orenburg. —I. on the Ural, 155 m. W.S.W. Orenburg. Pop. 13,000, mostly Cossacks of the Ural. It is the residence of their attaman, or chief, and has five churches, a war office, and various factories. Horse races take place here annually.—II. (*Verkhnii U.*), cap. circ., on the Ural, 125 m. E.S.E. Ufa. Pop. 3,800, mostly agricultural.

URAS, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., near centre of island. Pop. 1,847.

URATEPE, or ORA TUBE, a town of Independent Turkestan, Bokhara, near the Khokan frontier, 90 m. N.E. Samarcand, and stated to be as large as that city. It stands at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, is enclosed by walls, has broad streets, earthen houses, and about 10 mosques. Pop. mostly Usbeks, and said by Helmersen to be more polished than those of the cap.; they are engaged in manufs. of fine shawls, cloaks of goats' hair, and cotton goods, and have an active trade with Russia and Khokan, goods coming from which countries here pay toll.

URBAIN (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Marne, 13 m. S.E. Vassy. Pop. 9,817.—*St Urban* is a vill. of Styria, & a famous Cistercian abbey of the Swiss cant. Lucerne.

URBANIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Urbino, on the Metauro. Pop. 3,716. It was founded under the name of Castel-Durante, in the 13th century, near the site of the ancient *Urbinum Metaurense*. It has several ecclesiastical edifices with fine paintings. Bramante was born near it in 1444.

URBANNA, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, on Crooked Lake, with a landing-place at its S. extremity, 10 m. S.S.E. Prattsburg. Pop. 1,884.—II. Ohio, 40 m. W.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,386, of whom 1,070 are in the vill.—Vills. in Maryland, Virginia, & Illinois, have this name.

URBINO, *Urbinum Hortense*, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg. Urbino & Pesaro, formerly cap. duchy, 20 m. S.W. Pesaro. Pop. 7,000. It has an old ducal palace & a cathedral, adorned with fine works of art, a college, diocesan seminary, an extensive manuf. of pins, weekly markets, 4 annual fairs, and the house of Raphael, who was born here in 1483. It is also the native place of Baroccio, Baldi, and Pope Clement XI. In the 15th century it was the seat of a splendid ducal court. The leg. Urbino & Pesaro has an area of 1,689 sq. m. P. (1843) 237,966.

URCHFONT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.S E. Devizes. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,711.

URCIZE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 24 m. S.S.W. St Flour. Pop. 1,493.

URCOS, a town of S. America, S. Peru, dep. and 20 m. S.E. Cuzco.

URDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,676. It has some handsome ecclesiastical edifices, and manufs. of hosiery.

URE, or YORE, a riv. of Engl., rises in Westmoreland, flows S.E., mostly through the N. Riding of Yorkshire, & joins the Swale to form the Ouse, 14 m. N.W. York. Between Askrigg & Middleham it forms the fine cataract Aysgarth-force.

URFAHR, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite Linz, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 2,589.

URGA, a town of Mongolia. [OURGA.]

URGEL (SEO D'), a town of Spain, prov. and 70 m. N.E. Lerida. Pop. 2,779. It was formerly fortified, and its bishop had jurisdiction over the indep. republic of Andorra, immed. N. Urgel.

URGENJ, URGHENDJE, or ORGUNJE (*New* and *Old*), two vills. of Central Asia, Khiva dom.; the former, on a canal near the Oxus, 110 m. N.E. Khiva, with 500 houses, & formerly of commercial importance; the latter, 67 m. N.W. Khiva.

URGHUNDAUB, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Helmund, 80 m. W. Candahar, after a S.W. course of about 230 m.—A vill. of same name is on its banks, 66 m. N.E. Candahar.

URI, a cant. of Switzerland, in its E. part, enclosed by Unterwalden, Schwytz, Glarus, the Grisons, Ticino, Valais, and Bern. Area 422 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 13,519, all Roman Catholics. It consists of the valley of the Reuss and its affls., and has on its S. frontier Mount St Gothard, & W.ward the Gallenstock, Sustenhorn, and Titlis, principal heights of the main chain of the Alps. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief town, Altorf. Uri united with Unterwalden and Schwytz, early in the 14th century, to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it now holds the 4th place. It was the theatre of war between the French & the Austrians & Russians in 1799.

URI (LAKE OF), Switzerland, is the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous and pathless; it receives the river Reuss. [LUCERNE LAKE.]

URIUPINSKAIA, a market town of S. Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Choper, 24 m. S.E. Novochopersk. Here, from 20th Sept. to 15th Oct., is held the largest annual fair in the gov., at which, in 1837, 37,000 persons attended.

URJUM, or URSHUM, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Urjumka, near its confluence with the Viatka. Pop. 1,950.

URLINGFORD, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 15 m. W.N.W. Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork. Area 3,498 ac. Pop. 2,830; do. of town 1,742. It is neatly built, and has 2 schools, a bridewell, & the ruins of an old castle and church.

URLOFFEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on railway, 7 m. N. Offenburg. P. 1,996.

URLUJAH, a ruined city of *Asia-Minor, Anatolia*, near its S.W. coast, 35 m. N.E. Makri, with remains of temples, an aqueduct and sarcophagi, mostly ornamented with figures of lions.

URMSTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Flixton, 5 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 771.

URNASCHEN, and URNEN, two vills. of Switzerl. —I. in cant., and 6 m. W.S.W. Appenzell. Pop. 2,500.—II. cant. & 6 m. N.W. Glarus. P. 2,000.

URNEY, two pas. of Irel., Ulster.—I. co. Tyrone, comprising a small part of the town of Strabane. Area 14,489 ac. Pop. 7,662.—II. co. & comprising the town of Cavan. Area 7,935 ac. Pop. 6,454.

URNIETA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 9 m. S. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,209.

URPETH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 2½ m. W.S.W. Birtley. Pop. 907, partly employed in coal mines.

URQUHART, three pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Elgin, extending along the Moray Firth, between the Lossie and Spey, and having a vill., 4 m. E. Elgin. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 1,085; do. of vill. 185.—II. (and *Glen-Morriston*), co. Inverness, with a vill. on the W. side of Loch Ness, 13 m. S.W. Inverness. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 3,104. Here are extensive remains of a famous castle, and several Druidic antiquities.—III. (& *Loggie-Wester*), cos. Ross and Nairn, on Cromarty Firth, 2 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. Length of pa. about 10 m., breadth 3½ m. About 4,860 ac. are in tillage, 3,960 in pasture, 855 under wood, and 1,635 waste. Pop. 2,997. Here are several mansions, and the village Conan-bridge.

URR, a lake, river, vill., and pa. of Scotland; the lake, between cos. Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 4 m. S. Minihive, and 2 m. in circuit. The river, or Urr-water, issues from it, & after a S.S.E. course of 26 m., through the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, joins Solway Firth, by an estuary, 2 m. across, 10 m. E. Kirkcudbright. It is navigable for 7 m. from the firth; and on its E. banks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Castle-Douglas, is the vill. Urr, in a pa. of about 12,000 ac. Pop. 3,096, of whom 996 are in the village.

URRAY, a pa. of Scotl., cos. Ross and Inverness, 6 m. S.W. Urquhart. Pop. 2,716. Here are the ruins of Fairburn tower, and various mansions.

URSANNE, or URSITZ (ST), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Doubs, 5 miles S.E. Porentruy. Pop. 1,300. Near it are an old castle, and the grotto of St Ursitz.

URSEL (OBER), a town of Germany, Nassau, on the Ursel, 8 m. N.W. Frankfurt, on the Main. Pop. 1,952, with tobacco factories and paper mills.

URSEREN, or URSERN (THAL), a valley of Switzerland, composing the S. part of the cant. Uri.

URSHUM, or JERSOVKA, Russia. [URJUM.]

URSWICK (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. Ulverstone. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 761. Fox, the founder of the sect of Friends, resided at Swartmoor-hall, in this parish.

URUBAMBA, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 40 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. P. 4,000.

URUGUAY, a large river of S. Amer., one of the chief tributaries of the Plata, rises in Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, flows successively W. & S., separating that prov. and Uruguay on the E. from the Missiones and dep. Entre Rios (Buenos Ayres) on the W., and joins the Parana to form the Plata estuary, 40 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Total course estimated at nearly 800 m. Chief affls., the Ybicuy & Rio Negro (Banda Oriental). On it are the towns & vills. Yapeyca, Belem, & Purificacion. Its navigation is impeded by numerous cataracts and rocky reefs. Its chief tributary, the Rio Negro from the E., is 250 m. in length, in a considerable part of which it is navigable.

URUGUAY, or BANDA-ORIENTAL, a *maritime* republic of S. America, on the N.E. side of the Plata estuary, which separates it from Buenos-Ayres, has W. the Uruguay river, N. Brazil, & E. the Lake and neutral territory of Mirim, and the ocean. Area estimated at nearly 70,000 sq. m., and pop. at 250,000. Surface along the coast level, and bare of wood; inland mostly undulating, except in the centre, where it is mntnous., full of ravines and heights, clothed with forests, and abounding with wild animals. It is watered by numerous affls. of the Uruguay; the principal, the Rio Negro, traverses its centre from E. to W. Climate generally damp, but temperate and healthy; in the winter heavy rains and cold winds are prevalent, but in the lowlands frost is said to be unknown. Natural pastures are very extensive and luxuriant. Cattle and horses form the principal wealth of the pop., and their products, hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef, and tallow, are the chief exports. Wheat, maize, beans, and melons, are produced, and the country is adapted for the culture of most fruits of temperate climates, but at present no more agricultural produce is raised than is required for home consumption, and agricultural processes are of the rudest kind. Granite and limestone rocks prevail in the mountainous region; jasper and chalcedony are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Monte Video, the cap., is the centre of all the foreign trade, and the total value of exports thence in 1842, was estimated at 1,300,000*l.*, and of imports at 1,600,000*l.* Other towns are Maldonado, La Colonia, Sts Lucia, Jose, and Carlos; Camelones, Soriana, and Cerro Largo. Uruguay has formed an independent republic ever since 1825, but of late years it has had ceaselessly to contend against the intrigues and hostility of Buenos-Ayres.

URUMIYAH, URUMEA, or OORMIAH, a fortified town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, in a fine plain, 12 m. W. of Lake Urumiyah, and 64 m. S.W. Tabriz. Estimated pop. 25,000 (?). It is the see of an Armenian bishop, supposed to be the *Thebarma* of Strabo, and the reputed birth-place of Zoroaster; but it is said to have no remains of antiquity.—The *Lake of Urumiyeh*, or *Shahee*, 30 m. S.W. Tabriz, is 85 m. long, and 25 m. broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, and has waters so salt as to be unable to support any but the lowest kinds of animal life.

URUMTSI (Chinese *Ti-hoa*), a city of the Chinese empire, Dzoungaria, in a volcanic dist. immediately N. the Thian-shan mntns., on the Ili riv., and on the route between Khamil and Ili, in lat. 43° 45′ N., lon. 88° 50′ E. It is large & thriving, and has several temples and public colleges. It is reported to be the seat of a considerable

trade, and a large Chinese garrison. Coal beds exist in its vicinity. It is a place of exile for state criminals from the Chinese prov. Kan-su.

URUP, or OURUP, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific O., claimed by Russia, and immediately N. of the Japanese island Iturup. Lat. 45° 39′ N., lon. 149° 34′ E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 50 m., breadth 12 m. It is a mass of lofty mntns. and deep glens, clothed with long rank grass and large timber trees. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, and quartz. Off its N. side are 4 small islands, producing a good supply of vegetables for shipping.

URZEDOW, a town of Poland, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 1,900.

USAN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, 3 m. S.S.E. Montrose. Pop. 200.

USCH, or OUCHI, a town of Chinese Turkestan, near the Khokan frontier, 75 m. W. Ak-su. Pop. mostly Usbeks, and agricultural.

USCHÜTZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 54 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze, at its confl. with the Küddow. Pop. 1,290.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, near the S. coast of the Baltic, betw. two outlets of the Haff, 9 m. S.E. the island Rügen. Shape very irregular. Length 30 m., greatest breadth 14 m. Area 148 sq. m. Surface not very fertile, and interspersed with low sandy hills, beech woods, and shallow lakes. Pop. chiefly occupied in cattle rearing, and fishing.—*Usedom*, a town on its S.W. shore, on the Kleine Haff, has 1,415 inhabs., engaged in distilleries, navigation, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. Remains of the anc. town *Vineta*, built A.D. 778, are said to have been seen beneath the water on the N. coast.

USHAK, a considerable town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 64 m. S.W. Kutaiah, and where the finest Turkey carpets are made for exportation.

USHANT (Fren. *Ouessant*), the most W. of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France, dep. Finistère, 26 m. W.N.W. Brest. Length 4½ m. Lat. of lighthouse, 48° 28′ 5″ N., lon. 5° 3′ 2″ W. Pop. 2,194. Coasts steep, & almost inaccessible, except by a few creeks; but the surface is tolerably fertile, affording good pasturage to numerous sheep and horses. It has some villages, and a small port, with an active fishery of pilchards. Off its coast, in 1759, the French, under Admiral Conflans, were totally defeated by the British fleet under Sir Edward Hawkes; and an indecisive action took place 27th July 1778, between the English fleet under Admiral Keppel, and the French under Count d'Orvilliers.

USHITZA, or USICZA, a town of Servia, on an affl. of the Morava, 87 m. S.W. Belgrade. Pop. 4,000, mostly Turks. Principal edifices, a rock-fortress, several mosques, and a Greek church.—II. a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 25 m. E.S.E. Kaminietz. Pop. 750.

USHNEI, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, in a fine plain, 40 m. S. Urumiyah, formerly important, but lately comprising only 200 houses.

USHRUFF, or ASHRAFF, a decayed town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 24 m. N.E. Sari, formerly beautified by Shah Abbas the Great.

USINGEN, a town of Nassau, cap. dist., on the Usbach, 17 m. N.N.W. Frankfürt-on-the-Main. P. 1,953. It has manufs. of hosiery and leather.

USK, a river of South Wales, rises in the co. Brecknock, flows S.E. and S. through the centre of Monmouthshire, and enters the estuary of the Severn, 3½ m. S. Newport. Course 60 miles.

USKE and USKEANE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kildare, 3¾ m. N.N.E. Ballytore. Area 1,763 ac. Pop. 1,035.—II. in Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Borris-o'-Kane. Area 7,656 ac. Pop. 1,875.

USKUP, or SCOPIA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, cap. sanj., on the Uskup river, an affl. of the Vardar, 105 m. N.W. Salonica. Estimated pop. 10,000. It has many handsome mosques, Greek churches, a citadel, with a Turkish garrison, and important manufs. of leather.

USLAR, a walled town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality and 16 m. N.W. Göttingen, on the Ahle. Pop. 2,118. It has manufs. of linens.

USMAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.W. Tambov, cap. circ., on the Usman. Pop. 4,000.

USMASTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 1¾ m. S.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 627.

USPALLATA, a table-land, with silver mines, Plata Confed., dep. and 40 m. N.W. Mendoza.

USPANAPAN, a river of the Mexican Confed., dep. Tabasco, tributary to the Coatzacoalcos.

USSAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Correze, 3 m. N.N.E. Brives. Pop. 2,114.—*Ussana* is a village of the island Sardinia, div. and 12 m. N. Cagliari, cap. dist. Pop. of comm. 1,136.

USSEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, on the Sarsonne, 32 m. N.E. Tulle. Pop. 2,879. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls.

USSELBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,110 ac. P. 92.

USSON, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire, 16 m. S.S.W. Montbrison. Pop. 3,788.—II. dep. Vienne, 22 m. S.S.E. Poitiers, with 1,840 inhabs.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. W. Issoire, with 840 inhabs., and a ruined castle, the residence, during 20 years, of Margaret, the first queen of Henri IV. of France.

USTARITS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Bayonne. Pop. 1,805, who manuf. woollen cloths & leather.

USTER, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.E. Zürich, with an old castle. Pop. 4,500.

USTICA (anc. *Euonimo* and *Osteodes*), an isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, off the N. coast of Sicily, 40 m. N.N.W. Palermo. Length 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Soil volcanic and highly fertile, producing corn, olives, and other fruits. The town Santa Maria, on its S.W. side, has 1,800 inhabs., and a harbour defended by strong batteries.

USTIUG (VELIKI, or "*the Great*"), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, at the confluence of the Jug and Suchona, affluents of the Dwina, 580 m. E.N.E. St Petersburg. Pop. 13,000. It is the see of a bishop, and has 3 cathedrals, 28 other churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a government bank & post-office, a large exchange, with manufs. of tallow, soap, candles, leather, tiles, jewellery, and silver goods, and some saw-mills. Its inhabitants carry on a trade with Asia, as far as Kiachta, in corn, lard, linen, ship timber, and sail cloth. It has an important annual fair on the 8th July.

USTIUSHNA, a town of Russia, gov. & 200 m. N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Mologa. P. 2,900.

USTROM, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 8 m. E.S.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,800.

UST-SYSOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 420 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., at the confl. of Sysola and the Vitchegda. Pop. 2,400.

UST-UISKAJA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, at the confl. of the Uist & the Tobol.

USUMASINTA, a considerable river of Central America, rises in Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz, flows N.W. through Chiapas and Tabasco, and after a course of 400 m. joins the Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Lake Terminos.

USURBIL, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 5 m. S.W. San Sebastian, on the Orio, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,203.

USWORTH, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Washington, 4½ m. S.E. Gateshead. P. 1,030.

UTCH-KILISSA ("the three churches"), a famous convent in Turkish Armenia, pash. & 110 m. S.E. Erzeroum, on the Murad-chai, or E. arm of the Upper Euphrates. Here is a remarkable church, said to have stood for nearly 1,550 years, and greatly noted in Armenian church history.—II. a name of ECHMIADZIN.

UTELLE, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., prov. & 15 m. N. Nice, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,136, who trade in cheese, wine, and olives.

UTERSEN, a market town of Denmark, Holstein, on the Pinnau, 16 m. N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 3,313. It has an asylum for noble ladies, sugar refineries, starch factories, and potteries.

UTICA, a city of the U. S., N. Amer., state New York, co. Oneida, on the Mohawk, and on the Chenango canal and Great Western railway, 85 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 12,782. It stands on an inclined plane, is built mostly of brick, and has spacious streets, and many elegant edifices. Public institutions comprise the state lunatic asylum, co. medical society, museum, mechanics' association, apprentices' library, numerous academies and charitable establishments, and it has extensive manufs. of machinery, forges, tanneries, breweries, paper, saw, and corn mills, and commerce with a large tract of country. Many vills. in the western states have this name.

UTIEL, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 9 m. N.W. Requena. Pop. 5,780, who manuf. hempen, linen, and silken fabrics, leather, and soap.

UTKINTON, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Tarporley. Pop. 606.

UTOE, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, læn and 25 m. S.E. Stockholm, and yielding some iron.—II. an island of Finland, in the Baltic, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 46′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 22′ E.

UTRECHT, a prov. of the Netherlands, mostly enclosed by Holland and Gelderland, but N.-ward touching the Zuyder Zee. Area 536 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 151,342. The Leck or Rhine forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Vechte & Eem. Surface less flat and marshy than in the adjacent provs., and most part of it is arable or in pasturage. Some superior tobacco is raised near Amersfoort. Manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics, brewing, distilling, and lime burning are important. Chief towns, Utrecht, Amersfoort, Montfoort, and Wyk-by-Durstede.—*Utrecht* (*Ultra-Trajectum*), the cap., is situated on the Old Rhine, 21 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. (1844) 45,000. It is entered through fine planted avenues, & walks on the site of its former ramparts; and it has more spacious squares & fewer canals than most Dutch towns; a large cathedral with a tower 388 feet high; the *Stadhuis*, in which the union of the provs. was concluded in 1579, and the peace of Utrecht in 1713; the mint, arsenal, city hall, a large hospital, and museum of agricultural implements, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte. Its university had, in 1847, 340 students. It has a chamber of commerce, large manufs. of woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, muskets, and pins; salt, sugar, bleaching, and tile works, and an extensive general trade. It is the birth-place of Pope Adrian VI.

UTRERA, *Iliturge*, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sevilla. Pop. (1845) 12,712, mostly agriculturists, and who rear the most ferocious bulls in Andalucia. It stands around a fortified enclosure, has a Moorish castle, and is important as a military post. Its streets are wide and kept clean by running streams; and here are some remarkable churches, one resorted to by a great concourse of devotees in September; various convents & hospitals, a town-hall, prison, cavalry barracks, some manufactures of soap, starch, & leather; and near it are productive salt springs.

UTTERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 209.

UTTOXETER, a market town and pa. of Engl., on railway, co. and 12 m. N.E. Stafford, and beside the Dove, across which it communicates with the co. Derby by a bridge of six arches. Area of pa. 8,290 ac. Pop. 4,735. It stands on a hill, and has three well built streets meeting in a market-place, and has a church with an ancient tower and spire, 179 feet in height, Roman Catholic and other chapels, a free school, alms-houses, other charities to 210*l.* annually, numerous iron forges and hardware factories, & a large trade in agricultural produce, facilitated by a branch of the Trent and Mersey navigation.

UTWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 9 m. S.E. Constance.

UWCHLAND, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on Brandywine Creek, 30 m. S.S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,565.

UXBRIDGE, a market town of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hillingdon, on the W. verge of the co., 17 m. W.N.W. St Paul's, London. Pop. (including district) 3,868. It is well built, & has a convenient market-place, Lancasterian and other schools, & the largest corn market in the kingdom. Here are numerous flour-mills, malt-works, & a brick-field. It communicates with London by the Grand Junction canal and branch.

UXBRIDGE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Blackstone river and canal, 38 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,004.

UXIJAR and UXUE, two market towns of Spain.—I. prov. Granada, 24 m. N.W. Almeria.—II. prov. and 27 m. S.E. Pamplona.

UXMAL, a ruined city of Yucatan, 45 m. S.S.W. Merida, & presenting some of the most remarkable architectural remains in America. These comprise sevl. large edifices, the largest building occupying a space 640 ft. in length by 410 ft. in width, and all being adorned with elaborate sculptures.

UYEA, two of the Shetland Islands, Scotland.—I. a pa., & immediately S. Unst. Pop. 23. It is a chief rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea-fishing.—II. 4½ m. from the N. extremity of Shetland Mainland, and about 2 m. in circumference.

UZEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Oust, 9 m. N.N.W. Loudeac. Pop. 2,096. It has two market halls for linen cloths, in which it has a large trade.

UZEN (BOLCHOI and MALOI), two rivers of European Russia, govs. Saratov and Orenburg, flow parallel to each other, S.E., for about 250 m., and from 10 to 30 m. apart, and finally lose themselves in salt lakes, 100 m. from the Caspian.

UZERCHE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tulle. P. 2,385.

UZÈS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Auzon, 13 m. N.N.E. Nîmes. Pop. 5,893. It has a comm. college, an old episcopal palace and a turretted castle of its former dukes, with manufs. of silk hosiery, common woollen cloths, and fine pasteboard, and a brisk trade in silk, corn, wine, and brandy.

UZNACH, a petty town of Switzerland, cant. & 24 m. S.W. St Gall. Pop. 1,472.

UZUNDJA-OVA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Maritza, 56 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, and having a large fair in October.

V

For names not undermentioned, see W and F.

VAAGEN (EAST & WEST), two of the Loffoden islands, Norway, W. of Hindoen, each about 30 m. in length by 15 m. across; the former having 1,600 and the latter 2,400 inhabitants.

VAAGOE, one of the Faroe islands. [FARÖER.]

VAAL, a river of S. Africa, after a W. course from the Quathlamba mntns., joins the Orange river about lat. 29° 5′ S., lon. 25° 20′ E., and forms the N. boundary of a territory, partly occupied by Dutch farmers, and annexed in 1848 to the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

VAAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Cher, 18 m. E. La Flèche. Pop. 1,872. It was formerly fortified.

VAAST (ST), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 9 m. E. Mons. Pop. 1,700.—II. a small marit. town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, near Cape La Hogue, 10 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 3,531.—III. (*Dieppedalle*), a vill. and comm., dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. Yvetot. P. 983.

VABRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Gijon, 10 m. E. Castres. P. 1,181.

VACCHELUCE, or BASILUZZO, one of the smaller Lipari islands, Mediterranean, 4 m. E. Panaria.

VACHA, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, princip., circ., and 16 m. S.W. Eisenach, cap. dist., on the Werra. Pop. 2,239.

VACHE ISLAND, in the W. Indies, is off the S. coast of Hayti, 8 m. S.E. Cayes, 10 m. in length by 3 m. across. It has some good anchorages.

VADAGHERY, two towns of S. India.—I. presid. Madras, dist. and 35 m. N.W. Tinnevelly.—II. dist. Malabar, on the coast, 25 m. N.W. Calicut.

VADO, a seaport town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., on the W. side of the Gulf of Genoa, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Savona. Pop. of comm. 1,468.

VADSTENA, a town of Sweden, læn and 28 m. W.N.W. Linköping, on a bay of Lake Wetter. Pop. 2,188, with the anc. castle of Wettersborg.

VADUTZ, a town of Germany. [LIECHTENSTEIN.]

VAELS, or VAALS, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 16 m. E.S.E. Maestricht. P. 2,897.

VÆRDAL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, 45 m. N.E. Trondhjem, at the head of its fiord. Pop. 1,900.

VAGA, a river of Russia, govs. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dvina after a N. course of 250 m. Principal affls. the Uste and Kokshenga from the E.—The *Vagai*, a river in Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, after a N. course of 150 m., joins the Irtish, 34 m. S.E. Tobolsk.

VAGLIO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 7 m. E. Potenza. Pop. 3,000.

VAGNEY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Vosges. Pop. 2,964.—*Vagos* is a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 6 m. S.S.W. Aveiro.

VAIGATCH, or VAIGATZ, an island of N. Russia, gov. Archangel, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Vaigatch, and from Novaia Zemlia by the Karskie Vorota Strait. Lat. of N. point 70° 25′ N., lon. 59° 10′ E. Length 95 m., breadth 35 miles.

VAIGES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, 14 m. E.S.E. Laval. Pop. 1,592.

VAIHINGEN, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Enz, 15 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,072.

VAILA, one of the smaller Shetland islands, Scotland, pa. Walls, in Vaila Sound, on W. side of Mainland, 4 m. N.W. Skeldaness. Pop. 29.

VAILLY, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Sandre, 12 m. N.W. Sancerre. Pop. 691.—II. (*sur Aisne*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Soissons. Pop. 1,594.

VAISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhone, forming a N.W. suburb of Lyon, on the Saône. Pop. 7,277. [LYON.]

VAISON, *Vasio*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Orange, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 1,863. Near it are the ruins of a fine quay, circus, & aqueduct, belonging to *Vasio*, the cap. city of the ancient *Vocontii*, an important Roman colony.—*Vaissac* is a comm. and vill., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. Montauban.

VAJDA-HUNYAD, a market town of Transylvania, cap. co., on the Czerna, 40 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 2,000. It has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Greek churches. In its environs are the largest iron mines in Transylvania.

VAKH, a river of Siberia, govs. Yenisei and Tobolsk, joins the Obe, 100 m. E. Surgut. Course W.ward, estimated at 350 miles.

VAL, the prefixed name of many towns and vills. of Spain.—I. (*V. de Oliva*), prov. & 25 m. N. Cuenca. Pop. 2,690.—II. (*de S. Domingo*), prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Toledo. Pop. 1,869.

VAL, a prefix to the names of old divisions of Sicily,—the *V. Demone*, comprising the N.E. quarter, with Mount Etna, the *Val di Mazzara* consisting of the W., and the *V. di Noto* of the S. parts of the island.

VAL (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 3 m. N. Brignolles. Pop. 1,784.

VALAIS (Germ. *Wallis*), a cant. of Switzerland, in its S.E. part, consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, shut off N. and S. by two primary Alpine chains from the cant. Bern, and from Savoy; having at its E. extremity the cants. Ticino and Uri, and W. Vaud. Area 1,665 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 75,790, all Roman Catholics, 2-3ds of whom speak French. It has been described as an immense trough, 70 m. in length, 1½ m. in depth, and 2 m. wide at the bottom; the mntns. on each side are among the highest in Europe, and it is exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry, the surplus produce being mostly exported across the Simplon into Italy. Transit trade pretty active, but all other occupations are insignificant. Chief towns—Sion, Martigny, and Vispach. It holds the 20th place in the Swiss confederation. Under the French, it formed the dep. Simplon.

VALBENOITE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arrond. and 1 m. W. St Etienne, of which it forms an industrious suburb. Pop. 2,949.

VALBONNAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.E. Grenoble. P. 1,327.

VAL-BREGAGLIA, a valley of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, immediately S. and W. Mount Septimer, and traversed by one of the main roads from Italy into Switzerland.

VALCARES (ETANG DE), a salt lagoon of South France, in the isl. CAMARGUE, delta of the Rhône.

VALDAGNO, a market town of Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. dist. at the foot of Mount Castello, on the Agno. P. 3,100.

VALDAI, a walled town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the small lake Valdai, and on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Pop. 3,000.—The *Valdai hills*, gov. Novgorod, consist of a series of plateaux which extend between the S. end of Lake Peipus

and the river Düna, with an average height of 800 to 1,000 feet, forming a dome-shaped elevation in the centre of Russia, and the watershed between rivs. flowing to the Baltic & Caspian seas.

VAL D'ARNO, a valley of Tuscany, greatly renowned for rural beauty. [ARNO.] The *Valdi-Chiana*, formerly a swampy tract in the E. part of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, has been drained and converted into one of the most productive parts of Italy.

VALDEMORO, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 1,712.

VALDEPEÑAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon. Pop. (1845) 9,870. The town has no object of interest, but is celebrated for its excellent wines.—*Val de Penas* is a town, prov. & 15 m. S.S.W. Jaen. P. 4,209.

VALDIERI, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 13 m. S.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Gesso. Pop. of comm. 2,357.

VALDIVIA, the most S. dep. of Chile, on the mainland of S. Amer., about lat. 40° S., and lon. 73° W., enclosed every where, except on W., by Independent Araucania. Estimated area 740 sq. m., and pop. 6,800.—II. a river traversing this dep. from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, which it enters after a W.ward course of 120 m.—III. a seaport town or vill., on the Valdivia or Calacutta river, 16 m. from its mouth. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1837.—*Port Valdivia*, at the mouth of its river, lat. 39° 49′ S., lon. 73° 19′ 35″ W., was formerly one of the best & most strongly fortified harbours on the Pacific.

VALDOBBIADÈNE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. & 20 m. N.N.W. Treviso, cap. dist. Pop. 2,400.—*Valduggia* is a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 22 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,100.

VALEGGIO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Verona, 7 m. S. Peschiera, on the Mincio, where it leaves the Lago di Garda. Pop., including 4 adjoining hamlets, 4,000. It has a fortified bridge or causeway, upwards of 600 yards long, defended by several lofty towers.

VALENÇA, two towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Bahia, cap. comarca, 10 m. N. Cayru, on rt. b. of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200.—II. prov. Piauhi, 56 m. N.E. Oeiras. Pop. 3,000.

VALENÇA-DO-MINHO, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, on l. b. of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy. P. 1,100.

VALENÇAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., agreeably situated on the Nahon, 25 m. N. Châteauroux, and chiefly remarkable for a fine palace, with gardens, where Napoleon retained Ferdinand VII. during his own usurpation in Spain. Pop. 1,676.

VALENCE, *Valentia*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, on railway from Lyon to Avignon, 57 m. S. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 8,839. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, and woods, and enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with the tomb of Pope Pius VI., barracks, citadel, court-house, prison, & theatre. It has a comm. college, with public library of 10,000 vols., school of artillery, chamber of manufs., school of design, docks for building river craft, cotton printing and dyeing establishments, and manufs. of silk goods.—II. a comm. and small town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Baise, 5 m. S. Condom. Pop. 1,589.—III. (*V. d'Agen*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Moissac. Pop. 2,400.

VALENCIA, an old prov. or kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now forming the provs. Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon-de-la-Plana. United area 7,864 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 368,923. The N.W. part of the region is covered with arid mountains, but the centre presents a fertile and well-watered plain, and around Lake Albufera are extensive rice grounds. Soil well cultivated. Chief products, wine, figs, almonds, olives, and excellent oranges. The sugar cane, hemp, lint, and silk, yield valuable returns. The principal mineral riches are salt, marble, and potters' clay.

VALENCIA, *Valentia Edetanorum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Turia or Guadalaviar, 3 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 2 m. above its port La Grao, on the river, & here crossed by five wide bridges. Lat. 39° 28′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 24′ W. Pop. (1845) 71,013. It stands in a fine plain, and the city-proper is enclosed by walls of the 14th century, about 2½ m. in circ., and pierced by 8 gates. It has quite a Moorish appearance. Streets narrow, and many of the houses have flat-roofs. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with an octangular tower 162 feet in height, 14 pa. churches, several colleges, mostly clerical, an archbishop's palace, royal palace, the exchange and silk hall, custom house, citadel, several large hospitals, asylums, prisons, barracks, and a theatre. Outside of the walls are the bull ring and botanic gardens, and a fine planted public promenade extends to La Grao. Valencia is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, seat of a supreme court of justice. Its university had, in 1841, 1,600 students, 70 professors, and a library of 15,000 vols. It has also several academies, a seminary for nobles, academy of the fine arts, and museums. The climate, though hot, is salubrious, and the city is resorted to by invalids. Principal manufs., silks, linen, & woollen fabrics, camlets, gauzes, and other woven fabrics, hats, leather, glass, paper, artificial flowers, & Valencia tiles, used for flooring. Its port is indifferent, and its foreign trade has greatly declined. It was taken in 1812 by the French under Suchet, who held it till June 1813.—II. (*de Alcantara*), a fortified town, on a height, near the frontier of Portugal, prov. Caceres, 25 m. S.W. Alcantara. Pop. 4,700. It has a citadel, barracks, and manufs. of hats, linens, and leather, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Contrasta*.—III. (*de Don Juan*, anc. *Coiaca*), prov. & 20 m. S.S.E. Leon, on l. b. of the Elsa. Pop. 1,698. Near it are copper mines and marble quarries.—IV. (*del Ventoso*), prov. and 43 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,960. It has manufs. of linens and sacking, and some Roman antiquities.

VALENCIA, a city of S. Amer., Venezuela, cap. prov., dep. Caracas, with which it communicates by a good road. Estimated pop. 16,000. It is finely situated, covers a large surface, and has an active commerce with Caracas and Puerto Cabello.—The *Lake of Valencia* (or *Tacarigua*), is near the Caribbean Sea, 2 m. E. of this city. Length 22 m., average breadth 6 m. Mean depth from 12 to 15 fathoms. Shores desert on the S., but on the N. well cultivated. It contains many islands, and receives the river Aragua.

VALENCIANA, a famous silver mine and small town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and a few m. N. Guanaxuato. From 1771 to 1804 the mine yielded an annual produce of 600,000*l.*, but the works have been subsequently destroyed.

VALENCIENNES, *Valentiana*, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, and on railway from Paris to Mons, 27 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. (1848) 18,558. It has a citadel on an island in the Scheldt; a fine town-hall and belfry; several churches, a general and

two military hospitals; asylums, barracks, an arsenal, a public library & museum, & a theatre. Its industry is very various, comprising manufs. of lace, linen, and lawn, printed muslins, beet-root sugar, gold and silver tissues, toys, earthenware, and leather, being the principal; and it has numerous bleaching and dye works, with a brisk trade in timber, coal and agricultural produce. It was taken in 1793 by the English and Austrians after a seige of six weeks. The historian Froissart was born here in 1337.

VALENSOLLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,230.

VALENTANO, *Verentum*, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 18 m. N.W. Viterbo, W. the lake of Bolsena. Pop. 1,000.

VALENTIA, or KENMORE, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 3 m. S.W. Cahirciveen, and separated from the mainland by a strait 1½ m. in breadth, and which forms the most W. harbour in the British islands; lat. 51° 55′ 8″ N., lon. 10° 19′ W. Length of island 7 m., breadth 2 m. Area 6,371 ac. Pop. 2,920. Surface hilly, but it contains some very fertile tracts of land, with several farms. On it are some important slate quarries, and a mansion of the Knight of Kerry, chief proprietor. It exports slate, fish, corn, and butter. For some time previously to the English commonwealth, it was held by the Spaniards. It gives the title of viscount to the Annesley family.

VALENTIA, an island in Annesley Bay, Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, 13 m. S.E. Massowah. Length, N. to S., 9 miles; breadth 2 miles.

VALENTINE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 1 m. S.W. St Gaudens, on the Garonne. Pop. 1,504, who manuf. woollens.

VALENZA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 7 m. N. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Po. Pop. of comm. 7,477. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufs. of woollen-cloth, soap, and leather.

VALENZUELA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,224.

VALERY (ST), two comms. and towns on the N. coast of France.—I. (*en Caux*), dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 5,343. It has soda works, a manuf. of cotton twist, and an active herring and mackerel fishery.—II. (*sur Somme*), dep. Somme, on l. b. of the Somme, near its mouth in the English Channel, 11 m. N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 2,842. It has a school of navigation, a port for vessels under 200 tons, salt magazines, rope walks, and docks for building small vessels.

VALETTA (LA), the cap. of Malta. [VALLETTA.]

VALGORGE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Largentière. Pop. 1,436.

VALGUARNERA, a town of Sicily, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Noto. Pop. 5,500.

VALK, or WALK, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., 90 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 1,800.

VALKENBURG (Fren. *Fauquemont*), a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Geul, and on railway to Aachen, 7 m. E. Maestricht. Pop. 717.

VALKI, or WALKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Kharkov, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Donetz. Pop, 8,937. It has 5 large ann. fairs.

VALLA (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, on the Jarest, arrond. St Etienne. Pop. 2,199, who manuf. steel goods and hardwares.

VALLABRÈGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, on the Rhone, 13 m. E. Nimes. P. 1,620.

VALLADOLID, *Pintia*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Pisuerga, at the influx of the Esgueva, 27 m. S.S.W. Palencia. Pop. (1845) 19,191. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 6 gates, and has many large and decayed dwellings, having been the residence of the court, prior to its removal to Madrid, at the end of the 16th century. Valladolid is subdivided into 16 pas.; principal edifices, an unfinished and half ruined cathedral, and the palace of Philip III.; hospitals, asylums, barracks, a museum containing paintings, sculptures, and a library of 14,000 vols. The university, one of the best in Spain, is chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence, and was attended in 1841 by 1,300 students. It has manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; jewellery, hats, linen, and cotton yarn; paper, perfumery, earthenwares, and leather; and the city has a trade in white wines, madder, silk, and olives, raised in its vicinity. It is the residence of a captain-general, a military intendant and other authorities, and is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. Columbus died here 20th May 1506.

VALLADOLID, several cities of America.—I. Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. Mechoacan, in a fine valley, 115 m. W.N.W. Mexico. Estimated pop. 18,000. It has a magnificent cathedral and numerous other rich churches. It is the birthplace of Iturbide, the short-lived emperor of Mexico.—II. the second city of Yucatan, cap. dep., 90 m. E.S.E. Merida. Pop. including suburbs, estimated at 15,000. It is well laid out, clean, healthy, and dull. Chief edifices, the town house, and the cathedral, one of the finest buildings in Yucatan. The suburbs consist merely of mud huts, peopled by Indians, and in 1842 it had no associations, schools, nor any places of public instruction or amusement.—III. (*de Comayagua*), Central America. [COMAYAGUA.]

VALLATA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 13 m. S.E. Ariano. Pop. 4,400.

VALLAY, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, pa. and on the N.W. coast of N. Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 2 m. Pop. 59.

VALLE DE ABDALAJIS, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,211.

VALLECORSA, a town of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 14 m. S.E. Frosinone. Pop. 3,230.

VALLE-CRUCIS, a ruined abbey of Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Llangollen. It was founded by a prince of Powys for Cistercian monks.

VALLE DE UXO, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 5,847. It has potteries and distilleries.

VALLELUNGA, a town of Sicily, intend and 18 m. N.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 3,500.—*Valle-Lagarina* is a town of the Tyrol, circ. Roveredo. P. 2,400.

VALLENDAR, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 3 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,910. It has an ancient castle.

VALLENGIN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. N.W. Neuchâtel, in the fertile Val de Ruz, with a castle and a Gothic church. P. 6,300.

VALLERAUGUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Hérault, 39 m. N.W. Nimes. Pop. 1,867.—*Valle-rotonda* is a market town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. Sora, 8 m. N.W. Venafro. Pop. 2,200.

VALLET, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 13 m. E.S.E. Nantes. P. 5,583.

VALLETTA, or LA VALETA, the cap. city of Malta, on its N.E. coast, between a fine double harbour; lat. of Palace 35° 53′ 8″ N., lon. 14° 31′ 2″ E. Pop., with suburb, about 60,000. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and its S. or great harbour is further defended by forts St Elmo, Ricasoli, and St Angelo, beyond which is

its chief suburb Vittoriosa, also strongly fortified. It stands on ground so uneven, that many of its streets are successive flights of stairs; it is clean, handsome, and has many noble buildings, the chief being the palace, formerly that of the Grand Master, richly furnished, and with a fine armoury; the cathedral, the public museum, and library of 60,000 vols.; naval, military, and civil hospitals; exchange, theatre, prison, barracks, and numerous churches, including the English collegiate church of St Paul, founded by the late Queen Adelaide, at a cost of 15,000*l*. It is supplied with water by the aqueduct of Vignacourt; has a university, a noble dockyard, private docks for shipbuilding in its suburb Sanglea; and is the seat of all the principal authorities, and centre of the commerce of the island. It was founded by the Grand Master, Valetta, in 1566, occupied by the French in 1798, and taken by the English in 1801.

VALLIER (St), several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. a market town, dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Valence. Pop. 2,456. It has an old Gothic castle, manufs. of crape, silks, and twist, and chemical products, with a trade in the wines of its vicinity.—II. a vill., dep. Var, cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Grasse. P. 576.—III. a vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. S.W. Chalons. P. 2,201.

VALLIEVO, a town of Servia, 55 m. S.W. Belgrade. Pop. 4,500. It is reported to have numerous mosques and well frequented markets.

VALLIQUIERVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 3 m. W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,662.

VALLO (Il), a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Cit., cap. cant., 41 m. S.S.E. Salerno. P. 2,400.

VALLON, several comms. and towns of France.—I. a mkt. town, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.E. Largentiere. Pop. 2,373. Near it is a cataract of the Ardèche above a natural bridge.—II. dep. Sarthe, 12 m. W.S.W. Le Mans. P. 1,654.—III. dep. Allier, 14 m. N. Montluçon. P. 1,003.

VALLORBE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the French frontier, 8 m. W. Orbe. P. 1,500.

VALLOUISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, 8 m. W.S.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,193.

VALLS, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Tarragona, in a plain watered by the Francoli. Pop. (1845) 11,084, who spin cotton and woollen yarn, distil brandy, and manuf. leather and soap. The French defeated the Spaniards here in 1809, but were in their turn defeated in 1811.

VALMASEDA, a walled town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 22 m. W.S.W. Bilbao, on the Salcedon. Pop. 1,384. It has a custom-house, copper and iron works, tanneries, and coal mines.

VALMONT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Yvetôt. Pop. 1,112.—*Valmontone* is a village of S. Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, 25 m. S.E. Rome.

VALMY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arrond. St Menehould. Here, in 1792, the Prussians were defeated by Kellerman.

VALOGNES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., on the Merderet, 11 m. S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 5,577. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of hats, lace, and gloves.

VALOIS, an old dist. of France, now comprised in deps. Oise and Aisne.

VALONA, a town of Europ. Turkey. [AVLONA.]

VALONGO, a large village of Portugal, prov. Minho, 7 m. E.N.E. Oporto, & where most of the bread consumed in that city is made. Here are some productive antimony and other mines, known and wrought during the Roman dominion.

VALPARAISO, the chief seaport town of Chile, prov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Santiago, on the Pacific; lat. of Fort St Antonio 33° 1′ 9″ S., lon. 71° 41′ 5″ W. Pop. (1838) about 30,000. It stands on a steep declivity, and in some ravines along its bay N.ward; is mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, and well paved, but has few remarkable edifices. On a plain E.ward is its suburb Almendral, the residence of most of its merchants. Its harbour is defended by several forts, but has no mole or facilities for landing goods, and it is said to be filling up; the port, however, monopolises most of the foreign trade of Chile, exporting wheat to Callao and Panama; with large quantities of hides, tallow, gold, silver, copper, indigo, wool, and drugs. Its markets are well supplied with European manufs., and it has a number of coasting vessels.

VALPERGA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., prov. and 13 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 3,500.

VALPO, a town of Slavonia, cap. circ., with a castle, near the Drave, 16 m. W.N.W. Essegg.

VALRÉAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Orange. P. 3,220.

VALS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardeche, 12 m. W.S.W. Privas. Pop. 2,789. Close to it are six chalybeate springs, much frequented by visitors.

VALSEQUILLO, a town of the Canary isls., on the E. side of the isl. Gt. Canary. Pop. 2,788.

VALSTAGNA, a vill. of Austr. Italy, deleg. & 23 m. N.E. Vicenza, on the Brenta. P. 2,200. It has manuf. of Tyrolese hats, and trade in charcoal.

VALTELLINA, a circ. of the Austrian dom., consisting of the upper valley of the Adda, S.E. of the Grisons, and forming the Austro-Italian deleg. of Sondrio, which, with Tirano, Chiavenna, & Bormio, are its chief towns.

VALUIKI, or WALUIKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. S.S.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Oskol, here joined by the Valui. Pop. 3,200.

VALVA (La), a small town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Citra, 10 m. N.E. Campagna. P. 1,300.

VALVERDE, numerous towns of Spain.—I. prov. Badajoz, near the Guadiana, 10 m. E. Merida. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. and 23 m. S. Cuenca, near the Jucar, with a palace of its counts.—III. (*del Camino*), prov. Huelva, 38 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 5,239.—IV. (*de Leganes*), prov. and 12 m. S.W. Badajoz.—IV. the cap. town of the island of Ferro, Canaries. Pop. 4,580.—*Valverdeja* is a market town, prov. and 50 m. W. Toledo, near the Tagus, with 2,687 inhabitants.

VAN (PASHALIC OF), a territory of Turkish Armenia, betw. lat. 37° & 39° 30′ N., & lon. 41° & 44° 30′ E., having E. Persia, & on other sides the pashs. Kars, Erzeroum, Diarbekir, and Mosul. It consists chiefly of a lofty basin surrounded by steep mountains, and the centre of which is occupied by the *L. of Van*, the estimated area of which is 1,200 sq. m.; but it has some outlying dists., as the sanjaks Bayazid on the N., Moosh W., Bitles and Joolamerk S.; their caps. of same names being, with Van, its chief towns. Climate hot in the plains, and on the uplands less severe than in the pash. Erzeroum; corn raised not sufficient for home consumption; fruits, wine, flax, tobacco, cotton, timber, gall-nuts, manna, and honey, are the chief products. Pastures are excellent; great numbers of live stock are reared, and with other rural produce, constitute the chief exports. Pop. chiefly Armenian Christians in the N., elsewhere, Mohammedans; Turks occupying the centre, and Koord tribes the S. part of the pashalic.—*Van* (ancient *Artemita*), cap. of pash., is a fortified city, on the E. shore of the Lake of Van, 145 m. S.E. Erzeroum. Pop. variously estimated at 12,000 and 40,000.

It stands enclosed by a double line of ramparts, at the S. face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel; it is ill built, but has several large Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais, &c.; bazaars abundantly supplied with produce raised in the vicinity, and some massive and remarkable antiquities, which have been attributed to Semiramis. About 500 looms here are reported to be employed in manuf. fabrics from cotton imported from Persia, and these goods, with rural produce, constitute its chief exports.

VANA, VAN, or the BRECKNOCK-BEACON, the loftiest mountain of S. Wales, co. and 5 m. S.W. Brecon. Height above the sea 2,862 feet.

VAN BUREN, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S.W. of Michigan, cap. Pawpaw. Area 633 sq. m. Pop. 1,910.—II. in S.W. of Iowa, cap. Keosauke. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 6,146.—III. in W. part of Missouri, cap. Harrisonville. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 4,693.—IV. Arkansas, cap. Clinton. Pop. 1,518.—Also numerous townships, the principal in state New York, 12 m. N. Syracuse. Pop. 3,021.

VANCOUVER'S (or QUADRA and VANCOUVER'S) ISLAND, British N. America, Oregon territory, between lat. 48° 20′ & 51° N., & lon. 123° & 128° W., separated from the mainland by Queen Charlotte Sound and the Gulf of Georgia. Length, N.W. to S.E., 300 m., greatest breadth 75 m. Estimated area 16,000 sq. m., and pop. 11,463. Surface mntnous. and richly wooded. On its W. coast are Nootka Sound, and many other harbs. The inhabs. live chiefly by fishing and hunting. Coal has been discovered at M'Niel's harbour, and the island has been made over by the British government to the Hudson Bay Co.—*Fort Vancouver* is the principal settlement of the Hudson's Bay Co., W. the Rocky mntns., in the U. S. Oregon territory, on the N. side of Columbia river, here 1 m. across, 90 m. from the sea, and at the head of its navigation by sea-going vessels. It consists of an oblong picketed inclosure, 600 ft. in length by 200 ft. in breadth, containing dwellings, workshops, and an elementary school; here are granaries, an open village, large farms, fine prairies, and woods belonging to the Company.

VANDALIA, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, formerly cap. of the state Illinois, on the Kaskaskia, 66 m. S.E. Springfield. Pop. about 800.

VAN DIEMEN (CAPE), the most N. point of Melville island, N. Australia, lat. 11° 8′ S., lon. 130° 20′ E.—(*Gulf*), N. Australia, between Arnhem Land, and Coburg peninsula and Melville island, lat. 12° S., lon. 132° E., is 100 m. in length, E. to W., and 60 m. across. It receives Alligator riv., and communicates with the ocean N. by Dundas Strait, between the above peninsula and island, and W. by Clarence Strait, between Melville isl. and the mainland.—(*Inlet*), N. Australia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, lat. 16° 58′ S. It receives Van Diemen river.—(*Land*), N. Australia. [ARNHEM LAND.]

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, or TASMANIA, an island and British colony off the S. extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait, and lying between lat. 40° 44′ and 43° 39′ S., and lon. 144° 38′ and 148° 24′ E. It is somewhat heart-shaped, length and greatest breadth each about 180 m. Area estimated at 27,000 sq. m., or about 7-8ths of the size of Ireland. P. (1842) 58,902,—38,570 free colonists, 20,332 convicts. Pop. (1847) 70,164. The native inhabs., belonging to the Papuan negro race, had dwindled down to about 150 persons, when they were removed by the British government to Great island in Bass's Strait. Surface greatly diversified; on the whole mntnous. Benlomond rises to 4,200 feet, and Wylde's Craig to 4,500 feet in elevation; a chain called the Western mountains, averaging 3,500 feet, extends N. to S., enclosing many lakes, and scattered over the island are many isolated peaks from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. Princip. rivs., the Derwent and Jordan flowing S.E., and the Tamar, formed by the N. & S. Esk & Macquarie, and disemboguing on the N. coast. Others are the Isis, Huon, & Clyde. The coasts are greatly indented especially in the S.E., in which quarter are Storm, Norfolk, and Ralph bays, with Bruné and Maria islands, Tasman and Forestier's peninsulas, and Hobartown the capital. Other inlets are Ports Dalrymple and Sorell on the N., and Port Davey and Macquarie harbour on the W. coasts. Some rich flats extend along the rivers, but the country is mostly high, undulating, and with a soil not so fertile as in some parts of Australia. Sandstone, limestone, and basalt are amongst the chief geological formations. Climate more equable than in Australia. Barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes arrive at perfection, and the fruits of N. Europe are cultivated, sheep thrive well, and wool, as in Australia, is a princip. export. In 1842, the crop of wheat was estim. at 85,300 bushels, barley 174,400 do., oats 221,000 do.; the number of cattle in the same year, 85,300, and of sheep 1,145,000. Kangaroos are said to be abundant, and several species of whales frequent the coasts. From 1836 to 1844, 358,365 acres of crown lands had been sold, the proceeds having amounted to 204,383*l.*; since then, cultivation has not greatly increased, and emigration has latterly not set so much to this colony as to those on the adjacent continent. Timber is plentiful. Coal, with iron, copper, and several other metallic ores, are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Ship-building is pretty actively carried on at Hobart Town, & on the banks of the Huon, where vessels of from 20 to 400 tons burden are constructed. In 1844, 425 vessels, aggregate burden, 68,462 tons entered the ports, chiefly from Great Britain and the Brit. colonies. Exports in 1845, comprised 3,820,320 lbs. of wool, value 178,257*l.*; whalebone to the value of 9,691*l.*, whale oil to 33,107*l.*, the total exports amounting to 268,159*l.*, and imports to 389,357*l.* Value of exports (1847) 600,876*l.*, those to Great Britain amounting to 338,609*l.* The remainder went chiefly to the Australian colonies, to which Tasmania has usually sent considerable supplies of corn; but of late the export of corn and flour has diminished, while that of timber, bark, & oil, has increased. The settled part of the island is divided into 11 cos. Principal town, Hobart Town, the cap., and Launceston. Government vested in a governor, and legislative council, appointed by the crown, and in acts of the British parliament. Public revenue (1847) 135,824*l.* The island was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and subsequently named in honour of a governor of the Dutch E. Indies. In 1803, it began to be a British penal settlement; the convict stations are now almost wholly confined to Maria island and Tasman peninsula.

VANDSBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 13 m. S. Cammin, bordering a lake, upon an island in which is a castle. Pop. 915.

VAN-DYKE (JOST and LITTLE), two British W. India islands, Virgin isls.—*Jost-Van-Dyke*, 3 m. N.W. Tortola (of which they are a dependency), is 3 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth.

VANGE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 13 m. S. Chelmsford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 169.

VANIAMBADDY, a town of British India, presid.

and 105 m. W.S.W. Madras, on an island in the Palaur. It has temples of Siva and Vishnu.

VANIKORO, or PITT'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, is in lat. 11° 37′ S., lon. 166° 49′ E. Here La Perouse was wrecked and lost in 1788.

VANNES, *Dariorigum*, a comm. & seaport town of France, cap. dep. Morbihan, near the lagoon of Morbihan, on the S. coast of Brittany, 61 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. (1846) 9,546. It has a massive cathedral, an anc. castle, now the prefecture, a theatre, and several other public edifices, formerly monastic institutions; 3 hospitals, & other charities; a school of navigation, comm. college, public library of 8,000 vols., manufs. of woollens, linens, cottons, lace, and leather, some shipbuilding, & a brisk coasting trade, though its port is adapted only for vessels of small burden. At Locmariaquer, about 6 m. N.W., are traces of the anc. *Dariorigum*, or *Civitas Venetiorum*, which opposed an obstinate resistance to the Romans.

VANOSC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 16 m. N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,667.

VANS (LES), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S.W. Largentiere. P. 2,610.

VANSITTART (BAY), N.W. Australia, is E. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 14° S., lon. 126° 20′ E.—(*Hills*), E. Australia, are N. of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 15′ S., lon. 149° 50′ E.—(*Island*), British N. America, is between Southampton isl. and Melville peninsula, lat. 65° 40′ N., lon. 84° W.

VANVES, or VANVRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, with a detached fort for the defence of Paris, & a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1,984.

VAPRIO, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Piedmont, div. prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,000, partly engaged in paper mills.—II. Austrian Italy, deleg. & 18 m. E. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

VAR, a frontier river of France and Italy, rises in the Alps, flows S., then E. and S., and after a course of 60 m. enters the Mediterranean at St Laurent, 6 m. N.E. Antibes. For the last 15 m. it forms the boundary between the French dep. Var on the W., and the Sardinian div. of Nice.

VAR, the most S.E. dep. of France, having S. and S.E. the Mediterranean, N.E. the Sardinian dom., and elsewhere the deps. H.-Alpes, and Bouches-du-Rhone. Area 2,825 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 349,859. Surface mntnous. Chief rivers, the Var, Argens, and Verdon. Olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, cork, and silk, are among its principal exports; the corn raised is greatly below the quantity required for home consumption. Principal manufs. are of perfumery, soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, & marble goods. Var is divided into the four arronds. of Draguignan, Toulon, Brignolles, and Grasse.

VARADES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, and on railway to Tours, 27 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,483.—*Varages* is a comm. and vill., dep. Var, 13 m. N.W. Brignolles. Pop. 1,508.

VARALLO, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 30 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Sesia. Pop. of comm. 2,807. It has manufs. of iron and copper wares, and adjoining it a remarkable hill, the *Sacro Monte*, on which are a handsome church, and about 50 oratories.

VARANGER-FIORD, a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between Russian Lapland and Norway (Finmark), lat. 70° N., and lon. 28° 40′ to 31° E. It receives the surplus waters of the Lake Enare.

VARANO, *Gerne*, a lagoon of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the Adriatic shore, on the N. side of the peninsula of Gargano. Length 5 m., breadth 4 m. On its E. side is the village Varano.—II. (Slav. *Varanov*), a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Ondava, 12 m. S.E. Hanusfalva.—*Varapodio* is a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 10 m. S.E. Gioja. Pop. 1,200.

VARAZZE, or VARAGGIO, a comm. and market town of the Sardinian dom., N. Italy, div. & 18 m. S.W. Genoa, cap. mand., with a harbour on the Gulf of Genoa, and some ship-building. P. 7,779.

VARBERG, a seaport town of Sweden, læn & 37 m. N.N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. P. 1,690.

VARDAR, *Axius*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a S. course of 170 m. enters the Ægean Sea, 12 m. W.S.W. Salonica.

VARDE, or WARDE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 23 m. N.N.W. Ribe, on the Varde. Pop. 1,400. It has manufs. of tobacco.

VARDŒ, an island of Norway, in the Arctic O., off Finmark, with *Vardœhuus*, the most N. fort in Europe, lat. 70° 20′ 36″ N., lon. 31° 10′ E.

VAREL, a market town of N. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. Neuenburg, cap. dist. and lordship, near the mouth of the Jahde, in the German Ocean, 35 m. N.W. Bremen. Pop. 3,164. It has a harbour defended by the fort Christiansburg.

VARELA, an islet in the strait of Malacca, 60 m. E. Delli, Sumatra.—*Cape Varella*, or *Avarella*, Anam, is the most E. headland of Cochin-China, 76 m. S.S.E. Quinhone.—The false C-Avarella is another headland, 90 m. farther S.

VARENNA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Como, on the E. side of the lake of Como. Pop. 2,000.

VARENNES, numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Allier*), dep. Allier, and on the Valaçon, near its junction with the Allier, 18 m. S. Moulins. Pop. 1,468.—II. (*en Argonne*), dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16 m. W.N.W. Verdun. Pop. 1,538. Here Louis XVI. and his family were detected and seized in their attempted flight, 20th June 1791.—III. (*St Sauveur*), dep. Saône-et-Soire, on the Sevron, arrond. Louhans. Pop. 1,934.—IV. (*sous Dun*), same dep., arrond. Charolles. Pop. 1,435.—V. (*sous Montsoreau*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Tours and Nantes railway, arr. Saumur. Pop. 2,596.

VARESE, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. W. Como, cap. dist., E. the lake of Varese. Pop. 8,360. It has thriving silk manufs.—II. a market town, Sard. dom., div. Genoa, prov. & 14 m. N.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., near the Apennines. Pop. of comm. 6,600.—The *Lake of Varese*, Lombardy, deleg. Como, is 4 m. E. Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its surplus waters. Length 5 m., greatest breadth 2 m.

VARHELY (Wallack *Gradistje*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 17 m. S.W. Vajda-Hunyad, on the site of the ancient cap. of Dacia, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and named *Ulpia Trajana*, of which some vestiges exist, consisting of defensive works, &c. [UDVARHELY.]

VARIA, a town of European Turkey. [VERIA.]

VARICK, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, 8 m. S. Waterloo. Pop. 1,971.

VARIGNANA, a town of N. Italy, Pontif. States, leg. and 11 m. S.E. Bologna. Pop. 3,000.

VARILLES, or VARILHES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Foix, on the Ariège. Pop. 1,700.

VARINAS, a town of S. America, Venezuela, cap. prov., on the St. Domingo, an affl. of the Orinoco, 90 m. S. Truxillo. Pop. 4,000. It has an active trade in rural produce.

VARKHAN, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, 22 m. W.S.W. Bitlis, on route to Sert.

VARNA (*Odessus*), a fortified seaport town of Europ. Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, at the

mouth of the Pravadi, 47 m. E. Shumla. Lat. of tower 43° 12′ 2″ N., lon. 27° 56′ 2″ E. Pop. from 16,000 to 20,000. It is wretchedly built, but has one of the best ports on this coast, and is the entrepôt for the produce of Bulgaria sent to Constantinople. Here the Hungarian army of Ladislaus and John Huniades was totally defeated by the Turks under Amurath II., 10th Nov. 1444. The town was taken by the Russians in 1828.

VARNAVIN, or WARNAVIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 165 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Betluga. Pop. 1,600.

VARS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, 8 m. N. Angoulême, on the Charente, with monthly fairs. Pop. 2,035.

VARSOVIE, the French name of [WARSAW.]

VARZI, two vills. of N. Italy.—I. duchy and 25 m. S.W. Parma. Pop. 1,500.—II. Sard. dom., div. Genoa, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po, 10 m. N.W. Bobbio. Pop., with comm., 2,045.

VARZY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., at the foot of a vine-clad hill, 27 m. N.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 2,058.

VASA, a seaport town of Finland, cap. læn, on a small bay of the Baltic, 56 m. N.E. Christianstadt. Lat. 63° 4′ 3″ N., & lon. 21° 43′ E. Pop. 3,340. It was founded in 1611, by Charles XII. of Sweden. Its port has become much obstructed by sand.

VASARHELY, several large market towns of Hungary, &c.—I. (*Somlo-V.*), co. and 25 m. W. Veszprim, on the Torna, and at the foot of the Somylo mntn. Pop. 25,000, who raise wine and tobacco.—II. (*Hold-Mezo-V.*), co. Csongrad, on Lake Hodos, 14 m. N.E. Szegedin. Pop. 26,166, similarly employed. It has several well frequented fairs.—III. (*Kezdi-V.*), Transylvania, Szeklerland, co. Haromszek, 34 m. N.E. Kronstadt.

VASARHELY, or MAROS VASARHELY, a town of Transylvania, cap. co. Maros, 8 m. S.S.E. Vaja, on the Maros. Pop. (1845) 10,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, a Protestant college, a public library, and a cabinet of minerals.

VASILICHKI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 20 m. W.S.W. Lida. Pop. 1,550.

VASILKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Stugma. Pop. 8,000, among whom are many Jews.

VASSALBOROUGH, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Kennebec, 11 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,952.

VASSY, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. H. Marne, cap. arrond., on the Blaise, 28 m. N.N.W. Chaumont. Pop. 2,456. It is celebrated in history for the massacre of its Protestant inhabs. by order of the Duke de Guise in 1562.—II. dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Vire. Pop. 3,276. —*Le Vast* is a comm. & vill., dep. Manche, 11 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,531.

VASTAN, a vill. and castle of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, at the S. extremity of the lake of Van, on which it has a small port.

VASTO (IL), *Istonium*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Cit., cap. dist. and cant., 31 m. S.E. Chieti, and 1½ m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 9,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a spacious mkt. square, two churches, one erected on the ruins of a temple of Ceres, 8 convents, hospitals, asylums, a handsome palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth, silks, and coarse earthenware, with an active fishery, and a large annual fair.—II. (*Vasto-Gerardo*), a market town, prov. Molise, dist. and 14 m. N.N.E. Isernia, on the Trigno. Pop. 1,800.

VATAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Issoudun. P. 2,049.

VATERSA, or WATERSA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and immed. S. Barra, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 3 m., breadth 2½ m. Pop. 84.

VATHI, the cap. town of the Ionian island, Ithaca, on the S. side of its gulf or harbour. Pop. 2,500.—II. a town, on the N.E. shore of the island Samos, with 2,400 inhabitants.

VATICANO (CAPE), Naples, is on the W. side of the prov. Calab.-Ult. II., dist. and 17 m. W.S.W. Monteleone. It bounds the entrance to the Gulf of Gioja on the N.

VATZ, two vills. of Switzd., cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Rhine.—I. (*Ober V.*), 11 m. S. Chur. Pop. 872.—II. (*Unter V.*), 5 m. N. Chur. Pop. 1,150.

VAUBECOURT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aisne, 10 m. N. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1,088.

VAUCLIN (LE), a town of the French W. India island Martinique, on its E. coast. Pop. 4,878.

VAUCLUSE, a dep. of France, in the S.E., having S. and W. the Durance and Rhone rivers, separating it from Bouches-du-Rhône and Gard, and on other sides, the deps. H. Alpes & Drôme. Area 1,373 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 259,154. Surface hilly in the E., where it is traversed by ranges of the Alps, highest point Mount Ventoux; and the soil is not generally fertile. Less corn is raised than is required for home consumption; principal products wine, silk, almonds, and other furits; madder, saffron, and aromatic seeds. Chief manufs. are of silk stuffs at Avignon and Orange; woollen fabrics, perfumery, confectionery, printing types, and glass wares. Vaucluse is divided into the arronds. Apt, Avignon, Carpentras, and Orange.—The *Fontaine de Vaucluse* is a vill. and remarkable fountain in this dep., 15 m. E. Avignon. Its scenery is most picturesque, but it derives its chief celebrity from having been the resid. of Petrarch. [SORGUE.]

VAUCOULEURS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., & 11 m. S.S.E. Commercy. Pop. 2,375. It is the birth-place of the geographer Claude de Lisle.

VAUD (Germ. *Waadt*), a cant. of W. Switzerland, having S. the lake of Geneva, W. France, and on the other sides Savoy and the cants. Valais, Bern, Fribourg, Neuchatel, and Geneva. Area 1,185 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 183,582, nearly all Protestants. Surface in S.E. covered by ramparts of the Alps, and in the N.W. by those of the Jura; elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers the Upper Rhone, and the Venoge, Orbe, and Broye; it comprises the Lake Joux and part of the lakes Neuchatel and Morat. The raising of corn and wine, and the rearing of live-stock are the chief branches of industry; and the best vineyards of Switzerland are in this canton. Salt from the springs of Bex, marble, coal, sulphur, and a few metals are produced; manufs. unimportant; transit trade into France and Germany active. Government more aristocratic than in most of the Swiss cantons. Chief towns Lausanne the cap., Vevay, Morges, Nyon, and Avenches. It holds the 19th place in the Swiss Confederation. Previously to 1798 it was subordinate to Bern, under the name of the Pays-de-Vaud.

VAUDELENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Saumur. Pop. 1,220.—*Vaudémont* is a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, 6 m. S. Vezelize, formerly fortified. Pop. 391.

VAUGIRARD, a comm. of France, dep. Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the S.W., within its fortifications. Pop. (1846) 12,978.

VAULION, a mntn. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, the mntn. *Dent de V.*, a summit of

the Jura chain, 4,898 feet above the sea. The vill. at its foot is 4 m. W. Romainmotier. Pop. 980.

VAULTERSHOLME, a tything of England, co. Devon, pa. Maker, on the W. side of Plymouth Sound, 1½ m. S.W. Devonport. Pop. 1,156.

VAUSIM, or BAUSIM, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 85 m. S.W. Ellichpoor.

VAUVERT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Nimes. Pop. 3,681.—*Vauvillers* is a comm. and town, dep. H. Saone, cap. cant., 20 m. N. Vesoul. Pop. 1,246.

VAUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche. Pop. 2,038.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Aisne, 22 m. W.N.W. Vervins. Pop. 992. —Vaux is the name of numerous other comms., chiefly in W. and Central France.

VAUXHALL, a suburb of the British Metropolis, in Surrey, W. Kennington, 2½ m. S.S.W. St Paul's, London, comprised in the bor. of Lambeth, and connected with Westminster by a bridge across the Thames, 950 feet in length. Here are Vauxhall Gardens, numerous distilleries, factories, and gas works, chiefly along the low shore of the river. It has a station on the S.W. railway.—II. a suburb and gardens of Birmingham, at its N.E. extremity.

VAVAO, an isl. in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands. Lat. 18° 39′ 2″ S., lon. 174° 1′ W. Length 10 m. Estimated pop. 6,000. It is of coral rock, well wooded, fertile, & has a good harbour.

VAVITOU, one of the Society islands, Pacific Ocean, Toubouai group. Lat. 23° 42′ S., lon. 147° 50′ W., discovered in 1791. Surface elevated.

VAXHOLM, a strongly fortified town of Sweden, læn and 15 m. E. Stockholm, on the island Vaxoe, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,000.

VAYNOR, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon. Pop. 2,286, partly employed in iron and coal mines.

VAYRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,730.—*Vayres* is a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, on the Dordogne, arrond. Libourne. Pop. 1,588.

VAZIRABAD, a town of the Punjab, near the Chenab, 64 m. N.W. Lahore. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in European style, and possessing a good bazaar and a palace, erected by Runjeet-Singh.

VECHELDE, a vill. of Germany, duchy and 6 m. W. Brunswick, on the Hanover railway.

VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, separates from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and after a N.ward and navigable course of 18 m. enters the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden.—II. a river of Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the Netherlands, enters the Zuyder-Zee at Genemuiden, Overyssell, after a N.W. course of 90 m.

VECHTA, a walled town of N.W. Germany, duchy and 28 m. S. Oldenburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,976. It has manufs. of linens.

VECKERHAGEN, a market town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Weser, 14 m. N.N.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,888. It has a castle.

VEENDAM and VEENENDAAL, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. and 15 m. S.E. Groningen. —II. prov. and 19 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, on the Amsterdam and Arnhem railway. Pop. 2,997.

VEEP (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. Fowey. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 710.

VEER, formerly KAMPVEER, a marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the N.E. coast of the island Walcheren. Pop. 1,082.

VEGA (LA), a town of Hayti, 78 m. N.W. St Domingo, in an elevated region, on the site of a city of same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGESACK, a market town of Germany, territory and 10 m. N.W. Bremen, on the Weser. Pop. 2,000. It has ship-building docks.

VEGLIA, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, gov. Triest, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. Istria, separated from the Hungarian Littorale and Croatia by the Channel of Morlacca, & having S.W. the isl. Cherso, 3 m. distant. Length 23 m., greatest breadth 12 m. Pop. 15,000. Surface mountainous, sterile in the N. and E., fertile elsewhere. It produces timber, wine, silk, fruits, marble, salt, and many live stock. Corn is imported from Croatia. The fisheries are important.—*Veglia*, the cap. town, on its S.W. side, has a small harbour, defended by a castle. Pop. 3,600.

VEILE, or WEILE, a town of Denmark, Jütland, cap. amt., on the Veile, at the head of the Veilefiord, 13 m. N.W. Fredericia. Pop. 2,000.—*Veilefiord* is an inlet on the E. coast of Jütland, 15 m. in length and 4 m. in breadth at its entrance.

VEIT (ST), a town of Illyria, Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 m. N. Klagenfurt. Pop. 1,509.—II. a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 11 m. S. St Polten.

VEJER, or BEJER DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. S.E. Cadiz, on the Barbate. P. 8,360. It has manufs. of woollens & sacking.

VELAY, an old div. of France, of which Le Puy was the cap., now comprised in the dep. H.-Loire.

VELAZGHERD, a town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 55 m. N.E. Bunder-Abbas.

VELBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 24 m. N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 944.

VELDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 22 m. N.E. Nürnberg.—II. a market town, circ. Lower Bavaria, on the Vils, 12 m. S.S.E. Landshut.—III. a vill. of Carinthia, circ. and 10 m. E. Villach.

VELESTINA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 10 m. W. Volo.

VELEZ, a town, S. Amer., New Granada, prov. & 50 m. N. Tunja.—Also several towns of Spain. —I. (*V. Blanco*), prov. & 60 m. N.N.E. Almeria. Pop. 7,546. It has oil mills, tile works, manufs. of woollens, linens, hats, and soap, and a trade in excellent wool.—II. (*de Benaudalla*), prov. and 30 m. S.E. Granada. Pop. 3,150.—*Velez de Gomera* is a town of Marocco, prov. Fez, on a rock near the Mediterranean, 75 m. E. Tetuan.

VELEZ MALAGA, *Menola*, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Malaga, on the river Velez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. P. 16,000. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the foot of steep mountains, and its spires and convents are clustered around a Moorish castle, now in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, and its roadstead, defended by a castle, is indifferent.

VELEZ RUBIO, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. N.N.E. Almeria. Pop. (1845) 12,342, who manuf. woollen fabrics. It is clustered around a castle, and near it are chalybeate springs.

VELIJ, or VELISH (*Pol. Wieliz*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 47 m. N.E. Vitebsk, cap. circ., on the Dvina. Pop. 6,800. It has a citadel, and considerable exports of corn, hemp, and linseed, to Riga. It was founded by the Russians in 1536, and taken by the Poles in 1580, but it reverted to Russia in 1722.

VELIKAIA, a river of Russia, chiefly in the gov. Pskov, flows N. past Opotchna, Ostrov, & Pskov, and enters the Lake of Pskov, S.E. extremity, after a course of 160 m. It is large and rapid.

VELIKI-LUKI (English "the *Large Meadow*"), a town of Russia, gov. and 132 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Lovat. Pop. 4,000. It has seven churches, several schools, and upwards of 32 factories, chiefly for leather.

VELIKI-USTIUG, a town of Russia. [USTIUG.]

VELILLA (DE EBRO), a market town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Zaragoza. — *Velille* is a town of S. Peru, dep. and 70 m. S. Cuzco.

VELINO (MONTE), a mountain of Central Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., N.W. Lake Fucino, is 785 feet high, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.—II. a river, rising on its N. declivity, flows N.N.W. past Rieti to join the Nera, in the Pontif. sta., deleg. Spoleto, 4 m. E. Terni. Course 54 m., in which it has some rapid descents. The falls of the Velino, called the *Cascata del Marmore*, near its junction with the Nera, are celebrated as amongst the finest cascades in the world, and the more curious as being artificial for drainage. They consist of three separated leaps. Total height 850 feet.

VELLANO, a vill. of Tuscany, in the Val di Nievole, 4 m. N.N.E. Pescia. Pop. 2,500.

VELLAUR, a river of British India, presid. Madras, dists. Salem and S. Arcot, enters the Indian Ocean, 30 m. S. Pondicherry, after an E.ward course of 100 m.

VELLEBITZ, or VELLEBITH, a mountain range in the Austrian empire, between Croatia and the Adriatic Sea, and bounding Dalmatia on the N.

VELLEIA, a buried city of antiquity, "the Pompeii of Northern Italy," duchy Parma, on the Nura, 18 m. S. Piacenza. It is supposed to have been submerged by the crumbling of an adjacent mountain about the end of the 3d century, and it remained concealed till the year 1760, when, and subsequently, an amphitheatre, temples, a forum, and many dwellings were discovered.

VELLETRI, *Velitræ*, a walled town of S. Italy, Pontif. sta., comarca and 21 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 10,000, mostly agricultural. It stands on a height, commanding fine views of the Campagna di Roma and Pontine marshes, and has a town hall, constructed by Bramante. The Borgian museum, now in Naples, was originally formed in the Borgian palace here. *Velitræ* was an important city of the Volsci, and the original residence of the Octavian family. Augustus is believed to have been born there B.C. 63.

VELLORE, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 15 m. W. Arcot. The fort is large, and contains spacious barracks, handsome quarters, and a curious pagoda. The town, immediately S.ward, and connected to the fort by outworks, is also large and populous. Vellore was the residence of Tippoo Saib's family from 1799 to 1806, when a native revolt here caused their removal to Calcutta.

VELSK, or VIATLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Vaga, here joined by the Vel. Pop. 1,800. It has a cathedral, and trade in corn, tallow, and pitch.

VELUCHI (MOUNT), *Tymphrestus*, the principal summit of Mount Œta, N. Greece, N.E. of the vill. Karpenisi, and 7,657 feet in elevation.

VELZEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the Y, 13 m. N.W. Amsterdam. P. 2,088.

VEMENTRY, one of the small Shetland islands, Scotland, 5¼ m. E. Papa-Stour, on the S. side of St Magnus Bay. It has good pasture land.

VENACHOIR, or VENNACHAR (LOCH), Scotl., co. Perth, is an expansion of the Teith, 2½ m. S.W. Callander; 3½ m. in length by 1 m. in width, and having wooded shores.

VENAFRO, *Venafrum*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavora, dist. Piedimonte, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Capua. Pop. 2,800. It has a cathedral.

VENAISSIN, an old co. of France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, formerly belonging to the Pope, and now comprised in the dep. Vaucluse.

VENANGO, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,120 sq. m. Pop. 17,900.—Also several townships, the principal in Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,299.

VENANT (ST), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy tract, on the Lys, arrond. Bethune. Pop. 2,467.

VENASCA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Varaita. Pop. of comm. 2,650.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. N.E. Huesca, near the Pyrenees and the French frontier. It has a fort, a custom-house, and medicinal springs.—II. a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. Pop. 983.—*Venans* is a comm. and vill., Sardinian dom., Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 2 m. W.N.W. Susa. Pop. 1,428.

VENCATIGHERRY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Mysore frontier, 43 m. W. Vellore.

VENCE, *Vincium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Grasse. Pop. 3,101. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

VENDÉE, a marit. dep. of France, in the W., having N. the Atlantic, and elsewhere the deps. Loire-Inf., Maine-et-Loire, Deux-Sévres, and Charente-Inf. Area 2,616 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 376,184. Surface plain N. and W., and marshy toward the coast, elsewhere undulating & wooded. More corn and wine are raised than are required for home consumption; other products are hemp, flax, wool, fatted cattle for the Paris markets, coal, and a few metals. Manufs. are of paper, woven fabrics, leather, & beet-root sugar, but unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Napoleon-Vendée, Fontenay, and Le Sables d'Olonne.—II. a river of France, giving name to this dep., the S.E. part of which it traverses, rises in the Forest of Chantemarle, dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows S.W., past Fontenay-le-Comte, and after a course of 46 m. joins the Sèvre-Niortaise, a little above Marans.

VENDEN, or WENDEN (Russian *Kess*), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Aa, 50 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 2,000. It was founded in 1205, and had the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, now a ruin.

VENDEUVRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., at the source of the Barse, 13 m. W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,841.—II. a comm., dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers. P. 1,955.

VENDOME, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arrond., on the Loir, 39 m. W. Orleans. Pop. (1846) 6,709. It has a ruined, but once strongly fortified castle of the Dukes of Vendome; a comm. college and public library, hospital, cavalry barracks, theatre, public baths, and manufs. of leather gloves, coarse cotton fabrics, cotton hosiery, and paper. It was formerly cap. of a dist. called the *Vendômois*, now comprised in the deps. Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe.

VENDOTENA, *Pandataria*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, 23 m. W.N.W. Ischia; 8 m. in circumference; fertile, well cultivated, and having a small town and fishing port. Pop. 500. It was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners.

VENDRELL, *Palfuriana*, a town of Spain, prov., and 17 m. N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port. Pop. 3,982.

VENEDIG & VENEZIA, city of Italy. [VENICE.]

VENERIA, a town of N. Italy, div., prov. and 6 m. N.W. Turin, with a royal palace, gardens, and 3,207 inhabitants.

VENEV, or WENEV, a town of Russia, gov. and

28 m. E.N.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Venevka. Pop. 3,400. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of woollen cloth and linen fabrics.

VENEZUELA, the most N. of the republics in S. Amer., its territ. chiefly between lat. 2° & 12° N., and lon. 60° & 73° W., having E. British Guiana, S. Brazil, W. New Granada, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Estimated area 416,600 sq. m. Pop. (1839) 945,247, consisting of Whites, Indians, Negroes, and mixed races, and very thinly distributed. The E. Cordillera of the Andes extends through its N. part from W. to E., terminating in the peninsula of Paria. S. of this is a wide plain country traversed by the Orinoco, the whole course of which river is in this region. Other principal rivers are the Meta, Apure, Arauca, Carony, tributary to the Orinoco; the Cassiquiare connecting it with the Amazon, and the Tocuyo, Zulia, and Cuyuni in the N. and E. The Lakes Maracaybo and Valencia, and islands Margarita and Tortuga, belong to this republic. All the finest tropical products grow luxuriantly; the principal sources of wealth are cacao, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sarsaparilla, dyewoods, timber, and especially cattle, and the articles of trade which they yield. Total value of exports (1845) 894,745*l.*, mostly sent to the W. India Islands, Great Britain, the United States, and Spain. Imports comprise woven fabrics, chiefly cottons and linens, flour and provisions, hardwares, soap, wines, and specie; total value in the same year, 793,877*l.*, sent mostly from Great Britain and colonies, the United States, Denmark, and Germany. Government vested in a senate and house of representatives; the executive power being in the hands of a president and vice-president. The territory is divided into the five deps. of Maturin, Caracas or Venezuela, Zulia, Apure, and Orinoco; and into 13 provs., each of which has its intendant or governor. Chief cities, Caracas, the cap., Valencia, Maracaybo, and Barquesimeto.

VENICARLO, a town of Spain. [BENICARLO.]

VENICE (Italian *Venezia*, German *Vénedig*, ancient *Venetia*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, cap. gov. and deleg., & one of the two caps. of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in the lagoons of Venice, a sort of vast lake, separated from the Adriatic by a long belt of low land, & 2 m. from the continent, with which it is connected by a stupendous bridge of 222 arches, forming part of the railway to Padua; lat. of St Mark 45° 25′ 9″ N., lon. 12° 20′ 2″ E. Pop. (1842) 110,000, besides the garrison. Mean temperature of year 55° .3; winter 38°; summer 73° Fahr. It is the see of a Roman Catholic primate, Greek and Armenian bishops, and the residence of the viceroy during part of the winter; the centre of the maritime establishments of Austria, and the residence of the commander-general of the imperial marine. Venice, for many centuries, the cap. of a celebrated republic, the first maritime and commercial power of the world, and one of the finest cities in Europe, is unique, both as regards position and construction, being built entirely on piles and occupying 70 or 80 small islands, separated by 149 canals, which are crossed by 306 bridges. The chief of the former is the *Canal Grande*, 100 to 180 feet wide, and bordered by magnificent palaces and churches; it separates the city into two nearly equal portions, which are connected by the bridge of the *Rialto*, built of white marble, and consisting of a single arch. The streets or lanes are so narrow and intricate as to render the city a vast labyrinth, and being fit only for foot passengers, the place of wheel carriages is supplied by small barges, called *Gondolas*, the peculiar form and great number of which constantly traversing the principal canals, forms one of the chief characteristics of the city. The largest street, the *Merceria*, in which are the best shops, is only 15 feet wide; the principal promenades are the square of St Mark; and the public gardens, which are nearly surrounded by the sea. Among its many squares, the most remarkable for extent, regularity, and beauty of situation, is the *Piazza di San Marco*, on the S. side of the city, at the entrance of the grand canal. On the E. side of this is a smaller square called the *Piazzetta*, and at the angle, between these, is the church of St Mark. Venice contains a vast number of magnificent churches and palaces, adorned with the paintings of Titian and the frescoes of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. The chief edifices are the palace of the *Procuratie Vecchie* and the *Procuratie Nuove*, which occupy the greater part of the square of St Mark, around which extends a vast gallery, containing elegant shops and cafés. The portion of the Procuratie Nuove next the Piazzetta is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Sansovino, & one of the finest buildings in existence. The old library of St Mark occupies a magnificent hall, and in the same building is the *Zecca*, or mint, where, in 1284, the celebrated *ducat* of Venice, the most ancient coin in Europe, was struck. The former palace of the doge, built by Marino Faliero in the 14th century, is remarkable for its architecture, and its imposing mass; its interior is decorated with many of the finest works of the great masters. The *bridge of sighs* connects this palace with the former prisons and dungeons of the inquisition. Among the ecclesiastical edifices, the most magnificent is the church of St Mark, with its golden ceilings, its pavement of jasper and porphyry, its 500 columns of black, white, & veined marble, bronze, alabaster, verde antique and serpentine. It contains the celebrated *Palla d'Oro*, a species of mosaic, in gold, silver, and enamel, made at Constantinople in the 10th century, and a vast reliquiary, with many antiquities and objects of art. Over the portal of this magnificent temple, the 4 celebrated bronze horses which were founded at Corinth, and successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris, were replaced in 1815. In front of St Mark, are three bronze pedestals, with masts, now bearing the Austrian standards, & near it are the *Campanile* tower, the *Torre dell Orologio*, or clock tower, and 2 granite columns, one surmounted by the lion of St Mark, and the other by the statue of St Theodore. The other churches are S. *Giorgo Maggiore*, the *Zitelle*, and the church of the Saluta, with a fine cupola, the churches of the Jesuits, the *Scalzi*, and those of *Miracoli* & of St Peter, formerly the patriarchal see, & the church of the Frari, with a fine monument to Canova; most of these, with the *dogana* or custom house, are situated on the grand canal. Venice has 6 theatres, the 7th and finest having been destroyed by fire in 1836. The *arsenal*, situated in an island, surrounded by high walls, was long the first in Europe, and still preserves some importance. The chief scientific and literary institutions are the lyceum, with a rich cabinet of natural history and a botanic garden, 2 royal gymnasia, and the seminary of the Saluta, occupying the former convent of this name, with valuable scientific collections, & a rich library: normal high school, marine college, academy and school of the fine arts, the oldest of its kind in existence. The

library of St Mark, comprising 90,000 vols., with a fine cabinet of antiquities and medals, is one of the richest in Italy, and among the largest in Europe. One of the most remarkable institutions in Venice, is that of the *Archivio Generale*, which contains an immense mass of documents relative to the history of Venice. In the middle ages, Venice had a monopoly of the manuf. of glass, but this has greatly declined, and its manufs. are now confined to mirrors, jewellery, artificial pearls, silks, & porcelain; its printing and book trade is still extensive. Imports comprise sugar, coffee, & other colonial produce, cotton and woollen fabrics, cotton yarn & raw cotton, hardware goods, dye stuffs, salted fish and grain. Exports, silk and silk goods, glass wares and books. The origin of Venice dates from the period of the invasion of Attila in 452, when a number of the inhabitants of *Venetia*, and other parts of Italy, taking refuge in the islands of the Adriatic, formed a confederation to oppose the barbarians. In 697 they elected, as the head of their government, a doge or duke (dux). The Venetian states formed themselves into a republic in 809. In 997 they took possession of the town of Narenta, a nest of pirates, and thus commenced their maritime power; they afterwards subjugated all the towns of Dalmatia. The crusades were a source of aggrandisement for Venice. At the end of the 12th century, the Venetians made themselves masters of part of the Morea, Corfu, Cephalonia, and Crete. During two centuries they monopolized the commerce of India by the route of Egypt; but they lost this on the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The state attained the height of its prosperity in the 15th century. It began to decline at the beginning of the 16th century, and its overthrow was completed by the French in 1797. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was made over, with the provs. of the continent, to the kingdom of Italy, and was held by the French till 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848, the Venetians revolted against the Austrians, & held the city for several months. The *gov. of Venice* comprises 8 delegs., which bear the names of their caps. Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Rovigo, Treviso, Belluno, and Udine.—The *Gulf of Venice* is formed by the Adriatic, on the N.E. coast of Italy, bounded by the Piave and Brenta.

VENICE, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 15 m. S. Auburn. Pop. 2,105.

VENLO, or VENLOO, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., on the Maese, 15 m. N.N.E. Ruremond. Pop. 7,179, employed in brewing, tile-making, and tanning, and in tin, lead, tobacco, and vinegar factories.

VENOSA, *Venusia*, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. Melfi, 23 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 6,000. It has a noble cathedral, 5 pa. churches, a market-hall, and various Roman remains. It is the birth-place of the poet Horace.

VEN-OTTERY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.W. Ottery-St-Mary. Area 940 ac. Pop. 134.

VENTABREN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on a branch of railway from Avignon to Marseille, arrond. & W. Aix. P. 1,600.

VENTIPOOR, a vill. of Cashmere, near the Jhylum, 10 m. S.E. Serinagur, and having some remarkable Hindoo remains.

VENTNOR, a rapidly increasing town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, between the vills. Bonchurch and St Laurence, and about 4 m. E. Niton, with which and with Newport, Cowes, and Ryde, it communicates by coaches daily. It stands sheltered by high land on the N. and E., and it has risen since 1830 from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place. It has a chapel of ease, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and schools, handsome terraces, and many detached villas.

VENTOUX (MONT), France, dep. Vaucluse, is near the frontier of dep. Drôme. Height 6,263 ft.

VENTRY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.S.W. Dingle. Area 4,439 ac. Pop. 2,426. The harbour of Ventry, which affords excellent anchorage, is divided from that of Dingle by a narrow isthmus, on which are several Danish entrenchments, said to have been the last military Danish post in Ireland.

VENZONE, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 18 m. N.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3,300.

VERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845) 8,470. It has a small harbour, manufs. of nitre, an active fishery, and some export and import trade. Near it are traces of the ancient *Urci*.

VERA CRUZ, a maritime dep. of the Mexican Confed., between lat. 17° 30′ and 22° N., and lon. 94° 30′ & 99° W., having N. & E. the Caribbean Sea, and landward the deps. Tabasco, Oaxaca, La Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi. Area 27,660 sq. m. Pop. 254,880, mostly of a mixed race. Surface elevated, except near the coast, where it is extremely unhealthy, but it is also highly fertile and luxuriant. Principal rivers, the Coatzacoalca, Montezuma, and Alvarado. Chief products, vanilla, tobacco, sugar, cotton, cacao, and live stock, and its cotton manufs. are somewhat extensive. Chief towns, Jalapa, the cap., Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tamiagua, and Tampico. Through this state leads the main route to Mexico from the Atlantic.

VERA CRUZ, the principal seaport town of the Mexican Confed., in above state, on the Gulf of Mexico, nearly 200 m. E.S.E. Mexico. Lat. of light-house, 19° 11′ 9″ N., lon. 96° 8′ W. Pop. 6,500. It is regularly and well built and clean, but in a most unhealthy situation, surrounded by sand-hills and marshes. Houses mostly large, flat-roofed, several stories in height, and constructed around court-yards. Here are numerous domed churches, and other stone buildings, and a good stone mole. The harbour is a mere roadstead, between the mainland and the island of San Juan de Ulloa, which is covered with a strong fortress, and has a light-house, with a revolving light, 79 feet above the sea. Storms and violent N. winds here often injure shipping; but Vera Cruz has an extensive trade, exporting bullion, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, provisions, drugs, vanilla, logwood, and pimento, and importing woven fabrics, cacao, paper, brandy, wines, and metals. In 1845, 268 ships, aggregate burden 30,416 tons, chiefly Mexican, U. States, French, British, and Spanish, entered, with cargoes to the value of 468,200*l.*; and 271 do., burden 31,229 tons, cleared out of the port. Vera Cruz was bombarded and taken by the army of the U. S., N. America, in 1847.—*Old Vera Cruz* is a vill., 15 m. N.W., where Cortez disembarked in 1518.

VERAGUA (SANTIAGO DE), a town of Central America, but belonging, with its prov., to the republic of New Granada, dep. Isthmus, 22 m. N. Montijo Bay, Pacific O., and 125 m. W.S.W. Panama. Pop. 5,000. It is well built, and has some trade in gold dust, copper, cotton, and dyes.—The prov. *Veragua*, the most W. of the state New Granada, between lat. 7° 15′ and 9° 40′ N., and lon. 80° 20′ and 82° 50′ W., extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea, and has on its N. side the lagoon of Chiriqui, and W. the

state of Costa Rica, Central America. Most of the surface is covered with mntns. and forests. The rivers have short courses, but frequently inundate the country, after heavy rains. Santiago de Veragua is its only town of importance.

VERA PAZ, a prov. of Central America, state Guatemala, mostly between lat. 16° & 18° N., and lon. 89° 30′ and 91° 40′ W., having S. the prov. Guatemala, W. Totonicapan, E. the state of Honduras, N. Peten & British Honduras. Its centre is a region of lofty mntns., bordered by lower lands on the banks of considerable rivers; the Rio Grande, or Motagua, flowing E., bounds it on the S. and E.; the Rio Pasion, or Usumasinta, flowing W. forms its N. frontier; an affl. of the latter bounds it on the W., and the Polochic, and its affls., traverse its centre, flowing E. to the Golfo Dulce, which is comprised within this prov. Climate very various; in the uplands it is severe, in the lowlands hot, and heavy rains and storms are frequent. Products comprise the sugar cane, which grows in great luxuriance; cacao, annatto, dyewoods, cedar, and other large timber adapted for ship-building, cotton, balsams, and dragon's blood; but the almost utter absence of roads interposes great obstacles to commerce. Besides the city of Coban, the principal places are Tactic, Salama, and Robinal.

VERAWOW, the principal town in the desert of Parkur, Scinde, on a fresh water lake, 3 m. in circ., lat. 24° 33′ N., lon. 70° 46′ E. It comprises 350 houses, and near it are extensive remains of the ruined city Pareenuggur.

VERBAS, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia, separates the sanj. Travnik from Turkish Croatia, and joins the Save, 13 m. E. Gradiska, after a N. course of 100 miles.

VERBERIE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. N.E. Senlis, on the Oise. P. 1,321.

VERBICARO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Cit., cap. cant., dist. and 28 m. N. Paola, and 5 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 4,000.

VERBICZ, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, co. Liptau, on the Waag, 1 m. S.S.E. St Miklos. P. 2,010.

VERCEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 17 m. E. Besançon. Pop. 1,259.

VERCELLI, *Vercellæ*, a city of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Sesia, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 m. N. Casale. Pop. with comm. (1838) 18,253. It is enclosed by boulevards, replacing its old fortifications, is well built, and has an appearance of prosperity. Its cathedral, one of the finest in Piedmont, contains the tomb of St Amadeus of Savoy, and a valuable library of old MSS. including a copy of the laws of the Lombards, and a manuscript of the gospels, written by St Eusebius, the founder of the see in the 4th century. It has a large hospital, a royal palace, clerical seminary, manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, and a large trade in rice, raised in its vicinity. A canal connects it with Ivrea.

VERD (CAPE), W. Africa. [CAPE VERD.]

VERDACHELLUM, a town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, 96 m. S. of Arcot, and formerly the seat of the British courts for the S. division of its collectorate.

VERDE, two rivers of Brazil, one tributary to the river Paraná, the other to the San Francisco.

VERDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, cap. duchy, and dist., on r. b. of the Aller, and on railway to Hanover, 21 m. S.E. Bremen. P. 4,670. It is enclosed by walls, and has an anc. cathedral, manufs. of tobacco, breweries, distilleries, and an export trade in corn and cattle.

VERDON, a river of France, dep. B. Alpes, rises near Colmar, flows S. to near Castellane, and thence W. between the deps. Basses-Alpes and Var, & joins the Durance after a course of 100 m.

VERDUN, several towns, comms., &c., of France. —I. (anc. *Verodunum*), dep. Meuse, cap. arrond., 28 m. N. Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. Pop. (1846) 10,696. It is strongly fortified, and has a cathedral, a Protestant chapel, military and civil hospitals, a bishop's palace, clerical seminary, comm. college, & public library of 14,000 volumes; distilleries, breweries, manufs. of wooden wares, nails, leather, woven fabrics, liqueurs, and confectionery. In 1792, it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy. —II. *sur Garonne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 14 m. S.S.E. Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,876, who manuf. leather. It was formerly the cap. of the dist. Verdunois.— III. (*sur Saône*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs, 11 m. N.E. Chalon. Pop. 2,050. *Verdunois*, an old division of France, is now comprised in the deps. Tarn-et-Garonne and H.-Garonne.

VEREJA, a town of Russia, gov. & 62 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on both sides of the Protva. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by high ramparts, and has a cathedral. Its inhabitants carry on an active trade with the Don-Cossacks.

VERFEIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 12 m. E.N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,185.

VERGA (CAPE), a headland of Senegambia, 35 m. S. Cape Nuñez, lat. 10 12′ N., & lon. 14° 28′ W.

VERGARA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 20 m. S.W. Tolosa. P. 3,480. A convention concluded here in 1839, put an end to the war in Biscay.

VERGENNES, a city or town, U. S., N. America, Vermont, on Otter Creek, at the head of its navigation, 38 m. W.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,017. It is neatly built, and has extensive iron works. Vessels of 300 tons can reach its wharf.

VERGOZE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, 8 m. S.W. Nimes, on railway to Montpelier. Pop. 1,326.

VERIA (LA), a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on an affl. of the Indje-Kara-su, 35 m. W. Salonica. Pop. 8,000, mostly Greeks, engaged in cotton weaving, dyeing, & raising fruit.

VERKHNE, or VERKHNII (meaning "Upper"), a prefixed name of many towns of the Russian empire.—I. (*V. Dnieprovsk*). gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 2,800.—II. (*Kolymsk*), E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on l. b. of the Kolyma, 165 m. S.W. Sredne-Kolymsk.—III. (*Viliuisk*), prov. Yakutsk on the Viliui, 175 m. N. Olekminsk.—IV. (*Saltov*), a market town of European Russia, gov. Kharkov, 20 m. S.S.W. Voltchansk. Pop. 1,500.

VERKHNE'IANSK, a town of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the Yana; lat. 66° 45′ N., lon. 133° 10′ E. *Verhholensk* is a town, gov., and 140 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk, on the Lena.

VERKHOTURIE, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. circ., on the Tura, 85 m. N. Alapaevsk. Pop. 2,800. It is enclosed by old walls, and has exchange, and vast corn magazines.

VERKHOVASHKOI, a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, on the Vaga, and on the road from Vologda to Archangel, 18 m. S. Velsk. Pop. 1,540.

VERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 370 ac. Pop. 68.

VERMAND, a comm. & market-town of France, dep. Aisne, 6 m. N.W. St Quentin. Pop. 1,255.

VERMANDOIS, an old subdivision of France, in Picardy, of which St Quentin was capital.

VERMEJO, a considerable river of the Plata

confed., S. Amer., rises on the Bolivian frontier, flows S.E. and joins the Paraguay, 14 m. S.W. Neembucu. Total course estimated at 750 m. Affls. the Jujuy and Tarija.

VERMILION, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in W. part of Indiana, cap. Newport. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 8,274.—II. in the E. part of Illinois, cap. Danville. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 9,303. Also several townships.—I. Ohio, co. Erie, on Vermilion river, at its mouth in Lake Erie. Pop. 1,334.—II. co. Richland. Pop. 2,402.—III. Indiana, co. Vermilion. Pop. 1,540. —(*Bay*), Louisiana, at the mouth of Vermilion river, in the Gulf of Mexico.—(*Fort*), British N. America, N.W. territory, on the Unjigah.—(*Sea*), a name of the Gulf of California.

VERMONT, one of the United States of N. America, in the N. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 42° 44′ and 45° N., and lon. 71° 38′ and 73° 26′ W.; having N. Lower Canada, S. Massachusetts, E. the river Connecticut separating it from New Hampshire, and W. New York, from which it is in part separated by Lake Champlain and the Hudson river. Area 10,212 sq. m. Pop. 291,948. Surface mntnous. or hilly, and well wooded. A good deal of wheat and other grains, with potatoes, and very superior apples, are raised; in 1840, nearly 3,700,000 lbs. of wool, and 4,648,000 lbs. of maple sugar, besides 4,286 lbs. of silk cocoons, and some tobacco, were produced. Live-stock of all kinds is abundant. Its foreign trade is mostly through New York and Massachusetts. Value of exports (1843) 413,367 dollars; of imports in do., 97,183 dollars. Public revenue (1849) 99,000 dollars; and it has no state debt. It is divided into 14 cos., was admitted into the Union in 1791, and sends 5 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Montpelier the cap., Burlington, Bennington, Woodstock, and St Albans.

VERN, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,698.—II. dep. Maine-et-Loire, 15 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,634.—*Vernaison* is a comm. and vill., dep. Rhone, arrond. Lyon, on railway to St Etienne. Pop. 1,008.

VERNANTE, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 10 m. S. Coni. Pop. of comm. 3,171.

VERNANTES, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 13 m. S.E. Baugé. Pop. 2,056. It has remains of a Cistercian abbey.

VERNEUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Avre, 22 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 3,496. It was formerly fortified, has a church with a lofty tower, and manufs. of druggets, flannels, merinos, and cotton-hosiery. —II. a comm. and vill., dep. H. Vienne, on the Vienne, 6 m. W.N.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,019.

VERNHAM-DEAN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N. Andover. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 707.

VERNON, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia; lat. 31° S., lon. 132° E.; having N.E. and S. the cos. Sandon, Dudley, Macquarie, and Hawes. It is traversed by the Apsley river, and the Macleay forms its N.E. boundary.

VERNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, on l. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a fine bridge, and on the Paris and Havre railway, 13 m. N.W. Mantes. Pop. 3,953. It was formerly fortified, has an antique church, a college founded by Henri IV., and manufs. of cotton-cloth and velvet. Near it is the forest of Vernon.

VERNON, numerous tnshps., U. S., N. America. —I. New York, on Oneida Creek, 16 m. W. Utica. Pop. 3,043.—II. New-Jersey, on Warwick Creek 70 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 2,395.—III. Indiana, co. Washington. Pop. 1,936.—IV. Connecticut, on the Hockanum, 12 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,430.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,240.

VERNON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loir, 9 m. E. Tours. Pop. 1,890.

VERNOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Privas. Pop. 1,546. — II. (*en Gâtine*), a comm., dep. Deux Sèvres, 12 m. W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,353.

VERÖCZE (Germ. *Werowitz*), a town of the Austrian empire, Civil Slavonia, cap. co., near the boundary of Croatia, 65 m. W.N.W. Esseck. Pop. 3,200. It has a castle, and is the seat of large markets. Its co. comprises 1,772 sq. m. Pop. 223,500.

VEROLA, two market towns of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. Brescia.—I. (*Nuova*), 16 m. S.W. Brescia, cap. dist. Pop. 4,200.—II. (*Vecchia*), 1 m. W. Verola-Nuova. Pop. 2,000.

VEROLENGO, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Turin. P. of comm. 4,761.—*Veroli* is a town and bishop's see, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 5 m. N.E. Frosinone. P. 3,590.

VEROMILIS (SAN), a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 7 m. N. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 1,859.—*Veron* is a comm. and market town of France, dep. Yonne, 5 m. S. Sens. Pop. 1,182.

VERONA, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. deleg., on the Adige, here crossed by 4 bridges, and on railway (in progress) from Milan to Venice, 22 m. N.N.E. Mantua. Pop. 48,000. Situated near the gorges of the Tyrol, and surrounded by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnago, Verona has always been considered an important position for the defence of Upper Italy. It is enclosed by a series of turreted walls, & its fortifications have, since 1822, been much improved. From its fine situation, rich historical remains, and literary institutions, it is one of the most interesting cities in Italy. The principal public edifices are the church of St Zeno, supposed to date from the 7th century; the cathedral, built in the 9th century; the church of St Anastasia, remarkable for its great size & its monuments; & that of St George, for its fine paintings: two magnificent gates; the palace of the *Grand Guardia*, a modern edifice; the palace of *consiglio*, and the custom-house. It has many noble private palaces. Its Roman antiquities comprise the celebrated amphitheatre, a building of imposing grandeur, the most perfect of its kind, and the only one still used for public spectacles; traces of a Roman theatre and two Roman arches. The tombs of the *Scaligers*, a curious monument of the Middle Ages, are a series of Gothic pyramids surmounted by an equestrian statue of each prince. The literary institutions of Verona comprise a lyceum with fine scientific collections, episcopal seminary, the royal school for the education of ladies, 3 gymnasia, a school of painting and design, academy of agriculture, commerce and arts, a botanic garden, a philharmonic academy, 2 valuable public libraries, the museum of the *lapidario*, with remarkable Etruscan inscriptions. A congress was held here in 1822. It is the birth-place of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the elder Pliny, Paul Veronese, Bianchini, the Marquis Maffei, and many other distinguished men. Verona is renowned for its dye-works. It has manufs. of woollens & cottons; numerous silk mills moved by water power, and an extensive trade in silk and rural produce.

VERONA, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on the Erie canal, 20 m. W. Utica. P. 4,504.

VERRES, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. and

prov. Aosta, cap. mand., 19 m. E. Aosta. Pop. of comm. 1,122.

VERRIERES, numerous comms. and vills. of France; the principal in dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Versailles. Pop. 1,087.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchatel, on the French frontier, 6 m. E. Pontarlier. Pop. of comm. 3,000.

VERRO, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Verro and Tuda, and on Lake Tammula, 44 m. S.S.E. Dorpat. Pop. 1,500. The canal of Werro unites the Gulfs of Finland and Livonia.

VERRUA, a formerly fortified, but now dismantled, town of Piedmont, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Turin, on rt. bank of the Po, opposite Crescentino. Pop. 2,603.—*Verruchio* is a vill. of the Pontif. Sta., leg. Forli, 3 m. N.W. San Marino.

VERSAILLES, a comm. & city of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.W. Paris, with which it communicates by two lines of railw. Pop. (1846) 34,901. It is divided into the quarters St Louis and Notre Dame, to which Montreuil is attached, and is remarkable for the regularity of its construction. The *Place Hoche* has a statue of General Hoche, & from the *Place du Château* diverge the three grand avenues of Paris, St Cloud, and Sceaux. The chief edifices are the church of St Louis, the prefecture, and the chancery. The magnificent palace of Versailles was restored during the reign of Louis Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum: the immense galleries, freshly decorated, contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order. Connected with the palace are a superbly decorated chapel and theatre, an orangery, spacious flower gardens, and a park, in which are numerous statues and splendid fountains supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the park the two palaces called the Great and Little *Trianon*. Versailles is a bishop's see, and has a national college, a normal school, many scientific and literary societies, a public library of 40,000 vols., and a chamber of commerce. The palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV., was from 1672 to 1790 the residence of the kings of France. Many treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1783, England recognised the independence of the United States of America; and here, on 20th June 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the national assembly, and took the famous oath of the *jeu de Paume*. From 1790 to 1837, Versailles was nearly deserted, but since the opening of the museum in the latter year, it has regained much of its former importance. It is the birth-place of Philip V. of Spain; Louis XV., XVI., and XVIII., and Charles X. of France; the Abbé de l'Epee, Ducis, and general Hoche.

VERSETZ, or VERSCHITZ, a fortified town of the Hungarian Banat, co. and 41 m. S. Temesvar. Pop. 15,788. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a college and cavalry barracks. In its vicinity large quantities of wine, silk, and rice, are raised.

VERSHIRE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 29 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,198.

VERSMOLD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 24 m. E.N.E. Münster. Pop. 1,420.

VERSOIX, or VERSOY, a vill. of Switzerl., cant. & 6 m. N. Geneva, on W. shore of its Lake. Pop. 800. It belonged to France previous to 1815.

VERSOVAH, a maritime town of British India, presid. and 14 m. N. Bombay, on the W. coast of the island Salsette.

VERTAISON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,386.—*Vertaillac* is a comm. and market town, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Riberac. Pop. 1,076.

VERTEUIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, on l. b. of the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Ruffec. Pop. 1,336.—II. a comm. and market town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. E. Marmande. Pop. 1,165.—III. a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, arrond. Paullac. Pop. 1,015.—*Vertou* is a comm. and vill., dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., near the Sevre-Nantaise, 5 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 5,635.

VERTUS (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 16 m. W.S.W. Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 2,341, who trade in wine.

VERVICK, or WERWICQ, a frontier town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, 9 m. S.S.E. Ypres. Pop. (1842) 5,657.

VERVIERS, a town of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. E. Liege, on the railway to Cologne, and on the Vesdre. Pop. (1842) 20,000. It has celebrated manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn, for which various steam and water-mills are employed; it has also dyeing and soap works, breweries, &c.

VERVINS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., 22 m. N.N.E. Laon. Pop. 2,510. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and manufs. of hosiery and umbrellas. In 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henri IV. and Philip II. of Spain.

VERWICK, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, hundred Troedyraur. Pop. 456.

VERYAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the English Channel, 4 m. S. Tregony. Area 5,430 ac. Pop. 1,569.

VERZENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, S.E. Rheims. Pop. 1,283.

VERZUOLO, a town of Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 3 m. S. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 3,901.

VERZY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Marne, 8 m. S.S.E. Rheims. Pop. 1,088.

VESCOVANA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Padua, 8 m. S.E. Este. Pop. 3,300.

VESCOVATO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg., dist. and 8 m. N.E. Cremona. Pop. 2,400.

VESCOVATO, a comm. and market town of Corsica, arrond. and 13 m. S. Bastia. Pop. 1,025.

VESDRE, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian prov. Liege, joins the Ourthe 3 m. S.E. Liege, after a W. course of 45 m., past Limburg and Verviers. Its valley is highly picturesque.

VESEGONSK, or WESSJEGONSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 134 m. N.E. Tver, cap. circ. Pop. 2,800. It has two annual fairs attended by merchants from every part of the empire.

VESINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 14 m. N.W. Aveyron, cap. cant., arrond. Milhau. Pop. 2,014.

VESLE, or VÊLE, a river of France, deps. Marne and Aisne, after a N.E. course of 65 m., past Reims, joins the Aisne 6 m. E. Soissons. Principal affluent, the Ardre from the S.

VESOUL, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. H. Saône, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the Motte-de-Vesoul, near the Durgeon, an affluent of the Saône, 27 m. N. Besançon. Pop. (1846) 7,021. It has a comm. college, a normal school, and manufs. of calicoes, caps, and lace.

VESPOLATE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 1,840.

VESUVIUS (MOUNT) (Ital. *Vesuvio*), a celebrated mntn. of S. Italy, & the only active volcano of any consequence on the continent of Europe; on the E. side of the Bay of Naples. Lat. of crater 40° 49′ N., lon. 14° 26′ E. It rises out of a fertile and luxuriant plain to the height of 3,948 feet above the sea; the diameter of the circular area

occupied by it and Monte Somma being about 8 m. Its lower part is a sloping plain, covered with stones and scoriæ, 3 m in length, and rising to 2,000 feet, above which a cone of black stones extends to 3,500 feet. It is flanked on the land-side by Monte Somma, an abrupt circular precipice. The summit of its cone is 2,000 feet in diameter, and after the eruption of 1839, had in its centre a crater 1,500 feet in diameter and 500 feet deep. Somma and Vesuvius are very different in their geological formation; the former consists of leucite porphyry, tufa, and rocks containing shells; Vesuvius is almost wholly composed of lava and scoriæ. Around it a larger number of simple minerals have been discovered than on any other area of like dimensions; and the vegetable products on its flanks comprise euphorbias and many other plants not found elsewhere in Italy. The famous wine, *lagrima christi*, is raised on its sides. The first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the cities Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ were overwhelmed and buried by lava & ashes. From that time to 1850, 49 eruptions are recorded, of which the most celebrated occurred in 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1834, and 1839.

VESZPRIM, or WESPRIM, a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., on the Sed, 60 m. S.W. Buda. Pop. 9,079. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, Piarist and Roman Catholic colleges, & a brisk trade in salt, corn, wine, potash, and glass.

VETERAN, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on an inlet of Seneca lake. Pop. 2,279.

VETKA, a vill. of Russia, gov. Moghilev, dist. and 15 m. N.E. Novo-Bielitza, on the Soj. It was formerly a considerable town.

VETLUGA, or BETLUGA, a riv. of Russia, chiefly in govs. Kostroma and Nijnii-Novgorod, flows S., past Vetluga, & joins the Volga after a course of 300 m.—II. a town, gov. Kostroma, on rt. b. of the Vetluga, 75 m. E. Makariev. Pop. 1,800.

VETRALLA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Viterbo. Pop. 4,460.

VETSCHAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 44 m. S.W. Frankfürt. Pop. 1,700.

VEULES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on the English channel, 13 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 1,532.

VEURDRE (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. N.W. Moulins. Pop. 1,278.

VEVAY (Germ. *Vivis*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 11 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. Pop. of comm. 4,800. The church of St Martin contains the tombs of the regicides Ludlow and Broughton, who died here in exile. It has manufs. of leather, woollens, and jewellery, and a trade in wine.—II. a vill., U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,200. It is pleasantly situated, and was settled by emigrants from Switzerl.

VEYNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Alpes, on the Buech, 13 m. W. Gap. Pop. 1,859.

VEYRAC and VEYRE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. H. Vienne, arrond. Limoges. Pop. 1,553.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,845.

VEZELAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 8 m. W.S.W. Avallon. Pop. 1,193. It is the birth-place of Theodore de Beza and Vauban. St Bernard preached the crusade to the parliament of Vezclay in 1145.

VÉZELISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Brenon and Uvry, 15 m. S.S.W. Nancy. Pop. 1,603.—*Vézenobres* is a comm. & vill., dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.E. Alais, on railway to Nimes. Pop. 1,066.

VEZERE, two rivers of France, deps. Correze and Dordogne.—I. joins the Dordogne, 20 m. E Bergerac, after a S.W. course of 100 m.—II. (*Haute-V.*), joins the Isle, 6 m. E. Perigueux, after a S.W. course of 50 miles.

VEZIR-KOPRI, or KEDI-KALAH, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 42 m. W.S.W. Samsoon. Pop. 1,000 Mohammedan, 50 Armenian, and 20 Greek families. It is divided into quarters by intersecting walls, and has a tolerable bazaar.

VEZOUZE, a river of France, dep. Meurthe, rises in the Vosges mntns., flows W., and joins the Meurthe at Luneville. Total course 45 miles.

VEZZANO, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinian dom., div. Genoa, prov. and 12 m. E. Levante, cap. mand. Pop. 2,838.

VIADANA, a market town of Austrian Italy, 21 m. S.W. Mantua, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Po.

VIAGRANDE, a town of Sicily, 7 m. N.E. Catania, on the E. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3,100.

VIA-MALA, a deep defile of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, along the Upper Rhine, between Chur and the Splügen, about 4 m. in length, & walled in by precipices, in some places 1,600 ft. in height.

VIANA, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, at the mouth of the Lima, 40 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 8,110. It is enclosed by turretted walls, and has a harbour defended by batteries; an active coasting trade, fishery, and a large annual fair in August. It surrendered to Admiral Sir C. Napier in the revolution which dethroned Don Miguel.—II. a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, near the Ebro, 45 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 3,146. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and hats.

VIANDEN & VIANEN, two towns of the Netherlands.—I. prov. and 24 m. N. Luxembourg, on the Our. Pop. 800.—II. prov. S. Holland, on the Leck, 7 m. S.S.W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,455.

VIAREGGIO, a seaport town of Central Italy, Tuscany, duchy and 13 m. W. Lucca, cap. dist., on the Mediterranean, with 5,850 inhabitants, a harbour defended by a fort, and an export trade in statuary marble.—*Viariggi* is a comm. & vill. of the Sardinian dom., Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Casale. Pop. 1,779.

VIAZMA, a town of Russia, gov. & 100 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Viazma, an affl. of the Dnieper. Pop. 12,000. It has 22 churches & convents, schools, & a trade in linen, hemp, linseed & hempseed. The French were defeated here, 22d October 1812, by the troops of Miloradovitch.

VIAZNIKI, or WIASNIKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Kliasma. Pop. 1,900. It has manufs. of linens and leather.

VIATKA, a river of Russia, traversing all the centre of the gov. to which it gives name, rises 17 m. N. Glazov, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Kama in the gov. Kasan, after a course of 500 m.

VIATKA, a large gov. of European Russia, in its E. part, between lat. 55° 30′ and 60° N., and lon. 46° and 54° E., having N. Vologda, E. Perm, W. Kostroma, and S. Nijnii-Novgorod, Kasan, and Orenburg, from which last it is separated by the Kama. Area 53,126 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,662,800, comprising many Tartar tribes, and about 50,000 Mohammedans. Its E. part is covered with the extreme ramifications of the Ural mntns.; surface elsewhere undulating or level. A surplus of corn over home consumption is raised. Principal crops, rye, barley, and oats, with some wheat, and pease, lentils, flax, and hemp. Climate too severe for fruits to ripen, and potatoes are grown only in gardens. Forests of fir, oak, elm, and birch,

are very extensive. Cattle rearing is of less importance than agriculture. Furs, tar, iron, and copper, are chief products. Manufactures are increasing; there lately were about 60 woollen, linen, and other factories for woven goods in the gov. Paper, soap, potash, leather, and copper-wares are made; fire-arms are manufactured at Sarapul, and at Viatka anchors, gun-carriages, and iron-machinery on a large scale. Exports are corn, timber, and manufactured goods. Imports comprise salt, tea, and other Asiatic produce.—*Viatha*, the cap. gov., is situated on the Viatka, near the influx of the Tcheptza, lat. 58° 24′ N., lon. 50° E. Pop. 6,890. It has 2 convents, diocesan and high schools, gymnasium, extensive distilleries, and iron works, and it is the great centre of the commerce of the government.

VIBORG, towns of Denmark and Russia. [WIBORG.]

VIBRAYE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 3,081.

VIC, several comms. & small towns of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Seille, 18 m. E.N.E. Nancy. Pop. 3,139. It has quarries of Paris plaster and rock salt, and a trade in corn and wine.—II. (*Dessos*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Foix. Pop. 1,108.—III. (*en Bigorre*), dep. H. Pyrenees, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Tarbes. Pop. 3,637.—IV. (*Fezensac*), dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Losse, 16 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,888.—V. (*sur Aisne*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Soissons. Pop. 3,928. It has an active traffic by the river.—VI. (*Le Comte*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,177.—VII. (*sur Cere*), dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on the Cere, 9 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,983.

VICARELLO, *Vicus Aurelii*, a vill. of Cent. Italy, near the Lake of Bracciano, on N. side, with ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, and mineral waters (the ancient *Thermæ Aureliæ*).

VICENTE (SAN), several towns of Spain & Portugal.—Also, a town of Central America, cap. state San Salvador, 25 m. E.S.E. San Salvador. Pop. 8,000. Around it are indigo and tobacco plantations, & near it the volcano of San Vicente.

VICENZA, *Vicentia*, a city of Austrian Italy, cap. deleg., on the Bacchiglione, 40 m. W. Venice, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. (1843) 33,100. It is enclosed by dry moats and decaying walls, but it has many handsome edifices, built by Palladio, a native of the city. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral and several other churches, episcopal and numerous other palaces, a city-hall, Olympic theatre, built in imitation of the ancient theatres; a triumphal arch leading to the Campo Marzo, lyceum, clerical seminary, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. It has a public library, two gymnasia, and a society of agriculture. Manufs. of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, paper, porcelain, & earthenware, leather, gold, and silver articles, &c., with a brisk trade in its manufs. of timber, corn, and other agricultural produce. *Vicentia*, after being pillaged successively by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the Emperor Frederic II., came early in the 15th century into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till the downfal of their republic in 1796.

VICH, or VIQUE, *Ausona* and *Vicus*, a city of Spain, prov. & 37 m. N.N.E. Barcelona, cap. dist. Pop. (1845) 10,667. It has a cathedral, with some curious architecture, and which in the 10th cent. was the metropolitan see of Catalonia; and manufs. of linen, hempen, printed cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics. It is famous for its sausages.

VICHADA, a river of New Granada, flows E. through the great N. plain of S. America, & joins the Orinoco, 14 m. S. Maypures, after a course of 260 miles.

VICHY, *Aquæ Calidæ*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 1 m. W. Cusset, on rt. b. of the Allier. Pop. 1,361. It has mineral springs, and well frequented baths, hotels, and lodging-houses. The baths were known to the Romans.

VICKSBURG, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., state Mississippi, 37 m. W.N.W. Jackson, on l. b. of the Mississippi. Pop. 3,104. It has exports of cotton, and regular steam communication with New Orleans, 400 m. distant. A railway connects it with Jackson and Brandon.

VICO, several towns of Italy, &c.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 9 m. N. Frosinone. Pop. 3,000.—II. Naples, prov. Capitanata, on Monte Gargano, 14 m. W. Viesti. Pop. 2,580. It has manufs. of woollens and wax candles, and a trade in wine, olives, and saffron.—III. a comm. and town of Corsica, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,569.—IV. (*Equense*), prov. and 16 m. S.E. Naples, cap. cant., on a rocky headland in the Bay of Naples. Pop. 9,700. It is a bishop's see.—V. (*di Mondovi*), Sard. dom., Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 2 m. S.E. Mondovi, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,584.—VI. (*Pisano*), Tuscany, prov. and 9 m. E. Pisa. Pop. 1,200.—The *Lake of Vico*, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 8 m. S. Viterbo, immediately W. Ronciglione, is 2½ m. in length, and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It is surrounded by woods, and is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano.

VICOVARO, *Varia*, a small town of the Pontif. sta., comarca and 6 m. N.E. Tivoli, with 1,010 inhabitants, and a fine old castle.

VICQ, several comms. and vills. of France, the chief in dep. H. Vienne, arr. St Yrieix. P. 2,243.

VICTOR (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ardèche, 8 m. W.N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,777.—II. dep. Loire, arrond. Roanne. Pop. 1,245.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. N.N.E. Thiers. Pop. 1,463.—IV. (*de Reno*), dep. Orne, 7 m. E.S.E. Mortagne. P. 1,175.—V. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire, 7 m. W. St Etienne. Pop. 1,159.

VICTOR, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 12 m. N.W. Canandaigua. P. 2,393.—*Victory* is a township of New York, 20 m. N. Auburn. Pop. 2,371.

VICTORIA (formerly called AUSTRALIA-FELIX and PORT PHILLIP), a British colonial territory, comprising all the part of Australia S. the rivers Murrumbigee and Murray, between lat. 34° and 39° S., and lon. 141° and 150° E., having N.E. New South Wales, W. the colony of S. Australia, and S. the Ocean and Bass's Strait, separating it from Tasmania. Estimated area 80,000 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 32,895; (1850) 60,000 (?). The territory derived its former name from the fine bay of Port Phillip, near the centre of its coast line; besides which, here are the inlets Western Port, Corner inlet, Lake King, Port Fairy, and Portland Bay, most of which afford good anchorage, and are the seats of incipient towns. Surface mostly undulating or level, separated into different river basins by hill chains. In the E. the Warragong mountains or Australian Alps, shut off the fertile and densely-wooded marit. region Gipps-land from the rest of the country, and Mount Kosciuszko there rises to 6,500 feet in elevation. In the W. are the Australian Pyrenees & Grampians, with many isolated heights. Principal rivers are the Murray, Hume, Hovell, N. the mountains; the streams flowing direct to the sea are all small, and nearly innavigable, but the country there is well watered, and it has

many considerable salt lakes—Lake Corangamite, in the W., being 90 m. in circuit. Climate more similar to that of Great Britain than in any other part of Australia, being moist, less hot than New South Wales in the summer, and not so cold as Van Diemen's Land in winter. Temp. at Port Philip ranges from 32° to 90° in the year, and may average about 61° Fahr. Soil more fertile generally than in New S. Wales, though around the borders are extensive tracts of barren land. For about 50 m. from the coast the country is almost everywhere of high fertility; there is also much good land on the banks of the Hume and Hovell; and although hitherto the corn raised has been inadequate for home consumption, and a supply has been imported from Tasmania, this colony bids fair to become a thriving agricultural region. Sheep and cattle rearing are, however, as in New South Wales, the principal occupations of the pop., and in 1847, the number of sheep was estimated at 4,397,600, of horned cattle 344,300, and horses 14,160. In the same year, 100 acres were planted with vines, and 1,300 gallons of wine were made, chiefly near Geelong. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, salt from the lakes, pumice-stone, lava, and other volcanic products, abundant in the W. plains, are other chief articles of produce. Some veins of coal, and ores of copper, lead, and manganese, have been met with near the coast; but few, if any, mines are at present wrought. The exports are chiefly confined to pastoral produce—wool, sheep, cattle, hides, skins, tallow, beef, and pork, with timber, mimosa bark, & a few other articles. In 1846, the export of wool amounted to 6,406,950 lbs.; until recently, however, the general exports & imports have not been separated from those of New South Wales, of which Victoria has hitherto formed a dependency. Principal towns—Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland. The colony recently comprised only the 3 cos. Bourke, Grant, and Normanby; but the rest of the country S. the mntns., has been subdivided into 20 other cos., proclaimed in 1848. At present (1850) it sends 6 mems. to the legislative council of New South Wales. Public rev. (1847) 68,143*l.*, or including government sales of land in same year, 138,294*l.* It was first settled by the British about 1834.

Victoria, a co. of W. Australia, mostly betw. lat. 31° and 31° 30′ S., and lon. 116° and 117° E., having N. the co. Glenelg, E. Durham, S. York, and W. Twiss. Principal settlements are Bejoordong and Toodyoy, on the Toodyoy river.—Numerous heights and other localities in the Australian colonies have this name.—II. a newly erected district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, composed of what was, before the late Kafir war, deemed neutral territory, on the E. frontier of the colony, between the Great Fish and Keiskama rivers, by which latter it is separated from British Kafraria. In it are Alice town, & Forts Peddie, Fitzroy, and Albert.

Victoria, a town of the British colony Hong Kong, stretching for 4 m. along its N. coast, and having Roman Catholic and other chapels, Chinese schools, and numerous storehouses and European dwellings.—II. a town of Texas, cap. dist., on the Guadaloupe river, 110 m. S.S.E. Austin, and which some years ago had a pop. of 600 or 700 inhabs., and an active traffic with Mexico.—III. (*La*), a town, Colombia, Venezuela, prov. and 35 m. S.W. Caracas.—IV. a maritime town of Brazil, cap. prov. Espiritu-Santo, in the bay of Espiritu-Santo, 270 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 5,000. It stands on the W. side of an isl. about 15 m. in circ., is neatly built in the old Portuguese style, and has a governor's residence, and a harbour defended by several forts. Its vicinity produces rice, manioc, sugar, and bananas, in which goods it has an active coasting trade. Frigates can sail up to the town.—V. North Australia. [Port Essington.]—*Victoria* is the name of a fort, Brit. India, presid. & 70 m. S.S.E. Bombay; of a Dutch fort on the island Amboyna; and the modern appellation of Mahé, the cap. town of the Seyehelles isls., Indian O.

Victoria (or Alexandrina) Lake, in S. Australia, is on the S.E. side of the settled part of that colony, between lat. 35° 6′ and 35° 35′ S., and lon. 139° & 139° 45′ E., enclosed by the cos. Hindmarsh, Sturt, and Russell, and opening S.W. ward by a short passage into Encounter bay. Length and breadth about 30 m. each. On its N.W. side it receives the Murray river, of which it is an expansion; it also receives the Bremer, Angus, and Finnis rivers, is connected S.E.ward with Lake Albert, by a strait 5 m. in length, and contains Hindmarsh and some other islands. Its N. and W. banks are low, and skirted with plains like those around Adelaide; E. and S. shores mostly undulating, interspersed with bold headlands. Its navigation is safe, but access from the sea is impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the strait.—II. a lake of Central Asia, in the table-land of Pamir, 15,600 feet above the sea.

Victoria Land, the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent discovered by Sir Jas. Ross in 1841. Its shores were seen and partly explored from lat. 70° to 79° S. Near its N. extremity, in lon. 168° 12′ E., is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, elevation 12,400 feet; and Mount Terror, 10,900 feet. The position of the S. magnetic pole was also ascertained by Ross to be in lat. 75° 5′ S., lon. 154° 8′ E.

Victoria-Land, British N. America, is a name given by its discoverer, Mr Simpson, to the region between lon. 103° & 108° W., and between lat. 68° N., and a strait of the Arctic Ocean.

Victoria-River, N. Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary Queen's Channel, E. Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° 46′ S., lon. 129° 21′ E.; the estuary between Turtle and Pearce points being 26 m. in width. It has been traced inland to lat. 15° 9′ S., lon. 130° 52′ E., where it was found still flowing from S.E. to N.W. Opposite its mouth are several islands; its banks are bold and often steep; & 50 m. inland it rushes rapidly between rocky ranges from 500 to 600 feet in height; but it is said to be navigable for vessels of large burden for at least 60 m. from its mouth. Eighty m. from its mouth it traverses a valley 16 m. wide, and of alluvial soil. The country along its banks is alternately fertile and barren.—II. a river of N.E. Australia, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. Mitchell, and found flowing W.ward in lat. 24° 14′ S., lon. 144° 34′ E.

Vid (*Atus*), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan near the sources of the Isker, Maritza, Kara-su, and Struma, flows N.N.E. and joins the Danube opposite Islatz, 8 m. W. Nicopolis. Total course 130 m.

Vidauban, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,203.

Vidigueira, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 13 m. N.E. Beja. Pop. 2,500.

Vidourle, a riv. of France, deps. Gard and Herault, enters the lagoon de Maugio, 11 m. E. Montpellier, after a S. & W. course of 40 miles.

Vidzy, or Widzy, a town of Russian Poland, gov. & 72 m. N.E. Vilna, cap. circ. Pop. 4,000.

Vie, two rivers of France.—I. dep. Vendée, rises S. Belleville, and flows N. into the Atlantic,

which it enters at St Gilles, after a course of 30 m.—II. deps. Orne and Calvados, flows for about 30 m. N.W., and joins the Dives near Corbon.

VIECHTACH, a market town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., 44 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,469.

VIEILLE-VIGNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 18 m. S.S.E. Nantes, on l. b. of the Ognon. Pop. 5,375. It has 3 annual fairs.

VIELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, cap. the valley of Aran, in the Pyrenees, on the Garonne, near its source. Pop. 738.

VIELLA, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gers, 26 m. N.W. Mirande. Pop. 1,811.

VIELMUR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Agout, 7 m. W. Castres. Pop. 1,035.—*Viel Salm* is a mkt. town of Belgian Luxembourg, 12 m. N.N.E. Houffalize.

VIENNA (Germ. *Wien*, anc. *Vindobona*), a city of central Europe, cap. of the empire of Austria, of the archduchy of Austria, and of the gov. of Lower Austria, in a fertile plain, near right or S. bank of the Danube, which here receives the small rivers Wien and Alster. Lat. (of observatory, 548 feet above the sea) 48° 12′ 36″ N., lon. 16° 23′ E. Pop. (1846) of the city proper, 60,000, with suburbs, 410,945, including 14,000 military, and 5,000 strangers. Mean temp. of year 38°.7; winter 32°.9; summer 69°.4 Fahr. The situation is unhealthy; climate very variable; fogs are frequent, and the islands and lower parts of the city are exposed to inundations. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of the protestant superintendent for the W. provs. of the empire. It is divided into an old and a new city; the former, 3 m. in circumference, & nearly circular. In 1827 it contained only 1,229 houses, while its 34 suburbs contained 7,415. The city is surrounded by a broad fosse and a wall 40 to 50 feet high, forming the *Bastei*, a fashionable promenade; it is entered by 12 gates; beyond the fosse is the *glacis*, a public walk, extending nearly all round the city, and separating it from its suburbs. The gate called the *Burgthor*, is one of the finest in Europe. The city has 18 squares or places. The *Hofplatz* has a colossal statue of the Virgin and 2 fine fountains; the *Burgplatz* contains the imperial palace. *Josephplatz* has a statue of Joseph II.; and the *Graben*, a long shaped square or street near the centre of the city, is ornamented by fountains and statues. In this and the street leading from it, called the *Kohlmarkt*, are the most fashionable shops. Among the many noble public edifices, the chief are the *Burg* or imperial palace, residence of the emperor, with a magnificent library and an imperial chapel & theatre; the mint, university, academy of the fine arts, observatory, imperial & city arsenal, & the custom-house. There are numerous private palaces containing valuable libraries, paintings, & other objects of art, most of which are open to the public. The cathedral of St Stephen is a noble gothic edifice, with a tower 453 feet in elevation. The church of St Peter is built on the model of the basilica of St Peter at Rome. The church of the Augustines contains the celebrated monument of the Archduchess Christina by Canova, & a chapel in which are preserved the hearts of the princes of the imperial family, while the vaults of the church of the Capuchins contain their bodies. The educational, literary, & scientific establishments comprise the university, one of the finest in Europe, which is celebrated for its school of medicine, with a library of 120,000 vols., and a theatre of anatomy, and had, in 1842, 85 professors & 5,395 students; the school of Orientalists for training interpreters; the *Theresianum*, founded by Maria Theresa; the *Josephine* academy of medicine and surgery for the army; an academy of the fine arts, with 18 professors; a noble polytechnic institute, normal school, academy of engineers, with 18 professors; a veterinary institute; a conservatory of music & gymnasia or colleges; an observatory, with a school of astronomy. The imperial library contains 300,000 vols., many thousand MSS., an immense collection of engravings, and the famous *Tabula Peutingerana*, a map of the Roman empire in the 4th century. The other collections are that of paintings in the Belvedere, the lower part of which contains the Ambras collection of ancient armour & jewels, the most interesting in Europe; & the imperial cabinets of antiquities, medals, & natural history. The imperial arsenal contains 15,000 stand of arms. The principal theatres are the *hof* or palace theatre, the *Kärntherthor*, and the comic theatre. It has a deaf and dumb asylum, and numerous well-conducted charitable establishments. Vienna is the chief manuf. city of the empire; its chief manufs. comprise silk velvets, shawls, woollens, ribbons, carpets, cottons, paper, gold and silver lace, porcelain, and musical instruments. Coach-building, book and map printing, form important branches of industry. It has an imperial cannon foundry, and manufactures of small arms; its commerce is extensive, and was greatly increased by the establishment of the national bank in 1818, the navigation of the Danube by steam-boats, and the opening of railways to the E., S., and W. In the suburbs are the cavalry barracks, the Belvedere palace, the church of St Charles, the polytechnic institution, the theatre on the Wien, the great public hospital containing 2,000 beds, & receiving annually 15,000 to 17,000 patients, the vast building for the imperial manuf. of porcelain, & numerous private palaces with magnificent gardens. The cap. of Austria is ornamented by many superb promenades, the chief of which is the *Prater*, a natural forest in an island of the Danube, laid out in long alleys, and containing deer parks, numerous coffee-houses, a panorama, and circus; on fête days it is crowded with pedestrians and the most splendid equipages. The others are the *Augarten*, a public park on the same island, and the *Volksgarten*, a beautiful public garden. The environs are very picturesque, surrounded by vineyards, and having the Kahlenberg mntns. on the W., the islands of the Danube on the N., and on the S. the Schneeberg mountain, part of the Noric Alps; they are adorned by many villas and summer palaces, among which are the imperial palace of *Schönbrünn*, with a magnificent botanic garden and menagerie; the pretty vill. of *Maria Hitzing*, with a theatre and a bath-establishment; *Laxenburg*, with an imperial summer palace and a spacious park. Few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, many of which contain the richest and rarest plants. *Vindabona* was a station of the Roman legions in Upper Pannonia; it was afterwards cap. of the E. provs. of the empire of Charlemagne. The King of Hungary established his court here in 1484, and it soon became the fixed residence of the house of Austria. Vienna was besieged by the Turks in 1529, and again in 1683; on the latter occasion it was relieved by the Poles under John Sobieski. The French took it in 1806 and in 1809. The congress of Vienna, which fixed the present limits of the countries of Europe, was held here from November 1814 to June 1815. The city was held by the revolutionary party for a short time in 1848; the barricades were raised on 6th October, but it surrendered to the impe-

rial troops on 30th of same month, having suffered severely from a bombardment.

VIENNA, several townships, U. S., N. America, the principal in New York, on lake Oneida, 3 m. N.W. Utica. Pop. 2,530.—II. a vill., New York, on the Auburn & Rochester railway. Pop. 1,400. —III. a vill., Maryland, on the Nanticoke, 55 m. S.E. Annapolis. Reg. shipping (1840) 15,534 tons.

VIENNE (HAUTE, or UPPER), a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of parts of the old prov. Limousin, and surrounded by the deps. Creuse, Correze, Dordogne, Charente, Vienne, and Indre. Area 2,187 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 314,739. Cap. Limoges. Surface traversed by mntns., the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire & Garonne; highest point *le Puy de Vieux*, 3,200 feet in elev. Climate cold from its elevation, and soil infertile in grain; but horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. Minerals comprise tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, and porcelain clay. Chief manufs. porcelain, cutlery, and paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouart, and St Yrieix.

VIENNE (*Vigenna*), a river of France, rises in the N. of the dep. Correze, passes St Leonard, Limoges, Confoleus, Châtellerault (where it becomes navigable), Chinon, and joins the Loire on left at Candes, after a N. & N.W. course of 190 m.

VIENNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the deps. Indre, H. Vienne, Charente, Deux-Sevres, Main-et-Loire, and Loire. Area 2,669 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 308,391. Cap. Poitiers. Surface generally flat; it is watered by the Vienne and its affl. the Clain, the Charente in the S., the Gartempe and Creuse in the N.E., and the Dive in the N.W. Soil very unequal in fertility; chief crops all kinds of cereals, chesnuts, lint, hemp, and maize of inferior quality. Fine horses, mules, and sheep are reared. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones, and the principal manuf. is that of arms and cutlery at Châtellerault. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Châtellerault, Civray, Loudun, Montmorillon, and Poitiers.

VIENNE (*Vienna*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap arrond., 45 m. W.N.W. Grenoble, on l. b. of the Rhone, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. (1846) 18,610. The town is situated between the Rhone and the mountains, and is traversed by the river Gere. It has a Gothic cathedral and numerous ancient remains, a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, silk, and paper. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines; and near it, at Ampuis, the celebrated wine, called Côte-Rotie, is made.—Vienna was the cap. of the Allobroges; the Romans afterwards made it the metropolis of the Viennoise. A council was held here in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars.

VIEQUE, or CRAB ISLAND, a British W. India island, 9 m. E. Porto-Rico, and S. Culebra; lat. of E. point 18° 7′ N., lon. 65° 34′ W. Length W. to E. 18 m., breadth 4 m. On its S. side are several small harbours.

VIERLANDE, a small territory of N. Germany, between the Elbe and Bille, S.E. of Hamburgh, which city shares its sovereignty with Lübeck. It comprises the 4 vills. Altengam, Curslack, Kirchwärder, & Neuengam. United pop. 6,445.

VIERRADEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Welse, 25 m. S.S.W. Stettin. Pop. 1,646.

VIERSEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 3,700.

VIERZON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant, on the Yevre, near its junction with the Cher, on railway, 19 m. N.W. Bourges. Pop. 6,685. It has blast-furnaces and forges, steel-refineries, manufs. of porcelain and earthenware.

VIESTI (*Apenesta*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 m. N.E. Manfredonia. Pop. 5,900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, convents, and bishop's palace.

VIETRI, two market towns of Naples.—I. Principato-Cit., dist. and 1½ m. W. Salerno, with 2,400 inhabitants.—II. prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., prov. & 15 m. W.S.W. Potenza. P. 2,800.

VIF, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 2,426.

VIGAN (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. arrond., on the Arre, an affl. of the Herault, 40 m. W.N.W. Nimes. Pop. 5,128. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of silk and cotton hosiery, cotton-yarn, leather, paper, and glass.—II. a comm., dep. Lot, on the Bloue, 3 m. E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,712.

VIGEAN (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,324.

VIGEANS (ST), a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising a part of the town of Arbroath. Area 9,385 ac. Scots. Pop. 8,793, of whom 55 are in the village.

VIGEOIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., near the Vézère, 14 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 2,388.

VIGEVANO, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., on the Mora, near the Ticino, 15 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. (1838) 15,221. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and manufs. of silk-stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni.

VIGGIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. S.E. Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 5,800. It has manufs. of woollens, soap, & wax-candles.

VIGGIANELLO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 20 m. S. E. Lagonero. Pop. 4,800.

VIGIA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. N. Pará, on the estuary of the Pará river. Pop. of dist. 10,000. It has an export trade in fine coffee, grown in its vicinity.

VIGNEMALE, mntn. of S. France. [PYRENEES.]

VIGNALE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Casale, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,189.—*Vignanello* is a petty town of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 9 m. E.S.E. Viterbo.

VIGNOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 5 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 4,200.—II. a vill. of the duchy Modena, on the Panaro, 11 m. S.S.E. Modena. Pop. 2,200.—*Vignone* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. S.W. Pienza, with chalybeate and sulphureous baths.

VIGO, *Vico Spacorum*, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Pontevedra. Pop. 4,167. It is enclosed by walls and a trench, and has an excellent harbour, with deep water, close in shore. It has a lazaretto, a fortress, and export trade in wine, bacon, and maize; and an active pilchard fishery. It was much injured by the attacks of the English under Drake in 1585 and 1589, & in 1719 under Lord Cobham.—The *Bay of Vigo*, S. of that of Pontevedra, is about 20 m. in length by 5 m. across at its mouth, and contains the islands Bayona and Estelas.

VIGO (LAKE), Russia, gov. Olonetz, 45 m. N. Lake Onega. Length, S. to N., 45 m.; greatest breadth 35 m. It is traversed throughout by the river Vig, which carries its surplus waters northward into the White Sea.

VIGONE, a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. E.S.E. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 6,203.

VIGUZZOLO, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Tortona, cap. mand. Pop. 2,105.

VIHIERS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 23 m. W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,292.

VIJAYAPOOR, a town of Nepaul, 132 m. S.E. Khatmandoo.

VIKKUR, a town of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 45 m. S.W. Tattah. Pop., with adjacent villages, 1,200.

VILAFAMES, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Castellon de la Plana.—*Vilagos* is a town of S.E. Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.E. Arad.

VILAINE, *Herius, Vicinovia*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Mayenne, flows W., past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a S.S.W. course, past Redon and La Roche Bernard, to the Atlantic at Penerf, dep. Morbihan. Total course 125 m., for the last 80 of which it is navigable. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust. Principal affluents, the Ille and Oust from N. and W.; the Cher, Don, and Isac from the E. With the Ille, it gives name to the dep. in which its upper course chiefly lies.

VILASECA, a town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. S.W. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,364.

VILBEL, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on the Nidda, 5 m. N.E. Frankfürt-on-the-Main. Pop. 2,042.

VILCABAMBA, YUCAY, or QUILABAMBA, a river of Upper Peru, joins the Apurimac to form the Ucayale. Course N.E. On one of its affluents is the town Vilcabamba, 60 miles N.W. Cuzco.

VILCANOTA, a river of Peru, tributary to the Ucayale.—II. a great mntn. knot of the Andes, near lat. 14° 30′ S., on which perpetual snow lies at the elevation of 15,800 feet.

VILCHES, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,837. It has an ancient castle. Mines and quarries in its vicinity.

VILEIKA, or VILEIKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Vilna. Pop. 1,800, mostly Jews. In 1831, the Poles were defeated here by the Russians.

VILIA, a river of Russian Poland, govs. Minsk and Vilna, flows W. past Vileika and Vilna, and joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course 250 m. Chief affluents, the Svitza & Jimino.—The *Viliui*, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, after an E. course of 700 m., joins the Lena at Ust-Viliuisk, 150 m. W.N.W. Yakutsk.

VILKOMIR, or VILKOMIRCE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Svizta, an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 5,000. It has several churches and schools.

VILLA, the prefixed name of the following towns of Spain and Portugal.—I. (*V. Alpando*), 31 m. N.E. Zamora. Pop. 2,460.—II. (*V. Escusa*), same prov. Pop. 2,430.—III. (*Banez*), prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Valladolid.—IV. (*Canas*), prov. and 43 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 3,745.—V. (*Carillo*), prov. and 42 m. N.E. Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. Pop. 4,660.—VI. (*Castin*), prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Segovia. Pop. 892.—VII. (*del Rio*), prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,368.—VIII. (*Diego*), prov. and 16 m. N.W. Burgos. Pop. 896.—IX. (*Feliche*), prov. Zaragoza, 16 m. S.E. Calatayud. It has manufs. of gunpowder and porcelain.—X. (*Hermoso*), prov. and 48 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,600.

VILLA, a prefixed name of the following towns, vills., &c., of Italy, Sicily, &c.—I. (*Alfonsina*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 8 m. N.W. Il-Vasto.—II. (*Bartolomea*), Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, 3½ m. S.E. Legnago. Pop. 2,300, chiefly engaged in the culture of rice.—III. (*V. Bianca*), Sicily, intend. and 13 m. W.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*Cidro*), Sardinia, div. and 26 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 5,944.—V. (*Cupello*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 2 m. S.W. Il-Vasto. Pop. 1,500.—VI. (*di Villa*), Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Padua, 4 m. S.E. Este. Pop. 2,200.—VII. (*Dose*), deleg. and 5 m. E. Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2,000, who trade in cattle and silk.—VIII. (*Faletto*), Sardinian dom., Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. N. Coni, cap. mand., on the Maria. Pop. of comm. 3,790.—IX. (*V. Frati*), Sicily, intend. and 16 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 2,000.—X. (*Magna*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., on a steep height, 3 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 2,000.—XI. (*Massargia*), island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 5 m. S.E. Iglesias. Pop. of comm. 1,496.

VILLA-BELLA, a town of Brazil. [MATTO GROSSO.]—II. (*da Princeza*), a town, prov. San Paulo, on W. coast of the isl. S. Sebastiao. Pop. 3,000. It exports sugar and tobacco to Rio de Janeiro.

VILLA-BOA, a town of Brazil. [GOYAZ.]

VILLACH (Illyrian *Belak*), a town of Illyria, Carinthia, co. and 52 m. N.W. Laybach, cap. circ., on the Drave, near the influx of the Gail. Pop. 2,487. It is defended by a strong castle, and is the principal entrepôt for the products of Carinthian mining districts, and has numerous forges, marble quarries, copper and lead mines, and a brisk transit trade betw. Germany & Italy.

VILLADA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Palencia, on the Sequilla. Pop. 2,950. It has large weekly cattle markets.

VILLA DEL FUERTE, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 75 m. N. Sinaloa, on the Rio de Fuerte. Pop. (1835) 5,000. Though badly situated, it is a commercial depot for goods passing to and from Guaymas, and it is the seat of most of the chief authorities of the state.

VILLA (or SANTA MARIA) DEL PRINCIPE, a considerable town of Cuba, 140 m. N.W. Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 30,000 (?).

VILLA DO CONDE, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Rio d'Este, 15 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 3,100. Many coasting and larger vessels are built here, and it has a fishing and coasting trade.

VILLA DO PRINCIPE, now called SERRO, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, cap. comarca, 130 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. P. 4,000.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, 60 m. S.W. Curytiba.—*Villa do Rio Pardo* is a town, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on the Jacuy, at the influx of the Pardo, 80 m. W. Porto-Alegre. P. with dist. 5,000.

VILLA-FLOR, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 11 m. N.W. Torre-de-Moncorvo. It is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, and encircled by almond groves.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Norte, 30 m. S.E. Natal. Pop. 2,500.

VILLAFRANCA, several towns of Spain and Portugal.—I. Navarra, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 2,762.—II. prov. Teruel, on the Jiloca, 32 m. S. Daroca.—III. a market town, prov. & 29 m. W. Avila.—IV. prov. Guipuscoa, 20 m. S.W. San Sebastian. It is walled, entered by four gates, and has a large annual fair.—V. (*de la Marisma*), prov. and 15 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 3,527.—VI. (*de las Abujas*),

prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,596.—VII. (*de los Barros*), prov. Badajoz, 20 m. S.W. Merida. Pop. 5,887.—VIII. (*de los Caballeros*), prov. Toledo, 8 m. N.W. Alcazar de San Juan.—IX. (*del Vierzo*), prov. Leon, 9 m. W.N.W. Ponferrada, on the Burbia. Pop. 2,996. It has a Franciscan convent, superior school, and a trade in wine.—X. (*de Montes de Oca*), prov. and 20 m. E. Burgos, at the N.E. foot of the Sierra-Oca.—XI. (*de Panades*), prov. and 27 m. N.E. Tarragona, and W. Barcelona. Pop. 5,516. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of cottons, leather, and brandy.—XII. (*de Xira*), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 4,900. It is the residence of a military governor, and has salt works, and an active general trade. It was founded and named Cornualla (or Cornwall) by English settlers in 1160.

VILLAFRANCA, towns, &c., of Italy and Sicily. —I. Austrian Italy, deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Verona, cap. dist, on l. b. of the Tartaro. It has a fine castle of the 14th century.—II. a seaport town, Sard. dom., div. prov. and 2 m. E. Nice, cap. mand., with a good harbour on the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. 2,974. Its ports and dockyards are in a good condition; and it has an active tunny-fishery, and a trade in oranges, lemons, silk, wine, corn, and hemp.—III. Sicily, intend. and 25 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 2,500.——IV. (*di Piemonte*), Sard. dom., div. and 20 m. S.S.W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 8,572.

VILLA FRANCA, a town on the S. coast of the island St Michael, Azores, 14 m. E. Ponte Delgado. Pop. 3,000.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. Para, near the Amazon, 20 m. S.W. Santarem. Pop. 4,000.

VILLAGARCIA, several market towns of Spain. —I. prov. Badajoz, 3 m. N. Llerena. Pop. 2,000. —II. prov. Pontevedra, 20 m. N. Vigo, on the S. coast of the bay of Arosa, on which it has a small harbour. Pop. 1,443.—III. prov. Cuenca, 7 m. E.N.E. Tarazona.—IV. prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Valladolid. Pop. 1,859.

VILLAGORDA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Gabriel*), prov. and 50 m. S.E. Cuenca.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. Albacete, on the Jucar, 5 m. S.W. Tarazona. Pop. 1,422.—*Villagrasa*, prov. Lerida, is 7 m. W. Cervera.

VILLAHERMOSA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tabasco, on the Grijalva, 50 m. N. Chiapas.

VILLAINE-LA-JUHEL, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 29 m. N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,508.

VILLAJOYOSA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, on which it has a harbour and some docks for building vessels. Pop. (1845) 8,087, chiefly employed in fishing and a coasting trade.

VILLALBA, numerous mkt. towns of Spain, the chief, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Badajos. Pop. 1,630.

VILLALON, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Valladolid, having 3 pa. churches. Pop. 4,674, partly employed as muleteers, or engaged in making cheeses, highly esteemed at Madrid.

VILLALPANDOS, a town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. N.E. Zamora. Pop. 2,460. It was formerly an important city.—II. a rich mine of Mexico, adjacent to Guanaxuato.

VILLAMANRIQUE, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 18 m. S.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,280.—II. prov. Ciudad-Real, 13 m. S. Villanueva-de-los-Infantes. Pop. 1,100.—III. (*de Tajo*), prov. Madrid, on the Tagus, 20 m. N.E. Ocaña.

VILLA MARIA, a small town of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 m. W.S.W. Cuyaba. Pop. 1,000.

VILLA-MARTIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Sevilla, at the confluence of the Guadalete and Serrecin. Pop. 2,740.

VILLAMAYOR DE SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,512.

VILLANOVA, several towns of Portugal, &c.—I. (*da Cerveira*), prov. Minho, 5 m. S.W. Valença. Pop. 1,100. It is a frontier fortress opposite Galicia.—(*da Reinha*), prov. Estremadura, near the Tagus, 5 m. E. Alemquer.—III. (*de Milfontes*), prov. Alemtejo, on the Barra de Odemira, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 32 m. W. Ourique.—IV. (*de Portimao*), prov. Algarves, with a harbour at the mouth of the Silves, 10 m. E.N.E. Lagos. Pop. 3,500.—V. (*de Porto*), prov. Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, of which it is a suburb. It has active ship-building; and Oporto wines, destined for England, are warehoused here.

VILLANOVA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. and 15 m. S.S.E. Sassari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,676.

VILLANOVA, numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*da Rainha*), prov. Para, at the confluence of the Manhé and Canoma with the Amazons, in a rich dist.—II. (*de S. Antonio*), prov. Sergipe, on rt. b. of the San Francisco, 20 m. N. from the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.—III. (*de Souza*), prov. and 280 m. W. Paraïba. Pop. 5,000.—IV. (*do Principe*), prov. Bahia, 50 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Contas. P. 2,000.

VILLANTERIO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 10 m. E.N.E. Pavia. Pop. 2,000.

VILLANUEVA, numerous towns and vills. of Spain.—I. (*de la Sierla*), prov. and 68 m. N.E. Caceres. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*de Cordova*, or *de la Jara*), prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Cordova, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6,572, who trade in cattle and hogs.—III. (*y la Geltru*), a town and seaport, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop., with Geltru, (1845) 10,309. It has manufs. of hats, lace, paper, & soap, & brandy distilleries.—IV. (*de la Fuente*), prov. and 56 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,070. —V. (*del Arzobispo*), prov. and 50 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,624.—VI. (*de la Serena*), near the Guadiana, prov. and 58 m. E. Badajos. P. (1845) 8,980.—VII. (*de la Vera*), prov. Caceres, 42 m. E. Plasencia. Pop. 1,750.—VIII. (*de la Jara*), prov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 2,502.—IX. (*del Campo*), a market town, prov. and 8 m. W. Leon, with a large annual fair.—X. (*del Cardete*), prov. and 56 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,156.—XI. (*del Fresno*), near the frontier of Portugal, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Badajos. Pop. 2,122.—XII. (*de los Castillejos*), prov. and 20 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 2,996, engaged in a trade with Portugal.—XIII. (*de los Infantes*), prov. & 51 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real near the Jabalon. P. 4,975. It is agreeably situated. It has several fountains and an hospital; in the neighbourhood are several springs and copper-mines.—XIV. (*de la Reina*), prov. & 13 m. N.W. Jaen. Pop 1,748. It has a trade in fruit and grain. —XV. (*de Gallego*), prov. and 6 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Gallego. Servetus was born here in 1509.

VILLANUOVA, several towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Otranto, on the Adriatic, 4 m. N. Ostuni. —II. (*d'Asti*), Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Asti, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,121.—III. (*de Mondovi*), div. Coni, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Mondovi, cap. mand. Pop. 3,623. —*Villa Puzzu* is a market town of the island Sardinia, div. & 30 m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,151.

VILLAR, several market towns of Spain.—I. (*de Bonaduf*), prov. and 30 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,170.—II. (*del Rey*), prov. and 21 m. N. Badajos. Pop. 2,000.

VILLAR, several vills. and comms. of N. Italy, Piedmont.—I. (*Bobbio*), div. Turin, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,393.—II. (*Focchiardo*), prov. & 9 m. E. Susa, on the Dora-Riparia. Pop. 2,120.—III. (*Perosa*), prov. and 5 m. N.W. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,152.—IV. (*San Costanzo*), div. prov. and 11 m. N.W. Coni. Pop. 2,067.

VILLARAMIEL, a market town of Spain, prov. Palencia, near the Sequillo, 27 m. N. Valladolid.

VILLARD-DE-LANS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., near the Bourne, 11 m. S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,500.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mijares, 4 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845) 8,207. It is enclosed by ruined walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufs. of woollen fabrics and tape, and brandy distilleries.

VILLAREAL, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. comarca, on the Corgo, 14 m. N. Lamego. Pop. 4,500.—II. (*de S. Antonio*), prov. Algarves, 11 m. N.E. Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. It is fortified seaward, and has 1,750 inhabitants.

VILLA-REAL DE CONCEPCION, a town of S. America, republic, and on the Paraguay, 130 m. N.N.E. Asuncion. Pop. 4,000. It is the depôt to which the yerba maté, or Paraguay tea is brought from the forests E.ward in transit to Asuncion.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Brazil. [OURO PRETO.]

VILLAREJO, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Fuentes*), prov. and 37 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,600.—II. (*de Salvanes*), prov. and 26 m. S.E. Madrid, between the Tagus and Tajuña. Pop. 2,700, who manuf. rush wares, and trade in wines.

VILLARGORDO, several villages or small towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 12 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. Cuenca, on rt. b. of the Jucar, 6 m. W.S.W. Tarazona.

VILLARINO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes & Douro.—*Villar Luengo* is a mkt. town, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Teruel.

VILLA-ROSA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 12 m. N.E. Caltanisetta. Pop. 2,800.

VILLAROYA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 53 m. W. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,130, who manuf. woollens.—II. (*de los Pinares*), prov. and 20 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 1,251.

VILLARROBLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,070. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and earthenwares.

VILLARRUBIA-DE-OCAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*de los Ojos de Guadiana*), prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,710. It has a palace of the dukes of Ixar, & a trade in wines of fine quality.

VILLASAVARY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, on the Mézuran, 8 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,788.

VILLASOR, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. and 14 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 1,893.

VILLATOBAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,443.

VILLA VELHA, town, Brazil. [ESPIRITU-SANTO.]

VILLAVERDE, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the Burahnen, 20 m. W. Porto Seguro. It exports timber and cotton.—II. a market town of Ferro, Canary Islands, on its N.E. coast.—III. (*de Leganes*), a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S. Badajos. Pop. 2,040.

VILLAVICIOSA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Cordova. Pop. 1,800.—II. (*de Odon*), prov. Guadalaxara, 53 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop. 856. Here was fought in 1710 the battle which terminated the "War of the Succession," and seated Philip v. on the Spanish throne.

VILLA-VICOSA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. comarca, 15 m. S.W. Elvas. Pop. 3,600. It is enclosed by a ditch, and defended by an old castle. It has a brisk trade in oil and wine. In the neighbourhood are a royal hunting palace and large park.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. and 150 m. W. Ceara, amongst groves of cocoa palms. Pop. 5,000.

VILLAVIEJA, a town of Central America, state Costa-Rica, 7 m. W. San Jose.—Several small towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1,800. It has mineral springs.

VILLÉ, or WEILER, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. B.-Rhin, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,104.

VILLEBRUMIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Tarn, 18 m. S.E. Montauban. Pop. 789.—*Villecomtal* is a comm. and town, dep. Aveyron, on the Dourdon, 9 m. W. Espalion. Pop. 1,758.

VILLEDIEU, numerous comms. of France.—I. (*les Poêles*), a market town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., on the Sienne, 12 m. N.E. Avranches. Pop. 3,849. It has iron, copper, & bell foundries, manufs. of hardwares, buttons, buckles, parchment, lace, and clocks.

VILLEFAGNAN and VILLEFORT, two comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Charente, cap. cant., 5 m. W. Ruffec, with 1,604 inhabs., and 12 ann. fairs.—II. dep. Lozere, 23 m. E.S.E. Mende. Pop. 1,625. Near it are argentiferous lead mines.

VILLEFRANCHE, numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*de Lauragais*), dep. H. Garonne, cap. arrond., near the Canal-du-Midi, 20 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,769, chiefly employed in manufs. of sailcloth & coarse earthenwares.—II. (*de Belvès*), dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,712.—III. (*du Queyran*), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 14 m. N.N.W. Nérac. Pop. 875.—IV. (*de Rouergue*), dep. Aveyron, 26 m. W. Rhodez, on r. b. of the Aveyron. Pop. (1846) 9,705. It has a comm. college, public library, town-hall, museum, and club-rooms, with numerous copper, iron, and brass works, and tanneries.—V. (*sur Saône*), dep. Rhône, on r. b. of the Saône, and on railway to Paris, cap. arrond., 17 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. (1846) 7,083. It has a chamber of commerce, comm. college, normal school, and manufs. cotton and linen fabrics.—VI. (*de Conflent*), a fortified town, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Tet, 4 m. S.W. Prades. Pop. 914.

VILLEJUIF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1,503.

VILLEMUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tarn, 19 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. (1846) 5,428.

VILLENA, *Turbula*, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. (1845) 8,224. It stands near the foot of Mt. St Christoval, which is crowned with a castle now in ruins. It has an extensive modern suburb, town-hall, palace, hospital, barracks, soap factory, & brandy distilleries.

VILLENAUXE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 2,553. It has manufs. of vinegar, leather, and cordage.—*Villenave* is a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, 6 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1,535.

VILLENEUVE, numerous comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 3,723.—II. dep. Landes, cap.

cant., 10 m. E. Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midou. P. 1,604.—III. (*d'Agen*), cap. arrond., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. N. Agen. P. (1846) 13,088. It has a tribunal of commerce, comm. college, manufs. of woollen cloths, and trade in prunes.—IV. (*de Berg*), cap. cant., dep. Ardèche, 14 m. S.S.W. Privas. Pop. 2,607.—V. (*l'Archevêque*), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Sens, on the Vannes. Pop. 1,925.—VI. *le Roi*), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.W. Joigny, on rt. b. of the Yonne. Pop. 5,357.—VII. (*les Avignon*), dep. Gard, on rt. b. of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with manufs. of woollens and silks. Pop. 3,723.

Villeneuve (Germ. *Neustadt*), a small walled town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 17 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,096.

Villers, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*Bretonneux*), dep. Somme, 10 m. E. Amiens, with manufs. of woollens and flannels. Pop. 3,125.—II. (*Cotterets*), cap. cant., dep. Aisne, 14 m. S.W. Soissons. Pop. 3,465. It has a castle built by Francis I., now a depôt of mendicity for dep. Seine, and manufs. of wooden utensils.—III. (*Guislain*), dep. Nord, 11 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. Pop. 2,073.

Villette (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St Denis, included within the fortifications of Paris on the N.E. Pop. (1846) 13,485. It contains the great terminal basins of the canals de l'Ourcq, St Denis, and St Martin. It has potteries, vinegar-works, soap-boiling houses, sugar-refineries, and numerous warehouses.—*Villeurbanne* is a comm. and vill., dep. Isère, 15 m. N. Vienne. Pop. 4,252.

Villévêque, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. N.E. Angers. Pop. 1,743.

Villiers, a co. in the British colony of Victoria, Australia. It contains several small lakes, and the maritime inlet Port-Fairy.

Villiers, numerous comms., &c., of France; the principal, *V.-le-Bel*, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 1 m. S.E. Ecouen. Pop. 1,883.

Villierstown, a chapelry and vill. of Ireland, co. Waterford, 9½ m. N. Youghal. Pop. 328.

Villingen, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., in the Black Forest, 42 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 3,870. It was formerly strongly fortified.

Villmar, a market town of Germany, Nassau, near the Lahn, 8 m. S.W. Weilburg. Pop. 1,646.

Villoslada, a market town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S. Logroño. Pop. 1,512, who manufacture woollens.

Vilmanstrand (Finl. *Lapperanda*), a town of Finland, læn and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, cap. dist., on S. shore of Lake Saima. Pop. 308. The Russians defeated the Swedes near it in 1741.

Vilna, or Wilna, a gov. of Russ. Poland, mostly between lat. 53° 40′ & 56° 20′ N., and lon. 21° 10′ and 27° N., having S. the gov. Grodno, E. Minsk, N. Courland, W. East Prussia, & S.W. the kingdom of Poland, from which it is separated by the river Niemen. Area 1,768 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 863,700. Surface a wide plain, interspersed with a few sand hills, and numerous marshes & lakes. Principal rivs., the Vilia, Dubisa, Nevieja, Sventa, and other affls. of the Niemen in the S., Windau and Alass in the N. Climate not so cold as in some contiguous govs.; mean temp. of year 45° Fahr. Rather more corn is raised than required for home consumption, chiefly rye. Large quantities of hemp and flax are produced; hops and pulse to a less extent. Forests are very extensive, and tar, potash, deals, &c., are important products, also honey, and skins of elks, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, and squirrels. The urus, or wild bull is here met with. Manufs. have increased of late, but they are not yet of much consequence. The raw produce is exported down the Duna to Riga, or overland to the Baltic by way of Prussia. Trade mostly in the hands of Jews. This gov. retains many of its old privileges. It is divided into 11 circs. Principal towns, Vilna, the cap., Kovno, Troki, Rossienna, and Kieydani.—*Vilna*, the cap. city, and formerly cap. of Lithuania, is situated at the confl. of the Vileika and Vilia, 90 m. N.E. Grodno. Pop. (1834) 35,697, of whom 20,000 were Jews. It stands on hilly ground, enclosed by a wall, and is built chiefly of timber. It has a cathedral of the 14th century, containing good paintings, and the marble chapel and tomb of St Casimir; numerous other Roman Catholic, and Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, 2 synagogues, a mosque, a fine town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, theatre, several hospitals, barracks, magazines, a governor's palace, and some noble residences, which are handsome buildings, and remains of the royal castle of the Jagellons, kings of Poland. Vilna is the residence of civil and military governors, the see of a Greco-Russian archbishop, and a Roman Catholic bishop, and the seat of a medico-chirurgical school, with a botanic garden, an ecclesiastical seminary, several gymnasia, and other high schools, and an academy, replacing its university, which was suppressed in 1832, and the library and museums of which were chiefly removed to Kiev. It has a few manufs. and a considerable trade. It repeatedly suffered from fire in the last century.

Vils, two rivs. of Bavaria.—I. circs. Upp. & Lr. Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vilshofen, after an E.N.E. course of 70 m.—II. circ. Lower Franconia, after a S. course of 50 m., joins the Nab, 21 m. S. Amberg.—III. a town of the Tyrol, on the Bavarian frontier, and on the Vils, a small affl. of the Lech, 4 m. S.W. Fussen. Pop. 588.

Vilsbiburg, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Vils, 11 m. S.E. Landshut. Pop. 1,246. It has nitre factories and breweries.—*Vilseck* is a small town, circ. Upper Palatine, on the Vils, 11 m. N.N.W. Amberg. Pop. 1,218.

Vilshofen, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 m. W.N.W. Passau. Pop. 2,150.

Vilvestre, several market towns of Spain; the principal in prov. and 46 m. W.N.W. Salamanca, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 1,400.

Vilvoorden (Fren. *Vilvorde*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.N.E. Brussels, on railway to Antwerp. Pop. 5,200. Its large old castle now serves for a penitentiary. Here Tindal, who first translated the Bible into English, suffered martyrdom as a heretic in 1536.

Vimercate, *Vicus Martius*, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 14 m. N.E. Milan. Pop. 2,300.

Vimieira, a petty town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the coast, 7 m. N. Torres-Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by the Duke of Wellington, 21st August 1808.—*Vimiero* is a village, prov. Alemtejo, 20 m. N. Evora.

Vimioso, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, 14 m. S.E. Braganza. Pop. 1,000.

Vimoutiers, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Vire, 17 m. N.E. Argentan. Pop. 4,117. Linen fabrics are extensively made here and in the vicinity.

Vinadio, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., prov., and 21 m. W.S.W. Coni, on the Stura. Pop. of comm. 3,114.

Vinalhaven, a township, U. S., N. America,

Maine, comprising Fox-Isls., at the mouth of Penobscot bay, 12 m. S.E. Camden. Pop. 1,950.

VINAROZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, near the mouths of the Ebro, & close to the Mediterranean. Pop. (1845) 10,600. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls, ill built, but has a fine parish church, hospital, ship-building yard, a coasting trade, & active fisheries.

VINAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 15 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,386.

VINÇA, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., near the Tet, 19 m. W.S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,021. It is enclosed by walls. In its vicinity are medicinal springs.

VINCENNES, a comm., town, & castle of France, dep. Seine, 4 m. E. the Barriere du Trone, Paris. Pop. 3,773. The castle, erected in 1339, in the midst of a forest, was used as a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. It was afterwards made a state prison, and has a square turretted keep, is enclosed by dry ditches, and entered by two draw-bridges. The great Condé, Diderot, Mirabeau, and many other distinguished persons have been confined in this fortress, outside of which the Duke D'Enghien was shot by the order of Napoleon, 21st March 1804. It contains a fine armoury, depôt of artillery, and the tomb of the Duke D'Enghien. The wood of Vincennes is a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians.

VINCENNES, a vill., U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the Wabash, here 230 yards across, 28 m. N.E. Palmyra. P. 2,000. It is the oldest town in the state.

VINCENT, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 30 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,426.

VINCENT (ST), a Brit. W. India island, Windward group, lat. 15° 23′ N., lon. 61° 13′ W., 22 m. S. St Lucia, and 90 m. W. Barbadoes. Area 130 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 27,248. The centre of the island is mntnous., and the Souffriere, an extinct volcano, rises to 3,000 feet above the sea. It has many fertile valleys; all around the coast is a rich belt of low land, and about 2-5ths of the surface are under culture for sugar. In 1846, 129,870 ewts. of sugar; 39,815 do. of molasses, with rum, arrow-root, cocoa, and dye-woods were exported to Great Britain. Total value of exports (1845), 189,241*l.*; do. of imports, 136,997*l.* In 1844, 379 ships, aggregate burden 23,677 tons, entered, and 392 do., burden 23,390 tons, cleared from its ports. Reg. shipping, 27 vessels, aggregate burden, 1,164 tons. Public revenue (1841) 18,186*l.* The island is divided into 7 pas. Principal towns, Kingstown, the cap., Calliaqua, Georgetown, and Princes-town.—II. one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. San Antonio. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 9 m. Surface mntnous. The Porto Grande is one of the largest and safest bays in these islands. Products comprise cotton, orchill, and live stock of indifferent quality; corn and fruits are mostly supplied from San Antonio to its scanty pop.—*Cape St Vincent* is the S.W. extremity of Portugal, prov. Algarves, lat. 37° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 9° 0′ 0″ W. Off it, on 14th Feb. 1797, Admiral Jarvis, with 15 sail of the line, defeated a far superior Spanish naval force, and thence derived his title of Earl St Vincent.—*St Vincent Gulf*, S. Australia, is between lat. 34° & 35° 40′ S., and about lon. 138° E., bounded E. by Sturt-land, and W. by Yorke peninsula, separating it from Spencer's Gulf. Length 90 m., breadth of entrance, and for some distance inland, 35 m. Shores mostly low, but backed by ranges of hills. It receives the Torrens, Gawler, and other rivers, and communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf, and by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay. Cape Jervis forms its S. limit, and Ports Gawler and Adelaide are on its E. side, where it is bordered by the cos. Gawler, Adelaide, and Hindmarsh.

VINCENT (ST), several comms. and vills. of France, the principal, *des-Prés*, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 5 m. S.S.E. Mamers. Pop. 1,238.

VINCHIATURO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 6 m. S.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000.

VINCI, a town of Italy, Tuscany, prov. & 17 m. W. Florence. Pop. of comm. 5,300.

VINDAU, or WINDAU, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, at the mouth of the Vindau, in the Baltic, 100 m. N.W. Mitau. Pop. 2,000. It has a considerable export trade in corn, timber, linseed, flax, and salted provisions.—The *Vindau* river rises near Shavli, gov. Vilna, flows N.N.W. past Goldingen and Shrunden, & enters the Baltic after a course of 160 miles.

VINDHYAN MOUNTAINS, a range in India, extending between lat. 22° and 24° N., lon. 74° and 80° E., in the Indore, Gwalior, & Bhopaul doms., and the S.W. part of the Bengal presid., separating the basins of the Ganges and Nerbuddah rivers. Elevation, 2,000 to 2,600 feet.

VINDICARI, *Naustasmus*, a small town and port of Sicily, intend. and 7 m. S.S.E. Noto.

VINEGAR-HILL, Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, immediately E. Enniscorthy, was in 1798 the head quarters and scene of many of the atrocities of the Irish insurgent forces.

VINGORLA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, on the W. coast, 30 m. N.N.W. Goa. It has a fort, and about 25 m. distant are the Vingorla islands, in the Indian O.

VINHAES, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 14 m. W. Braganza. It is walled, entered by two gates, and has an old fort.

VINICZA, or VINITZA, a town of Austrian Croatia, co. and 6 m. N.W. Warasdin, with a castle.

VINKOVEZE, or VINKOWITZ, a market town of Military Slavonia, cap. co. Broos, in a picturesque situation on the Boszut, 20 m. S.E. Essegg. Pop. 2,200. It has Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a Roman Catholic college, a high school, and a German normal school.—*Vinkovitz* is a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 28 m. N. Ushitza. Pop. 1,500.

VINNITZA (Pol. *Winnica*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Bug, 80 m. N.E. Kamenetz. Pop. 7,500. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, and has a citadel, Roman Catholic churches, a college, and a synagogue.

VINOVO, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div., prov., and 9 m. S. Turin. Pop. 3,007.

VINSOBRES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Drôme, 5 m. S.E. Valreas. Pop. 1,576.

VINTIMIGLIA, or VENTIMIGLIA, *Albium Intimelium*, a fortified town of the Sardinian dom., div. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, 2 convents, a clerical seminary, hospital, and castle. The surrounding dist. is productive in wine, oil, and fruit.

VINUESA, *Viscontium*, a town of Spain, prov. & 15 m. N.W. Soria, on the Vinuesa and Lacrar, at the foot of the Sierra Ameros. Pop. 722. Here are traces of a Roman highway.—*Vinzaglio* is a market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 4 m E. Vercelli. Pop. of comm. 1,123.

VIOLET, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,878.

VIRANCHIPURA and VIRAPELLY, two towns of British India, presid. Madras.—I. (or *Brinjeveram*), dist. N. Arcot, near Vellore, and formerly important.—II. territory & 9 m. N.E. Cochin.

VIRAN-SHEHR, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 58 m. E. Kaisariyeh, its remains consisting of a square-walled inclosure, with 4 gates.

VIRE (*Viria*), a river of France, deps. Manche and Calvados, after a N. course of 60 m., enters the English Channel, 15 m. N. St Lô. It is navigable for its last 20 miles.

VIRE (*Viria*), a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Vire, 34 m. S.W. Caen. Pop. (1846) 7,658. It has a handsome church, comm. college, public library, chamber of manufs., tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of woollen cloths and paper, needles, and other steel goods, horn work and leather; and in its vicinity are iron mines and forges.—*Virey* is a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, 9 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 1,485.

VIRGIL, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on E. Owego Creek. Pop. 4,502.

VIRGINIA, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 m. S.E. Cavan.

VIRGINIA, one of the S. States of N. Amer., mostly between lat. 36° 30′ and 40° N., and lon. 75° 40′ & 83° 30′ W., having E. Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and on other sides the states Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and N. Carolina. Area 64,000 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 1,239,797, of whom 449,187 were slaves. The Appalachian mountains, in several parallel ranges, cover the centre of the state, and rise in some peaks to 6,000 feet above the ocean, they separate the James and Roanoake rivers, flowing into the Chesapeake Bay on the W., from affls of the Ohio and Tennessee, which water the W. part of the state. The Ohio forms all the N.W., and the Potomac the N.E. frontier. For about 100 m. from the coast, the surface is level, and in many parts swampy, or covered with pine barrens; further inland the valleys are of high fertility; the W. part of the state abounds with forests. Large quantities of wheat (though of inferior quality), with maize, oats, and rye, are raised, and about 1-3d of the tobacco produced in the Union is grown in this state; the crop in 1840 amounted to 672,563 cwts. Live stock of all kinds pretty numerous. Nearly 380,000 tons of coal were raised in 1840. Some lead, gold, & other metals, are produced; and the salt springs are important. Cotton, woollen, and metallic goods are made, but manufacturing industry is much less extended than in the states to the N. and E. In 1840, 250 m. of railway were open for traffic. Total value of exports (1844) 2,942,279 dollars, do. of imports 2,594,394 do., the foreign trade had then for some years been declining. Public rev. (1849) 596,931 dollars, debt 6,900,000 dollars. Virginia is divided into 119 cos., and sends 15 representatives to Congress. Chief towns, Richmond the cap., Norfolk, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg. This was the seat of the first colony planted by the English in the States' territory. It was named in honour of Queen Elizabeth. It strenuously supported the cause of the Stuarts in the civil war. It was the native country of both Washington and Jefferson.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, in the British W. Indies, are a group, E. of Porto Rico, between lat. 18° & 19° N., and lon. 64° and 65° 30′ E., and comprising the British islands Virgin-Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, Vieque, Culebra, &c., and the Danish islands St John and St Thomas.—*Virgin Gorda*, in W. part of the group, lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 64° 14′ W., is of very irregular shape. Length, N.E. to S.W., 9 m., breadth varies to 4 m. It has many inlets affording anchorage. It suffered from an earthquake in 1830.

VIRGINSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.N.E. Launceston. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 167.

VIRIEU, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 23 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. P. 1,285. —*Virieux le Grand* is a comm. & mkt. town, dep. Ain, 6 m. N.N.W. Belley. Pop. 794.—and *Viriville* is a comm. and vill., dep. Isère, 13 m. N.N.W. St Marcellin. Pop. 2,092.

VIROFLAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Versailles. Pop. 1,057.

VIRTON, the most S. town of Belgian Luxembourg, 15 m. S.W. Arlon. Pop. 2,000.

VIRTZERV (LAKE), Russia, gov. Livonia, betw. Dorpat and Fellin, is 26 m. in length, breadth 8 m. It is an expansion of the Embach, which leaves its N.E. extremity to enter Lake Peipus.

VISAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 16 m. N.E. Orange. Pop. 2,280.

VISCARDO (CAPE), the N. extrem. of the Ionian isl. Cephalonia. Lat. 38° 28′ 5″ N., lon. 20° 33′ E.

VISCARI, a town of Sicily. [BISCARI.]

VISÉ (Germ. *Weset*), a town of Belgium, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Liege, on rt. b. of the Meuse. P. 2,076.

VISEU, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 46 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 9,160. It is ill built and dirty, but its cathedral contains some good works of art, and it has a college, preparatory to the university of Coimbra, a large hospital, many Moorish and Gothic edifices, Roman antiquities, and a large annual fair.

VISHERA, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, flows W. and S., and after receiving some large affls., joins the Kama, 24 m. N.W. Solikamsk. Course 260 miles. It is navigable, and traverses a densely-wooded country.

VISHNII-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Zna, at the commencement of the canal which unites it with the Tvertza, and on the great route between Moscow and St Petersburg. Pop. 9,115. It has a cathedral, bazaar, and 3 annual fairs. The canal between the Zna and Tvertza, constructed under Peter the Great, connects the navigation of the Baltic and Caspian seas, and is frequented by upwards of 2,000 vessels annually, rendering the town a large entrepot for corn, malt, chicory, seeds, butter, tallow, and soap.

VISHNU PRAYAGA, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in N. Hindostan, at the junction of two heads of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 34′ N., lon. 79° 4′ E.

VISO, several towns of Spain.—I. (*del Alcor*), prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,991. —II. (*del Marques*), prov. and 28 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,010.—III. (*de los Pedroches*), prov. and 35 m. N.N.W. Cordova, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,596.—*Monte Viso* is a principal summit of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 m. S.W. Turin, and 13,599 feet in elevation.

VISOKA, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Bosna, 17 m. N.W. Bosna Serai. Pop. 2,000. Near it are iron mines & medicinal springs.

VISP, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Visp, 6 m. W.S.W. Brieg.

VISSEGRAD (Germ. *Plintenburg*), a mkt. town of Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.N.W. Pesth, on rt. b. of the Danube, and having a ruined castle, formerly the residence of Mathias Corvinus.—*Vischegrad* is a vill. of Bosnia, on the Drin, 40 m. E.S.E. Bosna Serai.

VISTRE, a river of France, dep. Gard, after a S.W. course of 30 m. joins the canal of Radella, near Aigues-Mortes.—The *Vistritz*, anc. *Erigon*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a N.E. and S.E. course of 80 m., past Cailari, Os-

trovo, and Vodena, joins the Vardar near its mouth in the Gulf of Salonica.

VISTULA (Germ. *Weichsel*), a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian mntns., flows in Austrian Silesia, partly separates Galicia from Poland, traverses Poland & E. Prussia, forming the main channel of trade in these countries, past Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz and Danzic, and enters the Baltic by several mouths, of which the most E., called the Nogat, enters the Frische-Haff, N.W. Elbing. The W. branch again divides into 2 arms, one of which enters the Baltic near Danzic, and the other by a new channel which it forced for itself in 1840. Total course, including windings, 530 m. Principal affls., on rt., the Dunajec, Wisloka, San, Wieprz, and Bug; and on left, the Pilica and Bzura.

VITCHEGDA, a river of Russia, traverses the centre of the gov. Vologda, chiefly in a W. direction, and joins the Dvina, 12 m. W. Solvitchegodsk. Total course 380 m., mostly navigable. Affls., the Yolva, Yarenga, and Syssola.

VITEBSK, or WITEPSK, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 54° 58′ & 57° 20′ N., and lon. 25° 30′ E., surrounded by the govs. Moghilev, Minsk, Courland, Livonia, Pskov, and Smolensk. Area 17,212 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 789,500, mostly Roman Catholics. Surface generally level; soil, though interspersed with sandy and marshy tracts, is pretty fertile, and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption, as well as large quantities of hemp & flax, pease, beans, hops, and fruits. Principal river, the Düna, which traverses its S. part, and by which and the canals uniting it with the Berezina and Lovat, its trade is greatly facilitated. Forests and pasture lands are extensive, and in the latter many cattle and coarse-woolled sheep are reared. Manufs. comprise those of woollen cloth, leather, glass, and earthenwares. Exports are mostly confined to agricultural produce, timber and masts, hides, wool, tallow, honey, and wax. The gov. is divided into 12 circs. Principal towns, Vitebsk, the cap., Velij, Dünaburg, and Polotzk.—*Vitebsk*, the cap., is situated on both sides of the Düna, here joined by the Viteba, 95 m. N. Moghilev. Pop. 17,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and built mostly of wood; but has numerous Greek-united and Roman Catholic churches, convents, and synagogues, an old castle, a bazaar, college of nobles, a medical direction, and several hospitals, with manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. It is the residence of a civil governor, and a military governor, with authority over the govs. Vitebsk, Smolensk, and Moghilev. Here the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia died, 27th June 1832.

VITERBO (*Fanum Voltumnæ*), a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., cap. deleg., at the foot of Monte Cimino, in the Campagna di Roma, 42 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. 13,850. It is enclosed by turretted walls, chiefly constructed by Desiderius, the last Lombard king of Italy, is generally well built of volcanic tufa, and has many handsome residences and public fountains. In its cathedral, which contains the tombs of four popes, Prince Henry of England, nephew of Henry III., was assassinated by Guy of Montfort; and it was in its public square that the emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, humiliated himself before the English pope, Adrian IV. Several of the churches are rich in works of art, and in one is a masterpiece of Sebastian-del-Piombo. The bishop's palace and city-hall are fine buildings, and the latter, as well as the museum of the academy, contains various Etruscan antiquities. Manufs. unimportant; alum, vitriol, and sulphur, abound in its vicinity, in which are also many medicinal springs. This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan league; and it was, in the middle ages, the cap. of the Patrimony of St Peter, bestowed in the 12th century upon the papal see.

VITH (ST), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Belgian frontier, 10 m. S.S.E. Malmedy. Pop. 1,015.

VITI, or FIDJI ISLANDS. [FEEJEE ISLANDS.]

VITIGUDINO, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 928.

VITIM, a river of E. Siberia, rises in the Vitim-Steppe, S.E. Lake Baikal, gov. Irkutsk, flows N.E. and N. for nearly 900 m., forming the boundary between that gov. and the prov. Yakutsk, and joins the Lena, opposite Vitimsk. It has several large affluents.—*Vitimsk*, lat. 59° 15′ N., lon. 112° E., is a vill. with 300 inhabitants, and a mine yielding the largest sheets of talc.

VITO (SAN), several mkt. towns of Italy.—I. Austrian Italy, deleg. and 20 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 5,000.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. cant., on a hill near the Adriatic, 5 m. S.S.E. Ortona.—III. prov. Calab. Ult. I., 7 m. S.W. Squillace.—IV. (*degli Schiavi*), prov. Otranto, 15 m. W. Brindisi. It was founded by a Slavonian colony (whence its name).—*Cape Santo Vito* is a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, intend. Trapani, 16 m. N.W. Castel-a-Mare.

VITORIA, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Alava, 29 m. S. Bilbao, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne. Pop. (1845) 14,901. It consists of an old and a new town, which contrast strongly with each other; it has a spacious mkt. square, several churches, a town-hall, custom-house, orphan-asylum, general hospital, public library, and museum of antiquities. Manufs. comprise brass & iron wares, earthenware, ebony wares, candles, table linen, and leather; and it is an important entrepot between the interior of Spain, Navarra, & Bilbao, especially for crude and manufactured iron, chocolate, confectionery, woollen and silk fabrics, shoes, and hats. Vitoria is celebrated in the annals of the Peninsular war, as the scene of a signal victory gained by the English over the French, 21st June 1813.

VITRÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., on the Vilaine, 21 m. E. Rennes. Pop. (1846) 8,621. It has a comm. college, manufs. of cotton hosiery and leather, trade in wax, honey, and cantharides, and 22 annual fairs. One m. S. is the Château *des Rochers*, celebrated as the resid. of Madame de Sevigné. Savary was born here in 1750.

VITRY, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., with a station on the N. railway, 10 m. E.N.E. Arras. Pop. 2,377.—II. (*le François*), a fortified town, dep. Marne, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.S.E. Châlons, on rt. b. of the Marne. Pop. (1846) 8,007. It has a comm. college, & manufs. of hosiery, cotton yarn, & leather, with a brisk trade in corn.—III. (*sur Seine*), dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux, 5 m. S.E. Paris, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. 2,831.

VITTEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Brenne, 24 m. W.N.W. Dijon. Pop. 1,888.—*Vittefleur* is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-Inf., 15 m. N.N.W. Yvetot, on the Dourdon. Pop. 1,255.

VITTEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, 23 m. W. Epinal. Pop. 1,426.

VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, dist. and 14 m. W.N.W. Modica. Pop. 11,000, who trade in honey and silk. [VITORIA.]

VITTORIOSA, a strongly fortified town & suburb

of La Valletta, Malta, on the S.E. side of its great harbour. [VALLETTA.]

VITULANO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 20 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics, silks, and leather, and quarries of fine coloured marbles.

VIU, a vill. of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. & 20 m. N.W. Turin, cap. mand., on the Chiara. Pop. of comm. (1838) 3,745.

VIVARAIS, an old dist. of France, in Languedoc, of which Viviers was the cap. It is now comprised in the deps. Ardèche and H. Loire.—*Vivara* is an islet of S. Italy, between Procida and Ischia, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N. Lugo, at the mouth of the Landrova in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 4,606. It has a seminary and hospital, a government factory of arms, & manufs. of linens, quiltings, and earthenware. The port has a bar at its mouth.

VIVEROLS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Ambert. Pop. 1,325. It has a manuf. of lace.

VIVIEN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. N.W. Lesparre. Pop. 955, who manuf. large quantities of salt in adjacent marshes.

VIVIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Rhone, 17 m. S.S.E. Privas. Pop. 2,845. It has a cathedral.

VIVONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Clain and Vonne, 11 m. S.S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,810.

VIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. S.S.W. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 3,130.

VIZA, *Byzia*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., 74 m. N.W. Constantinople, on the route to Kirk-kilissia. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ruined fortress.

VIZAGAPATAM, a marit. dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, & landward the dists. Rajahmundry, Ganjam, and the Bengal S. ceded dists. Area 5,600 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 1,047,414. Surface mountainous; exported produce consists of wax, salt, coir, pepper, turmeric, tamarinds, ivory, horns, and native cloths.—*Vizagapatam*, the cap., is on the Coromandel coast, 57 m. E. Golcondah. It has a court-house, barracks, and many good European buildings; but its unhealthiness has driven most of the British authorities to reside in the adjacent village Waltier.

VIZCAYA, a prov. of Spain. [BISCAY.]

VIZELLA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 5 m. S.E. Guimaraens, in a picturesque vale. It is greatly frequented for its warm sulphur baths, known to the Romans, whose tesselated pavements, & bathing sites, have been discovered here.

VIZIANAGRUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. N.E. Vizagapatam. Though large, it is meanly built. Principal edifice, a stone fort, with the rajah's palace. Near it are British military cantonments.

VIZIADROOG, a seaport town of British India, presid. & 165 m. S. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, with one of the best harbours on the Malabar coast.

VIZILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Romanche, 8 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 3,004. It has a castle, in which the states of Dauphiné assembled in 1788.

VIZZINI, a town of Sicily, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 9,000.

VLAARDINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Maas, 6 m. W.S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 7,234, mostly employed in the herring fishery.

VLADI-KAVKAS, a town and fort of Circassia, N. the Caucasus range, on the great route S.ward into Georgia, 47 m. S.S.E. Mozdok.

VLADIMIR, a gov. of Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 55° and 57° N., and lon. 37° 40′ and 43° 20′ E., surrounded by the govs. Moscow, Tver, Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijnii-Novgorod, Tambov, and Riazan. Area 18,317 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,246,500. Surface level, the Kliazma riv. intersects its centre, and the Oka its S.E. part. Soil infertile, & the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal crops, rye, barley, oats, some wheat, hemp, flax, millet, pease, apples, cherries, hops, cucumbers. Cattle rearing is of inferior importance. Forests are very extensive; in that of Murom are valuable iron mines, and some of the most extensive iron works in Russia are at Vixa, on the Oka. The sterility of the soil has caused the inhabitants to direct attention greatly to manufs., which from 1830 to 1840 had doubled in extent, and in the latter year employed nearly 84,000 hands. Cotton goods are made at Shuya and Ivanova, woollens and linens are next in importance; and several years ago 4,000 persons were employed in iron foundries, and 1,300 in glass and crystal works, besides others in manufs. of leather, earthenwares, &c. Exports of these products are mostly sent down the Volga, or W. overland to Moscow. Principal imports are corn, cotton-twist, and flax, from the N. and N.E. The gov. is divided into 13 dists. Principal towns, Vladimir, the cap., Murom, Shuya, Pereslavl, Suzdal, and Viaznikov.

VLADIMIR, two towns of Russia.—I. cap. above gov., on the Kliazma, 120 m. E.N.E. Moscow, the road to which city is through a succession of populous villages. Pop. 7,400, comprising many Jews. It has a cathedral with 5 domes, an archbishop's palace, court house, governor's residence, college, and other schools, manufs. of linens and leather, and a trade in fruit. It was cap. of the grand duchy of Russia from 1157 to 1328.—II. (Pol. *Wlodzimierz*), gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Lui, 27 m. S.S.W. Kovel. Pop. 5,500, mostly Jews, who trade in silks and salt, and have 4 annual fairs.

VLIELAND, an island of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, off the entrance to the Zuyder-Zee, between the Texel and Schelling. Length 10 m., greatest breadth 1½ m. Pop. 800.

VLISSINGEN, a town, Netherlands. [FLUSHING.]

VLOTHO, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 9 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of chicory, colours, soap, tobacco, and paper.

VÖCKLABRÜCK, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Hausruck, at the confl. of the Agger & Vöckla, 20 m. S.W. Wels. Pop. 1,500.—*Vocklamarkt* is a market town, 8 m. W. Vöcklabrück.

VODINA, or VODENA, *Edessa*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 46 m. N.W. Salonica, on the Vistritza. Pop. estimated at 12,000, who weave cotton and woollen fabrics.

VODLA, a lake and riv. of Russia, gov. Olonetz; the lake, 25 m. N.E. Pudoj, 30 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, discharges its surplus waters by the river which enters Lake Onega, on its E. side, after a course of 120 m.

VOEL (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Balquhidder, and the source of the Balvaig, principal affl. of the Teith. Length 3 miles, breadth 1 mile.

VOGELSBERG, a mountain range of Germany, H. Cassel and H. Darmstadt, between the basins of the Main & Weser. Highest point, the Oberwald, 2,430 feet in height.

VOGHERA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div.

and 19 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, cap. prov. and mand., on the Staffora. Pop. (1838) 10,706. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics.

VOGOGNA, a comm. and market town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Palanza, on the Tosa, 8 m. S. Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1,656.

VOHBURG, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, dist. and 9 m. E. Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. 1,195. On a rock in the vicinity is the ruined castle of Vohburg.

VÖHL, a market town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. a detached dist., near the Eder, 29 m. N.N.E. Marburg, with a castle, and 514 inhabitants, mostly weavers.—*Vöhrenbach* is a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Bregach, 8 m. W. Villingen. Pop. 940.

VÖHRINGEN, a town of S. Germany, principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Lauchart, at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruins of an ancient castle, 7 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 700.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, dist. & 2 m. S.E. Sulz. Pop. 1,567.

VOID, a market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., arrond. Commercy. Pop. 1,561.

VOIGTLAND, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circ. Zwickau.

VOIRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., on the Morge, 14 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. (1846) 8,255. It has extensive manufs. of hempen cloth (called *toiles de Voiron*), & of iron and steel goods, chip-hats, and paper.—*Voisey* is a comm. and vill., dep. H. Marne, 21 m. E. Langres. Pop. 1,873.

VOITSBERG, a town of Styria, circ. and 13 m. W. Grätz, on an affl. of the Mur. Pop. 1,000. Near it are coal mines and metallic works.

VOJE, a lake of Russia, at the N.E. extremity of the gov. Novgorod, 40 m. N.E. Lake Bielo. Length 25 m., breadth 10 m. It receives the river Vojda, and discharges its surplus waters N.ward by the Svid into Lake Latcha.

VOKHAN, or WACHAN, a town of Central Asia, in the Bolor-Tagh, on an affl. of the Budukshan river. Lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 70° 34′ E.

VOLANO, a market town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 8 m. N.N.E. Commachio, on the Po-di-Volano, at its mouth in the Adriatic.

VOLCAN DE AGUA, V. DE FUEGO, and V. DE PACAYA, three remarkable volcanos of Central America, state and 25 to 30 m. S.W. Guatemala.

VOLCANO, island, Mediterranean. [VULCANO.]

VOLCONDA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 36 m. N.E. Trichinopoly.

VOLGA, *Rha*, a river of the Russian empire, and the largest in Europe, rises in Lake Selinguer, on the plateau of Valdai, gov. Tver, in lat. 57° N., lon. 33° 10′ E., at an elevation of 550 feet above the sea, flows E.N.E., E.S.E., S.S.W., and S.E., past Kiev, Tver, Jaroslav, Kostroma, Nijnii-Novgorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Astrakhan, near which it enters the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths, 83 ft. below the ocean. The extent of its basin is estimated at 400,000 sq. m., and including windings, its course is 2,000 m., during which its entire fall is only 633 feet. Principal affls. on right, the Oka and the Sura; on left the Tvertza, Mologa, Sheksna, and Kama. Its affls., which are connected by several canals with the Neva, establish a communication between the Caspian and the Baltic White and Black seas. It contains an abundance of fish; and salmon, sturgeon, &c., are extensively exported. The Volga forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia. It is navigable by barges of 1,200 tons, but its navigation is frequently interrupted by sand banks and the changes of its channel, and it is frozen over for 170 days in the year. In its lower course small steam-boats for goods attempted the navigation in 1820. In 1846, a splendid iron steamer, 400 feet long, 31 ft. broad, carrying 1,250 tons, and drawing 5 feet water, was launched on its stream, & the "Volga" performed, in 16½ days, the voyage from Rybinsk to Samara, which formerly required 3 to 4 months.

VOLGSK, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 70 m. N.E. Saratov, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 13,280. It has an active trade in agricultural produce, tanneries, and brick-kilns.

VOLHYNIA, a gov. of Russian Poland, between lat. 49° 25′ and 52° 10′ N., & lon. 23° 30′ and 29° 12′ E., having S.E. Galicia, W. the kingdom of Poland, and on other sides the govs. Grodno, Minsk, Kiev, and Podolia. Area 27,540 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,445,500, mostly of the Greek united church. Surface undulating or flat, in the N. marshy. The Bug forms the W. boundary. Other principal rivers are the Styr and Gorin. Soil fertile, and this is one of the most valuable agricultural provs. of Russia: a considerable surplus of corn over home consumption is usually produced, besides large quantities of hemp and flax. Pastures are good, live stock numerous, & forests extensive. Fishing is of some importance. Mineral products comprise bog iron, mill stones, potters' clay, nitre, and flint. Leather, glass, earthenwares, paper, potash, tar, and charcoal, are made in many places. Principal exports are corn, cattle, and hides. Trade chiefly in the hands of Jews, of whom there are about 40,000. The gov. is subdivided into 12 dists. Chief towns, Jitomir, the cap., Kremenetz, Rovno, Staro-Konstantinov, Dubna, Radzivilov, & Berditchev, which last is the seat of a large annual fair.

VOLKACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 15 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,984.

VÖLKERMARKT, a town of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, circ. and 15 m. E.N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Drave. It has large cattle mkts.—*Völkershausen* is a vill. of Central Germany, Saxe Weimar, princip. Eisenach, 5 m. S.E. Vacha. P. 552.

VOLKHOV, a river of Russia, govs. Novgorod and St Petersburg, issues from lake Ilmen, on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows in a very direct course N.N.E. for 130 m., and enters Lake Ladoga at Novaia-Ladoga on its S. side. It is deep and navigable, but its navigation is impeded by its rapidity and by falls.

VOLKMARSEN, a walled town of H. Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., 18 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,818. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and leather, and 4 annual fairs.

VOLKOVISK, or WOLKOWISK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Grodno, cap. circ., on a small affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 3,000.

VOLLENHOVE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,318.

VOLLORE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S.S.E. Thiers. Pop. 3,832. It had formerly a fortress of importance.

VOLMAR, or WOLMAR, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Aa, 65 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 1,700, mostly of German descent. It has a church which was formerly fortified. In 1622 it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, who conferred it on his celebrated chancellor Oxenstiern.

VOLNAY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Côte-d'-Or, 4 m. S.W. Beaune. Pop. 605. Some of the finest Champagne wines are produced in its vicinity.

VOLNEY, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, co. Oswego. Pop. 3,155.

VOLO, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the N. side of its gulf. Pop. 2,000, comprising many Jews.—The *Gulf of Volo* (*Sinus Pelasgicus*), is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, forming a part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula Zagora, and opening S.ward into the channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth about 18 m. each. In it is the island Trikeri.

VOLOGDA, a vast gov. of European Russia, and its largest next to Archangel, immediately S. of which it lies, mostly between lat. 58° & 64° 30′ N., and lon. 38° and 60° E., having W. the govs. Olonetz and Novgorod, S. Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Viatka, and Perm, and E. the Ural mountains separating it from Siberia. Estimated area 148,048 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 822,500. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural, the surface is an undulating plain, watered by the Dvina and its affls. the Sukhona, &c., by which it is almost wholly drained, and the upper Petchora. Lakes numerous; the princip. is that of Kubinsk in the W. In the S. and S.W., some of the soil is fertile; elsewhere it is mostly sandy, marshy, or covered with pine, oak, and beech woods. Climate very severe; rye and barley are the only grains raised, and scarcely in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Other crops are hemp, flax, hops, and pulses. Horses and cattle are numerous; bears, wolves, and great quantities of game, afford an abundance of objects of chase. Copper, iron, marble, salt, granite, and flint, are chief mineral products. The gov. has from 150 to 200 factories of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, glass, paper, rope, &c., with iron foundries, brick-kilns, distilleries, and salt-works; and it sends furs, tallow, pitch, wooden wares, timber, masts, turpentine, and other raw products into the govs. of Archangel and Tobolsk. Pop. mostly Russians, with some Finns, and in the N. wandering Samoyede tribes. Vologda is divided into 10 dists. Chief towns Vologda the cap., Totma, Kadnikov, Solvitchegodsk, and Ustiug-Veliki.

VOLOGDA, a city of N. Russia, cap. gov., near its W. extremity, on the Vologda, an affl. of the Sukhona, 110 m. N. Jaroslavl. Pop. 14,000. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and is chiefly built of stone; it has 2 cathedrals, and is the residence of the archbishop and governor. It has manufs. of candles, woollens, soap, potash, cordage, bells, ropes, leather, and spirits. Its trade is large, and facilitated by the Dvina, which connects it with the White Sea; it has also an active trade overland with Siberia, and a large annual fair in January and February. Near it is a famous convent founded in the 14th century.

VOLOKOLAMSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. W.N.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Lama, at the influx of the Gorodenka. Pop. 3,000. It has sustained many misfortunes; having been burned in 1177, ruined by the Tartars in 1237 and 1293, and taken by the Poles in 1613.

VOLOTCHOK, Russia. [VISHNII-VOLOTCHOK.]

VOLSK, or WOLGSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.E. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Volga, between two of its affluents. Pop. 3,000. Previous to 1780, it was a mere vill.; it has now an exchange, 4 churches, tanneries, and brick-kilns.

VOLTA, ASWADA, or ADIRRI, a river of Guinea, rises in the Kong mntns, flows S.E. and S. through the E. part of the Ashantee territory, and enters the ocean at Addah, in lat. 5° 45′ N., lon. 0° 40′ E., after a course estimated at 360 m. —*Cape Voltas*, S. Africa, in the British territory, S. the mouth of the Orange river, is a headland on the Atlantic, lat. 28° 44′ S., lon. 16° 32′ E.

VOLTAIRE (CAPE), a headland of N.W. Australia, bounding Admiralty Gulf on the W. Lat. 14° 15′ S., lon. 125° 40′ E.

VOLTCHANSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Voltcha. Pop. 7,000. It has 2 annual fairs.

VOLTERRA (*Velitræ*), a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 4,500. It stands on a lofty rock of tertiary sandstone, is enclosed by walls of curious Etruscan architecture, & has 2 ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel divided into an old & new portion, the former of which is now converted into a criminal house of industry; a cathedral and several churches with fine paintings; a Piarist college, classical seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and some handsome private palaces. The chief interest of the town, however, is in its Etruscan antiquities, its curious necropolis, warm baths, amphitheatre, and Etruscan museum in the town hall. Some alabaster manufactories are supplied from the quarries at Ulignano and St Anastasio; there are copper-mines at Monte Catini in the vicinity; on the banks of the Cecina are salt-works and brine-springs.

VOLTRI, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. prov. and 9 m. W. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3,000, employed in manufacturing paper, vermicelli, and confectionery.

VOLTURNO (*Vulturnus*), a river of Naples, rises in the prov. Molise, flows mostly S.E., separating that prov. from T. di. Lavoro, to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W. past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 m. S.E. Gaeta. Course 90 m. By its chief affl. the Calore, it drains almost all the prov. Principato-Ultra.

VOLTURARA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 14 m. W.S.W. St Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 1,900.—II. prov. Capitanata, dist. and 25 m. W. Foggia, in the Apennines. Pop. 2,600.

VOLVIC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. W.S.W. Riom. Pop. 3,403. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built, and which is sent in large quantities to Paris for flagging.

VOMANO, a river of Central Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., after an E. course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic Sea, 17 m. N.N.W. Pescara.

VONITZA, or VONIZZA, a town of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 m. S.E. Prevesa. P. 2,500.—The *Bay of Vonitza* has good anchorage in from 12 to 14 fathoms water.

VOORBURG and VOORSCHOTEN, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland.—I. 2 m. E.S.E. the Hague, with 2,307 inhabs.—II. on the railway between Leyden and the Hague, 3 m. S.S.W. Leyden. Pop. 1,432.—*Voorn* is an isl. of S. Holland, between the Maas and Haring-vliet, at their mouth in the N. Sea. Length 13 m., breadth 6 m. On it are the towns Hellivoetsluis and Brielle.

VORARLBERG, a circ. of the Austrian empire, at the W. extremity of the Tyrol, in which it is officially included. [TYROL.]

VORAU, a market town of Styria, 32 m. N.E. Grätz, with iron mines. Pop. 630.

VORCHHEIM, a town, Bavaria. [FORCHHEIM.]

VORDATE, the N. most island of the Timor-Laut group, in the Asiatic Archipelago.

VORDEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 5 m. E.S.E. Zutphen, on the

Vorden, an affl. of the Yssel.—II. a market town of Hanover, cap. dist., in a marshy tract, landr. and 14 m. N.E. Osnabrück. Pop. 762.—III. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 8 m. N.W. Hoxter. Pop. 750.—*Vordernberg* is a mkt. town of Styria, 14 m. W.N.W. Brück, with iron mines.

Vordingborg, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Seeland, opposite Falster. It has a ruined castle, and 1,000 inhabs.

Voreppe, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, on the Roise, 9 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 3,021.

Vorey, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. N. Le Puy. Pop. 2,139.

Vorms, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, gov. Revel, between the island Dago and the mainland. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. of Swedish descent.

Vorona, a river of Russia, govs. Penza, Tambov, & Voronej, flows S.W., and after a course of 220 m., joins the Choper 6 m. S.S.E. Novo-Chopersk.

Voronej, Voroniej, or Woronetz, a gov. of S. Russia, mostly between lat. 48° 40′ & 53° N., and lon. 37° 40′ and 43° E., surrounded by the govs. Tambov, Orel, Koursk, Kharkov, and Ekaterinoslav, Saratov, and the Don-Cossack country. Area 25,691 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,657,900. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Don and its affls., which drain nearly the whole; the Oskol in the W., and Donetz, which forms the S. boundary. Soil fertile. Climate comparatively mild, and most of the products of temperate countries are raised, including large quantities of melons, which are sent to the markets of Moscow and St Petersburg; tobacco, poppies, hemp, flax, cucumbers, onions, pulses, &c., Wine is raised in some parts, and the surplus produce of corn in good years, is estimated at 2,200,000 qrs. Honey, iron, limestone, & nitre, are important products. Forests not very extensive, but the dep. contains some fine oak woods. Cattle are estimated at 550,000, sheep upwards of 1 million; and horses are numerous, and of good breeds, hunting being a favourite pursuit. Manufs. of coarse woollens, soap, &c., had more than doubled between 1821 and 1835; in the same period the distilleries had decreased by 2-3ds. Principal exports, corn, cattle, skins, honey, wax, fruits, and iron wares. The gov. is subdiv. into 12 circs. Principal towns, Voronej, the cap., Ostrogojsk, Pavlovsk, Bogutchar, Korotojak, & Novo-Chopersk. The crown rev. from this gov. amounts to about 15 millions roubles annually.—*Voronej*, or *Voroniej*, the cap., is situated on the Vorona, near its confl. with the Don, 130 m. E. Koursk. Pop. 18,600. It stands on a steep height, and is naturally strong. It consists of an upper and lower town, and suburbs. The latter are black and gloomy; but the town has many spacious thoroughfares, and its principal street is lined by noble edifices, including the governor's and vice-governor's residences, the tribunals, post-office, commissariat, academy, &c. In Moscow street are the cathedral and bishop's palace, and there are about 20 churches, several convents, a bazaar, and many good shops, numerous superior schools, an hospital, military orphan asylum, manufs. of soap, tallow, leather, & vitriol. Peter the Great here founded a palace and large dockyards and arsenals, and here was built the first vessel of his fleet for the sea of Azov; but most of the naval establishments have been removed to Tavrov and Rostov. Since his time, however, Voronej has become one of the chief commercial towns in S. Russia. It exports iron, corn, flour, oil, wine, rope, sail-cloth, woollens, lime, &c., and carries on a considerable trade with the Black Sea, the Crimea, and Turkey; and some of its merchants travel annually to Tobolsk for furs, which they afterwards sell at the German fairs.

Vorselaer, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. W.S.W. Turnhout. Pop. 1,500.—*Vorsfelde* is a market town of Germany, duchy and 19 m. N.E. Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Aller, with 1,300 inhabs., distilleries, tanneries, and an active trade in tobacco, flax, and hops.

Vorskla, a river of Russia, gov. Kharkov and Poltava, flows S.W. past Poltava and Kobiliaki, and after a course of 150 m., joins the Dnieper, 40 m. N.W. Ekaterinoslav.

Vorst, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 6 m. S.S.E. Kempen. Pop. 1,070.

Vosges, *Vosgesus Mons*, a chain of mntns. in the N.E. of France, the S.E. of Belgium, and the W. of Germany. It commences in France, on the limits of the deps. H. Saône, H. Rhin, and Doubs, and terminates in Germany on l. b. of the Rhine, near Mayence; it is connected by several ramifications on the S.W. with the mntns. of the Côte-d'Or, which are prolonged to the Cevennes; on the S. with the Jura mntns., and in the N.W. with the Ardennes. The mtns. often assume a rounded form, and are hence called *ballons;* the culminating points are the Ballon d'Alsace, 4,688 feet, and the Ballon de Guebwiller, 4,300 feet in elevation. Their summits are covered with vast forests, and they contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt. The Vosges give rise to the rivers Saône, Moselle, Meuse, Marne, and Aube.

Vosges, a dep. of France in the N.E., formed of the S. part of the old prov. Lorraine; cap. Epinal. It is surrounded by the provs. H. and B. Rhin, H. Saone, H. Marne, Meuse, and Meurthe. Area 2,304 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 427,894. Surface generally mntnous., having the Vosges in the E. and the Faucille mntns. in the S. Chief rivers, the Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, Madon, and Meuse. One-third of the surface is covered with forests. The plain in the W. and N.W. is fertile in wheat, maize, hemp, and excellent flax; cherries are extensively grown for the manufacture of *kirschenwasser*. Many cattle are reared, and butter and cheese are important products. The dep. is rich in mines of iron, copper, silver, and marble. It has numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières & Bains. It is divided into the arronds. of Epinal, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, and St Die.

Voskresensk, a town of Russia, gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Moscow. Pop. 1,500. Here is a famous monastery termed the New Jerusalem.—*Vosnesensk* is a large market town, and the chief of the military colonies of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Bug, and 85 m. N.W. Kherson.

Vostizza, *Ægium*, a maritime town of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, on the Corinthian gulf, 18 m. E.S.E. Patras. Pop. 2,500. It is ill built and unhealthy, but has a good harbour, and an active commerce in currants and pine timber.

Votka, a town and important manuf. dist. of Russia, gov. Viatka, dist. Sarapul, on the Ij, 12 m. from its influx into the Kama. Pop. 9,000. Here are extensive imperial iron-works, anchor forges, & musket factories, wrought by the aid of water-power, an arsenal, hospital, and prisons.

Vou-chang, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Yang-tse-kiang, at the influx of the Han-Yang.—*Von-ching* and *Von-ting* are cities in the provs. Kiang-si and Yun-nan.

Vouga, a river of Portugal, prov. Beira, enters

an inlet of the Atlantic, 5 m. N. Aveiro, after a W.S.W. course of 60 m.

VOUILLÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Poitiers, on the Auzance. Pop. 1,435.

VOUNEUIL SUR VIENNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Chatellerault. Pop. 1,326.

VOULTE (LA), *Volta*, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 10 m. E.N.E. Privas, on rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. 3,155.

VOUTEZAC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Corrèze, 11 m. N.N.W. Brives-en-Julliac. Pop. 2,537.

VOUVRAY, a comm. and village of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, and on railway to Orleans, 7 m. E. Tours. Pop. 2,341.

VOUZIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Aisne, 25 m. S. Mézières. Pop. 2,771.—*Vouzon* is a comm. and market town, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 27 m. N.E. Romorantin. Pop. 1,213.

VOVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,256.

VOWCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 355.

VOY (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 7 m. E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,647.

VOYAVAL, or BOIAVAD, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, sanj. Kastamuni, on the Kara-su, 35 m. E. Tash-Kiupri, at the foot of a height crowned by an ancient fortress.

VOYUSSA (*Aous*), a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises near Mezzovo, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Adriatic Sea, 14 m. N. Avlona. Affls. the Deropuli and Desvitza.

VRACENE, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 5,300.

VRACHORI, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Ætolia, 25 m. N.W. Lepanto. Five miles S.E. is the Lake Vrachori, ancient *Trichonis*, 6 miles in length, E. to W., by 4 miles in breadth.

VRANA, a town of Turkey, formerly a depend. of Servia, 43 m. E. Pristina. Pop. 3,000 (?). Near it are some iron-mines.—II. a vill. and ruined fortress of Dalmatia, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Zara, on the lake of Vrana, which is 8 m. in length by 8 m. in average breadth. Here was formerly a residence of the Grand Master of the Templars.—III. a vill. and convent of Greece, gov. Attica, on the plain of Marathon, 20 m. N.E. Athens.—*Vranduk* is a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 28 m. N.E. Travnik.

VRECOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 13 m. S. Neufchateau. Pop. 931.

VREDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 35 m. W.N.W. Münster, on the Berkel. Pop. 2,600.—*Vreeswyk* is a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 6 m. S.W. Utrecht, on the Leek. P. 1,078.

VRIES & VRIESEVEEN, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Drenthe, 5 m. N. Assen, with 1,697 inhabitants.—II. prov. Overyssel, 23 m. E.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,893.

VRIGNE-AUX-BOIS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Vrigne, 4 m. N.W. Sedan. Pop. 1,155, engaged in iron-works.

VUKOVAR, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonia, cap. co. Syrmia, on rt. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Vuka, which divides it into an old and a new town, 24 m. S.E. Essegg. Pop. 5,670. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has several Greek churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a Roman Catholic high school.

VULCANO, or VOLCANO, *Vulcania*, the most S. of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, and 12 m. N. the coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 22′ N., lon. 14° 55′ 15″ E. It is about 7 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, mountainous, and has near its centre a crater about ½ m. in circumference and ¼ m. deep, which constantly emits vapour charged with sulphur, alum, vitriol, and ammonia. The island has two ports; its interior is almost wholly sterile, but the S. shore yields grapes, flax, fruit, and excellent corn.—Off its N. coast is the islet *Vulcanello*, joined to it by a low rock formed of its own lava, and in which are two small craters, one frequently emitting smoke.

VUNA, one of the Feejee islands, Pacific Ocean.

VUOXEN, a river of Finland, flows S.S.W. through numerous lakes, including Lake Saima, on emerging from which it forms the grand cataract of Imatra; after a N.ward turn it enters Lake Ladoga at Kexholm on its W. side. Total course estimated at from 300 to 350 m.

VUSITRIN, a town of European Turkey, in the S. part of Servia, dist. and 12 m. N.W. Pristina, on an affl. of the Ibar. Pop. 3,000.

VYTÉGRA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the Vytégra, 12 m. from Lake Onega, & 73 m. S.E. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 2,500. It has manufs. of linen and candles, with ship-building docks; and is connected by its river with the lakes Onega and Ladoga. It carries on a large trade with St Petersburg and Archangel.

W

For places not found here, refer to V.

WAAG, a river of W. Hungary, rises in the Carpathian mntns., and after a course of 200 m. joins the Danube at Komorn, in conjunction with the Neutra. Course S.W. & S. Chf. affl., the Arva.

WAAL, or WAHL, river. [NETHERLANDS.]

WAALWYK, a town, Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2,750.

WABASH, a river, U. S., N. Amer., rises in the N.W. part of Ohio state, flows W. & S. through Indiana, dividing that state from Illinois, & about 12 m. N.N.E. Shawnee town, joins the Ohio, of which it is the principal tributary from the N. Total course 400 m., and for the latter 2-3ds it is navigable for steamers to La Fayette; near which the canal commences, connecting it with Lake Erie. Principal affl., White River.—It gives name to a co. of Illinois; cap. Mount Carmel. Area 180 sq. m. Pop. 4,240.—II. a co., Indiana; cap. Wabash. Area 415 sq. m. P. 2,756.

WABERTHWAIT, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 1½ m. S.E. Ravenglass. Ac. 2,220. Pop. 146.

WACCAMAW, a river, U. S., N. Amer., N. & S. Carolina, after a S. course of 100 m., joins the estuary of the Great Pedee, opposite Georgetown, 10 m. from the Atlantic Ocean.

WACHAN, a town of Central Asia. [VOKHAN.]

WACHENHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, 14 m. N.W. Spires. Pop. 2,920. It has Rom. Catholic, Lutheran, & Calvinist churches.—*Wachbach* is a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 3 m. S. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,201.

WACHOKO, a town of Poland, gov. and 24 m.

S.S.W. Radom, on the Kamienna, an affl. of the Vistula.—*Wachstedt* is a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 10 m. N.W. Mühlhausen. P. 1,155.

WACHTENDONK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Neers. P. 2,000, employed in manufs. of velvet ribbons.

WACKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.S.E. Bruges. Pop. 2,800.

WACTON, several pas of England.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 109.—II. (*Magna* and *Parva*), co. Norfolk, 12 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 267.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Bristol railway, 5 m. S.E. Worcester.

WADDESDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 5¾ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 6,010 ac. Pop. 1,750.

WADDINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. S. Glanford-Bridge. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 678.

WADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S. Lincoln. Area included in the city liberty. Pop. 814.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Mitton, 3 m. N.W. Tickhill. Pop. 644.

WADDINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 860. Pop. 64.

WADEBRIDGE, a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pas. St Breock and Egloshayle, on the navigable Alan, here crossed by a bridge of 17 arches, 5 m. E.S.E. Padstow. Pop. 777.

WADENHOE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.W. Oundle. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 287.

WADENSCHWYL, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. S.S.E. Zürich, on the S. side of its lake. It has a castle, and 5,100 inhabitants.

WADHURST, a pa. and market town of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. S.E. Tunbridge-Wells. Area 10,170 ac. Pop. 2,491.

WADOR, a town of Afghanistan, 17 m. W. Dera-Ghazee-Khan, on the route to Candahar.

WADOWICE (formerly *Myslenice*), a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Skawa, 23 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,090.

WADSWORTH, a tnshp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Halifax. P. 5,583.

WADWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.W. Tickhill. Ac. 2,930. P. 681.

WADY (Arab. a valley), the prefixed name of numerous localities in the East, and in Africa.—The *Wady-Mousa* is a valley of Arabia-Petræa, opening on the W. into El-Ghor, the great depression betw. the Dead Sea & the Gulf of Akaba. At its S.E. extremity are the ruins of Petra.

WAEREGHEM, and WAERSCHOOT, two vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. W. Flanders, on the Brussels and Tournay railway, 9 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. of comm. 5,000.—II. prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 1,200.—*Waetoue* is a comm. and market town of W. Flanders, 12 m. S. Furnes. Pop. 2,735.

WAGENINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Rhine, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Arnhem. P. 2,000, who trade in corn & cattle.

WAGER RIVER, a large estuary or inlet of British N. Amer., W. of Southampton isl., its centre near lat. 66° N., lon. 90° W.

WAGHEN, or WAWN, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, with a vill., 4 m. E.S.E. Beverley. Area 5,550 ac. Pop. 362. Here are remains of Melsa abbey, founded in the 12th century.

WAGRAM, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Rossbach, 11 m. N.E. Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, 6th July 1809, which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrünn.

WAGSTADT (Moravian *Bilowes*), a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. S.E. Troppau, on the Waag. Pop. 433. It has a castle, and manufs. of linens and woollens.

WAHLSTATT, a vill. and monastery of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 4 m. S.E. Liegnitz. Here, in 1241, Henry of Liegnitz was defeated by the Mongols; & here, 26th August 1813, the French were defeated by the Prussians under Blücher, who thence derived his title of Prince of Wahlstadt.—*Wahrenbrück* is a small town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Black Elster, 15 m. E. Torgau. Pop. 574.

WÄHRING, or WÄRING, a vill. of Austria, adjoining Vienna on the W. Pop. 1,300. It has manufs. of woollen yarn and Morocco leather. It gives name to a circ. of Lower Austria.

WAIBUNGEN, or WASUNGEN, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. N.N.W. Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 3,400. It has manufs. of linen fabrics and cutlery, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WAIBLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Rems, 7 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,100. The emperors of the Hohenstauffen family received their name of Ghibellines from this town, formerly called Wibelingen.

WAIBSTADT, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 24 m. S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,854.

WAIDHOFEN, two towns of Lower Austria.—I. on the Ips, 43 m. W.S.W. St Pölten. Pop. 3,000. It is the centre of the iron manuf. in Lower Austria.—II (*Böhmisch*, or *Bohemian*), on the Thaya, 32 m. N.W. Krems. Pop. 1,400.

WAIGIOU ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, N. of New Guinea, forms part of the region called Papualand. Lat. of the Bay of Offak 0° 1′ 8″ S., lon. 130° 43′ E. Mntnous. in the centre, and covered with vast marshes on the shores.

WAI-HO, and WAIKAHOUROUNGA, a river and estuary of New Zealand, N. Isl. [THAMES.]

WAIKATO, the principal river of New Zealand, N. island, rises in Lake Taupo, flows N., and enters the ocean at Waikato harbour, on the W. coast, 35 m. S. Auckland. Total course estimated at 140 m. Principal affl., the Waipa.

WAINFLEET (probably anc. *Vainona*), a mkt. town of Engl., co. Lincoln, in a marshy dist., on a creek, about 4 m. from its entrance into the Wash, 4 m. E. the Boston and Louth railway, & 15 m. N.E. Boston. United area of its two pas. 8,270 ac. Pop. 2,117. It was formerly larger.

WAIRAU, and WAIROA, two rivers of New Zealand; the former, Middle isl., enters Cloudy Bay, and is navigable to some distance above its mouth; the latter, N. isl., enters Kaipara harbour, 55 m. N.W. Auckland. A massacre of English settlers took place on the banks of the former, in April 1843.

WAITHE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. S. Great Grimsby. Area 780 ac. Pop. 49.

WAITZEN, or WAATZEN (Hung. *Vacz*), a town of Central Hungary, co. and 20 m. N. Pesth, on l. b. of the Danube. Pop. 11,271. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, Piarist college, a military school, seminary, a deaf and dumb asylum, paper mills, large cattle fairs, and a trade in wine.

WAJO, a kingdom of Celebes, on its W. limb, N. of the state of Boni, on the Gulf of Boni; cap. *Tesora*, a large straggling town with extensive ruins. Pop. now reduced to about 6,000.

WAKE, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in centre of N. Carolina, cap. Raleigh. Area 1,140 sq. m. Pop. 21,118.

WAKEFIELD, a parl. bor., town, pa., and tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Lan-

cashire and Yorkshire railway, 9 m. S. Leeds. Area of pa. 9,390 ac. Pop. 29,992, but of parl. bor., comprising only the township of Wakefield, with parts of some others, 18,486. The town is on the sloping N. bank of the Calder, here crossed by a stone bridge of 8 arches. It is well built, and has several handsome churches, an elegant chapel, projecting over the E. side of the bridge, supposed to date from 1340, but to have been redecorated by Edward IV., the grammar and proprietary schools, library, and news rooms, corn exchange & saloon, court-house, prison, dissenting chapels, and a Doric market-cross. The grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, has a large revenue, and 6 exhibitions to the universities, and in it Archbishop Potter, a native of Wakefield, Dr Radcliffe, and Dr Bentley, were educated. The green coat school has an annual revenue of 426*l.*, and here are many charitable endowments, the W. Riding lunatic asylum, a fever hospital, masonic lodge for the W. Riding, literary and philosophical, horticultural, and phrenological societies, a mechanics' institution, and theatre. The town was formerly celebrated for its manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn, but these have declined. The chief trade at present is in corn, wool, and cattle. It has also coal mines, and an active export of coal. The town is governed by an officer popularly elected. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors. (1848) 829.

WAKERING, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 860. It has a small harbour at the mouth of the Thames.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. E.S.E. Prittlewell. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 301.

WAKERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.E. Rockingham. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 216.

WALACHIA, or WALLACHIA (French *Valachie*), one of the principalities of the Danube, between lat. 43° 40′ and 45° 42′ N., and lon. 22° 25′ and 28° 5′ E., bounded S.E., S., and S.W. by the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria & Servia, N. by Moldavia and the Austrian empire; cap. Bucharest. Estimated area 27,500 sq. m. Estimated pop. 1,976,800. Surface mountainous in the N., low and marshy in the S. It is well watered by the Danube, and its affls. the Aluta, Schyl, Jalomnitza, and Dumbrovitza, and generally very fertile, but only one-third is cultivated. Climate extreme, hot and moist in summer, & very cold in winter. Chief crops, wheat, barley, rye, hemp, and tobacco. Maize is the chief food of the inhabitants. The vine thrives well. Forests are extensive, and pasturage excellent. Cattle and sheep extensively reared, and fine wool is exported. The inhabitants are chiefly Walachians, with a mixture of gypsies, Jews, Armenians, & Greeks, mostly of the Greek church, speaking a corrupt dialect of the Latin language. This country formed part of *Dacia* in the Roman empire. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Goths and Huns; it formed a separate kingdom in 1290; in 1479 it was conquered by Mohammed II.; it regained its independence for a short time, and afterwards formed a prov. of the Ottoman empire till 1829. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1830, it was placed under the protection of Russia, and its vassalage to Turkey is merely nominal. Its government is independent, but it pays tribute to the Porte. The *hospodar*, or governor, is elected for life.

WALADIA (EL), a marit. town of Marocco, with a harbour at the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 100 m. N.W. Marocco.

WALAJANAGUR, a considerable town of British India, presid. and 65 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot, on the Palaur.

WALBERSWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Southwold. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 339.

WALBERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Arundel. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 561.

WALCHEN-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, S. the Kochel-see, near the Tyrol. Length 4 m., breadth 3 m. It has a productive fishery.

WALCHEREN, the most W. of the islands of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, between the E. and W. Scheldt, and having W. the North Sea. Length 11 m., breadth 10 m. Pop. 45,000. It is fertile, but below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by extensive dunes & dykes. Chief town Middleburg. The English, under the Earl of Chatham, occupied it in 1809.

WALCOT, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. N.W. Folkingham. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 173.—II. co. Somerset, partly included in the city of Bath. Area 170 ac. Pop. 26,210.—III. co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Area 800 ac. Pop. 172.—IV. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. and 2 m. N. Billingham. Pop. 633.

WALCOURT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Namur, on the Sambre and Meuse railway. Pop. 800. It has a church, with an image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous devotees.

WALD, a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. E.S.E. Zurich. Pop. 4,000, partly employed in cotton spinning, and in iron works.

WALDBÖCKELHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, 6 m. W. Kreutznach. Pop. 1,270.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, principality Waldeck, on the Eder, 10 m. S.E. Corbach. Pop. 1,000.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. E.S.E. Baireuth.—III. Lower Austria, 25 m. S.S.W. Vienna.

WALDECK-PYRMONT, a princip. of Germany; Waldeck lying betw. lat. 51° and 51° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ and 9° 11′ E., enclosed by Prussian Westphalia and Hessen Cassel; Pyrmont, detached 30 m. N.ward, surrounded by the territories of Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, & Brunswick. United area 461 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 58,753, all Lutherans, except about 1,000 Roman Catholics and Jews, and 52,000 of whom were in Waldeck. Surface hilly. Both portions of territory are situated in the basin of the Weser, and are watered by its tributaries the Eder, Diemel, and Emmer. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, with potatoes, fruits, and flax. Cattle rearing, and the production of timber, are highly important; nearly one-third of the surface is in forests. Mineral products comprise iron, salt, alabaster, marble, and slates, and a considerable portion of the prince's revenue is derived from the export of the waters of Pyrmont, one of the chief spas of Germany. Manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, paper, iron, leather, and cotton hosiery, are carried on, but the principal articles of commerce are corn, cattle, fine wool, honey, iron, mineral waters, &c. Government a limited monarchy, with a diet of representatives of the nobility, the towns, and the rural districts. The territory is subdivided into 5 circs. Chief towns, Arolsen, the cap., in Waldeck;—and Pyrmont. Public revenue estimated at 230,000 rix dollars a year; public debt 680,000 dollars.

WALDEGRAVE ISLAND, S. Australia, on the S. side of Anxious Bay, Eyre land, and N.E. Flinders Island. Lat. 33° 35′ S., lon. 134° 37′ E.

WALDEN, a township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, 10 m. W.S.W. Middleham.

Pop. 523.—II. (*St Paul's*), a pa., co. Herts, 4½ m. N.W. Welwin. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 1,113.—III. (*Saffron*). [SAFFRON WALDEN.]

WALDENBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 10 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,952.

WALDENBURG, three towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 43 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Polsnitz. Pop. 2,750. It has manufs. of linens and porcelain. Near it are extensive coal mines.—II. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Mulde, 14 m. W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,253. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle.—III. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. lordship, 28 m. N.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 1,060.—IV. a town of Switzerland, cap. circ. Waldenburg, cant. Basle, 6½ m. S. Leisthal. Pop. 600.

WALDERSHARE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 960 ac. Pop. 92.

WALDHEIM, a town of Saxony, circ. and 33 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Zschoppau. Pop. 3,872. It has manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 41 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. partly employed in glass factories.

WALDINGFIELD, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.E. Sudbury. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 676.—II. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. N.E. Sudbury. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 420.

WALDKAPPEL, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, 20 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,304.

WALDKIRCH, a walled town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, 8 m. N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 2,576.

WALDKIRCHEN, two villages of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 7 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,182.—II. Lower Bavaria, 13 m. N. Passau.

WALDMOHR, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 11 m. N. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,191.

WALDMÜNCHEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Schwarzach, 38 m. N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 2,132. It has manufactures of linens and glass, with a trade in flax and yarn.

WALDOBOROUGH, a port and township, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on Miscongus bay, 28 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 3,661.

WALDRINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area 850 ac. Pop. 174.

WALDRON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. E.S.E. Uckfield. Area 7,150 ac. Pop. 1,065.

WALDSASSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Eger, 32 m. E.N.E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,522. It has manufs. of cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs and paper.

WALDSEE, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 32 m. S.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,570. It has a church resorted to in pilgrimage, and a castle of the princes of Waldburg.—*Waldshut* is a walled town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 20 m. W.S.W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,364.

WALDSTATTER-SEE. [LUCERNE (LAKE OF)].

WALDTHURN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 27 m. N.E. Amberg. Pop. 874.—*Waldwimmersbach* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 8 m. S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 621.

WALDÜRN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., 30 m. W.S.W. Würzburg. Pop. 3,136. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage, a castle, convent, and three annual fairs.

WALENI, or VALENI, a small town of Walachia, 50 m. N. Bucharest. Near it are beds of salt.

WALES (PRINCIPALITY OF), a peninsular portion of S. Britain, on its W. side, between lat. 51° 23′ and 53° 26′ N., and lon. 2° 41′ & 5° 17′ W., having E. the English cos. Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, and on other sides the Bristol and St George's channels, and the Irish Sea. Area, pop., and subdivisions as follow :—

Counties.	Area in Sq. m.	Area in Acres.	Pop. 1841.	Chief Towns.
Anglesey,	271	173,440	50,891	Beaumaris.
Brecknockshire,	754	482,560	55,603	Brecon.
Cardiganshire,	675	432,000	68,766	Cardigan.
Carmarthenshire,	974	623,360	106,326	Carmarthen.
Carnarvonshire,	544	348,160	81,093	Carnarvon.
Denbighshire,	633	405,120	88,806	Denbigh.
Flintshire,	244	156,160	66,919	St Asaph.
Glamorganshire,	792	506,880	171,188	Llandaff.
Merionethshire.	663	424,320	36,332	Bala.
Montgomeryshire,	839	536,960	69,219	Montgomery.
Pembrokeshire,	610	390,400	88,044	Pembroke.
Radnorshire,	426	272,640	25,356	New Radnor.
Total,	7,425	4,752,000	911,603	,,

Of the above cos., Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, compose N. Wales; while S. Wales consists of the shires of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Radnor, and Pembroke. Except the island Anglesey, which has a level or undulating surface, nearly all Wales, especially its N. half, is mountainous. Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, is 3,557 ft. in height; Cader-Idris, Merionethshire, 3,550 feet; the Brecknock Beacon (S. Wales), 2,862 feet, and many summits rise to between 1,500 and 2,300 feet in elevation. Chief rivers, the Dee, Severn, Wye, Usk, Towy, Teify, Dovy, Conway, and Clwyd, the vales of some of which are very fertile. Lakes are insignificant, that of Bala, the largest, is only 8 m. in length. Principal inlets are, on the W. coast, Carnarvon and Cardigan bays, St Bride's bay, and Milford haven; on the S. Carmarthen and Swansea, separated by the peninsula of Gower, and on the N. the estuary of the Dee, and the harbours of Beaumaris and Holyhead. Principal headlands, Brach-y-Pwll and St David's head. Agriculture is extremely backward. Barley and oats are the chief grains raised; the culture of potatoes and turnips is extending. Farms mostly small, averaging in S. Wales only from 50 to 60 acres, where, however, the tenantry are far better lodged than in the N. Average rent 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre. Annual value of real property in 1843, 3,465,718*l.* Large numbers of cattle are reared for the English markets. The number of sheep is estimated at 1,250,000, and the annual produce of wool at 10,000 packs. A hardy small breed of ponies is reared, especially in the cos. Montgomery and Merioneth. Mining industry is highly important. Iron, copper, lead, silver, slate, limestone, and in the S. large quantities of coal are raised, which last product is extensively exported, and used in large quantities on the spot for smelting both British and foreign ores. In 1840, South Wales had 132 furnaces in operation, consuming annually about 1,436,000 tons of coal, and producing 505,000 tons of iron; and N. Wales 12 furnaces, consuming 110,000 tons of coal, and producing 26,500 tons of iron. The principal iron works are at and around Merthyr-Tydvil, Tredegar, Aberdare, and Rhuabon; at Swansea, large quantities of American & other copper ores are reduced. Manufs. of woollen fabrics, especially of flannel and hosiery, are very generally pursued in the cottages of the peasantry, particularly in N. Wales, where Welshpool is the chief mart for these products. The cotton manuf. has extended into some of the N. cos.; and in 1847, 1,860 hands were employed in woollen, cotton, flax, & silk factories. A manuf. of slate articles exists at Bangor. Trade princi-

pally in the export of mineral produce, cattle, and woollen goods. Principal ports, Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, Carnarvon, and Beaumaris, besides which, Holyhead is a chief packet-station for communication with Ireland, and Milford is a naval port, and the seat of a government dock-yard. Roads through the principality are now generally good; and in the S. are several short railways, and a part of the Ellesmere canal. Wales is in the ecclesiastical prov. of Canterbury, and divided into the 4 bishopricks of Llandaff, St David's, Bangor, and St Asaph. It contains 13 boroughs, besides contributory bors., each of which sends 1 mem. to H. of C., as does each of its cos. The aboriginal Celtic race still retains the Celtic language, and inhabits S. Wales; a mixture of Teutonic & Celtic, N. Wales. Wales was entitled *Britannia Secunda* by the Romans, who constructed many roads and stations in the country. It maintained a successful struggle against the Saxons, and was not wholly subdued by the Normans until 1282, since which era, the heir apparent of the English throne has always held the title of Prince of Wales. [BRITAIN.]

WALES, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. & W. Ridings, 6½ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Area 1,950 ac. P. 351.—II. a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Seneca creek, 18 m. S.E. Buffalo. Pop. 1,987.

WALES (NEW SOUTH), Australia. [NEW SOUTH WALES.]

WALESBY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Mkt.-Raisen. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 326. It has an ancient church.—II. co. Nottingham, 3 m. N.E. Ollerton. Area 1,260 ac. P. 416.

WALET, a town of Central Africa, cap. state Beroo, 260 m. W.S.W. Timbuctoo.

WALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Ross. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,227.

WALGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 2,040. P. 593.

WALHAM-GREEN, or ST JOHN'S, a chapelry of Engl., co. Middlesex, pa. Fulham, a suburb of the metropolis, 5 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London.

WALINCOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.E. Cambray. Pop. 2,602.

WALKENRIED, a market town of Brunswick, dist. and 20 m. S.W. Blankenburg, cap. circ., on the Wieda, with 570 inhabs., & an anc. abbey.

WALKER, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in N.W. part of Georgia, cap. La Fayette. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 6,572.—II. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 1,500 sq. m. Pop. 4,032.

WALKERINGHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Nottingham, 3½ m. N.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 3,000. P. 536.

WALKERN, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 4 m. E.N.E. Stevenage. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 718.

WALKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 717.

WALKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. S.W. Beverley. Ac. 3,460. P. 633.

WALLACE, a co. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, bordering Victoria colony, and surrounded by the cos. Wellesley, Beresford, Cowley, & Buccleugh. Surface mountainous, covered by the Australian Alps, & watered by head streams of the Murray.

WALLACHIA, principality. [WALACHIA.]

WALLACE-TOWN, a modern and populous suburb of Ayr, Scotland, immediately W. Newton, & separated from the royal burgh by the riv. Ayr.

WALLAJABAD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 14 m. N.W. Chingleput, with some extensive military cantonments.

WALLAMETTE, or WILLAMETTE, a river of the Oregon territory, U. S., N. America, after a N. course of 200 m., joins the Columbia river opposite Fort Vancouver, and 70 m. from the Pacific O. It flows through a fertile country interspersed with woods, and 40 m. from its mouth is 350 feet wide, has an abrupt fall of 20 feet, and a valuable salmon fishery. At its junction with the Columbia, the Wallamette is ¼ m. in width. It is subject to sudden risings, sometimes to 30 ft. above its ordinary level.

WALLAROBBA, a vill. of New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Durham, 12 m. N.W. Clarence, in a fine grazing district, between Paterson and William rivers.

WALLAZEY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 20 m. N.E. Chester. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 6,261.

WALL-BOTTLE, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Newburn, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 683.

WALLDITCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Bridport. Area 410 ac. Pop. 191.

WALLDORF, a vill. of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 4 m. N. Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 1,500.—*Walldürn* is a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, in a wild country, 13 m. S.W. Wertheim. Pop. 3,136.

WALLENDORF (Hung. *Olaszi*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hermad, 12 m. S.E. Leutschau. Pop. 3,000.—*Wallenfels* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 7 m. E.N.E. Kronach. Pop. 1,121.

WALLÆNSTADT, a lake and small town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall; the lake 11 m. in length, by 2 m. across, 9 m. S.E. the Lake of Zurich, with which it is connected by the Linth canal. Height above the sea, 1,385 feet; average depth, 500 feet. Shores mntnous. and grand, the precipices along its N. side varying from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. It receives the rivers Linth and Seez. The town Wallenstadt, at its E. extremity, pop. 1,800, is a depôt for the transit trade between Germany and Italy.

WALLERN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 30 m. S.S.W. Pisek. Pop. 2,069.

WALLERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,122.

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 30 m. S.S.W. Anspach. Pop. 1,950. It has a castle, the residence of the princes Oettingen-Wallerstein.—*Wallhausen* is a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Helme, 4 m. W. Sangershausen. Pop. 1,055.

WALLINGFORD, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, chiefly in co. Berks, on rt. b. of the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge of 19 arches, with 4 draw-bridges, 12¼ m. N.W. Reading. Area of old borough, comprising four pas., 370 ac.; pop. 2,780; do. of parl. borough, comprising also some parishes in the co. Oxford, 7,780 ac. The town has 3 churches, a town-hall, market-house, small jail, various dissenting chapels, several schools, almshouses, and on its N. side are the traces of a castle demolished in 1653. It has some trade in malt, corn, and flour, and communicates by canals with Bath, Bristol, and the central parts of England. Corp. rev. (1848) 364*l.* The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 398. It confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Banbury. The Wallingford-Road station of the Great Western railway, 3 m. from the town, is 47½ m. N.W. London.

WALLINGFORD, two townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Connecticut, on the New Haven railw., 23 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,204.—II. Vermont, on Otter creek, 71 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. P. 1,608.

WALLINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. E. Baldock. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 274. The church is an ancient building.—II. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Downham. Area 1,460 ac.

Pop. 77.—III. a hamlet, co. Surrey, 3 m. W.N.W. Croydon. Pop. 934.

WALLIS, a canton of Switzerland. [VALAIS.] —(*Creek*), New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, flows N., dividing the bors. E. and W. Maitland, and joins the river Hunter. —(*Island*), same co., in Port-Hunter, opposite Fullarton Cove, lat. 10° 51′ S., lon. 142° 4′ E.—IV. Pacific Ocean, Friendly Isls.—(*Lake*), New South Wales, co. Gloucester, bordering the coast near Cape Hawke. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m.

WALLIS ISLAND (*Uea*), the principal of a group in S. Pacific. Lat 13° 24′ S., lon. 176° 10′ W.

WALLKILL, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, on Wallkill river, 18 m. W. Newburgh. Pop. 4,268.

WALLOP, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Nether*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Area 5,920 ac. Pop. 949.—II. (*Over*), 5 m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Area 5,920 ac. Pop. 481.

WALLS and FLOTA, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising the S. half of the island Hoy, with the islands Flota, Fara, Cava, and Gransay. Pop. 1,153.

WALLS and SANDNESS, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising the most W. part of the Shetland mainland, and the islands Foula, Linga, Papa-Stour, and Vaila. Pop. 2,449.

WALLSEND, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4 m. E.N.E. Newcastle, and intersected by the Newcastle and Shields railway. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 4,758, chiefly engaged in collieries, but partly in lime-kilns, manufs. of copperas and earthenwares, and in ship-building. The vill. is large and well built. The Wallsend coal is of very superior quality, and upwards of 2,000,000 tons are annually imported into London.

WALLSTADT (GROSS and KLEIN), two contiguous market towns of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 m. W.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. of former 1,317, and of latter 1,805.

WALL-TOWN, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Haltwhistle, and supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Vindolana*.

WALMER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast, 1 m. S.S.W. Deal, in the bor. of which it is comprised. Area 730 ac. Pop. 2,170. The vill. Upper Walmer adjoins Deal; and separated from it on the S.E., is Lower Walmer, on rising ground near the shore, containing the church, partly of Norman architecture, some good residences, and marine vills., and resorted to for sea-bathing. Facing the sea, opposite the Downs, is Walmer castle, built by Henry VIII., now fitted up for the use of the Lord-Warden of the Cinque-ports, and the frequent residence of the Duke of Wellington in that official capacity.

WALMERSLEY, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 1½ m. N. Bury. Pop. 4,880.

WALMESGATE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area 920 ac. Pop. 84.

WALNEY ISLAND, a chapelry of England, forming the most W. land of the co. Lancaster, between Morecambe bay and the estuary of the Duddon, and insulated at high water, pa. Dalton-in-Furness, 4 m. S.W. Dalton. Pop. 335. Length of island N. to S. 9 m., average breadth 1 m. At its S. extremity, is a lighthouse, rising to 70 feet above the sea, in lat. 54° 2′ 9″ N., lon. 3° 10′ 5″ W.; and near this the "Pile of Fowdrey," a castle formerly of great strength, erected in 1327 for the protection of the harbour.

WALNUT, several tnshps., U. S., N. America, Ohio.—I. co. Fairfield, on the Ohio canal. Pop. 2,096.—II. co. Holmes. Pop. 1,099.—III. co. Pickaway, on the Scioto. Pop. 1,798.

WALPOLE, two tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. New Hampshire, 43 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 2,015. In this township, the Connecticut river suddenly contracts from a width of 350 feet to 16 feet, forming Bellows Falls.—*Walpole Island*, Pacific Ocean, is E. of New Caledonia. Lat. 22° 40′ S., lon. 169° 2′ E.

WALPOLE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 615.—II. (*St Andrew*), co. Norfolk, 7½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 565.—III. (*St Peter*), same co., 7½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 5,120 ac. Pop. 1,335. It has a handsome church, built in the reign of Henry VI.

WALSALL, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on an eminence beside the Tame, and on a branch of the London and N.W. railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 7,920 ac. Pop. 20,852. Pop. of parl. bor. 19,654; do. of munic. bor. and town, 7,395. The town has a handsome new church in a commanding situation; St Paul's chapel; two Roman Catholic and various other chapels; an old town-hall and jail; a grammar school, annual rev. 800*l.*; almshouses, national blue-coat and other schools; subscription and news-rooms. Saddlers' and coachmakers' ironmongery and domestic iron utensils are the staple articles of trade; and it has several brass and iron foundries, extensive coal and lime works, and a considerable trade in malt. Corp. rev. (1848) 2,812*l.* The town was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and was a royal demesne at the Conquest. It is a polling place for co., and sends one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 398.—*Walsall Foreign* is a tnshp., comprising that part of the pa. beyond the munic. boundary. Pop. 13,457.

WALSCHEID, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. & 7 m. S.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,783.—*Walscheidt* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. and 6 m. N. Sarrebrück.

WALSDEN, a tnshp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Rochdale, 10 m. E. Haslingden, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 3,383.

WALSHAM (NORTH), a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, near the river Ant, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Walsham, 6 m. from the E. coast, and 14 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area of pa. 4,010 ac. Pop. 2,655. The town consists chiefly of 3 streets diverging from a centre. It has a grammer school, in which Lord Nelson received a part of his education, several minor charities, a theatre, &c. In the pa. are extensive water mills; and 1 m. S. the town is a stone cross erected to commemorate a victory of Bishop Spencer and others over a band of rebels in 1381.—II. (*South*), a vill. and dist., 11 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth; the dist. comprising two pas. with an area of 3,300 ac. Pop. 613.—III. (*in the Willows*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E. Ixworth. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,265.

WALSINGHAM (LITTLE or NEW), a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Stiffkey, 5 m. S.E. Wells. Area of pa. 860 ac. Pop. 1,155.—II. (*Great* or *Old*), a pa. 1 m. N.E. New Walsingham. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 426.

WALSOKEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. N.E. Wisbeach, with a station on a branch of the East Anglian railway. Area 8,800 ac. P. 2,562.

WALSRODE, a town of Hanover, landr. and 45 m. S.W. Lüneburg, on the Böhme. Pop. 2,061, who manuf. woollen cloth, straw hats, paper, & chicory.

WALSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6 m. N. Biggar. Area 3,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 493, of whom 101 are in the vill. Walston, besides which it contains the vill. Elsridgehill.

WALTENBERG (Hung. *Zilah*), a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, 39 m. N.W. Klausenburg. Pop. 8,450, mostly agricultural.

WALTERSDORF, several vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier, 7 m. W. Zittau. Pop. 1,470.—II. circ. Zwickau, S. Freiburg.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,380.—IV. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 38 m. S. Berlin.—V. E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg. — VI. grand-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. E.S.E. Weyda.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, princip. and 7 m. W.S.W. Gotha, on the Bodewasser. Pop. 3,148.

WALTERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 150.

WALTHAM, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby, with a station on the East Lincolnshire railway. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 656.—II. (*Bright*), co. Berks, 5 m. W.S.W. East Ilsley. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 441.—III. (*Cold*). [COLD WALTHAM.]—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 2,154.—V. (*Little*), same co., 4 m. N. Chelmsford. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 690.—VI. (*North*), co. Hants, 6 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 494.—VII. (*On the Wolds*), co. Leicester, with a vill. formerly a market town, 5 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 768.—VIII. (*St Laurence*), co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Maidenhead. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 724. The Romans had a station on Castleacre in the neighbourhood.—IX. (*Temple*), co. Kent, hundred of Bridge and Petham, adjoining Petham. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 544.—X. (*Upper*), co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 99.—XI. (*White* or *Abbas*), co. Berks, 3½ m. S.W. Maidenhead. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 1,021.—XII. (*West*), a hamlet, co. Essex. [WALTHAM-CROSS.]

WALTHAM-ABBEY, or HOLY CROSS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, amidst fine pastures, 13 m. N.N.E. London. Area of pa. 11,870 ac. Pop. 4,177. The town is large. The church, partly a portion of a famous abbey, founded in the time of Canute, and restored by Harold II., is one of the earliest specimens of Norman architecture in England. The Lea is here diverted into several channels, turning 4 powder-mills belonging to the government. Waltham has also corn and silk mills, a pin factory, and malt kilns. At Enfield-lock, 2 m. S., the government has a factory supplying annually about 10,000 percussion muskets.

WALTHAM (BISHOP'S), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton, on the road between Portsmouth and Winchester. Area of pa. 5,020 ac. Pop. 2,193. It is neatly built, and on its S. side are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Winchester.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Herts, pa. Cheshunt, on the W. side of the river Lea, 1½ m. W.S.W. Waltham Abbey, & deriving its name from a cross erected here at one of the halting-places of the funeral-procession of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., on its way to London.

WALTHAMSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Lea, which is here navigable, 7 m. N.N.E. London. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 4,873. The vill. is chiefly inhabited by wealthy merchants of the metropolis, and is pleasantly situated on the borders of Epping-Forest.

WALTIER, a marit. vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 3½ m. from Vizagapatam, & the actual resid. of the British authorities of that sta.

WALTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, 6 m. N. Brampton, and containing the tnshps. High and Low Walton. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 440. The pa. contains Castlesteads, or Cambeck-fort, a ruin surrounded by a grove of oaks.—II. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 10 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 782. Here was formerly a castle of Roman origin.—III. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Fenny-Stratford. Area 690 ac. Pop. 103.—IV. co. & ainsty York, 2½ m. E.S.E. Wetherby. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 254. It has a handsome church.—V. (*Cardiff*), co. Gloucester, 1 m. E.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area 560 ac. Pop. 69.—VI. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 196.—VII. (*East*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 274.—VIII. (*in-Gordano*), co. Somerset, 10 m. W. Bristol. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 217.—IX. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Lancaster, 3 m. N.E. Liverpool. Area 22,250 ac. Pop. 79,212, partly engaged in cotton manufs. It has several endowed schools and mansions, belonging to Liverpool merchants. — X. co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.E. Epsom, near the summit of Box-hill. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 362.—XI. (*on-Soken*), co. Essex, on the coast, 12 m. S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 721. The vill. is resorted to as a watering-place, and has a handsome terrace, hotel, & jetty. On the Naze is a brick tower, 80 feet in height, forming a seamark. The ancient church was submerged in the sea.—XII. (*on-Trent*), co. Derby, 4 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 473.—XIII. (*West*), co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Wisbeach. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 954.—XIV. (*West*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on St Bride's Bay, 7 m. W.S.W. Haverford-West. P. 544.—XV. (*on-the-Wolds*), co. Leicester, 4 m. E. Loughborough. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 285.—XVI. (*Wood*), co. & 6 m. W.N.W. Huntingdon. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 273.—XVII. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 940.—XVIII. a hamlet, co. Leicester, pa. Knaptoft, 4 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 647.—XIX. (*Le Dale*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, on a height beside the Derwent, near the Wyre and Preston railway, 2 m. S.S.E. Preston. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 6,659, chiefly engaged in cotton manufs.—XX. (*Inferior* and *Superior*), tnshps., co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, on the Mersey and Irwell canal, 2 m. S.S.W. Warrington. Pop. 578.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on the London and S.W. railway, 17 m. W.S.W. London. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 2,537. The church has some fine monuments; and in the pa. are many elegant villas and seats, including Apps-Court, on the site of a mansion of Cardinal Wolsey; Pain's Hill, with fine grounds; Oatlands, the seat of the late Duke of York. At the vill. Hersham, Lilly the astrologer died in 1681. On St George's Hill are traces of an ancient camp.

WALTON, two cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Georgia, cap. Monroe. Area 320 sq. m. P. 10,209.—II. in W. part of Florida. Area 1,584 sq. m. Pop. 1,401.

WALVISCH, or WALFISCH BAY, a harbour of S. Africa, extending along its W. coast for 20 m., terminated S.ward by Pelican point, in lat. 22° 52′ 5″ S., lon. 14° 27′ E., & frequented by whaling vessels (whence its name).

WALWORTH, a chapelry of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. Newington-Butts, a suburb of the metropolis, 2½ m. S. St Paul's, London. Pop. 23,299.

WALWORTH, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Wisconsin. Area 675 sq. m. Pop. 2,611.—II. a tnshp., U. S., New York, 18 m. N.W. Lyons. Pop. 1,734.

WALWYN'S-CASTLE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 338.

WAMBRECHIES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 4 m. N. Lille. Pop. 3,542.

WAMBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 2 m. S.W. Chard. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 223.

WAMPHRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Wamphray, an affl. of the Annan, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 6 m. S.E. Beattock. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 509.

WANAS, a town of Sweden, læn Linköping, with an important fortress at the mouth of the canal of Gotha, in Lake Wettern.

WANBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 992.

WANDERSLEBEN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.W. Erfurt, cap. a small dist. surrounded by Saxe-Gotha. Pop. 1,025.

WANDIPOOR, a town of Bootan, 18 m. E. Tassisudon, on an isolated rock, and having many ecclesiastical establishments.

WANDIWASH, a town of British India, presid. and 58 m. S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot. Here, in 1760, the French were defeated by the British.

WANDRÉ, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 4 m. E.N.E. Liege. Pop. 2,000.

WANDSBEK, a mkt. town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg, on the Wands. Pop. 4,200. It has a royal castle and park, and 4 well frequented annual fairs. It is a favourite summer resort of the merchants of Hamburg.

WANDSWORTH, a pa. and large vill. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wandle, near its mouth in the Thames, on the S.W. railway, 5 m. S.W. London. Area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. 7,614. The vill., on and between two low hills, has numerous manufactories for bolting cloths, vinegar, white lead, and other chemical products, distilleries, calico-printing, and iron works, linseed oil, flour and other mills, wrought by water-power. A tram-road, formed between it and Croydon at the commencement of this century, at a coast of 60,000*l*., has long proved totally useless. Around the vill. are many handsome detached mansions.

WANFRIED, a walled town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 5 m. E. Eschwege. Pop. 2,045.

WANGANUI, a river of New Zealand, N. island, enters the ocean on its W. coast, 60 m. S.E. New Plymouth. On it is the village Petre.

WANGARI, WANGARURU, and WANGAROA, three bays of New Zealand, on the E. coast of North island, and respectively 65, 110, and 140 m. N.N.W. Auckland.—Wangaroa is also a harbour and river, 53 m. S. Auckland.

WANGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Ober-Argen, 50 m. S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,456.—II. a town of Switzerland, cap. Bern, on the Aar, 5 m. W. Aarwangen. Pop. 1,710.

WANGERIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,450.

WANGEROOG, or WANGEROGE, an island of N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, in the N. Sea, off the estuary of the Jahde and Weser. Lat. of lihgt-house 53° 47′ 6″ N., lon. 7° 51′ 5″ E. Pop. 250. It has extensive oyster beds.

WANGFORD, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. 3 m. N.W. Southwold. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 818.—II. 3½ m. S.W. Brandon-Ferry. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 46.

WANKANEER, a town of India, Baroda dom., peninsula Gujerat, 70 m. N.N.E. Joonaghur.

WANLIP, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. S.S.E. Mount Sorrel. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 122.

WANLOCK-HEAD, a mining vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, at the head of the Wanlock rivulet, 5½ m. E.N.E. Sanquhar, and 1,380 feet above the sea. Pop. 770, employed in mines belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, which yields chiefly lead ore, but also small quantities of copper, manganese, and gold. The neat vill., on a hill-side amidst fine mntn. scenery, has a new church, and a miners' library of a superior character.

WANSEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. E.S.E. Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 1,570.

WANSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough branch of the London & N.W. railway, 7 m. W. Peterborough. Area 600 ac. Pop. 205.

WANSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Roding, 6 m. N.E. London. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 1,608. It has an orphan asylum, founded in 1841.

WANSTROW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.E. Bruton. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 438.

WANTAGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Berks, in the vale of the White-horse, on a branch of the Ock, and of the Wilts and Berks canal, 3 m. S. the Great Western railway, 21 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area of pa. 7,530 ac. Pop. 3,650. The town has a handsome cruciform church, almshouses, and other charities, some manufs. of sacking, twine, & coarse cloths, and an active trade in malt and corn. Here, in 849, Alfred the Great was born, and a festival commemorating the 1000th year since his birth, was held 25th October 1849.

WANTAGE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, bordering on New York state. Pop. 3,908.

WANTISDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Oxford. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 110.

WANTUNG (NORTH and SOUTH), two islets in the Canton river, China, between the islands Anunghoy and Ty-cock-tow, the former strongly fortified by the Chinese, & the latter temporarily by the British in the late war.

WANTZENAU (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, near the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,343.

WANZLEBEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 10 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. P. 3,010.

WAPENBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Southam. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 260.

WAPLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. S.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 1,630. Pop. 366.

WAPPENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area 2,980 ac. P. 641.

WAPPING, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2 m. E.S.E. St Paul's, London, and forming a suburb of the metropolis, bordering the Thames, on which are many large warehouses, and the entrances from the Thames to the London docks. Area 38 ac. Pop. 4,108. It is comprised in the metropolitan bor. Tower-Hamlets.

WARA, a town of Central Africa, state Bergoo, 250 m. W.S.W. Kobbe.

WARANGOL, or WARANGUL, a city of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 87 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

WARASDIN (Hung. *Varasd*), a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, cap. co., on the Drave, 28 m. N.N.E. Agram. Pop. 9,151. It has a Roman Catholic college, a high school, manufs. of stonewares, silks, tobacco, & vinegar. In the vicinity are sulphur baths, and extensive vineyards.

WARBERG, a seaport town of S. Sweden, laen and 36 m. N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. Pop. 1,691. Its harbour is safe and convenient. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

WARBLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Hailsham. Area, with pa. of Heathfield, 14,390 ac. Pop. 1,300.

WARBLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants,

near the border of Sussex, 1 m. S.E. Havant. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 2,259. It has an ancient church, and picturesque ruins of a castle.

WARBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N. Wallingford. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 737.

WARBOYS, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 4 m. S.S.E. Ramsay. Area 8,510 ac. Pop. 1,800.

WARBSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 7½ m. N.E. Camelford. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 503.

WARBURG, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 57 m. S.S.E. Minden, cap. circ., on the Diemel. Pop. 3,500. It has manufs. of linens and tobacco.

WARBURTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 6 m. E. Warrington. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 509.

WARCOP, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 3 m. W.N.W. Brough. Area 10,020 ac. Pop. 705.

WARDEIN (GROSS), a fortified town of S.E. Hungary. [GROSSWARDEIN.]—(*Klein Wardein*, Hung. *Kis*, or *little*, *Varad*), is a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 15 m. N.E. Batka.

WARDEN, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 6½ m. E. Queenborough. Area 220 ac. P. 52.—II. co. Northumberland, 2¼ m. N.W. Hexham. Area 16,520 ac. Pop. 532.—III. (*Old*), co. Bedford, 3½ m. W. Biggleswade. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 630. [CHIPPING-WARDEN.]

WARDINGTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.E. Banbury. Pop. 884.

WARDLEWORTH, a township of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. and 1½ m. N. Rochdale. Pop. 11,400.

WARDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 2¼ m. W. Uppingham. Area 1,550 ac. Pop 59.

WARDOE, an island off the E. extremity of Finmark, Norway, with the vill. Wardoehuus. The vill. is an outport of Hammerfest.

WARE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. & 2½ m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the Enfield branch of the E. cos. railway. Area 4,430 sq. m. Pop. 4,653. The town, on l. b. of the Lea, which here flows with great rapidity, is well built, has a large cruciform church, and an active trade in grain, sent to London down the Lea in barges, which return with coals. In the town is preserved the "great bed of Ware," 12 feet square, and of uncertain origin and use. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a wear or dock, previously formed by the invading Danes, and here are some remains of an ancient priory, and the head springs of the New River, by which water is conveyed for the supply of the N. part of the metropolis.—II. (*Ware-*, or *Wear-Gifford*), a pa., co. Devon, 2½ m. N.W. Great Torrington. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 576.

WARE, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of Georgia, cap. Waresborough. Area 3,440 sq. m. Pop. 2,323. In it is Okefinoke swamp, 280 m. in circ.—II. a township of Massachusetts, on the Ware, 22 m. S.E. Northampton. Pop. 1,890, of whom 1,500 are in the village.

WAREHAM, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of Engl., co. Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, each here crossed by a bridge, about 1 m. from their mouths in Poole harbour, and with a station on the S.W. railway, 15½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area of parl. bor., comprising Corfe-Castle, Bere-Regis, &c., 22,890 ac. Pop. 6,646. Area of munic. bor. 4,880 ac. Pop. 2,746. The town is laid out with great regularity, and surrounded by an earth rampart, between which and the streets are many gardens for market produce, and traces of ancient buildings. It has a church, a very old structure, an Independent free school, other endowed schools, almshouses, and various minor charities, and a union workhouse. Some manufs. of stockings, shirt-buttons, and straw plait, are carried on. About 10,000 tons of pipe-clay are annually exported, and large quantities of garden produce are sent to Poole; but its trade has declined with the shallowing of its harbour, and it is now only accessible by small craft. Its salmon fishery, formerly important, is at present all but abandoned. With Corfe-Castle it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 424.

WAREHAM, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Buyyard Bay, 45 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,002. It has a wharf accessible for vessels of 200 tons.

WAREHORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Ashford Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 428.

WAREM, or WAREMME, a small town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 13 m. W. Liege, on railway between Brussels and Cologne. P. 1,500.

WAREN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenb.-Schwerin, duchy and 54 m. E.S.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on Lake Müritz. Pop. 4,861, who manuf. woollen & linen stuffs, leather & tobacco pipes.

WARENDORF, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 16 m. E. Münster, cap. circ., on the Ems. Pop. 4,250. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of bombazines, cotton, and linen stuffs.

WARESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. S.E. St Neot's. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 226.

WARFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. E.N.E. Wokingham. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 1,317.

WARGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. N.E. Reading. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 1,739.

WARHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Walsingham. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 337.

WARHEM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. S.E. Dunkerque. P. 2,571.—*Warin* is a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a small lake, 12 m. S.E. Wismar. Pop. 1,383.

WARINGSTOWN, a market town of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, 6½ m. E. Portadown. Pop. 825, employed in extensive cambric and linen manufs.

WARK, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 10½ m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area 26,090 ac. P. 940.

WARKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.S.W. South-Molton. Area 3,690 ac. P. 291.

WARKTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Kettering. Area 1,810 ac. P. 313.

WARKWORTH, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, which nearly surrounds it, 1 m. from the N. Sea, and here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, with a station on the Newcastle and Berwick railway, 6¼ m. S.E. Alnwick. Area of pa. 15,110 ac. Pop. 3,512. Warkworth castle, on the S. b. of the Coquet, is much dilapidated, but commands a magnificent view. About 1 m. distant is Warkworth hermitage, on the richly wooded bank of the Coquet.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 1½ m. E.N.E Banbury. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 42.

WARLEGGAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.N.E. Bodmin. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 277.

WARLEY, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S. Brentwood. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 596.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Brentwood. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 216.—III. (*Wigorn*), a township, co. Worcester, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Hales-Owen. Pop. 964.

WARLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 512.

WARLOY-BAILLON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, 13 m. N.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,092.

WARMBRUNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2,506. It has sulphur baths, and manufs. of linens.

WARMFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. E. Wakefield. Area 3,000 ac. P. 1,050.

WARMINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3½ m. W. Sandbach. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 1,396.

WARMINGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area 870 ac. Pop. 117.

WARMINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.E. Oundle. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 640.—II. (*and Arlescote*), co. Warwick, 5½ m. S.E. Kineton. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 496.

WARMINSTER, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, at the W. extremity of Salisbury plain, on the Willey, 21 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 5,450 ac. Pop. 6,211. The town consists principally of one street. Its woollen manuf., formerly important, has declined; hair-cloth weaving and malting are principal branches of industry, and it has an active trade in corn at weekly markets on Saturday. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and a tesselated pavement, found at Pitmead, 2 m. E., is now deposited at Longleat, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bath, lord of the manor, 4½ m. distant, on the border of Somersetshire.

WARMSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1,010. P. 358.

WARMWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 94.

WARNBOROUGH (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Odiham. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 371.—II. (*North*). [ODIHAM.]

WARNDON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Worcester. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 187.

WARNEMÜNDE, a seaport town of N. Germany, Meckleuburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow, in the Baltic, 7 m. N.N.W. Rostock, of which it is the outport. Pop. 1,150.

WARNER, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 17 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 2,139.

WARNETON, or WAERTEN, a frontier town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 8 m. S.E. Ypres. Pop. (1842) 5,983, engaged in manufs. of chocolate and starch; breweries, & salt refineries.

WARNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area 2,690 ac. P. 381.

WARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.N.W. Horsham. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 1,007.

WARNING (MOUNT), New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Rous, on the Tweed, is in lat. 28° 24′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E., and 3,300 feet in elevation.

WARNSFIELD, or WARNSVELD, a village of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., 22 m. S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 1,900.

WARPSGROVE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 3½ m. E. Stadhampton. Area 460 ac. Pop 23.

WARREE, a town of Guinea, in the delta of the Niger, 58 m. S. Benin. Lat. 5° 32′ N., lon. 5° 28′ E.

WARREN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 5 m. S.S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 117.

WARREN, numerous cos., U. S., N. America.—I. New York, in its N.E. part, W. Lake George. Area 912 sq. m., mostly a mntnous. wilderness. Pop. 13,422.—II. New Jersey, bounded W. by Delaware river. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 20,366.—III. in N.W. part of Pennsylvania, cap. Warren. Area 832 sq. m. Pop. 9,278.—IV. in N. part of Virginia, on the Shenandoah. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 5,627.—V. in N. part of N. Carolina. Area 391 sq. m. Pop. 12,919.—VI. in E. part of Georgia, cap. Warrenton. Area 560 sq. m. Pop. 9,789.—VII. state & on the Mississippi, watered by the Yazoo. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 15,820, of whom 10,493 are slaves.—VIII. near the centre of Tennessee. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 10,803.—IX. in S.W. part of Kentucky. Area 612 sq. m. Pop. 15,446.—X. Ohio, in its S. part, on the Miami river, cap. Lebanon. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 23,141. Here are some remarkable ancient mounds.—XI. Indiana, in its W. part, watered by the Wabash. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 5,656.—XII. in W. part of Illinois. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 6,739.—XIII. state and bounded by the Missouri. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 4,253.—Also, numerous townships.—I. Maine, cap. co. Lincoln, on St George river, 27 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,228.—II. Massachusetts, 66 m. W.S.W. Boston, and on the Worcester and Springfield railroad. Pop. 1,290.—III. Rhode Island, 14 m. S.E. Providence, on Narragansett Bay, on which it has a good harbour. Pop. 2,437, partly engaged in ship-building.—IV. New York, 64 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,003.—V. New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Somerville. Pop. 1,601.—VI. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Warren, on the Alleghany, 205 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 737. The bor. is regularly laid out, and has a court house, jail, academy, and co. offices.—VII. Pennsylvania, 17 m. N.E. Towanda. Pop. 1,308.—VIII. Ohio, cap. co. Trumbull, on the Mahoning river and Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. Pop. 1,996.—IX. co. Belmont, containing Barnsville. Pop. 2,408.—X. co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,945.—XI. co. Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,173.—XII. Indiana, co. Marion. Pop. 1,374.—XIII. co. Putnam. Pop. 2,201.—There are many others in the N. states.—*Warrensburg* is a township, New York, at the confl. of the Schroon with the Hudson, 69 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,468.

WARRENPOINT, a market town and pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, at the mouth of the Newry in Lough Carlingford, 6 m. S.E. Newry. Area of pa. 1,178 ac. Pop. 2,045; do. of town, 1,540. It is well built, clean, & resorted to for sea-bathing.

WARRINGTON, a parl. and munic. bor., town, pa., and township of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5 m. S. Newton, on the Mersey, here crossed by a bridge, and equi-distant between Liverpool & Stockport, with which towns, and with Manchester and Preston, it is connected by the N.W. railway and branches. Area of pa. 12,260 ac. Pop. 21,901. The parl. bor. comprises only the townships of Warrington & Latchford, with portions of Thelwall township. Pop. 21,116. Principal edifices, a massive church of Saxon origin, numerous dissenting chapels, the town-hall, sessions-house, market-house, with assembly rooms, several cloth halls, the theatre, infirmary, school for orphan daughters of the clergy, several conspicuous anc. buildings around the market place, besides the cotton and other mills and factories which employ most of the pop. Its grammar school has an annual rev. of between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, and is free to natives of Lancashire or Cheshire; the Blue-coat school has an annual rev. of 450*l.*; and here in 1757 was founded the academy out of which grew the central Unitarian college, afterwards transferred to York, and now seated at Manchester. A subscription library was established in 1758; and here the first newspaper in Lancashire, and first stage coach in England, were started. Principal manufs. are of fustians, twills, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, sacking, glasswares, hardwares, files, and other tools of the finest quality, pens, soap, and leather; and Warrington is famous for its ale. The Mersey is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 100 tons burden. Warrington has been erected into a munic. bor., and sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 735. Corp. rev. (1846) 1,796*l.* The town is of high antiquity. In the civil wars it was the place of many actions between the royal and parliamentary forces.

WARRINGTON, a vill., U. S., N. America, Virginia, 50 m. W. Washington. Pop. 1,300.

WARRIOR MARK, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, on Bald Eagle creek, 108 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,689.

WARSAW (Pol. *Warszawa*, Germ. *Warschau*, Fren. *Varsovie*), cap. of the kingdom Poland, and on l. b. of the Vistula, across which it communicates by a bridge of boats with its fortified suburb Praga. Lat. of observatory, 52° 13′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 2′ 9″ E. Pop. (1844) 154,078, of whom 35,000 were Jews. Mean temp. of year, 44°.1; winter, 24°.9; summer, 63°.2 Fahr. The city, surrounded by ramparts & trenches, and several suburbs, has a fine appearance from the N. & E., but internally it presents striking contrasts of magnificence and misery, its streets being ill-paved & lighted, and its stone buildings interspersed with hovels of timber. Principal edifices, the *Zamek*, a vast palace of the former kings of Poland, now an imperial residence, and containing the hall of the Polish diet, and archives of the kingdom; the Saxon palace, having attached to it fine gardens open to the public; the government palace, containing the national theatre, custom-house, high tribunals, and gov. offices, and also having attached to it gardens, which are a fashionable place of resort; the Casimir palace, with a statue of Copernicus; modern palace of the minister of finance, new exchange, Brühl and Radzivil palaces; many colossal churches, including the Roman Catholic cathedral of St John, church of the Holy Cross, Augustine, and Alexander churches, the church of St Borromeo, a Lutheran church, and the citadel. The Marieville bazaar is a large square, surrounded by arcades. Warsaw has a Greek-united cathedral, Armenian and English chapels, many synagogues, 6 hospitals, 5 theatres, barracks, a mint, school of artillery, two colleges replacing its university (suppressed in 1834, and its library of 150,000 vols., removed to St Petersburg), a theological seminary, rabbinical college, observatory, botanic garden, musical conservatory, 2 gymnasia, school of arts, numerous Russian schools, libraries, and learned associations. Its public places abound with statues; the principal of these are the bronze statue of Sigismund III., and the equestrian group of Poniatowski. It is furnished with some of the finest promenades of any European city, and in the immediate vicinity is a villa, formerly the residence of Stanislaus Augustus, containing fine paintings, and surrounded by public grounds, in which is an equestrian statue of John Sobieski. Warsaw has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, gold and silver wares, saddlery, paper, and tobacco, chemical and cotton-printing works, numerous breweries, &c. It is the centre of industry, commerce, and literary activity of the kingdom, and the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland; it is the seat of the national bank, and has large fairs in May and September, frequented by merchants of both Europe and Asia. It communicates by railway S.W. past Czenstochau with Cracow and the Austrian lines of railway. Warsaw succeeded Cracow as the cap. of Poland in 1566. In 1807, it was made cap. of the grand duchy of Warsaw. Since 1815, it has been cap. of the kingdom of Poland, a dependency of Russia. In 1830, the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but they retook it in 1831. [POLAND.]

WARSAW, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, cap. co. Wyoming, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,841. —Also Numerous vills. in the U. S., N. America.

WARSOP, a pa. of Engl., co. Nottingham, 5 m. N.N.E. Mansfield. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 1,384.

WARSTEIN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 13 m. E. Arnsberg, on the Weester. Pop. 2,100.

WARTA, or WARTHA, a river of Poland and Germany, its basin lying between those of the Oder and Vistula, rises 36 m. N.W. Cracow, flows N. and W. through a level, and in many parts marshy, country, in Russian and Prussian Poland, and joins the Oder at Kustrin, prov. Brandenburg, after a course of 450 m. Chief affl., the Netze, from the E., by a canal from which it is connected with the Vistula; other tributaries are the Widawka and Ner from the E., Obra and Prosna from the S., which last forms the boundary betw. Poland and Prussian Silesia.

WARTA, a town of Poland, prov. and 24 m. E. Kalice, cap. co., on the Warta. Pop. 2,000.—II. a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Neisse. Pop. 1,110. It has a church greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

WARTBURG, a castle, Germany. [EISENACH.]

WARTENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 60 m. S. Königsberg, on the Pischa and Kermes. Pop. 3,100. It has a castle, 3 Roman Catholic churches, and an hospital.—*Alt-Wartenburg* is a vill. adjacent, on the W.—II. a village, Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 8 m. E.S.E. Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here in 1813, Blücher defeated the French.—*Wartenfels* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 20 m. N. Bayreuth.

WARTER, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Area 6,960 ac. Pop. 439.

WARTHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5½ m. E.N.E. York, N. & E. Ridings. Area 860 ac. Pop. 159.

WARTLING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hailsham. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 962.

WARTON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Area 10,470 ac. Pop. 2,209. It has an endowed grammar school.—II. a tnshp., same co., pa. and 3 m. S.S.W. Kirkham. Pop. 522.

WARWICK, a parl. and munic. bor., and town of Engl., cap. co., near its centre, on rt. b. of the Avon, here crossed by a single-arched stone bridge, and on canals connecting it with Birmingham and Napton, 2½ m. W. Leamington, & 20 m. S.E. Birmingham. Area of bor. 5,360 ac. Pop. 9,775. It is regularly laid out, and well built. At either end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful ancient chapel; and Warwick has 2 pa. churches, one with a tower 130 feet in height, and several remarkable monuments; a court-house, co. hall, jail & bridewell, market-house, with the museum of the Warwickshire natural history and archæological society; public library, chapels of Independents, Friends, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Baptists; a grammar school, with 2 exhibitions at Oxford university, and occasionally others at Cambridge; Leicester's hospital for aged brethren, annual revenue 2,000*l.*; alms-houses and numerous other charities, aggregate revenue nearly 4,500*l.* annually. Between the town and river, on a steep acclivity beside the Avon, is Warwick castle, seat of the Earl of Warwick, and perhaps the most perfect and magnificent feudal fortress in England, still used as a residence. It is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, has some conspicuous portions named Guy's and Cæsar's towers, contains a fine collection of pictures, and is surrounded on both sides of the river by grounds, in a part of which is kept the noble Warwick vase, found in a lake near Tivoli. Around Warwick are many remains of monastic establishments. The town has several banks, a manuf. of hats, a worsted and silk mill, and iron foundry. Corp. rev. (1848) 2,355*l.* Markets,

Tuesday and Saturday. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 787.

WARWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Eden, 4 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 2,070. P. 645.

WARWICK, several tnshps., U. S., N. America. —I. Rhode island, on Narragansett Bay, 10 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 6,726. It has good harbours, and valuable fisheries.—II. New York, 25 m. S.W. Newburg. Pop. 5,113.—III. Pennsylvania, 9 m. N. Lancaster. Pop. 3,725.—IV. 21 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,259.—V. Massachusetts, 79 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,071.

WARWICKSHIRE, a co. in the centre of England, enclosed by the cos. of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Glo'ster, and Worcester. Area 897 sq. m., or 574,080 ac., of which above 500,000 are arable, or in meadows and pastures. Inhabited houses, 81,321. Pop. 401,715. Surface elevated; its N. part was formerly the extensive forest of Arden, and is still interspersed with woods, heaths, and moors; in the S. part is much fertile soil, and the co. generally is well cultivated. Principal rivers the Avon and affls. in the S. and E.; the Tame in the N. The usual grain crops are raised. About 235,000 ac. are computed to be in grass, and the co. is noted for its grazing and dairy husbandry. Stock of sheep estimated at 350,000, and produce of wool between 8,000 and 9,000 packs annually. Farms vary from 80 to 500 ac. Average rent (1810) 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre. Annual value of land (1843) 905,868*l.*; of houses 1,122,126*l.*; of all real property 2,364,489*l.* Coal, stone, lime, and marl, are procured. Manufs. are important; Birmingham, is the seat of hardware manufs., & famous for those of arms, & others in great variety; Coventry for ribbons and other silk goods, watches, and jewellery; fish-hooks and needles are made at Alcester; hats at Atherstone; horn goods at Kenilworth. In 1847, 1,300 hands were employed in silk, and 100 do. in cotton mills. The co. is intersected by numerous canals, and by the North Western railway and branches of the Midland and Great Western railways, also by the Roman Foss-way and Watling and Icknield streets. Corp. rev. (1848) 36,424*l.* It is divided into 4 hundreds and 205 pas., in the dioceses of Worcester and Coventry, and Midland circuit. Principal towns, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Alcester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington, and Stratford-upon-Avon. Excluding its bors., it sends 4 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848), for N. division 6,126; for S. division. 3,926.

WASGAU, German name of VOSGES mountains.

WASH, an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the cos. Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth, and receiving the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, and Nar. Its shores are everywhere low and marshy, and it contains many shoals which are left dry at low-water; measures for embanking and draining have lately been put in force. Its two principal channels are called the "deeps" of Boston and Lynn.—II. (or *Gwash*), a river chiefly in co. Rutland, joins the Welland near Stamford, after an E. course of 23 miles.

WASHBOURNE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Winchcomb. Area 470 ac. Pop. 100.—*Little Washbourne* is a hamlet, pa. Overbury, 6½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury.

WASHBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. W. Ipswich. Area 940 ac. Pop. 506.

WASHFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Tiverton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 503.

WASHFORD-PYNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7½ m. N.N.W. Crediton. Area 1,600 ac. P. 197.

WASHINGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire railway. Area 5,190 ac. Pop. 1,099.

WASHINGLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. W. Stilton. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 133.

WASHINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Durham, with a station on the York and Berwick railway, 5¼ m. S.S.E. Gateshead. Area 5,130 ac. Pop. 2,396, chiefly employed in collieries.—II. co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Steyning. Ac. 3,080. P. 880.

WASHINGTON, numerous cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S.E. part of Maine, bordering New Brunswick and the Atlantic. Area 3,500 sq. m. Pop. 28,327.—II. Rhode Island, between Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic. Area 367 sq. m. Pop. 14,324.—III. Vermont, near its centre. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. 23,506.—IV. New York, bordering Hudson river and lakes George and Champlain. Area 807 sq. m. Pop. 41,080.—V. Pennsylvania, in its S.W. part, bounded E. by the Monongahela. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 41,279.—VI. Maryland, S. the Potomac. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 28,850.—VII. Virginia, in its S.W. part, cap. Abingdon. Area 764 sq. m. Pop. 13,001.—VIII. N. Carolina, bordering the Roanoke and Albemarle Sound. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 4,525.—IX. Georgia, drained by the Ogeechee & Oconee. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 10,565. —X. Florida, bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Area 1,500 sq. m. Pop. 859.—XI. Alabama, in its S.W. part, bounded E. by the Tombigbee. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 5,300.—XII. state and bordering the Mississippi, cap. Princeton. Area 2,420 sq. m. Pop. 7,287.—XIII. Tennessee, in its E. part. Area 590 sq. m. Pop. 11,751.—XIV. Kentucky, near its centre. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. 10,596.—XV. state and bordering the Ohio. Area 713 sq. m. Pop. 20,823.—XVI. Indiana, in its S. part. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 15,269.— XVII. Illinois, S.E. Kaskaskia river. Area 656 sq. m. Pop. 4,810.—XVIII. Wisconsin, bordered on the W. by Lake Michigan, cap. Washington. Area 675 sq. m. Pop. 343.—XIX. Iowa, cap. Washington. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 1,594.—XX. Missouri, in its S.E. part, cap. Potosi. Area 820 sq. m. Pop. 7,231. Here is a mountain of magnetic iron ore.—XXI. Arkansas, S. the Ozark mountains. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 7,148.—XXII. a pa. in E. part of Louisiana. Area 792 sq. m. Pop. 2,649, including 791 slaves.

WASHINGTON, the cap. city of the U. S., N. Amer., in the federal dist. of Columbia, on the Potomac, at the influx of the Anacootia, each here crossed by a bridge, 35 m. S.W. Baltimore. Lat. of Capitol 38° 53′ 34″ N., lon. 77° 1′ 30″ W. P. (1840) 23,364. It is laid out with perfect regularity, & on an extensive plan, but only some of its streets and avenues are completed. Public edifices are amongst the most splendid in the Union. The capitol, or seat of the U. States' legislature, on a hill 75 feet above the Potomac, is of freestone, with a front 352 feet in length, a noble portico with 22 Corinthian columns, and several domes; it contains the chambers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Congress library, and supreme court of the U. S.; is surrounded by grounds covering 22 ac., and was erected at a cost of nearly 2,600,000 dollars. It is decorated internally with works of art. About 1½ m. to the N.W. is the house of the president, an elegant edifice also on a height, and near which are four large structures for the chief departments of the central government. The general post-office, new treasury building, and patent offices, the navy yard, arsenal, city hall, hospital, penitentiary, theatre, and upwards of 20 churches, and

the Congress burying ground, are the other principal objects of interest. The "National Institution for the Promotion of Science," organized in 1840, has incorporated with it the Columbian Institute and Historical Society, and is governed by 12 directors, 6 appointed by the government. Other institutions are the Columbian and medical colleges, the Union literary society, and the city library. Washington has manufs. of metallic goods and glass, and a retail business; but George-town, on Rock creek, adjacent, and Alexandria lower down the Potomac, absorb most of the foreign trade. It communicates with Annapolis and Baltimore by railways, and with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal by a branch terminating in the city, by ample basins. It became the seat of the federal government in 1800. Mount Vernon, the seat of General Washington, after whom the city was named, and where the general lies buried, is about 15 m. distant.—*Mount Washington*, the principal peak of the White mountains in New Hampshire, is 6,620 feet in elevation.

WASHINGTON, nums. tnshps. & vills. of the U. S., N. Amer., the principal being—I. Maine, 31 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 1,600.—II. New Hampshire, 28 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,103.—III. Vermont, 15 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,359.—IV. Connecticut, 47 m. W.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,622.—V. New York, 10 m. N.E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,833.—VI. New Jersey, co. Bergen, on the Hackensack. Pop. 1,833.—VII. New Jersey, 22 m. S. Woodbury. Pop. 1,630.—VIII. New Jersey, 12 m. Woodbury. Pop. 1,545.—IX. New Jersey, 18 m. W. Morristown. Pop. 2,451. It has mineral springs, resorted to by visitors.—X. Pennsylvania, cap. co., on the National Road, 26 m. S.W. Pittsburg. Pop. 2,062. It is the seat of Washington college, founded in 1787.—XI. Pennsylvania, 11 m. S.W. Chambersburg. Pop. 2,404.—XII. Pennsylvania, co. Erie. Pop. 1,551.—XIII. Pennsylvania, 16 m. N. Greensburg. Pop. 2,004.—XIV. Pennsylvania, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,893.—XV. N. Carolina, cap. co. Beaufort, on the Tar, near its mouth in Pamlico Sound, 30 m. N. Newberne. Pop. 1,200. It has an active shipping and export trade. Burden of vessels 5,401 tons.—XVI. Mississippi, 6 m. E. Natchez. It is the seat of Jefferson college, founded in 1802.—XVII. Ohio, co. Clermont, on the Ohio. Pop. 2,100. In it are the vills. Neville and Moscow.—XVIII. Ohio, co. Holmes, with the vill. Nashville. Pop. 1,461.—XIX. Ohio, co. Montgomery. Pop. 2,210.—XX. Ohio, co. Shelby. Pop. 1,688.—XXI. Ohio, co. Richland, immediately S. Mansfield. Pop. 1,914.—XXII. Indiana, co. Marion. Pop. 1,859.—XXIII. Indiana, co. Putnam. Pop. 1,872.—XXIV. Indiana, cap. co. Pop. 1,992.—XXV. Michigan, 20 m. N.E. Detroit. Pop. 1,314.—XXVI. Missouri, co. Monroe. Pop. 1,367.—*Washingtonville* is the name of townships in states New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

WASHITA, a river of the U. S., N. Amer., Arkansas and Louisiana, rises by numerous heads, flows S. and joins Red River, a tributary of the Mississippi, 35 m. E. Alexandria. Total course 400 m. It traverses a marshy region, and after the influx of the Tensas is called Black River.

WASIGNY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ardennes, 8 m. N. Rethel. Pop. 952.

WASING, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 7 m. E.S.E. Newbury. Area 610 ac. Pop. 87.

WASLUI, or VASLUI, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on the Birlat, 40 m. S.S.E. Jassy.

WASPERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4 m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 283.

WASPIK, a vill. and pa. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. N.E. Breda. Pop. 2,418.

WASSELONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. cant., on the Mussig, 14 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 4,427, who manuf. woollen and cotton yarn and hosiery.

WASSELY, town of Austria. [WESSELY.]

WASSERBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Inn, 31 m. E.S.E. Munich. P. 2,238.

WASSERTRÜDINGEN, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Wernitz, and on railway, 19 m. S. Anspach. P. 2,017.

WASSIGNY, a comm. and vill., dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 31 m. N. Laon. Pop. 1,155.

WASSOTAH, a strong hill-fort of S. India, 20 m. W. Sattarah, and taken by the British in 1818.

WASTWATER, a lake of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees. It is the deepest of the Cumberland lakes, being 45 fathoms in depth off the S. shore. Its banks are precipitous on that side, but elsewhere they present little variety.

WATCHET, a marit. town of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. St Decuman, with a pier on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 5 m. E. Dunster. Pop. 916.

WATEEO, one of the Harvey isls., Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 58′ S., lon. 158° 6′ W. Length 8 m., breadth 5 m. Surface hilly and fertile, and the inhabitants were partially converted to Christianity by the missionary Williams in 1823.

WATERBEACH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, with a station on the E. cos. railway. Area 5,556 ac. Pop. 1,270.

WATERBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Little-Ossipee, 25 m. N. York. Pop. 1,944.

WATERBURY, several townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Connecticut, 52 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,668.—II. New Haven co., 46 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,329.—III. New Jersey, 12 m. W. Woodbury. Pop. 3,467.

WATERDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Burnham. Area 730 ac. Pop. 29.

WATERFALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 7 m. E.S.E. Leek. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 517. It is nearly surrounded by the river Hamps, which here flows for 3 m. underground.

WATERGRASS-HILL, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10 m. N.E. Cork. Pop. 801.

WATERFORD, a marit. co. of Ireland, Munster, on its S. coast, having E. Waterford harbour, separating it from the co. Wexford, on W. co. Cork, and N. cos. Tipperary and Kilkenny, from both which it is separated by the Suir. Area 721 sq. m., or 461,553 ac., of which 325,345 are arable, 23,048 do. in plantations, and 105,496 do. uncultivated. Inhabited houses 25,367. Pop. 172,971. The Knockmeledon and Cummeragh mountains intersect the co. from W. to E., rising in some places to 2,600 feet above the sea; and most part of the surface is mountainous, though there is much undulating and fine level land along the Suir in the N. and E., the Blackwater and Bride in the W., and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore, Dungarvon, and Youghal harbours. This is the principal dairy co. of Ireland. Tillage is increasing, and agriculture improving on the larger properties. Estates are mostly large; farms nearly all small, and uniformly comprise both tillage and pasture lands. Average rent of land 12*s.* 6*d.* per acre. Bacon and butter are the principal exports. Lead, iron, and copper are met with, but few if any mines are now wrought. Limestone and marble are chief mineral products. The fisheries are important. Some glass wares are manufactured, and in 1847, 1,223 persons were employed in

cotton, and 135 in silk factories. The co. is subdivided into 7 baronies and 82 pas., in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, which, with Dungarvon, Portlaw, Tallow, and Cappoquin, are the principal towns. The co. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 306.

WATERFORD, a city and co., parl. bor., and seaport of Ireland, cap. co., on rt. bank of the Suir, which forms its harbour, and is lined by a fine quay about 1 m. in length, and crossed by a wooden bridge of 39 arches, connecting it with its suburb Ferrybank, 9 m. from the sea, 29 m. S.S.E. Kilkenny, and 85 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Area of co., of city, and of parl bor., 10,059 ac. Pop. 29,288, of whom 23,216 are in the city. It has some handsome but many miserable streets; its quay and harbour are the finest in Ireland. Principal edifices, the cathedral, bishop's palace, deanery house, several pa. churches, the Roman Catholic cathedral, 5 other churches, and college of St John; many dissenting chapels, the town-hall, chamber of commerce, co. and city prisons, and court-houses; artillery barracks, custom-house, St Reginald's tower on the quay, an anc. fortress, now a police barrack; the blue-coat schools, several hospitals, the district lunatic asylum, Glynn's poor-house, and the savings' bank. Here are several remains of ancient fortifications and monasteries; also various endowed schools, one with an income of 1,300*l.* a-year; and amongst public establishments, are a house of industry, mendicity institution, several orphan societies; the Waterford institution, with a library and museum; literary, scientific, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Vessels of 800 tons can load and unload at the quay, and Waterford is the entrepôt for a large extent of country, the exports of which are valued at 2 millions sterling annually, chiefly consisting of dairy produce, bacon, live-stock, agricultural produce, salmon, and cotton goods. Customs rev. (1846) 167,833*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 204 vessels; aggregate burden 27,386 tons. Port revenue (1843) 6,948*l.* Steamers afford the city continual communication with Dublin, Liverpool, and Bristol. Waterford has a yard for ship-building, and some manufs. of glass, starch, & blue, with distilleries & breweries. Markets 4 times weekly. Waterford sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 1,273. It gives the title of marquis to the head of the Beresford family, whose magnif. seat, Curraghmore, is in the vicinity, the demesne comprising 4,600 ac., traversed by the Clyde, & finely wooded.

WATERFORD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer. —I. New York, 10 m. N. Albany, on the Hudson, at the head of sloop-navigation, and junction of the Mohawk, and on the Champlain canal, and Troy and Saratoga railroad. Pop. 1,824. The vill., with 1,400 inhabs., has several churches, factories, academies, and canal shipping.—II. Maine, 47 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,381.—III. Vermont, 49 m. E.N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,388. —IV. Connecticut, on the Thames and Long Island Sound, 36 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,329. —V. New Jersey, 12 m. W. Woodbury. Pop. 3,467.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. and 13 m. S.E. Erie. Pop. 1,144.

WATERINGBURY, a pa. and formerly a market town of England, co. Kent, with a station on the S.E. railway, 5 m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 1,273. It is surrounded by hop and fruit plantations, and its vicinity has been styled "the garden of Kent."

WATERLAND, a dist. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, between Amsterdam and Alkmaar, which suffered a destructive inundation in 1825.

II. a group of islets, Pacific Ocean, between the Solomon archipelago and Australia.

WATERLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 9 m. S.S.E. Brussels, famous for the great battle fought near it, 18th June 1815.

WATERLOO, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, on Seneca river, the Seneca and Cayuga canal, and Auburn and Rochester railroad, 9 m. E.N.E. Geneva. Pop. 3,686, of whom 2,600 are in the village.

WATERLOO, a town or tnshp. of W. Australia, co. Wellington, on Collier river, S.E. Australind.

WATER-MILLOCK, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Greystock, 7 m. S.W. Penrith. Pop. 524. The scenery is very picturesque, and here is the cataract of Airy-Force.—*Water-Overton* (or *Orton*), is a chapelry, co. Warwick, on W. Midland railway, 7 m. N.E. Birmingham.

WATERPERRY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 270.

WATERSAY, island, Hebrides. [VATERSA.]

WATERSIDE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Foyle, opp. Londonderry, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 666.

WATERSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Area 660 ac. Pop. 127.

WATERTOWN, several tnshps., U.S., N. America. —I. Massachusetts, on Charles river, hence navigable 7 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,810. Here is a United States arsenal occupying 40 acres.—II. New York, cap. co. Jefferson, on Black river, across which covered bridges connect it with Williamstown and Juhelville, 16 m. E. Sackett's Harbour, Lake Ontario. Pop. 5,027. The vill. has 4,000 inhabitants, a court-house, jail, state arsenal, 7 churches, Black River institute with 180 students, a literary association and library, various factories, &c. The river has here several falls.—III. Ohio, 14 m. N.W. Marietta. P. 1,127.

WATERVILLE, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Kennebec, here crossed by a bridge, 16 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 2,971. It has a baptist college, and many mills and factories.—II. a vill., New York, 90 m. W.N.W Albany. Pop. 1,000.—III. a tnshp., New York, on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, 5 m. N. Albany. Pop. 10,141. It has a United States arsenal; and here the Erie and Champlain canals separate.

WATFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Herts, on the ancient Watling street, close to a ford over the Colne (whence its name), and with a station on the N.W. railway, 15 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 10,980 ac. Pop. 5,989. The town has a spacious church, several chapels, free schools, almshouses, and other charities. The manufacture of straw-plait and malting are important; and the town is a large mart for corn and live stock. Market, Tuesday. The Grand Junction Canal runs on its W. side, and the railway here passes through a tunnel upwards of 1 m. in length.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 415. In the vicinity are strong chalybeate springs. The Watling Street forms the W. boundary of the pa., which is intersected by the London & N.W. railw.

WATH, two pas. of England, co. York.—I. N. Riding, 4 m. N.N.W. Ripon. Area 3,260 ac. P. 709. — II. (*On Dearne*), W. Riding, on railway, 5¼ m. N. Rotherham. Area 11,120 ac. Pop. 3,911, employed in the potteries and collieries.

WATHAM, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 10 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,504.

WATLING-STREET, a famous Roman highway, extending across S. Britain, in a direction from S.E. to N.W. Commencing at Dover, it extends past Canterbury, Rochester, and Dartford, to the

city of London, a street in which retains the name; thence it proceeds through cos. Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, to Chester, and W. through N. Wales to Caer-Seiont (anc. *Segontium*), in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter, a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, and Cockermouth, and thence into Scotland. It is supposed to have been named, in honour of Vitellius, the *Via* (or *Strata*) *Vitellina*, of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption. It is in parts still an important highway.

WATLING'S ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, British W. Indies, 50 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, lat. 23° 56′ 7″ N., lon. 74° 28′ W. Length 18 m. Soil fertile; a lake occupies its centre. It contests with San Salvador the distinction of having been the first land in the New World seen by Columbus.

WATLINGTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Oxford, between two roads from Oxford to London, and near the Roman Ikenild street, 5 m. S. Tetsworth. Area of pa. 3,440 ac. Pop. 1,855. The town, large but indifferently built, has in its centre a curious market cross.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Market-Downham. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 502.

WATSON, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on tributaries of Black river, 10 m. N.E. Martinsburgh. Pop. 1,707.

WATTEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Aa, and on railway, 6 m. N.N.W. St Omer. Pop. 1,106.

WATTEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 9 m. N.W. Wick. Area about 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,266. In it are Toftingall and Watten Lochs, and many Scandinavian antiquities.

WATTENSCHEID, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 41 m. W.N.W. Arensberg. P. 1,150.

WATTESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Botesdale. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 601.

WATTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Bildeston. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 240.

WATTIGNIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. & 3 m. S.W. Lille. P. 2,183. The French vanquished the Austrians here in 1793.

WATTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the border of the open tract Filand, 21 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,188. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) forest, the reputed scene of the tragic ballad the "Babes in the Wood."—II. a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 329. It has spacious and imposing remains of an abbey and adjoining nunnery, founded in 1148, rebuilt in the Tudor era, & still in part habitable.—III. (*At-Stone*), a pa., co. & 4¾ m. N.N.W. Hertford. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 92.

WATTRELOS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. (1848) 8,736. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, and oil mills.

WATTWILLER, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, 24 m. N.E. Belfort. Pop. 1,854.

WATTWYL, a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. S.W. St Gall, on the Thur. Pop. of pa. 4,541, employed in manufs. of muslins & calico.

WAUBEKAURI, the largest of the CHATHAM ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, E. New Zealand.

WAVENDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Fenny-Stratford. Area 2,880 ac. P. 846.

WAVENEY, a river of England, rises near the source of the Little Ouse, with which it forms nearly the whole boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, flows E. and N.E., past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, and joins the expansion of the Yare, 4 m. S.W. Yarmouth, after a course of 50 m. It is navigable in the latter half of its course to Bungay, and by a short cut it is joined to the Lothing, 2 m. W. Lowestoft.

WAVERLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. Farnham, with the remains of a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128.

WAVERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. by railway E.S.E. Chester. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 776.—II. a tnshp., co. Cumberland, pa. and 3 m. W.S.W. Wigton. Pop. 543. — *Wavertree* is a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Liverpool. Pop. 2,669.

WAVRE, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. (1842) 5,241, who manuf. hats, leather, beer, & cotton yarn. Here the French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians, 18th June 1815.

WAVRIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 9 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,780.

WAWARSING, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, 22 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 4,044.

WAWRENCZYCE, a market town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 18 m. E.N.E. Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

WAXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,740 ac. P. 90.

WAXHOLM, a town of Sweden. [VAXHOLM.]

WAXWAY, an isl. of the Asiatic Archip., off E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 3° 33′ S., lon. 123° 17′ E.

WAY (PULO-), an island, Gulf of Siam, lat. 9° 58′ N., lon. 102° 48′ E.

WAYBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. Holt. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 311.

WAYFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Crewkerne. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 223.

WAYGIOU, or WAGEEOO, an isl. of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Papua, immediately S. of the equator, in lat. 131° E. Length E. to W. about 80 m., breadth varies to 25 m. It is reported to be highly fertile and populous, and has several good harbours; but it has been hitherto little explored by Europeans.

WAYNE, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in N. part of New York. Area 572 sq. m. Pop. 42,057.—II. in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 11,848.—III. in S.E. of New Carolina. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 10,891.—IV. in S.E. of Georgia. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 1,258.—V. in E. of Mississippi. Area 790 sq. m. Pop. 2,120.—VI. in S. of Tennessee. Area 304 sq. m. Pop. 7,705.—VII. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 570 sq. m. Pop. 7,399.—VIII. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. 35,808.—IX. in S.E. of Michigan. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 24,173.—X. in E. of Indiana. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 23,292.—XI. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 5,133.—XII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 3,403.—Also several townships.—I. Maine, 15 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,201.—II. New York, 198 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,377.—III. Wiffin co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,350.—IV. Ohio, Belmont co. Pop. 1,873.—V. do., Butler co. Pop. 1,426. — VI. do., Jefferson co. Pop. 1,746.—VII. do., Warren co. Pop. 3,392.—VIII. do., Tuscarawas co. Pop. 2,142.—IX. Indiana, Allan co. Pop. 2,080.—X. do., Henry co. Pop. 1,768.—XI. do., Wayne co. Pop. 2,412.

WAZEMMES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond., cant., and an important suburb of the city of Lille, on the S.W. Pop. (1846) 10,483.

WEALD, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 3½ m. N.E. Epping. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 886.—II. (*South*), 1½ m. W. Brentwood, which town it includes. Area 5,930 ac. Pop. 3,812.—The *Weald* of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon Andredswald (or Anderida Sylvaunder of the Romans), long a dense forest, between the N. and S.

Downs, from near Farnham & Petersfield (Hants), E.ward to the sea at Hythe, Rye, and Eastbourne. It is still in a great part richly wooded with oak and beech, and is a highly fertile agricultural region, interspersed only with a few small towns, the principal of which are Horsham, East Grinstead, Cuckfield, Cranbrook, & Tunbridge-Wells. —In Kent, the Weald gives name to a chapelry, pa. and 2½ m. S. Sevenoaks. Pop. 1,636.

WEAR, a river of England, co. Durham, the centre of which it traverses, rises at the W. extremity of the co.; flows E.S.E., past Stanhope and Wolsingham to Bishop-Auckland, & thence mostly N.E., past Durham and Chester-le-Street to Sunderland, where it is crossed by a magnificent one-arched iron bridge; and enters the N. Sea at Wearmouth, after a course of 67 miles.

WEARDALE-ST-JOHN, a mkt. town and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. and 6½ m. W. Stanhope. Pop. chiefly employed in lead mines, and included in parish.

WEARE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 784.

WEARE, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 14 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 2,375.

WEAR-GIFFORD, England. [WARE-GIFFORD.]

WEARMOUTH, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Durham, comprised in the bor. of Sunderland.—I. (*Bishop-*), on rt. side of the Wear, adjoining the pa. Sunderland on the W. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 27,092, of which Bishop-Wearmouth tnshp. comprises 3,280 ac., with 24,206 inhabs., and Bishop-Wearmouth-Pans tnshp. 298 inhabs.—II. (*Monk-*), on N. b. of the Wear, opposite Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth. Area 5,120 ac. Pop. 12,493, of whom 7,742 are in the tnshp. Monk-Wearmouth shore. The monastery formerly here, and whence the pa. derives its name, was long the residence of the Venerable Bede.

WEASENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk. —I. (*All-Saints*), 7½ m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 363.—II. (*St Peter*), 7 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 310.

WEATHERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.W. Braintree. Ac. 4,250. Pop. 1,685.

WEATHERSFIELD, two townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, on Black River, 60 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,081.—II. Ohio, 7 m. S.E. Warren. Pop. 1,447.

WEAVER, or WEEVER, a river of England, co. Chester, the centre of which it traverses, rises near the S. extremity of the co., flows N. past Nantwich, where it is joined by the Dane, and thence N.W. to the estuary of the Mersey, which it joins at Winton, 2 m. N.W. Frodsham, after a course of 45 m., for 20 of which it has been made navigable. Principal affls., the Dane & Peover.

WEAVERHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3 m. W.N.W. Northwich. Area 7,340 ac. Pop. 2,596.

WEAVERTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 952.

WEBSTER, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, on Lake Ontario, 214 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,235.—II. Massachusetts, 56 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,403.—III. Maine, 31 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,134.

WECHSELBURG, a town of Saxony, at the confl. of the Zwickau with the Mulde, 13 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,192.

WEDDINGEN, three contiguous vills. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg. United pop. 3,089, mostly employed in glass-works, charcoal-burning, and stone-quarries.

WEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1½ m. N. Nuneaton. Area 910 ac. Pop. 77[illegible]

WEDEL, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 12 m. W.N.W. Hamburg. P. 1,800.

WEDGE ISLAND, S. Australia, Spencer's Gulf. [GAMBIER ISLANDS.]

WEDMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4½ m. S. Axbridge. Area of pa. 9,640 ac. Pop. 3,995.

WEDNESBURY, or WODENSBURY (vulgar *Wedgebury*), a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, near the source of the Tame, on the Birmingham and Walsall canal, and on the N.W. railway, 7½ m. N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 2,190 ac. Pop. 11,625, employed in coal and iron mines, iron rolling mills, and manufs. of muskets, coach and saddlers' ironmongery, nails, tools, and grates. The church has curious monuments.

WEDNESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. E.N.E. Wolverhampton. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 3,168, employed in the hardware manuf. Edward the Elder here obtained a decisive victory over the Danes in 910.

WEEDON-BECK (or *W. on-the-Street*, so called from its position on the ancient Watling Street), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Grand Junction canal, & with a principal station on the N.W. railway, 6½ m. N.W. Blisworth. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 2,195. Here is the central depôt in England for military arms and stores, with spacious barracks. Weedon was the royal residence of Wulfhere, king of Mercia.—*Weedon-Loys*, or *Pinkney*, is a pa., same co., 5 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 501.

WEEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. S.S.E. Lichfield. Area 4,740 ac. Pop. 426.

WEEK, three pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 1 m. N.W. Winchester. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 341.—II. (*St Lawrence*), co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 347. —III. (*St Mary*), co. Cornwall, 6 m. S. Stratton Area 5,830 ac. Pop. 788. A mayor is annually elected.

WEEKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.E. Kettering. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 271.

WEELEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 580.

WEEM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, consisting of several detached dists. between Lochs Tummel and Earn. Pop. 890. Near the church, in Strath-Tay, is Castle-Menzies.

WEENDAM, a vill., Netherlands. [VEENDAM.]

WEENER, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 21 m. S.S.W. Aurich, cap. dist., on the Ems. Pop. 2,600. It has a small harbour, and a trade in horses and cattle.

WEERDT, or WEERT, a town of Dutch Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Bree and the canal of Weerdt, 13 m. W.N.W. Roermond. P. 6,285. It is the birth-place of the Austrian general John Von Weerdt.—*Neder Weerdt* is a vill. 3 m. N.E.

WEERE and WEERSELO, two towns of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Zeeland, on the N.E. coast of the island Walcheren. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Overyssel, 7 m. E. Almelo. Pop. 5,135.—*Weesp* is a town of N. Holland, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,945.

WEETHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. W.S.W. Alcester. Area 590 ac. Pop. 57.

WEETING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. Brandonferry. Area 6,580 ac. Pop. 303.—*Weeton* is a tnshp., &c. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 545.

WEEZE, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, on the Neers, 10 m. N.N.W. Gelders. Pop. 860.

WEFERLINGEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 28 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,935.

WEGELEBEN, a walled town of Prussian

Saxony, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,470. It has manufs. of woollens.

WEGGIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Righi mntn., which is generally ascended from hence.

WEGROW, a town of Poland, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Siedlec. Pop. 3,380. It has two monasteries, and an ecclesiastical seminary.

WEGSCHEID, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier, 15 m. E.N.E. Passau. Pop. 980.

WEGSTADT, or WEGSTADTEL, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on rt. b. of the Elbe, 27 m. N. Prague. Pop. 1,042.

WEHLAU, or WELAU, a walled town of E. Prussia, reg. and 28 m. E. Konigsberg, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel. Pop. 3,580. It has numerous tanneries, steam-engine factories, and a copper foundry. The treaty by which Prussia was recognised as a kingdom, was concluded here in 1657.—*Wehlen* is a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Dresden, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 932.

WEHR, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wehr, an affl. of the Rhine, 26 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,517.

WEHRAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, on the Queiss, 11 m. N.W. Bunzlau. Pop. 590. It has a castle, iron-forges, and paper-mills. The mineralogist Werner was born here.

WEHRHEIM, a market town of Germany, Nassau, 3 m. S.S.E. Usingen. Pop. 1,429.

WEICHSEL, or WISLA, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. & 11 m. S.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,600.—*Weichsel* is a riv. of Germany. [VISTULA.]

WEICHSELBURG, or WEIXELBERG, a town of Illyria, Carniola, circ. and 25 m. W.N.W. Neustädtl. Pop. 4,000. It has iron-forges, and manufs. of woollen stuffs. The ruined castle Weichselburg is on an adjacent height.—*Weichselmünde* is a fortress of W. Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, in the Baltic.

WEIDA, or WEDYA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 14 m. E. Neustadt, on the Auma and Weyda. Pop. 3,765.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 32 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,280. It has a castle, and a trade in corn and cattle.—II. (Hung. *Vedeny*), a mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on the N.E. bank of Lake Neusiedl.

WEIDENAU, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 45 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 1,802.

WEIDENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Bayreuth, on the Steinach, with 2 castles, and 1,384 inhabs.

WEIGHTON (MARKET), a market town and pa. of England, co., & 19 m. on railway, E.S.E. York, E. Riding, at the W. foot of the Wolds, and connected by a canal with the Humber. Area of pa. 7,570 ac. Pop. 2,269. The town is small; it has in its centre a handsome church.

WEIKERSHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Tauber, 38 m. N.N.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 2,000. It has a residence of the princes Hohenlohe-Oehringen.

WEIL (DIE STADT), a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Wurm, 13 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,775. It has manufs. of woollens and tobacco, and is the birth-place of Kepler.—II. (*im Schönbuch*), a vill., circ. Neckar, S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,234.—*Weilar* is a vill. of Cent. Germany, Saxe-Weimar, S.E. Lengsfeld. Pop. 1,125.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist., on the Lahn, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 28 m. N.N.E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,081. It has a castle, and manufs. of paper.

WEILD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W. Alton. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 278.

WEILE, or VEILE, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland, at the head of Weilefiord, at the influx of the Weile, 13 m. N.W. Fridericia. Pop. 2,700. It has a salmon fishery and some export trade.—The *Weile-fiord* is an inlet N.W. the island Fühnen, 15 m. in length E., breadth from 1 to 4 m. at entrance.

WEILHEIM, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Amper, 29 m. S.W. Munich. P. 1,910. It has a castle, and manufs. of leather.

WEILHEIM (AN-DER-TECK), a town of S. Germany, Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lindach, 26 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 3,450.—*Weilmünster* is a vill. of Nassau, on the Weilbach, an affl. of the Lahn, 5 m. S.E. Weilburg. P. 1,124.

WEIMAR, the cap. city of the grand-duchy Saxe-Weimar, Central Germany, on l. b. of the Ilm, and on railway from Gotha to Halle, 13 m. E. Erfurt. Pop. (1846) 11,144. Mean temp. of year 51°.1; winter 37°.6; summer 66°.3 Fahr. It is surrounded by hills, and is handsomely though irregularly built, and no city in Germany of its size has so many good public buildings and excellent public establishments, or is a more agreeable place of residence. The grand-ducal palace is in a simple but elegant style, and has an extensive park which forms the favourite public promenade. The princip. church, with tombs of the grand dukes, has a large organ, and an altar-piece by L. Cranach. The grand-ducal library comprises 140,000 vols., MSS., medals, and coins, and is open to the public, who have the privilege of borrowing the books. The opera-house is famous; the theatre was once under the superintendence of Göethe and Schiller, who are buried in the new cemetery, and besides whom, Herder and Wieland made Weimar their residence. The *Landes-Industrie-comptoir*, is an important book-publishing establishment, known chiefly for its geographical and statistical works. The Geographical Institute publishes excellent maps, and the Weimar Almanac has a great circulation. Weimar has manufs. of metallic goods, cards, gloves, and woven fabrics, and a trade in corn and wool; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are derived from the presence of the court & visitors. Kotzebue was born here in 1761.—About 2 m. S.E. is the Belvedere, a summer residence of the grand-duke; and on the road thither, is the vill. Ober-Weimar with 650 inhabitants.—The circ. Weimar, comprising more than 2-3ds. of the grand-duchy, has an area of 973 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 175,596.

WEINFELDEN, a vill. of Switzer., cant. Thurgau, on the Thur, 7 m. S.S.W. Constance. Pop. 2,140.

WEINGARTEN, a village of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 3,097.

WEINHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, cap. dist., on the Weschnitz, and on the Baden railway, 10 m. N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 5,346. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens.

WEINSBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Sulm, 3 m. E.N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,875.

WEIPERT, or WEYPERT, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. N.E. Elnbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 2,600, employed in manufs. of lace and fire-arms. — *Weischenfeld* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 12 m. S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 700.

WEISSENBERG (Wendish, *Wospork*), a town of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. E. Bautzen. Pop. 990.

WEISSENBURG, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rezat, 27 m.

S.E. Anspach. Pop. 4,194. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has manufs. of woollens.

WEISSENBURG, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Jordan Creek, 72 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,427.

WEISSENFELS, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 11 m. S. Merseburg, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Saale, and on railway from Halle to Gotha. Pop. (1846) 8,290. It is well built, and has 4 suburbs, 2 churches, one containing the remains of Gustavus-Adolphus; 2 hospitals, almshouses, a normal school, with manufs. of porcelain, merinoes, and other woollen fabrics, leather, and gold and silver articles. In the vicinity are the castle Augustusburg & numerous vineyards. —II. a market town of Carniola, circ. and 52 m. W.N.W. Laybach.—*Weissenhorn* is a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Roth, an affl. of the Danube, 10 m. S.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,605.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 16 m. N. Erfurt, cap. circ. Pop. 2,634.

WEISSENSTADT, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 m. N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,468. It has nail factories.

WEISSENSTEIN, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 50 m. S.E. Revel. Pop. 3,000. It has a ruined castle and a dist. school.—II. a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 23 m. N.N.W. Ulm.

WEISSKIRCHEN, several towns of the Austrian dom.—I. (Hung. *Fejertemplom*), Hungarian Banat, co. Temes, on the Nera, 56 m. S.S.E. Temesvar. Pop. 5,585. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, manufs. of silk and leather, and extensive vineyards in its vicinity.—II. (Boh. *Hranitze*), Moravia, cap. circ. Prerau, on railway to Kösel, 22 m. E.S.E. Olmütz. Pop. 5,380. It has a fine castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth.—*Weissmain* is a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, 18 m. N.W. Bayreuth, with a castle. P. 1,014, who manuf. leather and woollen cloths.

WEISSWASSER, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. (or *Neu-Pōzig*, Boh. *Biela*), Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Bila, 8 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,624. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and paper.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 57 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 494.

WEI-TCHOU, or HOEI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 140 m. S. Nan-king. It has manufs. of Indian ink and varnish.

WEITRA, a town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 m. S.W. Krems. Pop. 1,800.—*Weiz* is a vill. of Styria, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Grätz, with 826 inhabs., who manuf. arms.

WELBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Area 860 ac. Pop. 234.

WELBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.W. Sleaford. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 512.

WELBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. Ac. 2,020. P. 266.

WELBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 475.

WELCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 15 m. W.S.W. Bideford. Area 6,620 ac. Pop. 293.

WELDON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. E.S.E. Rockingham. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 812.—*Little Weldon* is a hamlet in the same pa. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 473.

WELFORD, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6 m. N.W. Speenhamland. Area 5,130 ac. Pop. 1,099.—II. cos. Gloucester and Warwick, 9 m. N. Chipping-Campden. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 738. —III. co. Northampton, 8 m. S.W. Market-Harborough. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 1,074.

WELHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 860. Pop. 66.

WELL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.W. Alford. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 88. There are three Celtic barrows in this pa., and in the vicinity 600 Roman coins were found (1725).—II. co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. S. Bedale. Area 5,880 ac. Pop. 1,090. Charities, 27*0l.* per annum.

WELLAND, a river of England, rises near the heads of the Nen and Avon, flows N.E., separating Northamptonshire from the cos. Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, to near Croyland, where it turns N., and divides into two arms, one of which branches E. to Wisbeach, and the other enters the Wash at Fossdyke, after receiving the Glen. Total course 70 m., for the latter half of which it has been made navigable by means of locks.—II. a pa., co. Worcester, 3 m. W.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 489.

WELLAND (or CHIPPEWAY), a river of Upper Canada, dist. Niagara, flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above its Falls, after a course of 60 m., in progress of which it forms a part of the Welland canal. It is deep, 300 feet wide at its mouth, and fringed by fine woods.—The *Welland canal*, 35 m. long, connects the lakes Erie and Ontario, avoiding the Falls of the Niagara river.

WELLE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. Papua. Lat. 9° 41′ S., lon. 150° 58′ E.

WELLEN, a comm. and vill. of Belgian-Limbourg, 6 m. S. Hasselt. Pop. 2,044.

WELLESBOURNE-HASTINGS, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5 m. N.W. Kington. Area 4,740 ac. Pop. 1,235.—*W. Montford* is a hamlet, same pa., 5 m. N.W. Kington. Pop. 740.

WELLESLEY, a co. of New S. Wales, having S.W. the British colony Victoria, and on other sides the cos. Auckland, Beresford, and Wallace. Surface mountainous, covered by ramifications of the Australian Alps. Principal station Bomballo.—*Wellesley Islands* are a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. Mornington Isl., the most N. and largest, is 40 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth. Lat. of N. point 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E. Other islands are Bentinck, Sweers, Bountiful, and Pisonea.

WELLESLEY PROVINCE, British territory of the Malay Peninsula. [PROVINCE WELLESLEY.]

WELLFLEET, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, 65 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,377. It has a good harbour.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10½ m. E.N.E. Northampton, on a branch of the North Western railway. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 5,061. The town has a central market-place, a handsome church, and an endowed free school. Rev. of school and town lands 350*l.* 18*s.*; of charities 84*l.* 7*s.* annually. Many inhabitants are employed in manufs. of boots, shoes, and of bobbin lace.

WELLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 193.

WELLINGORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 850.

WELLINGTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Shrewsbury and Shropshire canal, and with a station on the Shrewsbury and Stafford railway, 10 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 7,950 ac. Pop. 11,099. The town, near the ancient Watling street, is well built, and has an elegant church, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, free and national schools, a prison, almshouses, and a union workhouse. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in coal and iron mines, limestone quarries, smelting furnaces, nail and glass works. Some malting and a timber trade are carried on. Near the town are chalybeate and sulphureous springs, resorted to by visitors.

WELLINGTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, with a station on the Bristol and Exeter (Great Western) railway, 7 m. W.S.W. Taunton. Area 4,830 ac. Pop. 5,595. The town, built in modern style, has a market-house in its centre, a handsome church, with the magnificent tomb of Sir J. Popham, the founder of almshouses here; an elegant chapel of ease, many dissenting chapels, an union workhouse, woollen mills, and a manuf. of earthenwares. This town successively gave the titles of viscount, earl, marquis, and duke, to Arthur Wellesley; and on a lofty hill, 3 m. S., is an obelisk 120 feet in height, commemorating his victory at Waterloo.

WELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Hereford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 670.—II. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Walls-End, with a quay on the Tyne, 3 m. W.S.W. North Shields. Pop. 1,857, extensively employed in collieries.—III. a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Arkansas, 133 m. S.E. Little Rock. Pop. 1,071.

WELLINGTON, a co. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, chiefly enclosed by the cos. Philip, Roxburgh, Bathurst, and Bligh, and bounded everywhere by affls. of the Macquarie river, which traverses its centre in a N.W. direction. Area 1,656 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 970, (1850) 2,000(?). Two mountain ranges diversify the co., which has a fine dale called Wellington Valley, and soil well adapted for grazing. Principal vills. Mudgee, the cap., Wellington, Carwell, Summerhill, and Molong, where are valuable copper mines and smelting works. With the co. Roxburgh it returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. —II. a co. of W. Australia, having E. the co. Wicklow, S. Nelson, N. Murray, and W. the ocean. The Darling mountains traverse it from N. to S. Principal rivers, the Brunswick, Collier, Preston, and Capel. A line of lagoons borders the coast, on which are Leschenault inlet, and Koombanah Bay. Principal townships, Waterloo, Picton, Bunbury, and Australind.—III. a pa. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), co. Buckingham, on the Derwent.—(*Island*), S. Amer., off the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 48′ and 50° S., and about lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland by Mesier Channel. Length 170 m., breadth 35 m.—(*Lake*), Victoria, S.E. Australia, co. Bruce, in Gipps Land. Length 20 m., breadth 6 m. It receives La Trobe, Maconochie, Barney, Dunlop, and Perry rivers.—(*Mount*), Tasmania, co. Buckingham, 4 m. W. Hobartown, and 4,000 feet in height.—(*Station*), S. Australia, near the head of Lake Victoria, 45 m. S.E. Adelaide.

WELLOW, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Nottingham, 1½ m. S.E. Ollerton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 549.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 5,560 ac. Pop. 1,018.—III. (*East*), co. Hants, 4 m. W. Romsey. Area 2,810 ac. P. 292.

WELLS, a city & parl. & munic. bor. of Engl., co. Somerset, S. the Mendip Hills, and 19 m. S.W. Bath. Pop. of city liberty 7,050, of bor. 4,607. The town is small but handsome, from its numerous ecclesiastical buildings. On its E. side is a spacious mkt.-place, with the town-hall, city and county jail, and a conduit that supplies the city with water, communicating through an ancient gateway, with the close, in which are the fine cathedral and bishop's palace. The cathedral, dating from the time of Henry III., has a central tower 178 feet in height; its interior is richly decorated, and has the tomb of Ina, king of Wessex. Other principal edifices are the episcopal palace, chapter house, deanery, St Cuthbert's pa. church, dissenters' chapels, and almshouses, the principal charities having an aggregate annual revenue of 1,370*l*. Here are a collegiate, & many other schools. Trade is chiefly retail, the former silk and other manufs. have ceased, and the corn market has greatly declined, but the market for cheese is extensive. It has quarter sessions, and a court of record, and is the seat of co. assizes, alternately with Taunton. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 1,035*l*. Wells sends 2 mems to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 372. Its bishop's see, erected in 905, and annexed to that of Bath at the end of the next century, has been filled by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud.

WELLS, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on a creek, 1 m. from the N. Sea, and 4½ m. N.N.W. Walsingham. Area of pa. 2,250 ac. Pop. 3,504. The town has a spacious church, built of flint, with a lofty tower, a theatre, and subscription library. Total rev. of charities 186*l*. annually. Vessels of 150 tons reach the town. Principal trade is in the shipment of corn, malt, and oysters, and the import of coal and timber. Customs rev. (1847-8) 23*l*. About 3 m. distant is Holkham, the seat of the E. of Leicester.

WELLS, several tnshps. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. Maine, with a harbour on the Atlantic, 30 m. S.S.W. Portland. Pop. 2,978.—II. Vermont, 83 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 740.—III. state and on the Ohio, co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,492.

WELLSBURG, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Virginia, on the Ohio, 15 m. N.E. Wheeling. Pop. 2,000. Bituminous coal is found here in vast quantities.—*Wellsville* is a vill., state Ohio, on the Ohio, at the influx of Little Yellow Creek, with 759 inhabitants, and steam-packet communication with Pittsburg and Wheeling.

WELNETHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk. —I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 514.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 570 ac. Pop 206.—*Welney* is a chapelry, cos. Norfolk and Cambridge, pa. Upwell, 7 m. E.S.E. March. P. 996.

WELS, a town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Hausrück, on the Traun, and the Budweis and Gmunden railway, 16 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 4,300. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, a vast hospital, a military, high, and other schools, manufs. of cotton stuffs, tanneries, and copper foundries, and an active transit trade. The Emperor Maximilian I. and Charles V., Duke of Lorraine, died here.

WELSHPOOL, or WELCHPOOL (vulg. *Pool*), a parl. and munic. bor., town, pa., and township of N. Wales, of which it is regarded as the cap., co. Montgomery, immediately W. the Ellesmere canal & the Severn, 18½ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 4,626; do. of township 2,499; do. of parl. bor. 6,185. The town leads up, on the S., to Powys castle and park (seat of Earl Powys and included in the borough), and consists of a long main street, having in its centre the co.-hall. It is built with great regularity, neat, and cheerful; it has a spacious modern Gothic church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinists, Baptists, &c.; national and free schools, and alms-houses. Its flannel trade, formerly important, has declined; it has some woollen mills, tanneries, and malt-houses. Fairs, six times annually. Corp. revenue (1847-8) 238*l*., 8*s*.; expenditure 223*l*. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth and Newtown, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors for Welshpool (1847) 302.

WELTEN, a vill. of Dutch Limburg, 11 m. E.S.E. Maestricht. Pop. 3,304.—*Welwarn* is a town of

Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, on an affluent of the Elbe, 17 m. N.W. Prague. Pop. 1,449.

WELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 566. —II. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 635.—III. co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.E. South Cave. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 987. The village is neat, and has a church of great beauty.—IV. (*in-the-Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 396.—V. (*le-Wold*), same co., 4 m. W. Louth. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 356.

WELWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.E. Patrington. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 403.

WELWYN, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 1,395. The endowed school, rev. 58*l.*, was founded by Dr Young, author of "Night Thoughts," who was long rector of the parish, and is buried in the church.

WELZHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Leine, 22 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,674.

WEM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 13,330 ac. Pop. 4,119. The town, near the Roden, has a handsome church, grammar school, manuf. of leather, & a malting trade. It gave the title of baron to the notorious Judge Jefferies.

WEMBDON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 2,720 ac. P. 370.

WEMBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.W. Earl's Plympton. Area 3,070 ac. P. 616.

WEMBWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Area 990 ac. P. 418.

WEMDING, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 31 m. S.S.E. Anspach. Pop. 2,171. It has an ancient castle and manufs. of fire-arms.

WEMYSS, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, N.E. Dysart. Pop. 5,403, of whom 947 are in W. Wemyss, 859 in E. Wemyss, and the remainder in 5 other villages. On the rocky shore is Wemyss castle, the proprietor of which is the 29th in lineal descent from Macduff, the great Maormor of Fife.

WENDEL (ST), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. S.E. Treves, cap. circ., with 2,600 inhabitants & a lyceum. It was cap. of the princip. Lichtenberg, with an area of 220 sq. m., which Saxe-Coburg disposed of to Prussia in 1834.

WENDELBURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 214.

WENDLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the E. Anglian railway, 4 m. W. East Dereham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 330.

WENDON-LOUGHTS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 1,520. P. 72.

WENDONS-AMBO, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 10 m. N.N.E. Stortford. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 347. It has an ancient church.

WENDOVER, a mkt. town, pa., & disfranchised bor. of Engl., co. Bucks, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 21 m. S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 5,250 ac. Pop. 1,877. The town is small, and near a reservoir of the Grand Junction canal; lace making occupies part of its female pop. Hampden, in five successive parliaments, represented the bor., which was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WENDRON (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, comprising the bor. Helstone. Area 13,500 ac. Pop. 9,160, partly employed in tin mines. [HELSTONE.]

WENDY, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.N.W Royston. Area 947 ac. Pop. 151.

WENER (LAKE), a lake of Sweden, and the largest in Europe after those of Ladoga and Onega, between lat. 58° 22′ and 59° 25′ N., and lon. 12° 20′ and 14° 12′ E., enclosed by the læns Wenersborg, Mariestadt, and Carlstadt. Length 94 m.; breadth 15 to 50 m. near its centre, where two peninsulas extend into it from N. and S., and with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake N.E. and Dalbo Lake S.W. Estimated area 2,120 sq. m.; average height above the sea 147 feet, but its level varies at different times as much as 10 feet. Shores greatly indented; it receives about 30 rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N.; and it discharges its surplus waters by the Gœta S.W. into the Kattegat. Though deep in some parts, it is in others too shallow for navigation; it is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Gotha canal, Lake Roxen, &c., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea. —The læn *Wenersborg* or *Elfsborg*, has an area of 5,025 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 218,618. Principal towns, Wenersborg, Alingsas, Boras, Ulricehamn, and Amal.—*Wenersborg*, the cap., at the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener, at the efflux of the Gœta-elf, has been regularly laid out since its destruction by fire in 1834, and is the seat of the principal government establishments for the prov. Pop. 2,950. Near it are brick-kilns and large military magazines.

WENFOE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 485.

WENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area 860 ac. Pop. 198.—II. (*Little*), 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area 970 ac. Pop. 87.

WENHAM LAKE, a small lake of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, in a lofty position, near Boston, embosomed by hills, about 200 feet deep, and fed solely by subterraneous springs. It is celeb. for the great purity of its ice, about 200,000 tons of which are obtained annually. In 1848, 16 companies in Boston traded in Wenham Lake ice, and during the month of February 1845, the export of it thence amounted to 25,668 tons.

WENHASTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Halesworth. Area 2,380 ac. P. 1,094.

WENLOCK, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and two pas. of England, co. Salop, the bor. crossed by the Severn, and the town, 12 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of parl. bor., which comprises 11 pas., 30,540 ac. Pop. 19,774, chiefly engaged in coal mining and manufs. Area of the pa. Much-Wenlock 8,240 ac. Pop. 2,487. Area of Little-Wenlock 2,460 ac. Pop. 1,091. The modern munic. bor. comprises only the pas. Broseley, Madeley, and Dawley,—Wenlock itself being wholly excluded. The town, Much-Wenlock, has a spacious church, a free school, and minor charities, and on its S. side are the remains of a famous abbey founded in the 7th century. Corp. revenue (1847-8) 1,461*l.*, 17*s.*; expenditure 1,441*l.*, 19*s.* Assessed taxes of bor. 2,805*l.*, 10*s.* Wenlock, which received its franchise from Edward IV., was the first bor. that acquired the right of representation by charter from the sovereign. It returns two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 898.

WENNE (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. St Columb-Major. Area 5,600 ac. P. 725.

WENNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Purfleet. Area 2,010 ac., a great portion of which is marsh. Pop. 281.

WENSLEY, a pa. and township of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. W.N.W. Middleham, the pa. comprising the town Leyburn. Area 13,960 ac. Pop. 1,969. In Wensley-Dale, an extensive tract on the Ure, are Bolton-hall, and the remains

of Bolton castle, which for a time was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.—II. (*and Snitterton*), a township, co. Derby, pa. Darley, 3½ m. W.N.W. Matlock. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 604.

WENSUM, a river of England, co. Norfolk, rises near Fakenham, and after a S.E. course of 45 m. joins the Yare, 2 miles below Norwich.

WEN-TCHOU, a marit. city of China, prov. Chekiang, cap. dep., 145 m. S. Ning-po.—*Wen-chang* is the N.E. dist. of the island Hainan.

WENTNOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4½ m. N.E. Bishop's-castle. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 715.

WENTWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ely. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 155.—II. a township & chapelry of Engl., pa. Wath-upon-Dearne, co. York, W. Riding. Pop. 1,497. The church contains monuments of the Fitzwilliam family, whose seat, Wentworth-hall, is in vicinity.

WEOBLEY, or WEOBLY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Hereford. Area of pa. 3,160 ac. Pop. 907. It has a free grammar school, and remains of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the empress Matilda. The bor. was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WEONARD'S (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ross. Area 4,820 ac. Pop. 644.

WEPRIT, or VEPRITT, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 10 m. E. Gadiatch. Pop. 1,800.

WERBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 54 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, at the confl. of the Havel with the Elbe. Pop. 1,790.—*Werbach* is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 3 m. N. Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,157.

WERBURGH (ST), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and comprised within the city of Dublin. Area 17 ac. Pop. 2,969.

WERDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 5 m. W.N.W. Zwickau, on the Pleisse, & on the Saxon Bavarian railway. Pop. 6,218. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-printing works, and dyeing establishments.

WERDEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 4,300. It has manufs. of woollen & linen cloths, cotton yarn, cutlery, soap, machinery, and leather, with iron foundries and coal mines in its vicinity.—*Werdenberg* is a town of E. Switzerland, cant. St Gall, near the Rhine, 7 m. N.E. Wallenstadt, with a castle and 850 inhabitants.

WEREHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 625.

WERL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 9 m. W.S.W. Soest. Pop. 3,600. It has a Capuchin convent, with a greatly venerated image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Near it are important salt-works.

WERMSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 23 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,609.

WERNE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 20 m. S. Munster, on rt. b. of the Lippe. Pop. 1,850, mostly employed in linen weaving.

WERNETH, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 4 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,904, employed in manufs. of cotton goods, calico-printing, &c., coal mines, and free-stone quarries.

WERNIGERODE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 43 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. and co., on the Holzemme. Pop. 5,600. It consists of an old and a new town, and the suburb Nöschenrode. It has a castle, the residence of the counts Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 vols.; a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, chicory, leather, and paper.

WERNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circs. Midd. Franconia and Swabia, after a S. course of 60 m. joins the Danube at Donauwörth. Affls., the Sulz and Eger.—*Wernstadtel* is a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,453.

WEROWITZ, a town of Slavonia. [VERÖCZE.]

WERRA, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Thuringian forest, 16 m. N. Coburg, flows N.W. through the territories of Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Weimar (Eisenach), Hessen-Cassel, and Hanover, and at Munden joins the Fulda to form the Weser. Total course, 150 m., for 120 of which it is navigable. Affls., the Schleuse, Schwarze, and Hörsel from the E., Felde, Ulster, and Sontra from the S.—*The Werre*, Lippe-Detmold, and Prussian Westphalia, after a N. & E. course of 35 m., joins the Weser, 6 m. S.W. Minden. Affls., the Bega and Else.

WERRIBEE, a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, flows S.E. for 50 m., between the cos. Grant and Bourke, and enters Port-Phillip, 16 m. S.W. Melbourne.

WERRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. N. Launceston. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 685.—II. a chapelry, co. Northampton, pa. Paston, 3½ m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Pop. 629.

WERSCHITZ, a town of Hungary. [VERSETZ.]

WERTACH, a river of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, rises on the frontier of the Tyrol, flows N.E. past Kaufbeuren and Turkheim, and after a course of 70 m., joins the Lech, immediately beyond Augsburg. Affls., the Gennach and Singold from the S.E.—II. a village on this river, near its source. Pop. 650.

WERTHEIM, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lr. Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Tauber with the Main, 20 m. W. Wurtzburg. Pop. 3,434. It has 3 castles, two of which are residences of the princes Löwenstein-Wertheim; a church, which serves for both Roman Catholics and Lutherans; a synagogue, gymnasium, and manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics.

WERTHER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,915.

WERTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Zusam, 16 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,590.

WERWICQ, a town of Belgium. [VERVICK.]

WESEL, a frontier and strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 32 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, circ. Rees, on r. b. of the Rhine, here joined by the Lippe. Pop. (1846) 11,860, besides the garrison, mostly employed in manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco, in distilleries, breweries, and an active trade on the rivers. Its port is convenient, and packets ply between it and Amsterdam. The Romans had a fortified post here, and the town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. Since 1815, its defences have been strengthened by the erection of Fort-Blucher, on the W. bank of the Rhine.

WESEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 24 m. S.W. St Gall, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt. Pop. 598.

WESENBERG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on lake Woblitz, 8 m. S.W. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1,370. It has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.—II. a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 60 m. E.S.E. Revel. Pop. 1,500.

WESER (*Visurgis*), a river of Germany, its basin lying between that of the Elbe on the E. and those of the Ems, Rhine, and Main, W. & S., it is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Munden (Hanover), whence it has a N. course through Hanover, H.-Cassel, Brunswick, Bremen, and Oldenburg, and joins the N. Sea in conjunction with the Jahde, by an estuary 24 m. across at its entrance. It drains nearly all of the doms. above named, with the W. part of the Saxon duchies, its affls. comprising the Leine,

with the Aller and Wumme from the E., the Aue and Hunte from the W. Total course 250 m. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source, for vessels drawing 7 feet water to Bremen, and for those drawing from 13 to 14 feet from the sea to Vegesack, but ships of large size ascend it no further than Bremershafen near its mouth.

WESPRIM, a town of Hungary. [VESZPRIM.]

WESSEL ISLANDS, a group off N. Australia, N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 m. from S.W. to N.E.; the principal and N.-most island being 30 m. in length, by 6 or 7 m. across. Lat. of Cape Wessel at its N. extremity, 10° 59′ S., lon. 136° 45′ E.

WESSELI, a town of Moravia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Hradisch, on an isl. formed by the March. P. 2,543. It has a castle, and sturgeon fisheries.

WESSEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on the Maese, 5½ m. S.W. Ruremond. Pop. 1,050.

WESSINGTON, a tnshp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Crick, 3 m. N.W. Alfreton. Ac. 1,260. P. 530.

WEST, for names with this prefix not here, see the additional word.

WEST, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal. Pop. 1,915.—II. Pennsylvania, 8 m. N. Huntingdon. Pop. 1,629.—It is also a prefixed name of the following places.—I. (*Bethlehem*), a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 12 m. S.E. Washington-borough. Pop. 1,743, partly employed in coal mines. — II. (*Bloomfield*), New York, co. Ontario, 198 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,094.—III. a vill., New Jersey, 56 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 1,800, with a leather trade and shoemaking.—IV. a tnshp., Michigan, 32 m. N.W. Detroit. Pop. 938.—V. (*Bradford*), Pennsylvania, on Brandywine river, 11 m. S.W. Chester. Pop. 1,562.—VI. (*Bridgewater*), Massachusetts, 25 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,201.—VII. (*Brook*), Maine, on the Penobscot river, 52 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 4,116. The Cumberland and Oxford canal passes through this township, which contains the villages Sacarappa and Stroudwater. — VIII. (*Buffalo*), Pennsylvania, 8 m. N.W. New Berlin. Pop. 1,460.—IX. (*Cambridge*), Massachusetts, 6 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,363.—X. (*Chester*), 26 m. W. Philadelphia.—XI. (*Cocalico*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 1,229.—XII. (*Deer*), co. Alleghany, 16 m. N.E. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,414.—XIII. (*Donegal*), co. and 17 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 2,510.—XIV. (*Earl*), co. and 13 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,723.—XV. (*Fallowfield*), co. Chester, on Octara creek, 37 m. W. Philadelphia. P. 1,717.—XVI. (*Farms*), a vill., state and 11 m. N.E. New York. P. 1,200.—XVII. (*Findlay*), a tnshp., Pennsylvania, co. Washington. Pop. 1,187.—XVIII. (*Greenwich*), Rhode Island, 18 m. S.W. Providence. P. 1,415.—XIX. (*Hempfield*), Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 8 m. W. Lancaster. P. 1,913.—XX. (*Manchester*), co. York, and containing a part of York borough. P. 1,262.—XXI. (*Marlborough*), 33 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,043.—XXII. (*Milford*), New Jersey, 100 m. N.N.E. Trenton. Pop. 2,108.—XXIII. (*Nantmeal*), Pennsylvania, co. Chester, on an affl. of the Brandywine, 34 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,731.—XXIV. (*Newbury*), Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, 34 m. N.E. Boston. P. 1,560.—XXV. (*Penn*), Pennsylvania, 79 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,362—XXVI. (*Pennsborough*), on the Conedogwinit, 8 m. W. Carlisle, Pop. 1,867.—XXVII. (*Rockhill*), co. Bucks, 33 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,631.—XXVIII. (*Salem*), co. and 37 m. N.W. Mercer. Pop. 2,528.—XXIX. (*Stockbridge*), a vill., Massachusetts, on the Williams, 138 m. W. Boston. P. 1,000. The Boston and Albany railway are joined here by the Housatonic and the Hudson & Berkshire railroads.—XXX. (*Turin*), a tnshp., New York, on Black riv., at its high falls, 126 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,042.—XXXI. (*Vincent*), Pennsylvania, 30 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,232.—XXXII. (*Whiteland*), co. Chester, 72 m. from Harrisburg. P. 1,085.—XXXIII. (*Windsor*), New Jersey, co. Mercer. Pop. 1,536.

WEST-ACRE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 490. It has some remains of a priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus.

WESTALL (POINT), S. Australia, Eyre-land. Lat. 32° 52′ S., lon. 133° 59′ E. A mntn. named Westall, E. Australia, near Shoal Bay, is an important landmark.

WESTUERE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area 810 ac. Pop. 234.

WESTBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Area 890 ac. Pop. 250. —II. a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on affls. of the Concord, 30 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,658.

WEST-BURDWAN, British India. [BANCOORAH.]

WESTBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., hundred, town, pa., and tnshp. of England, co. Wilts, on the N.W. side of Salisbury plain, with a station on a branch of the Great Western railway, 4½ m. S.S.E. Trowbridge. Area of bor., hundred, & pa., 11,430 ac. Pop. 7,588, partly employed in woollen mills, and in malting. Pop. of tnshp. 3,631. The town is irregularly built; chief edifice, a handsome town-hall. The church is an old cruciform structure. In the pa. are two chapels of ease, dissenting chapels, a national school endowed with 1,000*l.* Assessed taxes of borough (1846) 765*l.* 11*s.* Westbury returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1847-8) 344.

WESTBURY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, union Brackley. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 471.—II. co. Salop, 8¼ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 17,920 ac. Pop. 2,412. Fair, 5th August. It is the seat of petty sessions. — III. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Wells. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 647.—IV. (*on-Severn*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.E. Newnham. Area 7,930 ac. Pop. 2,225. It has a union workho.—V. (*on-Trim*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Bristol. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 5,029.—*Westbury* is a town and pa. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), co. Westmoreland, 18 m. S.W. Launceston.

WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTONS, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Kirkham. Ac. 3,310. P. 643.

WESTCHESTER, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in S.E. part of state New York, between the Hudson river and Long Island Sound; cap. White-plains. Area 470 sq. m., in many parts fertile and highly cultivated. Pop. 48,686. Marble and copper are procured here.—II. a tnshp. in this co., on Westchester creek, near New York. Pop. 4,154. In it are the vills. Morrisiana and Fordham.—III. a borough, Pennsylvania, 73 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,152.

WEST-CLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. N.E. Dover. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 116.

WESTCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,200. P. 240.

WESTENHANGER, a former pa. of England, co. Kent, now included in the pa. Stouting, and having a station on the S.E. railway, 3½ m. N.W. Hythe.

WESTERÄS, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, at the influx of the Svart-Elf into Lake Maelar, 60 m. W.N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 3,345. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an ancient castle, and a town-hall. Its college, the most

ancient in Sweden, has a library of 11,000 vols., and a botanic garden. It has also extensive ship-building docks, and is an entrepôt for iron, copper, brass, vitriol, &c., sent to Stockholm. It has an important annual fair on 16th September. —The læn, or prov. of *Westerås* has an area of 2,655 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 92,494.

WESTERBURG, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, cap. lordship of the counts Leiningen-Westerburg, 9 m. N.N.W. Hadamar. Pop. 1,367. It has a castle, several tanneries, and large coal mines.

WESTERDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. S.S.E. Guisborough. Ac. 8,750. P. 265.

WESTERFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,071 ac. Pop. 324.

WESTERHAM, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 19½ m. W. Maidstone, on the Darent. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 2,162. The town has a handsome church, in which is a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here, & whose victory at Quebec is commemorated by a pillar in this pa. Bishop Hoadley was born here in 1676.

WESTERHAUSEN, and WESTERHEIM, two vills. of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 4 m. N.N.W. Quedlinburg. Pop. 1,630.—II. Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Rauhe-Alp Mountains, near Geislingen. Pop. 879.

WESTERKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, in Eskdale, N.W. Langholm. Area 27,307 ac., Scots, mostly mountainous. Pop. 638. Here are several Roman and Druidic remains.

WESTERLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,776. It has a handsome church. A railway 9 m. in length connects Coalpit heath in this pa. with Bristol.

WESTERLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 2,300.

WESTERLOO, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, 22 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,096.

WESTERLY, a marit. tnshp. of the U. S., N. America, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic and Pawcatuck river, and on the Providence and Stonington railroad, 42 m. S.S.W. Providence. Pop. 1912.—*Western* is a tonwship, New York, 18 m. N.W. Utica. Pop. 3,488.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (formerly *Swan River Colony*), a British colony, occupying the S.W. angle of Australia, between lat. 30° and 33° S., and lon. 115° and 119° E. Length of settled dist. about 300 m., breadth 150 m. Pop. (1849) 4,622, nearly 2-3ds of whom are males; native pop. about 1,500. Three parallel mountain ranges traverse the co. from S. to N., rising in height from the coast inland. Elevation of Tulbanop, the culminating point, 5,000 feet. Granitic rocks, with claystone and limestone, prevail. Columnar basalt is met with around Géographe Bay, and other localities. From this point to Shark Bay a band of coal runs for about 600 m. Soil light and dry, both in the coast and interior. In the middle of the colony are bands of more fertile land, suited for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, and where sandal-wood and other trees grow abundantly. Principal river, Swan river, with its tributaries, which see. In the interior are several salt lakes & pools, but the colony is in general not well watered. Climate arid, but comparatively healthy. Winter temp. 58°; summer 76° Fahr. In 1849, 6,700 acres of land were under cultivation. Sheep rearing has not been successful, but horses and cattle thrive well. Iron is abundant, and some good lead ore, and ores of mercury and zinc. Trade chiefly with India & China, to which horses, cattle, and sandal-wood are exported, and wool to Britain. Value of exports (1847) 24,555*l.*; do. of imports, 25,463*l.* The colony is ruled by a governor and council. There are 32 cos., or districts. Principal towns, Perth, Freemantle, and Albany. Chief ports, Guildford, Australind, Rockingham, York, and Augusta.

WESTERN-PORT, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, co. Mornington, 12 m. S.E. the inlet of Port-Phillip, and separated from it by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. Length and breadth about 20 m. each, but it is nearly filled up by French and Grant islands, and only the entrance on their W. side is adapted for large vessels. It forms a secure harbour.

WESTERVIK, a town of S. Sweden, læn and 75 m. N. Kalmar, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 3,025. It has a fine church, safe and convenient harbour, ship-building docks, manufs. of linen fabrics, and a trade in iron, wooden wares, tar, and pitch.

WESTERWALD, a hill-chain of W. Germany, forming the boundary between Prussian Westphalia and the duchy Nassau, stretches N.E. from Coblenz for about 70 m. Its principal summit, the Salzburgerkopf, is 2,847 feet in elevation. The mountains are well wooded.

WESTFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Dereham. Ac. 400. P. 188.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Battle. Ac. 4,600. Pop. 866.

WESTFIELD, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, on Westfield riv., & the Hampshire and Hampden canal, 100 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 3,526.—II. New York, on Staten Island, between New York bay and Staten Island sound. Pop. 2,326.—III. (*or Portland*), New York, co. Chautauque, on Lake Erie, 53 m. S.W. Buffalo. —IV. New Jersey, 45 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 3,150.—V. Ohio, 28 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,019.—VI. co. Medina. Pop. 1,030.

WESTFORD, several tnshps., U. S., N. America. —I. Vermont, 13 m. N.E. Burlington. Pop. 1,352.—II. Massachusetts, 8 m. W.S.W. Lowell. Pop. 1,436. It has extensive quarries of "Chelmsford granite."—III. New York, 57 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,478.—*West-Fork* is a tnshp., Arkansas, co. Washington. Pop. 418.

WESTGATE, a tnshp. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and forming the N.W. suburb of the town of Newcastle. Pop. 10,489.

WESTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 412.

WESTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, with a station on the S. coast railw., 4½ m. S.E. Hailsham. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 770. [HAM (WEST.)]

WEST HAMPNETT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Chichester, on the Lavant. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 520.

WESTHOFEN, two market towns of W. Germany.—I. H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen on the Seebach, 20 m. S. Mayence. Pop. 1,838. —II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arensberg, 7 m. S.S.E. Dortmund, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1,025.

WESTHOFEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, 14 m. W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,104, engaged in woollen-weaving.

WESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. Stow-Market. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 264.

WEST INDIES, *Antillia* or *Antilles*, an archipelago of islands which extend from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, between lat. 10° and 28° N., and lon. 59° and 85° W., bounded on N. and E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from the N. coast of S. America. The S.E. group contains the largest islands, or Greater Antilles, as Cuba, St Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico. The other group, or Lesser Antilles, stretching

from N. to S., consists of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. The Bahamas form a third group.

The Lesser Antilles, from Porto-Rico to the Gulf of Paria, are by some writers called the windward islands, and the smaller group along the coast of Venezuela, the leeward islands; but in British charts the *windward islands* comprise those between lat. 10° and 15° N., the *leeward* those between lat. 15° and 19° N.

Leeward Isls.		Windward Isls.	
Virgin Isles	Montserrat	Martinique	Curaçao
Anguilla	Antigua	St Lucia	Buen Ayre
St Martin	Barbuda	Barbados	Los Roques
St Bartholomew	Guadaloupe	St Vincent	Orchilla
Saba	The Saintes	Bequia	Blanca
St Eustatius	Deseada	The Grenadines	Tortuga
St Christopher	Marie-Galante	Grenada	Salada
Nevis	Dominica	Tobago	Margarita
Redonda		Trinidad	Cubagua
		Oruba	Coche

Total area of the Archipelago, according to *Schomburgh* (1848), 86,548 sq. m. Pop. 3,399,683. Other statements make the area greater. [AMERICA.] The Lesser Antilles are of volcanic origin. Climate of the whole tropical, but modified by the surrounding ocean and the elevated land of many of the islands. Sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, and spices, are the chief products and exports. Of these islands, France possesses Guadaloupe, Martinique, Deseada, Marie-Galante, and part of St Martin; to Spain belongs Cuba and Porto-Rico; to Denmark, Santa Cruz, St Thomas, and St John; to Holland, St Eustatius, Saba, Curaçao, and part of St Martin; to Sweden, St Bartholomew; Hayti is independent; Margarita and adjacent isles belong to the republic of Venezuela; and Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St Christopher, St Lucia, St Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Bahamas, and Bermudas, belong to Great Britain. Columbus landed on St Salvador, Bahama group, in October 1492; and the archipelago, under the erroneous impression, at the time of discovery, that it formed part of Asia, was called the *West Indies*. [Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands.]

WEST-KAPELLEN, a market town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 8 m. N.E. Bruges. Pop. 1,500.—II. a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, at the W. extremity of the island Walcheren, 7 m. W. Middelburg. Pop. 1,892.

WESTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. E. Yoxford. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 897.

WESTLY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Bury St Edmunds. Area 680 ac. Pop. 144.—II. (*Waterless*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.W. Newmarket. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 194.

WEST-LINTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 4 m. S.E. Longtown. P. 567.

WESTMANNA, a group of islands off the S. coast of Iceland, a few of which are inhabited. Lat. of S. point, 63° 20′ N., lon. 20° 23′ W.

WESTMEATH, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, surrounded by cos. Longford, Meath, King's co., and Roscommon. Area 708 sq. m., or 453,468 ac., of which 365,218 are arable, 8,803 in plantations, and 56,392 uncultivated. Inhabited houses 24,002. Pop. 141,300. Surface undulating, diversified with woods, lakes, and bogs, comprising, however, much fertile soil and agreeable scenery. On the W. it is bounded by Lough Ree and the Shannon; the Inny flows through its N. part and the Brosna through its centre, and connected with these rivers here are lakes Dereveragh, Ennel, Owhel, Lane, Iron, Sheelin, &c. Grazing and dairy-farming are the chief occupations, and cattle and sheep are of superior breeds; but agriculture is increasing. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat; flour and meal are made in large quantities. Estates of moderate size; farms comparatively large. Average rent of land 13*s.* 7*d.* an acre. Annual value of land (1848) 290,606*l.* The Royal Canal intersects the co., and a branch of the Grand Canal proceeds to Kilbeggan. Westmeath is subdivided into 12 baronies and 63 pas., chiefly in the diocese of Meath. Principal towns, Mullingar the cap., Moate, and a part of Athlone. Excluding its bors., it sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 645. It gives the title of marquis to the Nugent family.

WESTMESTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Lewes. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 533.

WESTMILL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Buntingford. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 425.

WESTMINISTER (CITY AND LIBERTY OF), England, co. Middlesex, is the W. part of the British metropolis, having S. and W. the pas. Chelsea and Kensington; N. the bor. Marylebone, from which it is separated by Oxford street; E. the Thames separating it from the bor. Lambeth (with which it communicates by Vauxhall, Westminster, Hungerford, and Waterloo bridges); E. also the Strand. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 219,930. Its different parts present a great contrast. In the vicinity of its Abbey is one of the worst parts of the metropolis, but in the other parts of Westminster are the finest quarters of the capital; the principal government offices and by far the larger number of the town resids. of the nobility. Principal structures, Westminster abbey and hall, the new and magnificent houses of parliament, privy council office, treasury, and board of trade, in Whitehall; St James's, Buckingham, and Kensington palaces; Somerset house, with King's college; Westminster, St George's and Charing-cross hospitals. Westminster is governed by a high steward, chosen by the dean and chapter, a high bailiff, and 16 burgesses. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 14,801. [LONDON.]

WESTMINSTER, two tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, on l. b. of the Connecticut, 82 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,556. The vill. is connected by a bridge with Walpole, New Hampshire.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,645.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of England, in its N. part; having N. Cumberland, E. and S.E. Yorkshire, W. and S. Lancashire, but touching the co. Durham at its N.E. extremity, and on the S.W. separating two portions of the co. Lancaster, by stretching to the head of Morecambe bay. Area 763 sq. m., or 488,320 ac., of which only 40,000 are estimated to be in tillage, and 140,000 do. in pasturage. Inhabited houses 10,849. Pop. 56,454. It is, as its name implies, a country of mountains and moors, interspersed with lakes and highly picturesque. Helvellyn, on the border of Cumberland, rises to 3,055 feet above the sea; other mountains are Rydal Mount, Bowfell, Crossfell, and a mountain-range mostly separates it from Yorkshire. Principal lakes are Windermere on its W. and Ulleswater on its N.W. border; its rivers are the Ken in the S., and Eden in the N., along which are the chief fertile lands. Farms mostly small; but agriculture has of late made considerable progress. Principal

crops, turnips, clover, and wheat. Cattle are of large size. The wool produced is used in the manufs. of Kendal and Broadford (in Yorkshire), or in hosiery manufs. at Kirkby-Stephen, and Orton. Geese are reared in large numbers on the mountains for exportation. The lake fish are extensively exported. Average rent of land (1810) 9*s.* 1*d.* per acre, being the lowest of any in England. Annual value of land (1842-3) 269,417*l.*; of all real property 334,501*l.* Slate is quarried in large quantities; granite, marble, copper, lead, and coal, are procurable, and near Dufton are copper-mines. In 1847, 987 hands were employed in woollen and flax mills. The Lancaster and Kendal canal, & Kendal and Windermere railway intersect the S. part, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway the co. throughout from S. to N. Co. rev. (1848) 4,546*l.* Westmoreland is divided into 4 wards & 32 pas., in dioceses of Carlisle and Chester, & N. circuit. Principal towns Appleby the cap., Ambleside, Kendal, Kirkby, Shap, and Orton. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 4,978. Under the heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom Northumbria. It contains Roman & other anc. remains.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia, enclosed by the cos. Cook, Camden, Argyle, Georgiana, Bathurst, and Roxburgh. Area 1,592 sq. m. Pop. 1,575. The Blue mntns. here rise to nearly 4,000 feet in height. The Wollondilly bounds the co. on the S. and Cox's river on the E. Principal town O'Connell. With the cos. Georgiana & King, it sends 1 mem. to the legislative council.—II. a co. of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), comprising the S. part of what were formerly Norfolk plains, and having E. the cos. Cornwall and Somerset. The Mersey and W. rivers, S. Esk and Lake rivers, Shannon and Great Lake, form respectively its N.E. and S. boundaries. Quambay's bluff rises to 3,500 feet. Lakes are numerous in the S. and E. Principal towns Deloraine, Chudleigh, Carrick, Longford, and Westbury.

WESTMORELAND, two cos., U. S., N. America. —I. Pennsylvania in its S.W. part, bordering the Alleghany. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. 42,699.—II. Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 8,019.—Also two tnshps.—I. New Hampshire, 47 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,546.—II. New York, co. Oneida, 103 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,105.

WESTOE, a township and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, forming a large suburb of S. Shields. Pop. 13,990.

WESTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Hertford, 4 m. N.N.E. Stevenage. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,123.—II. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.E. Spalding. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 681.—III. co. Somerset, on the Avon, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bath. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 2,899.—IV. co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. Reepham. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 411.—V. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Beccles. Area 720 ac. Pop. 211.—VI. co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. W.N.W. Otley. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 526. The church contains the vault and monuments of the Vavasour family, whose seat, Weston-hall, is an ancient stone fabric.—VII. (*with-Alconbury*), co. and 5½ m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 491.—VIII. (*on-Avon*), cos. Warwick and Gloucester, 9 m. E.S.E. Chipping-Camden. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 104.—IX. (*Beggard*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Hereford. Area 110 ac. Pop. 300.—X. (*Bampfylde*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Castle-Cary. Area 620 ac. Pop. 133.—XI. (*Birt*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Tetbury. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 166.—XII. (*on-the-Clay*), co. Nottingham, 3 m. S.E. Tuxford. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 402.—XIII. (*Cold*), co. Salop, 6 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 670 ac. Pop. 31.—XIV. (*Colville*), co. Cambridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Linton. Area 2,943 ac. Pop. 530.—XV. (*Coney*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. East Harling. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 244.—XVI. (*sub-Edge*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Chipping-Camden. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 342.—XVII. (*Favell*), co. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 436.—XXIII. (*in-Gordano*), co. Somerset, 10 m. N.W. Bristol. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 155.—XIX. (*on-the-Green*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 504.—XX. (*under-Lizard*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.E. Shiffnal. Area 2,640 ac. P. 297.—XXI. (*Market*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. East Harling. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 330.—XXII. (*Old*), co. Huntingdon, 6¾ m. N. Kimbolton. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 390.—XXIII. (*Patrick*), co. Southampton, 4½ m. S.W. Odiham. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 185.—XXIV. (*under-Penyard*), co. Hereford, 2 m. E.S.E. Ross. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 672.—XXV. (*South*), co. Oxford, 3 m. S.S.E. Tetsworth. Area 570 ac. Pop. 104.—XXVI. (*on-Trent*), co. & 7 m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 396.—XXVII. co. and 4½ m. N.E. Stafford. Area 880 ac. Pop. 562, partly employed in salt-works.—XXVIII. (*Turville*), co. Bucks, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Wendover. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 718.—XXIX. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, 1¾ m. W.S.W. Olney. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 438.—XXX. (*on-Welland*), co. Northampton, 4¼ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 199.—XXXI. (*under-Wethele*), co. and 5½ m. N.E. Warwick. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 203.—XXXII. (*Zoyland*), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Bridgewater. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 1,000. The church is a handsome building. Fair 9th September.—XXXIII. a township, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, on the Mersey, at the termination of the W. canal, 2 m. N.N.W. Frodsham. Pop. 626.—XXXIV. (*Coyney*), a township, co. Stafford, pa. Caverswall, 4 m. W.N.W. Cheadle. P. 938.—XXXV. (*Rhyn*), a tnshp., co. Salop, pa. St Martin, 3 m. N. Oswestry. P. 1,180.

WESTON, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 63 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,652.—II. Vermont, 70 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,032.—III. Massachusetts, 14 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,092.

WESTONING, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4 m. S.S.W. Ampthill. Area 2,210 ac. P. 732.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, a maritime town and pa. of England. co. Somerset, on Uphill Bay, Bristol Channel, with a station on the Bristol and Exeter (Great Western) railway, 8½ m. N.W. Axbridge. Area of pa. 2,190 ac. Pop. 2,103. From an insignificant village it has recently risen into a favourite watering-place, of which it has all the appliances, with good sands, bathing establishments, many new villa-residences, and a view of the opposite coast of Wales. Annual revenue of charities 105*l.* The pa. comprises the islands and fishing stations Knightstone and Birnbeck, and the hamlets Ashcombe and Milton.

WESTOW, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. S.W. New Malton. Ac. 2,700. P. 666.

WESTPHALIA (Germ. *Westphalen*) a prov. of Prussia comprising the N.W. portion of its territory, W. of the Weser, S. of Hanover, E. of the Netherlands, and N. of Rhenish Prussia, cap. Munster. Area 7,819 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,445,719, comprising 808,824 Roman Catholics, 622,026 Protestants, and 14,771 Jews. Surface hilly in the S.W., level in the centre and N.W. of the prov. Chief rivers, the Ems, Weser, Werra, and Lippe. Climate healthy, soil generally very fertile,

but interspersed with some extensive marshes & heaths. Large quantities of corn, flax, tobacco, hops, & potatoes are raised. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous, & the last-named furnish the celeb. Westphalian hams. Minerals comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, and it has numerous salt springs. The prov. has manufs. of cottons, hardwares, paper, tobacco, and spirits. Flax-spinning and weaving occupies many of the pop., and cutlery is a chief article of manuf. The prov. is subdivided into 3 regs., and these again into 37 circs. Principal towns, Munster, Minden, Arnsberg, Paderborn, and Hamm. The *Old Circle of Westphalia* in the German Empire, situated between the Rhine and the Weser, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, formed the nucleus of the *Kingdom of Westphalia*, created by Napoleon for his brother Jerome, and dismembered in 1813. The *Duchy of Westphalia*, of which Arensberg was cap., was a small territory belonging successively to the archbishops of Cologne and Hessen-Darmstadt, and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

WEST-POINT, a township of the U. S., N. America, state and 45 m. N. New York, co. Orange, on rt. b. of the Hudson. Here is a U. S. military academy, occupying 250 acres of land, and having barracks for 250 cadets; buildings for military exercises, museums and halls, an observatory, chapel, and hospital.

WESTPORT, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on a rivulet, near its mouth in Clew Bay, 10 m. S.W. Castlebar. Pop. 4,365. It is one of the neatest towns in Ireland, having been regularly laid out by the first Marquis of Sligo. In its centre is a handsome space termed the Mall, from which the principal streets diverge at right angles. It has a pa. church, large Roman Catholic chapel, a linen hall, court and market houses, barracks, a bridewell, and work-house. The linen trade, formerly more important, is still thriving, and it has an active export trade in rural produce. It gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Sligo, whose beautiful domain adjoins the town on the W.; and besides which, the Reek, a mountain celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland, is in its vicinity.—*Westport Quay*, its port, 1 m. W., & with 547 inhabitants, is at the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay, termed Westport Bay. It has a fishery of some importance, and several coast-guard stations.

WESTPORT, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 57 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,820, partly employed in whaling.—II. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 64 m. S.W. Hartford.—III. New York, near Lake Champlain, 108 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,932.

WESTPORT (ST MARY), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, adjoining Malmesbury. Area 1,510 ac. P. 1,504.

WEST-PROVIDENCE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 1,643.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 9½ m. N.N.E. Pomona, from which it is separated by Westray Firth. Length, N.W. to S.E. 9 m.; breadth 4 m. Pop. 1,791. Coast rocky, but on the E. side is the secure harbour Pierowell, near which is the ruined Gothic castle of Northland. With Papa Island it forms a pa. Pop. 2,131.

WESTRUTHER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, with a vill., 7 m. E.N.E. Lauder. Area 22¾ sq. m. Pop. 829, of whom about 170 are in the vill. Westruther, besides which here are the vills. Hounslow and Wedderlie.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the Boston and Albany railway, 78 m. W. Boston. Pop. 3,626.

WESTWARD, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. S.S.E. Wigton. Area 13,120 ac. P. 1,311.

WESTWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Charing. Area 5,130 ac. Pop. 1,082. It has an elegant church.—II. co. Oxford, 2 m. S.W. Burford. Area 890 ac. Pop. 180.

WESTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¾ m. S. North Walsham. Area 1,170 ac. P. 192.

WESTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2¼ m. S.W. Bradford. Area 950 ac. Pop. 631.

WETHERAL, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Area 10,620 ac. Pop. 2,806. The church is a handsome edifice, built in the reign of Henry VIII.

WETHERDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3¼ m. N.W. Stow-Market. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 515.

WETHERINGSET, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eye. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,065.

WETHERSFIELD, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, on W. bank of the Connecticut river, 5 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 3,824. The village has an academy, several churches, and a state prison.—II. New York, co. Wyoming, in W. of the state. P. 1,728.—III. Ohio, co. Trumbull, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal. P. 1,447.

WETHERBY, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Spofforth, on the Wharfe, with a station on the York and Harrogate railway, 7½ m. S.E. Harrogate. Area of chapelry, 2,040 ac. Pop. 1,433. The town has a mkt. place, in which is the old court-house of the lord of the manor; and an old church.

WETTA, an island, Malay archipelago, 30 m. N. Timor. Lat. of the town Sau, on S.E. side, 8° 5′ S., lon. 126° 12′ E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 60 miles, breadth 30 miles.

WETTER, a river of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, after a S.W. and S. course of 35 m. past Lich, &c., joins the Nidda opposite Assenheim.—II. a town of H.-Cassel, on an affl. of the Ohm, 7 m. N.W. Marburg. Pop. 1,400.

WETTER (LAKE), a lake of Sweden, between lat. 57° 50′ and 58° 55′ N., and lon. 14° & 15° E., 25 m. S.E. Lake Wener, and enclosed by the læns Mariestad, Jönköping, Linköping, and Orebrö. Length 80 m., average breadth 10 m. Height above the sea, 295 feet. In some places it is 70 fathoms deep, and it is often agitated by storms and sudden variations in its level, but it is of high utility for internal traffic, being connected by a canal with Lake Wener, by which and the Motala river, serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the E., it completes the inland navigation between the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

WETTEREN, a comm. & market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 8 m. E.S.E. Ghent, on railway to Mechlin. P. 8,302. It has manufs. of woollens & cottons.

WETTERHORN ("peak of tempests"), one of the Alpine mntns. of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, between the valleys of Hasli & Grindelwald, N. the Schreckhorn. Height 12,162 feet. It was ascended to its summit for the first time in 1845.

WETTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Saale, 10 m. N.W. Halle. Pop. 3,300. It has an anc. castle, and manufs. of chicory, tobacco, and oil.

WETTOLSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Rhin, 3 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,392.

WETTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7¼ m. N.N.W. Ashbourne, near the place where the rivers Hamp & Manyfold become subterranean.

Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 485. Near it are lead and copper mines, and excellent quarries of marble.

WETUMPKA, a city or town, U. S., N. America, Alabama, 110 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa. Pop. 2,600. It is greatly resorted to for its mineral springs.

WETWANG, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5¾ m. W.N.W. Great Driffield. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 728. It has an ancient church.

WETZLAR, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 42 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Lahn. Pop. 4,856. It has a gymnasium, and was formerly a free city of the empire.

WEVELGHEM, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. E.N.E. Menin. Pop. 3,709. —*Wevelinghofen* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,810.

WEXFORD, a marit. co. of Irel., in S. part of Leinster, having E. and S. the Irish Sea and St George's channel, and on other sides, the cos. Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, & Waterford, from which two latter it is separated by the Barrow, Suir, and Waterford harbour. Area 900 sq. m., or 576,588 ac., of which 510,702 are estimated to be arable, 14,325 in plantation, and 45,500 uncultivated. Inhab. houses, 33,507. Pop. 202,003. Surface hilly or mntnous. in the N.W., declines to a level plain along the coast. The Slaney intersects the co. in its centre. Several lagoons skirt the S. shores. Soil generally fertile, and property in considerable estates. The land is less subdivided, and the farmers in a better condition, than in most other Irish cos. Average rent of land, 14*s.* an acre. Annual value of land (1848) 394,721*l.* 16*s.* The barony of Forth, in the S.W., is occupied by descendants of a Welsh colony, and peculiarly well cultivated. Limestone is the chief mineral product. The fisheries are of importance. The S. Eastern railway is prolonged throughout the valley of the Slaney, past Wexford & Enniscorthy, which, with New Ross, Gorey, & Newtownbarry, are the princip. towns. The co. is subdivided into 9 baronies & 144 pas., in the dioceses of Ferns and Dublin. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 1,283.

WEXFORD, a parl. and munic. bor., & seaport town of Ireland, cap. above co., on rt. b. of the Slaney, where it expands into Wexford harb., and is crossed by a bridge 733 ft. in length, 12 m. S.S.E. Enniscorthy, & 64 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of bor. 762 ac. Pop. 11,252. Much of the town consists of narrow, crooked, and dirty lanes; but the quay, and one or two other streets, are lined by good houses. Here are some remains of anc. walls, of an abbey, & other ecclesiastical edifices; & outside of the town is a fine granite column, in memory of the exploits in Egypt by the army under Abercrombie. Wexford has Protestant, diocesan & other schools, a chamber of commerce, several banks, some malting estabs., ship-building docks, and an active export trade in cattle, dairy, and agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides, cotton yarn and wool, tobacco, provisions, British manufs. and colonial goods. Customs rev. (1849) 17,564*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 113 vessels; aggregate burden, 9,036 tons. Wexford sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 285.

WEXHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.E. Slough. Area 670 ac. Pop. 175.

WEXIÖ, a town of Sweden, cap. læn, on the Lake Sodre, 60 m. W.N.W. Kalmar. P. 2,200. It has a fine cathedral, a college, with a library of 15,000 vols., and cabinets of medals; manufs. of carpets, and several important annual fairs.—The læn or prov. of *Wexiö* has an area of 3,651 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 121,454.

WEY, a river of England, cos. Hants & Surrey, rises near Selborne, flows N.E, past Godalming, Guildford, and Weybridge, and joins the Thames 2 m. S.E. Chertsey, after a course of 40 m. It is navigable from Godalming, and from Guildford it forms part of the Wey & Arun navigation, or canal to Arundel and Chichester.—II. a riv., co. Dorset, after a S.E. course, enters the English channel between Weymouth & Melcombe Regis.

WEYBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3¾ m. N.E. Holt. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 311.

WEYBREAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Harleston. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 771.

WEYBRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 11 m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 1,064. Oatlands, seat of late Duke of York, & the anc. mansion of Ham, are in this pa.—II. a hamlet, co. Norfolk, pa. and 1¼ m. N.E. Acle. Pop. 1,064.

WEYERSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhin, 10 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,125.

WEYHILL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, at the N.W. extremity of the co., 3 m. W.N.W. Andover. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 375. For six days, from Oct. 9th, ann., it is the place of the largest fair in S. England for sheep, cattle, hops, cheese, leather, attended by dealers from all parts of Engl.

WEYMOUTH (with MELCOMBE-REGIS), a parl. and munic. borough, and seaport of England, co. Dorset, comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth, and town and pa. of Melcombe, the former on the S., the latter on the N., side of the mouth of the Wey, which forms the port, 3 m. N. the isle of Portland, and 8 m. S. Dorchester. Lat. of Weymouth jetty-fort, 50° 36′ 6″ N., lon. 2° 26′ W. Area of bor. 1,510 ac. Pop. 7,708; viz. of Weymouth, 2,669; of Melcombe, 5,039. Weymouth is old and indifferently built; Melcombe, on a low peninsula between the sea and a wide shallow backwater, formed by the Wey, is more regularly laid out, better built, and has facing the sea a fine terrace & esplanade, nearly 1 m. in length; a spacious assembly room, neat theatre, libraries, good hotels and lodging-houses for visitors, and bathing establishments on an excellent beach. The towns communicate by a stone bridge of two arches, with a swing in the centre to admit shipping; & Melcombe is connected by a branch with the London and S. Western railway. An equestrian statue of George III. stands at the N. extremity of Melcombe. About ½ mile S.W. Weymouth is the decayed, but formerly important fortress, Sandsfoot castle, erected by Henry VIII. on a cliff facing the castle of Portland. The harbour has about 14 feet of water at high tides; small vessels only can lie close to the quays, but there is good anchorage in the bay in 7 or 8 fathoms water. Some ship-building, and rope and sail-making are carried on. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, and Roman cement, are exported, and Weymouth is the station of the mail packets for Guernsey, to which it is the nearest English port, 70 m. distant. Markets are well supplied, and the climate is very suitable for invalids, being equable, & sufficiently mild for geraniums and myrtles to flourish in the open air. Customs rev. (1846) 8,170*l.* Reg. shipping (1847) 6,817 tons. Weymouth is the seat of a medico-chirurgical society. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 511*l.* Mkt., Tuesday and Friday. Races and a regatta annually. The united bors. send 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 691.

WEYMOUTH, two tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 12 m. S.S.E. Boston, on branches of Boston harbour, navigable for large vessels. Pop. 3,738.—II. New Jersey, Atlantic co. Pop. 1,158.—*Weymouth Cape*, N.E. Australia, is in lat. 12° 37′ 30″ S., lon. 143° 27′ 5″ E. Height 360 ft.

WEYBE, a fortified town of Hindostan, dom. and 25 m. S.W. Bhurtpoor, having a large fort, some sculptures, and a Hindoo college.

WEZIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 12 m. E.S.E. Zurich. Pop. of pa. 3,289, mostly weavers.

WHADDON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 5 m. S.S.E. Stony-Stratford. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 910.—II. co. Cambridge, 3¾ m. N. Royston. Area 1,324 ac. Pop. 345.—III. co. and 3 m. S. Gloucester. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 132.—IV. co. Wilts, 2¾ m. N.E. Trowbridge. Area 580 ac. Pop. 80.—*Whaley* is a township, co. Chester, pa. Taxal, 9½ m. S.E. Stockport. Pop. 663.

WHALLEY, an extensive pa. of Engl., on the Manchester and Clitheroe railway, contains the bor. of Clitheroe, 3 market towns, 18 chapelries, and 32 townships, in the co. Lancaster; the tnshp. of Willington, co. Chester; and chapelry of Whitewell, co. York, W. Riding. Area of pa. 108,140 ac., do. of township 1,890 ac. P. 111,741. The pa. is 30 m. in length and 15 m. in breadth. The rivs. Ribble & Calder unite their waters near the W. extremity of the pa., & it is intersected by the Liverpool and Leeds canal. The church, a spacious building, with fine internal decoration, formerly belonged to an abbey, established here in 1296. Here is an endowed grammar school, and the township, together with the schools of Middleton and Barnley, possesses an interest in 13 scholarships at Oxford. The inhabitants are employed in extensive cotton, wool, and worsted factories.

WHALSAY, one of the Shetland isls., Scotland, pa. Nesting, 3 m. E. Lunnesting. Length, N.E. to S.W., 5½ m.; extreme breadth 2 m. Pop. 628. Shores are rocky and deeply indented. Soil amongst the most productive in Shetland.

WHALTON, a pa. of Engl., co, Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. Morpeth. Area 6,160 ac. Pop. 531. Near the vill. are remains of Ogle Castle.

WHAPLODE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. W. Holbeach. Area 10,270 ac. Pop. 2,357.—II. (*Drove*), a township in the same pa., 5½ m. E.N.E. Croyland. Pop. 743.

WHARRAM, two pas. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding.—I. (*Percy*), 7 m. S.E. New Malton. Area 8,480 ac. Pop. 372.—II. (*In-the-Street*), 6¾ m. S.E. New Malton. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 135.

WHARTON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Davenham, 2½ m. W.N.W. Middlewich. P. 1,400.

WHARTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 11 m. S.E. Union town. P. 1,325.—*Whateley* is a township of Massachusetts, 9 m. N. Northampton. Pop. 1,072.

WHATCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3¾ m. N.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,400 ac. P. 182.

WHATFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bildestone. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 394.

WHATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2¾ m. W. Frome. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 440.

WHATLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. Battle. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 279.

WHATTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Long*), co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.W. Loughborough. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 842.—II. (*On-Smite*), co. Nottingham, 3 m. E. Bingham. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 956.

WHEATACRE (ALL-SAINTS), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4¾ m. N.E. Beccles. Ac. 1,660. P. 176.

WHEATENHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.W. Stroud. Area 1,760 ac. P. 391.

WHEATFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2 m. S. Tetsworth. Area 540 ac. Pop. 99.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hertford, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Welwyn. Ac. 5,140. P. 1,871.

WHEATHILL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 8 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 140.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Castle-Cary. Area 330 ac. Pop. 28.

WHEATLAND, a tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 14 m. S.W. Rochester. Pop. 2,871.

WHEATLEY, two pas. of Engl., co. Nottingham.—I. (*North*), 5½ N.E. Retford. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 424.—II. (*South*), 5 m. N.E. Retford. Area 600 ac. Pop. 41.—III. a chapelry, co. and 5½ m. S.E. Oxford. Pop. 997.

WHEELING, a city or town and river-port of the U. S., N. Amer., state Virginia, and cap. co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the head of steam navigation, and at the influx of Wheeling Creek, 50 m. S.W. Pittsburg. Pop. 7,885. It extends for 1½ m. along the river, backed by steep hills, and has a court-house, jail, academy, theatre, many churches, a masonic hall, the Wheeling institute, several iron foundries & steam-engine factories, glass works, woollen and cotton factories, paper and saw mills, and manufs. of white lead. It is connected by a bridge with Lane's Island in the Ohio, on which it has a suburb. Coal is abundant in the vicinity.—II. a township, Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,389.

WHEELOCK, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.W. Sandbach. Pop. 574, partly employed in salt works.—II. a township of Vermont, 43 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 881.

WHEELTON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 4 m. N.E. Chorley. Pop. 1,331.

WHELDRAKE, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E. York, E. Riding. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 722.

WHELPINGTON-KIRK, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 9 m. E. Bellingham. Area 12,420 ac. Pop. 705.

WHENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. E. Easingwold. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 124.

WHEPSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 681.

WHERSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 238.

WHERWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3¾ m. S.S.E. Andover. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 664. A stone cross in this pa. commemorates the death of Earl Athelwold, slain by King Edgar. Queen Elfrida founded a nunnery here in which she died.

WHETSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. & 5 m. S.S.W. Leicester, on the Soar. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 956.—II. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. & 1¾ m. N.W. Tideswell. Pop. 65.—III. a chapelry, co. Middlesex, on the border of the co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Chipping-Barnet. Pop. 782.

WHICHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Area 5,660 ac. P. 299.

WHICHBURY, a pa. of Engl., cos. Wilts and Hants, 3½ m. N.N.W. Fordingbridge. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 186.

WHICHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 3,100. Pop. 691.

WHICHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 3 m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Area 5,730 ac. Pop. 4,319, chiefly employed in collieries. The vill. is neat.

WHIDBEY ISLAND, British N. Amer., Oregon territory, betw. Vancouver's Isl. & the mainland.

WHIDDY ISLAND, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, opposite Bantry, is 3 m. long and 1 m. broad. Pop. 450. On it are a coast guard station, and several forts for the defence of Bantry harbour.

WHILE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. N.E. Leominster, now united with PUDDLESTON.

WHILTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. E.N.E. Daventry. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 461.

WHIMPLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Ottery-St-Mary. Ac. 2,090. P. 816.

WHINBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Notfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 209.

WHIPPINGHAM, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 3 m. N.N.E. Newport. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 2,518. Norris-castle, a fine edifice, is in this parish.

WHIPSNADE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.W. Dunstable. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 211.

WHISSENDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, on railw., 5½ m. N.N.W. Oakham. Ac. 3,870. P. 831.

WHISSONSETT, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. Fakenham. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 702.

WHISTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 66. —II. co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 1,103.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1 m. S. Prescot. Pop. 1,586, chiefly engaged in collieries.

WHISTONS, a tything of Engl., co. Worcester, pa. Claines, forming a part of the city of Worcester. Pop. 2,849.

WHITACRE, two pas. of England, co. Warwick. —I. (*Nether*), 3¼ m. N.E. Coleshill. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 503.—II. (*Over*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Coleshill. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 330.

WHITBECK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8¾ m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 208, partly employed in fisheries.

WHITBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E.N.E. Bromyard. Area 2,700 ac. P. 824.

WHITBURN, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on the coast, 3 m. N. Sunderland. Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 1,061, employed in fisheries and coal and lime works. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, & has several chalybeate springs in great repute.

WHITBURN, or WHITEBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 21 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Area 18 sq. m. Pop. 2,593; 798 are in the village.

WHITBY, a parl. bor., seaport town, pa., and township of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the Esk, here bordered by fine piers, and crossed by a swing iron bridge, 17 m. N.N.W. Scarborough, at the termination of a railway from York. Lat. of light-house at head of W. pier 54° 29′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 36′ 7″ E. Area of pa. 14,620 ac. Pop. 11,682. Area of parl. bor. 4,930 ac. Pop. 9,986. Area of township 50 ac. Pop. 7,383. The older parts of the town have narrow streets along the river banks; the newer parts extend up steep acclivities, that on the E. crowned by the church, and the remains of an abbey, founded in the 7th century. Principal edifices—baths, public library, literary & philosophical society, with museum; seamen's hospital, town-hall, custom-ho., and large warehouses. It has dry-docks and some ship-building, and manufs. of sail-cloth and cordage, an active export trade, especially in alum manufactured in the vicinity; and imports of American, Baltic, and E. India produce, and coal. Custom rev. (1846) 11,061*l.* Reg. shipping 1,015 vessels, aggregate burden 54,590 tons. It returns 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 412.—II. a tnshp., co. and 6½ m. N. Chester, pas. Eastham and Stoke. Pop. 839.

WHITCHURCH, two market towns and pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, on the Test, 12 m. N. Winchester. Area of pa. 7,330 ac. Pop. 1,741. The town small and irregularly built. Inhabs. partly engaged in a silk manuf., and a mill for the fabrication of most of the bank-note paper used by the Bank of England.—II. (or *Blanchminster*), cos. Salop and Chester, 19 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 15,380 ac. Pop. 6,373. The town stands on an eminence crowned by its church. Here are numerous dissenting chapels and schools, a public lending library, some cotton manufs., and a trade in corn and malt.

WHITCHURCH, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 4½ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 930.—II. co. Devon, 1½ m. S.S.E. Tavistock. Area 6,450 ac. Pop. 918.—III. co. Hereford, 5 m. S.S.W. Ross. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 897.—IV. co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Reading. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 843.—V. co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Pensford. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 416.—VI. co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 247.—VII. (*Canonicorum*), co. Dorset, 5 m. W.N.W. Bridport. Area 5,420 ac. Pop. 1,581.—VIII. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 1,376.—IX. co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 395.—X. same co., 11 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 1,120.

WHITCOMBE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Dorset, 2¾ m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 540 ac. Pop. 52. —II. (*Magna*), a pa., co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.E. Painswick. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 179.

WHITE, several cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Tennessee, in its centre; cap. Sparta. Area 672 sq. m. Pop. 10,747.—II. in N.W. part of Indiana, cap. Monticello. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. 1,832.—III. Illinois, in its S.E. part, bounded E. by the Wabash. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 7,919.—IV. in N.E. of Arkansas. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 929. —A prefixed name of the following townships, U. S.—I. (*W. Creek*), New York, in a fertile agricultural tract, 12 m. S. Salem. Pop. 2,195.—II. (*Deer*), Pennsylvania, co. Union, with the vill. New Columbia. Pop. 1,252.—III. (*Eyes*), Ohio, co. Coshocton. Pop. 997.

WHITECHAPEL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of the metropolis, and comprised in the bor. Tower Hamlets. Pop. 34,053. It is the head of a poor-law union, comprising 9 pas.; aggregate pop. 71,758.

WHITECHURCH, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Waterford, 5 m. W.N.W. Dungarvan. Area 9,952 ac. Pop. 3,403.—II. co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Cork. Area 10,515 ac. Pop. 3,368. —III. (*Glynn*), Leinster, co. Wexford, 2½ m. N.E. Taghmon. Area 7,188 ac. Pop. 1,960.—IV. same co., 5 m. S.W. New Ross. Area 5,342 ac. Pop. 1,384.—V. co. Dublin, 1½ m. S. Rathfarnham. Area 2,873 ac. Pop. 1,375.—VI. Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. S.W. Cahir. Area 3,922 ac. Pop. 1,274.—VII. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N.W. Pilltown. Area 2,187 ac. Pop. 837.—VIII. co. Kildare, 2½ m. N. Kill. Ac. 3,166. P. 320.

WHITEFIELD, a township of Engl., co. Gloucester, pa. Deerhurst, 4 m. S.S.W. Tewkesbury. Pop. 937.

WHITEFIELD, three tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Maine, 14 m. N. Wiscasset. Pop. 2,150.—II. New Hampshire, 9 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 751.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,664.

WHITEFORD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3½ m. N.W. Holywell. Pop. 4,034. Lead, copper, coal, and calamine, abound in this pa. Here are remains of a Roman light-house and stone cross of beautiful workmanship.

WHITEGATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Northwich. Area 7,090 ac. Pop. 872.

WHITEGATE, a large fishing vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Cork harbour, 2½ m. S.S.E. Queenstown. P. 1,129. Carlisle port is in vicinity.

WHITEHALL, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, at the head of Lake Champlain, 21 m. N. Sandy Hill. Pop. 3,813. It has consid. shipping, with steam navig. on lake, and by canal to Troy.

WHITEHAVEN, a parl. bor., and seaport town and township of England, co. Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway firth, pa. and 3 m. N.E. St Bees' Head, and 36 m. S.W. Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway.

Lat. of light-house, 54° 33′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 35′ 7″ W. Pop. of bor., including township, and a part of Preston quarter, 15,841. The town, on a creek at the mouth of the Poebeck, is surrounded by heights which approach close to the buildings; the streets are spacious and regularly laid out. Public buildings comprise the churches of St Nicholas, St James, and Trinity; many places of worship for dissenters, the W. Cumberland infirmary, town-hall, market-house, custom-house, library, news-room, baths, a neat theatre, mechanics' institute, and co. house of correction. The town has good shops, a convenient market-place, and beautiful environs. Immediately S.E. is the castle, the seat of Viscount Lowther. The harbour is formed by two piers, on each of which is a light-house, and from it are exported great quantities of coal, raised from the deepest known coal mines, which extend a long way under the town and beneath the sea. Here are also iron-smelting works, iron and brass foundries, extensive bonding warehouses, dry docks, and slips for building and repairing vessels; manufs. of sail cloth, cordage, soap, copperas, and tobacco pipes. Exports consist chiefly of coal and iron ore; imports West Indian, American, and Baltic produce; flax & linen from Ireland, & pig-iron from Wales. The port-jurisdiction extends from Maryport on the N. to the river Duddon on the S., including Millearn, Harrington, Ravenglass, & Workington. Steamers maintain continual communication between Whitehaven and Dublin, Dumfries, and the Isle of Man. Customs rev. (1846) 68,727*l.* 9*s.* Reg. shipping (1847-8) 39,462 tons. It returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 534.—II. a harbour of Nova Scotia, British N. America, 12 m. W.S.W. Cape Canso.

Whitehouse Abbey, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 3½ m. N.E. Belfast. Pop. 650, mostly employed in a large cotton-mill.

Whitehills, a fishing vill. of Scotl., co. Banff, pa. Boyndie, 4½ m. E. Portsoy. Pop. 626.

White Island, off New Zealand, N. island, in the Bay of Plenty, is in lat. 37° 33′ S., lon. 177° 14′ E. It consists of an active volcano, rising to between 1,000 and 1,500 feet in height.

Whitekirk & Tynninghame, a united marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Berwick, 9 m. S.S.E. North-Berwick. Area about 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,170; of whom 47 are in the vill., near which are Whitekirk-house and Tynninghame-house.

White-Lady-Aston, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area 760 ac. Pop. 367.

Whiteley, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Greene, on an affl. of the Monongahela. Pop. 2,043.

Whitelets, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. N.E. Ayr, on the road to Galston. Pop. 754, mostly employed in raising coal, conveyed by a railway to Newton-upon-Ayr.

White Marsh, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 11 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,079.—*White Plains*, a township, state and near New York, semi-cap. co. Westchester. P. 1,087.

White Mountains, a range of the U. S., N. America, in the N.E. part of New Hampshire, about 20 m. in length, by from 8 to 10 m. in breadth. Mount Washington, the loftiest peak, 30 m. N. Lake Winnipiseogee, lat. 44° 10′ N., lon. 71° 15′ W., rises to 6,620 feet above the sea; and several other peaks are above 5,000 ft. in height.

Whiteness, a pa. of Scotland. [Tingwall.]

Whiteparish, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 8 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 1,225.

White River, several rivers, U. S., N. Amer. —I. Arkansas, after a S. course joins the Mississippi above the influx of the Arkansas. Affls., Big Black river, Little Red river, and Cache, with some of which it affords water for boats throughout 500 m. of length.—II. Indiana, formed by the confl. of E. and W. forks, flows S.W. and joins the Wabash, 22 m. S.W. Vincennes. In its lower part it is 200 yards across; and W. fork is navigable for steam-boats as high as Indianapolis, about 180 m. from the Wabash.—III. Vermont, joins the Connecticut, after a S.E. course of 60 m., in which it affords useful water-power to mills.—*White-River* is a township, Indiana, co. Randolph. Pop. 2,227.

White Sea (Russ. *Bielœ More*), a vast gulf of the Arctic Ocean, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Sviatoi, lat. 68 10′ N., lon. 39° 47′ E.; and Cape Kanin, lat. 68° 39′ 2″ N., lon. 43° 32′ 5″ E. It extends S. and S.W. into European Russia, between Lapland and Archangel, 380 m.; breadth 30 to 150 m. Area estimated at 45,000 sq. m. On the N.W. it forms the Gulf of Kandalesk, and on the S. the Gulfs of Onega and Archangel. Chief affluents—the Mezene, Dwina, Onega, and Vigo. It is deep & navigable for large vessels, except at the mouth of the Dwina, where there are large sand banks; the greater portion is frozen over from October till May. It contains the Solovetskoi islands, and abounds in herrings and cod fish.

Whiteside, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.W. part of Illinois, cap. Lyndon. Area 770 sq. m. Pop. 2,514.

White-Staunton, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Chard. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 321.

Whitestone, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Exeter. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 676.

Whitestown, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, semi-cap. co. Oneida, on the Mohawk river, 96 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,156. It has a college with several professors. Pop. 1,800.

White-Sulphur-Springs, a vill. and spa of U. S., N. America, in the W. part of Virginia, with good accommodation for 1,500 visitors, and saline chalybeate springs, temp. 60° Fahr., which are annually resorted to by about 6,000 persons.

Whitewater, a township, U. S., N. America, Ohio, on the Whitewater, co. Hamilton. Pop. 1,883.—*Whitfield* is a township, Pennsylvania, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,664.

Whitfield, pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 207. Fair, 5th July.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.E. Brackley. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 321.—III. co. Northumberland, 11 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area 8,180 ac. Pop. 333.—IV. a township, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8½ m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 3,044.

Whitgift, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Howden. Area 7,180 ac. Pop. 2,353.

Whithorn (*Leucophibia*, Ptolemy; *Candida Casa*, Bede), a royal parl. and munic. bor., town, and mariti. pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on the peninsula between Luce and Wigtown bays, the town about 4 m. N. Burrow-head, and 3 m. N.W. its port at the Isle of Whithorn. Area of pa. about 10,000 ac. Pop. 2,719. Pop. of parl. bor. 1,513. The town has a town-hall and jail surmounted by a tower and spire with a set of bells, several churches, schools, a subscription library, branch banks, and remains of a priory, probably one of the earliest Christian churches in North Britain. Corp. rev. (1844) 249*l.* The bor., with Wigtown, Stranraer, and New Galloway, sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors for Whithorn (1848) 46.—The *Isle of Whithorn*, about 2 m. N.N.E. Burrow-head, connected to the mainland

by a causeway, has an area of 30 or 40 ac.; a vill., pop. 495; a small harbour and some ship-building, and trade.

WHITINGHAM, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Vermont, 141 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,391.

WHITKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. E. Leeds. Area 6,430 ac. P. 2,431.

WHITLEY, several tnshps., &c., of England.—I. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. St Giles, 2 m. S. Reading. Pop. 518.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, 2½ m. N.E. North Shields. Pop. 749, chiefly employed in mining. The vill., situated near the sea, is well built.—III. (*Lower*), a tnshp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornhill, 4½ m. S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1,125.—IV. (*Upper*), a tnshp., same co., and Riding, pa. Kirk-Heaton, 4½ m. N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 984. Whitley-hall (Beaumont family), and Denby-Grange (Kaye family), are in this township.

WHITLEY, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S.E. part of Kentucky, on Cumberland river, cap. Williamsburg. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 4,673.—II. in N.E. part of Indiana, cap. Columbia. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 1,237.

WHITLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 630 ac. Pop. 28.

WHITMORE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the London and N.W. railway, 10 m. S.S.E. Crewe. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 367.

WHITNASH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Warwick. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 276.

WHITNEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.E. Hay. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 237.

WHITPAINE, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Montgomery. Pop. 1,224.

WHITSOME and HILTON, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5 m. E.S.E. Dunse. Area 7¾ sq. m. Pop. 622.

WHITSTABLE, a marit. vill. and pa. of England, co. Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, and 6 m. N.N.W. Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 3,460 ac. Pop. 2,255. The town and harbour are protected by substantial embankments from landfloods and incursions of the sea. It has two churches, one forming an important landmark. Annual rev. of charities 350*l*. From an insignificant fishing place, it is rapidly rising into some importance through the repute of its oyster beds and its vicinity to Canterbury, of which it may be regarded as the port, about 90,000 tons annually of coal from the N., and the principal heavy goods from London, destined for Canterbury, &c., being landed here. The extensive oyster grounds are dredged by an incorporated company of working fishermen, whose gross returns are sometimes 40,000*l*. per annum. Coasting and fruit trade, and collecting cement-stone at low-water, employ others of the pop. In the vicinity is Tankerton castle. Whitstable was the principal scene of the exploits of the religous impostor Thom, shot in 1838; and here was first brought into operation the diving apparatus invented by Charles Deane.

WHITSTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5¾ m. E.S.E. Newport. Area 800 ac. Pop. 106.

WHITSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.E. Stratton. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 466.

WHITSUNDAY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 138° 36′ W.

WHITTERING, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wansford. Ac. 2,690. Pop. 261.

WHITTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. Alnwick. Area 16,120 ac. Pop. 1,896.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 6 m. N.N.E. Preston. Pop. 691.—III. a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E. Haddington. Area about 26,700 ac. Pop. 658, of whom 42 are in the vill.; near which are Whittingham castle and Whittingham house.

WHITTINGTON, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Chesterfield. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 751. It has a chalybeate spring which attracts a considerable number of visitors. The Chesterfield races are annually held on Whittington-moor.—II. co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.S.E. Cheltenham. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 231.—III. co. Lancaster, 2 m. S.S.W. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 4,360 ac. Pop. 425.—IV. co. Salop, 3 m. E.N.E. Oswestry, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway. Area 8,220 ac. Pop. 1,919. The vill. has remains of a castle of the Peverells, and is said to be the birth-place of the celebrated Sir R. Whittington, three times lord mayor of London.—V. co. Stafford, 4 m. W.N.W. Tamworth. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 799.—VI. a chapelry, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Worcester, pa. St Peter. Pop. 751.

WHITTLE, several tnshps. of England.—I. co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 6 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 2,287.—II. (*Le-Woods*), a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 3½ m. N.E. Chorley. Pop. 2,295.—Others are in the same co. and in Northumberland.

WHITTLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3¼ m. S. Towcester. Ac. 2,870. P. 748.

WHITTLESEY, or WHITTLESEA, a vill., formerly a mkt. town of Engl., co. Cambridge, Isle of Ely, on the E. cos. railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Peterboro'. Area of 2 pas. 25,430 ac. Pop. 6,874. The church is a handsome structure, and here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Calvinists.—*Whittlesea Mere*, co. Huntingdon, 4¾ m. S. Peterborough, is a lake 2½ m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth.

WHITTLESFORD, a pa., Engl., co. & on N. & E. Cos. railw., 6½ m. S. Cambridge. Ac. 1,915. P. 579.

WHITTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 8½ m. W.N.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 217.—II. co. Suffolk, 2¾ m. N.N.W. Ipswich, & included in the bor. Pop. 422.—III. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. N.W. Presteign. P. 130.

WHITWELL, several pas. of England, co. Derby, 11 m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 1,157.—II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S.W. Reepham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 519.—III. co. Rutland, 4½ m. E. Oakham. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 139.—IV. Isle of Wight, 7¼ m. S.S.E. Newport. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 660.

WHITWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. E.S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 3,260. P. 4,286.

WHITWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Ac. 3,250. Pop. 617.

WHIXHALL, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. Prees, 3½ m. N.N.E. Wem. Pop. 978.

WHIXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Ac. 3,470. P. 946.

WHIXOE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Clare. Area 600 ac. Pop. 164.

WHORLTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. S.W. Stokesley. Ac. 8,200. P. 798.

WHYDAH, a country of Africa, forming a prov. of Dahomey, on the slave coast of Guinea, bordering the gulf of Guinea, in lat. 6° 30′ N., lon. 2° to 2° 30′ E. It is highly fertile, and the inhabs. manuf. and dye good cloths, which, with gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory, and slaves, they exchange to American and Portuguese traders for European manufs. and other produce. Chief town Griwhee, about 8 m. inland. Many slaves are exported from this part of the coast.—

II. a town, on the shore. Lat. of flag-staff 6° 18′ 9″ N., lon. 2° 5′ E. It has Portuguese, French, and English quarters, and a superior market.—*Whyboo* is a large town on the route inland to Abomey, about 50 m. N.N.W. Whydah.

WIBORG, or WYBORG (Finn. *Wilpuri*), a seaport town of Finland, cap. læn, on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 74 m. N.W. St Petersburg. Pop. 3,500. It consists of the town-proper, and the St Petersburg and Wiborg suburbs. The citadel is built on the site of the original town, founded by the Swedes in 1293. Wiborg has a college and a female school, and an active export trade. In its vicinity is the park Monrepos, a favourite holiday resort of the inhabitants.—II. (or *Viborg*), a town of Denmark, cap. stift and amt., on the small lake of Wiborg, 36 m. N.W. Aarhuus. Pop. 5,500. It has a cathedral, manufactures of woollen fabrics, cards, leather, and tobacco, and a large fair in June.

WIBSEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 2 m. S.S.W. Bradford. Population chiefly employed in extensive iron works.

WICHELEN, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin, 6 m. W.S.W. Dendermond. Pop. 3,965.

WICHENFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 350.

WICHFORD (GREAT), England. [WISHFORD.]

WICK, a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the Wick, in a deep bay, 16 m. S.W. Duncansby-head. Area of pa. 75 sq. m. Pop. 10,393; do. of parl. bor., including Louisburgh and Pulteney Town, 5,522; do. of Wick burgh 1,333. Wick-proper, on the N. bank of the river, communicates N. with Louisburgh, and S. with Pulteney Town, a new & well built suburb. Princip. edifices, a Gothic parish church, town-hall, banking office, schoolhouse, and several churches. Here are a subscription library, reading rooms, a chamber of commerce, branch and savings' banks, and two weekly newspapers. Two good harbours have been formed; Wick having been for upwards of half a century the head-quarters of the herring fishery of Scotland. In 1840, 765 boats, manned by 3,828 seamen, were employed in its fishery, of which 428 boats belonged to Wick, where 63,495 barrels of herrings were cured in that year. Ship & boat-building is actively carried on in Wick, & many of its female inhabitants are occupied in spinning and in making nets; it has an export trade in corn, wool, cattle, and imports of coal, timber, and colonial produce. Customs revenue (1846) 1,203*l*. Reg. shipping in 1847 (sailing vessels) 33 ships; aggregate burden 1,827 tons. Steamers ply to Leith, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, and Lerwick. The bor. unites with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Kirkwall, and Dornoch, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 354.—II. a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.E. Bridgend. Pop. 377.—III. (*St Lawrence*), a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 347.

WICKEN, three pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.W. Newmarket. Area 3,351 ac. Pop. 945.—II. co. Northampton, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stony-Stratford. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 503.—III. (*Bonant*), co. Essex, 4½ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 390 ac. Pop. 158.

WICKENBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincoln and Hull railway, 4 m. S.W. Market-Raisin. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 181.

WICKERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. E.S.E. Rotherham. Ac. 1,230. P. 652.

WICKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 445.

WICKFORD, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Isl., with a good harb., on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, 20 m. S. Providence. Pop. 700.

WICKHAM, nums. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 1,142.—II. (*Bishops*), co. Essex, 2½ m. S. Witham. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 544.—III. (*Breaux*), co. Kent, 4½ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 517.—IV. (*Brook*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Clare. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 1,623.—V. (*Childs*), co. Gloucester, 5 m. W. Chipping-Campden. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 469.—VI. (*East*), co. Kent, 2½ m. S.E. Woolwich. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 555. The church is an ancient structure of stone and flint.—VII. (*Market*), co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 730 ac. Pop. 1,400.—VIII. (*St Paul*), co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Castle-Hedingham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 476.—IX. (*Skeyth*), co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Mendlesham. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 574.—X. (*West*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.N.E. Linton. Area 2,937 ac. Pop. 572.—XI. (*West*), co. Kent, 3 m. S.S.W. Bromley. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 651.

WICKHAMFORD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Evesham. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 123.

WICK-HAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Acle. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 139.

WICKLEWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 1,630. P. 775.

WICKLOW, a maritime co. of Ireland, Leinster, having E. the sea, N.W. and S. the cos. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. Area 782 sq. m. or 500,178 acres, of which 280,393 are reported to be arable, 17,600 do. in plantation, and 200,745 do. uncultivated. Inhabited houses 21,182. Pop. 126,145. Coast mostly precipitous, dangerous owing to shoals, and presenting only the indifferent harbours of Wicklow and Arklow; the centre of the co. is a maze of mountains. Princip. rivers, the Liffey and Slaney in the W., the Ovoca and Vartrey in the E., all of which rise in the co. Soil fertile in the low lands; the country is in many parts well wooded & extremely picturesque. Estates generally large. Average rent 12*s*. an acre. Annual value of land (1849) 231,964*l*. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat in the E.; in the mountains grazing is the principal branch of husbandry. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of copper ore, and from 1,400 to 3,800 do. of lead annually are produced; and large quantities of sulphuret of iron, and some gold, are met with. The manuf. of flannels, formerly important, has declined; its principal seat is Stratford on Slaney. The co. is subdivided into 8 baronies and 59 parishes, chiefly in the dioceses of Dublin and Glandalagh. Principal towns, Wicklow, Arklow, and Bray. The co. sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 1,220. At Glandalagh or Glandalough, formerly an episcopal see in this co., is one of the finest collection of ruins in the United Kingdom, termed the "seven churches."

WICKLOW, a seaport town of Ireland, cap. above co., at the mouth of the Vartrey, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, and at the head of a small bay, 27 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 2,794. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has some import trade, and exports copper ore and corn. The harbour admits only vessels drawing 9 feet water at high tides. Races are held ann. on the coast. It gives the titles of earl and viscount to the Howard family.—*Wicklow Head*, about 2½ m. E.S.E., is surmounted by two light-houses, respec-

tively 540 and 250 feet in height, in lat. 52° 57′ 9″ N., lon. 6° W.

WICKLOW, a co. of W. Australia, surrounded by cos. Wellington, Grantham, Peel, Goderich, and Nelson. The William traverses its N. part; other rivers are the Arthur, Buchanan, & Beaufort; and it contains many salt lakes, & some fine grass lands. The Saddleback mountain, 2,500 feet in height, is near its N.W. extremity. Principal villages, Bannister and Williamsburg.

WICKMERE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Aylsham. Area 820 ac. Pop. 307.

WICKWAR, a market town, nominal bor., and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on Birmingham railway, 13 m. N.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 2,350 ac. Pop. 1,125.

WIDAWKA, or WIDAWA, a town of Poland, prov. and 44 m. S.E. Kalisz, on the Widawka. Pop. 1,510. It has manufs. of linens and hosiery.

WIDCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 9,920.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Ashburton. Area 11,300 ac. Pop. 1,106.

WIDDERN, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 8 m. N.N.W. Oehringen.

WIDDIAL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Buntingford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 243.

WIDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Thaxted. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 377.

WIDDRINGTON, or WIDRINGTON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, on the York and Berwick railway, 7½ m N.E. Morpeth. Area 4,510 ac. Pop. 447.

WIDE-BAY, an inlet of E. Australia, lat. 26° S. It receives the Mary river, and has opposite to it Great Sandy island.

WIDFORD, three pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 1 m. S.W. Chelmsford. Area 780 ac. Pop. 362. —II. co. Gloucester, 1½ m. E. Burford. Area 870 ac. Pop. 45.—III. co. Hertford, 4 m. E.N.E. Ware. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 539.

WIDIN, or WIDDIN, a strongly fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian frontier, 46 m. S. Gladova. Pop. 25,000. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop, has numerous mosques, and some trade in rock-salt, corn, and wine; but its only good building is the office of the Austrian steam navigation company.

WIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. E.N.E. Fareham. Area 950 ac. Pop. 607.

WIDMERE-POOLE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 182.

WIDNESS-WITH-APPLETON, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot. Pop. 2,209.

WIDWORTHY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Honiton. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 257.

WIEDENBRÜCK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ., on the Ems. Pop. 2,710.

WIEGSTADTL, or WICHSTÄDEL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 12 m. S.S.W. Troppau. Pop. 3,195.—II. a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 36 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 848.

WIEHE, or WECHE, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., Eckartsberge. Pop. 1,850.

WIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W. Alton. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 278.

WIELICHOWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 32 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,070.

WIELICZKA, a mining town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. W. Bochnia. Pop. 4,500. It is celebrated for its salt mine, probably the largest and most productive in the world, yielding annually upwards of 700,000 cwts. of rock-salt. Within this mine are a fresh-water lake, a rivulet, and a chapel hewn out of rock-salt.

WIELIZ, or WELIJ, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 74 m. E. Vitebsk, on the Düna. Pop. 6,800.

WIELUN, a town of Poland, prov. and 44 m. S.E. Kalice, cap. co. Pop. 3,000, many of whom are Jews. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

WIEN, the cap. city of Austria. [VIENNA.]

WIENER-NEUSTADT, a strongly fortified town of Lower Austria, on the canal of Neustadt, 28 m. S. Vienna. Pop. in 1845 (excluding garrison), 9,323. It has a college, a military school, a Cistercian abbey, with a library, picture galleries, and collections in natural history; and manufs. of silk ribbons, velvets, and refined sugar; and it is a principal entrepôt of the trade between Hungary and S. Europe.—The canal of Neustadt, 33 m. in length, joins the Danube at Vienna.

WIENERWALD (the "Vienna Forest"), a mntn. range of S. Germany, a br. of the Noric Alps, extending from the Styrian frontier N.E. to the Danube near Vienna, and separating Lower Austria into the circs. above and below the Wienerwald.

WIEPRZ, a river of Poland, gov. Lublin, rises S. Zamosz, flows N. and W., and after a course of 150 m. joins the Vistula, 5 m. N. Pobrowinki.

WIERINGEN, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. S.E. the Helder. Length 6 m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 1,500.

WIERUSKOW, or WIERUSZOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 31 m. S. Kalice, on the Prosna. Pop. 3,400.

WIERZBOLOW, or WYRBALLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, 8 m. W.S.W. Wilkowiszki. Pop. 2,060, 1-3d of whom are Jews.

WIESBADEN, a town and one of the principal watering-places of Germany, cap. duchy Nassau, on the Salzbach, an affl. of the Rhine, and at the S. foot of the Taunus mntns., 5 m. N.N.W. Mayence. Pop. (1845) 12,269, but from June to September often 25,000. Chief edifices, a cathedral, ducal residence, infantry and artillery barracks, mint, and theatre; the *Kursaal*, a large edifice, containing a vast saloon and many fine apartments. It has many good inns and lodging-houses, an old and a new castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, an hospital, orphan asylum, public library with 50,000 vols., museum of antiquities, and gallery of paintings. Its springs, the ancient *Aquæ-Mattiaci*, are saline, containing silica, iron, and free carbonic acid; and the hottest, the *Kochbrunn*, has a temperature of 150° Fahr. It is connected by railway with Frankfürt and Biberich.

WIESE, or WIESA, a vill. of Saxony, 15 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz, with public baths, and 1,200 inhabs.

WIESELBURG (Hung. *Mosony*), a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., on an arm of the Danube, 21 m. S.S.E. Presburg. Pop. 2,960.—II. a market town of Lower Austria, at the confl. of the Great and Little Erlaf, 23 m. W.S.W. St Pölten.

WIESEN, a river of S.W. Germany and Switzerland, after a S.W. course of 40 m., past Todtnau and Schonau, joins the Rhine, 2 m. N. Basle. It formerly gave name to a circle of the grand duchy of Baden.

WIESENSTEIG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Fils, 19 m. N.W. Ulm. P. 1,396.

WIESENTHAL, several towns of Germany.—I. (*Ober* and *Unter*), Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Bohemian frontier, 27 m. S. Chemnitz. United pop. 3,640, chiefly engaged in mining.—II. Bohemia, circ. & 20 m. N.E. Elbogen, in the Erzgeberge. Pop. 1,670, employed in silver, copper, &

tin mines.—III. grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 3 m. E.S.E. Philippsburg. Pop. 1,450.

WIESLOCH, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Leimbach, and on the Baden railway, 8 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,721.

WIFLISBURG, a town, Switzerland. [AVENCHES.]

WIGAN, a parl. and munic. bor., town, pa., and tnshp., of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Douglas, near its head, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the N.W. railway, at the intersection of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, 15½ m. S. Preston. Area of pa. 27,610 ac. Pop. 51,988. Area of bor. and tnshp. 2,170 ac. Pop. 25,517. The town, the centre of a productive coal field, is pretty well built and improving, but it has a blackened appearance from numerous furnaces. The church is a stately old edifice, containing several fine monuments; and here are several dissenting chapels, a large town-hall, sessions-hall, commercial-hall for the sale of manufs., a borough jail, subscription library, mechanics' institute, dispensary, barracks, grammar school, blue coat school, and a school of industry for education of domestic servants. Annual rev. of charities about 2,000*l*. The pop. are extensively engaged in manufs. of woollen and cotton goods and in iron works, and factories for edge tools, nails, brass wares, machinery, and agricultural implements. Wigan returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 614. This town zealously supported the royalists in the civil war; and at its N. end is a pillar, commemorating the death of Sir T. Tildesley, killed in an action here, 25th August 1650.

WIGBOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Essex. —I. (*Great*), 6½ m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 479.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 114.

WIGGENHALL, several contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*St German*), 4 m. S.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 930 ac. Pop. 625.—II. (*St Mary*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 292.—III. (*St Mary-Magdalene*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Lynn. Area 5,620 ac. Pop. 775. It has an anc. church. —IV. (*St Peter*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 112.

WIGGENHOLT, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 7 m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area 740 ac. Pop. 36.

WIGGER, a riv. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, flows N., and joins the Aar on right at Aarburg. Length 21 miles.

WIGGINTON, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 1¾ m. S.E. Tring. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 629.—II. co. Oxford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 310.—III. co. and 5 m. N. York, N. Riding. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 392.—IV. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Tamworth. Pop. 244.

WIGHILL, a pa. of Engl., co. and ainsty York, 3 m. N.N.W. Tadcaster. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 237.

WIGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Little Walsingham. Ac. 2,860. P. 559.

WIGHT (ISLE OF), *Vectis*, an island in the English channel, off the S. coast of England, separated by the Solent and Spithead from the mainland of Hampshire, in which co. it is included. Length, E. to W., 22½ m., greatest breadth at its centre, 13½ m. Area 136 sq. m., or 86,810 ac. Inhab. houses (1841) 7,722. Pop. 42,550. It is one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom, presenting almost every variety of landscape in miniature. Surface on the N. coast undulating, and in many parts well wooded; it rises in elev. towards the centre, where a range of chalk hills traverses it from E. to W.; the highest point, St Catherine's hill, is 830 feet above the sea, and the S. (especially the S.E.) coast, popularly termed the "back of the island," is characterised by precipitous cliffs, ravines, or "chines," and scenery of a most romantic kind. On this side are the Culver cliff, Dunnose point, Shanklin, Luccombe, and Blackgang chines, &c. Off its W. extremity are the Needle rocks. The Medina river partly separates it into two nearly equal portions, the E. of which is the more fertile. Soil generally good; a surplus of agricultural produce over home consumption is raised; this, and malt, wool, salt, and fine sand for the manuf. of glass, form the chief exports. In the W. are some wide downs, and about 40,000 fine fleeced sheep are reared on the uplands. A small manuf. of lace is carried on by the rural pop. Principal towns, Newport, the cap., Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing-places; and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favourite residence of the present sovereign. The island has continual communication by steam-boats with Portsmouth and Southampton. Since the Reform Act, it has, exclusive of the bor. Newport, sent 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1839-40) 1,167.

WIGMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 8½ m. N.W. Leominster. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 506.

WIGSTON (MAGNA), a pa. of Engl., on railway, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 2,189, chiefly employed in stocking manufs. —*Wigston Parva* is a chapelry in pa. Claybrooke, 6 m. N.W. Lutterworth.

WIGTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.W. Boston. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 713.

WIGTON, a market town, pa., and township of England, co. Cumberland, on the Carlisle and Whitehaven railway, 11½ m. S.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. 11,800 ac. Pop. 6,432; of township, 4,738. The town, pleasantly situated, has an endowed grammar school, a Friends' school for 60 boys, an hospital for widows of the clergy, several branch banks, manufs. of ginghams, muslins, fustians, & checks. Mkts., Tuesday and Friday; the former large for corn; large horse fair, Feb. 20th; and 5 other ann. fairs. Birth-place of Sir R. Smirke, and of the Cumberland poet Ewan Clarke. About 1 m. S. the town is Old Carlisle, anciently a Roman station.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Harewood, 5 m. N.N.E. Leeds.

WIGTON, or WIGTOWN, a royal, parl., & munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., near the mouth of the Bladenoch in Wigton bay, 9 m. N. Whithorn. Area of pa. 5,500 ac. Pop. 2,562; do. of parl. bor., including the vill. Bladenoch, 1 m. S.ward, 1,860; do. of burgh, 1,972. It is well-built and clean, and has a town-house, with a court and assembly rooms, a subscription library, and prison; custom-house, stamp office, and an elegant market cross. The harbour, about ¼ m. distant, belongs to the port of Dumfries. Steamers ply about fortnightly to Liverpool. Market, Saturday. Corp. rev. (1843-4) 378*l*. The bor. unites with Stranraer, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors for Wigton (1848) 98.—*Wigton bay*, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtonshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is 15 m. in length, breadth at entrance, 12 m. At its head it receives the Cree.

WIGTON, or WIGTOWNSHIRE (or WEST GALLOWAY), the most S.W. co. of Scotland, having E. the stewartry Kirkcudbright, N. Ayrshire, W. the North Channel, and S. the Irish Sea. Area 459 sq. m., or 288,960 ac., of which about 100,000 ac. are estimated to be arable; 100,000 do. uncultivated, and the remainder waste. Inhabited houses, 7,440. Pop. 39,195. On the S. it is in-

dented by Wigton and Luce bays, and the latter, with Loch Ryan on the N.W., nearly shut off from the rest of the area, form the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Surface undulating, rising toward the N. to 1,500 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Cree, which forms the E. boundary, Bladenoch, Tarf, and Luce, all flowing S. About 1-3d of the co. consists of moorlands, interspersed with small lakes, the principal of which are Dowalton and Castle Kennedy lochs; the rest of the surface is pretty well tilled, or in excellent pastures, especially in the machers, or "low country," between Wigton and Luce bays, and in the Rhinns, where the land is highly fertile. Climate moist and mild. Principal crops, oats and barley, but considerable quantities of wheat, potatoes, and turnips, are raised. Breeds of cattle very superior. Estates mostly large; farms of medium size; and farm-houses and roads are mostly in excellent order. Average rent of land (1810) 8*s.* 6*d.* an acre. Annual value of land (1843) 124,807*l.*; total value of assessed property, 135,407*l.* The co. is divided into 17 pas. Principal towns, Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 1,095. It abounds with antiquities, chiefly those antecedent to the Roman dominion.

WIKE, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 3½ m. S.S.W. Bradford. P. 2,330.

WILBARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2,800. P. 684.

WILBERFORCE, a town or vill. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, co. Cook, on Hawkesbury river, 30 m. N.W. Sydney.

WILBERFOSS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Polkington. Ac. 1,230. P. 586.

WILBRAHAM, two contiguous pas. of England. —I. co. and 6 m. E. Cambridge. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 564.—II. (*Little*), same co., 7 m. E. Cambridge. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 345.

WILBRAHAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the Chickapee, and Boston & Springfield railway, 68 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,864. It has a large Wesleyan academy.

WILBURTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5½ m. S.W. Ely. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 500.

WILBY, three pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 124.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 428.—III. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Eye. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 623.

WILCOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. W.N.W. Pewsey. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 677.

WILCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.E. Witney. Area 270 ac. Pop. 9.

WILCOX, a co., U. S., N. America, Alabama, near its centre, cap. Barboursville. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 15,278.

WILDBAD, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Enz, in a deep valley, 28 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,735. It has warm baths, temp. from 94° to 100° Fahr., and is much frequented by visitors in summer.

WILDBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 23 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,787.—II. a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, near Kirchschlug, with a mountain fortress in which king Wenceslaus (Wenzel) of Bohemia was kept prisoner.

WILDEMANN, a mining town of Germany, Hanover, dist. Clausthal, in the Harz, 3 m. N.W. Clausthal. Pop. 1,000.—*Wildenfels* is a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. lordship, 18 m. S.W. Chemnitz, with a noble residence. Pop. 2,374.

WILDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Bedford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 443.

WILDENSCHWERT, or WILDENSCHWERD, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. E. Chrudim, on the Adler, and on railway from Brünn to Prague. Pop. 2,883.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town of Oldenburg, circ. Delmenhorst, on the Hunte, 20 m. S.W. Bremen. Pop. 2,008.

WILDHAUS, a mountain vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. S. St Gall, with the house in which the reformer Zwingli was born 1st Jan. 1484.

WILDON, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. Grätz, on railway from Grätz to Marburg. Pop. 2,500.

WILDUNGEN (ALT), a town of Germany, principality and 7 m. S.S.E. Waldeck, on the Wilde. Pop. 450.—*Neider Wildungen*, same principality, S. of the former, has a lyceum, & mineral springs. Pop. 1,780.

WILES (CAPE), S. Australia, co. Flinders, bounds Sleaford Bay on the W. Lat 34° 57′ S., lon. 135° 38′ E.

WILFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 569.

WILHAMSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 3,029. Pop. 768.

WILHELMSBURG, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, 6 m. S. St Polten.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 17 m. N.W. Nurnberg.—III. a pa. of Hanover, landr. Luneburg, N.E. Harburg.—*Wilhelmsdorf* is the name of vills. Bavaria and Prussian Silesia.

WILHELMSTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, near the Austrian frontier, 19 m. S.S.E. Glatz. Pop. 560.

WILKES, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. part of Carolina, on the Yadkin, cap. Wilkesborough. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 12,577. —II. in E. part of Georgia, cap. Washington. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. 10,148; slaves, 6,501.

WILKESBARRE, a bor. and township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Luzerne, on the Susquehanna, in the beautiful valley of Wyoming, 83 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. of township 3,231, do. of bor. 1,718. The vill. has an academy, a female seminary, & other schools. It was burned by the British and Indians during the revolution.

WILKINS, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 10 m. E. Pittsburg. Pop. 2,163.

WILKINSON, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. near the centre of Georgia, cap. Irwinton. Area 430 sq. m. Pop. 6,842.—II. Mississippi, at its S.W. extremity, cap. Woodville. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 14,193.

WILKOWISZKI, a town of Poland, gov. Ausgustow, 37 m. N. Suwalki. Pop. 3,511, of whom 2-3ds are Jews.

WILKSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area 670 ac. Pop. 89.

WILLAMETTE, a riv., N. Amer. [WALLAMETTE.]

WILLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Collumpton. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 345.

WILLEBROEK, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. S. Boom. Pop. 3,000.

WILLEMSTAD, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on Hollands-diep, 17 m. N.W. Breda. Pop. 1,890.—II. the cap. town of the island Curaçoa, on its S. coast. Lat. of Fort-Amsterdam 12° 6′ 3″ N., lon. 68° 54′ W. Pop. (1840) 7,000. It has a gov. house, and is the centre of the commerce of the Dutch West Indies.

WILLEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1½ m. S. Newport-Pagnell. Area 450 ac. Pop. 97.

WILLENBERG, or WIELBARK, a town of E. Prussia, 91 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,820.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford,

pa. and 3 m. E. Wolverhampton, on the North Western railway. Pop. 8,695.

WILLERBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Area 4,180 ac. P. 364.

WILLERICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 4½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 35.

WILLERSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W. Chipping-Campden. Area 1,410 ac. P. 375.

WILLERSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 7 m. N.W. Hay. Area 300 ac. Pop. 13.

WILLESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 1½ m. S.E. Ashford. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 641.

WILLESDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, with a station on the London and N.Western railway, 4 m. N.W. Paddington. Area 4,190 ac. P. 2,930.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2½ m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 910 ac. P. 53.

WILLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 5 m. N.N.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 162. —II. co. Warwick, 6½ m. N. Rugby. Area 970 ac. Pop. 140.

WILLIAM (ISLAND), in the Pacific Ocean, is between New Ireland and New Britain.—(*Mount*), the loftiest peak of Graham's Land, Antarctic Ocean.—II. the loftiest and most E. of the Australian Grampian mountains, Victoria. Height 4,500 feet.—III. (*River*), co. Wicklow, E. Australia, flows W. and joins Murray river, 15 m. N.W. Williamsburgh.—II. New S. Wales, after a S. course of 70 m., between cos. Durham and Gloucester, joins the Hunter near Raymond-terrace. [FORT-WILLIAM.]

WILLIAM HENRY, a town of Canada. [SOREL.]

WILLIAMS, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, in its N.W. part. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 4,465. —II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Northampton. Pop. 1,937.

WILLIAMSBURG, a dist. of the U. S., N. Amer., in E. part of S. Carolina. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 10,327.—Several townships, &c.—I. Massachusetts, 8 m. N.W. Northampton. Pop. 1,309. —II. New York, and a suburb of that city on its N.E. side. Pop. 5,094.—III. a vill. of Virginia, cap. co. James city, between James and York rivers, 48 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Pop. 1,600. It has a lunatic asylum, and William and Mary college, founded in 1693.—IV. a tnshp. of Ohio, 28 m. E. Cincinnati. Pop. 1,450.

WILLIAMSON, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. Tennessee, near its centre, cap. Franklin. Area 476 sq. m. Pop. 27,006.—II. Illinois, in its S. part, cap. Bainbridge. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 4,457.—III. New York, co. Wayne, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,147.

WILLIAMSTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.W. Tenby. Pop. 495.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a seaport town or vill. of the British colony Victoria, Australia, on a headland in Port-Philip, 5 m. S.W. Melbourne, and opposite which vessels of large burden can anchor. Pop. (1846) 322.

WILLIAMSTOWN, several tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 20 m. N. Pittsfield. Pop. 2,153. Here is Williams college, founded 1793.—II. Vermont, 11 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,620.—III. New York, co. and 28 m. E. Oswego. Pop. 842.

WILLIAN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E.N.E. Hitchin. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 291.

WILLINGALE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Doe*), 4¾ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 529.—II. (*Spain*), 4½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area 890 ac. Pop. 207.

WILLINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.N.W. East Bourne. Area 3,500 ac. P. 621.

WILLINGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 6 m. E.S.E. St Ives. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 1,464.—II. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 426.—III. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area 610 ac. Pop. 156.—IV. (*Cherry*), co. & 3½ m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 980 ac. Pop. 111.—V. (*North*), same co., 3½ m. E.S.E. Market-Raisen. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 210.—VI. (*South*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 296.

WILLINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. and 4 m. E. Bedford. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 268.— II. co. and 6½ m. S.W. Derby, on the Derby and Birmingham railway. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 409.—III. co. Durham, until lately united with Brancepeth. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 258.

WILLINGTON and WILLISTON, two tnshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 28 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,268.—II. Vermont, 32 m. N.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,554.—*Williston* is a tnshp., Pennsylvania, 20 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,460.

WILLISAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W.N.W. Lucerne, on the river Wigger. Pop. 1,160.

WILLISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Needham. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 217.

WILLOUGHBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.E. Alford. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 661.—II. co. Warwick, 4 m. N.W. Daventry. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 446.—III. (*Scott*), co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Area 640 ac. Pop. 22.—IV. (*Silk*), same co., 2½ m. S.W. Sleaford. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 227.—V. (*Waterless*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E, Lutterworth. Area 860 ac. Pop. 348.—VI. (*On-the-Wolds*), co. Nottingham, 7¾ m. N.E. Loughborough. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 569.

WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on Port-Jackson. Pop. 987.—*Willoughby Cape* is the E. point of Kangaroo Island, S. Australia, lat. 35° 54′ S., lon. 138° 15′ E.

WILLOUGHBY, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Ohio, on Lake Erie, 164 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,943. It is the seat of Willoughby university, founded in 1834.

WILLOUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. E.N.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 581.

WILLS, a township, U. S., N. America, Ohio, co. Guernsey. Pop. 1,916.—*Willsborough* is a tnshp., New York, on Lake Champlain, 15 m. N.E. Elizabeth. Pop. 1,658.

WILLSTEDT, a mkt. town Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 5 m. N.N.W. Offenburg. Pop. 1,500.

WILMANSTRAND (Fin. *Lapperanda*), a fortified town of Finland, læn and 31 m. N.W. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the S. shore of the Lake Saima. Pop. 1,500. In August 1741, the Swedes were here defeated and the town taken by the Russians, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Abo.

WILMINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 1½ m. S. Dartford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 845.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.W. Hailsham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 314. It gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Northampton.

WILMINGTON, a town or city and port of entry, U. S., N. America, Delaware, semi-cap. co. Newcastle, between Brandywine and Christiana creeks, 1 m. above their junction, and 39 m. N. Dover. Pop. 8,367. Principal edifices, the city hall, two market houses, an alms-house, arsenal, about 16 churches, and some extensive flour-mills on the Brandywine. It has manufactures of cotton & woollen cloths, breweries, & potteries, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in whale fisheries. Christiana creek is navigable to it for vessels drawing 14 feet water, and railways

connect it with Philadelphia and Baltimore.—II. a tnshp., Vermont, 18 m. E. Bennington. Pop. 1,296.—III. a town and port, N. Carolina, co. New Hanover, on Cape Fear river, 35 m. N. Cape Fear. Pop. 4,744. Its harbour admits vessels of 300 tons, and opposite it are some fine rice grounds. Burden of shipping (1840) 18,232 tons.—*Wilmington island*, Georgia, in the Savannah river, 8 m. S.E. Savannah, is 6 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth.

WILMSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Manchester branch of the N.W. railway, 7¼ m. S.S.W. Stockport. Area 1,820 ac. P. 4,973.

WILNA, a gov. and town of Prussia. [VILNA.]

WILNA, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, New York, with the vill. Carthage. Pop. 2,591.

WILNE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.E. Derby. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 2,057.—*Wilnecote* is a hamlet, co. Warwick, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Tamworth, on the Birmingham and Derby railway. Pop. 718.

WILSDEN, a tnshp. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bradford, 4 m. S.S.E. Keighley. Pop. 2,684. [WILLESDEN.]

WILSDRUF, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. W. Dresden, on the Wilde-Sau. Pop. 2,135.

WILSFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sleaford. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 429.—II. co. Wilts, 1½ m. S.W. Amesbury. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 123.—III. (*Dauntsey*), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Pewsey. Area 1,660 ac. P. 587.

WILSNACK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 60 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Karthaue. Pop. 1,800.

WILSON, a co., U. S., N. America, near the centre of Tennessee, cap. Lebanon. Area 430 sq. m. Pop. 24,460.—II. a tnshp., New York, co. Niagara, 10 m. N.W. Lockport. Pop. 1,753.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY, British colony of Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass' Strait; lat. 39° 8′ S., lon. 146° 23′ E. It is 3,000 feet above the sea. Around it are many small islands, and on its E. side are Corner inlet and Waterloo bay.—*Wilson's Peak*, in the Clarence river, dist. New South Wales, is on the principal dividing range of mountains.—*Wilson's Inlet*, W. Australia, co. Plantagenet, is 30 m. W. Albany.

WILSTER, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Wilsteraue, 9 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 2,900. It has a considerable trade in corn.

WILTON, a parl. and munic. bor. and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3¾ m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 1,730 ac. Pop. 1,698. Area of parl. bor. 38,000 ac. Pop. 8,057. The town, in a valley in the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Madder and the Wily, is neat; chief edifices, the church, town-hall, dissenting chapels, and the hospital of St John, the only relic of many monastic establishments. It has an endowed school & other minor charities. Wilton has long been celebrated for a manuf. of carpets bearing its name, but its woollen manufs. generally have declined. The bor. returns 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 223. Wilton-house, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, and containing a fine gallery of paintings, stands on the site of a famous abbey founded by a sister of King Egbert, A. D. 800.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, ½ m. S.W. Taunton, of which it is a suburb. Area 730 ac. Pop. 799. It has a co. house of correction.—III. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N. Pocklington. Area 7,280 ac. Pop. 792.—IV. a chapelry, N. Riding, 3½ m. N.W. Guisborough. Pop. 361.

WILTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, comprising a part of the town of Hawick. Area 17½ sq. m. Pop. 1,867.—II. a vill. of New South Wales, co. Camden, on the river Cordeaux.

WILTON, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New Hampshire, 40 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,033.—II. New York, 12 m. N. Ballston-spa. Pop. 1,438.—III. Maine, 30 m. W.N.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,198.—IV. Connecticut, 55 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,053.

WILTSHIRE, an inland co. of England, in its S. part, enclosed by the cos. Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Berks. Area 1,367 sq. m., or 874,880 ac. Inhabited houses 50,879. Pop. 258,733. Its centre is occupied by the tableland of Salisbury plain, in which rise its principal rivers, the Somerset and Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, and some affluents of the Thames, which partly forms its N. border. In the N. and S. is some highly fertile land, and here dairy husbandry is important. Agriculture is generally well conducted; principal crops, wheat and barley, with green crops and potatoes. Sheep estimated at 700,000, of which number nearly 6-7ths are pastured on the Downs; annual produce of wool between 800 and 900 packs. Many hogs are reared, and Wiltshire is famous for its bacon; its cheese and butter are also in repute. Farms of all sizes, usually let on lease. Average rent of land (1810) 18s. 6½d. an acre. Annual value of land (1842-3) 1,021,706*l.*; of all real property, 1,424,558*l.* There are quarries of freestone on the border of Somerset; chalk is the other principal mineral. Principal manufactures are of woollen stuffs, and in 1847, 8,265 persons were employed in woollen, and 625 in silk and cotton mills. Carpets are woven at Wilton; broad-cloths, &c., at Bradford, Devizes, Heytesbury, Chippenham, Westbury, Trowbridge, &c.; linens and silks at Stourton & Maiden-Bradley; Salisbury has manufs. of cutlery and steel goods. Wilts is intersected by the Great Western and S.W. railways, and the Kennet and Avon, Wilts and Berks canals. Co. revenue (1848) 29,467*l.*; expenditure 26,614*l.* The co. is in the diocese of Salisbury and W. circuit. After Salisbury, its cap., chief towns are Wilton, Devizes, Warminster, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Malmsbury, Marlborough, Swindon, and Cricklade. With its bors. it sends 18 members to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1848), for N. division, 5,165; for S. division, 2,710; total 7,875. Besides Stonehenge and Avebury, it contains numerous vestiges of antiquity, having been a frequent seat of warfare in the middle ages.

WILY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. E.N.E. Hindon. Area 4,910 ac. Pop. 508.

WILZ, or WILTZ, a town of Dutch Luxemburg, cap. cant., on the Wilz, 10 m. N.W. Diekirch. Pop. 2,500, who manuf. woollens and leather.

WIMBISH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. Saffron-Walden. Area 4,690 ac. P. 983.

WIMBLEDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.W. St Paul's London, with a station on the South Western railw. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 2,630.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. Cambridge, on E. cos. railw., 3½ m. S. March. P. 1,099.

WIMBORNE-ALL-SAINTS, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S. Cranborne. Area, &c., included in next parish.

WIMBORNE (ST GILES), a pa. of England, 2 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 475.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a market town, pa., and nominal bor. of England, co. Dorset, between the Stour and Allen, and on the S.W. railway, 7 m. N. Poole. Area of pa. 11,880 ac. Pop. 4,326. The town has a noble minster or collegiate

church, founded early in the 7th century, but the present structure dates from about the time of the Conquest. Here are several endowed schools, alms-houses, and charities, having an aggregate income of nearly 1,000*l.* annually. Wimborne has small manufs. of woollen goods & stockings; its borough portion is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually, and the manor of the deanery by a constable. Market, Friday.

WIMESBOTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.E. Downham-Market. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 582.

WIMESWOULD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Loughborough. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 1,270.

WIMILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. N. Boulogne. Pop. 1,779.

WIMMERA, a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, in its W. part, flows W. into L. Hindmarsh (?). It gives name to an extensive partially settled dist., S. the river Murray.

WIMMERBY, a town of S Sweden, 72 m. N.N.W. Kalmar, 32 m. S.W. Westervik. Pop. 1,465.

WIMPFEN, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. a detached dist., between Baden and Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Jaxt and Neckar, 7 m. N.N.W. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,187. It is enclosed by walls, and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has an extensive salt-work, and five annual fairs.

WIMPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.S.E. Caxton. Area 2,428 ac. Pop. 464. The noble seat of the Earl of Hardwicke is in this parish.

WINCANTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on a declivity beside the Cale, 23 m. S. Bath. Area of pa. 3,860 ac. Pop. 2,296. The town has a spacious church with an embattled tower, manufs. of linens, bed-ticking, and silk. It is an important mart for cheese, butter, corn, and cattle. In 1688, the Prince of Orange, soon after his landing at Torbay, here attacked and destroyed a body of royal troops.

WINCEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Horncastle. Area 890 ac. Pop. 70.

WINCH, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), on the East Anglian railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 440.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. S. Lynn. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 415.

WINCHAM, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Northwich. Pop. 650.—*Winchburgh* is a vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Linlithgow, pa. Kirkliston, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Pop. 222.

WINCHCOMBE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, in the vale of the Islip, immediately N. the Cotswold hills, 6 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Area of pa. 5,700 ac. Pop. 2,613. The town has a fine Gothic church with a lofty tower, grammar school, large paper mills, a silk mill, & some manufs. of stockings and thread. During the Saxon dynasty, the town was a co. of itself, and a place of importance. In 798, Kenulph, king of Wessex, founded a famous abbey here, but of which few traces remain.

WINCHELSEA, a parl. bor., cinque-port, market town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, near its E. extremity, 2 m. S.W. Rye. Area of pa. 1,120 ac. Pop. 687. The town, about 2 m. in circuit, extends into three adjacent pas. Old Winchelsea, a place of importance in the Roman period, stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 m. distant, but was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287, after which the inhabitants removed and founded the present town, which has been ruined by a precisely opposite cause, the sea having retired to 1½ m. distant since the 16th century, leaving around it a salt marsh. The church, formerly an elegant structure, is partly in decay, but has several fine old monuments; two other churches have fallen into ruin, and Cumbre or Winchelsea castle, built by Henry VIII., is now useless for defence. Winchelsea returned 2 members to H. of C. until the Reform Act included it in the bor. of Rye. It gives the title of earl to the Finch family.

WINCHENDEN, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*Nether*), 6 m. W. Aylesbury. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 291.—II. (*Upper*), 5 m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 218.

WINCHENDON, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 50 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,754. It has a sulphureous spring.

WINCHESTER, *Venta Belgarum*, a city & parl. and munic. bor. of England, of which it was long the cap., now cap. co. Hants, nearly in its centre, on rt. b. of the Itchin, across which it communicates with a suburb by a good stone bridge, on the South Western railway, 12 m. N.N.E. Southampton, and 62 m. W.S.W. London. Area of city and soke-liberty, 2,250 ac. Pop. 10,732. Pop. of bor., which includes St Cross, Winnal, &c., 9,370. The city is clean, well built, and paved, and it has a venerable appearance, consisting chiefly of a main street, crossed at right angles by many others, which have antique edifices. The ancient city was enclosed by walls, of which the site only is now traceable. Nearly all the S.E. quarter of the city is occupied by the cathedral and its precincts. The cathedral, supposed to have been originally founded in the 2d century, is a vast structure, 545 feet in length externally, 208 feet in breadth at the transept, with a nave 351 feet, a choir 136 feet in length, and a ponderous central tower, 150 feet in height. Except its beautiful W. front, its exterior is heavy, but its interior in many respects equals in magnificence and beauty that of York minster. It contains the tomb of William Rufus; and, in a series of carved chests over the choir, the remains of many of the kings of Wessex, and of the Saxon kings of England. Its altar-piece is the celebrated "Raising of Lazarus," by West. The see of Winchester comprises the co. Hants, the greater part of Surrey, and the Channel islands, including 384 pas., & it is the richest in England after that of Durham. At one period, Winchester is said to have had 90 churches, chapels, & monastic institutions, many of which were swept away by the Reformation; at present it has 9 pa. churches, of which those of St Lawrence, the Mother-church, into which the bishop makes solemn entry on taking the see; St Maurice, rebuilt in 1840; St Michael's, a handsome new edifice; and St Swithin's, over a postern gate, are most worthy of notice. Winchester college, founded by W. of Wykeham in 1387, has fine buildings, and its instruction is preparatory to that of New college, Oxford, also founded by Wykeham; Sir T. Browne, Sir H. Wotton, and the poets Collins, Otway, Hayley, Young, and the two Wartons, were educated at this school. Near it are the remains of an anc. episcopal palace. Other principal structures are St John's house, an elegant city cross, barracks for 2,000 men, and the assize hall, on the site of an ancient castle; the guild-hall, co. jail, co. house of correction, co. hospital, a fine Roman Catholic, and other dissenting chapels, a Benedictine nunnery, removed hither from Brussels; the market-house, theatre, and assembly rooms. Of 4 ancient gates, only the W. remains. In an apartment over it, are preserved

the original Winchester bushel of king Edgar, and other Anglo-Saxon standards of measure. Near it is an obelisk to commemorate a destructive visitation of the plague in 1669, and a public cemetery was laid out here in 1840. The hospital of St Cross, 1 m. S. the city, but now included within the bor., founded in the reign of Stephen, has still a kind of monastic body of brethren, and affords entertainment to the poor and travellers. It has a very remarkable anc. church, and other buildings. Winchester has many almshouses and other charities; also a mechanics' institution, public library, and savings' bank. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, is the seat of the co. assizes, and has quarter and petty sessions, a recorder's court, and a cheney court of the bishop. Corp. rev. (1848) 2,399*l*. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Registered electors (1847) 710. It is the place of election of members for the co. Under the name of *Caer-Gwent*, it was one of the most important cities of the ancient Britons; it became an important Roman station, and having been taken by Cerdic in 519, it remained the cap. of the kingdom Wessex, and of England, throughout all the Saxon, Danish, and early Norman dynasties. In the time of Henry I., it had reached its greatest eminence; but in the reign of Henry VI., it had materially declined; it was however a principal residence of the English sovereigns down to the accession of Geo. I. Henry III. was born here in 1207; & here also Henry VIII. entertained the emperor Charles V.; and their offspring, Mary and Philip, were married at Winchester in 1554.

WINCHESTER, several townships of U. S., N. America.—I. town of Virginia, in its N.E. part, cap. co. Frederick, 48 m. S.W. Frederick, Maryland, with which, and with Baltimore, it is connected by railway. Pop. 3,454. It has an active general trade.—II. New Hampshire, on Ashuelot river, 50 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 2,605.—III. Connecticut, 23 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,667. It has extensive iron-works and various manufs. —IV. Ohio, co. Adams. Pop. 1,121.—V. Kentucky, cap. co. Clarke, 42 m. E.S.E. Frankfort. Pop. 1,047.

WINCHFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2½ m. N.E. Odiham. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 317.

WINCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.W. Chumleigh. Area 7,220 ac. Pop. 1,656.—*Windale* is a decayed pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Beccles, now annexed to Gillingham.

WINDAU, a town of Russia. [VINDAU.]

WINDECKEN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Hanau, on l. b. of the Nidder. Pop. 1,535.

WINDERMERE, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 8¼ m. N.W. Kendal, with which it communicates by railway. Area 19,980 ac. Pop. 2,498. The church, an ancient structure, contains a curious window of stained glass. The isls. of Windermere lake are in this pa.—*Lake Windermere*, or *Winandermere*, one of the finest of the English lakes, partly between cos. Westmoreland and Lancaster, but chiefly in the latter co., is 14 m. in length, by 1 m. in width, and discharges its surplus waters S.ward by the Leven, into Morecambe bay. Shores mostly well wooded, especially on its W. side, where Furness-fell, a steep height, is clothed with a forest of larch and fir. In its centre is a group of small isls., the largest of which comprises 28 acres. Bowness is on its E. side, and Ambleside near its N. extremity. Amongst the fish taken here is the char, peculiar to the deep lakes in this region, and which when potted is a highly esteemed delicacy.

WINDHAM, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, in its S.E. part. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 27,442.—II. Connecticut, in N.E. part, cap. Brooklyn. Area 620 sq. m. Pop. 28,080.—Also, several townships.—I. Maine, 14 m. N.N.W. Portland. Pop. 2,303.—II. Connecticut, 28 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 3,382.—III. New York, 22 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 2,417.—IV. Pennsylvania, 25 m. N.W. Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1,647.

WINDISCH, *Vindonissa*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near Brugg, on the Reuss. The ancient city was one of the most important settlements of the Romans in Helvetia, and a few traces of it still remain.—*Windischgartsen* is a market town of Upper Austria, 22 m. S.S.W. Steyer. *Pop.* 1,000.

WINDISCHGRÄTZ, a town of Styria, circ. and 21 m. N.W. Cilly, on the Mislingbach. Pop. 750.

WINDLE, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot. Pop. 6,918.

WINDLESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, hund. Woking, union of Chertsey. Ac. 5,370. P. 1,809.

WINDRUSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5¼ m. E. Northleach. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 313.

WINDSBACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 19 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,196.

WINDSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 16 m. N.N.W. Anspach. Pop. 3,345. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, needles, and of gold and silver articles.

WINDSOR (NEW), a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the rt. b. of the Thames, across which it is connected with Eton (Bucks) by a three-arched iron bridge, on granite piers, 2 m. S. the Slough station of Great Western railway, and 23 m. S.W. London. Area of bor., comprising Windsor castle and Little park, with parts of the pas. New Windsor and Clewer, upwards of 3,000 ac. Pop. 9,062. Pop. of pa. 7,528. The town consists chiefly of a main thoroughfare, winding close around the W. and S. sides of Windsor castle; two other principal, and several smaller, streets. It is well built, and of late years many new and handsome residences have been erected on its W. side. Princip. edifices, the town-hall, standing out conspicuously in the High street, and containing numerous portraits of royal and distinguished persons; a neat mkt.-place, infantry barracks, a spacious pa. church, with some fine carved work, monuments, and an altar-piece presented by George III.; various dissenting chapels, a neat theatre, and buildings of schools and charities. It has a public ground, with an obelisk commemorative of the jubilee of 1820; and S. the town are handsome cavalry barracks. The charity school founded by Queen Anne has an ann. rev. of 25*0l*.; one was founded by Queen Charlotte; George III. established an hospital for invalid soldiers; and here are a pa. hospital for 12 poor persons, a lying-in charity, royal general dispensary, almshouses, minor charities, with an aggregate annual revenue of about 80*0l*. It has well supplied markets, some trade in corn, and is famous for its ale; but the resources of the inhabitants are almost solely derived from the presence of the court, and the influx of visitors. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 1,622*l*.—*Old Windsor* is a pa., 1½ m. E.S.E. New Windsor, crossed by a Roman road from Silchester. Area 5,280 ac. P. 1,600. Its church contains many handsome monuments, and a new church has been built at Sunning-dale hill. Rev. of schools and charities, 89*l*. During the Saxon dynasty a palace existed here, but the royal residence was removed to the present locality by William the Conqueror.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the principal residence of the sovereigns of Great Britain, is situated immediately E. of New Windsor. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. The great park of Windsor comprises about 3,800 ac., well stocked with deer, and W. of it is Windsor forest, 56 m. in circumference.

WINDSOR, two towns of British N. Amer.—I. Nova Scotia, cap. co. Hants, at the mouth of the Windsor, in an inlet of Mines basin, 28 m. N.W. Halifax, and having the principal college in the colony.—II. Upp. Canada, Home dist., co. York, on north b. of Lake Ontario, 27 m. N.E. Toronto.

WINDSOR, a borough of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Hawkesbury, at the confl. of S. creek, 28 m. N.W. Sydney. Pop. 1,679. The Hawkesbury is navigable from the sea to 4 m. above Windsor, and the town has an active trade by the river, & daily communication by coaches with Sydney. It is the cap. of a hundred, pop. 3,220; and with the other Cumberland boroughs, Richmond, Campbelltown, & Liverpool, it sends one member to the New South Wales legislative assembly.

WINDSOR, several townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Vermont, cap. co., on W. b. of the Connecticut river, 18 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Pop. 2,744.—II. Connecticut, co. and 7 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 2,283.—III. New York, 12 m. S.E. Binghamton, with a vill. on W. side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 2,368.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on Schuylkill river and canal. Pop. 2,882.—V. Maine, 10 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 1,789.—Also a co. in S.E. part of Vermont; cap. Woodstock. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 40,356.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. [WEST INDIES.]

WINESTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. W.N.W. Patrington. Area 2,570 ac. P. 139.

WINFARTHING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Diss. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 696.

WINFIELD, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 76 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,652.—*Winhall* is a township, Vermont, 80 m. S.W. Montpelier.

WINFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 6½ m. S.W. Bristol. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 852.—II. (*Eagle*), co. Dorset, 8 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 133.

WINFORTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. N.E. Hay. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 178.

WINFRITH-NEWBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 3,590. P. 963.

WING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. S.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Area 5,310 ac. Pop. 1,274.—II. co. Rutland, 3 m. N.E. Uppingham. Area 1,056 ac. Pop. 302.

WINGATE, a chapelry of England, co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Castle-Eden, on the Hartlepool branch of the York and Berwick railway. Pop. 2,625.

WINGERWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 2¾ m. S.S.W. Chesterfield. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 484. Wingerworth-Hall is a handsome building.

WINGFIELD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. E.N.E. Eye. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 668.—II. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Trowbridge. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 305.—III. (*North*), co. Derby, 4½ m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. Area 6,680 ac. Pop. 3,144.—IV. (*South*), same co., 2 m. W. Alfreton, on N. Midland railw. Ac. 2,990. P. 1,188.

WINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E. Canterbury. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 1,129.

WINGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 814.

WINIKI, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. N.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,270. It has an imperial manuf. of tobacco.

WINKBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Nottingham, 3 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area 2,240 ac. P. 144.

WINKEL, a market town of Nassau, on the Rhine, 10 m. W. Mayence, with a castle. P. 1,600.

WINKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.S.W. New Windsor. Ac. 10,040. Pop. 2,178.

WINLATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 5 m. W. Gateshead. Area 4,540 ac. Pop. 5,326.

WINNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 1 m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 470 ac. Pop. 113.

WINNEBAGO, a lake, U. S., N. Amer., Wisconsin territory, W. Lake Michigan. Length N. to S. 28 m., breadth 10 m. It receives Wolf riv. from the W., discharges its surplus waters by Fox river N.ward into Green Bay (Lake Michigan), and gives name to a co.—Another co. of same name is in the state Illinois.

WINNEBAH, a town of Africa, Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 12′ N., lon. 0° 36′ W. The English fort was abandoned in 1812, but the town has been rebuilt.

WINNENDEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 12 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,060, who carry on a trade in corn, wool, leather, & timber.

WINNERSH, a liberty of England, co. Berks, pa. Hurst, 3½ m. N. Wokingham. Pop. 547.

WINNINGEN, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, with mineral springs, reg. and 4 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,550.

WINNIPEG (LAKE), British N. Amer., is between lat. 50° and 54° N., and lon. 96° and 99° W. Length 240 m., breadth 55 m.; shape very irregular. Shores low, and its waters are muddy. On its S. side it receives the Winnipeg, the Assiniboine, and Red river; and from the W. it is joined by the Saskatchewan, besides which it receives the surplus waters of Winnipegoos and Manitoba lakes from the W. It discharges its own surplus N.ward by the Nelson riv., through several small lakes, into Hudson Sea. On its shores are several stations of the Hudson Bay Company.—The river Winnipeg, a noble but dangerous stream, has a N.W. course of 250 m. through the Lake of the Woods, &c.—*Lake Winnipegoos*, about 50 m. W. Lake Winnipeg, is 125 m. in length N. to S., average breadth 25 m.

WINNIPISEOGEE, or WINNEPISCIOGEE, a beautiful lake of the U. S., N. Amer., state New Hampshire. Lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 71° 21′ W. Shape irregular; length 22 m., greatest breadth 10 m.; height above the sea 472 feet. It is very deep; its shores are highly picturesque. It discharges its surplus waters by the river of same name, W. into the river Merrimac.

WINNOWE (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Fowey, here crossed by a bridge, 2 m. S.S.E. Lostwithiel. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 1,056.

WINNSBOROUGH, a vill., U. S., N. America, S. Carolina, cap. dist., 27 m. N.N.W. Columbia, with a Baptist theological seminary.

WINNWEILER, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 10 m. N.E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,284.

WINSCHOTEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Groningen, cap. cant., on the Winschoten canal. P. 3,578. It has a Latin school.

WINSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 1,436.

WINSEN, a town and a village of Hanover.—I. landr. and 12 m. N.W. Luneburg, cap. dist., on the Luhe. Pop. 1,988.—II. landr. & 44 m. S.S.W. Luneburg, cap. dist., on the Aller. Pop. 1,000.

WINSFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Dulverton. Area 9,240 ac. Pop. 581.

WINSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Chard. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 999.

WINSLADE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 169.

WINSLEY, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Darley, 3 m. W.N.W. Matlock. Pop. 604.—II. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. and 2 m. W. Bradford. Pop. 2,646.

WINSLOW, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 1,920 ac. Pop. 1,434, partly employed in the lace manuf. The town has an ancient Gothic church.

WINSLOW, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Kennebec, 20 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,722. —*Winston* is a co., Mississippi, on the Pearl and Tombigbee rivers. Area 720 sq. m. P. 4,650.

WINSTANLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan. Pop. 681.

WINSTER, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Youlgrave, 4½ m. W. Matlock. Pop. 1,005.—II. a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, ward, pa., and 6 m. W. Kendal.

WINSTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Durham, 6 m. E. Barnard-Castle. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 293. — II. co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 262.—III. co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Framlington. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 399.—IV. S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 775.

WINTERBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wolnika, 27 m. S.W. Pisek. Pop. 1,600, employed in glass and paper factories.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Arensberg, on the Orke. Pop. 1,300.

WINTERBOURN, numerous pas. of the W. cos. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 3,151.—II. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 5 m. W. Dorchester. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 206.—III. (*Basset*), co. Wilts, 7 m. N.W. Marlborough. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 275.—IV. (*Came*), co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 157.—V. (*Clenstone*), same co. 4 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 96.—VI. (*Dantsey*), co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 166.—VII. (*Earls*), same co., 3½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 221.—VIII. (*Gunner*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 144.—IX. (*Kingston*), co. Dorset, 12 m. N.E. Dorchester. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 567.—X. (*St Martin*), same co., 3 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 422. Marden castle, once an important Roman post, is in this pa.—XI. (*Monkton*), same co., 2½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area 910 ac. Pop. 91.—XII. (*Steepleton*), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 189.—XIII. (*Stoke*), co. Wilts, 5 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 328.—XIV. (*Strickland*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 383.—XV. (*Whitchurch*), same co., 5½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,850 ac. P. 541.—XVI. (*Zelstone*), same co., 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 840. P. 222.

WINTER-HARBOUR, British N. America, is on the S.E. coast of Melville island, Arctic Ocean. Lat. 74° 47′ 2″ N., lon. 110° 48′ 2″ W. Here Sir E. Parry wintered in 1819-20.

WINTERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 3,971. P. 694.

WINTERSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 838.

WINTERSWYK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 35 *m.* E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. Pop., with vicinity, 5,600, partly linen weavers.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. 4,600. It has manufs. of cotton-yarn and fabrics, a college, public library, and museums.—*Ober-Winterthur* (ancient *Vitodurum*), is a vill., 1 m. N.E. ward, with 2,000 inhabitants and some Roman antiquities.

WINTERTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 1,373.—II. co. Norfolk, on the coast, 5½ m. N.N.W. Caistor. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 588. The church steeple serves as a land-mark. On Winterton-Ness is a light-house, 52 ft. in ht., with a fixed light, lat. 52° 43′ N., lon. 1° 41′ E.

WINTHORPE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, on the coast, 11 m. E. Spilsby. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 273.—II. co. Notts, 2 m. N.E. Newark. Area 680 ac. Pop. 225.

WINTHROP, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Maine, 10 m. W. Augusta, containing a lake 10 m. in length, with a vill. at its S. extremity. P. 1,915.

WINTON, a contracted name of WINCHESTER.

WINTRINGHAM, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. New-Malton. Ac. 8,480. P. 603.

WINTZENHEIM, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 3 m. W. Colmar. Pop. 3,896, employed in manufs. of printed cotton goods and coarse woollen cloths.

WINWICK, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Northampton and Huntingdon, 6 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 373.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ m. N. Warrington. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 18,148. —III. co. Northampton, 8 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 165.

WINYAW BAY, U. S., N. America, S. Carolina, is the estuary formed by the junction of Great Pedee and Black rivers, 14 m. in length, 5 m. in breadth, and navig. from the sea to Georgetown.

WINZIG, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,000.

WIPFELD, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on l. b. of the Main, 15 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 742.—*Wippach* is a market town of Illyria, Carniola, with a castle, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Laybach. Pop. 1,040.

WIPPER, or WÜPPER, three rivers of Germany—I. Prussian Saxony and Schwarzenburg, after a S.E. course of 50 m., joins the Unstrut, 7 m. S.W. Artern.—II. Prussian Saxony and Anhalt-Bernburg, after a N.E. course of 40 m., joins the Saale near Bernburg.—III. Prussian Westphalia, after a course of 50 m. joins the Rhine on E. bank, 8 m. N. Cologne.

WIPPERFÜRTH, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 23 m. N.E. Cologne, cap. circ., on the last named Wipper. P. 1,875.—*Wippra* is a vill. of Prussian Saxony, on the Wipper, reg. Merseburg, 23 m. S.S.E. Halberstadt. P. 1,000.

WIRBALLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 m. N. Suwalki. Pop. 1,650.

WIRINGTON, a hamlet of England, co. Northampton, pa. Paston, 3½ m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Pop. 629.

WIRKSWORTH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Derby, on the High Peak railway and Cromford canal. Area of pa. 14,640 ac. Pop. 7,891. The town consists principally of 2 streets at right angles. The church is a spacious edifice, and here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; a grammar school, annual rev. 250*l.*, having 2 scholarships and 2 fellowships in St John's college, Cambridge. The lead-mines in the vicinity furnish employment to many of the inhabitants. Manufs. of cotton goods, hats, hosiery, and woolcombing are carried on. Wirksworth forms a part of the duchy of Lancaster. The manor formerly belonged to Sir R. Arkwright.

WIRSWALL, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. N. Whitchurch. Pop. 6,220.

WIRTEMBERG, Germany. [WÜRTEMBERG.]

WISBEACH, or WISBECH, a munic. bor., river port, and town of Engl., co. Cambridge, on the border of Norfolk, in the isle of Ely, on the Nen, here crossed by a one-arched bridge, 72 feet in span, 11 m. from its mouth in the Wash, and at a junction of the E. cos. and E. Anglian railway, 9 m. N.N.E. March. Area of its two pas. 16,250 ac. Pop. 10,461. Area of bor. about 1,200 ac., within which most of the pop. is comprised. The town is well built. Principal edifices, St Peter's church, with two naves and two aisles, and a fine tower; a chapel of ease, and many dissenting chapels, the town-hall, custom-house, corn exchange, assembly rooms, theatre, and spacious baths. The grammar-school has 4 by-fellowships in Peterhouse college, and 6 scholarships in Magdalen college, Cambridge. The boys' school has a rev. of 250*l.*, and the girls' school 220*l.* a-year. Aggregate rev. of charities about 1,130*l.* annually. It has rope walks, iron works, large malt houses, an extensive brewery, and several yards for building and repairing small vessels. Chief exports, corn, timber, wool, and seeds. Imports, wine, deals, and coals. Customs rev. (1846) 14,751*l.* Registered shipping (1847) 39,462 tons. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 3,190*l.* 19*s.* Mkt. day, Saturday. Fairs 5 times annually.

WISBOROUGH-GREEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. N.E Petworth. Ac. 6,710. P. 1,807.

WISBY, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. island Gottland, in the Baltic, which forms its læn or prov., on its W. coast, 115 m. S.S.E. Stockholm. It is enclosed by walls, is the see of a bishop, and has a new cathedral, a gymnasium, harbour, tanneries, tobacco factories, & a thriving trade.

WISCASSET, a river port and township of the U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on Sheepscot river, 22 m. S.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,314. Its harbour admits vessels of the largest class.—*Wisconisco* is a tnshp. of Pennsylvania, co. Dauphin. Pop. 489.

WISCHAU, or WISKOW, a town of Moravia, circ. & 19 m. E.N.E. Brunn, on the Hanna. P. 3,264.

WISCHNITZA, or WISNITZ, a market town of Austrian Poland, Bukowina, circ. and 38 m. W.S.W. Tchernovitz, on the Czeremosz, opposite Kuty. Pop. 2,650.

WISCONSIN, one of the U. S., N. America, in the N.W. part of the Union, between lat. 42° 30′ and 47° N., and lon. 87° and 92° 20′ W., having S. Illinois, W. the Mississippi and the territory of Minesota, N. Lake Superior, and Michigan State, and E. Lake Michigan. Area estimated at 51,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 30,945, but emigration to it was subsequently so rapid, that in 1848 it was 211,252. Surface very varied, well watered, abounding with small lakes. It is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant, and copper is said to exist in large quantities on the shores of Lake Superior. Principal vill. Milwaukie, on Lake Michigan. Madison is the cap. town.—The *Wisconsin river* rises in lat. 45° 5′ N., lon. 88° 50′ W., flows S. and W., and joins the Mississippi on l., in lat. 43° N. Length 270 m. By a canal in connection with the Fox river, completed in 1850, steam-boat navigation has been obtained from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, running through the centre of the State.

WISHAW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. E.S.E. Sutton-Coldfield. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 266.—II. a vill. of Scotl., co. Lanark, 5 m. N.W. Carluke, at the junction of a branch of the Caledonian with the Wishaw and Coltness railway, which is in one of the most extensive coalfields.

WISHFORD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wilton. Area 1,590 ac. P. 358.

WISINGSOE, an isl. in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opp. Grenna. Length 10 m., breadth 1 m. On it are the vill. and harbour Wisingen.

WISLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2½ m. N.E. Ripley. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 155.

WISLICA, a walled town of Poland, prov. and 34 m. S. Kielce, on the Nida. Pop. 2,000.

WISLOK and WISLOKA, two rivers of Galicia, Austrian Poland.—I. rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows N. to Rzeszow, and thence E. and joins the San near Sienawa. Length 112 m. —II. mostly parallel to the foregoing on the W., flows N. & joins the Vistula 10 m. S.W. Baranov, after a course of more than 100 miles.

WISMAR, a fortified seaport town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. lordship, at the head of a deep bay of the Baltic, and of a branch railway to Hamburg and Rostok, 18 m. N.E. Schwerin. Lat. 53° 53′ 5″ N., and lon. 11° 27′ 7″ E. Pop. (1845) 11,389. It has 6 churches, 3 hospitals, several schools, an orphan asylum, and manufs. of tobacco, playing-cards, sail-cloth, and important breweries and distilleries. Its harbour is commodious, and nearly land-locked by the islands of Poel and Wallfisch. It has large ship-building docks. In 1849, 338 vessels, aggregate burden 16,473 tons, entered, and 343 do., burden 17,031 tons, cleared from its port. It was founded in 1229, and for some time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

WISOWITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Hradisch, on the Drewniza. Pop. 2,713, who manuf. coarse woollen cloths and paper.

WISPINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Horncastle. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 84.

WISSANT, a comm. & marit. vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. W.S.W. Calais, & conjectured to be the *Portus Itius* of the Romans. P. 1,012.

WISSEHRAD, a vill. of Bohemia. [PRAGUE.]

WISSEMBOURG, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, 34 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. (1846) 6,273. It has a collegiate church of the 13th cent., a Protestant church containing a bust of Luther, a synagogue, town-hall, barracks, a large old tower, now forming a prison, manufs. of tiles, bricks, soap, felt hats, paper hangings, and vinegar, and a trade in wax, cattle, cloths, iron, and agricultural produce. In addition to its strong fortifications, works, termed the "lines of Wissembourg," extend from it along the Lauter to Lauterburg, 9 m. S.E. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.

WISSET, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. Halesworth. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 470.

WISTERNITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 4 m. E. Olmutz, with a castle. Pop. 1,408.

WISTANSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 9 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 5,530 ac. Pop. 1,051.

WISTASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Nantwich. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 355.

WISTON, a borough, village, and parish of Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. of bor. and pa. 775. Chief edifices, the church, and a ruined castle. It unites with Pembroke, Milford, and Tenby, in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. electors for Wiston (1846) 112.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Nayland. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 252.—III. a pa., co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 341.—IV. (*and Roberton*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 1 m. N.W. Lamington. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 929, of whom 141 are in the vill. Wiston, besides which here are the vills. Roberton and Newton.

WISTOW, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hunting-

don, 3½ m. S.S.W. Ramsey. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 490.—II. co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 296.—III. co. York, E. and W. Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Selby. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 756.—*Wiswall*, or *Wiswell* is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. S. Clitheroe. P. 775.

WITCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. W. Ely. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 502.

WITCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. W.S.W. Ely. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 561.

WITCHINGHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk. —I. (*Great*), 2 m. S. Reepham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 624.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. S.S.E. Reepham. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 42.

WITCHLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 10 m. E. Maidstone. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 124.

WITCOMBE, or WHITCOMBE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.E. Painswick. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 179.

WITEPSK, gov. & town, Prussia. [VITEBSK.]

WITHAM, a river of England, co. Lincoln, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. past Grantham and Long-Bennington to Lincoln, and then S.W. past Tattershall and Boston to the Wash, which it enters N. the mouth of the Welland. Total length 80 m., for the last 40 of which, to Lincoln, it is navigable for small steam and sailing vessels, and for 33 m. to Tattershall, for vessels of much larger burden, it having been deepened and embanked in the lower part of its course. Its principal affls., the Bain and Slea, have been made navigable to Horncastle and Sleaford.

WITHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Maldon branch of the Eastern co's. railway, 9 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 3,280 ac. Pop. 3,158. The town near the confluence of the Braine with the Blackwater, has an endowed school, alms-houses, and other charities, rev. 245*l.* per annum. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Canonium*, and a Danish camp is traceable in the vicinity.

WITHAM, several pas. of England.—I. (*On-the-Hill*), co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Bourne. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 573.—II. (*North*), same co., 1½ m. S. Colsterworth. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 300.—III. (*South*), same co., 3½ m. S.S.W. Colsterworth. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 505.—IV. (*Friary*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Frome. Ac. 4,970. P. 581.

WITHCALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Louth. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 90.

WITHCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 9 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,230 ac. P. 30.

WITHERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E. Chumleigh. Area 6,490 ac. Pop. 1,399.

WITHERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the ancient Watling street, 1½ m. E. Atherstone. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 509.

WITHERNE-WITH-STAIR, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Alford. Ac. 2,510. P. 435.

WITHERNWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.N.E. Hedon. Ac. 2,600. P. 456.

WITHERSDALE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Harleston. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 184.

WITHERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 640.—*Witherstone* is a tything, co. Dorset, pa. Poorstock, 5½ m. N.E. Bridport. Pop. 41.

WITHIEL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.S.W. Bodmin. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 468.

WITHIELL-FLOREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.E. Dulverton. Area 2,850 ac. P. 113.

WITHINGTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W. Northleach. Area 5,830 ac. Pop. 818.—II. co. and 4½ m. N.E. Hereford. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 817.—III. co. Salop, 6 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 219.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. S. Manchester. Pop. 1,277.—V. (*Lower*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 7 m. N.N.W. Congleton. P. 782.—*Withnell* is a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 5 m. N.E. Chorley. Pop. 1,705.

WITHYBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area 2,400 ac. P. 307.

WITHYCOMBE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Dunster. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 318.—II. (*Rawleigh*), co. Devon, 2½ m. N.E. Exmouth. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 1,192.

WITHYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. E.S.E. East-Grinstead. Ac. 9,080. P. 1,607.

WITHYPOOLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Dulverton. Area 4,010 ac. P. 251.

WITKOWO, a town, Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 10 m. S.E. Gnesen. Pop. 2,200. It has manufs. of woollen-cloth, linens, and leather.

WITLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.W. Godalming. Area 5,990 ac. Pop. 1,488.—II. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 381.

WITLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 28.

WITMARSUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, dist. and 15 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 800. It is the birth-place of Menno-Simon, founder of the sect of Mennonites.

WITNESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 543.

WITNEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. Area of pa. 7,450 ac. Pop. 5,707. The town has a town-hall, with an area serving for a market-place, a market-cross, and a handsome blanket-hall. The church is a spacious cruciform structure. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive-Methodists, and Friends; a grammar school, a free school for the sons of journeymen weavers of Witney and Hailey, and endowed alms-houses. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves, malt, and blankets, and various woollen goods, the celebrity of Witney for which is in part due to the detersive quality of the waters of the Windrush. The average annual number of blanket-pieces, including pilot-cloths, manufactured, is about 10,000; average value 90,000*l.*

WITTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. W.N.W. Arensberg, on the Ruhr, & on the Elberfeld & Dortmund railway. Pop. 2,335.

WITTENBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. and 46 m. N.N.E. Merseburg, on the rt. b. of the Elbe, and on railway from Berlin to Leipzig. Pop. (1846) 8,750, besides the garrison. Its university was united to that of Halle in 1817; it has a gymnasium, breweries, distilleries, and manufs. of woollens. Here the reformation commenced in 1517, and the garrison church contains the graves of Luther and Melancthon, and their portraits by L. Cranach. Luther's cell in the Augustine convent, and Melancthon's house are still preserved. It was taken by assault by the Prussians under Tauentziem in 1814.—*Wittenberge* is a town, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Stepnitz, and on the Hamburg and Berlin railway, 7 m. S.W. Perleberg. Pop. 2,680.

WITTENBURG, a town of N. Germany, grand-duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Mecklenburg, cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. P. 2,705.

WITTENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Berks. —I. (*Little*), 4 m. N.W. Wallingford. Area 820 ac. Pop. 125.—II. (*Long*), 5 m. N.W. Wallingford. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 580.

WITTERING, three pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wansford. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 261.—II. (*East*), co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Chichester. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 261.—III. (*West*), on Chichester harbour, opposite Hayling island, 7 m. S.W. Chichester. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 575.

WITTERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tenterden. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 998.

WITTGENSTEIN ISLAND, Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 16° 11′ S., lon. 146° 22′ W.

WITTICHENAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 83 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Black-Elster. Pop. 2,100. It has manufs. of linen and hosiery.

WITTINGAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. E.N.E. Budweis. Pop. 3,319.

WITTINGEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, 19 m. S.S.E. Uelzen. Pop. 1,225.

WITTLICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. N.N.E. Treves, cap. circ., on the Leiser, an affluent of the Moselle. Pop. 2,900.

WITTMUND, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 14 m. N.E. Aurich, cap. dist. Pop. 1,800.

WITTON, several pas., &c., of Engl.—I. co. Huntingdon, 2½ m. N.W. St Ives. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 257.—II. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Norwich. Area 760 ac. Pop. 162.—III (*East*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Middleham. Area 7,730 ac. Pop. 624. Here are the ruins of Jerveaux-abbey.—IV. (*Gilbert*), co. and 3½ m. N.W. Durham. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,243.—V. (*Le-Wear*), same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear-valley railway. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 565. Coal abounds in this parish.—VI. (*Nether*), co. Northumberland, 6⅓ m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Area 6,850 ac. Pop. 464.—VII. (*West*), co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. W. Middleham. Area 5,140 ac. P. 494.—VIII. a parochial chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, ½ m. E. Northwich, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 3,338. Annual rev. of endowed grammar school 270*l*.—IX. a tnshp., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,073, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

WITTSTOCK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. Ost-Priegnitz, on the Dosse, 60 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. (1846) 6,400. It has a large hospital for military invalids, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

WITZENHAUSEN, a town of H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 15 m. E. Cassel. Pop. 3,235. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufs. of linen fabrics, vinegar, & leather.

WIVELISCOMBE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 26½ m. W. Somerton. Area of pa. 5,310 ac. Pop. 2,984, partly engaged in woollen manufs. The town has a handsome church, and an infirmary for sick poor.

WIVELSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.E. Cuckfield. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 732.

WIVENHOE, a marit. town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, 4½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area of pa. 1,840 ac. Pop. 1,599. Here is a custom-ho., subordinate to Colchester, of which Wivenhoe is regarded as the port. Large quantities of oysters are here shipped for the London and other markets.

WIVETON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, ½ m. W. Clay. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 240.

WIX, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 808.

WIXFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S. Alcester. Area 530 ac. Pop. 121.

WIZNA, a town of Poland, gov. & 50 m. S.S.W. Augustow, on the Narew. Pop. 2,015.

WKRA, a river of Poland, rises in E. Prussia, near Niedenburg, flows S.W. and then generally S.E., through the gov. Plock, and joins the Bug, 15 m. N.N.W. Warsaw. Total course 120 miles.

WLADISLAWOW, two towns of Poland. — I. (formerly *Nove-Miasto*, Germ. *Rosterschütz*), gov. Augustow, 25 m. N.W. Mariampol, on the Szezuppe. Pop. 4,506.—II. prov. and 28 m. N.E. Kalice, with Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of linen fabrics.

WLASCHIM (pron. *Vlashim*), a town of Bohemia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Kaurzim. Pop. 2,236. It has a castle and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

WLOCLAWEK, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Vistula, 30 m. N.W. Plock. Pop. 4,000. It has manufs. of chicory, and a trade in corn.

WLODAWA, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, prov. and 72 m. S.E. Siedlec, at the confluence of the Wlodawka with the Bug. Pop. 3,660.

WOAHOO, or OAHU, one of the Sandwich Isls., Pacific Ocean, 140 m. N.W. Hawaii. Lat. of town Honoruru 21° 18′ 2″ N., lon. 157° 55′ W. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 18 m. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 27,800. Surface mntnous., and here are many extinct volcanic craters. Products comprise indigo, cotton, sugar, sandalwood, and hogs; and the vine has been introduced from California. [HONOLULU.]

WOBURN, or OLD-WOBURN, a market town & pa. of England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Bedford, near the branch between that town and the London and N.W. railway. Area of pa. 3,200 ac. Pop. 1,914. The church is a spacious edifice, having a tower detached from its main body; and here are a handsome market-house, a free school, endowed alms-hos., & other minor charities. Pop. partly employed in agriculture, and partly in the manufs. of straw-plait and thread-lace.—*Woburn-Abbey*, E. of the town, is the principal seat of the Duke of Bedford, and derives its name from its being erected on the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded here in 1145—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Beaconsfield. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 1,830.

WOBURN, a tnshp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Boston and Lowell railway & Middlesex canal, 10 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,993.

WODNIAN, a fortified town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Blanitz, 12 m. S. Pisek. P. 2,241.

WODZISLAW, a town of Poland, prov. and 31 m. S.W. Kielce, on the Wodzislawa. Pop. 2,000.

WOENSDRECHT, and WOENSEL, two pas. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant.—I. 5 m. S. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1,300.—II. 2 m. N. Eyndhoven. Pop. 3,100.

WOERDEN, a walled town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Old Rhine, 18 m. E.S.E. Leyden. Pop. with dist. 4,117.

WOERTH-SUR-SAUER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 1,240.

WOHLAU, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., surrounded by small lakes. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, and hosiery.

WOKEFIELD, a tything of England, co. Berks, pa. Stratfield-Mortimer. Pop. 835.

WOKING, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Basingstoke canal, and with a station on the S.W. railway, 6 m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area of pa. 8,190 ac., much of it heath. Pop. 2,482.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts, on the border of Windsor-forest, and on the Reading & Riegate railway, 7 m. S.E. Reading. Area 8,450 ac. Pop. 3,342, who manuf. shoes, gauze, silks, malt, and flour. The town has a market-house and town-hall. The church is a fine old

edifice. Annual rev. of endowed schools, almshouses, and other charities, about 500*l*.

WOLBECK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 6 m. S.E. Münster. Pop. 921.

WOLCOTT, several townships, U. S., N. Amer. —I. New York, bordering Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,481.—II. Vermont, 25 m. N. Montpelier.—III. Connecticut, 54 m. S. Hartford.

WOLDEGK, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenberg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 m. N E. Strelitz. Pop. 2,186.

WOLDENBERG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on railway from Stettin to Posen, reg. and 66 m. N.E. Frankfürt. Pop. 3,000.

WOLDINGHAM a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 3 m. N.N.E. Godstone. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 47.

WOLD-NEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 3,420. P. 245.

WOLFACH, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Kinzig, here joined by the Wolfach, 33 m. S.S.W. Baden. Pop. 1,653.

WOLF-CREEK, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Wolf creek, 10 m. S.E. Mercer. Pop. 1,732.—*Wolfsborough* is a township, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnipiseogee, 39 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,918.

WOLFENBÜTTEL, a town of Germany, duchy and 8 m. S. Brunswick, on railway to Hanover, & on the Ocker. Pop. (1846) 9,003. It consists of a citadel, town-proper, and two suburbs, and has several fine churches, two old castles, an arsenal, a large workhouse, an hospital, orphan asylum, college, and various other schools, and a library containing nearly 100,000 vols., with relics and MSS. of Luther. The town is the seat of the superior law court for the states of Brunswick, Waldeck, and Lippe, and has manufs. of lacquered and japanned wares, paper-hangings, leather and tobacco, a trade in corn and linen yarn, and 5 annual fairs.

WOLFERLOW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area 1,560 ac. P. 116.

WOLFHAGEN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., 14 m. W. Cassel. Pop. 3,187. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens.

WOLFINGHAM, a pa. of New S. Wales, E. Australia, co. Durham, N. the river Hunter.—The *Wolf Islands* are a group of British N. America, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, N. Grand Manan island. The most northern in lat. 44° 59′ N., lon. 66° 41′ W.

WOLFRATSHAUSEN, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, 17 m. S.S.W Munich. Pop. 1,200.

WOLF RIVER, two rivers, U. S., N. America.—I. Tennessee, joins the Mississippi.—II. Wisconsin, enters Lake Winnebago, after a S.E. course of 150 miles.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 30 m. N.E. Klagenfürt, on the Lavant, with a castle. P. 1,466, partly employed in iron works.

WOLF'S NEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Usk. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 224.

WOLFSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., on the Lauter, 11 m. N.N.W. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 918; with mines of coal and mercury.

WOLGA, a river of Russia. [VOLGA.]

WOLGAST, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 33 m. S.E. Stralsund, near the mouth of the Peene in the Baltic. Pop. 5,200. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco.

WOLHOPE, a pa. of England, co. & 8 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 813.

WOLIN, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 18 m. S.W. Pisek, on the Wolinka. Pop. 1,570.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Zschoppau, with a castle, 14 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,901.

WOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 780 ac. P. 124.

WOLLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 3,640. P. 1,120.

WOLLASTON-LAND, British N. America, Arctic Ocean, W. Victoria Land, E. point, is in lat. 68° 45′ N., lon. 113° 53′ W., separated from the mainland by Dolphin and Union Strait.

WOLLATON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Nottingham. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 574.

WOLLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N. Bath. Area 370 ac. Pop. 89.

WOLLIN, a small seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 29 m. N. Stettin, on the Divenow, and on an island formed by the latter, at its mouth in the Baltic, connected by bridges with the mainland. Pop. 3,406. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and ship-building docks.

WOLLMIRSTÄDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 8 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. Pop. 3,500. It has a castle, manufs. of linens and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WOLLOMBA and WOLLONDILLY, two rivers of New South Wales.—I. co. Gloucester, flows S.E. and enters Wallis lake.—II. flows N. through the centre of the co. Argyle, and between cos. Camden and Westmoreland, and joins the Warragamba, after a course of 130 miles.

WOLLONGONG, a maritime town of New South Wales, co. Camden, 7 m. N. Lake Illawara. Pop. 515. It stands in a fine district, and is resorted to for sea-bathing.

WOLLSTEIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 37 m. S.W. Posen, between two lakes. Pop. 2,650. It has manufs. of linen & woollen fabrics. —II. a town, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., on the Appelbach, 6 m. S.E. Kreuznach. Pop. 1,470.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia. [VOLMAR.]

WOLOMBI, a vill. & pa., New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, cap. dist., on Wolombi, an affl. of Hunter, 25 m. S.W. Maitland.

WOLPHAMCOTE, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunchurch. Area 3,470 ac. P. 432.

WOLSINGHAM, or WALSINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 13½ m. W.S.W. Durham, on the Wear Valley railway. Area 24,780 ac. Pop. 2,086, employed in manufs. of woollens, linens, and hardwares, and in coal, lime, & leadworks. The town, on the Wear, is irregularly built. Market, Tuesday.

WOLSTAN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. W. Rugby. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,137.

WOLSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 10,220 ac. Pop. 16,575, partly employed in cotton manufs. It has a new gothic church, and a union workhouse. The Grand Trunk canal here passes through a tunnel 1½ miles in length.

WOLTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Aylsham. Area 640 ac. Pop. 43.

WOLVERCOTE, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 470.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a parl. and munic. bor., manufacturing town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the London & North Western railway, 12½ m. N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa., comprising Bilston, Willenhall, &c., 16,630 ac. Pop. 70,370. The town is blackened from the presence of numerous iron forges & furnaces. Principal edifices, the old collegiate church of St Peter, churches of St George and St John, new church of St Paul, various dissenting chapels, the

town-hall, hospital and dispensary, union mill, news-room & library, assembly & concert rooms, and theatre. The grammar school, revenue about 1,200*l.* per annum, and in which Sir W. Congreve and Abernethy were educated, the blue coat school, revenue about 250*l.*, are the principal of numerous establishments for education. Locks, brass, tinned, and japanned wares, tools, nails, papier-maché, and other goods made at Birmingham, are here manufactured. The trade is facilitated by several canals, and the whole dist. to the S. and E. is covered with forges, rolling mills, foundries, coal mines, and iron-stone pits. Markets, Wednesday and Saturday. The bor. returns 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,692.

WOLVERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. N. Kidderminster. Area 5,410 ac. P. 2,091.

WOLVERTON, several pas. of England.—I. (or *Wolverston*), co. Bucks, 1 m. E.N.E. Stony-Stratford, on the London and North Western railway. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 1,261. Here is the central station, depôt, & factory of the railway company, attached to which are a church, school, library, reading room, market-place, and numerous small streets of dwellings for servants.—II. (or *Wolferton*), co. Norfolk, on the Wash, 3 m. N. Castle-Rising. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 165.—III. (or *Woolverton*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Frome. Area 630 ac. Pop. 158.—IV. (or *Woolverdington*), co. & 5½ m. W.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 1,320. P. 162.

WOLVEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Nuneaton. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 923.—*Wolviston* is a chapelry, co. Durham, pa. Billingham, 4 m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees. Pop. 588.

WOMBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Area 4,680 ac. P. 1,808.

WOMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. E. Wellington. Area 790 ac. Pop. 2,057.—*Wombwell* is a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Darfield, 4½ m. S.E. Barnesley. Pop. 1,169.

WOMENSWOLD, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wingham. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 275.

WOMERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Pontefract, on railway between Wakefield and Goole. Area 7,780 ac. Pop. 921.

WONASTOW, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.W. Monmouth. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 165.

WONERSH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.S.E. Guildford. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 1,213. Ironstone abounds, & there is much fine scenery. Wonersh-park is a seat of Earl Grantley.

WONGROWITZ (Polish, *Wongrowiec*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 32 m. N.E. Posen, cap. circ., on the Welna, with a Cistercian monastery.

WONSTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. S. Whitchurch. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 786.

WOOD, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. Virginia, in its N.W. part, bounded by the Ohio river. Area 1,223 sq. m. Pop. 7,923 sq. m.—II. in N.W. of Ohio. Area 590 sq. m. Pop. 5,357. —*Wood-creek*, state New York, is the name of tributaries to lakes Oneida and Champlain.

WOOD-BASTWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Acle. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 283.

WOODBOROUGH, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 801.—II. co. Wilts, 3½ m. W. Pewsey. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 426.

WOODBRIDGE, a market town, river port, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Deben, 7½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 4,954. The town has a spacious church of black flint and free-stone. Here are various dissenting chapels, many schools, almshouses, sessions and market houses, a custom-house, bonding warehouses, a theatre, and a house of correction. Ship-building is actively carried on. The mouth of the river forms an excellent haven, and is navigable 8 m. up to the town, for vessels of 120 tons burden. Exports of corn, flour, and malt; imports of coal, timber, and articles for domestic purposes. Customs rev. (1847) 3,235*l.* Reg. shipping 4,172 tons.

WOODBRIDGE, two townships, U. S., N. Amer. —I. New Jersey, 32 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 4,821. —II. Connecticut, 6 m. N.W. New Haven. P. 958.

WOODBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.E. Topsham. Area 7,700 ac. Pop. 1,933.

WOODBURY, several townships, U. S., N. Amer. —I. Pennsylvania, 78 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 3,944.—II. co. Huntingdon. Pop. 2,102.—III. Connecticut, 50 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,948.—IV. a vill., New Jersey, 32 m. S.S.W. Trenton, on Woodbury creek, an affl. of the Delaware, at the head of its navigation. Pop. 800.—V. (*North*), Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 1,994.—VI. (*South*), same state and co. Pop. 1,950.

WOODCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. S.W. Stroud. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 908.

WOODCHURCH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 6½ m. N. Great Neston. Area 6,030 ac. Pop. 1,409.—II. co. Kent, 4½ m. E. Tenterden. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 1,278.

WOODCOCK, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Woodcock Creek, 213 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,921.

WOODCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 100.

WOOD-DALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Reepham. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 560.

WOOD-EATON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 920 ac. Pop. 63.

WOODFORD, several pas., &c., of England.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 846.—II. same co., 2½ m. S.W. Thrapston. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 680. Here are several tumuli and Roman remains.—III. co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 489. Charles II. was concealed here after the battle of Worcester.—IV. (*St Mary's*), co. Essex, 8½ m. N.E. St Paul's, London. Area 4,090 ac. Pop. 2,777. The vill. has some handsome residences.—V. a tnshp., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 564.

WOODHALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Horncastle. Area 2,240 ac. P. 307.

WOODHAM, several pas. of England, co. Essex. —I. (*Ferrers*), 4½ m. S.S.E. Danbury. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 895.—II. (*Mortimer*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Maldon. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 308.—III. (*Walter*), 2½ m. E.N.E. Danbury. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 537.

WOODHAY, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Hants, 10 m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 1,408.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Berks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 131.—*Woodhead* is a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 16 m. E. Manchester, on railway,

WOODHORN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6½ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Area 7,600 ac. Pop. 1,618.—*Woodhouse* is a township, co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 3½ m. W. Mountsorrel. Pop. 1,309.

WOODHURST, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St Ives. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 449.

WOODLANDS, a tything of England, co. Wilts, pa. and adjacent to Mere. Pop. 816.—II. a locality in co. Dorset, pa. Horton, near which the Duke of Monmouth was seized in 1685.

WOODLE ISLAND, Gilbert Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 17′ N., lon. 173° 27′ E.

WOODLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N. Kingsbridge. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 269.

WOODMANCOTE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 8 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 93.—II. co. Sussex, 5 m. N.E. Steyning. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 394.—*Woodmansey* is a township, co. York, E. Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Beverley, and comprising Beverley park. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 429.

WOODMANSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.W. Croydon. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 269.

WOODNESBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. S.W. Sandwich. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 792.

WOOD-RISING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Hingham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 129.

WOODSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Frome, 5 m. E. Dorchester. Ac. 1,830. P. 158.

WOODSIDE, a township of England, co. Salop, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Shiffnall. Pop. 902.—Others are in cos. Cumberland and Northumberland.

WOODSTOCK, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Oxford, on the Glynn, and on a branch of the Great Western railway. Area of bor., including 10 pas., 21,640 ac. Pop. 7,404. It has a handsome church, Wesleyan, Independent, and other chapels, a good town-hall and market-place, two endowed schools, alms-houses, charities, and a manuf. of doe-skin gloves. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 392. Adjoining the town, on the S., is Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. [BLENHEIM.] —*Old Woodstock* is a locality a little N. the town. Under the Saxon and Norman dynasties, Woodstock was a royal residence, and here King Alfred resided while translating Boetius.

WOODSTOCK, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, cap. co. Windsor, 45 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 3,315. Its chief vill. is built around a spacious public ground.—II. Connecticut, 43 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,053. —III. New York, 69 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,691. —IV. a vill., Virginia, cap. co., and on the river Shenandoah, 110 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,000.

WOODSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.W. Peterborough. Area 1,050 ac. P. 262.

WOODTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 567.

WOOKEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Wells. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 1,187.

WOOL, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on S.W. railway, 5 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 3,400. P. 505.

WOOLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 5 m. N.E. Chepstow. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,022. [WOLLASTON.]

WOOLAVINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 448.—II. (*East* and *West*), co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area 2,370 ac. P. 418.

WOOLBEDDING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1¾ m. N.W. Midhurst. Area 2,740 ac. P. 311.

WOOLBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. S. Newton-Abbots. Area 970 ac. P. 2,609.

WOOLDALE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkburton, 5½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 4,806, employed in woollen manufs.

WOOLER, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on a small affluent of the Till, 46 m. N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Area of pa. 4,620 ac. Pop. 1,874. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot hills. Market, Thursday. In the vicinity are remains of ancient fortifications, and a stone pillar commemorative of the victory of the Percies over the Scots in the reign of Henry IV.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. 9½ m. S.W. Bideford. Area 5,960 ac. Pop. 988.—II. 6 m. N. Crediton. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 220.

WOOLFORD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 585.—*Little Woolford* is a township in this pa. Pop. 274.

WOOLHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Great Western railway, 7 m. E. Newbury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 491.

WOOLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 79.

WOOLPIT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5¾ m. N.W. Stow-Market. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 942.

WOOLSTASTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 800 ac. Pop. 84.

WOOLSTHORP, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Grantham. Area 2,600 ac. P. 674.

WOOLSTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Winchcombe. Area 860 ac. Pop. 78.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 94.—III. (*Little*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 620 ac. Pop. 115.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Warrington. Pop. 548.—V. (*Woolton-Little*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4 m. S.W. Prescot. Pop. 1,018.—*Much Woolton* is a chapelry, same co. and pa., 5 m. S.S.W. Prescot. Pop. 2,251.

WOOLVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 940 ac. Pop. 246.

WOOLVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7½ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 208. [WOLVERTON.]

WOOLWICH, a town, pa., and naval port of Engl., co. Kent, 9 m. E.S.E. London, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 840 ac. Pop. 25,785, chiefly dependent on the government establishments. The town, about 1 m. in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dock-yard; it has a conspicuous old church, a new church, and several chapels; a Scotch church, dissenters' meeting-houses, numerous schools, and a small theatre. The dock-yard, the most ancient in the kingdom, has been enlarged of late years, and has some very fine new docks. Here were built the Royal George which was lost at Spithead, the Nelson, Trafalgar, and other first rate ships; but from the comparative shallowness of water in the river, such ships are mostly built at the other naval ports, and this yard is chiefly employed for constructing steamers. Woolwich has the largest arsenal in Britain, covering more than 100 acres, and containing nearly 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides other warlike materials for the army and navy, a royal laboratory, &c. It is the head-quarters of the royal horse and foot artillery, and royal sappers and miners, for whom, & other corps, here are extensive barracks; and on a fine parade ground, S. the town, are a repository for military models, & an observatory. It is the seat of a royal military academy for engineering and artillery. Woolwich joins with Deptford and Greenwich in returning 2 members to H. of C. Monthly petty sessions are held by the co. magistrates. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

WOOLWICH, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New Jersey, 11 m. S.W. Woodbury. P. 3,676.—II. Maine, 35 m. S. Augusta. P. 1,416.

WOONSOCKET FALLS, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Rhode Island, on Blackstone river, at its falls, 15 m. N.N.W. Providence. Pop. 2,500, engaged in manufs. of cottons, flannels, & satinets.

WOOSTER, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 43 m. S.W. Cleveland. Pop. 1,207.

Woosung, a small maritime town of China, prov. Kiang-si, 80 m. N.W. Chusan, and strongly fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843.

Wootton, numerous pas., &c., of England.—I. co. and 4½ m. S.W. Bedford. Area 3,468 ac. Pop. 1,122,—II. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.W. Abingdon. Pop. 344.—III. co. Kent, 9 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 157.—IV. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 529.—V. co. & 2½ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 793.—VI. co. Oxford, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area 3,350 ac. P. 1,129, partly employed in the glove manuf. —VII. co. Surrey, 3 m. W.S.W. Dorking. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 763. The church stands in a picturesque valley, and here is the demesne of the Evelyn family.—VIII. Isle of Wight, 4 m. N.E. Newport. Area 530 ac. Pop. 51.—IX. (*Glanville*), co. Dorset, 6¾ m S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 342.—X. (*St Lawrence*), co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Basingstoke. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 845.—XI. (*North*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.E. Sherborne. Area 530 ac. Pop. 84.—XII. (*North*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.S.W. Castle-Rising. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 210.—XIII. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 375.—XIV. (*Rivers*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Pewsey. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 470.—XV. (*South*), co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. S.W. Castle-Rising. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 151.—XVI. (*Wawen*), co. Warwick, 2¼ m. S. Henley-in-Arden. Area 8,770 ac. Pop. 2,303. It has a handsome church. Petty-sessions are held here.—XVII. a hamlet, co. and adjacent to the city of Gloucester, pa. St Mary-de-Lode. Pop. 1,001. [Wotton.]

Wootton-Basset, a disfranchised bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Great Western railway, 6 m. W. Swindon. Area of pa. 4,830 ac. Pop. 2,990. The town has a market house in its centre. The church is an ancient structure. Here are also a chapel for Independents, and an endowed grammar school.

Worb, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. E.S.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,900.

Worbis, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 43 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Wipper. Pop. 2,000, who manuf. leather, woollen cloth, and cotton yarn.—II. (*Breiten-Worbis*), a vill. 4 m. E.S.E. the foregoing, on the Wipper.

Worcester, a city, parl. and munic. bor., and co. of England, cap. co. Worcester, on l. b. of the Severn, here crossed by a 5-arched bridge, 3½ m. N.W. the Spetchley station of the Birmingham & Bristol railway, 23 m. N. Gloucester, and 25 m. S.W. Birmingham. Area of city and bor., comprising 11 entire pas., and other subdivisions, 355 ac. Pop. 26,306. Standing chiefly between the Severn and the Worcester or Birmingham canal, just above their junction, and sheltered on the E. by a finely wooded hill, it is one of the best built and handsomest cities in the kingdom. Streets regular, wide, and well paved. In the tything of Whinstones, on its N., are many detached villa-residences. On the S. the cathedral and college precincts occupy an extensive area. The city was formerly enclosed by a wall, some vestiges of which remain; and the college precincts were, in early Saxon times, surrounded by separate fortifications, of which the Edgar tower is the chief relic. The cathedral was founded in 680, but the present edifice, with its appendages, dating from the 14th century, is an elegant plain Gothic building, with a fine central tower 200 feet in height. Its interior is very tastefully decorated, and it contains the tomb and effigy of King John, monumental chapel of Arthur, son of Henry VII., monuments to Judge Littleton, Bishop Stillingfleet, &c. Adjoining it are the cloisters, with residences of the cathedral dignitaries, the chapter house, with a valuable library, a large ancient hall, now occupied by the King's school, & the bishop's palace, on a commanding site facing the Severn. The see of Worcester, lately extended, now comprises the cos. Worcester and Warwick, with portions of adjacent cos., in all embracing 362 pas. The tower and octagonal spire of St Andrew's church, 245½ feet in height, form one of the most conspicuous objects in the city. The churches of St Clement and St Nicholas are handsome buildings, and there are chapels for Roman Catholic, Independents, Calvinists, Baptists, Wesleyans, Huntingdon, & Friends' meeting-houses. Other principal public buildings are, the Guildhall, new co. courts, co. and city jails, market-house, house of industry, co. infirmary, buildings of various schools and charity institutions, public subscription library, and theatre; and here are several remains of monastic establishments, including a commandery of the hospital of St John. The royal grammar school, or "King's School," founded for 40 scholars by Henry VIII., affords the privilege of competition for 2 exhibitions at Baliol college, Oxford. The Free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has 14 exhibitions of 30*l.* to the universities and scholarships at Worcester college, and Magdalen hall, Oxford, and at this school Butler, the author of "Hudibras," and the great Lord Somers, were educated. Here are national, Lancasterian, and several other endowed schools; St Oswald's hospital for 28 old persons; Nash's charity for aged citizens; Berkeley's hospital; Worfield's charity; Shewring's hospital; Jarvis's charity. Total rev. of charities (1830) about 4,500*l.* annually. There are also a female penitentiary, lying-in, ophthalmic, and other medical institutions, a dispensary, humane and other societies; and Worcester is the head-quarters of the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, and with Glo'ster and Hereford, the place of a triennial musical festival, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of widows and orphans of the clergy. Principal manufs. are china wares of the first quality, and gloves, of which latter there were in 1842, 28 manuf. houses, producing about 250,000 pairs of gloves annually, though the latter branch of manuf. is reported to be declining. Lace, spirits, leather, nails, and turned wares, are made; there are extensive iron works on the canal and river banks; and the city is the centre of a large trade in corn and hops. Good warehouses and quays border the Severn, which is here navigable for large barges, and Worcester is the entrepôt for a large and populous district. It has several banks, and 4 weekly newspapers. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, & Saturday. Races in July and November. The bor. is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 36 councillors. Corporation revenue (1848) 5,287*l.* It sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,387. It is the place of election of members for the co. Under the name of *Caer Guorangon* it was one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons, and in the early Saxon period became the second bishopric in Mercia. The troops of Cromwell here obtained a decisive victory over those of Charles II., Sept. 3, 1651. Lord Somers was born at Worcester in 1652.

Worcester, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer. —I. in centre of Massachusetts. Area 1,500 sq.

m., traversed by several railroads and canals. Pop. 95,313.—II. in S.E. part of Maryland. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 18,377.

WORCESTER, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, cap. co., 38 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. (1845) 11,514. It is in a fertile and well-cultivated dist., and is one of the finest towns in the N. part of the Union. It has a handsome court-house, state lunatic asylum, hall of the American Antiquarian Society, with a valuable library; also, woollen, cotton, paper, and machine factories, printing offices, and an active trade. It communicates by railway with Albany and with Norwich, Connecticut; by the Blackstone canal, with Providence; and by steamers daily with New York.—II. a township of New York, 57 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,390.—III. a township of Pennsylvania, 89 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,200.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., with a very irregular outline, and many detached portions, but mostly bounded by the cos. Warwick on the E., Gloucester on the S., Hereford on the W., Salop and Stafford on the N. Area 763 sq. m., or 462,720 ac., of which about 400,000 are estimated to be arable, or in meadows and pastures. Inhabited houses 46,919. Pop. 233,336. It is fertile, well-watered, and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Severn, and its affls. the Avon and Teme, all having a S. course. The Malvern hills in the S.W. separate it from Herefordshire. The Bredon hills in the S.E. rise to 900 feet in height. Wheat is extensively raised; hops are an important crop in some parts; orchards are numerous, and a great deal of cider and perry is made. Cattle and sheep are fattened here. Farms of all sizes, but mostly small. Average rent of land (1810) 22*s.* 4*d.* an acre. Ann. value of land (1842-3) 716,497*l.*, of houses, 514,734*l.* Total value of all real property 1,332,537*l.* Coal is found at Dudley; in a N. detached dist. at Droitwich are brine springs; building stone and clay are other chief minerals. Carpets are made at Kidderminster, glass and iron wares at Dudley and Stourbridge, gloves and porcelain at Worcester, needles and fish-hooks at Redditch and Feckenhaim; and in 1847, 673 persons were employed in woollen, and 500 do. in silk mills. Co. rev. (1848) 25,388*l.* Numerous canals, and the Birmingham and Glo'ster railway, intersect the co. Worcestershire is divided into 10 divisions, in the diocese of Worcester, and Oxford circuit. After Worcester, the cap., the principal towns are the bors. Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Bewdley, and Dudley. The co. with bors. sends 8 members to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1848) for E. division 6,724, for W. division 4,659.

WORDINGBORG, *Orthunga*, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Seeland. Pop. 1,500. It has a castle, built by Waldemar I.

WORDWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 2,120 ac. P. 66.

WORFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3½ m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Area 11,140 ac. Pop. 1,643.

WORKINGTON, a seaport town, pa., and township of England, co. Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on railw., 7 m. N.N.E. Whitehaven. Area of pa. 7,730 ac. Pop. 6,994. Pop. of township 6,045. The lower part of the town is old, with narrow streets, but in the upper part are many good residences, and a square, in which the corn market is held; and it has a handsome church and chapel, several dissenting chapels, assembly and news rooms, a small theatre, a harbour, with good quays and a breakwater, some ship building, manufs. of sail cloth and cordage, a valuable salmon fishery, and coal mines in the vicinity, which employ many of the pop., large quantities of coal being shipped to Ireland and the Isle of Man. It is a creek of the port of Whitehaven. Reg. shipping (1848) 14,002 tons. At Workington-hall, the fine castellated mansion of the Curwen family, on a wooded height above the town, was a refuge of Mary Queen of Scots after her flight from Langside.

WORKSOP, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 25 m. N. Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest, and with a station on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway. Area of pa. 18,220 ac. Pop. 6,197. The church formed part of an ancient priory, and is one of the most perfect specimens of the Anglo-Norman style in England. Worksop is celebrated for its malt. Market day, Wednesday. The town may be regarded as the cap. of the dist., popularly called the "dukery," from comprising Worksop-Manor, Clumber Park, and Welbeck-Abbey, respectively the seats of the Dukes of Norfolk, Newcastle, and Portland.

WORKUM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 21 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 3,193. [WOUDRICHEM.]

WORLABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.E. Glandford-bridge. Area 3,220 ac. P. 426.

WORLDHAM, two contiguous pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. S.E. Alton. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 254.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. S.E. Alton. Area 750 ac. Pop. 94.

WORLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 885.

WORLINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Beccles. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 208.

WORLINGTON, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Milden-hall. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 350.—II. (*East*), co. Devon, 6 m. E. Chumleigh. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 287. Here are remains of an ancient cross.—III. (*West*), same co., 5½ m. E. Chumleigh. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 218.

WORLINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Framlington. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 786.

WÖRLITZ, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist., near the Elbe, and on a small lake 9 m. E. Dessau. Pop. 1,867. It has a ducal summer palace, with fine parks and gardens.

WORMBRIDGE, a pa., England, co. and 8 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 770 ac. Pop. 93.

WORMDITT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Drewenz. Pop. 3,470. It has manufs. of woollen cloth & leather.

WORMENHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 12 m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 314.

WORMGAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Downham-Market. Ac. 3,160. Pop. 330.

WORMHOUDT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Dunkerque, on the Penne. Pop. 3,991.

WORMINGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.W. Colchester. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 524.

WORMINGTON (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 560. P. 73.

WORMLEIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8 m. E.N.E. Kington. Ac. 2,320. Pop. 188.

WORMLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Hertford. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 500.

WORMS, *Borbetomagus, Wormatia*, a city of W. Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 26 m. S.E. Mayence, on l. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. (1846) 9,400. It was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient, having existed before the arrival of the Romans. It had a palace in which Charlemagne

often resided. In the 13th century its pop. is said to have amounted to 60,000. In 1689 it was taken and burned by the French, the cathedral and a few houses only having escaped the flames. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of tobacco, and trade in agricultural produce, and in the fine wines of its vicinity. Among many diets held at Worms, the most celebrated is that of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I.; and that of 1521, before which Luther appeared.

WORMSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Area 1,250 ac. P. 218.

WORMSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.E. Weobly. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 109.

WORONETZ, a gov. & town, Russia. [VORONEJ.]

WORPLESDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. N.N.W. Guildford. Ac. 7,140. Pop. 1,424.

WORRINGEN, *Buruncum*, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 9 m. N.N.W. Cologne, on *l. b.* of the Rhine, formerly fortified. P. 1,905.

WÖRRSTADT, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., 13 m. S.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 1,630.

WORSBOROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.S.E. Barnesley. P. 3,800.

WORSLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, 6 m. S.S.E. Great Bolton. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 8,337. It is intersected by the Wigan and Leigh canal, and has extensive coal-mines, with subterranean canals and tunnels, the total extent of which is estimated at 18 miles.

WORSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Northwalsham. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 834.

WORSTHORN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. E. Burnley. Pop. 817.

WORTEGHEM and WORTEL, two vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S.W. Ghent. —II. prov. and 21 m. N.E. Antwerp.

WÖRTH, two market towns of Bavaria.—I. circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 m. W. Würzburg, with a castle.—II. circ. Upper Palatinate, 14 m. E. Regensburg. Pop. 1,115.—III. a vill., circ. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 11 m. N.E. Landshut.

WORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 1½ m. S. Sandwich. Area 2,708 ac. Pop. 452. —II. (*Matravers*), co. Dorset, on the English Channel, 3½ m. S.S.E. Corfe castle. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 376. St Albans-head is in this pa.—III. a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 6 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 655.

WORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Eye. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 1,116.

WORTHEN, a pa. of England, cos. Salop and Montgomery, 8 m. N.E. Montgomery. Area 12,410 ac. Pop. 3,195. A line of stones here is supposed to have marked the old bonndary between England and Wales; and lead-mines were wrought here during the Roman dominion.

WORTHENBURY, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 8 m. N. Ellesmere. Pop. 620.

WORTHING, a maritime town and chapelry of England, co Sussex, pa. Broadwater, on the English Channel, with a station on the S. Coast railway, 10 m. W. Brighton. Pop. 4,702. Its rise from an insignificant vill. into a favourite watering-place, was due to the visits of George III. Its climate is mild and salubrious, and fine sands here extend along the sea for several miles on either side.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. East-Dereham. Area 690 ac. Pop. 158.—*Worthington* is a chapelry of England, co. Leicester, 4¼ m. N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,143.

WORTHY, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*King's*), 2¼ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 349.—II. (*Martyr*), a pa., same co., 3 m. N.E. Winchester. Ac. 1,970. P. 257.

WORTING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. W. Basingstoke. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 148.

WORTLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. St Peter, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Sheffield. Pop. 7,090, extensively employed in the manufacture of woollens.—II. a chapelry, same co. and Riding, pa. Tankersley, 5½ m. S.S.W. Barnesley. Pop. 990. Here are Wortley-Hall and Wharncliffe Lodge (Lord Wharncliffe).

WORTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Oxford.—I. (*Nether*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deddington. Area 790 ac. Pop. 69.—II. (*Over*), 3 m. S.W. Deddington. Area 980 ac. Pop. 45.—*Wortwell* is a hamlet, co. Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall, 5 m. S.W. Bungay. Pop. 560.

WOSCHITZ (JUNG), a town of Bohemia, circ. & 11 m. N.E. Tabor. Pop. 1,820. S.ward is the village of Alt-Woschitz.

WOSSINGEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 9 m. E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,597.

WOSTITZ and WOTITZ, two towns of the Austrian Empire.—I. Moravia, 19 m. S.S.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,100.—II. Bohemia, circ. Beraun, 33 m. S.E. Prague, with a castle and 1,400 inhabitants. —The *Wotawa* riv., Bohemia, after a N.E. course of 60 m., joins the Moldau, 11 m. N.E. Pisek.

WOTTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Courtney*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Dunster. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 418. Limestone abounds in this pa.—II. (*Fitz-Paine*), co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Lyme-Regis. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 432.—III. (*Underwood*), a pa., co. Bucks, hund. Ashendon. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 265. [WOTTON.]

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 17½ m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 4,702, chiefly employed in woollen mills and hand-loom weaving.

WOUDRICHEM, or WORKUM, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, at the junction of the Maas and Waal, 16 m. N.W. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,220.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 890 ac. Pop. 354.

WOULDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. Rochester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 284.

WOUW, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. S.W. Rozendaal. Pop. 2,500.

WOYSLAWICE, a town of Poland, gov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,000.

WRABNESS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4¼ m. E. Manningtree. Area 890 ac. Pop. 252.

WRAGBY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 610, chiefly agricultural. The vill. is neat, and in a fertile district.—II. a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. S.W. Pontefract. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 855. Nostal priory is in this parish.

WRAMPLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Wymondham. Ac. 820. Pop. 236.

WRANGEL, an isl. of Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 m. N.E. Revel. P. 1,100.

WRANGLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Boston. Area 6,890 ac. Pop. 1,132.

WRATH (CAPE), the most N. point of Sutherlandshire, Scotl., in lat. 58° 38′ N., lon, 4° 58′ 5″ W. It has a pyramidal granitic rock, on which is a lighthouse, which shows a revolving light 400 feet above the sea.

WRATTLING, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 355.—II. (*Little*), same co., 5¾ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 770 ac. Pop. 239.—III.

(*West*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.E. Linton. Area 3,441 ac. Pop. 912.

WRAWBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. Caistor. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 2,708.

WRAXALL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 6 m. E. Beaminster. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 65.—II. co. Somerset, 6½ m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 986.—III. (*North*), co. Wilts, 7 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 481.

WRAY-WITH-BOTTON, a township of England, co. & 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster, pa. Melling. P. 718.

WRAYSBURY, a pa. of Engl. [WYRARDISBURY.]

WREAK, or WREKE, a river of England, co. Leicester, rises in the N.E. part of the co., flows S.W. past Melton-Mowbray, Rotherby, &c., and joins the Soar near Rothley, near which junction it is united with Leicester canal, and joined by its principal tributary streams from the S.E. Total course, 25 miles.

WRECKLESHAM, a tything of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. and 1¾ m. S.S.W. Farnham. Pop. 991.

WREDENHAGEN, a vill. of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, & 38 m. S.S.E. Gustrow, cap. district. Pop. 538.

WRENBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 4¾ m. S.S.W. Nantwich. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 1,100.

WRENINGHAM (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1,640. P. 487.

WRENTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Southwold. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 1,020.

WRENTHAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 23 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,915.

WRESCHEN (Pol. *Wresznio*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 30 m. E.S.E. Posen, cap. circ. Pop. 3,040. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

WRESSEL, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent, across which the Hull and Selby railway is here carried by an iron bridge, 3¾ m. N. Howden. Pop. 373. Here are the ruins of Wressel castle, a baronial resid. of the Earls of Northumberland, built in reign of Richard II.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 5 m. E.N.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 1,620. Pop. 487.

WRETHAM (GREAT and WEST), two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Thetford. United area 6,960 ac. Pop. 194.

WRETTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Stoke-ferry. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 533.

WREXHAM, a parl. bor., town, pa., and two townships of N. Wales, chiefly in co. Denbigh, but the pa. partly in co. Flint, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 12 m. S.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 12,921. Area of bor., comprising the townships Wrexham-Abbot, and W.-Regis, and part of township Esclusham, 1,145 ac. Pop. 6,118. The town, consisting of several spacious streets crossing at right angles, has some substantial houses. The church, formerly collegiate, is a fine edifice of the time of Henry VII., 178 feet in length, 72 feet in width, with a highly decorated tower, 135 feet in height, a fine altar-piece, and several good monuments, including two by Roubilliac. Here are iron-works, paper-mills, and an active trade in flannel, coal, & lead from adjacent mines. The bor., with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors for Wrexham (1848) 262. It is a polling-place for the county.

WRIETZEN, or BRIETZEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ. Ober-Barnim, on an arm of the Oder, 33 m. E.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 5,930. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, and leather.

WRIGHT, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.W. part of Missouri. Area 1,730 sq. m.—*Wrightstown* is a township, Pennsylvania, co. Bucks; & *Wrightsville*, a bor. of same state, on the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, with which it communicates by a bridge 5,690 feet in length.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccleston, 4 m. N.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,771.

WRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Axbridge. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 1,589. The philosopher Locke was born here in 1632.

WRITHLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Frome. Area 750 ac. Pop. 301.

WRITTLE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 8,060 ac. Pop. 2,520.

WROCLAWEK, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on l. b. of the Vistula, 8 m. N.E. Brzesc. P. 1,400.

WROCKWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 5,100. P. 2,731.

WRONKE, or WRONKI, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Posen, on the Wartha, and on the Stettin and Posen railway. Pop. 2,300. It has woollen cloth factories.

WROOT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Bawtrey. Area 3,610 ac. Pop. 335.

WROTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 24 m. E.S.E. London. Area 8,680 ac. Pop. 2,949.

WROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.S.W. Swindon. Area 6,390 ac. Pop. 1,963.

WROXETER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5¾ m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 686. Here was the Roman station *Uriconium*, many relics and traces of which remain.

WROXHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 176. Wroxhall Abbey is the seat of the descendants of Sir Christopher Wren.

WROXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 363.

WROXTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N.W. Banbury. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 819.

WSZETIN, or WSETIN, a town of Moravia, circ. and 33 m. N.E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,850.

WUDD, a small town of Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawan, in the plain of Wudd, 110 m. S. Kelat.—*Wudnee*, or *Budnee*, is a fort of N.W. India, 16 m. from Bussean, with several temples, and a village of 2,000 inhabitants.

WUDWAN, a town & fort of Brit. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 54 m. W.S.W. Ahmedabad.

WUERDALE, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Rochdale. Pop. 6,875.

WULLERSDORF, a mkt. town of Lr. Austria, on the Schmieda, 22 m. N.W. Korneuburg. P. 1,700.

WÜMME, a river of N. Germany, Hanover, after a W.ward course of upwards of 75 m. past Rothenburg and Ottersberg, joins the Weser 10 m. N.W. Bremen, the territory of which it bounds on the N. Chief affls., the Humme and Worpe from the N., and Lesum from the E.

WUNGA, a small town of Scinde, on the E. branch of the Indus, 75 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 14 m. S. Paderborn. Pop. 1,300.

WUNNEWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. N.E. Fribourg. Pop. 2,000.

WÜNSCHELBURG, or HRADEK, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. & 10 m. N.W. Glatz. Pop. 1,445, engaged in weaving, &c.

WUNSDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. & 13 m. W.N.W. Hanover, principality Kalenberg, on railway between Hanover and Minden. P. 1,954.

WUNSIEDEL, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rössla, 20 m. E.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 3,900. It has manufs. of woollen yarn and woven fabrics, and a monument to Jean Paul Richter, who was born here.

WÜRBENTHAL, or URBENTHAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 27 m. W.N.W. Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 1,359, partly employed in manufactures of iron wire and linen yarn.

WURDAH, a river of India, flows tortuously S.E. through the centre of the Deccan, and joins the Godavery, 12 m. E. Chinnoor. Total course, 300 m., throughout nearly all which it separates the dominions of Berar and Hyderabad, receiving from the former its affl. the Wyne-gunga, and from the latter on the W. the Payn-gunga, on which rivers are several towns. Sirpoor is the only town of consequence on the Wurdah.

WURM-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. S.S.W. Münich. Length, S. to N., 12 m., breadth varies to 4 m. It discharges its surplus waters N. into the Ammer, by the Würm, 20 m. in length.

WÜRTEMBERG (KINGDOM OF), a state of S.W. Germany, between lat. 47° 35′ and 49° 35′ 30″ N., and lon. 8° 15′ and 10° 30′ E.; bounded E. by Bavaria, S. by the lake of Constance, S.W., W., and N. by Baden; cap. Stuttgart. Length 140 m., breadth 20 to 100 m. It is divided into the circles Neckar, Black Forest, Danube, and Jaxt. Area 7,658 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,743,827. The territory belongs to the basins of the Rhine and Danube. Its entire surface is mountainous except in the S. The principal chain is that of the Alps of Swabia, which unites on the S.W. with the Schwarzwald and separates the basins of the Neckar and Danube; the highest points are not more than 3,800 feet. The principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar, the latter of which drains the greater part of the kingdom. The territory is in many places highly picturesque. A portion of the lake of Constance belongs to Würtemberg, and there are many small lakes in the S., the chief of which is the Feder-see. Climate in general temperate and healthy, but variable. Temperature ranges from 77° to 86° in summer, and 5° to 10° Fahr. in winter. The soil is extremely fertile in the valleys of the Tauber, the Neckar and its affls., and on the lake of Constance; the usual grains are raised more than necessary for home consumption. Agriculture has made rapid progress, and there is an excellent agricultural institute at Holsenheim. The potato, introduced in 1710, is now the principal sustenance of ⅓th of the pop. The cultivation of the vine is limited to the valley of the Neckar and the Tauber, and to the shores of the lake of Constance. The Neckar wines are the best; some of the others resemble Rhenish wines. No country in Germany produces fruit in such abundance as Würtemberg. The principal products are apples, pears, prunes, and cherries. Fruit-trees are cultivated over all the territory, but especially in the valley of the Neckar; beetroot is grown for the manufacture of sugar; hemp, lint, tobacco, and hops are raised in small quantities. The Alp and the Schwarzwald are covered with vast forests which yield valuable timber. The rearing of horses, cattle, and sheep, is an important branch of industry; these are in general of good breeds. The principal mineral products are iron and coal, which are abundant, and the working of which, in 1846, employed 330 miners. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead are found in small quantities; and there are quarries of excellent building stones and marble. Würtemberg has a great many mineral springs; the best frequented baths are those of Wildbad, the only thermal springs in the territory. Salt is an important product, and turf is very abundant. Manufactures are unimportant; they comprise linens, woollens, silks, carpets, hosiery, leather, porcelain, iron & steel goods, and tobacco; breweries and distilleries are numerous. The transit trade is considerable, chiefly by the navigation of the Neckar. A line of railway has been opened from Stuttgart N. to Heilbronn, and another S.E. to Geislingen; and thence S. by Ulm, Biberach, and Ravensburg, to Friedrichshafen on the lake of Constance, the latter portion of which is only in progress. Würtemberg has long been favourably distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational establishments. Each commune and even hamlet has its primary school, attendance at which is obligatory on children between the ages of 6 and 14, and the number at school is in the proportion of 1 in 6 of the pop. The university of Tübingen is one of the most celebrated in Germany; there are infant schools in the cap. and several of the larger towns, and an institution for young ladies founded by Queen Catherine; normal schools, polytechnic and military schools. Würtemberg is a constitutional representative kingdom, governed according to the constitution of 1819, with a diet of 2 chambers. The pop. is almost exclusively German, except a few Jews and some colonies of French Protestants; the majority belong to the evangelical church formed by the union of the Lutherans and reformers in 1823, and only about 1-3d are Roman Catholics—all sects are tolerated. The army consists of 19,170 men in time of war, and 8,020 in time of peace; every male subject is liable to serve from the age of 25 to 31. The citadel of Hohen-zollern is the only fortress. Revenue (1848), 10,869,808 Rhenish florins; expenditure 10,711,210 florins. Debt 31,603,095 florins. In the 15th century the county of Würtemberg in Swabia, was erected into a duchy by the Emp. Maximilian; this was greatly extended by Napoleon, who created it an electorate in 1803, & gave to its sovereign the title of king in 1806.

WURZACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 35 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,052.—*Wurzbach* is a vill. of Reuss-Schleiz, circ. Ebersdorf, 4 m. W. Lobenstein. Pop. 1,460.

WÜRZBURG, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. circ. Lower Franconia, 140 m. N.W. Munich, on rt. b. of the Main, across which it communicates by a fine bridge with its citadel on the other side. Pop. (1846) 26,814, including 4,563 military. Among its many ancient edifices are a cathedral of the 8th century, the *Marienkirche*, and the royal palace, formerly residence of the bishops, built on the plan of the palace of Versailles, with fine gardens. Its university, founded 1403, has a library of 100,000 vols, and had in 1847, 521 students. It has also a synagogue, gymnasium, polytechnic school, school of music, and several hospitals. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, leather, paper, surgical and mathematical instruments, boat-building, and an active river trade. Würzburg, one of the most ancient cities of Germany, was formerly cap. of Franconia. Its prince-bishopric was secularised, and the town with its territory ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1803. In 1815 it was united to Bavaria.

WURZEN, a walled town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde, and on the Leipzig and Dresden railway. Pop. 4,145. It has manufs. of linen and hosiery, breweries, and bleaching establishments.—*Wüstensachsen* is a market town of Bavaria, near the N. extremity of the circ. Lower Franconia. Pop. 1,160.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on an isl. in the

Dosse, 14 m. W.S.W. New Ruppin. Pop. 2,800. —II. a mkt. town on the Notte, 18 m. S.E. Berlin, with a hunting seat built by Frederick William I. The articles of peace between Prussia and Austria were concluded here in 1726.

WUSTROW, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. Luneburg, on the Jetze, 2½ m. S.W. Luchow. Pop. 763. — II. a pa. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. N.E. Rostock. Pop. 154.

WUSTWEZEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 1,700.

WYALUSING, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Wyalusing Creek, an affl. of the Susquehanna, 105 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,400.

WYANDOT, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of the peninsula Michigan. Area 476 sq. m.

WYBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Boston. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 584.

WYBUNBURY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Nantwich. Ac. 20,360. Pop. 4,674.

WYCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. E.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 165. In the rectory-house is a fine portrait of Wycliffe the reformer, who is believed to have been born here in 1325.

WYCOMBE (CHIPPING, or HIGH), a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Buckingham, 30 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. and munic. bor., 6,380 ac. Pop. 6,480. The town consists principally of one street extending 1½ m. along an affluent of the Thames. The church is a large, venerable, and handsome structure. The principal manufs. are of chairs and paper; that of lace has declined. Market day, Friday. Wycombe returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 346. Wycombe gives the titles of earl and baron to the Marquis of Lansdowne; and immediately S.W. of the town is Wycombe Abbey, the seat of the Lord Carington.—II. (*West*), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.W. High Wycombe. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 2,002. Here are a handsome church in the Grecian style, and ruins of Desborough Castle.

WYDDIALL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Buntingford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 248.

WYE, a river of England and Wales, rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, co. Montgomery, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly S.E. through a part of Radnorshire, and between the cos. Radnor and Brecon, intersects the co. Hereford near its centre, below Hereford turns S., & after separating the cos. Gloucester and Monmouth, enters the estuary of the Severn 2 m. S. Chepstow, which town, with Hereford, Monmouth, Ross, Hay, Builth, and Rhayader, are on its banks. Principal affls., the Luff and Ithon from the N., Caerwen and Irfon from the W. Total course 130 m., for 70 of which, to Hereford, it is frequently navigable for vessels of 40 tons burden, and to Hay, 100 m. from the Severn, for small craft; but its navigation is often interrupted by its shallowness or rapidity. In the upper and lower parts of its course, its banks are precipitous; in Herefordshire it has a very tortuous course through a fertile country, and it is renowned for picturesque beauty beyond every other river in S. Britain. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester, and has a valuable salmon fishery.—II. a small river, co. Derby, after a S.E. course joins the Derwent, 4 m. S.E. Bakewell.—III. a river of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), tributary to the great Swan-Port river, co. Glamorgan.

WYE, a pa. and vill., formerly a market town, of England, co. Kent, on the Canterbury branch of the S.E. railway, 4 m. N.E. Ashford. Area of pa. 5,280 ac. Pop. 1,648. The village has a bridge of five arches over the Stour.

WYERSDALE, two townships of England, co. and pa. Lancaster.—I. (*Nether*), pa. and 4 m. N.N.E. Garstang. Pop. 762.—II. (*Over*), 6½ m. N.N.E. Garstang. Pop. 679.

WYFORDBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,350 ac. P. 129.

WYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 115.

WYK, a seaport vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the S.E. coast of the island Föhr, 16 m. N.W. Bredsted. Pop. 800.

WYK, numerous pas. and vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Drenthe, 5 m. E.S.E. Meppel. Pop. 1,803.—II. (*W. bei Duurstede*), prov. and 13 m. S.E. Utrecht, a town, cap. dist., on the Rhine, where it gives off the Leck. Pop. 2,413.

WYKEHAM, two pas. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 597.—II. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.N.W. Louth. Area 560 ac. P. 32. [WICKHAM.]

WYKE-REGIS, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. W.S.W. Weymouth. Ac. 1,070. P. 1,911.

WYKEN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area 670 ac. Pop. 117.

WYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W. St Gall, on the Thur, with 2,126 inhabitants, mostly linen and cotton weavers.

WYLAM, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Avingham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 8¼ m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 984, chiefly employed in collieries.

WYMERING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the N. shore of Portsmouth Harbour, 2 m. E.N.E. Porchester. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 748.

WYMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. N.N.E. Harrold. Area 1,710 ac. P. 270.

WYMONDHAM, or WYNDHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Eastern Counties railway, at the divergence of the Fakenham branch, 10 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 11,240 ac. Pop. 5,179, partly employed in manufs. of bombazines and crapes for Norwich houses. The church formed part of an ancient abbey. The grammar school has a considerable endowment and two exhibitions to Cambridge University. North the town is Kimberley Hall (Lord Wodhouse).—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 6 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 766.

WYMONDLEY, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hertford.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 263.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Area 790 ac. Pop. 288.

WYNAAD (Hind. *Bynadu*), a small dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 76° 20′ E., comprised in the collectorate of Malabar, and having on other sides the Mysore dom., Koorg, and the Neilgherry hills. Surface densely wooded, and producing the best cardamoms in India. The village Wynaad is 50 m. S.W. Mysore.

WYNE-GUNGA, a river of India, Deccan, in the S.E. dist. of Bengal presid. and the Berar dom., rises near Chawparah, flows S., and joins the Wurdah 20 m. S. Chamoory. Total course 230 m. Principal affluent, the Khahaun from the N.W. It is in many places half a mile across, but generally fordable during the dry season.

WYOMING, two cos. of the U. S., N. America. —I. in W. part of New York state, cap. Warsaw. Area 500 sq. m.—II. Pennsylvania, in its N.E. part. Area 480 sq. m.—III. a village, New York, on Allen's Creek, co. Wyoming. Pop. 600.

WYRAGHUR, a town of India, Deccan, dom. & 80 m. S.E. Nagpoor, on an affl. of the Wynegunga.

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSBURY, a pa. of England, co. and at the S. extremity of Bucks, on the Windsor branch of the S.W. railway, 2¼ m. S.E. Datchet. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 672.

WYRE, a river of England, co. Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, flows W. and N., expanding into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, a new port connected with Preston S.E.-ward by a railway 20 m. in length. [FLEETWOOD.]

WYRLEY (GREAT), a tnshp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Cannock, 5 m. N.N.W. Walsall. P. 799.

WYSALL, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 379.

WYSOX, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Wysox Creek, 136 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,871.

WYSTYTEN, a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on the Prussian frontier, 27 m. N.N.W. Suwalki. Pop. 1,600.

WYSZKOW and WYSZGOROD, two small towns of Poland, gov. Plock; the former on the Bug, S. Pultusk; the latter 25 m. E.S.E. Plock. Pop. 2,000.—*Wysztynie*, or *Wyzany*, is a town, gov. Augustow, co. and 30 m. N.W. Scyny, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1,600, mostly Jews.

WYTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.W. Oxford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 189.

WYTHE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.W. part of Virginia. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 9,375.—Cap. *Wytheville*. Pop. 450.

WYTIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S.E. Zurich. The French and Austrians fought here in June 1799.

WYTOONEE, one of the Disappointment Isls., in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. of S.E. point 14° 12′ S., lon. 141° 12′ W. Length 5 miles.

WYVELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Colsterworth. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 137.

WYVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N. Stowmarket. Area 1,650 ac. P. 348.

WYZAYNY, a town of Poland. [WYSZTYNIE.]

X

For names not inserted under this letter, see J, G, and S.

XAGUA, or JAGUA, a river of Central Amer., state Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 m. W.S.W. Truxillo, after a N. course of 120 m.

XALAPA, a city, Mexican Confed. [JALAPA.]

XALISCO, JALISCO, or GUADALAXARA, a marit. state of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 19° and 24° N., and lon. 101° and 106° E., having W. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanaxuato, & Valladolid, cap. Guadalaxara. Estim. area 70,000 sq. m. Pop. 870,000. Surface mostly mntnous., and densely wooded. Principal rivers, the Tolotatlan, and its affls.; on the S. frontier is the Lake Chilapa. Products comprise wheat, rice, sugar, honey, and timber for ship-building; and here are many olive plantations, good pasture lands, and in the S. and E. some gold and silver mines. Principal towns besides Guadalaxara, San Blas, and Colima.—The vill. *Xalisco* is on the Pacific, 130 m. W. Guadalaxara.

XALON, a river of Spain, Aragon, flows E. and joins the Xiloco at Calatayud; the united stream enters the Ebro 12 m. N.W. Zaragoza.

XAMILTEPEC, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 75 m. S.W. Oaxaca, near the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 4,000.

XANDRE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arr. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,126.

XANTEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 15 m. S.E. Cleves, near the Rhine. Pop. 3,080. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cassimeres, velvets, & cotton; distilleries, breweries, and vinegar factories. It occupies the site of the Roman *Colonia Trajana*.

XANTHI, a mountain of European Turkey, Rumili, N.W. of the Gulf of Lagos, Ægean Sea, and rising to 3,800 feet in elevation.

XANTHUS, an anc. city, Asia-Minor, the remains of which lon E. bank of the riv. Etchenchay (anc. *Xanthus*), 20 m. S.E. Makri, lat. 36° 21′ N., lon. 29° 23′ E., consist of temples and tombs, having elaborate bas-reliefs, many of which have been recently deposited in the British museum.

XAPECO, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Pelotas to form the Uruguay.

XARAMA, or JARAMA, a river of Spain, prov. Guadalaxara, joins the Henares 10 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a S. course of 60 miles.

XATIVA, or JATIVA, Spain. [SAN FELIPE.]

XAUXA, a river and town of Peru. [JAUJA.]

XAVEROV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Kamenka, 32 m. S.S.E. Ovrutch. Pop. 1,500.

XAVIER (ST), an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, in the Gulf of Peñas. Lat. 47° 4′ S., lon. 74° 27′ W.—II. a river of Upper California, tributary to the Colorado.—III. a hamlet, Plata Confederation, dep. and 90 m. N.N.E. Santa Fé.—IV. Bolivia, prov. & 130 m. N.N.E. Santa Cruz, on an affl. of the Mamore.—V. (*del Bac*), a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sonora, 150 m. N.N.W. Arispe.

XENDAY, a marit. town of Japan, on Xenday Bay, E. coast of Niphon. Lat. 38° 30′ N.

XENIA, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, 48 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 4,913, of whom 1,200 are in a vill. with a well cultivated vicinity.

XENIL, or GENIL, a river of Spain. [GENIL.]

XERES, or JEREZ (DE LA FRONTERA), a city of Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Cadiz, on the road to Sevilla, near rt. b. of the Guadalete. Pop. (1845) 33,104. The old part of the town has narrow & crooked streets, but the more modern portion is well built. It has an *alcazar*, or fort, remains of an old wall, and many Roman and Moorish antiquities, 8 churches, one of which is collegiate, 6 convents, and 4 hospitals. Xeres has manufs. of woollen cloths and leather, and one of its chief peculiarities is its numerous *bodegas*, or wine stores; its commerce consists exclusively in the export of its excellent sherry wines, of which 500,000 arrobas (30 of which make a butt) are produced annually, & exported mostly to England from the small port of Puntal.

XERES, or JEREZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E. Granada. Pop. 1,700.—II. a town of Central Amer., state Honduras, S. Comayagua.

XERES-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, *Esuris*, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. (1845) 5,628. It has manufs. of coarse linens, hats, leather, earthenwares, and soap. Birth-place of the celebrated navigator Vasquez de Balbao.

XEROS, or SAROS (GULF OF), European Turkey, Rumili, is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, stretching inland north of the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 40 m., breadth at entrance 20 m.

XERTA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, on the Ebro (which has here a fall of 16 feet), 9 m. N. Tortosa. Pop. 2,000.

XERTIGNY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 3,871, partly employed in forges & blast-furnaces.

XEXUI, or JEJUY, a riv. of Paraguay, S. Amer., near the centre of the state, flows W. and joins the river Paraguay, 30 m. N. Asuncion, after a W. course of 120 miles.

XILO-CASTRON, *Ægyra*, a marit. vill. of Greece, gov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-castron in the Gulf of Corinth. It has an active trade in currants.

XILOCO & XILON, rivs., Spain. [JILOCO, JILON.]

XIMANI, a suburb of the city of Cartagena, New Grenada. [CARTAGENA.]

XIMENA, two market towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E. Jaen.—II. (*de la Frontera*), prov. Cadiz, 22 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar.

XIMO, one of the Japanese islands. [KIUSIU.]

XINGU, a riv. of Brazil, provs. Matto-Grosso & Para, and one of the chief tributs. of the Amazon, rises near lat. 15° S., lon. 59° W., & after a N. course of 1,300 m. joins the Amazon 240 m. W. Para.

XIONZ, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 28 m. S.E. Posen, with manufs. of linens and leather. Pop. 1,140.

XIZ, or SHIZ, Arabian name of the fire-temple and city Atropatenian Ecbatana, identified by Major Rawlinson with TAKHTI SOLEIMAN.

XOCHIMILCO & XOCHITEPEC, two vills., Confed. and dep. Mexico, the former on the Lake of Xochimilco, 8 m. S.S.E. Mexico, and once an Aztec town of importance; the latter is S. Cuernavaca.—*Xochicalco* is a ruined pyramid, 15 m. from Cuernavaca.

XORULLO, or XURULLO, a volcano of the Mexican Confederation. [JORULLO.]

XUANDAI, a fine harbour of Anam, Further India, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Phu-yen, on the Cochin-Chinese coast. Lat. 13° 22′ N.

XUCAR, a river of Spain. [JUCAR.] The *Xucaray* is a river of S. Amer., Ecuador, tributary to the Amazon.

XULLA, or ZULLA ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, 70 m. E. Celebes, and comprising Talyabo, Mangola, and Zulla-Bessey, which last is about 35 m. in length.

XYNARA, a vill. of the island Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, & is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Y

For words not found under this letter, see I or J.

Y (Dutch, HET 'Y), a branch of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, extending inland 16 m. W. to Beverwyk; average breadth 2 m. On its S. side is the city Amsterdam, W. of which it communicates with the Haarlem lake & the Leyden canal.

YABLONOI MOUNTAINS, a chain in E. Asia, forming a part of the boundary line between Siberia and Manchooria, continuous E. with the Stanovoi mntns., & W. with the Khin-gan, & other contiguous chains in the Russian gov. Irkutsk.

YADKIN, a river of the U. S., N. America, N. Carolina, flows E. and S. past Wilkesville, Rockford, and Henderson, near which it is contracted in a mountain gorge from 200 to about 30 yards across, and afterwards receives Rocky river, their junction forming the Great Pedee.

YAFA, a town of Palestine. [JAFFA.]—II. a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 2 m. S.E. Nazareth, probably the *Japhia* of Scripture.

YAGUA and YAGUACHE, two vills. of S. Amer. —I. in New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 70 m. S. Neyva.—II. in Ecuador, dep. and 18 m. N.E. Guayaquil.—*Yaguanique* is a port of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 m. N.E. Baracoa. [JAGUA (BAHIA DE).]

YAGUI, or HUAQUI, a river of the Mexican Confed., dep. Sonora, rises N. of lat. 32° N., flows S. and S.W., and enters the Gulf of California, 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a course of 400 m.

YAKUNO SIMA, an island of Japan, 40 m. S. Kiusiu. Lat. 30° 23′ N., lon. 130° 30′ E. Length 20 m., breadth 8 m. Surface level and wooded.

YAKUTSK, a vast prov. of Siberia, occupying most of its E. half from lat. 54° N., and between lon. 105° and 164° E., having W. the gov. Yeniseisk, S. Irkutsk, and the Yablonoi mountains separating it from Manchooria, E. the prov. Okhotsk, and the Tchuktchi country, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Pop. estimated at 248,000 Yakuts, with 5,000 Russians & Cossacks, half of whom reside in the cap. town. Surface mountainous in the S., and watered by the Upper Lena and its affls. the Aldan and Vitim, which latter forms the frontier on the side of Irkutsk. In the N. it is an immense level, traversed by the Lena, Yana, Indihgirka, and Kolyma rivers. In some parts, rye, barley, and small quantities of other grains are raised, and large herds of cattle are reared near Yakutsk; but in most of its extent this prov. is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Next to cattle and game, salmon and other fish, iron, salt, and talc, are the chief products. Coal is stated to exist in some places on the Upper Lena. Principal trade is in furs and walrus teeth. The gov. rev., which does not equal the expenditure, consists chiefly of 600,000 roubles of *yassack*, and 220,000 roubles as duty on the sale of native spirits. After Yakutsk, the cap., the principal vills. are Amginsk, Olekminsk, Viliuisk, and Gijansk.

YAKUTSK, a town, and the great commercial emporium of E. Siberia, cap. above prov., on the Lena. Lat. 62° N., lon. 129° 44′ E. Mean ann. temp. 13°.5; winter—36°.3; summer, 61°.7 Fahr. Estimated pop. 4,500, half of whom are Russians, and the rest native Yakuts and others. It stands on level ground, and consists of about 400 wooden dwellings of one storey, regularly arranged in wide streets and spacious squares; with 7 churches, a monastery, hospital, barrack, and ruined fort, also wooden edifices. It is the seat of a large trade in furs, ivory, and fossil remains, which are brought to it by the Yakuts hunters, and purchased by itinerant dealers, who resort to Yakutsk in great numbers from Irkutsk, W. Siberia, & even from European Russia, as soon as the winter breaks up. In some years furs to the value of 2,500,000 roubles have been collected for its annual fair.

YALDING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, on branch of South Eastern railway, 5½ m. S.W. Maidstone. Area 5,860 ac. P. 2,467.

YALI, *Istros*, a small island off the S.E. coast of Asia-Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Kos, 7 miles S. Kos.

YALO, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, on a hill 12 m. N.W. Jerusalem, and supposed by Robinson to occupy the site of the ancient *Ajalon*.

YA-LONG-KIANG, two rivers of the Chinese empire.—I. E. Tibet and China, prov. Se-chuen, after a generally S. course of 600 m. joins the Kin-cha-kiang (Yang-tze-kiang), near lat. 26° 35′ N., lon. 102° E.—II. Corea, flows W. and enters the Yellow Sea. Course, 130 m.—The *Ya-loukiang* flows S.W. separating Corea from the prov. Leao-tong, and enters the Yellow Sea, after a course estimated at 300 miles.

YALTA, or JALTA, a handsome modern seaport town of Russia, on S. shore of the Crimea, on a spacious bay, 26 m. S. Simferopol.

YALUTOROVSK, a town of Siberia, gov. & 120 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, at the junction of the Iset and Tobol rivers. Pop. 2,000.

YAMINA, a town of Central Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba river. Lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 6° 50′ W.—*Yammie*, or *Yammy*, is a town of the Ashantee dom., 70 m. N.W. Coomassie.

YAMPARAES, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 20 m. N.E. Sucré (Chuquisaca), cap. prov., on an affl. of the Pilcomayo.

YAMSK, or JAMSK, a marit. town of E. Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamsk, an inlet of the Gulf of Gijiginsk, 380 m. E. Okhotsk.

YANA, a considerable river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, between the Lena and Indighirka rivers, enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between lat. 71° and 72° N., lon. 135° E., after a N. course of 700 miles.

YANAON, a vill., and one of the French colonial possessions in India, on its E. or Coromandel coast, at the delta of the Godavery river, and accessible from the sea by vessels of 200 tons burden, 22 m. N.N.E. Pondicherry. Its dist., extending for 6 m. along the Godavery, has an area of 8,147 ac., about half being under cultivation. Pop. 6,829.

YANBO, two towns of Arabia. [YEMBO.]

YANDABO, a town of Burmah, on l. b. of the Irrawadi, 60 m. W.S.W. Ava, & where the treaty of peace between the British and Burmese was ratified, Feb. 26th 1826.—*Yangain-chain-ya* is a town of Pegu, on the Irrawadi, in its delta, 45 m. N.W. Rangoon.

YANGERO, a town of N.E. Africa. [JANJERO.]

YANG-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, passes by the city Siuen-hoa, and unites with the Sang-kan-ho, 25 m. S.E., to form the Hoen-ho river, which traverses the prov. S.W. of Peking.

YANG-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Imperial canal, near the Yang-tze-kiang river, and 50 m. N.E. Nanking. It is stated to be 5 m. in circ., and to have a large trade in salt. Near it is an imperial residence.

YANG-TZE-KIANG ("son of the ocean"), a large river of China, its course lying S. of that of another great river, the Hoang-ho. It is formed by the junction of the Ya-long-kiang, and Kin-cha-kiang rivers, which have their sources in E. Tibet, near those of the Menam-kong and Irrawadi, and which unite on the boundary between the provs. Se-chuen & Yun-nan, near lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 102° E. Thenceforth, the Yang-tze-kiang has a very tortuous E.N.E. course, through the provs. Sze-chuen, Hou-pe, Ngan-hoei, & Kiang-su; and it joins the sea by an estuary 30 miles across, in lat. 32° N., lon. 121° E. Total course estimated at 2,500 m. It receives numerous large affls., drains all the central provs. of China, and brings down a great quantity of mud, which has formed several low islands at its mouth. It is crossed by the imperial canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho river, and with most parts of China-proper. The tide ascends it to the lake Po-yang, 450 m. from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 m., and it may be navigated to 200 m. from its mouth, by ships of the largest class. Coal is said to be plentiful in many places along its banks.

YANI, or NYANI, a sta. of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the N. bank of the Gambia river, between lat. 13° and 14° N., and lon. 14° and 15° W. Principal towns, Pisania, Yannemaru, Kartabar, and Kontata.

YANIK, a fertile dist. of Asia-Minor, pash. Trebizond, immediately around Samsoun. Leeches are exported from it in large quantities to the markets of Europe.

YANINA (improperly *Joannina*, probably the anc. *Euræa*), a city of European Turkey, cap. prov. Epirus, on the W. side of the Lake of Yanina, 44 m. N. Arta. Pop. estimated at 36,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, and from 6,000 to 7,000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1820, when it was burnt down by order of Ali Pasha. The town, on a peninsula stretching into the lake, is meanly built. Its principal edifice is the fortress containing the palace of the pasha. Yanina is the residence of the head collector of customs for Epirus, and of British and other consuls. It had formerly a large trade with Albania, Rumili, &c., and an important annual fair, to which Italian produce, with French and German manufs., were brought, but its commerce has greatly declined.—The *Lake of Yanina* is 5 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest breadth. In it, opposite the city, is a small island with a church and monastery, to which island Ali Pasha retired from the sultan's troops, before being put to death, in February 1822.

YANNEMARU, a town of Senegambia, W. Africa, state Yani, near the river Gambia, lat. 13° 45′ N., and lon. 15° W.

YAN-PHING, or YEN-PING, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., on the Min river, 90 m. N.W. Foo-chow, and stated to be one of the handsomest cities in the empire.

YAN-TCHOU, two cities, China.—I. prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., 75 m. S. Tsi-nan.—II. prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on the Tsien-tang-kiang river, 115 m. S.W. Ning-po.

YANTIC, a river of the U. S., N. America, Connecticut, joins the Thames at Norwich, after a S.W. course of 15 m., during the latter part of which it affords good water power.

YAO-AN, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 95 m. W.N.W. Yun-nan. It is stated to have a large trade in musk, and in salt produced from a lake in its vicinty.—*Yao-tchou* is a city, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on a river near its mouth, in the lake Po-yang.

YAOORI, YAOURI, or YAURI, a large town of Central Africa, cap. a state, on l. bank of the Quorra, 69 m. N. Boussa. It is enclosed by a high and strong clay wall, and entered by 8 gates. Its inhabs. manuf. coarse gunpowder, saddlery, and clothing, raise indigo and tobacco, and rear large herds of live stock. The state of Yaoori is reported to be extensive, flourishing, & enclosed by the doms. Houssa, Borgoo, Cubbie, & Nuffie.

YAP, or GOUAP, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific Ocean, its S. extremity in lat. 9° 25′ N., lon. 138° 1′ E. Length 9 miles.

YAPPAR, a river of N. Australia, flowing into the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in lon. 140° 45′ E. W. of it is a tract of undulating and hilly forest-land.

YAPTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the

Arundel & Chichester canal, and on South coast railway, 3½ m. S.W. Arundel. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 541.

YAPURA, JAPURA, or CAQUETA, a river of S. America, rises in the Andes of New Granada, S.E. of Neyva, flows E. and joins the Amazon, in lat. 3° 20′ S., lon. 65° W., after a course of 900 m., in a part of which it forms the boundary between Brazil and Ecuador.

YAQUE, a mountain peak, and two rivers of Hayti. The mountain belongs to the Cibao chain, in the centre of the island. The Grand-Yaque river flows from it N.W. through the plain of Santiago, and enters the bays of Monte Christo and Manzanilla by several mouths, after a total course of 100 m. The other Yaque river flows S. and joins the Neiva.

YAR and YARE, two rivers of England.—I. in the Isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Yarmouth, after a short N. course.—II. (anc. *Garienis*), co. Norfolk, passes Norwich, where it becomes navigable, & enters the N. Sea, 2½ m. S. Great Yarmouth, after having expanded into Bredonwater, which receives the rivers Bure & Waveney.

YARACUY, a navigable river of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, after a N.W. course of 80 m., enters the Gulf of Triste, 25 m. W. Puerto-Cabello. At its mouth is the village Yaracuy.

YARA-DZANG-BO-TSIN, a riv. of Tibet. [SANPO.]

YARAPASON, a vill. of Asia-Minor, pash. Karamania, on the Kizil-Irmak, 40 m. N.W. Mount Argæus, and apparently the ancient *Osiana*.

YARBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 210.

YARCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Chard. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 826.

YARDLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hertford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Buntingford. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 633.—II. co. Worcester, 4½ m. E. Birmingham. Area 7,430 ac. Pop. 2,825, partly employed in extensive tile-works.—III. (*Gobions*), a hamlet, co. Northampton, pa. Potterspury, 3½ m. N.N.W. Stony-Stratford. Pop. 689.—IV. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 1,134.

YARKAND, or YARKUND, a flourishing city, and the present cap. of Chinese Turkestan, in a fertile plain, on the Yarkund river, in lat. 38° 19′ N., lon. 76° 7′ 45″ E. Pop. stated to comprise 30,000 families, of from 5 to 10 persons each, besides about 7,000 Chinese troops. The city, enclosed by an earth rampart, and entered by five gateways, has extensive suburbs, houses built of stone and clay, many canals intersecting its streets, two large bazaars, numerous mosques, and about a dozen Mohammedan colleges. It is the residence of a Chinese governor, and of about 200 Chinese merchants, with some Cashmerian and Persian, and a few Hindoo traders; and it is the chief emporium of the commerce between China and the countries beyond the W. frontier of the empire. Horses are an important article of traffic, and their flesh is sold in the markets. Wheat, rice, barley, oil-seeds, fruits, raw silk, shawl-wool, manufactured stuffs, and jade-stone, are other principal articles of trade. The vicinity is thickly interspersed with villages and mulberry plantations, and it feeds large flocks of fat-tailed sheep and Cashmere goats.—*Yarkand river* rises on the N. side of the Karakorum mountains, flows mostly N.E., and near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30′ E., unites with the Kashgar, Aksu, and Khoten rivers, to form the Tarim, which finally enters a lake of the desert Gobi. Total course 500 m.

YARKHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Hereford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 452.

YARLESIDE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dalton-in-Furness. Pop. 561.

YARLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wincanton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 297.

YARM, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Tees, 9 m. E.S.E. Darlington. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 1,511. Its commerce has declined with the rise of Stockton, but it exports salmon & other provisions to London.

YARMOUTH (GREAT), a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on its E. coast, on railway 19 m. E. Norwich. Lat. of church, 52° 36′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 43′ 7″ E. Area of pa. 1,270 ac. Pop. 24,086. Area of parl. bor., comprising Gorleston in Suffolk, 3,940 ac. Pop. 27,550. It stands on a narrow slip of land betw. the sea and the river Yare, across which it communicates by a drawbridge with South-town, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorlestone. The town was enclosed by an ancient wall. It consists chiefly of 4 parallel streets, and a number of cross lanes. Along the river, a handsome quay extends for about 1 m., & here are the best private dwellings, with the town-hall, council chamber, and the Star inn, once the residence of the regicide Bradshaw. The pa. church of St Nicholas, founded in the reign of William Rufus, is one of the largest in the kingdom, and contains many monuments of distinguished families; St Peter's is a new church in the Tudor style; St George's is also a fine church. Some remains exist of convents, suppressed at the Reformation; and here are chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Friends, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and a Jews' synagogue. The bor. jail, theatre, custom-house, large warehouses, the Nelson column, 144 feet in hgt., & a suspension bridge over the North water, are among the other princip. structures. Charities comprise an hospital for children & gramm. school, Warren's general relief fund, &c. On the coast are several batteries, barracks for 1,000 men, a pier, and Victoria suburb, with several public gardens and promenades. The harbour, formed by the Yare, is accessible by vessels of 200 tons, and Yarmouth has an extensive trade in the export of agricultural produce, malt, herrings, and other fish, to the Mediterranean and the W. Indies. It is the principal seat of the English herring fishery, which employs about 250 vessels belonging to the port, and about 3,000 hands, including curers. Customs revenue (1846) 59,784*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 689 vessels; aggregate burden, 47,321 tons. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and a manuf. of crapes and silk goods employs about 500 persons. Yarmouth communicates by steam-packets with London, Hull, and many ports of less consequence on the E. coast. Corp. rev. (1848) 6,630*l*. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,960. Near it are the ruins of Caister castle, and the Roman station Garianonum.—*Yarmouth Roads* are between the coast and a line of outer sand-banks, marked by buoys & floating-lights.

YARMOUTH, a marit. & mkt. town and pa., Isle of Wight, on its N.W. coast, at the mouth of the Yar, 9 m. W. Newport, and opposite Lymington, to which it has a ferry. Area of pa. 50 ac. Pop. 567. The town is well built, and has at its W. extremity a fort built by Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient monastery. Trade mostly confined to the export of fine sand for glass-making, and the import of coals, timber, and provisions.

YARMOUTH, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, 65 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,554, chiefly employed in fisheries.

YARNESCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon,

6 m. E.N.E. Great Torrington. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 512.

YARNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4¼ m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 302.

YAROSLAV, a gov. & city, Russia. [JAROSLAVL.]

YARPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 606.

YARRA-YARRA, a riv. of the Brit. Australian colony Victoria, and the principal entering Port-Phillip, which it reaches at Hobson's Bay, 5 m. S.W. Melbourne, after a W.S.W. course through cos. Evelyn & Bourke. It is not navigable above Melbourne on account of falls, and that city can usually be reached only by vessels of 60 tons burden, the mouth of the river having a bar with only 9 ft. of water at high tide. Vessels of large burden load and unload at Williamstown, near its mouth. At Melbourne it is commonly from 40 to 50 yards across, but greatly augmented by floods in winter and spring.

YARRIBA, a state of Central Africa, Guinea, near the Niger (Quorra), in lat. 9° N., lon. 3° to 6° E. Principal towns, Katunga, or Eyeo, and Rakka. It has been little explored by Europeans.

YARROW, a river of Scotland, co. Selkirk, rises at Yarrow-cleugh, 1¼ m. E. Loch Skene, flows mostly E.ward, through Lochs Lowes & St Mary, and joins the Ettrick, 1½ m. above Selkirk, after a course of 25 m. Its tributaries are at least 40, but are small. Along its banks are the ruined Newark-castle, the ducal seat of Bowhill, and many places celebrated in Scottish poetry.

YARROW, a pa. of Scotl., co. Selkirk, of which co. it comprises more than a third, containing Ettrick-forest and several petty villages. Area 71,142 ac. Pop. 1,264. Sir Walter Scott resided in the Ettrick-forest for 10 years; and Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," lived at Mount-Benger, and died at Altrive, in this parish.

YARWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Wansford. Area 1,830 ac. P. 389.

YASI-KOI, a large vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near Zafaran-Boli, and containing 300 houses of Mohammedans, and 75 do. of Greek Christians, which latter people manuf. wine and opium. A good deal of saffron is raised in the vicinity.

YASOR, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. S. Weobly. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 195.

YASS, a town of New S. Wales, E. Australia, cos. King and Murray, cap. dist., on Yass river, an affl. of the Morumbidgee, 46 m. W.S.W. Goulburn. Pop. 274.—*Yass-Plains*, surrounded on every side by forests, are from 9 to 12 m. across.

YASSY, or JASSY, the cap. town of Moldavia, is situated on an affl. of the Pruth, in a plain surrounded by low hills, 200 m. N.N.E. Bucharest. Its houses cover a large space, being interspersed with gardens. Pop. 20,000 (?). The modern part is well built and clean, but the older part is a collection of ruins & huts, having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1822. It has sev. remarkable churches, a college, a superior school, 3 printing establishments, a society of natural history and medicine, and an active commerce in agricultural produce. Its fortified palace was burned in 1827.

YATE, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 1 m. W. Chipping-Sodbury, and with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 10½ m. N.E. Bristol. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 1,057.—II. a tnshp., New York, on Lake Ontario, 12 m. N. Albion. Pop. 2,230.

YATELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 8 m. N.E. Odiham. Area 10,210 ac. Pop. 1,997.

YATES, a co., U. S., N. Amer., near the centre of New York state, between Seneca and Canandaigua lakes. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 20,444.—

YATESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. E. Calne. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 251.

YATTENDON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. S.E. East Ilsley. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 246.

YATTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*East* and *West*), co. Somerset, 7 m. N. Axbridge. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 1,978. Here is the Clevedon junction station of the Great Western railway, 12 m. W.S.W. Bristol.—II. (*Keynell*), a pa., co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 1,610. P. 492.

YAUCO, a small town of Porto-Rico, near the S. coast of the island. Pop. 2,650.—*Yautepec* is a vill., confed., dep. and 40 m. S.S.E. Mexico.

YAVARI, river, S. America. [JABARY.]

YAVERLAND, a pa., Isle of Wight, 8 m. E.S.E. Newport. Area 670 ac. Pop. 80.

YAXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. East Dereham, with a station on a branch of the E. cos. railw. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 450.

YAXLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. & 14 m. N. Huntingdon. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 1,211.—II. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 507.

YAZOO, a river, U. S., N. Amer., state Mississippi, joins the Mississippi, 45 m. W.N.W. Jackson, after a S.W. course of 220 m., for 50 of which it is navigable for large boats. Principal affl., Sunflower river from the N. It gives name to a co., cap. Benton. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 10,480, of whom 7,339 are slaves.—*Yazoo-City* is a vill. on E. bank of the Yazoo, 60 m. N.W. Jackson.

YBA, a marit. vill. of the island Luzon, Philippines, 80 m. N.W. Manila.

YBARS (ST), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Ariege, 14 m. N.W. Pamiers. Pop. 2,328.—*St Ybart* is a comm. and vill., dep. Correze, arrond. and 18 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,557

YBERA, or CARACARES, a large marshy lake of S. Amer., Plata Confederation, in the N. part of the dep. Corrientes, between the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It contains numerous wooded islands which abound with game, and gives origin to the rivers Batiles, Corrientes, and Mirinay.

YBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 7 m. N.E. Schwytz, with medicinal springs. Pop. 1,500.

YBICUY, a river of S. Amer., Uruguay, rises on the Brazilian frontier, and joins the Paraguay riv. opposite Yapegu, after a W. course of 200 m.

YCACOS (CAPE), a headland on the N. coast of Cuba, bounding the bay of Matanzas on the N.E. Lat. 23° 9′ N., lon. 81° 10′ W.

YE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, formerly cap. of a prov. on the Tenasserim coast, Further India, on the river Ye, near its mouth, in the Indian Ocean, 90 m. S.E. *Moulmein*.—The *Ye river* has a short course, but is navigable by boats for about 20 miles from the ocean.

YEADON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guisley, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 3,379, employed in manufs. of woollens.

YEALMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the small river Yealm, 4 m. S.E. Earl's Plympton. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,317.

YEBENES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 3,063.

YEBLERON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arrond. & 8 m. N.W. Yvetot. P. 1,187.

YEBUAH, a small and lofty island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, 15 m. N.W. Mowilah.

YECLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. Murcia. Pop. (1845) 9,333. It stands at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined Moorish castle. It has many brandy distilleries.

YEDDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E.

Riding, 8¼ m. N.E. New Malton. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 122.

YEDO, YEDDO, or JEDDO, a city and the second cap. of Japan, it being the residence of the *Sio-gun*, or military emperor, on the Gulf of Yedo, S.E. coast of the island Niphon. Lat. 35° 40′ N., lon. 139° 40′ E. Pop. 700,000 (?). It is stated to be enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of moderate burden. It has a fortified palace with very extensive grounds, many noble residences ornamented externally with sculptures and painting, some large temples and other public edifices, and numerous conventual establishments; but its dwellings are mostly of wood, and it suffers frequently from destructive fires. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.—The *Gulf of Yedo* is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Length S. to N. 70 m., breadth at entrance 40 m. At its N. extremity are the city Yedo and the mouths of several rivs.

YEJUBBI, a large commercial town of S. Abyssinia, Amhara, dist. Gojam, N. of the Abai river.

YELDHAM, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 726.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N. Castle-Hedingham. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 333.

YELFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. S. Witney. Area 80 ac. Pop. 16.

YELL, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, and the most N. except Unst, is separated on the S. from Mainland by Yell Sound. Length from N. to S. 17 m., extreme breadth 7½ m. Area 94 sq. m. Pop., including the island Fetlar, 3,450. It comprises the pas. of North Yell and Fetlar, pop. 1,745; and Mid and South Yell, pop. 1,705. The coast along the E. is generally low and flat, but here are many good anchorages; along the W. it is mostly rocky and precipitous. Surface mountainous, and agriculture almost neglected, whale and other fishing being the chief employment.

YELLING, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. E.N.E. St Neots. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 333.

YELLOW CREEK, a river, U. S., N. Amer., Mississippi, joins the Yazoo, after a S.W. course of 70 m.—The *Yellow-knife*, British N. Amer., W. territory, enters the Great Slave Lake, after a S.ward course of at least 130 m.—*Yellow River* is the name of a river in Indiana, and of several streams in Ireland, tributs. to the Moy & Boyne.

YELLOW SEA, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Asia, between lat. 32° and 45° N., and lon. 120° and 127° E., having W. the Chinese provs. Kiang-su and Shan-tung, N. Leao-tong, and E. Corea. It opens N.W.ward into the gulfs of Chi-li and Leao-tong, from which last it is separated by the long promontory termed the "Regent's Sword." It receives the Hoang-ho river, and all the principal rivers of Corea; and numerous groups of islets border its E. and N. coasts. No cities of importance are on its shores.

YELLOW SPRINGS, a highly picturesque watering-place of the U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, S.W. Columbus. Its springs are sulphureous, and resorted to annually by many visitors.

YELLOWSTONE, a river, U. S., N. Amer., Mandan territory, and one of the principal affls. or head streams of the Missouri, rises in lake Eustis, immediately E. the Rocky mountains, lat. 43° 20′ N., lon. 109° 30′ W., flows N.E., and joins the Missouri, after a serpentine course of 700 m. Principal tributaries, Clark's Fork, the Big-horn, and Tongue rivers, all from the S. Its course is at first through a mountainous region, but in many parts well timbered; it then traverses a fertile country, interspersed with woods and prairies; and finally, near the Missouri, open meadow-lands and low grounds, wooded on its borders. In its upper part the stream is rapid; but, during its two latter thirds, its current is more gentle than that of the Missouri, and it is navigable for canoes nearly to its source.

YELVERTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 9 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 2,089 ac. Pop. 618.

YELVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 410 ac. Pop. 82.

YEMBO, or YANBO, a maritime town of Arabia, Hedjaz, on a low, sandy, and bare tract, near the Red Sea, 130 m. S.W. Medina, of which city it is the port. It consists of about 1,500 houses, enclosed by a wall. It has a sheltered harbour, & is garrisoned by Egyptian troops; but it is in decay. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

YEMEN, a country of Arabia, in the S.W., forming the chief part of the ancient *Arabia Felix*. The portion next the Red Sea is called Tehama. It consists mostly of an arid plain, but the interior is mountainous. Chief products, myrrh and coffee. Principal towns, Sana, Mocha, and Aden, the last now occupied by the English.

YENGI-HISSAR, or YENGISHAR, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 85 m. W.N.W. Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar, and famous for its dancing-girls and musicians.

YENI-BAZAR, a mkt. town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 14 m. N.E. Shumla.—II. a town of Bosnia. [NOVI-BAZAR.]

YENIDJE, numerous small towns of European Turkey.—I. (*Y. Kara-su*), Rumili, sanj. and 98 m. W.N.W. Gallipoli, near the Gulf of Lagos. Pop. 2,500, mostly Turks.—II. (*Kizil-Aghadj*), Rumili, sanj. & 25 m. N.N.E. Tchirmen, on the Tondja.—III. (*Vardar*), Macedonia, sanj. & 27 m. W.N.W. Salonica. It has numerous mosques, various ruined Greek edifices, & a considerable trade in tobacco. About 3 m. S. is the lake Yenidje (anc. *Palus Bistonis*), on the N. side of which are the ruins of the ancient Pella, birth-place of Alexander the Great.

YENIJAH, several vills. of W. Asia.—I. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 18 m. E. Takhti Soleiman.—II. Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, 15 m. S.E. Derendah.—III. pash. and 25 m. N.E. Sivas.

YENIKALÉ, or JANIKUL, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, Crimea, on the N.W. point of the peninsula of Kertsch, 65 m. E.N.E. Kaffa. Pop. 1,700. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has remains of the ancient *Orthmion*.

YENIKALÉ, ENIKALE, or JENIKALE (STRAIT OF), anc. *Cimmerian Bosporus*), the strait connecting the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea. Length 20 m., breadth 8 to 10 m. Where shallowest, it is stated to be only 13 feet in depth. The town Yenikalé is on its W. side. [BLACK SEA—AZOV.]

YENISEI, one of the great rivers of N. Asia, Siberia,—its basin lying between those of the Obe and Lena, and estimated to comprise an area of 1,000,000 sq. m. It rises in Mongolia (Chinese Empire), about lat. 51° N., lon. 98° E.; flows at first W. to the Russian frontier, and afterwards holds a N.ward course to its wide estuary in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 72° 30′ N., lon. 85° E., 200 m. E. the mouth of the Obe. Total course estimated at 2,300 m. It traverses the centre of the gov. Yeniseisk, nearly the whole of which is drained by it, as is the S. half of the gov. Irkutsk by its principal tributary the Angara, or Verkhnii-Tunguska, which brings into it the surplus waters of Lake Baikal. On its banks are the towns Saiansk, Abakansk, Krasnoyarsk,

Yeniseisk, Turukhansk, Kantaisk. It is of great breadth, and from Turukhansk to the ocean its depth has been found to vary from 2 to 8 fathoms; but as it flows mostly through a frozen desert, its navigation is of little service.—The *Bay of Yenisei* is the estuary formed by this river at its junction with the Arctic Ocean, and extends between lat. 69° 30′ and 73° N., and lon. 85° and 89° E. Breadth at entrance 30 m. It abounds with islands, and on its E. shore is the vill. Kantaisk.

YENISEISK, a vast gov. of Asiatic Russia, comprised in E. Siberia, between lon. 80° and 107° E., and extending from lat. 51° N.ward; having W. the govs. Tomsk and Tobolsk, E. Irkutsk and the prov. Yakutsk, and S. the Khalkas country (Chinese dom.), from which last it is separated by a lofty mountain-chain connected with the Altai. Its extent is nearly commensurate with the basin of the Yenisei which traverses its centre; but besides which it comprises the courses of several minor rivers. Pop. has been estimated at 210,000 (?). Surface mountainous in the S., where are most of its towns and settled tracts with some extensive forests; it progressively declines N.ward into a desert region, peopled only by scattered Tungooses, Ostiaks, Yakuts, and Samoyedes. According to Sir G. Simpson, it has the reputation of being the worst governed dist. in all Siberia; its principal wealth is in the precious metals, the country between the Yenisei and and Angara being the richest gold-washing tract in the E. part of Russian Asia. Principal towns Krasnoyarsk the cap., Abakansk, Atchinsk, and Yeniseisk.—*Yeniseisk* is the cap. of a dist., on the Yenisei, in lat. 58° 27′ 17″ N., lon. 92° 16′ 48″ E. Pop. 6,000. It is stated to be 3 m. in circumference, and has several churches and convents, a custom-house, and arsenal, with an active export trade in furs, and in Chinese produce.

YENI-SHEHR, several vills. of Asia-Minor, two occupying the site of the anc. *Antiochia & Magnesia ad Meandrum*. Also a name of LARISSA.

YENITCHER, a town, Europ. Turkey. [LARISSA.]

YENNE (*Ejanna*), a market town of Savoy, cap. mand., on the Rhone, 12 m. N.W. Chambery. Pop. (1838), with comm., 3,227.

YEOMANDONG (or ANOO-PIETOO-MOO) MOUNTAINS, a chain in Further India, separating the British prov. Aracan E.ward from the Burmese dom. Height usually from 2,000 to 8,000 feet. Table mountain, lat. 21° N., lon. 93° E., is 8,340 feet above the sea. The mountains are covered with dense teak and other forests, and crossed by several narrow passes, the principal being those of Neireingair, Aeng, Tongo, Talak, and Ghoa.

YEOU-LIU and YEOU-LUN, two islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, between Kiu-siu, & Loo-Choo island, respectively belong to China and Japan.

YEOVIL, a market and manufacturing town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Yeo, an affl. of the Parret, here crossed by a bridge near the borders of Dorsetshire, 6 m. W. Sherborne. Area of pa. 3,890 ac. Pop. 7,043. It has some good houses, a church with an ancient crypt, and a union workhouse. Before thread gloves came into extensive use, it was estimated that 20,000 persons in Yeovil and its vicinity were employed in the manufacture of leather gloves, of which 300,000 dozens were made annually. Leather-dressing and some small woollen manufactures are also carried on. Market, Friday.

YEOVILTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. E. Ilchester. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 294.

YEPES (*Ispinum*), a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. E. Toledo. Pop. 3,065.

YERABOLUS, a site in N. Syria, pash. and 60 m. N.E. Aleppo, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, where various ruins are scattered over a mound supposed to indicate the ancient *Hierapolis*.

YERBA-BUENA, or SAN FRANCISCO, a town of California. [SAN FRANCISCO.]

YERBESTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.W. Narberth. Pop. 148.

YERES, two rivers of France.—I. deps. Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve, 10 m. S.S.E. Paris, after a W. course of 50 m.—II. dep. Seine-Inf., enters the English Channel near Dieppe, after a N. course of 20 m.

III. a comm. & vill., on the former river, dep. Seine-et Oise, arrond. Corbeil. Pop. 978.

YERIM, a small town of Arabia, district Yemen, 75 m. S.E. Sana. It has a strong hill-fort.

YERMA, *Germa*, a market town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sakaria (anc. *Sangarius*), 66 m. S.W. Angora. It was anciently a Roman colony, and it has numerous remains of antiquity, with some mineral baths.

YERVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., arrond. Yvetôt. Pop. 1,495.

YESHIL-IRMAK, or JEKIL-IRMAK (anc. *Iris*), a river of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, after a tortuous N. course of 200 m., enters the Black Sea, 12 m. E. Samsoun. On its banks are the towns Tokat, Amasia, and Charshambeh. Chief affl. the Kelki (anc. *Lycus*), from the E., which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

YESHIL-KUL (the "green-lake"), a lake of Chinese Turkestan, N. Kiria, lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 83° 50′ E. Length, E. to W., 30 m. It receives several rivers, and disposes of its surplus waters by evaporation.

YESSO, JESSO, or MATSMAI, one of the largest of the Japanese isls., lat. 41° 24′ N., lon. 140° 9′ E.; separated on the S. from Niphon by the strait of Sangar, & N. from the isl. Saghalien by La Perouse channel. Estim. area 62,500 sq. m. A rugged mountain-chain traverses it from N. to S., and it contains active and extinct volcanoes, is well watered, and has coasts indented by numerous bays and harbours, the best of which are Volcano Bay and Edermo. Its N. part is very fertile. Products comprise wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco, fruits, oak, elm, and birch timber, and large quantities of dried salmon and other fish which are mostly exchanged with the Japanese for summer clothing. Here are said to be some valuable mines of gold and silver. Yesso is not considered an integral part of Japan, but a dependency of which the Japanese took possession in consequence of the extension of the Russian dominion into the Kurile archipelago. Its inhabitants preserve their own religion, laws, customs, and public offices, though the election of the last has to be confirmed in Japan. Principal city Matsmai, near the S. coast.—The *Strait of Yesso*, between this island and Kunashir, is 12 miles across.

YESTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Albacete. Pop. (1845) 5,900. It has remains of a castle and fortifications, and manufs. of woollens. Near it are medicinal baths.

YESTER, or GIFFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington. Area about 14 sq. m., copiously wooded, and comprising much fertile and well-farmed land. Pop. 1,069. In it are the vills. Gifford, Long-Yester, and Long-Newton; also Yester-house (Marquis of Tweeddale).

YETHAN, a river of Scotland. [YTHAN.]

YETHOLM, a pa. of Scotland, in the N.E. part of co. Roxburgh, with two contiguous vills., Kirk and Town-Yetholm connected by a bridge

across the Beaumont, near the border of England, dist. and 8 m. S.E. Kelso. Area of pa. nearly 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,293, of whom 944 are in the vills., many in Kirk-Yetholm being gypsies. Yetholm is governed by a baron-bailie, and has a good school-house, several benevolent societies, and 2 annual fairs for live-stock.—II. a pa. of New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Roxburgh, E. Melrose.

YETMINSTER, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.W. Sherborne. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,246.

YEU, or YEOU, a considerable river of Central Africa, supposed to flow into Lake Tchad, on W.

YEU, island, W. of France. [ILE DE YEU.]

YEWNDOUN, a town, Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 16 m. N.N.W. Prome.—*Yewngbenza* is a town on rt. b. of the Irrawadi, 20 m. S.S.E. Henzadah.

YEZD, a city of Persia, cap. prov., near the E. foot of a mountain-range, in the Persian desert, lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 56° E. Its walls are, exclusive of a citadel, separately fortified, and surrounded by a deep trench. Its bazaars are spacious, and it has flourishing manufs. of velvets and other silk fabrics, cotton and woollen goods, arms, and loaf-sugar. Provisions are dear, owing to the sterility of the country everywhere around it, and the corn consumed has mostly to be brought from Ispahan. Among the pop. are many Parsees or *Ghebers* (fire-worshippers), this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit.—*Yezdabad* is a small town, prov. Fars; *Yezdidi* is a fort and vill. in Persian Kohistan.

YEZDIKHAST, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the border of Irak-Ajemi, 75 m. S.S.E. Ispahan. Pop. 2,000. It stands on a rocky height, enclosed by a brick wall. A good deal of cotton and rice is raised in its neighbourhood.

YFFINIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. E.S.E. St Brieuc. P. 2,213.

YGRANDE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. W. Moulins. Pop. 1,663.

YIC, a river of S. America, Uruguay, flows W. and joins the Rio Negro after a course of 120 m.

YIELDEN, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,380 ac. P. 320.

YIN-LIN-KAN, a large bay on the S. side of the island Hainan, China Sea, and affording the best anchorage on the coast of that island.

YI-TCHOU, a town, China, prov. Shan-tung, cap-dep., on the Y-ho, 140 m. S.E. Tsi-nan.

YKI, an island of Japan, in the strait of Corea, 15 m. N.W. Kiusiu. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m. —*Yhima* is one of the Madjicosima islands, China Sea, 22 m. S. Typinsan.

YLO, a maritime town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. and 35 m. W.S.W. Moquehua, at the mouth of the Ylo in the Pacific Ocean.

YLOE, one of the Calamianes islands, Philippines, Asiatic Archipelago, N.E. Palawan. Area 65 sq. m.—*Yloylo* is a town on the S.E. coast of the Philippine island Panay, opposite the island Guimaris, lat. 10° 41′ N., lon. 122° 36′ E.

YLST, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 1½ m. W.S.W. Sneek. Pop. 1,250.

YNGAREN, a lake of Sweden, læn Nykioping, 20 m. long by 5 m. broad. It discharges its surplus waters into the Baltic.

YNIESTA, a town of Spain. [HINIESTA.]

YNYS-CYNHAIARN, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. E. Tremadoc. Pop. 1,888.

YODO, a town of Japan, island Niphon, 5 m. S. W. Miako, on the Yedogava.

YOMBER ISLAND, one of the Bissagos islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 30 m. S. Bulama, and separated from the mainland by a dangerous channel, 15 m. across.

YONI, a vill. of W. Africa, on Sherborough island, 85 m. S.E. Sierra Leone, and where a treaty between the British and some native chiefs was concluded in 1825.

YONKERS, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., on the E. bank of the Hudson river, a few miles above New York, with which it has daily steam communication. Pop. 2,968.

YONNE, *Icanna*, a riv. of France, rises in the E. of the dep. Nievre, flows N. past Clamecy, dep. Auxerre (where it becomes navigable), Joigny, Villeneuve le Roi, Sens, Pont-sur-Yonne, & joins the Seine at Montereau. Length 150 m. Chief affluent, the Armançon on right. It is connected with the Seine by the canal of Bourgogne (Burgundy), and the Loire by that of Nivernais.

YONNE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Burgundy, between the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Aube. Area 2,824 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 374,856. Surface undulating, with rich pasture lands. Chief rivers, the Yonne, with its affluents the Cure, Armançon, & Vannes. Soil rich in grain, and produces excellent wine. Chief mineral products, iron, lithographic stones, and ochre. The dep. is traversed by the railway (in progress) from Paris to Lyon. Manufs. comprise woollen and cotton cloths, and beetroot sugar. Principal exports, timber, corn, and wine. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Sens, and Tonnere.

YOOT-SIMA, a small island of Japan, N.W. Cape Noto, Niphon, lat. 37° 51′ N., lon. 136° 40′ E.

YORGAN-LADIK, *Laodicea Combusta*, a large town of Asia-Minor, pash. & 27 m. N.W. Konieh, and famous for manufs. of carpets. It has many antiquities, consisting of altars, columns, friezes, &c.; and near it, on the route to Konieh, are many other relics of a similar description.

YORK, *Eboracum*, the second city of England in point of rank, though not in size or commercial importance, a parl. and munic. bor. and co. of itself, cap. co. Yorkshire, near the centre of which it stands, at the junction of the three ridings and ainsty, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, and at the meeting of railways from Berwick, London, and the central cos., 22 m. N.E. Leeds. Lat. 53° 57′ 45″ N., lon. 1° 4′ 34″ W. Area of city 2,720 ac. Pop. 28,842. The parl. bor. comprises in whole or part 36 pas. and some extra-parochial dists., and is nearly co-incident with the munic. bor. Pop. of bor. 30,152. The city is enclosed by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and forming a fine promenade; and is entered by five principal, and five minor gateways, some of which former are remarkable structures. The Ouse & Foss traverse the interior of the city; the Foss is crossed by four bridges, & the Ouse by an elegant bridge of three arches. York is well built, & generally handsome; has sevl. broad thoroughfares, as Bootham, Petergate, Colliergate, and Walmgate, running from N. to S., and crossed by Micklegate, Ousegate, Pavement, St Saviour's-gate, with other streets less regularly laid out. In its centre, a wide open space called Parliament street, terminates at one end in Sampson square; besides which, there are several other squares, and Peaseholme green, a large area where wool and leather fairs are held. Except the castle, occupying nearly 4 acres, between the Ouse and Foss, and containing the fine co.-hall and jail, most of the public edifices of interest are in the N. of the city. At the head of these is York minster or cathed., the finest struc-

ture of its kind in Engl., mostly built in the 13th & 14th centuries, 524½ ft. in length, & 222 feet in breadth internally, with a great tower 234 feet in height, magnif. W. front flanked by 2 towers 196 feet in height, and very richly adorned within. It was set on fire by the lunatic Martin in 1829, and suffered from an accidental fire in 1840, but the injuries to it have been fully repaired. The see of York comprises the E. and W. Ridings of the co. and the archdeaconry of Cleveland; the authority of the archbishop extends over the prov. of York, consisting, with the archbishopric, of the bishoprics Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man. Gross revenue of see (1843) 20,141*l.* Many of the churches are handsome; St Michael-le-Belfry and St Martin's are built in the late perpendicular style; All-Saints, St Mary's, Castlegate, St Denis, St Lawrence, St Margaret, and St Mary Bishop-hill the Elder, are all fine structures; and All-Saints, Pavement, is in part built of the ruins of the ancient *Eboracum*. The chapter-house; the mansion-house, with an Ionic colonnade and a fine state-room; the guild-hall, a noble Gothic structure of the 15th century; the assembly-rooms, concert-hall, theatre, buildings of the Yorkshire philosophical society, museum, subscription library with 17,000 vols., city jail, Roman Catholic & several other dissenting chapels, and the chief railway station, deserve especial notice amongst the numerous public buildings. Outside of the city are the co. hospital; a lunatic asylum, independent of the Retreat, another and famous institution for the insane, about 1 m. distant, managed by the Society of Friends; the cavalry barracks, and Bishopsthorpe palace, the residence of the archbishop. A fine planted walk extends along the Ouse, and near it are excellent baths. York has several Roman antiquities, the remains of an abbey founded by William Rufus, and of a college founded by Henry VI. Charities are very numerous, and in 1825 had an aggregate revenue of upwards of 4,500*l.* The city was until lately the seat of the principal Unitarian college, now removed to Manchester. It is governed by a lord mayor, and had, until the munic. Reform Act, a corporation, who sat, as in London, in two separate chambers. It is now divided into 6 wards, & has 12 aldermen & 36 councillors. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 7,404*l.* Courts of assize for the city & co. are held in it twice annually, & it has quarter sessions, a court of pleas, and petty sessions, twice weekly. Several commercial corporations exist in the city; glass and iron wares, carpets, white & red lead, linens, woollens, paper hangings, & many articles of luxury are manufactured. York has an active trade in the import of coal, but its chief prosperity is due to its being resorted to by the gentry of N. England, as a kind of northern metropolis. It has two important banking companies, and it communicates by the Great North of England railway with Darlington, Durham, and Newcastle; by the York and North Midland railway with Sheffield & Derby; & by other railways with Whitby, Hull, Scarborough, &c. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Large sales of cattle and horses take place at fortnightly fairs; other fairs are held during the year. Races are held three times annually, about 1 m. S.ward. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 3,671. York was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, and other Roman emperors, and the funeral obsequies of Severus, who died there A.D. 212, are supposed to have been performed on Sivers hill W. the city. Under the Saxons it was successively the cap. of the kingdoms Northumberland & Deira. It suffered greatly for opposing William the Conqueror. In the civil wars it sided actively with the king, but it was equally noted for its opposition to the arbitrary decrees of James II.—*Ainsty of.* [YORKSHIRE.]

YORK, several cos. of the U. S., N. America. —I. Maine in its S.W. part; cap. Alfred. Area 818 sq. m. Pop. 54,034.—II. Pennsylvania, bordered N.E. by the Susquehanna. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 47,010.—III. Virginia, along Chesapeake Bay. Area 150 sq. m. Pop. 4,720.—IV. a dist., S. Carolina, in its N. part, cap. Yorkville. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 18,383.—It is the name of rivers in Maine and Virginia; the latter joins Chesapeake Bay near Yorktown, by an estuary from 2 to 3 m. in width, and forming the best harbour in Virginia.

YORK, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, on York river, close to its mouth in the Atlantic, 42 m. S.S.W. Portland. Pop. 3,111. It is regularly laid out, and has a good harbour for vessels of 250 tons burden, a light house, & shipping employed in the fisheries. —II. New York, on Genesee river. Pop. 3,049. —III. Ohio, co. Morgan. Pop. 1,032.—IV. Ohio, co. Athens. Pop. 1,601.—V. Indiana, co. Switzerland. Pop. 1,331.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 1,294.—VII. a bor., Pennsylvania, cap. co. York, 22 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 4,779. It is well built, and is connected by railroads with Philadelphia and Baltimore, and communicates with the Susquehanna by a navigable canal. —*Yorkshire* is a township, New York, on Cattaraugus Creek. Pop. 1,292.

YORK, the former name of TORONTO, Upper Canada.—II. a fort, British N. America, on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes river, lat. 57° N., lon. 92° 26′ W.—III. a village, W. Africa, on the coast of the peninsula Sierra Leone, 15 m. S. Freetown.—IV. a co. of W. Australia, having N. the co. Victoria, E. Howick, S. Grantham, and W. Perth. The river Avon traverses it from S. to N., and on its banks are the townships Beverley, York, and Northam. The township York is about 60 m. E. Perth.—V. a town of Tasmania, co. Devon, on a creek of the Tamar, 8 m. S. Port-Dalrymple.—VI. a pa., co. Monmouth, W. the river Jordan. — VII. (*Cape*), the most N. Point of Australia, terminating the land which bounds the Gulf of Carpentaria on the E. Lat. 10° 41′ 6″ S., lon. 142° 34° E. Off it N.E.ward is a group termed York islands.—VIII. (*Mount*), Australia, New South Wales, co. Cook, 60 m. N.W. Sydney. Estimated height 3,300 feet.—IX. (*Sound*), an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Montague Sound and Prince Regent river. Lat. 15° S., lon. 125° E.—X. British N. America, in Frobisher Strait. Lat. 63° N., lon. 70° W.

YORK (NEW), U. S., N. Amer. [NEW YORK.]

YORKE PENINSULA, a tongue of land, S. Australia, between St Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, N.W. Adelaide. Length 100 m.; greatest breadth 30 m. Cape Spencer is its S. extremity..

YORKSHIRE, the largest co. of England, in its N. part, between lat. 53° 18′ and 54° 40′ N., and lon. 0° 10′ E., & 2° 37′ W., having E. the North Sea, and landward the cos. Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, Notts, and Lincoln, from which last it is mostly separated by the estuary of the Humber. Area 5,836 sq. m., or 3,735,000 ac., of which about 2,500,000 are estimated to be productive. Inhabited houses 315,082, and pop. 1,501,480. Surface very much

diversified; in the N.W. are some of the highest mountains in England; elsewhere barren moors are alternated with some of the richest tracts in the kingdom. In the W. are limestone and coal strata, succeeded towards the E. by lias, oolite, and chalk. Rivers, including the Don, Wharfe, Aire, Ure, Swale, Derwent, and Hull, are all tributaries of the Ouse and Humber, except the Tees, forming the N. boundary, and the Ribble in the extreme W. Principal capes, Flamborough-head and Spurn-head. Yorkshire is both an agricultural and grazing, and a manufacturing co. of the first rank. Large numbers of horses are bred; and the co. supplies many of the cows used in the London dairies. Sheep have been estimated at 1,200,000, and the annual produce of wool at 2,800 packs. Hogs are numerous, and York is famous for its hams. Properties more subdivided in the N. and W. than in the E. Farms generally small. Average rent in 1810, 16*s.* 7¾*d.* an acre. Annual value of real property (1843) 7,495,028*l.* The W. division of the co. is the chief seat of mining and manufacturing industry, and in 1847, 117,085 persons (mostly in the W. Riding) were reported to be employed in woollen, cotton, flax, and silk mills. The co. is divided into N., E., and W. Ridings (a name said to be derived from a Saxon word signifying thirds), each of which sends 2 members to H. of C.; and into the ainsty of the city of York. It is subdivided into 17 wapentakes and 2 liberties, and into 613 parishes. It contains one archiepiscopal city, in the see of which, and that of Ripon, it is mostly comprised; and it has 17 parl. bors. and 59 market towns. It sends with its bors. 39 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors. of its 3 Ridings (1848) 55,558.—The AINSTY, immediately S.W. the city of York, comprises an area of 86 sq. m., or 55,040 ac. Pop. 38,321. Except so far as the city is concerned, it is included in the W. Riding.—The E. RIDING; area 1,119 sq. m., or 716,160 ac.; pop. 194,936; comprising the hilly district termed the wolds, and much moorland; but greater agricultural improvement has been lately made there than in any other part of the co. It is watered by the Derwent and Hull rivers, and is traversed along its S. extremity by the Hull and Selby railway. It contains the towns Hull, Beverley, Great Driffield, Market-Weighton, Pocklington, and Bridlington. Reg. parl. electors (1848) 7,577.—The N. RIDING; area 2,055 sq. m., or 1,315,200 ac.; pop. 204,122; is chiefly famous as a grazing country; it contains the rich agricultural districts Cleveland & Ryedale, and has mines of alum and lead, with freestone and marble quarries. Principal rivers, the Ure, Swale, and Tees; and it is traversed by the Great North of England railway, and the lines from York to Whitby and Scarborough. Within it are the towns Northallerton (which may be considered its cap.), Boroughbridge, Richmond, Thirsk, Stokesley, Kirkby-Moorside, Pickering, Scarborough, and Whitby. Reg. electors (1848) 11,897.—The W. RIDING comprises all the S. and W. parts of Yorkshire, and borders on six other cos. Area, excluding ainsty, 2,576 sq. m. Pop. 1,648,640. Surface very irregular, and it contains some of the best land and most picturesque scenery in Engl. Principal rivers, the Wharfe, Calder, Aire, Don, and Ribble; and it is intersected by numerous canals & by railways between all of its large towns. About 12,000 acres of common land have been enclosed and rendered arable. Principal crop, wheat. Timber is plentiful, and a large part of the surface is in pasture; though less attention has been paid to cattle-breeding than in the other Ridings. The valuable coal-beds around Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Wakefield, have been a main source of the prosperity of those towns; iron, stone, and lead, at Grassington and Pateley-bridge, are also abundant. In manufacturing industry, this Riding has importance equal to that of S. Lancashire. Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, and Dewsbury, are the great seats of the English woollen manufacture; flax-spinning is extensively carried on at Leeds; Sheffield has manufs. of the best cutlery and hardwares; and Rotherham possesses large iron-works. Cotton manufactures have been established at Easingwold. Besides the above named towns, Pontefract, Barnsley, Doncaster, Bawtrey, Thorne, Goole, Selby, Wetherby, Otley, Knaresborough, Ripley, Ripon, and Skepton, are in this Riding. Reg. parl. electors (1848) 36,084.

YORK-SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a vill. and fashionable watering-place of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 15 m. S. Carlisle, with excellent accommodations for visitors.

YORKTOWN, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., state and near New York, 16 m. N. White Plains. Pop. 2,819.—II. a vill. of Virginia, cap. co. York, on York Creek, opposite Gloucester, with about 300 inhabitants. Here, October 19, 1781, the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to General Washington—which event terminated the revolutionary war.

YORKVILLE, several vills. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. South Carolina, on an affl. of the Broad, with about 700 inhabitants, a court-house, jail, and academy.—II. New York, on the Harlem railway, which here passes through a tunnel 844 feet in length, 5 m. N. New York. Pop. about 500. It has a school-house, large library, rope-walk, & extensive carriage factories. Others are in Alabama, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

YOSIDA, a town of Japan, island Niphon, 160 m. S.W. Yeddo, and reported to contain 1,400 houses.—*Yosyvara* is a much smaller town at the mouth of a river 60 m. S.W. Yeddo.

YO-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., at the efflux of the lake Tong-ting into the river Yang-tze-kiang.

YOUGHAL (pronounced *Yow'all*), a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 27 m. E. Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater, which forms its harbour, and is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Area of pa. 4,830 ac. Pop. 12,054. Area of parl. bor. 504 ac. Pop. 9,939. It stands at the foot of a steep height on the W., and was formerly enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, parts of which remain, and outside of which some poor suburbs extend up the acclivity. The town is antiquated; its main street is crossed near the centre by an old archway, besides which its chief structures are the large Gothic pa. church, containing the tomb of the great Earl of Cork, and near it the ruins of an abbey; a chapel of ease, Roman Catholic and other chapels, the town-house, assembly rooms, court-house, custom-house, savings' bank, fever and lying-in hospitals, prison, several alms-houses, the barracks, and the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is preserved nearly entire. The harbour, a dependency of that of Cork, admits at highest tides vessels drawing 12 feet water, and Youghal is the seat of an active export trade in corn, live-stock, and other rural produce, and imports coal, timber, tallow, herrings, salt, and colonial produce. It has some potteries, brick-works, and a valuable salmon fishery. Corp. rev. (1848) 1,049*l.* It

sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1849) 483. Here it is believed Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the culture of the potato into Ireland. —*Youghalarra* is a pa., co. Tipperary, 5 m. W.N.W. Nenagh. Area 8,356 ac. Pop. 3,321. It contains a hamlet named Youghal, and several remains of feudal and ecclesiastical edifices.

YOULGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Bakewell. Area 12,200 ac. Pop. 3,727.

YOUNG, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania.—I. co. Indiana. Pop. 1,116.—II. co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,321.—*Youngstown* is a township and port of New York, co. and on the E. side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, & having a ferry to Fort-George in Canada. Others are in Pennsylv. and Ohio.

YOUNGBENZA, or YEWNGBENZA, a town of the Burmese dom., Pegu, on the main arm of the Irrawadi, in its delta, 20 m. S.S.E. Henzada.

YOXFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 23 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 1,251.

YOXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Lichfield. Area 5,440 ac. Pop. 1,535.

YPANE-GUAZU, a river of Paraguay, S. Amer., joins the Paraguay at Villa Real after a W.ward course of more than 100 m.

YPERLEE, a river of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, rises at Zillebeke, flows N. past Ypres (where it becomes navigable), and enters the North Sea at Nieuport. Length 35 miles.

YPRES, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. arrond., 30 m. S.S.W. Bruges, on the Yperlee. P. (1838) 15,516. It has a college, academy of painting, & a public library. Manufs. comprise lace, linens and cottons, ribbons, soap, oil, & tobacco. It was fortified by the French, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Nimeguen.

YPSILANTI, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Michigan, 30 m. W.S.W. Detroit, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2,419, of whom 1,500 are in the village.

YPSILI, an island of Greece, gov. Argos, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 12 m. S.E. Nauplia. Length, W. to E., 2 m., breadth 1 mile.

YRIEIX (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. arrond., on the Loue, near its source, 27 m. S. Limoges. Pop. (1846) 7,715. It has manufs. of porcelain, leather, and iron wares.—II. (*La Montagne*), a comm. & vill., dep. Creuse, arrond. Aubusson. Pop. 1,322.

YRONDE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1,301.

YSCEIFIOG, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S.W. Holywell. Pop. 1,740.

YSER, a river of France and Belgium, rises in the dep. Nord, E. St Omer, and joins the Yperlee at Fort-Knocke, 4½ m. S.W. Dixmude, W. Flanders, after a N.E. course of 32 miles.

YSPYTTY, three pas. of Wales.—I. (*Evan*), cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 9 m. S.S.E. Llanrwst. Pop. 839. It has 7 annual fairs.—II. (*Cynfyn*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 800.—III. (*Rhiw-Ystwyth*), same co., 13 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 602.

YSSCHE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 10 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 3,800.

YSSEL, or OVER-YSSEL, a river of the Netherlands, formed at Doesburg by the union of the Old Yssel, which rises in Rhenish Prussia, and the New Yssel, a branch of the Rhine, which separates from it near Arnheim. It flows N. past Zutphen, Deventer, and Kampen, and enters the Zuyder-Zee after a course of 80 m.—*Neder Yssel* is a branch of the Leck which passes Ysselstein, Oudewater, and Gouda, and joins the Maas opposite Ysselmonde. Length 30 m.—*Ysselmonde* is an island of S. Holland, formed by two branches of the Maas, opposite Rotterdam. Length 15 m., breadth 5 m. On its N. side is a vill. of same name, 3 m. S.E. Rotterdam.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Utrecht, cap. cant., with a river-port on the Lower Yssel. Pop. 3,271.

YSSINGEAUX, or YSSENGEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, cap. arrond., on a rocky height, 13 m. N.E. Le Puy. Pop. (1846) 7,707. It has manufs. of lace and ribands, and a trade in cattle and timber.

YSTAD, *Istadium*, a seaport town of S. Sweden, len and 36 m. E.S.E. Malmö, on the Baltic. Pop. 4,118. It has manufs. of tobacco and snuff, chicory, soap, woollen cloths, and leather, and some ship building. Its new harbour is safe and spacious, and it has a regular steam communication with Stralsund.

YSTRAD-DYFODWG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8½ m. N.W. Llantrisaint. Pop. 1,363.

YSTRADFELLTE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 15 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 682.

YSTRAD, several pas. of S. Wales.—I. (*Gynlais*), co. Brecon, 10 m. N.N.E. Neath. P. 2,885.—II. (*Meric*), co. Cardigan, 12 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 246.—III. (*Owain*), co. Glamorgan, 3 m. N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 196.

YSTWITH, a river of Wales, co. Cardigan, after a W. course of 23 m. past Yspytty-Ystwith and Llanafan, enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

YTAPUA, a town of Paraguay. [ITAPUA.]

YTHAN, or ITHAN, a river of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, flows tortuously E. past Fyvie, Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, and enters the North Sea at Newburgh, after a course of 20 m. It has some salmon fisheries, and is navigable for river craft from the sea to Ellon, and for vessels of 100 tons burden to 1 mile from its mouth.

YTU, or HYTU, a town of Brazil. [ITU.]

YUCATAN, a peninsular state, Central America, until 1846, a part of the Mexican Confed., mostly between lat. 17° 30′ & 21° 30′ N., and lon. 87° and 91° W., having N. and W. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Caribbean Sea, and landward Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Chiapas, and Tabasco. Area variously estimated from 50,000 to 80,000 sq. m. Pop. (1841) 472,876. Surface mostly level, fertile in the S., but deficient in regular supplies of water, though so inundated in summer as greatly to impede agriculture, in which, as well as manufs., it appears to be behind even Mexico. Cattle are numerous. Other chief sources of wealth are maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper, sugar cane, dyewoods, hides, and soap, mostly exported from Campeachy and Sisal. It is divided into 5 deps. and 18 districts. Principal cities and towns, Merida, the cap., Valladolid, Isamal, Campeachy, and Tekax. It also comprises the remarkable ruins of Uxmal, Chi-chen, Kabah, and Zayi. The legislative assembly declared itself independent of Mexico, January 1st 1846.—The *Bay of Yucatan* is a name sometimes given to the sea immediately N. the bay of Honduras.—The *Channel of Yucatan*, between that country and Cuba, is 120 miles across.

YUEN-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hou-nan, enters the lake Tong-ting on its W. side, after a N.E. course estimated at 400 miles.

YUEN-TCHOU, two towns of China.—I. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the above river, lat. 27° 24′ N., lon. 109° 40′ E.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., lat. 27° 45′ N., lon. 114° 10′ E.

YUGYACARTA, or JOCJOCARTA, a large & populous town of Java, near its centre, 60 m. S. Samarang, and the cap. of a native sultan.

YU-HO, the Grand Canal of China. [CHINA.]

YUMA, one of the Bahama isls. [LONG ISLAND.]

YUNG-, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities, the principal being—I. (*Y.-Ning*), prov. and 230 m. N.N.W. Yun-nan.—II. (*Pe*), cap. dep., 160 m. N.W. Yun-nan.—III. (*Ping*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., on the Lan-ho, 130 m. E. Peking.—IV. (*Tchou*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 26° 10′ N., lon. 111° 30′ E.—V. (*Tchang*), prov. and 210 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 130 m. N.E. Bhamo in the Burmese territory.—*Yungeekish-lah* is a town of N. Tibet, of uncertain position, but stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

YUNQUERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,726. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, and brandy distilleries.

YUN-NAN, the most S.W. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 22° and 28° N., and lon. 98° and 106° E., having N. and E. the provs. Se-chuen, Kwichoo, and Quang-si, and on other sides Tibet, and the Burmese, Laos, and Anamese doms. Area 107,969 sq. m. Pop. 5,561,320(?). Surface mountainous, and it is traversed by the upper courses of nearly all the great rivers of S.E. Asia. It is one of the richest provs. of China in mineral products, yielding gold, copper, tin, rubies, sapphires and other gems, besides a variety of gums, varnishes, ivory, musk, flax, & horses. It is divided into 20 deps.—*Yun-nan*, the cap., is on the N. side of a lake, lat. 25° 10′ N., and lon. 102° 40′ E. It is intersected by canals, and is reported to have a flourishing trade in metals, with manufs. of silk fabrics, and of the finest carpets woven in China.

YU-NHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., lat. 33° N., lon. 114° E.—*Yun-yang* is a city, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on a tributary of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 32° 50′ N., lon. 110° 40′ E.

YURUNG-KASH, or KHOTEN RIVER, Chinese Turkestan, after a N.ward course joins the Yarkand and Aksu rivers, to form the Tarim, near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30′ E. Khoten is the principal town on its banks, and on arriving there is said to separate into three arms, each named after the colour of the jasper (yu) found in its bed. Total length estimated at 250 miles.—II. a town of Chinese Turkestan, E. of Khoten, and stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

YUSTE, a convent of Spain, prov. Caceres, near Placencia, and celebrated as the place of retirement chosen by the Emperor Charles v., who died here 21st September 1558.

YUTHIA, the old cap. of Siam, Further India, on the Me-nam, 40 m. N. Bang-kok. It is large, wholly enclosed by the river, intersected by canals, and has a vast royal palace with several temples, but it was mostly ruined by the Burmese in 1767, when it ceased to be of importance.

YUTTA (the *Juttah* of Scripture), a town of Palestine, 4 m. S. Hebron. "It has the appearance of a large Mohammedan town, on a low eminence, with trees around it." Reland supposes it to be the Juda alluded to in Luke i. 39, as the birthplace of John the Baptist.

YUZGAT, YUZKAT, or OOSCAT, a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, in a narrow valley, 55 m. S. Tchorum. It is neat, clean, and enclosed by walls. Under the patronage of the Chapan-Oghlu family it rose into importance during the last century, previously to which it had been only an insignificant village. Principal edifices, the citadel, and a mosque built in imitation of St Sophia's at Constantinople.

YVERDUN (Germ. *Yferten*, anc. *Ebrodunum*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 18 m. N. Lausanne, near the mouth of the Orbe (here called the Thiele), in the lake of Neuchâtel. Pop. 3,461. It has an old castle, built by Conrad, duke of Zähringen, in 1135, in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805.

YVETOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. arrond. and cant., 20 m. N.W. Rouen, on railway to Havre. Pop. (1846) 9,183. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of linen, cotton, and mixed goods, printed cottons, velvets, hosiery, and hats.

YVIAS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 22 m. N.W. St Brieuc. Pop. 2,400.

YVIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 11 m. S.W. Dinan. Pop. 1,784.

YVOIR, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. & 9 m. S. Namur, on rt. b. of the Maese. Pop. 700.—*Yvoire* is a vill. of Savoy, on S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 7 m. W. Thonon.

YVONAND, and YVORNE, two vills. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud.—I. 6 m. N.E. Yverdun—II. 1 m. N. Aigle, with vineyards which yield a wine in high repute.

YVRÉ-L'ÉVÊQUE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 3 m. E. Le Mans, on rt. b. of the Huisne. Pop. 2,192.—II. (*le Polin*), a comm., dep. Sarthe, 13 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. P. 1,602.

YZABAL, a vill. of Central America. [IZABAL.]

YZENDYKE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the island Cadsand, 10 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 2,341.

YZERNAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,601.

YZEURES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the r. b. of the Creuse, 24 m. S.S.W. Loches. Pop. 1,690.

Z

For names not here introduced, see C or S.

ZAAB, a dist. of Algeria, S. of the Great Atlas mountains, and watered by the Adjedi and Abiad rivers, which flow to Lake Melgigg. [ZAB.]

ZAANDAM (improperly *Saardam*), a town of the Nethds., prov. N. Holland, on the Zaan, an affl. of the Y, which divides it into E. & W. Zaandam, 5½ m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. (1840) 11,139, chiefly engaged in shipbuilding and sea-faring occupations. In its vicinity are numerous windmills. The house in which Peter the Great resided, while he wrought as an artisan in the dockyard, is still preserved.—*Zaandyk* is a vill. on the Zaan, 8 m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,144.

ZAANEN, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland.—I. (*Oost*, or *East*), 5 m. N. Amsterdam.—II. (*West*), dist. and 7 m. N.E. Haarlem, cap. cant., near the Y.

ZAB, two rivers of Turkish Kurdistan, tributaries to the Tigris.—I. (the "Greater Zab," ancient *Zabatus* and *Lycus*), rises W. of Lake Urumiyeh, near lat. 38° N., lon. 44° 30′ E., flows very tortuously S.S.W. through a mountainous region, and after having entered the plain of the pash. Bagdad, joins the Tigris about 25 m. S. Mosul. Total course may be estimated at 200 m. Chief affls. the Rowandiz and Khazir rivers. It passes

through many precipitous ravines; it is rapid, deeper than the Tigris, and when lowest is nearly as broad. Julamerk is the principal town on its banks.—II. (the "Lesser Zab," or Asfal, ancient *Caprius*), has its course S.E. of the foregoing, & joins the Tigris, 78 m. S.E. Mosul. The country between these rivers is undulating; and near its centre is the town Arbil, ancient *Arbela*.

ZABBANAGO, a town of Burmah, on the W. bank of the Irrawadi, 55 m. N. Amarapura. Near it are some ruby mines.

ZABID, a town and river of Arabia. [ZEBID.]

ZABLATOV, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 13 m. E.S.E. Kolomea. P. 1,500.

ZABLIAK, or ZSABLIAK, a town of European Turkey, Albania. [TCHABLIAK.]

ZABLUDOV, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Bialystok. Pop. 1,700.

ZABOROWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 44 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 830.

ZACAPÁ, a town of Central America, state and 70 m. N.E. Guatemala, near the river Motagua. Estimated pop. 5,000. It is regularly built; principal edifices, a handsome church and a court-house.—*Zacata* is a vill. of S. Peru, dep. Cuzco, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Chucuito.

ZACATECAS, a dep. of the Mexican Confed., mostly between lat. 21° 30′ & 24° 50′ N., and lon. 100° 10′ & 103° 40′ W., surrounded by the deps. Xalisco, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo-Leon, & San Luis Potosi. Area 19,950 sq. m. Pop. 273,575, who live mostly by mining and agriculture. It belongs to the central table-land of the confed., and is one of the richest mining provs. in Amer., having 3 extensive veins of silver, upon all which nearly 3,000 shafts have been opened, and it has been estimated that its mines have produced silver to the value of 200 millions sterling. Chief cities and towns, Zacatecas, Sombrerete, Fresnillo, Jerez, and Pinos. N. and E. of Zacatecas, the country is divided into large breeding estates, and is very thinly peopled.—II. *Zacatecas*, the principal mining city, & cap. of the dep., is in a narrow valley, 150 m. N.N.W. Guanaxuato. Pop., with its suburb Veta-Grande, has been estimated at 28,000. It is built over a vein of silver, has externally a noble appearance, and it contains some good residences, with various religious edifices, a gunpowder mill, and a mint, at which, in 1840, 4,066,310 dollars were coined. —*Zacatlan*, or *Xicotlan*, is a vill., Mexican Confederation, dep. and 40 m. N.N.E. La Puebla.

ZACATULA, a market town, confed. and dep. Mexico, on the Bolsas (or Zacatula) river, near its mth., in the Pacific, 180 m. W.N.W. Acapulco.

ZACHAN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 11 m. E.S.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,060.

ZACHARIE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. & 18 m. W. Brignolles. Pop. 1,622.

ZACHKEVITCHI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

ZACKRZEWO, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 17 m. N.W. Brzesc, with 1,500 inhabitants, and an ancient Carmelite convent.

ZACUALPAN, a vill. with some silver mines, confed., dep. and 65 m. S.S.W. Mexico.—*Zacualtipan* is a town of the same dep., 100 m. N.E. Mexico, on the route to Tampico.

ZADONSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 53 m. N.N.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Don. Pop. 2,000. It is mostly built of wood.

ZAFARAN-BOLI, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, at the junction of two small affls. of the Chati-su, ancient *Parthenius*, about 60 m. E.N.E. Boli, and 90 m. N. Angora. P. 15,000 (?), mostly Mohammedans. It has a tolerable market, 4 handsome mosques, 2 large khans, several public baths, a large trade in saffron (whence its name); and some Byzantine antiquities, from which it is supposed to have been the *Theodoropolis* adorned by the Empress Theodora, the wife of Justinian.

ZAFARINE, or ZAFIRAN ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Marocco, near the frontier of Algeria, and opposite the mouth of the river Mahala, W. extremity, lat. 35° 11′ N., lon. 2° 25′ 7″ W.

ZAFFARANO, a market town of Sicily, intend. and 12 m. N. Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna.—*Cape Zaffarana* is a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 11 m. E. Palermo, on the E. side of its bay, E. point, in lat. 38° 6′ 5″ N., lon. 13° 34′ E.

ZAFFERABAD, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 14 m. N. Juanpoor.

ZAFFRAN (or ZAFFERAN), a marit. town of N. Africa, dom. and 240 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12′ 10″ N., lon. 17° E.

ZAFRA, *Segeda* and *Restituta*, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 4,894. It has numerous remains of former grandeur; its manufs., once important, are now confined to hats, earthenware, and leather. It has 3 annual fairs.

ZAGAROLO, a small town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., comarca and 19 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 490. It is supposed to occupy the site of an anc. imperial villa; and it has a palace of Prince Rospigliosi.

ZAGORA, a market town of Albania, on the boundary of Epirus, 15 m. S.E. Piramiti.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Thessaly, near the coast, 9 m. N.E. Volo.—*Cape Zagora* is a headland, 2 m. N.E. this vill.; and *Mount Zagora* is the modern name of Mount Pelion (immediately W.), also of the anc. Mount Helicon. [HELICON.]

ZAGROS (MOUNT), a mountain range of Asia, forming a part of the boundary between Persia and the Turkish pash. Bagdad, lon. 46° E., and between lat. 33° and 35° N.

ZAGYVA, a river of Central Hungary, flows S. past Paszta, Hatvan, and Jasz-Bereny, and joins the Theiss at Szolnok, after a course of 90 miles.

ZAHNA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Berlin and Leipzig railway, 7 m. E.N.E. Wittenberg. Pop. 2,140. It has manufs. of linen fabrics.

ZÄHRINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 2 m. N. Freiburg, with the ruined castle of its former dukes. Pop. 797.

ZAHU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 m. N.N.W. Mosul, on the Khabur, an affl. of the Tigris.

ZAIKANY, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 28 m. S.S.W. Deva. Here Trajan gained his third victory over Decebalus, a part of whose treasure is believed to have been discovered here in 1543.

ZAINAH, a town of Algeria, prov. and 70 m. S.S.W. Constantine, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Zama*.

ZAINSK, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Zai, 45 m. S.W. Menzelinsk. Pop. 1,700.

ZAIRE, or CONGO, a river of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, after a W. course of uncertain length, enters the Atlantic by several wide mouths, in lat. 6° S., lon. 13° 30′ E. At 90 leagues inland it has been found 4 m. across. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1484.

ZAISAN (LAKE), (Chinese *Kong-ho-to*), a lake of Chinese Turkestan, Dzoungaria, lat. 47° 30′ N., and between lon. 83° 15′ and 84° 40′ E., near the frontier of the Russian gov. Tomsk. Length

E. to W. 80 m., breadth 20 m. It receives numerous rivers; the principal of which, the Irtish, enters it at its E. extremity, and emerges from it on its N. side.

Zaklikov, a town of Poland, gov. and 39 m. S.W. Lublin, on the Sanna. Pop. 1,600.

Zakotnaja, a market town of Russia, gov. Voronej, 15 m. N.N.E. Starobielsk. Pop. 1,500.

Zalamea, *Ilipa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 74 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,980. Near it are argentiferous lead mines.—II. (*la Real*), a town, prov. & 35 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 4,180, who manuf. woollens, leather, and cordage. Near it are the famous copper mines of Rio Tinto.

Zalathna (Germ. *Kleinschlatten*), a market town of Transylvania, on an affl. of the Maros, 18 m. W. Karlsburg. It has a mining tribunal, and rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and mercury.—II. (*Szasz*, Germ. *Sschlatt*), co. Upper Weissenburg, 10 m. S.E. Medwisch.

Zaleszczyky, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 26 m. S. Czortkow, on the Dniester. Pop. 5,000.

Zalinaf, a group of islets, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 30′ S., lon. 118° 30′ E.

Zalosze, or Zalosce, a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Sered, 23 m. S.S.E. Brody. It has an ancient castle, a convent, and manufs. of fine woollen cloths.

Zambeze, or Cuama, a river of E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean by numerous mouths, between Luabo and Quilimane, lat. 18° to 19° S., lon. 36° to 37° E., after an E. course of uncertain length. Only its principal branch, the Quilimane, has been ascertained to be fit for navigation.

Zamocha, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 47 m. W. Disna. Pop. 1,550.

Zamora, *Ocellodurum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Zamora, on the Douro, 31 m. N.N.W. Salamanca. P. (1845) 9,926. It is enclosed by decayed walls, & has a cathedral, hospitals, barracks, a court-house, public granary, bishop's palace, the remains of an ancient castle in suburbs, and manufactures of serges, hats, leather, liqueurs, and gunpowder.

Zamora, a town of S. Amer., Ecuador, dep. Assuay, prov. and 25 m. E. Loxa, on the Zamora river, an affl. of the Amazon.—II. a market town, Mexican Confederation, dep. Mechoacan, 75 m. W.N.W. Valladolid.—III. (or *Calca*), a town of S. Peru, dep. and 20 m. N. Cuzco.—IV. (or *Comora*), a market town, Portugal, Estremadura, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon.—V. a small town of Algeria, 105 m. S.E. Algiers.

Zamosc, or Zamosz, a strongly fortified town of Poland, gov. and 45 m. S.E. Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. (excluding garrison) 5,000. It has an extensive arsenal, which has been fortified since 1807, as a bulwark on the line of the Vistula.—*Stari-Zamosc* is a town, 13 m. N.N.W. Zamosc, with a lyceum, and 1,000 inhabitants.

Zandvliet, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Antwerp, near rt. b. of the Scheldt. Pop. 1,200.

Zanen (Oost and West), two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland.—I. 5 m. N. Amsterdam, cap. cant.—II. 9 m. N.E. Haarlem.

Zanesville, a tnshp., U. S., N. America, Ohio, cap. co. Muskingum. The vill. on E. bank of Muskingum river, here crossed by two bridges, 52 m. E. Columbus, has 4,766 inhabitants, or with contiguous vills., 7,000. It has an elegant court-house, co. offices, a jail, market-house, athenæum, free school, public library, 9 churches, and numerous mills and factories; a canal and locks around the Falls of Muskingum supplying water-power, and also a navigable channel. A branch connects it with the Ohio canal.

Zangeia, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, 50 m. S.E. Kano, and formerly of much greater extent and importance than at present.

Zang, a country of Tibet. [Jikadaze.]

Zangnomang, a prosperous town of the Burmese dom., prov. and on the river Pegu, immediately opposite the city of Pegu. [Pegu.]

Zanguebar, a vast country of E. Africa, on the Indian Ocean, with a coast-line extending from lat. 4° N., to 12° S. The interior is entirely unknown. It is partly subject to the Imaum of Muscat, and partly governed by native princes. Chief towns, Magadoxo, Mombas, Quiloa, Patta, & Lamoo. Heat on the coast excessive; climate very unfavourable for Europeans. Principal exports rice, sugar, gums, fish, and ivory. Imports, dates and Indian manufactured goods. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Portuguese had many settlements on the coast. [Zanzibar.]

Zannone, the most N. of the Ponza Islands.

Zanow, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 7 m. E.N.E. Köslin. Pop. 1,540. It has breweries and distilleries.—*Zanshausen* is a vill., prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, 9 m. N.E. Landsberg, with iron works.

Zante, one of the Ionian islands, Mediterranean, 8 m. S. Cephalonia. Lat. of N. point, 37° 56′ 5″ N., lon. 20° 41′ 5″ E. Length 23½ m., breadth 6 to 11 m. Pop. (1844) 38,929. Surface mountainous in the W., flat and well cultivated in the E. Climate mild, and the island still deserves to be called the flower of the Levant, but it is subject to destructive earthquakes. It has numerous olive gardens & vineyards, & produces pomegranates, melons, peaches, & citrons; but its principal export is currants. A small quantity of wine is made, half of which is exported. Olive oil is inferior in quality. Bitumen is procured from pits in the S., and salt is manufactured chiefly for home use.—*Zante*, the cap. and only town, on the E. coast, is the largest in the republic. Pop. 20,000. It is well built, and its square has a monument to Sir T. Maitland; its port is protected by a wall, and has a lighthouse. It is the see of a Greek protopapas and a Roman Catholic bishop. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on 30th October 1841.

Zanzibar, or Zanguebar, an island off the E. coast of Africa, lat. of town 6° 27′.7″ S., lon. 39° 33′ E. Length of island about 40 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. upwards of 200,000, consisting of Arabs, Sowily Africans, and Negro slaves. The island is the metropolis of the Imaum of Muscat's possessions on E. coast of Africa. The town called Shanganny is situated on a low point of sand, has a wooden fort, and is irregularly built. Pop. 4,000 (?). The situation is very unhealthy for Europeans. A considerable trade is carried on with Arabia, and the ports in the Red Sea. Between the W. shore of the island and mainland are dangerous shoals, and several islets, the largest of which is Tumbal.

Zapara, an island and castle, S. America, Venezuela, 18 m. N.E. Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaybo. Length of isl. 12 m.

Zapatosa (Lake), S. America, New Granada, 35 m. S.E. Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Sesar before it joins the Magdalena. Length about 25 m., breadth 22 m.

Zara, *Jadara*, the cap. city of Dalmatia, cap. circ., occupies an oval peninsula about 1½ m. in circ., joined by a narrow neck to the mainland, opposite the isl. Ugliano, Adriatic, 73 m. N.W. Spalato, & 170 m. S.E. Venice. Lat. (St Simeon's

church) 44° 6′ 8″ N., lon. 15° 14′ E. Pop. 6,850, mostly of Italian descent; and the vills. of its immediate vicinity have from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabs. It is surrounded with walls of Venetian construction, which form its chief public promenade, and is strongly fortified. The city is ill drained, and deficient in water. It has a cathedral and 6 other churches, the chief of which is that of St Simeon; many convents and monasteries; a naval and military arsenal; a theatre; barracks occupying a Roman edifice; a lyceum; a gymnasium, and an episcopal seminary; a museum, and several handsome arches, columns, and other Roman remains. Its harbour is small, but the inhabitants own upwards of 240 vessels, employed in fisheries and coasting trade. Principal manufactures are of maraschino and leather, and a few of silk and linen fabrics. Zara is the see of an archbishop. Near it are remains of a fine aqueduct, built by Trajan.—*Zara Vecchia*, or *Biograd*, is a vill., 17 m. S.E., with 1,300 inhabitants, a harbour on the Adriatic, and formerly of importance as a residence of the kings of Croatia and Dalmatia, but it was razed by the Venetians in the 18th century.

ZARÁ, a vill. of Asia-Minor, pash. and 40 m. N.E. Sivas. Pop. about 300 families. It has a large mosque and a neat Armenian church.—*Zara* (or *Zerah*), *Zakalia*, is the most S. of the Kerkenna isls., off E. coast of Tunis, N. Africa.

ZARAGOZA, or SARAGOSSA, *Cæsarea Augusta*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Zaragoza and of the old kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro, which separates it into two portions, connected by a fine stone bridge, 176 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop. (1845) 40,482. Previous to its memorable disasters in 1808-9, its churches were the most magnificent in the penins. It is neatly built of brick. Chief edifice the cathed. church of Nuestra-senora-del-Pilar, celebrated all over Spain for its sanctuary which attracts numerous pilgrims. The university of Zaragoza, founded 1474, ranks as the third in the kingdom, and it had in 1841, 1,100 students. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, an economical society, and a public library. Its manufs. of silks, woollens, and leather have greately declined, but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro. Zaragoza is very ancient, & numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. It was taken by the French in January 1809, after a siege of eight months, memorable for a defence reckoned among the most heroic of modern times.

ZARAISK, a town of Russia. [SARAISK.]

ZAREVOKOKSHAISK, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. N.W. Kasan. Pop. 5,000, mostly agricultural.—*Zarevosantschursk* is a town, gov. and 145 m. S.W. Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

ZARGOUN, a small town of Persia, prov. Fars, 14 m. N.E. Shiraz.

ZARKI, a town of Poland, gov. Kielce, 26 m. N.N.W. Olkusz. Pop. 1,980.

ZARNAH, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, in Mount Zagros, 65 m. S.W. Kermanshah, and conjectured by Major Rawlinson to have been the cap. of Elymais, and the *Hara* of the captivity.

ZARNO, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 11 m. N.N.W. Tarnow. P. 1,500.

ZARNOW, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, 12 m. W.N.W. Konskie.—*Zarnowice* is a town, gov. and 44 m. S.W. Kielce, with a ruined castle, near the Pilica. Pop. 1,638.

ZARSKOE-SELO, a town of Russia, gov. and 17 m. S. St Petersburg, with which it communicates by a railway, cap. circ. Pop. 10,233. It has a college with 14 professors, a military school, and manufs. of carpets, but is chiefly noted for a summer residence of the emperor, founded by Peter the Great in 1710, and the favourite abode of Catherine II. Since its destruction by fire in 1822, it has been rebuilt and furnished in a style of great magnificence; it is surrounded by a large park, in which is another imperial summer residence. Near it is the imperial palace of Paulovsk.

ZARUMA, a town of S. America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, 25 m. N.W. Loja, on the Tumbez, W. declivity of the Andes. Pop. 6,000. Rich gold mines were formerly worked in its vicinity.

ZARZA, 2 towns of Spain—I. (*de Alange*), prov. Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 11 m. S.E. Merida. Pop. 3,127.—II. (*la Mayor*), 13 m. N.E. Alacantara. Pop. 2,313.

ZARZISS, a maritime town and castle of N. Africa, Tunis, on the frontier of Tripoli, 16 m. S.E. the island Jerba.

ZASHIVERSK, a town or vill. of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on rt. b. of the Indighirka, lat, 66° 30′ N., lon. 142° E.

ZASLAV, or IZIASLAV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Gorin, 20 m. S.E. Ostrog. Pop. 8,200, comprising many Jews. It has 6 large annual fairs.

ZASMUK, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Kaurzim, with two castles, a Franciscan convent, & some breweries & distilleries. P. 1,587.

ZATAS, or SORAYA, a river of Portugal, formed by the junction of the rivers Sora and Erva, joins the Tagus 26 m. N.E. Lisbon, after having formed the boundary between the provs. Alemtejo and Portuguese Estremadura.

ZATOR, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 9 m. N.N.W. Wadowice, on the Vistula, at its confluence with the Skawa. Pop. 1,466.

ZAUDITZ, a market town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Ratibor. Pop. 1,235.—*Zavelstein* is a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 2½ m. S.W. Calw. Pop. 357.

ZAWJSCHOST, a town of Poland, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Sandomir, on l. b. of the Vistula. P. 3,070. It has an anc. castle, and a Franciscan convent.

ZAYI, a ruined city of Yucatan, 70 m. S. Merida, finely situated amongst a range of hills, its remains comprising a vast building.

ZBARASZ, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. N.E. Tarnopol, on the Ikva. Pop. 5,642. It has an anc. castle, Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and Bernardine monastery.

ZBORO, a town and two castles of N. Hungary, co. Saros, 27 m. N.N.E. Eperies.

ZDÜNY, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 57 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 3,200.

ZEA, *Ceos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, 13 m. E. Cape Colonna (Attica). Pop. 5,000. Surface rises progressively to Mount St Elias, near its centre, in lat. 37° 37′ 3″ N., lon. 24° 21′ 7″ E. Climate healthy. Products, wine, fruits, barley, cotton, and silk.—*Zea* (anc. *Carteia*), the cap. town, is built in successive terraces on the N. declivity of the mountain.

ZEALAND. [NEW ZEALAND, SEELAND, ZEELAND.]

ZEAL-MONACHORUM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. 7½ m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area 2,220 ac. P. 649.

ZEALS, a tything of England, co. Wilts, pa. Mere. Pop. 588.

ZEBAYER, a group of small volcanic islands in the Red Sea, largest 3 m. long, in lat. 15° 3′ N., lon. 42° 13′ E. Saddle Island was in eruption on 14th August 1846.

ZEBENY, a town of Hungary. [SEBEN.]

ZEBID, a fortified town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, on the river Zebid, 15 m. from its mouth in the

Red Sea, & 110 m. S.W. Sana. Pop. 7,000, excluding an Egyptian garrison of about 700 men. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked with numerous towers, and is of great antiquity. It has a handsome mosque, and was formerly a place of much commercial importance; but it has declined into comparative insignificance, owing to accumulations of sand at the mouth of its river. The river, stated to be almost the only stream in Arabia which continues to the coast, flows N. through a fertile valley for about 80 miles.

ZEBRAK, or BETTLERN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Beraun. Pop. 1,278.

ZEBU, an island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, W. of Negros Island, in lat. 9° 26′ N., lon. 123° 7′ E. Length, N. to S., about 100 m., breadth varies to 30 m. The cap. town Zebu is on its E. side, and on the island Mactan, opposite the town, Magelhaens was killed in a skirmish in 1521. It has a cathedral & a fort. Pop. 8,805.

ZEDELGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,050.

ZEDENICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Havel, 11 m. S.S.W. Templin. Pop. 2,870.

ZEDIK, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 20 m. W. Reshd. It consists of about 500 houses, built on a steep mountain side.

ZEDLITZ (ALT), or ALT-CZETLICZE, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Pilsen, 3 m. N.W. Hayd, with a castle, and a trade in cotton stuffs.

ZEELAND, the most S. prov. of the Netherlands, betw. lat. 51° 14′ & 51° 45′ N., & lon. 3° 30′ & 4° 7′ E., having E. the prov. N. Brabant, S. & S.W. the Belgian provs. Antwerp and W. Flanders, W. the N. Sea, & N. the prov. N. Holland. Area 673 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 155,271. Zeeland-proper, comprising the islands Walcheren, Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, and Schowen, between the mouths of the Scheldt and Maas. Surface little above the level of the sea, and protected against its irruption by dams and dykes; besides the islands, the prov. comprises a portion of continent S. of the Scheldt. Climate very damp, and most unhealthy to strangers. Soil fertile, and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Other principal products are cattle, reared in large numbers in the *polders*, butter, madder, seeds, potatoes, hemp, & turnips, which compose principal exports. Linen weaving, distilling, brewing, salt-refining, tile-making, and shipbuilding, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. Principal towns, Middelburg, the cap., Flushing, Zierikzee, & St Goes. Under the French it formed the dep. Bouches d'Escaut. It suffered severely from an inundation of the sea in 1825.

ZEELAND, a prov. of Denmark. [SEELAND.]—II. a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,650.

ZEGGERS CAPPEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,775.

ZEGHEN, a town of Cent. Africa, Fezzan, 100 m. N.N.E. Mourzouk, enclosed by palm groves.

ZEYLA, a town of E. Africa. [HURRUR.]

ZEGOZHEE, an island in the Niger (Quorra) river, Guinea, opposite the town Rabba.

ZEHDEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m. N. Frankfürt. Pop. 1,600.—*Zehdenik* is a town in same prov. [ZEDENICK.]

ZEHREE, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Jhalawan, 35 m. S.E. Kelat, in a fertile tract, and reported to be of some importance.

ZEIDEN, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Saxonland, at the foot of a mountain, co. & 8 m. N.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 3,216, many of whom are occupied in cotton stuff weaving.

ZEIL, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, near the Main, 4 m. S.S.E. Hassfurt. Pop. 1,310. In its market place is a monument to the Emperor Maximilian.—II. a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, S.E. Würzach.

ZEILA, a marit. town of E. Africa. [ZEYLA.]

ZEIST, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. & 5 m. E. Utrecht. Pop. 3,047, with a colony of Moravian Christians, who manuf. lacquered wares, jewellery, gloves, and soap.

ZEITUN, or ZEITOUN, a town of Greece. [LAMIA.]—II. a place of Asia-Minor, on the route from Arabgir to Aleppo, with mines from which excellent iron ore is obtained.—III. a dist. of Persia, prov. Fars, E. Bebahan, and highly fertile and populous. Its vill. Zeitun, or Cham, is in ruins.

ZEITOUN, or LAMIA (GULF OF), an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, communicating S.E. with the Channel of Talanta, and N.E. by the Channel of Trikeri, with the Ægean Sea. It receives the river Ellada (anc. *Sperchius*), and on its S. shore are the plain and pass of Thermopylæ.

ZEITZ, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the White Elster, 23 m. S.W. Leipzig. Pop. (1846) 11,100. It has a cathedral, a Protestant gymnasium, two castles, one of which, formerly the residence of its princes, now serves as a house of correction, and manufs. of cotton goods, earthenware, leather, & shoes, with breweries, distilleries, and several cotton-printing establishments.

ZEKANOVETZ, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 42 m. S.W. Bialystok. Pop. 1,500. —*Zekinovka* is a town, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 58 m. W. Olgopol. Pop. about 1,500.

ZELANDIA, a fort of Dutch Guiana, and the residence of its governor, immediately N. the town Parimaribo, in lat. 6° 47′ N., lon. 58° 32′ W.

ZELAYA, or CELAYA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 35 m. S.E. Guanaxuato, on the route to Queretaro and Mexico. Estimated pop. from 10,000 to 11,000. It has a fine square, several convents rich in works of art, and two of which possess magnificent churches, and it is the seat of some cotton manufactures.

ZELE, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Termonde, on the Scheldt & Durme. Pop. 10,484. It has manufs. of cotton cloths.

ZELECHOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 80 m. S.W. Siedlec. Pop. 2,300.

ZELHEM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. of pa. 2,600.

ZELL, a town of Hanover. [CELLE.]

ZELL, several towns, market towns, and vills. of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 29 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Moselle. Pop. 2,200.—II. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 2½ m. E. Offenburg. Pop. 880.—III. circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 20 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,207.

ZELL, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on the Toss. Pop. of pa. 1,300.—II. (*Grosse-Z.*), cant. Lucerne, 3 m. W.N.W. Willisau. Pop. 1,400. [MARIAZELL.] —The *Lake of Zell*, between the Swiss cant. Thurgau, and the S. part of the grand duchy Baden, is 12 m. in length, breadth 4 m. It is traversed by the Rhine, which enters it from the Lake of Constance 2 m. E.ward. Shores undulating and fertile. In it is the island Reichenau, with a monastery where the Emperor Charles the Fat died in 888; and on the shores of the lake are the towns Radolfzell and Steckborn.

ZELLA-ST-BLASII, or BLASIEN-ZELLA, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg, cap. a dist., in

the Thuringian Forest, and on the Gemeinbach, principality & 20 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 1,830.

ZELLERFELD, or CELLERFELD, a town of Hanover, dist. and opposite Klausthal, from which town it is separated by the Zellerbach. Pop. 4,546. It has a gymnasium, and a mint.

ZELLINGEN, a village of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 9 m. N.N.W. Würtzburg. Pop.1,985.—*Zeltingen* is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 22 m. N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,450.

ZEMBIN, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 22 m. N.W. Borisov. Pop. about 1,500.

ZEMPELBURG, or ZEMPLEN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 61 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 3,450. It has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen cloth & linens.

ZEMPLIN, a market town of N.E. Hungary, on the Bodrog, 8 m. E.N.E. Ujhely-Satoralia, the cap. of a co., to which Zemplin gives name.

ZENDARUD, or ZENDAROOD (*Zendah-rud*, "living stream"), a large river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, rises in the Zardah-kuh mountains, near the sources of the Karun, flows E. past Ispahan, and is lost in the sands of the Persian desert, about 150 miles E. of that city.

ZENGG (Ital. *Segna*), a fortified seaport town of military Croatia, circ. & 48 m. S.W. Carlstadt, on the Adriatic, at the termination of the Josephine road, and opposite the island Veglia. Pop. 5,000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, & has a Franciscan convent. Harbour unsafe, but it has a considerable export of corn from Hungary.

ZENGHIAN, or ZENGAN, Persia. [ZENJAN.]

ZENGUE, a river of Georgia, Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Erivan, conveys the surplus waters of Lake Sevan into the Aras, after a S. course of 60 miles.

ZENITZA, or SIENITZA, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj. and 30 m. N.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2,000.

ZENJAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the river of Zenjan, and the route from Tabriz to Hamadan, about 133 m. N. Hamadan. Pop. 15,000 (?). It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome palace, and is the seat of an active trade in carpets, woollen cloths, arms, lead, and gunpowder. —The *river of Zenjan* joins the Kizil-Ouzan (Sefid-Rood), after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

ZENKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Grunia, with 3,000 inhabitants, and 4 important annual fairs.

ZENNOR, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4¼ m. W.S.W. St Ives. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 1,025, partly engaged in tin mines.

ZENONE (SAN), a market town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. E.S.E. Pavia, on the Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge.

ZENTA, or SZENTA, a market town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on rt. b. of the Theiss, 24 m. S. Szegedin. Pop. 13,653. It was the scene of a great battle in 1696.—II. (or *Zetta*), a river of Albania, Montenegrin Confed., flows through the Berda dists., and joins the Moratsha at Spuss.

ZEPITA, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 74 m. N.W. La-Paz, on a headland in the Lake of Vinamarca, a branch of the Lake Titicaca.

ZER-AFCHAN, a river of independent Turkestan, Bokhara, rises in the highlands E. of Samarcand, flows W.ward past that city and Bokhara, and enters Lake Denghiz, after a total course estimated at 400 m. It supplies many canals, & is the great fertiliser of the country it traverses.

ZERBA, or GERBA, an isl., Tunis dom. [JERBA.]

ZERBST, a town of N. Germany, principality Anhalt Dessau, on an affl. of the Elbe, 22 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. (1845) 8,449. It is enclosed by walls, & has an ancient castle; the fine church of St Nicholas, a high school, a public library, an orphan asylum, a house of correction, manufactures of jewellery and earthenwares, and breweries. Catherine II. of Russia, born in 1729 at Stettin, of which her father was governor, was a princess of Zerbst.

ZERKOWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 38 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,435, who manufacture woollen cloths and leather.

ZERMATT, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Valais, in a remote situation at the head of the Visp valley, 9 m. N.E. Mount Cervin (Matterhorn), of which it commands a magnificent view.

ZERNAGORA (Turk. *Kara-tagh*, "black mountains"), a mountain region of N. Albania, &c., between lat. 42° and 43° N., & lon. 19° & 19° 30′ E., and nearly commensurate with the independent territory of Montenegro.

ZERNETZ, a vill. of Switzerland. [CIRNETZ.]

ZETLAND ISLANDS, Scotland. [SHETLAND.]

ZEULA, or MARKT-ZEULA, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Main, 4 m. E.N.E. Lichtenfels. Pop. 1,000.

ZEULENRÖDA, or ZEULLNRODE, a town of Germany, principality Reuss-Greitz, lordship & 9 m. S.W. Greitz, cap. bailiwick. Pop. 4,881. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, and watches.—*Zeutern* is a village of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,499.

ZEVEN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 24 m. S.W. Stade, on an affl. of the Oste. Pop. 2,098.

ZEVENAAR and ZEVENBERGEN, two small towns of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Arnhem.—II. prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Breda. Pop. 2,300.

ZEVIO, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 7 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2,400.

ZEYLA, or ZEYLAH, a seaport town of Adel, N.E. Africa, on the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, near the frontier of Abyssinia. Lat. 11° 17′ N., lon. 43° E. Pop. 500. It stands on a low sandy cape, bounding E. a harbour which has 18 ft. of water at low tide. It is enclosed by ruined walls mounting a few guns, and is garrisoned and governed by a chief, subject to the pasha of Egypt.

ZEZERE, a river of Portugal, provs. Beira and Alemtejo, joins the Tagus at Punhete, after a S.W. course of 100 miles. Affls., the Meimoa, Nabao, and Pera, from the E.

ZIBKOV (NOVO), a town of Russia, gov. & 77 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,500.

ZICAVO, a comm. and market town of Corsica, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,249.

ZIEGELHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, 2 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,471.

ZIEGENHALZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Oppeln, on the Biela. P. 3,500.

ZIEGENHAIN, a fortified town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. circ. and dist., on the Schwalm, 23 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,727. It has an ancient castle.

ZIEGENORT (GROSS and KLEIN), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 15 m. N. Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder, in the Great Haff. Pop. 1,140.—*Ziegenrück* is a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, cap. a detached circ., on the Saale, enclosed by the Saxon duchies, 7 m. W.N.W. Schleiz. Pop. 950.

ZIELENZIG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 26 m. E.N.E. Frankfürt, on the Poste. Pop. 4,400. It has manufs. of linens, hosiery, leather, hats, and gloves. There

are coal mines in its vicinity.—*Ziemetshausen* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 18 m. W.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 849.

ZIERENBERG, a walled town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Warme, affluent of the Diemel, 10 m. W.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,601.

ZIERIKZEE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the island Schouwen, near the E. Scheldt. Lat. 51° 38′ 2″ N., lon. 3° 56′ E. Pop. 6,890. It has salt refineries, and a large oyster fishery. It is the oldest town in Zeeland, and formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. Its fine old cathedral was burnt down in October 1832.

ZIESAR, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 29 m. E.N.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,750. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and hosiery.

ZIEZA, a town of Spain. [CIEZA.]

ZIGNAGO, a vill. of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Genoa, prov. & 10 m. N.E. Levante. Pop. 1,287.

ZILITEN, or ZLITOUN, a maritime town of N. Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, 86 m. E.S.E. Tripoli.

ZILLEH, *Zela*, a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, 36 m. W.S.W. Tokat. Pop. 2,000 families (?), who manuf. coarse cotton cloths, &c. It has a fortress on the site of an ancient temple, large khans, good shops, and an annual fair. This fair lasts for 15 or 20 days from the middle of November, and is often frequented by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons from all the commercial towns of Asiatic Turkey.

ZIMAPAN and ZIMATLAN, two vills. of the Mexican Confederation.—I. in dep. and 95 m. N. Mexico.—II. dep. and 25 m. S. Oaxaca.

ZIMITÉ, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 90 m. S.S.E. Mompox.

ZIMMERN (GROSS), a market town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Gersprienz, 9 m. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,930, mostly employed in linen-weaving.

ZINGST, an island of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 10 m. N.W. Stralsund, in the Baltic, immediately off the German coast. Length 14 m.; breadth 2 m. On it is the village Zingst.

ZINJI, a large vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, pash. and 40 m. E.N.E. Mosul.

ZINNA, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 27 m. S. Potsdam, on railway from Berlin to Wittenberg. Pop. 1,760. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton stuffs, and leather.

ZINTEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Straddig. Pop. 2,500.

ZIPAQUIRA, a small town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 20 m. N.N.E. Bogota.

ZIPH, a ruined town of Palestine, pash. Damascus; its remains, 2 m. S.E. Hebron, consist of walls and cisterns.

ZIPS, a vill. of Hungary, in the co. to which it gives name, near Kirchdorf. It has imposing ruins of the ancient royal castle of Zips.

ZIRKE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 38 m. W.N.W. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 2,070.

ZIRKNITZ, a market town of Illyria, Carniola, circ. and 8 m. E. Adelsberg, on N. side of its lake. Pop. 1,300.—The *Lake of Zirknitz*, 6 m. long, 3 m. broad; in winter is shallow and sometimes dry in summer; it contains 4 small islands.

ZIRMIE, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, Houssa, on a peninsula in the Quarrama, a tributary of the Niger, 60 m. W. Kashna.

ZIRONA, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 14 m. S.W. Spalato.—*Zirtz*, or *Zircz*, is a small town of Hungary, co. & 1 m. N. Veszprim, with a Cistercian abbey, and a breeding stud.

ZISTERDORF, a small town of Lower Austria, 29 m. N.E. Vienna. Pop. 700.

ZITTAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 26 m. S.E. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Mandau, at the head of a branch railway to Dresden and Görlitz. Pop. (1846) 9,268. It is the centre of the linen manuf. of Lusatia, and has numerous churches, a gymnasium, a municipal library of 12,000 volumes, theatre, hospitals, and manufs. of cotton and woollen cloths, and piano-fortes. Near it are the mineral springs and baths of *Augustusbad*.

ZITURET, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk, near the Artvin.

ZIZ, a river of Marocco, prov. Tafilet, rises S. of the Atlas chain, and after flowing S.E. past Tafilet, is lost in the sands of the Sahara. Course estimated at upwards of 200 miles.

ZIZERS, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, near the Upper Rhine, 7 m. N. Chur. Pop. 1,018.

ZLABINGS, a town of Moravia, circ. and 29 m. S.S.W. Iglau. Pop 2,176.

ZLATUST, or SLATOUST, a village of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, 105 m. N.W. Troitsk, in a romantic valley on the W. side of the Ural. It is the great imperial manuf. of the Urals, and for the superiority of its blades and steel, is the Sheffield and Birmingham of E. Russia.

ZLEB, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. E.N.E. Czaslau. Pop. 1,065.—*Zlin* is a town of Moravia, circ. Znaim, 14 m. N.E. Hradisch, on the Drewniza. Pop. 2,630.

ZLOCZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 45 m. E. Lemberg. Pop. 4,000. It has an ancient castle.

ZMEINOGORSKOI, a fortified and mining town of Siberia, gov. & 380 m. S.W. Tomsk, dist. Biisk, at the foot of the mountain Schlangenberg. Pop. 4,000, engaged in raising & reducing silver ores.

ZMIEV, a town of European Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Sivernoi-Donetz. Pop. 3,000.

ZNA, or TZNA, two rivers of Russia.—I. gov. Tambov, joins the Moksha, 38 m. S.E. Jelatom, after a N. course of 200 m.—II. gov. Tver, after a N.E. course, joins the Msta, which it connects with the Tvertza and Volga, by the Vishnü-Volotchok canal.

ZNAIM, or ZNAYM, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Thaya, 36 m. S.S.W. Brünn. Pop. 5,010. It has a gymnasium and a school for the education of the children of the military; its barracks were formerly the castle of the Margraves of Moravia. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity, and it has manufs. of woollens, tobacco, and mustard. A combat took place here, between the French and Austrians, 14th June 1809.

ZNIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. & 23 m. S.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,351.

ZOAGLI, a comm. and market town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. and on the Gulf of Genoa, prov. and 4 m. W. Chiavari. Pop. 3,873.

ZOAR, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, co. and on the Tuscarawas, 96 m. N.E. Columbus. The village is inhabited by a German colony, and has iron works, and a large botanic garden.

ZOBEIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 8 m. S.W. Bassorah.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 19 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,545.

ZOBTEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 20 m. S.W. Breslau, at the foot of the *Zobtenberg* mountain, which is surmounted by a chapel resorted to in pilgrimage. Pop. 1,620.

ZOFINGEN, or ZOFFINGEN, *Tobinium*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.S.W. Aargau, on

the Wigger. Pop. 3,175. It has a public library, and manufs. of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics.

Zogno, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 6 m. N. Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 2,000.

Zohab, a town of Persian Kurdistan, cap. dist., 66 m. W.N.W. Kermanshah. It once consisted of 1,000 houses enclosed by an earth rampart, but has now decayed.

Zohreh, or Tab, a river of Persia, flows mostly W.ward, between the provs. Fars and Khuzistan, and after a W. course of 100 m., enters the Persian Gulf, a few miles below Hindian, to which village it is navigable for vessels of small burden.

Zolkiew, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Bug, 16 m. N. Lemberg. Pop. 3,927. It has manufs. of coarse woollens, leather, and porcelain.

Zollverein ("toll-union"), the name given by the Germans to the confederation known in this country as the Prussian Commercial Union.

Zolotonoshia, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 105 m. W. Poltava, cap. dist. It has two convents, and an active trade in cattle.

Zolotopol, a market town of Russia, gov. Kiev, 42 m. S.E. Sveiigorodka. Pop. 1,500.

Zolotshiev, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Kharkov, on the Uda, with remains of ancient fortifications, & 6 annual fairs. P. 5,000.

Zombor, *Zomborinum*, a town of S. Hungary, cap. co. Bacs, 27 m. N.N.W. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 22,000. It is situated near the Francis canal, with which it communicates with the Danube, & has a normal school, manufs. of silks, and trade in grain and cattle.

Zonhoven, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 4 m. N. Hasselt. Pop. 2,776.

Zonoma, a town of Upper California, cap. a dist. on the W. side of the bay of San Francisco, from which there is boat navigation.

Zons, *Sontinum*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 8½ m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near l. b. of the Rhine, and the ancient Roman fort *Genosia*, which was its original site. Pop. 868.

Zonzonate, a dep., Cent. Amer. [Sonsonate.]

Zorbig, Kleinzerbst, or Zippezerbst, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg Merseberg, on the Strenkbach and Fühne, 12 m. N.N.E. Halle. Pop. 2,360.—*Zorge* is a village of Brunswick, dist. and 18 m. S.W. Blankenburg. Pop. 1,454, partly engaged in iron works.

Zorn, a river of France, deps. Meurthe and B. Rhin, rises in the Vosges mntns., flows E., past Saverne & Brumath, & joins the Moder on right, 8 m. S.E. Haguenau. Course 45 m.—*Zorndorf* is a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfürt, circ. and 5 m. N. Kustrin.

Zossen, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 22 m. S. Berlin. Pop. 1,919. It is surrounded by small lakes, and has manufs. of linens.

Zoubtzov, a town of Russia. [Subzow.]

Zschoppau, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Zschoppau, 9 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 6,169. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, fringe, & hosiery, printing and bleaching establishments, breweries, and potteries.

Zsolna, a town of N.W. Hungary. [Szolna.]

Zubiena, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Biella. Pop. of comm. 2,452.

Zucapa, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, between the coast & Old Guatemala.

Zucarello, a town of N. Italy, Sard. dom., div. Genoa, 7 m. N.W. Albenga. P. of comm. 912.

Zuckmantel, a frontier town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 32 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 4,181. It has manufs. of cotton and linen fabrics, and rosoglio. It was at one time called Edelstadt.

Zueros, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,624.

Zug, a central canton of Switzerland, and the smallest in the confederation, surrounded by the cantons Schwyz, Unterwalden, Lucern, Aargau, & Zurich. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 9 m. Area 85 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 15,322, entirely Roman Catholics, and speaking German. Surface mntnous. in the S. & S.E.; highest point, the Kaiserstock, 8,258 ft. in elev.; the principal portion lies in the basin of the Reuss, & is watered by the Reuss and the Sihl. The greater part of the lake of Zug, & the whole of Lage Egeri is within the canton. Climate mild; soil fertile; wine of inferior quality; butter & cheese are extensively made; cattle rearing and fishing are important. The other branches of industry comprise paper making, tanning, silk and cotton spinning. Zug joined the Swiss confederation in 1352.—*Zug* (anc. *Tugium*), the cap., is situated on the E. shore of the lake of Zug, at the foot of the Zugelberg, 52 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 3,085. It has a gymnasium, a public library, tanneries, manufactures of paper, and commerce in cattle, Kirschenwasser, cider, and dried fruits. The *Zugersee*, or *Lake of Zug*, in the S.W. of the canton Zug, and bounded E. and S. by the Zugerberg and Righi mountains, which separate it from the cantons Schwyz and Lucerne, is 9 m. long and 2 to 3 m. broad, and 1,361 feet above the sea. Chief affluent the Lorze, from the lake of Egri, which enters it on the north.

Zuiderzee (Germ. *Sudersee*), a gulf of the German Ocean, in the Netherlands, between the provs. Over Yssel and Friesland in the E., Utrecht and Gelderland in the S., and N. Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. Length N. to. S. 45 m., greatest breadth 35 m. On the S.W. it forms the inlet called the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated, and which communicates with the lake of Harlem. It contains 4 small islands. Chief affluents the Zwarte Water and several branches of the Rhine. Its fisheries are important. The Zuiderzee, formerly a lake, was united to the German Ocean by an inundation in 1282. Under the French, the provs. N. Holland and Utrecht formed the dep. Zuiderzee, cap. Amsterdam.

Zujar, *Hætera*, a town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. N.E. Granada, near the Barbata. Pop. 1,655. It has mineral springs and copper mines.

Zulia, a dep. of Venezuela, S. America, between lat. 8° and 12° N., and lon. 68° and 73° W., having E. the deps. Caracas and Apure, S. and W. the republic New Granada, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Area 89,000 sq. m. Pop. 154,000. It surrounds the Lake of Maracaybo, to which most of its rivers are tributary, including the Zulia, whence its name, and which has a N.ward course of 170 m. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Staple products comprise timber and cacao, besides those yielded by its herds. It is subdivided into the provs. Maracaybo, Coro, Merida, and Truxillo, named after their chief cities, and of which the first mentioned is the capital.

Zullichau, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. and 50 m. E.S.E. Frankfürt. Pop. (1846) 4,898. It has a castle, a gymnasium with 7 professors, an orphan asylum, and manufs. of woollens, linens, and leather.

Zulpich, town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and

22 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,188. It is believed to be the ancient *Tolbiacum*, near which Clovis defeated the Germans in the year 496.

ZÜLZ, or BIALA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, on the Biala. P. 2,739.

ZUMARRAGA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 7 m. W.N.W. Villafranca. Pop. 969.

ZUMPANGO, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 30 m. N. Mexico, on the border of the small lake of Zumpango. P. 1,500.

ZUNGOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, 6 m. S.E. Ariano. Pop. 1,800.

ZURGENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Almeria, on rt. b. of the Almanzor. Pop. 2,930, who manuf. linens, woollens, and nitre.

ZURI, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 12 m. S.W. Sebenico. Length 7 m. On it is a village of same name, and off its coast a coral fishery is carried on.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, in the N., bounded E. by the cants. Thurgau and St Gall, S. by Schwyz & Zug, W. Aargau, N. Schaffhausen and the grand duchy of Baden. Area 687 sq. m. Pop. (1837) 231,576, nearly all Protestants, and using the German language. Surface undulating, mntns. in the S.E., where the Schnebelhorn is 4,298 ft., & in the S.W. the Albis mntn. 4,623 ft. in elev. It is watered by the Rhine, the Thur, Töss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, & Reuss. It possesses a great portion of the Lake of Zürich, besides which it has the Griefensee & the Pfiffikersee, & several smaller lakes. Climate mild, though subject to sudden changes. Soil infertile, but well cultivated. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes and fruits are important crops; the best wine is grown on the E. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It has numerous mineral springs. Zurich is one of the most industrious cantons in Switzerland; the chief manufs. are cotton, silk, and ribbons; most of the rural pop. are employed in silk & cotton spinning. Schools are numerous, and attendance is compulsory on children from 6 to 12 years of age. Zürich holds the first rank among the cantons of the Swiss confederation. Contingent to the federal army is 6,726 men, 451 horses, and 92,640 francs. It is a democratic representative republic, governed by the constitution of 1837, and several subsequent decrees. Chief towns, Zurich, Eglisau, Wadenschwyl, and Winterthur.—*Zurich* (anc. *Turicum*), the cap., is situated on the Limmat, at its exit from the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, 60 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. (1844) 14,500, nearly all Protestants. The Limmat divides it into 2 parts, which communicate by 3 fine bridges. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an arsenal with a fine collection of armoury. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, the church of St Peter, of which Lavater was minister for 23 years; townhouse, post-office, orphan asylum, and the tower of Waltenberg. It has a university, established in 1832, and which in 1834 had 209 students, and a library of 3,000 vols.; a cantonal school, and many other polytechnic schools; a public library of 45,000 vols., cabinet of medals and natural history, botanic garden, and many learned societies. It has important manufs. of silks, cotton fabrics, and ribbons, dye-works, and tanneries. Zurich is the birth-place of Gessner, Zimmerman, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. Near it the Swiss defeated the Austrians, 22d July 1443, and the French defeated the Russians and Austrians, 26th August 1799.—The *Lake of Zurich*, celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons Schwyz and St Gall. Length 23 m., breadth ½ m. to 2¼ m., height of surface above the sea 1,342 feet. Its chief affl. is the Linth, which it receives on the S.E. from Lake Wallenstadt. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikau to Rapperschwyl, and the lower lake, about 3 times its extent, from Rapperschwyl to Zürich. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge nearly ½ a mile long. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower lake. In summer its water is sometimes raised by the melting of the snow to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steam-boats.

ZURMIE, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, on an affluent of the Niger, between Saccatoo and Kashna. Lat. 12° 55′ N., lon. 7° 38′ E.

ZURRAH, a lake, Afghanistan. [HAMOON.]

ZURUMA, a river of Brazilian Guiana, Macusi territory, after a S.E.ward course of 80 m., joins the Takutu, in lat. 3° 22′ N., lon. near 60° W. At their junction, it has been found 290 yards across.—II. a town of Ecuador, dep. Assuay, in a mining district, on W. declivity of the Andes, 28 m. N.W. Loxa. Pop. 6,000. Its gold and silver mines rendered it formerly very populous, but its importance has greatly declined.—*Zurumillo* is a village of Peru, prov. and N.W. Pataz, on right bank of the Amazon.

ZURZACH, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 16 m. N.N.E. Aarau. Pop. 904. It is the seat of a large fair.

ZUSCHEN, a town of Germany, princip. Waldeck, 15 m. S.W. Cassel, on the Elbe. Pop. 759. —*Zusmarshausen* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Zusam an affluent of the Danube, 14 m. W.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 851.

ZUTKUERQUE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N.W. St Omer. Pop. 1,862.

ZUTPHEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, and on its affluent the Beukel, which traverses its centre, 17 m. N.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. (1840) 11,113. It has an ancient cathedral, a town-house, and manufs. of cotton, paper, and glue; and tanneries. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. It was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672, when its fortifications were dismantled.

ZUVIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Granada, on l. b. of the Genil. Pop. 3,095.

ZUYDER-ZEE, Netherlands. [ZUIDERZEE.]

ZUZ, *Tutium*, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 29 m. S.E. Chur. Pop. 393.

ZVENIGOROD, a town of Russia. [SVENIGOROD.]

ZVERINGOLOVSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ui, an affluent of the Tobol, 130 m. E. Troitsk.

ZVORNIK, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., on the Drin, 30 m from its mouth in the Save. Pop. 15,000 (?). It has two castles, several mosques, and Greek and Roman Catholic churches.

ZWART-BERG (the "black mountain"), two mountain ranges of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Zwellendam and George, bounding the Little Karroo plain and the upper valley of Olifant's riv. The more N., or Great Zwart-Berg range, is rugged, & in some places 4,000 feet in height. —The *Zwart-Doorn*, a river, dist. Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic in lat. 31° S., lon. 17° 40′ E.

ZWARTKOPS, a riv. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to the Little Doorn river, which it joins after a W.S.W. course of 100 m.—The *Zwartland* is a fertile tract of the same colony, dists. Cape and Stellenbosch.

ZWARTSLUIS, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over Yssel, on the Zwarte Water, an affl. of the Vecht, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 3,650.

ZWEIBRÜCKEN (French *Deux Ponts*), a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly cap. duchy, now cap. dist., on the Erbach, here crossed by two bridges, whence its name, 23 m. S.W. Kaiserslautern, and 50 m. W. Spire. Pop. 6,920. Chief edifices, the cathedral and Lutheran church. It has a gymnasium, Latin, agricultural, commercial, and other schools; manufactures of leather, tobacco, woollen and cotton stuffs, and cotton-yarn, spun by machinery.

ZWELLENDAM, the most S. division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, terminating in Cape Agulhas, bounded S. by the ocean, E. by the dist. George, N. Worcester, and W. Stellenbosch. Area 7,616 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 19,847. It is traversed on the N. by the Zwartzberg mountains, & watered by the Breede river. Chief products, corn, soap, butter, tallow, brandy, & wine of inferior quality; good horses are reared. Principal towns, Zwellendam, Caledon, and Port-Beaufort.—*Zwellendam*, the cap., 110 m. E. Cape Town, has a church, jail, and public reading-room.

ZWENKAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, on the Elster. Pop. 2,612.

ZWETTEL, or ZWETL, a town of Lower Austria, on the Kamp, at the mouth of the Zwettel, 24 m. N.W. Krems. Pop. 2,150. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and ribbons. Near it is a Cistertian abbey with a rich library.

ZWICKAU, a town of Saxony, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Mulde, and on the Saxon and Bavarian railway, 60 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. (1846) 8,837. It has a church, with a lofty tower, a gymnasium, with a library of 30,000 vols., & manufs. of woollen cloths, cotton goods, and chemical products. In its vicinity are extensive coal mines.—II. a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 19 m. W. Reichenberg. Pop. 3,835, mostly employed in manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.—*Zwiesel* is a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Regen, 32 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,245.

ZWINGENBERG, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, at the foot of the Melibocus mountain, and on the Frankfürt and Mannheim railway, 10 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,445.

ZWITTAU, or ZWITTAWA, a river of Moravia, after a S. course of 55 m. joins the Schwarza at Brünn.—II. a walled town of Moravia, circ. Olmutz, near the Bohemian frontier, on railway to Prague, 40 m. N. Brünn. Pop. 3,699. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, and an active trade in wool and flax.—*Zwittawka* is a market town, on the Zwittawa, 22 m. N. Brünn. Pop. 672.

ZWOLLE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Over-Yssel, 52 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam, on the Zwarte-Water. Pop. (1840) 16,950 (including 388 military). It was formerly a free imperial city, & belonged to the Hanseatic league. It has a cathedral, town-hall, a tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, sugar and salt refineries, and an active trade with Germany. Near Zwolle there formerly stood an Augustine priory, the residence of Thomas à Kempis in the 15th century.

ZWOLLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Sandomir, 19 m. E.S.E. Radom. Pop. 2,026.

ZWÖNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 15 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz, on the Zwönitz. Pop. 2,012. It has manufs. of linens, cottons, & lace.

ZWYNDRECHT, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 17 m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt, on which it has a steam-boat station. Pop. 2,200.

ZYDACZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Stry, near the mouth of the Stry, in the Dniester. Pop. 2,141.

ZYDOWO, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. and 6 m. S. Gnesen. Pop. 530.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Russia. [JITOMIR.]

ZYWIEC, a town of Galicia. [SEYBUSCH.]

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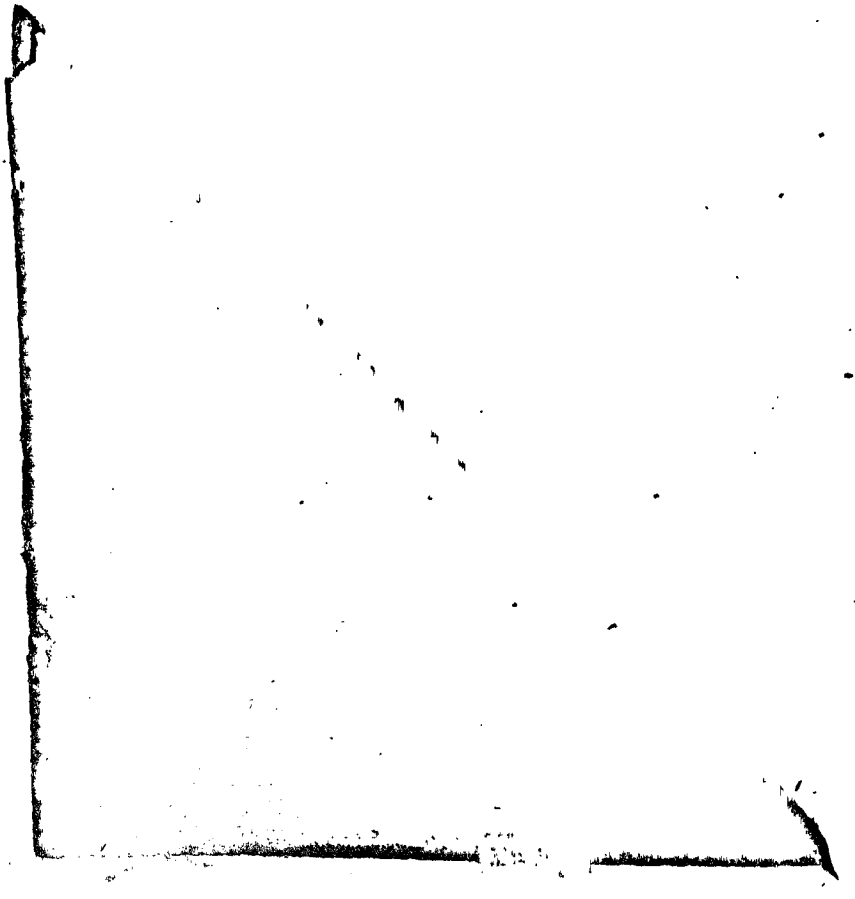

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